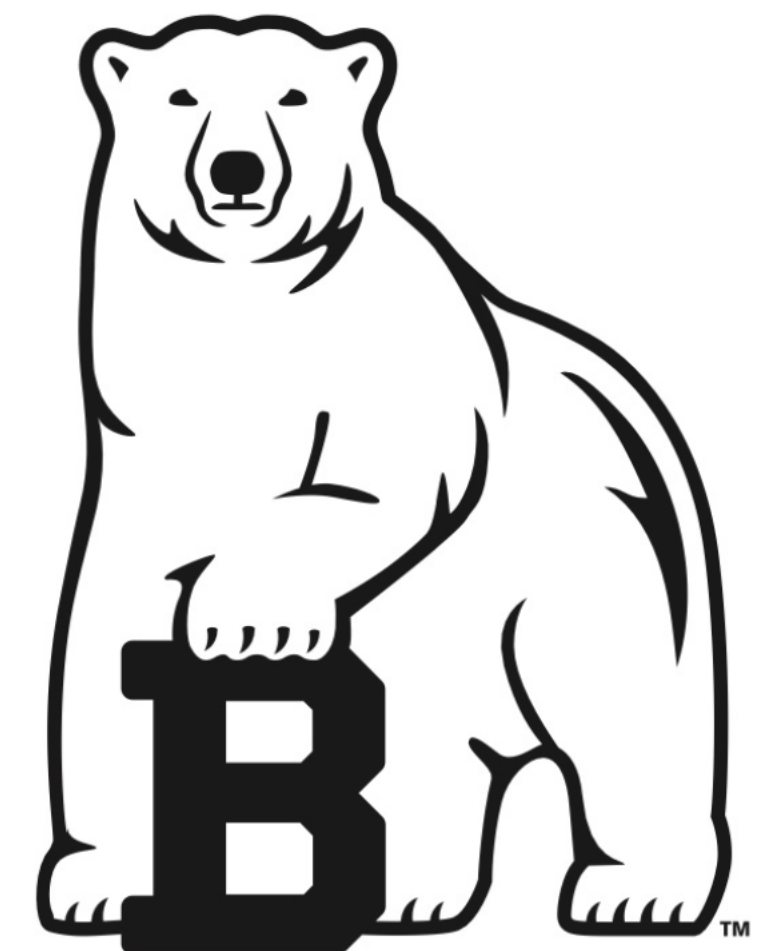


Partisan Discrimination in Hiring

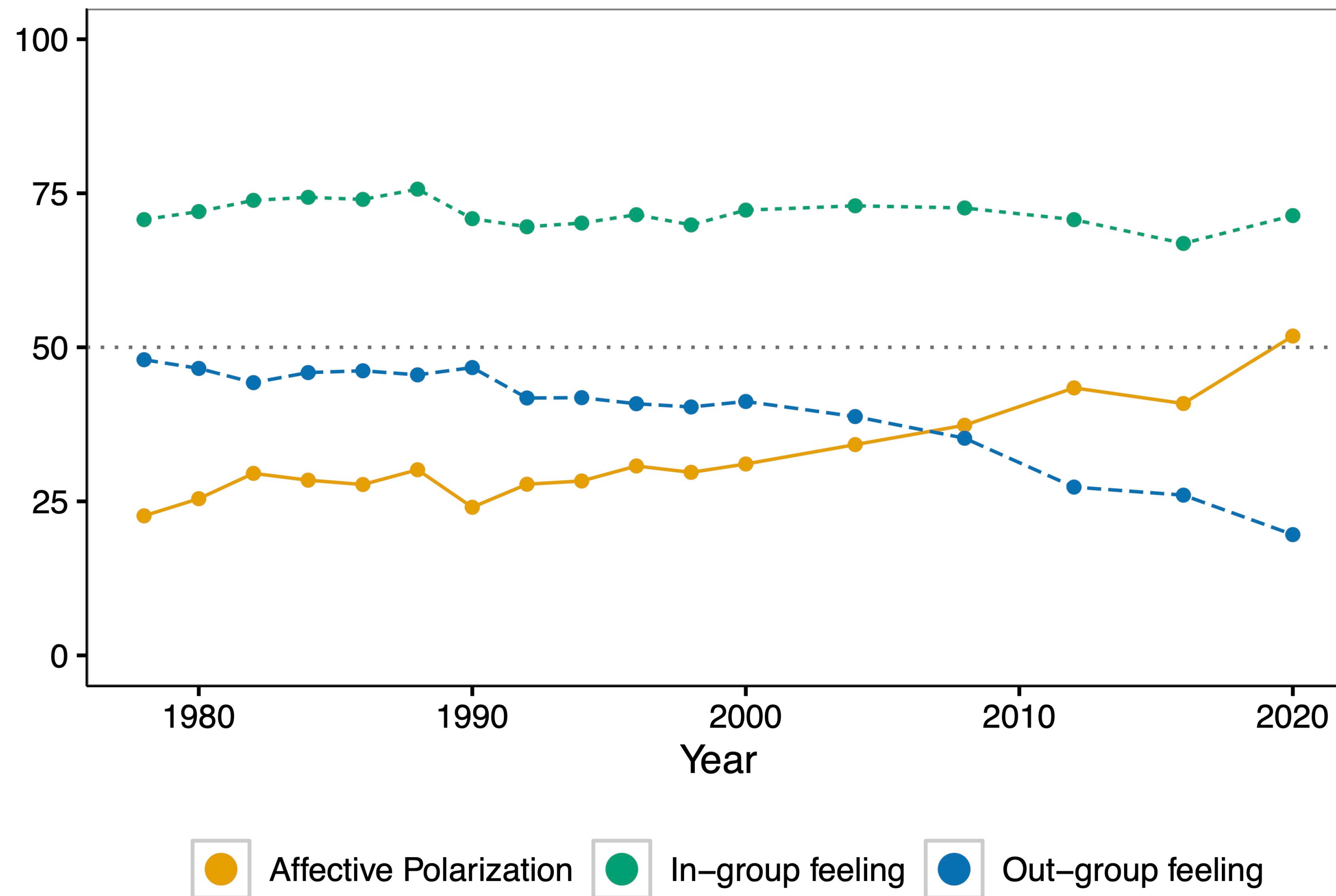
Martin Abel, Andrea Robbett, and Daniel Stone
October 29, 2024



Affective Polarization and Partisan Sectarianism

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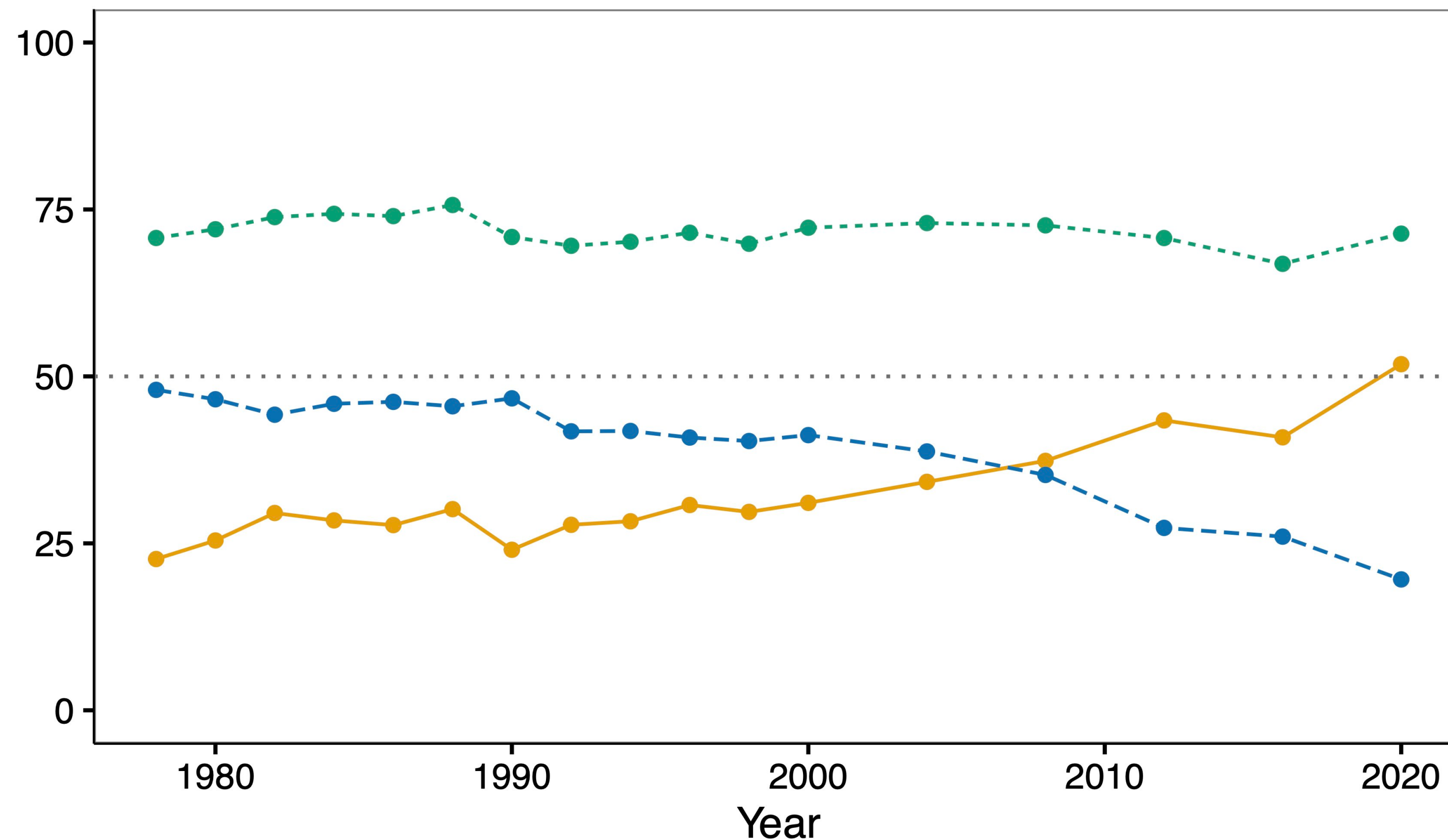
ANES Feeling Thermometer Responses (1978 - 2020)



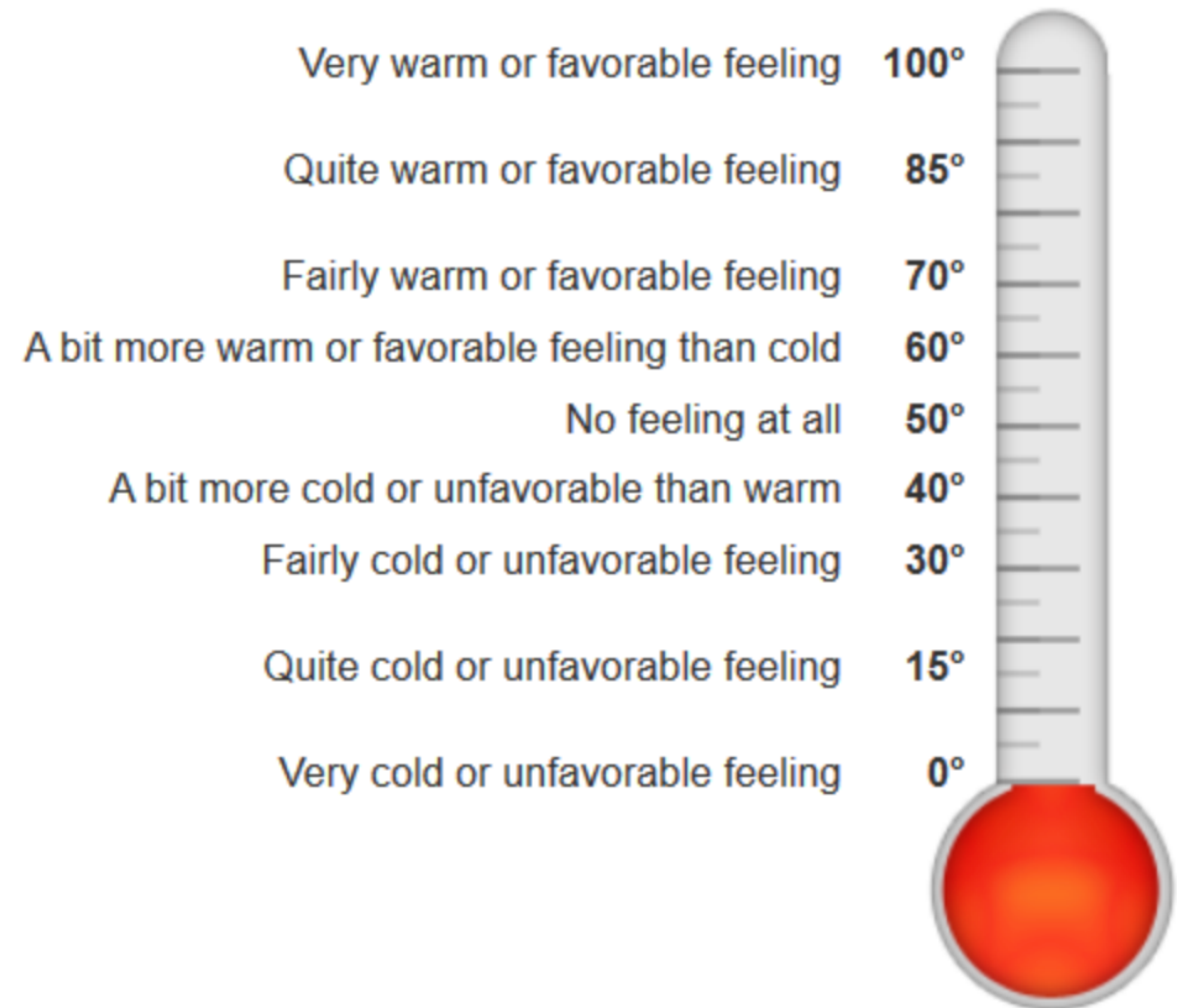
Source: Iyengar et al. (2019) from ANES. Updated with 2020 data by Sean Westwood.

Affective Polarization and Partisan Sectarianism

ANES Feeling Thermometer Responses (1978 - 2020)



● Affective Polarization ● In-group feeling ● Out-group feeling



Source: Iyengar et al. (2019) from ANES. Updated with 2020 data by Sean Westwood.

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 - have lower reservation wages when the employer shares their political affiliation (McConnell et al. 2018)
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 - less willing to interview opposing partisans for jobs (Gift and Gift 2015)
 - less willing to choose an opposing partisan for a team task, even if they are more skilled (Lelkes and Westwood 2017)
 - more willing to share messages on a dating platform with co-partisans (Huber and Malhotra 2017)
 - more likely to employ co-partisans in Brazilian firms and rate the resumes of co-partisans more highly (Colonnelli et al. 2022)

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- Exaggerated stereotypes of the other party may translate into beliefs that opposing partisans are less competent, more dishonest and willing to cheat the firm, less responsive to feedback, or generally have a worse work ethic

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- Their job was to view the profiles of workers and decide how much they were willing to pay a given worker to complete various tasks for them
- The design builds on previous experiments in which participants make hiring decisions and receive a payment that depends on the actual productivity of the worker(s) they hired (Reuben et al. 2014; Bohnet et al. 2016; Bohren et al. 2023)

Worker Tasks

<u>GENERAL MDSE</u>		
SAN SHARPIE BLK	2.89	A
SHRPIE CHISEL BLK 2P	2.89	A
WAFFLE DISHCLOTH	1.79	A
DIECAST CARS	5.99	A
<u>DELI</u>		
STCYS PITA PRM GRIC	6.49	*
TOI RST GRIC HUMBUS	2.99	*
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- This gives us four measures of productivity: % items accurately transcribed (*accuracy task*), % receipts attempted rather than skipped (*shirking task*), % receipts voluntarily added (*volunteering task*), and change in accuracy after criticism (*feedback task*)

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Race:	<u>White</u>
Political Party:	<u>Republican</u>
Education:	<u>No College Degree</u>
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$$\text{payoff} = \begin{cases} 100 & \text{if } \bar{w} < m \\ 100 + \text{productivity} - m & \text{if } \bar{w} \geq m \end{cases}$$

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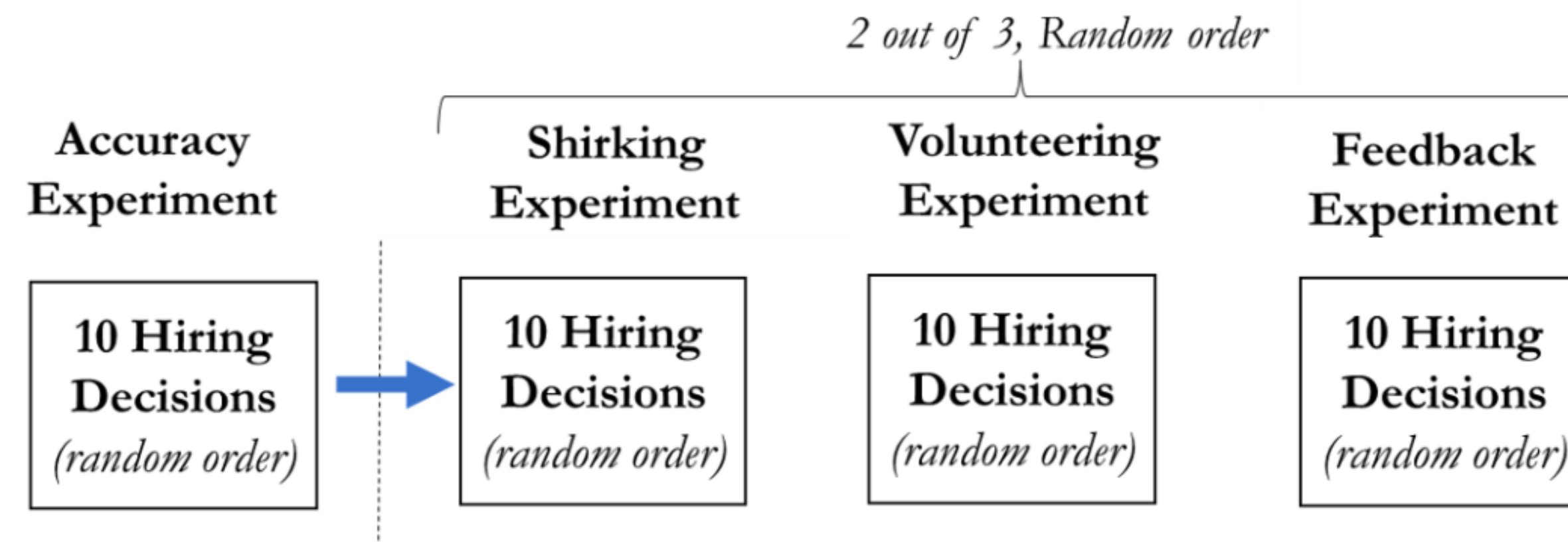
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**Accuracy
Experiment**

**10 Hiring
Decisions**
(random order)

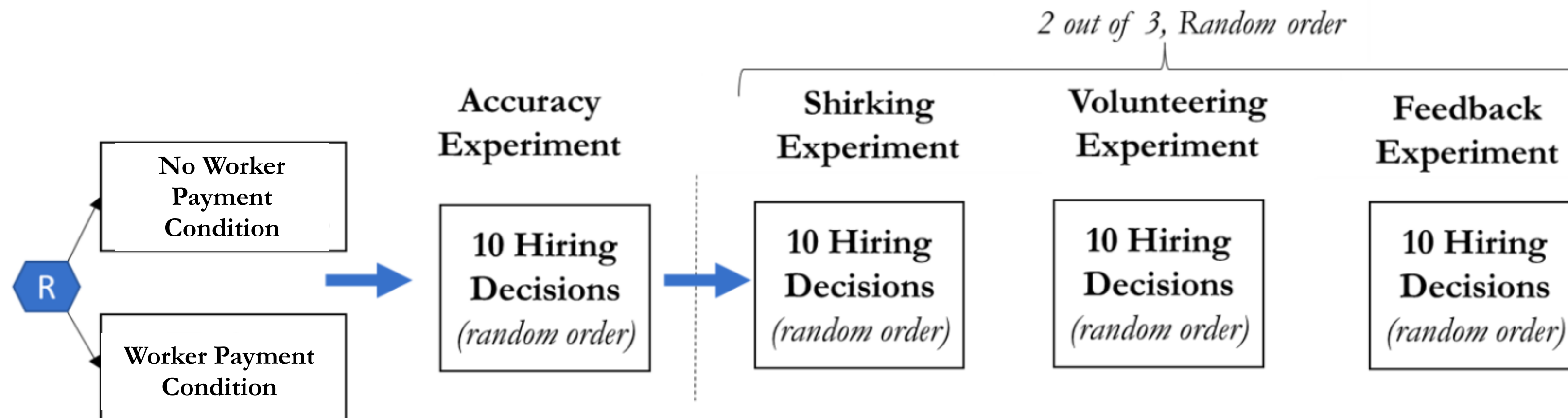
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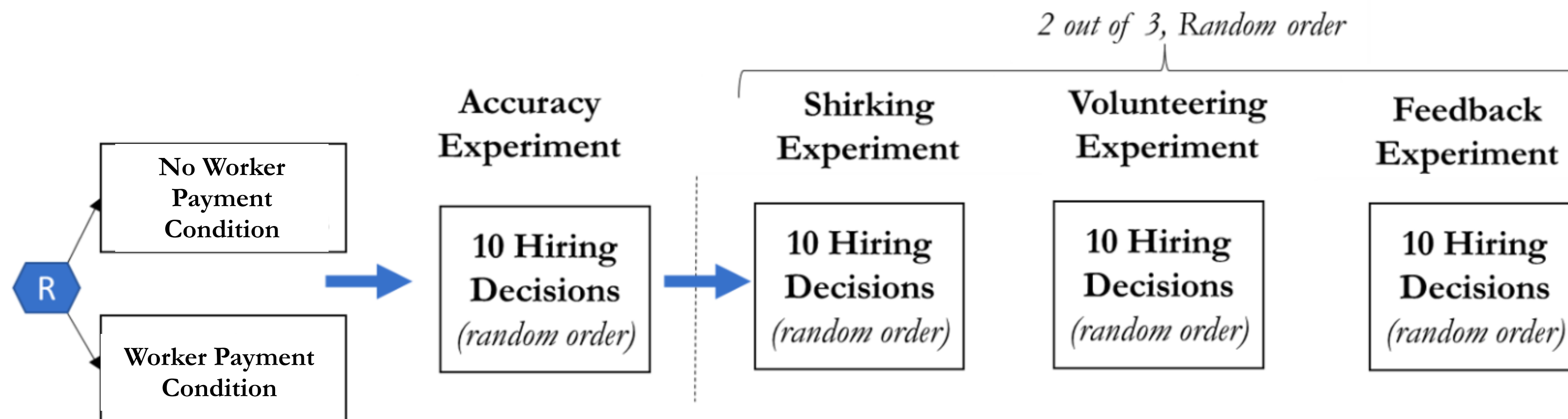
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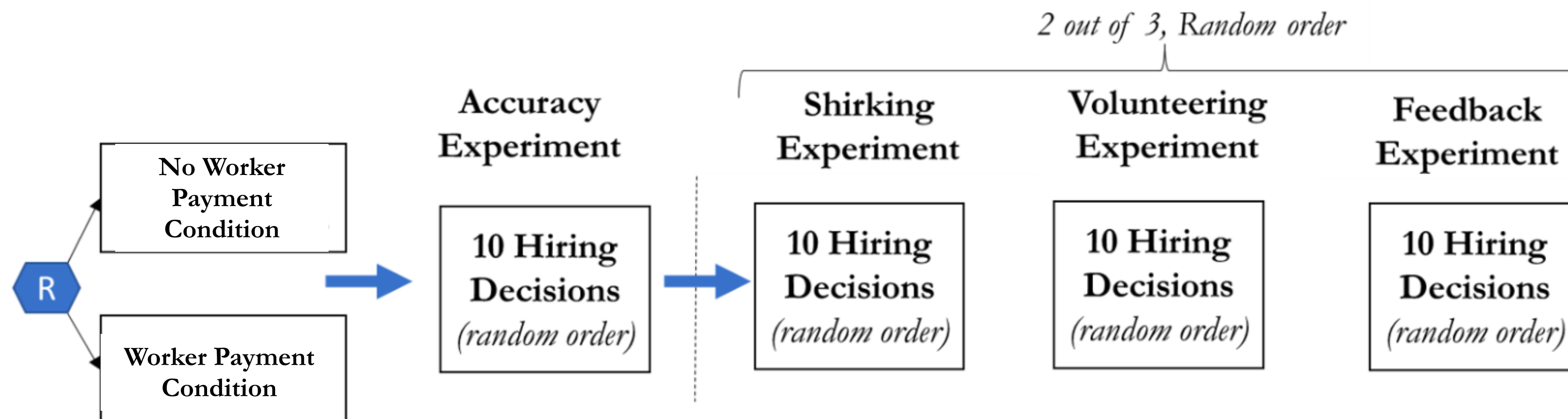
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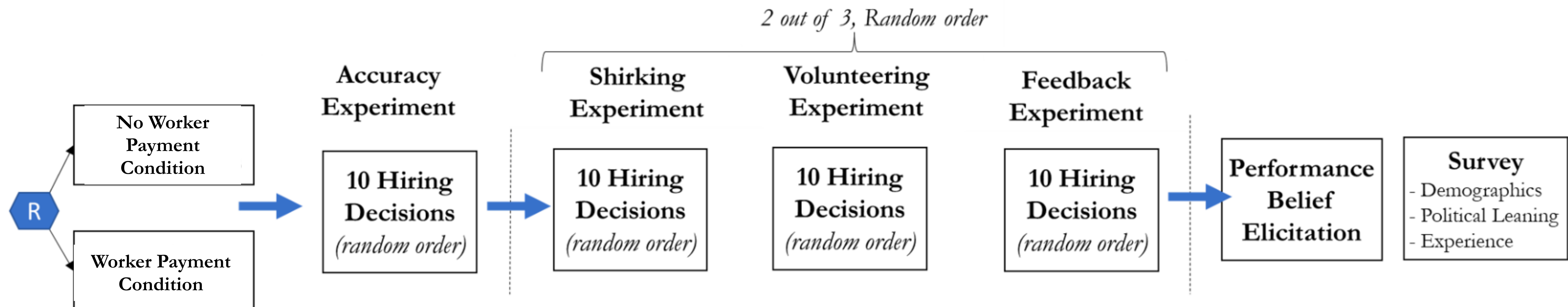
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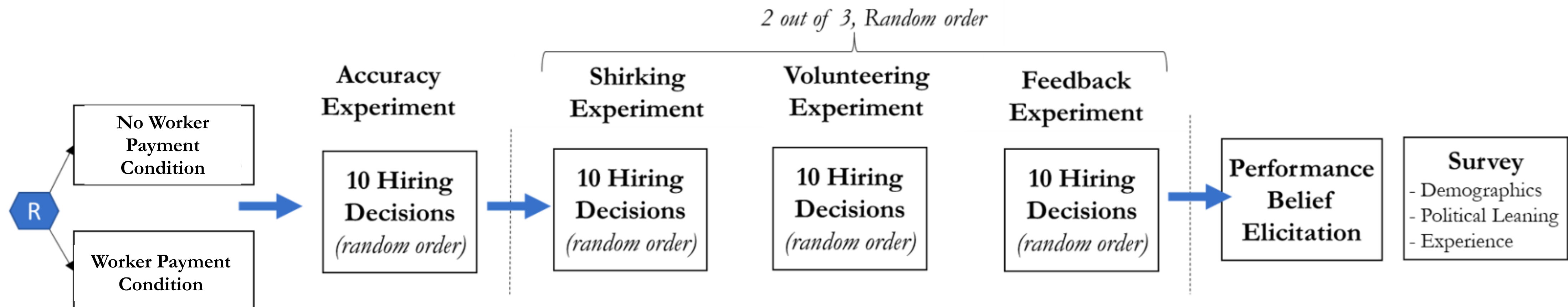
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- The experiment and analysis plan were pre-registered on the AEA registry



How do worker characteristics influence wages?

	Maximum Wage Offer (0-100)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Independent	-1.732*** (0.186)		
Outpartisan	-4.587*** (0.305)		
Black	-0.229 (0.223)		
4-Year Degree	5.935*** (0.267)		
Age 40-69	0.188 (0.216)		
Female	0.707*** (0.181)		
Observations	29999		
Left-Out Group Mean	63.76		
SD	17.6		
Adj R-Square	0.54		
Participant FE	Y		
P-Val: Ind = Outp	0.00		

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	Maximum Wage Offer (0-100)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Independent	-1.732*** (0.186)	-1.317*** (0.241)	-2.181*** (0.283)
Outpartisan	-4.587*** (0.305)	-5.394*** (0.454)	-3.731*** (0.400)
Black	-0.229 (0.223)	0.525* (0.297)	-1.099*** (0.329)
4-Year Degree	5.935*** (0.267)	6.386*** (0.370)	5.460*** (0.381)
Age 40-69	0.188 (0.216)	-0.101 (0.312)	0.457 (0.296)
Female	0.707*** (0.181)	1.149*** (0.263)	0.250 (0.245)
Observations	29999	15369	14630
Left-Out Group Mean	63.76	63.09	64.46
SD	17.6	17.4	17.8
Adj R-Square	0.54	0.56	0.53
Participant FE	Y	Y	Y
P-Val: Ind = Outp	0.00	0.00	0.00

Democrats Republicans

Does the type of task matter?

	Maximum Wage Offer (0-100)			
	Accuracy	Shirking	Feedback	Volunteering
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Independent	-1.84*** (0.24)	-1.79*** (0.31)	-1.31*** (0.31)	-1.90*** (0.33)
Outpartisan	-4.32*** (0.33)	-5.03*** (0.46)	-4.39*** (0.51)	-4.79*** (0.51)
Black	-0.47* (0.28)	0.17 (0.40)	-0.56 (0.40)	0.09 (0.40)
4-Year Degree	7.60*** (0.33)	5.60*** (0.41)	4.67*** (0.42)	4.66*** (0.41)
Age 40-69	-0.36 (0.30)	0.82** (0.37)	0.17 (0.37)	0.45 (0.38)
Female	0.53** (0.23)	0.99*** (0.28)	-0.10 (0.31)	1.49*** (0.32)
Observations	10879	6470	6170	6480

Does the type of task matter?

	Maximum Wage Offer (0-100)							
	Accuracy		Shirking		Feedback		Volunteering	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Independent	-1.68*** (0.30)	-2.01*** (0.37)	-1.24*** (0.37)	-2.38*** (0.52)	-0.66* (0.34)	-2.07*** (0.53)	-1.45*** (0.49)	-2.40*** (0.45)
Outpartisan	-5.36*** (0.49)	-3.26*** (0.45)	-5.48*** (0.63)	-4.54*** (0.67)	-4.60*** (0.68)	-4.15*** (0.77)	-6.14*** (0.81)	-3.38*** (0.60)
Black	0.16 (0.36)	-1.17*** (0.43)	1.03* (0.55)	-0.84 (0.57)	0.17 (0.52)	-1.43** (0.61)	0.97* (0.56)	-0.93 (0.57)
4-Year Degree	8.40*** (0.48)	6.82*** (0.47)	5.94*** (0.58)	5.21*** (0.56)	4.87*** (0.55)	4.45*** (0.64)	5.01*** (0.55)	4.29*** (0.62)
Age 40-69	-0.75* (0.42)	0.01 (0.43)	0.56 (0.48)	1.06* (0.56)	0.14 (0.54)	0.17 (0.52)	0.06 (0.53)	0.80 (0.53)
Female	1.09*** (0.32)	-0.02 (0.32)	1.05** (0.41)	0.94** (0.39)	0.64 (0.41)	-0.96** (0.46)	1.86*** (0.47)	1.09** (0.44)
Observations	5449	5430	3320	3150	3300	2870	3300	3180

Is the wage penalty driven by social preferences?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Independent	-1.790*** (0.286)			
Outpartisan	-4.631*** (0.443)			
Independent x WP	0.072 (0.384)			
Outpartisan x WP	0.063 (0.623)			
Black				
4-Year Degree				
Age 40-69				
Female				
Black x WP				

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Independent x WP	0.072 (0.384)			
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4-Year Degree				
Age 40-69				
Female				
Black x WP				

- Knowing that the worker will actually receive the wage does not influence the co-partisan premium or out-partisan penalty

Is the wage penalty driven by social preferences?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Independent	-1.790*** (0.286)	-1.751*** (0.279)	-1.403*** (0.356)	-2.049*** (0.426)
Outpartisan	-4.631*** (0.443)	-4.657*** (0.431)	-5.181*** (0.625)	-4.081*** (0.588)
Independent x WP	0.072 (0.384)	0.042 (0.374)	0.179 (0.485)	-0.261 (0.566)
Outpartisan x WP	0.063 (0.623)	0.134 (0.608)	-0.413 (0.905)	0.671 (0.799)
Black		-0.145 (0.326)	0.628 (0.417)	-1.043** (0.501)
4-Year Degree		6.113*** (0.375)	6.975*** (0.548)	5.240*** (0.503)
Age 40-69		0.440 (0.299)	0.377 (0.435)	0.490 (0.410)
Female		1.073*** (0.269)	1.457*** (0.409)	0.651* (0.345)
Black x WP		-0.169 (0.447)	-0.185 (0.594)	-0.138 (0.659)
4-Year Degree x WP		-0.336 (0.532)	-1.140 (0.740)	0.459 (0.759)
Female x WP		-0.704* (0.363)	-0.609 (0.531)	-0.794 (0.491)
Age 40-69 x WP		-0.480 (0.430)	-0.880 (0.621)	-0.073 (0.593)
Observations	29999	29999	15369	14630

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- Likewise, the worker payment doesn't interact with any worker characteristics, for either party

Is the wage penalty driven by social preferences?

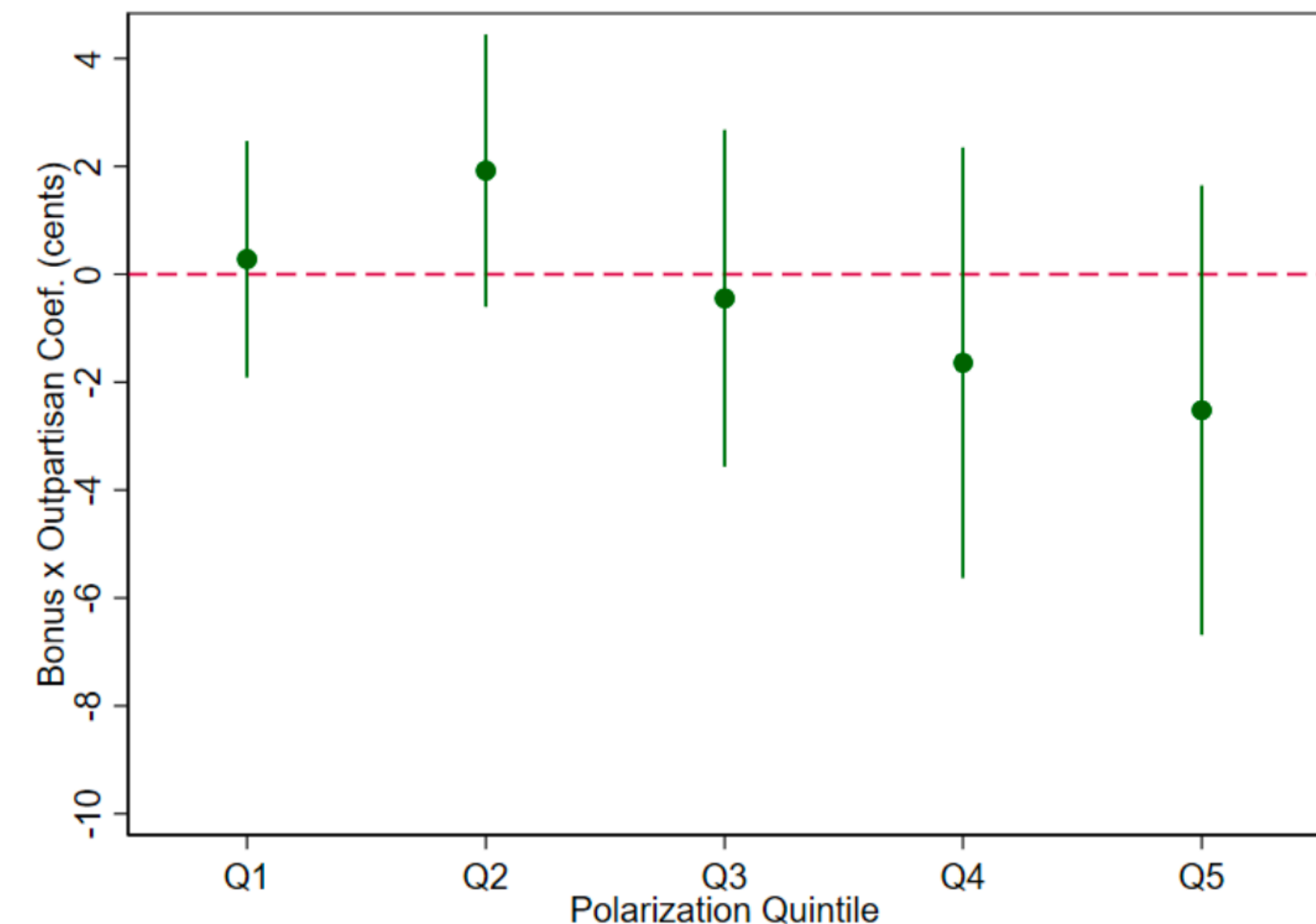
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- Likewise, the worker payment doesn't interact with any worker characteristics, for either party
- The out-partisan penalty doesn't increase even for the most polarized participants

Is the wage penalty driven by social preferences?

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Observations	29999	29999	15369	14630

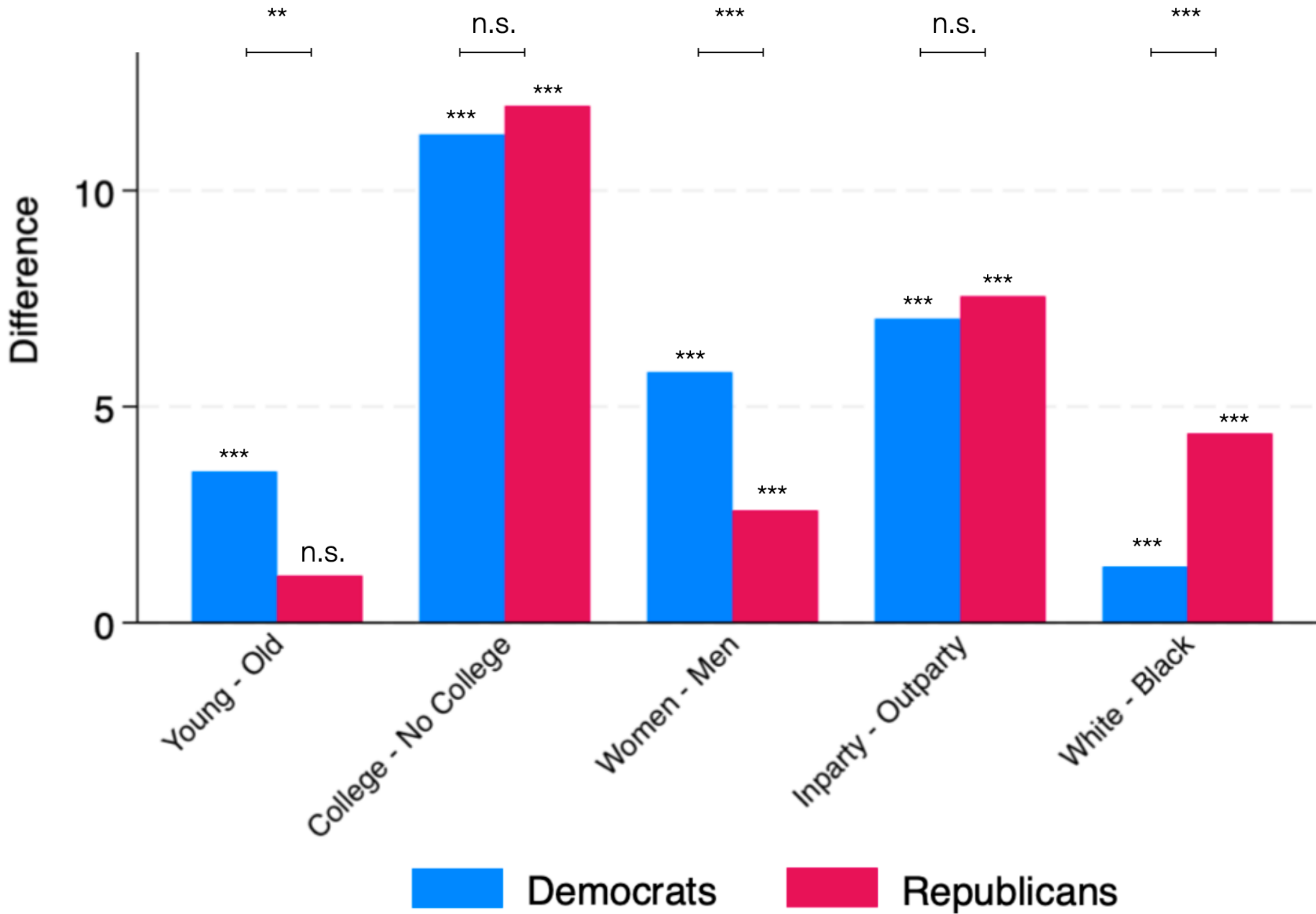
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Worker Productivity and Beliefs

Actual Worker Productivity

	(1)
Republican	0.026 (0.026)
Democrat	-0.011 (0.023)
4-Year Degree	0.018 (0.020)
Black	-0.023 (0.023)
Female	-0.002 (0.019)
Age 40-69	-0.037* (0.020)
Observations	360
Task	Accuracy
P-Val: Rep = Dem	.095

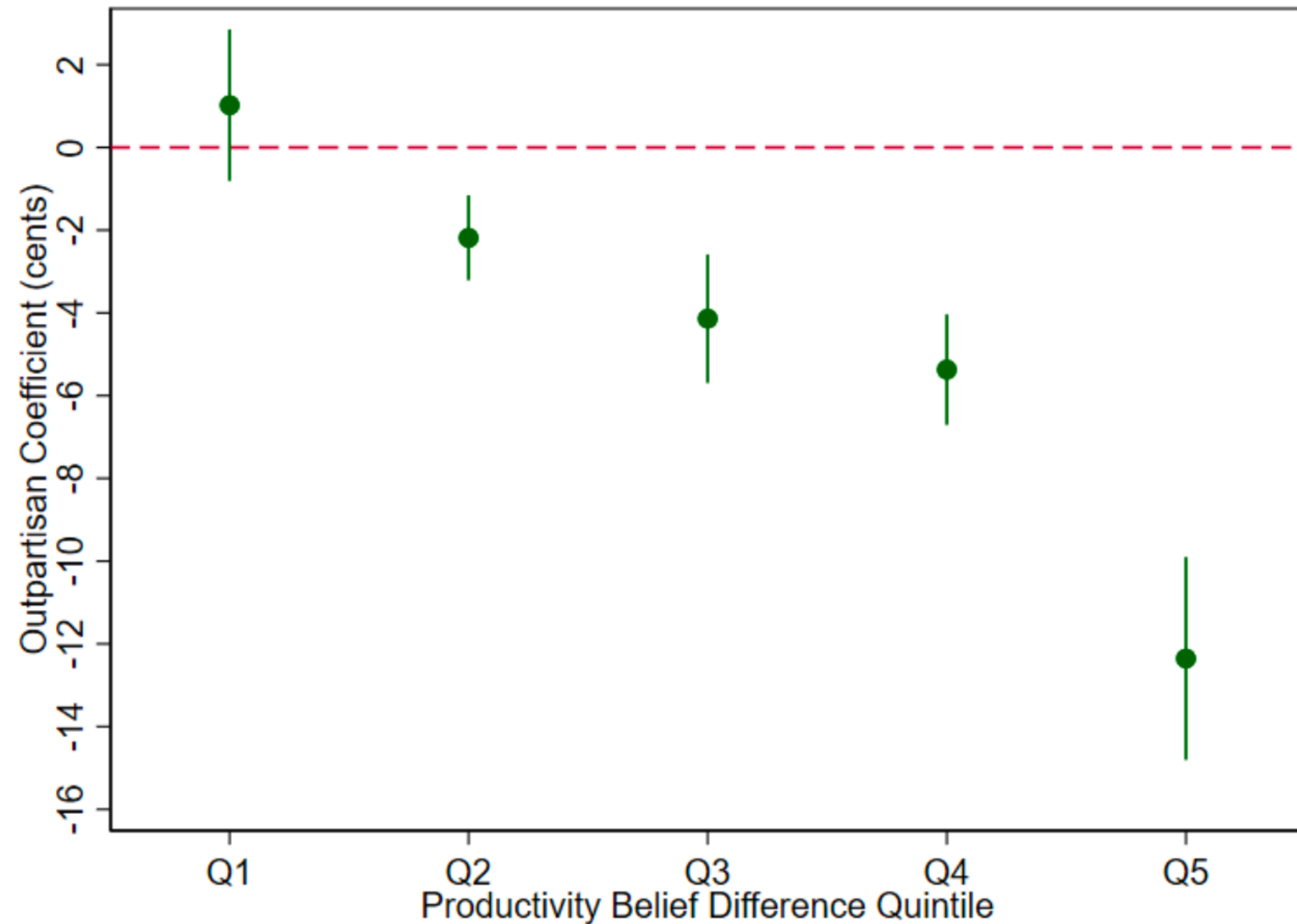


Worker Productivity and Beliefs

	(1)
Independent	-1.122** (0.267)
Outpartisan	-2.507** (0.327)
Independent x Prod Belief	-0.098** (0.027)
Outparty x Prod Belief	-0.273** (0.041)
Independent x AP	
Outpartisan x AP	
Observations	10509
Inparty Mean	67.10
SD	16.5
Adj R-Square	0.67
Sample	All
Worker Controls	Y

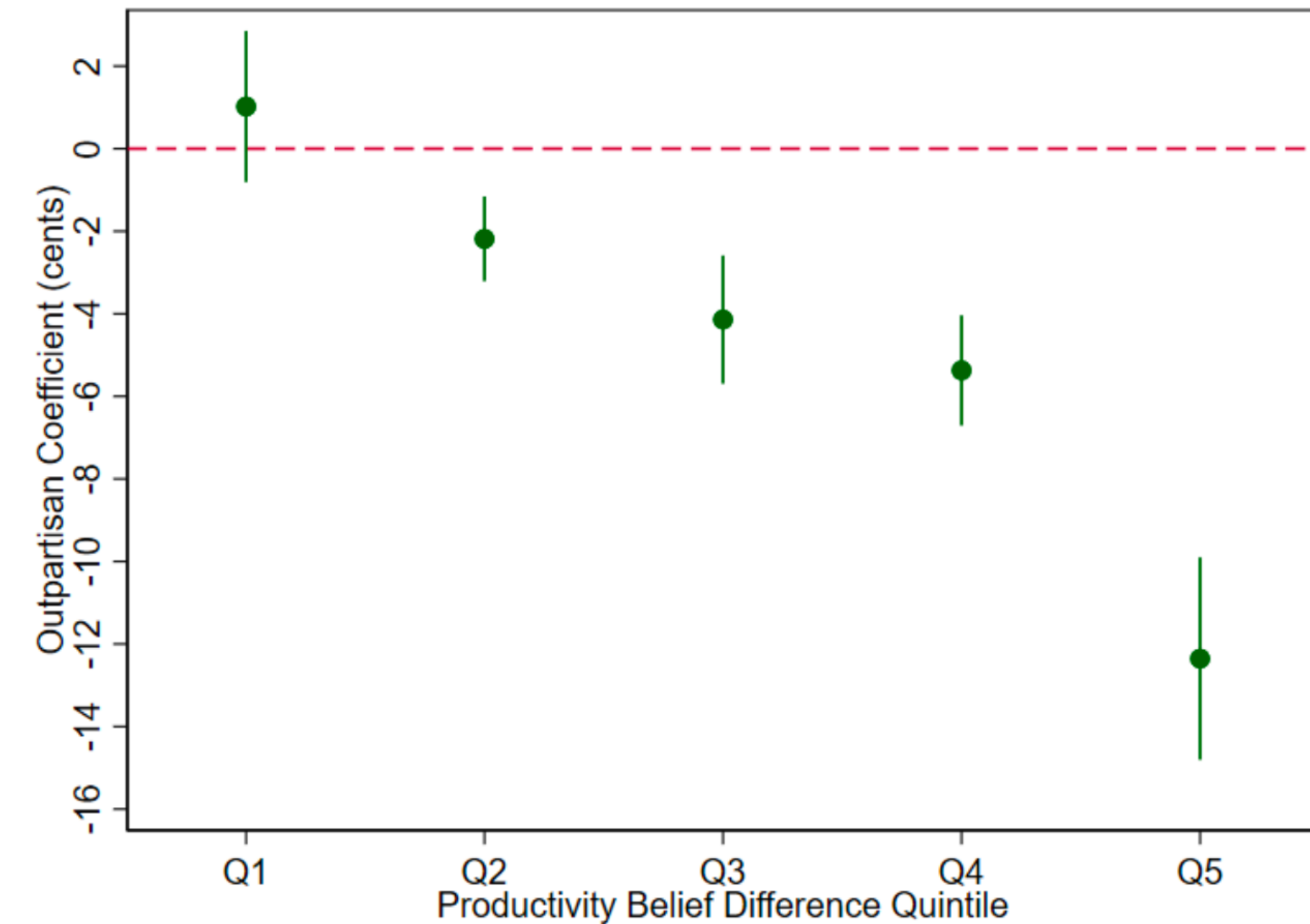
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Adj R-Square	0.67
Sample	All
Worker Controls	Y



Worker Productivity and Beliefs

	(1)	(2)
Independent	-1.122*** (0.267)	-0.377 (0.432)
Outpartisan	-2.507*** (0.327)	-0.468 (0.566)
Independent x Prod Belief	-0.098*** (0.027)	-0.088*** (0.027)
Outparty x Prod Belief	-0.273*** (0.041)	-0.250*** (0.040)
Independent x AP		-0.017** (0.008)
Outpartisan x AP		-0.043*** (0.010)
Observations	10509	10449
Inparty Mean	67.10	67.10
SD	16.5	16.5
Adj R-Square	0.67	0.67
Sample	All	All
Worker Controls	Y	Y



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- There is little evidence that group-contingent social preferences play a role
- Instead, (inaccurate) statistical discrimination seems to account for much of the wage penalty
- Even controlling for beliefs, affective polarization explains some of the variation in wage offers, suggesting an identity or normative mechanism