

This Morning's Breakfast, Last Night's Game: Detecting Extraneous Influences on Judging

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Behavioral Judging

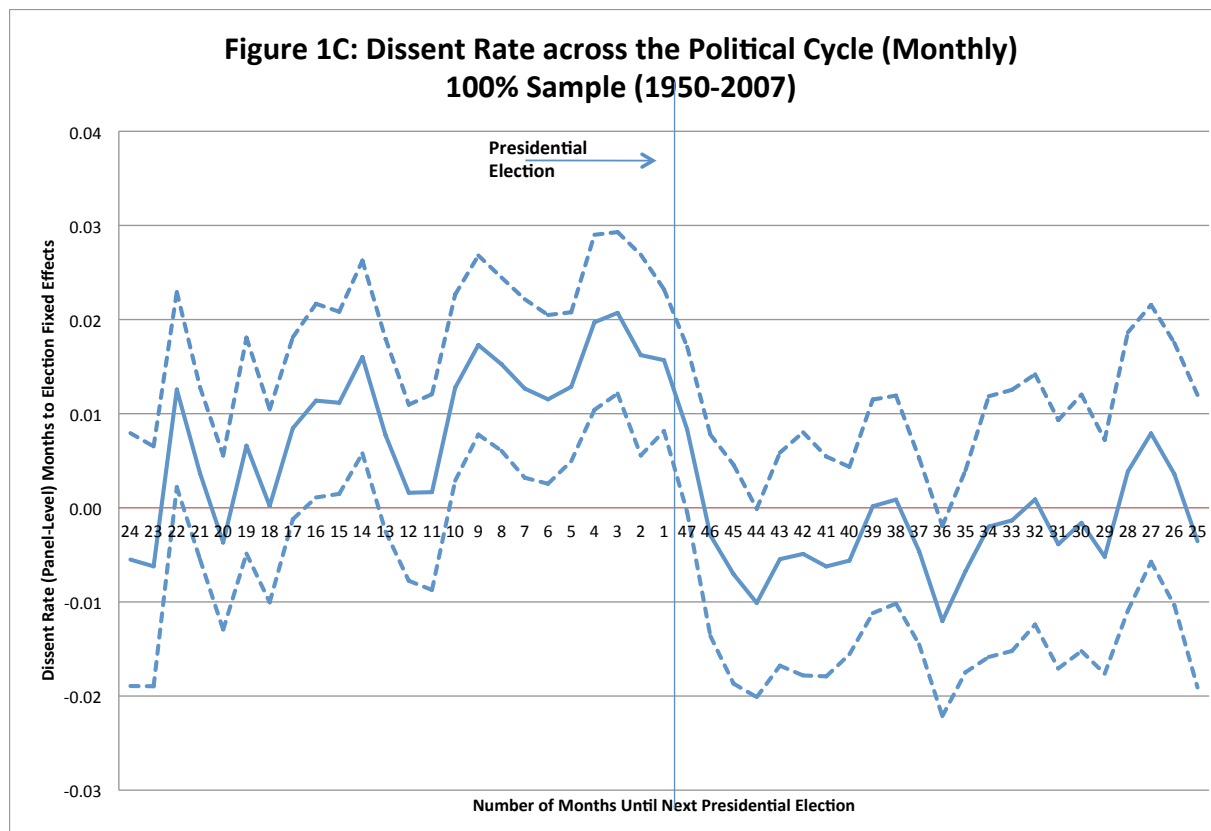
- Trilogy

Behavioral Judging

- Trilogy
 - Priming

Behavioral Judging

- Trilogy
 - Priming Ideology? Electoral Cycles Without Electoral Incentives Among U.S. Judges



Behavioral Judging

- **Trilogy**
 - Judgment under the Gambler's Fallacy

Behavioral Judging

- Trilogy
 - Judgment under the Gambler's Fallacy

How people often imagine a sequence of coin flips:

0101001011001010100110100

A real sequence of coin flips:

0101011111011000001001101

Behavioral Judging

- Trilogy

- Judgment under the Gambler's Fallacy: Evidence From Asylum Courts, Loan Officers, and Baseball Umpires

Dependent Variable	Grant		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Lagged Grant	-0.0159*** (0.00422)	-0.0116*** (0.00401)	-0.0156*** (0.00422)
Applicant Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Num prev asylums granted by judge	Yes	Yes	Yes
Num prev asylums granted in city	Yes	Yes	Yes
Judge-specific time trends	No	Yes	No
Time of day	No	No	Yes
N	106071	106071	106071
R ²	0.125	0.167	0.126

Behavioral Judging

- Triloggy
 - Priming
 - Gambler's Fallacy
 - Extraneous Factors
 - Mood

Behavioral Judging

- Trilogy
 - Priming
 - Gambler's Fallacy
 - Extraneous Factors
 - Mood
 - NFL
 - Weather

Highlights

- Detect *intra*-judge variation unrelated to case facts
- After city's NFL team wins or when weather good
 - Federal district judges: more lenient sentencing
 - E.g., 1 month shorter sentences after win
 - Immigration judges: more asylum grants
- NFL wins reflected in Twitter mood
 - Weather factors that predict mood also affect decisions
 - Video-teleconference cases: judge is the affected agent
- Implications for legal system design: should accept *intentional* randomness as well

1. Background

Inter- vs. Intra-Judicial Variation

- **Inter-judicial** variation (for same case, or large randomly drawn samples)
 - Widely documented: e.g., judicial panels; IJs
 - Rejects naïve theory that “the law” decides case
 - But: consistent with other “rational” theories (e.g., Dworkin)
- **Intra-judicial** variation rejects “rational” theories
 - Same judge, (statistically) identical case, different result
 - Cf. caricature of Frank (1930): “What the judge had for breakfast”

1. Background

Literature on intra-judicial variation

- Experiments (e.g., Rachlinski et al.): race, ...
- Field evidence: exists, but: clean?
 - Meals → Israeli parole decisions (Danziger et al.)
 - But: is case order random?
 - Elections → US appellate judge politicization (Berdejo & Chen)
 - But: is it extrajudicial?
 - Workload → fewer opinions etc. (Huang)
 - But: adjusting to workload may be “legally correct”
 - ...

2. Research Design Basics

To identify intra-judge variation, use:

- **Large sample** of relatively homogenous cases so we can “average out” confounding factors
 - Federal sentencing; Immigration courts (asylum)
- **Extraneous factors** that are
 1. **Plausibly exogenous** to cases
 - True for sports outcomes and weather at least for given judge, year, week of the year, day of the week
 2. **Plausible** influences on decision (following slide)

Judge Reid

"Judge Reid is best avoided on a Monday following a weekend in which the USC football team loses."

Morris Wolf, California Courts and Judges (1996)

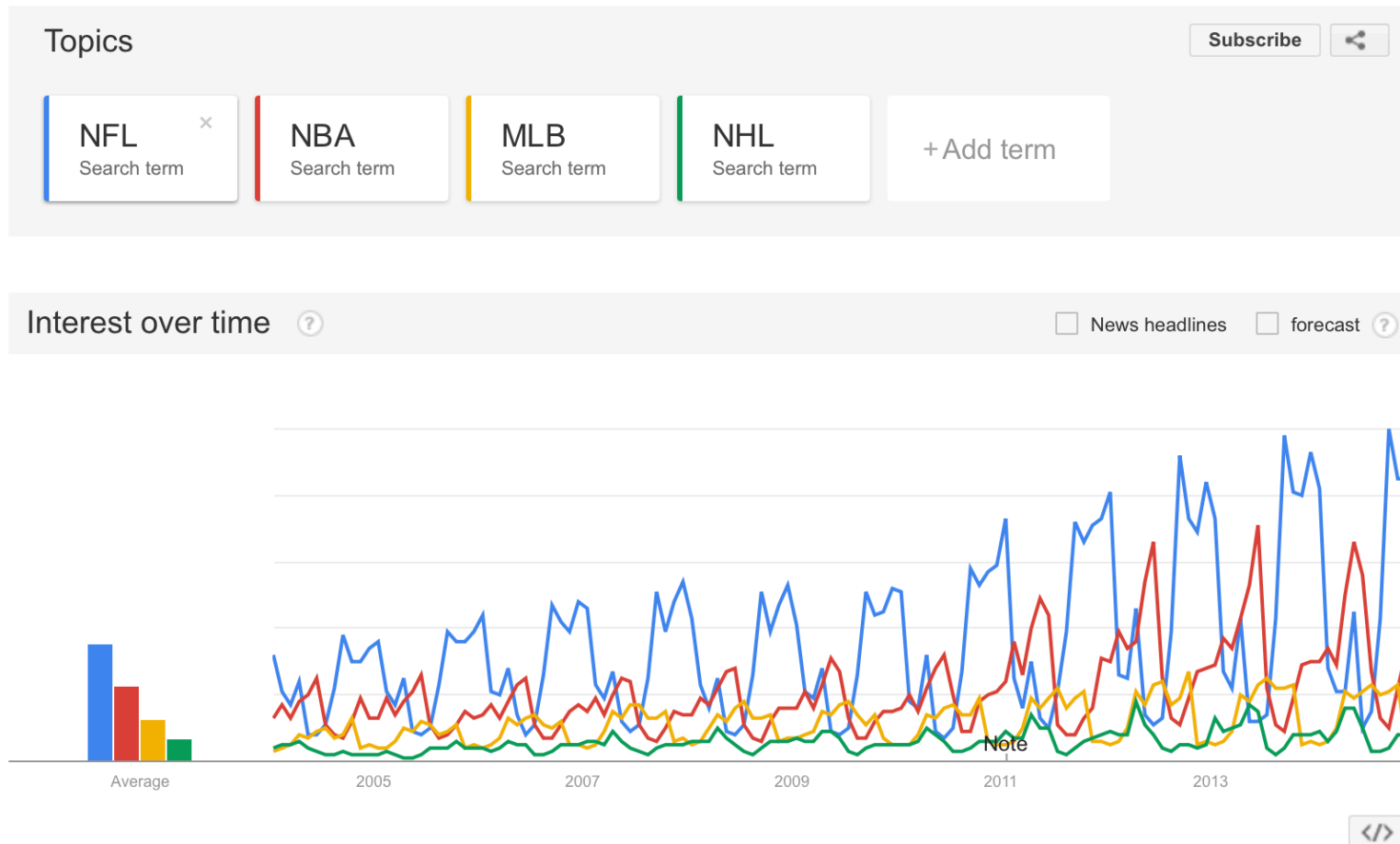
2. Research Design

Plausibility: Sports & Weather

- Sports found to predict
 - stock returns (Edmans et al. 2007),
 - elections (Healy et al. 2010),
 - domestic violence (Card/Dahl 2011),
 - ...
- Weather found to predict
 - College enrollment (Simonsohn 2009)
 - Financial decisions via risk attitudes (Bassi et al 2013)
 - ...

3. Data Sports

- Focus on NFL



3. Data

Sports

- Focus on NFL
 - Few games, so each one matters
 - Season is short, so little seasonal heterogeneity
 - Almost all games played on Sundays, so little day-of-week heterogeneity
 - Cf. college football: Saturday games (2-day lag), few judge-college matches (3k)
- Other pro sports same sign, mixed significance

3. Data

Decision data

- Federal sentencing: 900k district court decisions (TRAC)
 - 63k (58k) on (Mon)days after NFL games
 - Case covariates: trial yes/no, charge type (felony etc.), department (drug crimes etc.)
- Asylum: 434k immigration judge decisions (FOIA)
 - 24k (22k) on (Mon)days after NFL games
 - Case covariates: lawyer yes/no, defensive/affirmative, origin
 - According to one estimate: 7 minutes per case (Saslow 2014)

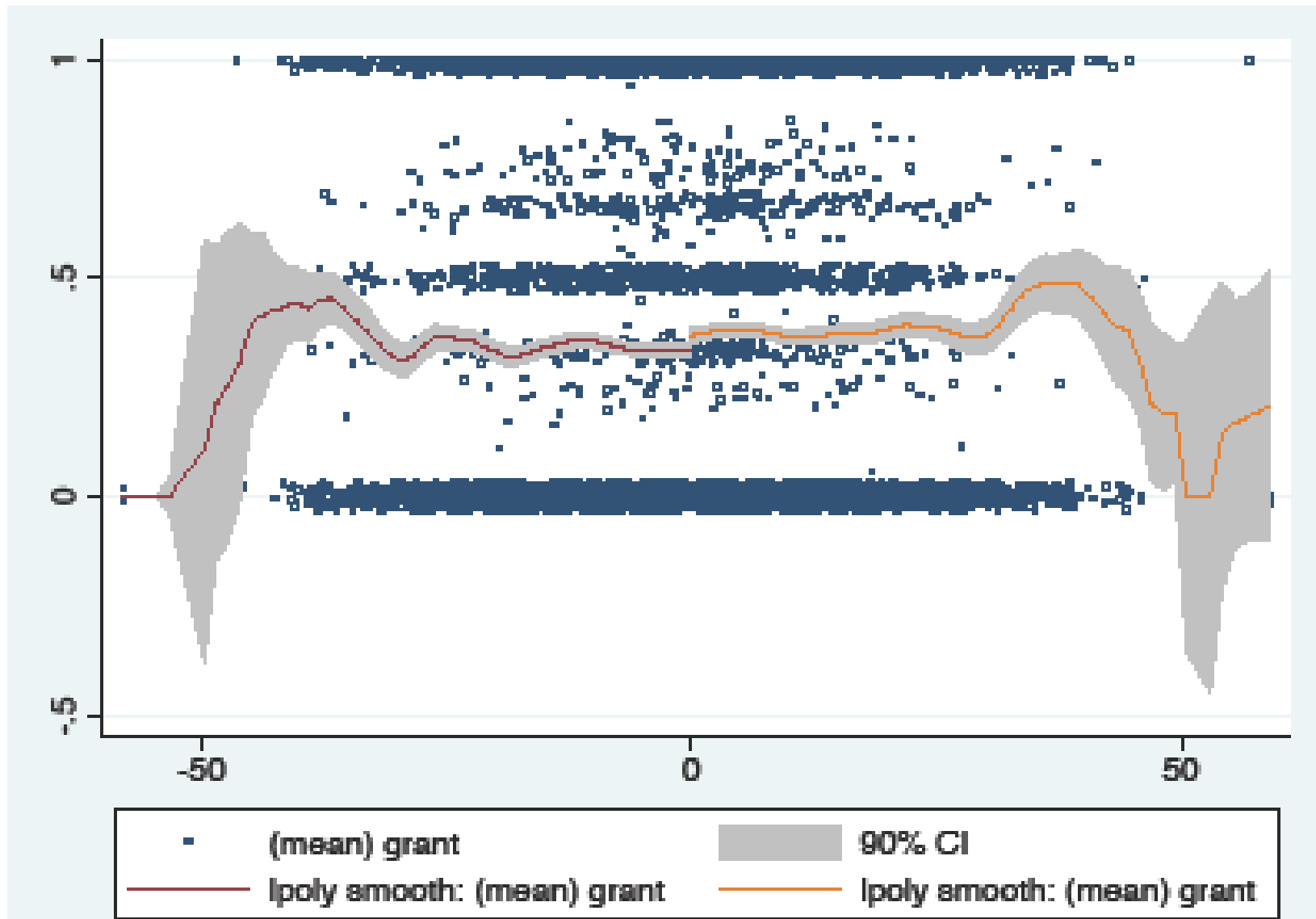
3. Data

Sports-decision match

Match teams to decisions by city

- Noisy: cities divided (e.g., Giants vs. Jets)
 - Measurement error bias results to 0
- Not specific to judge
 - Agnostic about channels: judge may care about
 - Sports
 - Lawyers' arguments, and lawyers care about sports
 - ...
 - In either case, it is an extraneous influence
- Video-teleconferencing for asylum applicants without lawyers

NFL & Asylum: grant rates by point difference



4. Results

Estimating equation (OLS)

Outcome_{ijcts} =

$$\delta T_{cts} + FE_{\text{Judge} \times \text{City} \times \text{Season}} + \beta X_{ijcts} + DOW_t + WEEK_t + \varepsilon_{ijcts}$$

4. Results

NFL & sentencing

Dependent variable	Any Prison	Prison Months	Death Sentence	Life Sentence	Fine, \$	Probation Months
(1) Yesterday's Win	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.44 (0.53)	0.00003 (0.00006)	-0.0003 (0.0003)	-17320 (40493)	0.27 (0.12)
(2) Yesterday's Loss	0.0008 (0.0018)	0.50 (0.60)	-0.00005 (0.00005)	0.00002 (0.0004)	15589 (44033)	-0.12 (0.11)
P-value of (2)-(1)>0	0.05	0.09	0.87	0.27	0.13	0.04
N	900,490	900,490	900,490	900,490	163,223	900,490

Fixed effects: JudgeXCityXSeason; Week (1-52); DOW (Mon-Fri).

Case controls: department, charge type, trial yes/no.

OLS. Clustering by city.

4. Results

NFL & asylum

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dependent variable	Grant Rate _{ijco}		Grant Ratio _{ijc}	
Yesterday's NFL Win	0.011	0.008	0.013	0.013*
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)
JudgeXCityXSeason FE		Yes		Yes
Week FE		Yes		Yes
Application controls	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	16,502	16,496	13,508	13,504
Clustering	City and judge			

More precise at higher levels of aggregation (city-day and judge-day)

4. Results

NFL & asylum

- Grant vs. Grant Ratio (lower variance vs. lower N)

Y	X	Y	X
1	1	0.5	1
0	1		
1	1	0.5	1
0	1		
0	0	0	0

4. Results

Weather & asylum

Dep. var.: grant rate (judgeXday)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rain present	-0.006* (0.003)	-0.006* (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)
Highwinds present	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.013 (0.014)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.028 (0.019)
Snow present	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.012 (0.007)	-0.012* (0.007)	-0.012** (0.006)
Rain/Wind/Snow continuous	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
p -value from joint F-Test	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01
Other controls	Judge FE	+ App. controls	+ Time FE	+ Origin FE
N	131720	127437	127437	127437
R ²	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.26

5. Additional tests

- Sports-city match: continuous measure of % following team from Facebook
- Weather: hedonic measure sensitive to seasonal expectations etc.
- Case covariates: sentencing commission recommendation
- Game covariates: importance of game for playoffs
- Discretion: great effect post mandatory sentencing guidelines?

5. Additional tests

- Sports-city match: continuous measure of % following team from Facebook (similar results)
- Weather: hedonic measure sensitive to seasonal expectations etc.
 - Twitter data
 - “Pulse of the nation: US mood throughout the day inferred from twitter” (Mislove et al 2010)
 - Daily for 1 year in 8 cities
- Case covariates: sentencing commission recommendation
- Game covariates: importance of game for playoffs
- Discretion: great effect post mandatory sentencing guidelines?

6. Sentiment

- Step 1: LASSO weather variables using Tweet outcome, 8 cities, one year.
- Step 2: Regress outcome directly on selected weather variables across all cities, all years.

6. Sentiment NFL & twitter

	Tweet Mood
Yesterday's NFL Win	0.239*** (0.0512)
N	1217
R-sq	0.414
P-value of (1)>0	0.00

Tweet Mood: 9 point scale

Standard errors in parentheses

= "*" p<0.10 ** p<0.05 *** p<0.01"

Fixed effects: CityxSeason; Week (1-52); DOW (Mon-Fri).

Case controls: department, charge type

OLS. (Clustering by city or none). Weights to account for the twitterer being sampled from city population.

6. Sentiment Weather & twitter

	Tweet Mood	21 Lasso-selected weather characteristics also include:
Ground Fog * Hail	-0.113*** (0.0192)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freezing Rain • Drizzle * Heavy Fog • Ground Fog * Minutes of Sun • Hail * Ground Fog • Hail * Mist • Hail * Torando • Heavy Fog * Drizzle • Ice * Smoke • Mist * Hail • Freezing Rain * Ground Fog • Freezing Rain * Freezing Rain • Smoke * Ice • Thunder * Snow • Tornado * Hail • Minutes of Sun * Ground Fog • Sun * Min Temperature • Min Temperature * Minutes of Sun
Snow * Thunder	-0.0879*** (0.0263)	
Max Temperature^2	0.00185** (0.000685)	
Precipitation (mm) * High Winds	-0.000594*** (0.0000982)	
N	25182	
R-sq	0.414	

Standard errors in parentheses
= "* p<0.10 ** p<0.05 ***
p<0.01"

Fixed effects: CityXSeason; Week (1-52); DOW
(Mon-Fri).
Case controls: department, charge type
OLS. Clustering by city.

6. Sentiment

Weather & sentencing

	Any Prison	Prison Months	Death Sentence	Life Sentence	Fine, \$	Probation Months	Deviate Above	Deviate Below	Trial (Falsificati on)
Ground Fog * Hail	0.00280 (0.0233)	4.239 (6.251)	-0.000107 (0.000195)	0.00319 (0.00438)	-96839.9 (66031.6)	-0.529 (0.657)	-0.00208 (0.0524)	0.0722* (0.0383)	-0.00340 (0.0156)
Snow * Thunder	0.00660 (0.0143)	-3.352 (2.902)	-0.0000668 (0.0000462)	-0.00308** (0.00146)	-38422.3 (40598.1)	-0.448 (0.570)	-0.0114 (0.0143)	-0.0110 (0.0328)	-0.00398 (0.00896)
Max Temperature ²	-0.0000920 (0.000103)	-0.00395 (0.0371)	0.000000805 (0.00000256)	-0.00000431 (0.0000262)	-1262.8 (2218.6)	0.00450 (0.00421)	-0.0000930 (0.000196)	0.000150 (0.000258)	-0.000134* (0.0000741)
Precipitation (mm) * High Winds	0.0000202 (0.0000291)	-0.0000593 (0.0119)	-0.000000201* (0.000000113)	-0.000000956 (0.00000912)	-59.87 (86.73)	-0.000405 (0.00158)	-0.0000322 (0.0000751)	-0.000130 (0.000152)	-0.00000189 (0.0000264)
N	916170	916004	916170	916170	314582	916161	194022	194021	916138
R-sq	0.141	0.117	0.005	0.015	0.085	0.090	0.051	0.103	0.041
P-value from joint F- Test	0.05	0.43	0.05	0.03	0.73	0.24	0.00	0.20	0.63

Standard errors in parentheses
= ** p<0.10 ** p<0.05 *** p<0.01"

Fixed effects: CityXSeason; Week (1-52); DOW (Mon-Fri).
Case controls: department, charge type
OLS. Clustering by city and year.

6. Sentiment

Weather & asylum

	Grant Ratio	Defensive Ratio (Falsification)	Lawyer Ratio (Falsification)
Blowing Snow * Ground Fog	-0.163*** (0.0458)	-0.0415 (0.104)	-0.00904 (0.0515)
Dust * Ground Fog	0.138* (0.0791)	-0.0894 (0.100)	-0.0115 (0.0539)
Snow * Thunder	-0.00174 (0.0230)	0.00660 (0.0315)	-0.0182 (0.0158)
Snow * Minimum Temperature	-0.00620 (0.00384)	0.00666* (0.00358)	0.00182 (0.00338)
N	388131	461000	461000
R-sq	0.187	0.325	0.150
P-value from joint F-Test	0.00	0.21	0.90

Standard errors in parentheses
 = ** p<0.10 ** p<0.05 *** p<0.01

Fixed effects: CityXSeason; Week (1-52); DOW (Mon-Fri).
 Case controls
 OLS. Clustering by city and year.

6. Sentiment

Weather & asylum

	Grant Ratio	Grant Ratio
Restriction	Video-teleconference without Lawyers	Video-teleconference without Lawyers
Fixed Effects	JudgeXCityXSeason	CityXSeason
N	2350	2506
R-sq	0.434	0.203
P-value from joint F-Test	0.00	0.00

Standard errors in parentheses
 = "*" p<0.10 ** p<0.05 *** p<0.01"

Fixed effects: Week (1-52); DOW (Mon-Fri).
 Case controls
 OLS. Clustering by city and year.

Behavioral Judging

- **Trilogy**
 - Priming
 - Gambler's Fallacy
 - **Extraneous Factors**
 - **Mood**
 - NFL wins increase mood, asylum grants, and sentencing leniency
 - Weather factors that predict daily mood also affect asylum grants and sentencing leniency but not pre-determined controls
 - **Judge or litigant?**
 - Video/teleconference (detainee is remote from the judge)