### Racial Peer Effects in The Classroom Evidence From A Randomized Experiment

Daryl Fairweather

Department of Economics University of Chicago

Intergenerational Mobility Conference, 2012

# Outline



#### 2 Data

- Tennessee STAR Experimental Design
- Outcomes

#### 3 Results

- Main Results
- Effect from Other Races

#### 4 Conclusion

#### • Previous research on gender and ability based peer effects

- Previous economic research on racial peer effects in schools
  - Did not have randomization
  - Different grades and settings
- Psychologists have found that children as young as 3 years old are conscious of race
- I find that black students perform better when in classes with a higher share of black students (lower share of other races)
- I also find that white students perform better when in classes with a higher share of white students (lower share of other races)

- Previous research on gender and ability based peer effects
- Previous economic research on racial peer effects in schools
  - Did not have randomization
  - Different grades and settings
- Psychologists have found that children as young as 3 years old are conscious of race
- I find that black students perform better when in classes with a higher share of black students (lower share of other races)
- I also find that white students perform better when in classes with a higher share of white students (lower share of other races)

• • = • • = • =

- Previous research on gender and ability based peer effects
- Previous economic research on racial peer effects in schools
  - Did not have randomization
  - Different grades and settings
- Psychologists have found that children as young as 3 years old are conscious of race
- I find that black students perform better when in classes with a higher share of black students (lower share of other races)
- I also find that white students perform better when in classes with a higher share of white students (lower share of other races)

• • = • • = • =

- Previous research on gender and ability based peer effects
- Previous economic research on racial peer effects in schools
  - Did not have randomization
  - Different grades and settings
- Psychologists have found that children as young as 3 years old are conscious of race
- I find that black students perform better when in classes with a higher share of black students (lower share of other races)
- I also find that white students perform better when in classes with a higher share of white students (lower share of other races)

· 프 · · · 프 · · 프

- Previous research on gender and ability based peer effects
- Previous economic research on racial peer effects in schools
  - Did not have randomization
  - Different grades and settings
- Psychologists have found that children as young as 3 years old are conscious of race
- I find that black students perform better when in classes with a higher share of black students (lower share of other races)
- I also find that white students perform better when in classes with a higher share of white students (lower share of other races)

· 프 · · · 프 · · 프

Experimental Design Outcomes

# Outline



#### 2 Data

• Tennessee STAR Experimental Design

Outcomes

#### 3 Results

- Main Results
- Effect from Other Races

#### 4 Conclusion

글 🕨 🔺 글

ъ

Experimental Design Outcomes

# Setting

- Took place in from 1985-1989 in 79 Tennessee public schools
- Measured the effects of class size on educational outcomes
- Students and teachers were randomly assigned to 3 different class types
  - Small
  - Large
  - Large with teacher aide
- Students were randomly assigned to a classroom type starting in kindergarten
  - That assignment was intended to be maintained through third grade
  - Forty-five percent of STAR students entered in first grade (kindergarten not mandatory in Tennessee)

비민 ((비)) (비) (비)

Experimental Design Outcomes

# Setting

- Took place in from 1985-1989 in 79 Tennessee public schools
- Measured the effects of class size on educational outcomes
- Students and teachers were randomly assigned to 3 different class types
  - Small
  - Large
  - Large with teacher aide
- Students were randomly assigned to a classroom type starting in kindergarten
  - That assignment was intended to be maintained through third grade
  - Forty-five percent of STAR students entered in first grade (kindergarten not mandatory in Tennessee)



# Setting

- Took place in from 1985-1989 in 79 Tennessee public schools
- Measured the effects of class size on educational outcomes
- Students and teachers were randomly assigned to 3 different class types
  - Small
  - Large
  - Large with teacher aide
- Students were randomly assigned to a classroom type starting in kindergarten
  - That assignment was intended to be maintained through third grade
  - Forty-five percent of STAR students entered in first grade (kindergarten not mandatory in Tennessee)

ヘロト 不過 ト イヨト イヨト ショコ ろうろ

# Setting

- Took place in from 1985-1989 in 79 Tennessee public schools
- Measured the effects of class size on educational outcomes
- Students and teachers were randomly assigned to 3 different class types
  - Small
  - Large
  - Large with teacher aide
- Students were randomly assigned to a classroom type starting in kindergarten
  - That assignment was intended to be maintained through third grade
  - Forty-five percent of STAR students entered in first grade (kindergarten not mandatory in Tennessee)

Experimental Design Outcomes

### Racial Composition of The Kindergarten Sample

#### Table: Overall Racial Composition of STAR Kindergarten Students

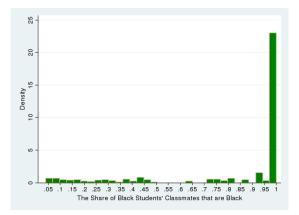
Race	Freq.	Percent
White	4,234	66.97
Black	2,058	32.55
Asian	14	0.22
Hispanic	5	80.0
Native American	2	0.03
other	9	0.14
Total	6,322	100

(김희) (김희) (김희)

Motivation Data Results

Experimental Design Outcomes

#### Histogram of Share of Classroom that is Black

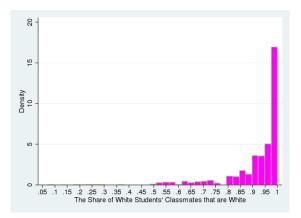


< A

Motivation Data Results

Experimental Design Outcomes

#### Histogram of Share of Classroom that is White



э

과동

Experimental Design Outcomes

Table:Within School Means and Standard Deviations of Share Race For theAverage School

	Share Black*		Share V	White**
Average School	Mean Std Dev		Mean	Std Dev
Kindergarten	38.17%	2.42%	86.01%	3.68%

\*For schools that had at least one black student

\*\*For schools that had at least one white student

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

Experimental Desigr Outcomes

# Outline



#### 2 Data

• Tennessee STAR Experimental Design

Outcomes

#### 3 Results

- Main Results
- Effect from Other Races

#### 4 Conclusion

프 ( ) ( 프 )

Experimental Design Outcomes

#### Percentile Rank of Test Scores By Race

#### Percentile Rank:

	Black		White	
	Mean Std Dev		Mean	Std Dev
Math	42.27	29.25	53.73	27.89
Reading	42.17	28.54	53.70	28.25

(\* ) \* ) \* ) \* )

EL OQO

Main Results Effect from Other Races

# Outline



#### 2 Data

• Tennessee STAR Experimental Design

Outcomes

#### 3 Results

#### Main Results

• Effect from Other Races

#### 4 Conclusion

ъ

Motivation Data Results

Main Results

#### Effect on Black Students' Math Scores

Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)
VARIABLES	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test
Share Black	39.64*	30.63	33.92
	(22.84)	(23.47)	(24.05)
All Black Class	2 10	10.43***	10.21**
		(4.005)	(4.032)
Only Black Student			6.257
			(6.225)
Constant	-10.12***	-10.00***	-16.48**
	(3.229)	(3.205)	(7.480)
Observations	1,890	1,890	1,890
R-squared	0.351	0.353	0.353

p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status and share female

(ロ) (同) (E) (E) (E) (C)

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Effect on Black Students' Reading Scores

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on	Rank on	Rank on
VARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test	Reading Test
Share Black	9.684	3.417	5.535
	(20.49)	(20.43)	(20.91)
All Black Class		7.297	7.162
		(9.372)	(9.398)
Only Black Student			4.178
			(6.232)
Constant	-2.477	-2.400	-6.721
	(3.424)	(3.401)	(7.541)
Observations	1,853	1,853	1,853
R-squared	0.323	0.325	0.325

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status and share female

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Effect on White Students' Math Scores

Regression of White Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the						
Classroom Level						
	(1)	(2)				
	Percentile	Percentile				
	Rank on Math	Rank on Math				
VARIABLES	Test	Test				
Share White	15.42	16.30				
	(12.78)	(15.02)				
All White Class		-0.257				
		(1.844)				
Constant	74.42***	74.28***				
	(4.982)	(5.057)				
Observations	3,935	3,935				
R-squared	0.209	0.209				
Robust standard	d errors in parent	heses				
*** p<0.01, ** p	<0.05, * p<0.1					

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status and share female

▲ ■ ▶ ▲ ■ ▶ ■ ■ ■ ● ● ● ● ●

Main Results Effect from Other Races

# Effect on White Students' Reading Scores

Regression of White Kind	ergarten Student	s With School				
Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level						
	(1) (2)					
	Percentile	Percentile				
	Rank on	Rank on				
VARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test				
Share White	27.40**	30.76**				
	(11.30)	(13.00)				
All White Class		-0.982				
		(1.769)				
Constant	63.89***	63.32***				
	(7.587)	(7.667)				
Observations	3,890	3,890				
R-squared	0.290	0.290				
Robust standard errors in	parentheses					
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p	<0.1					
All specifications control f lunch status and share fe		e, gender, free				

3 × 4 3 ×

EL OQA

Main Results Effect from Other Races

# Outline



#### 2 Data

• Tennessee STAR Experimental Design

Outcomes



#### • Main Results

• Effect from Other Races

#### 4 Conclusion

∃ >

ъ

-

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Effect on Black Students' Scores by Each Race

Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, Ommitting Schools Large Enough to Have Non-Random Assignment, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)
	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on Math	Rank on
VARIABLES	Test	Reading Test
Share White	-32.11	-4.924
	(24.82)	(22.30)
Share Asian	-255.4***	-127.5***
	(68.20)	(36.06)
Share Hispanic	-264.4***	-61.23
	(72.35)	(170.7)
Share Native American	-363.3**	-128.7
	(164.4)	(145.1)
Constant	67.66***	46.90**
	(22.54)	(20.85)
Observations	1,890	1,853
R-squared	0.354	0.325
Robust standard errors in	n parentheses	
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p	o<0.1	

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, and share female

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Effect on White Students' Scores by Each Race

Regression of White Kindergarten Students, Ommitting Schools Large Enough to Have Non-Random Assignment, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)
	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on Math	Rank on
VARIABLES	Test	Reading Test
Share Black	-8.883	-26.41*
	(15.20)	(13.52)
Share Asian	-66.16	-35.05
	(49.50)	(43.82)
Share Hispanic	-127.2***	-59.21*
	(33.04)	(33.59)
Share Native American	-129.1**	-78.02
	(54.46)	(62.13)
Constant	82.22***	90.26***
	(15.80)	(14.19)
Observations	3,935	3,890
R-squared	0.210	0.290
Robust standard errors in	n parentheses	
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p	<0.1	

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, and share female

< A

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Non-Cognitive Effects on Black Students

Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Days Absent	Motiviation	Listening	Repeat	Self Concept
		Percentile	Percentile	Kindergarten	Percentile
VARIABLES		Rank	Rank	-	Rank
Share Black	7.717**	19.21	35.18*	-0.221**	23.52
	(3.051)	(22.74)	(18.51)	(0.112)	(24.58)
Constant	-0.962	12.97	-4.109	0.00824	17.30**
	(1.263)	(9.113)	(3.331)	(0.0215)	(8.683)
Observations	2,029	1,659	1,882	2,051	1,659
R-squared	0.073	0.042	0.242	0.112	0.062
Robust standar	d errors in parenth	neses			
*** p<0.01, ** p	<0.05, * p<0.1				
All specification	is control for class	sroom type, geno	der, free lunch		

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

Main Results Effect from Other Races

#### Non-Cognitive Effects on White Students

Regression of White Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the	
Classroom Level	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Days Absent	Motiviation	Listening	Repeat	Self Concept
		Percentile	Percentile	Kindergarten	Percentile
VARIABLES		Rank	Rank	_	Rank
Share White	-0.709	8.559	18.01**	0.0915*	1.701
	(2.995)	(11.30)	(7.632)	(0.0544)	(13.06)
Constant	9.481***	62.50***	43.63***	0.00436	55.69***
	(2.917)	(5.035)	(3.551)	(0.0204)	(5.416)
Observations	4,186	3,336	3,908	4,215	3,336
R-squared	0.085	0.035	0.153	0.057	0.065
Robust standard	d errors in parenth	neses			
*** p<0.01, ** p	<0.05, * p<0.1				
All specification	s control for class	sroom type, geno	der, free lunch		

∃ → ( ∃ → )

EL OQA

- Are these effects driven by changes in student behavior or teacher behavior?
  - Teachers may give more attention to a race, when more of that race is present
  - Students may be bullied more when they are in the minority
  - Students may view themselves differently when they are in the minority
- There are benefits to keeping schools and classrooms homogenous with regard to race
- Programs that alter the racial composition of a student's school should take racial peer effects into account
  - Charter Schools
  - Magnet Schools

김 국가 김 국가 문자

- Are these effects driven by changes in student behavior or teacher behavior?
  - Teachers may give more attention to a race, when more of that race is present
  - Students may be bullied more when they are in the minority
  - Students may view themselves differently when they are in the minority
- There are benefits to keeping schools and classrooms homogenous with regard to race
- Programs that alter the racial composition of a student's school should take racial peer effects into account
  - Charter Schools
  - Magnet Schools

- Are these effects driven by changes in student behavior or teacher behavior?
  - Teachers may give more attention to a race, when more of that race is present
  - Students may be bullied more when they are in the minority
  - Students may view themselves differently when they are in the minority
- There are benefits to keeping schools and classrooms homogenous with regard to race
- Programs that alter the racial composition of a student's school should take racial peer effects into account
  - Charter Schools
  - Magnet Schools

- Are these effects driven by changes in student behavior or teacher behavior?
  - Teachers may give more attention to a race, when more of that race is present
  - Students may be bullied more when they are in the minority
  - Students may view themselves differently when they are in the minority
- There are benefits to keeping schools and classrooms homogenous with regard to race
- Programs that alter the racial composition of a student's school should take racial peer effects into account
  - Charter Schools
  - Magnet Schools

# Effect on Black Students' Math Scores Controlling for Teacher Characteristics

#### Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)
VARIABLES	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test
Share Black	40.54*	25.13	25.76
	(22.94)	(22.74)	(23.78)
All Black Class		16.56***	16.54***
		(4.047)	(4.057)
Only Black Student			0.797
			(5.329)
Constant	34.65**	36.53**	35.90**
	(16.93)	(16.12)	(17.00)
Observations	1,622	1,622	1,622
R-squared	0.399	0.403	0.403

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

(日) (同) (三) (三) (三) (○) (○)

# Effect on Black Students' Reading Score Controlling for Teacher Characteristics

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on	Rank on	Rank on
VARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test	Reading Test
Share Black	17.57	10.10	13.03
	(26.86)	(26.27)	(27.05)
All Black Class		8.112	8.024
		(11.77)	(11.76)
Only Black Student			3.889
			(6.833)
Constant	22.08	50.56***	48.72***
	(18.44)	(16.91)	(18.28)
Observations	1,589	1,589	1,589
R-squared	0.381	0.382	0.382

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

# Effect on White Students' Math Scores Controlling for Teacher Characteristics

Regression of W With School Fix Classroom Leve	ed Effects and (		
	(1)	(2)	
	Percentile	Percentile	
	Rank on Math	Rank on Math	
VARIABLES	Test	Test	
Share White	11.65	3.911	
	-14.53	-17.42	
All White Class		1.953	
		-2.048	
Constant	88.48***	87.82***	
	-10.38	-10.56	
Observations	3,643	3,643	
R-squared	0.244	0.244	

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher

.∃ ▶ ∢

#### Effect on Black Students' Math Scores Excluding Schools That had the Opportunity to Assign to Classrooms Non-Randomly

Regression of Black Kindergarten Students Ommitting Schools Large Enough to Have Non-Random Classroom Assignment, With School Fixed Effects and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)
VARIABLES	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test	Percentile Rank on Math Test
Share Black	34.91	-109.6**	-120.7**
	(47.40)	(42.51)	(51.37)
All Black Class		34.99***	35.78***
		(6.095)	(5.801)
Only Black Student			-2.593
			(10.21)
Constant	78.84***	81.05***	97.78***
	(8.984)	(8.107)	(14.45)
Observations	567	567	567
R-squared	0.523	0.533	0.533

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

#### Effect on Black Students' Reading Scores Excluding Schools That had the Opportunity to Assign to Classrooms Non-Randomly

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Percentile	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on	Rank on	Rank on
VARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test	Reading Test
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, j
Share Black	190.5***	92.07	110.6
	(50.00)	(69.83)	(77.50)
All Black Class		23.82***	22.48***
		(7.478)	(7.948)
Only Black Student			4.348
			(9.372)
Constant	26.60	39.23**	27.88
	(22.03)	(19.38)	(25.55)
Observations	565	565	565
R-squared	0.460	0.465	0.465

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

▶ ▲ 글 ▶ ▲ 글 ▶ \_ 글 날

#### Effect on White Students' Math Scores Excluding Schools That had the Opportunity to Assign to Classrooms Non-Randomly

		ool Fixed Effects
and Clustered a	(1)	Level (2)
		(2) Percentile
		Rank on Math
VARIABLES	Test	Test
Share White	29.10	-6.055
	(29.43)	(25.05)
All White Class		10.10***
		(3.391)
Constant	75.45***	97.94***
	(20.18)	(18.91)
	. ,	
Observations	1,453	1,453
R-squared	0.275	0.280

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher

.∃ ▶ ∢

#### Effect on White Students' Reading Scores Excluding Schools That had the Opportunity to Assign to Classrooms Non-Randomly

.evel		
	(1)	(2)
	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on	Rank on
/ARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test
Share White	45.68	38.76
	(27.54)	(25.44)
All White Class		1.993
		(3.366)
Constant	14.96	30.13**
	(15.90)	(15.04)
		. ,
Observations	1,441	1,441
-squared	0.365	0.365

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

.∃ ▶ . ∢

# Effect on White Students' Reading Scores Controlling for Teacher Characteristics

Fixed Effects and Cl	lustered at the Classr	
	(1)	(2)
	Percentile	Percentile
	Rank on	Rank on
VARIABLES	Reading Test	Reading Test
Share White	26.13**	30.38**
	-12.04	-13.57
All White Class		-1.078
		-2.033
Constant	50.65***	50.73***
	-8.885	-10.34
Observations	3,614	3,614
R-squared	0.315	0.315

All specifications control for classroom type, gender, free lunch status, share female, teacher gender, teacher career level, teacher education, teacher experience and teacher race

• = • •

-

#### Black and White Students' Test Scores

#### Math Test Score:

	Black		White	
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev
Kindergarten	473.42	48.74	491.15	46.08
First Grade	511.81	38.41	539.63	42.32

Reading Test Score:

	Black		W	hite
	Mean	Std Dev	Mean	Std Dev
Kindergarten	428.92	28.76	440.41	32.32
First Grade	496.14	44.53	533.01	55.83

→ < ∃ →</p>

### Effect on Black Kindergarten Students' Raw Test Scores

Table: Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects, Controlling for Classroom Type and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Math Score	Reading Score	Math Score	Reading Score
	(Base Line)	(Base Line)		
Share Black	72.19*	2.295	88.47**	14.454
	(37.61)	(20.36)	(37.19)	(27.52)
Constant	475.0***	442.8***	441.1***	397.2***
	(1.567)	(3.401)	(26.18)	(19.71)
Observations	1,895	1,858	1,622	1,589
R-squared	0.320	0.268	0.404	0.369

Robust standard errors in parentheses, \*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.1

### Effect on White Kindergarten Students' Raw Test Scores

 Table:
 Regression of White Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects,

 Controlling for Classroom Type and Clustered at the Classroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
VARIABLES	Math Score	Reading Score	Math Score	Reading Score
	(Base Line)	(Base Line)		
Share White	19.29	26.52*	6.427	20.87
	(21.99)	(13.79)	(24.46)	(14.59)
Constant	543.9***	454.1***	532.2***	428.58***
	(6.600)	(0.985)	(19.51)	(8.209)
Observations	3,948	3,903	3,655	3,626
R-squared	0.158	0.187	0.194	0.213

Robust standard errors in parentheses, \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

# Non-Cognitive Effects in Kindergarten (Raw)

Table: Regression of Black Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects,Controlling for Kindergarten Classroom Type and Clustered at the KindergartenClassroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Days Absent	Motivation	Listening	Repeat	Self Concept
		Score	Score	Kindergarten	Score
Share Black	8.122**	1.827	36.49*	-0.217*	4.215
	(3.187)	(1.889)	(22.03)	(0.114)	(3.919)
Constant	12.30***	25.04**	470.70***	-0.014	59.31***
	(0.303)	(153.9)	(1.912)	(0.010)	(0.339)
Observations	2,029	1,664	1,887	2,051	1,664
R-squared	0.065	0.043	0.202	0.105	0.047

Robust standard errors in parentheses, \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

(《聞》 《문》 《문》 문)님 《

Daryl Fairweather Racial Peer Effects in The Classroom

# Non-Cognitive Effects in Kindergarten (Raw)

Table: Regression of White Kindergarten Students, With School Fixed Effects,Controlling for Kindergarten Classroom Type and Clustered at the KindergartenClassroom Level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
VARIABLES	Days Absent	Motivation	Listening	Repeat	Self Concept
		Score	Score	Kindergarten	Score
Share White	-0.750	.2753	15.19	0.095*	-0.600
	(3.013)	(0.888)	(10.963)	(0.056)	(2.133)
Constant	23.49***	25.90**	536.02***	-0.005	57.33***
	(0.278)	(0.546)	(1.123)	(0.328)	(1.049)
Observations	4,189	3,349	3,921	4,215	3,349
R-squared	0.069	0.0297	0.094	0.035	0.050

Robust standard errors in parentheses, \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Daryl Fairweather Racial Peer Effects in The Classroom