Package ‘sate’
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Type Package
Title Scientific Analysis of Trial Errors (SATE)
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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>; MacCoun & Kerr (1988) <doi:10.1037/0022-3514.54.1.21>, and Devine et el. (2001) <doi:10.1037/1076-8971.7.3.622>, among others.
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as.jury.point  Calculates probability jury finds defendant guilty based on juror preferences

Description
Calculates probability jury finds defendant guilty based on juror preferences. Does not estimate uncertainty.

Usage
as.jury.point(pg)

Arguments
pg  The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict.

Value
Returns the probability jury finds defendant guilty.

Examples
as.jury.point(pg=.50)
as.jury.point(pg=10/12)

as.jury.stat  Calculates jury-level statistics

Description
Calculates jury-level statistics based on user-defined inputs.

Usage
as.jury.stat(pg, n, seed = NULL, ndraw = 1e+05)

Arguments
pg  The proportion of jurors who favor a guilty verdict.
n  The size of the sample used to estimate pg.
seed  Set seed for random number generation for replication, default is NULL (optional).
ndraw  The number of simulations used to generate results. Should be very large number (default = 100000).
Value

Returns a list of jury-level statistics

Examples

```r
as.jury.stat(pg=.50, n=500)
as.jury.stat(pg=10/12, n=1200, seed=123, ndraw=10000)
```

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**CI90**

*Calculated 90 percent confidence interval of a proportion.*

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**Description**

Calculates the 90 percent confidence interval of a proportion. 90 percent confidence interval used to test one-sided hypothesis at .05 level.

**Usage**

```r
CI90(p, se)
```

**Arguments**

The sample proportion (of jurors who favor a guilty verdict).

- `p` The standard error of the sample proportion, p.

**Value**

Returns the 90 percent confidence interval as a list.

**Examples**

```r
CI90(p=.5, se=.04)
CI90(p=10/12, se=.02)
```
**compare.jury.stats**  
Estimates jury-level differences based on juror-level statistics

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

**Usage**
```r
compare.jury.stats(
  pg_actual, n_actual,
  pg_hypo, n_hypo, 
  seed = NULL,
  ndraw = 1e+06
)
```

**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`.
- `seed` Set seed for random number generation for replication, default is NULL (optional).
- `ndraw` The number of simulations used to generate results. Should be very large number (default = 1000000).

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

**Examples**
```r
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, seed=12345, ndraw=100000)
```
**se.prop**

Calculates the standard error of proportion.

**Description**

Calculates the standard error of proportion.

**Usage**

```r
se.prop(p, n)
```

**Arguments**

- `p` The proportion (of jurors who favor a guilty verdict).
- `n` The size of the sample used to estimate `p`.

**Value**

Returns the standard error of a sample proportion.

**Examples**

```r
se.prop(p=.50, n=500)

se.prop(p=10/12, n=400)
```
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