

# Package 'sate'

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**Type** Package

**Title** Scientific Analysis of Trial Errors (SATE)

**Version** 3.1.1

**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 conceptual framework is discussed by Barry Edwards, A Scientific Framework for Analyzing the Harmfulness of Trial Errors, UCLA Criminal Justice Law Review (2024) <[doi:10.5070/CJ88164341](https://doi.org/10.5070/CJ88164341)> and Barry Edwards, If The Jury Only Knew: The Effect Of Omitted Mitigation Evidence On The Probability Of A Death Sentence, Virginia Journal of Social Policy & the Law (2025) <<https://vasocialpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Edwards-If-The-Jury-Only-Knew.pdf>>. 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.

**License** CC0

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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 a jury of size jury\_n finds defendant guilty given preferences of the jury pool (input 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,
  simulate = FALSE
)
```

**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.
simulate	Simulation control. Use 'FALSE' (default) for deterministic Markov model values, 'TRUE' for simulation with defaults ('nDraws=10000', 'seed=NULL'), or a named list like 'list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345)'.

**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.point(sample_pg = .50, simulate = TRUE)
```

---

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

---

**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,
  simulate = FALSE
)
```

**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.
simulate	Simulation control for uncertainty estimation. Use 'FALSE' (default) for analytic method, 'TRUE' for simulation with defaults ('nDraws=10000', 'seed=NULL'), or a named list like 'list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345)'.

**Value**

Returns a one-row data.frame with columns: P(G), SE, MOE, Lower 5

**Examples**

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

as.jury.stats(sample_pg=10/12, sample_n=295)

as.jury.stats(sample_pg=.50, sample_n=830, simulate=TRUE)

as.jury.stats(sample_pg=.50, sample_n=830,
              simulate=list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345))
```

---

basic.plot.grid	<i>Creates the shell of a plot showing relationship between jury pool preferences and jury verdict probabilities</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Creates the shell of a plot showing relationship between jury pool preferences and jury verdict probabilities, optional argument to modify main, xlab, and ylab labels, includes grid lines.

**Usage**

```
basic.plot.grid(main, xlab, ylab)
```

**Arguments**

main	Main title for plot (optional), default is no main title.
xlab	X-axis label for plot (optional), default is "Jurors' Verdict Preferences, P(g)".
ylab	Y-axis label for plot (optional), default is "Jury Verdict Probabilities, P(G)".

**Value**

No return value; function creates a plot.

**Examples**

```
library(sate)
basic.plot.grid()

basic.plot.grid(main="Death Sentencing Analysis", xlab="Jurors' Sentencing Preferences, P(d)",
                ylab="Jury Verdict Probabilities, P(D)")
```

---

compact_harm_plot	<i>Creates the shell of a plot used to display estimate of harm relative to harm threshold</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

Creates the shell of a plot used for compact display estimate of harm estimate relative to harm thresholds.

**Usage**

```
compact_harm_plot()
```

**Value**

No return

**Examples**

```
library(sate)
compact_harm_plot()
```

---

compare.juror.stats	<i>Estimates juror-level differences based on sample statistics (from survey)</i>
---------------------	---

---

**Description**

Calculates juror-level statistics and differences based on sample statistics (from a survey) supplied by user.

**Usage**

```
compare.juror.stats(pg_actual, n_actual, pg_hypo, n_hypo, 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.
digits	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.

**Value**

Returns a list of juror-level statistics to assess the effect of a trial error or omission on juror preferences. Returned list includes statistics for the actual trial, the hypothetical trial, 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)
```

---

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

---

**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,
  simulate = FALSE
)
```

**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 peremptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
<code>dstrikes</code>	Number of peremptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
<code>accuracy</code>	Accuracy of parties' peremptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to report after decimal places; default value is 3.
<code>simulate</code>	Simulation control for uncertainty estimation. Use 'FALSE' (default) for analytic method, 'TRUE' for simulation with defaults ('nDraws=10000', 'seed=NULL'), or a named list like 'list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345)'.

**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)

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

---

deliberate

*Deliberation function*


---

**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. Requires '`0 <= g_votes <= jury_n`'.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

g\_votes            Initial number of votes for guilty verdict (same as K value).  
 jury\_n            Size of the jury (i.e. 4, 6, 8, 12, or 16).

**Value**

Returns "G" (guilty verdict), "NG" (not guilty verdict), or 'NA' if either input is 'NA'.

**Examples**

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

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

---

deliberate.civil            *Deliberation function for civil trials (proposed)*

---

**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. Requires '0 <= p\_votes <= jury\_n'.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

p\_votes            Initial number of votes for plaintiff.  
 jury\_n            Size of the jury (i.e. 4, 6, 8, 12, or 16).

**Value**

Returns "P" (plaintiff verdict), "D" (defendant verdict), or 'NA' if either input is 'NA'.

**Examples**

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

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

---

```
encode.cloud.respondent.variables
```

*Encodes Cloud Research respondent information in form suitable for calculating sampling weights*

---

## Description

Encodes Cloud research respondent information with names and values suitable for calculating sampling weights. All variables encoded and added to dataset are booleans. The variable `respondent_na` is TRUE if the respondent's information is "Prefer not to say" or missing on any variable.

## Usage

```
encode.cloud.respondent.variables(dataset)
```

## Arguments

<code>dataset</code>	Data frame containing Cloud Research respondent demographic information. Required columns are: Race, Education, Household.Income, Age, Gender, and Ethnicity. Age must be numeric.
----------------------	--

## Value

Returns dataset with encoded variables added: `black`, `ba_or_more`, `hhincome_over50k`, `age35plus`, `woman`, `hispanic`, and `respondent_na`.

## Examples

```
library(sate)

example <- data.frame(Race = sample(x=c("Black or African American", "Other"),
                                   size=10, replace=TRUE),
                     Education = sample(x=c("Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)",
                                             "Other"), size=10, replace=TRUE),
                     Household.Income = sample(x=c("$70,000-$79,999", "Other"),
                                                size=10, replace=TRUE),
                     Age = sample(x=18:80, size=10, replace=TRUE),
                     Gender = sample(x=c("Woman", "Man", "Prefer not to say"),
                                      size=10, replace=TRUE),
                     Ethnicity = sample(x=c("No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin",
                                             "Other"), size=10, replace=TRUE))

dataset.encoded <- encode.cloud.respondent.variables(dataset=example)
```

get\_pG\_by\_k                      *Calculates vector of probabilities that jury with jury\_n will return a guilty verdict*

---

### **Description**

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

### **Usage**

```
get_pG_by_k(jury_n = 6)
```

### **Arguments**

jury\_n                      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 jury\_n + 1.

### **Examples**

```
library(sate)
get_pG_by_k(10)

get_pG_by_k(jury_n=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,
  simulate = FALSE
)
```

**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.
simulate	Simulation control passed to 'compare.jury.stats' and 'as.jury.stats'. Use 'FALSE' (default), 'TRUE', or a named list like 'list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345)'. For graphing speed, 'TRUE' uses 'nDraws=2000' by default.

**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.effect.defendant(pg_actual=.70, n_actual=400, pg_hypo=.60, n_hypo=450, simulate=TRUE)
```

---

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

---

### 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,
  simulate = FALSE
)
```

### 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 preemptory strikes by prosecution; default value is 0.
dstrikes	Number of preemptory strikes by defendant; default value is 0.
accuracy	Accuracy of parties' preemptory strikes; a number between 0 and 1; default value is .15.
simulate	Simulation control passed to 'as.jury.stats'. Use 'FALSE' (default), 'TRUE', or a named list like 'list(nDraws=5000, seed=12345)'. For graphing speed, 'TRUE' uses 'nDraws=2000' by default.

### 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)

graph.estimate(sample_pg=.70, sample_n=400, simulate=TRUE)
```

---

observed.deliberations

*Dataset of Observed Deliberations*

---

### Description

A compilation of observed jury deliberations from multiple studies used to analyze relationship between initial state of jury and probability of verdict.

### Usage

observed.deliberations

### Format

A data frame with 2382 rows and 7 variables.

**idnum** Internal identification number.

**prop\_jurors\_g** Proportion of jurors initially in favor of guilty/death verdict.

**jury\_size** Size of jury.

**guilty\_verdict** Did jury render guilty/death verdict? 1 = yes, 0 = no.

**six\_person\_jury** Deliberation by six-person jury? 1 = yes, 0 = no.

**death\_penalty** Was jury deliberating death penalty? 1 = yes, 0 = no.

**source** Source of data. Devine\_2001 = Devine et al. (2001) table 6 without Sandys & Dillehey (1995); Devine\_2004 = Devine et al. (2004) table 2; Devine\_2007 = Devine et al. (2007) with correction for undecideds suggested by Kerr and McCoun (2012); Sandys\_1995 = Sandys & Dillehey (1995) with correction for undecideds suggested by Kerr and McCoun (2012); CJP\_2015 = Capital Jury Project from Devine & Kelly (2015), some imputed prop\_jurors\_g values; NCSC\_LA = Hannaford-Agor et al. (2001), NCSC Study, Los Angeles site trials, with identifying number; NCSC\_AZ = Hannaford-Agor et al. (2001), NCSC Study, Maricopa site trials, with identifying number; NCSC\_NY = Hannaford-Agor et al. (2001), NCSC Study, Bronx site trials, with identifying number; NCSC\_DC = Hannaford-Agor et al. (2001), NCSC Study, Washington, DC site trials, with identifying number;

### Source

Compilation of multiple sources, see source variable.

---

prob.ordered.verdicts *Absorption probabilities for ordered-category jury models*

---

### Description

Compute the probability that an ordered-category Markov chain on jury vote counts will eventually absorb at each unanimous verdict, starting from any transient (non-unanimous) composition. Internally, this constructs the transition matrix with `transition.matrix.ordered()` *\*\*using its defaults\*\**, i.e., equal cut lines (no lambda weighting).

### Usage

```
prob.ordered.verdicts(jury_n, verdict_options, digits = NULL, collab = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

jury_n	Integer. Number of jurors.
verdict_options	Character vector of ordered verdict labels (e.g., <code>c("NG", "Lesser", "G")</code> ). Order matters: left = most lenient.
digits	Integer. Number of digits to round in the returned matrix. Default '3'.
collab	Logical. If 'TRUE' (default), attach human-friendly row/column labels: rows are verdict names; columns are starting states (transients first, then unanimities).

### Details

Let  $P$  be the transition matrix returned by `transition.matrix.ordered(jury_n, verdict_options)`, with meta attributes providing: - 'T': number of transient states, - 'K': number of absorbing states (equal to `length(verdict_options)`), - 'states': list of length 'T + K' of count vectors (per state), - 'n': the jury size, - 'verdict\_options': the verdict labels.

### Value

A numeric K by T+K matrix of absorption probabilities. Rows index absorbing verdicts in `verdict_options`. Columns index starting states: first all transient compositions, then each unanimity composition (one per verdict). If `collab = TRUE`, row/column names are added.

### See Also

[`transition.matrix.ordered`]

### Examples

```
library(sate)

# Three-verdict ordered model with a 12-person jury:
prob.ordered.verdicts(12, c("NG", "M2", "M1"))
```

```
# Probability of ultimately unanimous "Lesser" starting from A=6, B=4, C=2:
prob.ordered.verdicts(12, c("A","B","C"), digits = 3)
```

---

prob\_ord\_from\_pool      *verdict probabilities based on jury pool sentiment for ordered verdict options.*

---

### Description

verdict probabilities based on jury pool sentiment for ordered verdict options.

### Usage

```
prob_ord_from_pool(jury_n, verdict_options, verdict_props, digits = NULL)
```

### Arguments

jury_n	Integer. Number of jurors.
verdict_options	Character vector of ordered verdict labels (e.g., 'c("NG","M2","M1")'). Order matters: left = most lenient. Labels must be non-missing, non-empty, and unique.
verdict_props	Numeric vector specifying proportion of jurors who support the respective verdict_options in the population from which jurors are drawn. (e.g., 'c(.25,.50,.25)'). Must correspond to verdict_options, contain non-missing finite values, be non-negative, and sum to a positive value.
digits	Integer. Optional, number of digits to round in the returned matrix.

### Value

A vector of length K that are probabilities of the ordered verdicts.

### See Also

[transition.matrix.ordered]

### Examples

```
library(sate)

# Three-verdict ordered model with a 12-person jury:
prob_ord_from_pool(12, c("NG", "M2", "M1"), c(.25,.50,.25), digits=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 = NULL
)
```

### 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	Optional non-negative integer seed for replication. Default is NULL (no seeding).

### Value

Returns a one-row data.frame with columns: P(G), SE, MOE, Lower 5

**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 = NULL,
  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	Optional non-negative integer seed for replication. Default is NULL (no seeding).
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)
```

---

state.demographic.info

*State Demographic Information*

---

**Description**

A dataset with demographic statistics at state level plus national-level that may be used for calculating sample weights. Includes information related to race, educational attainment, household income, age, gender, and ethnicity.

**Usage**

```
state.demographic.info
```

**Format**

A data frame with 52 rows and 8 variables.

**state** Name of state

**StateID** Two-letter abbreviation for state. USA for nation.

**black** Proportion of state population who identify as black (African American), per US Census Bureau.

**ba\_or\_more** Proportion of adult (18+) population who have attained a BA degree or more, per US Census Bureau.

**hhincome\_over50k** Proportion of state population with household income of \$50,000 or more, per US Census Bureau.

**age35plus** Proportion of adult (18+) population age 35 or older, per US Census Bureau.

**woman** Proportion of state population who identify as women, per US Census Bureau.

**hispanic** Proportion of state population who identify as Hispanic, per US Census Bureau.

**Source**

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.

---

```
target.population.demographics
```

*Looks up and returns key demographic statistics for target state to be used for calculating sample weights*

---

**Description**

Looks up and returns six key demographic statistics for a target state to be used for calculating sample weights. State-level population statistics from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Data from state.demographic.info, a saved datafile in sate package.

**Usage**

```
target.population.demographics(state)
```

**Arguments**

state	The target state, input as two-letter abbreviation (i.e., "GA" "TX" or "FL"). If no state specified, will use "USA".
-------	--

**Value**

A one row data.frame with the following statistics: black, ba\_or\_more, hhincome\_over50k, age35plus, woman, hispanic

**Examples**

```
library(sate)
target.population.demographics(state="FL")

target.population.demographics() # will return stats for USA
```

---

transition.matrix	<i>Creates and Returns a Transition Probability Matrix for Deliberating Criminal Jury.</i>
-------------------	--

---

### Description

Returns a  $(\text{jury\_n} + 1)$  by  $(\text{jury\_n} + 1)$  matrix of probabilities. Columns represent current state and rows represent next state. Column values sum to 1. Depending on use, you may want to transpose rows and columns.

### Usage

```
transition.matrix(jury_n)
```

### Arguments

jury\_n            The number of jurors.

### Value

A matrix of transition probabilities.

### Examples

```
library(sate)

transition.matrix(6)

transition.matrix(jury_n=12)
```

---

transition.matrix.ordered	<i>Build column-stochastic transition matrix for ordered verdict options</i>
---------------------------	--

---

### Description

Constructs the full **column-stochastic** Markov transition matrix  $\backslash(P)$  for a jury deliberation model with an **ordered** set of verdict options (least to most punitive). Transient states are all compositions of 'jury\_n' jurors across the 'verdict\_options'; absorbing states are the 'K' unanimity vertices (one per verdict), appended at the end in the same order as 'verdict\_options'.

The transition from a transient state is built by applying your **2-option step rule** independently at each adjacent **cut** between options and combining those suggestions with **equal weight** across cuts. For cut 'r' (between options 'r' and 'r+1'), let 'g = sum(counts[(r+1):K]' be the number on the **more punitive** side; compute

$$p_{\text{up}} = \left(0.5 \frac{g-1}{n} + 0.25\right)^2, \quad p_{\text{down}} = \left(1 - 0.5 \frac{g-1}{n} - 0.25\right)^2, \quad p_{\text{stay}} = 1 - p_{\text{up}} - p_{\text{down}}.$$

Map "up" to moving one juror across the cut toward the more punitive option, "down" toward the less punitive option; pool all "stay" mass (and any illegal move mass at boundaries) into the **self-loop** so each column still sums to 1.

### Usage

```
transition.matrix.ordered(jury_n, verdict_options, digits = NULL)
```

### Arguments

jury_n	Integer. Size of the jury (number of jurors), 'jury_n >= 1'.
verdict_options	Character vector of <b>ordered</b> verdict labels from least to most punitive, e.g. 'c("NG", "M2", "M1")' or 'c("NG", "M3", "M2", "M1")'. Labels must be non-missing, non-empty, and unique. The order defines which options are adjacent.
digits	Optional integer. If supplied, round the returned matrix to this many decimals and then re-normalize each column to remain column-stochastic. Defaults to 'NULL' (no rounding).

### Details

\* Absorbing columns (the last 'K') are identity columns (unanimity stays put). \* Self-loops collect "stay" mass from all cuts and any mass from moves that are illegal at boundaries (e.g., trying to move from an empty option). \* Providing 'digits' is meant for tidy printing; for numerical work you may prefer to leave 'digits = NULL' to keep full precision.

### Value

A column-stochastic matrix 'P' of size  $S \times S$ , where  $S = \binom{n+K-1}{K-1}$  is the number of compositions of 'jury\_n' into 'K' parts (all states), ordered with **transients first** and then the 'K' unanimity absorbing states in the order of 'verdict\_options'. The matrix carries metadata on 'attr(P, "meta")' as a list with elements:

- 'states' - list of length-'K' integer count vectors for each state, in column order;
- 'idx' - environment mapping comma-joined count vectors to column/row indices;
- 'T', 'S', 'K', 'n' - counts (transients, total states, #options, #jurors);
- 'verdict\_options' - the label vector you supplied.

### See Also

[prob.ordered.verdicts](#) for solved absorption probabilities (including appended unanimity starts) built on top of this transition matrix.

### Examples

```
# 3 jurors, 3 options (NG < M2 < M1), equal cut weights
P <- transition.matrix.ordered(3, c("NG", "M2", "M1"))
dim(P); colSums(P)                # columns sum to 1
attr(P, "meta")$verdict_options    # labels carried in metadata
```





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