Online appendix:
Identity in Court Decision-Making

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A   Additional Tables and Figures

Table A1: Placebo Identities.

	(1) Convicted	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Same number of siblings	0.001	0.001	0.227
	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.285)
Same month of birth	0.011	-0.010	-0.182
	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.349)
Same gender	-0.006	-0.048**	-0.079
	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.303)
Same ethnic background	0.008	-0.037*	-0.666**
	(0.009)	(0.019)	(0.318)
Same level of education	-0.004	-0.025*	-0.725**
	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.304)
Similar income rank	0.010	-0.029**	-0.266
	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.237)
Outcome mean	0.94	0.22	1.67
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This figure shows results for some additional "placebo identity variables": *same number of siblings* and *same month of birth.* These are constructed in the same way as the other identity variables, i.e. as the share of the lay judge triplet with the same month of birth/same number of siblings as the defendant. The regressions also contain the main identity variables. All specifications contain season-by-court division fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. Outcomes variables and control variables as described in Table ??. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A2: Effects of Shared Identity on Court Outcomes, Full List of Coefficients.

	(1) Convicted	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Same gender	-0.006	-0.046**	-0.130
	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.299)
Same ethnic background	0.008	-0.035*	-0.647**
	(0.009)	(0.019)	(0.315)
Same level of education	-0.004	-0.024*	-0.740**
	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.305)
Similar income rank	0.010	-0.029**	-0.273
	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.236)
Defendant man	0.008	0.090***	0.638***
	(0.005)	(0.009)	(0.106)
Non-native background	0.008	-0.053***	-0.291
	(0.007)	(0.017)	(0.259)
Defendant low education	0.003	0.098***	-0.191
	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.277)
Defendant middle education	0.003	0.049***	-0.046
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.221)
Defendant low income	0.026***	0.080***	0.091
	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.210)
Defendant middle income	0.018***	0.026**	-0.245
	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.187)
Share LJ non-native	0.011	0.034	-0.233
	(0.009)	(0.021)	(0.315)
Share LJ men	-0.002	0.012	0.215
	(0.015)	(0.024)	(0.317)
Share LJ low ed.	-0.009	0.016	0.451
	(0.011)	(0.021)	(0.385)
Share LJ middle ed.	0.001	0.037***	0.404
	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.256)
Share LJ low income	0.007	0.027	-0.263
	(0.014)	(0.030)	(0.483)
Share LJ middle income	-0.010	-0.024*	-0.567**
	(0.007)	(0.014)	(0.246)
Outcome mean	0.94	0.22	1.67
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. Each model contains coefficients from a regression with season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table ??. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A3: Alternative Specification of In-Group Bias in Gender and Ethnicity, Interaction Effects.

	(1) Convictions	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
A. Gender			
Man X Same gender	-0.013	-0.091*	-0.225
	(0.030)	(0.047)	(0.598)
Defendant man	0.015	0.135***	0.746***
	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.266)
Share LJ men	0.004	0.058	0.341
	(0.028)	(0.041)	(0.449)
Outcome mean (women)	0.93	0.11	0.65
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320
B. Ethnicity			
Non-native X Same ethnicity	0.016	-0.070*	-1.311**
	(0.017)	(0.039)	(0.628)
Non-native background	0.000	-0.018**	0.360**
	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.152)
Share LJ Non-Native	0.003	0.069**	0.429
	(0.012)	(0.027)	(0.383)
Outcome mean (natives)	0.94	0.24	1.57
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. The displayed coefficients pertain to variables for the share of juror triplet with characteristic X, an indicator for whether the defendant belongs to group X, and the interaction term of the two (i.e. the effect of juror-defendant similarity in the attribute). Each model contains season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table **??**. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A4: Heterogeneity in Gender Identity Effects.

	(1) Convictions	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Man X Same gender	-0.009	-0.032	0.116
	(0.011)	(0.023)	(0.422)
Woman X Same gender	-0.004	-0.058	-0.341
	(0.028)	(0.041)	(0.449)
Defendant male	0.010	0.076***	0.405
	(0.017)	(0.027)	(0.337)
Constant	1.070***	-0.439***	-1.720**
	(0.027)	(0.049)	(0.818)
Outcome mean (women)	0.93	0.11	0.65
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. Each model contains coefficients from a regression with season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table **??**. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A5: Heterogeneity in Ethnic Identity Effects.

	(1) Convictions	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Native X Same ethnicity	-0.003	-0.069**	-0.429
	(0.012)	(0.027)	(0.383)
Non-native X Same ethnicity	0.018	-0.001	-0.882*
	(0.013)	(0.030)	(0.499)
Non-native background	-0.003	-0.087***	-0.069
	(0.012)	(0.026)	(0.378)
Constant	1.074***	-0.398***	-1.620*
	(0.026)	(0.050)	(0.899)
Outcome mean (natives)	0.94	0.24	1.57
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. Each model contains coefficients from a regression with season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table **??**. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A6: Heterogeneity in Education Identity Effects.

	(1) Convictions	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Edu low X Same education	-0.009	0.007	-0.858
	(0.019)	(0.036)	(0.559)
Edu middle X Same education	0.001	-0.068***	-0.317
	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.459)
Edu high X Same education	-0.006	0.032	-1.462*
	(0.021)	(0.032)	(0.816)
Defendant low education	0.002	0.126***	-0.565
	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.590)
Defendant middle education	0.000	0.095***	-0.586
	(0.014)	(0.024)	(0.621)
Share LJ low education	-0.006	0.007	0.451
	(0.014)	(0.028)	(0.472)
Share LJ middle education	-0.001	0.060***	0.165
	(0.007)	(0.018)	(0.277)
Outcome mean (high edu)	0.91	0.11	1.03
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. Each model contains coefficients from a regression with season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table **??**. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A7: Heterogeneity in Income Identity Effects.

	(1) Convictions	(2) Prison	(3) Months prison
Income low X Similar income	0.025	-0.081*	-1.909***
	(0.019)	(0.045)	(0.572)
Income middle X Similar income	-0.003	-0.023	-0.013
	(0.010)	(0.020)	(0.303)
Income high X Similar income	0.029	-0.012	0.092
	(0.019)	(0.028)	(0.560)
Defendant low income	0.038***	0.094***	0.431
	(0.014)	(0.021)	(0.356)
Defendant middle income	0.035**	0.036	-0.061
	(0.015)	(0.022)	(0.378)
Share LJ low income	0.002	0.055	0.568
	(0.019)	(0.037)	(0.577)
Share LJ middle income	-0.007	-0.022	-0.547**
	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.270)
Outcome mean (high income)	0.94	0.22	1.67
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: This table reports OLS coefficients from regressions with the following dependent variables: indicator for guilty verdict in column 1; indicator for prison sentence in column 2; prison sentence length in months in column 3. Each model contains coefficients from a regression with season-by-court division fixed effects and control variables as described in Table **??**. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A8: Representativeness of Lay Judges.

	Defendant Mean	Juror Mean	Population Mean	Def/Juror Gap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Female	0.15	0.57	0.51	0.26
Male	0.85	0.43	0.49	1.98
Non-native	0.42	0.10	0.20	4.20
Native	0.58	0.90	0.80	0.64
Less than high school	0.48	0.11	0.32	4.36
High school	0.40	0.35	0.44	1.14
Post-secondary	0.12	0.54	0.24	0.22
Income rank ≤25	0.51	0.05	0.34	10.20
Income rank mid-50	0.35	0.33	0.29	1.06
Income rank ≥75	0.14	0.62	0.46	0.23

Notes: This table shows the share of people with a given identity-forming characteristic among defendants (column 1), lay judges (column 2), and the Swedish population in year 2000 (column 3). Column 4 shows the relative representation of a characteristic among defendants, compared to among lay judges. This is calculated as the ratio between columns 1 and 2, i.e. column 1 divided by column 2.

Table A9: Effects of Identity on Prison Sentences, Specification Checks.

	(1) Main	(2) NoCntr	(3) NoCrimeFE	(4) PrisonElig	(5) NoMissing	(6) Over21	(7) Rank6-95	(8) YearFE	(9) JudgeFE	(10) 2or3LJ
A: Identities										
Same gender	-0.046**	-0.061**	-0.046*	-0.041*	-0.048**	-0.055**	-0.029	-0.045*	-0.059**	-0.031
	(0.023)	(0.026)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.021)
Same ethnic background	-0.035*	-0.024	-0.036*	-0.036*	-0.034*	-0.028	-0.028	-0.036*	-0.032	-0.031*
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.017)
Same level of education	-0.024*	-0.025*	-0.074***	-0.030*	-0.024*	-0.019	-0.027*	-0.024*	-0.025	-0.025*
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)
Similar income rank	-0.029**	-0.049***	-0.038**	-0.032*	-0.028*	-0.035**	-0.020	-0.030**	-0.037**	-0.027*
	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.014)
B: Indices										
Demographic index	-0.077**	-0.070**	-0.078**	-0.075**	-0.077**	-0.072**	-0.057*	-0.078***	-0.080**	-0.061**
	(0.030)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.027)
Socioeconomic index	-0.053**	-0.069***	-0.118***	-0.062***	-0.052**	-0.053**	-0.046**	-0.054***	-0.062***	-0.052***
	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.020)
Outcome mean	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.23
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320	11,274	11,886	10,435	9,398	12,320	11,280	13,217

Notes: Dependent variable is an indicator for prison sentence. Columns: 1) Baseline specification; 2) No additional control variables (except the identity variable "main effects"); 3) No crime fixed effects; 4) Exclude observations where the crime is not eligible for prison; 5) Defendants with non-missing income and education in the year before trial; 6) Defendants age 21 or more; 7) Exclude defendants with income rank percentiles below 6 or above 95; (8) Year-by-court division fixed effects (instead of season-by-court division as in the main specification); 9) Season-by-court division and judge fixed effects, limited to sample with non-missing identity of the judge; (10) Include cases heard by two jurors (incomplete juror triplets). Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. Control variables as described in Table **??**. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A10: Alternative Definitions of Ethnic Identity.

	(1) Region	(2) Region+Parent	(3) Country	(4) Swe/Nord	(5) Swe/Nord/West
A: Identities					
Same gender	-0.048**	-0.046*	-0.049**	-0.046**	-0.046**
	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)
Same ethnic background	-0.025	-0.043*	-0.055	-0.035*	-0.017
	(0.029)	(0.022)	(0.033)	(0.019)	(0.025)
Same level of education	-0.025*	-0.025*	-0.024*	-0.024*	-0.025*
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Similar income rank	-0.029**	-0.030**	-0.033**	-0.029**	-0.029**
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Identity mean	0.57	0.40	0.42	0.57	0.62
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320
B: Indices					
Demographic index	-0.073*	-0.088***	-0.104***	-0.077**	-0.057
	(0.038)	(0.034)	(0.040)	(0.030)	(0.035)
Socioeconomic index	-0.054***	-0.055***	-0.057***	-0.053**	-0.054***
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Identity mean	0.51	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.54
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: Dependent variable is an indicator for prison sentence. Columns: 1) Own region of birth (Sweden, Other Nordic, Other Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Middle East); 2) Region of birth, including parents; 3) Country of birth, including parents (countries defined as groups of "similar" countries, e.g. France-Belgium-Netherlands or Canada-US); 4) Main specification: Native (Sweden, Other Nordic) or Non-native (any other country) background, defined as own or parental country of birth; 5) as in column 4, but Native also includes West Europe and US/Canada. *Identity mean* refers to the mean value of the ethnic identity variable in panel A, and of the demographic index in panel B. All specifications contain season-by-court division fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. Other control variables as described in Table **??**. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Table A11: Alternative Definitions of Educational and Income Identity.

	Education				Income				
	(1) Main	(2) Low/high	(3) Quartiles	(4) Distance	(5) Main	(6) RankCond	(7) Low/mid/hi	(8) Low/high	(9) Quartiles
A: Identities									
Same gender	-0.046**	-0.045*	-0.046*	-0.046*	-0.046**	-0.046*	-0.047**	-0.046**	-0.047**
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)
Same ethnic background	-0.035*	-0.036*	-0.036*	-0.037*	-0.035*	-0.035*	-0.035*	-0.035*	-0.035*
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Same level of education	-0.024*	-0.002	-0.002	-0.012	-0.024*	-0.023	-0.024*	-0.024*	-0.024*
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Similar income rank	-0.029**	-0.029**	-0.029**	-0.029*	-0.029**	-0.018	-0.024	0.007	-0.030*
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.052)	(0.017)
Identity mean	0.25	0.33	0.29	1.10	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.17
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320
B: Indices									
Demographic index	-0.077**	-0.076**	-0.078***	-0.079***	-0.077**	-0.076**	-0.077**	-0.077**	-0.078***
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Socioeconomic index	-0.053**	-0.027	-0.030	-0.034**	-0.053**	-0.041**	-0.048**	-0.043	-0.052**
	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.028)	(0.022)
Identity mean	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.66	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.21
Observations	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320	12,320

Notes: Dependent variable is an indicator for prison sentence. In Columns 1-4, the definition of income identity remains as in the main specification, while the educational identity specification remains unchanged from the main results in Columns 5-9. Columns: 1) Main definition (education in three groups; low, middle, high); 2) Education in two groups: two-year secondary education or less (low) and three-year secondary or more (high); 3) Quartile ranks (within birth year and gender) of years of education; 4) Average educational quartile rank distance between defendant and jurors; 5) Income main specification (within 20 percentile ranks); 6) Income percentile ranks not conditional on gender and age; 7) Income ranks in three groups (bottom 25, middle 50, top 25); 8) Income ranks in two groups (above or below the median); 9) Income ranks in four groups (quartiles). "Identity mean" displays the mean value of each educational or income identity definition in panel A, and of the socioeconomic index in panel B. All specifications contain season-by-court division fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level in parentheses. Other control variables as described in Table ??. * ($p < 0.05$), **($p < 0.01$), *** ($p < 0.001$).

Grupp 1 - 50

Rotel	Ordinarie Sessionsdag	Juli	Augusti Fr o m 19/8	September	Oktober	November	December
3	Måndag 9.30		26	44	12	30	46
4	Måndag 9.30		27	45	13	31	47
10	Måndag 9.30		28	46	14	▌	▌
1	Tisdag 9.30		29	47	15	32	48
5	Tisdag 9.30		30	48	16	33	49
9	Tisdag 9.00		31	49	17	34	50
2	Tisdag 9.00		32	50	18	35	1
3	Onsdag 9.30		33	1	19	36	2
4	Onsdag 9.30		34	2	20	37	3
8	Onsdag 9.30		35	3	21	38	4
6	Onsdag 9.30		37 obs	4	22	39	5
1	Torsdag 9.30		36 obs	5	23	40	6
5	Torsdag 9.30		38	6	24	41	7
2	Torsdag 9.00		39	7	25	42	8
9	Torsdag 9.00		40	8	26	43	9
8	Fredag 9.30		41	9	27	44	10
6	Fredag 9.30		42	10	28	45	11
10	Fredag 9.30		43	11	29	▌	▌
Reserv	Kallas till avd 2 och 7 vid behov		12,13,14	15,16,17	30,31,32	18,19,20	21,22,23

Kontaktperson på avdelning 11 är Christoffer Dahlgren tfn 657 5529
Om du inte får tag på kan du alltid ringa växeln 657 50 00 och be att få bli kopplad till avdelningens kansli.

Figure A1: Example of the Lay Judge Rotation Scheme

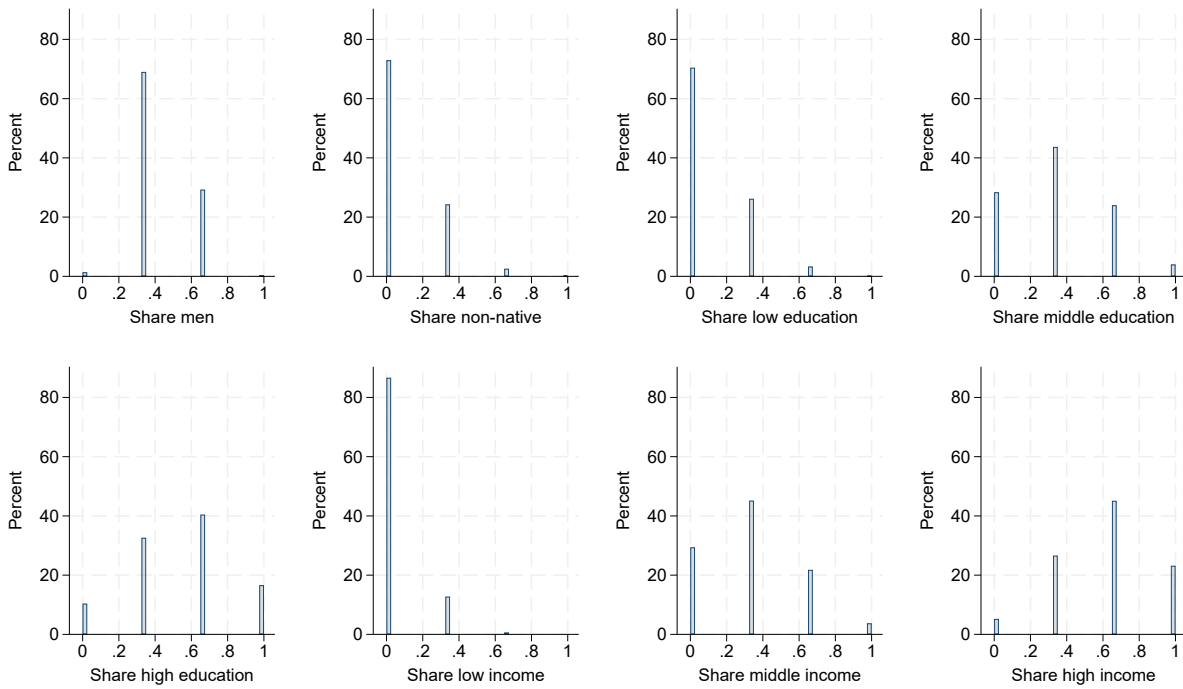*Source:* The Stockholm District Court Archives, 2022-03-10.

Figure A2: Juror Triplets Compositions.

Notes: This figure shows histograms of the juror triplets compositions, in terms of each identity-shaping variable. The y-axis shows percentages of all observations (N=12,320), and the x-axis shows the share of the triplet with a given characteristic.
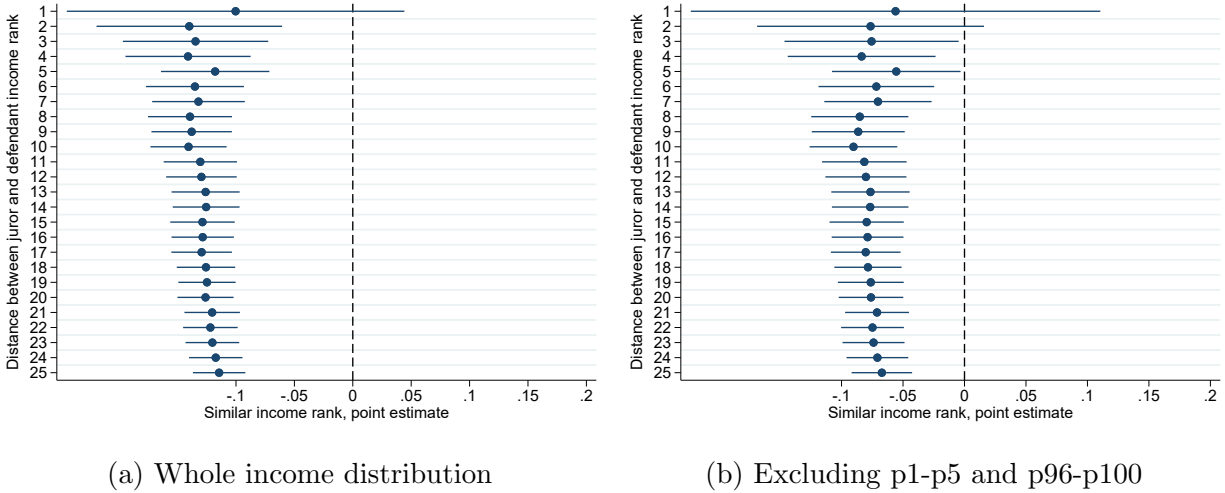
(a) Whole income distribution   (b) Excluding p1-p5 and p96-p100

Figure A3: Income Identity Definition.

Notes: This figure shows how the estimated results for the variable *Similar income rank* (the income identity variable) varies when changing the threshold value for "similarity" in income ranks. The y-axis shows the threshold values (the maximum distance between juror rank and defendant rank that classifies their incomes as similar). On the x-axis are displayed the estimated results from equation **??** with the corresponding threshold value. Dependent variable is an indicator for prison sentence. In panel a, the whole income distribution is included, while the results in panel b are limited to defendants with income ranks between the 6th and 95th percentiles. The bars mark 95% CIs (standard errors clustered at the juror triplet level).
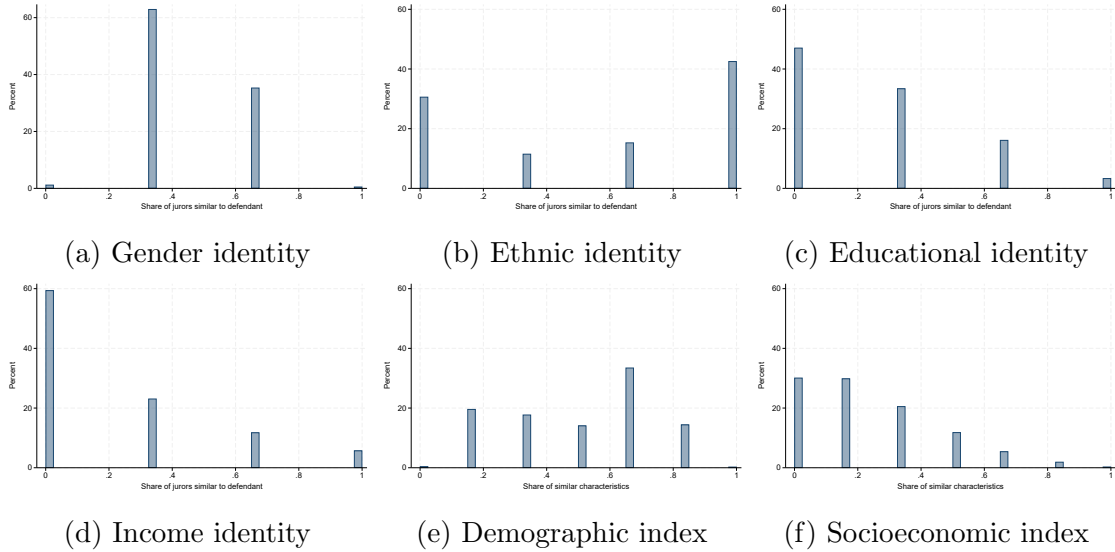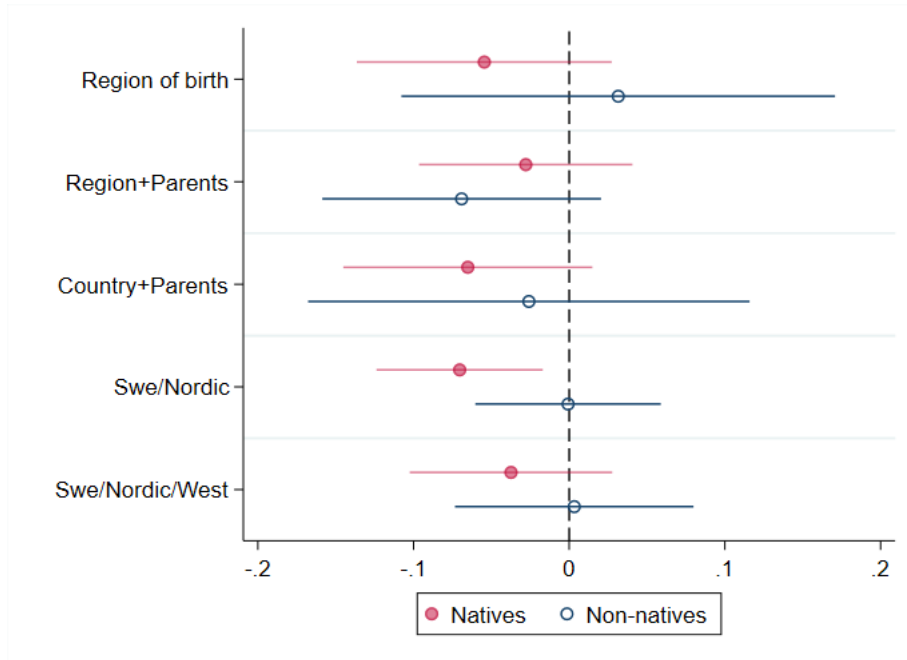

(a) Gender identity   (b) Ethnic identity   (c) Educational identity

(d) Income identity   (e) Demographic index   (f) Socioeconomic index
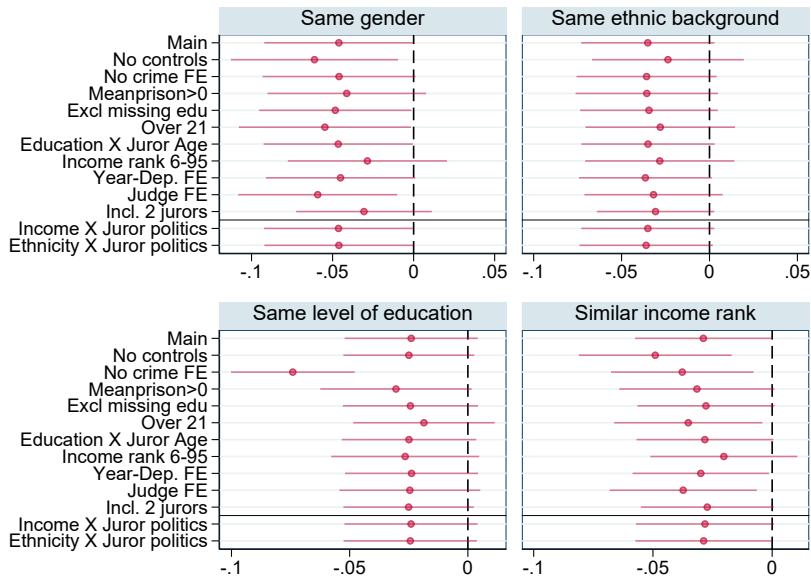
Figure A4: Histograms of Identity Variables.

Notes: This figure shows histograms of the degree of similarity between the jurors and the defendant, the "identity variables". The y-axis shows percentages of all observations (N=12,320), and the x-axis shows the share of the juror triplet who matches the defendant on a given characteristic.

Figure A5: Heterogeneity in Ethnic Identity Between Natives and Non-Natives

Notes: This figure shows how the results regarding ethnic identity in Figure **??** vary, depending on the definition of ethnic identity. Region of birth: defendant/lay judge own region of birth (Sweden, Other Nordic, Other Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Middle East). Region + parents: same, but including also parents' region of birth. Country+parents: Country of birth (incl. parents). Swe/Nordic: Native if defendant/lay judge or their parents are born in Sweden or other Nordic country, non-native otherwise. Swe/Nordic/West: Native if defendant/lay judge or their parents are born in Sweden or other Western country (Europe/Canada/US). Regression model described in Figure **??**.

(a) Regression Model and Covariates

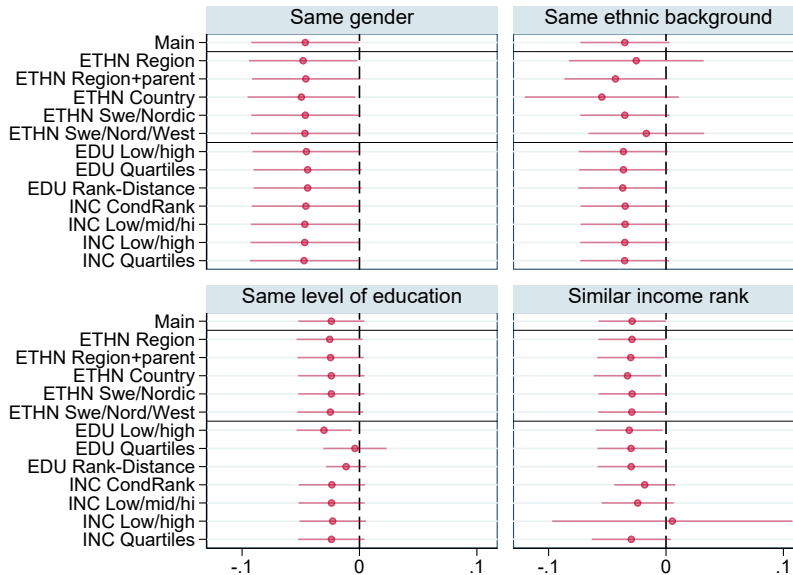(b) Ethnicity, Education and Income Identities

Figure A6: Robustness checks of main results, for each identity variable.

Notes: The figure shows estimates of equation **??**, for different control variables and model specifications. X-axis shows point estimates and 95% CIs. *Main* is the baseline regression model. *No controls* drops the additional covariates. *No crime FE* drops the indicators for type of crime. *Meanprison> 0* excludes crimes for which prison is not an applicable sanction. *Excl missing edu* drops defendants with missing information on education and income. *Over 21* excludes defendants below age 21. *Income rank 6-95* keeps defendants with disposable income above the 5th and below the 96th percentile. *Year-Dep FE* changes the fixed effects to year-department level, instead of term-department. *Judge FE* additionally includes fixed effects for the judge. The two bottom rows control for lay judge political affiliation, interacted with defendant ethnic background and education.