

Supplemental Appendix:

The Role of Race in the Legal Representation of Low-Income Defendants

Maya Mikdash

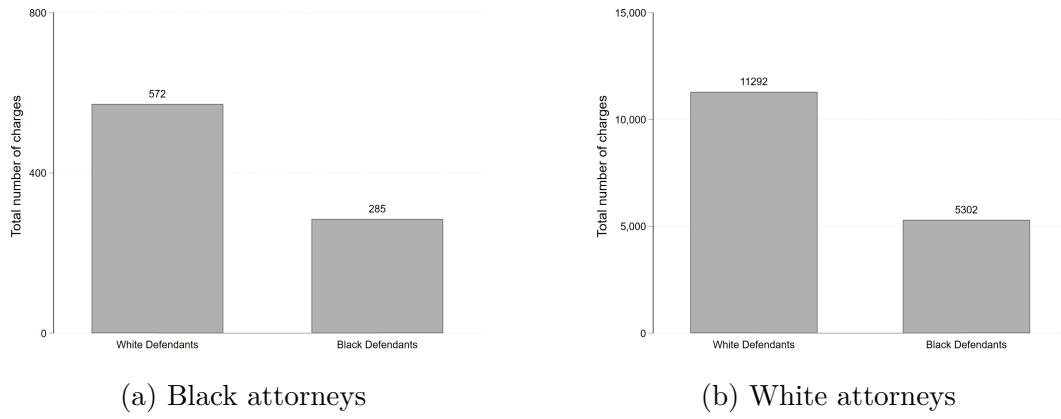
Suhyeon Oh

Appendix A: Data

We use misdemeanor cases that were filed in Travis County, Texas for the years 2013-2022, a total of 131,166 charges (129,679 unique cases). Here, we show how the data restrictions that we perform as explained in section 3 affect the sample size. Note that the numbers here reflect the number of individual charges rather than individual cases since the data are at the charge-level.

- To obtain charges that were represented by court-appointed attorneys, we match the misdemeanor records to the wheel data (that shows the court-appointed attorney). Total number of indigent charges from 2013-2022: 52,685 charges (51,979 unique cases).
- Dropping cases where the attorney was non-randomly assigned by a judge (11%): 46,682 charges.
- Dropping Hispanic defendants or defendants of other races (Asian, Middle Eastern, etc. ...) (40%): 28,092 charges.
- Dropping cases with missing defendant race or age (<1%): 27,920 charges
- Dropping observations where attorney race is missing or attorney is not Black nor White (37%): 17,451 charges

Figure A1: Total number of charges by attorney-defendant race



Notes: These figures show the total number of charges by attorney-defendant race. Panel (a) shows the number of charges represented by Black attorneys for each defendant race, while panel (b) shows the number of charges represented by White attorneys for each defendant race.

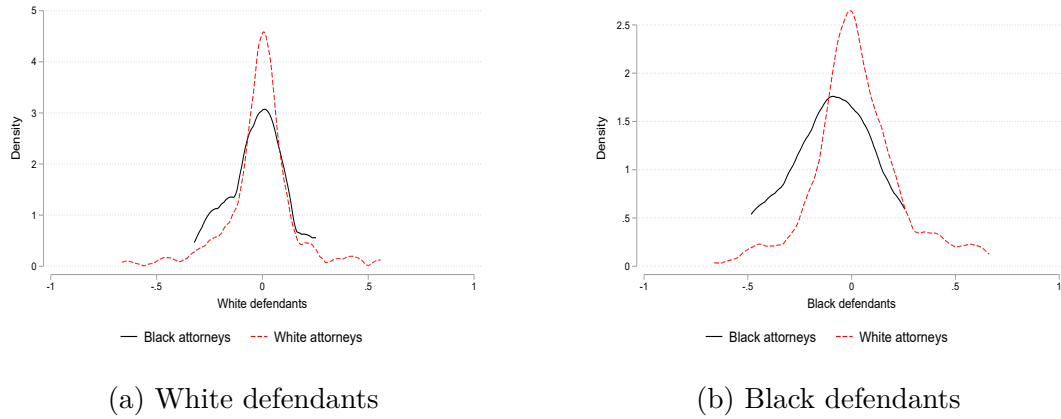
Table A1: Summary Statistics – Cases with observed vs unobserved attorney race

	(1) In sample	(2) Missing attorney race
<i><u>Outcomes</u></i>		
Dismissed	0.484 (0.500)	0.470 (0.499)
Probation/Deferred adj	0.151 (0.358)	0.158 (0.364)
Jail	0.278 (0.448)	0.304 (0.460)
Probation length (days)	44.53 (170.4)	42.09 (161.5)
Jail length (days)	12.19 (33.42)	13.38 (35.00)
Trial	0.0744 (0.262)	0.0777 (0.268)
<i><u>Defendant characteristics</u></i>		
Black	0.187 (0.390)	0.210 (0.407)
Female	0.242 (0.429)	0.238 (0.426)
Age(years)	32.96 (11.42)	33.02 (11.52)
Previous charges	1.012 (2.242)	0.948 (1.942)
<i><u>Case characteristics</u></i>		
Experience (years)	18.80 (10.73)	29.70 (11.12)
Law school ranking	78.30 (60.42)	48.06 (52.83)
Drug	0.128 (0.334)	0.140 (0.348)
Property	0.0799 (0.271)	0.0836 (0.277)
DWI	0.212 (0.409)	0.198 (0.398)
Invalid license	0.0890 (0.285)	0.0977 (0.297)
Domestic Violence	0.0933 (0.291)	0.0934 (0.291)
Assault	0.0276 (0.164)	0.0269 (0.162)
Weapon	0.0172 (0.130)	0.0152 (0.122)
Other misd.	0.353 (0.478)	0.345 (0.475)
Observations	37842	8840

Notes: This table shows the summary statistics for case characteristics, including case outcomes, defendant characteristics, and attorney characteristics for the cases with observed versus unobserved attorney race.

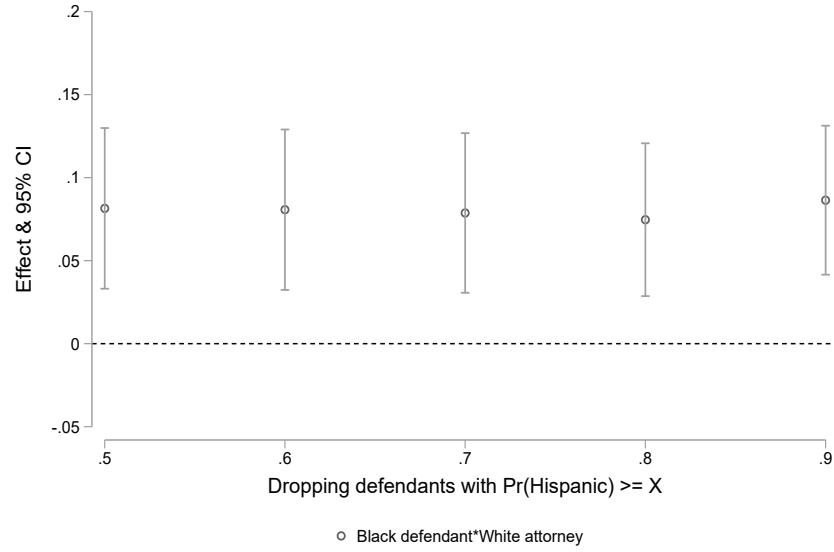
Appendix B: Additional tables and figures

Figure B1: Attorney fixed effects



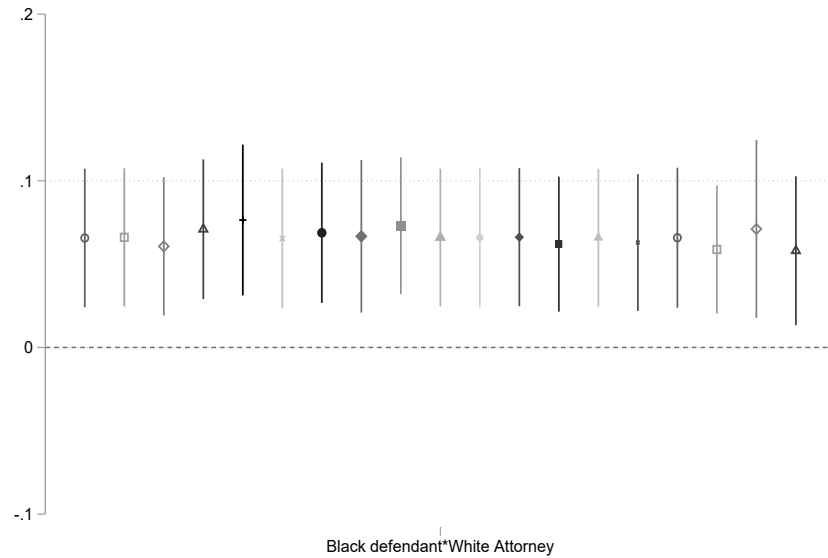
Notes: These figures show the distribution of the individual attorney fixed effects by defendant race (panels (a) and (b)) without applying Bayesian shrinkage. To estimate attorney fixed effects, we regress case dismissal on a set of case characteristics (including dummy variables for charge type, day of the week, defendant sex, age, number of previous charges, and month-by-year-by-court fixed effects) and attorney fixed effects and save the attorney fixed effects. Each panel shows the estimates from a separate regression.

Figure B2: Robustness test – Using different thresholds to identify Hispanic defendants



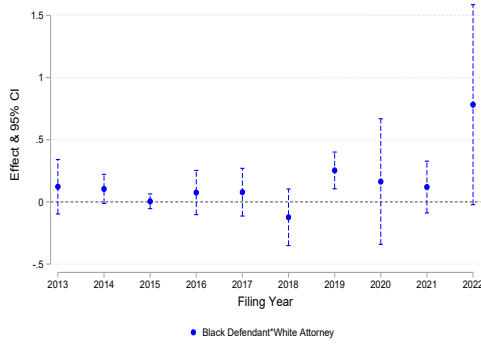
Notes: This figure shows the difference-in-differences estimate from Equation 1, using different thresholds for defining and dropping Hispanic defendants. Using the R-package “predictrace”, we predict the race of each defendant using their surname. We then use the probability that they are Hispanic, as assigned by the algorithm, to drop them from the sample. We report the point estimates with the 95% confidence intervals for each threshold.

Figure B3: The effect of a different-race attorney on case outcomes – Randomly dropping Black attorneys

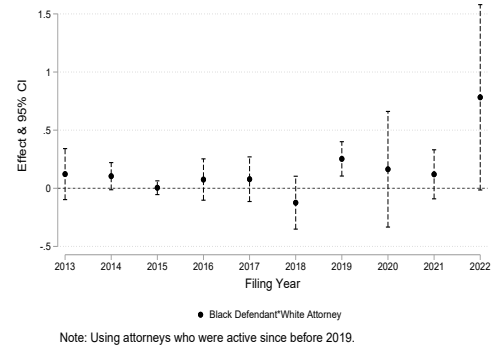


Notes: This figure reports the coefficient estimates for the effect of a different-race attorney on case dismissal after dropping one Black attorney from the sample. To ensure that not a single Black attorney is driving the results, we drop one of our 19 Black attorneys, each at a time, and we estimate Equation 1 with the remaining attorneys. This exercise results in 19 regression equations, and we report the coefficient estimates for the interaction term (Black defendant $\times$ White Attorney) along with the 95% confidence intervals.

Figure B4: The effect of a different-race attorney over time



(a) All attorneys



(b) Pre-2019 attorneys

Notes: This figure shows the difference-in-differences estimates by year. Panel (a) represents the results using all the attorneys in the sample, while panel (b) shows the results using attorneys who were active before 2019. We estimate Equation 1 for each year separately, and we report the coefficients with the 95% confidence intervals. The standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level. Note that after 2019, 12 new attorneys joined, and only one of them was Black.

Table B1: The correlation between attorney characteristics and defendant race– difference-in-differences

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	White attorney	Experience (years)	Law school ranking	Missing school ranking	Caseload
Black defendant	0.000 (0.000)	-0.095 (0.654)	6.337 (4.128)	-0.005 (0.009)	0.096 (0.136)
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	-0.000 (0.000)	0.065 (0.696)	-6.664 (4.296)	0.005 (0.010)	-0.101 (0.145)
White attorney	1.000 (0.000)	0.501 (3.093)	-0.832 (27.995)	0.041 (0.024)	0.776 (0.466)
Observations	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451
Outcome Mean	.9506997	19.12714	71.52784	.0377156	3.744585
White attorney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates from Equation 1 to test for the correlation between attorney characteristics and defendant’s race. Attorney caseload represents the monthly number of cases handled by a given attorney. Each column is a separate regression equation, with the corresponding attorney characteristic as the dependent variable. In all regressions, we add month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B2: The correlation between defendant and case characteristics and attorney race–difference-in-differences

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Black defendant	Female	Age(years)	Previous charges	Drug	Property	DWI	Invalid license	Domestic Violence	Assault	Weapon
White attorney	0.000 (0.000)	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.541 (1.212)	0.132 (0.196)	-0.006 (0.013)	0.001 (0.010)	-0.015 (0.013)	-0.001 (0.013)	-0.006 (0.010)	-0.006 (0.005)	0.005 (0.003)
Black defendant × White attorney	0.000 (0.000)	0.047 (0.038)	-0.528 (0.850)	-0.095 (0.094)	0.026 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.022)	0.020 (0.015)	-0.022 (0.015)	-0.009 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.010)
Black defendant	1.000 (0.000)	-0.089 (0.037)	0.775 (0.820)	0.321 (0.097)	0.018 (0.021)	-0.001 (0.022)	-0.180 (0.015)	0.049 (0.015)	-0.011 (0.017)	0.010 (0.011)	0.010 (0.010)
Observations	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451
Outcome Mean	.3183148	.2438157	34.39211	1.166599	.1278526	.0818574	.1983383	.0912665	.0892805	.0285407	.0171593
Black defendant	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates from Equation 1 to test for the correlation between defendant and case characteristics and attorney’s race. Each column is a separate regression equation, with the corresponding case and defendant characteristic as the dependent variable. In all regressions, we add month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B3: The effect of a different-race attorney on jail sentence - Exploring the decline in the main coefficients

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Baseline	All Interactions	Filing Month-Year	DWI	Court	Weapon	Invalid License	Domestic Violence	Age	Female	Property	Drug	Prior Offense	Assault	Day of week
Outcome: Jail															
Black defendant × White attorney	-0.0611 (0.0338)	-0.0447 (0.0257)	-0.0476 (0.0270)	-0.0565 (0.0397)	-0.0578 (0.0301)	-0.0591 (0.0342)	-0.0595 (0.0348)	-0.0602 (0.0336)	-0.0603 (0.0333)	-0.0604 (0.0336)	-0.0605 (0.0343)	-0.0607 (0.0338)	-0.0613 (0.0337)	-0.0614 (0.0330)	-0.0621 (0.0343)
Observation	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	Y													

Notes: The goal of this exercise is to identify which interaction term between attorney race and case characteristics drives the change in the main coefficient in Panel A between Columns (3) and (4) of Table 5 (jail outcome). This table shows how the different-race effect estimate changes as each interaction term for attorney race with case characteristics, listed in the column headers, is added to the baseline specification in Column (1). For example, Column (4) shows the estimate when the interaction between the White attorney dummy and the DWI offense dummy is additionally included in the baseline specification in Column (1). Note that Columns (1) and (2) in this table correspond to Columns (3) and (4) in Table 5 and the rest columns are ordered by how much they change relative to Column (1).

Table B4: The effect of a different-race attorney on case outcomes – Cases with only one attorney

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Dismiss	Jail	Probation
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0502 (0.0213)	-0.0563 (0.0363)	0.00420 (0.0207)
Black defendant	-0.0291 (0.0194)	0.0932 (0.0358)	-0.0445 (0.0203)
Observations	15951	15951	15951
Outcome Mean	0.484	0.297	0.135
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on case outcomes, dropping cases where we observe multiple court-appointed attorneys, which account for 9 percent of the sample. Each column represents an outcome. In all regressions, we control for month-by-year-by-court fixed effects, an indicator for a defendant's race, attorney fixed effects, and case characteristics. Case characteristics include dummy variables for charge type, day of the week, defendant's sex, age, and number of previous charges. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B5: The effect of a different-race attorney on case dismissal – Case-level analysis

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Outcome: Fraction of charges dismissed					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0746 (0.0207)	0.0695 (0.0220)	0.0664 (0.0210)	0.0757 (0.0209)	0.0727 (0.0234)
Black defendant	-0.00427 (0.0187)	-0.0483 (0.0201)	-0.0463 (0.0192)	-0.0556 (0.0188)	-0.0780 (0.0300)
White attorney	0.00397 (0.0163)	0.00197 (0.0165)			
Observations	17229	17229	17229	17229	17229
Outcome Mean	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.484
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	N	N	Y	Y
Defendant race*Attorney characteristics	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on case outcomes, using data at the case level rather than at the charge level. We define outcome as the fraction of charges dismissed in a case. In all five columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Column (1) shows the results using our baseline specification. In Column (2), we control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (3) adds attorney fixed effects, and Column (4) further includes interaction terms between attorney race and case characteristics. Column (5) additionally controls for interaction terms between defendant race and attorney characteristics. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B6: The effect of a different-race attorney on dismissal – Different methods to predict Hispanic ethnicity

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Outcome: Dismissed</u>				
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0660 (0.0210)	0.0615 (0.0205)	0.0652 (0.0206)	0.0620 (0.0198)
Black defendant	-0.0459 (0.0192)	-0.0416 (0.0184)	-0.0456 (0.0187)	-0.0411 (0.0182)
Observations	17451	17637	17899	18199
Outcome Mean	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.483
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prediction Package	Predictrace	Ethnicolr	Ethnicolr	Ethnicolr
Input	Surname (Census)	Surname (Census)	Surname (FL Voter Registry)	Full name (FL Voter Registry)

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on case outcomes, using various methods to predict Hispanic ethnicity. We use two packages with distinct prediction algorithms. Both packages predict the most common race of a given name using administrative datasets by calculating the proportion of all people with a given name who belong to each race. Column (1) uses an R package, *predictrace*, which predicts race based on Census Surname Table data using surnames. Columns (2), (3), and (4) use a Python package, *ethnicolr*, each with a different combination of input. In all regressions, we control for month-by-year-by-court fixed effects, an indicator for a defendant’s race, attorney fixed effects, and case characteristics. Case characteristics include dummy variables for charge type, day of the week, defendant’s sex, age, and number of previous charges. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B7: The effect of a different-race attorney on dismissal – Interacting defendant race with month-by-year-by-court fixed effects

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Outcome: Dismissed</u>					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0709 (0.0208)	0.0600 (0.0224)	0.0542 (0.0215)	0.0681 (0.0245)	0.0629 (0.0266)
White attorney	0.00619 (0.0172)	0.00537 (0.0169)			
Observations	17451	17451	17451	17451	17451
Outcome Mean	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.484	0.484
Month-year-court-defendant's race FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	N	N	Y	Y
Defendant race*Attorney characteristics	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on dismissal when we interact defendant race with month-by-year-by-court fixed effect. In all five columns, we include month-by-year-by-court-by-defendant's race fixed effects. Column (1) shows the results using our baseline specification. In Column (2), we control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (3) adds attorney fixed effects, and Column (4) further includes interaction terms between attorney race and case characteristics. Column (5) additionally controls for interaction terms between defendant race and attorney characteristics. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B8: The effect of a different-race attorney by crime type

	(1) Drug	(2) Violent	(3) Property	(4) Traffic	(5) Other
<u>Panel A: Dismissed</u>					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	-0.0373 (0.0886)	-0.136 (0.116)	0.142 (0.116)	-0.0348 (0.0607)	0.108 (0.0543)
Black defendant	0.0553 (0.0876)	0.105 (0.111)	-0.0832 (0.109)	0.0963 (0.0584)	-0.0495 (0.0527)
Observations	2241	2434	1434	5031	6311
Outcome Mean	0.792	0.460	0.466	0.394	0.460
<u>Panel B: Jail</u>					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0448 (0.0672)	0.00743 (0.107)	-0.0701 (0.124)	-0.0448 (0.0448)	-0.0399 (0.0638)
Black defendant	-0.0497 (0.0656)	0.0413 (0.103)	0.0570 (0.113)	0.0634 (0.0416)	0.112 (0.0631)
Observations	2241	2434	1434	5031	6311
Outcome Mean	0.180	0.232	0.326	0.257	0.378
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on case outcomes conditioning on crime type. Drug crimes include possession of marijuana or any controlled substance. Violent crimes include assaults, domestic violence, and weapon-related offenses. Property crimes include any kind of theft or attempted theft (for example, organized retail theft, theft from a person, etc. ...) and burglaries. Traffic-related crimes include driving while intoxicated and driving with an invalid license. Finally, other misdemeanors include criminal trespass, evading arrest/detention, obstruction of highway passageway, violating protective orders, failure to appear in court, and other less common crimes (e.g., illegal dumping, false statements, indecent exposure, etc...). In all regressions, we control for month-by-year-by-court fixed effects, an indicator for a defendant's race, attorney fixed effects, and case characteristics. Case characteristics include dummy variables for the day of the week, defendant's sex, age, and number of previous charges. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B9: The effect of a different-race attorney on dismissal using other misdemeanor charges

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	All other charges	All without court order violations	Court order violations only
<u>Outcome: Dismissed</u>			
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.108 (0.0543)	0.123 (0.0755)	-0.224 (0.172)
Black defendant	-0.0495 (0.0527)	-0.0643 (0.0736)	0.246 (0.163)
Observations	6311	5474	837
Outcome Mean	0.460	0.472	0.384
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on dismissal using “other” misdemeanor charges. In all columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects and control for attorney fixed effects and case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (1) shows the results using all other misdemeanor charges. Column (2) reports the results when we drop charges related to court order violations; failure-to-appear and violations of bond/protective order charges. In column (3), we use court order violation charges only. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B10: The effect of a different-race attorney on attorney effort

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Days until disposition	Motion	Compensation
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	-0.764 (19.80)	0.0225 (0.0208)	-8.600 (7.973)
Black defendant	-9.442 (18.75)	-0.0270 (0.0198)	4.969 (7.429)
Observations	15562	17451	17451
Outcome Mean	368.7	0.127	194.7
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on measures of attorney efforts using Equation 1. The three measures of attorney efforts include the number of days between the disposition date and the filing date of each charge, whether an attorney submitted any motions (e.g., a motion for a psychiatrist to examine the defendant or a motion for a new trial) and the total amount of compensation an attorney receives per case. In all three columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects and control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of prior charges. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table B11: The effect of a different-race attorney on recidivism

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: 1-year recidivism					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0471 (0.0384)	0.0513 (0.0363)	0.0535 (0.0385)	0.0470 (0.0382)	0.0474 (0.0388)
Black defendant	0.0185 (0.0380)	-0.00604 (0.0359)	-0.0101 (0.0381)	-0.00357 (0.0375)	-0.00500 (0.0455)
White attorney	-0.00263 (0.0330)	-0.0105 (0.0263)			
Observations	16722	16722	16722	16722	16722
Outcome Mean	0.241	0.241	0.241	0.241	0.241
Panel B: 2-year recidivism					
Black defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.00178 (0.0602)	0.00515 (0.0578)	0.00911 (0.0620)	-0.00253 (0.0602)	-0.00133 (0.0612)
Black defendant	0.0684 (0.0597)	0.0462 (0.0572)	0.0416 (0.0614)	0.0533 (0.0595)	0.0602 (0.0663)
White attorney	0.00494 (0.0381)	-0.00217 (0.0327)			
Observations	15747	15747	15747	15747	15747
Outcome Mean	0.327	0.327	0.327	0.327	0.327
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	N	N	Y	Y
Defendant race*Attorney characteristics	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: This table shows the effect of a different-race attorney on future recidivism using Equation 1. Panels A and B show the effect on the 1-year and 2-year recidivism, respectively. The 1-year and 2-year recidivism variables are dummy variables equal to 1 if the defendant has a new charge filed against them within 1 year and 2 years since the filing date of a given charge, respectively. Each column is a separate regression. We restrict our sample to charges filed during or before 2021 and during or before 2020 to estimate the effect on the 1-year and 2-year recidivism rates, respectively, in order to be able to observe the outcomes of interest. In all five columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Column (1) shows the results using our baseline specification. In Column (2), we control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (3) adds attorney fixed effects, and Column (4) further includes interaction terms between attorney race and case characteristics. Column (5) additionally controls for interaction terms between defendant race and attorney characteristics. Attorney characteristics include years of experience, law school ranking, and monthly caseload, which enter into the regressions linearly. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Appendix C: Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic White

Table C1: The effect of case characteristics on attorney race and defendant race – Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic White

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	White attorney	White attorney	White attorney	Hispanic defendant
Hispanic defendant	-0.201 (0.027)		-0.202 (0.027)	
Female	0.018 (0.008)		0.018 (0.008)	
Age(years)	-0.001 (0.000)		-0.001 (0.000)	
Previous charges	0.010 (0.003)		0.009 (0.003)	
Drug		-0.002 (0.009)	0.009 (0.008)	
Property		0.006 (0.011)	0.005 (0.011)	
DWI		-0.024 (0.008)	-0.022 (0.007)	
Invalid license		-0.013 (0.010)	-0.002 (0.010)	
Domestic Violence		-0.001 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)	
Assault		0.011 (0.017)	0.015 (0.017)	
Weapon		-0.017 (0.022)	-0.007 (0.021)	
White attorney				-0.242 (0.021)
Experience (years)				0.001 (0.001)
Law school ranking				0.000 (0.000)
Caseload				-0.000 (0.002)
N	28309	28314	28309	28314
Outcome Mean	.7072892	.7072469	.7072892	.505929
F-stat	15.09909	1.812876	5.949241	37.79455
P-value	3.22e-11	.084545	9.79e-09	2.07e-25
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the effect of case characteristics on attorney race and defendant race using a sample consisting of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White individuals. Each column is a separate regression equation. In Column (1), we regress attorney race on defendant characteristics to test whether these characteristics jointly predict the attorney's race. In Column (2), we regress attorney race on case characteristics, while in Column (3), we regress attorney race on both case and defendant characteristics. In Column (4), we regress defendant race on attorney characteristics. In all regressions, we control for month-by-year-by court fixed effects, and we report the joint F-statistic and its corresponding p-value. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table C2: The correlation between attorney characteristics and defendant race– difference-in-differences- Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic White

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	White attorney	Experience (years)	Law school ranking	Caseload
Hispanic defendant	0.000 (0.000)	1.807 (0.623)	2.204 (5.627)	0.252 (0.173)
Hispanic defendant $\times$ White attorney	-0.000 (0.000)	-2.158 (0.710)	0.175 (6.256)	-0.353 (0.195)
White attorney	1.000 (0.000)	2.170 (1.983)	-4.623 (13.568)	-0.376 (0.574)
Observations	28314	28314	28314	28314
Outcome Mean	.7072469	18.77257	74.0661	4.330303
White attorney	Y	Y	Y	Y
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates from Equation 1 to test for the correlation between attorney characteristics and defendant’s race using a sample consisting of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White individuals. Attorney caseload represents the monthly number of cases handled by a given attorney. Each column is a separate regression equation, with the corresponding attorney characteristic as the dependent variable. In all regressions, we add month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table C3: The correlation between defendant and case characteristics and attorney race—difference-in-differences - Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic White

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Hispanic defendant	Female	Age(years)	Previous charges	Drug	Property	DWI	Invalid license	Domestic Violence	Assault	Weapon
White attorney	-0.000 (0.000)	0.005 (0.011)	0.415 (0.333)	0.131 (0.158)	0.010 (0.007)	0.001 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.010)	-0.000 (0.005)	-0.008 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)
Hispanic defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.000 (0.000)	0.018 (0.012)	-1.634 (0.347)	0.139 (0.135)	-0.004 (0.008)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.033 (0.013)	0.000 (0.007)	0.012 (0.005)	0.004 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.003)
Hispanic defendant	1.000 (0.000)	-0.024 (0.010)	-2.023 (0.308)	-0.290 (0.113)	0.023 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.011)	0.010 (0.006)	-0.011 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)
Observations	28314	28309	28314	28314	28314	28314	28314	28314	28314	28314	28314
Outcome Mean	.505929	.2496264	32.62663	.9481749	.1213866	.0792735	.2404725	.0863812	.0963283	.0251982	.0159595
Hispanic defendant	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates from Equation 1 to test for the correlation between defendant and case characteristics and attorney's race using a sample consisting of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White individuals. Each column is a separate regression equation, with the corresponding attorney characteristic as the dependent variable. In all regressions, we add month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table C4: The effect of a different-race attorney on case dismissal

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Outcome: Dismissed</u>					
Hispanic defendant $\times$ White attorney	-0.0297 (0.0132)	-0.0358 (0.0121)	-0.0369 (0.0120)	-0.0373 (0.0118)	-0.0360 (0.0121)
Hispanic defendant	0.0483 (0.0107)	0.0341 (0.00980)	0.0358 (0.00963)	0.0360 (0.00913)	0.0388 (0.0185)
White attorney	0.0230 (0.0116)	0.0192 (0.0114)			
Observations	28314	28309	28309	28309	28309
Outcome Mean	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473	0.473
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	N	N	Y	Y
Defendant race*Attorney characteristics	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on dismissal using Equation 1. In all five columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Column (1) shows the results using our baseline specification. In Column (2), we control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (3) adds attorney fixed effects, and Column (4) further includes interaction terms between attorney race and case characteristics. Column (5) additionally controls for interaction terms between defendant race and attorney characteristics. Attorney characteristics include years of experience, law school ranking, and monthly caseload, which enter into the regressions linearly. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.

Table C5: The effect of a different-race attorney on sentencing outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Panel A: Jail</u>					
Hispanic defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.00437 (0.0121)	0.00591 (0.0115)	0.00587 (0.0119)	0.00866 (0.0120)	0.00676 (0.0122)
Hispanic defendant	-0.0132 (0.00970)	-0.00246 (0.00923)	-0.00298 (0.00959)	-0.00477 (0.00942)	0.00301 (0.0171)
White attorney	-0.000267 (0.0108)	-0.00236 (0.0101)			
Observations	28314	28309	28309	28309	28309
Outcome Mean	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269	0.269
<u>Panel B: Probation</u>					
Hispanic defendant $\times$ White attorney	0.0283 (0.0101)	0.0305 (0.00924)	0.0280 (0.00946)	0.0266 (0.00950)	0.0269 (0.00934)
Hispanic defendant	-0.0346 (0.00870)	-0.0307 (0.00780)	-0.0286 (0.00800)	-0.0280 (0.00799)	-0.0178 (0.0154)
White attorney	-0.0284 (0.00863)	-0.0242 (0.00796)			
Observations	28314	28309	28309	28309	28309
Outcome Mean	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165	0.165
Month-year-court FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case Characteristics	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Attorney FE	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Attorney race*Case characteristics	N	N	N	Y	Y
Defendant race*Attorney characteristics	N	N	N	N	Y

Notes: This table shows the difference-in-differences estimates for the different-race effect on sentencing outcomes using Equation 1. Each panel represents the effect on a separate outcome; panel A shows the effect on being sentenced to jail, and panel B shows the effect on receiving a probation sentence. In all five columns, we include month-by-year-by-court fixed effects. Column (1) shows the results using our baseline specification. In Column (2), we control for case characteristics, including dummy variables for crime type, day of the week, defendant age, sex, and number of previous charges. Column (3) adds attorney fixed effects, and Column (4) further includes interaction terms between attorney race and case characteristics. Column (5) additionally controls for interaction terms between defendant race and attorney characteristics. Attorney characteristics include years of experience, law school ranking, and monthly caseload, which enter into the regressions linearly. In all regressions, standard errors are two-way clustered at the attorney and defendant level.