## How Punishment Severity Affects Jury Verdicts: Evidence from Two Natural Experiments

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## **ONLINE APPENDIX**

### APPENDIX TABLE 1. OFFENSE CATEGORIES

Category	Subcategory	Offenses	Combined Offenses			
	Theft	Animal theft, mail, stealing from master, theft from place, shoplifting	Larceny: Grand larceny (more than 1 shilling), petty larceny (less than one			
Property		Excluded from sample: Game law offense	shilling), simple larceny, pocket picking			
		Arson, burglary, house breaking, receiving				
	Other	Excluded from sample: Breaking into place				
		Manslaughter, murder				
Violent	Killing	Excluded from sample: Infanticide, petty treason				
violent		Assault, wounding	Robbery: Highway			
	Other	Excluded from sample: Kidnapping, riot	robbery, robbery			
Sex	Violent	Rape	Sexual assault: Assault with intent, indecent assault			
	Other	Excluded from sample: Keeping a brothel	Sodomy: Assault with sodomitical intent, sodomy			
		Coining offenses, embezzlement, forgery, fraud				
Fraud	Fraud	Excluded from sample: Treason				
		Bigamy, libel, perjury, perverting justice				
		Excluded from sample:				
Other	Other	Barratry, concealing a birth, conspiracy, extortion, habitual criminal, illegal abortion, piracy, religious offenses, return from transportation, seditious libel,				
		seditious words, seducing allegiance, tax offenses, threatening behavior, vagabond, bankruptcy				

*Notes:* The table shows the offense categories included and excluded from the analysis sample. Where applicable, we combine offense categories into one bigger category (larceny, robbery, sexual assault, sodomy).

APPENDIX TABLE 2. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ELIGIBILITY, REFORM YEARS AND ACT NAMES

Law	<b>Treatment years</b>
ffenses	
An act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser punishment in lieu thereof (1832)	1832
Burning of Buildings, etc. Act (1837), Criminal Law Consolidation Acts (1856)	1856 (1837)
An act to Amend the Laws relating to Burglary and Stealing in a Dwelling house (1837)	1837
Criminal law act (1833)	1833
-	practically never eligible
An act for abolishing capital punishment in cases of letter-stealing and sacrilege (1834)	1834
-	1837
Stealing in Shops Act (1820)	1820
-	never eligible
An act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser punishment in lieu thereof (1832)	1832
l sex offenses	
-	
-	never eligible
_	always eligible
An act to Amend the Laws relating to Robbery and Stealing from the Person (1837)	1837
Substitution of Punishments for Death Act (1841)	1841
-	never eligible
An act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offences against the Person (1861)	1832 (1860)
Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Offences against the Person (1837) An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offfences against the Person (1861)	1837 (1861)
nses	
Coinage Offences Acts (1832)	1832
-	practically never eligible
An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases of Forgery (1832)	1832
-	1813
nses	
-	not eligible
-	not eligible
-	not eligible
	1831
	An act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser punishment in lieu thereof (1832)  Burning of Buildings, etc. Act (1837), Criminal Law Consolidation Acts (1856)  An act to Amend the Laws relating to Burglary and Stealing in a Dwelling house (1837)  Criminal law act (1833)  -  An act for abolishing capital punishment in cases of letter-stealing and sacrilege (1834)  -  Stealing in Shops Act (1820)  -  An act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser punishment in lieu thereof (1832)  I sex offenses  -  -  -  An act to Amend the Laws relating to Robbery and Stealing from the Person (1837)  Substitution of Punishments for Death Act (1841)  -  An act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offences against the Person (1861)  Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Offences against the Person (1837)  An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offences against the Person (1861)

Notes: The table indicates the punishment eligibility for capital punishment for each offense in the analysis sample. Offenses with two treatment years are those for which we identified two potential law changes from the actual laws or from the laws and the data driven discontinuity analysis; the year that is not in parentheses is used in the baseline specification. See Section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online, various sources as specified in the text (laws) and own calculations

APPENDIX TABLE 3. BASELINE REGRESSIONS WITH ALTERNATIVE CLUSTERING

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		Baseline	Baseline	Robustness	Robustness	Robustness	Robustness	Robustness	
	coef.	s.e.	p-value	s.e.	s.e.	s.e.	s.e.	p-value	
Cluster method		offence	offence	offence x year (oneway)	offence x year (twoway)	offence x session (twoway)	offence block bootstrap	offence wild t- bootstrap	
Panel A. Guilty of any of	fense by jury	verdict (0/1)							
i.Without controls									
coeff./s.e./p-value	0.0917	(0.0401)	[0.0312]	(0.0102)	(0.0411)	(0.0404)	(0.0450)	[0.0948]	
Observations	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1535	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25	
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
ii. With controls									
coeff./s.e./p-value	0.0764	(0.0365)	[0.0471]	(0.0091)	(0.0375)	(0.0368)	(0.0412)	[0.113]	
Observations	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1535	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25	
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Panel B. Guilty of origina	al offense by j	iury verdict (0/1)							
i.Without controls									
coeff./s.e./p-value	0.171	(0.0342)	[0.000]	(0.0103)	(0.0356)	(0.0346)	(0.0388)	[0.000]	
Observations	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	104,910	
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1535	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25	
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
ii. With controls									
coeff./s.e./p-value	0.159	(0.0323)	[0.000]	(0.0097)	(0.0336)	(0.0327)	(0.0361)	[0.000]	
Observations	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	104,670	
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1535	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25	
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED). BASELINE REGRESSIONS WITH ALTERNATIVE CLUSTERING (continued)

Panel C. Guilty of lesser offer	nce conditional o	n guilty by jury vo	erdict (0/1), broad	d definition				
i.Without controls				•				
coeff./s.e./p-value	-0.153	(0.0462)	[0.003]	(0.0106)	(0.0425)	(0.0404)	(0.0533)	[0.0248]
Observations	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1423	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
ii. With controls								
coeff./s.e./p-value	-0.153	(0.0456)	[0.003]	(0.0105)	(0.0420)	(0.0400)	(0.0529)	[0.0224]
Observations	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1423	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Panel D. Recommended for n	nercy conditional	on guilty by jury	verdict (0/1)					
i.Without controls								
coeff./s.e./p-value	-0.059	(0.0194)	[0.006]	(0.0070)	(0.0123)	(0.0109)	(0.0234)	[0.0372]
Observations	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571	75,571
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1423	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
ii. With controls								
coeff./s.e./p-value	-0.0602	(0.0199)	[0.006]	(0.0069)	(0.0129)	(0.0115)	(0.0236)	[0.0440]
Observations	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422	75,422
Number of cluster	na	25	25	1423	25 x 69	25 x 702	25	25
Offense, year, month f.e.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table shows the results for the baseline regressions corresponding to estimating equation (1) for the sample years 1803-1871 and the dependent variable as specified in Panels A to D (see **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** for further details on the baseline specification). Standard errors are shown in parentheses and are clustered by offense, on year by offense (one-way), year by offense (two-way), year by session (two-way), and by offense with block bootstrapping with 10,000 repetitions. P-values when clustering on year by offense (one-way) and by offense using wild t-bootstrapping (Cameron, Gelbach and Miller, 2008) with 5,000 repetitions are shown in brackets. Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online and own calculations

APPENDIX TABLE 4. ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND NUMBER OF CASES

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offense:	all	all	all	all
noncapital (0/1)	37.28	-33.23	1.449	5.207
s.e.: robust	(13.87)	(15.60)	(3.705)	(10.37)
s.e.: off cluster	[38.21]	[23.82]	[6.920]	[21.29]
Observations	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Number of cluster in ( )	25	25	25	25
R-squared	0.683	0.733	0.897	0.904
Offense f.e.	X	X	X	X
Year f.e.	X	X	-	X
Offense linear trend	-	X	-	-
Offense quadratic trend	-	-	X	X

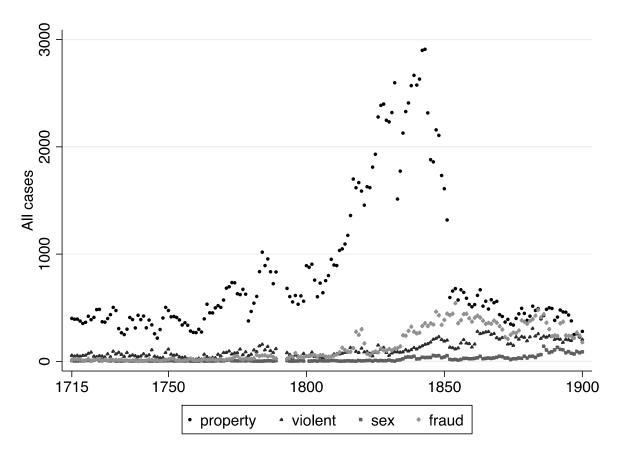
*Notes:* The table shows the results corresponding to estimating equation (1) for the sample years 1803-1871, using the number of cases by offense and year as the dependent variable and collapsing the analysis sample to the offense by year level. Robust standard errors and standard errors clustered by offense are shown in parentheses below the estimated coefficient. *Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online* and own calculations

APPENDIX TABLE 5. TYPE OF EVIDENCE

Type of	,	<b>Fotal</b>	de	fendant		judge	l	awyer	,	victim	w	itness	18	10-1819	18	20-1829	183	30-1839	18	40-1849
evidence	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent	#	percent
affirming	241	80.1	33	78.6	16	84.2	26	86.7	17	73.9	136	80.0	37	77.1	67	85.9	79	76.0	58	81.7
negating	46	15.3	8	19.0	3	15.8	3	10.0	6	26.1	24	14.1	8	16.7	10	12.8	17	16.3	11	15.5
unclear	13	4.3	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	10	5.9	2	4.2	1	1.3	8	7.7	2	2.8
Total	301	100.0	42	100.0	19	100.0	30	100.0	23	100.0	170	100.0	48	100.0	78	100.0	104	100.0	71	100.0

*Notes:* The table shows the cross-tabulation (frequency and percent) of text passages from verbatim speech that affirm, negate or are unclear about the existence of evidence, by role of the speaker and decade. Text passages include 150 characters to the left and to the right of the word evidence for all cases from 1810 to 1850. Note that if "evidence" is not a spoken word in the trial, then it will not be captured by this search engine. *Sources: Old Bailey Corpus* website (accessed September 05, 2017) and own calculations

### APPENDIX FIGURE 1. NUMBER OF CASES BY BROAD OFFENSE CATEGORY, ANALYSIS SAMPLE



*Notes:* The figure shows the annual number of cases in the analysis sample (tried at the Old Bailey) between 1715 and 1900 by broad offense category (property offenses, violent offenses, sex offenses and fraud offenses). *Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online* and own calculations

Anno Quarto

# Georgii Regis.

An Act for the further Preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and Unlawful Exporters of Wooll; and for Declaring the Law upon some Points relating to Pirates.



Deréas it is sound by Experience, Ebat the Jounithments institéed by the Labs now in Force against the Offences of Robbery, Larceny, and other Felonious Caking and Other O

ANNO SECUNDO & TERTIO

## GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

### C A P. CXXIII.

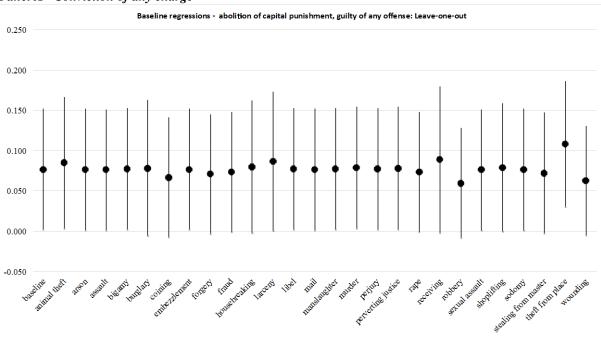
An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases of Forgery. [16th August 1832.]

HEREAS by an Act passed in the First Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act for reducing 1W.4.c.6 into One Act all such Forgeries as shall hereafter be punished with Death, and for otherwise amending the Laws relative to Forgery, it was provided, that if any Person should after the Commencement of that Act be convicted of any Forgery or other Offence therein named or described, for which he would at the Time of the passing of that Act have been liable to the Punishment of Death, he should that Act have been liable to the Punishment of Death, he should not suffer Death for the same, unless the same should be made punishable with Death by that Act: And whereas by the Law and Practice now prevailing in Scotland and in Ireland the Penalty of Death may be awarded, in certain Cases, for Forgery, for uttering counterfeit Instruments, and for false Personation: And whereas it is expedient to abolish the Punishment of Death for Offices of the counterfeit Instruments, and for false Personation: And whereas it is expedient to abolish the Punishment of Death for Offences of that Nature, except so far as relates to Wills and certain Powers of Attorney, as herein-after mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That where Persons any Person shall after the passing of this Act be convicted of any hereafter offence whatsoever for which the said Act enjoins or authorizes the Crimes Infliction of the Punishment of Death, or where any Person shall after punishable the passing of this Act be convicted in Scotland or Ireland of any with Death Offence now punishable with Death, which Offence shall consist wholly under recited Act.

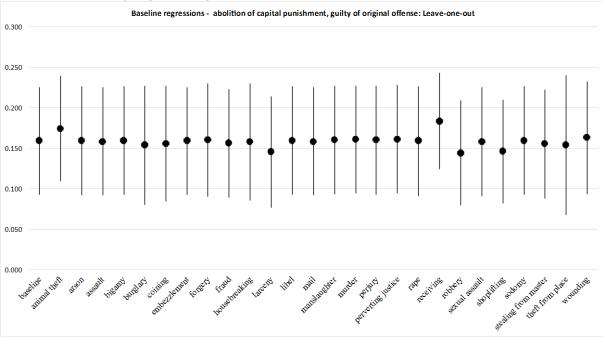
Source: UK Parliamentary Archives

#### APPENDIX FIGURE 3. BASELINE REGRESSIONS EXCLUDING ONE OFFENSE CATEGORY AT A TIME

Panel A - Conviction of any charge



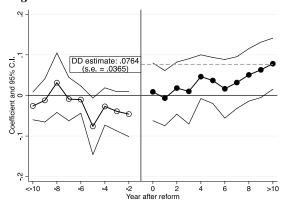
Panel B - Conviction of original charge



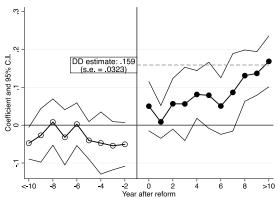
Notes: The figure shows the results for the baseline regressions corresponding to estimating equation (1) for the sample years 1803-1871 when excluding one offense category at a time (see **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** specification details). The dependent variable is a dummy variable indicating jury verdict of guilty of any charge (Panel A) and guilty of the original charge (Panel B). The dots represent the point estimate when the offense category indicated on the x-axis is excluded. The bars represent the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals with standard errors clustered by offense. Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online and own calculations

### APPENDIX FIGURE 4. EVENT STUDY OF THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (POOLED OFFENSES)

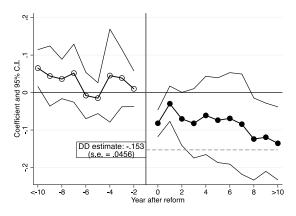
Panel A - Conviction of any charge



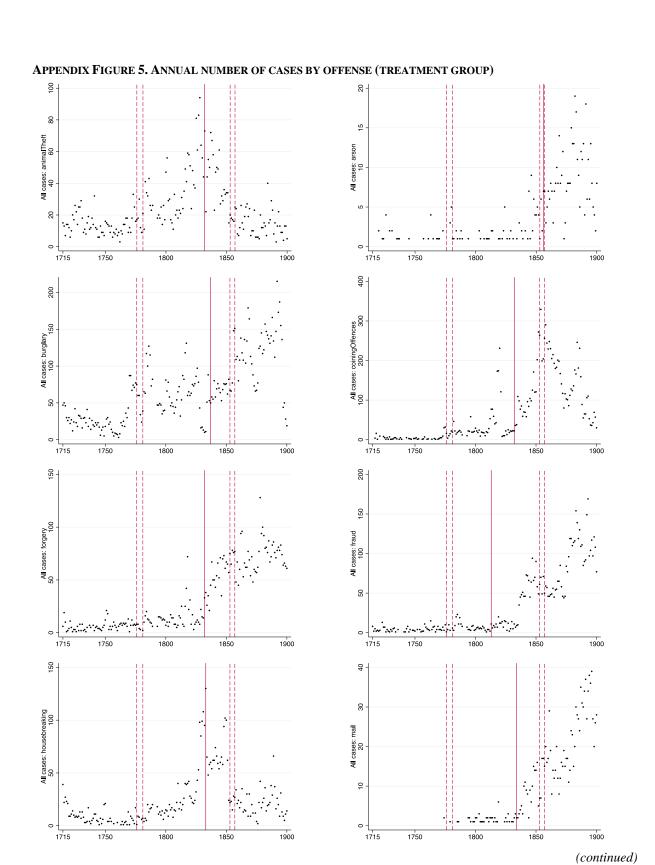
Panel B - Conviction of original charge

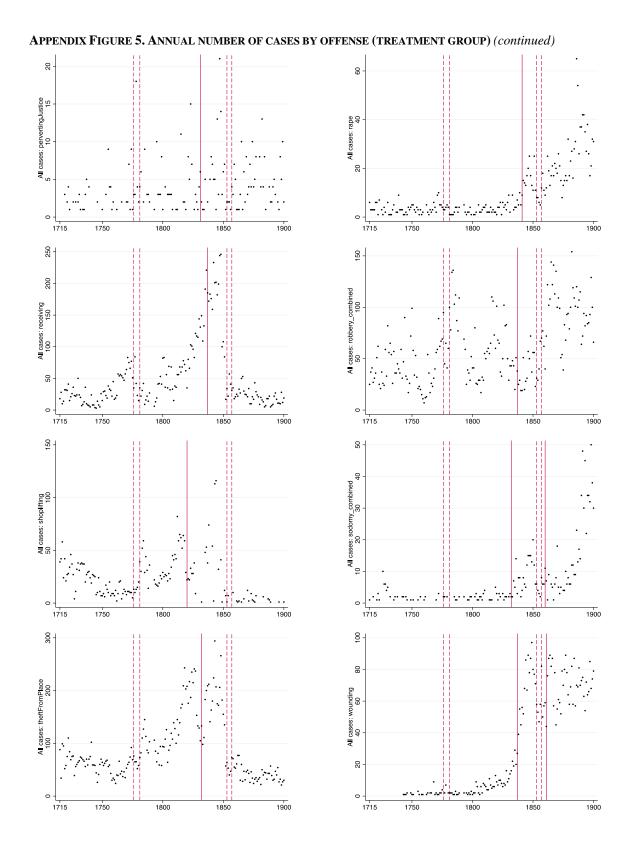


Panel C - Conviction of lesser charge



Notes: The figure shows the coefficients and 95 percent confidence intervals from an event study estimation including leads and lags as specified in Section Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden. Panel A shows the results for convictions of any charge, Panel B for convictions of the original charge and Panel C for convictions of a lesser charge. The solid vertical line marks the reference year (year of the reform itself). The dashed horizontal line marks the difference-in-differences estimates as shown in columns (3) and (4) of Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden. Standard errors are clustered by offence. Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online and own calculations





*Notes:* The figure shows the annual number of cases for all offenses in the treatment group (from top left to right bottom: animal theft, arson, burglary, coining, forgery, fraud, housebreaking, mail, perverting justice, rape, receiving, robbery, shoplifting, sodomy, theft from place, wounding). The dashed vertical red lines mark the years that were affected by changes in penal transportation (American Revolution and abolition of transportation); the solid red line marks the year of treatment, i.e. the first year in which the observed share of capital punishment is equal to zero. *Sources: The Old Bailey Proceedings Online* and own calculations.