Nate Wells

Math 141, 1/24/22

Section 1

Stand Your Ground Defense

Below are the 220 cases where the defense was used, along with the defendant's and the victim's race and the trial outcome.

Table 2				
	Minority Defendant	Minority Defendant	White Defendant	White Defendant
	Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted
Minority Victim	19	45	5	19
White Victim	10	15	40	67

• Overall, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

2 When the victim was white, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

6) When the victim was a minority, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

Stand Your Ground Defense

Below are the 220 cases where the defense was used, along with the defendant's and the victim's race and the trial outcome.

Table 2				
	Minority Defendant	Minority Defendant	White Defendant	White Defendant
	Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted
Minority Victim	19	45	5	19
White Victim	10	15	40	67

• Overall, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

2 When the victim was white, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

6) When the victim was a minority, which group was convicted at a higher rate?

How is this possible?

Simpson's Paradox

Table 2				
	Minority Defendant	Minority Defendant	White Defendant	White Defendant
	Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted
Minority Victim	19	45	5	19
White Victim	10	15	40	67

• What was the conviction rate when the victim was white? A minority?

When the defendent is white, what tends to be the race of the victim?

Simpson's Paradox

Table 2				
	Minority Defendant	Minority Defendant	White Defendant	White Defendant
	Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted
Minority Victim	19	45	5	19
White Victim	10	15	40	67

• What was the conviction rate when the victim was white? A minority?

When the defendent is white, what tends to be the race of the victim?

Should we conclude that white defendants are convicted at a higher rate than minority defendants?

• Statistical thinking means...

- Statistical thinking means...
 - Looking holistically at the data

- Statistical thinking means...
 - Looking holistically at the data
 - Using domain knowledge to assess appropriateness of measurements

- Statistical thinking means...
 - Looking holistically at the data
 - Using domain knowledge to assess appropriateness of measurements
 - Evaluating whether more data would give a different picture, and in what respect

- Statistical thinking means...
 - Looking holistically at the data
 - Using domain knowledge to assess appropriateness of measurements
 - Evaluating whether more data would give a different picture, and in what respect
 - Understanding the context of the data

- Statistical thinking means...
 - Looking holistically at the data
 - Using domain knowledge to assess appropriateness of measurements
 - Evaluating whether more data would give a different picture, and in what respect
 - Understanding the context of the data
 - Respecting what the data says (and what it does not say!)