Legal Studies

Unit 4: Juries and changes to the law



Role of juries

- Decide questions on fact.
- Listen to and consider the evidence.
- Criminal: a jury of twelve will decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. Only guilty if beyond reasonable doubt.
- Civil: optional jury of six rules on the balance of probabilities and can decide amount of damages.

Factors influencing jury composition

Questionnaire: determines whether eligible or ineligible

- Ineligible: connection to the law e.g. lawyer.
- Disqualified: connection to crime.
- Excused: personal circumstances e.g. advanced age.
- Temporarily excused e.g. pre booked holiday.

Jury Panel - Parties can challenge potential jurors

- Peremptory challenges (6 without reason)
- Challenges for cause (unlimited with reason)

Strengths and weaknesses of the jury system

Strengths

- 1. Represents a cross section of the community, encompassing the views of a broad range of people.
- 2. Reflects community values decisions accepted by community.
- 3. Spreads decision-making responsibility.

Weaknesses

- 1. Sometimes unrepresentative of the community due to jury ineligibility excluding members of society.
- 2. No reason given leaving potential for inaccuracy and confusion.
- 3. Biased jurors influenced by personal prejudices or media.

Reforms to the jury system

Reduce exemptions

- Pros: allowing a jury to be a more representative cross section of society more truly reflecting community values.
- o Cons: limiting exemption may be unsuitable/create bias.

Reasons for decisions

- o Pros: less likely to agree on dubious grounds, instilling confidence in the legal system.
- o Cons: may create confusion as jurors come to same decision for different reasons.

Alternatives to the jury system

- Judge alone
 - o Pros: use their expertise to decide on evidence and reach a verdict.
 - o Cons: won't reflect community values and ensure decision-making responsibility is spread.
- Professional jury
 - Pros: permanent role ensures jurors understand legal system.

wiki.ee.org.au Page 1

o Cons: distances community from legal system

Problems faced by individuals using the legal system

- 1. Costs: infringing on accessibility to the legal system
- Increase in overall costs with decrease in legal aid funding thus fewer people eligible for funding.
- Parties pay for court costs, solicitors and possibly opposing parties' costs if they lose a civil case.
- 2. Social and cultural differences: fair/access
- Australian legal system is based on British system, therefore may not be fair or acceptable to foreigners.
- Adversary system and its win/lose nature can be confronting to those non English-speaking parties.
 - o e.g. Some Aboriginal people see direct questioning as discourteous, however courts may vie this with suspicion.

Recommendations and recent changes in the law

Recommendation	Benefit	Element addressed
Loosen rules of evidence and procedure.	Greater use of written evidence could reduce the time of a trial and a lesser adversarial nature allows comfortability.	Effective access, timely resolution.
Education programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Greater provision of information about the law could help to ensure that all people in Australia understood the legal system they were under.	Effective access, fair and unbiased hearing

Recent change	Benefit	Element addressed
Judges urge parties to use mediation and attempt an out of court settlement (civil)	Removes timely delays in court system as less disputes reach trial and encourages low cost avenues, which promotes accessibility.	Timely resolution, effective access.
Introduction of the County Koori Court for Aboriginal offenders (indictable)	Includes the Aboriginal community in the legal system, and aims to rehabilitate offenders by removing jargon and consulting elders.	Fair and unbiased, effective access.