Supplementary Information for "Are 'Stand Your Ground' Laws Racist and Sexist? A Statistical Analysis of Cases in Florida, 2005-2013"

Table 1: Summary Statistics for Numerical Variables (All 237 Cases)

Variable	**n**	**Min**	$\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}$	$\bar{\mathbf{x}}$	**Max**	**s**	**#NA**
Deaths	236	0	1	0.6	2	0.6	1
Victim Age	222	9	30	32.5	79	13.4	15
Defendant Age	237	14	33	36.0	81	14.4	0
Year	237	2005	2009	2009.2	2013	1.9	0

Table 2: Summary Statistics for Categorical Variables (All 237 Cases)

Variable	**Levels**	**n**	%	∑%
Victim Initiated	Victim did not clearly initiate	133	56.1	56.1
	Victim initiated	104	43.9	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Victim Crime	Victim was not clearly committing a crime	190	80.2	80.2
	Victim was committing a crime	47	19.8	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Victim Unarmed	Victim not clearly unarmed	76	32.1	32.1
	Victim clearly unarmed	161	67.9	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Defendant Pursued	Defendant did not clearly pursue	167	70.5	70.5
	Defendant pursued	70	29.5	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Defendant Could Retreat	Defendant could not clearly have retreated	102	43.0	43.0
	Defendant could have retreated	135	57.0	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Defendant Gun	Defendant did not clearly have a gun	87	36.7	36.7
	Defendant clearly had a gun	150	63.3	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Witness	No clear witness(es)	83	35.0	35.0
	Clear witness(es)	154	65.0	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Physical Evidence	No clear physical evidence	117	49.4	49.4
	Physical evidence	120	50.6	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Defendant's Property	Not clearly on property of the defendant	164	69.2	69.2
	On property of the defendant	73	30.8	100.0
	all	237	100.0	
Domestic	Non-domestic	198	83.9	83.9
	Domestic	38	16.1	100.0
	all	236	100.0	
Victim Race	Non-white victim	92	40.5	40.5
	White victim	135	59.5	100.0
	all	227	100.0	
Victim Gender	Female victim	14	6.1	6.1
	Male victim	215	93.9	100.0
	all	229	100.0	
Defendant Race	Non-white defendant	92	39.0	39.0
	White defendant	144	61.0	100.0
	all	236	100.0	
Defendant Gender	Female defendant	26	11.0	11.0
	Male defendant	211	89.0	100.0
	all	237	100.0	

If deaths from a gun are more likely to be accidental than deaths from other types of weapons, defendants who cause death by other types of weapons might be more frequently judged guilty than defendants who cause death by a gun, as they may be more likely to have (or be perceived to have) purposeful, criminal intent. If this were the case, we might expect the effect of deaths on conviction to be conditioned by the type of weapon used by the defendant. Table 3 shows results from a regression model estimated to test this possibility. The interaction term *Deaths X Defendant Gun* is not statistically significant, which suggests there is little evidence that the defendant's type of weapon conditions the relationship between death of the victim and conviction of the defendant.

Table 3: Logistic Regression for Dependent Variable *Conviction*

Victim Initiated	-3.20^{***}
	(0.80)
Victim Crime	-0.46
	(0.94)
Victim Unarmed	0.82
	(0.84)
Defendant Pursued	-0.33
	(0.87)
Defendant Could Retreat	1.70^{*}
	(0.99)
Witness	-0.27
	(0.72)
Deaths	3.00^{**}
	(1.40)
Defendant Gun	-1.40
	(1.10)
Physical Evidence	-0.95
	(0.74)
Defendant's Property	-0.04
	(0.96)
Domestic	-1.70
	(1.10)
Victim White	2.00^{*}
	(1.10)
Victim Male	-1.40
	(1.20)
Victim Age	0.02
	(0.03)
Defendant White	-1.90^{*}
	(1.00)
Defendant Male	0.16
	(1.10)
Defendant Age	0.001
	(0.03)
Deaths X Defendant Gun	-0.66
	(1.40)
N	175
Log Likelihood	-58.00
AIC	209.00

$^{***}p < .01$; $^{**}p < .05$; $^{*}p < .1$

County and Year variables included in the models but not displayed.

Robust (Huber-White) standard errors in parentheses.