

Class differences in social networks: Evidence from a referral experiment

5-min presentation

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Motivation



- Understand persistent class differences in labor the market, like the underrepresentation of Low-SES researchers in elite academic institutions (Stansbury and Rodriguez, 2024)
- Focus on the role of class biases in social networks and referrals

Setting

- Universidad Autónoma de Bucaramanga (UNAB)
- Approx. 6000 students across all social classes
- Administrative data including SES, age, program, GPA, courses attended, year of entry, and the entry exam scores



Design: Referrals and Network

- Ask students to refer someone they have taken at least one course with
- Observe the entire co-enrollment network at UNAB

Your recommendation

We are interested in your recommendation of the person you consider best to solve similar problems to those in the **Math test**.

- * Only someone with whom you have taken at least one class...
- * We will not contact your recommendation...

Please write the name of your recommendation:

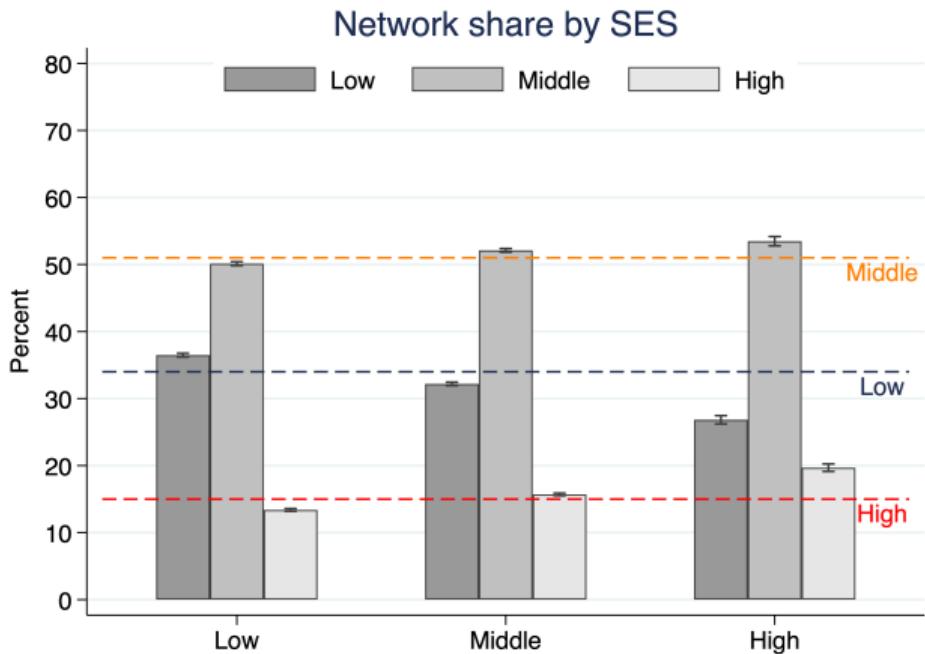
John

John Lennon (Music - 2018) 

John Stuart Mill (Law - 2020)

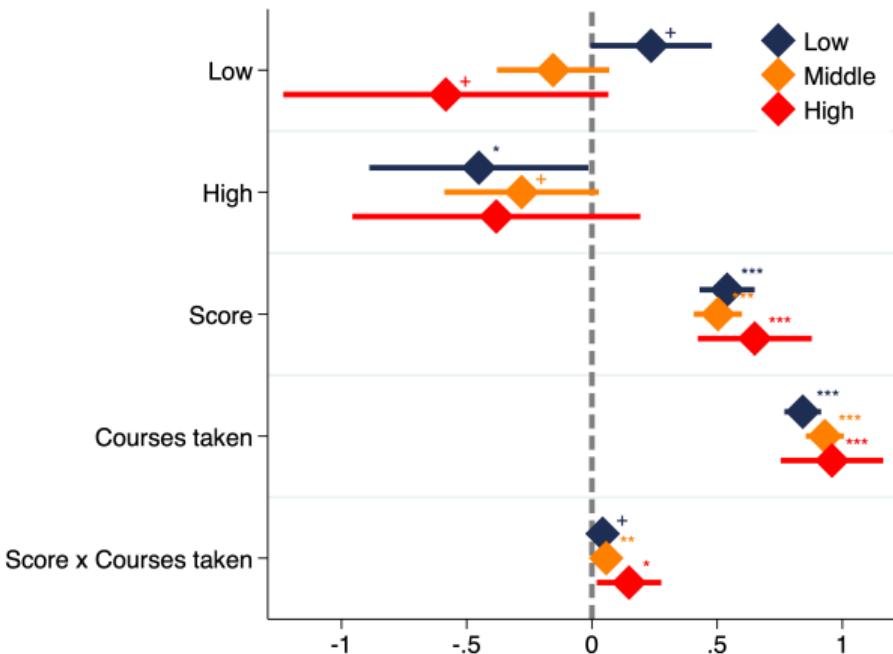
Network-level SES shares

- 51 % of UNAB is **Middle-SES**, 35 % **Low-SES**, and 15 % **High-SES**
- Network shares are very different from the UNAB population
- Why?



No bias against Low-SES in referrals

- **Low-SES** referrers are biased against High-SES and favor their own
- **Middle-SES** referrers are marginally biased against High-SES
- **High-SES** referrers are marginally biased against Low-SES but do not favor their own



Conclusion

- Individuals across SES refer equally well ...
- ... but **prefer** nominating similar others in terms of SES
- Network composition matters more than biases in referrals

Reading

- Reading score and tie strength are strong predictors of referrals
- No interaction between reading score and tie strength
- No evidence for a Low-SES bias Alt. Specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low-SES	0.143* (0.086)	-0.007 (0.101)	-0.007 (0.102)
High-SES	-0.293** (0.128)	-0.271* (0.139)	-0.275** (0.139)
Nominee score		0.566*** (0.044)	0.513*** (0.048)
Tie		0.949*** (0.031)	0.939*** (0.032)
Score x Tie			0.030 (0.018)
Observations	128847	128847	128847
Ind.	673	673	673
Chi-test	10.81	1117.46	1145.58

Math

- Math score and tie strength are strong predictors of referrals
- Significant but small interaction between math score and tie strength
- No evidence for a Low-SES bias Alt. Specification

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low-SES	0.161* (0.086)	-0.013 (0.099)	-0.015 (0.100)
High-SES	-0.309** (0.131)	-0.343** (0.142)	-0.361** (0.144)
Nominee score		0.662*** (0.040)	0.546*** (0.042)
Tie		0.885*** (0.029)	0.851*** (0.029)
Score x Tie			0.089*** (0.019)
Observations	128150	128150	128150
Ind.	669	669	669
Chi-test	12.38	1122.75	1154.40

Reading (Low-SES vs others)

- Alternative specification with binary Low-SES
- No evidence for a Low-SES bias
- Consistent with main model

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	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low-SES	0.199** (0.083)	0.041 (0.100)	0.042 (0.100)
Nominee Score		0.561*** (0.044)	0.509*** (0.048)
Tie		0.951*** (0.031)	0.941*** (0.032)
Score x Tie			0.029 (0.018)
Observations	128,847	128,847	128,847
Ind.	673	673	673
Chi-test	5.73	1100.40	1127.92

Math (Low-SES vs others)

- Alternative specification with binary Low-SES
- No evidence for a Low-SES bias
- Consistent with main model

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	(1)	(2)	(3)
Low-SES	0.220*** (0.083)	0.049 (0.097)	0.050 (0.098)
Nominee Score		0.653*** (0.040)	0.538*** (0.041)
Tie		0.887*** (0.029)	0.854*** (0.030)
Score x Tie			0.088*** (0.019)
Observations	128,150	128,150	128,150
Ind.	669	669	669
Chi-test	7.02	1124.24	1156.08

Reading across SES

- Restrict sample by referrer SES
- Low-SES bias against other SES
- No evidence for a bias against Low-SES

Alt. Specification

	Low-SES (1)	Middle-SES (2)	High-SES (3)
Low-SES	0.266* (0.155)	-0.202 (0.149)	-0.275 (0.369)
High-SES	-0.307 (0.268)	-0.254 (0.186)	-0.511 (0.377)
Nominee score	0.548*** (0.076)	0.483*** (0.067)	0.553*** (0.179)
Tie	0.873*** (0.046)	0.991*** (0.046)	0.986*** (0.128)
Score x Tie	0.019 (0.027)	0.021 (0.027)	0.145** (0.072)
Observations	54611	64596	9640
Ind.	275	340	58
Chi-test	531.49	553.06	97.57

Reading across SES (Low-SES vs others)

- Alternative specification with binary Low-SES
- Low-SES bias against other SES
- No evidence for a bias against Low-SES
- Consistent with main model

	Low-SES (1)	Other-SES (2)
Low-SES	0.312** (0.153)	-0.160 (0.137)
Nominee score	0.545*** (0.076)	0.486*** (0.062)
Tie	0.876*** (0.046)	0.996*** (0.044)
Score x Tie	0.019 (0.027)	0.036 (0.025)
Observations	54611	74236
Ind.	275	398
Chi-test	517.41	627.40

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Math across SES

- Restrict sample by referrer SES
- Low-SES bias against High-SES
- High-SES bias against Low-SES

Alt. Specification

	Low-SES (1)	Middle-SES (2)	High-SES (3)
Low-SES	0.208 (0.150)	-0.101 (0.145)	-0.986** (0.469)
High-SES	-0.619** (0.283)	-0.313 (0.195)	-0.269 (0.381)
Nominee score	0.540*** (0.064)	0.526*** (0.060)	0.730*** (0.128)
Tie	0.814*** (0.041)	0.870*** (0.043)	0.929*** (0.128)
Score x Tie	0.067** (0.028)	0.096*** (0.029)	0.160 (0.097)
Observations	55531	62492	10127
Ind.	283	327	59
Chi-test	525.71	561.64	110.76

Math across SES (Low-SES vs others)

- Alternative specification with binary Low-SES
- Low-SES bias against other SES
- No evidence for a bias against Low-SES
- Consistent with main model

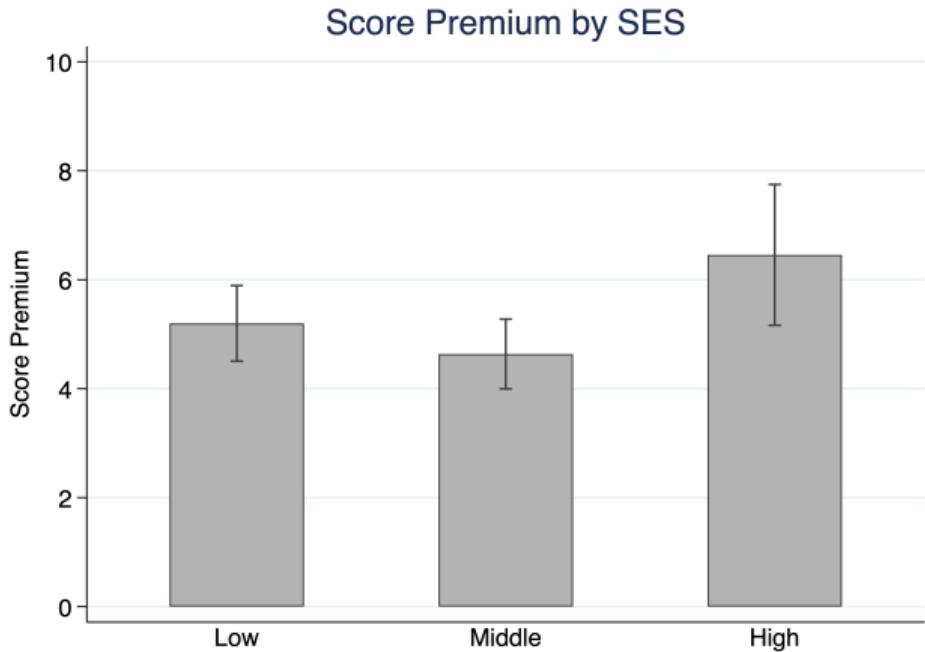
	Low-SES (1)	Other-SES (2)
Low-SES	0.296** (0.147)	-0.138 (0.136)
Nominee score	0.533*** (0.063)	0.541*** (0.055)
Tie	0.820*** (0.042)	0.882*** (0.042)
Score x Tie	0.064** (0.028)	0.106*** (0.027)
Observations	55531	72619
Ind.	283	386
Chi-test	523.84	647.99

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No differences for Score Premium by SES

- Middle-SES refer slightly worst (joint F-test, $p < 0.1$)

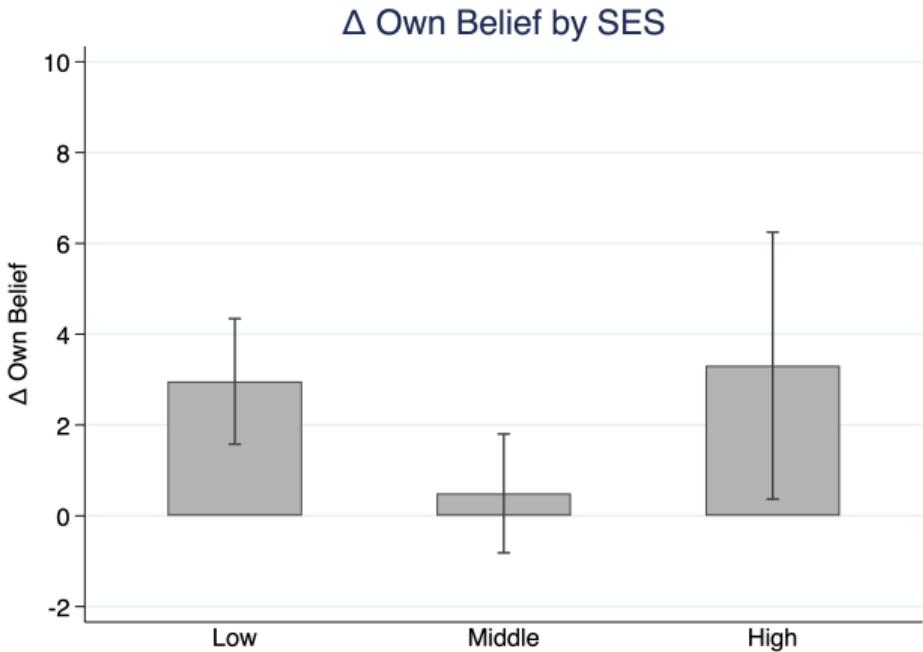
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No differences for own score beliefs by SES

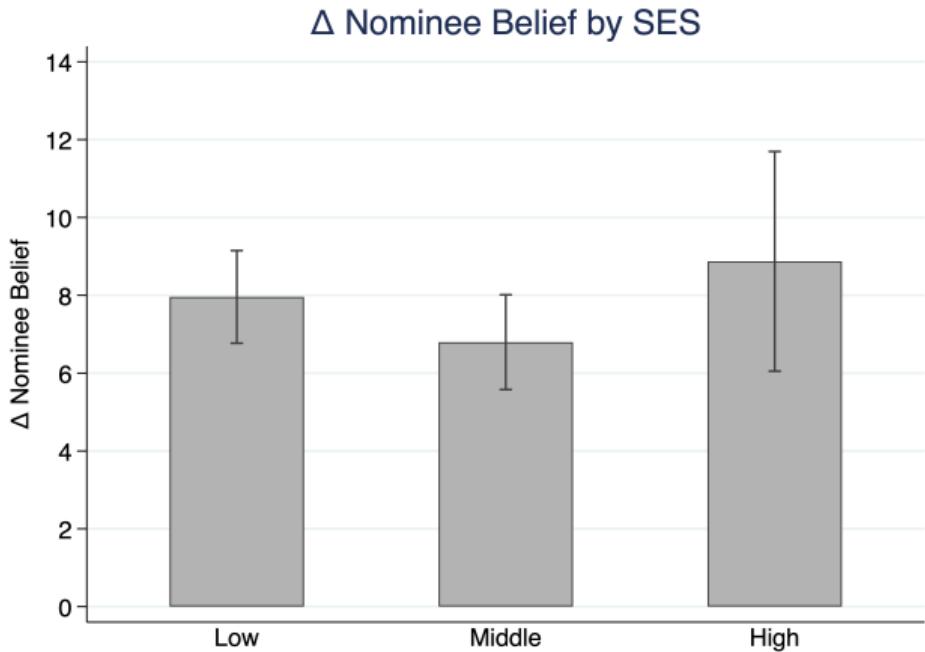
- Middle-SES are slightly more accurate (joint F-test, $p < 0.1$)

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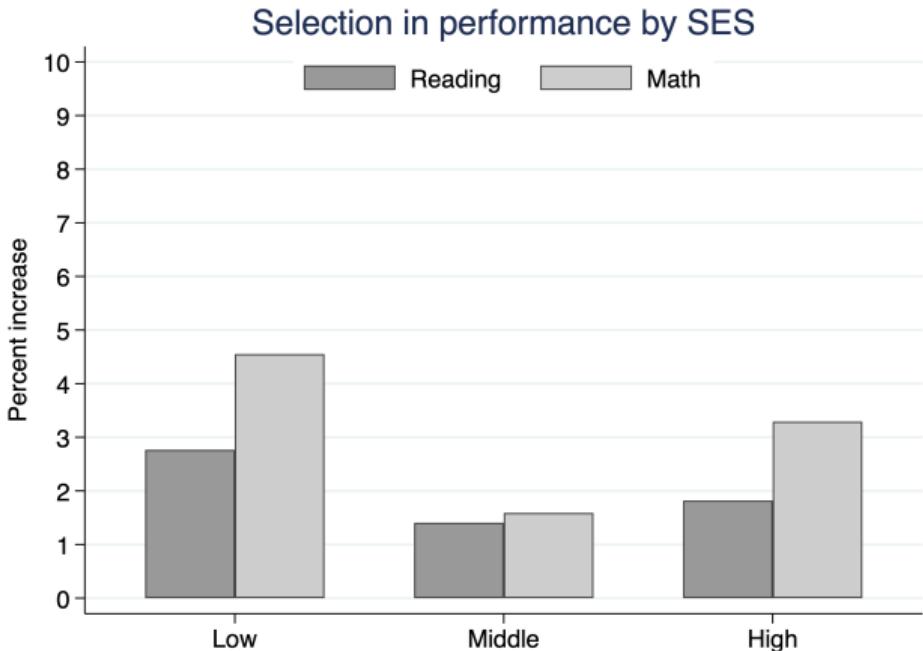
No differences for nominee score beliefs by SES

- No difference (joint F-test,
 $p = 0.41$) [Return](#)



Strong selection by Low-SES

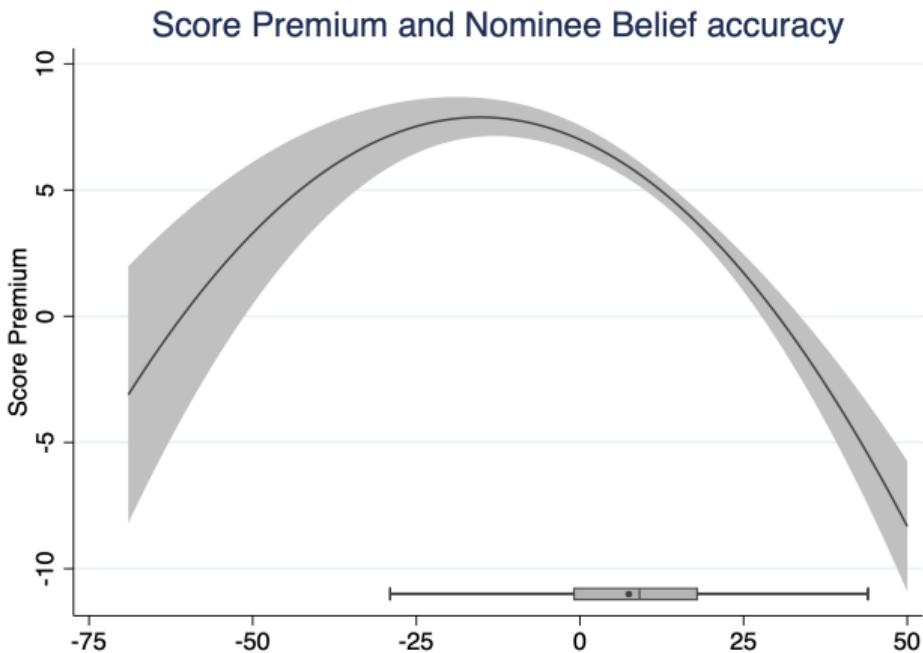
- Significant Low-SES selection (t -tests, $p < 0.01$)
- Other SES groups do select less (t -tests, $p > 0.05$) [Return](#)



Nominee Beliefs are rewarded for accuracy

- Negative coefficient is explained by quadratic shape

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Own score beliefs are rewarded for accuracy

- Positive coefficient is explained by quadratic shape and extreme outliers

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