

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	β_{trial}	β_{appeals}	$\beta_{\text{difference}}$	s.e.	<i>t</i> -stat	<i>p</i> -value
Elected to Office	−.223	−.267	.044	.085	.510	.610
Age	−.001	.000	−.001	.003	−.424	.671
Male	.029	.022	.007	.039	.176	.861
Political Experience	−.089	−.013	−.076	.079	−.964	.335
Campaign Expenditures (ln)	−.029	−.028	−.001	.029	−.034	.973
Marital Status:						
Divorced	−.006	.026	−.032	.038	−.839	.402
Legally Divorced	.066	.028	.039	.048	.795	.427
Single	−.008	.043	−.051	.040	−1.276	.202
Widowed	.029	−.011	.040	.064	.626	.532
Educational Levels:						
Completed ES/MS	−.160	−.234	.074	.090	.819	.413
Incomplete ES/MS	−.116	−.259	.143	.134	1.066	.286
Can Read and Write	−.066	−.286	.220	.174	1.268	.205
Completed HS	−.191	−.259	.068	.085	.799	.424
Incomplete HS	−.108	−.264	.156	.132	1.180	.238
Completed College	−.218	−.300	.083	.099	.833	.405
Incomplete College	−.177	−.270	.093	.125	.742	.458

Note: In this table, I report the coefficients of two regressions using the same covariates on the probability of receiving an unfavorable ruling at trial (column 1) and on appeals (column 2). I then recover the distributions of the differences in betas and test $H_0: \beta_{\text{difference}} = 0$ for all covariates in the regressions (columns 3-6). Robust standard errors are clustered at the municipal-election pair level (equivalent to the judge-level error shared by all candidates in one municipality during one election period); party-fixed effects are included in both regressions but are not reported here.