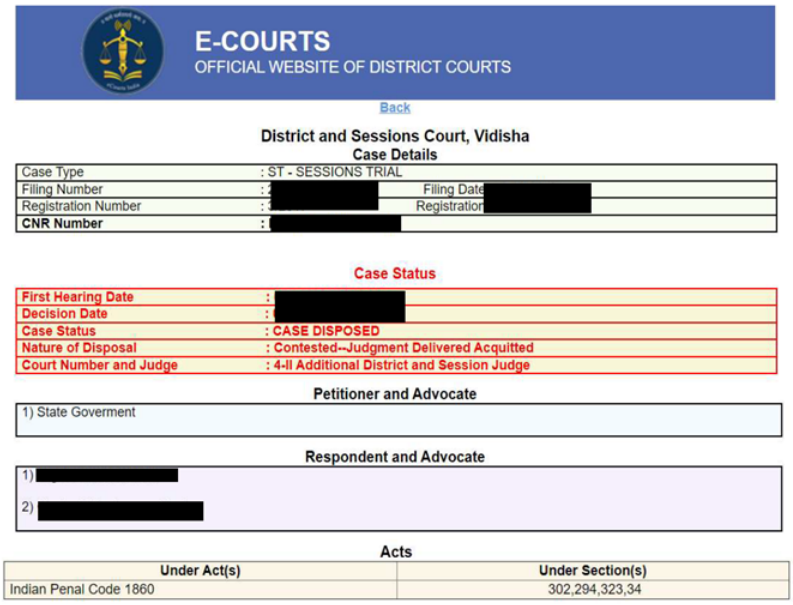
A Online Appendix

Figure A1: India eCourts Case Record Sample



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District and Sessions Court, Vidisha

Case Details

Case Type	: ST - SESSIONS TRIAL		
Filing Number	: [redacted]	Filing Date	[redacted]
Registration Number	: [redacted]	Registration	
CNR Number	: [redacted]		

Case Status

First Hearing Date	: [redacted]
Decision Date	: [redacted]
Case Status	: CASE DISPOSED
Nature of Disposal	: Contested--Judgment Delivered Acquitted
Court Number and Judge	: 4-II Additional District and Session Judge

Petitioner and Advocate

1) State Goverment

Respondent and Advocate

1) [redacted]

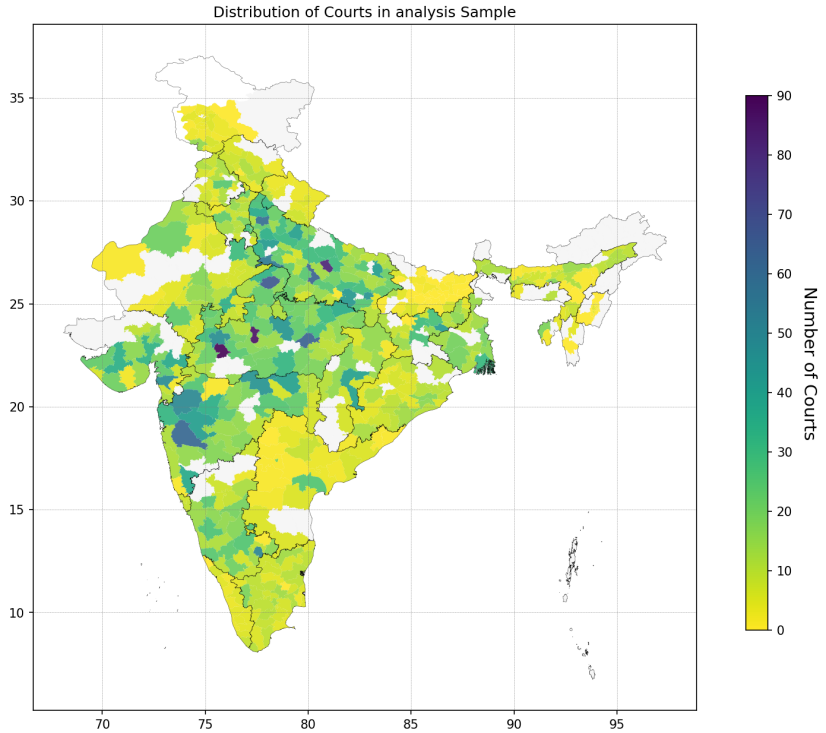
2) [redacted]

Acts

Under Act(s)	Under Section(s)
Indian Penal Code 1860	302,294,323,34

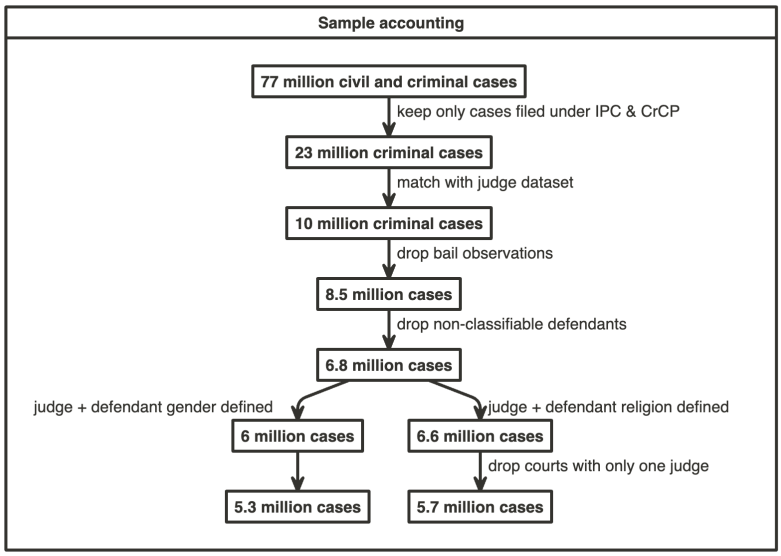
Notes: The figure displays an anonymized version of a sample court record from https://ecourts.gov.in/ for the District and Sessions Court of Vidisha. The 'Petitioner and Advocate' and 'Respondent and Advocate' sections contain the litigant names that we use for assigning gender and religion. The 'Acts' section contains the data that allows us to discriminate between civil and criminal cases. We use the 'Under Section(s)' column to infer the corresponding crime categories.

Figure A2: Distribution of courts across districts in the analysis sample



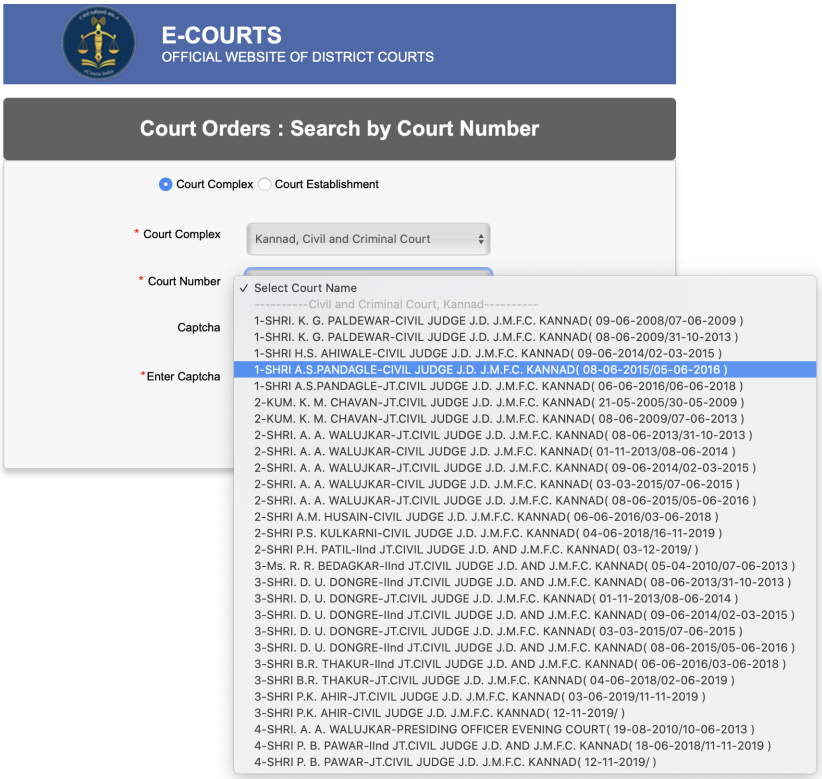
Notes: This figure shows the geographical distribution of the trial courts in our sample. Black lines delineate states, and within those the unit of observation for this graphical illustration are districts. Districts marked in white have no courts in our analysis.

Figure A3: Sample accounting



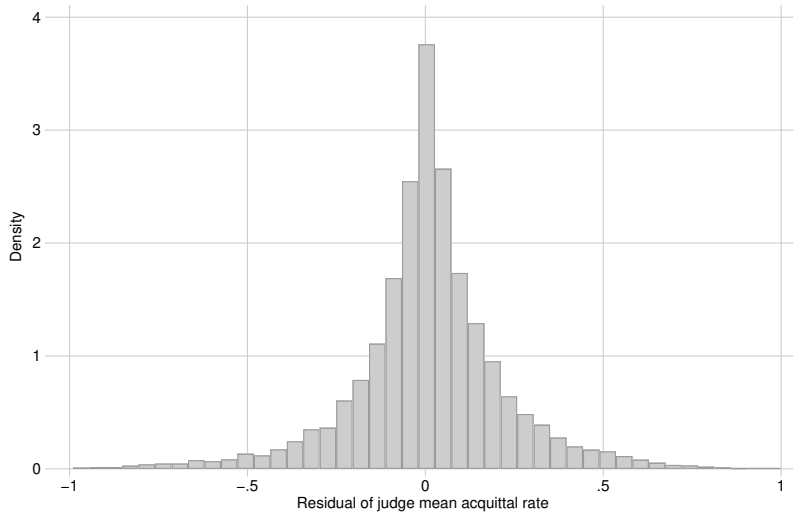
Notes: The figure displays the process through which we arrive at the analysis dataset from the parent dataset of 77 million legal case records. After restricting the sample to criminal cases, matching these criminal cases with our judge dataset, and dropping bail observations, 8.5 million case records remain. We can then assign the gender of the judge and defendant using our machine classifier for 6 million cases, and 6.6 million for religion. Finally, cases are dropped if they are seen in a court where only one judge is observed in a given month. This leaves 5.7 million cases in the religion analysis and 5.3 million in the gender analysis.

Figure A4: India eCourts Sample Judge Information inside the Search Engine



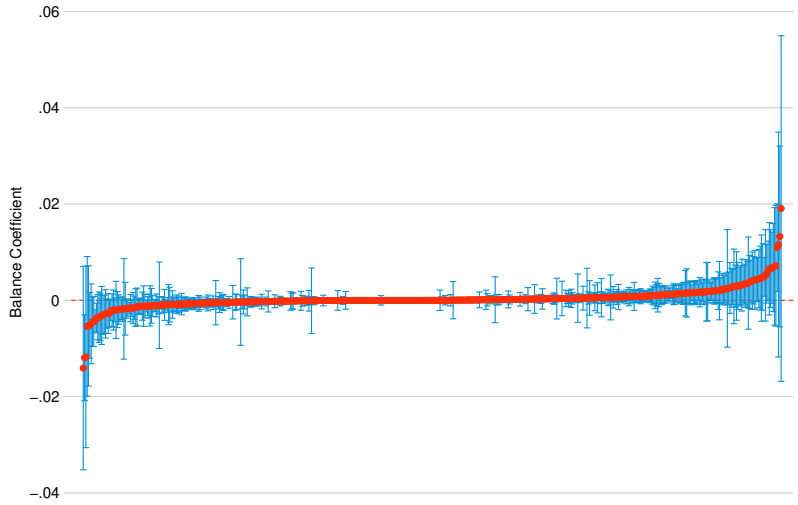
Notes: Sample view of the eCourts court order search engine. We scraped the judge information implicitly given in the 'Court Number' drop-down list of the search mask on — in this case — https://services.ecourts.gov.in/ecourtindia_v4_bilingual/cases/s_order.php?state=D&state_cd=1&dist_cd=19 to obtain judge names and tenures.

Figure A5: Distribution of Judge Fixed Effects: Acquittal Rate



Notes: This figure shows the distribution of judge fixed effects. We first regress the acquittal outcome on location-month and charge fixed effects, and calculate residuals. We then calculate the mean residual for each judge in the sample; this describes how the judge's mean acquittal rate differs from what would be predicted based on the charges and courts where that judge is observed. The sample size is 21,970 judges; the sample includes all cases with an unambiguous decision.

Figure A6: Testing for random assignment of defendants to judges based on last names



Notes: This figure shows results from a test of whether defendants are more likely to be assigned to judges with the same last name as themselves. For each last name in the last name analysis sample, we regress an indicator for the judge having that name on an indicator for the defendant having that name. If the coefficient on the defendant indicator is positive, then defendants with that name are disproportionately likely to be matched to judges with that name. The graph shows that the distribution of estimates is centered around zero, very few are large in magnitude or significantly different from zero.

Table A1: Summary of Name Classifier Training Datasets

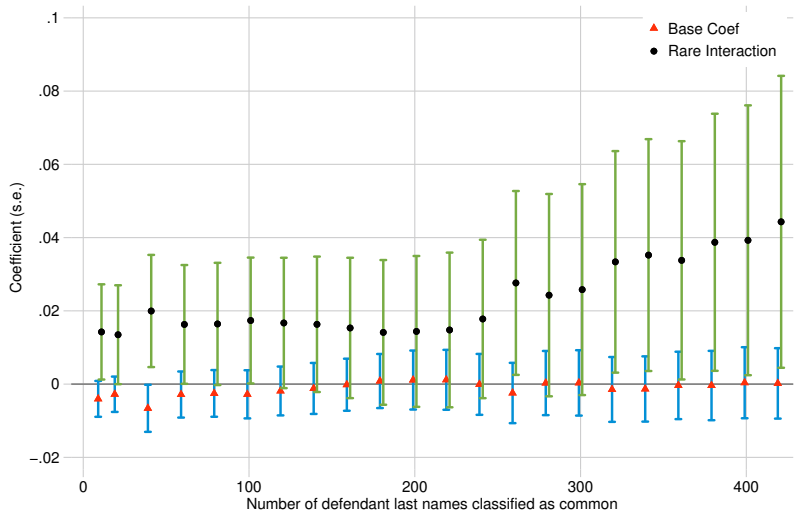
A. Delhi voter rolls names		
Gender	Instances	Percentage
Female	6,138,339	44.8%
Male	7,556,140	55.2%
Total	13,694,475	100.0%

B. National Railway exam names		
Religion	Instances	Percentage
Buddhist	1,910	0.1%
Christian	11,194	0.8%
Hindu	1,174,076	84.8%
Muslim	163,861	11.8%
NA	33,882	2.5%
Total	1,384,923	100.0%

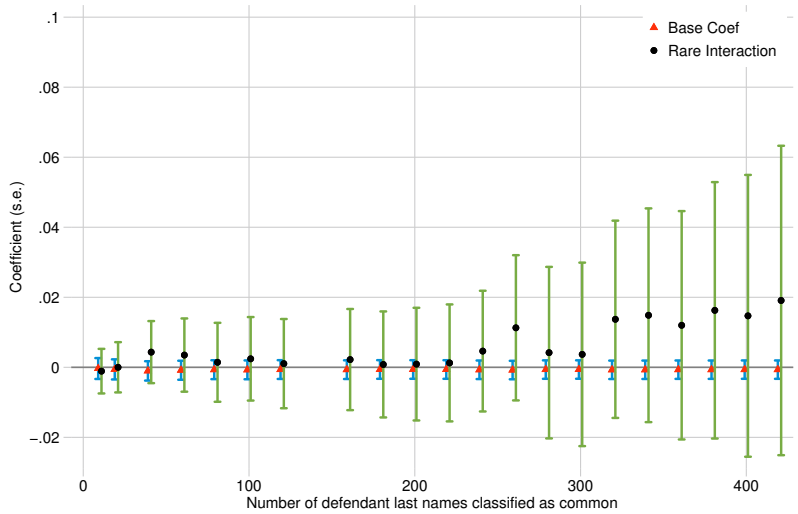
Notes: Panels A & B of this table show the distribution of identities in the underlying training datasets of the gender and religion LSTM name classification models respectively.

Figure A7: Effect of matching judge last name, alternate rare name thresholds

A. Weighted by inverse last name frequency



B. Unweighted



Notes: This figure shows coefficients from alternate specifications of Table 6, Column 5. The regression shows that in-group bias on the basis of shared last name is only found for individuals with rare last names. Each pair of points shows (1) the uninteracted "same last name" coefficient (a triangle) and the interaction of the "same last name" with "rare name" (a circle). A rare name is defined as a name outside of the N most common names among defendants, where N is listed on the X axis. In Panel A, the regressions are weighted by inverse name frequency, such that each name gets equal weight. In Panel B, regressions are unweighted, so more weight is put on more common names.

Table A2: Share of analysis sample with classifiable names

A. By crime type

Crime Category	Mean
Disturbing Public	.812
Marriage Offense	.905
Missing Offense	.884
Murder	.878
Other	.878
Other Crime Against	.874
Person Crime	.861
Petty Theft	.826
Property Crime	.872
Theft/Dacoity	.857
Total	.868

B. By state

State Name Code	Mean	N
Andhra Pradesh	.840	106316
Assam	.931	243582
Bihar	.965	66590
Chandigarh	.915	15621
Chhattisgarh	.938	120240
Delhi	.881	161261
Goa	.882	5834
Gujarat	.583	324496
Haryana	.886	111883
Himachal Pradesh	.924	62049
Jammu and Kashmi	.908	13252
Jharkhand	.961	251700
Karnataka	.797	454445
Kerala	.745	306372
Madhya Pradesh	.883	701639
Maharashtra	.898	427365
Manipur	.858	14317
Meghalaya	.866	2209
Mizoram	.490	837
Orissa	.899	223284
Punjab	.947	162861
Rajasthan	.911	344607
Sikkim	.908	2400
Tamil Nadu	.798	308931
Telangana	.862	104031
Tripura	.942	23719
Uttar Pradesh	.886	1857437
Uttarakhand	.901	32538
West Bengal	.961	344166
Total	.868	6793982

Notes: The tables show the share of the judge-matched sample with classifiable names, across crime type (Panel A) and states (Panel B).

Table A3: Gender and religion name classification rates by state

	Gender	Religion
Andhra Pradesh	0.80	0.92
Assam	0.90	0.93
Bihar	0.71	0.73
Chandigarh	0.78	0.83
Chhattisgarh	0.76	0.79
Delhi	0.73	0.77
Diu and Daman	0.70	0.73
Goa	0.47	0.53
Gujarat	0.65	0.71
Haryana	0.65	0.69
Himachal Pradesh	0.62	0.64
Jammu and Kashmir	0.67	0.67
Jharkhand	0.62	0.63
Karnataka	0.72	0.78
Kerala	0.86	0.93
Ladakh	0.84	0.87
Madhya Pradesh	0.78	0.82
Maharashtra	0.74	0.76
Manipur	0.54	0.58
Meghalaya	0.84	0.91
Mizoram	0.74	0.90
Orissa	0.76	0.83
Punjab	0.70	0.72
Rajasthan	0.66	0.69
Sikkim	0.41	0.44
Tamil Nadu	0.78	0.88
Telangana	0.84	0.94
Tripura	0.88	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	0.75	0.81
Uttarakhand	0.72	0.77
West Bengal	0.81	0.83

Notes: The table shows the share of defendants whose names were unambiguously identified as male/female or Muslim/non-Muslim in each state, conditional on the case record having a non-missing defendant name.

Table A4: Outcome variables mapped to dispositions

Disposition Name	N	Description	Acquitted	Convicted	Decision
258 crpc [acquitted]	6,804	Acquittal	X		X
Abated	14,655	Interrupted legal proceeding due to pleading by the defendant on an issue that hinders the plaintiff from moving ahead with the trial at that time or in that format.			X
Acquitted	471,756	Acquittal	X		X
Allowed	228,445	In some cases, this means that the petitioner's request is allowed, and in some cases, it means the defender's request is allowed. Because of inconsistency, we cannot code it as clearly acquitted or convicted.			X
Closed	39,426	This disposition is ambiguous for the same reasons as "decided", "judgement" and "disposed" dispositions.		X	X
Compromise	95,300	The defendant and petitioner reached a compromise/settlement.			X
Converted	580	The decision was revised – unclear if in favor of the defendant or plaintiff.		X	X
Convicted	171,815	Conviction		X	X
Decided	89,558	A decision has been made in the case, with no details in the metadata with regard to in whose favor it was made.			X
Dismissed	274,177	Acquittal	X		X
Disposal in lok adalat	31,539	A decision was made in the Lok Adalat (Alternative dispute resolution).		X	X
Disposed	362,340	The case has been completed according to court proceedings. The disposition name itself does not tell you whether it is an acquittal or conviction.			X
Ex-parte	3,236	One of the two parties was not present or not represented.		X	X
Execution	186	The judgement or decree was executed.		X	X
Fine	191,806	It is difficult to interpret a fine as a positive or negative outcome – since a fine means that the defendant got off without conviction but it is also a punishment. Therefore, we cannot code it as an acquittal.			X
Judgement	112,870	A judgement has been provided – it could be in favor of the defendant or petitioner. The disposition name itself does not tell us which.			X
Other	93,431	An ambiguous disposition.			X
Otherwise	25,204	An ambiguous disposition.		X	X
P.O. consign	1,541	File was consigned to record room (i.e. a closed case, with no information on the outcome).		X	X
Partly decreed	1,139	A partial decision was made by the presiding judge.		X	X
Plead guilty	57,911	Conviction		X	X
Prison	1,126	Conviction		X	X
Referred to lok adalat	172,585	This is similar to a case getting transferred. It does not necessarily mean that the case has been decided in favor of the defendant.			X
Settled	11,972	This is ambiguous for the same reason as the "compromise" disposition.		X	X
Sine die	1,431	Court was adjourned on the issue indefinitely. The metadata provides no more detail on whether a judgement in favor of either part was made.		X	X
Transferred	291,368	The case was transferred to a different court. For the purpose of the current court hearing, it resulted in neither an acquittal or conviction.			X
Untrace	9,569	The petitioner did not show up and could not be found.		X	X
Pending decision	2,198,387	These cases are pending a decision.			

Notes: The second and third column indicate the number of cases and description corresponding to each disposition name in our analysis sample. The last three columns illustrate the classification of the raw dispositions into our three outcome variables. In the table, no entry corresponds to the default value 0, and X denotes that the corresponding outcome value is set to 1. If a case has a disposition at all, the indicator variable *Decision* equals 1, and 0 otherwise. If the disposition is clearly acquitted, the outcome variable *Acquitted* takes the value 1, and 0 otherwise. The outcome variable for *Conviction* has been coded analogously.

Table A5: Impact of assignment to a male judge on whether the disposition is ambiguous

Outcome variable: Ambiguous outcome						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Male judge on female defendant	-0.0038	-0.0035	—	-0.0021	-0.0018	—
	(0.0075)	(0.0079)		(0.0037)	(0.0042)	
Male judge on male defendant	-0.0033	-0.0030	—	-0.0013	-0.0008	—
	(0.0076)	(0.0079)		(0.0035)	(0.0040)	
Difference = Own gender bias	0.0005	0.0005	0.0010	0.0008	0.0010	0.0016
	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0018)	(0.0019)	(0.0019)	(0.0018)
Reference group mean	0.7417	0.7402	0.7403	0.7406	0.7392	0.7392
Observations	5188580	5094774	5093595	5233366	5139820	5137855
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Female judges, female defendants.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeMale}_i + \beta_2 \text{defMale}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeMale}_i * \text{defMale}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table validates the primary in-group gender bias test by reporting whether cases are differentially recorded with ambiguous outcomes when the judge and defendant match identity. The setup is identical to Table 3, but the outcome variable is an indicator for an ambiguous case outcome.

Table A6: Impact of assignment to a non-Muslim judge on whether the disposition is ambiguous

Outcome variable: Ambiguous outcome						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-Muslim judge on Muslim defendant	0.0246*	0.0166	—	0.0092	0.0000	—
	(0.0128)	(0.0128)		(0.0066)	(0.0071)	
Non-Muslim judge on non-Muslim defendant	0.0225*	0.0151	—	0.0070	-0.0017	—
	(0.0123)	(0.0122)		(0.0058)	(0.0062)	
Difference = Own religion bias	-0.0021	-0.0016	-0.0011	-0.0021	-0.0016	-0.0007
	(0.0028)	(0.0028)	(0.0026)	(0.0030)	(0.0031)	(0.0028)
Reference group mean	0.7384	0.7361	0.7361	0.7379	0.7357	0.7356
Observations	5611751	5178858	5177603	5656115	5224554	5222471
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Muslim judges, Muslim defendants.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i + \beta_2 \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i * \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table validates the primary in-group religious bias test by reporting whether cases are differentially recorded with ambiguous outcomes when the judge and defendant match identity. The setup is identical to Table 4, but the outcome variable is an indicator for an ambiguous case outcome.

Table A7: Impact of assignment to a male judge on non-conviction

	Outcome variable: Not convicted					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Male judge on female defendant	0.0000	0.0006	—	-0.0022	-0.0013	—
	(0.0049)	(0.0051)		(0.0022)	(0.0024)	
Male judge on male defendant	0.0007	0.0012	—	-0.0013	-0.0004	—
	(0.0052)	(0.0053)		(0.0025)	(0.0026)	
Difference = Own gender bias	0.0007	0.0006	0.0003	0.0009	0.0009	0.0007
	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)	(0.0011)	(0.0010)	(0.0010)
Reference group mean	0.9519	0.9517	0.9517	0.952	0.9518	0.9518
Observations	5188580	5094774	5093595	5233366	5139820	5137855
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Female judges.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeMale}_i + \beta_2 \text{defMale}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeMale}_i * \text{defMale}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table shows estimates of in-group gender bias. The setup is identical to Table 3, but the outcome variable is an indicator for non-conviction instead of for acquittal. These are distinct tests because they code ambiguous and undecided outcomes differently. In the main analysis, these are coded as negative outcomes (because they are not clear acquittals); here, they are coded as positive outcomes (because they are not clear convictions).

Table A8: Impact of assignment to a male judge on acquittal rates, dropping ambiguous outcomes

Outcome variable: Acquittal rate						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Male judge on female defendant	-0.0053	-0.0112	—	-0.0122**	-0.0174***	—
	(0.0134)	(0.0136)		(0.0061)	(0.0066)	
Male judge on male defendant	0.0000	-0.0055	—	-0.0077	-0.0121*	—
	(0.0135)	(0.0137)		(0.0058)	(0.0063)	
Difference = Own gender bias	0.0053	0.0057	0.0048	0.0045	0.0053	0.0039
	(0.0035)	(0.0035)	(0.0034)	(0.0032)	(0.0032)	(0.0031)
Reference group mean	0.675	0.6752	0.6751	0.6787	0.679	0.6789
Observations	1111861	1091301	1090064	1173792	1153365	1150646
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Female judges.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeMale}_i + \beta_2 \text{defMale}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeMale}_i * \text{defMale}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table shows estimates of in-group gender bias. The setup is identical to Table 3, but with ambiguous outcomes dropped.

Table A9: Impact of assignment to a non-Muslim judge on non-conviction

Outcome variable: Not convicted						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-Muslim judge on Muslim defendant	0.0051	-0.0011	—	-0.0015	-0.0079*	—
	(0.0085)	(0.0082)		(0.0046)	(0.0046)	
Non-Muslim judge on non-Muslim defendant	0.0052	-0.0002	—	-0.0013	-0.0068*	—
	(0.0080)	(0.0077)		(0.0041)	(0.0039)	
Difference = Own religion bias	0.0001	0.0009	0.0022	0.0001	0.0011	0.0029
	(0.0018)	(0.0018)	(0.0017)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0020)
Reference group mean	0.9406	0.9416	0.9416	0.941	0.942	0.942
Observations	5611751	5178858	5177603	5656115	5224554	5222471
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Muslim judges, Muslim defendants.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i + \beta_2 \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i * \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table shows estimates of in-group religious bias. The setup is identical to Table 4, but the outcome variable is an indicator for non-conviction instead of for acquittal. These are distinct tests because they code ambiguous and undecided outcomes differently. In the main analysis, these are coded as negative outcomes (because they are not clear acquittals); here, they are coded as positive outcomes (because they are not clear convictions).

Table A10: Impact of assignment to a non-Muslim judge on acquittal rates, dropping ambiguous outcomes

Outcome variable: Acquittal rate						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non-Muslim judge on Muslim defendant	-0.0286	-0.0437**	—	-0.0125	-0.0276***	—
	(0.0189)	(0.0187)		(0.0105)	(0.0107)	
Non-Muslim judge on non-Muslim defendant	-0.0308*	-0.0446**	—	-0.0123	-0.0254**	—
	(0.0186)	(0.0185)		(0.0097)	(0.0099)	
Difference = Own religion bias	-0.0022	-0.0009	-0.0002	0.0002	0.0022	0.0008
	(0.0047)	(0.0049)	(0.0048)	(0.0044)	(0.0045)	(0.0044)
Reference group mean	0.6851	0.6913	0.6911	0.6891	0.6955	0.6954
Observations	1211824	1115318	1114040	1274364	1178455	1175571
Demographic controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Judge fixed effect	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
Reference group: Muslim judges, Muslim defendants.
Charge section fixed effects have been used across all columns reported.
Specification: $Y_i = \beta_1 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i + \beta_2 \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \beta_3 \text{judgeNonMuslim}_i * \text{defNonMuslim}_i + \phi_{ct(i)} + \zeta_{s(i)} + X_i\delta + \epsilon_i$
The table shows estimates of in-group religious bias. The setup is identical to Table 4, but with ambiguous outcomes dropped.

Table A11: Summary of charges, by gender of defendant

	(1) Female share	(2) Female share/ population share	(3) Female acquittal rate	(4) Male acquittal rate	(5) Difference (3) - (4)	(6) Number of cases
Murder	0.1007	0.2098	0.2493	0.1833	0.0660	1,129,283
Sexual Assault	0.0845	0.1760	0.2755	0.2350	0.0405	254,928
Violent crimes causing hurt	0.1166	0.2429	0.2144	0.1870	0.0274	1,886,452
Violent theft/dacoity	0.0857	0.1785	0.1886	0.1579	0.0307	325,508
Other crimes against women	0.0794	0.1654	0.2421	0.2234	0.0187	199,384
Disturbing public health/safety	0.0626	0.1304	0.0956	0.0746	0.0210	1,852,455
Property Crime	0.1007	0.2098	0.2157	0.1815	0.0342	693,351
Marriage offenses	0.1197	0.2494	0.2710	0.2643	0.0067	326,214
Petty theft	0.1033	0.2152	0.1796	0.1492	0.0304	946,890
Other Crime	0.1208	0.2517	0.1838	0.1597	0.0241	7,101,798
Total	0.1073	0.2235	0.1915	0.1586	0.0329	14,716,263

Notes: Column 1 of this table reports the share of female defendants for each crime category. Column 2 reports the ratio of the female share for each crime to the female population share in India. Column 3 reports the acquittal rate for females accused of each crime category. Column 4 reports the analogous acquittal rates for males. Column 5 reports the difference in female and male acquittal rates for each crime category. Column 6 reports the total number of case records in each crime category. The total number of cases in this table is larger than the 6 million cases mentioned in A1 as we also include cases records in the statistics where only the defendant gender is defined, even if the judge gender is unknown.

Table A12: Summary of charges, by religion of defendant

	(1) Muslim share	(2) Muslim share/ population share	(3) Muslim acquittal rate	(4) Non-Muslim acquittal rate	(5) Difference (3) - (4)	(6) Number of cases
Murder	0.1349	0.9500	0.1819	0.1929	-0.0110	1,203,672
Sexual Assault	0.1630	1.1479	0.2414	0.2384	0.0030	271,622
Violent crimes causing hurt	0.1420	1.0000	0.1871	0.1920	-0.0049	2,023,431
Violent theft/dacoity	0.1842	1.2972	0.1535	0.1619	-0.0084	349,198
Other crimes against women	0.1571	1.1063	0.2161	0.2269	-0.0108	213,340
Disturbing public health/safety	0.1638	1.1535	0.0782	0.0747	0.0035	2,001,976
Property Crime	0.1578	1.1113	0.1703	0.1884	-0.0181	739,887
Marriage offenses	0.2300	1.6197	0.2847	0.2607	0.0240	344,708
Petty theft	0.1797	1.2655	0.1530	0.1529	0.0001	1,003,242
Other Crime	0.1305	0.9190	0.1725	0.1612	0.0113	7,521,026
Total	0.1453	1.0232	0.1651	0.1618	0.0033	15,672,102

Notes: Column 1 of this table reports the share of Muslim defendants for each crime category. Column 2 reports the ratio of the Muslim share for each crime to the Muslim population share in India. Column 3 reports the acquittal rate for Muslims accused of each crime category. Column 4 reports the analogous acquittal rates for non-Muslims. Column 5 reports the difference in Muslim and non-Muslim acquittal rates for each crime category. Column 6 reports the total number of case records in each crime category. The total number of cases in this table is larger than the 6.6 million cases mentioned in A1 as we also include cases records in the statistics where only the defendant religion is defined, even if the judge religion is unknown.

Table A13: Distribution of cases by crime category and inclusion in various samples

Share of cases with crime category	In full data (N = 23M)	In main analysis sample (N = 6.8M)	In lawyer sample (N = 336K)	In POI sample (N = 206K)
Theft or dacoity	0.0212	0.0196	0.0226	0.0173
Disturbing public safety	0.0914	0.0918	0.0223	0.0734
Marriage offense	0.0167	0.0175	0.0162	0.0169
Petty theft	0.0651	0.0484	0.0405	0.0488
Person crime	0.1168	0.1250	0.1504	0.1291
Property crime	0.0397	0.0410	0.0457	0.0458
Murder	0.0697	0.0675	0.1224	0.0869
Other crime against women	0.0124	0.0157	0.0418	0.0198
Other crime	0.4025	0.4343	0.3888	0.5621
Unknown crime type	0.1647	0.1392	0.1492	0.0000

Notes: This table shows the share of cases in each of four samples, by crime type. Column 1 shows the full judicial dataset. Column 2 is the main analysis sample. Column 3 is the subsample where we observe defending and petitioning lawyers' gender and religious identities. Column 4 shows the sample that is matched to the People of India data, where judge and defendant varna can be identified.

Table A14: Distribution of cases by state and inclusion in various samples

Share of cases with crime category	In full dataset (N = 23K)	In main analysis sample (N = 6.8M)	In lawyer sample (N = 336K)	In POI sample (N = 206K)
Andhra Pradesh	0.0283	0.0156	0.0184	0.0023
Assam	0.0207	0.0359	0.0114	0.0206
Bihar	0.0871	0.0098	0.0482	0.0044
Chandigarh	0.0012	0.0023	0.0040	0.0008
Chhattisgarh	0.0161	0.0177	0.0371	0.0000
Delhi	0.0176	0.0237	0.0004	0.0259
Goa	0.0015	0.0009	0.0007	0.0007
Gujarat	0.0599	0.0478	0.0991	0.0256
Haryana	0.0271	0.0165	0.0520	0.0772
Himachal Pradesh	0.0087	0.0091	0.0037	0.0321
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0012	0.0020	0.0029	0.0010
Jharkhand	0.0279	0.0370	0.0218	0.0000
Karnataka	0.0693	0.0669	0.0185	0.0061
Kerala	0.0692	0.0451	0.0062	0.0002
Madhya Pradesh	0.0777	0.1033	0.1035	0.0933
Maharashtra	0.1256	0.0629	0.1730	0.0518
Manipur	0.0014	0.0021	0.0017	0.0001
Meghalaya	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0005
Mizoram	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
Orissa	0.0216	0.0329	0.0383	0.1074
Punjab	0.0292	0.0240	0.0460	0.2098
Rajasthan	0.0556	0.0507	0.1299	0.0671
Sikkim	0.0005	0.0004	0.0016	0.0021
Tamil Nadu	0.0329	0.0455	0.0457	0.0015
Telangana	0.0271	0.0153	0.0157	0.0037
Tripura	0.0017	0.0035	0.0159	0.0192
Uttar Pradesh	0.1501	0.2734	0.0773	0.1972
Uttarakhand	0.0036	0.0048	0.0112	0.0000
West Bengal	0.0366	0.0507	0.0156	0.0492

Notes: This table shows the share of cases in each of four samples, by state. Column 1 shows the full judicial dataset. Column 2 is the main analysis sample. Column 3 is the subsample where we observe defending and petitioning lawyers' gender and religious identities. Column 4 shows the sample that is matched to the People of India data, where judge and defendant varna can be identified.

Table A15: Balance test for random assignment of judge identity: Missing information on identity

	(1) Female Judge	(2) Female Judge	(3) Muslim Judge	(4) Muslim Judge
Observed Defendant Gender	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0005***	-0.0007**
	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0002)	(0.0003)
Observed Defendant Religion	0.0002	-0.0010	0.0002	0.0005
	(0.0007)	(0.0010)	(0.0003)	(0.0005)
Observed Defendant Lawyer Gender	-0.0015	-0.0040*	-0.0001	0.0004
	(0.0019)	(0.0024)	(0.0008)	(0.0011)
Observed Defendant Lawyer Religion	0.0011	0.0044*	-0.0002	-0.0007
	(0.0018)	(0.0024)	(0.0008)	(0.0011)
Observed Petitioner Lawyer Gender	-0.0071**	-0.0092***	-0.0027	-0.0021
	(0.0031)	(0.0033)	(0.0020)	(0.0021)
Observed Petitioner Lawyer Religion	0.0063*	0.0097**	0.0011	0.0024
	(0.0037)	(0.0039)	(0.0019)	(0.0022)
Observations	5643895	5687321	5738902	5782917
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-year	Court-month	Court-year

Notes: The table shows whether missing information on defendant or lawyer identity is correlated with assignment to a female or Muslim judge. The specification is identical to that of Table 2.

Table A16: Balance test for random assignment of judge identity: lawyer characteristics

	(1) Female Judge	(2) Female Judge	(3) Muslim Judge	(4) Muslim Judge
Female Defendant	-0.0006**	-0.0006	0.0011**	0.0013**
	(0.0003)	(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)
Muslim Defendant	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004*	0.0004
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0003)
Female Defendant Advocate	0.0009	0.0003	0.0013	0.0023*
	(0.0014)	(0.0016)	(0.0012)	(0.0013)
Muslim Defendant Advocate	0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0002	0.0010
	(0.0006)	(0.0008)	(0.0007)	(0.0010)
Female Petitioner Advocate	0.0043**	0.0078***	0.0004	-0.0006
	(0.0022)	(0.0027)	(0.0015)	(0.0018)
Muslim Petitioner Advocate	-0.0002	0.0018	-0.0012	-0.0018*
	(0.0013)	(0.0015)	(0.0008)	(0.0010)
Observations	5188580	5233366	5518221	5561998
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-year	Court-month	Court-year

Notes: The table shows whether defendants and lawyers with certain demographic characteristics are disproportionately assigned to either female or Muslim judges. The specification is identical to that of Table 2. Note that we only observe lawyers' identity in the final judgment, so it is possible for defendants or prosecutors to change lawyers after learning of judge identity. As such, the lawyer rows cannot be interpreted as tests of random assignment.

Table A17: Distribution of female amd Muslim judges by crime category

	Judge Female		Judge Muslim	
	Mean	SE Mean	Mean	SE Mean
Theft/Dacoity	0.2321	0.0012	0.0591	0.0007
Disturbing Public Safety	0.3103	0.0006	0.0918	0.0004
Marriage Offenses	0.3507	0.0014	0.0849	0.0008
Petty Theft	0.2833	0.0008	0.0621	0.0004
Person Crime	0.3034	0.0005	0.0662	0.0003
Property Crime	0.2694	0.0009	0.0591	0.0005
Murder	0.2275	0.0006	0.0563	0.0003
Other Crimes Against Women	0.2800	0.0014	0.0632	0.0008
Other Crime	0.2710	0.0003	0.0595	0.0001
Missing Section	0.2744	0.0005	0.0674	0.0003
Total	0.2774	0.0002	0.0648	0.0001

Notes: This table shows the mean proportion of female and Muslim judges assigned to cases of different crime categories.

Table A18: In-group bias effects, limiting to courts/charges with few ambiguous outcomes

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted	(5) Acquitted	(6) Acquitted
In-group gender bias	-0.003	0.001				
	(0.003)	(0.003)				
In-group religious bias			0.005*	0.004		
			(0.003)	(0.003)		
In-group caste bias					-0.002	-0.002
					(0.003)	(0.003)
Observations	2011763	2537251	2073497	2598422	775265	988300
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Last Name Fixed Effect					Yes	Yes

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.
The table reproduces the primary in-group bias specifications for gender, religion, and caste, but with the sample restricted to courts (odd-numbered columns) or charges (even-numbered columns) with below-median rates of outcomes being coded ambiguously. Columns 1 and 2 are analogous to Column 3 of Table 3. Columns 3 and 4 are analogous to Column 3 of Table 4. Columns 5 and 6 are analogous to Column 2 of Table 6.

Table A19: Balance test for assignment of judge identity in subsample where we observe lawyers' identity

	(1) Female judge	(2) Female judge	(3) Muslim judge	(4) Muslim judge
Female defendant	-0.0014	-0.0024	0.0007	0.0012
	(0.0015)	(0.0016)	(0.0010)	(0.0009)
Muslim defendant	-0.0012	0.0007	0.0028	0.0036
	(0.0014)	(0.0015)	(0.0008)	(0.0009)
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-year	Court-month	Court-year
Observations	218853	246587	226375	254926

Notes: This table reports results from a balance test of random assignment of judges to cases in the subsample where we observe both defending and petitioning lawyers' religion and gender. For specification details, see Equations 2 and 3. Columns 1–2 report the likelihood of being assigned to a female judge relative to a male judge using court-month, and court-year fixed effects, respectively. Columns 3–4 report the likelihood of being assigned to a Muslim judge relative to a non-Muslim judge using court-month, and court-year fixed effects. Charge section fixed effects are used across all columns reported. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors are reported below point estimates.

Table A20: In-group bias effects when judges and lawyers have same religion

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted
Non-Muslim judge	-0.0058	0.0041	-0.0052	-0.0282
	(0.0233)	(0.0235)	(0.0121)	(0.0349)
Non-Muslim defendant	-0.0114			-0.0118
	(0.0103)			(0.0101)
Non-Muslim judge and defendant	0.0147			0.0152
	(0.0106)			(0.0104)
Non-Muslim advocate of defendant		0.0067		0.0041
		(0.0136)		(0.0156)
Non-Muslim judge and advocate of defendant		-0.0090		-0.0062
		(0.0138)		(0.0158)
Non-Muslim advocate of petitioner			-0.0085	-0.0122
			(0.0069)	(0.0248)
Non-Muslim judge and advocate of petitioner			0.0005	0.0286
			(0.0074)	(0.0252)
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month
Observations	472380	602486	2609798	472380

Notes: These regressions extend our tests of in-group bias to examine cases where judges and lawyers have the same religion. Column 1 replicates the main analysis in Table 4 for the subset of cases where we observe both lawyers' names (and thus their religions). Column 2 tests for the effect of judge-defendant lawyer identity match, Column 3 for judge-petitioner lawyer, and Column 4 for both together. In-group bias is identified by the coefficient on "judge and defendant" in the first column "judge and lawyer" in the last three columns

Table A21: In-Group bias effects when judges and lawyers have same gender

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted
Male judge	0.0292	0.0187	0.0090	0.0369
	(0.0239)	(0.0150)	(0.0073)	(0.0245)
Male defendant	-0.0052			-0.0052
	(0.0073)			(0.0073)
Male judge and defendant	0.0039			0.0038
	(0.0085)			(0.0085)
Male advocate of defendant		0.0078		-0.0012
		(0.0054)		(0.0081)
Male judge and advocate of defendant		-0.0101		-0.0009
		(0.0065)		(0.0099)
Male advocate of petitioner			0.0138	0.0260
			(0.0030)	(0.0106)
Male judge and advocate of petitioner			-0.0031	-0.0084
			(0.0036)	(0.0130)
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month
Observations	231161	552485	1766613	231161

Notes: These regressions extend our tests of in-group bias to examine cases where judges and lawyers have the same gender. Column 1 replicates the main analysis in Table 3 for the subset of cases where we observe both lawyers' names (and thus their genders). Column 2 tests for the effect of judge-defendant lawyer identity match, Column 3 for judge-petitioner lawyer, and Column 4 for both together. In-group bias is identified by the coefficient on "judge and defendant" in the first column "judge and lawyer" in the last three columns

Table A22: In-group gender bias in contexts that activate identity: All coefficients

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted
Gender mismatch	0.0095***	
	(0.0037)	
Male defendant	-0.0053*	-0.0065***
	(0.0031)	(0.0013)
Ingroup Bias	0.0045	0.0002
	(0.0036)	(0.0016)
Male judge * Gender mismatch	0.0064	
	(0.0043)	
Male defendant * Gender mismatch	-0.0148***	
	(0.0046)	
Ingroup Bias * Gender mismatch	-0.0059	
	(0.0053)	
Male judge * Crime Against Women		0.0014
		(0.0129)
Male defendant * Crime Against Women		0.0200*
		(0.0102)
Ingroup Bias * Crimes Against Women		-0.0090
		(0.0118)
Observations	1748328	5089229
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes
Sample	All	All

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This estimation is identical to the estimates of gender bias in contexts that activate gender identity displayed in Table 5, but all interaction coefficients are displayed for reference.

Table A23: In-group religion bias in contexts that activate identity: All coefficients

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted
Religion mismatch	-0.0107*		
	(0.0055)		
Non-Muslim defendant	-0.0088*	-0.0043	-0.0061*
	(0.0046)	(0.0028)	(0.0032)
Ingroup Bias	0.0005	0.0002	0.0020
	(0.0048)	(0.0029)	(0.0033)
Non-Muslim judge * Mismatch	0.0009		
	(0.0058)		
Non-Muslim defendant * Mismatch	0.0043		
	(0.0076)		
Non-Muslim judge and defendant * Mismatch	0.0086		
	(0.0080)		
Ramadan		0.0068	
		(0.0108)	
Non-Muslim judge * Ramadan		-0.0037	
		(0.0112)	
Non-Muslim defendant * Ramadan		-0.0038	
		(0.0097)	
Ingroup Bias * Ramadan		0.0013	
		(0.0102)	
Hindu Festival			0.0041
			(0.0099)
Non-Muslim judge * Hindu Festival			0.0090
			(0.0101)
Non-Muslim defendant * Hindu Festival			0.0071
			(0.0077)
Ingroup Bias * Hindu Festival			-0.0078
			(0.0079)
Observations	1970008	3052192	3052192
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample	All	All	All

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This estimation is identical to the estimates of religious bias in contexts that activate religious identity displayed in Table 5, but all interaction coefficients are displayed for reference.

Table A24: In-group bias for sexual assault vs. other crimes against women

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted
Ingroup Bias	0.0002	0.0001
	(0.0016)	(0.0016)
Ingroup Bias * Other Crimes Against Women	-0.0090	
	(0.0118)	
Ingroup Bias * Sexual Assault Against Women		0.0033
		(0.0109)
Observations	5089229	5089229
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes
Bias	Gender	Gender
Sample	All	All

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This table extends the specification in Column (3) of Table 5, which tests whether in-group gender bias is activated in cases involving crimes against women. Here we separately test for the subset of crimes against women which are sexual assaults. Column 1 shows results interacting crimes against women, excluding sexual assaults. Column 2 shows results interacting an indicator for cases where the most serious charge is a sexual assault.

Table A25: In-group bias in contexts that activate identity, court-year fixed effects

	(1) Gender	(2) Religion	(3) Gender	(4) Religion	(5) Religion
Ingroup Bias	0.0036	0.0001	-0.0001	0.0014	0.0029
	(0.0034)	(0.0043)	(0.0016)	(0.0029)	(0.0034)
Ingroup Bias * Gender mismatch	-0.0065				
	(0.0051)				
Non-Muslim judge and defendant * Mismatch		0.0080			
		(0.0076)			
Ingroup Bias * Crime against women			-0.0173		
			(0.0114)		
Ingroup Bias * Ramadan				0.0011	
				(0.0097)	
Ingroup Bias * Hindu Festival					-0.0062
					(0.0074)
Observations	1802567	2025181	5133453	3108975	3108975
Fixed Effect	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample	All	All	All	All	All

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This table shows the same specifications as Table 5, but with court-year fixed effects. This tests whether in-group bias appears in a set of contexts that may make identity particularly salient. The context tested in each column is (1) the defendant and victim have different religions; (2) the defendant and victim have different genders; (3) the case includes one or more charges considered crimes against women; (4) the judgment takes place during the month of Ramadan; and (5) the judgment takes place on the day of a Hindu festival, either Dasara, Diwali, Holi or Rama Navami, or within the six following days. The type of bias considered is based on gender in Columns 1 and 3, and on religion in Columns 2, 4 and 5. Charge section fixed effects have been used across all reported columns.

Table A26: Religious in-group bias disaggregated by year

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted
Non-Muslim judge	0.0003	-0.0028	-0.0305	-0.0129
	(0.0510)	(0.0288)	(0.0172)	(0.0077)
Non-Muslim defendant	-0.0046	-0.0043	-0.0006	-0.0044
	(0.0131)	(0.0068)	(0.0036)	(0.0025)
Non-Muslim judge and defendant	0.0051	0.0059	-0.0013	0.0018
	(0.0138)	(0.0070)	(0.0037)	(0.0026)
Observations	223114	699156	1771286	2918014
Fixed Effect	court-month	court-month	court-month	court-month
Sample	2010-2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017-2018

Notes: This table extends the specification in Column (3) of Table 5, which tests whether in-group gender bias is activated in cases involving crimes against women. Here we separately test for the subset of crimes against women which are sexual assaults. Column 1 shows results interacting crimes against women, excluding sexual assaults. Column 2 shows results interacting an indicator for cases where the most serious charge is a sexual assault.

Table A27: Religious In-Group Bias in Election Months

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted
Non-Muslim defendant	-0.0098	-0.0100
	(0.0034)	(0.0035)
Non-Muslim judge	-0.0116	-0.0237
	(0.0072)	(0.0095)
Own religion bias	0.0056	0.0050
	(0.0035)	(0.0036)
Election month	0.0180	0.0012
	(0.0147)	(0.0179)
Non-Muslim defendant * election month	0.0007	0.0095
	(0.0137)	(0.0167)
Non-Muslim judge * election month	0.0044	0.0053
	(0.0156)	(0.0187)
Own religion bias * election month	-0.0004	-0.0068
	(0.0144)	(0.0174)
Fixed Effect	court-year	court-year
Observations	3239706	2091448

Notes: The table shows the standard religious in-group bias specification, with an interaction for cases for which the final decision is made during an election month. The sample is smaller than the primary sample, because we drop cases which are ongoing, for which we cannot define the interaction variable. Column 1 uses the full sample, while Column 2 restricts to cases where the filling judge (for whom the judge religion indicator is defined) is the same as the deciding judge (for whom the election month indicator is defined). We define election month as any day that is within 15 days of the first polling date of a state election.

Table A28: Effect on acquittal of matching judge's last name (court-year fixed effects)

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted	(5) Acquitted	(6) Acquitted
Same last name	-0.0005	-0.0014	0.0170**	0.0176**	-0.0008	-0.0010
	(0.0013)	(0.0013)	(0.0082)	(0.0083)	(0.0046)	(0.0045)
Same name * Rare name					0.0373**	0.0398**
					(0.0171)	(0.0176)
Observations	2142697	2140304	2142697	2140304	2142697	2140304
Fixed Effect	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year	Court-year
Judge Fixed Effect	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Inverse Group Weight	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Last Name Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This table reports results from a test of the effect of assignment to a judge with the same last name as the defendant on likelihood of acquittal (Equation 4). Court-year fixed effects, charge section fixed effects, and judge and defendant last name fixed effects have been used across all columns reported. Standard errors are clustered by judge. The table is identical to Table 6, except it uses court-year rather than court-month fixed effects.

Table A29: Most common last names of defendants

Serial Number	Surname	(mean) rank	(mean) dfreq	% of defendants with surname	No. of judges with surname	No. of cases where defendant and judge share surname
1	singh	1	364266	13.9	233078	55041
2	kumar	2	243480	9.3	141511	19742
3	yadav	3	99769	3.8	51653	3688
4	ali	4	70253	2.7	4299	128
5	khan	5	66225	2.5	11254	518
6	das	6	58487	2.2	30141	2939
7	sharma	7	49529	1.9	64095	2071
8	patel	8	48061	1.8	20240	1782
9	lal	9	46958	1.8	7412	122
10	devi	10	41620	1.6	5575	450
11	ram	11	40281	1.5	8887	207
12	sahoo	12	36774	1.4	16010	1695
13	gupta	13	35498	1.4	35843	720
14	ahamad	14	27641	1.1	11622	209
15	prasad	15	25632	1.0	23389	369
16	pal	16	23710	0.9	5042	60
17	panda	17	21619	0.8	37798	574
18	ansari	18	20703	0.8	6101	121
19	husain	19	20222	0.8	3461	164
20	mishra	20	19783	0.8	51050	650
21	mondal	21	18986	0.7	2690	204
22	verma	22	18387	0.7	31570	243
23	prakash	23	17869	0.7	8740	97
24	tiwari	24	17701	0.7	23787	311
25	rao	25	16510	0.6	9854	1228
26	islam	26	16205	0.6	202	22
27	chauhan	27	15037	0.6	10207	103
28	chand	28	14801	0.6	4813	19
29	roy	29	14000	0.5	14849	684
30	mandal	30	13966	0.5	4726	133

Notes: This table shows the most common 30 last names in the defendants' data, along with other sample characteristics of those names.

Table A30: Balance checks on judge assignment across broad caste (varna) groups

	(1) SC judge	(2) ST judge	(3) Brahmin judge	(4) Khastriya judge	(5) Vaishya judge	(6) Shudra judge
SC defendant	0.0003					
	(0.0006)					
ST defendant		0.0002				
		(0.0011)				
Brahmin defendant			0.0018			
			(0.0012)			
Kshatriya defendant				-0.0001		
				(0.0004)		
Vaishya defendant					0.0005	
					(0.0007)	
Shudra defendant						0.0006*
						(0.0003)
Observations	192388	192388	192388	192388	192388	192388
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Notes: This table reports results balance test on random assignment of judges to cases, based on broad caste, or varna, groups. Each column reports the likelihood of being assigned a judge of the same varna group as the defendant. Charge section and court-month fixed effects are used across all columns reported. Heteroskedasticity robust standard errors are reported below point estimates.

Table A31: Impact of assignment to a judge with the same varna

	(1) Acquitted	(2) Acquitted	(3) Acquitted	(4) Acquitted
Same social group	-0.000	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Observations	191226	191107	191226	191107
Fixed Effect	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month	Court-month
Judge Fixed Effect	No	Yes	No	Yes
Inverse Group Weight	No	No	Yes	Yes
Group Fixed Effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Notes: This table shows tests for in-group bias in judicial decisions on the basis of varna. The specification is similar to that in Table 6, but uses "same varna" as a match indicator rather than "same last name." Court-month fixed effects, charge section fixed effects, and judge and defendant varna fixed effects are used in all columns. Varna groups are inferred from last names, based on matches to data from the People of India anthropological volumes. The sample is small because we have a low match rate between the case data and the People of India data.