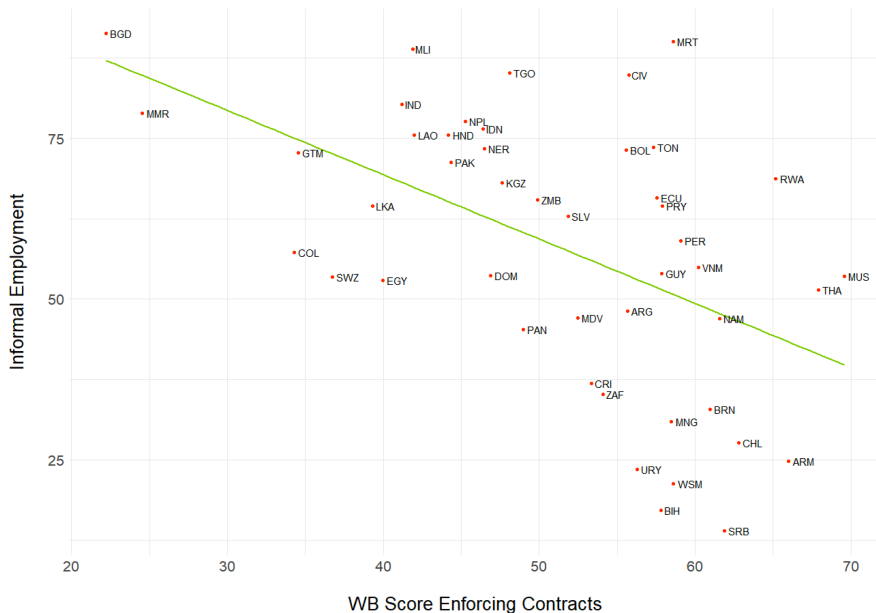


DE JURE (Data and Evidence for Justice Reform)

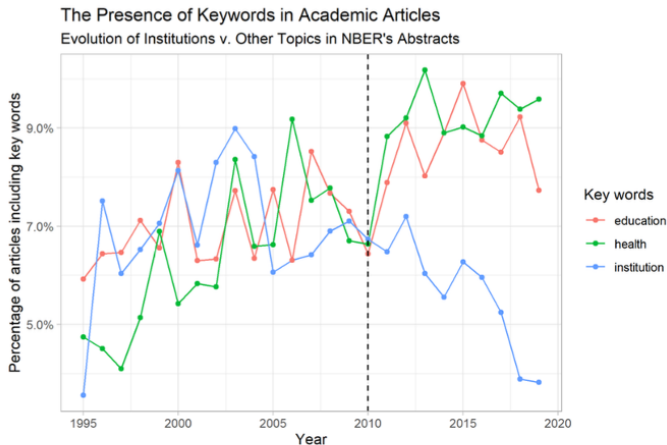
Innovations in Data with Policy Implications

Economic development & legal institutions are associated



State of the Literature

RESEARCH ON “INSTITUTIONS” HAS DECLINED PERSISTENTLY IN RECENT YEARS

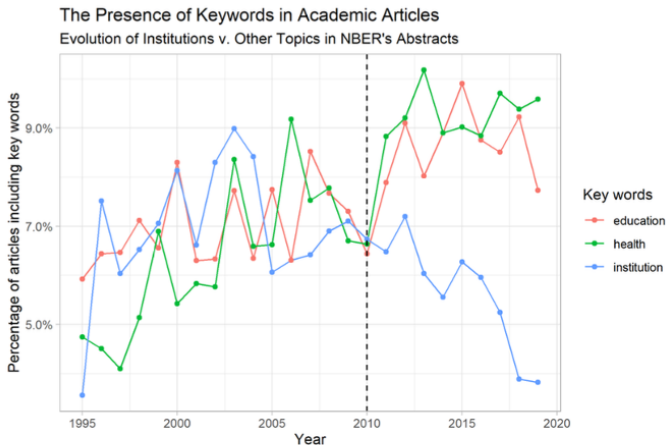


Source: data scraped by the authors from NBER's website.
It contains the abstracts from all of the articles published up to November 2019

EXPANSION OF EXPERIMENTAL METHODS FOR CAUSAL INFERENCE,
RELGATING RULE OF LAW AND COURTS TO A SECONDARY POSITION

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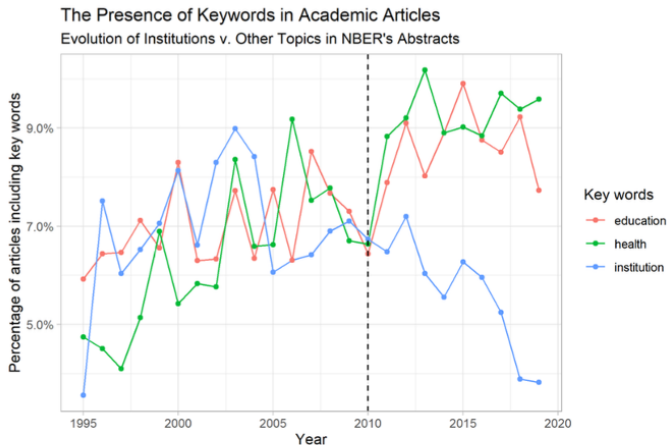


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 - ▶ Firm-to-firm trade
 - ★ Chemin 2012
 - ▶ Investment and production decisions
 - ★ Klein et al. 1978; Chakraborty et al. 2018; Ahsan 2013; Boehm and Oberfield 2018; Besley and Mueller 2018
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- Disclosure laws are associated with less corruption
 - ▶ Djankov et al., 2010
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DATA REVOLUTION & TECHNOLOGY FACILITATES ACCOUNTABILITY

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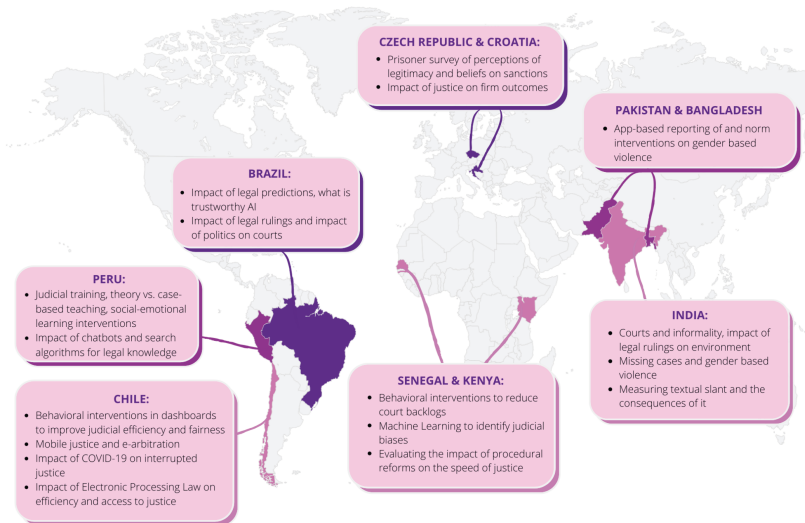
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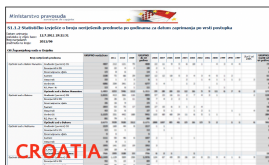
DATA REVOLUTION & TECHNOLOGY FACILITATES ACCOUNTABILITY

Country Specific Examples of Our Work



We run law and development RCTs through relationships with government partners who link legal cases to downstream effects for individuals and firms.

Data Ecosystems



- Recent innovations have opened up new opportunities for delivery of justice
 - Increasingly digitized large-scale datasets
 - ML applications to produce interpretable data from unstructured text
 - Predictive models of decision-making to better understand biases and address them with digital interfaces

Data Ecosystems

A screenshot of a data table for Croatia. It contains multiple columns of data, including dates and numerical values. The word "CROATIA" is overlaid in red text at the bottom left.

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Data Ecosystems



Ministarstvo pravosuđa

Table with multiple columns and rows of data.

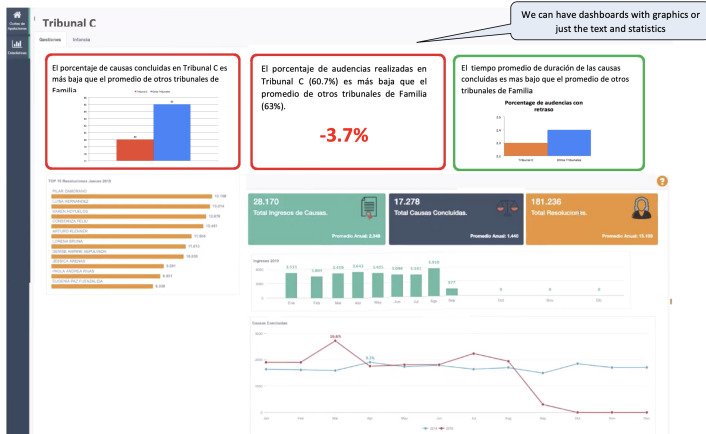
CROATIA

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Personalized Interventions

This kind of data can be used to personalize interfaces for judges.

Another possibility for an algorithm is to choose the **three worst metrics** as oppose to just one.



Recommending Actions



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

COURT MONTHLY FEEDBACK REPORT

Baricho Magistrate Court

NOVEMBER 2018

"By the end of my tenure in December 2020, we shall have no cases in court older than 3 years"

Honorable Justice David Maraga, Chief Justice

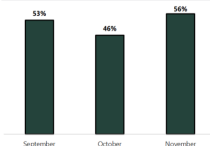


CRIMINAL CASES

SUMMARY OF KEY COURT EVENTS FOR OCTOBER 2018

Cases filed	456
Cases resolved	234
Rulings and judgments	130
Adjournments	104

CASE CLEARANCE RATE (CCR) PREVIOUS THREE MONTHS



TOP THREE REASONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Reason	Number	Percent
Prosecutor not present	44	30%
Typed proceedings not ready	34	20%
Both parties not present	17	13%

RECOMMENDED ACTION

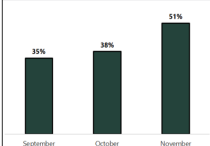
Addressing	<u>Prosecutor not present</u>	Increases CCR by	30%
Addressing	<u>Typed proceedings not ready</u>	Increases CCR by	20%
Addressing	<u>Both parties not present</u>	Increases CCR by	13%

CIVIL CASES

SUMMARY OF KEY COURT EVENTS FOR OCTOBER 2018

Cases filed	422
Cases resolved	203
Rulings and judgments	80
Adjournments	123

CASE CLEARANCE RATE (CCR) PREVIOUS THREE MONTHS



TOP THREE REASONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Reason	Number	Percent
Court not sitting	57	21%
Both parties not present	44	12%
Ruling not ready	12	9%

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Addressing	<u>Court not sitting</u>	Increases CCR by	8%
Addressing	<u>Both parties not present</u>	Increases CCR by	7%
Addressing	<u>Ruling not ready</u>	Increases CCR by	4%

Notes:

Case Clearance Rate (CCR) - Case Clearance Rate (Resolved + Filed) x 100 measures the extent to which the court system is able to dispose of cases relative to the cases filed within a specified time period. A clearance rate of 100% implies that the court is coping with its workload. More than 100% clearance rate indicates that the court is reducing its case backlog while less than 100% means that the court is accumulating more cases.

Resolved Case (RC) - Any case where a judgement or a final ruling closing the case has been made at the end of period under reference. It also means a finalized case.

Filed Cases (FC) - Any case that is registered in court of law for arbitration in a given period.

“Endless adjournments of cases on frivolous grounds” are a major cause of case backlog (Chief Justice Maraga 2019)

- Nation-wide experiment using the first digitized daily court records
 - ▶ Developed an algorithm to identify the greatest source of court delays
 - ▶ T1: provide actionable information
 - ▶ T2: + accountability (one-pager also sent to Court User Committees)
 - ▶ Control: status quo (no information), RCT across all 124 court stations

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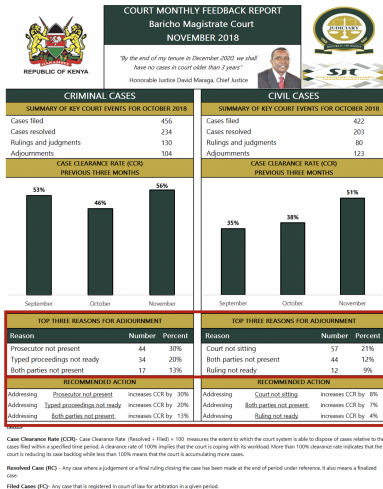
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Data-Driven Recommendations

Efficiency in Kenya:
Can low cost, 'actionable'
information improve performance?

TOP THREE REASONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		
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Analyze and present **PERSONALIZED** correlates of delay

Accountability reduced adjournments

.. especially initiated by external parties (potentially frivolous)

	Adjournment	External Adjournment	Internal Adjournment
OnePager * February 2019	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.017 (0.011)	0.000065 (0.0043)
OnePager CUC * February 2019	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.030** (0.013)	-0.0042 (0.0043)
OnePager * March 2019	0.0016 (0.013)	0.0028 (0.011)	-0.00028 (0.0041)
OnePager CUC * March 2019	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.022* (0.011)	0.0014 (0.0040)
OnePager * April 2019	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.0044 (0.012)	-0.0076 (0.0063)
OnePager CUC * April 2019	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.023* (0.012)	-0.0070 (0.0063)
OnePager * May 2019	0.012 (0.017)	0.018 (0.015)	-0.0020 (0.0053)
OnePager CUC * May 2019	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.015)	-0.0026 (0.0049)
OnePager * After June 2019	0.0058 (0.014)	0.0064 (0.012)	0.00013 (0.0038)
OnePager CUC * After June 2019	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.013)	-0.00027 (0.0043)
OnePager * Month Before	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.0030 (0.0091)	-0.0069 (0.0053)
OnePager CUC * Month Before	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.010 (0.011)	-0.0084 (0.0053)
Observations	6162668	6399868	6399868

- Effect size of 3% are large relative to baseline of 18%

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Accountability mechanism

					Same as on One-Pager	Different as on One-Pager
OnePager * February 2019	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.0086 (0.012)	-0.013 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.012)	-0.015* (0.0085)	0.0019 (0.0090)
OnePager CUC * February 2019	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025* (0.014)	-0.031** (0.014)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.020** (0.0092)	-0.0086 (0.010)
OnePager * March 2019	0.0016 (0.013)	0.0098 (0.014)	0.0025 (0.013)	0.0016 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0083)	0.0088 (0.0094)
OnePager CUC * March 2019	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.018 (0.015)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015* (0.0081)	-0.0035 (0.010)
OnePager * April 2019	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.0045 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.014)	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.010 (0.010)	0.00025 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * April 2019	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.019* (0.010)	-0.0068 (0.011)
OnePager * May 2019	0.012 (0.017)	0.0021 (0.015)	0.012 (0.017)	0.012 (0.017)	-0.0018 (0.014)	0.028** (0.014)
OnePager CUC * May 2019	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.017)	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.014)	0.0044 (0.012)
OnePager * After June 2019	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00039 (0.014)	0.0074 (0.014)	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00068 (0.0094)	0.014 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * After June 2019	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.017)	-0.0089 (0.016)	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.0100 (0.010)	0.00057 (0.011)
OnePager * Month Before	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.00032 (0.013)	-0.0078 (0.013)	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0082)	-0.0025 (0.0096)
OnePager CUC * Month Before	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.0025 (0.014)	-0.0070 (0.013)	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.0093)	0.0040 (0.011)
Judge Fixed Effects		Yes				
Case Code Fixed Effects			Yes			
Controls				Yes		
Observations	6162668	5088644	6058820	6162668	6399868	6399868

● Evidence of judicial learning

● .. from the One-Pager

Accountability mechanism

					Same as on One-Pager	Different as on One-Pager
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OnePager CUC * February 2019	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025* (0.014)	-0.031** (0.014)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.020** (0.0092)	-0.0086 (0.010)
OnePager * March 2019	0.0016 (0.013)	0.0098 (0.014)	0.0025 (0.013)	0.0016 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0083)	0.0088 (0.0094)
OnePager CUC * March 2019	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.018 (0.015)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015* (0.0081)	-0.0035 (0.010)
OnePager * April 2019	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.0045 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.014)	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.010 (0.010)	0.00025 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * April 2019	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.019* (0.010)	-0.0068 (0.011)
OnePager * May 2019	0.012 (0.017)	0.0021 (0.015)	0.012 (0.017)	0.012 (0.017)	-0.0018 (0.014)	0.028** (0.014)
OnePager CUC * May 2019	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.017)	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.014)	0.0044 (0.012)
OnePager * After June 2019	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00039 (0.014)	0.0074 (0.014)	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00068 (0.0094)	0.014 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * After June 2019	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.017)	-0.0089 (0.016)	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.0100 (0.010)	0.00057 (0.011)
OnePager * Month Before	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.00032 (0.013)	-0.0078 (0.013)	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0082)	-0.0025 (0.0096)
OnePager CUC * Month Before	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.0025 (0.014)	-0.0070 (0.013)	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.0093)	0.0040 (0.011)
Judge Fixed Effects		Yes				
Case Code Fixed Effects			Yes			
Controls				Yes		
Observations	6162668	5088644	6058820	6162668	6399868	6399868

● Evidence of judicial learning

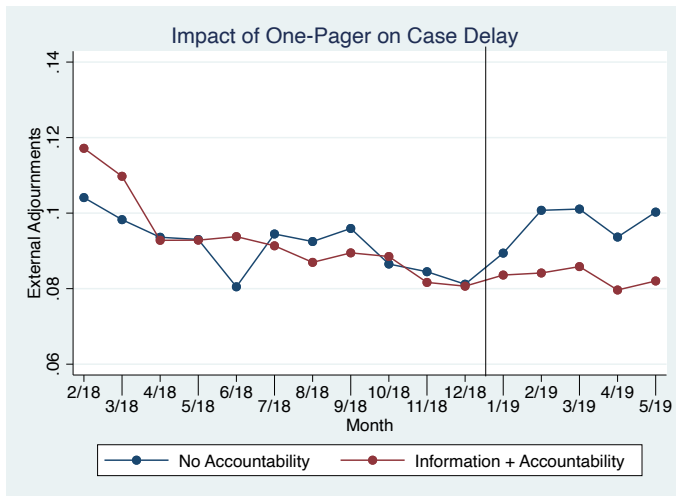
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OnePager CUC * February 2019	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025* (0.014)	-0.031** (0.014)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.020** (0.0092)	-0.0086 (0.010)
OnePager * March 2019	0.0016 (0.013)	0.0098 (0.014)	0.0025 (0.013)	0.0016 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0083)	0.0088 (0.0094)
OnePager CUC * March 2019	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015 (0.014)	-0.018 (0.015)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.015* (0.0081)	-0.0035 (0.010)
OnePager * April 2019	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.0045 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.014)	-0.012 (0.014)	-0.010 (0.010)	0.00025 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * April 2019	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.031** (0.015)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.019* (0.010)	-0.0068 (0.011)
OnePager * May 2019	0.012 (0.017)	0.0021 (0.015)	0.012 (0.017)	0.012 (0.017)	-0.0018 (0.014)	0.028** (0.014)
OnePager CUC * May 2019	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.017)	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.014)	0.0044 (0.012)
OnePager * After June 2019	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00039 (0.014)	0.0074 (0.014)	0.0058 (0.014)	-0.00068 (0.0094)	0.014 (0.010)
OnePager CUC * After June 2019	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.017)	-0.0089 (0.016)	-0.0070 (0.016)	-0.0100 (0.010)	0.00057 (0.011)
OnePager * Month Before	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.00032 (0.013)	-0.0078 (0.013)	-0.0089 (0.013)	-0.0035 (0.0082)	-0.0025 (0.0096)
OnePager CUC * Month Before	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.0025 (0.014)	-0.0070 (0.013)	-0.0074 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.0093)	0.0040 (0.011)
Judge Fixed Effects		Yes				
Case Code Fixed Effects			Yes			
Controls				Yes		
Observations	6162668	5088644	6058820	6162668	6399868	6399868

- Evidence of judicial learning
- .. from the One-Pager

Accountability Persistence

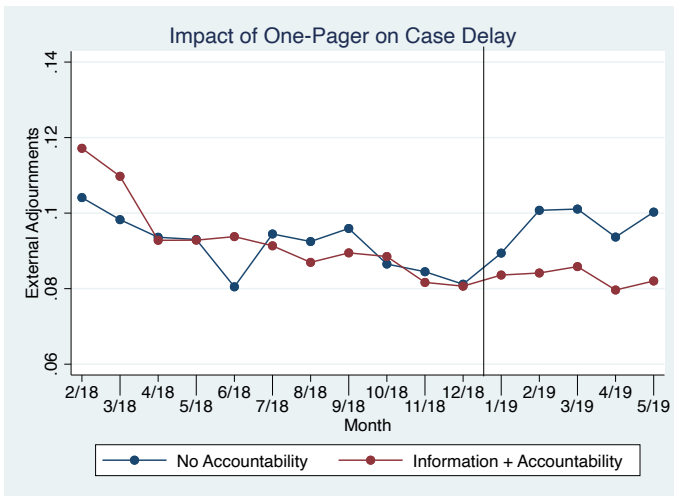


Starting after Covid, will become monthly

ADVICE IS TOP-DOWN BASED ON DATA ALREADY COLLECTED

CAN WE HELP COUNTRIES GENERATE THEIR OWN BETTER POLICIES?

Accountability Persistence

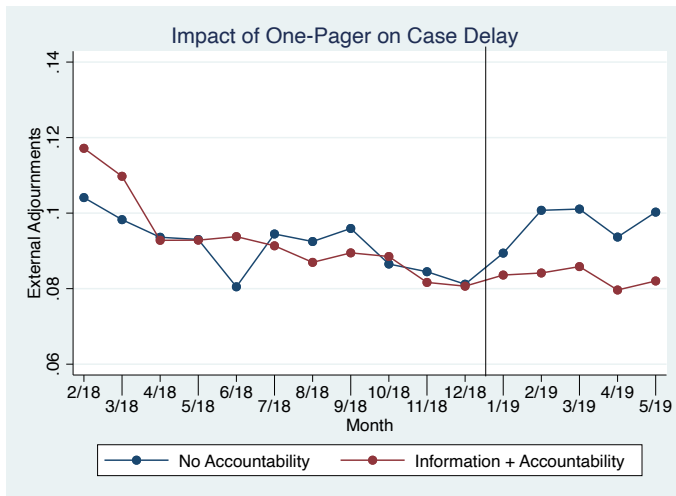


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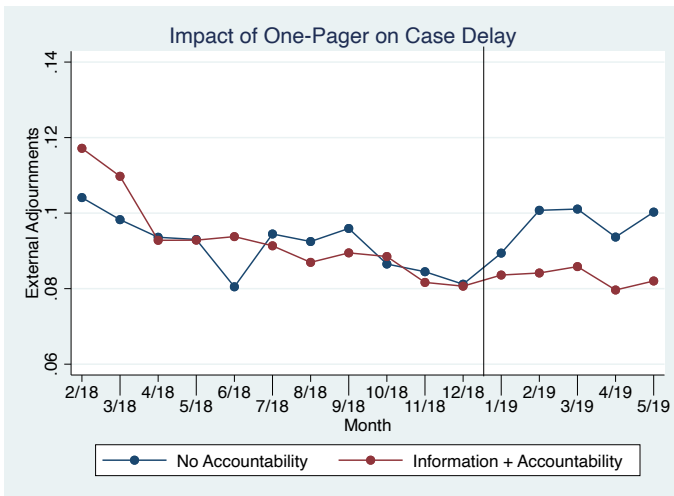


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Self Reflection

Social-Emotional Learning Exercises - Advice Giving & Grading

Como recordará, usted respondió a la siguiente pregunta en el ejercicio de autoreflexión: "Dedique entre 15 y 30 minutos a reflexionar y escribir sobre un momento en que no cumplió las expectativas como juez o fiscal." Abajo encontrará las respuestas a la misma pregunta de otros discentes. Cuando termine de leer dichas respuestas, por favor elija la que prefiera pulsando "PREFIERO ESTA" y luego pulse "Siguiente".

Las veces en que no cumplí como magistrado fueron las oportunidades en las que, por ejemplo, no cumplí con resolver un caso a tiempo, dentro del plazo previsto. Precisamente, la mora era y es un problema que, también, me alcanza. En ese sentido, muchas veces, los magistrados "justificamos" la demora en resolver los casos pendientes, basados en el exceso de carga laboral, sin considerar que al otro lado hay personas pendientes de respuesta y que la demora les causa no solo un perjuicio económico sino también emocional, lo que constituye un mero pretexto que busca justificar nuestra falta de capacidad de gestión y de acción en la resolución de los casos; o, de justificar que perdemos muchas veces nuestro valioso tiempo en cosas secundarias (dentro del despacho) en lugar de enfocarnos en resolver cada uno de los casos puestos a nuestro conocimiento, o, el tiempo que perdemos "sándole vueltas" a un caso, buscando escribir "bonito" sobre abundando en citas cuando lo realmente importante es resolverlos de una buena vez; y, sobretodo, haciéndolo de manera clara y sencilla, con una redacción comprensible. Así pues, creemos ciegamente de que cuanto más complicada sea una resolución, ésta se encontrará mejor hecha; sin embargo, en ese tanto aún hemos terminado olvidándonos de los justiciables y de lo que es importante para ellos.

Al sentenciar, emitimos pronunciamientos dirigidos a las partes procesales, las cuales muchas veces son ciudadanos comunes sin conocimientos de leyes; por ello deberíamos buscar que nuestras resoluciones no solo sean emitidas de manera celeré, sino que además contengan una redacción simple que sea comprendida por estas; sin embargo, considerando que los magistrados nos encontramos bajo el ojo vigilante y formalista de la Junta Nacional de Justicia (antes CNMJ), muchas veces he sentido que nos vemos obligados a dejar de lado esa simplicidad y practicidad como fin principal en nuestros pronunciamientos, para pasar elaborar resoluciones llenas de considerandos con citas bibliográficas que satisfagan las exigencias del ente calificador de nuestras decisiones (CNMJ, hoy JNJ). La experiencia que tenemos los magistrados, es que son mejor valorados estas pronunciamientos muchas veces saludosos de citas y referencias bibliográficas, que aquellos que de manera concreta desarrollan el aspecto jurídico y buscan que las partes entiendan el fundamento de nuestra decisión. Considero que esto, es una de las causales por las que la sociedad cuestiona y no encuentra conformidad en muchas de las decisiones emitidas por nosotros los magistrados, pues encuentran en nuestras decisiones muchas veces límpidas que son ajenas a su entender. Y esto es una práctica que, ha sido fomentada en la escrituralidad y por nuestra propia responsabilidad, no es erradicada.

PREFIERO ESTA

PREFIERO ESTA

Siguiente

See also *Eskreis-Winkler, Milkman, Gromet, Duckworth, PNAS 2019*

10 months-long intervention

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Siguiente

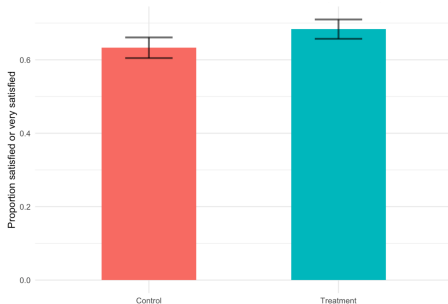
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10 months-long intervention

Community of Practice *(Etienne Wenger)*

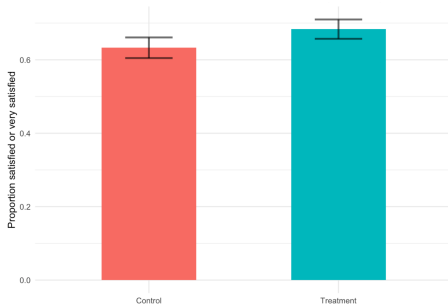
Monitoring & Debriefing of Teachers Improves Student Satisfaction

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Satisfaction with respect to:		
	Teacher (1)	Virt. platform (2)	Expectations (3)
Monitoring	0.078*** (0.006)	0.097*** (0.009)	0.087*** (0.016)
Observations	72,191	31,584	9,024



Monitoring & Debriefing of Teachers Improves Student Satisfaction

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>		
	Satisfaction with respect to:		
	Teacher (1)	Virt. platform (2)	Expectations (3)
Monitoring	0.078*** (0.006)	0.097*** (0.009)	0.087*** (0.016)
Observations	72,191	31,584	9,024



Community of Practice *(Etienne Wenger)*

.. and affects implicit attitudes (in a debiasing manner)

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	IAT score
Prop. of courses monitored	0.092 ^{**} (0.041)
Constant	-0.216 ^{***} (0.026)
Observations	286

Self-Distancing (Kross and Grossman, Boosting Wisdom 2011)

Increased distance from self $\Rightarrow$ more self control $\Rightarrow$ wisdom in reasoning, attitudes, and behavior

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Self-Distancing Increased Satisfaction and Grades

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Satisfaction with respect to teacher <i>instrumental variable</i> (1)	<i>OLS</i> (2)		Final grade <i>instrumental variable</i> (1)	<i>OLS</i> (2)
TOT	0.091*** (0.009)		TOT	0.292* (0.177)	
ITT		0.057*** (0.006)	ITT		0.120* (0.073)
Observations	61,119	61,119	Observations	1,749	1,749

Vocation, Advice, and Growth Mindset Affect IATs

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	IAT Score
vocación	0.068 [*] (0.037)
gratitud	0.020 (0.037)
fijación_de_objetivos	0.017 (0.037)
autoreconocimiento	0.002 (0.037)
asesoramiento	0.079 ^{**} (0.036)
curiosidad	-0.002 (0.038)
autoreflexión	0.005 (0.037)
respuesta_a_desafíos	-0.027 (0.037)
empoderamiento	-0.043 (0.037)
mentalidad_de_creimiento	0.068 [*] (0.037)
Constant	-0.261 ^{***} (0.060)
Observations	300

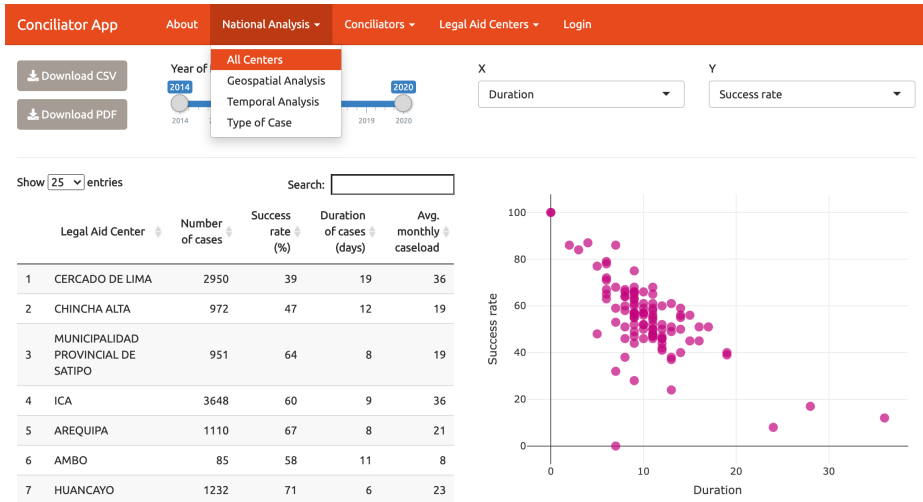
WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS ON DECISIONS AND DISPARITIES?

Vocation, Advice, and Growth Mindset Affect IATs

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	IAT Score
vocación	0.068 [*] (0.037)
gratitud	0.020 (0.037)
fijación_de_objetivos	0.017 (0.037)
autoreconocimiento	0.002 (0.037)
asesoramiento	0.079 ^{**} (0.036)
curiosidad	-0.002 (0.038)
autoreflexión	0.005 (0.037)
respuesta_a_desafíos	-0.027 (0.037)
empoderamiento	-0.043 (0.037)
mentalidad_de_creimiento	0.068 [*] (0.037)
Constant	-0.261 ^{***} (0.060)
Observations	300

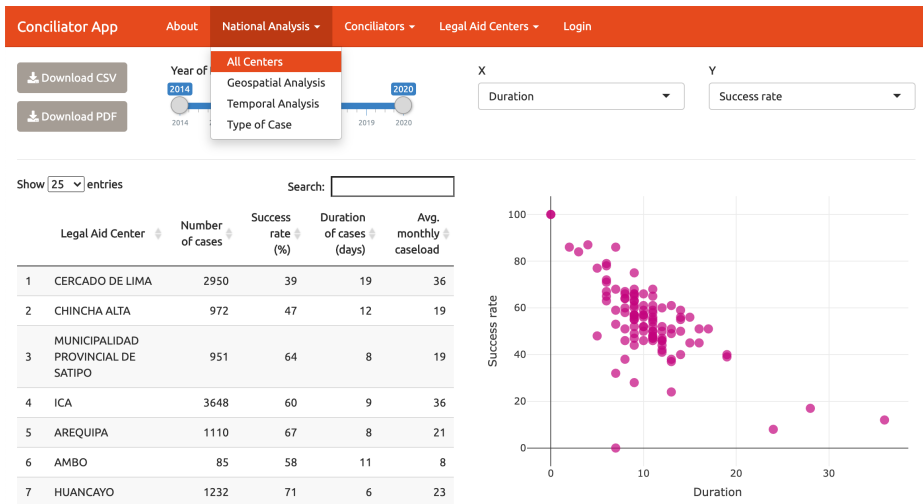
WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS ON DECISIONS AND DISPARITIES?

Recommending Actions to Each Other



OR, AS MANAGEMENT TOOL, OBSERVING REGRESSIONS THAT THEY RUN

Recommending Actions to Each Other



OR, AS MANAGEMENT TOOL, OBSERVING REGRESSIONS THAT THEY RUN

Recommending Mediators

Mediation App Related Find a Mediator Covers

Client: **MELIMANI**

Case Type: **CIVIL MATTER**

Case Sub-Type: **CIVIL MATTER**
CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS / HUMAN RIGHTS
DIVORCE & SEPARATION
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CASE
ENVIRONMENT & LAND MATTER

Mediator	Agreements (%)	Number of Cases Handled	Avg. Case Duration (days)	Current Caseload (all types)	email
Peter Miguera Elira	100	100	100	100	pmelira@gmail.com
Peter Miguera Elira	0	100	100	100	pavel-miguera@gmail.com
Hen. Maria Torres	0	100	100	100	gtrm@gmail.com
Audrey Yoon Kim	100	100	100	100	kyun@koreauniversity.com
Linda Chachin	100	100	100	100	equelms.kol@gmail.com
Pamela Juarez Orellana	100	100	100	100	neilg@gmail.com
Susan M. Hall-Horne	100	100	100	100	chrisman71@gmail.com
Cheryl Kuan Kuanmoo	100	100	100	100	charlie.kuanmoo@gmail.com
Everlyne Akoni Cheator	100	100	100	100	www.evep@gmail.com
Rajkumar Mehal	100	100	100	100	rajkumarhehal@gmail.com
Satish Wanger Maraga	100	100	100	100	bestnew@yahoo.com
Geoffrey Njenga	100	100	100	100	gning2011@gmail.com
Jacobs M. Mwangi	100	100	100	100	johndanovis@gmail.com
Dr. Sanjay Machule	100	100	100	100	sanjaykumar@gmail.com
Geoffrey Njenga	100	100	100	100	gning2011@gmail.com
Amrutesh Ashwini Nigam Bhatt	0	100	100	100	ashwini123@gmail.com
Jane Ngari Oropayi	0	100	100	100	janenigari@gmail.com
Melina Miguel	0	100	100	100	melmiguel@gmail.com
Fachon Waintra Kagan	0	100	100	100	fachonkagan@gmail.com
Liza Wanger Maraga	100	100	100	100	mhwanger@gmail.com
Nancy Wanger Maraga	0	100	100	100	nancywanger@gmail.com
Sandra Kaulika Mwangi	0	100	100	100	swk1985@yahoo.com
Jennine Wanya Koli	0	100	100	100	jenninekoli@gmail.com
Talitha K. Rutere	0	100	100	100	mawya.rutere2011@gmail.com
Abdel Khatib	0	100	100	100	khatibabdel@yahoo.com
Arthur Kurent Lurie	0	100	100	100	arthur.kurent@me.com
Christine Marshall Kising	0	100	100	100	christine.marshall@me.com
Bosman Bhand	0	100	100	100	bosmanbhand@gmail.com
Wilfred A. Mubarewa	0	100	100	100	wilfredmubarewa@gmail.com
Elihu Auma Rwebi	0	100	100	100	eliuhura@gmail.com
Regina Biko Akinyi	0	100	100	100	reginakibiko@gmail.com
Andrew Wanjala	100	100	100	100	andrewwanjala@gmail.com
Charles Lucas Mathia	100	100	100	100	charlesmathia@gmail.com
Agnes Muriel Kikaka	100	100	100	100	amurielkikaka@gmail.com
Dr Margaret Mwangi Ngugi	100	100	100	100	margaretmwangi@gmail.com
Charles Ngugi	100	100	100	100	charlesngugi@gmail.com
Jackson Muthuri Githa	100	100	100	100	jgitha@gmail.com
Rajkumar Mehal	100	100	100	100	rajkumarhehal@gmail.com
Kennedy Kibanga	100	100	100	100	kennedykibanga@gmail.com

Wiki-survey Structured Questions

Top mediators on any indicator to give advice A|B randomized to others
which dynamically generates an automated policy causal inference machine

Recommending Mediators

Mediation App Filter by Mediator Cases

Client: **MELIMANI**

Case Type: **CIVIL MATTER**

Case Type: **CIVIL MATTER**
 CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS / HUMAN RIGHTS
 DIVORCE & SEPARATION
 EMPLOYMENT & LABOR CASE
 ENVIRONMENT & LAND MATTER

Mediator	Agreements (%)	Number of Cases Handled	Avg. Case Duration (days)	Current Caseload (all types)	email
Peter Miguera Elira	100	100	100	100	pmelira@gmail.com
Peter Miguera Elira	0	100	100	100	pmelira@gmail.com
Hen. Maria Torres	0	100	100	100	gmsilva@gmail.com
Audrey Yoon Kim	100	100	100	100	kyungha@toranoblog.com
Luisa Chachin	100	100	100	100	equilino.kol@gmail.com
Pamela Juarez Ched	100	100	100	100	neilg@gmail.com
Susan M. Hall Moore	100	100	100	100	chrisman71@gmail.com
Cheryl Kuan Kuan	100	100	100	100	charlie.kuan@gmail.com
Everlyne Akoni Chaw	100	100	100	100	www.mw@gmail.com
Rajkumar Mead	100	100	100	100	rajkumar@gmail.com
Satish Wanger Maraga	0	100	100	100	bestnew@yahoo.com
Geoffrey Njenga	0	100	100	100	gnging2011@gmail.com
Judith M. Mwangi	0	100	100	100	jedidiah@gmail.com
Dr. Sanjay Machale	0	100	100	100	sanjayk@gmail.com
Geoffrey Njenga	0	100	100	100	gnging2011@gmail.com
Amrutesh Ashwini Nigam Bhat	0	100	100	100	batman112@gmail.com
Sara Naji Ouyang	0	100	100	100	fatimah@nyu.edu
Melina Miguel	0	100	100	100	melina.miguel@gmail.com
Pachon Waintra Kage	0	100	100	100	pachonkage@gmail.com
Liza Wanger Maraga	0	100	100	100	mahmud@gmail.com
Nancy Wanger Maraga	0	100	100	100	newnew@yahoo.com
Susan Kuan Kuan	0	100	100	100	www.bayd.com
Jennifer Wanger Koll	0	100	100	100	jennifer.koll@gmail.com
Talitha K. Rutere	0	100	100	100	mawya.rutere2011@gmail.com
Abdel Khatib	0	100	100	100	khatibkhatib@yahoo.com
Arthur Kuntz Lurie	0	100	100	100	arthur.kuntz@nyu.edu
Christine Marshall Kiang	0	100	100	100	christine.marshall@nyu.edu
Rosamund Kiang	0	100	100	100	rosmund20@gmail.com
Wendy A. Khatib	0	100	100	100	wendy.khatib@nyu.edu
Eliana Kuan Kuan	0	100	100	100	eliakuan@gmail.com
Stephen Kuan Kuan	0	100	100	100	stephen.kuan@nyu.edu
Andrew Wanger	100	100	100	100	www.andrewkuan.com
Charles Lucas Mathis	100	100	100	100	charlasmathis@gmail.com
Agnes Mami Khatib	100	100	100	100	agnesmami@gmail.com
Dr. Margaret Mwangi Njenga	100	100	100	100	margaret.mwangi@gmail.com
Charles Njenga	100	100	100	100	charlesnjenga@gmail.com
Jackson Mwangi Njenga	100	100	100	100	jackson.mwangi@gmail.com
Rajkumar Mwangi Njenga	100	100	100	100	rajkumar.mwangi@gmail.com
Rosamund Kiang	100	100	100	100	rosmund20@gmail.com

Wiki-survey Structured Questions

Top mediators on any indicator to give advice A|B randomized to others

which dynamically generates an automated policy causal inference machine

Recommending Mediators

Mediation App National Find a Mediator Courts

Court: **MILITARY**

Case Type: **CIVIL MATTER**

Case Type: **CIVIL MATTER**

Case Type: **CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS / HUMAN RIGHTS**

Case Type: **CUSTODY & MAINTENANCE (CHILDREN)**

Case Type: **DIVORCE & SEPARATION**

Case Type: **EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CASE**

Case Type: **ENVIRONMENT & LAND MATTER**

Mediator	Agreements (%)	Number of Cases Handled	Avg. Case Duration (days)	Current Caseload (all types)	email
Peter Miquela Kira	100	100	100	100	pmk@sigmail.com
Peter Miquela Kira	100	100	100	100	pmk@sigmail.com
Hen. Mary Stone	100	100	100	100	gm@sigmail.com
Audrey Young Kuma	100	100	100	100	ky@sigmail.com
Linda Oakes	100	100	100	100	lo@sigmail.com
Patricia Anna Oakes	100	100	100	100	pa@sigmail.com
Samuel M. Oakes	100	100	100	100	sm@sigmail.com
Cheryl K. Oakes	100	100	100	100	co@sigmail.com
Everlyne Akoni Oakes	100	100	100	100	eo@sigmail.com
Rachel M. Oakes	100	100	100	100	ro@sigmail.com
Tatiana Wanger Manger	100	100	100	100	tw@sigmail.com
Geoffrey N. Manger	100	100	100	100	gm@sigmail.com
Judith M. Manger	100	100	100	100	jm@sigmail.com
Dr. Samuel M. Manger	100	100	100	100	sm@sigmail.com
Geoffrey N. Manger	100	100	100	100	gm@sigmail.com
Amara M. Manger	100	100	100	100	am@sigmail.com
John M. Manger	100	100	100	100	jm@sigmail.com
Maria M. Manger	100	100	100	100	mm@sigmail.com
Pakistan M. Manger	100	100	100	100	pm@sigmail.com
Lisa M. Manger	100	100	100	100	lm@sigmail.com
Nancy M. Manger	100	100	100	100	nm@sigmail.com
Sandra M. Manger	100	100	100	100	sm@sigmail.com
James M. Manger	100	100	100	100	jm@sigmail.com
Tatiana K. Manger	100	100	100	100	tk@sigmail.com
Abel K. Manger	100	100	100	100	ak@sigmail.com
Arthur K. Manger	100	100	100	100	am@sigmail.com
Christine M. Manger	100	100	100	100	cm@sigmail.com
Robert M. Manger	100	100	100	100	rm@sigmail.com
William A. Manger	100	100	100	100	wm@sigmail.com
Elaine M. Manger	100	100	100	100	em@sigmail.com
Stephen M. Manger	100	100	100	100	sm@sigmail.com
Andrew M. Manger	100	100	100	100	am@sigmail.com
Charles M. Manger	100	100	100	100	cm@sigmail.com
Agnes M. Manger	100	100	100	100	am@sigmail.com
Dr. Margaret M. Manger	100	100	100	100	dm@sigmail.com
Robert M. Manger	100	100	100	100	rm@sigmail.com
Jackson M. Manger	100	100	100	100	jm@sigmail.com
Rachel M. Manger	100	100	100	100	rm@sigmail.com
Kennedy M. Manger	100	100	100	100	km@sigmail.com

Wiki-survey Structured Questions

Top mediators on any indicator to give advice A|B randomized to others

which dynamically generates an automated policy causal inference machine

Recommending Mediators

Mediation App

Filter by Mediator

Case Type

Case Type: CIVIL MATTER

Case Type: CIVIL MATTER

Case Type: CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS / HUMAN RIGHTS

Case Type: CUSTODY & MAINTENANCE (CHILDREN)

Case Type: DIVORCE & SEPARATION

Case Type: EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CASE

Case Type: ENVIRONMENT & LAND MATTER

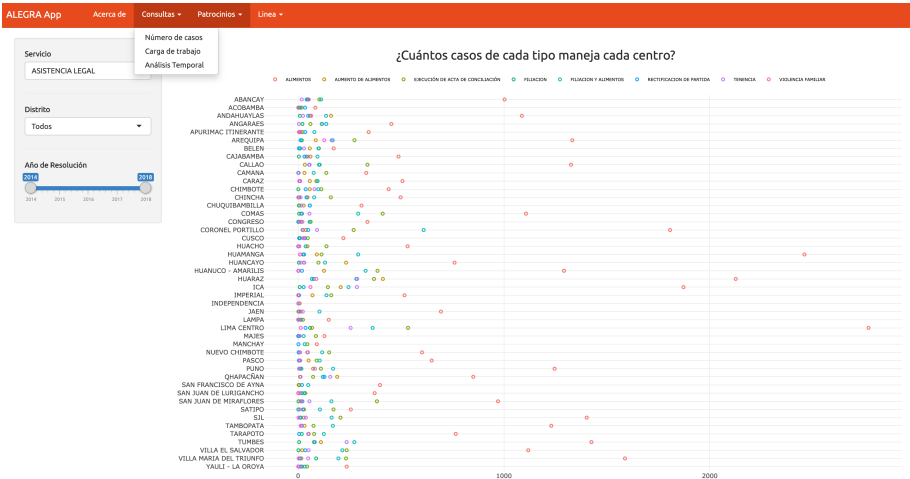
Mediator	Agreements (%)	Number of Cases Handled	Avg. Case Duration (days)	Current Caseload (all types)	email
Peter Miguera Elira	100	100	100	100	pmiguera@gmail.com
Peter Miguera Elira	100	100	100	100	pmiguera@gmail.com
Hen. Maria Torres	100	100	100	100	hmtorres@gmail.com
Audrey Young Kim	100	100	100	100	audreykim@gmail.com
Luisa Chaves	100	100	100	100	lchaves@gmail.com
Pamela Juarez Orellana	100	100	100	100	orellana@gmail.com
Sarah M. Hall	100	100	100	100	smhall@gmail.com
Cheryl K. K. K. K.	100	100	100	100	ckk@gmail.com
Everlyne Akello Oculu	100	100	100	100	ooculu@gmail.com
Rafaela Hualde	100	100	100	100	rhualde@gmail.com
Tatiana Wengert Maraga	100	100	100	100	twengert@gmail.com
Geoffrey Njenga	100	100	100	100	gnjenga@gmail.com
Judith M. Mwangi	100	100	100	100	judithm@gmail.com
Dr. Samuel Macharia	100	100	100	100	smacharia@gmail.com
Geoffrey Njenga	100	100	100	100	gnjenga@gmail.com
Amrutesh Ashwini Nigam	100	100	100	100	anigam@gmail.com
John Njoroge	100	100	100	100	johnnjoroge@gmail.com
Melina Miguel	100	100	100	100	melinamiguel@gmail.com
Fachon Wainaina Kigari	100	100	100	100	fachonkigari@gmail.com
Liza Wanjau Muriu	100	100	100	100	lizamuriu@gmail.com
Nancy Wanjau Muriu	100	100	100	100	nancymuriu@gmail.com
Sarah K. K. K. K.	100	100	100	100	skkk@gmail.com
Jessica Wanjau Kib	100	100	100	100	jessicakib@gmail.com
Tatiana K. K. K. K.	100	100	100	100	tkkk@gmail.com
Abel Kibaga	100	100	100	100	abelkibaga@gmail.com
Amrutesh Ashwini Nigam	100	100	100	100	anigam@gmail.com
Christine Muthuri Kibaga	100	100	100	100	cmkibaga@gmail.com
Roseline Kibaga	100	100	100	100	roselinekibaga@gmail.com
William A. Muthuri	100	100	100	100	wamuthuri@gmail.com
Elaine Kibaga	100	100	100	100	elaine@gmail.com
Stephen B. B. B.	100	100	100	100	sbbs@gmail.com
Andrew Wanjau	100	100	100	100	andrewwanjau@gmail.com
Charles Kibaga	100	100	100	100	charleskibaga@gmail.com
Agnes Muriu Kibaga	100	100	100	100	agnismuriu@gmail.com
Dr. Margaret Mwangi Njenga	100	100	100	100	drmmnjenga@gmail.com
Charles Kibaga	100	100	100	100	charleskibaga@gmail.com
Jackson Muthuri Kibaga	100	100	100	100	jacksonmuthuri@gmail.com
Rafaela Hualde	100	100	100	100	rhualde@gmail.com
Kennedy Kibaga	100	100	100	100	kennedykibaga@gmail.com

Wiki-survey Structured Questions

Top mediators on any indicator to give advice A|B randomized to others

which dynamically generates an automated policy causal inference machine

API to create own dashboards



Victim's defense, public defense, psychological support

Incentivize Case Logs

g Login

0 5 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Enter the third case type

TODAS

Describe the strategy you most used or found most useful (50 words or fewer).

How effective was this strategy toward reaching an agreement? (10 is the most effective)

0 5 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Submit

Record and present correlates of improvement

TRANSFER LEARNING WITHIN AND ACROSS DECISION-MAKERS

E-JUSTICE TOOLS LIKE THESE MEET SOCIAL DISTANCING NEEDS

Incentivize Case Logs

The screenshot shows a web interface for logging cases. At the top, there is a dark header with a long alphanumeric string and a red 'Login' button. Below this is a slider control ranging from 0 to 10, with a blue circle marker positioned at 5. The main form area has a light gray background and contains the following elements: a dropdown menu labeled 'Enter the third case type' with 'TODAS' selected; a text input field with the placeholder text 'Describe the strategy you most used or found most useful (50 words or fewer)'; and another slider control ranging from 0 to 10, also with a blue circle marker at 5. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Submit' button.

g Login

0 5 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Enter the third case type

TODAS

Describe the strategy you most used or found most useful (50 words or fewer).

How effective was this strategy toward reaching an agreement? (10 is the most effective)

0 5 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Submit

Record and present correlates of improvement

TRANSFER LEARNING WITHIN AND ACROSS DECISION-MAKERS

E-JUSTICE TOOLS LIKE THESE MEET SOCIAL DISTANCING NEEDS

Incentivize Case Logs

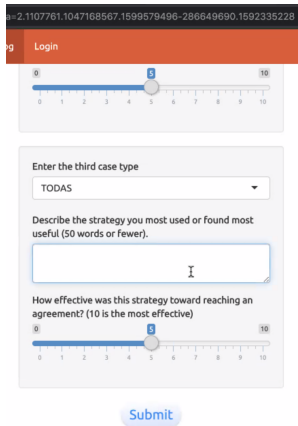
The screenshot shows a web interface for logging cases. At the top, there is a dark header with a long alphanumeric string and a red 'Login' button. Below this is a slider control with a scale from 0 to 10, with a blue bar and a grey circle marker positioned at 5. The main form area has a light grey background and contains the following elements: a label 'Enter the third case type' above a dropdown menu showing 'TODAS'; a text prompt 'Describe the strategy you most used or found most useful (50 words or fewer).'; a large text input field with a cursor; and a label 'How effective was this strategy toward reaching an agreement? (10 is the most effective)' above another slider control, identical to the one at the top, also set to 5. A blue 'Submit' button is located at the bottom of the form.

Record and present correlates of improvement

TRANSFER LEARNING WITHIN AND ACROSS DECISION-MAKERS

E-JUSTICE TOOLS LIKE THESE MEET SOCIAL DISTANCING NEEDS

Incentivize Case Logs



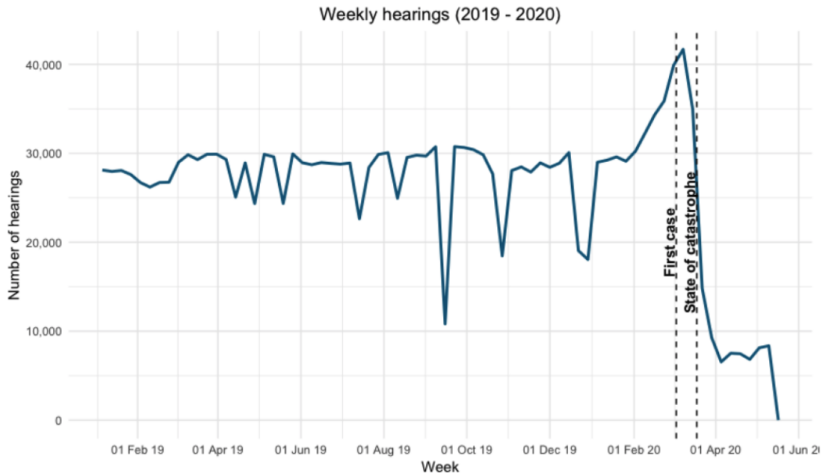
The screenshot shows a web form for submitting a case log. At the top, there is a dark header with a long alphanumeric string and a red 'Login' button. Below this is a horizontal slider scale from 0 to 10, with a blue bar and a grey circle marker positioned at 5. The main form area has a light grey background and contains the following elements: a label 'Enter the third case type' above a dropdown menu showing 'TODAS'; a text prompt 'Describe the strategy you most used or found most useful (50 words or fewer).'; a large text input field with a cursor; a label 'How effective was this strategy toward reaching an agreement? (10 is the most effective)'; and another horizontal slider scale from 0 to 10, with a blue bar and a grey circle marker positioned at 5. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Submit' button.

Record and present correlates of improvement

TRANSFER LEARNING WITHIN AND ACROSS DECISION-MAKERS

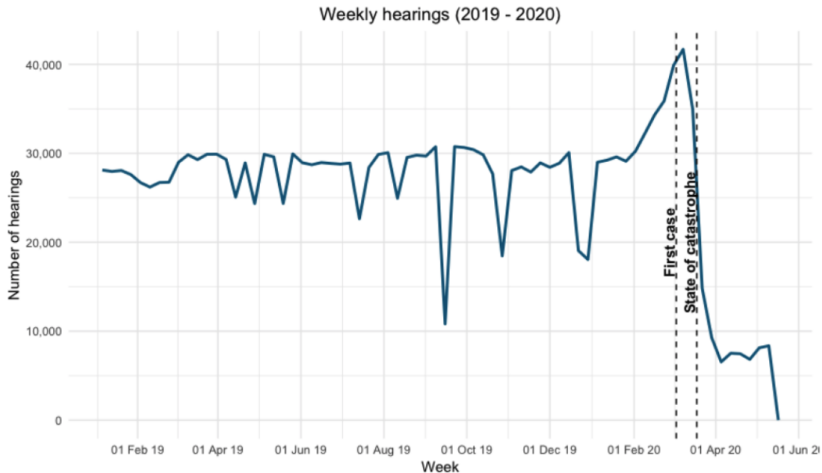
E-JUSTICE TOOLS LIKE THESE MEET SOCIAL DISTANCING NEEDS

Many countries experienced decrease in court activity



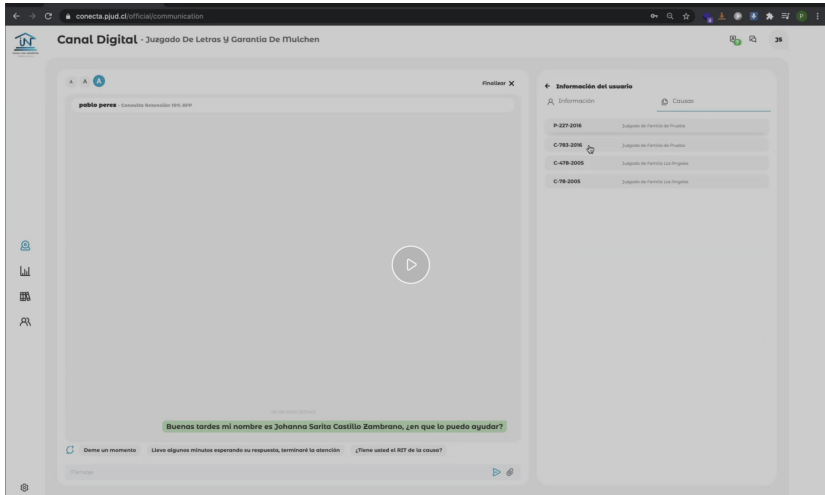
HOW TO FACILITATE JUSTICE AMID COVID?

Many countries experienced decrease in court activity



HOW TO FACILITATE JUSTICE AMID COVID?

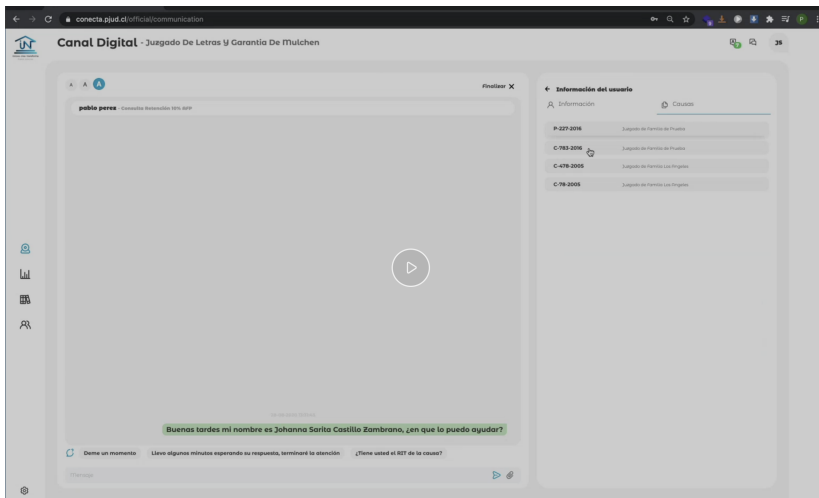
E-Justice during covid: Whatsapp



for Q&A with courts

video and audio also enabled

E-Justice during covid: Whatsapp



for Q&A with courts
video and audio also enabled

.. Receivers are given text to copy and paste (chatbots/humans?)

Canal Digital - Juzgado De Letras Y Garantía De Mulchen

Finalizar X

pablo peres • Consulta Resolvida 10% RFP

Buenas tardes mi nombre es Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano, ¿en que lo puedo ayudar?

Hola

Cómo están

Documento (.docx)

Deme un momento • Llevo algunos minutos esperando su respuesta, terminaré la atención

Message

Causa C-478-2005

Buscar Trámite

Dec.	Núm.	Etapas	Trámite	Referencia	Fecha Trámite
	0	Terminada	Resolución	Archivar	03-12-2007
	0	Terminada	Resolución	Como se pide	27-10-2007
		Terminada	Escrito	Sin referencia	24-10-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Registro Civil	06-09-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Ejecutora	06-09-2007
	0	Sentencia	Escrito	Sin referencia	31-07-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Reprobacion Sentencia Corte	31-07-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Consulta Corte	14-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Resumen	12-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Notificación 04/05/07	07-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	cumplase 04/05/07	07-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Resumen	01-03-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Consulta Corte	22-02-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Resumen	22-02-2007
	0	Rudencia de Juicio	Sentencia	Dicción de sentencia	01-02-2007
	0	Rudencia de Juicio	Resolución	Como se pide	31-01-2007

P-227-2016 C-763-2016 **C-478-2005** C-79-2005

documents are linked

.. Receivers are given text to copy and paste (chatbots/humans?)

Canal Digital - Juzgado De Letras Y Garantía De Mulchen

Finalizar X

pablo peres • Consulta Resolvida 10% RFP

26-08-2007 09:00:00

Buenas tardes mi nombre es Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano, ¿en que lo puedo ayudar?

Hola

Cómo están

Deme un momento Llevo algunos minutos esperando su respuesta, terminaré la atención

Documento (.docx)

Causa C-478-2005

Doc.	Núm.	Etapas	Trámite	Referencia	Fecha Trámite
	0	Terminada	Resolución	Archivar	03-12-2007
	0	Terminada	Resolución	Como se pide	27-10-2007
		Terminada	Escrito	Sin referencia	24-10-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Registro Civil	06-09-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Ejecutiva	06-09-2007
		Sentencia	Escrito	Sin referencia	31-07-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Reprobación Sentencia Corte	31-07-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Consulta Corte	14-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Resumen	12-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Notificación 04/05/07	07-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	cumplase 04/05/07	07-05-2007
	0	Sentencia	Actuación	Resumen	01-03-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Consulta Corte	22-02-2007
	0	Sentencia	Resolución	Oficio Resumen	22-02-2007
	0	Audiencia de Juicio	Sentencia	Dictación de sentencia	01-02-2007
	0	Audiencia de Juicio	Resolución	Como se pide	31-01-2007

P-227-2016 C-783-2016 **C-478-2005** C-79-2005

documents are linked

Cases are linked across calls

.. and into the courts (DIGITAL INTEROPERABILITY)

Canal Digital - Juzgado De Letras Y Garantía De Mulchen

← Volver al listado

Historia

- pablo perez** 13:34:50
pablo perez contactó al tribunal
+ 2 segundos
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:34:52
Atención **aceptada** por Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano
+ 13 segundos
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:35:05
Buenas tardes mi nombre es Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano, ¿en que le puedo ayudar?
+ 59 segundos
- pablo perez** 13:36:05
Hola
+ 2 segundos
- pablo perez** 13:36:07
Cómo están
+ 10 segundos
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:36:19
Llevo algunos minutos esperando su respuesta, terminare la atención
+ 1 segundo
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:36:20
Adios
+ 2 segundos

Participantes

- pablo perez**
Usuario
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano**
Funcionaria

Duración

Espera: 00:00:02

Atención: 00:01:30

Información del Usuario

RUT 6.187.814-9	Fecha Atención 28-08-2020 13:34:30
Nombre pablo perez	Tipo Whatsapp
Teléfono 964.395678	

No se realizaron observaciones

FACILITATING DOWNSTREAM ANALYSIS ON CONSEQUENCES

Cases are linked across calls

.. and into the courts (DIGITAL INTEROPERABILITY)

Canal Digital - Juzgado De Letras Y Garantía De Mulchen

← Volver al listado

Historia

- pablo perez** 13:34:50
pablo perez contacto al tribunal
2 segundos
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:34:52
Atención **aceptada** por Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano
13 segundos
- Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano** 13:35:05
Buenas tardes mi nombre es Johanna Sarita Castillo Zambrano, ¿en que lo puedo ayudar?
39 segundos
- pablo perez** 13:35:05
Hola
2 segundos
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Cómo están
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FACILITATING DOWNSTREAM ANALYSIS ON CONSEQUENCES

40% of inquiries have been related to alimony

Pilot being rolled out nationally (and advertised on Facebook)



to improve speed of justice

E-JUSTICE APPS TO SPEED UP JUSTICE

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E-JUSTICE APPS TO SPEED UP JUSTICE

Uber-ization of Case Backlog

Interventions

- Chilean courts are affected by high imbalance of workload and little incentives to perform better.
- Telework aims to **improve performance** in congested courts by **balancing the workload** across courts, without incurring the costs of hiring new staff.
- Participants volunteer into an **incentives scheme**--receive benefits conditional on doing **the extra work** and on meeting **performance targets**.

Research Design

- We use **Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT)** with treatments:
 1. **Providing Telework**: administrative staffs and judges opt-in the program.
 2. **Receiving Telework**: receive help from another tribunal at no extra cost.
- There are 41 blocks between composed of at least three tribunals of similar competence & jurisdiction.

Stage 1: mechanism to smooth variability across jurisdictions (daily, court-specific incentive)

Stage 2: mechanism to smooth variability across time within jurisdictions ('uber')

UBERIZATION ADDRESS CASES ACTUALLY FILED

WHAT ABOUT CASES THAT NEVER FILE?

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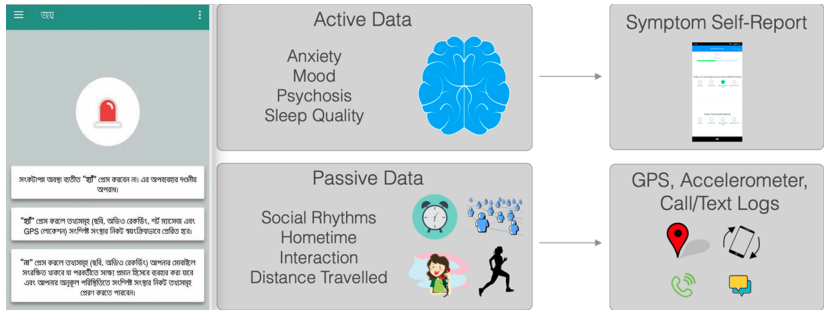
Stage 2: mechanism to smooth variability across time within jurisdictions ('uber')

UBERIZATION ADDRESS CASES ACTUALLY FILED

WHAT ABOUT CASES THAT NEVER FILE?

Apps for Missing Cases Bangladesh app (nationally advertised on July 2018)

smartphone app aiming to address violence against women and children

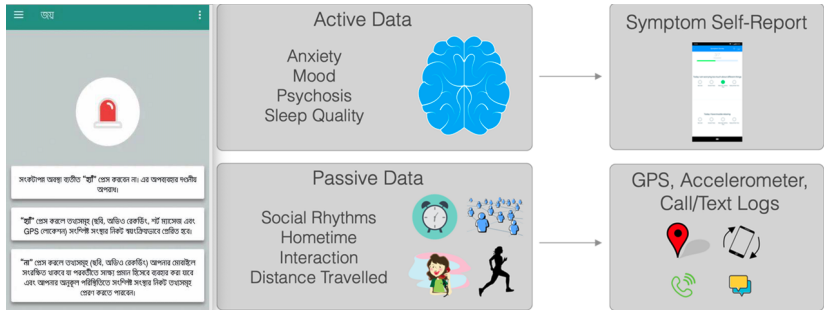


- Emergency button sends the victim's GPS, picture, and audio recording
- Passive features for additional revealed preference data

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF SPEED OF JUSTICE

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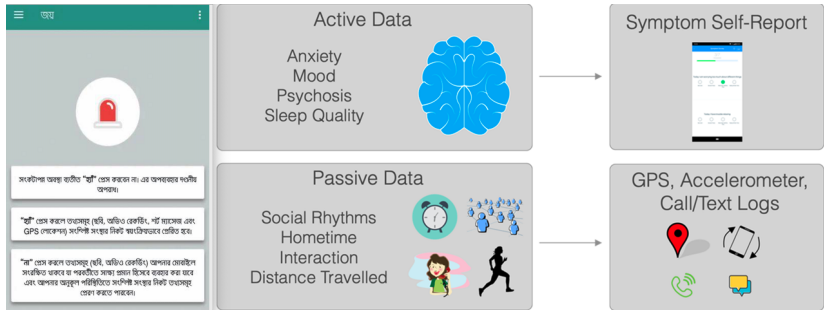


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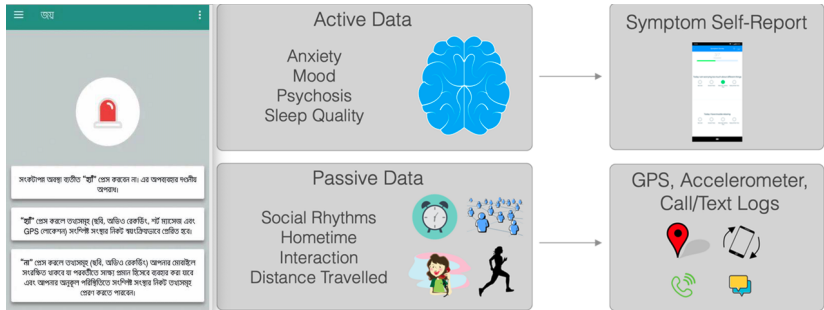


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WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF SPEED OF JUSTICE

Empirical Challenges

Medicine, prior to clinical trials

Theories about the effects, but no causal evidence (a century ago)

Randomizing judicial decisions

Violates our notion of justice (equal treatment before the law)

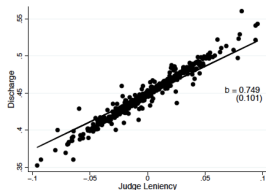
Randomizing judicial assignment

Generates retrospective “clinical trial” (Kling AER 2006; many since “credibility revolution” in economics)

Debt Relief and Debtor Outcomes (AER 2014)

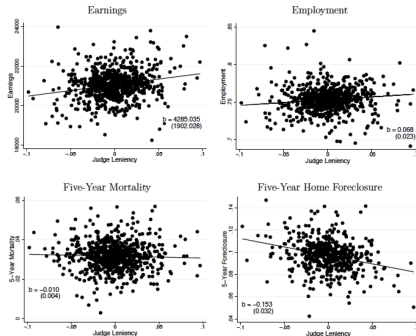
CANCELLING DEBT CAUSES $\uparrow$ EARNINGS, $\uparrow$ EMPLOYMENT,
 $\downarrow$ MORTALITY, $\downarrow$ FORECLOSURE

Figure 1
Chapter 13 Judge Leniency and Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Protection



Notes: This figure plots Chapter 13 discharge vs. our leave-one-out measure of judge leniency. The sample consists of all first-time Chapter 13 filers between 1992 and 2005 in the 42 offices that randomly assign filings to judges. Judge leniency is the leave-one-out mean rate of granting Chapter 13 bankruptcy protection for the assigned judge minus the leave-one-out mean rate of granting bankruptcy protection for the court in the same filing year. To construct the binned scatter plot, we first regress an indicator for discharge on office by month-of-filing fixed effects and calculate residuals. We then take the mean residual in each judge by year bin, adding the mean discharge rate to each residual to aid in the interpretation of the plot. The solid line shows the best linear fit estimated on the underlying micro data estimated using OLS. The coefficients show the estimated slope of the best-fit line including office by month-of-filing fixed effects, with standard errors clustered at the office level reported in parentheses.

Figure 3
Chapter 13 Judge Leniency and Labor Supply, Mortality, and Home Foreclosure

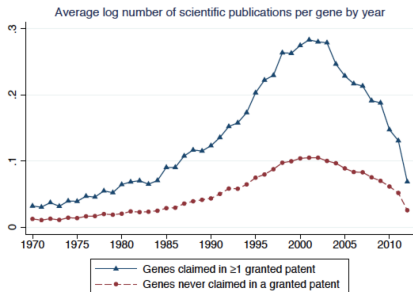


Notes: These figures plot earnings, employment, five-year mortality, and five-year foreclosure vs. our leave-one-out measure of judge leniency. The earnings and mortality sample includes all first-time filings between 1992 and 2005 in the 42 offices that randomly assign cases to judges. The foreclosure sample includes the subset of those filings originating in county by year bins with foreclosure data coverage. Judge leniency is the leave-one-out mean rate of granting Chapter 13 bankruptcy protection for the assigned judge minus the leave-one-out mean rate of granting bankruptcy protection for the court in the same filing year. To construct the binned scatter plot, we first regress each outcome on office by month-of-filing fixed effects and calculate residuals. We then take the mean residual in each judge by year bin, adding the mean discharge rate to aid in the interpretation of the plot. The solid line shows the best linear fit estimated on the underlying micro data estimated using OLS. The coefficients show the estimated slope of the best-fit line including office by month-of-filing fixed effects, with standard errors clustered at the office level reported in parentheses. Earnings are winsorized at the top and bottom one percent. Employment is an indicator for non-zero wage earnings on the W-2. All monetary values are expressed in real 2000 dollars. Mortality is an indicator for being deceased in or before the indicated year using information from the Death Master File. Foreclosure is an indicator for a filer's home receiving a notice of default, receiving a notice of transfer or sale, or being transferred to a REO or a guarantor in or before the indicated year.

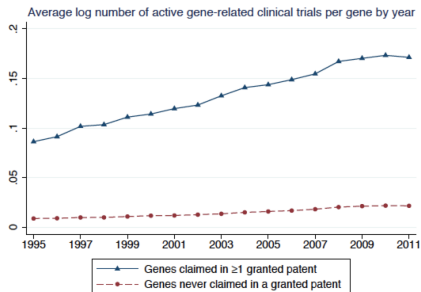
Patents and Innovation (AER 2019)

Patented genes are more valuable, but does patenting make them valuable?

Figure 1: Follow-on Innovation on Patented and Non-Patented Human Genes



(a) Gene-Level Scientific Publications

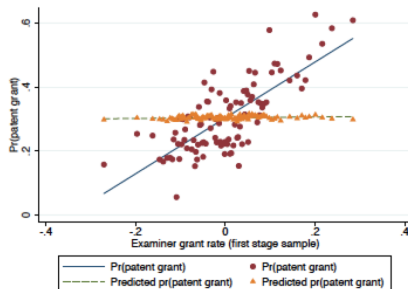


(b) Gene-Level Clinical Trials

Notes: This figure plots trends in follow-on innovation by year separately for genes that ever receive a patent and for genes that never receive a patent. The figure is constructed from gene-level data. Panel (a) uses gene-level scientific publications as a measure of follow-on innovation, and plots the average log number of scientific publications by year in each year from 1970 to 2012. Panel (b) uses gene-level clinical trials as a measure of follow-on innovation, and plots the average log number of clinical trials by year in each year from 1995 to 2011.

Patents examiners have strong habits

Figure 3: Probability of Patent Grant by Examiner Leniency

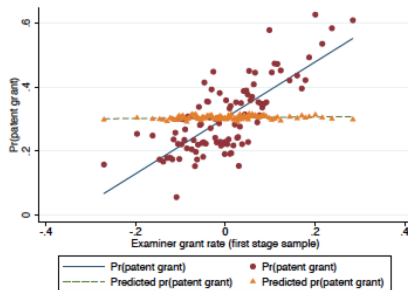


Notes: The figure relates our examiner leniency measure, residualized by Art Unit-by-application year fixed effects, to two variables: (1) the patent grant rate and (2) the predicted patent grant rate, where we predict patent grant as a function of our two measures of patent value fixed at the time of application (patent family size and claims count). All measures are constructed in our first stage sample ($N=14,476$).

WHAT IS CAUSAL EFFECT OF PATENT PROTECTION ON FOLLOW-ON INNOVATION?

Patents examiners have strong habits

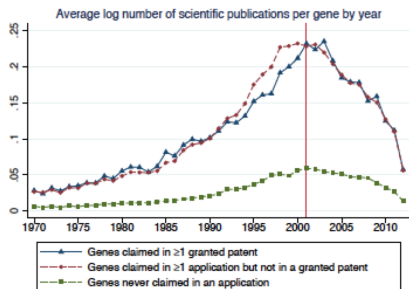
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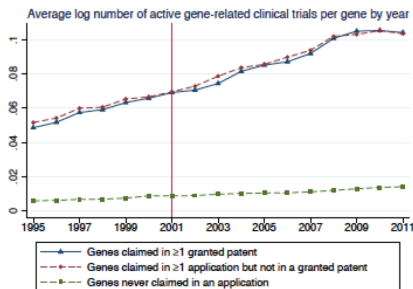
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WHAT IS CAUSAL EFFECT OF PATENT PROTECTION ON FOLLOW-ON INNOVATION?

Follow-on innovation similar for accepted & rejected patents



(b) Gene-Level Scientific Publications

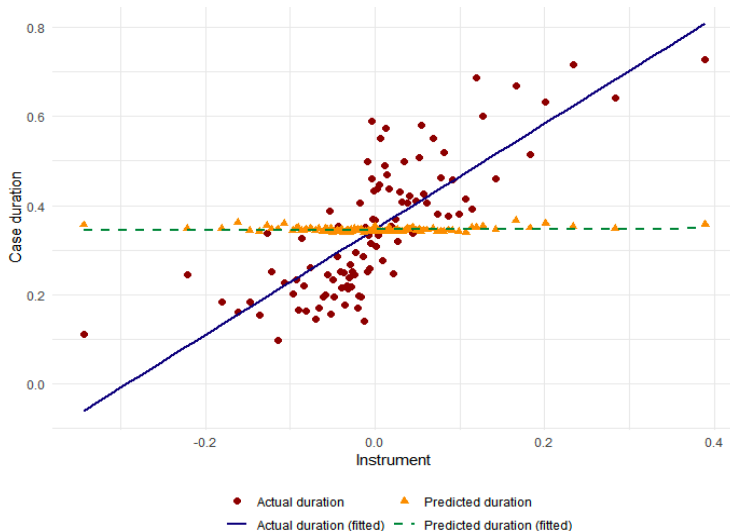


(c) Gene-Level Clinical Trials

Notes: This figure plots trends in patenting and follow-on innovation by year separately for three groups of genes: genes claimed in at least one granted patent; genes claimed in at least one patent application but never in a granted patent; and (in Panels (b) and (c)) genes never claimed in a patent application. The figure is constructed from gene-level data. Panel (a) documents the share of genes receiving a patent grant by year; by construction, this is zero for the circle-denoted red dashed line in all years and reaches one for the triangle-denoted blue line in 2010; the intermediate years simply illustrate the time path of patent grants between 2001 and 2010 for the triangle-denoted blue line. Panel (b) uses gene-level scientific publications as a measure of follow-on innovation and plots the average log number of scientific publications by year in each year from 1970 to 2012. Panel (c) uses gene-level clinical trials as a measure of follow-on innovation and plots the average log number of clinical trials by year in each year from 1995 to 2011. The vertical line in the calendar year 2001 in Panels (b) and (c) denotes that, because this figure focuses on patents that were filed in or after November 2000, all years prior to 2001 can be considered a pre-period and used to estimate the selection of genes into patenting based on pre-patent filing measures of scientific research (publications) and commercialization (clinical trials).

What is the Impact of Speed of Justice?

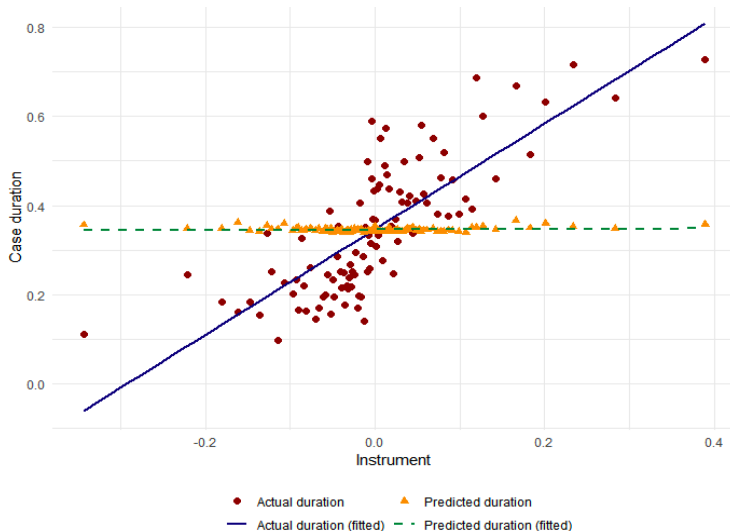
Croatia cases are randomly assigned



WHAT IS THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF FASTER CASE RESOLUTION?

What is the Impact of Speed of Justice?

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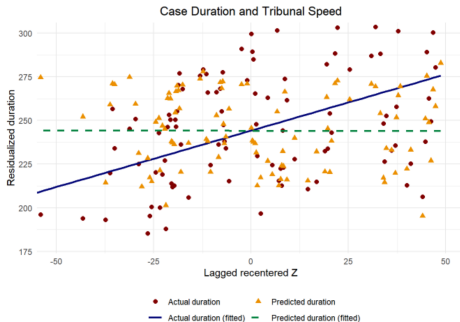
Preliminary evidence on Shortened bankruptcy proceedings

■ Second stage: Being randomly allocated to a fast judge in 2015 significantly causes:

1. current assets (2016) to **increase** by about 298%
2. cash and cash equivalent balance (2016) to **decrease** by about 280%
3. shareholder funds to **increase** by about 1,333%
3. loans to **decrease** by about 269%
4. value of debtors to **decrease** by about 164%

What is the Impact of Speed of Justice?

Chile cases are also randomly assigned to tribunals



Testing empirically the identification assumptions:

- **Tribunal assignment matters for case duration:** there is a steep positive correlation between tribunal speed and case duration (blue line)
- **Tribunal assignment is random:** there is no correlation between duration predicted by baseline case characteristics and tribunal speed (green dotted line)

Impact of Speed of Justice

Preliminary evidence on Summary cases (smaller firms)

	<u>Log Sales</u>		
	t-1	t0	t+1
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Tribunal Speed	-0.008	0.049	0.099***
	(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.034)
1st Stage F-stat	41	41	41
Y mean (level)	9.401	9.053	8.735

We are exploring similar research design anytime infrastructure permits

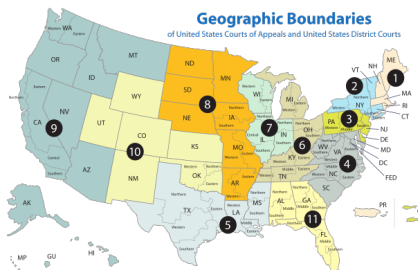
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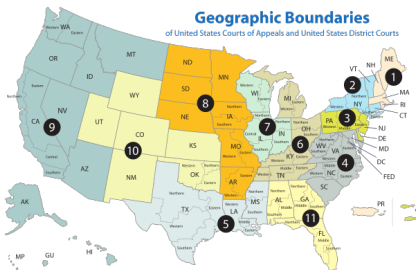
Random Variation in Precedent



- **Random** assignment of judges
 - ▶ Judge characteristics **predict** decisions
- Binding precedent **within** circuit
 - ▶ 98% of decisions are final

$$\begin{cases} Law_{ct} = \alpha_{ict} + \phi Z_{ct} + \gamma_1 X_{ict} + \gamma_2 W_{ct} + \eta_{ict} & (machine\ learning\ step) \\ Y_{ict} = \alpha_{ict} + \rho Law_{ct} + \beta_1 X_{ict} + \beta_2 W_{ct} + \varepsilon_{ict} & (causal\ inference\ step) \end{cases}$$

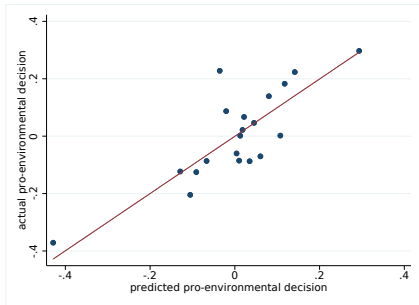
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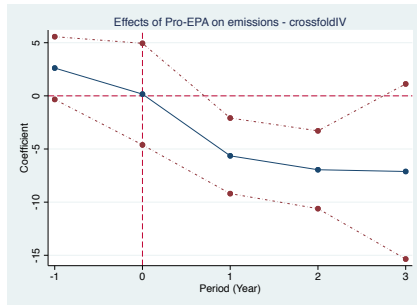
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Impact of Environmental Decisions



Calibration plot



Rulings in favor of EPA regulations reduce air pollution

Impact of Criminal Appeals Decisions

Criminal defendants at district court level might appeal to appellate court. Appellate reversals of district court rulings are often in favor of the defendant. Causal channel:

Appellate judge characteristics $W \rightarrow$ Appellate reversal $D \rightarrow$ Change in sentencing (months) Y

Estimate	SE	Wald	Anderson-Rubin	R^2	Estimator
-1.71	0.70	[-3.08, -0.35]	[-3.04, -0.23]	0.0199	MLSS (Random Forest)
5.35	5.17	[-4.78, 15.47]	$[-\infty, \infty]$	-0.0137	Split-sample linear IV

MLSS estimators can provide substantial gains to precision and robustness in applied research.

Automated policy causal inference

1. Identifying the nearest cases
2. Fast decision classification
3. Document embedding
4. Judge embedding using own corpora

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India E-courts

	prev. scrape	current scrape	Δ
districts	608	633	+ 04%
courts	6292	7154	+ 14%
# of cases 2015-2018 all states	40.95M	48.9M	+ 19%

year	prev. scrape	new scrape	merged
2000	0.46M	0.53M	calculating
2001	0.71M	0.77M	calculating
2002	0.79M	0.92M	calculating
2003	0.97M	1.12M	calculating
2004	1.15M	1.31M	calculating
2005	1.49M	1.59M	calculating
2006	1.73M	1.92M	calculating
2007	1.86M	2.1M	calculating
2008	2.23M	2.49M	calculating
2009	2.69M	2.89M	calculating
2010	3.31M	3.47M	calculating
2011	2.22M	4.05M	calculating
2012	3.66M	4.92M	calculating
2013	7.26M	7.32M	calculating
2014	10.37M	10.21M	calculating
2015	8.29M	9.13M	10.74M
2016	10.88M	9.4M	12.03M
2017	10.8M	9.82M	12.83M
2018	10.98M	9.37M	13.3M
2019	0M	8.59M	8.59M

India

- Impacts **of** law
 - ▶ linkages to litigant (firm or individual)
 - ▶ economic data, pollution, land disputes
- Impacts **on** law
 - ▶ elections, cognitive, incentive, movements
 - ▶ (politics, psychology, economics, social)
- **Improving** rule of law
 - ▶ court reforms, decision-support, transparency
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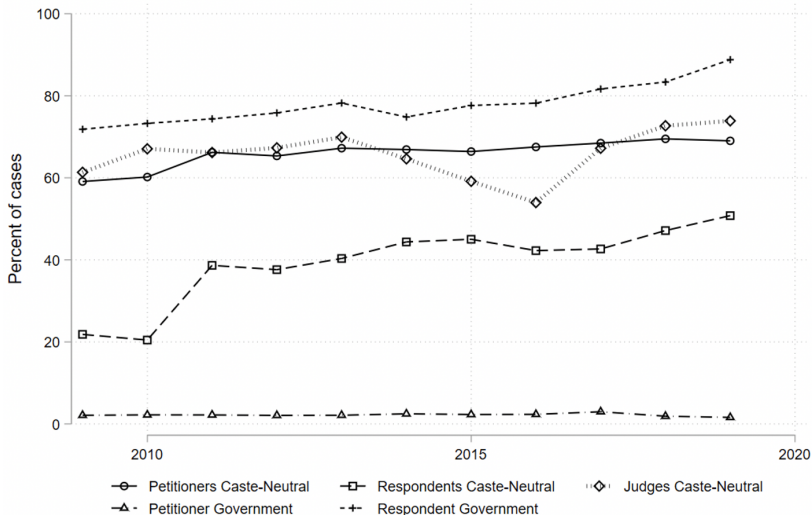
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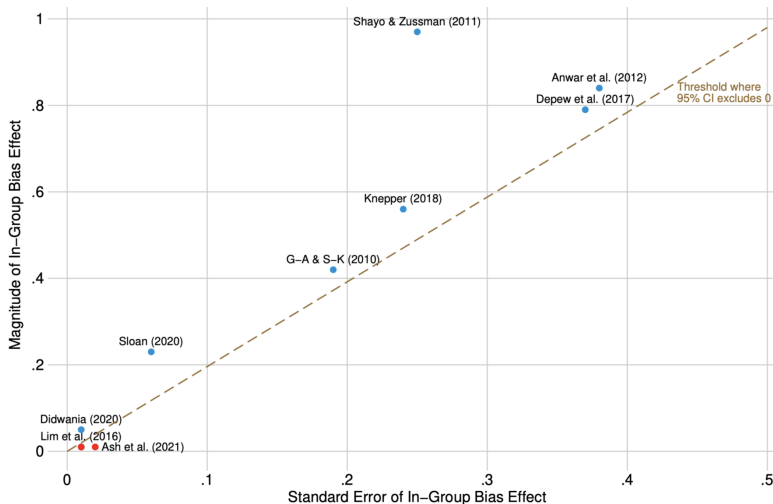
(1) A window into social processes

Increasing salience of caste-neutral names



(2) Is there in-group bias? If so where?

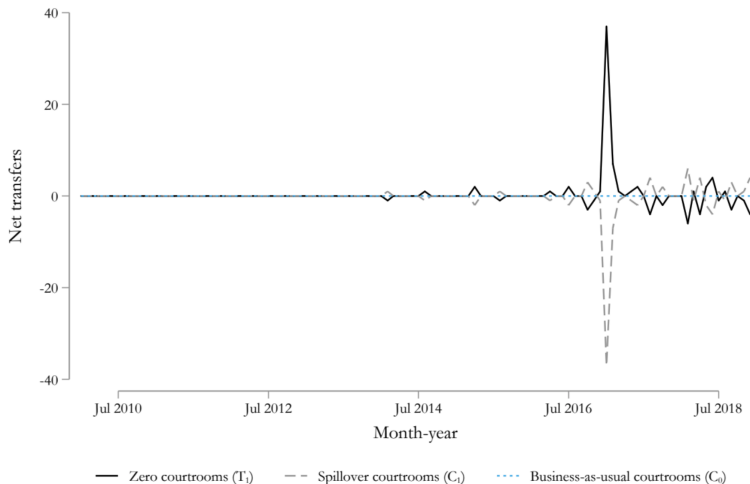
B. Standardized Errors vs. Effect Sizes



6M lower court criminal cases show little gender and religion in-group bias

(3) Impact of “Zero” Courts

Figure 12: Density of transfers by month



(3) Impact of Transfers

Transferred cases were 24% less likely to be disposed within 1 year

	Days in court	Disposed within 1 year	Number of Hearings	Duration of Hearings
Judge changed	169* (93)	-0.24** (.11)	3.1* (1.8)	83*** (25)
Mean dep. var.	503	0.47	8.1	234
Observations	601540	601775	600268	397902
Month FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
F-test p-value	.12	.063	.085	.049

(4) Impact of Legal Search Engines



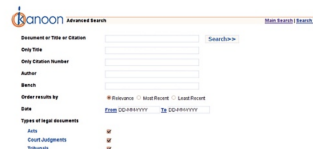
INNOVATORS
UNDER 35
INDIA

2011

Sushant Sinha, 30

A search engine for Indian laws and court judgments

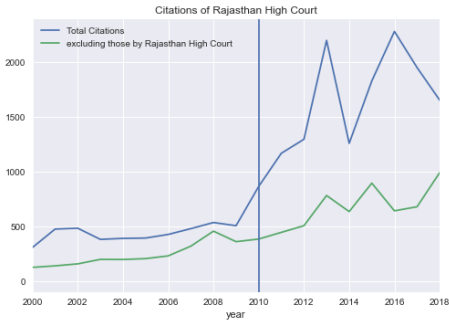
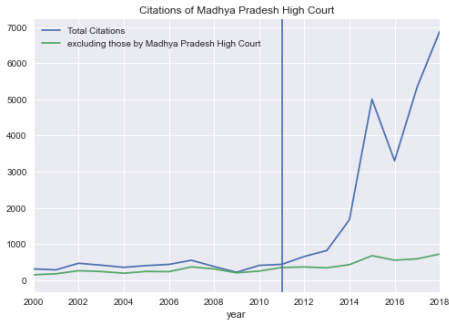
Indian Kanoon



- on how cases are decided?
- speed of resolution?
- diversity of citations?
- memes?

(4) Impact of Legal Search Engines

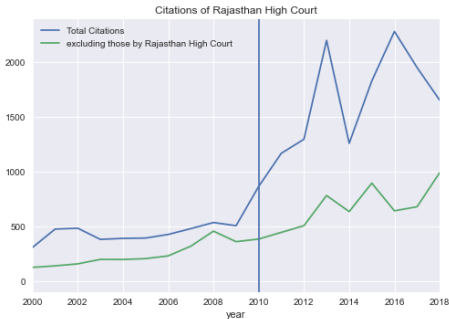
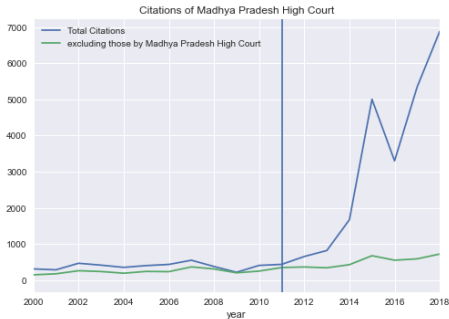
Kanoon seemed to enable courts to cite themselves, as if Kanoon facilitated common law.



The impact of google on wikipedia is hard to know, since wikipedia didn't exist prior to google
here, we can study common law, to see the polarization or democratization of knowledge

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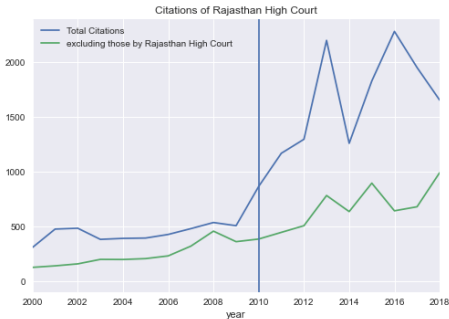
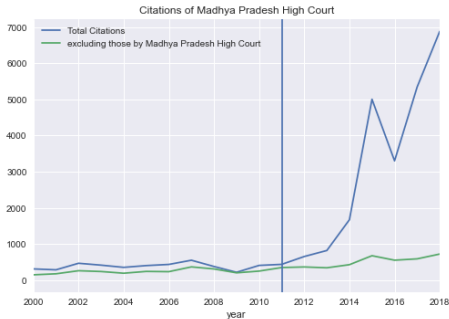


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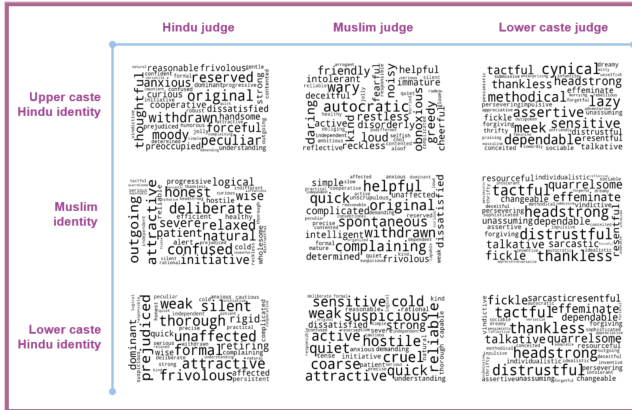
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(5) Judicial Attitudes in Text

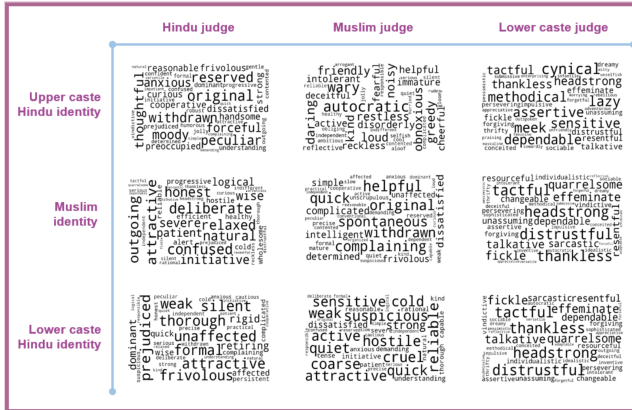


Preliminary evidence that Hindu judges describe the Hindu identity more positively

SC/ST judges describe Muslims more negatively

EMPATHY IS PROPOSED ANTIDOTE TO IN-GROUP BIAS

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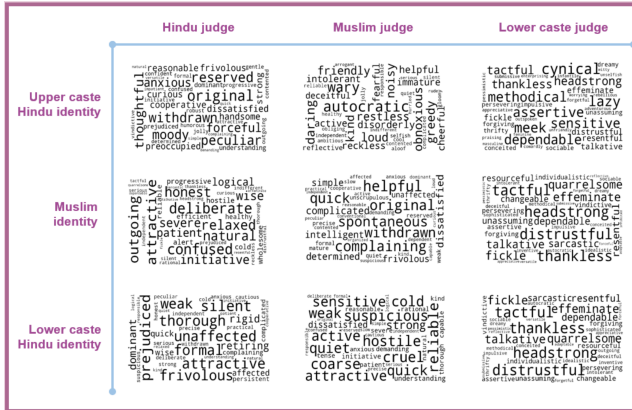


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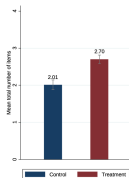
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EMPATHY IS PROPOSED ANTIDOTE TO IN-GROUP BIAS

Training High Stakes Decision-Makers Soft Skills

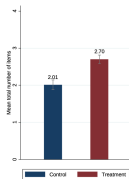
- The Pakistan civil service is interested in teaching empathy to elite civil servants (250 selected out of 15000 test-takers annually).
- Empathy vs. power lectures impacted survey responses (in a list experiment)



- February pilot in-person
- October by zoom (randomize at the individual-level)

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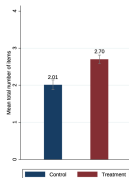
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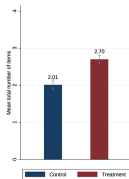
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Background on Civil Service Academy

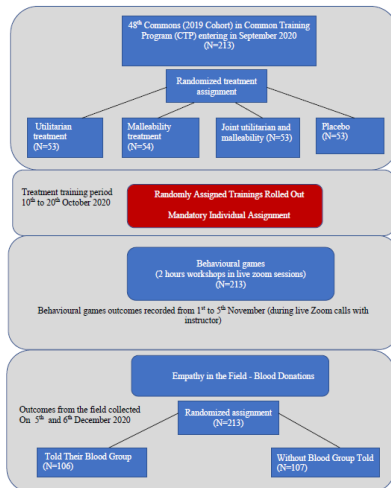
- Future advisors to the President, Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, governors and police chiefs.
- “key wheels on which the entire engine of the state runs” (Central Superior Services, 2019)
- Select 1.5% of test-takers
- Mandatory attendance and high-stakes

Background on Civil Service Academy

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- “key wheels on which the entire engine of the state runs” (Central Superior Services, 2019)
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Utilitarian x Malleability x Both x Control

Before the first workshop



Four treatments via a non-shareable / non-downloadable link

Soft Skills and Social Emotional Learning

Social skills reduce coordination costs, so teams work more efficiently

workers “trade tasks” to exploit their comparative advantage

SOCIO-EMOTIONAL SKILLS

Why should we care?

- Socio-emotional skills are strong **predictors of academic achievement** and can become key **success factors in the labor market** and for numerous **life outcomes**.
- Yet, some SEL are still strongly **predicted by social background / gender**.
- This can change as socio-emotional skills are **malleable**.

How can education systems foster SEL?

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Soft Skills and Social Emotional Learning

Measuring Socio-Emotional Skills

We built a platform that contains incentivized games and survey questions to measure socio-emotional skills.

Incentivized games

Social preferences

- Altruism
- Trust
- Cooperation
- Moral
- Redistribution
- Honesty (Lie)

Other preferences

- Impatience
- Risk Aversion
- Competitiveness
- Perseverance
- Beauty contest
- Ambiguity aversion
- Self-control

Survey-based measures

- Self-confidence
- Creativity
- Empathy
- Curiosity
- Stereotypes (IAT)
- Ethical decision (moral trolley)

Altruism

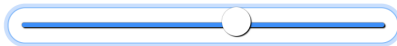
In this game, we allocate you 10 credits. Your task is to choose how many credits you want to keep for yourself and how many you want to give to another participant.

Please choose an option from the following distributions:

(Click on the axis below to position and move the cursor.)

You keep

4 credit (s)



You are giving

6 credit (s)

Charity

In this game, we offer you to make 5 choices. Only one of these choices will be used to determine the credits received if you are drawn.

For each of the choices, you must choose between receiving the credits or donating the credits to UNICEF. If you are drawn, we will transfer your donation to UNICEF and purchase measles vaccines.

Measles is an extremely infectious disease that spreads very quickly in densely populated spaces. In vulnerable children, the disease is often fatal (more than 100,000 deaths per year worldwide), and can cause long-term physical or mental damage. UNICEF conducts major immunization campaigns, especially after natural disasters and other emergencies, to prevent the spread of the disease.

For each row, please choose one of the two options:

1) ☐ I receive 2 credits; no donation to UNICEF ☐ donation of 10 credits to UNICEF; no credits for me

2) ☐ I receive 4 credits; no donation to UNICEF ☐ donation of 10 credits to UNICEF; no credits for me

3) ☐ I receive 6 credits; no donation to UNICEF ☐ donation of 10 credits to UNICEF; no credits for me

4) ☐ I receive 8 credits; no donation to UNICEF ☐ donation of 10 credits to UNICEF; no credits for me

5) ☐ I receive 10 credits; no donation to UNICEF ☐ donation of 10 credits to UNICEF; no credits for me

Cooperation

Decision on your part

You must decide how much of this initial endowment you wish to transfer to the other participant (between 0 and 1 credit). The transferred quantity will be doubled and the other participant will receive this doubled quantity. What you choose not to transfer remains in your possession but will not however be doubled.

Exemple de votre décision



Decision (simultaneous) from your partner

The other participant simultaneously makes the same decision. He decides how much of his initial endowment he wishes to transfer to you (between 0 and 1 credit). You will receive double this transferred amount.

Coordination

Each round, **each of you has** the choice between two options: A and B.

Your winnings are shown in the table below
(your winnings are in blue, your partner's in black)

		L'autre participant	
		Action A	Action B
Vous	Action A	3 crédits, 3 crédits	3 crédits, 0 crédits
	Action B	0 crédits, 3 crédits	5 crédits, 5 crédits

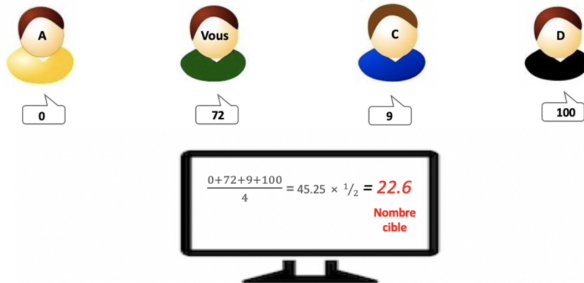
Theory of Mind

Each round, each party member submits a number between 0 and 100. Single digit decimal numbers are allowed.

The computer then calculates the average of the 4 proposed numbers, then multiplies this average by a half.

This gives a "target number" as illustrated below.

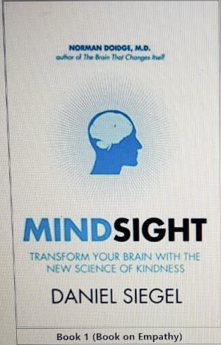
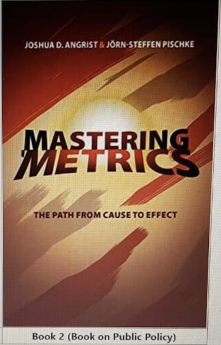
The member of the group whose proposed number is closest to the target number earns 6 credits.



Le nombre soumis par le participant C (9) est le plus proche de 22.6.
Le participant C gagne donc 6 crédits.

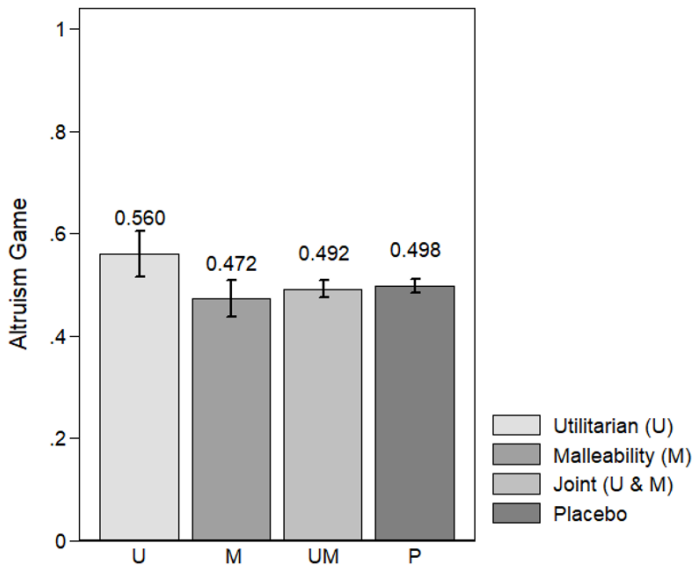
Book Choice (lottery)

As stated earlier in the session, you will receive a free book. Please tell us which book you prefer.

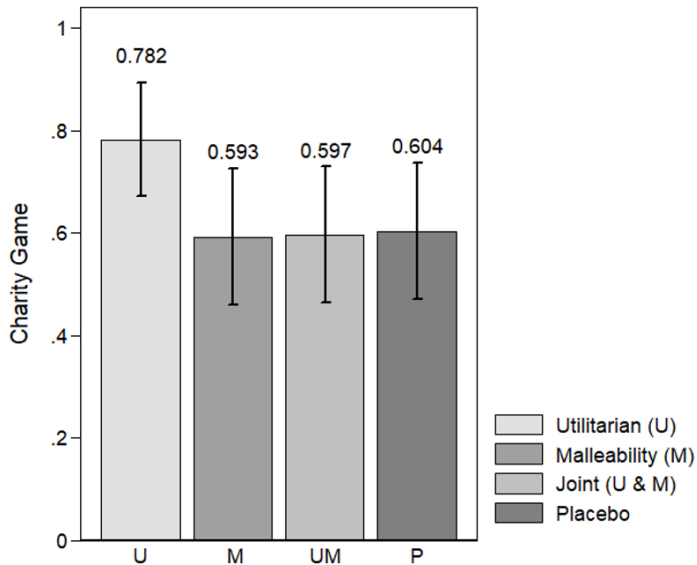
 Book 1 (Book on Empathy)	 Book 2 (Book on Public Policy)
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We hope to send you the book of your choice. Therefore, it is very important that you provide us the mailing address where you would like to receive the book in the next two weeks. You will also receive questions about the book from the Civil Service Academy, so make sure you receive the book on time.

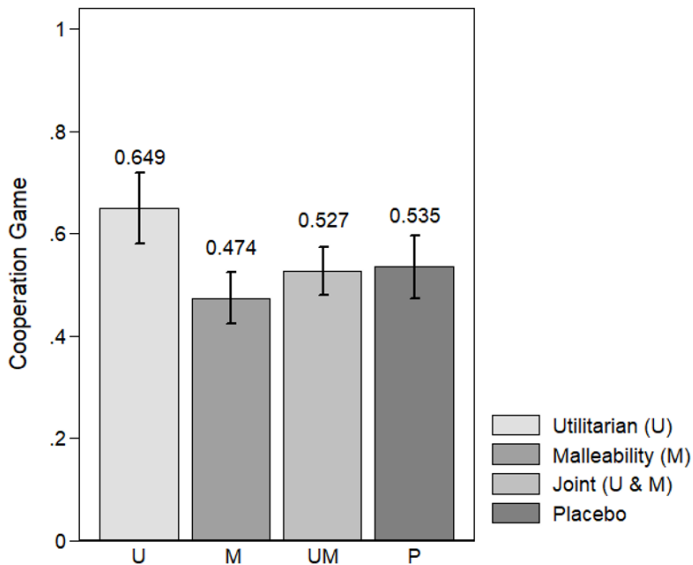
Impact on Altruism



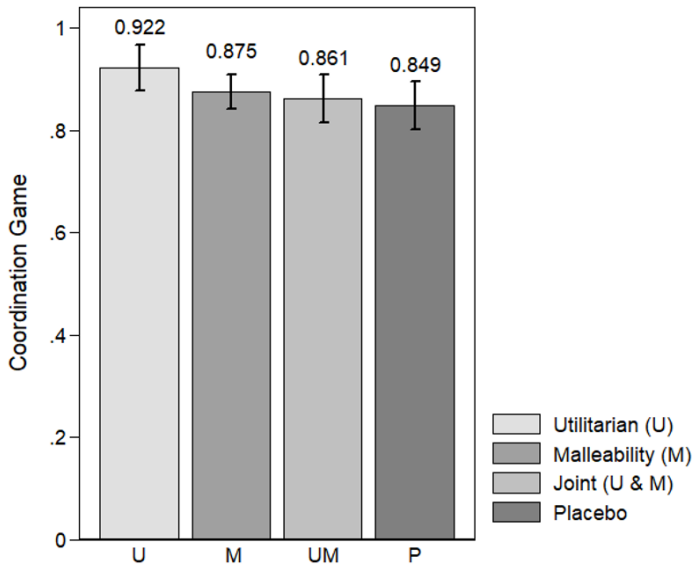
Impact on Charity



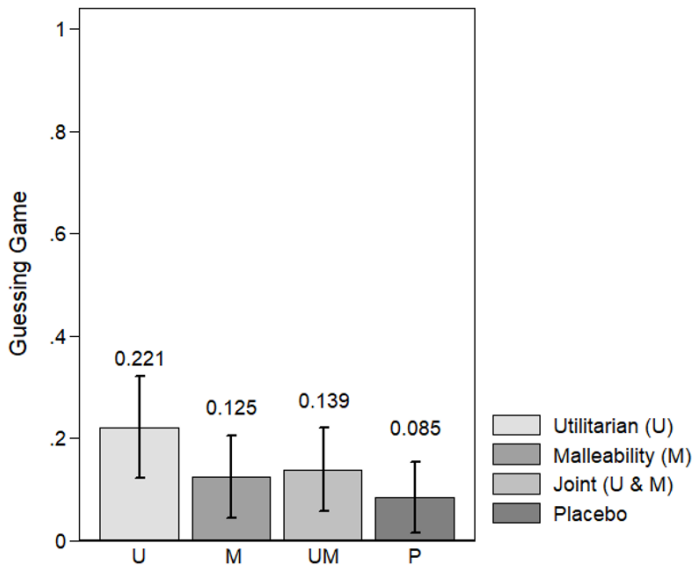
Impact on Cooperation



Impact on Coordination



Impact on Theory of Mind



Regressions

Table 2: Impact of Treatments on Altruism – Dictator Games - Normalized

	<i>Altruism Game</i>		<i>Charity Game</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Stand-alone Utilitarian (U)	0.064*** (0.023)	0.061*** (0.021)	0.178** (0.088)	0.215** (0.091)
Stand-alone Malleability (M)	-0.020 (0.020)	-0.021 (0.019)	-0.011 (0.096)	-0.013 (0.093)
Joint Treatment (UM)	-0.006 (0.010)	-0.018 (0.012)	-0.007 (0.096)	-0.046 (0.093)
Individual Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	213	213	213	213
Mean of dep. var. (placebo)	0.498	0.498	0.604	0.604

Regressions

Table 4: Mechanism - Impact of Treatments on Decision Making – Normalized

	<i>Cooperation Game</i>		<i>Coordination Game</i>		<i>Guessing Game</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Stand-alone Utilitarian (U)	0.138*** (0.046)	0.136*** (0.0489)	0.078** (0.033)	0.065* (0.035)	0.136** (0.062)	0.116** (0.058)
Stand-alone Malleability (M)	-0.042 (0.040)	-0.040 (0.040)	0.0213 (0.029)	0.018 (0.031)	0.040 (0.054)	0.037 (0.055)
Joint Treatment (UM)	-0.003 (0.037)	-0.009 (0.040)	0.012 (0.034)	0.010 (0.033)	0.054 (0.054)	0.038 (0.060)
Individual Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	213	213	213	213	213	213
Mean of dep. var. (placebo)	0.535	0.535	0.849	0.849	0.085	0.085

NOVEL EVIDENCE THAT THEORY OF MIND CAN BE IMPROVED WITH EMPATHY

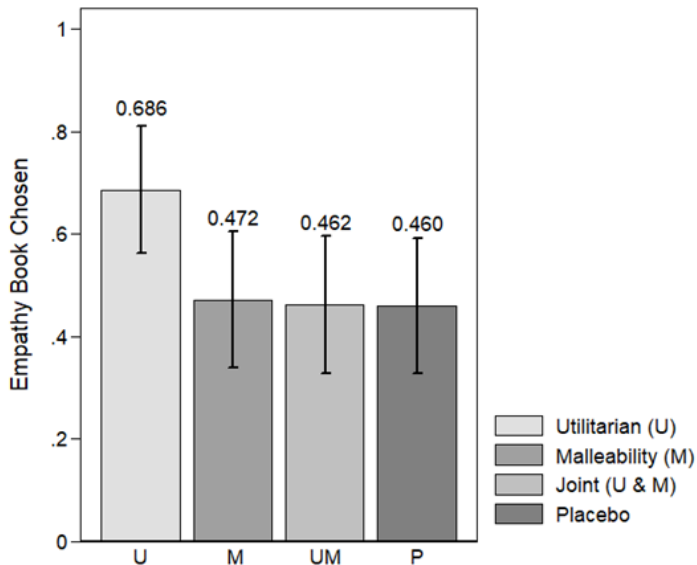
Regressions

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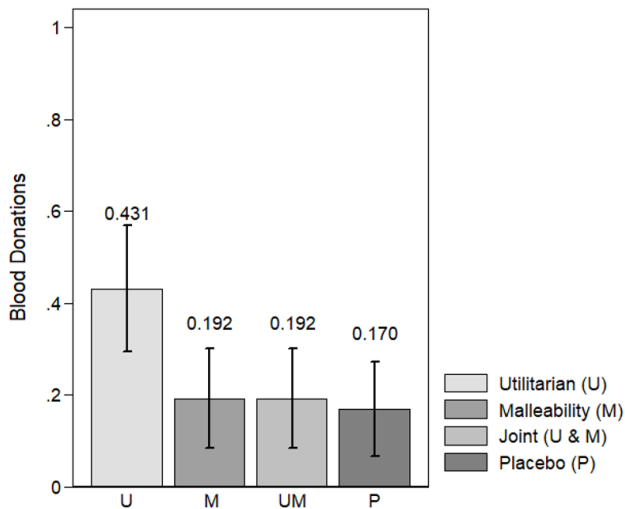
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NOVEL EVIDENCE THAT THEORY OF MIND CAN BE IMPROVED WITH EMPATHY

Impact on Empathy Book Choice

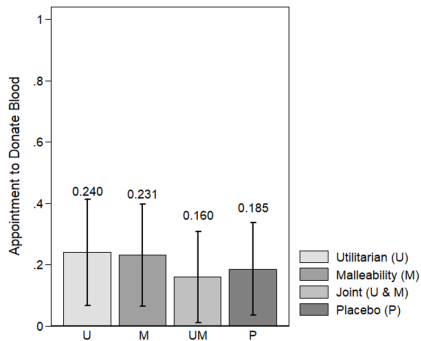
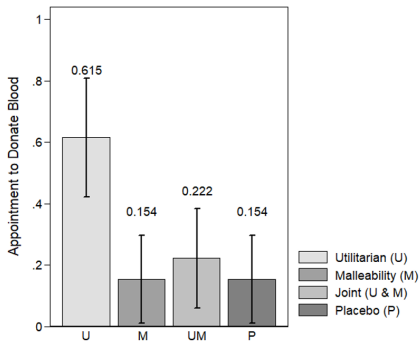


Impact on Blood Donation



Empathy utilitarian treatment increased likelihood to donate by 20 percent

Impact on Effective Altruism



Only for matching blood type

Regressions

Table 3: Impact of Treatments on Blood Donations

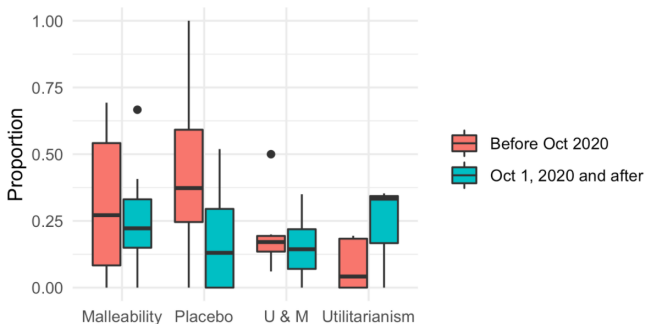
	<i>Blood Donations</i>			
	Agreement to Donate		Appointment to Donate	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Stand-alone Utilitarian (U)	0.263*** (0.095)	0.062 (0.137)	0.284*** (0.087)	0.104 (0.125)
Stand-alone Malleability (M)	0.081 (0.086)	0.063 (0.129)	0.041 (0.077)	0.062 (0.127)
Joint Treatment (UM)	0.090 (0.087)	0.145 (0.127)	0.042 (0.075)	-0.026 (0.105)
Blood Group Told (T)		-0.069 (0.147)		-0.059 (0.143)
Blood Group Told X Stand-alone Utilitarian (UXT)		0.397** (0.192)		0.355** (0.173)
Blood Group Told X Stand-alone Malleability (MXT)		0.040 (0.183)		-0.041 (0.169)
Blood Group Told X Joint Treatment ($UMXT$)		-0.093 (0.175)		0.137 (0.153)
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	205	205	205	205
Mean of dep. var. (placebo)	0.192	0.192	0.154	0.154

Impact on Thought Leadership

Preliminary evidence in twitter feeds

Proportion We vs I

Using data from June 2020 onwards



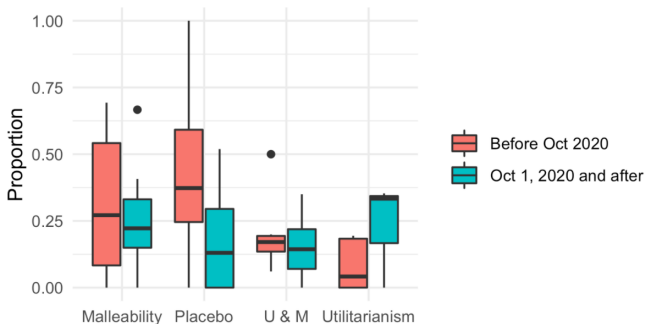
increase % of "We" vs. "I"

Impact on Thought Leadership

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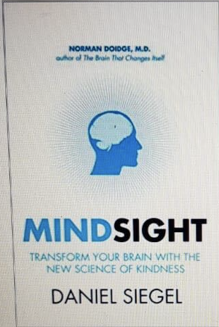
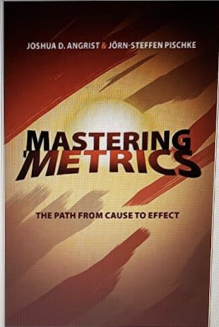


increase % of "We" vs. "I"

Book Choice (lottery)

Impact of learning causal inference on bureaucratic performance?

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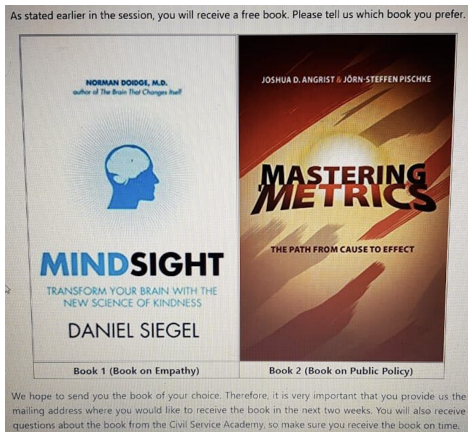
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- Graded 1500 word essay & 1500 word application to prospective career

Book Choice (lottery)

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Signpost

- Rule of Law $\implies$ Contract Enforcement $\implies$ Economic Growth
 - ▶ Random Case Assignment or RCTs
 - ▶ Training to Improve Justice
- Governance $\implies$ Trust $\implies$ Economic Growth
 - ▶ Shinyapps and Adaptive RCTs
 - ▶ CAN WE USE MACHINE LEARNING TO INCREASE TRUST IN THE LAW?

Signpost

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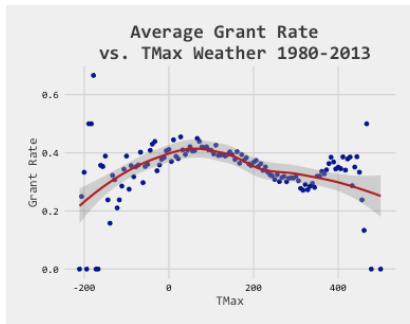
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Judicial Analytics for Recognition and Dignity

- Cognitive science and psychology suggests that humans have limited and imperfect reasoning capacities (Tversky and Kahneman 1986; Eyster 2019)

The weather

Judges deny refugees asylum when the weather is too hot or too cold

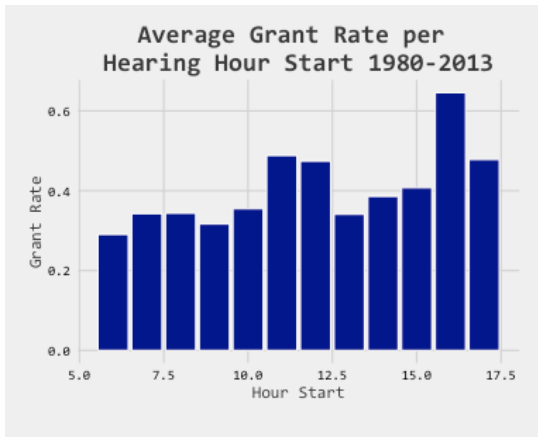


ICAIL 2017

See also Hayes and Saberian, AEJ 2018

Time of Day

They grant asylum more before lunch and less after.

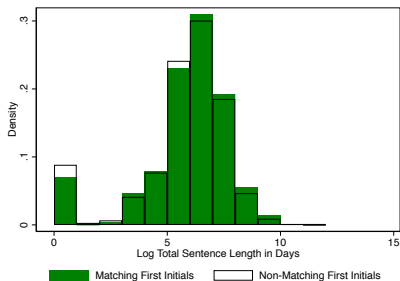


1M decisions

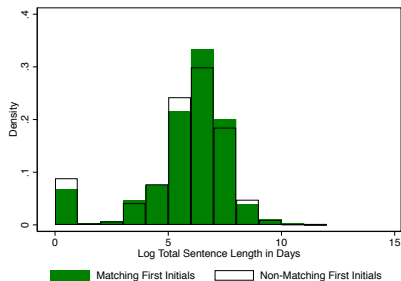
See also Norris 2020, Danziger, Levav, Avnaim-Pesso, PNAS 2011

The defendant's name

They assign longer sentence lengths to defendants whose first initial matches their own.



First Letter of First Name



First Letter of Last Name

See also *Belenzon, Chatterji, and Daley, AER 2017, Jena, Sunstein, and Hicks 2018*

The defendant's birthday

When they do the opposite and give the gift of leniency

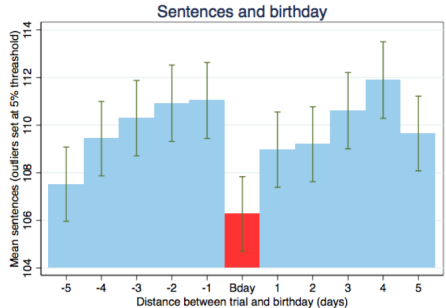
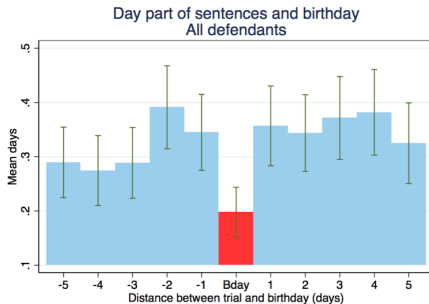
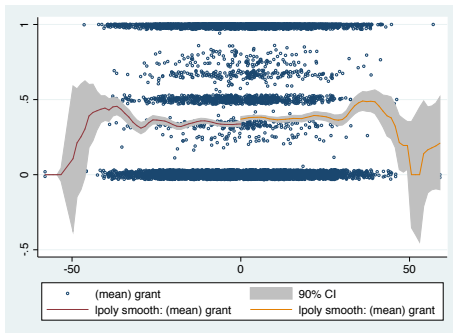


Figure: US and French judicial leniency on defendant birthdays

NFL Football

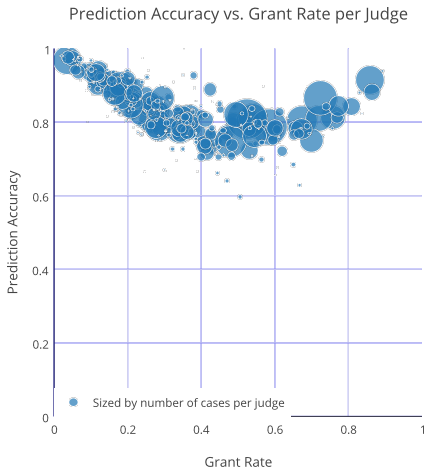
Judges are more lenient the day after their team wins, rather than loses.



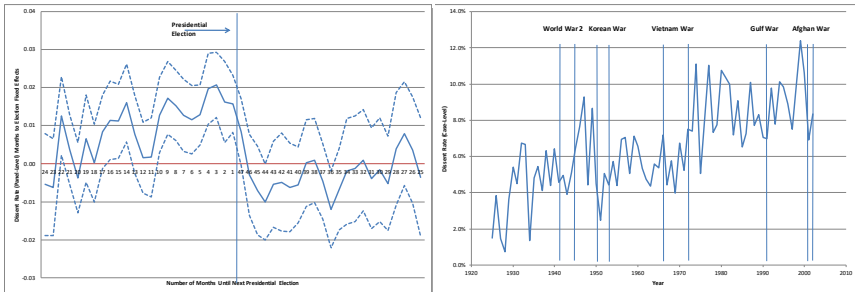
See also *Eren and Mocan, AEJ 2017*

Snap judgments

We can use machine learning to predict asylum decisions with 80% accuracy the date the case opens.. and when it closes.



Elections and wartime also affect decisions



JLE 2017

Gambler's Fallacy

How people often imagine a sequence of coin flips:

0101001011001010100110100

A real sequence of coin flips:

0101011111011000001001101

Up to 5% of decisions reversed due to the gambler's fallacy

UMPIRE CALLS AND THE GAMBLER'S FALLACY

MLB umpires call fewer strikes if previous call was a strike

Percentage point decline in probability of a called strike if:

- Previous call was a strike ● Previous two calls were strikes*

Obvious pitches: Within 3 inches of center of strike zone

-0.2

-0.5

Ambiguous pitches: Within 1.5 inches of edge of strike zone

-3.5

-4.8

*Compared to two previous calls that were balls
Source: Authors' calculations using PITCHf/x data

QJE 2016

In the US Supreme Court, the first sentence of the lawyers oral arguments are identical

Recording 1 of 66



1. Please provide your impression of the voice recording in the matrix below:

Very Attractive	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Very Unattractive
Very Masculine	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Not At All Masculine
Not Intelligent	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Intelligent
Very Unaggressive	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Very Aggressive
Not Trustworthy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Trustworthy
Very Confident	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Very Timid

2. Assuming that this is a lawyer arguing a case in front of a panel of judges, how likely do you think this lawyer will win the case?

Will Definitely Lose ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Will Definitely Win

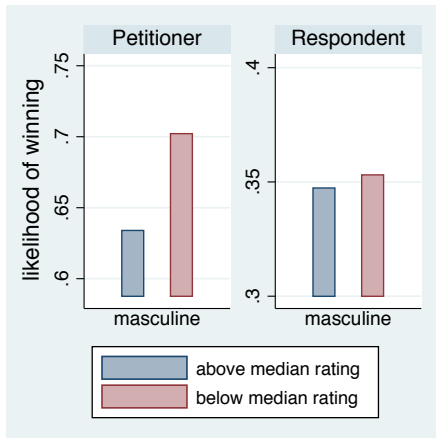
3. How good is the quality of the recording?

Very Bad ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Very Good

Next

“Mr. Chief Justice, (and) may it please the Court?”

Male petitioners below median in masculinity rating are 7 percentage points more likely to win



Plos-ONE 2016

See also Dietrich, Enos, Sen, *Political Analysis* 2018

Besides voice, there is text



Besides voice, there is text



- Females: Migraine, hysterical, morbid, obese, terrified, unemancipated, battered
- Males: Reserve, industrial, honorable, commanding, conscientious, duty

Besides voice, there is text

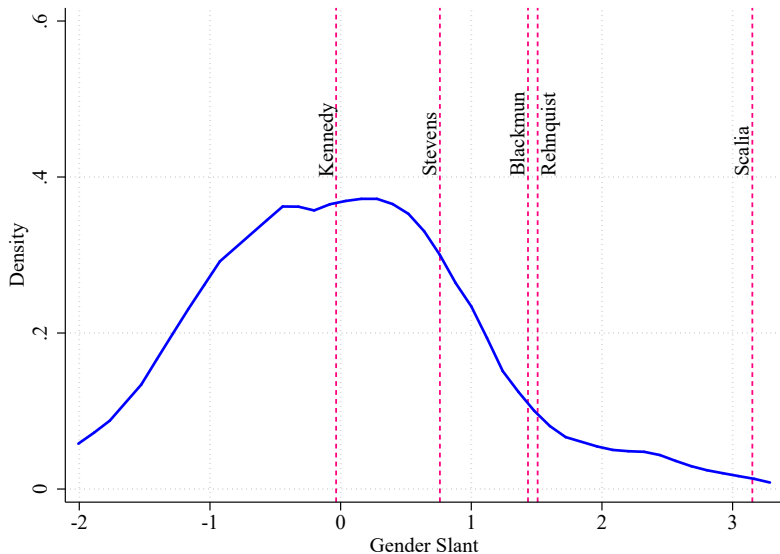


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See also *Caliskan, Bryson, Narayaan, Science 2017*

We can do this judge by judge

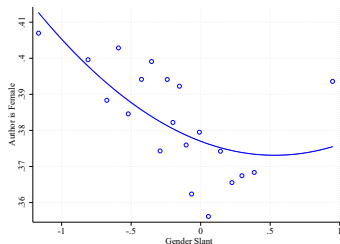
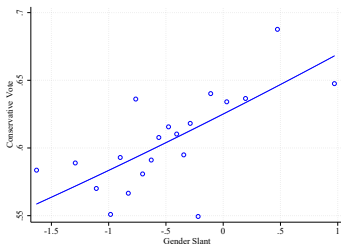
Justice Scalia is an outlier in gender slant



In the Circuit Courts, judges with more gender slant..

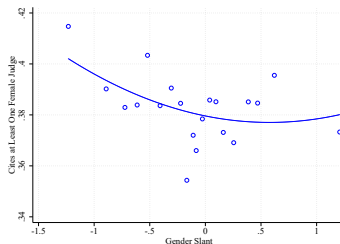
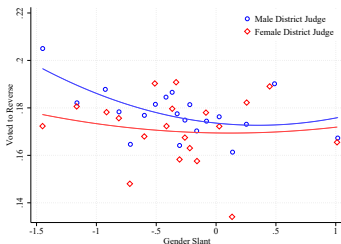
Vote against women's rights issues

Assign fewer opinions for females to author



Reverse male judges less often

Cite female judges less often



By 1990, 40% of federal judges had attended an economics-training program.

The New York Times

19 U.S. Judges Study Economics To Help Them in Work on Bench

Special to The New York Times

KEY LARGO, Fla., Dec. 18—For three weeks, 19 Federal judges from around the country took a grueling, six-day-a-week course in economics that ended here yesterday.

With classes starting at 9 A.M. and sometimes ending at 10 P.M. or later, the judges received the equivalent of a full semester at the college level.

Their teachers were, among others, two Nobel laureates in economics, Paul Samuelson and Milton Friedman. The courses, sponsored by the Law and Economics Center of the University of Miami School of Law, made up what is believed to have been the first such institute for Federal judges.

"It was a very enriching experience," said Chief Judge John W. Reynolds of the Federal District Court in the Eastern District of Wisconsin. "We were here not to become economists, but to understand the language of economics. Courts are only as good as judges and the lawyers who appear before us. By and large, our training in economics is not really satisfactory, and yet we are being increasingly called upon to decide economic issues."

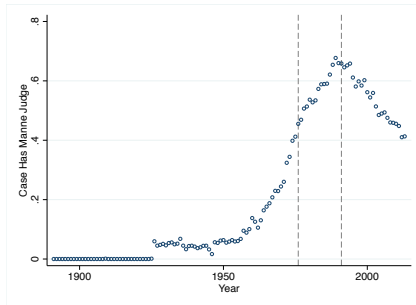
The program dealt basically with economic theory, and an effort was made

not to relate the theoretical studies to cases now pending in Federal court. "One has to be very cautious in dealing with Federal judges," said Henry Mann, director of the center. "Our goal has been to give them the most recent thinking in economic theory and enable them to better understand the testimony of expert witnesses and lawyers."

Chief Judge David N. Edelstein of the Federal District Court in the Southern District of New York, who is the judge in the International Business Machines Corporation antitrust case—regarded as many lawyers as the most important antitrust litigation of the century—informally attended the institute to clear any legal questions about a possible conflict of interest.

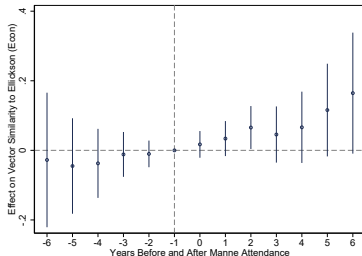
"All the lawyers were very cordial and replied that they saw no grounds for a conflict of interest in my coming here," Judge Edelstein said.

From the beginning, the judges, some of them 60 years old or over, behaved like students, deferring to their teachers and reminiscing about undergraduate days decades ago.



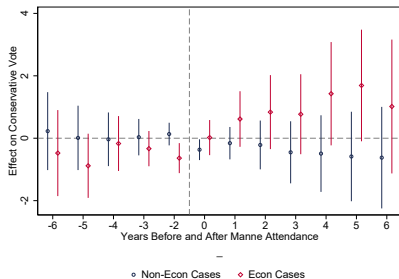
The results of these seminars were dramatic

We can see economics language used in academic articles became prevalent in opinions.

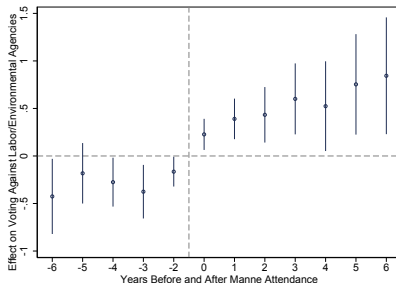


The results of these seminars were dramatic

We can see economics trained judges changing how they decided



Econ vs Non-Economics Cases

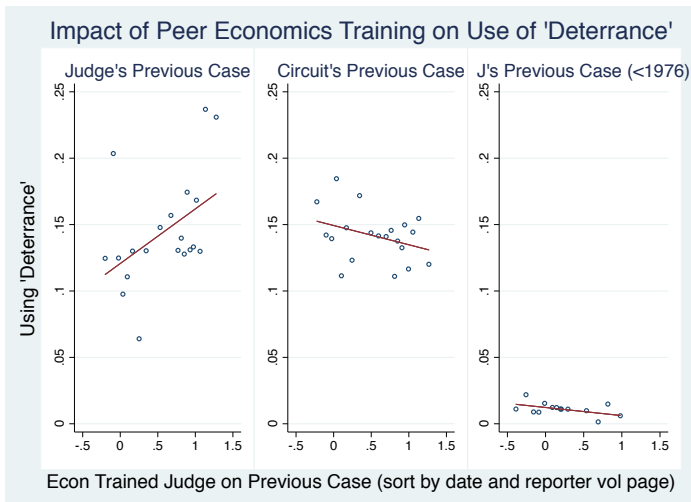


on Labor/Environmental Cases

See also *Hjort, Moreira, Rao, and Santini, AER R&R*

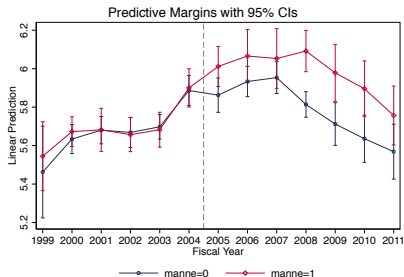
Impacting their peers

We can see economic language traveling from one judge to another and across legal areas.



When judges were given discretion in sentencing

economics trained judges immediately rendered 20% longer sentences relative to the non-economics counterparts.



See also *Cohen and Yang, AEJ 2019*

Justice: **equal treatment before the law** ($y = f(X) + \varepsilon, a \rightarrow X$)
equality based on recognition of difference
($y \perp W, \text{var}(\varepsilon) \perp W, a \nrightarrow W$)

control principle and merit principle: individuals responsible only for events that are under their control
W: race, gender, masculinity, name, football, weather, judge's lunchtime, preceding case, ...

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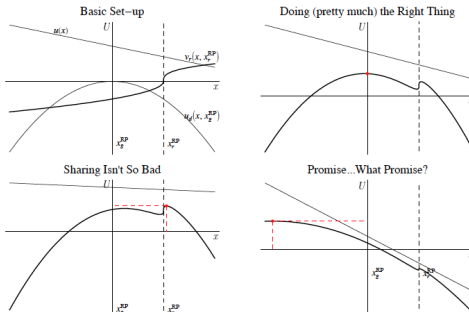
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Machine Learning and Rule of Law *Computational Analysis of Law 2018*

- Behavioral anomalies offer intuitive understanding of feature relevance
- “settings where people are closer to *indifference* among options are more likely to lead to detectable effects [of behavioral biases] outside of it.” (Simonsohn, JPSP 2011)



A model of recognition-respect and
revealed preference indifference

Five Ways for ML to Diagnose Judicial Inattention

NEW INDICATORS FOR OBJECTIVENESS IN ENFORCING REGULATIONS?

- 1 Early predictability
- 2 Behavioral anomalies
- 3 Inattentiveness to appellate reversals
- 4 Implicit risk rankings of litigants (asylees) closer to random
- 5 Is indifference greater for some refugees (e.g., from Global South)?

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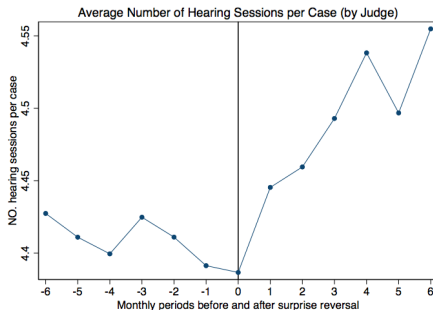
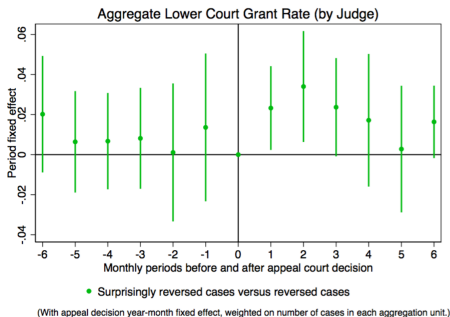
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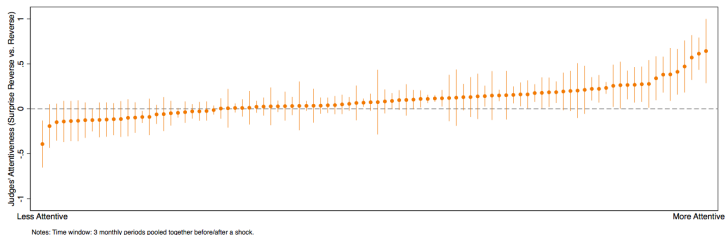
After “Surprise” Reversals, Judges Grant More Asylum and Hold More Hearing Sessions



Surprise Reversal is a reversal of a decision that was predicted to be “Affirm”

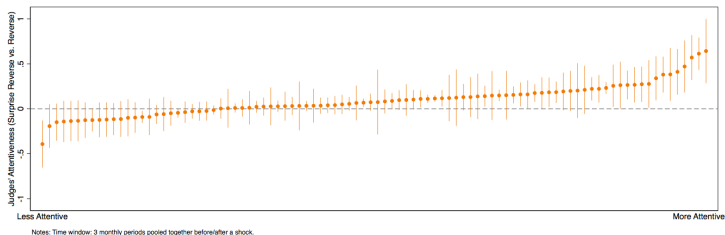
See also *Posner, HUP 2010*

Judges Vary in Responsiveness to Reversal



Do less attentive judges have implicit risk rankings closer to random?

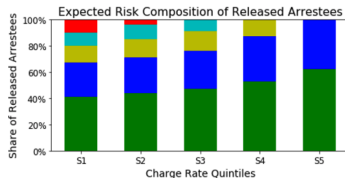
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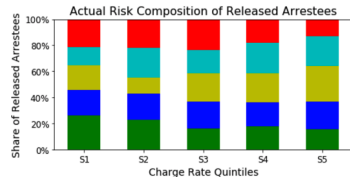
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Robot Prosecutors



Human Prosecutors

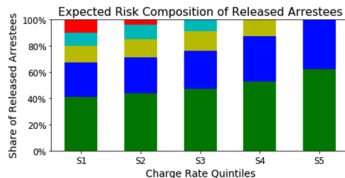


- If defendants released based only on risk score, the harshest prosecutors would only be releasing low-risk defendants.
- Distribution of risk scores for released defendants is similar for most lenient and least lenient prosecutors.
- Are the lenient asylum judges, only denying the 'riskiest' applicants
 - ▶ i.e., seeing the lowest reversal rates (of their asylum denials)?

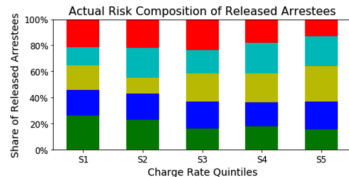
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Robot Prosecutors

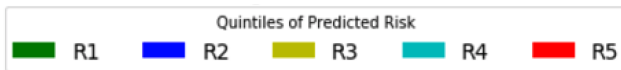


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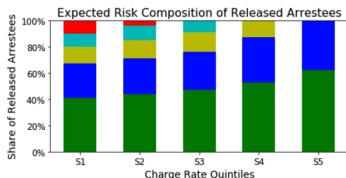


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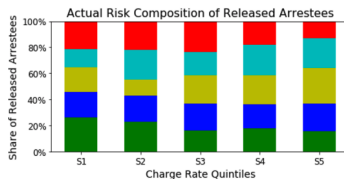
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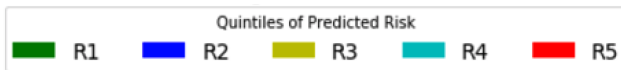
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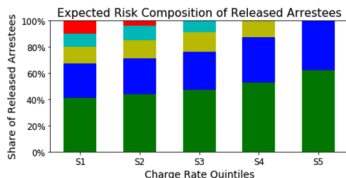
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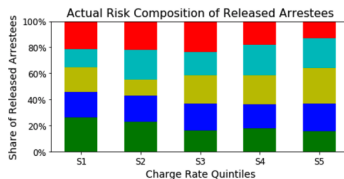
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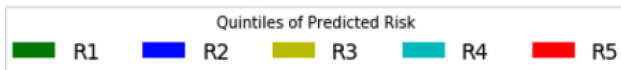
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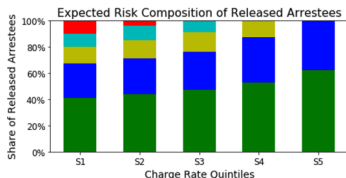
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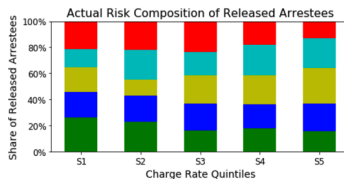
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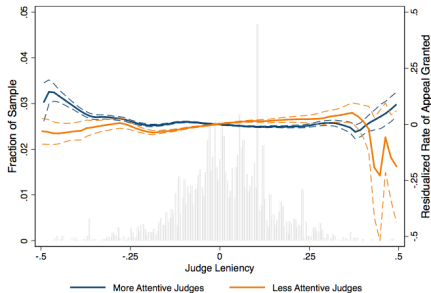
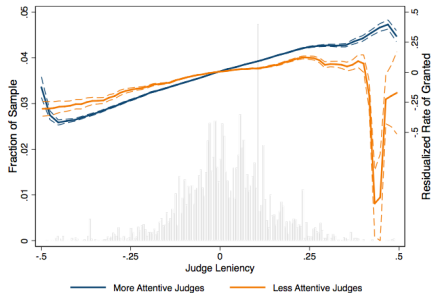
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See also Kleinberg, Lakkaraju, Leskovec, Ludwig, Mullainathan, QJE 2017

Left Figure: Judges have strong habits

A judge who is generally lenient in other cases is likely to be lenient in a given case

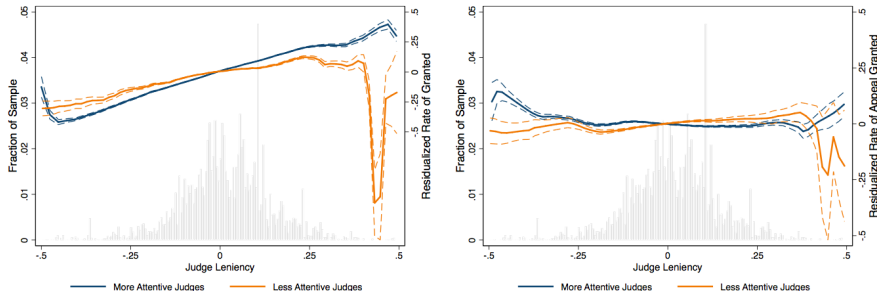
Inattentiveness of Judge: Surprisingly Reversed vs. Reversed



(Time window: 3 monthly periods pooled together before/after shock. More attentiveness: the coefficient of interaction of surprisingly reversed dummy and time-period dummy is bigger)

Right Figure: Assess implicit risk ranking

Inattentiveness of Judge: Surprisingly Reversed vs. Reversed



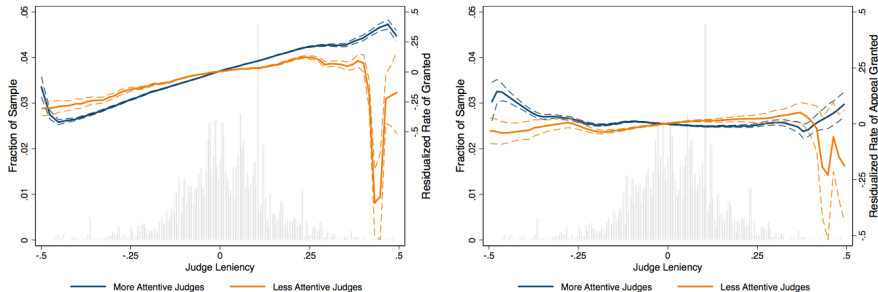
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If judges are 'ordering' their asylees, the most lenient judge letting in the most applicants should be rejecting only the "least safe" applicants

Their appeal success should be lower, which we see among **more attentive judges**

.. but not less attentive judges

Inattentiveness of Judge: Surprisingly Reversed vs. Reversed

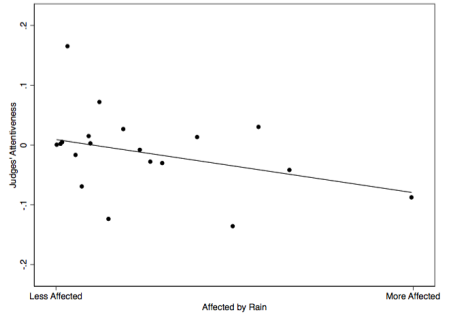
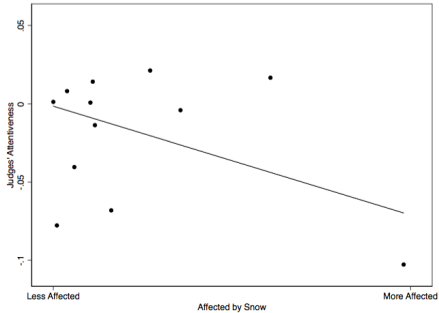


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.. who may be more prone to other extraneous factors

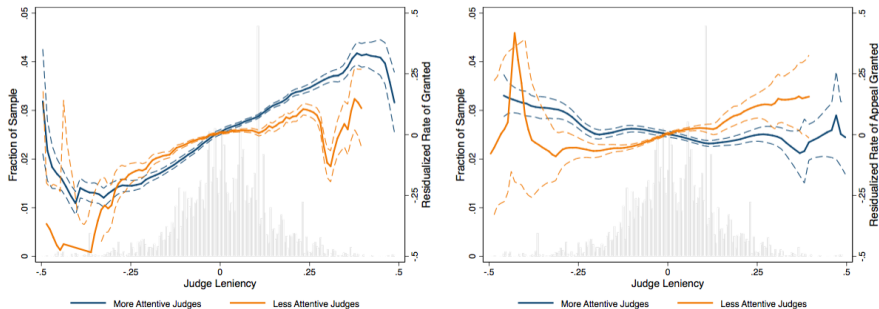
.. such as weather

Judges' Attentiveness and Vulnerability to Weather



Difference in Indifference for asylees from the Global South

African Applicants



See also *Arnold, Dobbie, Yang, QJE 2017*

Judicial Analytics for Recognition and Dignity

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- Gambler's fallacy, mood, time of day, order, ...
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 - ★ "In a crowded immigration court, 7 minutes to decide a family's future" (Wash Post 2/2/14)
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Stage 1: Predicted Self

- In Stage 1, people use AI as a support tool, speeding up existing processes (for example, by prefilling forms)
 - ▶ An AI-based recommender system offers a decision-maker the best prediction of themselves, based on their previous decision-making, from a model using only legally relevant features X.
 - ★ assess judges vs. their predicted self
 - ▶ (1) Increase consistency across similar cases by offering the relevant reference points and cabining the influence of extraneous factors.
 - ▶ (2) Seeing the predicted self leverages self-image motives of pro-social decision-makers (Benabou and Tirole QJE 2011).
 - ▶ (3) Deviating from defaults facilitates conscious deliberation.
- self-image (predicted self)

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Stage 2: Prediction of Error

- A deviation that is more likely to render an error (from a model using all available features X and W) can be accompanied by a nudge to “be more attentive” or spend more time to make a better decision.
 - ▶ (1) A nudge, instead of a checklist, might impose less bandwidth.
 - ▶ (2) Save time and energy to focus on novel, complex cases.
- self-improvement (nudges)

Stage 3: Explanations

- A decision-maker may want interpretable machine learning **and** request a reason for why the deviation may lead to mistakes.
 - ▶ (1) Stage 3 elevates the AI to the role of a more general coach, providing feedback on choices.
 - ▶ (2) The more people feel that their autonomy is protected and that they are in control of the conversation—able to choose when feedback is given—the better they respond to it. (West and Thorson 2018)
- self-understanding (why)

Stage 4: Dialogue

- Of course, it is always possible that the AI system's suggestion would not take into account some reliable private information that the decision-maker might have access to.
 - ▶ Where this happens, the AI system would be steering the decision-maker off course rather than correcting for their inconsistencies.
 - ▶ Therefore, a dialogue, encouraged between the decision-maker and the AI system, allowing for the AI to learn from the user as well.
- self-expression (autonomy)

Stage 5: Community of Experts

- AI brings in other people's decision histories and patterns, serving as a platform for a community of experts.
 - ▶ A decision-maker may want to access a community of experts by seeing what the algorithm predicts other to do.
 - ▶ This can be accessible as a dropdown menu, to seek advice from a particular decision-maker,
 - ★ or as a statistical distribution to protect privacy.
- community of practice (self vs. others)

Stages 6+

- Stage 6, experts advised it helps train novices
 - ▶ who tend to make more mistakes
 - ▶ experts can input a preferred decision
 - ▶ or use prediction if appealed
- Stage 7, WebMD for litigants, increasing access to justice
 - ▶ and transparency & accountability
- Stage 8, knowledge of one's impact
- Stage 9, use feedback from dialogue stage as recommender system
 - ▶ with A/B testing to generate personalized causal inference

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Addresses Common Criticisms of AI in Law

- Reduces Bias
 - ▶ Assess judges vs. their predicted self
- Increase Autonomy
 - ▶ Support tool / default
- Enhance Learning
 - ▶ Pointing out when predicted to error + community of practice
- Explainable Transparency
 - ▶ Interpretable ML
- Incorporate Private Information / Changed Circumstances
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Proof of Concept

Schedule Type	Detained Master Reset
Judge	John Milo Bryant
Hearing City	ADELANTO
Asylum type	Affirmative
Hearing Language	ASIGN
Attorney present?	Yes
Case Type	ASYLUM ONLY CASE
Hearing Location	DHS-LITIGATION UNIT/OAKDALE (ADC)
Nationality	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Adjudication Medium	N
Base City	ADELANTO
View Prediction	

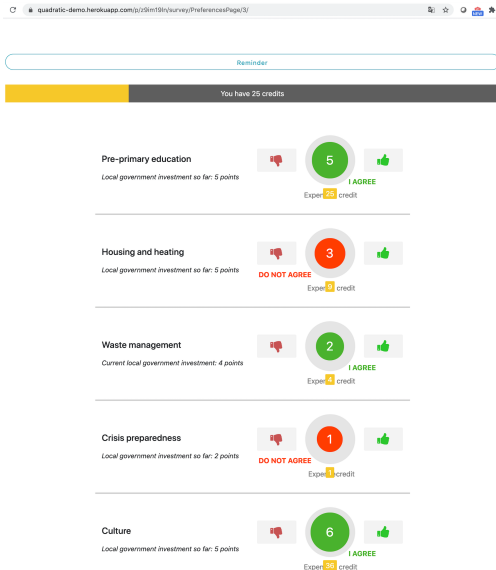
- Assess effects on trust and perceived indifference of lawmakers
- and applications, decisions, reversals, speed, disparities, etc.

Trust in the Law

CAN WE MOVE BEYOND LIKERT SCALES OF USER SATISFACTION?

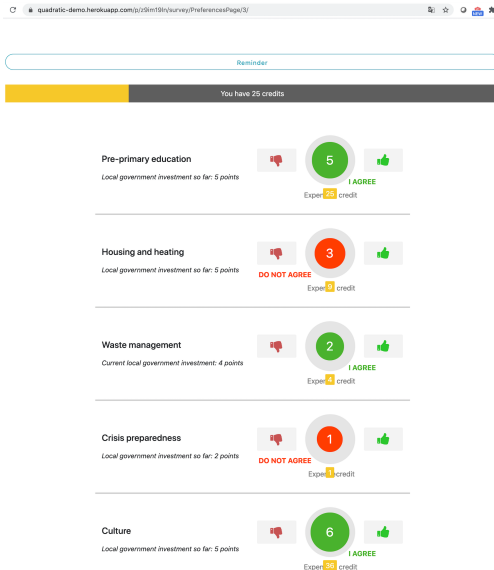
Quadratic Voting for Surveys

Estonian public-facing dashboard for local government accountability



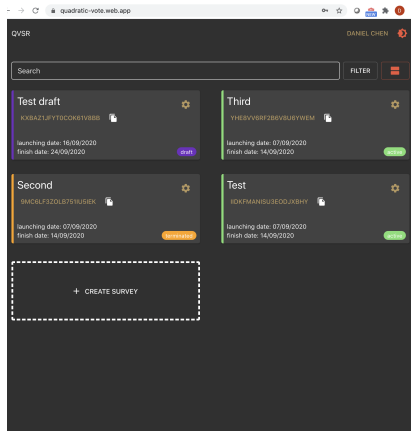
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Self-service Quadratic Voting

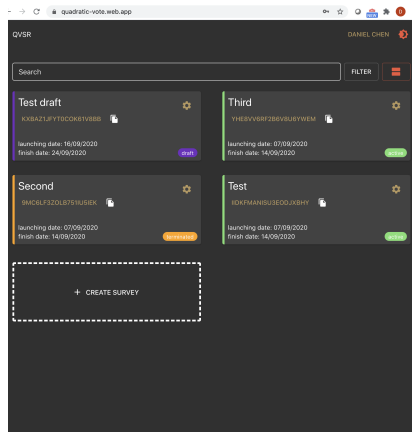
Giving civil servants and citizens the ability to ask questions of each other



- Kenya: Propose measuring court satisfaction to better target infrastructure improvements
- Czech: Measure trust in the law (through revealed preference questionnaires)
 - ▶ Does trust correlate with legal compliance?
 - ▶ Do revealed preferences predict recidivism beyond psychometric surveys?
- Multi-country: How do individuals trade-off indicators of court quality?

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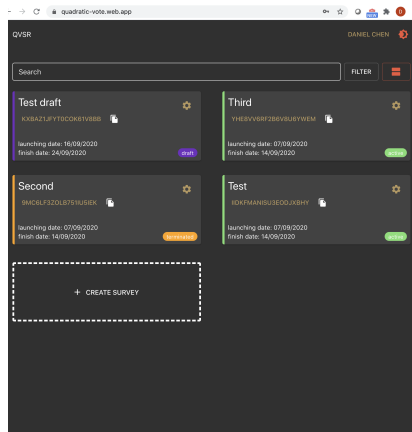
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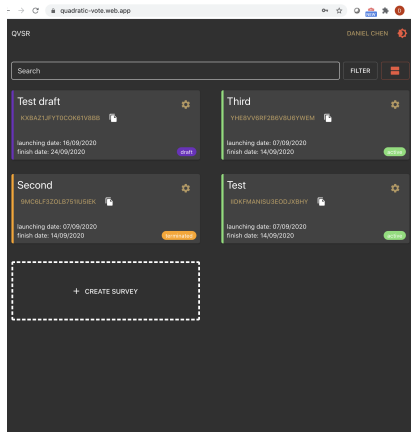
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Open-source platform for lab, web, and field experiments

www.oTree.org



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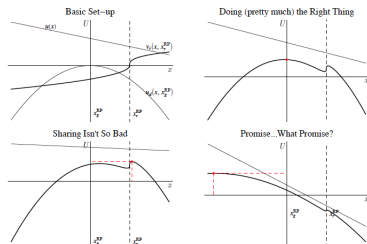
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Social Contract

- state expects citizens, generally, to obey the law
 - ▶ rules that limit individuals to take actions that might otherwise be justified.
 - ▶ so state owes a way to address a wrong through the formal legal system.
- implies a right to recourse, a recognition of wrongs (Goldberg and Zipursky, HUP 2020)
- access to justice, **efficiency** of justice, knowledge/precedent/**equity**



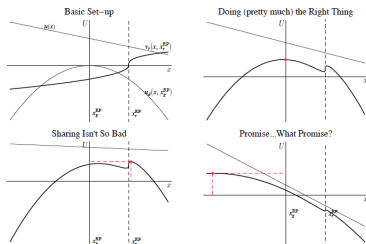
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revealed preference indifference

fragility, conflict, and violence

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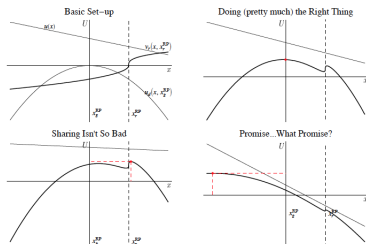
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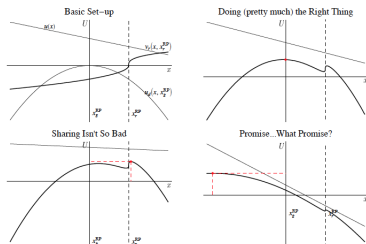
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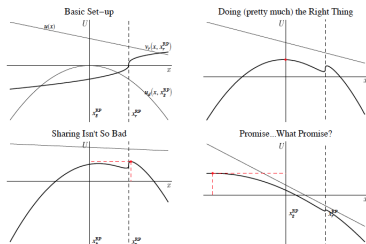
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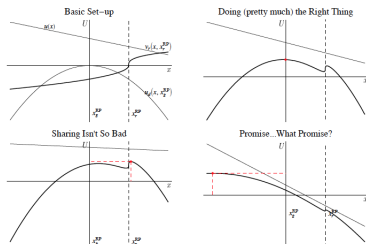
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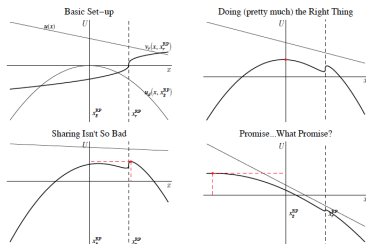
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“Ferguson and the Violence of Indifference” (*Critical Education*, Cuenca 2017)

The New York Times

***Before an Arrest, Officers
Tossed a (Virtual) Coin***

July 14, 2018

JUSTICE AND SECURITY