STATEWIDE JUROR SUMMONS DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROJECT

AN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COUNTY DATA

2023 FINAL REPORT

June 30, 2023

Peter A. Collins, Ph.D.,[1] Seattle University

Brooke Miller Gialopsos, Ph.D., Seattle University

Bailey Tanaka, M.A. Candidate, Seattle University

[1] Corresponding Authors: Peter A. Collins, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Criminology & Forensics, Seattle University, 901 12th Avenue Post Office Box 222000, Seattle, Washington 98122-1090, Phone: 206-296-5474, Email: collinsp@seattleu.edu. Brooke Gialopsos, Ph.D. Associate Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Criminology & Forensics, Seattle University, 901 12th Avenue Post Office Box 222000, Seattle, Washington 98122-1090, Phone: 206-296-5478, Email: bgialopsos@seattleu.edu.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iv
DEDICATION v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY vi
Highlights for Featured Courts vi
Highlights for Pierce County viii
Highlights for Court Experience & Feedback Survey ix
Recommendations ix
INTRODUCTION 1
Jury Duty Qualifications & Source Lists 1
Prior Research Endeavors 1
METHODOLOGY 3
Survey Development Process 3
Changes with Selected Survey Questions 3
IRB Process 5
Court Outreach & Scheduling 6
Survey Modality 6
Onboarding 7
Follow-up & Implementation 8
Featured Courts 8
Additional Participating Courts 10
SECTION ONE RESULTS: FEATURED COURTS 16
Race & Ethnicity 16
Hispanic/Latino/a/x 16
White Alone 17
Black or African American Alone 18
American Indian or Alaska Native 18
Asian Alone 19
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 20
American Indian or Alaska Native & White 21
Asian & White 22

Black or African American & White 23
American Indian or Alaskan Native & Black 24
Age 25
Employment 25
Combined Annual Household Income 26
Education 28
Gender 28
Sexual Orientation 29
Race, Gender, & Combined Annual Household Income 30
Clark County Superior Court 32
King County Superior Court 33
King County District Court 34
Kitsap County Superior Court 35
Pierce County Superior Court 36
Seattle Municipal Court 37
Spokane County Superior Court 38
Whatcom County Superior Court 39
Barriers 40
SECTION TWO RESULTS: PIERCE COUNTY 41
Pierce County Analysis 41
Race & Ethnicity 42
Age 44
Employment 45
Combined Annual Household Income 46
Education 48
Gender 49
Sexual Orientation 50
Barriers 50
SECTION THREE RESULTS: COURT EXPERIENCE & FEEDBACK SURVEY 52
Purpose 52
Modality 52
Responses 53

STUDY LIMITATIONS 55
MOVING FORWARD 57
Bill 5128 57
Recommendations 57
Future Research 58
REFERENCES 60
APPENDICES 62
Appendix A: Statewide Jury Survey Capacity Test – Survey Instrument 62
Appendix B: Electronic Survey Instrument 64
Appendix C: Paper Survey Instrument 68
Appendix D: Juror Demographic Survey Onboarding Guide 69
Appendix E: Contract Agreement for Electronic Survey 72
Appendix F: Jury Process for Paper Survey 73
Appendix G: Best Practices & Script for Paper Survey 74
Appendix H: Cover Sheet for Paper Survey 75
Appendix I: Court Experience & Feedback Survey 76
Appendix J: Clark County Superior Court 79
Appendix: K: King County Superior Court 84
Appendix L: King County District Court 89
Appendix M: Kitsap County Superior Court (Paper Survey) 94
Appendix N: Pierce County Superior Court 98
Appendix O: Seattle Municipal Court (Paper Survey) 103
Appendix P: Spokane County Superior Court 106
Appendix Q: Whatcom County Superior Court (Paper Survey) 110

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts, Judge Steve Rosen (ret.), Cynthia Delostrinos, Frank Thomas, Chris Gaddis, and Uneek Maylor for their collaboration, assistance, and encouragement. We also thank the various Washington courts and staff for their time, cooperation, and participation in this research. We thank the Washington State Supreme Court Minority and Justice Commission and the Commission Co-chairs for their support. Finally, we acknowledge the Washington State Legislature for supporting the effort to better understand jury diversity in our state, as well as Representatives Steve Bergquist and David Hackney for advocating for this research and understanding the significance that it holds.

Funding for this research was provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations reported here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts or Seattle University.

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to all the courts, court personnel, and key stakeholders who partnered with us on this invaluable research endeavor.

A sincere thanks to the following courts:

Washington State Supreme Court

Clallam County District Court I
Clallam County District Court II
Clark County Superior & District Court
Jefferson County Superior & District Court
King County Municipal Court – Lake Forest Park
King County Municipal Court – Renton
King County Municipal Court – Seattle
King County District Court
King County Superior Court
Kitsap County Superior, District & Municipal Court
Kittitas County District Court – Lower
Kittitas County District Court – Upper
Kittitas County Superior Court
Klickitat County District Court – East
Mason County Superior, District & Municipal Court
Okanogan County District Court
Pend Oreille County District Court
Pierce County Municipal Court – Bonney Lake & Sumner
Pierce County Municipal Court – Gig Harbor
Pierce County Municipal Court – Puyallup & Milton
Pierce County Superior & District Court & Tacoma Municipal
Skagit County Superior & District Court
Snohomish County Municipal Court – Lynnwood
Spokane County Superior & District Court
Stevens County District Court
Thurston County Municipal Court – Olympia
Whatcom County Superior, District & Municipal Court

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights for Featured Courts

During the 2021 Legislative Session, legislators passed ESSB 5092, Section 115, Section 3, which required the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts to provide: "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term." The aim was to collect data on each juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court. The central question is whether summoned jurors are representative of the county populations from which they are selected. The makeup and representativeness of jury summons respondents and eventually impaneled juries pertains to the trial provisions of the Sixth Amendment and to the perceived legitimacy and fairness of and confidence in our courts.

While there have been prior versions of this survey over the last six years, this is the largest and most comprehensive research effort to date with nearly a quarter of a million usable survey responses (N = 244,168). Although there is ongoing data collection across the State of Washington, this report presents findings from the analysis of data from the electronic juror surveys in five jurisdictions, as well as the paper surveys in three jurisdictions (see Table 1 below). There are many additional courts that are part of data collection efforts to capture key demographics of summoned jurors. However, these courts either had a lack of jury trials or a sample size too small to ensure the anonymity of survey respondents and were, therefore, excluded from the final analysis.

This Executive Summary provides highlights drawn from the three data analysis sections of this report. Data were collected over a roughly 17-month period in 2022 and 2023. However, each participating jurisdiction had a different start and end date for data collection, as the survey required a tailored onboarding process. Over one-half of the responses came from King County Superior Court.

Table 1. Number of Surveys by Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	N	Data Start*	Data End**
Clark County Superior	17,498	03/07/2022	06/26/2023
King County Superior	131,126	02/09/2022	04/28/2023
King County District	22,746	06/29/2022	05/16/2023
Kitsap County Superior	1,718	05/17/2022	06/08/2023
Pierce County Superior	54,643	12/16/2021	06/01/2023
Seattle Municipal	2,259	05/31/2022	06/08/2023
Spokane County Superior	12,526	02/03/2022	05/18/2023
Whatcom County Superior	1,652	04/18/2022	06/08/2023
Total Count	244,168		

Notes: *Date of first data collection for each jurisdiction. **Date the data for each jurisdiction was downloaded and/or no new paper surveys were analyzed. Data collection is ongoing for all courts.

All data represent only those people who responded to their summons and who also opted to complete the survey. Therefore, it does not include those who: did not receive their summons in the mail, ignored their summons, declined to participate in the survey, and/or responded to their summons through different modalities, such as over the telephone or via postal mail.

Overall, trends in racial representation are similar to prior jury demographic surveys in Washington State.[2] With some exceptions, people of color and those of low socioeconomic status remain generally underrepresented among respondents to jury summons. The following bullet points reflect major highlights based on results for all participating courts.

- **Racial disproportionality:** Among those responding to jury summons, Black, American Indian, and Alaskan Native survey respondents are generally underrepresented.
    - Multi-race categories continue to grow nationally and locally, a trend that is well documented. While mixed-race and two-or-more race categories are overrepresented, that does not account for the underrepresentation observed in the single-race categories.
- **Income disproportionality:** On average, jurors reporting for jury service have combined annual household incomes above the median income in their respective counties. Additionally, as income categories increase from lowest to highest, the proportion of White survey respondents increases.
    - Combined household income is a significant indicator of a potential juror's ability to participate in jury service. Findings indicate increased strain among those earning less than the median household income, which decreases the likelihood that lower earners will serve on a jury.
    - For all participating courts, White respondents represent the minority in the lowest income category and the majority in the highest income category for both men and women. These findings are consistent with "Race, Gender, and Combined Annual Household Income" (RGI) findings reported within the interim report (Collins et al., 2022), which showed that people of color are overrepresented in the lowest income categories and underrepresented in the highest income categories.
- **Disproportionality in education:** Jurors reporting for jury service hold higher levels of education, on average, than the general populations within their respective counties.
    - Education is clearly related to both employment and income. All three measures show a concentration of socio-economic status within those reporting for jury duty.

[2] We did not study the effect of remote video conferencing-based juror participation versus in-person juror participation on representation. Therefore, we are unable to determine whether the implementation of remote juror participation during the pandemic had an effect on juror demographics.

- **High prevalence of conflicts and hardships**: Upon reviewing barriers to participating in jury service, work related conflicts, dependent care, and personal health have remained the leading barriers cited by potential jurors.[3]

    - A majority (64% on average) of all survey respondents indicated experiencing a conflict or hardship that worked as a barrier to participating in jury service.

    - Women were substantially more likely to report dependent care barriers with respect to children, aging family members, and other dependent care needs.

- Considering the interactions between race/ethnicity, gender, and income, for all counties, as income categories increase from lowest to highest, the proportion of White survey respondents increases.

Highlights for Pierce County

Pierce County Superior Court has unique capabilities in that their jury management system has the capacity to capture jury demographic related data at every stage in the jury process (see page 41 for details on stages of the jury process).

- Consistent with the interim report findings, Black survey respondents were underrepresented at every stage. Notably, however, Black jurors were more represented at stage 4 than at stage 1.

- Concerning the interactions between race/ethnicity, gender, and income, findings for Pierce County indicate that:

    - As income categories increase from lowest to highest, the proportion of White survey respondents increases.

    - With regards to gender, women were overrepresented at stage 1, while men were overrepresented at stage 4. This may signify that women are more likely to be excused for financial hardship or work/family conflicts than their male counterparts.

- Approximately 71.4% of all Pierce County respondents reported experiencing at least one conflict or hardship that worked as a barrier to participating in jury service. Note that the reporting of any barrier does not preclude jury service, as the majority of those who reported conflicts or hardships showed up for jury duty and many were selected and served.

[3] Courts using the electronic survey had the option of including a 13th question that asked: *Have you ever experience any barriers that impact your ability to attend jury service? Please select all that apply.* It's important to note that individual responses to this question may or may not be applicable to the term with which the prospective juror was summonsed for at the time. In other words, responses are not indicative of an individual's participation or excusal thereafter.

- Among those who identified work-related conflict or hardship, there was a high degree of similarity across all racial and gender categories.

- Women across all racial groups reported higher levels of dependent care conflict and hardships.

Highlights for Court Experience & Feedback Survey

- Jurisdictions that were able to use electronic surveys to collect jury demographics reported the least number of staff hours per month. While the sample size is small, the anecdotal accounts by court personnel suggest that those jurisdictions utilizing paper surveys encountered more of an interference in their daily operations than those courts with the capability to collect surveys electronically.

- When asked about necessary resources and support to make demographic data collection a routine part of the jury process, court personnel consistently recommended adding new or strengthening existing technological capabilities to ensure that data is captured electronically.

Recommendations

Considering the findings from this report, as well as the previous efforts, we offer some recommendations for future research, in order of importance.

1. Continue to monitor juror demographics: We cannot emphasize enough how important it is to continue to collect and report juror summons demographic data, especially as particular courts weigh potential policy or service changes. The data will be integral to providing baseline comparison data for any new or ongoing research.

2. Study the demographics of people who do not respond to summons: We still know nothing about those people who do not respond to their summons in the first place, as the data have not been collected. Understanding the details surrounding summons non-response is a critical piece to the representativeness question. Moreover, filling this gap in knowledge will aid in empirically driven policy.

3. Empirically test whether the master list sources in Washington State are representative of the population: The jury demographic research of the last several years illustrates that those who respond to jury summons do not match the populations from which they are drawn in Washington State. While are a myriad of reasons for this discrepancy and one reason may be the lists themselves. If the starting point is unrepresentative of key demographic factors, then this would have clear downstream impacts. Therefore, research should focus on whether or to what degree the master lists for jury service are a contributing factor to unrepresentativeness in summons response and ultimately, with jury service.

4. Implement pilot increases in juror pay and monitor changes in demographics: Work/financial-related and dependent care conflicts and hardships continue to play a significant role in preventing many, especially those with low income, from responding to and participating in jury duty. Targeted increases in juror pay, such as the recently approved juror pay pilot project in Pierce County Superior Court, may help to encourage participation. It is highly recommended that policymakers, researchers, and key personnel (such as court administrators and jury managers), work together to plan and implement the specifics of the project (e.g., funding allocation, pilot strategy and implementation, control over the distribution of funds, media campaign and public relations efforts, etc.). It is crucial that such projects are carefully planned and thoughtfully executed.

5. Establish mechanism for court communication: It is imperative to establish a mechanism for streamlining communication between local court personnel and the Administrative Office of the Courts for all future survey efforts and/or large-scale policy changes. Many courts have shared a need for web-based jury management systems capabilities. However, due to the lack of a unified state-wide jury management system, the adoption of management technology will require targeted input from court personnel, as resources must be tailored to the specific needs of individual courthouses and their operations.

6. Fund data gathering on jury selection from summons to seating in multiple large jurisdictions: Pierce County serves as a national model for what is possible for tracking jurors through the summons to seating process. Stage-based data and monitoring is key and will allow for more targeted analysis and the ability to see where, in the summons to service process, jurors are being retained or drop out. Investing in or creating a jury management system that can do this for multiple – or all – courts would be worthwhile and could be feasible despite the decentralized nature of the Washington State court system.

INTRODUCTION

During the 2021 Legislative Session, legislators passed ESSB 5092, Section 115, Section 3, which required the Washington Administrative Office of the Courts to provide: "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term." The survey sought to collect data on each juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the chief justice of the Washington State Supreme Court.[4] Though not the first effort to explore juror demographics in the state, it is by far the most comprehensive, wide-reaching, in-depth, and inclusive empirical study to date.

Jury Duty Qualifications & Source Lists

According to the RCW 2.36.070, in order to be competent to serve as a juror in the state of Washington, a person needs to: 1) be at least 18 years old, 2) a United States citizen, 3) live in the county that they are summoned from, and 4) possess the ability to communicate in English. Finally, a person shall be competent to serve 5) unless they have a felony conviction and have not had their civil rights restored yet. While these are the legal qualifications to serve on a jury, not everyone who is eligible makes it to court for jury duty. Eligibility is further limited to those whose name appears on a source list. In Washington State, two separate source lists are utilized: 1) registered voters, and 2) those with a driver's license or "identicard" holders (see RCW 2.36.054). After merging these lists and removing duplicate names, the master jury list is produced. This master list provides the foundation for all counties and courts, regardless of the level (i.e., municipal, district, superior) and type of case (i.e., criminal or civil). Per RCW 2.36.055, the compilation process occurs "at least annually" by the Administrative Office of the Courts. In practice, however, the lists are updated and cleaned exactly once a year.

Prior Research Endeavors

Beginning in October 2016, the Washington State Supreme Court Minority and Justice Commission conducted a study in which jury pool data was collected from a diverse group of courts across the state. With limited exception, results indicated that racial/ethnic minority populations are underrepresented in most jurisdictions with some variation among the courts concerning representation based on racial/ethnic category (Hickman & Collins, 2017). In 2020, the Washington State Gender and Justice Commission sponsored subsequent analyses to determine whether disparities exist in jury service pools for specific subpopulations. Disparities were found among BIPOC, women of color, and people who identify as LGBTQ+ (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a).

[4] $150,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2022 and $150,000 of the general fund—state appropriation for fiscal year 2023 are provided solely for providing all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term. The survey must collect data on each juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the chief justice of the Washington state supreme court. This electronic data gathering must be conducted and reported in a manner that preserves juror anonymity. The administrative office of the courts shall provide this demographic data in a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature and publish a copy of the report on a publicly available internet address by June 30, 2023.

During this time, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged, which forced courts to temporarily halt jury proceedings and become innovative in terms of their operations. While trying to protect the health and safety of all persons involved, some courts shifted to remote jury selection processes that allowed them to minimize case backlogs and delays and preserve fundamental rights of defendants. Courts also moved locations and revamped existing protocols in order to meet the social distance requirements placed on Washington State at that time. The impact of the pandemic, coupled with the prior jury demographic findings, provided a unique opportunity to examine the demographic makeup of potential jurors during an unprecedented period of change. During four months in 2021, a brief digital survey was administered to potential jurors in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b). However, the bulk of the responses came from King County Superior Court. Similar to the 2016-2017 survey findings, White respondents were overrepresented compared to Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) baseline data.

In addition to gauging any potential demographic shifts, this research also captured self-reported barriers to jury service and possible solutions to overcome them. The data revealed the most frequently reported barriers were work/employer issues, lack of childcare, and financial hardships (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b). This empirical finding fits anecdotal accounts observed by court personnel and supports trends in jury excusals and deferrals.

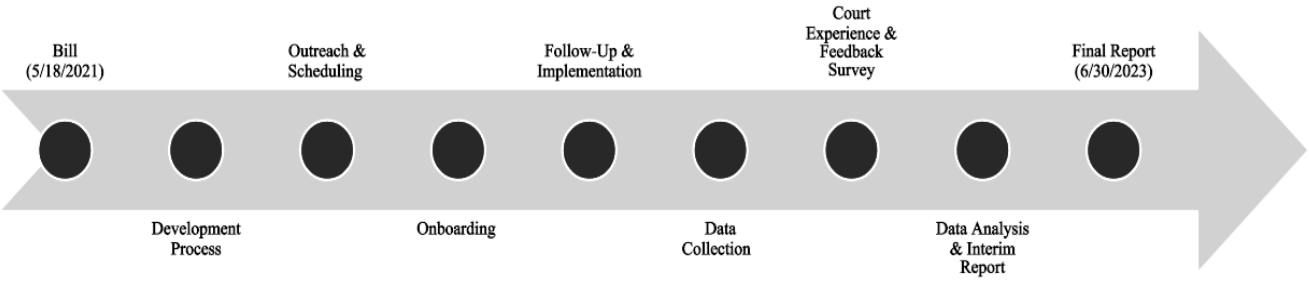
Unlike the 2016-2017 research project, which utilized paper surveys, the 2021 data collection effort relied on electronic surveys. This is key for several reasons. First, it allowed us to pilot this technology when measuring demographics of prospective jurors and determine more successful strategies for advertising and soliciting survey responses. Early attempts to use QR codes, for instance, were largely unsuccessful. Inserting survey links directly into the online juror registration portals and/or utilizing juror management systems to provide a digital link to the survey proved to yield higher response rates (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b). Second, it captured data from a couple courts utilizing virtual jury selection and/or trials for the first time in the state's history. This allowed us to gather some data points for this major change to our jury system and court operations. Third, in order to create more inclusive variables that better capture the identities of potential jurors, revised questions and closed-ended answer choices were used for several measures, including gender identity and sexual orientation.

Collectively, these prior efforts allowed us to refine the conceptualization of key variables, methodology, and data collection processes. These methodological developments are now present within an embedded and seamless electronic survey tool that has minimal impact on survey respondents in terms of time and effort and has significantly increased the number of survey responses from participating courts. Next, we provide an overview of the research process and basic outline of the analytical approach.

METHODOLOGY

Below in Figure 1, we provide a very rough diagram of the current project's progression, beginning with the passage of the bill and concluding with this final report. While it is not a perfect depiction of all events, it is a fairly accurate representation of the process, especially for courts that were onboarded midway through 2022 and beyond. Further, these stages represent the primary headings used in this report.

Figure 1: Jury Demographic Survey Timeline.



Survey Development Process

Building on prior survey efforts, we first worked on refining the survey questions and answer choices provided for respondents. A key question was whether to rely on what has been done before for comparison purposes (i.e., the 2016-2017 question wording) *or* whether to include, replicate and/or refine survey questions from the four-month survey in 2021, and use these more inclusive measures to establish a new baseline for future survey iterations. As mentioned in the introduction, we opted to move the needle forward. This stage of the development process coincided with a year-long racial reckoning in the United States that cast light on systemic racial bias and discrimination in our criminal justice system. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic spotlighted economic and employment precarity in our society. For these reasons and many more, we utilized survey measures that were more inclusive, a better reflection of respondents' individual identities, and captured more demographic nuance and shifts in the U.S. population. This decision and focus also align with the mission and research endeavors of the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission and the Gender and Justice Commission.

Changes with Selected Survey Questions

The legislative mandate outlined seven demographic variables to be collected: age, current employment status, combined annual household income, highest level of education, ethnicity, race, and gender identity. An eighth demographic variable, sexual orientation, was not specifically outlined by the bill but was included based on the "other data approved by order of the Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court" clause of the bill. The specific questions are listed in Appendix B (for electronic survey) and Appendix C (for paper survey). As already mentioned,

both gender identity and sexual orientation were operationalized in a more inclusive manner than in the 2016-2017 efforts when they were captured with a singular question. Adopting more inclusive gender identity and sexual orientation questions and answers was first a methodological concern regarding question accuracy, as there is a large and growing understanding of the nuances in how people self-identify. This approach is also consistent with the work of the Washington State Gender and Justice Commission, as well as the previous 2021 jury summons study. In addition, we reflected best practices and, to the best of our ability, avoided alienating certain groups of people. Specifically, we used phrases like "an identity not listed" or "a category not listed."

In terms of the ethnicity and race variables, we tried to mimic the U.S. Census question format and categories as much as possible to make CVAP (Census Voting Age Population) comparisons straightforward and easy to interpret. Nevertheless, there are a few noteworthy modifications. First, for ethnicity, we allowed respondents to select all categories that applied whereas the U.S. Census has them select a singular response category. Also, we used the more gender-conscious and inclusive terminology of "Latino/a/x" rather than their use of "Latino."

Second, in terms of race, our question and responses were directly comparable to those used by the U.S. Census in 2020. We did, however, include a few additional response categories. Specifically, we provided the option of "Cambodian" whereas the U.S. Census did not provide a standalone category for this but rather had it as a write-in option for "Other Asian." Furthermore, we included a category that was publicly discussed but ultimately not included in the 2020 iteration of the U.S. Census - "Middle Eastern or North African - Print, for example, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc." (Wang, 2020 & 2022). To avoid generalizing this group and in anticipation of future changes within the U.S. Census to this group, we recognized it as a freestanding option. Although the next modification is slight, we included "Hispanic, Latino/a/x" as a listed example of an origin in the "Some other race" response category while the U.S. Census strictly considers it to be ethnicity and, thus, not included within their race question. Finally, we also utilized "Guamanian or Chamorro" whereas they narrowed this category to be "Chamorro" only (Marks & Rios-Vargas, 2021). It is also important to emphasize that the U.S. Census question and response options had been revised since the 2010 version in order to better reflect changes to the population and information gathered from research and outreach with various entities (e.g., stakeholders, advisers) (Marks & Rios-Vargas, 2021).

Each demographic question also had a "prefer not to answer" option. Since these questions are quite personal and seek to capture various identities and demographic factors, providing this option allowed respondents to answer questions depending on their comfort level. While this does contribute to missing data, it is nonetheless important to avoid coercing subjects to respond to questions that they would rather not answer.

Likewise, courts that utilized the electronic surveys (but not the paper surveys) had the opportunity to include an optional question on barriers to jury service. To streamline the process for courts wanting this option, the question utilized the most common responses from the 2021 research effort (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b). The six responses provided were: 1) work-related conflicts or hardship, 2) financial hardship, 3) dependent care (e.g., prenatal, nursing/infant, child, adult, etc.), 4) transportation (e.g., accessibility, parking, safety), 5) disability or health/mental

health related hardship, and 6) COVID-related issues or hardship. Respondents were able to select all that applied and could also write in or add additional comments. Among the jurisdictions highlighted in this report, four chose to include the barrier question – Clark County Superior, King County District, King County Superior, and Pierce County Superior Courts. Spokane County Superior Court followed only the legislatively mandated questions and chose not to include the optional barrier question. The other jurisdictions covered in this report were not eligible for this added question because they used the paper survey modality (as discussed later).

Before launching into the data and results, it is critical to note that we understand and are conscious of the nuances surrounding identity constructs (i.e., racial, ethnic, sexual, gender identity, etc.) and related harms that marginalized groups face due to racism, bias, and discrimination within society as a whole and the criminal justice system specifically. Despite our attempts to be as inclusive as possible, the subcategorizations used in this research are still imperfect and may not capture all combinations of self-reported identity or orientation. Furthermore, at times we must collapse or regroup identity categories during the analysis and/or recategorize and rename variables to have a sufficient sample size and more reliable results. As a result, the analysis in this report and subsequent wording of findings may not properly reflect the true nature of personal identity within these populations.

IRB Process

Since this project involves human subjects, we submitted an application through Seattle University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) in July of 2021. The IRB determined the study to be exempt from IRB review in accordance with federal regulation criteria. Consistent with the protections afforded to human subjects, the landing page of the survey explicitly states that the survey is completely voluntary and that all responses are confidential. Further, it informed individuals that no personally identifying information (i.e., names and IP addresses) would be collected, and that all analyses would be presented in the aggregate to protect the identities of the respondents.

It is important to mention that there was an administrative question on only the electronic survey (i.e., not the paper version) that asked for juror id/badge number. As indicated on the informed consent statement on the first page of the electronic survey, juror id/badge number is requested to track a respondent's progress through the jury selection process. However, confidentiality of responses is maintained, as the researchers/administrators of the survey will never have access to any information that allows us to identify a respondent and the courts will never have access to a respondent's individual survey responses that include jury badge number. While most courts do not have the capacity to utilize this to its full data analysis potential, Pierce County (as discussed in Section Two of the data analysis) used this data point to more fully understand the demographic makeup of potential jurors as they travel through the entire jury selection process. In order to preserve juror anonymity, this question was not included on paper surveys, as court personnel would be interacting with jurors and responses could be potentially identifiable.

Court Outreach & Scheduling

An initial step in the process was to identify how potential jurors respond to their summons in different counties and across different levels of courts. To do so, we launched a Statewide Jury Survey Capacity Test in October 2021 that was sent to court representatives for whom we had contact information (e.g., email addresses were gathered from public-facing court websites, internal connections, or provided by AOC at our request). See Appendix A for the survey instrument. This brief online survey identified a point person for future communication and took stock of which courts had web-based juror registration and management systems, were utilizing video-conferencing software for virtual proceedings, as well as the various methods for jurors to register and check-in for jury service. In all, 62 responses were collected, though many responses were only partially completed. From these responses, we learned that under 20 courts had existing web-based jury registration systems and/or had plans to get one at some point in the future.

Since it was not feasible to bring every court in the State of Washington onto the project simultaneously, we had to create a phased approach. Multiple factors were considered by the researchers, including those courts with electronic capabilities based on the Survey Capacity Test (discussed above). Additionally, we focused initial efforts on courts in large, populated areas, those with a lot of jury trials (based on anecdotal information and caseloads provided on the Courts of Washington website), courts that had participated already in prior jury diversity related projects, and those courts that were at the superior court-level. The research team and AOC wanted to diversify participating courts, so the Census Diversity Index by County for 2020 was used initially to offer some insight on the racial and ethnic makeup of counties and to guide the phased onboarding approach. While courts that fit some of these criteria were prioritized in the phased data collection, efforts were made to contact all courts in Washington State.

Survey Modality

Despite the wording of the original bill, the research team felt it necessary to include paper versions of the survey as well. Based on the responses from the Statewide Jury Survey Capacity Test, fewer courts than expected had electronic capabilities already in place and working well. While this flexibility ultimately allowed us to collect more data, it also meant that we are inherently capturing two distinct periods in the jury summons process. The courts that utilized electronic surveys were capturing anyone who responded to their summons regardless of whether they appeared in a courthouse for jury duty selection. Courts with the paper survey option, however, only captured summoned jurors who showed up on their specific day and time to the courthouse for jury duty selection (i.e., voir dire). What this means, however, is that the courts utilizing electronic demographic surveys were capturing a larger number of potential jurors than those administering paper surveys. Jurisdictions that utilized the electronic survey were comprised of individuals who had not yet been excused, deferred, or disqualified from jury service, while courts administering paper surveys had already excluded these groups because surveys were completed at the point of court appearance.

Furthermore, to avoid the issue of duplicate responses and to protect the anonymity of jurors, we were unable to provide a hybrid or mixed modality approach to data collection. Even though courts offered multiple ways for summoned jurors to respond, we were only able to capture a singular modality per court. While this is not ideal and is a clear limitation of this research project, it was necessary and also ensured that we were not asking too much of the courts.

Onboarding

Following the Statewide Jury Survey Capacity Test, we made contact via email with courts with electronic capabilities and set up a time to meet with them individually. Dubbed "onboarding meetings" these individual appointments held over Zoom (and occasionally over the phone) typically lasted between 15 and 45 minutes. During these meetings, we asked follow-up questions to the information they provided in the survey capacity test, had them walk us through their jury summons process, and addressed other questions or issues they raised (these often dealt with staff time, resources, capacity, COVID-related modifications, etc.). We also reviewed the survey questions together, discussed the contract agreement (see Appendix E) and any next steps required on their end (e.g., seeking approval from other court personnel and/or the presiding judge, acquiring signatures for the court order, etc.), collected contact information for their IT person/department, and identified potential launch dates for the survey to be published (i.e., or go live).

Courts that needed or wanted to go the paper survey route were also given several documents to review: 1) Jury Process for Paper Survey (i.e., Appendix F); 2) Best Practices & Script for Paper Survey[5] (i.e., Appendix G); and 3) Cover Sheet for Paper Survey (i.e., Appendix H). Collectively, these documents walked them through how to submit completed surveys to AOC by mail or email and how to seek reimbursement for any associated costs (e.g., postage, clipboards, etc.) through an A19 form. It is important to note that unlike the 2016-2017 effort, AOC did reimburse courts for any reasonable costs incurred during or in preparation of the implementation of ESSB 5092. Costs that were already placed on the shoulders of courts, however, (e.g., the cost of postage for the summons sent in the U.S. postal mail) were not reimbursed by AOC.

In all, these individual onboarding meetings proved to be incredibly useful for all parties involved and allowed us to identify and proactively respond to minor issues, answer questions, and provide clarification as needed. Beyond this, though, the court personnel very much seemed to appreciate this space. Not only did it provide a personal touch, but it helped to humanize the researchers and project while simultaneously showing AOC's commitment to increasing juror diversity and consideration for the limited capacity of individual courts.

[5] This handout is a collection of strategies and recommendations for courts using the paper modality *only*. It was a collaboration between the researchers and a couple of the courts who participated in the 2016-2017 data collection that also relied on paper surveys.

Follow-up & Implementation

For most courts, there was a period of weeks to months where we kept in regular contact, addressed questions or concerns raised by other court personnel via email, met with IT people, and pretested the process with their staff. Once the electronic survey was officially live and embedded in their electronic jury management systems, we stayed in contact with their court point person to provide updates on the response rates we were receiving to determine whether the amount seemed appropriate given the number of trials and summoned jurors. In some larger jurisdictions, like King and Pierce Counties, weekly numbers were relayed for several months. We also wanted to ensure that jurors were not mistakenly thinking the survey was the equivalent of completing the juror registration/check-in and, therefore, failing to properly respond to their jury summons. After careful review, it was determined that failure to complete registration was not an issue. While the research team and its IRB occasionally had an email from a confused potential juror, the process was remarkably smooth, especially in light of how many total survey responses were recorded.

Featured Courts

The following courts have been selected for inclusion in this analysis based on the number of surveys completed. In order to protect the anonymity of summoned jurors in places with few jury trials and to ensure that there was enough statistical power to paint an accurate picture of summoned jurors, some courts are omitted from this analysis. However, information on these courts is provided in an upcoming section. Below is Table 2 that shows an overview of the courts featured in this report and whose data are analyzed.

Table 2. Key Information from Featured Courts.

County	Court	Affiliated Courts	Modality	Barrier Question	Onboarding Date	*Date of Implementation	**Approx. Number of Trials**	Number of Surveys
Clark	Superior	District	Electronic	Yes	11/18/2021	03/07/2022	165	17,498
King	Superior	-	Electronic	Yes	02/02/2022	02/09/2022	n/a	131,126
King	District	-	Electronic	Yes	12/03/2021	06/29/2022	n/a	22,746
King	Seattle Muni.	-	Paper	-	04/07/2022	05/30/2022	34	2,259
Kitsap	Superior	District & Muni.	Paper	-	05/17/2022	05/17/2022	n/a	1,718
Pierce	Superior	Dist. & Tacoma Muni.	Electronic	Yes	11/22/2021	12/16/2021	291	54,643
Spokane	Superior	District & Muni.	Electronic	No	11/18/2021	02/03/2022	187	12,526
Whatcom	Superior	District & Muni.	Paper	-	02/17/2022	04/18/2022	67	1,652

Notes: *date that survey was incorporated into court operations. - represents that column is not applicable to the court's jurisdiction. Muni. = municipal. n/a = indicates that information was not verifiable and therefore omitted.

Clark County Superior Court

Clark County Superior Court was onboarded on 11/18/2021 and opted for the electronic survey, which implemented on 03/08/2022. It was reported that approximately 850-1,000 juror summonses are mailed 1-2 months in advance where recipients are instructed to return their summons via mail or respond via web-link. Please note that when we use the phrase "Clark County" or "Clark County Superior Court" it includes Clark County District Court, too.

King County Superior Court

King County Superior Court was onboarded on 02/02/2022 and opted for the electronic survey, which was implemented on 02/09/2022. It was reported that approximately 6,700 juror summonses are mailed per week. Recipients are instructed to return their summons via web-link or call the information line for additional information. Please note that when we use the phrase "King County" we are referring to King County Superior Court.

King County District Court

King County District Court was onboarded on 12/03/021 and opted for the electronic survey, which was implemented on 06/29/2022. It was reported that approximately 300-500 juror summonses are mailed monthly where recipients are instructed to respond via web-link.

King County Municipal Court – Seattle

King County's Seattle Municipal Court was onboarded on 04/07/2022 and opted for the paper survey, which was implemented on 05/31/2022. Approximately 220 summonses are mailed per week where recipients are instructed to respond to their summons via mail or web-link. Please note that when we use the phrase "Seattle Municipal" we are referring to Seattle Municipal Court of King County.

Kitsap County Superior Court

Kitsap County Superior Court was onboarded on 05/17/2022 and opted for the paper survey, which was implemented into jury operations on 01/18/2022. It was reported that approximately 700 juror summonses are mailed monthly where recipients are instructed to respond to their summons via mail or web-link. Please note that when we use the phrase "Kitsap County" or "Kitsap County Superior" it includes Kitsap County District and Municipal Courts, too.

Pierce County Superior Court

Pierce County Superior Court was onboarded on 11/22/2021 and opted for the electronic survey, which was implemented on 12/16/2021. Approximately 2,200 summonses are mailed weekly where recipients are instructed to respond to their summons via web-link, phone, or in-person. Please note that when we use the phrase "Pierce County" or "Pierce County Superior" it includes Pierce County District and Tacoma Municipal Courts, too.

Spokane County Superior Court

Spokane County Superior Court was onboarded on 11/18/2021 and opted for the electronic survey, which was launched on 02/03/2022. Approximately 2,500-3,000 summonses are mailed monthly where recipients are instructed to respond via mail, web-link or to call jury management for additional information. It was reported that the majority of prospective jurors respond via online portal. Please note that when we use the phrase "Spokane County" or "Spokane County Superior" it also includes Spokane County District Court.

Whatcom County Superior Court

Whatcom County Bellingham Municipal Court was onboarded on 02/17/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/18/2022. Approximately 800 summonses are mailed weekly using a third-party print/mail service. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or phone. Bellingham Municipal Court's jurisdiction includes Superior and District Courts. Please note that when we use the phrase "Whatcom County" or "Whatcom County Superior" it includes Whatcom County District and Municipal Courts, too.

Additional Participating Courts

The following courts presented here are those that went through the onboarding process and are considered participants in the jury demographic project. However, these courts have had limited or no jury trials and are, therefore, excluded from the data analysis for lack of sufficient data. Nevertheless, their willingness to participate in and support the project is deeply appreciated by the research team, AOC, and the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission. Continued data collection will enable them to be part of future reporting and analysis once there are enough survey responses to do so. Table 3 (next page) contains an overview of these courts. Please note that due to survey space constraints, only the courts utilizing electronic surveys were able to include the optional barrier question.

Table 3. Key Information from Additional Participating Courts.

County	Court	Affiliated Courts	Modality	Barrier Question	Onboarding Date	Date of Implementation*	Approx. Number of Trials
Clallam	District I	-	Paper	-	08/16/2022	08/17/2022	n/a
Clallam	District II	-	Paper	-	09/06/2022	09/07/2022	n/a
Jefferson	Superior	District	Paper	-	02/28/2022	08/29/2022	n/a
King	Lake Forest Park Muni.	-	Paper	-	04/26/2022	07/28/2022	n/a
King	Renton	-	Electronic	No	11/23/2021	04/25/2022	7
Kittitas	Lower District	-	Paper	-		04/05/2022	n/a
Kittitas	Upper District	-	Paper	-		04/05/2022	1
Kittitas	Superior	-	Paper	-	03/02/2022	04/05/2022	20
Klickitat	East District	-	Paper	-		04/05/2022	n/a
Mason	Superior	Dist. & Shelton Muni.	Paper	-	09/06/2022	09/15/2022	n/a
Okanogan	District	-	Paper	-	12/02/2021	05/17/2022	0
Pend Oreille	District	-	Paper	-	-	05/26/2022	n/a
Pierce	Bonney Lake & Sumner Muni.	-	Paper	-	04/07/2022	04/07/2022	n/a
Pierce	Gig Harbor Muni.	-	Electronic	Yes	04/01/2022	04/01/2022	3
Pierce	Puyallup & Milton Muni.	-	Electronic	Yes	04/14/2022	04/22/2022	15
Skagit	Superior	District	Paper	-	02/01/2022	05/09/2022	n/a
Snohomish	Lynnwood Muni.	-	Electronic	Yes	05/05/2022	05/16/2022	0
Stevens	District	-	Paper	-	08/09/2022	08/12/2022	n/a
Thurston	Olympia Muni.	-	Paper	-	11/19/2021	03/24/2022	n/a

Notes: - indicates that column is not applicable to court's jurisdiction. Muni. = municipal. n/a = indicates that information was not verifiable and therefore omitted.

Clallam County District Court I

Clallam County District Court I was onboarded on 08/16/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 08/17/2022. Approximately 50 summonses are mailed per term.

Clallam County District Court II

Clallam County District Court I was onboarded on 09/06/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 09/07/2022. Summonses are mailed as needed (i.e., maybe one jury trial per year). Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or in person.

Jefferson County Superior Court

Jefferson County Superior and District Court were onboarded on 02/28/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 07/26/2022. Approximately 500 summonses are mailed every two weeks. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or return in-person. Please note that when we use the phrase "Jefferson County Superior Court" it includes Jefferson County District Court, too.

King County Municipal Court – Lake Forest Park

King County Lake Forest Park Municipal Court was onboarded on 04/26/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 07/28/2022. Approximately 150 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or web-link. It was anecdotally reported that, of the 150 distributed, only 60-70 prospective jurors responded on average.

King County Municipal Court – Renton

King County Renton Municipal Court was onboarded on 11/23/2021 and opted for the electronic modality, which was implemented on 04/25/2022. However, because their court held a virtual voir dire via Zoom, they dropped the survey link into the chat for potential jurors to complete while waiting. Approximately 900 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or phone. It was anecdotally reported that there were plans to implement an online jury portal for prospective jurors in the future. However, a definitive date has not yet been verified.

Kittitas County Superior Court

Kittitas County Superior Court was onboarded on 03/02/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/05/2022. Approximately 500 summonses are mailed monthly. Prior to 2023, recipients were instructed to respond via mail. It was reported that a new jury management system was installed on 03/10/2023 providing prospective jurors with the additional option to respond via web-link.

Kittitas County District Court – Lower

Kittitas County Lower District Court opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/05/2022.

Kittitas County District Court – Upper

Kittitas County Upper District Court opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/05/2022. Approximately 150 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail. It was reported that, as of May 2023, recipients now have the additional option of responding to summonses via web-link.

Klickitat County District Court – East

Klickitat County East District Court opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/05/2022.

Mason County Superior Court

Mason County Superior Court was onboarded on 09/06/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 09/15/2022. Approximately 500 summonses are mailed monthly by the Superior Court whose jurisdiction includes county District and Municipal courts. Recipients are instructed to respond via web-link, mail or return in-person. It was anecdotally reported that the majority of prospective jurors respond via web-link or mail. Please note that when we use the phrase "Mason County Superior" it includes Mason County District and Municipal Courts, too.

Okanogan County District Court

Okanogan County District Court was onboarded on 12/02/2021 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 05/17/2022. Approximately 400 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via web-link or mail. Since the initial onboard meeting, it was reported that a web-based questionnaire had been implemented for prospective jurors. However, a definitive date for this update has not yet been verified.

Pend Oreille County District Court

Pend Oreille County District Court did not partake in a formal onboard meeting. However, court personnel opted for the paper modality which was provided to them (along with other onboarding documents) on 05/26/2022.

Pierce County Municipal Court – Bonney Lake & Sumner

Pierce County Bonney Lake and Sumner Municipal Courts were onboarded on 04/07/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 04/07/2022. Approximately 200 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail or email. It was anecdotally reported that the majority of prospective jurors respond via mail as email is primarily utilized for those seeking excusals.

Pierce County Municipal Court – Gig Harbor

Pierce County's Gig Harbor Municipal Court was onboarded on 04/01/2022 and opted for the electronic survey, which was implemented on 04/01/2022. Approximately 100 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond to their summons via web-link, mail, or email. It was anecdotally reported that the majority of jurors respond to summonses online as they find it to be more convenient.

Pierce County Municipal Court – Puyallup & Milton

Pierce County's Puyallup and Milton Courts were onboarded on 04/14/2022 and opted for the electronic survey, which was implemented on 04/22/2022. Approximately 250-300 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond to their summons via web-link, mail, or in-person.

Skagit County Superior Court

Skagit County Superior Court was onboarded on 02/01/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 05//09/2022. Approximately 1000 summonses are mailed every two weeks. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail. Skagit County's Superior Court's jurisdiction includes all District Courts. Please note that when we use the phrase "Skagit County Superior" it includes Skagit County District Court, too.

Snohomish County Municipal Court – Lynnwood

Snohomish County Lynnwood Municipal Court was onboarded on 05/05/2022 and opted for the electronic modality, which was implemented on 05/16/2022. Approximately 40 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via web-link or mail.

Stevens County District Court

Stevens County District Court was onboarded on 08/09/2022 and opted for the paper modality, which was implemented on 08/12/2022. Approximately 120 summonses are mailed monthly. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail. It was anecdotally reported that there were tentative plans to implement electronic capabilities by end of 2022. Confirmation of this update has not yet been verified.

Thurston County Municipal Court – Olympia

Thurston County Olympia Municipal Court was onboarded on 11/19/2021 and opted for the paper survey, which was implemented on 03/24/2022. Approximately 300 summonses are mailed for a jury term. Recipients are instructed to respond via mail, email, or in-person. It was anecdotally reported that there were tentative plans to implement a web-based questionnaire for prospective jurors. Confirmation of such an update has not yet been verified.

SECTION ONE RESULTS: FEATURED COURTS

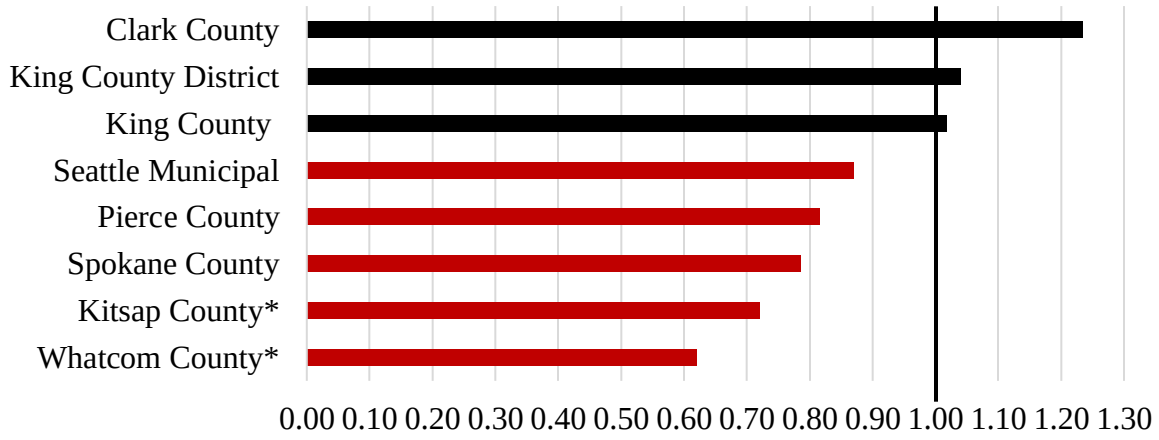
The data presented in this section contain results from eight of the participating courts – Clark County Superior, King County Superior, King County District, Kitsap County Superior, Pierce County Superior, Seattle Municipal, Spokane County Superior, and Whatcom Superior. Five of these jurisdictions administered their surveys electronically while three handed out paper surveys. These results are discussed in the subsequent section and are organized by variable (i.e., survey question).

Race & Ethnicity

Detailed per-court race and ethnicity data tables can be found in Appendices J-Q. For all of the following, each figure contains race and ethnicity information, by matched CVAP racial category, for all reporting jurisdictions. Data are presented as "representation ratios," or simply the survey percentage divided by the expected CVAP percentage for each racial category. When the ratio value is equal to 1, the potential juror's (i.e., survey respondent) demographics are reflective of the population in the selected county or municipality. A score below 1 (in red) means that racial category is *underrepresented*. A score above 1 (**in black**) means that racial category is *overrepresented*. For all figures, a (*) symbol represents a low N (i.e., sample size) warning (i.e., less than 100 observations in the referenced category). For all figures, a (**) symbol represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported and are marked (-). The next several figures (Figures 2-11) explore the over- and underrepresentation of these key racial and ethnic categories. Brief highlights are included below each figure.

Hispanic/Latino/a/x

Figure 2. Hispanic/Latino/a/x Representation Ratio, by Jurisdiction.



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category).

Figure 2, for instance, highlights mixed findings with respect to ethnicity. While Clark County Superior, King County District, and King County Superior each have an overrepresentation of Hispanic/Latino/a/x survey respondents (as seen by a ratio of one or larger), in the remainder of the jurisdictions Hispanic/Latino/a/x individuals in the sample are underrepresented compared to the corresponding population.

White Alone

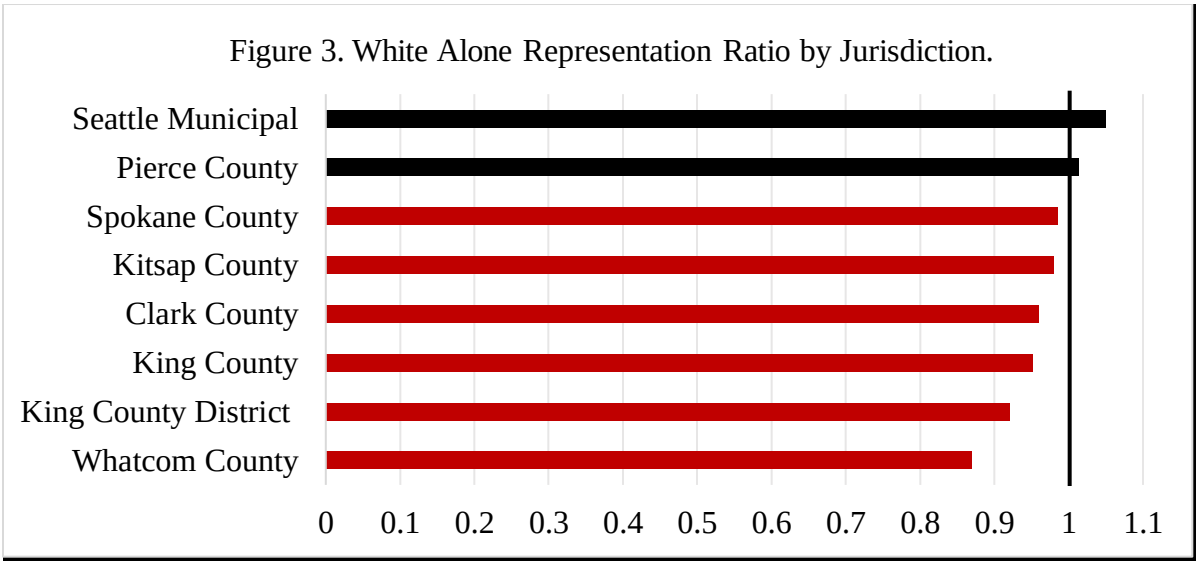
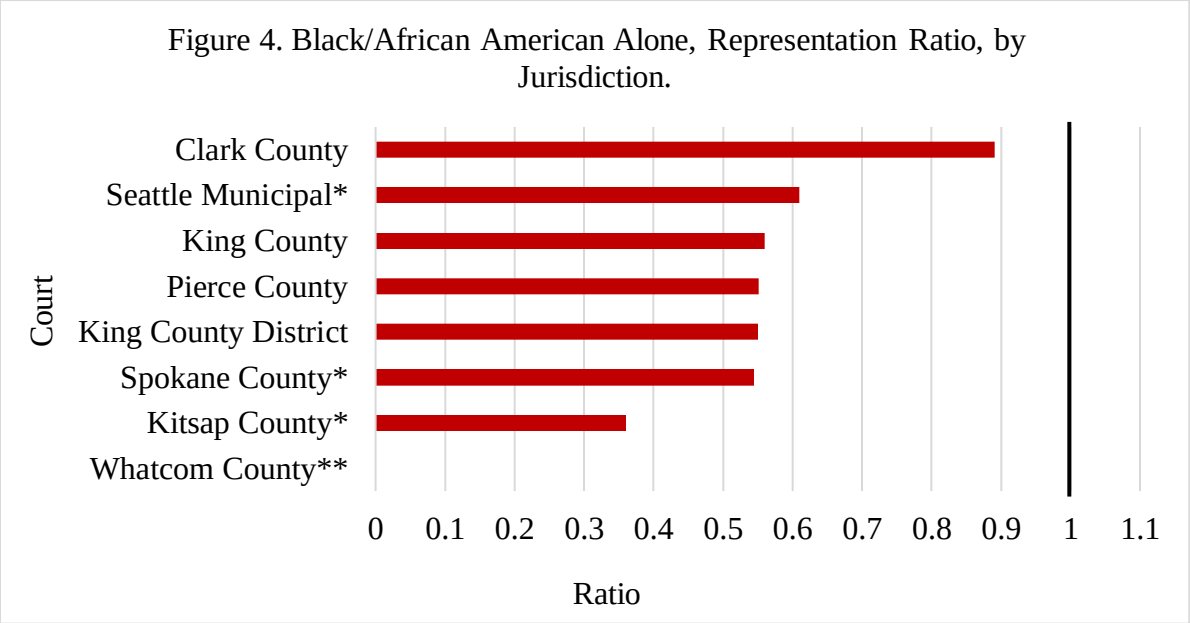


Figure 3 displays results for the category White Alone. While almost all jurisdictions hover around 1, two counties (Seattle Municipal and Pierce County Superior) have an overrepresentation of this particular demographic and the rest show an underrepresentation of White Alone. All jurisdictions except one reported a response ratio for White Alone of at least 0.9, meaning 90%+ of their proportion in that county.

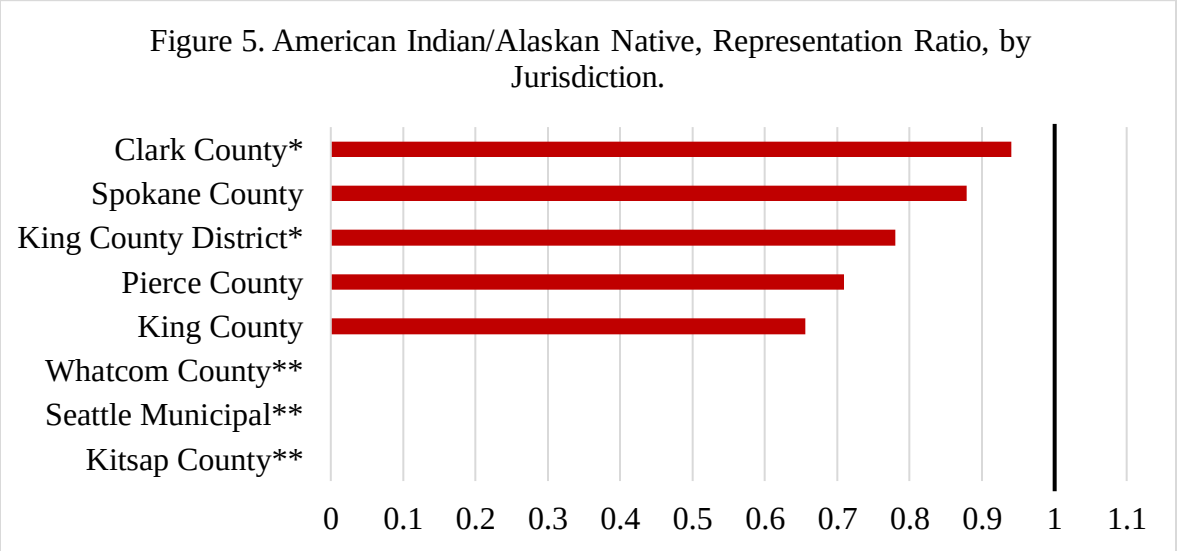
Black or African American Alone



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

On the other hand, Figure 4 – Black Alone – reveals ratios well under 1 for each jurisdiction. A majority of reportable jurisdictions (5 out of 7) reported a Black Alone ratio of under 0.6, meaning Black respondents to the survey accounted for less than 60% of their expected representation.

American Indian or Alaska Native

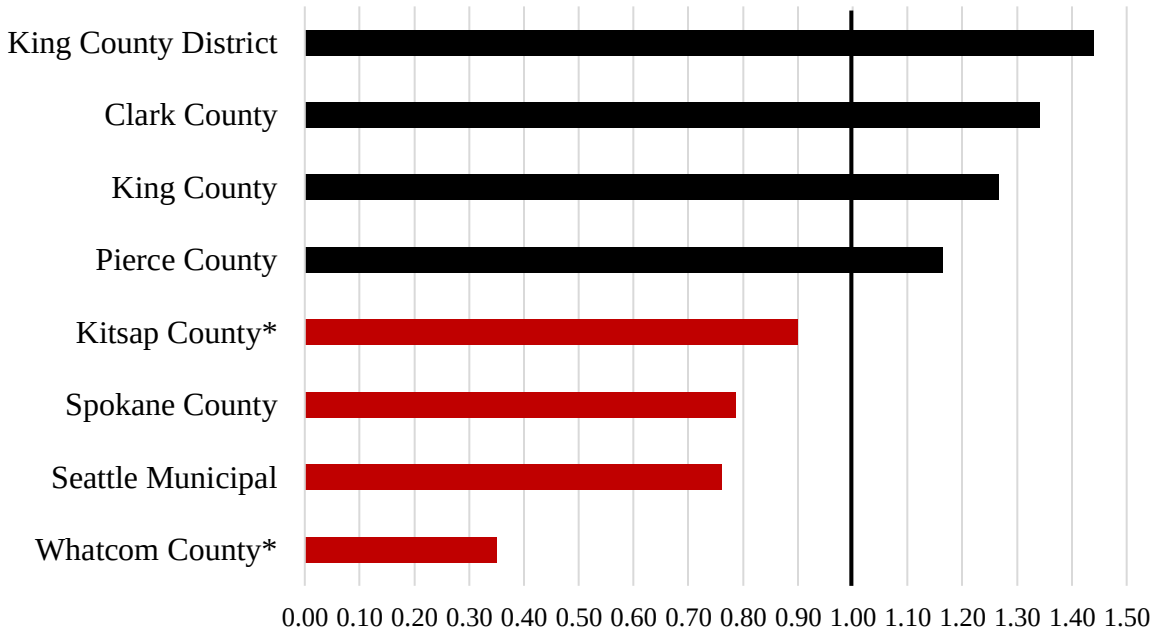


Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

The ratios in Figure 5 (American Indian or Alaska Native) are also underrepresentative across the board; however, the ratios are not as extreme. The relatively low overall representation of American Indian and Alaskan Native residents in many participating jurisdictions underscores the need for continued data gathering to confirm these findings.

Asian Alone

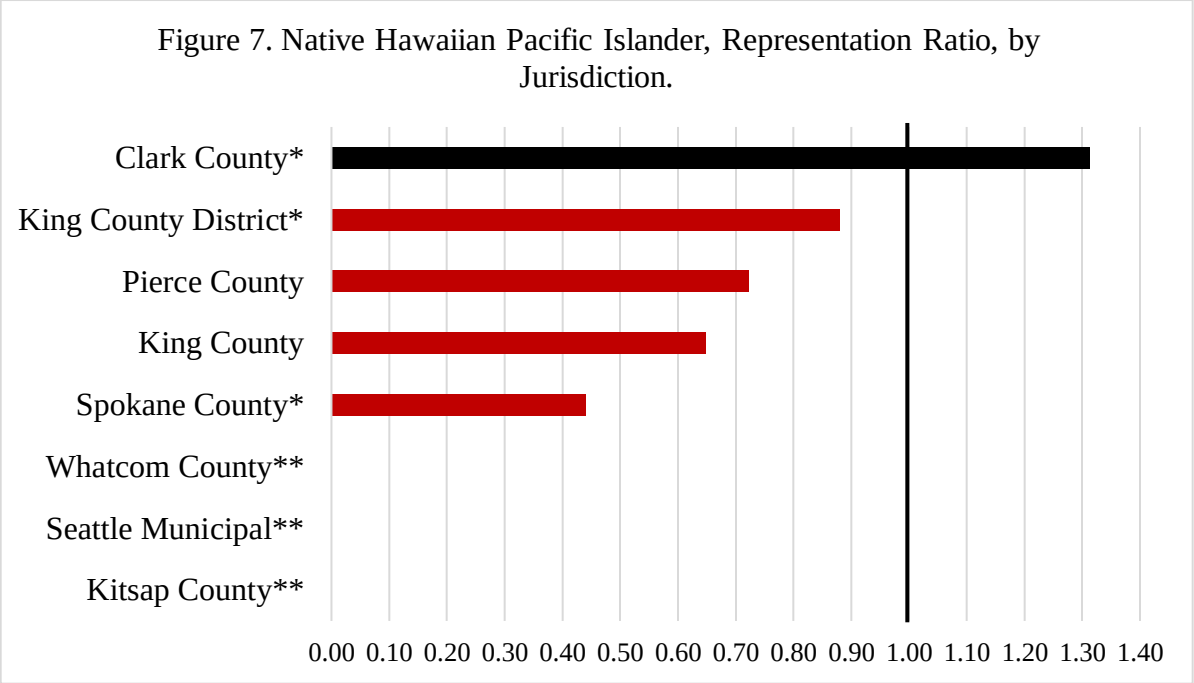
Figure 6. Asian Alone, Representation Ratio, by Jurisdiction.



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category).

For Asian Alone (Figure 6) the results are mixed. However, over half of the featured jurisdictions substantially overrepresent Asian Alone individuals (i.e., their ratios surpassed 1). King County District Court had the greatest representation ratio or was the most overrepresented for Asian Alone.

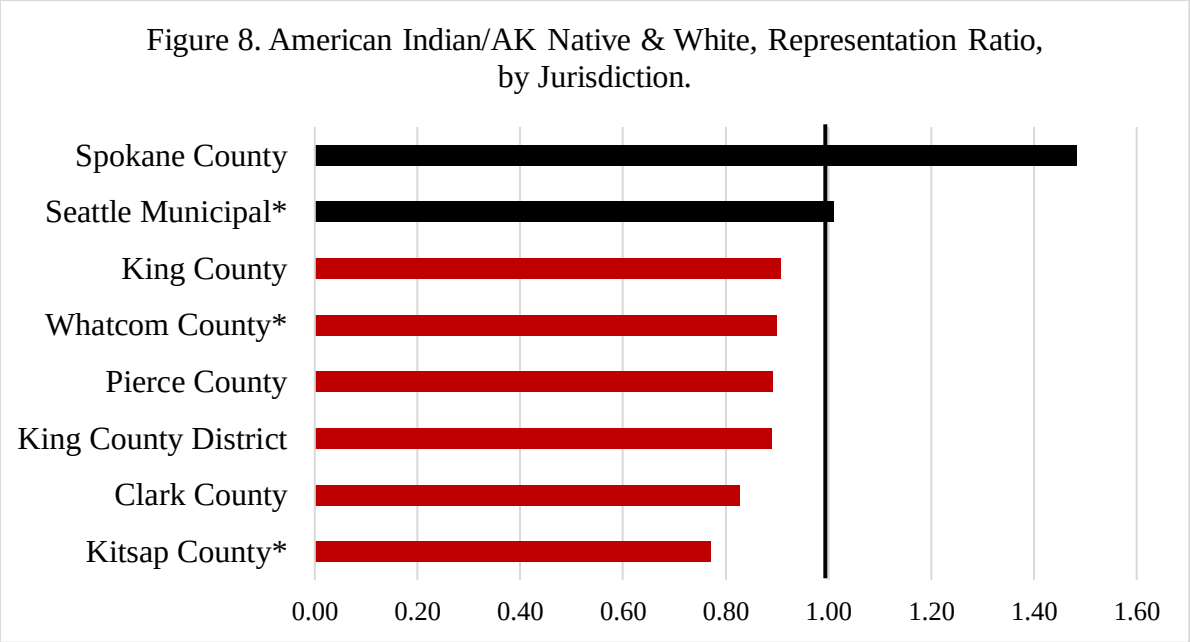
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

Figure 7 reflects Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and although half of the jurisdictions were unable to be analyzed, only one court – Clark County Superior – had an overrepresentation of this demographic category. Once again, the low number of total Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander responses in participating jurisdictions necessitates that the state continues collecting juror demographic data to measure these observations over a larger sample.

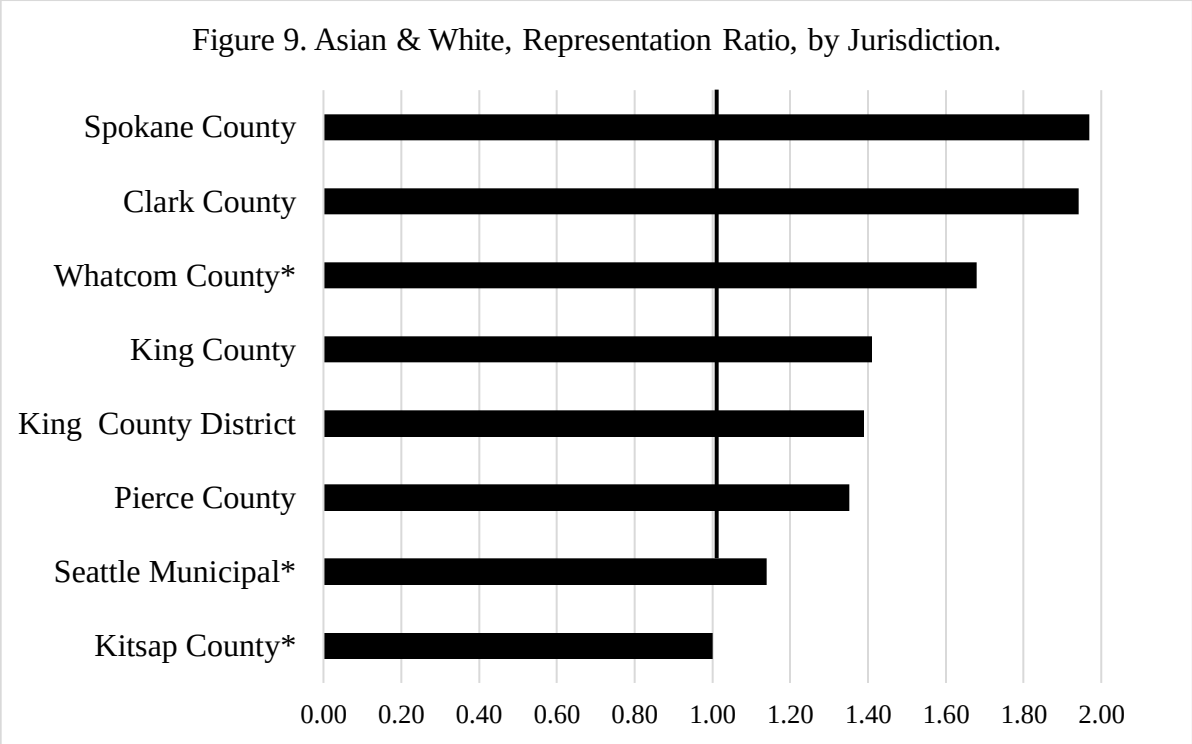
American Indian or Alaska Native & White



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

The remaining figures reflect various combinations of racial and ethnic categories. See Figures 8-13. When looking at Figure 8, two of the eight jurisdictions had an overrepresentation for American Indian or Alaska Native and White. The other four jurisdictions were similar in their underrepresentation of this racial category.

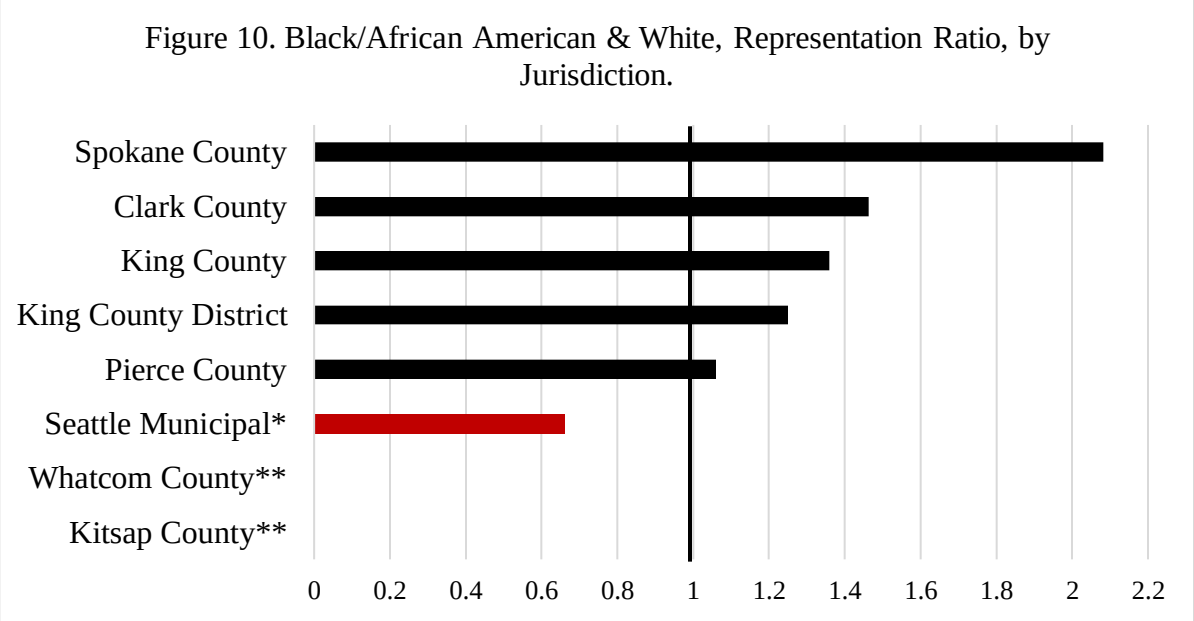
Asian & White



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

Asian and White together (see Figure 9) is unique in that all eight jurisdictions had an overrepresentation of this racial category. There is variation in the representation ratios, though, with Kitsap County being reflective of its population for this racial category (i.e., the ratio value is around 1) and Spokane County Superior Court and Clark County Superior Court being markedly overrepresented.

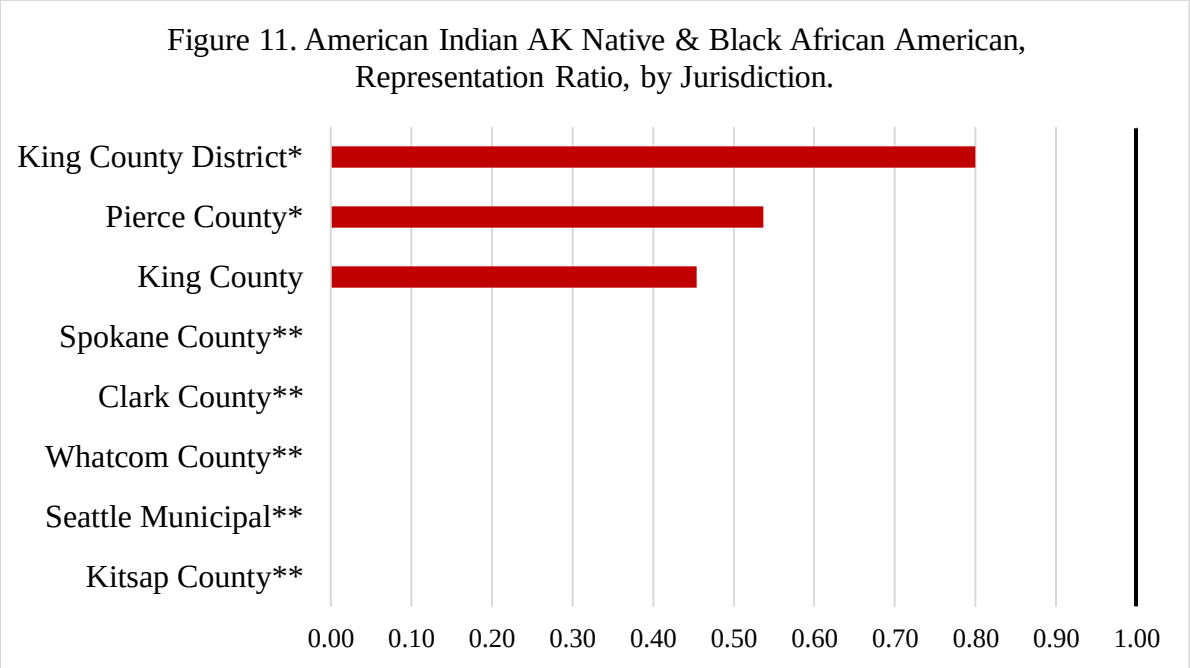
Black or African American & White



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category.

In terms of the ratios for Black and White together, five of the six courts reflected overrepresentation. Spokane County Superior Court's overrepresentation was quite significant. Only one court – Seattle Municipal Court – was underrepresented in this category.

American Indian or Alaska Native & Black



Notes: *low sample size (i.e., N less than 100 observations in the referenced category), **low sample size (i.e., N below 10 for the referenced category).

Due to sample size constraints, only three jurisdictions are presented in Figure 11. All three, however, show an underrepresentation of American Indian or Alaska Native and Black individuals, with King County Superior Court being the most extreme.

Age

The average age of survey respondents across the featured courts ranges from 46 to 53 years of age, with a combined average age of 49. These results are in line with previous findings that indicate that the average potential juror completing the survey tends to be middle-aged. In addition to the averages (i.e., means) for age, the median ages are also given.[6]

Table 4. Average Age of Survey Respondents, in Years.

Court	Average	Median
Clark County Superior	46	45
King County Superior	46	44
King County District	49	48
Kitsap County Superior/District*	54	56
Pierce County Superior/District	48	46
Seattle Municipal*	46	44
Spokane County Superior	48	48
Whatcom County Superior*	53	54
Total Average	49	

Notes: *indicates paper survey modality.

Employment

Patterns in reported employment remain like those reported in the interim report (Collins et al., 2022). The majority of survey respondents reported being employed full-time, while the next largest category was comprised of retirees. Although there are some discrepancies regarding unemployment, most comparisons to Washington State Employment Security Department (ESD) estimates are similar, with exceptions including the King County and Seattle areas reporting over the ESD estimates. These differences should be interpreted with some caution, as the estimation techniques/categories used for the survey differ from those used by the ESD or Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

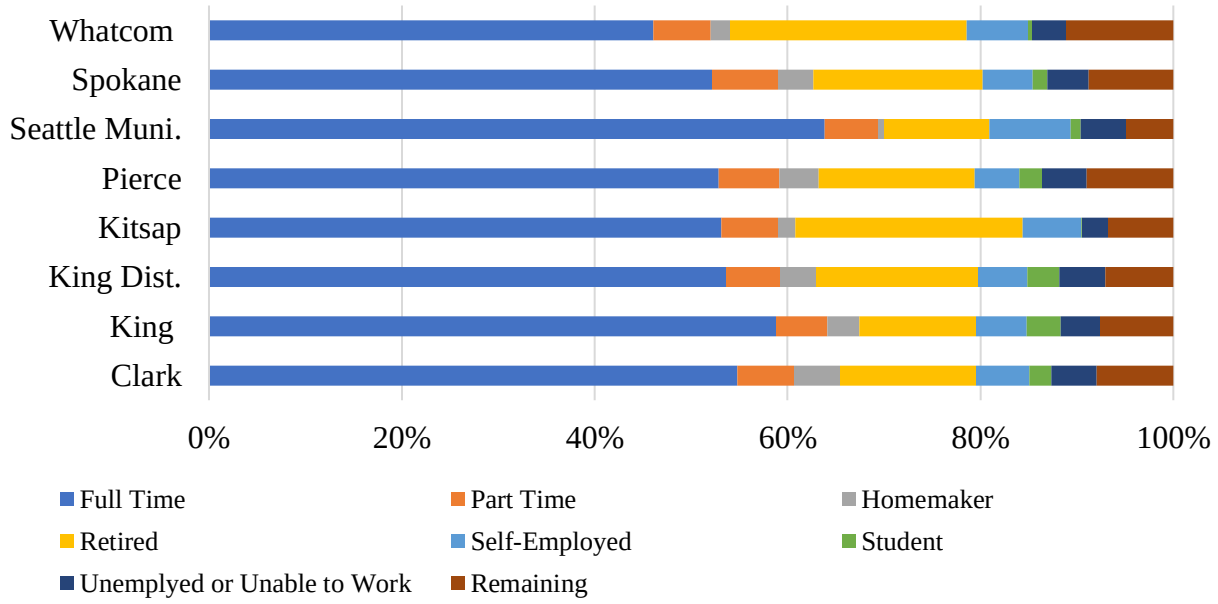
[6] Providing both is helpful as averages can be affected by outliers (i.e., extremely low or high responses) whereas the median is the middle value once all responses are ordered from least to greatest.

Table 5. Employment Status: Percent in Selected Categories – All Jurisdictions.

	Clark	King	King Dist.	Kitsap	Pierce	Seattle Muni.	Spokane	Whatcom
Employed Full Time	54.8	58.8	53.6	53.2	52.9	63.8	52.2	46.1
Employed Part Time	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.5	6.8	6.0
Homemaker	4.7	3.3	3.7	1.8	4.1	-	3.7	2.0
Retired	14.1	12.1	16.8	23.6	16.2	10.9	17.5	24.5
Self-Employed	5.5	5.3	5.1	6.1	4.6	8.5	5.2	6.3
Student	2.3	3.5	3.3	-	2.3	1.0	1.5	-
Unemployed/Unable to Work	4.7	4.1	4.8	2.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.5
Unemployment Estimates*	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.2	4.9	2.3	4.3	4.5
Remaining	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.8	9.0	4.9	8.8	11.1

Notes: Unless indicated, data includes County Superior Courts. Remaining categories include: furloughed due to COVID-19; military active duty; other and multi-category selections. *unemployment figures cited from Washington State Employment Security Department, Employment Security Department/DATA; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics: April 2022, revised (NSA). – represents survey response category omitted. Dist. = district. Muni. = municipal.

Figure 12. Employment Status by Jurisdiction.



Combined Annual Household Income

With the exception of Pierce County Superior and King County District Courts, the majority of respondents reported at or above the combined median household income for their respective jurisdiction (see Table 6 below). Given what the data show regarding the intersections of work and income related barriers, especially in Pierce County where trends throughout the

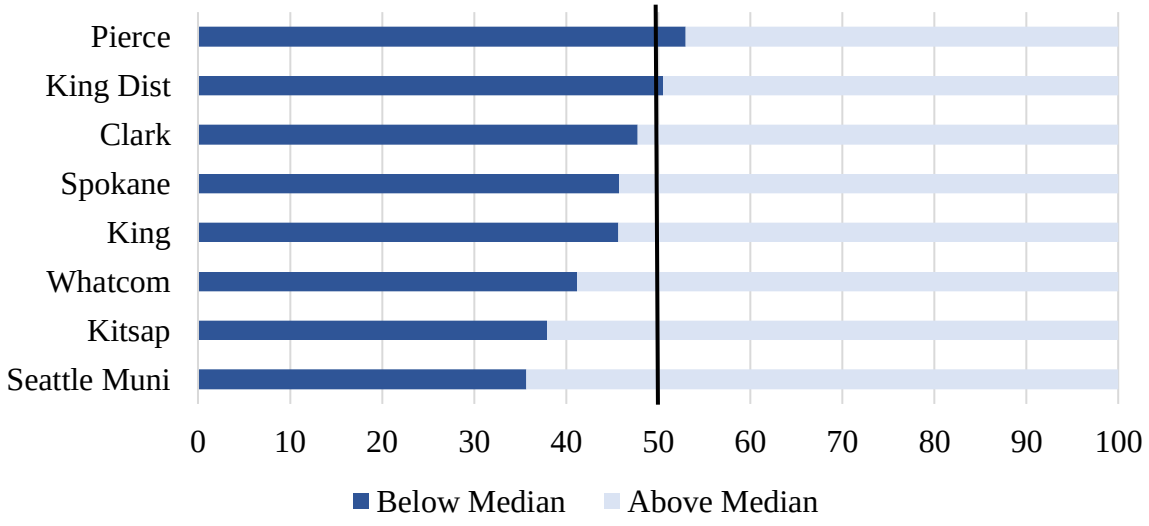
stages of jury service are observable, combined household income is a significant indicator of a potential juror's ability to participate in jury service. Findings indicate increased strain among those earning less than the median household income, which decreases the likelihood that lower earners will serve on a jury.

Table 6. Combined Annual Household Income by Jurisdiction: Percent Reporting within Category.

Income Category	Clark	King	King Dist.	Kitsap	Pierce	Seattle Muni.	Spokane	Whatcom
Less than $10,000	4.4	4.3	5.1	1.9	4.5	2.2	3.7	2.9
$10,000 - $19,999	3.4	2.6	3.1	1.5	3.3	2.2	4.0	4.1
$20,000 - $29,999	5.1	3.5	4.6	2.6	4.7	2.4	5.5	5.4
$30,000 - $39,999	6.6	4.4	5.1	3.7	6.1	3.2	8.4	6.2
$40,000 - $49,999	7.2	5.1	6.0	5.3	6.9	3.9	8.3	7.7
$50,000 - $59,999	7.3	5.5	6.0	4.4	7.0	3.5	8.3	7.8
$60,000 - $69,999	6.7	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.8	4.3	7.6	7.1
$70,000 - $79,999	7.0	5.2	5.4	7.0	7.2	4.5	**6.9**	**7.5**
$80,000 - $89,999	**6.3**	4.8	4.8	5.5	6.5	4.1	6.3	6.0
$90,000 - $99,999	6.7	4.9	4.8	**7.8**	**6.4**	5.5	6.7	6.3
$100,000 - $149,999	20.8	**18.9**	**18.1**	28.2	21.8	**19.5**	19.6	21.6
More than $150,000	18.5	35.4	31.3	26.0	18.7	44.8	14.8	17.4

Notes: Bold figures indicate where median household income falls. Median household income figures (projected 2022) cited from Washington State Office of Financial Management, Median Household Income Estimates by County: 1989 to 2019 and Projection for 2022. https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/economy-and-labor-force/median-household-income-estimates. Dist. = district. Muni. = municipal.

Figure 13. Combined Annual Household Income Percent Reporting Below & Above Median.



Education

With the exception of King County District Court, which is only different by a fraction of a percent (-0.1%), all other jurisdictions reported overrepresentation in terms of those respondents reporting having a bachelor's degree or higher. The smallest difference was seen in King County Superior Court, with a +6.2% difference, while Clark, Kitsap, Pierce, and Spokane were grouped together (7.8, 9.6, 10.9, & 12.1%, respectively), and Seattle Municipal Court and Whatcom County Superior Court reported differences of 19.3% and 21.4%, respectively. Education is clearly related to both employment and income, and all three measures show a concentration of socio-economic status within those reporting for jury duty.

Table 7. Education Level Attained: Percentage Reporting within Category.

Education Level/Degree	Clark	King	King Dist.	Kitsap	Pierce	Seattle Muni.	Spokane	Whatcom
Some High School	3.5	2.4	3.0	-	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.1
High School or GED	18.5	9.4	12.1	17.5	17.1	5.0	15.9	10.1
Trade School	4.4	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.9	1.3	4.3	3.5
Some College, No Degree	22.2	14.8	16.2	16.3	20.9	9.1	21.0	14.3
Associate	10.8	7.2	8.4	15.3	11.3	5.3	12.3	11.0
Bachelor	26.1	37.3	33.8	27.2	25.8	43.9	26.9	36.8
Master	11.0	19.1	17.5	15.6	12.8	22.5	12.8	18.4
Doctorate	2.5	6.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	9.1	3.7	4.7
A Category Not Listed	1.1	1.4	1.3	-	1.0	2.7	1.5	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
County	**Clark**	**King**	**King**	**Kitsap**	**Pierce**	**King**	**Spokane**	**Whatcom**
High School or Higher	92.7	93.9	93.9	95.5	93.0	93.9	94.6	94.0
Bachelor's Degree or Higher*	31.8	56.2	56.2	36.9	31.1	56.2	31.2	38.5

Notes: *ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used in figures above.
- represents paper survey response category omitted. Dist. = district. Muni. = municipal.

Gender

In the first table, below, we present the percentage of respondents within each main category. Please note that the paper survey responses were somewhat limited in detail regarding multi-category selection and, therefore, those responses are not included in the calculations of the paper survey findings below. Further research will be conducted on the feasibility of including multi-category responses on the paper survey and these findings will be detailed in a future report. The gender distribution patterns reported here parallel those detailed in the 2022 interim report, which also resemble estimates of percent female 18 and over within each county (Collins et al., 2022; ACS, 2021). With the exception of Seattle Municipal Court, in every court, a larger percentage of women responded to both their summons and the survey.

Table 8. Gender, Percent Reporting within Category, by Jurisdiction.

Electronic Survey	Clark	King	King Dist.	Pierce	Spokane
Agender	-	-	-	-	-
Gender Queer or Fluid	-	-	-	-	-
Men	47.1	46.5	46.9	45.1	44.2
Non-Binary	-	-	-	-	-
Questioning	-	-	-	-	-
Trans Men	-	-	-	-	-
Trans Women	-	-	-	-	-
Women	51.6	51.5	51.7	53.2	54.4
An Identity Not Listed	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Category	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Paper Survey*	Kitsap	Seattle Muni.	Whatcom
Women	51.4	48.7	51.2
Men	48.0	49.6	46.9
Gender Non-Conforming	-	1.8	2.0
Total	100	100	100

Notes: *multi-response category not reported here, interpret with some caution. - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported. Dist. = district. Muni. = municipal. Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Additional questions regarding the distribution of potential jurors based on both gender and race have been asked by key stakeholders. Therefore, we have included a breakdown of both race, gender, and income distributions for each jurisdiction in the following analyses below. Due to low sample size, some findings are redacted to comply with anonymity requirements.

Sexual Orientation

Results related to sexual orientation have also remained stable from the interim report (Collins et al., 2022) until the final report, for those jurisdictions reporting in both (i.e., Clark, King, Pierce, and Spokane Superior Courts). Specifically, the largest portion of potential jurors reported being heterosexual, with only a slight difference between jurisdictions. Finding baseline sexual orientation comparison data is difficult, as the U.S. Census has historically not collected specific and separated information on sexual orientation and gender identity but is starting to integrate some questions into the Household Pulse Survey. One source from The Williams Institute estimated that 5.2% of the population in Washington State identify as LGBT (The Williams Institute, 2022). When multiple categories are summed to create a Combined LGBTQ+ category, King County Superior Court, which lies in the heart of Seattle, has a slightly higher percentage of queer respondents (i.e., 9.3%). This parallels the LGBTQ+ Single Category responses in Seattle

Municipal (i.e., 13.8%), which overlaps jurisdictionally. Other sources estimate the LGBTQ+ population in Seattle at over 10% (Balk, 2020), which is similar.

Table 9. Sexual Orientation, Percent Reporting within Category, by Jurisdiction.

Electronic Survey	Clark	King	King Dist.	Pierce	Spokane
Asexual	-	-	-	-	-
Bisexual	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.4
Gay	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	-
Heterosexual	92.2	89.3	92.1	91.9	93.4
Lesbian	-	1.1	-	1.0	-
Pansexual	-	-	-	-	-
Queer	-	1.0	-	-	-
Questioning	-	-	-	-	-
An Identity Not Listed	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Category	-	1.1	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Combined LGBTQ+*	6.6	9.3	6.6	6.9	5.6

Paper Survey**	Kitsap	Seattle Muni.	Whatcom
Heterosexual Category	95.4	86.2	91.6
LGBTQ+ Single Category	4.6	13.8	8.4
Total	100	100	100

Notes: *LGBTQ+ Combined = Asexual, Bi, Gay, Lesbian, Pan, and Queer. **multi-response category not reported here, interpret with some caution. - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported. Dist. = district. Muni. = municipal.

Race, Gender, & Combined Annual Household Income

The importance of reporting patterns at the intersection of race, gender, and income was clearly underscored in the interim report (Collins et al., 2022). A similar, but simplified set of analyses is included in the following section. The findings presented in this section are broken out by county or court and consist of a summary analysis of the percentage of White to non-White respondents within each of the four main income categories (all racial-ethnic figures are non-Latino/a/x-Hispanic only). The four annual combined household income categories include percentages within: $0-49,999, $50k-99,999, $100k-150k, and $150k and above. Figures are separated by gender category (women and men).

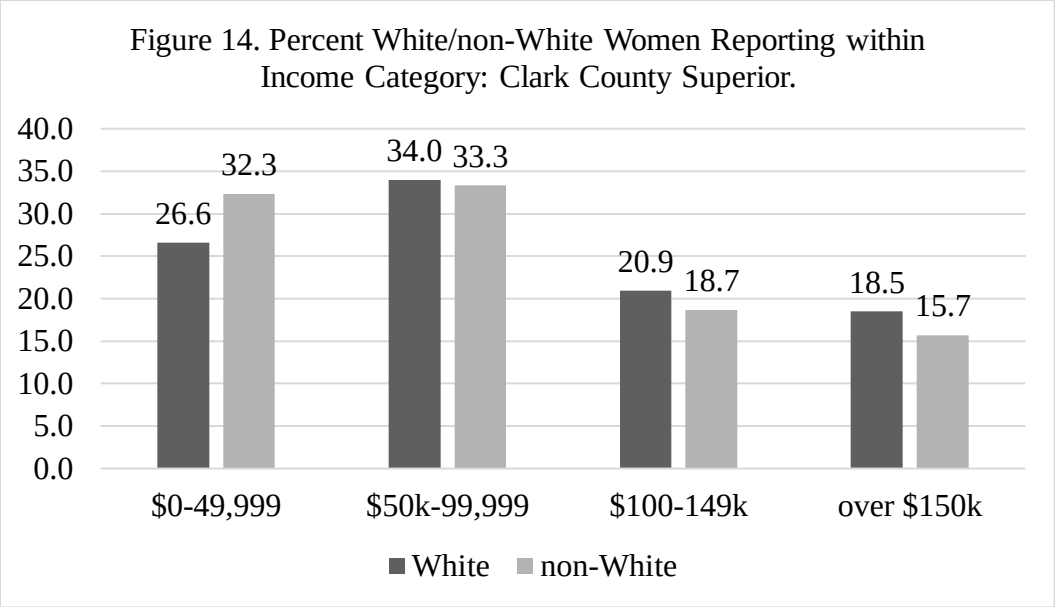
Due to low sample counts and to maintain anonymity in public reporting, the Latino/a/x-Hispanic breakdowns as well as the gender non-conforming groupings are not included here. Additionally, cell counts shrink when separating categories by ethnicity and gender, therefore, some percentage figures are derived from low-count categories. Like with similar findings within this report, these low-count categories are marked with an asterisk (*). The income categories are

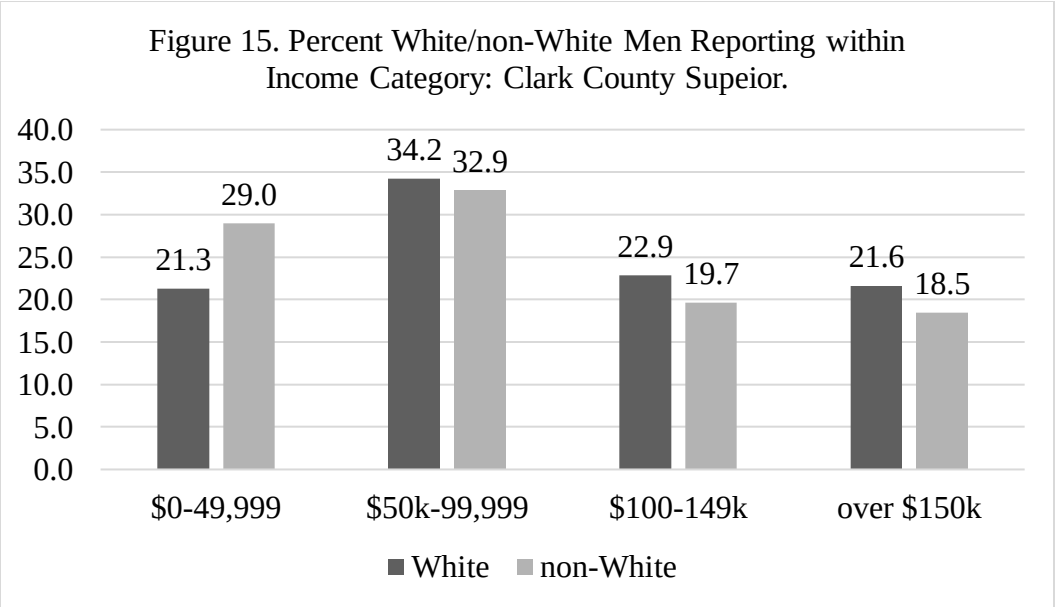
included from lowest to highest annual combined household income. Comparisons can be made between non-White and White men and women, across the four combined income categories.

Figures are presented by county/court in alphabetical order and the findings for women are presented first. There are two patterns present that we would like to point out. White respondents represent the minority in the lowest income category and the majority in the highest income category for both men and women, for all courts included here. These findings are consistent with "RGI" findings reported within the interim report (Collins et al., 2022), which showed that people of color are overrepresented in the lowest income categories and underrepresented in the highest income categories. Therefore, court policies which burden or otherwise disincentivize low-income individuals' participation in jury service, may disproportionately exclude non-white residents.

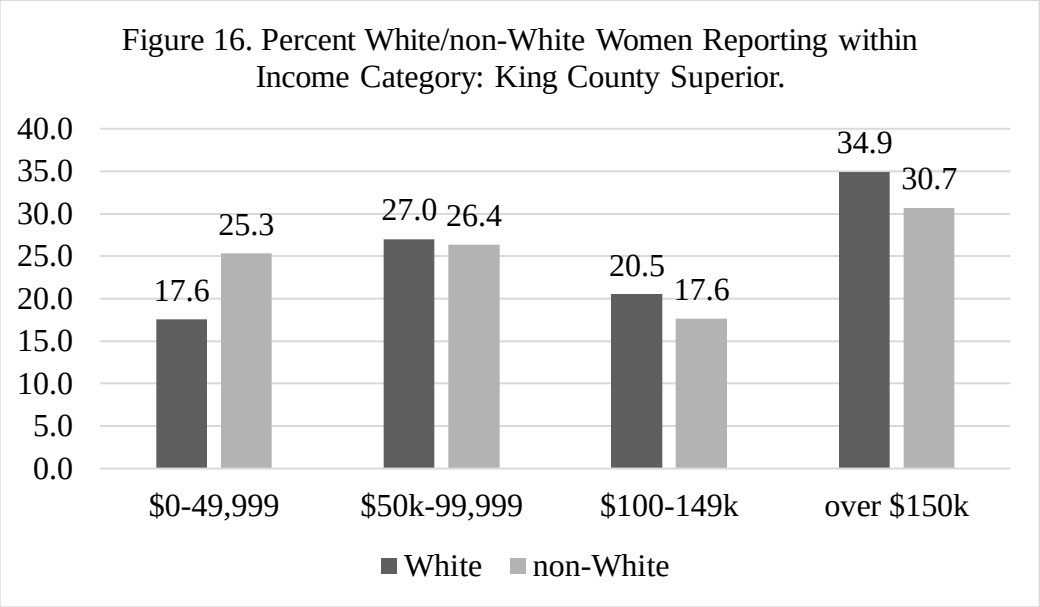
Please see the next page.

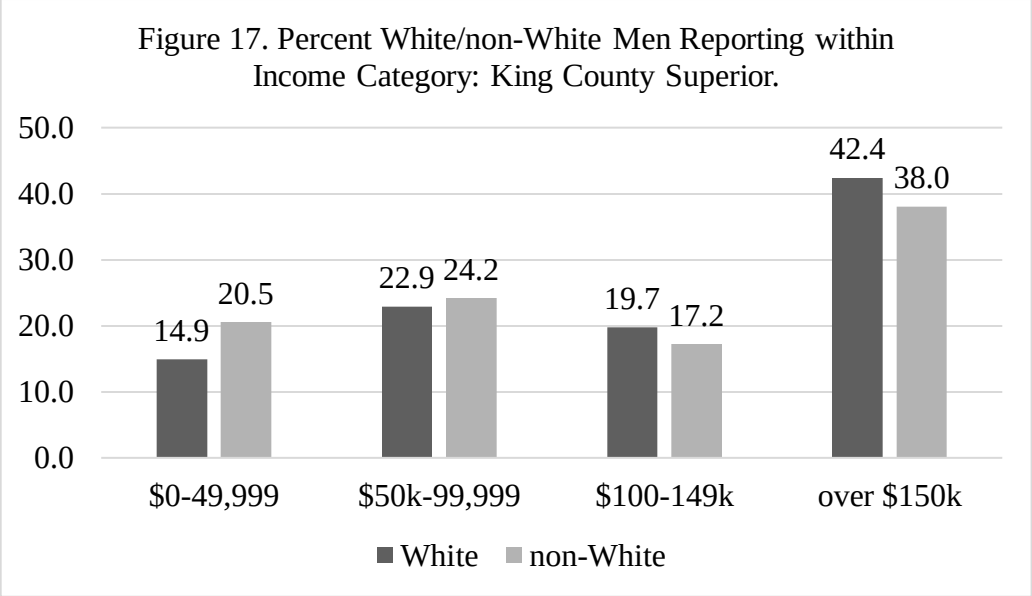
Clark County Superior Court



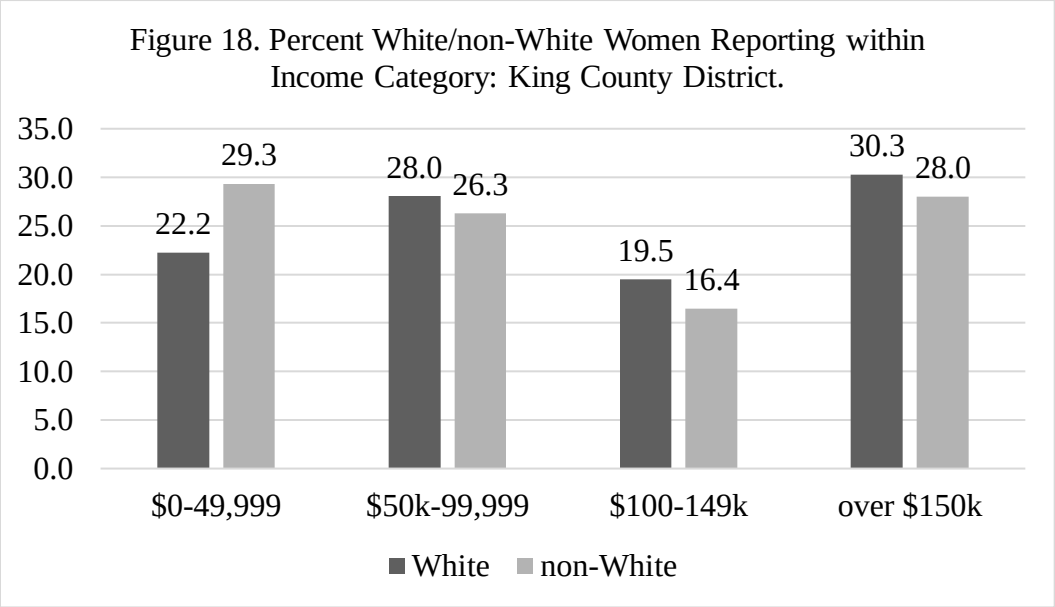


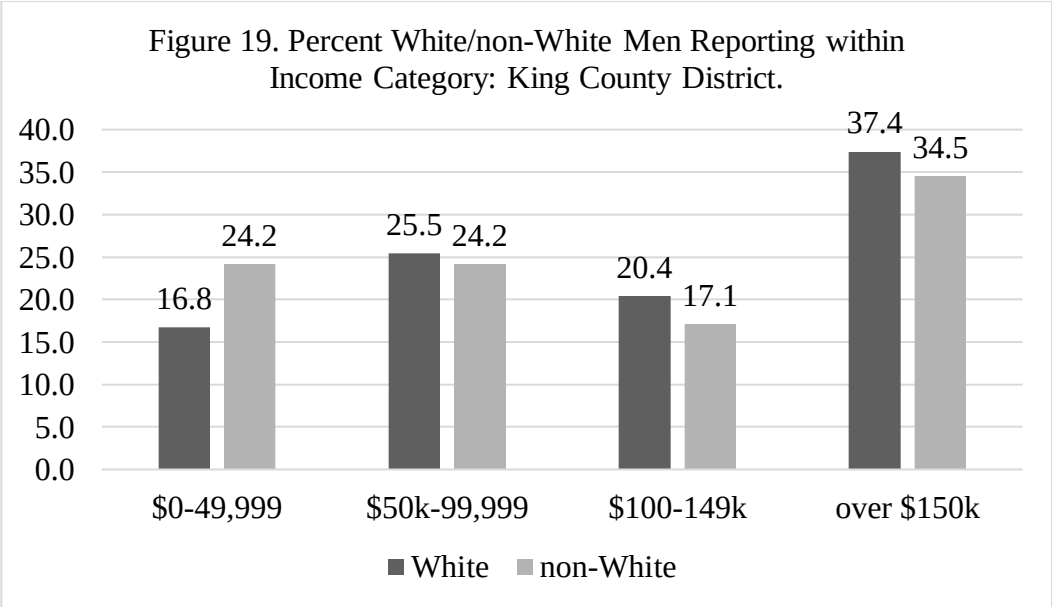
King County Superior Court



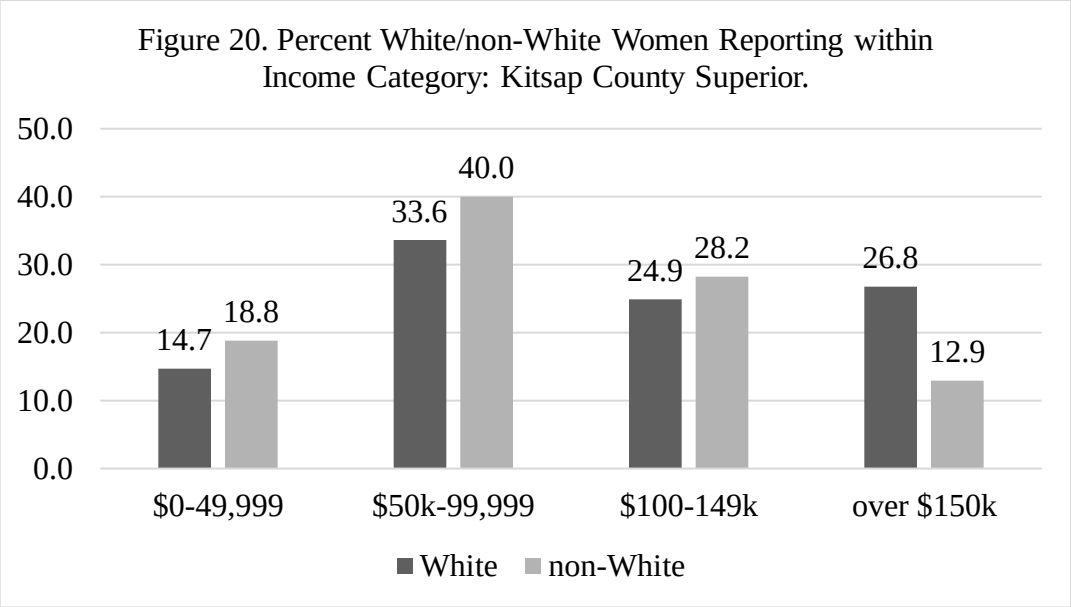


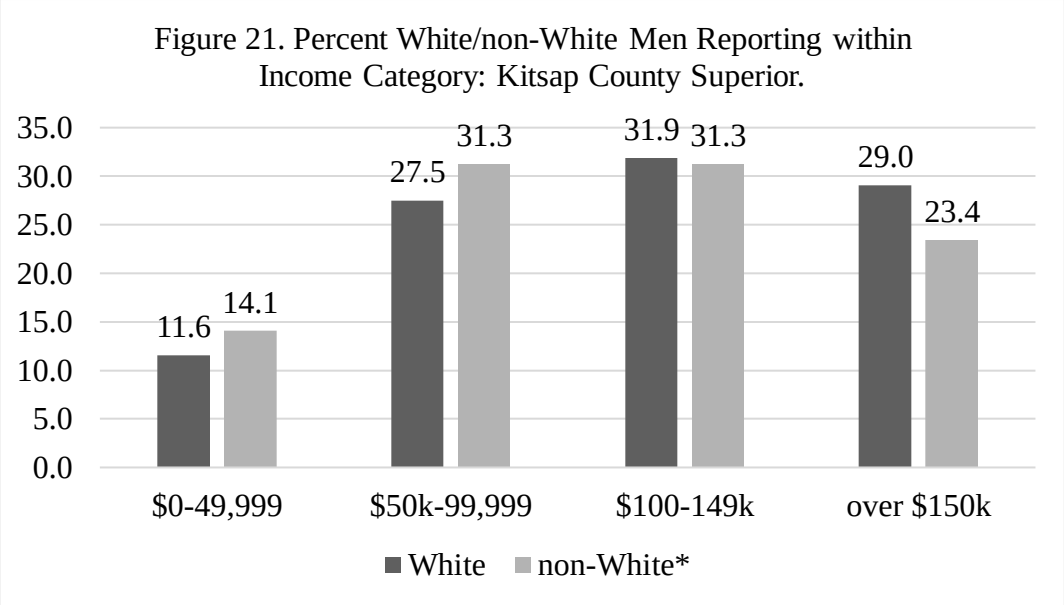
King County District Court



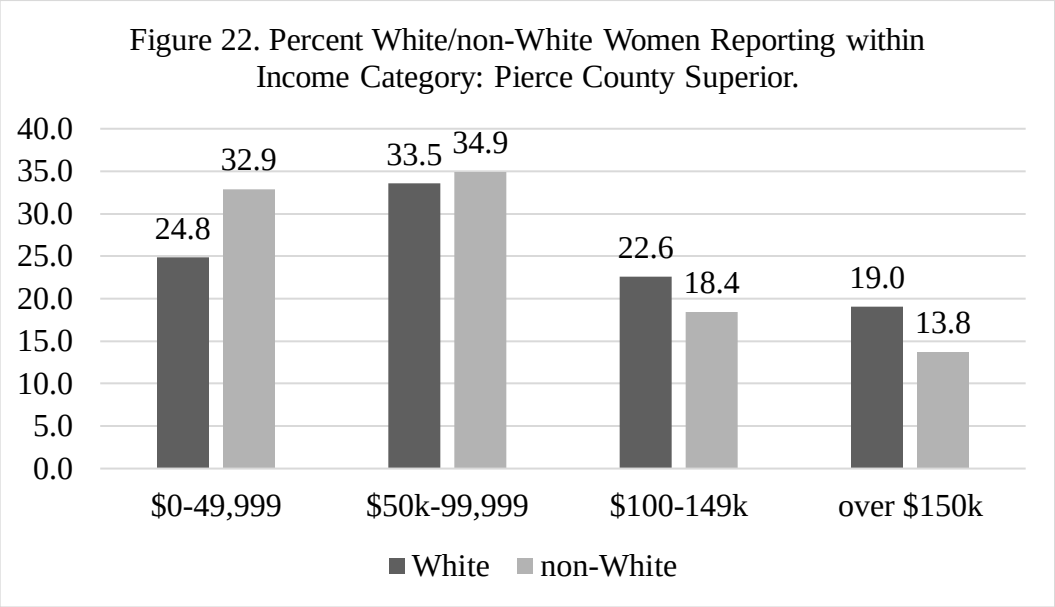


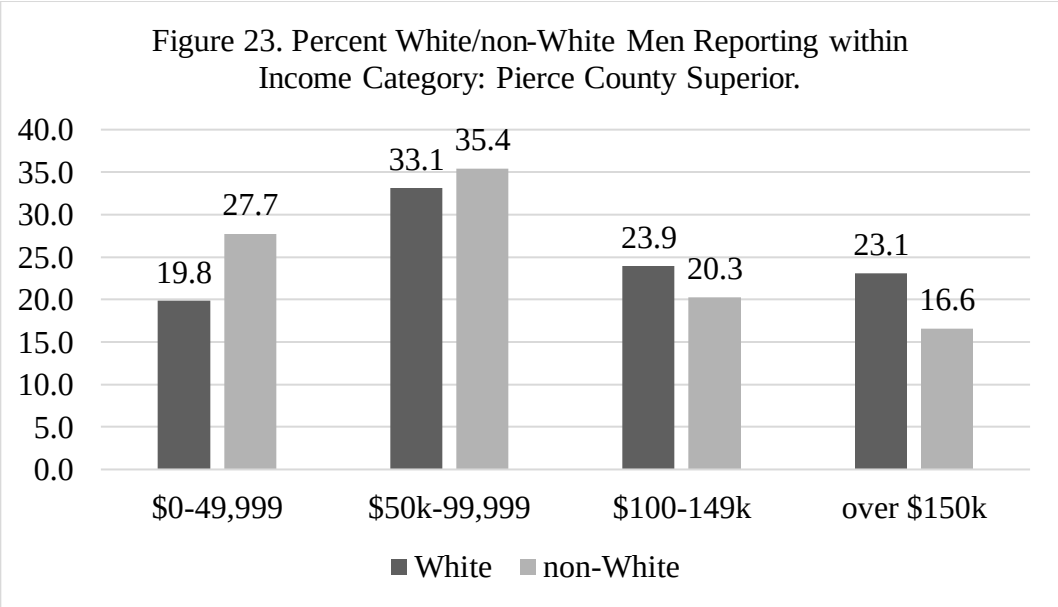
Kitsap County Superior Court



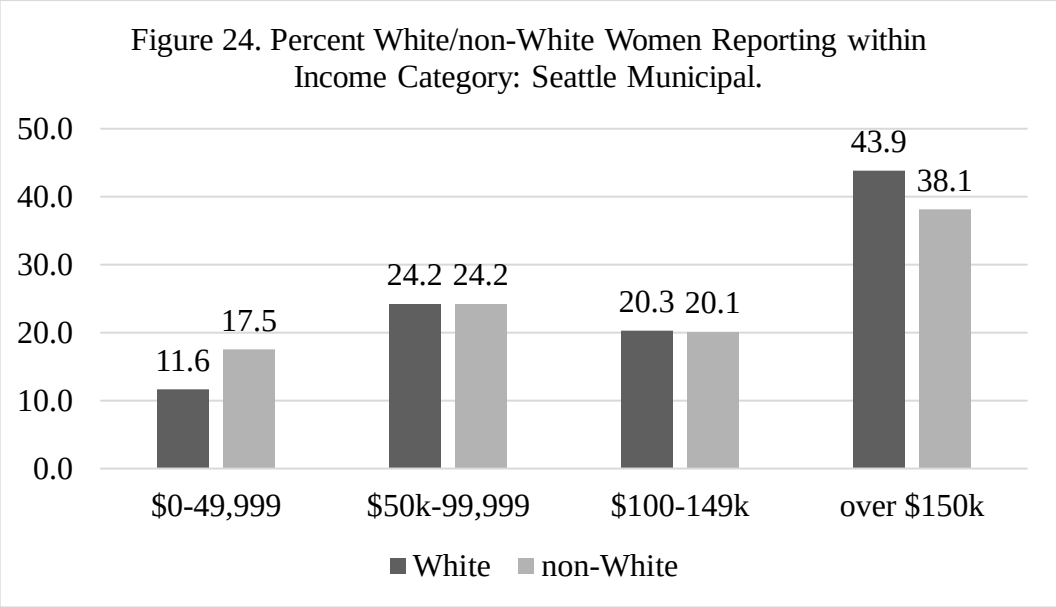


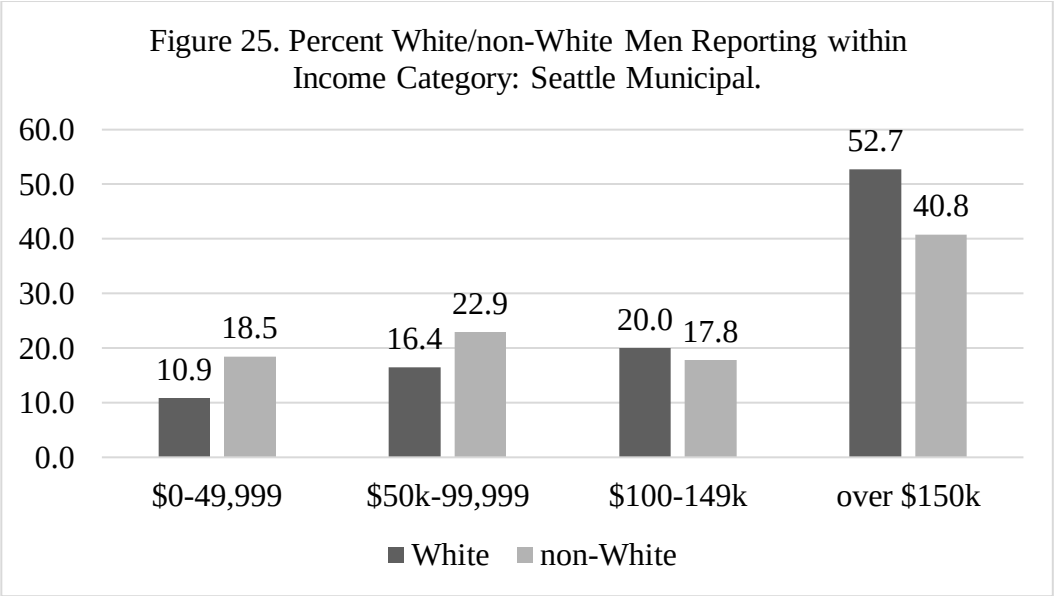
Pierce County Superior Court



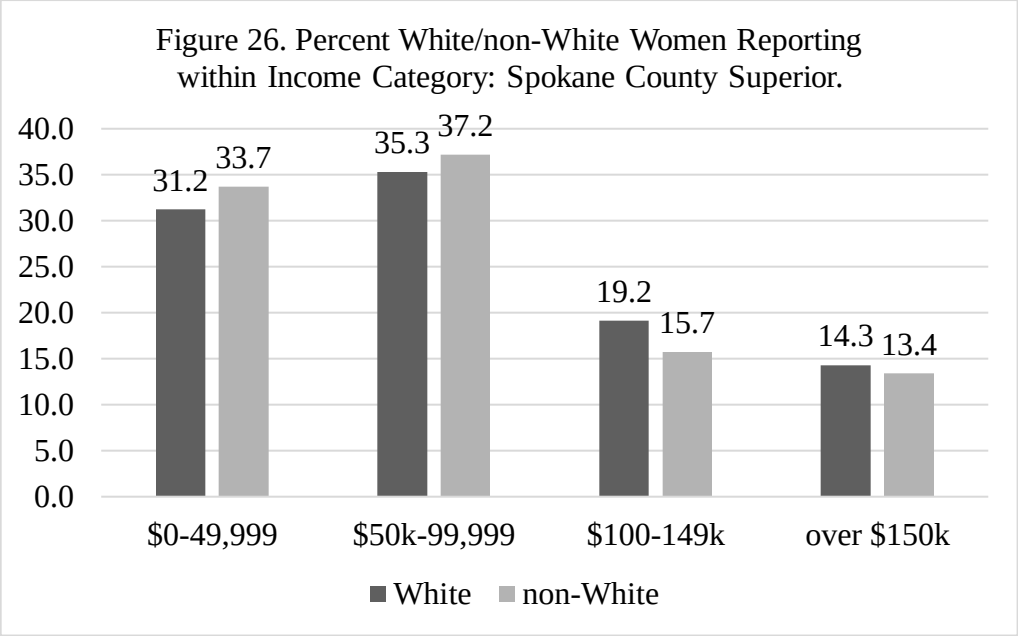


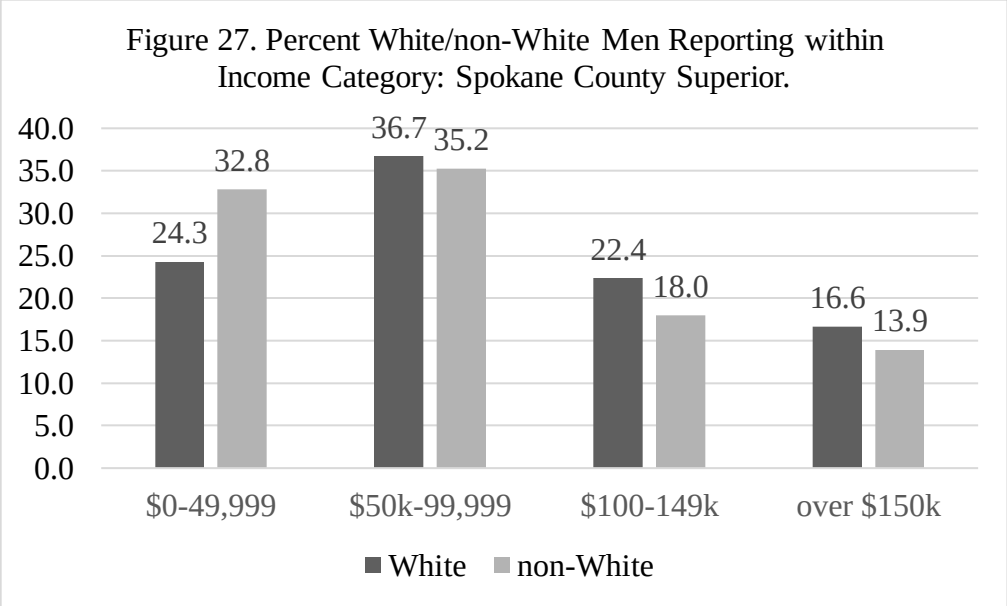
Seattle Municipal Court



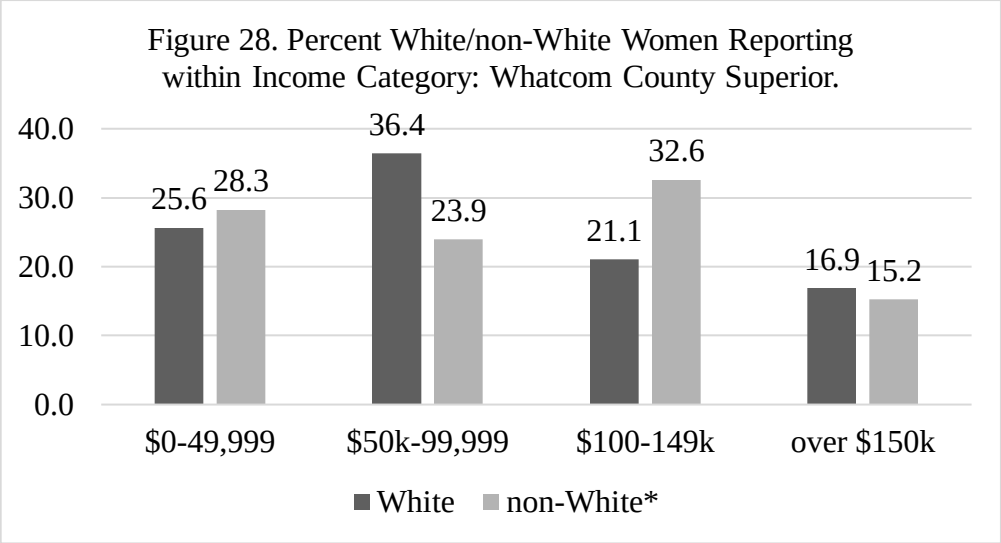


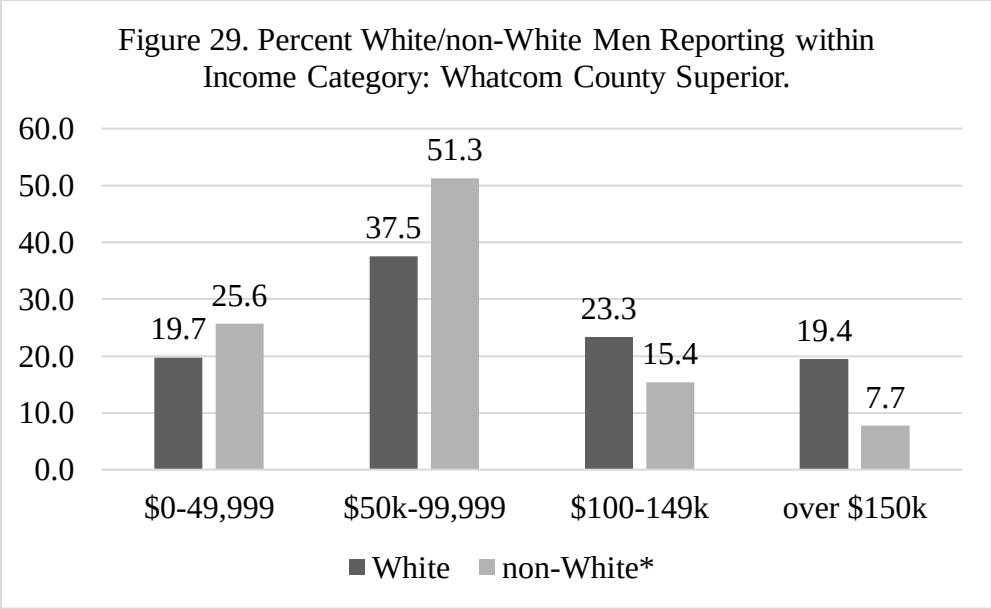
Spokane County Superior Court





Whatcom County Superior Court





Barriers

All electronic survey-enabled courts were given the option of including a survey question regarding potential conflicts or hardships jurors face or have faced upon receiving a summons and reporting to jury duty. However, the need to keep the paper survey to one page prevented the barrier question from being used in jurisdictions with that modality. The following table highlights the frequency and percentage of each of the listed categories. Survey results have remained stable surrounding conflicts and hardships across all jurisdictions and since the barriers to service question was added to the survey effort (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b). Work related conflicts, dependent care, and personal health have remained the leading barriers cited by potential jurors. While these were the most frequently cited singular barriers to jury service, approximately one-third of those who endured conflicts endured intersecting barriers. Combinations of these same categories are reflected in the multiple-response category (e.g., both work and financial barriers, "Other" category, etc.). Regarding the “Other” category, many respondents provided details about their work, health, or dependent care hardships, while some additional categories of barriers cited include work travel (including active-duty military), school (college students), or travel outside the summonsing court’s jurisdiction. An important caveat, however, is that just because summoned jurors identified a particular barrier(s), it does not necessarily mean that it prevented them from participating in the jury process.

Table 10. Barriers Reported by Survey Respondents by Jurisdiction Reporting.

Conflict or Hardship Category Cited	Clark		King		King District		Pierce	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Work Related	2,440	24.3	21,473	26.7	3,441	24.1	11,223	28.8
Financial	281	2.8	1,569	2.0	266	1.9	825	2.1
Dependent Care	985	9.8	6,947	8.6	1,077	7.6	3,400	8.7
Transportation	154	1.5	2,086	2.6	256	1.8	604	1.5
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	542	5.4	3,436	4.3	820	5.8	1,976	5.1
Other	2,471	24.6	17,394	21.7	3,779	26.5	6,530	16.7
COVID Related	111	1.1	1208	1.5	171	1.2	419	1.1
Multiple Categories Selected	3,057	30.4	26,228	32.6	4,449	31.2	14,027	36.0
Total	10,041	100	80,341	100	14,259	100	39,004	100

Notes: All figures are single counts only, does not include multi-count selections. Other and multi-response category fit the same pattern reported above.

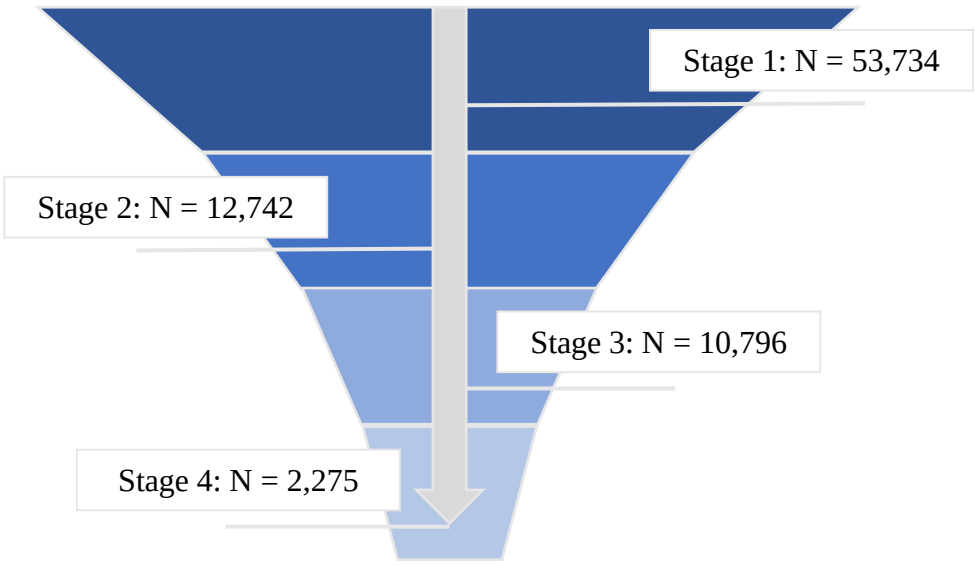
SECTION TWO RESULTS: PIERCE COUNTY

Pierce County Analysis

The Pierce County Superior Court Administration maintains a unique Juror Management System (JMS), which allows for the tracking of individual jurors through the entire process, from summons to being selected and seated on a jury. Up until the current survey effort, demographic survey research on potential jurors has only recorded jury participation patterns at the reporting for duty or check-in stage. For example, previous large-scale iterations of the demographic survey (e.g., the 2016-2017 study) were conducted on-site as people who were summoned showed up in-person at their respective courthouse, while the current approach captures data a step prior, at online check-in. Because Pierce County has a more thoroughly integrated JMS, for the first time, we can map patterns in four distinct stages: 1) from the online check-in stage to, 2) those reporting in-person at the courthouse, 3) then to those selected for voir dire, and 4) finally to those selected as jurors (sworn or alternate).

At the beginning of the survey, we asked that jurors record their juror ID, which is auto generated by the JMS and printed on their summons. Those IDs were then matched within the Pierce County JMS. Successfully matched IDs were then supplemented with stage or status identifiers and shared back with the research team where they were merged with the demographic data. Status identifiers are simply earmarks in the system that provide information regarding how far each juror progressed in the process. For example, "Person A" reports for jury duty online and fills out the survey, thereby creating a record at stage 1 in the process. Next, "Person A" reports in-person and checks in at the courthouse (stage 2) and waits to be selected but they are not randomly assigned to a courtroom. The "Person A" indicator would be present at both stages 1 and 2, but not at 3 or 4. These stage identifiers act as simple filters, which ultimately show which jurors are retained through the process. The stages offer snapshots of the demographics at each stage. The data and resulting analyses in this section reflect the Pierce County ID-linked responses only. A graphic was included in the intro section that provided visual details about the four stages (See Figure 30 below). As we describe in previous sections regarding protection of identifiable data and confidentiality, as per our contract agreement, Pierce County never had access to the raw linkable demographic survey data and the research team never had access to the Pierce County data system.

Figure 30. Illustration of the Number of Linked Survey Respondents at each Stage of Data Analysis for Pierce County.



As we mentioned in the interim report (Collins et al., 2022), this is truly an enormous step forward in terms of data depth and quality in jury summons research in Washington State, and the credit for including and maintaining such great data management standards goes to the Pierce County Court system judges and the administration staff (Collins et al., 2022). The Pierce County Superior Court and Court Administration has been a valued partner in this endeavor and has led the effort in being open and transparent with their data, and we would not be able to provide such detailed information without their valued partnership.

Race & Ethnicity

Pierce County is unique in their willingness to be open to including additional questions on the survey, regarding race and ethnicity. Like all other jurisdictions, the Pierce County survey asked survey respondents to self-report their race and ethnicity. In order to explore how individuals view their own racial and ethnic identities, we added additional race and ethnicity questions that had the exact same answers as the original race and ethnicity questions but asked respondents to identify what race and ethnicity they felt other people view them as. Therefore, for all race and ethnicity analyses, we present two sets of results. We refer to the original race and ethnicity questions throughout the following report as “R1” and we refer to the experimental question as “R2.”

As with the Part 1 findings, the categories used here reflect those reported in the CVAP data, with Hispanic or Latino/a/x filtered within racial categories. County-level CVAP estimates were gathered from the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Special Tabulation from the 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS). As with previous analyses, the following tables include a summary of race and ethnicity CVAP ratios. A ratio is simply the survey percentage divided by the CVAP percentage. Each ratio can be interpreted as either under- or over-representative of the CVAP population depending on whether the figure is below or above 1. Figures at or close to 1 can be interpreted as being reflective of the CVAP population.

Table 11. Pierce County: Race (R1) Representation Ratios, by Stage.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
White Alone	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.04
Black or African American Alone	0.55	0.59	0.55	0.73
American Indian/AK Native	0.71	0.51	0.53	0.26*
Asian Alone	1.16	0.74	0.73	0.74
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.72	0.55	0.53	0.55
American Indian or AK Native & White	0.89	0.84	0.83	0.49
Asian & White	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.47
Black or African American & White	1.06	0.92	0.96	1.27
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	0.54	0.21*	0.20*	0.00*
Remainder of Two or More Responses	1.84	1.47	1.48	1.81
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.76

Notes: Ratio = survey response divided by CVAP baseline. *cell counts are low (10 or less), interpret with caution. AA = African American. AK = Alaska. Am. = American. Stage 1 N = 44,250; Stage 2 N = 10,945; Stage 3 N = 9,019; Stage 4 N = 1,946.

Table 12. Pierce County: Race (R2) Representation Ratios, by Stage.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
White Alone	1.06	1.10	1.10	1.09
Black or African American Alone	0.60	0.64	0.60	0.79
American Indian/AK Native	0.44	0.36	0.39	0.11*
Asian Alone	1.06	0.66	0.65	0.70
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.56	0.39	0.35	0.24*
American Indian or AK Native & White	0.36	0.25	0.25	0.31*
Asian & White	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.64
Black or African American & White	0.63	0.63	0.67	0.91
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	0.26	0.11*	0.14*	0.00*
Remainder of Two or More Responses	1.35	1.05	1.06	1.02
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.68

Notes: Ratio = survey response divided by CVAP baseline. *cell counts are low (10 or less), interpret with caution. AA = African American. AK = Alaska. Am. = American. Stage 1 N = 40,463; Stage 2 N = 10,201; Stage 3 N = 8,405; Stage 4 N = 1,825.

Age

When looking at age across the various stages in Pierce County, both the mean and median ages of respondents are similar to those presented in the interim report (Collins et al., 2022). Specifically, the average age of respondents is 47-49 depending on the specific stage. Also, though very close, the average and median age at Stage 1 is lower than those in the subsequent stage. As potential jurors progress through the jury process, they become slightly older. Although not analyzed here, it is possible that this pattern is driven in part by barriers such as work, financial, dependent care conflicts or hardships, which may affect younger jurors at a higher rate.

Table 13. Pierce County Age Statistics, by Stage.

Measure	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
N	51,234	12,420	10,289	2,230
Mean	47.5	49.3	49.2	49.2
Median	46	50	50	50
Mode	38	64	56	56
Std. Deviation	16.7	15.6	15.5	15.1
Range	86	74	74	68
Minimum	18	18	18	18
Maximum	104	92	92	86

Notes: The median age for all Pierce County residents is 36.9 years old and about 76% of the population is aged 18 and over (ACS, 2021).

Employment

The Washington State Employment Security Department for Pierce County estimates 4.9% unemployment in the jurisdiction in 2022. This unemployment summary estimate for the Pierce County survey respondents includes those who were furloughed, unable to work, or unemployed – both those individuals looking for and not looking for new employment. In stage 1, roughly 4.6% of surveyed respondents indicated they were not employed. However, this percentage decreases across the remaining stages. Stages 2 and 3 had similar percentages of unemployed respondents, 3.5% and 3.4%, respectively. For the final stage, 2% of the sample, which is roughly half of what it was in stage 1, is unemployed. Beyond unemployment, though, there are some general observations for certain categories of employment. For instance, while sample sizes are small, active-duty military and students drop off from stage 1 to stage 4. Full-time workers increase in terms of percentages while part-time employees decrease as they progress through the jury process in Pierce County. Finally, while the percentage of retirees increases when comparing stage 1 to stage 4, the opposite holds true for homemakers. However, these patterns could be tied into barriers.

Table 14. Pierce County Employment Status, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Category	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Employed Full Time	27,645	52.9	7,603	60.6	6,319	60.9	1,456	65.1
Employed Part Time	3,258	6.2	674	5.4	549	5.3	105	4.7
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	19	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Active Duty	288	0.6	36	0.3	31	0.3	-	-
Homemaker	2,158	4.1	289	2.3	251	2.4	50	2.2
Retired	8,456	16.2	2,353	18.8	1,947	18.8	388	17.3
Self-Employed	2,420	4.6	426	3.4	353	3.4	72	3.2
Student	1,206	2.3	84	0.7	58	0.6	-	-
Unable to Work	991	1.9	76	0.6	60	0.6	-	-
Unemployed, Looking for Work	1,051	2.0	288	2.3	231	2.2	44	2.0
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	389	0.7	78	0.6	58	0.6	-	-
A Category Not Listed	812	1.6	98	0.8	76	0.7	14	0.6
Multi-Category Selection	3,587	6.9	537	4.3	450	4.3	85	3.8
Total	52,280	100	12,545	100	10,384	100	2,238	100

Notes: Unemployment Estimate: 4.9; unemployment figures cited from Washington State Employment Security Department, Employment Security Department/DATA; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics: April 2022, revised (NSA). - represents a sample size (i.e., frequency) below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

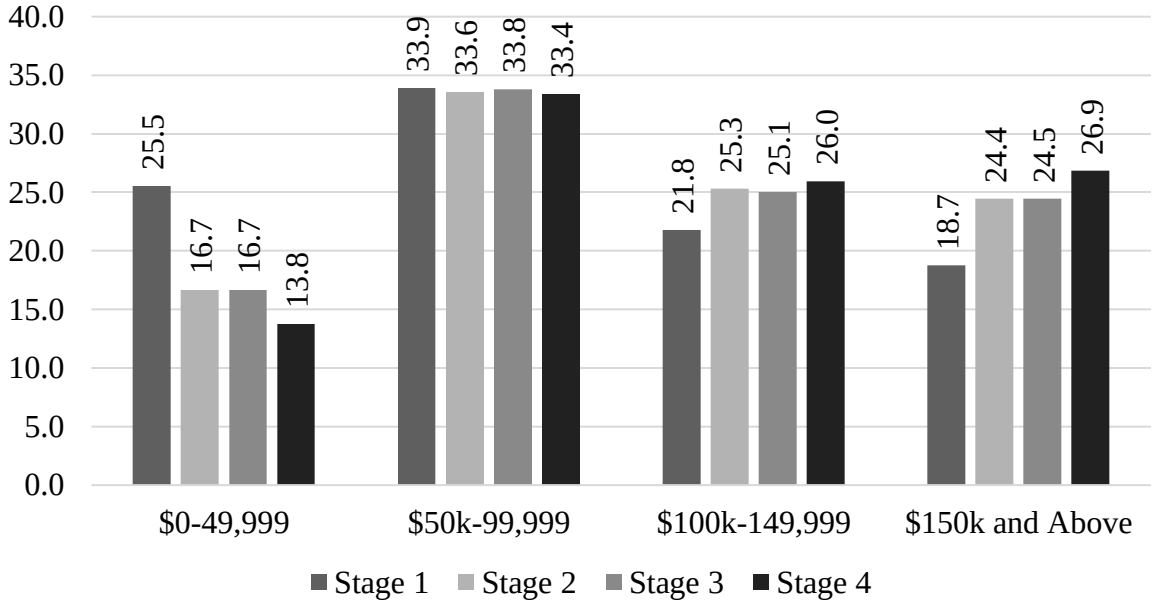
Table 15 and Figure 31 both highlight combined annual household income of summoned jurors in Pierce County. However, Figure 31 uses consistent increments (i.e., $50,000) and, therefore, may be easier to interpret. Focusing on Figure 31, some clear patterns emerge when potential jurors progress through the jury process. Specifically, directly comparing stage 1 to stage 4, we see that the selection process retains higher income individuals. These individuals have fewer dependent-care and work-related hardships that warrant dismissal from the process because their household makes more money each year. Not only does greater income provide more freedom from barriers but logically, it makes sense given the low juror pay in Washington State.

Table 15. Pierce County Combined Annual Household Income, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Income Category	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Less than $10,000	1,845	4.5	193	1.9	150	1.8	23	1.3
$10,000 - $19,999	1,355	3.3	186	1.8	156	1.9	20	1.1
$20,000 - $29,999	1,915	4.7	291	2.9	249	3.0	32	1.7
$30,000 - $39,999	2,476	6.1	415	4.1	351	4.2	69	3.8
$40,000 - $49,999	2,811	6.9	596	5.9	484	5.8	109	5.9
$50,000 - $59,999	2,855	7.0	625	6.2	517	6.2	97	5.3
$60,000 - $69,999	2,778	6.8	678	6.7	557	6.7	111	6.0
$70,000 - $79,999	2,919	7.2	747	7.4	634	7.6	171	9.3
$80,000 - $89,999	2,634	6.5	657	6.5	545	6.5	114	6.2
$90,000 - $99,999	2,627	6.4	676	6.7	565	6.8	121	6.6
$100,000 - $149,999	8,880	21.8	2,551	25.3	2,089	25.1	477	26.0
More than $150,000	7,637	18.7	2,462	24.4	2,041	24.5	494	26.9
Total	40,732	100	10,077	100	8,338	100	1,838	100

See Figure 31, next page.

Figure 31. Pierce County: Percent Reporting within Combined Annual Household Income Category, by Stage.



Education

When looking at educational attainment in Pierce County, roughly 42% of the survey respondents at stage 1 indicated they had earned a bachelor's degree or higher. The general population with this same educational attainment hovers around 31%, which is approximately an 11% difference. This same educational level is 48.6% at both stages 2 and 3 and then slightly increases to almost 50% at stage 4 (49.8%). Regardless of the stage, this is well-above the population at large in Pierce County, as college-educated and advanced degrees are overrepresented in this sample. This finding could be in part due to having a variety of universities and colleges – and college-educated residents – in this jurisdiction.

Table 16. Pierce County Highest Education Attained, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Education Level/Degree	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Some High School	1,372	2.7	155	1.3	129	1.3	18	0.8
High School or GED	8,611	17.1	1,693	13.7	1,394	13.7	283	12.8
Trade School	2,484	4.9	529	4.3	433	4.2	84	3.8
Some College, No Degree	10,521	20.9	2,441	19.8	2,036	20.0	441	20.0
Associate	5716	11.3	1,436	11.7	1,179	11.6	270	12.2
Bachelor	12,994	25.8	3,593	29.2	2,996	29.4	698	31.6
Master	6,449	12.8	1,884	15.3	1,540	15.1	334	15.1
Doctorate	1,725	3.4	506	4.1	420	4.1	69	3.1
A Category Not Listed	521	1.0	83	0.7	73	0.7	13	0.6
Total	50,393	100	12,320	100	10,200	100	2,210	100

Notes: Pierce County BA degree and up: 31.1% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used in figures above). - represents paper survey responses category omitted.

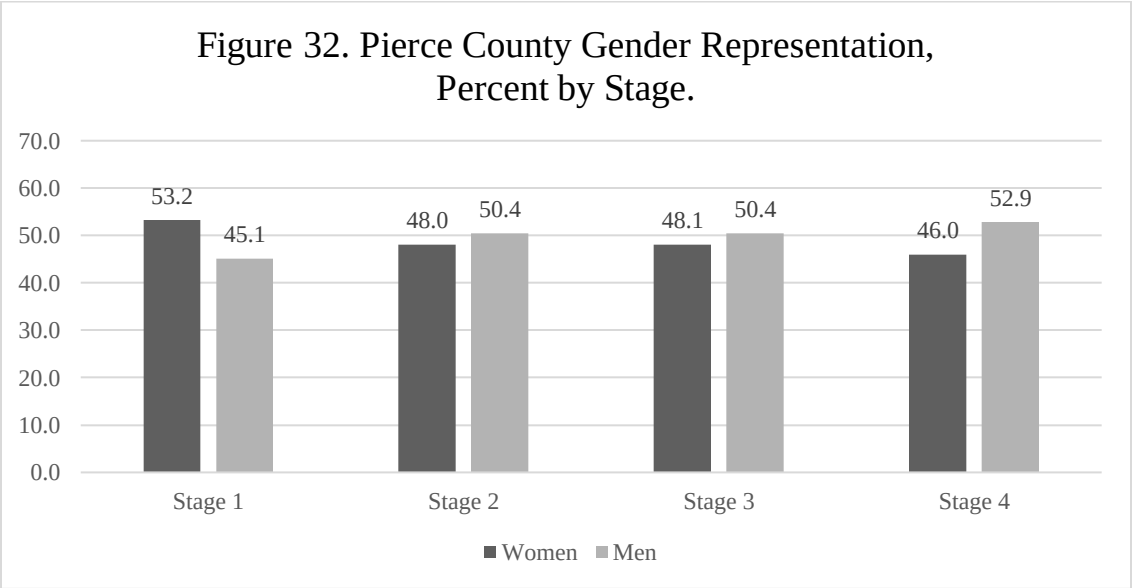
Gender

Gender identity reveals an interesting pattern across the stages in Pierce County's jury summons process. When looking at the percentages at stage 1, women constitute the largest category (53.2%) and men are in the minority (45.1%). Yet, by stage 4, this pattern has reversed with men making up about 53% and women dropping to 46%. One of the many possible explanations for this change lies in the barriers that overwhelmingly restrict women's ability to serve on an actual jury. Caring for dependents –children, aging parents, and other family members – creates hardships across the board but these conflicts and barriers are more pronounced for those who are women. Additionally, while the sample size is quite small, the loss of Gender Non-Conforming respondents from stage 1 to stage 4 (as seen by the change from 1.7% to 1.1%, respectively) is worthy of more exploration.

Table 17. Pierce County Gender Representation, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Gender Category	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Women	26,991	53.2	5,907	48.0	4,900	48.1	1,008	46.0
Men	22,874	45.1	6,199	50.4	5,132	50.4	1,158	52.9
Gender Non-Conforming	841	1.7	189	1.5	152	1.5	25	1.1
Total	50,706	100	12,295	100	10,184	100	2,191	100

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.



Sexual Orientation

Since there are no reliable estimates of sexual orientation for Pierce County residents and/or summoned jurors, the data presented here and in prior efforts (i.e., Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a; Collins et al., 2022) are slowly building this baseline.[7] While most respondents (i.e., roughly 92%) reported being straight or heterosexual, approximately 8% of the potential jurors identified as queer. What is more, this percentage remained stable across the jury selection process in Pierce County. This stability suggests that sexual orientation may not directly impact the retention or exclusion of jurors throughout the process. This could be because sexual orientation tends to be a less visible demographic characteristic and/or because it is not a significant source of bias within the jury summons and selection process.

Table 18. Pierce County Sexual Orientation Representation, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Category	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Heterosexual Category	42,533	91.9	10,439	91.9	8,665	92.0	1,872	92.2
LGBTQ+ Category	3,759	8.1	920	8.1	757	8.0	158	7.8

Notes: LGBTQ+ category includes: asexual, bisexual, gay, lesbian, pansexual, queer, questioning, an identity not listed, and multi-category response.

Barriers

The data in Table 19, below, includes only those potential jurors who reported they have experienced a conflict or hardship, which was 71.4% of all Pierce County survey respondents. Nonetheless, reporting a barrier does not necessarily mean they were unable to continue through the jury selection process. Respondents who identified conflicts could still end up serving as jurors. When looking at the reported barriers, results are consistent with other reports (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b; Collins et al., 2022) in that work-related conflicts comprise the largest category. Dependent care barriers make up the next largest category. Though "Other" has a larger percentage than dependent care, it is essentially a hodgepodge of conflicts and is interpreted differently. As already indicated when discussing annual household income results in Pierce County, there is an increase in the percentage of work-related conflicts and a decrease in the percentage of dependent care conflicts moving from stage 1 to stage 4.

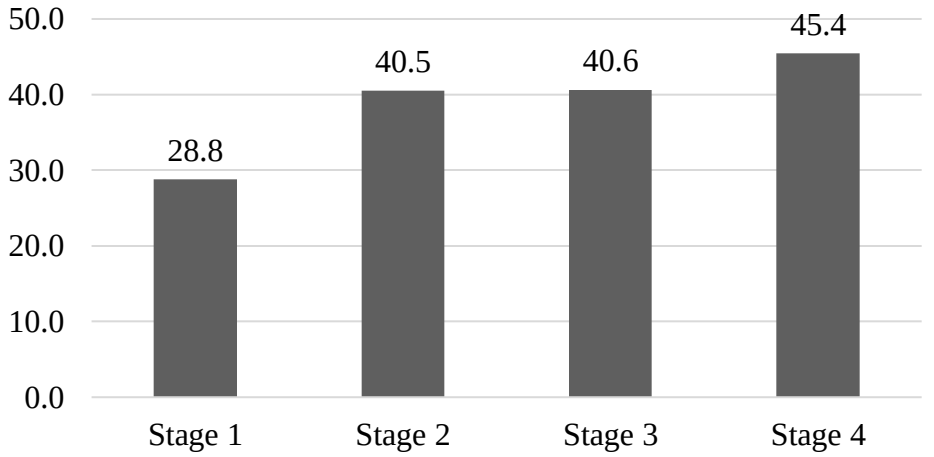
[7] Finding baseline sexual orientation comparison data is difficult, as the U.S. Census has historically not collected specific and separated information on sexual orientation and gender identity but is starting to integrate some questions into the Household Pulse Survey. One source from The Williams Institute estimated that 5.2% of the population in Washington State identify as LGBT (The Williams Institute, 2022).

Table 19. Pierce County Barriers, by Stage.

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
Conflict or Hardship Category Cited	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Work Related	11,223	28.8	3,081	40.5	2,562	40.6	577	45.4
Financial	825	2.1	180	2.4	137	2.2	26	2.0
Dependent Care	3,400	8.7	447	5.9	369	5.9	74	5.8
Transportation	604	1.5	165	2.2	131	2.1	22	1.7
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	1,976	5.1	170	2.2	144	2.3	30	2.4
Other	6,530	16.7	1,307	17.2	1,086	17.2	225	17.7
COVID Related	419	1.1	120	1.6	100	1.6	19	1.5
Multiple Categories Selected	14,027	36.0	2,130	28.0	1,778	28.2	297	23.4
Total	39,004	100	7,600	100	6,307	100	1,270	100

Notes: All figures single counts only, does not include multi-count selections. Other and Multiple fit the same pattern reported above.

Figure 33. Pierce County: Selected Barrier: Work Related Conflict or Hardship, by Stage.



SECTION THREE RESULTS: COURT EXPERIENCE & FEEDBACK SURVEY

Purpose

In an effort to better understand courts' experience with the Statewide Jury Demographic Survey, researchers developed a brief Court Experience and Feedback Survey. The goal of this subsequent survey was to elicit anecdotal feedback that would identify both financial and non-financial resources needed to inform and sustain future survey efforts. Regardless of their participation status, all Washington court recipients were invited to complete the survey; including any individuals who had corresponded with the research team and/or had a role in the onboarding, implementation and/or administration of the demographic survey (e.g., IT personnel, court administrators, court clerks, judges, etc.). We also requested that recipients forward the survey link to any fellow personnel who had a direct hand in facilitating the administration of the demographic survey to elicit as much feedback as possible.

Modality

This voluntary feedback survey was distributed electronically on 10/26/22 and open for data collection through 12/07/2022 in preparation of the interim report (Collins et al., 2022). Similarly, the feedback survey was re-sent to courts in June 2023 to collect additional responses for this final report. Upon identifying their court and participation status, points of inquiry included: (1) How easy the participation process was; (2) What worked well when administering the survey; (3) What did not work well; (4) How much time, on average, their dedicated to the survey in hours per month; (5) How much effort their court dedication to the survey in terms of additional resources (e.g., staffing, mailing, technical assistance, supplies, etc.); What circumstances impacted their participation (e.g., staffing, staff capacity, frequency of trials, court chose not to participate, etc.); What their court would need, in terms of resources, to fully integrate the demographic survey project into their court operations. Table 20, below, contains a breakdown of these responses.

Table 20. Responses from the Court Experience and Feedback Survey.				
Participation Status	# of Responses	Ease of Implementation	Time Per Month	Resources Recommended
Electronic data collection in progress	15	Very easy = 8 Somewhat easy = 3 Neither easy nor difficult = 0 Somewhat difficult = 0 Very difficult = 0 No response = 4	0 hours = 3 (initial time commitment) 1-1.5 hours = 3 2-2.5 hours = 2 >3 hours = 1 Unsure/No response = 5	No response/Did not specify = 14 Misc. Responses = 1
Paper data collection in progress	13	Very easy = 7 Somewhat easy = 0 Neither easy nor difficult = 1 Somewhat difficult = 2 Very difficult = 0 No response = 3	0 hours = 0 1-1.5 hour = 1 2-2.5 hours = 4 >3 hours = 4 Unsure/No response = 3	Funding for/electronic capabilities = 2 No response/Did not specify = 1
Onboarded but waiting for jury trial	3	Very easy = 1 Somewhat easy = 1 Neither easy nor difficult = 1 Somewhat difficult = 0 Very difficult = 0 No response = 0	-	No response/Did not specify = 3
Still in process of being onboarded	6	Very easy = 0 Somewhat easy = 0 Neither easy nor difficult = 2 Somewhat difficult = 2 Very difficult = 0 No response = 2	-	Funding for/Electronic capabilities = 3 No response/Did not specify = 3
Opted out of the project for various reasons	6	-	-	Misc. Responses = 1 No response/Did not specify = 5

Notes: Misc. = miscellaneous. - indicates that field is not applicable due to participation status. Row totals may not sum due to incomplete answers.

Responses

We sent survey links via email to contacts affiliated with approximately 119 Washington courthouses, inviting those that we had any prior contact with to participate in this feedback opportunity. In all, 43 respondents completed the Court Experience and Feedback Survey. Please note that multiple people from each county/court were invited to participate; therefore, the number of responses is not equivalent to the number of responding counties/courts. Table 20 displays the responses based on the court's participation status. While non-response was an issue, several themes emerged from the open-ended responses. First, and unsurprisingly, the survey modality is tied to the amount of time, effort, and oversight exerted by the court personnel. While the courts using the electronic survey modality generally described the process as easy, hands-off, and a low time commitment, the paper survey courts commented on the additional work placed on staff (e.g., printing surveys, orienting the potential jurors to the survey and its process, addressing questions and concerns, sending the paper surveys to AOC, etc.).

In order to sustain the paper survey efforts long-term, several courts emphasized the need for additional support and/or staff funding. A few courts who used paper surveys showed an interest in switching modalities if the data collection continues while others with the paper modality indicated that they would need to have electronic jury management systems and collect data in that manner if the demography survey remains a permanent fixture in the jury service process. A couple courts suggested options like QR codes on the jury summons themselves to alleviate the need for paper surveys. While this may initially seem like a potential fix to the burden of paper surveys, prior efforts showed low response rates for this approach (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021b).

STUDY LIMITATIONS

While the current study is by far the most comprehensive effort to capture the demographic data of potential jurors, there are still noteworthy limitations. First and foremost, the results only paint a picture of those who respond to their summons for jury service *and* elect to complete the survey. It does not capture those whose information is not reflected in master jury lists (including those who fail to meet the legal requirements), whose summons are undeliverable (e.g., due to transiency, unstable housing, homelessness, housing discrimination, etc.), and/or those who choose not to answer the call when summoned. A sizeable portion of these individuals are encountering powerful barriers that deter or completely block them from fulfilling their civic duty.

Further, in almost all jurisdictions prospective jurors have multiple options for responding to juror summons (e.g., electronically, over the phone, in person, via postal mail). Yet, the survey data collected and analyzed in this report reflect just one modality per court. As discussed before, this was done in order to avoid duplicated responses and in an attempt to protect the anonymity of jurors. The onboarding meetings helped to determine the best fit for the court. While this decision was largely driven by the modality used most often by potential jurors, a collective decision was made by the researchers and the individual court after discussing their concerns, hardships, staffing, resources, and court-specific issues. What this means is that despite attempts to capture the greatest number of summoned jurors, many people were inevitably missed. To illustrate – despite the robust capabilities of Pierce County Superior Court's electronic modality, we anticipate that only half of prospective jurors have been captured in each stage of the process.

Beyond this important limitation, each survey modality presented its own challenges. The paper surveys, for instance, inherently meant that courts were unable to ask about barriers to jury service due to space constraints. Keeping the survey limited to one side of one piece of paper minimized issues with scanning responses but limited us in other ways. Also, because the paper surveys are capturing those who show up to the courthouse on their allotted day and time, some of the questions – such as sexual orientation or combined annual household income – might be more likely to be skipped. Also, the very nature of scanning the paper surveys and sending them through the Remark software can introduce error into the analysis process.

Electronic surveys, on the other hand, might be missing large portions of certain demographic variables. For instance, it is possible and, in some courts, likely that older respondents, those with lower household incomes, and respondents from certain racial and/or ethnic groups might be greatly underrepresented by relying exclusively on electronic survey collection. In fact, several courts predicted this during the onboarding meetings. Finally, because electronic surveys are capturing those at the point of summonsing while paper surveys are capturing those who show up on their specific day and time, this jury demographic report is collecting two distinct time periods in the jury summons process. Thus, we caution readers against making direct comparisons between courts of different modalities and encourage future jury demographic survey efforts to invest in resources that standardized forms of data collection.

In order to uphold human subject protections, the survey was voluntary to complete. Thus, it is possible that fundamental differences exist between those who chose to complete the survey and those who did not. Further, because respondents had the option to skip any questions that they preferred not to answer, there is the potential issue of missing data; however, tests for systematic missingness were null, and individual question response rates were all well within acceptable limits (high 80% to 95% range). Combined annual household income was the most skipped question (high 70% to 80% range), which makes sense considering norms of privacy surrounding wealth and income. Similarly, given the electronic nature of the survey, it seems highly likely that some individuals started the survey on one electronic device without completing it and then restarted it on another. Regardless, this contributes to some incomplete data for some of the surveys. Nevertheless, we are confident that our samples within each county are representative of those people who respond to a summons.

While the data collected thus far will form a demographic baseline of summoned jurors for the state of Washington, the analysis here is cross-sectional in nature. This alone presents some limitations. Unless the data collection efforts are long-term and/or become a permanent fixture in the jury summonsing process, the data represent merely a snapshot of those who respond to their jury summons within the last year or so. With so many historic and societal changes impacting our justice system and various local and state efforts being employed to increase response rates of jury summons and diversity of jurors, it is necessary to have consistent, unaltered, and uninterrupted data collection. Further, dedicated staff who can monitor the data and provide project oversight should accompany these research efforts, especially in large jurisdictions with frequent jury trials.

MOVING FORWARD

Bill 5128

During the 2023 legislative session, it was decided that the jury demographic study would continue. SB 5128 was signed by Governor Inslee on May 4, 2023 and goes into effect on July 23, 2023 (link to the passed bill).

> Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 2.36 RCW to read as follows: "The administrative office of the courts shall provide all courts with a method to collect data on a juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the chief justice of the Washington state supreme court. Data collection must be conducted and reported in a manner that preserves juror anonymity. The administrative office of the courts shall publish this demographic data in an annual report to the governor."

The continuation of the jury demographic survey is a huge step forward. While the collection and analysis of demographic data are worthy endeavors on their own, it is important to emphasize that any jury or court-related changes or pilot projects will inherently require reliable and longitudinal data collection. For this reason, a seamless, uninterrupted continuation of the jury demographic survey is absolutely necessary.

Recommendations

While data collection remains on-going, there are a few recommendations that warrant consideration. Some suggestions are derived from the Court Experience and Feedback Survey from those who had hands-on experience with behind-the-scenes aspects and/or the actual administration of the jury demographic survey. Other suggestions are linked to literature and/or require broader systemic changes. Finally, this section concludes with potential revisions to any future iterations of the legislative bill, as well as possible pathways for new research.

A criminal defendants' right to a jury of their peers begins with the master lists assembled from a cross-section of local communities (Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a). As demonstrated in the survey results, Washington State juries are not demographically representative of their county or jurisdiction. Indeed, there are factors at every stage of the jury selection process that influence the final impaneling. However, it is imperative to consider the far-reaching implications that originate from the methods with which jury pools are initially generated.

According to the Revised Code of Washington, the master list will contain all registered voters, licensed drivers and identicard holders, or both. While this revision supports the idea that additional lists increase the likelihood of yielding more representative juries (Caprathe et al., 2016; Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a), each pose significant limitations in their ability to produce proportionate community composition. For example, other scholars have suggested that commonly used lists, specifically from registered voters and motor vehicle registrations, are not representative

of many racial and/or ethnic identities while driver's license registries tend to underrepresent women (Adamakos, 2016; Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a; Eisenberg, 2017). Future research should explore whether the master list sources are representative of the population specifically in Washington State.

It is recommended that Washington State increase targeted efforts to maximize juror participation in communities that are underrepresented in terms of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender identity, and sexual orientation. There are strategies to address these disparities that have been employed successfully by other states and can be adopted. For example, Massachusetts has expanded their sources by incorporating resident lists (i.e., a mandatory annual municipal census) (Dreiling, 2006). Other states have been generating their jury pools using up to four or five separate sources including parishioner lists (Tran, 2013), food pantry lists, community center lists (Seabury, 2016), the U.S. Postal Service's national change-of-address list (Dreiling, 2006), as well as state income tax records, utility records, and welfare records. Some counties in Pennsylvania have even provided jury service applications in public libraries of BIPOC communities where names are then cross-checked and added to the master jury list (Saunders, 1997). Such efforts have been instrumental in capturing the homeless population that may not be represented on existing lists.

In addition, updating master lists more than on an annual basis has the potential to yield more up-to-date source lists. While this would be time consuming for AOC, it would ensure that individuals who meet the legal age for jury service and/or those who have their civil rights restored are more quickly added to the source lists. By more frequently updating the lists, it seems probable that addresses for potential jurors could be more accurate, thereby reducing the number of undeliverable summonses. Relatedly, the recent bill 5128 contained additional previsions relevant to jury duty. The addition in question would allow those with driver's licenses and "identicards" to opt into email summonsing for jury duty, as well as email correspondence with the courts. Because many people retain personal email addresses for long periods of time, this has the ability to reach potential jurors that might be difficult to locate via mail. Furthermore, it makes responding to jury summonses more convenient for people.

Finally, it is imperative that future data collection efforts continue to ensure that the voluntary nature of project remains, and that the optionality of participation is clearly communicated. Despite the initial disclosure of this in an informed consent statement, it is possible that the placement of the survey amongst other required paperwork could be interpreted by some recipients as involuntary. This interpretation could be intensified by the potential consequences of failing to appear for jury duty, which in Washington State is a misdemeanor (see RCW 2.36.170).

Future Research

The findings in this report coupled with the prior jury demographic research in Washington State have begun to paint a clearer picture of the demographic profile of summoned jurors, as well as provide insight into how factors such as dependent care impact participation (see Hickman & Collins, 2017; Collins & Gialopsos, 2020; Collins & Gialopsos, 2021a; Collins & Gialopsos,

2021b; Collins et al., 2022). Additionally, our collective understanding of the unique and significant circumstances faced by courts in a highly decentralized system has grown significantly. We have made substantial improvements in the survey process and through our efforts and those of our court partners, we have been able to develop a much more comprehensive understanding of summonsing processes alongside the capabilities (and outstanding needs) of courts to deliver services. The work being done in Washington State is groundbreaking and has positioned us as a frontrunner for jury diversity efforts in the nation. Nevertheless, it is only capturing those who receive a summons and choose to respond. It does not capture information about those who do not receive their summons and/or opt not to respond to a summons. This remains an important missing piece to the jury summons puzzle, and we hope to both continue current data collection and expand our research efforts to include a focus on this particular question in future iterations of the survey.

REFERENCES

Adamakos, S. (2016). Race and the jury: How the law is keeping minorities off the jury. *Washington University Undergraduate Law Review*, *1*(1)1– 24. https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/cgi/viewconten t.cgi?article=1001&context=wuulr

Balk, G. (2020, October 10). *More than 10% of Seattle residents identify as LGBTQ+ — on par with San Francisco*. The Seattle Times. https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/data/more-than-10-of-seattle-residents-identify-as-lgbtq-on-par-with-san-francisco/

Caprathe, W., Hannaford-Agor, P., Loquvam, S. M., & Diamond, S. S. (2016). Assessing and achieving jury pool representativeness. *The Judges Journal*, *55*(2), 16–20.

Collins, P. A., Gialopsos, B. M., & Tanaka, B. (2022). *Statewide juror summons demographic survey project: An analysis of selected county data*. Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts. https://www.seattleu.edu/media/college-of-arts-and-sciences/departments/criminaljustice/crimeandjusticeresearchcenter/documents/Washington-State-Jury-Summons-Demographic-Study-Interim-Report-2022.pdf

Collins, P. A. & B. Miller Gialopsos. (2021a). Answering the call: An analysis of jury pool representation in Washington State. *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society*, 22(1), 36-49. https://ccjls.scholasticahq.com/article/21973-answering-the-call-an-analysis-of-jury-pool-representation-in-washington-state

Collins, P. A., & Gialopsos, B. M. (2021b). An exploration of barriers to responding to jury summons. Report for the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts. https://www.courts.wa.gov/subsite/mjc/docs/2021_Jury_Study_Final_Report.pdf

Collins, P. A., & Gialopsos, B. M. (2020). An analysis of disparities in jury summons/pool participation in Washington State. Report for Washington State Gender & Justice Commission Jury Summons Data Analysis Project.

Dreiling, G. L. (2006, January 10). Churning up the jury pool. *ABA Journal*. https://www.abajournal.com/magazine/article/churning_up_the_jury_pool

Eisenberg, A. M. (2017). Removal of women and African-Americans in jury selection in South Carolina capital cases, 1997–2012. *Northeastern University Law Review*, *9*(2), 299–345. https://ssrn.com/abstract=2832370

Hickman, M. J., & P. A. Collins. (2017a). Results from Washington survey of jurors. Webinar presentation for the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission on May 19, 2017.

Hickman, M. J., & P. A. Collins. (2017b). Results from Washington survey of jurors. Symposium for the Washington State Supreme Court on May 24, 2017.

Jones, N., R. Marks, R. Ramirez, & M. Ríos-Vargas. (2021). 2020 Census illuminates racial and ethnic composition of the Country. Improved race and ethnicity measures reveal U.S. population is much more multiracial. Census.gov. DOA: August 12, 2021. https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/improved-race-ethnicity-measures-reveal-united-states-population-much-more-multiracial.html

Marks, R., & Rios-Vargas, M. (2021, August 3). *Improvements to the 2020 Census race and Hispanic origin question designs, data processing, and coding procedures*. United States Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html

Saunders, K. M. (1997). Race and representation in jury service selection. *Duquesne University Law Review*, *36*, 49–77. https://ssrn.com/abstract=870824

Seabury, N. S. (2016, August 28). *Diversity matters: Confronting implicit bias with jury diversity*. American Bar Association. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/litigation/committees/commercial- business/practice/2016/diversity-matters- confronting-implicit-bias-jury-diversity/

The Williams Institute. (2022). LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

Tran, H. (2013, May). Jury diversity: Policy, legislative and legal arguments to address the lack of diversity in juries. *Defense*, 6-11. https://www.courts.wa.gov/subsite/mjc/docs/2017/Jury%20Diversity%20Policy%20Legislative% 20and%20Legal%20Arguments.pdf

Wang, H. L. (2022, February 17). The U.S. census sees Middle Eastern and North African people as white. Many don't. NPR. https://www.npr.org/2022/02/17/1079181478/us-census-middle-eastern-white-north-african-mena

Wang, H. L. (2020, March 10). Census Bureau: No Middle Eastern or North African check box. NPR. https://www.npr.org/2020/03/10/813922175/census-bureau-no-middle-eastern-or-north-african-check-box

APPENDIX A

Statewide Jury Survey Capacity Test – Survey Instrument

Q1 During the 2020-21 Legislative Session, legislators provided funding to the Administrative Office of the Courts in ESSB 5092, Section 115, Section 3, which requires AOC to provide: "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term. The survey must collect data on each juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the chief justice of the Washington state supreme court. This electronic data gathering must be conducted and reported in a manner that preserves juror anonymity. The administrative office of the courts shall provide this demographic data in a report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature and publish a copy of the report on a publicly available internet address by June 30, 2023."

However, before we are able to administer the ongoing demographic juror survey (which will begin on January 1, 2022), we must first identify court personnel who will serve as point persons, how potential jurors report for jury duty, and some other relevant information. This questionnaire will assist us in this endeavor. This information will only be used for internal survey management purposes and will not be shared.

Please take 5 minutes to complete this questionnaire by October 22, 2021. If you have any questions about this process, the questionnaire, or its content, please contact Cynthia Delostrinos Johnson at Cynthia.Delostrinos@courts.wa.gov. Thank you for your time and assistance in this important endeavor.

Q2 Please list the court(s) you represent in the space below.

Q3 Please provide a point of contact for your court, this could be you, or another person responsible for jury/court administration. Please include their name, job title, work phone, and email in the space below. This person would be the primary contact for questions regarding demographic survey implementation and monitoring.

- o Name of Court Contact (1) _____
- o Job Title (2) _____
- o Work Phone (3) _____
- o Email (4) _____

Q4 Does the court(s) you represent use a web-based juror registration system, meaning that potential jurors have the ability to register/check-in for duty through a court website?

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)
- o Not yet, but we're getting a web-based system sometime in the future (3)

Q5 Please briefly describe your current juror registration and management system. Please also provide the name of the software you use.

Q6 Please describe how jurors get the web link or web address to log in to the web-based juror registration process:

- o The summons contains a link to the web address (1)
- o Other: (2) _____

Q7 Please provide the URL or web address that is on your county's juror summons in the space below:

- o Please write response below: (1) _____
- o Not applicable (2)

Q8 Please rank order the following forms of juror registration/check-in from most used to least used by your court(s). Note: 1 = most used and 5 = least used. Please use your mouse to drag the options up and down to create your ordering.

_____ Website Registration (1)
_____ Phone Registration (2)
_____ Walk-in Registration (3)
_____ Mail-in Registration (4)
_____ Other: (5)

Q9 In regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, has your court(s) used video-conferencing software to hold "virtual" proceedings at any stage of the trial process from jury selection to the trial?

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)
- o Yes, but only at certain stages or case types, such as for civil trials only (3)

Q10 If we have missed any important questions or you have additional information to share, please do so in the space below.

APPENDIX B

Electronic Survey Instrument

Q1 Welcome to the _____County Juror Portal survey on demographics!

The purpose of this survey is to meet the Washington State Legislature's requirement to provide "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term…(Senate Bill 5092, Section 115, Section 3, 2020-2021 Legislative Session)."

To fulfill this requirement, _____ County Courts and the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts are inviting you to participate in the demographic survey. We hope to use this information to monitor any demographic trends or changes in jury service over time, as well as assess any impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This short online survey will ask you to provide some very basic demographic information. This survey should only take about 3 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary, and you may decline to answer any question without any consequences.

We will not collect any personal identifiers like your name or IP address, but we will be asking for your juror badge number, age, gender, race/ethnicity, and some other basic demographic information. Juror badge numbers are requested to track your progress through the jury selection process. Your answers on this survey are confidential. The administrators of the survey will never have access to any information that allows them to identify you and the courts will never have access to your individual survey responses that include your jury badge number. If we share our findings in publications or presentations, the results will be presented in aggregate only.

Please do not use the following email addresses for contacting the court about any matters concerning your participation in jury service (such as postponement or excusal). However, if you have any questions about this survey, contact Dr. Peter A. Collins at: collinsp@seattleu.edu. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, contact the Seattle University Institutional Review Board at: irb@seattleu.edu.

Q2 Please include your juror ID/badge number in the space below.

Q3 After you complete this survey, you will be directed to the _____ County Superior Court juror registration system.

- o Click here to continue to the survey.
- o I've already completed this survey or do not wish to take part, please take me to the juror registration system now.

Q4 The following items deal with demographics. We understand that the categories listed do not capture all possible identities; this was not intentional. In the event that the categories do not accurately reflect your identities, please consider writing them in the space provided.

Q5 What is your age?

- o Please enter age below
- o Prefer not to answer

Q6 What is your current employment status? Please select all that apply.

- o Employed full-time
- o Employed part-time
- o Furloughed due to COVID-19
- o Military - Active Duty
- o Homemaker
- o Retired
- o Self-employed
- o Student
- o Unable to work
- o Unemployed and currently looking for work
- o Unemployed and not currently looking for work
- o A category not listed:
- o Prefer not to answer

Q7 What is your combined household income?

- o Less than $10,000
- o $10,000 - $19,999
- o $20,000 - $29,999
- o $30,000 - $39,999
- o $40,000 - $49,999
- o $50,000 - $59,999
- o $60,000 - $69,999
- o $70,000 - $79,999
- o $80,000 - $89,999
- o $90,000 - $99,999
- o $100,000 - $149,999
- o More than $150,000
- o Prefer not to answer

Q8 What is your highest level of education?

- o Some high school
- o High school degree or GED
- o Trade school
- o Some college but no degree
- o Associates degree
- o Bachelor's degree
- o Master's degree
- o Doctorate degree
- o A category not listed:
- o Prefer not to answer

Q9 Are you Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or of Spanish origin? Please select all that apply.

- No, not Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or of Spanish origin.
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or Spanish origin - Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.
- A category not listed:
- Prefer not to answer

Q10 What is your race? Please select all that apply AND add the origin when applicable. Note that these answer choices are similar to those used by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2020.

- White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, etc.
- Black or African American – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.
- American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat, Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.
- Asian Indian
- Cambodian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian – Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Native Hawaiian
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander – Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.
- Middle Eastern or North African - Print, for example, Lebanese, Egyptian
- Some other race – Print race or origin, for example, Hispanic, Latino/a/x, etc.
- Prefer not to answer

Q11 What is your gender identity? Please select all that apply.

- Woman
- Man
- Agender
- Gender queer or gender fluid
- Non-binary
- Questioning or unsure
- Transgender man
- Transgender woman
- An identity not listed:
- Prefer not to answer

Q12 What is your sexual orientation? Please select all that apply.

- o Heterosexual (straight)
- o Asexual
- o Bisexual
- o Gay
- o Lesbian
- o Pansexual
- o Queer
- o Questioning or unsure
- o An identity not listed:
- o Prefer not to answer

Q13 Have you ever experienced any barriers that impact your ability to attend jury service? Please select all that apply.

- o Work-related conflicts or hardship (1)
- o Financial hardship (2)
- o Dependent care (prenatal, nursing/infant, child, adult, etc.) (3)
- o Transportation (accessibility, parking, safety) (4)
- o Disability or health/mental health related hardship (5)
- o COVID-related issues or hardship (8)
- o Other - Please explain (6)
- o Prefer not to answer (7)

APPENDIX C

Paper Survey Instrument

EXAMPLE
● = Correct
⊘ = Wrong
⊘ = Wrong
● = Wrong

JURY DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The following information will not in any way affect your eligibility to serve as a juror. The Court is collecting this to learn the demographics of the jury pool. Your participation is voluntary and anonymous.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS REQUESTED – PLEASE FILL IN APPROPRIATE CIRCLES

1. What is your age?

For example: If you are 42 years Old, you would bubble in the 4 and the 2, like this:

4	2
①	①
②	●
③	③
●	④

⓪	⓪
①	①
②	②
③	③
④	④
⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨

2. What is your current employment status? Please select all that apply.

O Employed full-time
O Self-Employed
O Employed part-time
O Student
O Furloughed (COVID)
O Unable to work
O Homemaker
O Active Military
O Retired
O Prefer not to answer
O Unemployed, Looking for work
O Unemployed, Not looking for work

3. What is your combined household income?

O less than $10,000
O 60,000-69,999
O 10,000-19,999
O 70,000-79,999
O 20,000-29,999
O 80,000-89,999
O 30,000-39,999
O 90,000-99,999
O 40,000-49,999
O 100,000-149,999
O 50,000-59,999
O more than 150,000
O Prefer not to answer

4. Highest level of education?

O Some High School
O Bachelor's Degree
O High School /GED
O Master's Degree
O Trade School
O Doctorate Degree
O College NO Degree
O Category not listed
O Associates Degree
O Prefer not to answer

5. Are you Hispanic, Latino/a/x, or of Spanish origin? Please select all that apply.

O No
O Yes, Cuban
O Yes, Spanish
O Category not listed
O Yes, Puerto Rican
O Prefer not to answer
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano

6. What is your race? Please select all that apply.

O White
O Vietnamese
O Black or African American
O Chinese
O Asian Indian
O Cambodian
O Filipino
O Japanese
O Korean
O Native Hawaiian
O Samoan
O Other Asian
O American Indian
O Alaska Native
O Guamanian or Chamorro
O Other Pacific Islander
O Middle Eastern
O North African
O Some other race (e.g., Hispanic/Latino/a/x)
O Prefer not to answer

7. What is your gender identity? Please select all that apply.

O Woman
O Non-binary
O Man
O Trans Man
O Agender
O Trans Woman
O Queer or Fluid
O Uncertain
O Category not listed
O Prefer not to answer

8. What is your sexual orientation? Please select all that apply.

O Heterosexual (straight)
O Lesbian
O Asexual
O Pansexual
O Bisexual
O Queer
O Gay
O Uncertain
O Category not listed
O Prefer not to answer

Thank you for your cooperation (one survey per juror please)

APPENDIX D

Juror Demographic Survey Onboarding Guide

JUROR DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY ONBOARDING GUIDE

Overview

Welcome to the 2022 jury demographics survey. During the 2020-21 Legislative Session, legislators passed ESSB 5092, Section 115, Section 3, which requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide: "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term. The survey must collect data on each juror's race, ethnicity, age, sex, employment status, educational attainment, and income, as well as any other data approved by order of the chief justice of the Washington State Supreme Court."

To fulfill this requirement, the AOC is inviting you to participate in the demographic survey. We hope to use this information to monitor any demographic trends or changes in jury service over time, as well as assess any impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This short survey asks potential jurors to provide some very basic demographic information. The survey should only take about 3 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary, and participants may decline to answer any question without any consequences. Likewise, answers on this survey are confidential.

The survey is set to run throughout the 2022 calendar year. Your court or jurisdiction has been selected to begin the survey onboarding process as part of a phased roll out. We hope that all prospective jurors or all who report for jury duty will have an opportunity to complete the survey.

Survey

This survey is offered to potential jurors electronically, although the AOC will be following up to provide paper-copies to courts that do not have the capability to offer a web-link to the survey. For those courts or court systems that do have the capability of offering a link on a juror registration web page, we offer the following:

1) Most of the content in the survey cannot be modified. However, we have the capacity to personalize the introductory statement to your court or court system. Most courts have gone with a county-level personalization. You will be provided a copy of the introductory text and you will be given the opportunity to provide edits.

2) We are piloting an additional question with some courts who elect to participate. For these courts, we will be asking jurors to provide their unique juror identification number or badge number. After a designated time period, the ID numbers will be shared with the participating court administrator, and they will then share data with the survey research team related to how far each juror made it in the jury selection through service process. Neither the research team, nor the courts will collect or retain any personal identifying information of potential jurors. This process is governed by judicial order of the presiding judge. A copy of a generic order will be provided to those courts interested in pursuing this opportunity.

Survey Implementation

Step One: After Meeting with the survey research team, you will be given a link to the survey. With this link, you will be able to see the survey as it will look when it is live. At this point, you will be able to suggest modifications to parts of the opening statement so that the survey is personalized to your court or jurisdiction.

Step Two: After making all modifications and testing the survey, we will provide you with the final digital survey link. This link should be placed at the beginning of your online juror registration system and it should be a required step in the registration process. By "required" we mean that all potential jurors would need to at least click through the survey in order to complete registration. This process was recently tested and we achieved nearly 100% participation and 0% fall-off from people no longer choosing to register for jury service online. Other methods, such as just providing a link in an email or QR code in person resulted in poor response rates and should be avoided.

Step Three: Provide the research team with a URL to your registration webpage/point in process. At the end of the survey, there is an automatic redirect back to your juror registration landing page. This process is fairly simple and should not take much effort or time to install properly. The survey should be seamlessly integrated into your registration process and will be set to run over the entire year.

Step Four: Select a date to officially launch the survey in your jurisdiction. Once the survey is up and running, we will be closely monitoring response rates. This will require your jury or court administrator to provide the research team with some specific information regarding summonses that have been sent out during the survey period. The research team will need to know how many total summonses were sent out, how many people were excused or postponed, and how many reported for jury duty, within the appropriate time periods. This information will be crucial in monitoring survey response rates.

Data

All data will be collected and maintained in a secured multi-authenticated and password-protected location. Results included in any reports or presentations from the survey will only be released in aggregate – at the county or state levels. No individual-level data will ever be shared, meaning there is virtually no way of tying an individual response to an actual person. A final report will be shared with all courts and with the legislature at the conclusion of the study.

Digital Capacity

For those courts and jurisdictions that do not have that capability to offer digital registration, or a good deal of potential jurors respond via mail or in-person, the AOC will also be offering the survey in print form. If this is an option you would like to explore, please let us know and we will get that process started for you as well.

Contact Information

AOC:

- Frank Thomas (frank.thomas@courts.wa.gov, 206-316-0607)
- Lisette Garcia (lisette.garcia@courts.wa.gov, 360-338-5053)
- Cynthia Delostrinos (Cynthia.Delostrinos@Courts.wa.gov, 206-683-1585)
- jurysurvey@courts.wa.gov

Research Team:

Co-Principal Investigators

Peter A. Collins, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice,
Criminology & Forensics
Seattle University
901 12th Avenue
Post Office Box 222000
Seattle, Washington 98122-1090
Phone: 206-296-5474
Email: collinsp@seattleu.edu

Brooke Gialopsos, Ph.D.
Department of Criminal Justice,
Criminology & Forensics
Seattle University
901 12th Avenue
Post Office Box 222000
Seattle, Washington 98122-1090
Phone: 206-296-5478
Email: bgialopsos@seattleu.edu

Additional Personnel

Bailey Tanaka, MA candidate
Department of Criminal Justice,
Criminology & Forensics
Seattle University
901 12th Avenue
Post Office Box 222000
Seattle, Washington 98122-1090
Phone: 360-610-3607
Email: btanaka@seattleu.edu

APPENDIX E

Contract Agreement for Electronic Survey (used if/when badge numbers are collected)

WASHINGTON STATE MINORITY AND JUSTICE COMMISSION

2022 Commission Members

Justice Mary I. Yu
Co-Chairperson
Washington State Supreme Court

Judge Veronica Alicea-Galván
Co-Chairperson
King County Superior Court

Judge Johanna Bender
King County Superior Court

Ms. Esperanza Borboa
Access to Justice Board Liaison

Ms. Lisa Castilleja
University of Washington School of Law

Judge Faye Chess
Seattle Municipal Court

Professor Mark A. Chinen
Seattle University School of Law

Judge Linda Coburn
Edmonds Municipal Court

Ms. Theresa Cronin
Community Member

Ms. Grace Cross
Skamania County Clerk

Chief Adrian Diaz
Seattle Police Department

Judge Theresa Doyle
King County Superior Court

Professor Jason Gillmer
Gonzaga University School of Law

Judge Anthony Gipe
Kent Municipal Court

Judge Bonnie J. Glenn
Office of Administrative Hearings

Ms. Kitara Johnson
Excelsior Youth Center

LaTricia Kinlow
District and Municipal Court Managers Association

Ms. Anne Lee
TeamChild

Judge LeRoy McCullough
King County Superior Court

Justice Raquel Montoya-Lewis
Washington State Supreme Court

Ms. Karen Murray
King County Associated Counsel for the Accused

Briana Ortega
Stamper Rubens, P.S.

Mr. Christopher Sanders
Pacifica Law Group

Judge Ketu Shah
King County Superior Court

Judge Lori K. Smith
Washington State Court of Appeals

Mr. Travis Stearns
Washington Defender Association

Mr. Chad Enright
Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

Ms. Leah Taguba
King County District Court

Mr. Joshua Treybig
King County Department of Public Defense

Jeremy Walker
Minority Bar Associations

Judge Karl Williams
District and Municipal Court Judges Association

Dear Presiding Judge _____

We write to provide an update to the juror demographic study that the Minority and Justice Commission is overseeing in accordance with the legislatively mandated statewide demographic survey. First, we are pleased to receive the support of the Superior Court Judges Association and the District and Municipal Court Judges Association for this undertaking. Recognizing how important it is to have data, we believe that working together will help strengthen any future proposals. Second, research to continue our juror data collection has been included in our branches budget request. Funding will allow the study to be fully funded and comprehensive.

Because there are more courts wanting to participate in the survey, we have opted to use a simple contract agreement versus an order which will serves as the agreement between individual courts and the researchers. The agreement clarifies what information is specifically being disclosed and strengthens the language regarding confidentiality of any juror identifying information. In addition, because it is the Administrative Office of the Courts, through the Minority and Justice Commission, that is receiving the funds and overseeing the survey, we have added the State Court Administrator as an interested party should there be a formal subpoena.

Finally, it is imperative that the survey and any report that may follow be transparent and capable of withstanding scrutiny. None of us in the court system should be seen as trying to control the outcome.

We all recognize how important the survey will be in asking the Legislature to support our efforts to increase juror participation at every level and in every part of the state. We ask that you review the agreement and re-sign it if you are already participating. And if you are just entering the study, we ask that you promptly review the agreement and return it to Frank Thomas at the AOC.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact MJCOMM Sr. Court Program Analyst Frank Thomas at frank.thomas@courts.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Justice Mary Yu
Co-Chair

Judge Veronica Galván
Co-Chair

Administrative Office of the Courts ♦ Post Office Box 41170 ♦
Olympia, Washington 98504-1170
Telephone (360) 705-5327 ♦ Telefacsimile (360) 956-5700
E-mail: AOCMIN/JUS@courts.wa.gov ♦ Website: www.courts.wa.gov

APPENDIX F

Jury Process for Paper Survey

Jury Diversity Survey

Paper Format Process

Get a paper format of the survey specific to your court and make copies for all potential jurors. 1

A paper juror survey has been created specifically for your court. You should print the survey on regular printing paper (8x11").

Hand out the juror survey and gather them back when they are completed. 2

Hand a survey to each person who shows up for jury duty. Be sure to provide a pen and instruct them to respond by filling in the appropriate circles **FULLY**.
When gathering the surveys please check that the circles are completely filled.

Send the scanned or paper surveys to the AOC along with the cover sheet. 3

Surveys should be e/mailed to the AOC the LAST Friday of each month. A cover sheet will be provided to you. **Please fill it out and include it with each package and or transmission.** The cover letter asked you to include the total number of jurors who reported within that time period and the number of surveys collected.

Additional Support

We can provide reimbursement for your expenses related to administering the survey. Specifically, if support is needed for the printing or returning the surveys via mail to the AOC please email us at: **jurysurvey@courts.wa.gov**

We can provide you with an A19 form and process refunds as expediently as possible.

Completed forms should be mailed to:
ATTN: Minority and Justice Commission Administrative Office of the Courts
1206 Quince Street Southeast
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504
(306)316-0607
Or scanned via email to: jurysurvey@courts.wa.gov

WASHINGTON COURTS

APPENDIX G

Best Practices & Script for Paper Survey

BEST PRACTICES FOR JURY DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY:

- Share with potential jurors that this comes from a **legislative bill** (ESSB 5092, Section 115, Section 3) and not the individual court/jurisdiction. The court/jurisdiction is being asked to share this survey with them.
- The purpose of the research is to **help lessen or remove barriers** to jury service and to encourage participation in jury service.
- Emphasize to potential jurors that they are **helping the State of Washington** to establish a baseline of how similar or dissimilar juries are to the corresponding communities/jurisdictions as a whole.
- Explain that **Seattle University is fulfilling the contract** and is tasked with collecting and analyzing the data.

THE CONTENT OF THE SURVEY:

- There are **eight demographic questions** in this survey.
- Tell potential jurors that if certain questions seem redundant to other questions they have completed on other jury-related forms, that this is different. It is being used by Seattle University (not the courts/jurisdiction) and that Seattle University does not have access to any prior/subsequent forms that they may complete as a potential juror.
- Potential jurors have a **"prefer not to answer"** option for each of the survey questions.

THE USE OF DATA:

- Remind potential jurors that their responses are **anonymous**, and that all information gathered will remain **confidential**.
- Inform potential jurors that data will **only** be reported and/or presented in an aggregate form and that if Seattle University receives too few responses, then they will not report that information at all in order protect the identities of potential jurors.

HOW TO ADMINSTER THE PAPER SURVEY:

- Include paper jury survey with other printed jury materials.
- Encourage jurors to complete it while waiting.
- Clearly identify where the completed survey should go.
- Have an anonymous way for the jurors to hand in the surveys. A good option would be to have an unmonitored basket or an enclosed box with a slit.

APPENDIX H

Cover Sheet for Paper Survey

SURVEY COVER SHEET

A. The enclosed surveys were filled out by jurors in _____.
(name of jurisdiction)

B. The surveys were filled out between _____ and _____.
(date) (date)

C. Between the dates in paragraph B above, we had a total of _____ jurors report for jury duty with a total of _____ responses.
(# of jurors) (# of surveys submitted)

D. These surveys were sent to AOC on _____.
(date)

Completed forms should be sent to:

ATTN: Minority and Justice Commission
Administrative Office of the Courts
1206 Quince Street Southeast
PO Box 41170
Olympia, WA 98504
(306)316-0607

APPENDIX I

Court Experience & Feedback Survey

Q1 Welcome,

As you are aware, during the past year the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts invited your court(s) to participate in collecting juror demographic information through a survey. As a reminder, the purpose of the juror demographic survey was to meet the Washington State Legislature's requirement to provide "all courts with an electronic demographic survey for jurors who begin a jury term… (Senate Bill 5092, Section 115, Section 3, 2020-2021 Legislative Session)." We are following up with you today to ask for your feedback regarding your court's experience with the demographic survey. The information gathered here will be used to help AOC and stakeholders better understand your court's experiences and resource needs.

Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you may decline to answer any question without any consequences. We will not collect any personal identifiers like your name or IP address and your answers on this survey are confidential. If we share our findings in publications or presentations, the results will be presented in aggregate only. If you have any questions about this survey, contact Dr. Peter A. Collins at: collinsp@seattleu.edu. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, contact the Seattle University Institutional Review Board at: irb@seattleu.edu.

Q2 Please identify your court in the space below. Please include whether it is municipal, district, and/or superior. If your court is part of a grouping of courts, please also list partner courts.

Q3 Please select the option that best describes your court's current survey participation status.

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

Q4 What is your court's current participation status?

- o Electronic survey is currently in use in my court(s). (1)
- o Paper survey is currently in use in my court(s). (2)
- o The survey is ready to go, but we have yet to call in a jury. (3)
- o We're still in process; for example, our court has not yet approved and/or implemented the survey. (4)
- o Our court has chosen to not participate in the survey at this time. (5)

Q5 The following questions deal with your experience in implementing the demographic survey in your court.

Q6 How easy was it to implement the survey following your court's meeting with the Seattle University research team?

- o Very easy (1)
- o Somewhat easy (2)
- o Neither easy nor difficult (3)
- o Somewhat difficult (4)
- o Very difficult (5)

Q7 In regard to your court's administering the survey, what worked well?

Q8 In regard to your court's administering the survey, what didn't work well?

Q9 About how much time, on average, has your court dedicated to the survey effort, in hours per month?

Q10 About how much effort would you say your court dedicated to the survey (resources, staffing, mailing, technical assistance, supplies, etc.)?

Q11 Were there any circumstances that impacted your court's participation in the survey project? Please select all that apply and elaborate.

1. Staffing and/or staff capacity
2. Frequency of jury trials
3. My court chose not to participate in the survey
4. Other

Q12 What would your court need, in terms of resources, to fully integrate this survey project in your court indefinitely?

JURISDICTIONAL DATA TABLES

Data tables for each court and for each main survey question are provided in the subsequent appendices. Tables are presented in alphabetical order by court or jurisdiction. For all categorical variables, both frequency and percent are provided. In the case of race and ethnicity, differences (observed minus expected-CVAP, equals difference) and ratios (observed divided by expected-CVAP equals ratio) are included. Additional bivariate tables are included for gender and race. Due to some instances of low sample size, some gender and race variable categories are combined (e.g., non-binary and White/non-White). Low N (i.e., small sample size) cells are removed and marked as (-) to comply with anonymity requirements. Paper survey courts/jurisdictions may have slightly different categories due to survey limitations already discussed.

APPENDIX J

Clark County Superior Court

Race & Ethnicity

Table 21. Race & Ethnicity: Clark County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	11,860	85.4	89.0	-3.7	0.96
Black or African American Alone	235	1.7	1.9	-0.2	0.89
American Indian/AK Native	67	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.94
Asian Alone	832	6.0	4.5	1.5	1.34
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	83	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.31
Some Other Race	40	0.3	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	143	1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.83
Asian & White	231	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.94
Black or African American & White	161	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.46
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	240	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.49
Total	13,892	100			
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	13,892	93.0	94.4	-1.3	0.99
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1,041	7.0	5.6	1.3	1.23
Total	14,933	100			

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 22. Age: Clark County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	17,001
Missing	497
Mean	46
Median	45
Mode	34
Std. Deviation	16.5
Range	85
Minimum	18
Maximum	103

Employment

Table 23. Employment Status: Clark County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	9,439	54.8
Employed Part Time	1,021	5.9
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	-	-
Military Active Duty	34	0.2
Homemaker	812	4.7
Retired	2,434	14.1
Self-Employed	951	5.5
Student	390	2.3
Unable to Work	249	1.4
Unemployed, Looking for Work	399	2.3
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	163	0.9
A Category Not Listed	223	1.3
Multi-Category Selection	1,113	6.5
Total	17,233	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 4.4 (NSA, 2022). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 24. Combined Annual Household Income: Clark County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	598	4.4
$10,000 - $19,999	462	3.4
$20,000 - $29,999	694	5.1
$30,000 - $39,999	891	6.6
$40,000 - $49,999	975	7.2
$50,000 - $59,999	985	7.3
$60,000 - $69,999	906	6.7
$70,000 - $79,999	953	7.0
$80,000 - $89,999	856	6.3
$90,000 - $99,999	905	6.7
$100,000 - $149,999	2,811	20.8
More than $150,000	2,497	18.5
Total	13,533	100.0

Notes: Household Median Income: $87,397 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 25. Highest Education Attained: Clark County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Some High School	590	3.5
High School Degree/GED	3,105	18.5
Trade School	732	4.4
Some College, No Degree	3,725	22.2
Associate	1,816	10.8
Bachelor	4,384	26.1
Master	1,854	11.0
Doctorate	412	2.5
A Category Not Listed	185	1.1
Total	16,803	100

Notes: Clark County BA degree and up: 31.8% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 26. Gender: Clark County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Agender	-	-
Gender Queer or Fluid	15	0.1
Men	7,967	47.1
Non-Binary	63	0.4
Questioning	10	0.1
Trans Men	16	0.1
Trans Women	14	0.1
Women	8,722	51.6
An Identity Not Listed	26	0.2
Multi-Category Response	73	0.4
Total	16,910	100

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Detailed Gender by Race & Ethnicity

Table 27. Gender & Race-Ethnicity Detailed Data: Clark County Superior.

Non-Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	6,120	52.0	1,567	51.3	7,687
Men	5,498	46.7	1,447	47.4	6,945
Gender Non-Conforming	148	1.3	39	1.3	187
Total	11,766	100	3,053	100	14,819

Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	170	50.4	426	49.5	596
Men	163	48.4	418	48.5	581
Gender Non-Conforming	-	-	17	2.0	21
Total	337	100	861	100	1,198

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported. Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 28. Sexual Orientation: Clark County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Asexual	73	0.5
Bisexual	425	2.8
Gay	158	1.0
Heterosexual	14,211	92.2
Lesbian	140	0.9
Pansexual	125	0.8
Queer	63	0.4
Questioning	40	0.3
An Identity Not Listed	50	0.3
Multi-Category	122	0.8
Total	15,407	100

Barriers to Jury Service

Table 29. Reported Barriers to Jury Service: Clark County Superior.

Conflict or Hardship Category Selected	Frequency	%
Work Related	2,440	24.3
Financial	281	2.8
Dependent Care	985	9.8
Transportation	154	1.5
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	542	5.4
Other	2,471	24.6
COVID-19 Related	111	1.1
Multiple Categories Selected	3057	30.4
Total	10,041	100

Notes: Total reporting any barrier = 57.4% (N = 17,498). Categories are mutually exclusive here (i.e., only one answer per respondent).

APPENDIX K

King County Superior Court

Race & Ethnicity

Table 30. Race & Ethnicity: King County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	11,860	85.4	89.0	-3.7	0.96
Black or African American Alone	235	1.7	1.9	-0.2	0.89
American Indian/AK Native	67	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.94
Asian Alone	832	6.0	4.5	1.5	1.34
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	83	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.31
Some Other Race	40	0.3	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	143	1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.83
Asian & White	231	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.94
Black or African American & White	161	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.46
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	240	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.49
Total	13,892	100			
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	13,892	93.0	94.4	-1.3	0.99
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1,041	7.0	5.6	1.3	1.23
Total	14,933	100			

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 31. Age: King County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	124,032
Missing	7,094
Mean	45.8
Median	44
Mode	32
Std. Deviation	16.2
Range	83
Minimum	18
Maximum	101

Employment

Table 32. Employment Status: King County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	74,701	58.8
Employed Part Time	6,775	5.3
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	60	0.0
Military Active Duty	133	0.1
Homemaker	4,198	3.3
Retired	15,390	12.1
Self-Employed	6,733	5.3
Student	4,429	3.5
Unable to Work	1,383	1.1
Unemployed, Looking for Work	2,768	2.2
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	1,075	0.8
A Category Not Listed	1,331	1.0
Multi-Category Selection	8,114	6.4
Total	127,090	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 2.2 (NSA, 2022).

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 33. Combined Annual Household Income: King County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	4,257	4.3
$10,000 - $19,999	2,570	2.6
$20,000 - $29,999	3,399	3.5
$30,000 - $39,999	4,370	4.4
$40,000 - $49,999	5,036	5.1
$50,000 - $59,999	5,433	5.5
$60,000 - $69,999	5,159	5.2
$70,000 - $79,999	5,128	5.2
$80,000 - $89,999	4,701	4.8
$90,000 - $99,999	4,865	4.9
$100,000 - $149,999	18,573	18.9
More than $150,000	34,793	35.4
Total	98,284	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $118,664 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 34. Highest Education Attained: King County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Some High School	3,002	2.4
High School Degree/GED	11,500	9.4
Trade School	2,790	2.3
Some College, No Degree	18,226	14.8
Associate	8,837	7.2
Bachelor	45,753	37.3
Master	23,490	19.1
Doctorate	7,432	6.1
A Category Not Listed	1,715	1.4
Total	122,745	100

Notes: King County BA degree and up: 56.2% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 35. Gender: King County Superior.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Agender	81	0.1
Gender Queer or Fluid	329	0.3
Men	57,915	46.5
Non-Binary	738	0.6
Questioning	143	0.1
Trans Men	124	0.1
Trans Women	143	0.1
Women	64,131	51.5
An Identity Not Listed	110	0.1
Multi-Category Response	798	0.6
Total	124,512	100

Detailed Gender by Race & Ethnicity

Table 36. Gender & Race-Ethnicity Detailed Data: King County Superior.

Non-Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	36,607	51.2	19,897	52.6	56,504
Men	33,348	46.6	17,371	45.9	50,719
Gender Non-Conforming	1,588	2.2	545	1.4	2,133
Total	71,543	100	37,813	100	109,356

Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	1,176	52.1	2,863	51.1	4,039
Men	1,029	45.6	2,590	46.2	3,619
Gender Non-Conforming	54	2.4	152	2.7	206
Total	2,259	100	5,605	100	7,864

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 37. Sexual Orientation: King County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Asexual	73	0.5
Bisexual	425	2.8
Gay	158	1.0
Heterosexual	14,211	92.2
Lesbian	140	0.9
Pansexual	125	0.8
Queer	63	0.4
Questioning	40	0.3
An Identity Not Listed	50	0.3
Multi-Category	122	0.8
Total	15,407	100

Barriers to Jury Service

Table 38. Reported Barriers to Attending Jury Duty: King County Superior.

Conflict or Hardship Category Selected	Frequency	%
Work Related	21,473	26.7
Financial	1,569	2
Dependent Care	6,947	8.6
Transportation	2,086	2.6
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	3,436	4.3
Other	17,394	21.7
COVID-19 Related	1,208	1.5
Multiple Categories Selected	26,228	32.6
Total	80,341	100

Notes: Total reporting any barrier = 61.3% (N = 131,126). Categories are mutually exclusive here (only one answer per respondent).

APPENDIX L

King County District Court

Race & Ethnicity

Table 39. Race & Ethnicity: King County District.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	11,680	67.4	73.5	-6.1	0.92
Black or African American Alone	585	3.4	6.2	-2.8	0.55
American Indian/AK Native	79	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.78
Asian Alone	3,610	20.8	14.5	6.4	1.44
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	98	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.88
Some Other Race	57	0.3	-	0.3	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	137	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.89
Asian & White	449	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.39
Black or African American & White	181	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.25
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	18	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.80
Remainder of Two or More Responses	424	2.4	0.9	1.6	2.78
Total	17,318	100	100		
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	17,318	93.7	94.0	-0.2	1.00
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1,159	6.3	6.0	0.2	1.04
Total	18,477		100		

Age

Table 40. Age: King County District.

Measure	Result
N	21,153
Missing	1,593
Mean	48.7
Median	48
Mode	52
Std. Deviation	17.3
Range	87
Minimum	18
Maximum	105

Employment

Table 41. Employment Status: King County District.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	11,738	53.6
Employed Part Time	1,220	5.6
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	-	-
Military Active Duty	34	0.2
Homemaker	809	3.7
Retired	3,687	16.8
Self-Employed	1,111	5.1
Student	725	3.3
Unable to Work	340	1.6
Unemployed, Looking for Work	510	2.3
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	197	0.9
A Category Not Listed	227	1.0
Multi-Category Selection	1,280	5.8
Total	21,882	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 2.2 (NSA, 2022).

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 42. Combined Annual Household Income: King County District.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	833	5.1
$10,000 - $19,999	505	3.1
$20,000 - $29,999	743	4.6
$30,000 - $39,999	834	5.1
$40,000 - $49,999	975	6.0
$50,000 - $59,999	976	6.0
$60,000 - $69,999	905	5.6
$70,000 - $79,999	886	5.4
$80,000 - $89,999	784	4.8
$90,000 - $99,999	778	4.8
$100,000 - $149,999	2,950	18.1
More than $150,000	5,094	31.3
Total	16,263	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $118,664 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 43. Highest Education Attained: King County District.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Some High School	628	3.0
High School Degree/GED	2,542	12.1
Trade School	592	2.8
Some College, No Degree	3,399	16.2
Associate	1,760	8.4
Bachelor	7,077	33.8
Master	3,664	17.5
Doctorate	996	4.8
A Category Not Listed	268	1.3
Total	20,926	100

Notes: King County Dist. BA degree and up: 56.2% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 44. Gender: King County District.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Agender	12	0.1
Gender Queer or Fluid	40	0.2
Men	10,007	46.9
Non-Binary	65	0.3
Questioning	12	0.1
Trans Men	17	0.1
Trans Women	18	0.1
Women	11,026	51.7
An Identity Not Listed	28	0.1
Multi-Category Response	120	0.6
Total	21,345	100

Detailed Gender by Race & Ethnicity

Table 45. Gender & Race-Ethnicity Detailed Data: King County District.

Non-Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	5,925	51.5	3,609	52.5	9,534
Men	5,405	47.0	3,194	46.4	8,599
Gender Non-Conforming	170	1.5	74	1.1	244
Total	11,500	100	6,877	100	18,377

Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	175	49.6	547	52.6	722
Men	165	46.7	474	45.6	639
Gender Non-Conforming	13	3.7	19	1.8	32
Total	353	100	1040	100	1,393

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 46. Sexual Orientation: King County District.

Category	Frequency	Percent
Asexual	89	0.5
Bisexual	447	2.4
Gay	271	1.4
Heterosexual	17,491	92.1
Lesbian	144	0.8
Pansexual	125	0.7
Queer	107	0.6
Questioning	67	0.4
An Identity Not Listed	75	0.4
Multi-Category	169	0.9
Total	18,985	100

Barriers to Jury Service

Table 47. Reported Barriers to Attending Jury Duty: King County District.

Conflict or Hardship Category Selected	Only	%
Work Related	3,441	24.1
Financial	266	1.9
Dependent Care	1,077	7.6
Transportation	256	1.8
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	820	5.8
Other	3,779	26.5
COVID-19 Related	171	1.2
Multiple Categories Selected	4,449	31.2
Total	14,259	100

Notes: Total reporting any barrier = 62.7% (N = 22,746). Categories are mutually exclusive here (only one answer per respondent).

APPENDIX M

Kitsap County Superior Court (Paper Survey)

Race & Ethnicity

Table 48. Race & Ethnicity: Kitsap County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	1,198	83.7	85.8	-2.1	0.98
Black or African American Alone	14	1.0	2.7	-1.8	0.36
American Indian/AK Native	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Alone	56	3.9	4.4	-0.5	0.90
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-
Some Other Race	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	18	1.3	1.6	-0.4	0.77
Asian & White	27	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.00
Black or African American & White	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	98	6.8	0.8	6.1	8.70
Total	1,432	100	-	-	-
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1,432	95.5	93.8	1.7	1.02
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	67	4.5	6.2	-1.7	0.72
Total	1,499	100	100		

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 49. Age: Kitsap County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	1,605
Missing	113
Mean	53.8
Median	56
Mode	60
Std. Deviation	13.5
Range	67
Minimum	19
Maximum	86

Employment

Table 50. Employment Status: Kitsap County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	900	53.2
Employed Part Time	99	5.8
Homemaker	30	1.8
Retired	399	23.6
Self-Employed	103	6.1
Student	-	-
Unable to Work	-	-
Unemployed, Looking for Work	27	1.6
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	12	0.7
Multi-Answer	113	6.7
Active Military	-	-
Total	1,693	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 4.2 (NSA, 2022). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 51. Combined Annual Household Income: Kitsap County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	Percent
Less than $10,000	23	1.9
$10,000-19,999	18	1.5
$20,000-29,999	32	2.6
$30,000-39,999	46	3.7
$40,000-49,999	65	5.3
$50,000-59,999	55	4.4
$60,000-69,999	76	6.1
$70,000-79,999	86	7.0
$80,000-89,999	68	5.5
$90,000-99,999	97	7.8
$100,000-149,999	349	28.2
More than $150,000	321	26.0
Total	1236	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $91,737 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 52. Highest Education Attained: Kitsap County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Trade School	54	3.3
Some High School	-	-
High School/GED	264	15.9
Some College, No Degree	246	14.8
Associate	231	13.9
Bachelor	409	24.6
Master	235	14.1
Doctorate	57	3.4
A Category Not Listed	-	-
Multi-Category Response	151	9.1
Total	1661	100

Notes: Kitsap County BA degree and up: 46.5% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Gender

Table 53. Gender: Kitsap County Superior.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Women	737	51.7
Men	689	48.3
Gender Non-Conforming	-	-
Total	1,426	100

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported. Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 54. Sexual Orientation: Kitsap County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Heterosexual Category	1321	95.4
LGBTQ+ Single Category	64	4.6
Total	1385	100

APPENDIX N

Pierce County Superior Court

Race & Ethnicity

Table 55. Race & Ethnicity: Pierce County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	32,986	79.4	78.3	1.1	1.01
Black or African American Alone	1,651	4.0	7.2	-3.2	0.55
American Indian/AK Native	308	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.71
Asian Alone	2,966	7.1	6.1	1.0	1.16
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	443	1.1	1.5	-0.4	0.72
Some Other Race	143	0.3	-	0.3	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	489	1.2	1.3	-0.1	0.89
Asian & White	956	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.35
Black or African American & White	588	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.06
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	40	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.54
Remainder of Two or More Responses	991	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.84
Total	41,561	100	-	-	-
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	41,561	93.9	92.6	1.4	1.01
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	2,689	6.1	7.4	-1.4	0.82
Total	44,250	100			

Age

Table 56. Age: Pierce County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	51,234
Missing	2,500
Mean	47.5
Median	46
Mode	38
Std. Deviation	16.7
Range	86
Minimum	18
Maximum	104

Employment

Table 57. Employment Status: Pierce County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	27,645	52.9
Employed Part Time	3,258	6.2
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	19	0.0
Military Active Duty	288	0.6
Homemaker	2,158	4.1
Retired	8,456	16.2
Self-Employed	2,420	4.6
Student	1,206	2.3
Unable to Work	991	1.9
Unemployed, Looking for Work	1,051	2.0
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	389	0.7
A Category Not Listed	812	1.6
Multi-Category Selection	3,587	6.9
Total	52,280	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 4.9 (NSA, 2022).

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 58. Combined Annual Household Income: Pierce County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	1,845	4.5
$10,000 - $19,999	1,355	3.3
$20,000 - $29,999	1,915	4.7
$30,000 - $39,999	2,476	6.1
$40,000 - $49,999	2,811	6.9
$50,000 - $59,999	2,855	7.0
$60,000 - $69,999	2,778	6.8
$70,000 - $79,999	2,919	7.2
$80,000 - $89,999	2,634	6.5
$90,000 - $99,999	2,627	6.4
$100,000 - $149,999	8,880	21.8
More than $150,000	7,637	18.7
Total	40,732	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $91,092 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 59. Highest Education Attained: Pierce County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Some High School	1,372	2.7
High School Degree/GED	8,611	17.1
Trade School	2,484	4.9
Some College, No Degree	10,521	20.9
Associate	5,716	11.3
Bachelor	12,994	25.8
Master	6,449	12.8
Doctorate	1,725	3.4
A Category Not Listed	521	1.0
Total	50,393	100

Notes: Pierce County BA degree and up: 31.1% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 60. Gender: Pierce County Superior.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Agender	19	0.0
Gender Queer or Fluid	108	0.2
Men	22,874	45.1
Non-Binary	218	0.4
Questioning	37	0.1
Trans Men	43	0.1
Trans Women	34	0.1
Women	26,991	53.2
An Identity Not Listed	83	0.2
Multi-Category Response	299	0.6
Total	50,706	100

Detailed Gender by Race & Ethnicity

Table 61. Gender & Race-Ethnicity Detailed Data: Pierce County Superior.

Non-Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	17,387	53.3	4,689	54.8	22,076
Men	14,753	45.2	3,707	43.4	18,460
Gender Non-Conforming	501	1.5	153	1.8	654
Total	32,641	100	8,549	100	41,190

Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	493	52.8	924	53.2	1,417
Men	416	44.6	778	44.8	1,194
Gender Non-Conforming	24	2.6	35	2.01	59
Total	933	100	1,737	100	2,670

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 62. Sexual Orientation: Pierce County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Asexual	189	0.4
Bisexual	1,281	2.8
Gay	510	1.1
Heterosexual	42,533	91.9
Lesbian	462	1.0
Pansexual	379	0.8
Queer	242	0.5
Questioning	118	0.3
An Identity Not Listed	176	0.4
Multi-Category	402	0.9
Total	46,292	100

Barriers to Jury Service

Table 63. Reported Barriers to Jury Service: Pierce County Superior.

Conflict or Hardship Category Selected	Frequency	%
Work Related	11,223	28.8
Financial	825	2.1
Dependent Care	3,400	8.7
Transportation	604	1.5
Disability, Health, Mental Health Related	1,976	5.1
Other	6,530	16.7
COVID-19 Related	419	1.1
Multiple Categories Selected	14,027	36.0
Total	39,004	100

Notes: Total reporting any barrier = 72.6% (N = 53,734). Categories are mutually exclusive here (only one answer per respondent).

APPENDIX O

Seattle Municipal Court (Paper Survey)

Race & Ethnicity

Table 64. Race & Ethnicity: Seattle Municipal.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	1,566	78.2	74.2	4.0	1.05
Black or African American Alone	79	3.9	6.4	-2.5	0.61
American Indian/AK Native	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Alone	207	10.3	13.5	-3.2	0.76
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-
Some Other Race	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	17	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.01
Asian & White	53	2.6	2.3	0.3	1.14
Black or African American & White	13	0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.66
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	53	2.6	0.8	1.8	3.22
Total	2,002	100			
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	2,002	95.1	94.3	0.7	1.01
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	104	4.9	5.7	-0.7	0.87
Total	2,106	100			

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 65. Age: Seattle Municipal.

Measure	Result
N	2,080
Missing	179
Mean	45.7
Median	44
Mode	28
Std. Deviation	14.8
Range	74
Minimum	18
Maximum	92

Employment

Table 66. Employment Status: Seattle Municipal.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	1,420	63.8
Employed Part Time	123	5.5
Homemaker	14	0.6
Retired	242	10.9
Self-Employed	188	8.5
Student	23	1.0
Unable to Work	-	-
Unemployed, Looking for Work	77	3.5
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	23	1.0
Multi-Answer	108	4.9
Active Military	-	-
Total	2,224	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 2.3 (NSA, 2022). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 67. Combined Annual Household Income: Seattle Municipal.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	43	2.2
$10,000-19,999	42	2.2
$20,000-29,999	46	2.4
$30,000-39,999	61	3.2
$40,000-49,999	74	3.9
$50,000-59,999	68	3.5
$60,000-69,999	83	4.3
$70,000-79,999	86	4.5
$80,000-89,999	78	4.1
$90,000-99,999	105	5.5
$100,000-149,999	375	19.5
More than $150,000	860	44.8
Total	1,921	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $118,664 (King Co.; OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 68. Highest Education Attained: Seattle Municipal.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Trade School	28	1.3
Some High School	24	1.1
High School/GED	112	5.0
Some College, No Degree	201	9.1
Associate	118	5.3
Bachelor	975	43.9
Master	499	22.5
Doctorate	202	9.1
A Category Not Listed	10	0.5
Multi-Category Response	50	2.3
Total	2,219	100

Notes: Seattle (King Co.) BA degree and up: 56.2% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 69. Gender: Seattle Municipal.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Women	1,046	47.2
Men	1,065	48.1
Gender Non-Conforming	38	1.7
All Mixed Category	64	2.9
Total	2,213	99.9

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 70. Sexual Orientation: Seattle Municipal.

Category	Frequency	%
Heterosexual Category	1,751	84.2
LGBTQ+ Single Category	281	13.5
LGBTQ+ Multi Category	44	2.1
Total	2,076	99.8

APPENDIX P

Spokane County Superior Court

Race & Ethnicity

Table 71. Race & Ethnicity: Spokane County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	9,388	90.5	91.8	-1.4	0.99
Black or African American Alone	97	0.9	1.7	-0.8	0.54
American Indian/AK Native	101	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.88
Asian Alone	152	1.5	1.9	-0.4	0.79
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.44
Some Other Race	26	0.3	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	198	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.48
Asian & White	160	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.97
Black or African American & White	130	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.08
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	110	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.53
Total					
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	10,378	96.5	95.5	1.0	1.01
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	380	3.5	4.5	-1.0	0.78
Total	10,758	100			

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 72. Age: Spokane County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	12,177
Missing	349
Mean	48.2
Median	48
Mode	62
Std. Deviation	16.7
Range	80
Minimum	18
Maximum	98

Employment

Table 73. Employment Status: Spokane County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	6,440	52.2
Employed Part Time	844	6.8
Furloughed Due to COVID-19	-	-
Military Active Duty	29	0.2
Homemaker	457	3.7
Retired	2,163	17.5
Self-Employed	640	5.2
Student	189	1.5
Unable to Work	216	1.7
Unemployed, Looking for Work	212	1.7
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	104	0.8
A Category Not Listed	96	0.8
Multi-Category Selection	954	7.7
Total	12,347	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 4.3 (NSA, 2022). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 74. Combined Annual Household Income: Spokane County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	366	3.7
$10,000 - $19,999	397	4.0
$20,000 - $29,999	549	5.5
$30,000 - $39,999	842	8.4
$40,000 - $49,999	834	8.3
$50,000 - $59,999	826	8.3
$60,000 - $69,999	759	7.6
$70,000 - $79,999	685	6.9
$80,000 - $89,999	625	6.3
$90,000 - $99,999	670	6.7
$100,000 - $149,999	1,964	19.6
More than $150,000	1,481	14.8
Total	9,998	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $70,065 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 75. Highest Education Attained: Spokane County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Some High School	203	1.7
High School Degree/GED	1,940	15.9
Trade School	526	4.3
Some College, No Degree	2,564	21.0
Associate	1,503	12.3
Bachelor	3,281	26.9
Master	1,558	12.8
Doctorate	456	3.7
A Category Not Listed	179	1.5
Total	12,210	100

Notes: Spokane County BA degree and up: 31.2% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used).

Gender

Table 76. Gender: Spokane County Superior.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Agender	-	-
Gender Queer or Fluid	19	0.2
Men	5,359	44.2
Non-Binary	40	0.3
Questioning	-	-
Trans Men	11	0.1
Trans Women	-	-
Women	6,595	54.4
An Identity Not Listed	19	0.2
Multi-Category Response	62	0.5
Total	12,121	100

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Detailed Gender by Race & Ethnicity

Table 77. Gender & Race-Ethnicity Detailed Data: Spokane County Superior.

Non-Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	5,118	54.7	910	54.8	6,028
Men	4,109	43.9	729	43.9	4,838
Gender Non-Conforming	124	1.3	23	1.4	147
Total	9,351	100	1662	100	11,013

Latino/a/x, Hispanic	White	%	Non-White	%	Total
Women	100	56.8	127	50.2	227
Men	69	39.2	119	47.0	188
Gender Non-Conforming	-	-	-	-	-
Total	176	100	253	100	429

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported. Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 78. Sexual Orientation: Spokane County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Asexual	47	0.4
Bisexual	270	2.4
Gay	78	0.7
Heterosexual	10,552	93.4
Lesbian	95	0.8
Pansexual	86	0.8
Queer	41	0.4
Questioning	17	0.2
An Identity Not Listed	27	0.2
Multi-Category	82	0.7
Total	11,295	100

APPENDIX Q

Whatcom County Superior Court (Paper Survey)

Race & Ethnicity

Table 79. Race & Ethnicity: Whatcom County Superior.

Census Category (Non-Hispanic, Latino/a/x)	Freq. Survey	Survey %	CVAP %	% Diff.	S:C Ratio
White Alone	1,118	77.5	89.1	-11.6	0.87
Black or African American Alone	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/AK Native	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Alone	18	1.2	3.6	-2.3	0.35
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-
Some Other Race	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian or AK Native & White	14	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.90
Asian & White	32	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.68
Black or African American & White	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Indian or AK Native & Black or AA	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Two or More Responses	-	-	0.6	-	-
Total	1,442	100	-	-	-
Not Hispanic or Latino/a/x	1,442	96.1	93.6	2.4	1.03
Hispanic or Latino/a/x	59	3.9	6.4	-2.4	0.62
Total	1,501	100	100	0.0	1.00

Notes: - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Age

Table 80. Age: Whatcom County Superior.

Measure	Result
N	1,433
Missing	219
Mean	52.8
Median	54
Mode	69
Std. Deviation	16.3
Range	71
Minimum	18
Maximum	89

Employment

Table 81. Employment Status: Whatcom County Superior.

Employment Category	Frequency	%
Employed Full Time	757	46.1
Employed Part Time	98	6.0
Homemaker	33	2.0
Retired	403	24.5
Self-Employed	104	6.3
Student	-	-
Unable to Work	11	0.7
Unemployed, Looking for Work	22	1.3
Unemployed, Not Looking for Work	25	1.5
Multi-Answer	183	11.1
Active Military	1,643	100

Notes: Estimated Unemployment Rate: 4.5 (NSA, 2022). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Combined Annual Household Income

Table 82. Combined Annual Household Income: Whatcom County Superior.

Income Category	Frequency	%
Less than $10,000	32	2.9
$10,000-19,999	45	4.1
$20,000-29,999	59	5.4
$30,000-39,999	68	6.2
$40,000-49,999	84	7.7
$50,000-59,999	85	7.8
$60,000-69,999	77	7.1
$70,000-79,999	82	7.5
$80,000-89,999	65	6.0
$90,000-99,999	69	6.3
$100,000-149,999	236	21.6
More than $150,000	190	17.4
Total	1,092	100

Notes: Household Median Income: $73,038 (OFM, 2022).

Education

Table 83. Highest Education Attained: Whatcom County Superior.

Education Category	Frequency	%
Trade School	40	2.4
Some High School	13	0.8
High School/GED	115	7.0
Some College, No Degree	164	10.0
Associate	126	7.7
Bachelor	421	25.7
Master	211	12.9
Doctorate	54	3.3
A Category Not Listed	-	-
Multi-Category Response	491	30.0
Total	1,637	100

Notes: Spokane County BA degree and up: 38.5% (ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables 2021, only population 25 years old and higher used). - represents a sample size below 10 for the referenced category, and due to concerns surrounding data quality and representation and potential juror anonymity, these figures are not reported.

Gender

Table 84. Gender: Whatcom County Superior.

Gender Category	Frequency	%
Women	489	51.2
Men	448	46.9
Gender Non-Conforming	19	2.0
Total	956	100

Notes: Gender Non-Conforming category includes: agender, gender queer or fluid, non-binary, questioning, trans men/ women, an identity not listed, or multi-category response.

Sexual Orientation

Table 85. Sexual Orientation: Whatcom County Superior.

Category	Frequency	%
Heterosexual Category	886	91.6
LGBTQ+ Single Category	81	8.4
Total	967	100