

Package ‘sate’

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Type Package

Title Scientific Analysis of Trial Errors (SATE)

Version 2.2.0

Description Bundles functions used to analyze the harmfulness of trial errors in criminal trials. Functions in the Scientific Analysis of Trial Errors (‘SATE’) package help users estimate the probability that a jury will find a defendant guilty given jurors’ preferences for a guilty verdict and the uncertainty of that estimate. Users can also compare actual and hypothetical trial conditions to conduct harmful error analysis. The relationship between individual jurors’ verdict preferences and the probability that a jury returns a guilty verdict has been studied by Davis (1973) <[doi:10.1037/h0033951](https://doi.org/10.1037/h0033951)>; MacCoun & Kerr (1988) <[doi:10.1037/0022-3514.54.1.21](https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.54.1.21)>, and Devine et al. (2001) <[doi:10.1037/1076-8971.7.3.622](https://doi.org/10.1037/1076-8971.7.3.622)>, among others.

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Contents

as.jury.point	2
as.jury.stats	3
compare.jury.stats	4
deliberate	5
deliberate.civil	6
get_pG_by_k	6

graph.effect.defendant	7
graph.estimate	8
select.with.strikes	9
sim.as.jury.stats	10
sim.compare.jury.stats	11

Index 13

as.jury.point	<i>Calculates probability a jury will find defendant guilty based on juror preferences</i>
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Description

Calculates the probability that jury of size jury_n finds defendant guilty given on preferences of jury pool (inputted as sample_pg). Does not estimate uncertainty (use as.jury.stats function for inferential statistics).

Usage

```
as.jury.point(
  sample_pg,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15
)
```

Arguments

sample_pg	Proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict. Can be a single number between 0 and 1, or a vector of such numbers.
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.

Value

Returns the probability jury finds defendant guilty (if sample_pg is a single number) or vector of such probabilities (if sample_pg is a vector).

Examples

```
library(sate)
as.jury.point(sample_pg = .50)

as.jury.point(sample_pg = 10/12)
```

as.jury.stats	<i>Calculates probability a jury will find defendant guilty based on juror preferences, with standard error and confidence interval</i>
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Description

Calculates probability jury finds defendant guilty based on verdicts preferences of jury pool. Also reports standard error and confidence interval of estimate (use as.jury.point function for estimate only).

Usage

```
as.jury.stats(  
  sample_pg,  
  sample_n,  
  jury_n = 12,  
  pstrikes = 0,  
  dstrikes = 0,  
  accuracy = 0.15,  
  digits = 3  
)
```

Arguments

sample_pg	Proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict; a number between 0 and 1.
sample_n	Size of sample used to estimate sample_pg.
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
digits	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.

Value

Returns the probability jury finds defendant guilty.

Examples

```
library(sate)  
as.jury.stats(sample_pg=.50, sample_n=830)  
  
as.jury.stats(sample_pg=10/12, sample_n=295)
```

compare.jury.stats	<i>Estimates jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics with inferential statistics</i>
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Description

Calculates jury-level statistics and differences based on juror-level statistics supplied by user.

Usage

```
compare.jury.stats(
  pg_actual,
  n_actual,
  pg_hypo,
  n_hypo,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15,
  digits = 3
)
```

Arguments

pg_actual	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the actual trial condition (the trial with error).
n_actual	The size of the sample used to estimate pg_actual.
pg_hypo	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the hypothetical trial condition (the fair trial without error).
n_hypo	The size of the sample used to estimate pg_hypo.
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
digits	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.

Value

Returns a list of jury-level statistics to assess effect of a trial error. Returned list includes statistics for actual jury, hypothetical jury, and the difference between them.

Examples

```
library(sate)
compare.jury.stats(pg_actual=.70, n_actual=400, pg_hypo=.60, n_hypo=450)

compare.jury.stats(pg_actual=.75, n_actual=450, pg_hypo=.65, n_hypo=350,
                  jury_n=6, pstrikes=3, dstrikes=3)
```

deliberate	<i>Deliberation function</i>
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Description

The deliberate function returns a jury verdict based on a simulation of deliberation as a modified tug-of-war between two verdict factions. Can be called directly, but is meant to be called many times to generate verdict probabilities based on `g_votes` and `jury_n` values.

Usage

```
deliberate(g_votes, jury_n)
```

Arguments

<code>g_votes</code>	Initial number of votes for guilty verdict (same as <code>K</code> value).
<code>jury_n</code>	Size of the jury (i.e. 4, 6, 8, 12, or 16).

Value

Returns "G" (guilty verdict) or "NG" (not guilty verdict).

Examples

```
library(sate)
deliberate(g_votes=10, jury_n=12)

deliberate(g_votes=4, jury_n=6)
```

<code>deliberate.civil</code>	<i>Deliberation function for civil trials (proposed)</i>
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Description

The `deliberate` function returns a jury verdict based on a simulation of deliberation as a tug-of-war between two verdict factions. The `civil` version of `deliberate` does not have presumption in favor of either party. Can be called directly, but is meant to be called many times to generate verdict probabilities based on `p_votes` and `jury_n` values.

Usage

```
deliberate.civil(p_votes, jury_n)
```

Arguments

<code>p_votes</code>	Initial number of votes for plaintiff.
<code>jury_n</code>	Size of the jury (i.e. 4, 6, 8, 12, or 16).

Value

Returns "P" (plaintiff verdict) or "D" (defendant verdict).

Examples

```
library(sate)
deliberate.civil(p_votes=8, jury_n=12)

deliberate.civil(p_votes=5, jury_n=6)
```

<code>get_pG_by_k</code>	<i>Calculates vector of probabilities that jury with n_jurors will return a guilty verdict</i>
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Description

Calculates a vector probabilities that a jury with `n_jurors` will return a guilty verdict. The vector represents $P(G|k)$ for $0, 1, 2, \dots, n_jurors$ where k is the number of jurors initially in favor of guilty verdict.

Usage

```
get_pG_by_k(n_jurors = 6)
```

Arguments

<code>n_jurors</code>	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 6.
-----------------------	--

Value

Returns a vector of probabilities for guilty verdict of size `n_jurors + 1`.

Examples

```
library(sate)
get_pG_by_k(10)

get_pG_by_k(n_jurors=12)
```

`graph.effect.defendant`

Plots jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics with effect-on-defendant displayed

Description

Plots jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics supplied by user. Point estimates supplemented by confidence intervals. Effect-on-defendant also plotted.

Usage

```
graph.effect.defendant(
  pg_actual,
  n_actual,
  pg_hypo,
  n_hypo,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15
)
```

Arguments

<code>pg_actual</code>	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the actual trial condition (the trial with error).
<code>n_actual</code>	The size of the sample used to estimate <code>pg_actual</code> .
<code>pg_hypo</code>	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the hypothetical trial condition (the fair trial without error).
<code>n_hypo</code>	The size of the sample used to estimate <code>pg_hypo</code> .
<code>jury_n</code>	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
<code>pstrikes</code>	Number of preemptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
<code>dstrikes</code>	Number of preemptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
<code>accuracy</code>	Accuracy of parties' preemptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.

Value

No return (creates plots)

Examples

```
library(sate)
graph.effect.defendant(pg_actual=.70, n_actual=400, pg_hypo=.60, n_hypo=450)

graph.effect.defendant(pg_actual=.75, n_actual=450, pg_hypo=.65, n_hypo=350,
  jury_n=6, pstrikes=3, dstrikes=3)
```

graph.estimate	<i>Plots probability of a guilty verdict with confidence interval based on juror-level statistics</i>
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Description

Plots probability of guilty verdict with confidence interval based on juror-level statistics supplied by user. Similar to graph.effect.defendant, but plots one condition.

Usage

```
graph.estimate(
  sample_pg,
  sample_n,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15
)
```

Arguments

sample_pg	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the sample condition
sample_n	The size of the sample used to estimate sample_pg_actual
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.

Value

No return (creates plot)

Examples

```
library(sate)
graph.estimate(sample_pg=.70, sample_n=400)

graph.estimate(sample_pg=.75, sample_n=450, jury_n=6, pstrikes=3, dstrikes=3)
```

```
select.with.strikes Generates the distribution of initial votes for guilty verdict on juries
```

Description

Calculates and returns probability distribution of initial votes for guilty verdict from 0:jury_n with options for peremptory strikes and strike accuracy. To select jury without strikes, keep pstrikes=0 and dstrikes=0.

Usage

```
select.with.strikes(
  p_g,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15
)
```

Arguments

p_g	The proportion of jurors in the jury pool who favor a guilty verdict
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.

Value

A vector of probabilities for 0:jury_n initial guilty votes

Examples

```
library(sate)
select.with.strikes(p_g=.70, jury_n=6)

select.with.strikes(p_g=.75, jury_n=12, pstrikes=6, dstrikes=10)
```

sim.as.jury.stats	<i>Estimates jury-level probability of guilty verdict based on juror-level statistics based on empirical data</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Returns estimate of the probability of guilty verdict based on juror-level statistics supplied by user. Also reports inferential statistics. Results are based on an empirical model with greater uncertainty than as.jury.stats function.

Usage

```
sim.as.jury.stats(
  sample_pg,
  sample_n,
  jury_n = 12,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15,
  digits = 3,
  nDraws = 10000,
  seed = 12345
)
```

Arguments

sample_pg	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the jury pool
sample_n	The size of the sample used to estimate sample_pg
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
digits	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.
nDraws	The number of simulations used to generate results. Should be very large number (default = 10000).
seed	Set seed for random number generation for replication, default is 12345.

Value

Returns a list of jury-level statistics to assess effect of a trial error.

Examples

```
library(sate)
sim.as.jury.stats(sample_pg=.50, sample_n=830, nDraws=500)

sim.as.jury.stats(sample_pg=10/12, sample_n=295, pstrikes=6, dstrikes=10, nDraws=1000)
```

```
sim.compare.jury.stats
```

Estimates jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics using simulations based on empirical data

Description

Calculates jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics supplied by user. Results based on empirical data, inferential statistics produced via simulations.

Usage

```
sim.compare.jury.stats(
  pg_actual,
  n_actual,
  pg_hypo,
  n_hypo,
  jury_n = 12,
  digits = 3,
  pstrikes = 0,
  dstrikes = 0,
  accuracy = 0.15,
  seed = 12345,
  nDraws = 10000
)
```

Arguments

pg_actual	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the actual trial condition (the trial with error).
n_actual	The size of the sample used to estimate pg_actual.
pg_hypo	The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict in the hypothetical trial condition (the fair trial without error).
n_hypo	The size of the sample used to estimate pg_hypo.
jury_n	Size of the jury (i.e. 6, 8, or 12); default value is 12.
digits	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.
pstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.

accuracy	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
seed	Set seed for random number generation for replication, default is 12345.
nDraws	The number of simulations used to generate results. Should be very large number (default = 10000).

Value

Returns a list of jury-level statistics to assess effect of a trial error.

Examples

```
library(sate)
sim.compare.jury.stats(pg_actual=.70, n_actual=400, pg_hypo=.60, n_hypo=450, nDraws=500)

sim.compare.jury.stats(pg_actual=.75, n_actual=450, pg_hypo=.65, n_hypo=350,
                      seed=12345, nDraws=1000)
```

Index

`as.jury.point`, [2](#)

`as.jury.stats`, [3](#)

`compare.jury.stats`, [4](#)

`deliberate`, [5](#)

`deliberate.civil`, [6](#)

`get_pG_by_k`, [6](#)

`graph.effect.defendant`, [7](#)

`graph.estimate`, [8](#)

`select.with.strikes`, [9](#)

`sim.as.jury.stats`, [10](#)

`sim.compare.jury.stats`, [11](#)