	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	β_{trial}	β_{appeals}	$\beta_{\text{difference}}$	s.e.	t-stat	p-value
Elected to Office	−.148	−.124	−.024	.053	−.456	.649
Age	.003	.001	.001	.002	.731	.465
Male	.004	.003	.001	.013	.040	.968
Political Experience	−.036	−.068	.032	.090	.361	.718
Campaign Expenditures (in R$)	−.044	−.033	−.011	.008	−1.335	.182
Marital Status:						
Divorced	.057	.039	.017	.035	.495	.621
Legally Divorced	.025	.044	−.019	.067	−.286	.775
Single	.074	.050	.023	.032	.733	.464
Widowed	−.014	−.024	.009	.060	.159	.873
Educational Levels:						
Completed ES/MS	−.178	−.304	.127	.104	1.216	.224
Incomplete ES/MS	−.208	−.308	.100	.158	.633	.527
Can Read and Write	−.241	−.326	.086	.234	.366	.714
Completed HS	−.185	−.317	.133	.088	1.504	.133
Incomplete HS	−.234	−.312	.078	.158	.495	.620
Completed College	−.227	−.363	.136	.096	1.411	.158
Incomplete College	−.201	−.319	.118	.119	.994	.320

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.