Facebook Results Memo

ddd

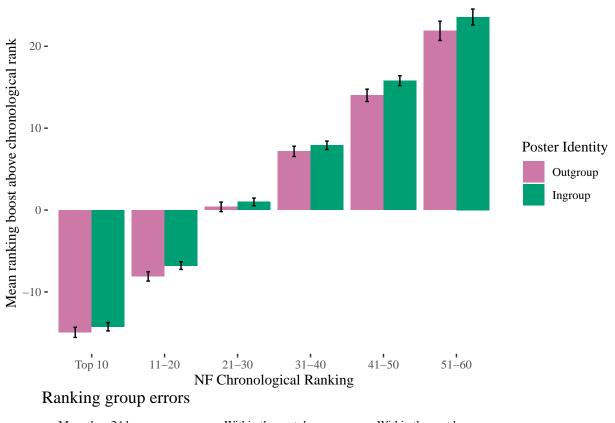
8/27/2020

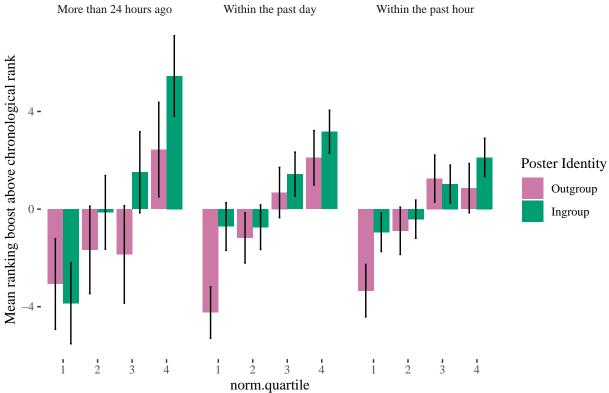
Executive Summary

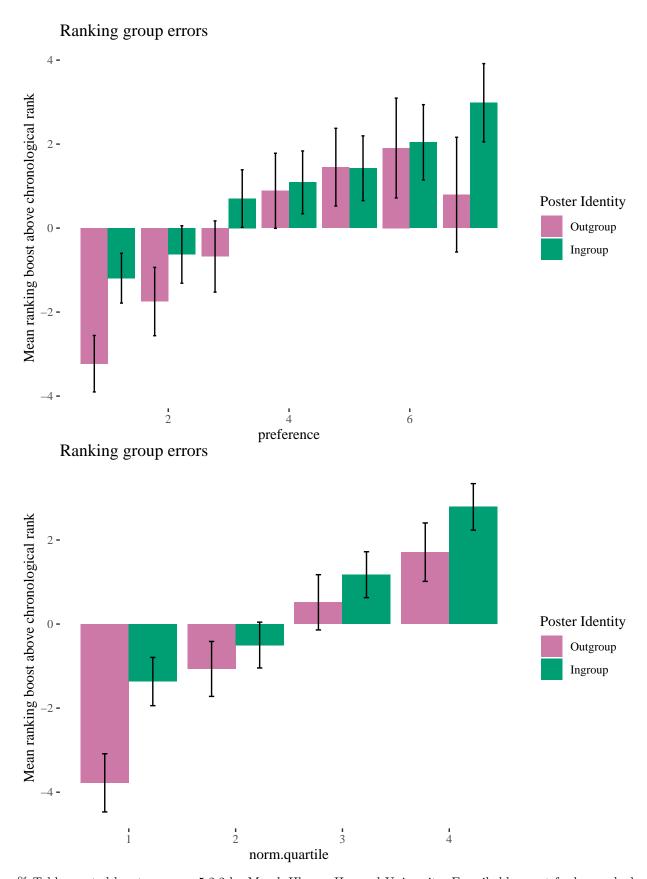
Artificial intelligence has become an important component of how social media platforms try to achieve the goal of bringing people together, by helping prioritize what we see and consume online. These algorithms have the potential to expand people's social networks, but – given evidence of bias with algorithms in other settings – also have the risk of narrowing the breadth of those with whom we interact online, and reinforcing or potentially even exacerbating the high levels of segregation that characterize 'normal' (real-life) interactions. To explore this possibility, we conduct an audit study in which each subject (along with an RA) records their first 60 news feed posts (NF) and the first 60 users recommended by the 'People You May Know' algorithm (PYMK).

We find evidence of significant discrimination in the NF sorting. When the author and subject are of the same race, the post receives a boost equivalent to 20 percentile points of stated preference; a same-race post in the 50th percentile of stated preference is ranked the same on average as an opposite-race post in the 70th percentile. We find no evidence of discrimination in the PYMK recommendations. We reconcile these findings by distinguishing between behaviors dominated by System 1 (driven by implicit/subconscious attitudes) vs System 2 (driven by explicit/conscious attitudes).

Paper Figures







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Table 1:

	Dependent variable:						
	new.rank						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
race.in.group	-0.924533^{***} (0.181622)			-0.897882^{***} (0.180885)	$-0.994101^{***} \\ (0.176421)$		
I(100 *norm.pctle)		$-0.047141^{***} \\ (0.003068)$		-0.046995^{***} (0.003066)		$-0.051191^{***} \\ (0.002978)$	
time_rank			$0.237119^{***} \\ (0.005768)$		$0.237430^{***} \\ (0.005765)$	$0.240324^{***} \\ (0.005741)$	
Constant	24.534850*** (0.141024)	26.333440*** (0.177040)	18.278960*** (0.163313)	26.867460*** (0.207102)	18.870830*** (0.194101)	20.760330*** (0.217346)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,288 0.000915 0.000880	28,288 0.008280 0.008245	$28,288 \\ 0.056385 \\ 0.056352$	28,288 0.009143 0.009073	28,288 0.057443 0.057377	28,288 0.066138 0.066072	

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0

Table 2:

	Dependent variable:						
	new.rank						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
race.in.group	$0.055384 \\ (0.219362)$			0.227486 (0.216976)	$0.018597 \\ (0.219569)$		
I(100 *norm.pctle)		-0.090238^{***} (0.003704)		-0.090365^{***} (0.003706)		$-0.097824^{***} \\ (0.003790)$	
friend_rank			$-0.019711^{***} \\ (0.005651)$		-0.019688^{***} (0.005658)	$-0.052120^{***} \\ (0.005719)$	
Constant	30.301490*** (0.167764)	34.851030*** (0.213997)	30.954010*** (0.208068)	34.724300*** (0.245773)	30.942410*** (0.249121)	36.870530*** (0.307819)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	$25,593 \\ 0.000002 \\ -0.000037$	25,593 0.022669 0.022630	25,593 0.000475 0.000436	25,593 0.022711 0.022634	25,593 0.000475 0.000397	25,593 0.025830 0.025754	

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0

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[%] Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 - 08:42:59

[%] Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

Table 3:

	Dependent variable:						
	new.rank						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
race.in.group	$0.055384 \\ (0.219362)$			$0.227486 \\ (0.216976)$	$0.116784 \\ (0.218006)$		
I(100 *norm.pctle)		-0.090238^{***} (0.003704)		$-0.090365^{***} \\ (0.003706)$		-0.088493^{***} (0.003683)	
pct_friend_rank			0.101516*** (0.005617)		0.101563*** (0.005618)	$0.097926^{***} (0.005557)$	
Constant	30.301490*** (0.167764)	34.851030*** (0.213997)	27.140020*** (0.206802)	34.724300*** (0.245773)	27.070240*** (0.244410)	31.682750*** (0.278514)	
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	$25,593 \\ 0.000002 \\ -0.000037$	25,593 0.022669 0.022630	25,593 0.012602 0.012564	25,593 0.022711 0.022634	25,593 0.012613 0.012536	25,593 0.034387 0.034312	

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.

control correlations

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% Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 - 08:43:21

Table 4: Correlations 1

	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Time	0.237	0.243	0.169
PYMK Rank, Pct Friends	0.112	0.125	0.086

Correlation matrix for benchmarks

preference correlations

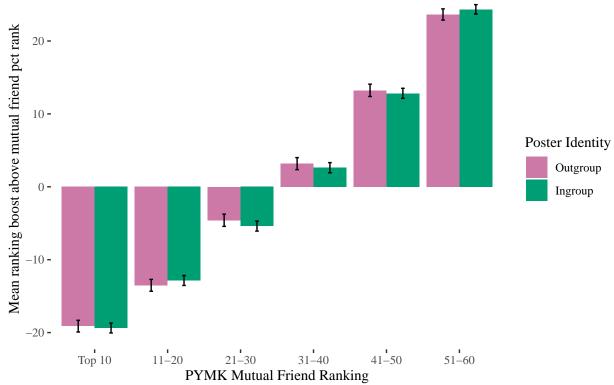
% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu

% Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 - 08:43:37

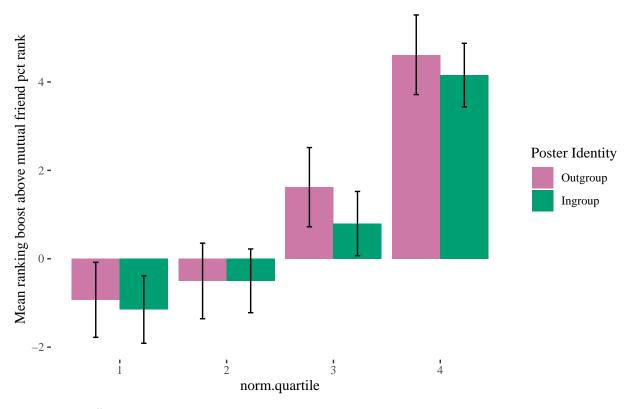
Table 5: Correlations 2

	Pearson	Spearman	Kendall
NF Rank, Preference	-0.095	-0.093	-0.063
PYMK Rank, Familiarity	-0.164	-0.151	-0.102

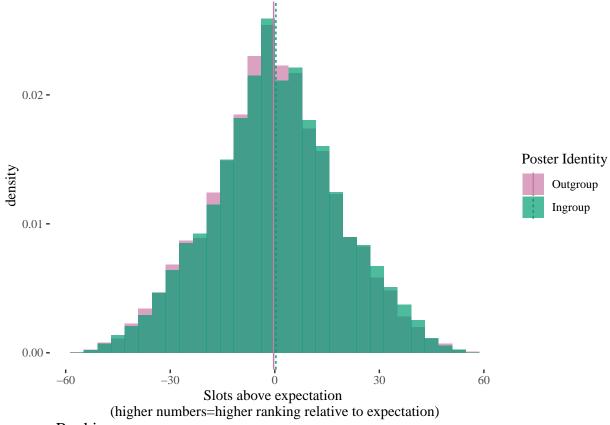
Correlation matrix for preferences



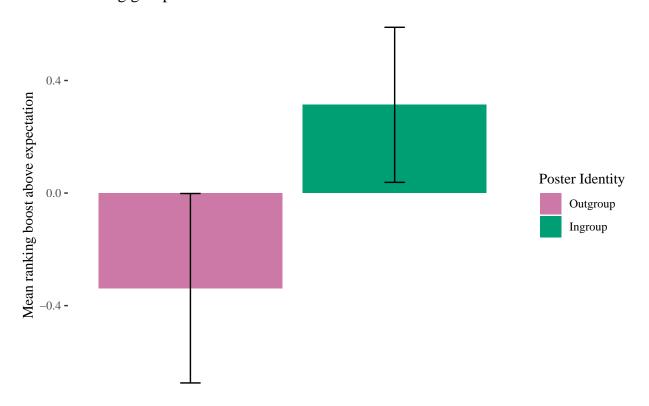
Ranking group errors

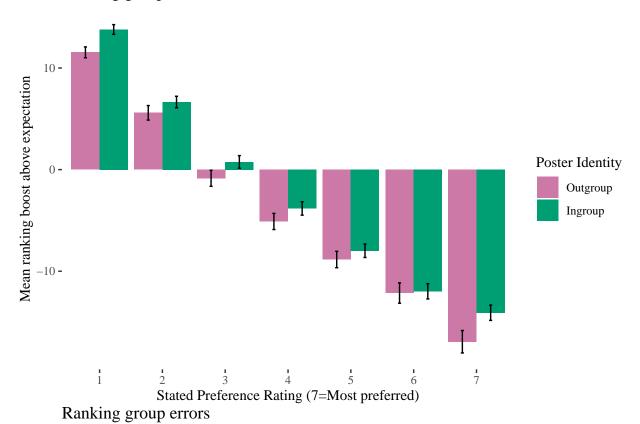


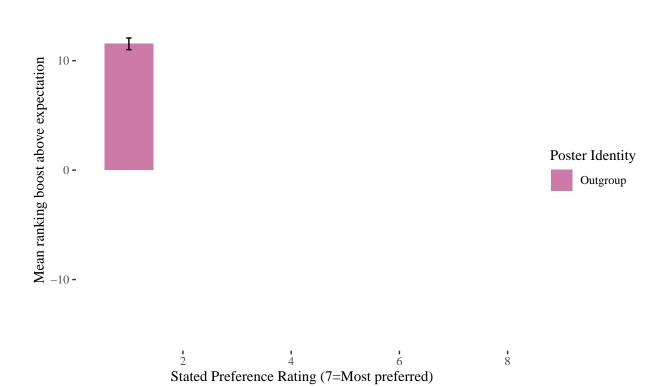
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



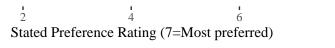
Ranking group errors



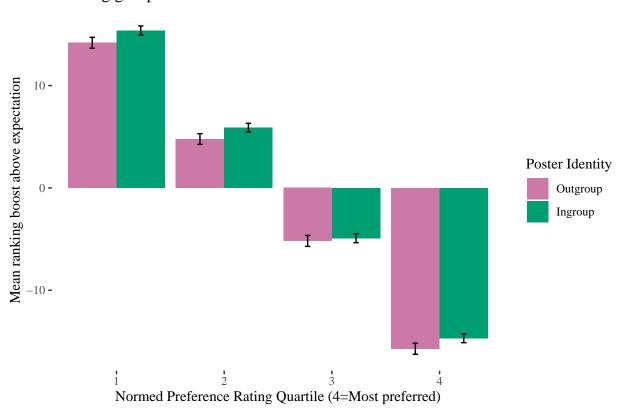


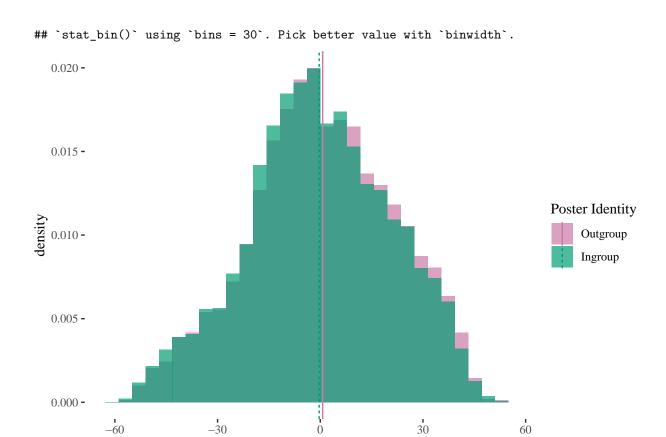




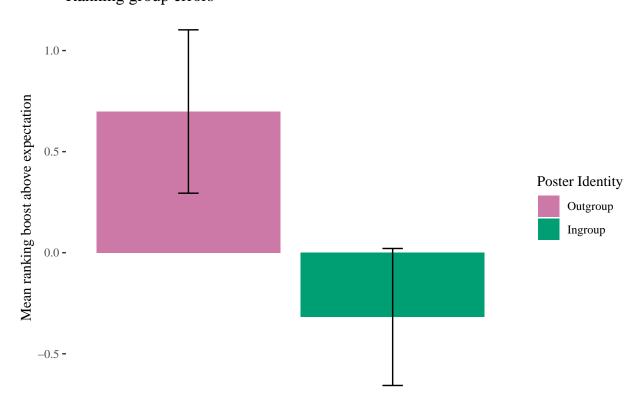


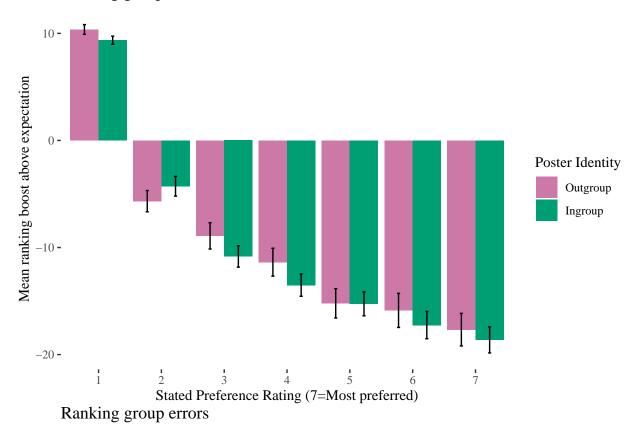
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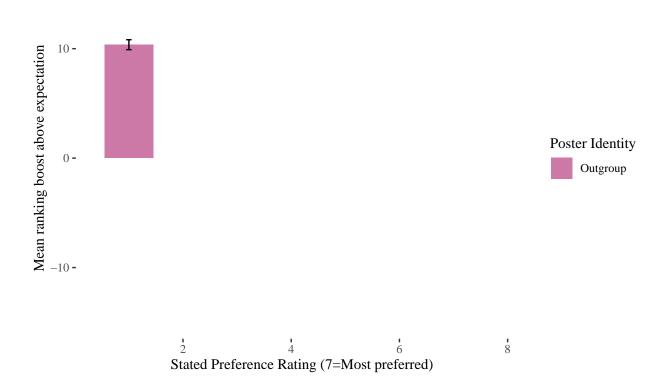




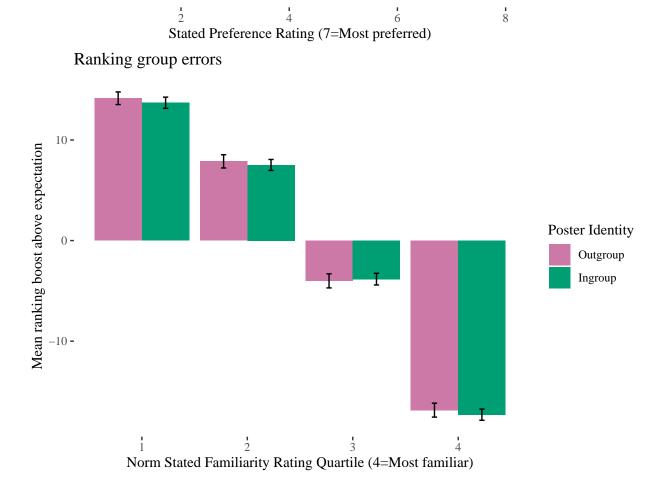
Slots above expectation (higher numbers=higher ranking relative to expectation)
Ranking group errors







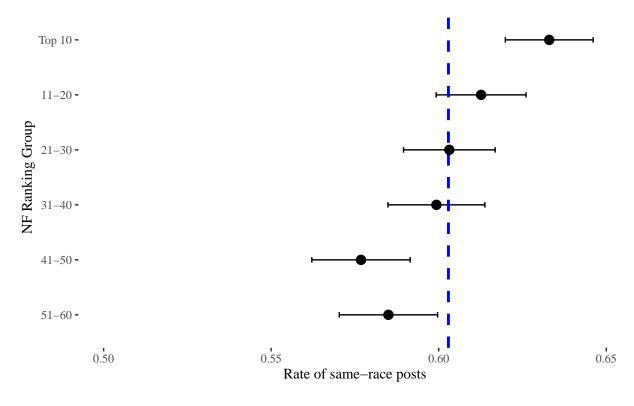




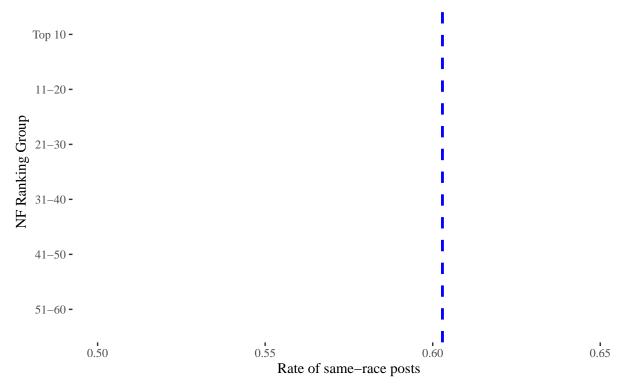
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

Newsfeed preference for user's race (US)

Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

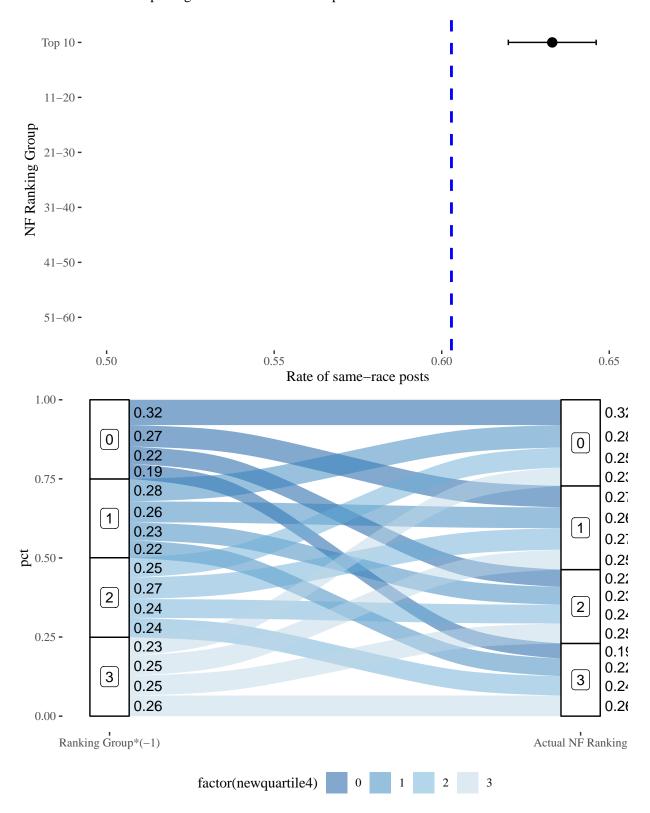


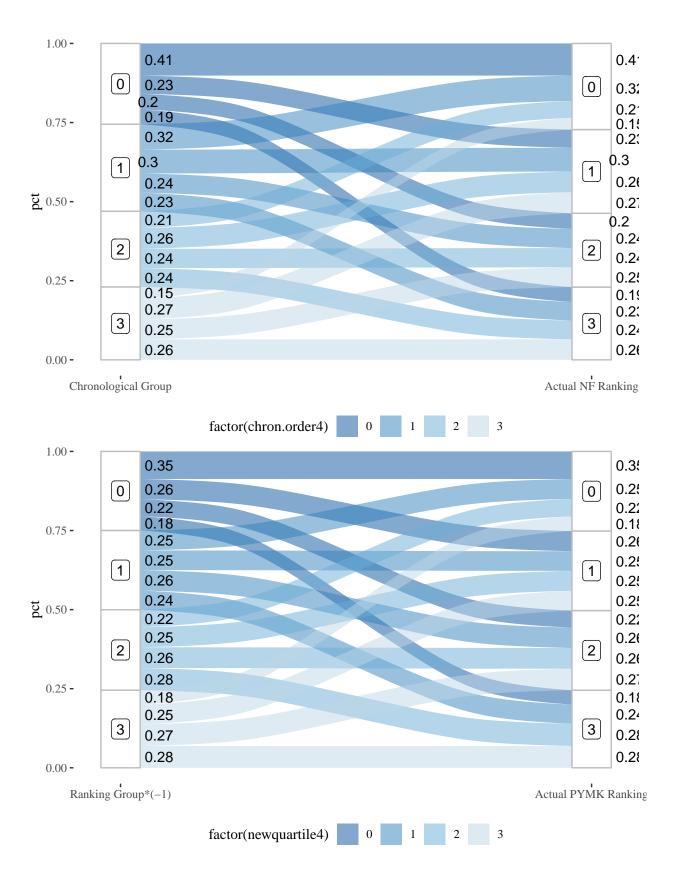
Newsfeed preference for user's race (US) Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

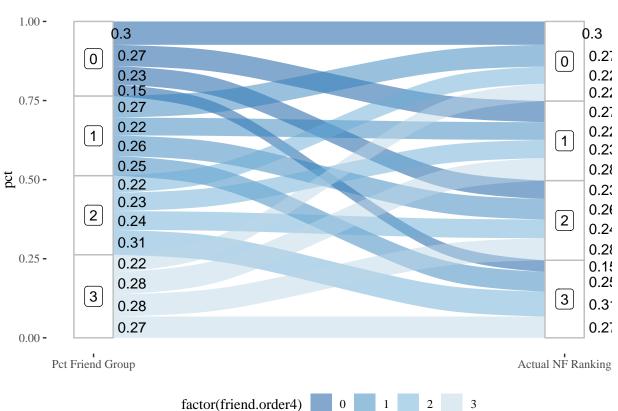


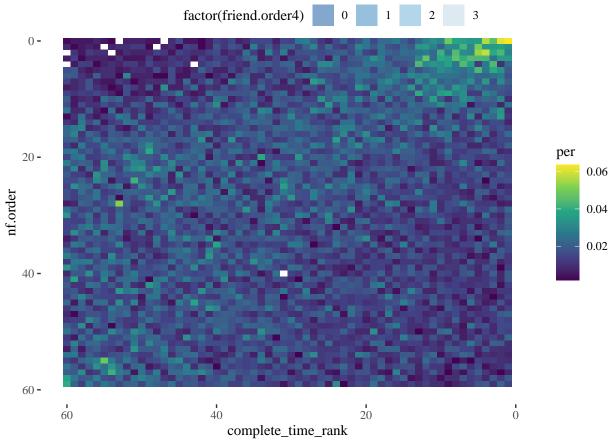
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

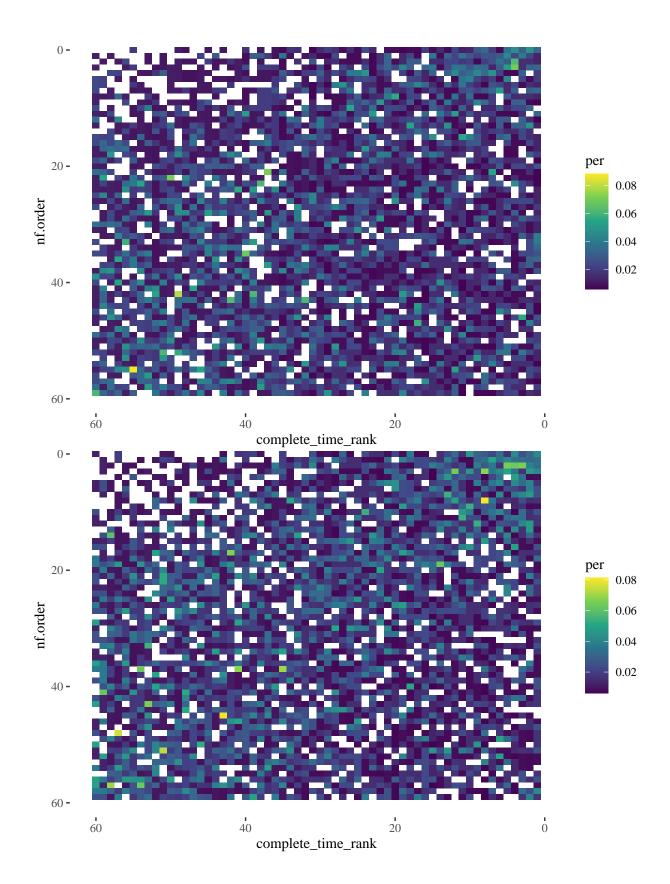
Newsfeed preference for user's race (US) Same-race posts get sorted closer to the top

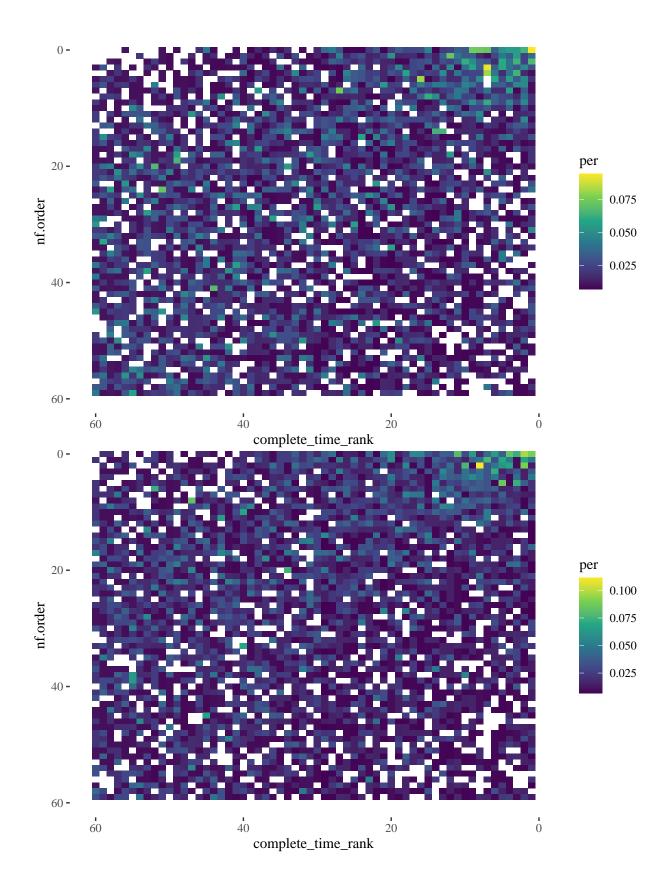


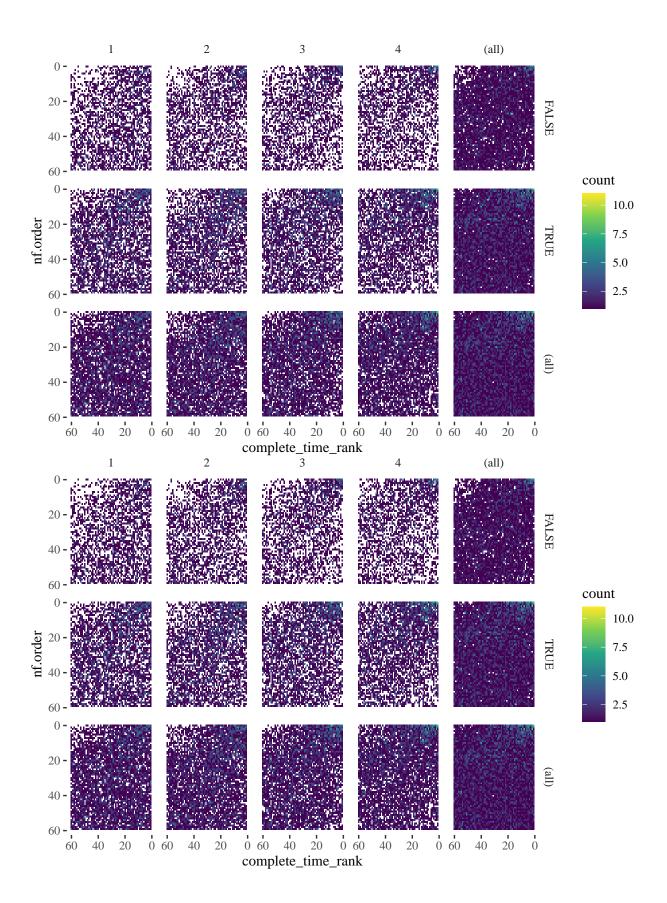


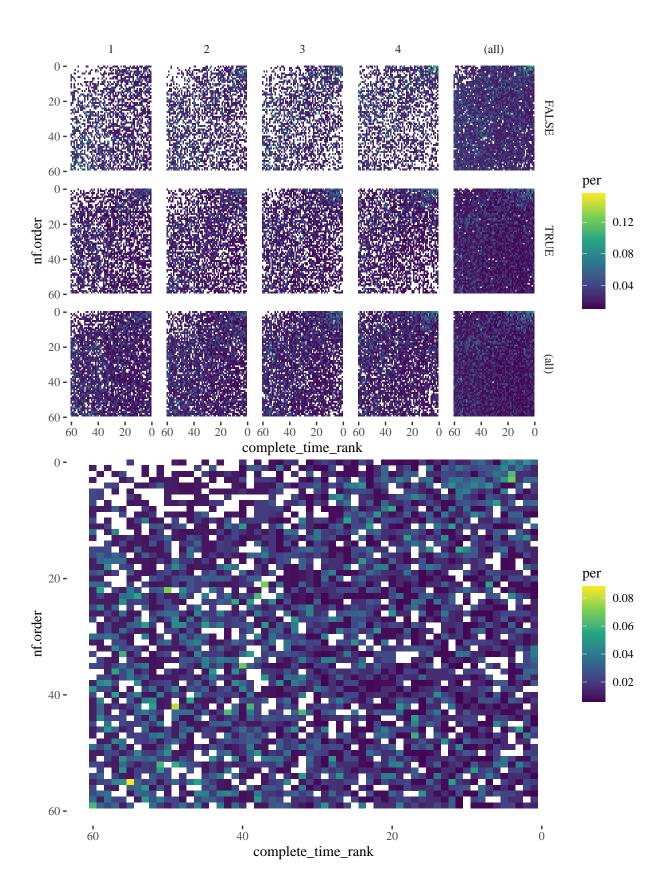


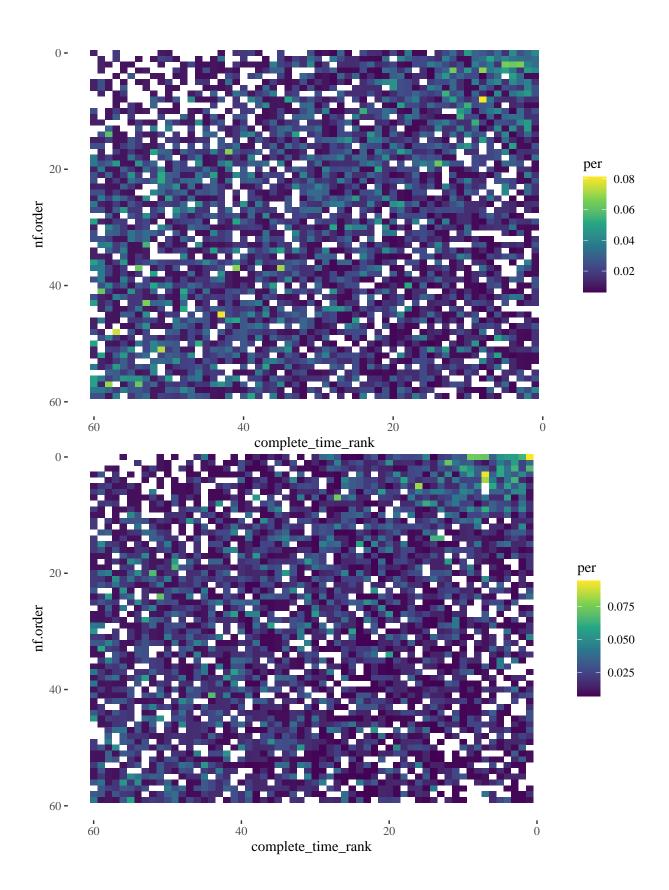


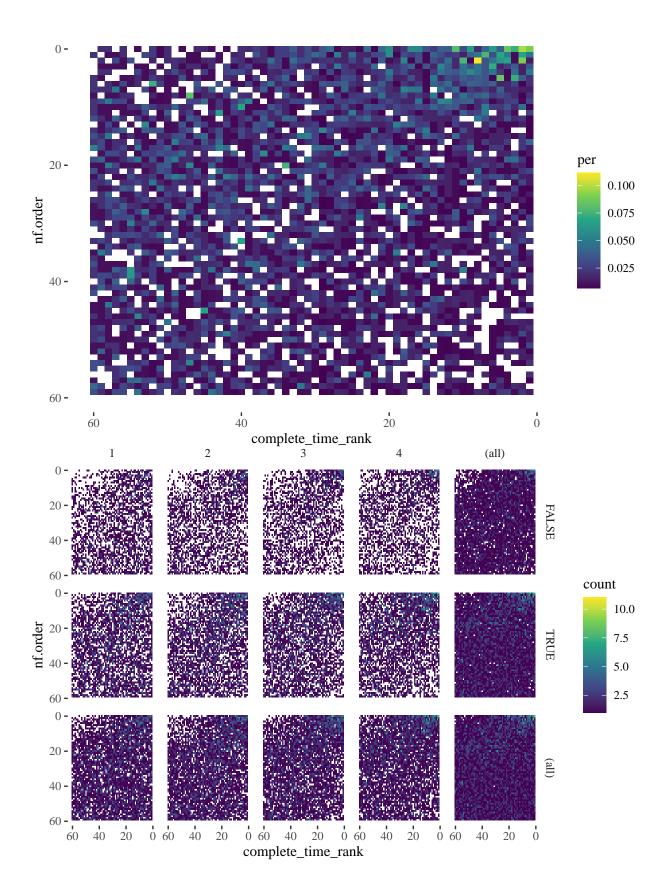


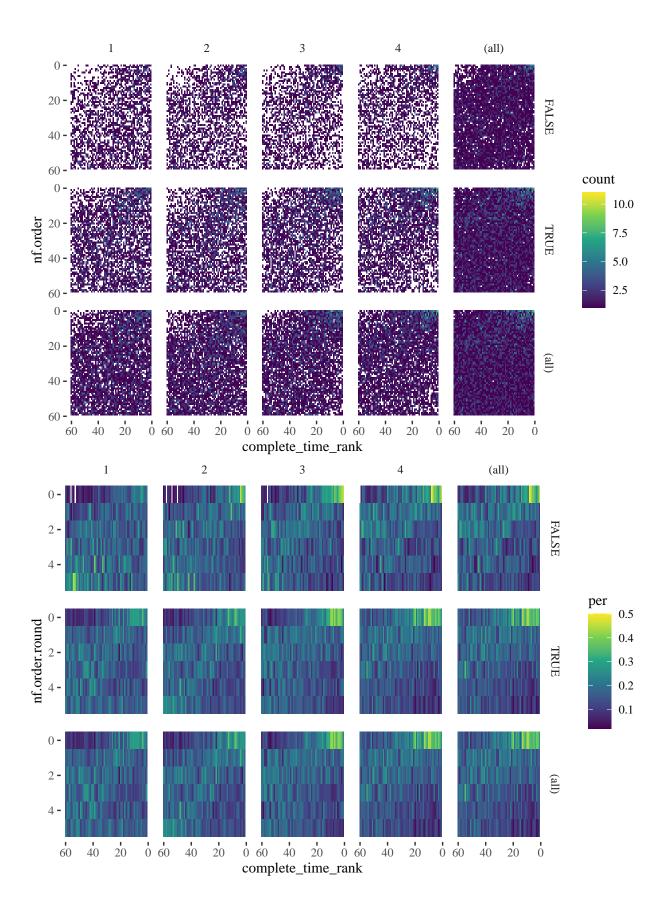


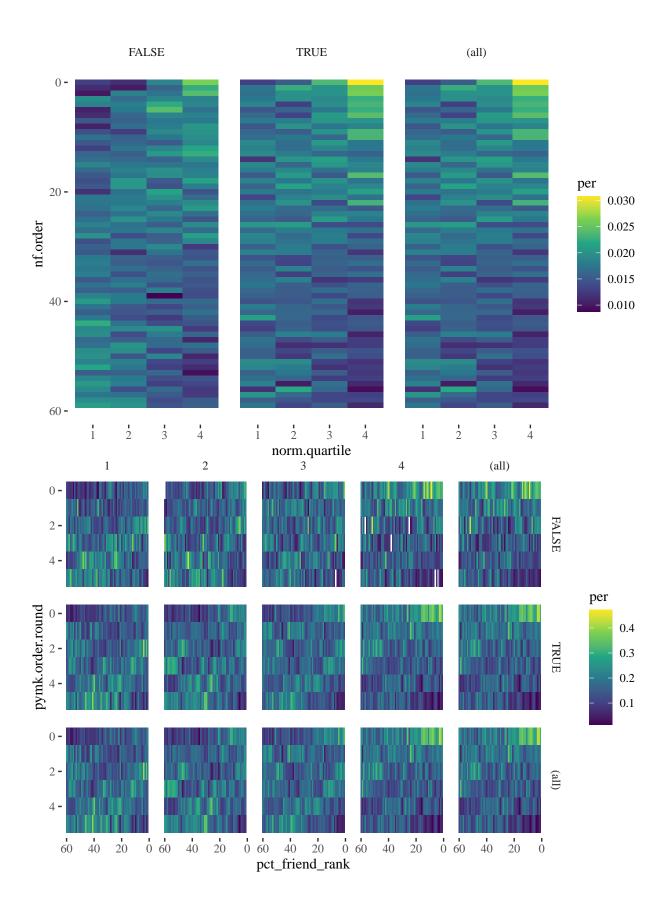


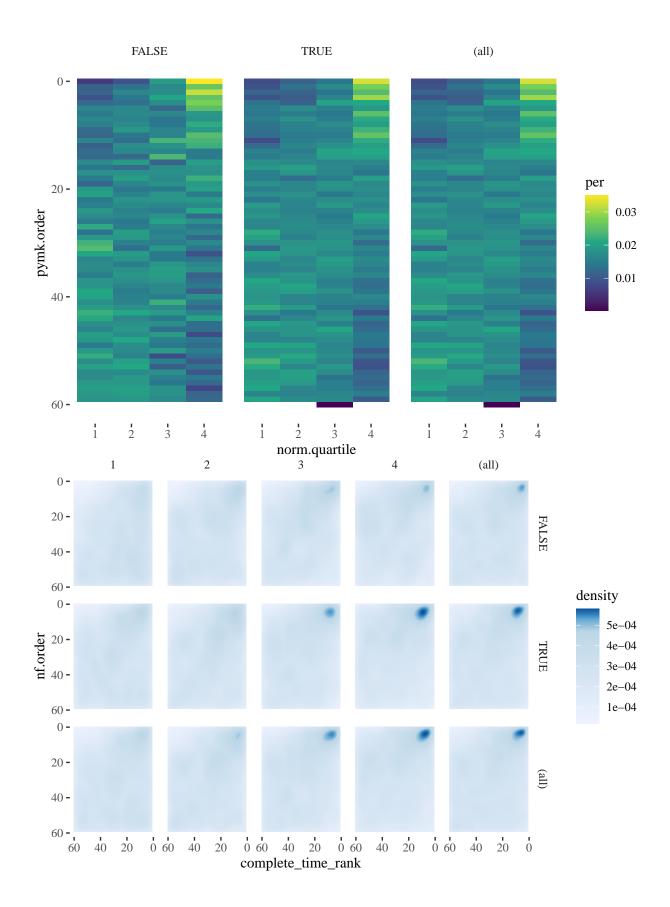


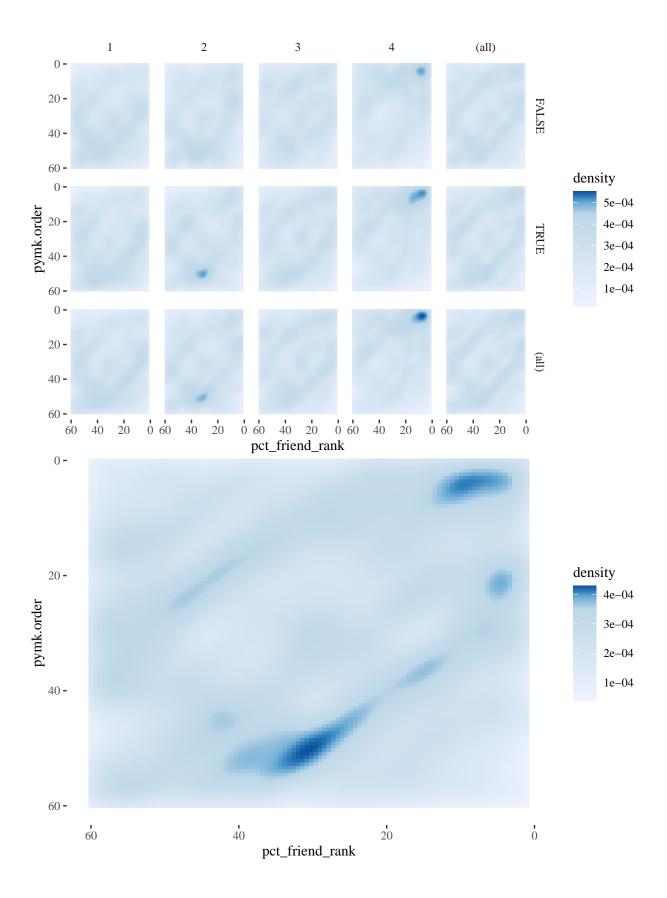


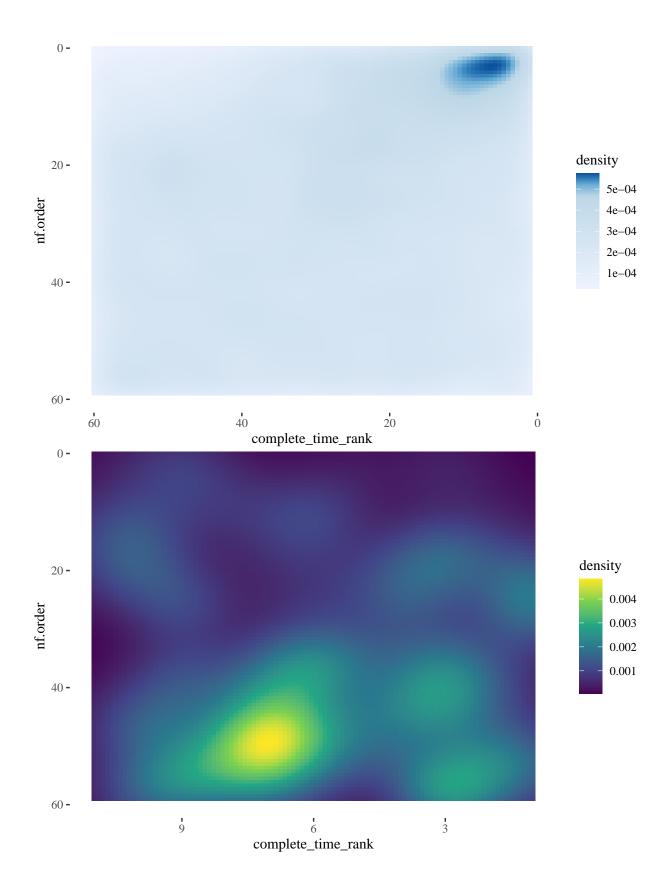


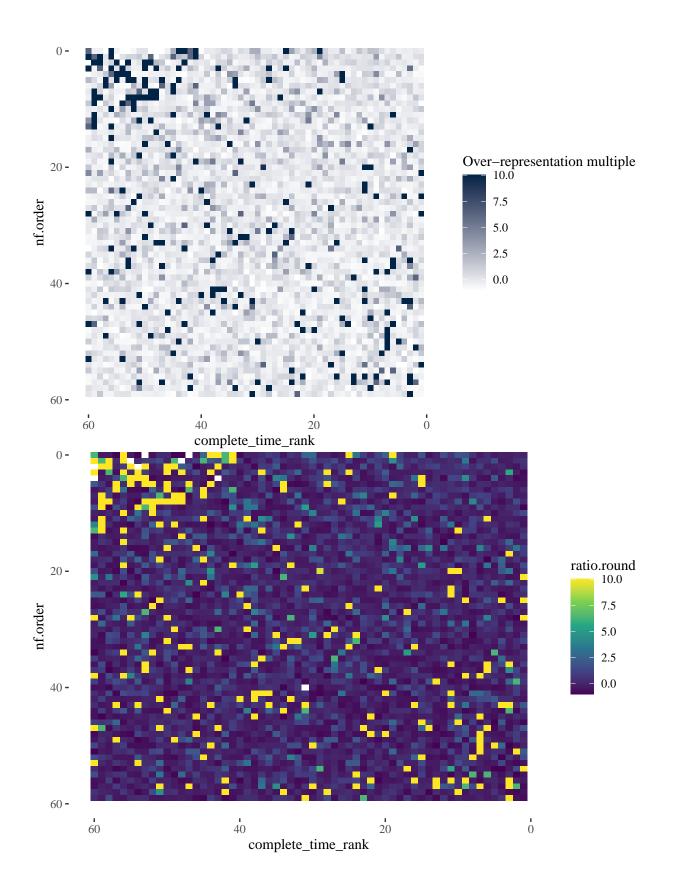


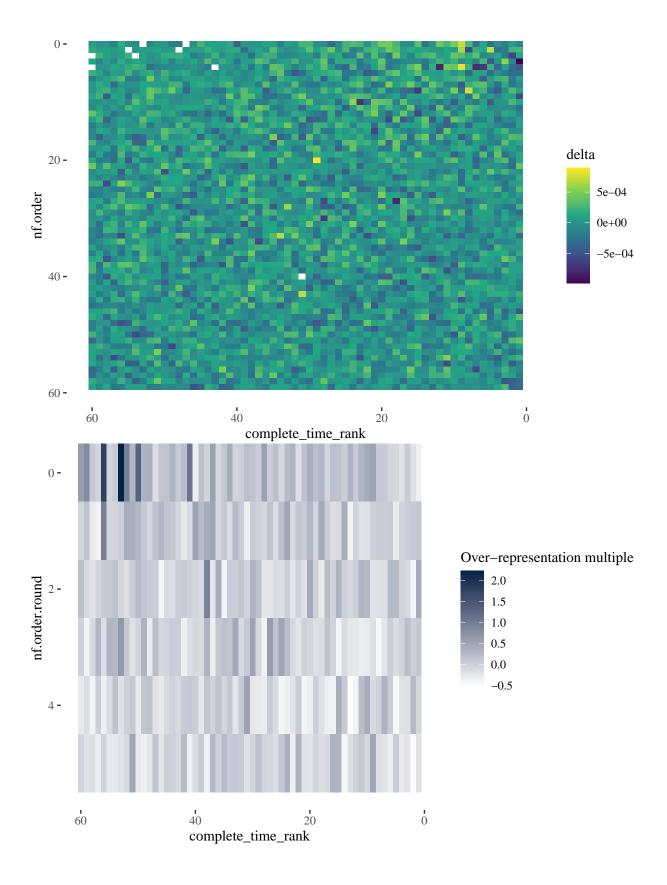


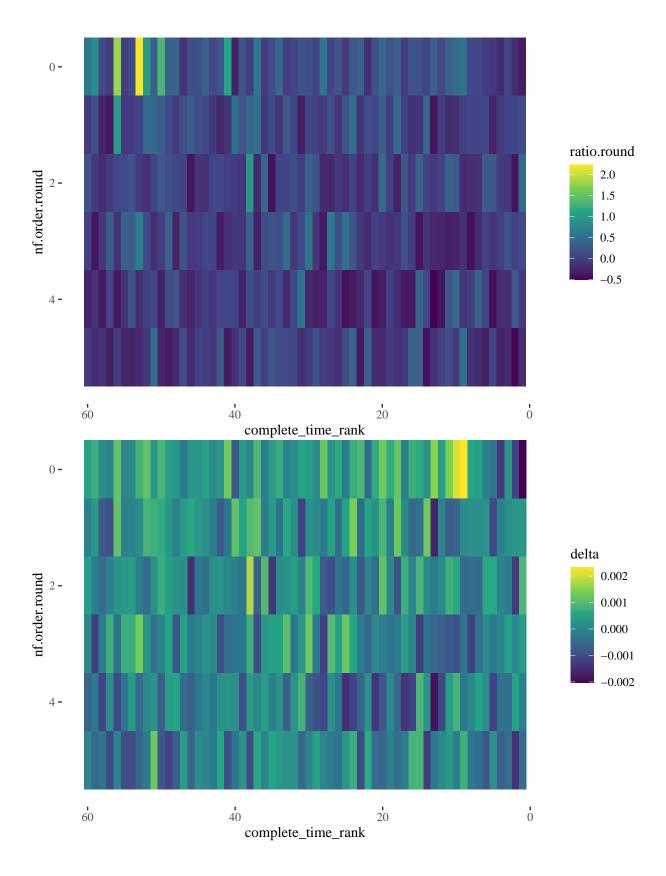


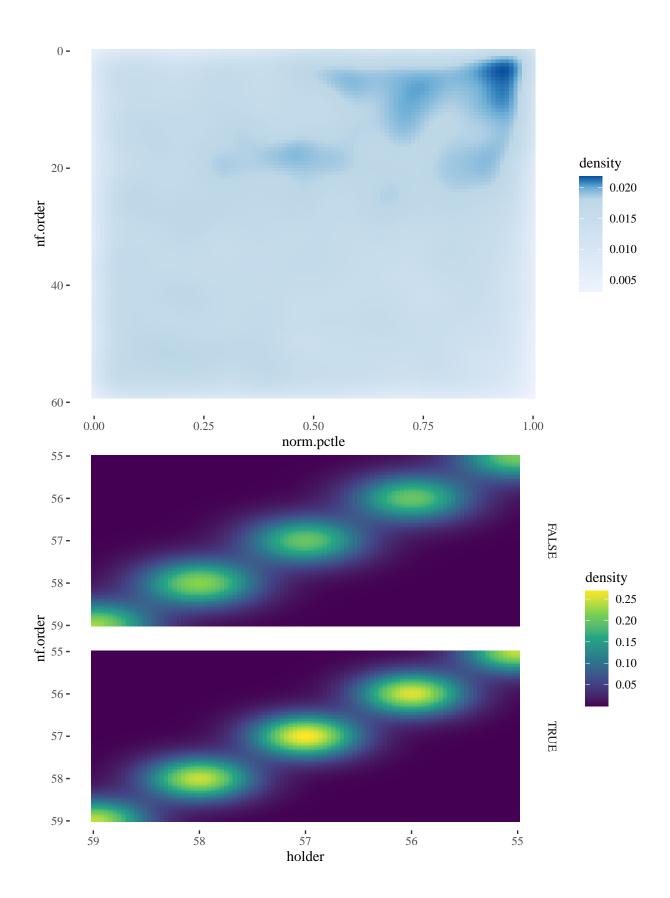


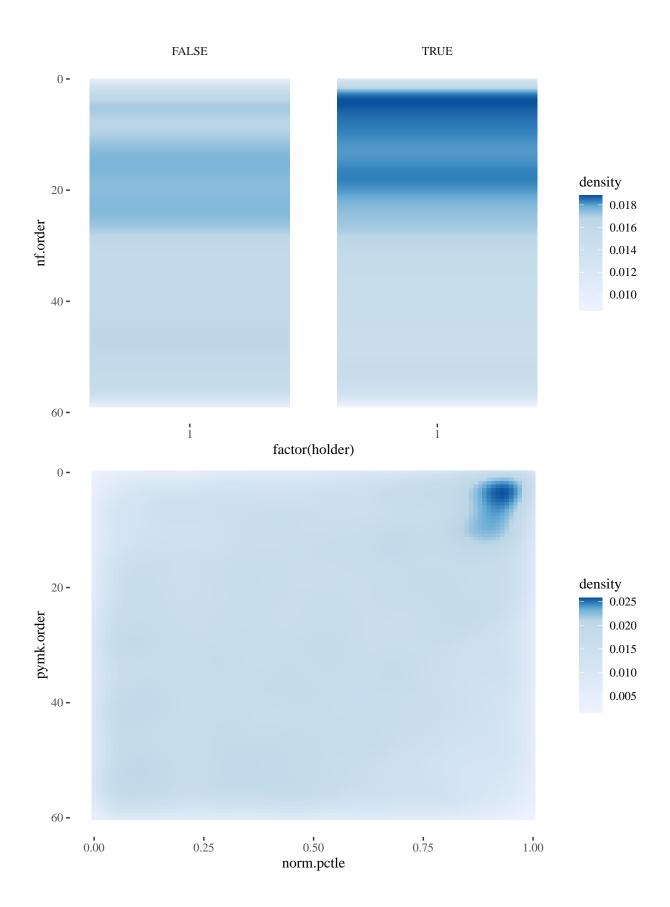


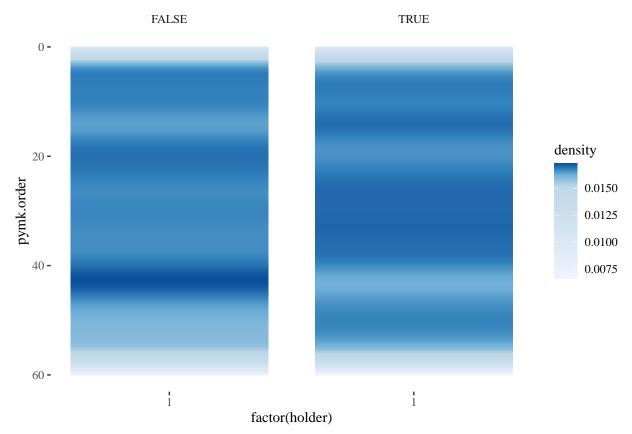


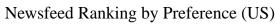


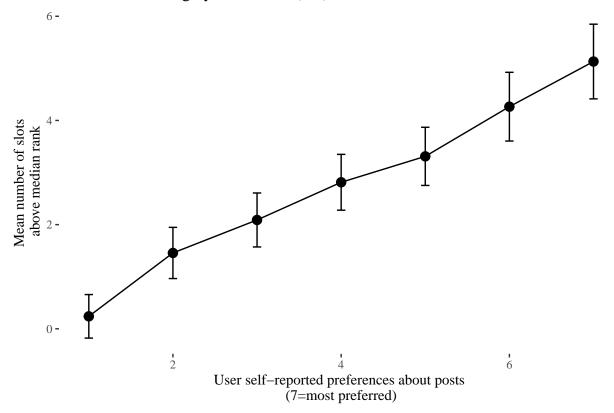




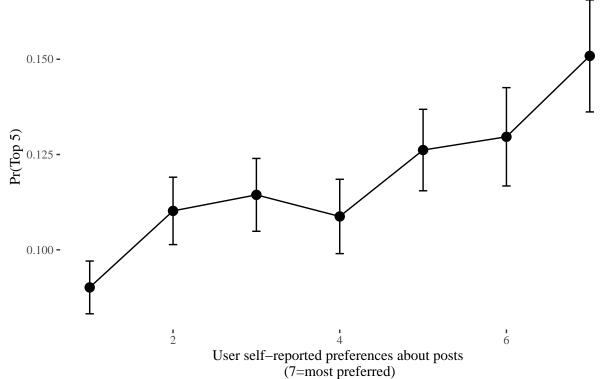




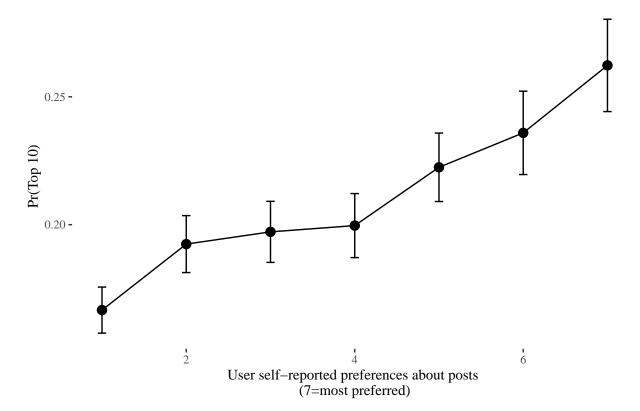




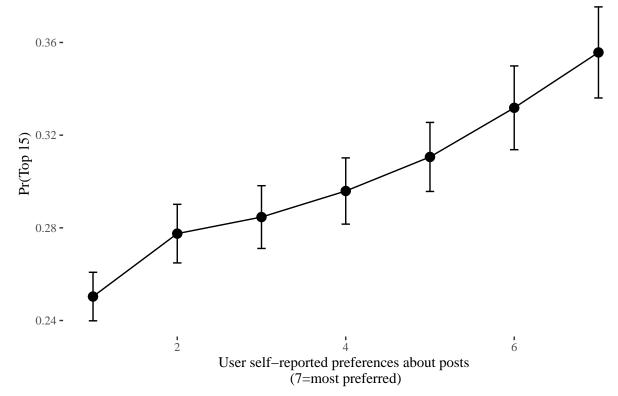
Newsfeed Top 5 by Preference (US)



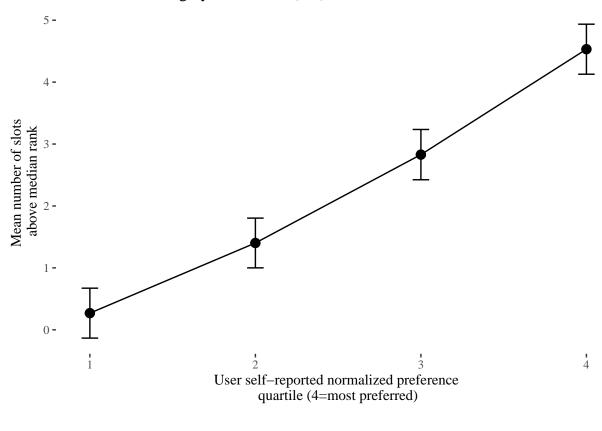
Newsfeed Top 10 by Preference (US)



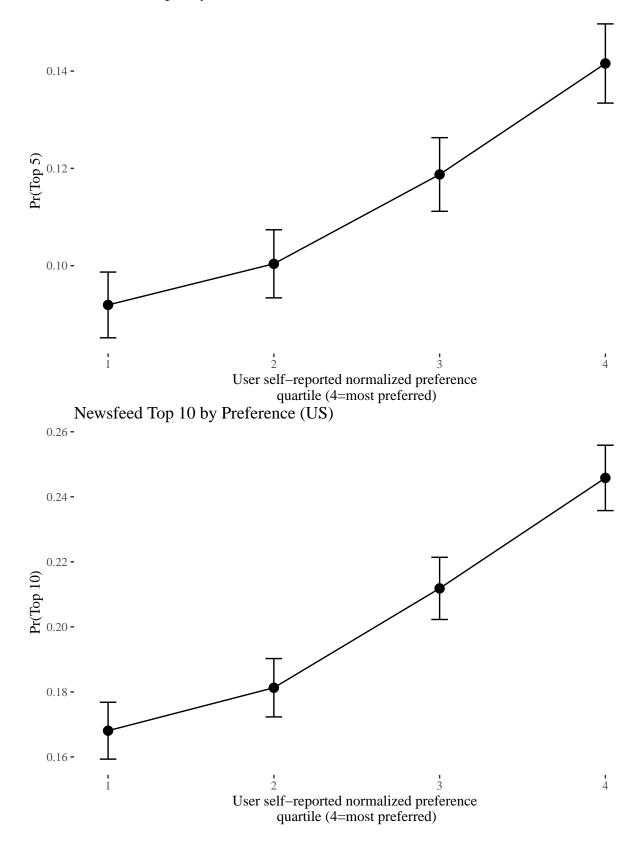
Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (US)



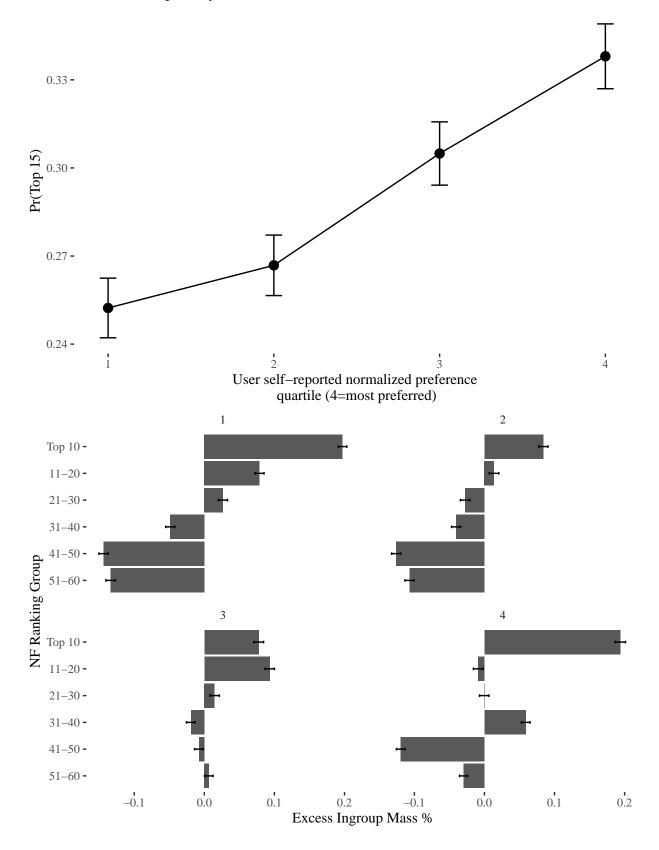
Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)

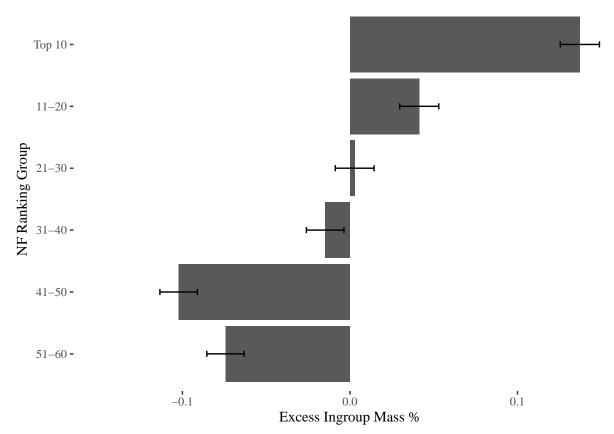


Newsfeed Top 5 by Preference (US)

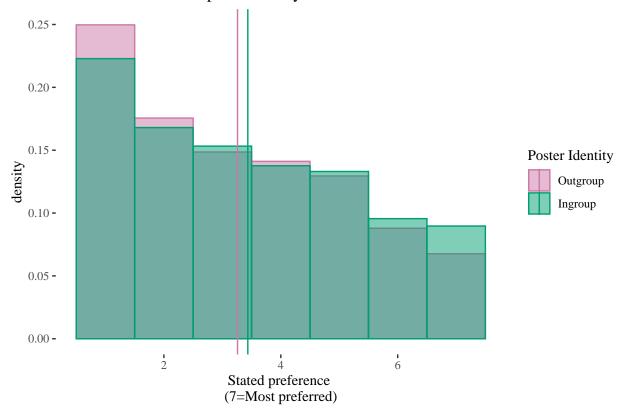


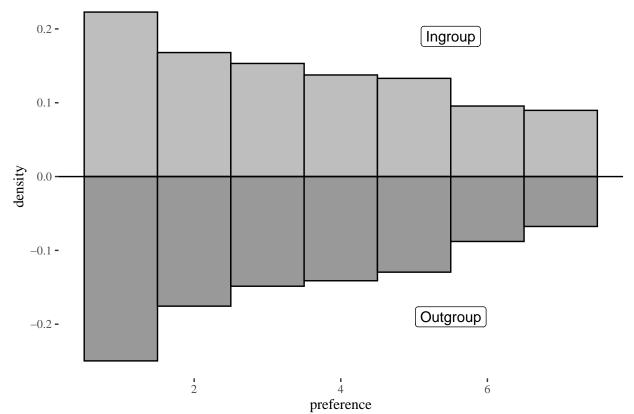
Newsfeed Top 15 by Preference (US)

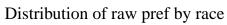


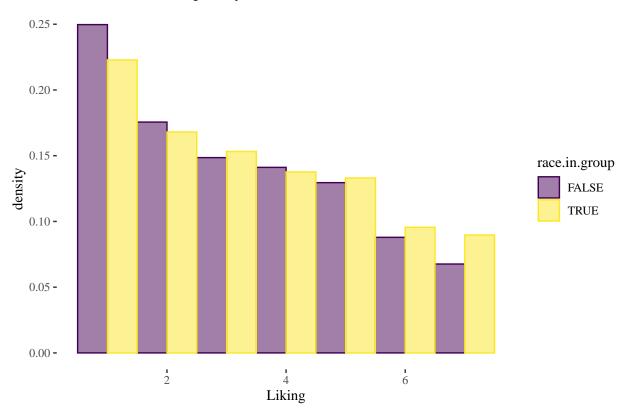


Distribution of stated preference by race

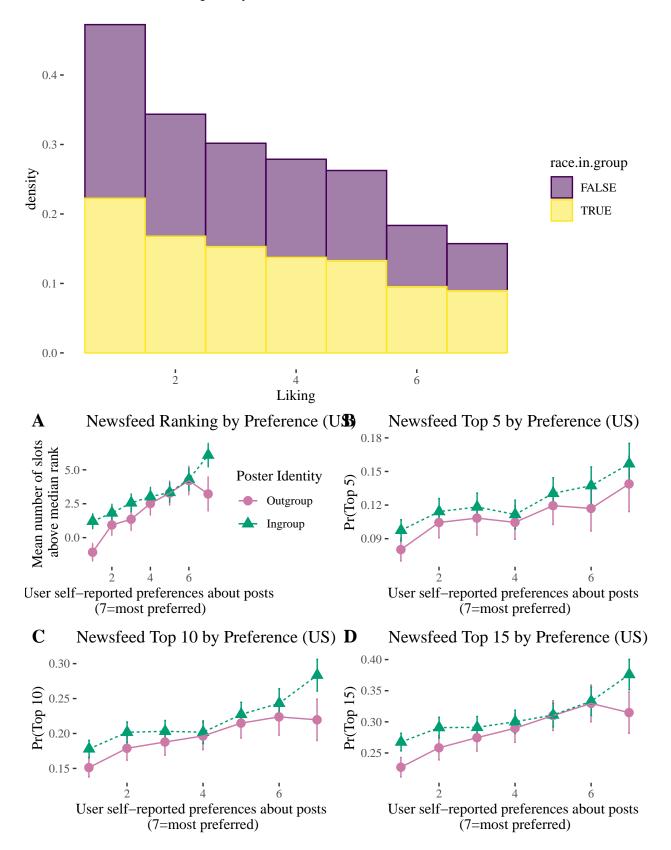


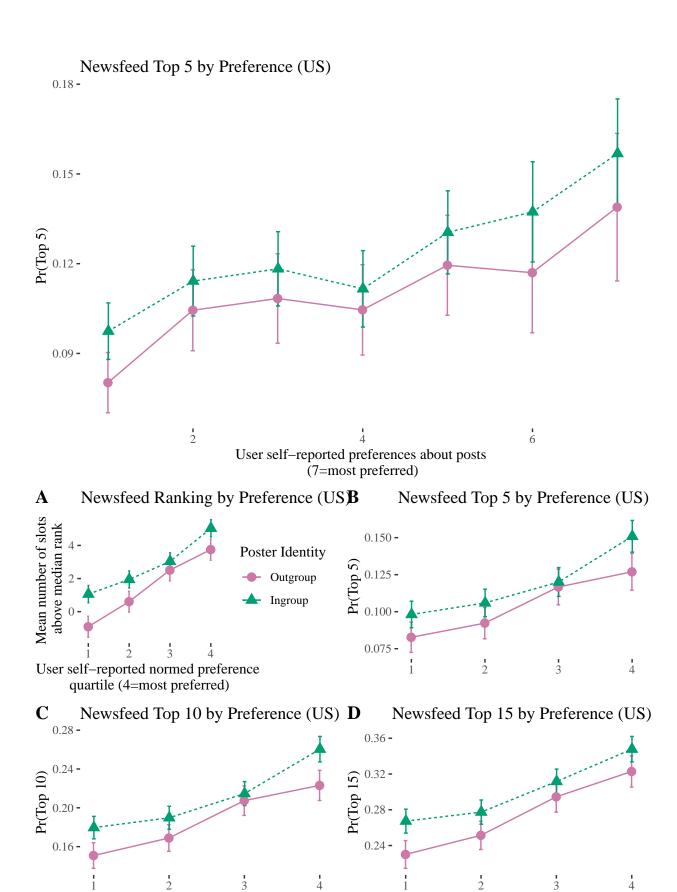




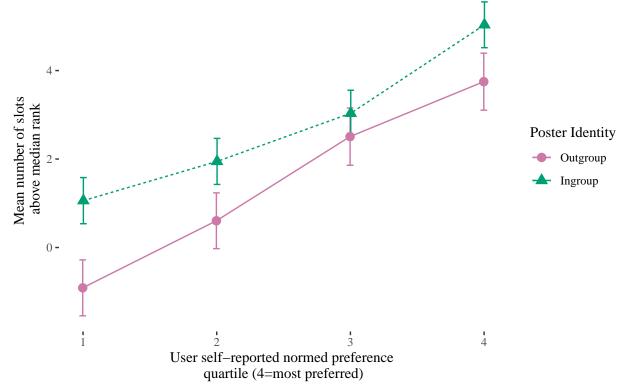


Distribution of raw pref by race

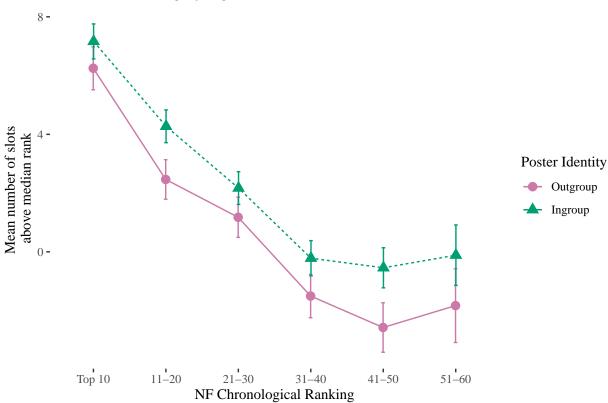




Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)

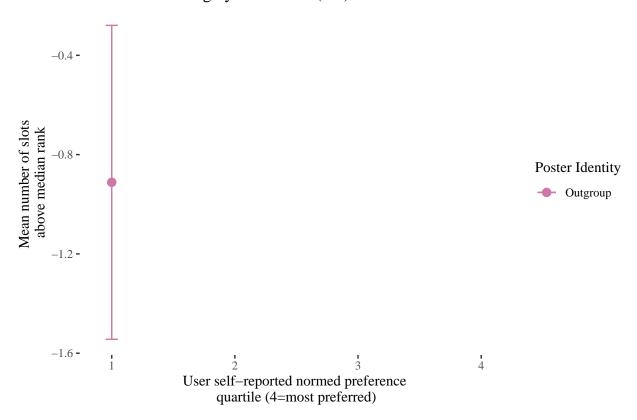


Newsfeed Ranking by Age of Post (US)

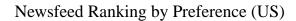


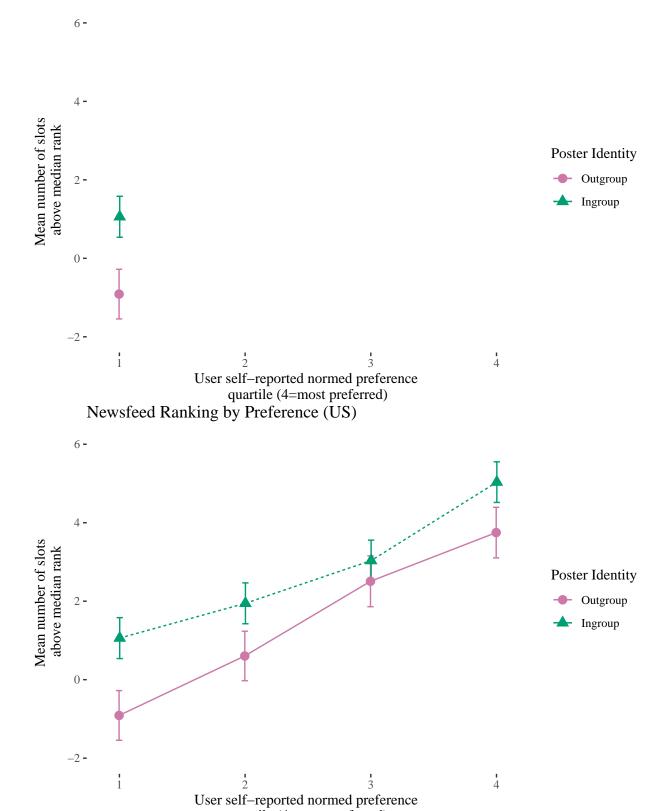
geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust ## the group aesthetic?

Newsfeed Ranking by Preference (US)

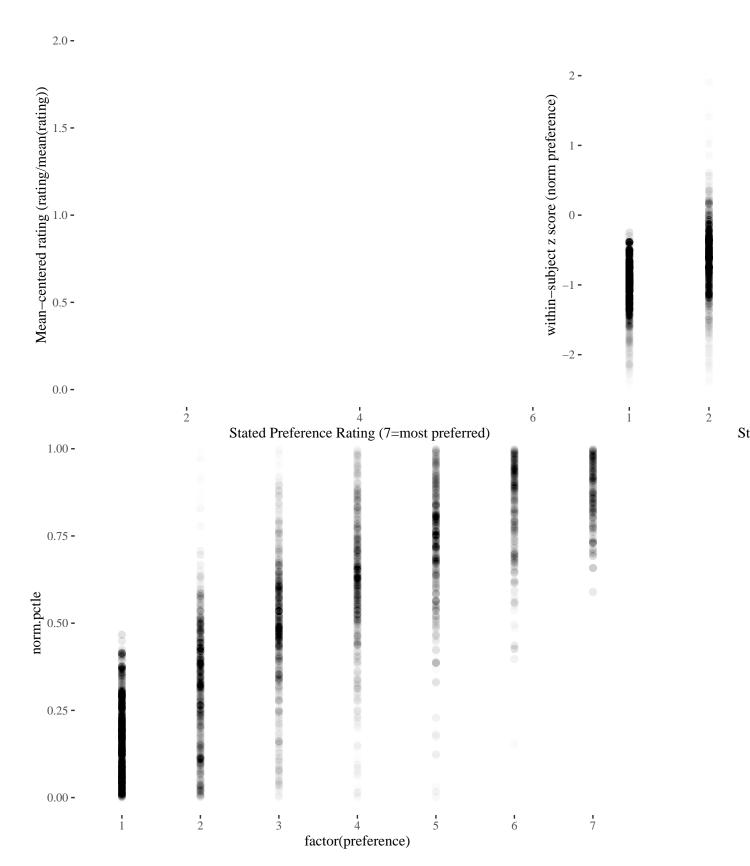


geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
the group aesthetic?

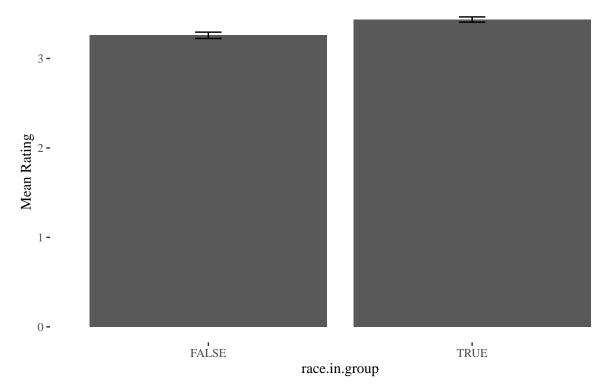




quartile (4=most preferred)

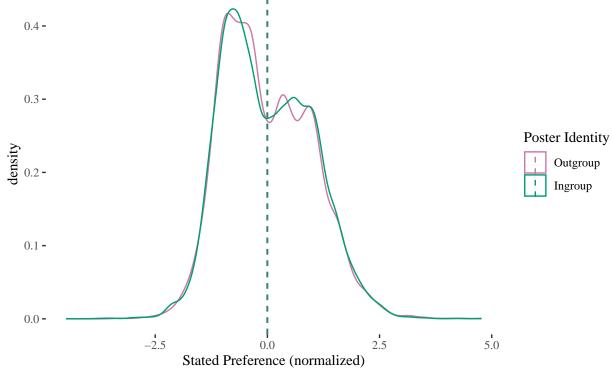


Raw Reported Preference by Race Group Same–race posts are slightly more preferred

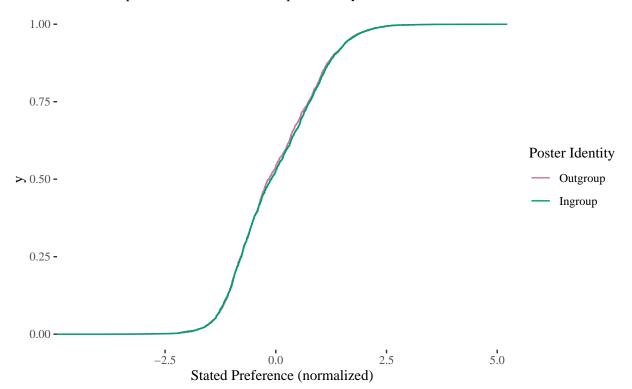


Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`

Distribution of normalized preference by race Same-race posts are not rated as more preferred by the user

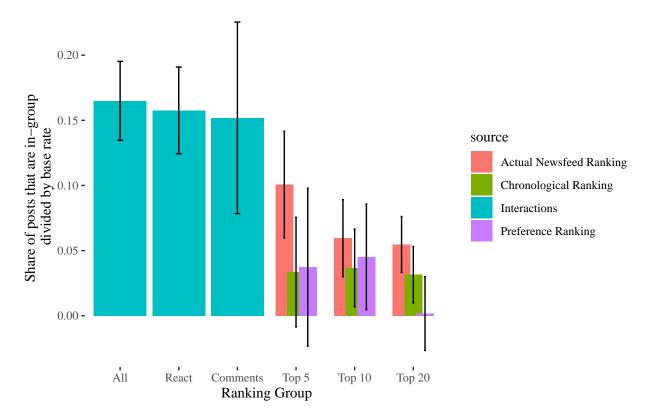


Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by race Same–race posts are not rated as more preferred by the user

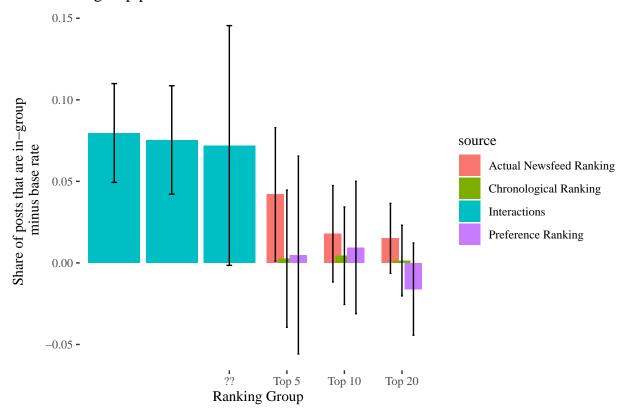


Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`
Adding missing grouping variables: `dedupid`

Ingroup preferences in interactions



Ingroup preferences in interactions

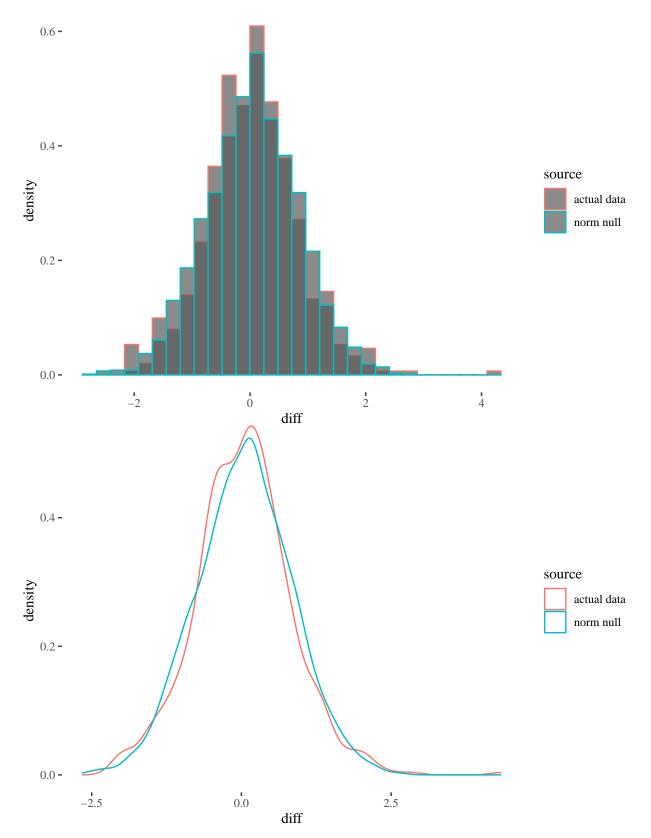


% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 - 08:45:29

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

Table 6: In-group Baseline Heterogeneity Results - NF $\,$

	<i>De</i>	ependent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	-0.748^* (0.447)	-0.733 (0.476)	-1.108^{***} (0.303)
I(100 *in.group.pctle)	0.017** (0.007)		
factor(in.group.quartile)1		0.454 (0.389)	
factor(in.group.quartile)2		0.368 (0.463)	
factor(in.group.quartile)3		1.719*** (0.650)	
factor(in.group.med.split)1			$0.590 \\ (0.380)$
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.058*** (0.004)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.015^* (0.009)		
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor (in.group.quartile) 1$		-0.747 (0.633)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 2		-0.779 (0.664)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 3		-1.662^{**} (0.799)	
race.in.groupTRUE: factor (in.group.med.split) 1			-0.546 (0.477)
Constant	31.469*** (0.328)	31.694*** (0.303)	31.868*** (0.261)
Observations	27,267	27,267	27,267
$ m R^2$ Adjusted $ m R^2$	0.011	0.011	0.011
Adulsted K"	0.011	0.011	0.011



% Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu % Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 - 08:45:31

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Table 7: Diff in mean in-out liking Heterogeneity Results - NF

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1) pctle	(2) qrtle	(3) med
race.in.group	-0.981^{**} (0.441)	-0.987^{**} (0.447)	-0.769**
I(100 *jens.pctle)	$0.006 \\ (0.006)$		
factor(jens.quartile)1		0.059 (0.485)	
factor(jens.quartile)2		1.226** (0.483)	
factor(jens.quartile)3		0.285 (0.491)	
factor(jens.med.split)1			0.739** (0.332)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	-0.058^{***} (0.004)	-0.057^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *jens.pctle)	-0.005 (0.008)		
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 1$		0.483 (0.615)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 2$		-1.082^* (0.616)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 3$		-0.204 (0.620)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor (jens.med.split) 1$			-0.878^{**} (0.430)
Constant	31.708*** (0.414)	31.561*** (0.421)	31.576*** (0.311)
Observations \mathbb{R}^2	27,267 0.011	27,267 0.011	27,267 0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.011	0.011	0.011

Table 8: In-group Baseline Heterogeneity Results - PYMK

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		pymk.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	0.614 (0.474)	-0.008 (0.517)	0.594^* (0.323)
I(100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.003 (0.007)		
factor(in.group.quartile)1		-0.793^{**} (0.403)	
factor(in.group.quartile)2		-0.017 (0.464)	
factor(in.group.quartile)3		$0.046 \\ (0.619)$	
factor(in.group.med.split)1			0.325 (0.375)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *in.group.pctle)	-0.004 (0.009)		
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 1		1.208* (0.679)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 2		0.124 (0.698)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. quartile) 3		-0.256 (0.798)	
race. in. group TRUE: factor (in. group. med. split) 1			-0.680 (0.486)
Constant	33.767*** (0.344)	33.892*** (0.317)	33.574*** (0.273)
Observations	24,511	24,511	24,511
\mathbb{R}^2	0.022	0.023	0.022
Adjusted R^2	0.022	0.022	0.022

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- % Table created by stargazer v.5.2.2 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac at fas.harvard.edu
- % Date and time: Wed, Jan 27, 2021 08:45:34
- $\hbox{\tt\#\# geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust}$
- ## the group aesthetic?

PYMK preference for user's race (US)

Same-race recommendations are not sorted closer to the top

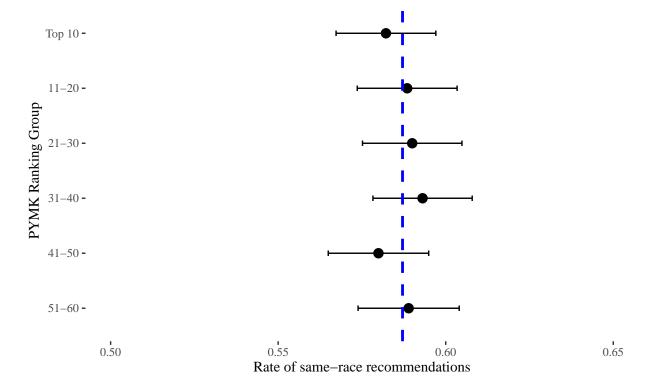


Table 9: Diff in mean in-out liking Heterogeneity Results - $\ensuremath{\mathsf{PYMK}}$

	<i>De</i>	pendent varia	ble:
		pymk.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	pctle	qrtle	med
race.in.group	0.595 (0.444)	0.411 (0.440)	0.498 (0.311)
I(100 * jens.pctle)	-0.001 (0.006)		
factor(jens.quartile)1		0.110 (0.463)	
factor(jens.quartile)2		0.037 (0.473)	
factor(jens.quartile)3		0.111 (0.482)	
factor(jens.med.split)1			0.019 (0.338)
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)	-0.089^{***} (0.004)
race.in.groupTRUE:I(100 *jens.pctle)	-0.006 (0.008)		
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor({\tt jens.quartile}) 1$		0.175 (0.622)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 2$		-0.098 (0.626)	
${\bf race.in.group TRUE:} factor ({\bf jens.quartile}) 3$		-0.635 (0.631)	
${\tt race.in.groupTRUE:} factor ({\tt jens.med.split}) 1$			-0.458 (0.445)
Constant	33.715*** (0.399)	33.594*** (0.387)	33.647*** (0.307)
Observations	24,511	24,511	24,511
\mathbb{R}^2	0.022	0.022	0.022
Adjusted R^2	0.022	0.022	0.022

Table 10: Time Results - Rank

	De	pendent varia	ble:
		nf.order	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	all	all2	base
I(100 *norm.pctle)	-0.062***	-0.062***	-0.059***
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
time_rank	0.201***	0.192***	
	(0.011)	(0.007)	
race.in.group	-0.958**	-1.344***	-1.285***
	(0.391)	(0.207)	(0.210)
time_rank:race.in.group	-0.016		
_	(0.014)		
Constant	27.327***	27.556***	31.947***
	(0.346)	(0.284)	(0.241)
Observations	28,175	28,175	28,175
\mathbb{R}^2	0.038	0.038	0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.038	0.038	0.011
Note:	*p<	<0.1; **p<0.05	5; ***p<0.01

Table 11: Time Results - Top 10

		Dependen	t variable:				
	nf.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
	all	days	hours	mins			
race.in.group	-1.344^{***} (0.207)	-1.321^{***} (0.213)	-1.285^{***} (0.272)	-1.706^{***} (0.648)			
I(100 * norm.pctle)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.063^{***} (0.005)	-0.076^{***} (0.011)			
time_rank	0.192*** (0.007)	0.187*** (0.007)	0.195*** (0.012)	-0.012 (0.069)			
Constant	27.556*** (0.284)	27.565*** (0.291)	27.555*** (0.360)	28.772*** (0.803)			
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.038 0.038	26,724 0.037 0.037	17,557 0.027 0.027	3,323 0.017 0.016			
Note:		*p<	<0.1; **p<0.0!	5; ***p<0.01			

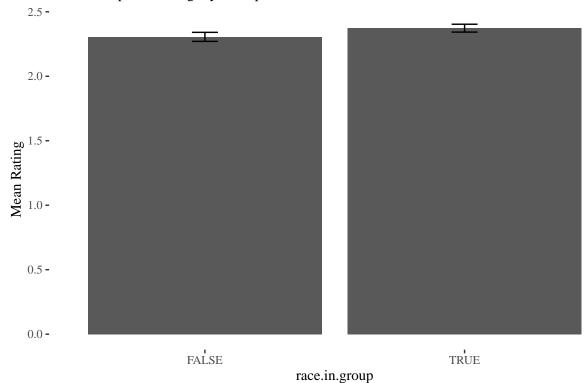
Table 12: Time Results - Top 10

		Dependen	t variable:				
	nf.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
	all	recent10	recent20	recent30			
race.in.group	-1.344^{***} (0.207)	-0.898** (0.454)	-1.416^{***} (0.318)	-1.196^{***} (0.260)			
I(100 * norm.pctle)	-0.062^{***} (0.004)	-0.073^{***} (0.008)	-0.064^{***} (0.005)	-0.061^{***} (0.004)			
time_rank	0.192*** (0.007)	0.160** (0.077)	$0.276^{***} $ (0.027)	0.248*** (0.015)			
Constant	27.556*** (0.284)	27.157*** (0.655)	26.611*** (0.454)	26.579*** (0.367)			
Observations	28,175	6,540	12,882	18,689			
\mathbb{R}^2	0.038	0.015	0.020	0.026			
Adjusted R ²	0.038	0.015	0.020	0.026			

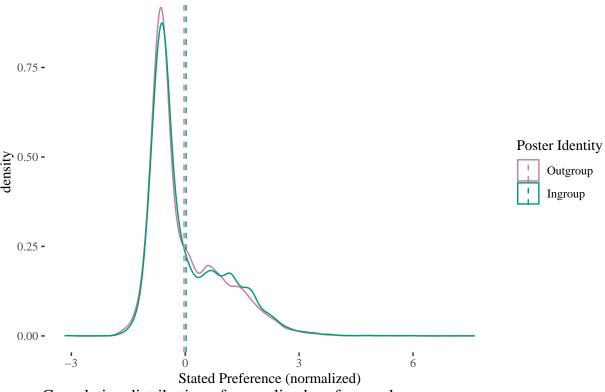
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Raw Reported Preference by Race Group

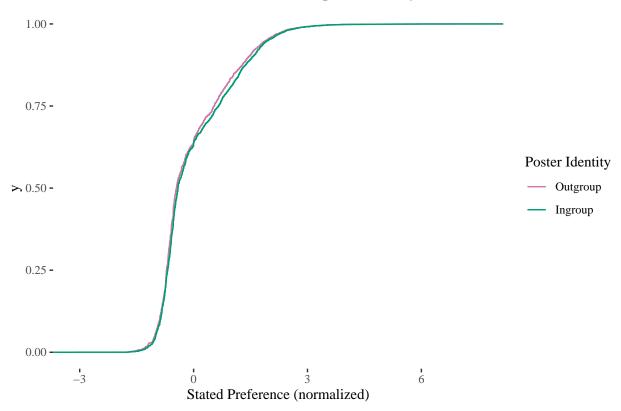
Same-race posts are slightly more preferred

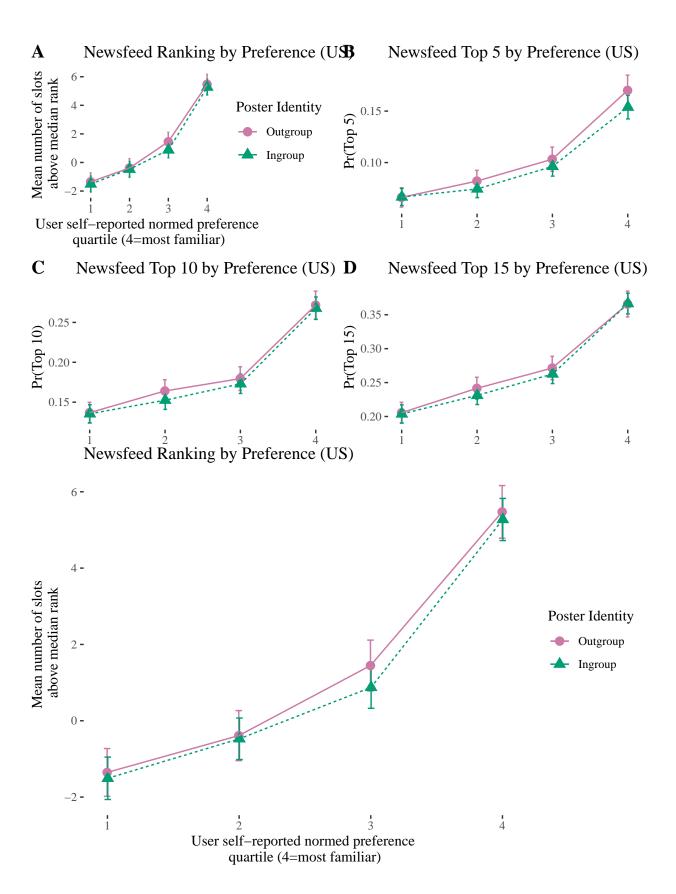


Distribution of normalized preference by race

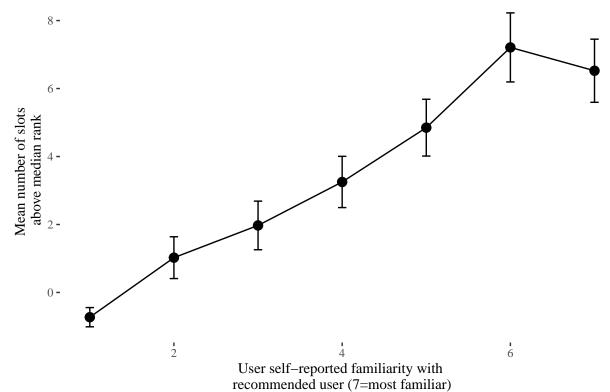


Cumulative distribution of normalized preference by race

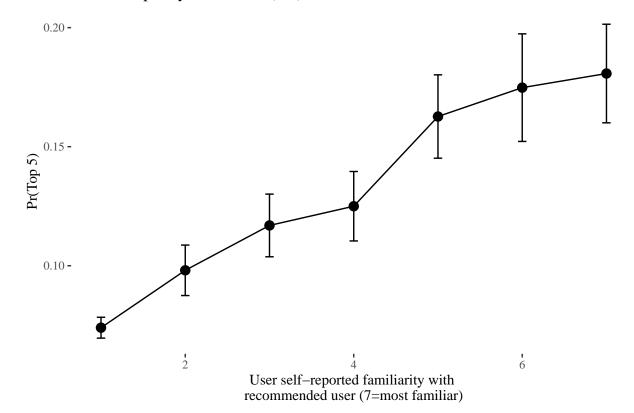




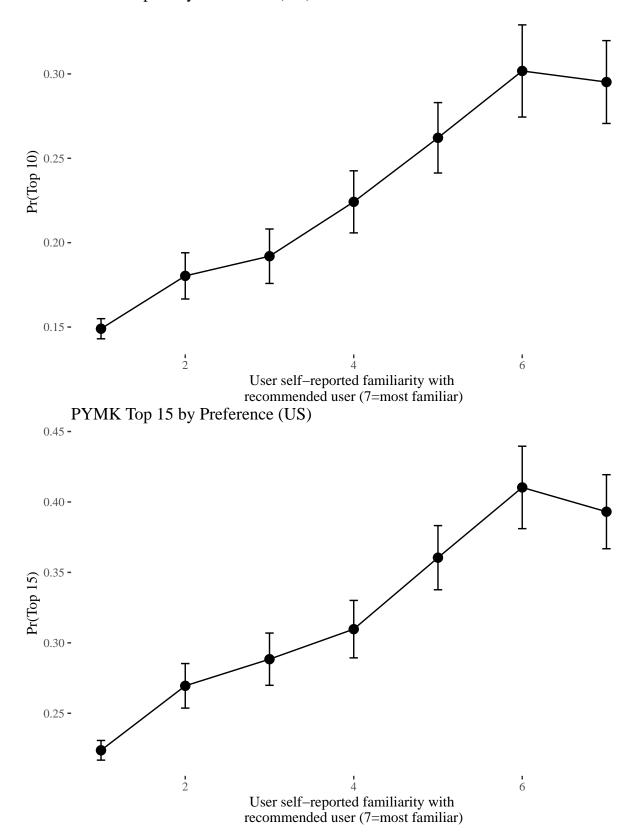
PYMK Ranking by Preference (US)



PYMK Top 5 by Preference (US)

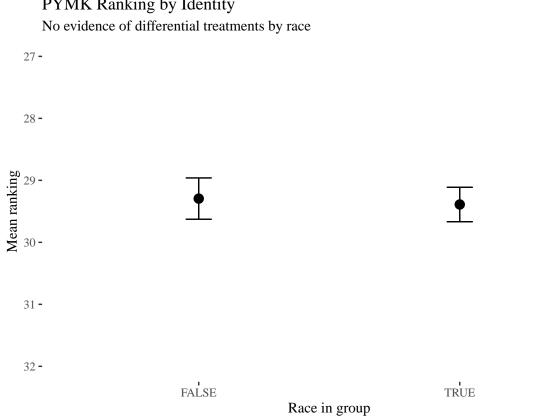


PYMK Top 10 by Preference (US)

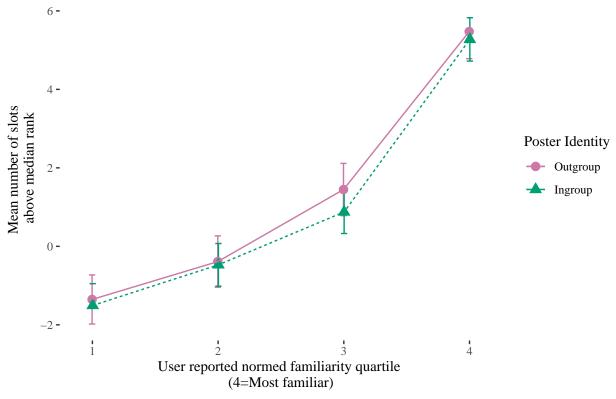


geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust ## the group aesthetic?

PYMK Ranking by Identity

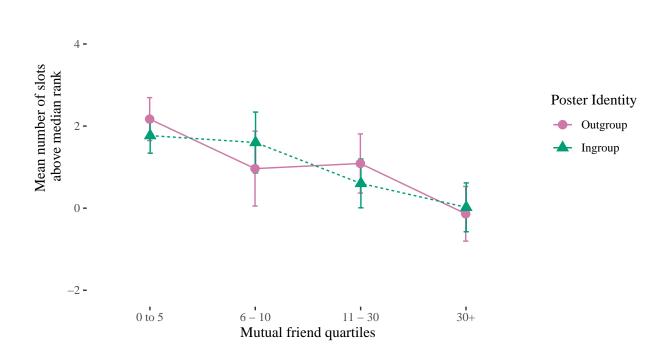


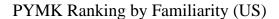
PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (US)



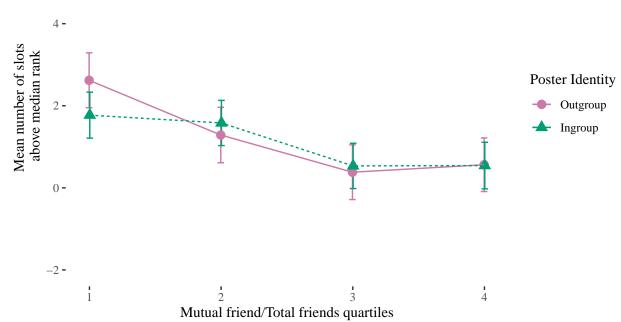
PYMK Ranking by Familiarity (US)

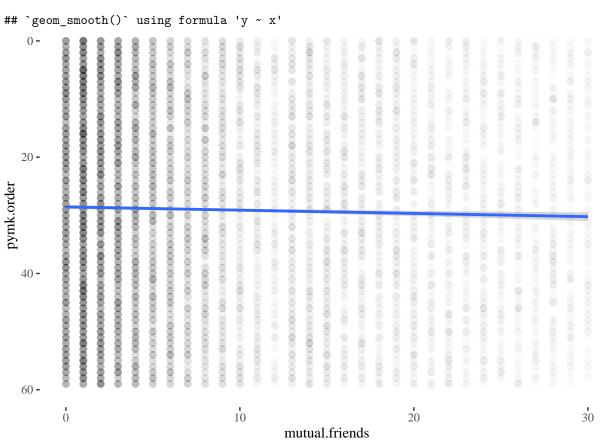
6 **-**

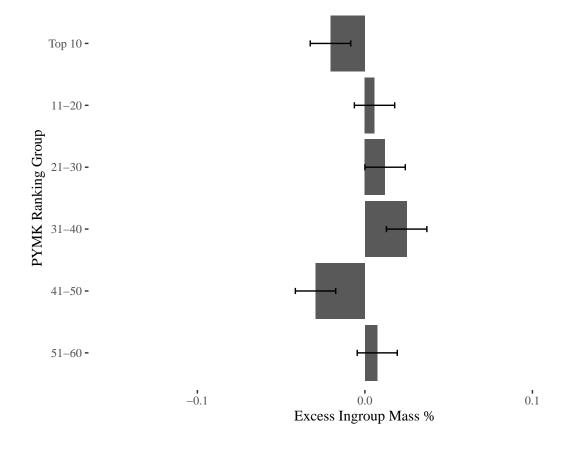




6 -







Regression Tables

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Table 13: Primary NF Rank Results

		$Dependent\ variable:$						
		nf.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl			
race.in.group	1.285*** (0.210)	1.088*** (0.319)	0.940 (0.681)	0.809 (0.691)	1.946*** (0.383)			
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.059*** (0.004)	0.072*** (0.006)	0.039*** (0.012)	0.040*** (0.012)	0.051*** (0.006)			
Constant	-31.947^{***} (0.241)	-32.806^{***} (0.355)	-29.776^{***} (0.766)	-30.382^{***} (0.770)	-32.044^{***} (0.438)			
Observations R ²	28,175 0.011	11,777 0.015	2,505 0.005	2,532 0.005	10,954 0.010			
Adjusted R ²	0.011	0.015	0.003	0.004	0.009			

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 14: Primary NF Top 10 Results

		Dependent variable:						
			top10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl			
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.001*** (0.0001)	0.001*** (0.0001)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.001** (0.0003)	0.001*** (0.0001)			
race.in.group	0.023*** (0.005)	0.017** (0.007)	0.037** (0.016)	$0.016 \\ (0.015)$	0.034*** (0.009)			
Constant	0.120*** (0.005)	0.109*** (0.008)	0.112*** (0.018)	0.152*** (0.017)	0.120*** (0.010)			
Observations	28,175	11,777	2,505	2,532	10,954			
R^2 Adjusted R^2	$0.006 \\ 0.006$	$0.009 \\ 0.009$	$0.010 \\ 0.009$	$0.002 \\ 0.001$	$0.005 \\ 0.005$			

Note:

Table 15: Primary PYMK Rank Results

		Dependent variable: pymk.order						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl			
race.in.group	-0.258 (0.219)	-0.388 (0.320)	0.564 (0.746)	-0.237 (0.799)	-0.415 (0.390)			
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.090*** (0.004)	0.084*** (0.006)	0.112*** (0.013)	0.075^{***} (0.014)	0.096*** (0.006)			
Constant	-33.698^{***} (0.248)	-33.359^{***} (0.358)	-35.319^{***} (0.839)	-33.202^{***} (0.855)	-33.792^{***} (0.438)			
Observations R^2	25,111 0.022	11,405 0.020	2,085 0.033	1,920 0.015	9,401 0.026			
Adjusted R ²	0.022	0.020	0.033	0.014	0.026			

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 16: Primary PYMK Top 10 Results

	Dependent variable:						
		top10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl		
I(100 *norm.pctle)	0.002*** (0.0001)	0.002*** (0.0001)	0.002*** (0.0003)	0.001*** (0.0003)	0.002*** (0.0001)		
race.in.group	-0.006 (0.005)	-0.014^* (0.007)	-0.007 (0.017)	$0.009 \\ (0.018)$	0.001 (0.009)		
Constant	0.101*** (0.006)	0.107*** (0.008)	0.094^{***} (0.019)	0.107*** (0.019)	0.095*** (0.010)		
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	25,111 0.017 0.016	11,405 0.017 0.016	2,085 0.018 0.017	1,920 0.011 0.010	9,401 0.018 0.018		

Note:

Table 17: Secondary NF Rank Results (Robustness for nonlinear in preference)

		D	ependent varia	ble:	
			nf.order		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl
race.in.group	1.296***	1.077***	0.879	0.804	1.973***
	(0.210)	(0.319)	(0.682)	(0.694)	(0.383)
factor(norm.decile)0.2	0.166	0.536	2.575*	-2.033	0.024
	(0.460)	(0.718)	(1.464)	(1.582)	(0.734)
factor(norm.decile)0.3	0.439	0.179	2.237	-2.046	1.425**
	(0.458)	(0.721)	(1.670)	(1.608)	(0.716)
factor(norm.decile)0.4	0.783*	1.163	0.711	-2.068	1.075
	(0.459)	(0.725)	(1.439)	(1.457)	(0.749)
factor(norm.decile)0.5	1.767***	2.411***	2.661*	0.011	1.507**
,	(0.459)	(0.723)	(1.573)	(1.545)	(0.722)
factor(norm.decile)0.6	2.427***	3.333***	2.972**	-1.647	2.328***
,	(0.459)	(0.730)	(1.410)	(1.503)	(0.735)
factor(norm.decile)0.7	2.465***	2.752***	3.545***	-1.399	2.720***
	(0.458)	(0.736)	(1.347)	(1.496)	(0.734)
factor(norm.decile)0.8	2.732***	3.467***	4.324***	0.723	1.984***
	(0.461)	(0.750)	(1.389)	(1.621)	(0.711)
factor(norm.decile)0.9	3.486***	4.630***	0.926	1.032	3.638***
	(0.460)	(0.729)	(1.409)	(1.495)	(0.738)
factor(norm.decile)1	6.200***	7.426***	5.778***	3.921**	5.616***
,	(0.460)	(0.721)	(1.544)	(1.553)	(0.731)
Constant	-31.067***	-31.786***	-30.289***	-27.987***	-31.523***
	(0.349)	(0.551)	(1.027)	(1.135)	(0.591)
Observations	28,175	11,777	2,505	2,532	10,954
\mathbb{R}^2	0.012	0.017	0.010	0.011	0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.012	0.016	0.007	0.007	0.010

Table 18: Secondary NF Rank Results (Robustness for white vs not white)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	all.mdl	asian.mdl	black.mdl	hispanic.mdl	white.mdl
same.race.alt	0.887^{***} (0.222)	$0.303 \ (0.331)$	0.396 (0.736)	0.563 (0.734)	1.914*** (0.380)
I(100 * norm.pctle)	0.059*** (0.004)	0.073*** (0.006)	0.039*** (0.012)	0.040^{***} (0.012)	0.051*** (0.006)
Constant	-31.786^{***} (0.255)	-32.461^{***} (0.379)	-29.558*** (0.833)	-30.380^{***} (0.859)	-32.008^{***} (0.435)
Observations R^2 Adjusted R^2	28,175 0.010 0.010	11,777 0.014 0.014	2,505 0.005 0.004	2,532 0.005 0.004	10,954 0.010 0.009