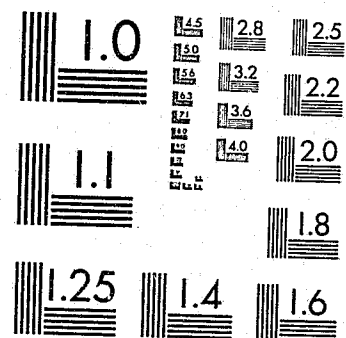


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ICPSR

**Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research**

**Multnomah County (Oregon)
Jury Project , 1973-1976**

Bernard Grofman

96077

ICPSR 9030

96077

MULTNOMAH COUNTY [OREGON] JURY PROJECT, 1973-1976
(ICPSR 9030)

Principal Investigator

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U.S. Department of Justice
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First ICPSR Edition
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Acknowledgement of Assistance

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The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for MULTNOMAH COUNTY [OREGON] JURY PROJECT, 1973-1976 were originally collected by Bernard Grofman. Neither the collector of the original data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

The Multnomah County [Oregon] Jury Project, 1973-1976 was conducted by Bernard Grofman at the University of California, Irvine. The data were collected as part of the Modeling Jury Decision Processes project funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The grant called for work in three related areas: a) synthesis and critique of the existing literature on jury decision-making, b) development of mathematical models of group process applicable to the jury context and application of those models to available experimental and/or archival data, focusing particularly on evaluating the impact of changes in jury size and jury unanimity requirements, 3) compilation of a small sample data base from the jury records of the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, and preliminary analyses of certain aspects of jury decision-making, e.g., the demographic characteristics of jury foremen.

These data represent a census of 32 jury panels which served in the Fourth Circuit Court Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon from July, 1973 through March, 1976. Information was obtained for both six-member and twelve-member juries. Each jury panel was called for approximately one month's service beginning late in the month and running late into the next month. For the most part, these data contain sequential months covering each month of jury panel service. There are two exceptions: 1) For the period of time coded, data for the month of August are not available owing to the fact that while jury panels were selected for this month, no trials were held. 2) For 1975 and 1976 January actually contains two jury panels due to an overlapping of panels across months. These panels in January represent complete jury panels. These database include both individual-level juror and aggregate jury case information.

Records were obtained from the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon. Information collected includes: trial summaries (members of the jury, their votes, the final verdict, the type of case, the name of the judge, the amount of time taken by the jury to arrive at a decision), monthly juror panel summaries (age, occupation and years in residence in Oregon), and self-administered juror demographic data sheets (e.g., educational background, spouse and children summaries, past jury and trial information).

The file contains 199 variables for 6,657 jurors and 1,159 trials. The data are in card-image format with a record length of 80 characters. There are a total of 48,244 records with 7 records per case.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY JURY PROJECT CODEBOOK†

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December, 1979

†This research project was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, Law and Social Sciences Program #SOC 75-14091 and #SOC 77-24702

Description of Multnomah County Jury Database

The Multnomah County Jury Database contains 32 jury panels from July 1973 through March, 1976. The full database includes data on 6,657 jurors and 1,159 trials. Records were obtained from Multnomah County, Oregon and included trial summaries (members of the jury, their votes, the final verdict, the type of case, the name of the judge, the amount of time taken by the jury to arrive at a decision), monthly juror panel summaries (age, occupation and years in residence in Oregon), and self-administered juror demographic data sheets (educational background, spouse and children summaries, past jury and trial information, for example). Table 1 provides a summary of the elements of the database for each jury panel (conveniently referred to as one month of data). For the most part, the database contains sequential months. However, for the period of time coded, the month of August is not available. Due to the hot weather and lack of air-conditioning in the court, trials were not held during this month even though a jury panel always was selected. Also, for most of the months, complete information on demographic and behavioral characteristics of jurors as well as aggregate information for each trial were available. However, due to missing documents, some months do not include the full set of demographic material.

The Multnomah Data Archive offer the possibility for methodologically sophisticated analysis of a kind never before possible with jury data in which factors such as time trends, jury context, type of case, etc., can be controlled; and in which analysis at both the individual level (by juror) and at the group level (by jury) is possible. Possible analyses include:

Aggregate level: demographic characteristics of jurors; e.g., are hold-out jurors distinctive as compared to non-hold-out jurors; is the jury selection process one which fairly represents the population of Multnomah County (as reflected by census data)?

Contextual level: choice behavior of each juror relative to the demographic characteristics of his/her fellow jurors; e.g., are there distinctive demographic characteristics of the hold-out juror relative to the demographic characteristics of his/her fellow jurors?

Time series on individual jurors: each juror's choice behavior over the course of his/her empanelment; e.g., does a juror's likelihood of voting for conviction change over the course of empanelment as he/she becomes more sophisticated/cynical?

Type of case: jury behavior as a function of the nature of the indictment; e.g., how do conviction rates or jury deliberation times differ as a function of the nature of the charge?

Table 1. Summary of Multnomah County Jury Database

Panel Month	Trial Summaries	Juror Panel Summaries	Juror Demographic Summaries	Number of Jurorst†	Number of Trials
<u>1973</u>					
July	yes	yes	yes	186	37
August	no	no	no		
September	yes	yes	yes	189	42
October	yes	yes	yes	245	30
November	yes	yes	yes	240	36
December	yes	yes	yes	186	39
<u>1974</u>					
January	yes	yes	yes	225	37
February	yes	yes	yes	227	37
March	yes	yes	yes	198	32
April	yes	yes	yes	200	44
May	yes	yes	yes	203	40
June	yes	yes	yes	194	37
July	yes	yes	no	178	31
August	no	no	no		
September	yes	yes	no	185	23
October	yes	yes	no	229	41
November	yes	yes	no	221	28
December	yes	yes	no	197	46
<u>1975</u>					
January†	yes	yes	yes	202	26
January†	yes	yes	yes	232	42
February	yes	yes	yes	220	43
March	yes	yes	yes	205	36
April	yes	yes	yes	198	36
May	yes	yes	yes	196	43
June	yes	yes	yes	199	36
July	yes	yes	yes	191	34
August	no	no	no		
September	yes	yes	yes	214	45
October	yes	yes	yes	215	40
November	yes	yes	yes	215	36
December	yes	yes	no	211	38
<u>1976</u>					
January†	yes	yes	no	211	21
January†	yes	yes	no	214	31
February	yes	yes	no	210	41
March	yes	yes	no	221	31
Totals				6657	1159

†Due to overlapping of panels across months, what we have labelled as January includes two jury panels. Both panels are complete jury panels.

††The number of jurors in each month does not include the 235 dummy cases on the database. See variable CASEFILT for explanation regarding these cases.

Use of Codebook and Database

This codebook describes the coding format for the Master File of the Multnomah County Jury Database. Each panel month is coded within the JURORNUM identification and a variable PANEL was created to be used to select a single panel for analysis. This allows the user the flexibility to either merge panel months or to analyse a single panel. A word of caution is necessary, however. Given the nature of the court system and historical events within the community, a single panel of data may not provide enough variance in case type for certain kinds of analysis. The panels of jury trials show instances of heavy emphasis on personal injury cases or drug cases or burglary cases or the like. In other words, a single panel may not provide enough different kinds of trials for controlling purposes. No single panel can be considered representative of trials in Multnomah County over a given period of time.

The Master File is coded with the juror as the unit of analysis. All aggregate trial information is included for each juror called for the trial. Hence a great deal of redundancy has been built into the files. However, this redundancy allows for the reduction of the Master Files to aggregate level trial files. To facilitate this we have built into the file a filter variable (CASEFILT) which when used in conjunction with the SERVE1 to JUDGE1 series of variables will produce an aggregate trial file. In addition, the merging of aggregate trial information within the juror unit enables the researcher to construct indices of aggregate trial information and allows the researcher to aggregate juror behavior to the trial level.

Variable Description List

Identification

1. Juror identification number

Juror Demographic Information

2. Sex
3. Residence, section of city
4. Retirement status
5. Occupation
6. Age
7. Number of years resident of Oregon

Analysis Filters

8. Month and year juror first called for trial for this jury panel
9. Aggregate case filter
10. Panel in which juror served

First Trial Juror Was Called For

11. Case number of trial
12. Type of case
13. Civil or criminal case
14. Start hour of deliberations
15. Start minute of deliberations
16. End hour of deliberations
17. End minute of deliberations
18. Size of jury
19. Verdict of jury
20. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
21. Actual final verdict of jury
22. Number of counts in the trial
23. Amount of damages won in the trial
24. Damage counterclaim
25. Juror's trial decision
26. Juror foreman of trial
27. Judge presiding over trial

Second Trial Juror Was Called For

28. Case number of trial
29. Type of case
30. Civil or criminal case
31. Start hour of deliberations
32. Start minute of deliberations
33. End hour of deliberations
34. End minute of deliberations
35. Size of jury
36. Verdict of jury

37. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
38. Actual final verdict of jury
39. Number of counts in the trial
40. Amount of damages won in the trial
41. Damage counterclaim
42. Juror's trial decision
43. Juror foreman of trial
44. Judge presiding over trial

Third Trial Juror Was Called For

45. Case number of trial
46. Type of case
47. Civil or criminal case
48. Start hour of deliberations
49. Start minute of deliberations
50. End hour of deliberations
51. End minute of deliberations
52. Size of jury
53. Verdict of jury
54. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
55. Actual final verdict of jury
56. Number of counts in the trial
57. Amount of damages won in the trial
58. Damage counterclaim
59. Juror's trial decision
60. Juror foreman of trial
61. Judge presiding over trial

Fourth Trial Juror Was Called For

62. Case number of trial
63. Type of case
64. Civil or criminal case
65. Start hour of deliberations
66. Start minute of deliberations
67. End hour of deliberations
68. End minute of deliberations
69. Size of jury
70. Verdict of jury
71. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
72. Actual final verdict of jury
73. Number of counts in the trial
74. Amount of damages won in the trial
75. Damage counterclaim
76. Juror's trial decision
77. Juror foreman of trial
78. Judge presiding over trial

Fifth Trial Juror Was Called For

79. Case number of trial
80. Type of case
81. Civil or criminal case
82. Start hour of deliberations
83. Start minute of deliberations
84. End hour of deliberations
85. End minute of deliberations
86. Size of jury
87. Verdict of jury
88. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
89. Actual final verdict of jury
90. Number of counts in the trial
91. Amount of damages won in the trial
92. Damage counterclaim
93. Juror's trial decision
94. Juror foreman of trial
95. Judge presiding over trial

Sixth Trial Juror Was Called For

96. Case number of trial
97. Type of case
98. Civil or criminal case
99. Start hour of deliberations
100. Start minute of deliberations
101. End hour of deliberations
102. End minute of deliberations
103. Size of jury
104. Verdict of jury
105. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
106. Actual final verdict of jury
107. Number of counts in the trial
108. Amount of damages won in the trial
109. Damage counterclaim
110. Juror's trial decision
111. Juror foreman of trial
112. Judge presiding over trial

Seventh Trial Juror Was Called For

113. Case number of trial
114. Type of case
115. Civil or criminal case
116. Start hour of deliberations
117. Start minute of deliberations
118. End hour of deliberations
119. End minute of deliberations
120. Size of jury
121. Verdict of jury
122. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
123. Actual final verdict of jury
124. Number of counts in the trial

125. Amount of damages won in the trial
126. Damage counterclaim
127. Juror's trial decision
128. Juror foreman of trial
129. Judge presiding over trial

Eighth Trial Juror Was Called For

130. Case number of trial
131. Type of case
132. Civil or criminal case
133. Start hour of deliberations
134. Start minute of deliberations
135. End hour of deliberations
136. End minute of deliberations
137. Size of jury
138. Verdict of jury
139. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
140. Actual final verdict of jury
141. Number of counts in the trial
142. Amount of damages won in the trial
143. Damage counterclaim
144. Juror's trial decision
145. Juror foreman of trial
146. Judge presiding over trial

Personal Data of Juror

147. Demographic information available
148. Birthplace
149. Highest level of education
150. Spouse's occupation
151. Marital status
152. Number of children
153. Prior services on a jury
154. Recency of prior service on a jury
155. Location of prior service on a jury
156. Has the juror or juror's family suffered bodily harm
157. Has the juror or juror's family been involved in a lawsuit
158. Type of lawsuit
159. Recency of lawsuit
160. Has the juror or the juror's family ever been the victim of a crime
161. Has a personal injury claim ever been filed against the juror
162. Is the juror related to or a friend of a law officer
163. Does the juror drive an automobile
164. Does the juror have a physician
165. Does the juror have an attorney

Ninth Trial Juror Was Called For

166. Case number of trial
167. Type of case
168. Civil or criminal case
169. Start hour of deliberations

- 170. Start minute of deliberations
- 171. End hour of deliberations
- 172. End minute of deliberations
- 173. Size of jury
- 174. Verdict of jury
- 175. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
- 176. Actual final verdict of jury
- 177. Number of counts in the trial
- 178. Amount of damages won in the trial
- 179. Damage counterclaim
- 180. Juror's trial decision
- 181. Juror foreman of trial
- 182. Judge presiding over trial

Tenth Trial Juror Was Called For

- 183. Case number of trial
- 184. Type of case
- 185. Civil or criminal case
- 186. Start hour of deliberations
- 187. Start minute of deliberations
- 188. End hour of deliberations
- 189. End minute of deliberations
- 190. Size of jury
- 191. Verdict of jury
- 192. Jury unanimous or not unanimous
- 193. Actual final verdict of jury
- 194. Number of counts in the trial
- 195. Amount of damages won in the trial
- 196. Damage counterclaim
- 197. Juror's trial decision
- 198. Juror foreman of trial
- 199. Judge presiding over trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 1	Variable Name	Variable Identification
Columns		
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999. Dummy juror for case filter variable
09	SEX	Juror's sex 1. Male 2. Female 9. Not ascertained
10-11	SECTION	Juror's residence, geographical section of the city of Portland, Oregon. See note 2. 1. Northeast 2. Northwest 3. Southeast 4. Southwest 5. North 6. South 7. East 8. West 9. Gresham, Oregon 10. Other 99. Not ascertained
12	RETIRED	Indicates if juror is retired 1. Retired 2. Not retired 9. Not ascertained
13-14	OCCUPATN	Juror's occupation. See Appendix A for code categories. 99. Not ascertained
15-16	AGE	Juror's age 18. 18 years of age XX. Number of years old 99. Not ascertained
17-18	YSOREGON	Number of years juror has resided in Oregon 01. One year or less 02. Two years XX. Number of years 99. Not ascertained

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 1	Variable Name	Variable Identification
19-22	PJURSERV	Month and year of the very first trial the juror was called for. [Each jury panel is called for approximately one month of service. The month's service tends to begin late in the month and runs late into the next month. This variable simply indicates whether the juror first served or was called for a trial in the last part of the previous month]. cols. 19-20 Month cols. 21-22 Year 9898 Juror was not called for any trial 9999 Dummy juror
23	CASEFILT	Case filter variable. This variable is used in order to produce a case file in which the unit of analysis is the trial data rather than the jurors. The case information is located on SERVE1 through JUDGE1. See note 1. 1. Case filter 2. Juror data not to be used for case filter
24-29	PANEL	Panel identification. [Each jury panel is a self-contained unit and is called for approximately one month of service. Each panel is referenced by the month and year in which the majority of the service occurred. Because there were some instances in which two panels served in the same month consecutively, the last two values of this variable distinguish these multi-panel months.] cols. 24-25 Year cols. 26-27 Month cols. 28-29 Single or multiple panel month; 00 = only one panel in "month" 01 = first panel in "month" 02 = second panel in "month"
80	RECORD1	Record Number One (1)

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 2	Variable Name	Variable Identification
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09-16	SERVE1	Case number of first trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for any trials
17-19	CASE1	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for any trials
20	TYPE1	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for any trials
21-22	SHOUR1	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for any trials
23-24	SMINUTE1	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for any trials
25-27	EHOUR1	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for any trials

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
28-29	EMINUTE1	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for any trials
30	SIZE1	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for any trials
31	VERDICT1	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for any trials
32	UNAN1	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for any trials
33-34	FINLVER1	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for any trials

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
35	COUNT1	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for any trials
36-38	DAMAGES1	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for any trials
39	CCLAIMS1	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for any trials
40	VOTE1	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for any trials

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 2 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
41	JFORMN1	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for any trials
42-43	JUDGE1	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for any trials
44-51	SERVE2	Case number of second trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols.11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for second trial
52-54	CASE2	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for second trial
55	TYPE2	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for second trial
56-57	SHOUR2	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for second trial
58-59	SMINUTE2	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for second trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 2 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
60-62	EHOURL2	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for second trial
63-64	EMINUTE2	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for second trial
65	SIZE2	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for second trial
66	VERDICT2	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for second trial
67	UNAN2	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for second trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 2 Record 2

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
68-69	FINLVER2	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for second trial
70	COUNT2	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for second trial
71-73	DAMAGES2	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for second trial
74	CCLAIMS2	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for second trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 2 Record 2

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
75	VOTE2	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for second trial
76	JFORMN2	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for second trial
77-78	JUDGE2	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for second trial
80	RECORD2	Record Number 2 (2)

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3

Record 3

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09-16	SERVE3	Case number of third trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month, day, year] 999 Juror was not called for third trial
17-19	CASE3	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for third trial
20	TYPE3	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for third trial
21-22	SHOUR3	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for third trial
23-24	SMINUTE3	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for third trial
25-27	EHOUR3	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for third trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
28-29	EMINUTE3	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for third trial
30	SIZE3	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for third trial
31	VERDICT3	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for third trial
32	UNAN3	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for third trial
33-34	FINLVER3	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for third trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3

Record 3

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
35	COUNT3	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for third trial
36-38	DAMAGES3	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for third trial
39	CCLAIMS3	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for third trial
40	VOTE3	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for third trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3

Record 3

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
41	JFORMN3	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for third trial
42-43	JUDGE3	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for third trial
44-51	SERVE4	Case number of fourth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols.11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for fourth trial
52-54	CASE4	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for fourth trial
55	TYPE4	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
56-57	SHOUR4	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fourth trial
58-59	SMINUTE4	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fourth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
60-62	EHOURL4	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for fourth trial
63-64	EMINUTE4	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fourth trial
65	SIZE4	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
66	VERDICT4	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
67	UNAN4	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
68-69	FINLVER4	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for fourth trial
70	COUNT4	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
71-73	DAMAGES4	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for fourth trial
74	CCLAIMS4	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 3 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
75	VOTE4	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
76	JFORMN4	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for fourth trial
77-78	JUDGE4	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fourth trial
80	RECORD3	Record Number 3 (3)

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09-16	SERVE5	Case number of fifth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for fifth trial
17-19	CASE5	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for fifth trial
20	TYPE5	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
21-22	SHOUR5	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fifth trial
23-24	SMINUTE5	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fifth trial
25-27	EHOURL5	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for fifth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
28-29	EMINUTE5	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fifth trial
30	SIZE5	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
31	VERDICT5	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
32	UNAN5	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
33-34	FINLVER5	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for fifth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
35	COUNT5	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
36-38	DAMAGES5	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for fifth trial
39	CCLAIMS5	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
40	VOTE5	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4 Record 4

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
41	JFORMN5	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for fifth trial
42-43	JUDGE5	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for fifth trial
44-51	SERVE6	Case number of sixth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for sixth trial
52-54	CASE6	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for sixth trial
55	TYPE6	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
56-57	SHOUR6	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for sixth trial
58-59	SMINUTE6	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for sixth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4 Record 4

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
60-62	EHOURL6	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for sixth trial
63-64	EMINUTE6	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for sixth trial
65	SIZE6	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
66	VERDICT6	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
67	UNAN6	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4

Record 4

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
68-69	FINLVER6	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for sixth trial
70	COUNT6	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
71-73	DAMAGES6	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for sixth trial
74	CCLAIMS6	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 4

Record 4

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
75	VOTE6	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
76	JFORMN6	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for sixth trial
77-78	JUDGE6	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for sixth trial
80	RECORD4	Record Number 4 (4)

Multnomah County Jury Database		
Record 5	Variable Name	Variable Identification
Columns		
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09-16	SERVE7	Case number of seventh trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month, day, year] 999 Juror was not called for seventh trial
17-19	CASE7	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for seventh trial
20	TYPE7	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
21-22	SHOUR7	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for seventh trial
23-24	SMINUTE7	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for seventh trial
25-27	EHOUR7	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for seventh trial

Multnomah County Jury Database		
Record 5	Variable Name	Variable Identification
Columns		
28-29	EMINUTE7	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for seventh trial
30	SIZE7	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
31	VERDICT7	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
32	UNAN7	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
33-34	FINLVER7	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for seventh trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 5 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
35	COUNT7	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
36-38	DAMAGES7	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for seventh trial
39	CCLAIMS7	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
40	VOTE7	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 5 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
41	JFORMN7	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for seventh trial
42-43	JUDGE7	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for seventh trial
44-51	SERVE8	Case number of eighth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols.11-16 Case date [month,day,year] 999 Juror was not called for eighth trial
52-54	CASE8	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for eighth trial
55	TYPE8	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
56-57	SHOUR8	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for eighth trial
58-59	SMINUTE8	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for eighth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 5 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
60-62	EHOURL8	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for eighth trial
63-64	EMINUTE8	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for eighth trial
65	SIZE8	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
66	VERDICT8	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
67	UNAN8	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 5 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
68-69	FINLVER8	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for eighth trial
70	COUNT8	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
71-73	DAMAGES8	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for eighth trial
74	CCLAIMS8	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 5 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
75	VOTE8	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
76	JFORMN8	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for eighth trial
77-78	JUDGE8	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for eighth trial
80	RECORD5	Record Number 5 (5)

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 6 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09	DEMO	Supplementary demographical information provided? [Jurors filled out a demographical fact sheet. However, not all coded months have these fact sheets since they are not public records that are saved.] 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
10-11	BIRTHPLC	Juror's place of birth. 1. Portland 2. Oregon, other than Portland 3. New England [Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut] 4. Middle Atlantic [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania] 5. East North Central [Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan] 6. West North Central [Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska] 7. South Atlantic [Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia] 8. East South Central [Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi] 9. West South Central [Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana] 10. Mountain [Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada] 11. Pacific [Washington, California, Alaska, Hawaii] 12. Mexico and South America 13. Canada 14. Western Europe 15. Eastern Europe, USSR, China 16. Africa 17. Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific Islands 99. Not ascertained

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 6 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
12-13	EDUCAT	Highest level attained. See Note 9. 1. Some grade school 2. Completed grade school 3. Some high school 4. Completed high school 5. Some college [or completed junior college] 6. Completed college 7. Some graduate school 8. Masters 9. Doctorate 99. Not ascertained
14-15	SPSOCC	Spouse's occupation. See Appendix A. 98. Single, no spouse 99. Not ascertained
16	MLSTATUS	Marital status. 1. Married 2. Single 3. Separated 4. Divorced 5. Widow 6. Widower 9. Not ascertained
17	CHILDREN	Number of children. 0. No children 1. One child 2. Two children 3. Three children 4. Four children 5. Five children 6. Six children 7. Seven children 8. Eight or more children 9. Not ascertained
18	PRIORSRV	Has juror previously served on a jury? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 6 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
19-20	REJSRV	Recency of juror's service. See Note 10. 01. Up to one year 02. Two years XX. Number of years 98. Juror has not previously served on a jury 99. Not ascertained
21-22	WHERSERV	Where juror previously served. 01. Portland 02. Oregon, other than Portland 03. New England 04. Middle Atlantic 05. East North Central 06. West North Central 07. South Atlantic 08. East South Central 09. West South Central 10. Mountain 11. Pacific 98. Juror did not previously serve on a jury 99. Not ascertained
23	INJURY	Has the juror or juror's family suffered bodily harm? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
24	SUED	Has the juror or juror's family been involved in a lawsuit? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
25-26	LAWSUIT	Type of lawsuit. See Note 11. 1. Divorce 2. Auto: personal injury, property damage 3. Personal injury 4. Property damage 5. Small claims 6. Bankruptcy 7. Compensation/arbitration 8. Civil: exact type unknown 9. Divorce plus other lawsuit 10. Criminal 11. Malpractice 12. Property condemnation 13. Probate [such as estate, will contest] 98. Juror never involved in lawsuit 99. Not ascertained

Multnomah County Jury Database		
Record 6	Variable Name	Variable Identification
27-28	RESULT	Recency of lawsuit. See Note 10. 01. Up to one year 02. Two years XX. Number of years 98. Juror has never been involved in a lawsuit 99. Not ascertained
29	VICTIM	Has the juror or the juror's family ever been the victim of a crime? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
30	PICLAIM	Has a personal injury claim ever been filed against the juror? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
31	RELTOLAW	Is the juror related to or a friend of a law officer? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
32	DRIVE	Does the juror drive an automobile? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
33	PHYSIC	Does the juror have a physician? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
34	ATTY	Does the juror have an attorney? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Not ascertained
80	RECORD6	Record Number Six (6)

Multnomah County Jury Database		
Record 7	Variable Name	Variable Identification
01-07	JURORNUM	Juror identification number. See note 1. cols. 1-3 Juror number cols. 4-7 Month, year 9999999 Dummy juror for case filter variable
09-16	SERVE9	Case number of ninth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month, day, year] 999 Juror was not called for ninth trial
17-19	CASE9	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for ninth trial
20	TYPE9	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
21-22	SHOUR9	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for ninth trial
23-24	SMINUTE9	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for ninth trial
25-27	EHOUR9	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for ninth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 7 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
28-29	EMINUTE9	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for ninth trial
30	SIZE9	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
31	VERDICT9	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
32	UNAN9	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
33-34	FINLVER9	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for ninth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 7 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
35	COUNT9	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
36-38	DAMAGES9	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for ninth trial
39	CCLAIMS9	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
40	VOTE9	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 7 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
41	JFORMN9	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for ninth trial
42-43	JUDGE9	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for ninth trial
44-51	SERVEO	Case number of tenth trial juror called for. [The case number is coded for the juror under two conditions: 1) the juror sat on the jury for that trial, or 2) the juror was excused from that trial by the court, the defense or the prosecution. Hence, the total number of individuals coded for the trial will exceed the number of jurors that actually sat on the jury for that trial.] cols. 9-10 Case number cols. 11-16 Case date [month, day, year] 999 Juror was not called for tenth trial
52-54	CASEO	Type of case. See Appendix B. 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for tenth trial
55	TYPEO	Civil or criminal case. See Appendix B for classification of cases as civil or criminal. 1. Criminal case 2. Civil case 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
56-57	SHOURO	Start hour of deliberations. 01. 1 A.M. 12. Noon XX. 24-hour clock 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for tenth trial
58-59	SMINUTEO	Start minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for tenth trial

Multnomah County Jury Database

Record 7 Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
60-62	EHOURO	End hour of deliberations. See note 4. 001. 1 A.M. 012. Noon XXX. 24-hour clock (add 24 for each additional day) 036. Noon, second day 998. Not ascertained 999. Juror was not called for tenth trial
63-64	EMINUTEO	End minute of deliberations. 01. 1 minute after the hour 15. 15 minutes after the hour XX. Number of minutes after the hour 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for tenth trial
65	SIZEDO	Size of jury. 1. Six member jury 2. Twelve member jury 3. Eleven member jury [With the agreement of the prosecution and defense, a jury of 11 members may occur. Under conditions in which a juror was excused after sitting for that trial, the code is for a 12 member jury. This code is used only for actual 11 member juries.] 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
66	VERDICTO	Verdict of jury. See note 5. 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Hung 4. No verdict given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
67	UNANO	Jury unanimous in verdict? See note 6. 1. Unanimous 2. Not unanimous 3. No verdict or vote given for the trial 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
68-69	FINLVERO	Final verdict (vote) of jury. See note 7. 1. 12-0 2. 11-1 3. 10-2 4. 9-3 5. 6-0 6. 5-1 7. Hung (12 members) 8. Hung (6 members) 9. 10-1 10. 11-0 11. 9-2 96. No vote available 99. Juror was not called for tenth trial
70	COUNTO	Number of counts in the trial. [In multiple count trials, only one of the counts is coded. See Appendix C for a description of how the count was selected. This variable is the only one which indicates that the trial may have involved more than one count and more than one verdict.] 1. 1 count 2. 2 counts X. Number of counts 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
71-73	DAMAGESO	Damages won [only for civil cases, and only when the monetary damages were listed.] 001. \$1 to \$999 002. \$1,000 to \$9,999 010. \$10,000 XXX. \$10,000-\$969,999 e.g.: 015=\$15,000 030=\$30,000 400=\$400,000 997. \$997,000 and over 998. No damages listed 999. Juror was not called for tenth trial
74	CCLAIMSO	Damage counterclaim. See note 8. 1. Counterclaim upheld 2. Denied or no counterclaim in trial 3. Percentage to both defendant and plaintiff, e.g., PL 65%, DF 35%; PL 45%, DF 55%. 8. Criminal case 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial

Columns	Variable Name	Variable Identification
75	VOTEO	Juror's trial decision. 0. Jury not polled 1. Guilty/plaintiff 2. Innocent/defendant 3. Excused by prosecution 4. Excused by defense 5. Excused by court 6. Excused but not detailed 7. Abstained/excused/absent but listed on the jury 8. Juror's vote missing 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
76	JFORMNO	Was juror trial foreman? 1. Yes 2. No 3. No foreman listed 4. Excused/not on jury 9. Juror was not called for tenth trial
77-78	JUDGEO	Name of judge who presided over trial. [Name and code value of each judge are available by request only] 98. Not ascertained 99. Juror was not called for tenth trial
80	RECORD7	Record Number 7 (7)

Multnomah County Jury Database

NOTES ON VARIABLES

--Note 1--

The unit of analysis of the Master File is the juror (individual level). However, all aggregated case information also is included for each juror that was either called for or excused from each trial. In order to facilitate analysis of aggregated trial information, a case filter variable was created [CASEFILT] such that by filtering on this variable a new file consisting of only trial information could be obtained for analysis. The case filter variable is used in conjunction with the SERVE1 to JUDGE1 variables. Since for some trials, the trial information was not contained on SERVE1 to JUDGE1 because all of the jurors called for or excused from that trial had served on a previous trial, it was necessary to add "dummy" jurors to the file in order to include the trial information in SERVE1 to JUDGE1. All "dummy" jurors were given juror identification numbers of 9999999 and missing data codes for VOTE1, JFORMN1 and all other variables in the file.

--Note 2--

This variable specifies the section of the city of Portland, Oregon in which the juror resides. Gresham is a suburb of Portland. If the individual's address did not have a direction listed or was a suburb other than Gresham, a code of "10" for "other" was assigned. The missing value of "99" was used only when the information was missing.

--Note 3--

The case numbers do not refer to Multnomah County case records. It is simply a sequential ordering of the cases with the dates of the cases in ascending order. Coders were instructed to renumber the cases whenever duplicate numbers appeared in a month's worth of data. The date of the case refers to the day in which the jury arrived at a verdict. No information is available as to the date when the trial began.

--Note 4--

This variable has a three-column field in order to distinguish deliberation periods that began on one day and ended sometime during the next day(s). For each additional day "24" is added to the 24-hour clock. In order to obtain the exact time that the deliberation ended it is necessary to subtract '24' from the coded time.

--Note 5--

A code of '4' indicates that the information was missing from the trial sheets. It should not be interpreted as having any substantive meaning.

--Note 6--

A code of '3' includes both those instances in which the verdict of the jury is missing from the trial sheets and those instances in which the jury was hung. The two types of trials can be distinguished by filtering this variable through the VERDICT variable.

Multnomah County Jury Database

--Note 7--

This variable is the final verdict of the jury. Note that 12-0 is the same as 0-12, i.e., this is just the actual vote, not which party won the trial. The final verdicts of 11-0, 9-2, 10-1 include those instances in which 11 member juries sat and those instances in which 12 member juries sat but a juror was either absent or abstained from the vote. The two types of trials can be distinguished by filtering this variable through the SIZE variable.

--Note 8--

The trial sheets were not very informative regarding counterclaims. It was not possible to filter out those civil cases in which there was no counterclaim and therefore a code of '2' unfortunately contains those cases in which a counterclaim was explicitly stated as denied on the trial sheets (very rare), those civil cases in which the plaintiff won damages, and those cases when the defendant won but no damages were reported. Finally, under conditions when the defendant won monetary damages the case was coded as the counterclaim being upheld.

--Note 9--

Those jurors who have graduated from a technical school are coded as having some college. Only those jurors who graduated from a 4-year institution are coded as college graduates. A code of '9' includes post-college professional schools, e.g., medical, legal, dental.

--Note 10--

When the jurors provided only an estimate, the following criteria were used: 1) if the juror put down a range [8-9 years] the larger number was selected [9]; 2) if the juror indicated the decade, then the middle year of that decade was chosen e.g., the 60's would be coded by subtracting the year being coded from 1965; 3) if the juror indicated the early part of the decade [early 60's] then the beginning of the decade [1960] was used; or 4) if the juror indicated the late part of the decade [late 60's], then the last year of the decade [1969] was used as the base year.

--Note 11--

The variable indicates the type of lawsuit in which the juror was involved. If the juror listed multiple lawsuits, the coder was instructed to select 1) the most recent, or 2) if unable to determine the most recent, then the most serious.

APPENDIX A.

Occupational Classification

This appendix contains the 2-digit occupational classification for the juror's occupation and spouse's occupation. This listing of occupations was originally based on the NORC General Social Survey occupational listing. The listing was regrouped and categorized for the purposes of this study. The first digit refers to the occupational classification grouped into the following categories: [1] professional, technical, and kindred workers; [2] managers and administrators, except farm; [3] sales workers, and clerical and kindred workers; [4] craftsmen and kindred workers, equipment operators, laborers; [5] service workers; [6] farm and kindred workers.

The second digit refers to the relative prestige of the occupation. The 1969 Hodge-Siegle-Rossi Prestige Scores were arrayed and then grouped into eight categories. The cutting points for the prestige scores were selected based on the results of independent groupings of the scores by two researchers on the project.

1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS

Status/Prestige Level 1

11 Judges
11 Lawyers
11 Physicians, including osteopaths
11 Teachers, college and university

Status/Prestige Level 2

12 Aeronautical and astronautical engineers
12 Airplane pilots
12 Archivists and curators
12 Architects
12 Atmospheric and space scientists
12 Biological scientists
12 Chemical engineers
12 Chemists
12 Civil engineers
12 Clergymen
12 Dentists
12 Electrical and electronic engineers
12 Engineers, NEC
12 Geologists
12 Life and physical scientists, NEC
12 Marine scientists
12 Petroleum engineers
12 Physicists and astronomers
12 Political scientists

12 Psychologists
 12 Sociologists
 12 Social scientists, NEC
 12 Urban and regional planners

Status/Prestige Level 3

13 Accountants
 13 Advertising artist
 13 Agricultural scientists
 13 Auditor
 13 Authors
 13 Chiropractors
 13 Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians
 13 Clinical technicians, nuclear and related technicians
 13 Dental hygienists
 13 Designers
 13 Draftsmen
 13 Economists
 13 Elementary school teachers
 13 Health record technologists and technicians
 13 Mathematicians
 13 Mechanical engineers
 13 Metallurgical and materials engineers
 13 Mining engineers
 13 Optometrists
 13 Painters and sculptors
 13 Personnel and labor relations workers
 13 Pharmacists
 13 Pre-kindergarten and kindergarten teachers
 13 Public relations men and publicity writers
 13 Radiologic technologists and technicians
 13 Registered nurses
 13 Religious workers, NEC
 13 Secondary school teachers
 13 Veterinarians

Status/Prestige Level 4

14 Actuaries
 14 Actors
 14 Agriculture and biological technicians, except health
 14 Athletes and kindred workers
 14 Chemical technicians
 14 Computer programmers
 14 Computer systems analysts
 14 Computer specialists, NEC
 14 Dietitians
 14 Editors and reporters
 14 Electrical and electronic engineering technicians
 14 Embalmers
 14 Engineering and science technicians, NEC
 14 Engineering aide
 14 Farm management advisers

14 Flight engineers
 14 Foresters and conservationists
 14 Health technologists and technicians, NEC
 14 Health practitioners, NEC
 14 Home management advisers
 14 Industrial engineers
 14 Librarians
 14 Marketing representative
 14 Mathematical technicians
 14 Mechanical engineering technicians
 14 Musicians and composers
 14 Operations and systems researchers and analysts
 14 Production and quality control technicians
 14 Professional, technical and kindred workers-allocated
 14 Radio and television announcers
 14 Recreation workers
 14 Relocation advisor
 14 Research workers, not specified
 14 Sales engineers
 14 Social workers
 14 Statisticians
 14 Surveyors
 14 Technicians, NEC
 14 Tool programmers, numerical control
 14 Tool and production planner
 14 Vocational and educational counselors
 14 Writers, artists and entertainers, NEC

Status/Prestige Level 5

15 Adult education teachers
 15 Air traffic controllers
 15 Corporate (in-house) trainers or training specialists
 15 Dancers
 15 Nurse, special duty
 15 Graphics artist, illustrator
 15 Photographers
 15 Podiatrists
 15 Radio operators
 15 Teachers, except college and university, NEC
 15 Therapists
 15 Therapy assistants

2_ MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARMStatus/Prestige Level 2

22 Bank officers and financial managers
 22 Vice presidents and presidents (executive officers)

Status/Prestige Level 3

23 Assessors, controllers and treasurers, local public administration
 23 Division manager

23 Health administrators
 23 Officials of lodges, societies and unions
 23 Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
 23 Officials and administrators, public administration, NEC
 23 School administrators, elementary and secondary
 23 School administrators, college

Status/Prestige Level 4

24 Assistant sales managers, retail trade
 24 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
 24 Credit men
 24 Display manager, retail outlets
 24 Funeral directors
 24 Grocery store and department store managers
 24 Managers and administrators, NEC
 24 Manager (owner) retail shop
 24 Office managers, NEC
 24 Purchasing agents and buyers, NEC
 24 Production planners
 24 Sales managers and department heads, retail trade
 24 Sales managers, except retail trade

Status/Prestige Level 5

25 Buyers and shippers, farm products
 25 Construction inspectors, public administration
 25 Inspectors, except construction, public administration
 25 Managers and superintendents, building
 25 Manager, warehouse
 25 Railroad conductors
 25 Restaurant, cafeteria and bar managers

3 SALES WORKERS; CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERSStatus/Prestige Level 4

34 Bank tellers
 34 Bookkeepers
 34 Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
 34 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators
 34 Investor
 34 Insurance rater
 34 Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
 34 Secretaries, legal
 34 Secretaries, medical
 34 Secretaries, NEC
 34 Stock and bond salesmen

Status/Prestige Level 5

35 Accounting clerk, tax clerk
 35 Advertising agents and salesmen
 35 Billing clerks

35 Bookkeeping and billing machine operators
 35 Calculating machine operators
 35 Clerical assistants, social welfare
 35 Clerical supervisors, NEC
 35 Clerical and kindred workers-allocated
 35 Computer and peripheral equipment operators
 35 Counter clerks, except food
 35 Duplicating machine operators
 35 Enumerators and interviewers
 35 Estimators and investigators, NEC
 35 Expeditors and production controllers
 35 Grocery clerks and checkers
 35 Keypunch operators
 35 Library attendants and assistants
 35 Mail handlers
 35 Medical photographer
 35 Meter readers, utilities
 35 Miscellaneous clerical workers
 35 Not specified clerical workers
 35 Office machine operators, NEC
 35 Payroll and timekeeping clerks
 35 Plan examiners, construction
 35 Postal clerks
 35 Proofreaders
 35 Real estate appraisers
 35 Real estate agents and brokers
 35 Receptionists
 35 Sales representatives, wholesale trade
 35 Statistical clerks
 35 Stenographers
 35 Tabulating machine operators
 35 Teacher aides, except school monitors
 35 Telephone operators
 35 Telegraph operators
 35 Telephone specialists
 35 Typists
 35 Weighers

Status/Prestige Level 6

36 Auctioneers
 36 Cashiers
 36 Collectors, bill and account
 36 Demonstrators
 36 Dispatchers and starters, vehicle
 36 File clerks
 36 Sales clerks, retail trade
 36 Salesmen, retail trade
 36 Salesmen and sales clerks, NEC
 36 Salesmen of services and construction
 36 Sales workers; allocated
 36 Shipping and receiving clerks
 36 Telegraph messengers
 36 Ticket, station and express agents

Status/Prestige Level 7

37 Hucksters and peddlers
 37 Messengers and office boys
 37 Stock clerks and storekeepers

Status/Prestige Level 8

38 Newsboys

4 CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS; OPERATIVES; LABORERS

Status/Prestige Level 4

44 Aircraft mechanics and repairmen
 44 Automobile accessories installers
 44 Carpet installers
 44 Craftsmen and kindred workers, NEC
 44 Current members of the armed forces
 44 Dental laboratory technicians
 44 Electricians
 44 Former members of the armed forces
 44 Job and die setters, metal
 44 Locomotive engineers
 44 Machinists
 44 Opticians, lens grinders and polishers

Status/Prestige Level 5

45 Air conditioning, heating, refrigeration: mechanics and repairmen
 45 Automobile body repairmen
 45 Automobile mechanics
 45 Automobile mechanic apprentices
 45 Blacksmiths
 45 Boatmen and canalmen
 45 Brickmasons and stonemasons (including apprentices)
 45 Builder, contractor
 45 Cabinetmakers
 45 Cable splicer; utility other than telephone
 45 Carpenters (including apprentices)
 45 Chainmen, rodmen and axmen; surveying
 45 Checkers, examiners and inspectors; manufacturing
 45 Compositors and typesetters
 45 Cranemen, derrickmen and hoistmen
 45 Decorators and window dressers
 45 Electrotypers and stereotypers
 45 Electric power linemen and cablemen
 45 Electrician apprentices
 45 Engravers, except photoengravers
 45 Fiberglass technicians
 45 Floor layers, except tile setters
 45 Forgemen and hammermen
 45 Foremen, NEC
 45 Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers

45 Jewelers and watchmakers
 45 Linotypist
 45 Locomotive firemen
 45 Machinist apprentices
 45 Mechanic, except auto, apprentices
 45 Millwrights
 45 Molders, concrete
 45 Molders, metal
 45 Molder apprentices
 45 Not specified apprentices
 45 Pattern and model makers, except paper
 45 Photographic process workers
 45 Photoengravers and lithographers
 45 Plumber and pip fitters (including apprentices)
 45 Power station operators
 45 Pressmen and plate printers, printing
 45 Pressmen apprentices
 45 Printing trades apprentices (except pressmen)
 45 Railroad and car shop mechanics and repairmen
 45 Railroad traffic agent
 45 Rollers and finishers, metal
 45 Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths
 45 Sheetmetal apprentices
 45 Shipfitters
 45 Structural metal craftsmen
 45 Supervisors: installers and repairmen
 45 Tailors
 45 Telephone installers and repairmen
 45 Telephone linemen and splicers
 45 Tile setters
 45 Tool and die makers (including apprentices)
 45 Warehouse supervisor
 45 Welders and flame-cutters

Status/Prestige Level 6

46 Animal caretakers, except farm
 46 Asbestos and insulation workers
 46 Assemblers
 46 Bakers
 46 Blasters and powdermen
 46 Boilermakers
 46 Bookbinders
 46 Bulldozer operators
 46 Burner
 46 Bus drivers
 46 Carding, lapping and combing operatives: textiles
 46 Cement and concrete finishers
 46 Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit
 46 Curring operatives
 46 Data processing machine repairmen
 46 Deliverymen and routemen
 46 Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory
 46 Drillers, earth

46 Drill press operatives
 46 Dry wall installers and lathers
 46 Excavating, grading and road machine operators
 46 Farm implements mechanics and repairmen
 46 Fishermen and oystermen
 46 Fork lift and tow motor operatives
 46 Fueller, airlines
 46 Furniture and wood finishers
 46 Furnacement, smeltermen and pourers
 46 Furriers
 46 Glaziers
 46 Graders and sorters, manufacturing
 46 Grinding machine operatives
 46 Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel
 46 Heaters, metal
 46 Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics
 46 Inspectors, scalers and graders: log and lumber
 46 Inspectors NEC
 46 Installers, miscellaneous
 46 Knitters, loopers and toppers: textiles
 46 Lathe and milling machine operatives
 46 Loom fixers
 46 Lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers
 46 Machine operatives, miscellaneous/not specified
 46 Meat cutters and butchers
 46 Metal platers
 46 Metal worker
 46 Milliners
 46 Mine operatives, NEC
 46 Miscellaneous operatives
 46 Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen
 46 Mixing operatives
 46 Motormen; mine, factory, logging camp
 46 Motion picture projectionists
 46 Not specified operatives
 46 Not specified mechanics and repairmen
 46 Office machines repairmen
 46 Painters, manufactured articles
 46 Painters, construction and maintenance
 46 Painter apprentice
 46 Piano and organ tuners and repairmen
 46 Plasterers [including apprentices]
 46 Precision machine operatives, NEC
 46 Punch and stamping press operatives
 46 Radio and television repairmen
 46 Railroad switchmen
 46 Railroad brakemen
 46 Railroad worker, NEC
 46 Riveters and fasteners
 46 Roofers and slaters
 46 Sailors and deckhands
 46 Sawyers
 46 Screen printer
 46 Shoemaking machine operatives

46 Shoe repairmen
 46 Sign painters and letterers
 46 Solderers
 46 Stationary fireman
 46 Stationary engineers
 46 Stone cutters and stone carvers
 46 Switchmen, telephone
 46 Textile operatives, NEC
 46 Tri-met operator
 46 Truck drivers
 46 Upholsterers
 46 Winding operatives, NEC

Status/Prestige Level 7

47 Bottling and canning operatives
 47 Carpenters helpers
 47 Clothing ironers and pressers
 47 Construction laborers, except carpenters helpers
 47 Dyers
 47 Feeder, manufacturing industries
 47 Filers, polishers, sanders and buffers
 47 Freight and material handlers
 47 Garbage collectors
 47 Garage workers and gas station attendants
 47 Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm
 47 Hausler
 47 Laborers, except farm
 47 Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, NEC
 47 Longshoremen and stevedores
 47 Maintenance workers, NEC
 47 Meat wrappers, retail trade
 47 Millers; grain, flour and feed
 47 Miscellaneous/not specified laborers
 47 Oilers and greasers, except auto
 47 Packers and wrappers, NEC
 47 Paperhangers
 47 Parking attendants
 47 Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm
 47 Rigger
 47 Sewers and stitchers
 47 Spinners, twisters and winders: textiles
 47 Stockhandlers
 47 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs
 47 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners
 47 Warehousemen, NEC
 47 Weavers: textiles

Status/Prestige Level 8

48 Teamsters

5 SERVICE WORKERSStatus/Prestige Level 4

54 Dental assistants
 54 Marshals and constables
 54 Medical assistant
 54 Policemen and detectives
 54 Sheriffs and bailiffs

Status/Prestige Level 5

55 Airline stewardesses
 55 Barbers
 55 Firemen, fire protection
 55 Health trainees
 55 Housekeepers, except private households
 55 Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants
 55 Practical nurses

Status/Prestige Level 6

56 Cooks, except private household
 56 Hairdressers and cosmetologists
 56 Health aides, except nursing
 56 Recreational teacher (e.g., parks department)

Status/Prestige Level 7

57 Bartenders
 57 Boarding and lodging housekeepers
 57 Busboys
 57 Child care workers
 57 Cooks, private household
 57 Crossing guards and bridge tenders
 57 Dishwashers
 57 Elevator operators
 57 Food service workers, NEC, except private household
 57 Guards and watchmen
 57 Housekeepers, private household
 57 Janitors and sextons
 57 Laundresses, private household
 57 Maids and servants, private household
 57 Midwives
 57 Private household workers, NEC
 57 School monitors
 57 Service workers, NEC, except private household
 57 Waiters
 57 Waitresses

Status/Prestige Level 8

58 Attendants, personal service, NEC
 58 Attendants, recreation and amusement

58 Baggage porters and bell hops
 58 Boothblacks
 58 Chambermaids and maids except private household
 58 Cleaners and charwomen
 58 Food counters and fountain workers
 58 Personal service apprentices
 58 Ushers, recreation and amusement
 58 Welfare service aides

6 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERSStatus/Prestige Level 5

65 Farmers (owners and tenants)
 65 Farmers and farm managers

Status Prestige Level 6

66 Farm service laborers, self-employed
 66 Farm foremen

Status Prestige Level 7

67 Farm laborers, wage workers
 67 Farm laborers, unpaid family workers
 67 Farm laborers, farm foremen and kindred workers-allocated

9 MISCELLANEOUS

90 Retired
 91 Student
 92 Housewife
 93 Unemployed
 94 Disabled
 95 Welfare recipient
 96 Volunteer work
 98 Not applicable
 99 Not ascertained

APPENDIX B

Classification of Cases

The case categories are based on the actual descriptions on the trial records. No attempt was made to consolidate the case descriptions nor to produce general categories, except in the area of personal injury cases and traffic and parking violations. Hence, there is a certain amount of redundancy in the case listings below. Since for certain kinds of cases, e.g., "fraud", the case might have been either a civil or criminal case, a dichotomous variable (CASETYPE) was created which indicates whether the case was tried as a civil or criminal case. While most of the case descriptions listed below are entirely a civil or criminal case, the use of the data should not assume that holds for all cases. If analysis is concerned with only civil cases or only criminal cases, the CASETYPE variable should be used as a filter variable.

Since the method of coding was to assign new code values whenever a new case classification appeared, the codes of the cases range from 0 to 999 with breaks in the sequential numbering process to allow the coder to place the new classification within a clusering of other case classifications of the same type. There is no substantive meaning assigned to the 3-column values.

- 001 Assault I
- 002 Assault II
- 003 Assault III
- 004 Attempted assault (any degree or type)
- 005 Assault and robbery
- 006 Assault with deadly weapon (A.W.D.W.)
- 007 Assault with intent to rob
- 008 Assault with intent to rape
- 009 Assault with intent to kill
- 010 Aggravated assault
- 011 Assault with great force (and violence)
- 012 Assault and Battery
- 013 Battery
- 014 Assault (unspecified)

- 020 Murder I
- 021 Murder II
- 022 Attempted murder (any degree)
- 023 Accessory to murder (any degree)
- 024 Conspiracy to commit murder (any degree)
- 025 Homicide
- 026 Accessory to homicide
- 027 Negligent homicide
- 028 Manslaughter
- 029 Wrongful death
- 030 Murder (unspecified)

- 040 Kidnapping I

041 Kidnapping II
 042 Kidnapping (unspecified)

 061 Rape I
 062 Rape II
 063 Attempted rape (any degree)
 064 Rape (unspecified)

 080 Arson I
 081 Arson II
 082 Arson (unspecified)
 083 Subrogation causing fire
 084 Failure to investigate fire

 100 Fraud (any degree)
 101 Conspiracy to commit fraud
 102 Attempt to commit fraud
 103 Misrepresentation
 104 Forgery (any degree)
 105 Conspiracy to commit forgery
 106 Attempt to commit forgery

 120 Child beating
 121 Child molesting
 122 Contributing to the delinquency of a minor
 123 Sexual abuse of a child
 124 Harboring a runaway child
 125 Paternity
 126 Filiation

 140 Burglary I
 141 Burglary II
 142 Burglary III
 143 Attempted burglary (any degree or type)
 144 Burglary not in Dwelling (BNID)
 145 Burglary in Dwelling (BID)
 146 Accessory to burglary (any degree or type)
 147 Conspiracy to commit burglary (any degree or type)
 148 Burglary (unspecified)

 160 Robbery I
 161 Robbery II
 162 Robbery III
 163 Attempted robbery (any degree or type)
 164 Conspiracy to commit robbery (any degree or type)
 165 Armed robbery
 166 Unarmed robbery
 167 Accessory to robbery (any degree or type)
 168 Robbery (unspecified)

 180 Theft I
 181 Theft II
 182 Theft III

183 Attempted theft
 184 Conspiracy to commit theft (any degree or type)
 185 Accessory to theft (any degree or type)
 186 Theft (unspecified)

 200 Larceny in Building (LIB)
 201 Larceny in Store (LIS)
 202 Grand larceny
 203 Petit larceny
 204 Accessory to larceny (any degree or type)
 205 Conspiracy to commit larceny (any degree or type)
 206 Larceny (unspecified)
 207 Shoplifting

 220 Possession of stolen property (RCSP; receiving and conn. stolen property)

 240 Embezzlement (any degree)

 260 Driving under influence of dangerous drugs (DUIID)
 261 Driving under influence of liquor (DUIL)
 262 Driving while intoxicated (DWI)
 263 Driving under influence of drugs (DUID)
 264 Unlawful use of motor vehicle
 265 Possession of a stolen motor vehicle
 266 Hit and run
 267 Refusal to submit to breathalyzer
 268 Traffic violation (any not noted above)
 269 Parking violation (any not noted above)
 270 Traffic violation

 280 Defamation
 281 Libel
 282 Slander
 283 Perjury
 284 Knowingly uttering publishing false evidence on ... (KUPFE)
 285 False impersonation
 286 Bribery
 287 Conspiracy

 300 False police report
 301 Failure to appear in court
 302 False arrest
 303 False imprisonment
 304 Interfering with officer
 305 Harassment of police
 306 Attempting to elude police
 307 Resisting arrest (any degree)
 308 Aiding (facilitating) escape
 309 Hindering prosecution
 310 Malicious prosecution
 311 Escape (any degree)
 312 False arrest and false imprisonment

320 Ex-con possession
 321 Ex-con possession of firearms
 322 Carrying a concealed weapon
 323 Carrying a dangerous weapon

 340 Riot
 341 Disorderly conduct
 342 Outrageous conduct
 343 Negligence
 344 Criminal negligence
 345 Public indecency
 346 Drunkenness
 347 Harassment (anybody but police)
 348 Criminal mischief

 360 Illegal possession of narcotics (dangerous drugs)
 361 Illegal sale of narcotics (dangerous drugs)
 362 Frequenting a place where narcotics (dangerous drugs) are sold
 363 Attempt to obtain narcotics (dangerous drugs)
 364 Criminal Act in Drugs (CAID/CAD)
 365 Tampering with drug records

 380 Promoting prostitution
 381 Prostitution
 382 Indecent exposure
 383 Sodomy
 384 Sex abuse (not of children)

 400 Distributing obscene material
 401 Displaying obscene material
 402 Go-Go dancing

 420 Violating Basic Rule (VBR)

 440 Contract
 441 Breach of contract
 442 Misrepresentation of product or contract
 443 Product liability
 444 Conversion
 445 Insurance/insurance arbitration
 446 Unfair trade practice
 447 Unlawful trade practice
 448 Unlawful use of a credit card
 449 Breach of warranty

 451 Negligent work
 452 Breach of lease

 456 Retaliatory discharge

 460 Medical malpractice
 461 Dental malpractice
 462 Legal malpractice
 463 Malpractice (other)

480 Personal injury -- motor vehicle(s) involved
 481 Personal injury -- except auto

 500 Property damage
 501 Property dispute
 502 Condemnation
 503 Trespass
 504 Replevin
 505 Eminent domain

 520 Promissory note
 521 Declaratory judgement
 522 Deficiency judgement
 523 Tort outrage

 540 Recovery of fees, expenses for service rendered

 560 Criminal conversation
 561 Consortium -- loss of consortium
 562 Alienation of affection
 563 Recklessly endangering another
 564 Indemnification

 580 Wage claim
 581 Recover wages
 582 State Compensation Department (SCD)

 600 Conducting forbidden card game
 601 Game of chance
 602 Sale of lottery tickets
 603 Promoting lotteries
 604 Possible gambling device
 605 Promoting gambling

 900 Taking and using
 901 Prohibited touching
 902 For money had and received
 903 Bailment
 904 No PUC license
 905 Air pollution
 906 Consumer protection
 907 Federal Employees Liability Act

 912 Cruelty to animals

 915 Holder in due course

 980 Civil case (exact type unknown)
 990 Criminal case (exact type unknown)
 999 Not ascertained

APPENDIX C

Case Selection Criteria

While for most cases (trials) there was a single count, in some instances, the defendant was tried on multiple counts. The codebook was not designed to obtain information on all counts in a multiple count trial. When more than one count appears in the trial sheets, specified criteria were followed by the coders in selecting the primary count versus the secondary counts. For the master file only one count was coded. Below are listed several varieties of multiple count trials and the decision rules that were followed in selecting the primary count.

Cases In Which There Are Multiple Counts

1. Multiple counts: one count guilty, all others innocent. In instances in which there were multiple counts for which the defendant was found guilty on one count and innocent on all others, the GUILTY count was coded as the primary count.

2. Multiple counts, different charges: more than one guilty count. In instances in which there were multiple counts for which the defendant was found guilty on more than one count, the MOST SERIOUS COUNT (if the coders considered all counts equal, he/she was instructed to select at random) was coded as the primary count.

3. Multiple counts, same charge: more than one guilty count. In instances in which there were multiple counts of the same charge (e.g., Theft II, 3 counts) for which the defendant was found guilty on more than one count, the guilty verdict with the largest spread in votes was selected. For example, if the guilty verdict for Theft II, count 1 was 12-0, the guilty verdict for Theft II, count 2 was 11-1 and the guilty verdict for Theft II, count 3 was 9-3, the guilty verdict for Theft II, count 3 (9-3) was selected as the primary count of the trial.

4. Multiple counts, different charges: all innocent verdicts. In instances in which there were multiple counts for which the defendant was found innocent of all counts, the MOST SERIOUS count (if unclear, the count was selected at random) was coded as the primary count.

5. Multiple counts, same charge: all innocent verdicts. In instances in which there were multiple counts of the same charge for which the defendant was found innocent on all counts, the innocent verdict with the largest spread in votes was selected. For example, if the innocent verdicts for the three counts were 0-12, 1-11 and 2-10, the count selected was the 2-10 verdict as the primary count.

In summary, the following precedence in selection of the coded count in multiple count trials was followed: 1) guilty verdict, 2) most serious charge, 3) largest vote spread.

AMENDMENTS TO MODELING JURY DECISIONS PROCESSES

INITIALLY SUBMITTED JULY 21, 1977

A RENEWAL OF NSF 7514091

BERNARD GROFMAN, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ABSTRACT

Modelling Jury Decision Processes: The Multnomah Data Archive

The initial grant (No. 7514091) called for work in three areas: (1) synthesis and critique of existing literature on jury decision-making; (2) the development of mathematical models of group process applicable to the jury context and application of those models to available experimental and/or archival data focusing particularly on evaluating the impact of changes in jury size and jury unanimity requirement; (3) the compilation of a small sample data base from the jury records of the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland) Oregon and the preliminary analysis of certain aspects of jury decision-making; e.g., the demographic characteristics of jury foremen. This research has now been completed or will be completed by the time the initial grant expires.

One major extension to the initial research is now proposed: the coding and keypunching of an additional four years of data from the Multnomah Jury Archive. This data base includes (for over 2,000 jurors and 12,000 cases): how each juror voted on each case he/she served on; which jurors were challenged and by whom; key demographic data; jury foreman elections; etc. This vast and unique data base will permit important insights into many aspects of the jury process, including the demographic characteristics of hold-out jurors; average length of jury deliberations as a function of the type of case; the nature of the voir dire process; considerations (e.g., sex, education, occupation) affecting the choice of foreman; the development of pro-conviction/pro-plaintiff attitudes as a function of the number (and nature) of trials previously served on; the importance of the jury foreman as a factor in influencing jury decision-making; etc.

We plan to make this data base available to other scholars doing research into jury/juror/court/administration questions in the form of an SPSS/OSIRIS data file deposited with an institution such as the University of Michigan's ICPR. The incredible richness of this data base will open up many areas of investigation which have previously been impossible to research successfully.

I. INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF GRANT RESEARCH COMPLETED
OR IN PROGRESS

See pages 2-4 of original proposal.

II. AREAS OF PROPOSED EXTENSION AND CONTINUATION
OF ONGOING RESEARCH

The Multnomah data archive (see Appendix C of the original proposal for a full data description and coding format) offer the possibility for methodologically sophisticated analysis of a kind never before possible with jury data -- in which factors such as time trends, jury context, type of case, etc., can be controlled for; and in which analysis at both the individual level (by juror) and at the group level (by jury) is possible.

Possible analyses include:

Aggregate level: demographic characteristics of jurors; e.g., are hold-out jurors (or jury foremen) distinctive as compared to non-hold-out jurors (or non jury foremen); is the jury selection process one which fairly represents the population of Multnomah County (as reflected by census data)?

Contextual level: choice behavior of each juror relative to the demographic characteristics of his/her fellow jurors; e.g., are there distinctive demographic characteristics of the jury foreman or of the hold-out juror relative to the demographic characteristics of his fellow jurors?

Time Series on Individual Jurors: each juror's choice behavior over the course of his/her empanelment; e.g., does a juror's likelihood of voting for conviction change over the course of empanelment as he/she becomes more sophisticated/cynical?

Type of Case: jury behavior as a function of the nature of the indictment; e.g., how do conviction rates, jury deliberation times, etc., differ as a function of the nature of the charge?

We propose to take the Multnomah data archive (containing at least five complete years of data on over 2000 trials) and set it up in the form of a fully documented SPSS data file in order to make it a permanent resource available to scholars interested in law and social science issues. At the conclusion of our grant period, we shall make arrangements to entrust the Multnomah data base to an institution such as the University of Michigan's Consortium for Political Research which would be in a position to maintain it and to ensure easy access to it by interested scholars.

Determining an appropriate data format for the Multnomah data is not so simple. In general, there will be a trade-off between redundancy of information coded and ease of access to the data without need for sophisticated programming skills. We have worked out a preliminary coding format (in conjunction with knowledgeable colleagues at the State University of New

York at Stony Brook) which is designed to make the Multnomah data archive generally accessible through SPSS (at either the jury or the juror level) in such a way as to permit analysis by interested scholars.

In dealing with the Multnomah data archive, we have found the coding problems considerably more time-consuming than had been anticipated. We have also found the archive to be an incredible (and as far as is known, unique) treasure trove, permitting sophisticated longitudinal and contextual analysis of juror behavior of a kind never before done. The full data set includes data on 12,000 jurors and over 2,000 trials. Because the data are all handwritten and scattered on three different forms, reliable coding (and correcting) has proven to be very time-consuming. It is now estimated that coding a year's data, with a senior coder working full time, will take at least seven months. (The coding of the 1973-74 data required well over a year, but many problems once solved will not recur.) Initially, part-time coders were hired; however, recently a research coordinator/senior coder was hired in order to speed up the coding process.

III. RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

A. Multnomah Data Base

Pilot analysis of our data suggests that the Multnomah Data Archive will prove an important source of insight into many aspects of jury decision-making.

Jury Foreman Selection: We may look at the extent to which jurors with certain characteristics (e.g., sex, education, occupational status) are over-represented as jury foremen. Strodtbeck and Mann (1956) found only one-fifth as many women were made foremen as would be expected by chance. Strodtbeck, et al. (1957) found that when juror's occupations were classified (e.g., as proprietor, clerical, skilled, or labor), the higher the status of the occupation, the more frequently were foremen chosen from that class. There are, as far as we know, only a handful of jury foreman selection studies and all of these (e.g., David, et al., 1975) make use of college student populations which are not representative of actual jury panels. Oregon is one of the few states in which jury foremen are elected. This data will therefore be the first real update on the Chicago Jury Study data of jury foreman selection in almost twenty years.

In preliminary analysis, using three months of data, we found that 15.2% of the men were elected jury foremen and only 1.8% of the women were so elected. Although women made up the preponderance of jurors, less than 18% of all jury foremen were women. Similarly, when we classify jurors into one of seven occupational statuses, 25% of the jurors in the two highest statuses were elected jury foremen while less than 5% of the jurors of the two lowest statuses were so chosen.

We believe that the Multnomah data can shed intriguing light on (changing) American norms on class and sex equality as evidenced by jury foreman selection. Because of the juror questionnaire forms, one shall be able to explore the separate impact of age, sex, education, and occupational variables on foreman selection. Moreover, one shall be able to do time series analyses and to differentiate outcomes with respect to type of case (e.g., our data set includes at least 150 rape cases); and one shall also be able to examine tipping point and contextual effects not dealt with in the now classic Strodtbeck, et al., studies because of the

limited data base. For example, one shall be able to see if the selection of women/low status jurors as jury foremen varies as a function of the percentage of women/low status jurors in the jury. Such an effect is suggested by some work on the politics of small groups.

This data base will also permit one to evaluate the never directly studied but much conjectured-about issue of the foreman's influence on jury verdict. Clearly, as Davis, et al. (1976:37) put it, "The foreman plays a unique role in the jury by virtue of his charge to regulate the deliberations. He thus has the potential for greater influence in the final verdict than other jurors." Given the low percentage of jury verdicts which are other than unanimous (less than 5% in New York's Supreme Court, less than 10% in Multnomah County Circuit Court even with its allowance for 10-2 and 9-3 verdicts) a very large volume of trials is required to generate sufficient cases where the foreman's verdict differs from that of his/her fellow jurors. We, however, have a sufficient case volume to investigate the concordance of foreman preferences and verdict outcomes in comparison to that of his/her fellow jurors.

The Demographic Characteristics of Hold-Out Jurors: The low percentage of non-unanimous verdicts requires a very large number of trials to generate sufficient cases to satisfactorily investigate whether there are demographic characteristics which distinguish hold-out jurors from majority jurors, and ours will be the first data base with sufficient cases to attempt such an investigation. This is particularly true if, as we would expect, the likelihood of a juror being in the minority varies with the nature of the case (e.g., women may be more likely to be in the minority in rape trials); and furthermore, if resistance to group conformity pressure varies as a function of the relative status of the dissenter(s) and the group majority. In combining the information on our various forms, one will be able to carry out a contextually sensitive multivariate analysis of the characteristics of minority jurors. (We are, however, skeptical that demographic variables will account for a large portion of the verdict variance even when contextual factors are taken into account.)

Voir Dire: Each juror's votes on all cases on which he has served are recorded in the basic demographic data. When combined with information as to which cases a juror has been excused from (and by whom he was excused), these data are obviously of great potential value in a study of voir dire practices of the criminal bar. Our pilot study (consisting of three months of data from 1973-1974) turned up two intriguing preliminary findings. First, we found that the probability of a vote for conviction appeared to rise as a function of the number of cases a juror had previously served on. Secondly, we found that the probability that a juror would be challenged by the defense appeared to rise as a function of the number of cases he had previously served on. Thus, it appears that jurors grow more conviction-prone with continued jury service and that defense attorneys recognize this fact in their challenges. (Because not all cases go to trial, members of a given jury pool will vary in their previous jury experience.) However, given the limited number of cases examined and the possibility of confounding factors accounting for this result, we indicate this result only as an example of what might be found from the Multnomah data base.

Jury Deliberation Time: Our data also permit a straightforward analysis of jury deliberation times controlled for by type of case. In addition, one is able to test the hypothesis that juries which begin deliberations in the early morning are more rapid in their deliberations than are juries which begin in the late afternoon and which therefore must almost inevitably continue deliberations over the course of more than one day. We hypothesize that the jurors' desire to avoid sequestering might hasten the course of their deliberations so as to avoid an evening recess. Furthermore, since we also will have access to data on six-member juries

from Multnomah District Court which come to be tried de novo in Circuit Court before a twelve-member jury, a comparison of six-member and twelve-member juries for these cases is possible. Some cases (e.g., driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor) may be tried initially before a six-member jury (District Court) and later (on appeal) be retried in Circuit Court before a twelve-member jury. We shall have data on approximately twenty such cases. While, of course a de novo retrial can never be identical to the initial trial, it provides a higher degree of comparability than may other studies which attempt to compare deliberation times of six- and twelve-member juries (Bermant and Coppock, 1973).

Washington, D.C. 20550 FINAL PROJECT REPORT
NSF FORM 98A (AAB)

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PART I-PROJECT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Institution and Address The Regents of the Univ. of Calif. University of California, Irvine Irvine, California 92717	2. NSF Program Law and Social Sciences	3. NSF Award Number SOC75-14091 B
	4. Award Period From 1976 To 1978	5. Cumulative Award Amount \$68,200

6. Project Title
"Modeling Jury Decision Processes" MAY 27 1983

PART II-SUMMARY OF COMPLETED PROJECT (FOR PUBLIC USE)

The right to a trial by a jury of one's peers is "fundamental to the American scheme of justice" (Duncan v. Louisiana). Our work has dealt with predicting consequences of a number of proposed alterations in the present jury structure, including changes in (a) jury size, (b) jury unanimity requirements, (c) the jury foreman selection mechanism, and (d) guidelines for jury deliberation. The "Modeling Jury Decision Processes" grant called for work in three related areas: (a) synthesis and critique of the existing literature on jury decision-making, (b) development of mathematical models of group process applicable to the jury context and application of those models to available experimental and/or archival data, focusing particularly on evaluating the impact of changes in jury size and jury unanimity requirements, (c) compilation of a small sample data base from the jury records of the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, and preliminary analyses of certain aspects of jury decision-making, e.g., the demographic characteristics of jury foremen.

With respect to the first topic we reviewed in detail archival and mock jury studies done by several dozen other investigators, concluding that a number were marred by several methodological flaws which made suspect their claims as to the proconviction bias of six-member and nonunanimous juries. With respect to the second topic we independently developed a two-parameter model of the jury decision process. Our analysis demonstrated that aggregate verdict differences between six-member and twelve-member unanimous juries and between unanimous and nonunanimous juries of the same size were likely to be on the order of at most a few percentage points--considerably smaller than had been suggested in much of the earlier literature on jury decision-making. We also modeled the likelihood that jurors would refuse to vote for conviction if they did not have a choice of verdict options, and thus might have to vote for punishment regarded as too severe for the nature of the crime. With respect to the third topic, we discovered that Multnomah jurors were reasonably representative of the county population, but one key finding was that, despite election by the jury itself (which was 50% female), jury foremen were overwhelmingly male. This bias against women jury foremen persisted even when controls were introduced for the education and the socioeconomic status of jurors.

Predicting likely impact of reducing jury size and/or unanimity requirements is an (OVER)

PART III-TECHNICAL INFORMATION (FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT USES)

1. ITEM (Check appropriate blocks)	NONE	ATTACHED	PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED	TO BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY TO PROGRAM	
				Check (✓)	Approx. Date
a. Abstracts of Theses				✓	10/79
b. Publication Citations				✓	10/79
c. Data on Scientific Collaborators	✓				
d. Information on Inventions					
e. Technical Description of Project and Results				✓	10/79
f. Other (specify) <i>published and unpublished papers resulting from project</i>				✓	10/79

2. Principal Investigator/Project Director Name (typed) Bernard Grofman	3. Principal Investigator/Project Director Signature <i>Bernard Grofman</i>	4. Date 11-5-79
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important issue because of recent efforts by a number of state legislatures to limit manpower cost and reduce the number of hung juries by shifting to juries of less than twelve or juries which do not require a unanimous verdict--options allowed to them by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions; while the discovery of a strong antifemale bias in jury foremen selection supports the proposal for adoption of a random assignment procedure for designating jury foremen--a procedure which is already in use in many states.

FINAL PROJECT REPORT SOC75-14091

"Modeling Jury Decision Processes"
Law and Social Sciences Program
Bernard Grofman, Principal Investigator

My grant, "Modeling Jury Decision Processes," called for work in three (related) areas. As Principal Investigator, I proposed to

1. synthesize and critique the existing literature on jury decision-making;
2. develop mathematical models of group process applicable to the jury context and apply those models to available experimental and/or archival data, focusing particularly on evaluating the impact of changes in jury size and jury unanimity requirements;
3. compile a small sample data base from the jury records of the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon and do preliminary analyses of certain aspects of jury decision-making; e.g., the demographic characteristics of jury foremen.

As of the expiration of this grant on December 30, 1978, I have completed the research outlined in my original proposal in all three areas. In areas (1) and (2):

A. I have had published or accepted for publication five articles, two brief notes on jury decision-making, and one book review.

1. "Preliminary Models of Jury Decision-Making," in Gordon Tullock (ed.), Frontiers of Economics, Vol. 3 (1979, forthcoming).
2. "Not Necessarily Twelve and Not Necessarily Unanimous: Evaluating the Impact of Williams v. Florida and Johnson v. Louisiana," in Gordon Bermant, Charlan Meneth, and Neil Vidmar (eds.) Psychology and the Law: Research Frontiers. D.C. Heath, 1976, 149-168.
3. "A Note on Clique Avoidance in Repeated Jury Selection from Among a Fixed Pool of Jurors: Comparison of Manpower Savings in Six- and Twelve-Member Juries," Public Choice, Vol. 26 (Summer, 1976), 145-150.
4. "Jury Decision-Making Models: A Review," in Stuart Nagel (ed.) Modeling the Criminal Justice System, Vol. 7, Criminal Justice Annuals. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1977, 191-204.
5. "Judgmental Competence of Individuals and Groups in a Dichotomous Choice Situation: Are Two Heads Better than One?" Journal of Mathematical Sociology, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1978), 47-60.
6. "Differential Effects of Jury Size . . . Revisited," Social Action and the Law Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1977), 7-11.

7. "Sloppy Sampling: A Critique of Beiser and Varrin," Social Action and the Law Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 2 (1977), 4-5.
8. Book review: Michael Saks, Jury Verdicts, Social Action and the Law Newsletter (1979, forthcoming).

The first of these summarizes my initial work on mathematical models of jury conformity processes. The second and fifth report on extensions of these models. The third deals with the jury selection process. The fourth is a review of that portion of the literature on jury decision-making which deals with issues other than six vs. twelve. The sixth and seventh are short critiques of two jury studies--one, an archival study on New England civil juries and the other, an experimental study of six-person vs. twelve-person juries under verdict biasing evidence conditions which are both, in my opinion, examples of methodologically unsound work. The eighth is a book review of a major recent empirical study of mock jury data.

B. I have prepared and presented as a conference paper a review of the "state of the art" (subsequently published as a working paper) in the jury decision-making area. This paper, item nine, incorporates elements of some of my previously published work but also contains a large amount of new material.

9. "Theory and Experiment on Juries: Did the Supreme Court Get It Right?" delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, September, 1976; Social Sciences Working Paper No. 124, University of California, Irvine, June, 1977.

C. Through the gracious cooperation of Lee Hamilton (Department of Sociology, University of Michigan) and Neil Vidmar (Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario), I have been reanalyzing experimental data on jury decision-making which they have gathered. This work is in progress and is in preliminary draft form only.

10. "Verdict Severity and Juror Choice," delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society, New Orleans, March, 1977. (With Lee Hamilton)
11. "A Pilot Study of Individual Behavior as Mediated by the Group Context: Three and Five Member Mock Juries."
12. "A Single Peakedness Model for Juror Choice."

D. I have consulted by letter or phone with a number of other scholars, including Charlan Nemeth (Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley); Richard Lempert (University of Michigan Law School); David Rosenberg (Clerk, New York Supreme Court, Portland, Oregon); Alice Padawer-Singer (Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University); Joseph Tannenhaus (Department of Political Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook); Alvin Klevorick (Yale University Law School); Robert McKay (New York University Law School); John Kaplan (Stanford University Law School); Robert Buckhout (Department of Psychology, Brooklyn University); and Reid Hastie (Department of Psychology, Harvard University).

E. I was asked by Charles Plott (Department of Economics, California, Institute of Technology, President of the Public Choice Society) to chair a panel at the March, 1977 Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society on "Jury Decision Models"; and I served as a discussant at the panel on "Criminal Justice" of the 1977 Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.

In area (3), the Multnomah data archive, with the kind assistance and utmost cooperation of Judge Robert Jones and Mr. Michael Schrunk (Office of the District Attorney, Multnomah County), I have been allowed to borrow original court records for the period 1969-78 in order to be able to code and keypunch the data on them. These data include juror verdicts, jury deliberation times, jury foreman selection information, and data on voir dire challenges in each jury. (In Oregon, jurors are empaneled for a one-month period, so a typical juror actually serves on half dozen or more cases. Each juror is polled and individual juror's final verdict choices are a matter of public record. Also, the jury foreman is elected by the jury.) This data base (roughly evenly divided between civil and criminal trials), is the largest and most comprehensive source of jury/juror information of which I am aware, encompassing 12,000 jurors and over 2,000 trials. In addition, juror questionnaire forms containing basic demographic information on each juror have also been made available to me for xeroxing by Mr. Michael Hall (Court Administrator, Multnomah County, Oregon), and I have xeroxed these records for the year 1973-1974, and coded and keypunched all the juror/jury data (including demographic data) for the month of March 1974 and completed a preliminary and straightforward analysis of the demographic characteristics of jury foremen and of hold-out jurors. Plans for more sophisticated analysis of these data and the coding and keypunching of a full three years of data from this data base are discussed in my subsequent NSF Grant SOC #77-24701.

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE BEFORE COMPLETING

PART I-PROJECT IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

1. Institution and Address The Regents of the University of CA University of California, Irvine Irvine, CA 92717	2. NSF Program Law and Social Sciences	3. NSF Award Number SOC 77-24702
	4. Award Period From 1-1-80 To 6-30-80	5. Cumulative Award Amount \$73,800

6. Project Title
"Modeling Jury Decision Processes"

MAY 27 1980

PART II-SUMMARY OF COMPLETED PROJECT (FOR PUBLIC USE)

The right to a trial by a jury of one's peers is "fundamental to the American scheme of justice (Duncan v. Louisiana), yet jury decision-making has also come under attack as wasteful of time and money. It also has sometimes been claimed that jury trials, especially those under a unanimous verdict requirement, make it easier for defendants to escape punishment because of the possibility of one or at most a handful of jurors "hanging" the jury. Furthermore, other critics of jury decision-making have alleged that juries are often unrepresentative of the wider community from which their members are being drawn and that jury deliberations are dominated by jurors with higher education and status.

In order to better assess these and related issues, we received a grant to compile a complete enumeration of several years of jury trial data from the Fourth Circuit Court, Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, in a computerized format that would be accessible for analysis by scholars concerned with jury decision-making. The Circuit Court, which is Portland's major trial court, deals both with criminal and civil cases. It is unique in that in the mid 1970's jurors were called for a one-month term of jury duty in which the average juror served on three trials. The Court is also distinctive in that it maintains records on how each juror had voted in each trial on which s/he had previously served and that this information (along with demographic information on prospective jurors) is available to attorneys preparing the voir dire. This time-series data on juror verdict preferences over the course of an empanelment when combined with juror demographic data, data on jury foreman elections, and data on trial characteristics affords opportunities for sophisticated analyses of a sort never before done.

Per the terms of the grant, we coded, keypunched, and cleaned slightly more than three years of Multnomah trial data and constructed (in SPSS file format) a data archive which includes data on more than 600 cases and more than 4,000 jurors. After completion of our research in 1982, this computerized data archive (along with a full set of coding instructions and user manual) will be given to the Consortium for Social and Political Research at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, through whose data library facilities it will be available to all interested scholars. (Continued on next page.)

PART III-TECHNICAL INFORMATION (FOR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT USES)

1. ITEM (Check appropriate blocks)	NONE	ATTACHED	PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED	TO BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY TO PROGRAM	
				Check (✓)	Approx. Date
a. Abstracts of Theses				✓	
b. Publication Citations				✓	
c. Data on Scientific Collaborators					
d. Information on Inventions					
e. Technical Description of Project and Results					
1. Other (specify)					
2. Principal Investigator/Project Director Name (Typed)	3. Principal Investigator/Project Director Signature		4. Date		

Project Report, SOC 77-24702
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Ancillary to the compilation of the Multnomah Jury Data Archive and continuing research begun in NSF SOC 75-14091, "Modelling Jury Decision Processes," I have also completed a number of research articles on jury decision-making and related law and social science issues.

- (1) "Preliminary Models of Jury Decision-Making." In Gordon Tullock (ed.) FRONTIER OF ECONOMICS, Vol. 3. New York: Martinus Nijhoff, 1980.
- (2) "Jury Decision-Making Models and the Supreme Court: The Jury Cases from Williams v. Florida to Ballew v. Georgia," POLICY STUDIES JOURNAL (1980), pp. 749-772. (An earlier version of this paper won the Pi Sigma Alpha Award for Best Paper, 1979 Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association.)
- (3) "Mathematical Modelling of Jury/Juror Decision-Making." In Bruce D. Sales (ed.), PERSPECTIVES IN LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY, Vol. II, Plenum, 1980.
- (4) Grofman, Bernard N. and Howard Scarrow, "Mathematics, Social Science, and the Courts." In Michael Saks and Charles Baron (eds.), THE USE/NONUSE/MISUSE OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH IN THE COURTS. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, 1980, pp. 117-127.
- (5) "The Slippery Slope: Jury Size and Jury Verdict Requirements: Legal and Social Science Approaches." LAW AND POLITICS QUARTERLY, Vol. 2, No. 3 (July 1980), pp. 285-304.

Research Completed By Bernard Grofman
School of Social Sciences
University of California, Irvine
Pursuant to Grant Numbers SOC 75-14091 and SOC 77-24702

MAY 27 1983

Professional Articles (in print)

Grofman, Bernard N. Not necessarily twelve and not necessarily unanimous: Evaluating the impact of Williams v. Florida and Johnson v. Louisiana. In Gordon Bermant, Charlan Nemeth and Neil Vidmar (Eds.), Psychology and the Law: Research Frontiers. Lexington: D.C. Heath, 1976, 149-168.

Grofman, Bernard N. Jury decision-making models. In Stuart Nagel (Ed.), Modeling the Criminal Justice System, Sage Criminal Justice System Annuals, Vol. 7. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, (1977), 191-203.

Grofman, Bernard N. Judgmental competence of individuals and groups in a dichotomous choice situation. Journal of Mathematical Sociology, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1978), 47-60.

Grofman, Bernard N. Preliminary models of jury decision-making. In Gordon Tullock (Ed.), Frontiers of Economics, Vol. 3 (1980).

Grofman, Bernard N. Jury decision-making models and the Supreme Court: The jury cases from Williams v. Florida to Ballew v. Georgia. Policy Studies Journal (1980), pp. 749-772.

Grofman, Bernard N. Mathematical modeling of jury/juror decision making. In Bruce D. Sales (Ed.), Perspectives in Law and Psychology, Volume II: The Jury, Judicial and Trial Processes. Plenum, 1981, pp. 305-351.

Grofman, Bernard N. The slippery slope: Jury size and jury verdict requirements, legal and social science approaches. Law and Politics Quarterly Vol. 2, No. 3 (July 1980), 285-304.

Grofman, Bernard N., and Howard Scarrow. Mathematics, social science and the courts: two case studies. In Michael Saks and Charles Baron (Eds.), The Use/Nonuse/Misuse of Applied Social Research in the Courts. Cambridge, Mass.: Abt Associates, 1980, 117-127.

Research Notes (in print)

Grofman, Bernard N., and Scott Feld. A note on clique avoidance in repeated jury selection from among a fixed pool of jurors: Comparisons of manpower savings in six- and twelve-member juries. Public Choice, Vol. 26 (Summer 1976), 145-150.

Grofman, Bernard N. Research note: A pilot study of individual behavior as mediated by the group context: three- and five-member mock juries. Experimental Study of Politics, Vol. 7 (1979), 41-54.

Grofman, Bernard N. The case for majority jury verdicts. Trial Magazine, Vol. 18, No. 12 (December 1979), pp. 23-25, 29, 47-48.

Grofman, Bernard N. Panel assignment vs. en banc decision: Some calculations as to the power of various sized blocs in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Jurimetrics (1980).

Curricular Materials (in press)

Grofman, Bernard N. Modelling jury verdicts. University Modules in Applied Mathematics (1982, forthcoming).

Book Notes, Reviews and Communications (in print)

Communication: Sloppy sampling - a comment on 'Six-member juries in the Federal Courts.' Social Action and the Law Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 2 (July, 1977), 4-5.

Communication: 'Differential effects of jury size. . .' revisited. Social Action and the Law Newsletter, Vol. 4, No. 2 (July, 1977), 7-11.

A note on Abraham Lincoln in probabilityland. Theory and Decision, Vol. 11 (1979), 453-455.

Conference Papers (unpublished)

Grofman, Bernard N., and V. Lee Hamilton. Juror choices as a function of verdict severity. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Public Choice Society, New Orleans, March 1977.

Feld, Scott and Bernard N. Grofman. Towards a Better Jury. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington, D.C., August 28-September 1, 1980.

END