Biased Judges? Judge Characteristics and Bankruptcy Outcomes

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Motivation

- Bankruptcy institution governs the reallocation of resources of distressed firms
- In a frictionless system, judges should not matter for different outcomes.
- Recent evidence: Across judges, significant variation in applying the law
 - e.g., Chang and Schoar (2013), Bernstein et al. (2019), and Iverson et al. (2020)
 - ightarrow Do judge characteristics help explain such variation?

This study

- Research question: What is the effect of judge characteristics on bankruptcy outcomes?
 - Judge characteristics:
 - 1. Experience of growing up during the Great Depression
 - 2. Exposure to economics training
 - 3. Political preferences
 - 4. Hometown experience
 - Outcomes: Emergence (vs. liquidation), Time in bankruptcy, Post-emergence outcome

- Research design

- Main identifying assumption: Random assignment of cases to judges within filing district
- Exploit variation in judge characteristics within the same court and year
- ightarrow Mitigate the concern about forum shopping (filing to favored courts) driving my results

Hypothesis development I

- 1. Depression baby: growing up during the Great Depression and exposure to unemployment (Malmendier and Tate, 2005)
 - \rightarrow judges may over-estimate the costs of job losses \rightarrow liquidation-averse
- 2. Economics training: Exposure to law and economics, which criticizes labor law that is too labor-friendly (Epstein (1983), Posner (1984))
 - \rightarrow less sympathetic to labor protection (Ash et al., 2020) \rightarrow liquidation-inclined

▶ Variable definition

Hypothesis development II

- 3. Political preferences: Republican party & judges are more pro-creditor in personal bankruptcies
 - e.g., Rachlinski et al. (2006), Skeel (2014)
 - → Republican judges are more liquidation-inclined in corporate bankruptcies
- 4. Hometown experience: judges may show home bias if they rule on a bankrupt firm headquartered in their home state
 - Two possible directions of home bias:
 - ightarrow if more sympathetic toward protecting hometown jobs ightarrow liquidation-averse
- \rightarrow if many hometown creditors or if home judges prefer local assets to be controlled by non-incumbent \rightarrow liquidation-inclined

Contributions to the literature

- 1. Effect of judges on bankruptcy outcomes:
 - e.g., Bris et al. (2006), Chang and Schoar (2013), Bernstein et al. (2019), Iverson et al. (2020) **This study**: Identify *individual characteristics* that drive judicial heterogeneity
- 2. Effect of heterogeneous bankruptcy courts:
 - Different level of expertise & efficiency (Ponticelli and Alencar, 2016; Iverson, 2017; Ellias, 2018; Li and Ponticelli, 2019; Müller, 2021)
 - Different level of pro-debtor bias (LoPucki, 2005; Araujo et al., 2021) **This study**: Highlight the effect of *judge-level* heterogeneity on outcomes
- 3. Effect of judicial heterogeneity outside bankruptcy courts:
 - e.g., litigation risks or fines for corporate crimes vary with judges' political affiliation (Huang et al., 2019; Gormley et al., 2020)
 - **This study**: The effect of judicial heterogeneity in bankruptcy courts.

The US bankruptcy system: Chapter 11 (≠ Ch.7)

- Bankruptcy begins by filing to one of 94 bankruptcy districts ('courts')
- e.g., Southern District of New York, District of Delaware
- "Forum shopping" → Popular venues → Shopping pattern

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- "Forum shopping" → Popular venues → Shopping pattern
- Within a district, the case is **randomly** assigned to a judge \(\bigcup_{Judges per court}\) \(\bigcup_{Illustration}\)
- Judge's role: ensure the reorganization plan is feasible, i.e., no subsequent refile
- Room for discretion \Rightarrow Different liquidation tendency across judges

The US bankruptcy system: Chapter 11 (\neq Ch.7)

- Bankruptcy begins by filing to one of 94 bankruptcy districts ('courts')
- e.g., Southern District of New York, District of Delaware Full Map
- "Forum shopping" → Popular venues → Shopping pattern
- Within a district, the case is **randomly** assigned to a judge Judges per court Illustration
- Judge's role: ensure the reorganization plan is feasible, i.e., no subsequent refile
- Room for discretion ⇒ Different liquidation tendency across judges
- Final outcome: emerge from bankruptcy vs. liquidate
 - 1. Emergence: continue as a going concern
 - 2. Liquidated/Acquired: assets are sold and employees lose jobs

Data and sample

- 1. Bankruptcy cases
- Chapter 11 filings of large, public US companies, 1980-2020. LoPucki Bankruptcy Research DB
- Contains: accounting information, court, judge, duration, the final outcome etc.
- Additional: Compustat, Capital IQ
- Drop prepackaged & prenegotiated cases (Bris et al., 2006; Chang and Schoar, 2013; Antill, 2021)
- 2. Bankruptcy judges
- Biographical info: official court websites, legal databases, and web searches
- Political preferences: Voter registration record + Political contribution (from FEC)
- 3. Final sample: 771 unique bankruptcy cases presided by 250 judges Summary stats

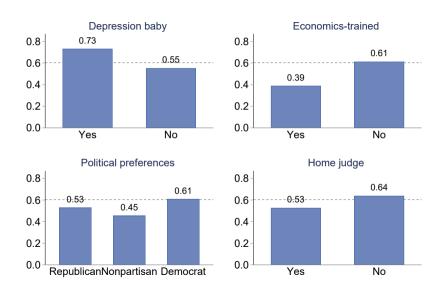
Identification strategy

- **Objective**: estimate the impact of judge characteristics on bankruptcy outcomes
- **Challenge**: Judge assignment may correlate with case characteristics
- Eg, Firms may prefer filing to favored court/judge ('forum shopping')
 - \rightarrow Random assignment of judges into cases within filing-district
 - Chang and Schoar (2013), Bernstein et al. (2019), Iverson et al. (2020), and Antill (2021)
 - \rightarrow Include court×year FE (α_{ct}): to isolate judge-level variation in outcomes
- Baseline specification (OLS)

$$extstyle extstyle Y_{ extstyle ircjt} = lpha_{ extstyle r} + lpha_{ extstyle ct} + eta_{ extstyle Ircjt} + eta_{ extstyle ircjt} + eta_{ extstyle ircjt}$$

- *i* firm, *r* industry, *c* court, *j* judge, *t* filing year
- Industry FE (α_r), court×year FE (α_{ct}), St errors clustered at court level

Emergence - univariate



Emergence

Col 1-6:
$$I(Emerge)_{ircjt} = \alpha_r + \alpha_{ct} + \beta JudgeChar_j + \gamma X'_{ircjt} + \varepsilon_{ircjt}$$

Col 7-8: $I(Emerge)_{ircjt} = \alpha_r + \alpha_{ct'} + \alpha_j + \beta HomeJudge_{ij} + \gamma X'_{ircjt} + \varepsilon_{ircjt}$

	Depres	sion Baby	Econom	ics-trained	Repu	olican	Home	judge
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Judge characteristic	0.09	0.11**	-0.14**	-0.15***	-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.17*	-0.17*
	(1.17)	(2.23)	(-2.15)	(-3.36)	(-5.77)	(-4.62)	(-2.00)	(-1.88)
Judge controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	737	737	746	746	431	431	602	602
R ²	0.562	0.562	0.559	0.571	0.606	0.615	0.503	0.503

Duration

$$Log(ext{Months in Ch.11})_{ircjt} = lpha_r + lpha_{ct} + eta ext{JudgeChar}_j + \gamma ext{X'}_{ircjt} + arepsilon_{ircjt}$$

	Depression	Depression Baby		Economics-trained		lican	Demod	ratic
Case outcome	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge
Judge characteristic	-0.19	0.03	-0.36**	0.29**	-0.55**	0.25***	0.43**	-0.11
	(-1.54)	(0.43)	(-2.52)	(2.29)	(-2.15)	(3.00)	(2.47)	(-0.73)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations R ²	296	438	299	444	180	249	180	249
	0.644	0.711	0.660	0.710	0.642	0.718	0.645	0.715

- Suggests that judges may give more or less scrutiny depending on their preferences.

Post-emergence performance: liquidation-averse judges

- Test of bias: compare overall post-emergence outcomes

Post-emergence performance: liquidation-averse judges

- Test of bias: compare overall post-emergence outcomes

	Depre	ssion Baby	Dei	mocratic
	Refile	ROA (post)	Refile	ROA (post)
Judge characteristic	-0.01	0.10	0.02	-0.18
	(-1.04)	(0.46)	(0.34)	(-0.77)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	416	203	236	117
R^2	0.682	0.757	0.636	0.763

Post-emergence performance: liquidation-inclined judges

	Economics-trained		Rep	oublican	Home judge		
	Refile	ROA (post)	Refile	ROA (post)	Refile	ROA (post)	
Judge characteristic	0.09**	0.31	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.16*	
	(2.51)	(0.70)	(0.28)	(0.68)	(0.26)	(1.79)	
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Court-Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Judge FE	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Observations	422	208	236	117	351	178	
R ²	0.662	0.729	0.636	0.756	0.551	0.727	

- Different liquidation tendency is not linked to different post-emergence outcomes
- The lack of correlation suggests that the effect of judge characteristics may be concentrated in *marginal* cases

Case heterogeneity & placebo test

- Labor channel: stronger effect when no. of employees \(\) (Depression-baby, Economics-trained judges) \(\) Result
- Survival likelihood: stronger effect when potential outcome \leftrightarrow liquidation tendency Result
- Creditor channel: stronger effect when leverage ↑ (Republican judges) Result
- Local stakeholder channel: stronger effect when employees' & creditors' 'localness' ↑ (Home judges) Result
- Placebo test: no effect among cases where judges' role is limited Result

Summary

- Judges' personal characteristics affect bankruptcy outcomes
- Emergence likelihood: ↑ Depression-baby vs. ↓ Economics-trained, Republican & Home judges

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- Duration varies across judges' liquidation tendency, when split sample by outcome

Summary

- Judges' personal characteristics affect bankruptcy outcomes
- Emergence likelihood: ↑ Depression-baby vs. ↓ Economics-trained, Republican & Home judges
- Duration varies across judges' liquidation tendency, when split sample by outcome
- No evidence that such characteristics are linked to different refiling rate or ROA after emergence
 - → The effect of judge characteristics may be concentrated in marginal cases

Implications on random assignment policy

- Does not eliminate the possibility that different preferences/beliefs of judges influence marginal cases
- However, such difference is not linked to different post-emergence outcomes

Implications on random assignment policy

- Does not eliminate the possibility that different preferences/beliefs of judges influence marginal cases
- However, such difference is not linked to different post-emergence outcomes
- Alternative system without random assignment:
- Problems like judge shopping, exacerbating the friction
- ightarrow Random assignment mitigates the friction from judicial bias

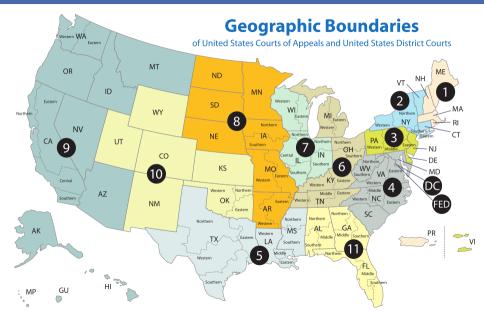
Thank you!

Appendix

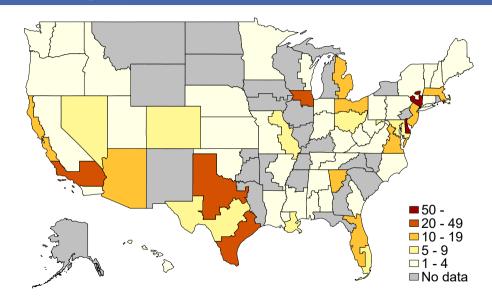
Variable definitions • Back to hypothesis

- Depression baby: born between 1920-1939 (Malmendier and Tate, 2005; Malmendier et al., 2011)
- Economics training is defined as meeting any of 2 conditions:
 - 1. Attend the Manne program, intensive economics course ran btw 1976-99 (Ash et al., 2020)
 - 2. Graduate after 1970 from law schools with a strong law & economics culture (Cao, 2020)
 - e.g., U Chicago, U Virginia
- Political preferences: Democrats, Republicans, and "nonpartisans"
 - Voter registration record, supplemented with political donation data
- Home Judge_{ij}: Indicator = 1 if judge j's home state = firm i's HQ state
 - Home state: birth state + state where judges "grew up" until 18 y.o.

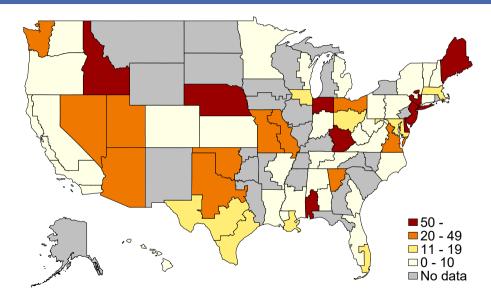
94 bankruptcy districts Back



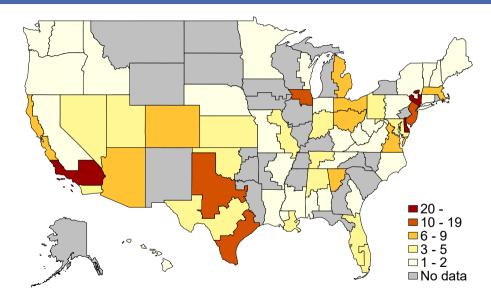
Number of filings by courts • Back



Percentage share of 'shopping' cases within each court Peach



Number of unique judges by courts •Back



Random assignment of judges •Back

- Filed to Delaware in 2010, randomly assigned to one of the judges (showing only 4)









Brendan Shannon Judge Peter Walsh Mary Walrath Christopher Sontchi 1934 1954 1964 1966 Born Depression baby JD Georgetown, '63 Villanova, '79 Col. of William & U Chicago, '92 Mary, '92 Law & econ trained Political Democrat Democrat Nonpartisan Democrat (Independent Party)

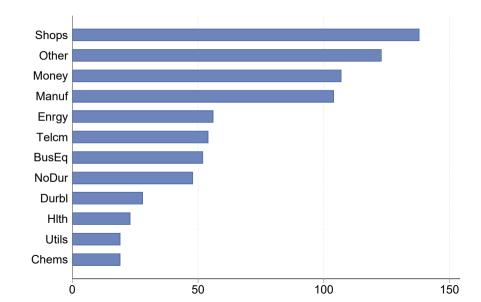
Descriptive statistics Judge-level Industry distribution Back to main

	Obs	Mean	SD	P25	Median	P75
Judge characteristics	at filing	1				
Depression baby	757	0.27	0.45	0.00	0.00	1.00
Economics-trained	769	0.05	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Democrat	439	0.78	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00
Republican	439	0.12	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Home judge	616	0.24	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Months as judge	771	108.63	84.51	41.06	95.05	162.87
Firm characteristics a	t filing					
Total assets	771	5196.15	35085.32	525.00	933.00	2646.00
Leverage ratio	759	0.97	0.45	0.76	0.90	1.06
ROA	755	-0.05	0.23	-0.07	-0.01	0.04
No. of subsidiaries	771	8.08	20.30	0.00	2.00	8.00
Bankruptcy outcomes						
Emerge	771	0.60	0.49	0.00	1.00	1.00
Months in Ch.11	768	21.11	17.24	10.45	16.42	25.61
Refile	442	0.09	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROA (post)	216	0.02	0.37	-0.11	0.00	0.13

Descriptive statistics – Judge-level Back to main stats

	Obs	Mean	SD	P25	Median	P75
Depression baby	242	0.24	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Economics-trained	248	0.05	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
Democrat	121	0.64	0.48	0.00	1.00	1.00
Republican	121	0.21	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
Home judge	182	0.34	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.00
Male	250	0.79	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00
Military	250	0.27	0.45	0.00	0.00	1.00
Months as judge	250	103.35	80.18	39.06	96.03	149.39

Industry distribution (Fama-French 12) Back to main stats



Cross-sectional variation in employee

	Depres	sion Baby	Economics-trained		Republican		Home judge	
Split by median employee	(1) Low	(2) High	(3) Low	(4) High	(5) Low	(6) High	(7) Low	(8) High
Judge characteristic	0.07 (0.72)	0.14*** (3.60)	-0.05 (-1.15)	-0.20*** (-3.32)	-0.19 (-0.65)	-0.07 (-0.47)	-0.09 (-0.77)	-0.14 (-0.58)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	371	365	374	371	210	220	301	300
R ²	0.660	0.661	0.661	0.673	0.737	0.722	0.658	0.582

- High-employee firms: large costs/benefits of liquidating
- Consistent with labor-based liquidation tendency

Cross-sectional variation in survival likelihood

	Depres	sion Baby	Econom	ics-trained	Repu	blican	Home	judge
Split by median ROA	(1) Low	(2) High	(3) Low	(4) High	(5) Low	(6) High	(7) Low	(8) High
Judge characteristic	0.21*	0.06	-0.07	-0.18***	-0.13	-0.14***	-0.03	-0.22**
	(1.72)	(0.45)	(-1.42)	(-7.42)	(-0.94)	(-5.77)	(-0.12)	(-2.11)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	374	363	376	370	220	211	305	297
R^2	0.664	0.723	0.666	0.725	0.710	0.790	0.548	0.612

- Shows where the influence of judges is concentrated
- When the potential outcome contrasts to judges' liquidation tendency

Cross-sectional variation in debt ratios

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Republican	-0.06	-0.13***	-O.27***
	(-1.17)	(-4.13)	(-6.34)
Republican $ imes$ Leverage ratio	-0.08**		0.22***
	(-2.07)		(4.73)
Republican $ imes$ Secured debt ratio		-O.17*	-O.4O***
		(-1.80)	(-5.74)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	431	310	310
R ²	0.615	0.630	0.631

- Higher creditors' stakes amplify Republican judges' liquidation tendency

Why do home judges rule differently?

- Baseline results: home judges are pro-creditor
- Remaining questions:
- Economic channel?
- Judges still care about hometown employees?
- Ideal measure: intensity of hometown stakeholders' interests
- \rightarrow Localness \times stakeholders' interests \approx local stakeholders' interests
- Localness: degree of geographic concentration of firm around the headquarter state
- Frequency of headquarter state mentions from annual reports (García and Norli, 2012)

Cross-sectional variation in stakeholders' "localness"

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Home judge	-0.38*	-0.36***	-1.04**	-0.85**	0.06	-0.65
	(-1.83)	(-2.82)	(-2.20)	(-2.13)	(0.07)	(-0.66)
Home judge $ imes$ Localness	0.59		-0.29		0.28	-0.31
	(1.07)		(-1.20)		(1.36)	(-1.56)
Home judge $ imes$ Leverage ratio		0.20*	0.60**			0.54**
		(1.91)	(2.40)			(2.11)
Home judge $ imes$ Localness $ imes$ Leverage ratio			-4.02*			-4.79**
			(-1.99)			(-2.18)
Home judge $ imes$ Log(No. of employee)				0.09*	-0.05	-0.03
				(1.72)	(-0.48)	(-0.24)
Home judge $ imes$ Localness $ imes$ Log(No. of employee)					0.39*	0.41
					(1.74)	(1.37)
Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firm controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry FE, Court-decade FE, Judge FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	307	602	307	601	306	306
R^2	0.603	0.507	0.613	0.513	0.628	0.644

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Home judge \times Localness \times Leverage ratio			-4.02*			-4.79**
			(-1.99)			(-2.18)
Home judge \times Log(No. of employee)				0.09*	-0.05	-0.03
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Home judge \times Localness \times Log(No. of employee)					0.39*	0.41
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Judge controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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Industry FE, Court-decade FE, Judge FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	307	602	307	601	306	306
R^2	0.603	0.507	0.613	0.513	0.628	0.644

Emergence, full table • Back to main results

	Depress	ion baby	Econom	ics-trained	Repu	blican	Home	judge
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Judge characteristic	0.09	0.11**	-0.14**	-0.15***	-0.13***	-0.13***	-0.17*	-0.17*
	(1.18)	(2.23)	(-2.15)	(-3.36)	(-5.77)	(-4.62)	(-2.01)	(-1.88)
Male		-0.05		0.01		-0.03		
		(-0.62)		(0.13)		(-0.32)		
Military		0.03		0.02		-0.04		
,		(0.33)		(0.31)		(-0.61)		
Log(Months as judge)				0.07***		0.06***		0.02
				(4.18)		(10.85)		(0.61)
Log(Total assets)	0.04**	0.04**	0.05**	0.04*	0.03***	0.03**	0.06**	0.06**
	(2.07)	(2.05)	(2.22)	(2.00)	(4.23)	(2.25)	(2.66)	(2.40)
Leverage ratio	0.17***	0.17***	0.17***	0.18***	0.13***	0.13***	0.20***	0.20***
_	(3.25)	(3.36)	(3.58)	(4.05)	(4.46)	(4.63)	(3.45)	(3.25)
ROA	0.24***	0.24***	0.22**	0.23**	0.24***	0.25**	0.16	0.15
	(2.88)	(2.78)	(2.36)	(2.28)	(2.82)	(2.57)	(1.37)	(1.36)
Log(No. of subsidiaries+1)	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02*	-0.02	-0.04***	-0.04***	-0.01	-0.01
	(-1.80)	(-1.94)	(-1.84)	(-1.49)	(-6.02)	(-5.61)	(-0.49)	(-0.47)
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	735	735	746	746	431	431	601	601
R^2	0.561	0.561	0.559	0.571	0.606	0.615	0.501	0.502

Duration, full table • Back to main results

	Depression baby		Economics-trained		Republican		Democrat	
Case outcome	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge	Liquidate	Emerge
Judge characteristic	-0.19	0.03	-0.36**	0.29**	-0.55**	0.25***	0.43**	-0.11
	(-1.54)	(0.43)	(-2.52)	(2.29)	(-2.15)	(3.00)	(2.47)	(-0.73)
Male	0.01	-0.27*** (-3.50)	-0.02 (-0.13)	-0.25*** (-6.32)	-0.05 (-0.29)	0.01 (0.13)	-0.19 (-1.00)	0.02
Military	0.20	0.10	0.14	0.10	-0.05	-0.03	-0.06	-0.04
	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.66)	(0.85)	(-0.30)	(-0.63)	(-0.24)	(-0.84)
Log(Months as judge)	, , , , ,	, , , , ,	-0.16 (-1.64)	0.00	-0.27** (-2.29)	0.01 (0.25)	-0.29*** (-3.11)	0.02 (0.31)
Log(Total assets)	0.09 (1.21)	0.23*** (3.29)	0.09	0.24*** (3.02)	0.02 (0.20)	0.17*** (3.86)	0.02	0.17*** (3.95)
Leverage ratio	0.29**	0.19**	-0.04	0.20**	-0.06	0.16	-0.08	0.17*
	(2.30)	(2.26)	(-0.41)	(2.07)	(-0.26)	(1.59)	(-0.28)	(1.76)
ROA	0.23	-0.01	0.04	-0.01	0.21*	0.03	0.25***	0.06
	(0.75)	(-0.08)	(0.11)	(-0.09)	(1.74)	(0.20)	(2.97)	(0.38)
Log(No. of subsidiaries+1)	-0.06	-0.01	-0.07	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
	(-0.72)	(-0.42)	(-1.00)	(0.12)	(-0.18)	(1.34)	(0.18)	(1.21)
Industry FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	296	436	299	444	180	249	180	249
R ²	0.644	0.709	0.660	0.710	0.642	0.718	0.645	0.715

Post-emergence performance, full table Pack to main results

	Depression baby		Economics-trained		Republican		Home judge	
	(1) Refile	(2) ROA (post)	(3) Refile	(4) ROA (post)	(5) Refile	(6) ROA (post)	(7) Refile	(8) ROA (post)
Judge characteristic	-0.01	0.10	0.09**	0.31	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.16*
	(-1.04)	(0.46)	(2.51)	(0.70)	(0.28)	(0.68)	(0.26)	(1.79)
Male	-0.01	-0.10	-0.01	-0.10	0.08	-0.07***		
	(-0.37)	(-o.85)	(-0.33)	(-1.36)	(0.86)	(-3.40)		
Military	0.07	0.19*	0.07	0.20*	-0.01	0.26***		
	(0.49)	(2.01)	(0.48)	(1.87)	(-0.87)	(6.00)		
Log(Months as judge)			-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.07**	-0.04*	0.07***
			(-0.20)	(0.09)	(-0.76)	(2.83)	(-1.71)	(2.84)
Log(Total assets)	0.01	0.09***	0.01	0.08***	0.00	0.08**	0.01	0.04
	(0.22)	(3.96)	(0.25)	(3.88)	(0.20)	(2.13)	(0.49)	(0.75)
Leverage ratio	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.26	0.05***	0.12**	0.01	0.05
	(0.30)	(1.30)	(0.52)	(0.97)	(4.34)	(2.17)	(0.38)	(0.37)
Return on assets	-0.12	-0.02	-0.13	0.02	-0.12	-0.08	-0.40**	0.07
	(-0.79)	(-0.65)	(-0.75)	(0.21)	(-0.56)	(-0.46)	(-2.03)	(0.30)
Log(No. of filings)	0.00	-0.05**	-0.00	-0.04	0.01	-0.07**	0.02	-0.01
	(0.09)	(-2.05)	(-0.03)	(-1.51)	(0.47)	(-2.15)	(1.23)	(-0.31)
Industry fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court-time fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	416	203	422	208	236	117	351	178
R^2	0.682	0.757	0.662	0.729	0.636	0.756	0.551	0.727

Emergence – placebo test ▶ Back to main results

- Limit the sample to cases where judicial discretion is limited (Chang and Schoar, 2013)
- Prepackaged cases: outcome is largely predetermined (toward emergence)

	Depression Baby		Economics-trained		Republican		Home judge	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Judge characteristic	-0.03 (-0.56)	-0.02 (-0.31)	0.01** (2.14)	0.03** (2.50)	0.01 (0.06)	0.03 (0.27)	0.02 (0.16)	0.02 (0.16)
Judge controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Firm controls Industry FE	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Court-Time FE Judge FE	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Observations	376	376	382	382	280	280	315	315
R ²	0.421	0.431	0.414	0.430	0.445	0.477	0.361	0.363

- Similar result for duration