Consider conviction rate data.

Dissatisfaction with criminal juries is due, in part, to public perception that jury acquittal rates are high. The data, however, do not support that perception.

by Neil Vidmar, Sara Sun Beale, Mary Rose, and Laura F. Donnelly

An editorial in the September-October 1995 issue of *Judicature* correctly called attention to the remarkable fact that the acquittal of O.J. Simpson seems to have almost single-handedly spurred nationwide calls for reform of the criminal jury system. It correctly admonished that it is difficult to ascertain the precise roots of contemporary dissatisfaction with criminal juries and their performance, but public perception of high jury acquittal rates is surely a factor. Many white Americans viewed the Simpson acquittal as a symbol of the ills of the jury system. Moreover, the Simpson case followed on the heels of a series of acquittals in highly publicized cases stretching back for more than a decade. These include the murder trials of the Menendez brothers, the domestic assault trials of John and Lorena Bobbitt, the attempted murder trial of Damian Williams in the beating of a white motorist during the Los Angeles riots, and the trial of Laurence Powell and three other police officers who were videotaped beating motorist Rodney King. They also include the Florida rape trial of William Kennedy Smith, the drug trial of Washington D. C. Mayor Marion Barry, the insanity acquittal of John Hinkley, who shot President Ronald Reagan, the drug trial of automaker John DeLorean, and the 1979 acquittal of four Miami police officers in the beating death of an African American insurance executive, which set off race riots in Miami. These cases and others occurred against a backdrop of high public concern with crime rates and exploitation of that concern by politicians on both sides of the political spectrum. Jury critics argue that the cases demonstrate the incompetence and permissiveness of juries (a charge that dovetails nicely with the political debate about incompetent and irresponsible

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Commentators have simply assumed that juries are now more likely to acquit criminal defendants, and devoted their attention to seeking explanations for this supposed phenomenon. Theories abound. Various authors have blamed the use of the "abuse" excuse, which appeals to the natural sympathies and gullibility of juries, the ability of jury consultants to stack juries with persons who are defense-prone, and the greater representativeness of juries, which has resulted in jury panels with less educated and less intelligent members who can be more easily swayed by defense lawyers. Others have ascribed the problem to racial politics, which leads minority jurors to acquit even in the face of overwhelming evidence of guilt.

In his highly publicized 1996 book, Guilty: The Collapse of Criminal Justice, Judge Harold J. Rothwaix, relating personal anecdotes from his experience as a trial judge in New York, appears to conclude that all of these developments have contributed to a situation in which large numbers of guilty persons go free on a daily basis. Even though the debate about jury reform is founded on the assumption that criminal juries have become increasingly acquittal-prone, none of the proponents of reform have supported their claims with systematic data about jury conviction rates. Scholars, journalists, and others arguing for major reforms have relied almost exclusively on anecdotes or cases selected for their unusual public interest, instead of on systematic information about the vast number of ordinary trials that occur every day in American courtrooms.

This article reports changes in conviction/acquittal rates over time in the federal courts and in the state courts of North Carolina, Florida, California, New York and Texas. If present concerns about juror leniency and racially-based nullification of laws are well founded, we would expect a downward trend in conviction rates. The data, however, cast grave doubt on the assumption that juries are becoming more acquittal-prone. To the contrary, the jury conviction rates in federal courts have increased, and jury conviction rates in the five state judicial systems have remained stable or increased. These findings place the burden of proving the existence of a problem on those who are calling for reforms.

Federal conviction rates

Federal court statistics since 1945 report jury conviction rates for all offenses and disaggregated rates for drug offenses. Contrary to the assumption of jury critics, the data show that the conviction rates in federal jury trials have increased, both across the board and in drug cases.

From 1945 to 1960 the conviction rates for non-drug offenses averaged at 63 percent. (See Figure 1.) Thereafter, conviction rates climbed more or less steadily, so that in 1995 jury found 82 percent of defendants guilty. Conviction rates for drug offenses have tended to be higher than for non-drug offenses, with the highest rates occurring in the 1960-70 decade and in the half decade of the 1990s. For the past six years approximately 87 percent of defendants tried before juries for drug offenses were convicted. Since the enactment of jury reform legislation in 1968, federal juries have become more representative of the population and include more members of ethnic and racial minorities. Contrary to the hypothesis that increased jury representativeness would lead to a decline in conviction rates, the rates have remained steadily high or increased slightly.

State conviction rates

Federal criminal trials constitute only a small percentage of criminal trials nationwide, and, moreover, in some respects federal cases are atypical. Federal prosecutors tend to have much more discretion than state prosecutors in deciding which cases to prosecute, and they can often

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7. BUREAU OF JUDICIAL STATISTICS, SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS—1995 (Maguire & Pastore, eds.) Tables 5.27 & 5.38.

8. The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968, 28 U.S.C. §§1861-1871, requires federal juries to be drawn from a fair cross section of the community, and mandates random selection from voting rolls or other representative source lists.
bring greater resources to bear than their state counterparts. Accordingly, to determine whether the trends observed in the federal data are consistent with the experience in the state courts, statistics from five state courts were examined. The data are from the general jurisdiction trial courts in each state. All of these courts try felonies, and some have limited misdemeanor jurisdiction as well.

The time span and specificity of detail provided varied from state to state. For example, only for North Carolina was it possible to consider misdemeanor trials as well as felonies and also disaggregate felonies by type of charge. The states have different substantive criminal laws and prosecutorial practices and also differ in the way that statistics are tabulated. Therefore, it is inappropriate to make facile comparisons between state and federal courts or among state courts. However, while taking cognizance of caveats regarding the effects of possible changes in case mixes over time, it is still important to ask whether conviction rates have dropped in each of the states.

North Carolina, Florida, California, New York, and Texas were chosen because they keep systematic statistics that were readily available. While they do not constitute a random sample, as a group they are geographically, demographically, and culturally diverse, with different laws and legal cultures. Each of the state data sets can thus be viewed as separate studies attempting to determine if the trends observed in the federal data on jury verdicts are replicated in a sample of state courts.

North Carolina conviction rates. The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts has statistics on statewide jury conviction rates in its superior courts from fiscal years 1985-86 through 1995-96. The data are available separately for felony and misdemeanor trials and by categories of crime. On average over this 11-year period there were 1,918 felony trials in which juries reached a verdict, representing 2.9 percent of all felony dispositions. There were also, on average, 948 misdemeanor trials representing 2.6 percent of all misdemeanor dispositions.

As seen in Figure 2, neither the felony nor the misdemeanor conviction rate shows a downward trend. However, as expected, conviction rates were lower than in federal courts. On average the conviction rate for felony cases was 68.3 percent and for misdemeanor cases 63.7 percent.

Disaggregating the data for felony trials by categories of crime indicates, probably to the surprise of no one, that average annual conviction rates did vary by type of crime: murder=80.7 percent convictions; rape and first degree sex offenses=56.0 percent; other sex offenses=55.3 percent; robbery=71.9 percent; assault=64.6 percent; and controlled substances=75.0 percent. Conviction rates remained, on average, stable across the time period with the possible exception of murder trials. During the three-year period from 1985-86 through 1987-88 the average conviction rate in murder trials was 77.3 percent, and during the three-year period of 1993-94 through 1995-96 the average conviction rate was 86.1 percent. Thus, compared to the average conviction rate of 80.7 percent for the 11-year period, the conviction rate for murder has risen. Clearly, the conviction rate data for North Carolina lend no support for the hypothesis that juries are becoming acquittal prone.

Florida conviction rates. Verdict statistics were available for Florida for calendar years 1986 through 1995. The data base involved jury verdicts in the circuit criminal courts. In Florida, juries are composed of six
Jury reforms should not be based on false pictures of reality.

11. Comparisons of jury conviction rates between the federal courts and state courts or between different state courts point out these dangers. For example, North Carolina’s average felony conviction rate of 68.3 percent and Florida’s average rate of 58.9 percent, compared to California’s rate of 82.1 percent, undoubtedly reflect some degree differences in laws, crime rates, charging practices, plea bargaining practices and a host of other variables. Cf. LaFlure & Israel, Criminal Procedure 1.4 at 21-25 (2d ed. 1992) (the rigor of police and prosecutorial screening varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and affects the percentage of cases dismissed at later stages in the criminal justice process). For detailed expositions of the methodological problems of such statistical analyses see Vidmar, Making Inferences About Jury Behavior From Jury Verdict Statistics: Cautions About the Lorelei’s Lure, 18 Law & Contem. Prob. 999 (1994); Vidmar, Pop and Circumstance: What Jury Verdict Statistics Can Tell Us About Jury Behavior and the Tort System, 28 Suffolk U.L. Rev. 1205 (1994).
were calculated over the time periods; however, these changes are unlikely to have had any significant impact on the present findings.

Consider another qualification. The conviction rates reported in the federal statistical compilations are based upon the most serious charge found by a jury. Many prosecutions involve either multiple offenses or charges for an offense that is deemed to include a lesser offense. The data do not indicate the rate of conviction—or any change in the rate over time—for all charges in a multiple-count indictment, or for the most serious charge as opposed to a lesser included offense. Thus, the federal data do not permit a determination whether juries have become either more or less willing to convict for the most serious offense charged or for multiple charges. The same basic reasoning applies to the state court statistics.

In short, these data sets do not allow a scientifically unqualified conclusion that criminal jury behavior has or has not changed over time. Nevertheless, the important point is that the findings yield no support for the claims about increased jury acquittal rates. The statistics also show that on the whole, conviction rates are quite high, especially for serious crimes.

Two final methodological caveats need mention. The aggregated data could obscure variations in conviction rates between court locales within states or between particular types of crimes. The North Carolina data do show differences between broad categories of crimes. The last caveat, which cannot be emphasized too strongly, is that the data say nothing about the accuracy or correctness of the verdicts. Absent some other criterion to serve as a standard, the present statistics and verdict statistics collected in the future tell us nothing about whether conviction rates are too low, too high, or about right.

**Comparisons**

Keeping all of the methodological qualifications firmly in mind, it is useful to compare the North Carolina data with nationwide statistics that were collected in the mid-1950s and reported in Kalven and Zeisel’s classic study, *The American Jury*. Based upon a sample of 3,576 felony and misdemeanor trials, those authors concluded that juries convicted 67 percent of the time. The North Carolina statistics allow a very rough comparison with Kalven and Zeisel since they report both felony and misdemeanor convictions. Combining the data over the decade from 1986 to 1996 the comparative conviction rate in North Carolina was also 67 percent.

There is another comparison that deserves mention. Readers familiar with Kalven and Zeisel’s work will recall that those authors asked the trial judge in each case to offer an independent judgment on the verdict and then compared the judge’s decision with the jury’s verdict. Overall, juries were somewhat more lenient than judges but, Kalven and Zeisel concluded, this was due not to jury incompetence but rather to the jury applying a different set of values and perspectives to the evidence. Those authors observed that a charge involving drinking and driving was one type of case in which judge and jury were most likely to diverge. Recently, Bromley used Kalven and Zeisel’s methodological approach to study drinking and driving cases in an urban/suburban jurisdiction in Colorado in 1993. She found that compared to 1958, judge acquittal rates had increased but jury rates were the same as 35 years earlier.12

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