	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	β_{trial}	β_{appeals}	$\beta_{\text{difference}}$	Std. Error	t-stat	p-value
Elected to Office	−.247	−.291	.044	.075	.593	.553
Age	−.002	−.000	−.002	.003	−.436	.663
Male	.020	.013	.007	.037	.187	.852
Political Experience	−.102	−.027	−.075	.075	−1.010	.313
Campaign Expenditures (in R$)	−.000	−.000	−.000	.000	−.233	.816
Marital Status:						
Divorced	−.009	.022	−.031	.040	−.779	.436
Legally Divorced	.069	.030	.039	.047	.822	.411
Single	−.002	.048	−.050	.040	−1.271	.204
Widowed	.033	−.008	.041	.063	.648	.517
Educational Levels:						
Completed ES/MS	−.242	−.314	.072	.094	.766	.444
Incomplete ES/MS	−.197	−.338	.141	.122	1.162	.245
Can Read and Write	−.154	−.372	.218	.165	1.323	.186
Completed HS	−.280	−.347	.067	.088	.758	.448
Incomplete HS	−.202	−.356	.154	.141	1.093	.274
Completed College	−.323	−.404	.081	.105	.777	.437
Incomplete College	−.282	−.374	.092	.143	.642	.521

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 H0: $\beta_{\text{difference}} = 0$ 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.