What do Juries Really Want?

Philip Strickland SC

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Jury Research

- ☐ Paying attention to theoretical and empirical research about:
 - How jurors absorb and retain information

> Effective means of capturing their attention



Build A Compelling Story

Opening Address: Setting the Stage

Creates a framework/schema around which narrative unfolds

Opening can be at least as important as closing addresses

Example Opening Address





Connecting on an Emotional Level

Types of Reasoning used by Jury

- Central Process Reasoning = rational, considered approach
- Peripheral Route Reasoning = mental short cuts

If Evidence is Complex...

- Don't forget peripheral reasoning
- Example: Emphasis attractiveness of expert

Example – Expert XX





Captivating Jurors' Attention

Engaging Performance

- Problem: Overemphasis on oral presentation
- Many absorb and retain information through visual means

Solution: Emphasise Visual Experience

> Make arrangements with court

> Use of reconstructions

Example – Expert Reconstruction



Engaging Performance:Continued

- > Advocacy as performance
- Demonstrating a point, not just speaking about it
- Hold Jury's gaze during addresses and at key points in trial
- Use of pauses for dramatic emphasis

Example Cross Examination Performance



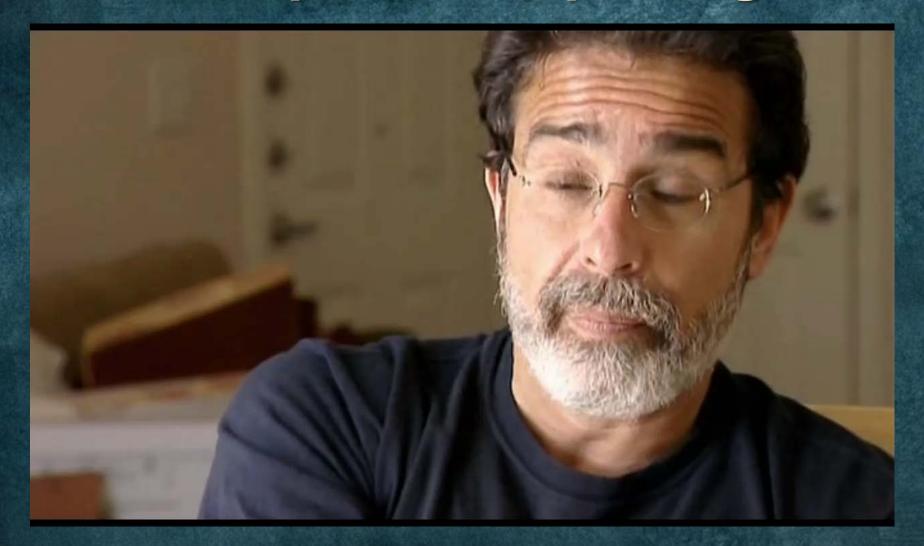
Cementing Memory

Use of repetition

Use of key metaphors

> Use of props

Example of Prop Usage



Clear Language: Aids Info Digestion

Avoid Phrases:

- Reasonable Inference
- > I Submit
- Fallacy

<u>Use Instead</u>

- ✓ Reasonable Conclusion
- ✓ None
- ✓ Error/Mistake

Turn –ion words into verbs

Avoid Phrases:

- Conduct examination of
- Make adjustments to
- Provide a description of
- Take into consideration

Use Instead

- ✓ Examine
- ✓ Adjust
- ✓ Describe
- ✓ Consider

Eliminate legalese

Avoid Phrases:

- Instant case
- Thereafter/subsequent to
- During the course of
- Notwithstanding the fact that

Use Instead

- ✓ Here, this case
- ✓ Later/after

- ✓ During
- ✓ Although

Clear Language: Continued

- Avoid long questions with multiple clauses
- Brevity
- Speech Pace slow for important points
- Have a reminder checklist of these points



Organise Information Visually

Example of Diagrams & Animation



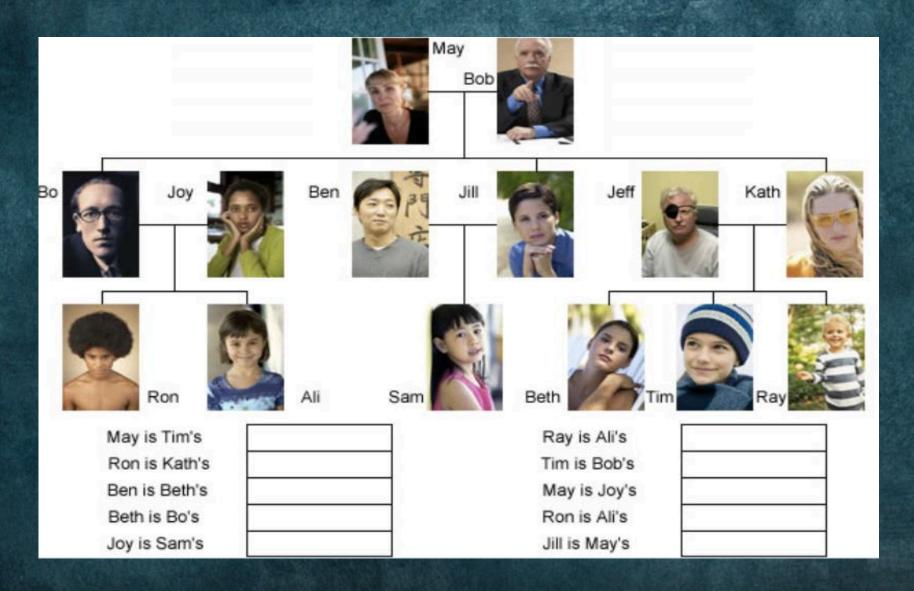
Tables, Diagrams, Photo

- For prior inconsistent representations, play tape of representation or display written statements on screen
- Diagrams to highlight relationships
- Tables visually break up chunks of information, enable skimming

Example Chronology for Jury

Date	Time	Witness	Event	Deference
Date 15 August 2008	5.50pm	Witness Angela Smith	Saw car had left headlights on parked in front of 16 Bilsons Rd, near a clump of trees.	Reference T.423 L30-38 Ex A
15 August 2008	5.52pm	Angela Smith	Did not hear engine running, saw one person inside vehicle on approach.	T.425 L3 T.425 L18-26
17 August 2008	5.45pm	Adam Jones	Had Skype chat session with Bill SANDERSON, he said he would not be back from Aunt DOROTHY's place until 9-10pm	T.251 L44-49 Ex D
17 August 2008	6.03pm	Adam Jones	Finished Skype chat with Bill SANDERSON	T.252 L3 Ex D

Example Family Tree Diagram



Written Aids and Summaries

- > Use summaries of expert evidence
- Timing of providing summaries to jury is important
- Before the expert gives the evidence is ideal



Create Closure with a Bang



Mr Smith was NOT the killer because

- 1. He had <u>no reason</u> to kill his loved one evidence show he was very close to his brother (T1750, L13)
- 2. He had **no financial motive as alleged** Evidence shows he was wealthier than the deceased (T230, L5)
- 3. Forensic evidence shows <u>multiple assailants</u> were involved (T 1890, L27-29)
- 4. The deceased had an outstanding large drug debt to the Nomad Bikies Gang at time of death (T2104, L30-48)

Example Final Address



Jury Research

- Juries in the 21st Century (The Federation Press, 2012) by Jacqueline Horan
- Communicating with jurors in the twenty-first century (2007) 29 Australian Bar Review 75 by Jacqueline Horan
- Psychology and Law (Guildford Press, 2005), by Neil Brewer, Neil and Kipling Williams
- Stories, Scripts and Scenes: Aspects of Schema Theory (Harvard University Press, 1984) by Jean Matter Mandler
- Anchored Narratives, the Psychology of Criminal Evidence (Havester Wheatseaf, 1993) by Wagenaar, Van Koppen and Crombag, ,
- Narrative Theory, Psychology and Law (2000) Australian Journal of Law and Society by Samantha Hardy