

**Appendix A**  
**Copies of Mock Newspaper Articles**

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**Chicago Tribune**

January 23, 2010,  
Monday, Final Edition

**THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE JUDGES IS MUCH LESS THAN THE  
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. POPULATION**

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) yesterday released its annual report on the composition of the federal judiciary. The most notable aspect of this year's report was its finding that women still comprise a mere 12.0% of all judges currently hearing cases in the U.S. court system nationwide. This means that, of 1,284 federal court judges, 154 of them are women. This includes judges on the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the 94 U.S. District Courts.

The number of female federal court judges has remained steady over the past thirty years. As a result, the percentage of women currently serving as federal court judges remains the same as it was in 1980, and falls well below the percentage of women in the general population of the U.S. (which is 51.0%).

When asked to comment on the Report's findings about the current position of African American judges hearing cases in the federal courts, Director of the Administrative Office L. Ralph Mecham observed that, "The Report's results reflect little progress in bringing greater gender diversity to the federal courts."

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## **THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE JUDGES IN THE U.S. COURTS REMAINS LESS THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. POPULATION**

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts yesterday released its annual report on the federal courts. One of the most notable aspects of this year's report was its finding that women now comprise only 28.1% of all judges currently hearing cases in the U.S. court system nationwide. This means that, of 1,284 federal court judges, 361 of them are women. This includes judges on the U.S. Supreme Court, the 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals and the 94 U.S. District Courts.

The number of female federal court judges has increased over the past thirty years. Despite some gains, the percentage of women currently serving as federal court judges is still lower than the percentage of women in the general population of the U.S. (which is 51.0%).

When asked to comment on the Report's findings about the current position of female judges hearing cases in the federal courts, Director of the Administrative Office, L. Ralph Mechem, observed that, "The Report's results reflects some progress in bringing greater gender diversity to the federal courts."

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## **THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE JUDGES GROWS CLOSER TO THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. POPULATION**

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) yesterday released its annual report on the composition of the federal judiciary. One of the most notable aspects of this year's report was its finding that women now comprise 40.0% of all judges currently hearing cases in the U.S. court system nationwide. This means that, of 1,284 federal court judges, 514 of them are women. This includes judges on the U.S. Supreme Court, the 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals and the 94 U.S. District Courts.

The number of female federal court judges has increased over the past thirty years. Despite some gains, the percentage of women currently serving as federal court judges is still lower than the percentage of women in the general population of the U.S. (which is 51.0%).

When asked to comment on the Report's findings about the current position of female judges hearing cases in the federal courts, Director of the Administrative Office L. Ralph Mecham observed that, "The Report's results reflect the steady progress that has been made in recent years in bringing greater gender diversity to the federal courts."

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## **THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE JUDGES MIRRORS THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. POPULATION**

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) yesterday released its annual report on the composition of the federal judiciary. The most notable aspect of this year's report was its finding that women now comprise a sizable 51.0% of all judges currently hearing cases in the U.S. court system nationwide. This means that, of 1,284 federal court judges, 656 of them are women. This includes judges on the U.S. Supreme Court, the 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals and the 94 U.S. District Courts.

The number of female federal court judges has increased over the past thirty years. As a result of these gains, the percentage of women currently serving as federal court judges is exactly the same percentage of women in the general population of the U. S. (which is 51.0%).

When asked to comment on the Report's findings about the current position of female judges hearing cases in the federal courts, Director of the Administrative Office L. Ralph Meham observed that, "The Report's results reflect the good progress that has been made in recent years in bringing greater gender diversity to the federal courts."

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January 23, 2010, Monday, Final Edition

## **THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE JUDGES IS MUCH GREATER THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. POPULATION**

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) yesterday released its annual report on the composition of the federal judiciary. The most notable aspect of this year's report was its finding that women now comprise a very sizable 60.0% of all judges currently hearing cases in the U.S. court system nationwide. This means that, of 1,284 federal court judges, 770 of them are women. This includes judges on the U.S. Supreme Court, the 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals and the 94 U.S. District Courts.

The number of female federal court judges has increased over the past thirty years. As a result of these gains, the percentage of women currently serving as federal court judges, for the first time, exceeds the percentage of women in the general population of the U.S. (which is 51.0%).

When asked to comment on the Report's findings about the current position of female judges hearing cases in the federal courts, Director of the Administrative Office L. Ralph Meham observed that, "The Report's results reflect the great progress that has been made in recent years in bringing greater gender diversity to the federal courts."

## **Appendix B Sampling Method**

The sample for each experiment was drawn using YouGovPolimetrix's Polling Point panel, a proprietary opt-in survey panel comprised of 1.08 million United States residents who have agreed to participate in YouGovPolimetrix's Web surveys ("Polimetrix" hereinafter). Separate sample drawings were done for each experiment and no one was allowed to participate in more than one experiment. Polimetrix' panel members are recruited by a number of methods all designed to ensure diversity in the panel population. Recruiting methods include: Web advertising campaigns, permission-based e-mail campaigns, partner-sponsored solicitations, telephone-to-Web recruitment (Random Digit Dialing ("RDD") -based sampling, and mail-to-Web recruitment, (equivalent to voter registration based sampling). Additionally, Polimetrix augments the panel with difficult to recruit respondents by soliciting panelists in telephone and mail surveys. In the fall and winter of 2006, Polimetrix completed telephone interviews using random digit dialing (RDD) sampling and invited respondents to join the on-line panel. By utilizing different modes of recruitment continuously over time Polimetrix ensures that hard-to-reach populations will be adequately represented in survey samples. Participants were not paid to join the Polling Point panel, but they do receive incentives from Polimetrix through a loyalty program.

## Appendix C Weighting of Data

### **Age:**

18-34: 30.21%

35-54: 39.69%

55+: 30.10%

**Gender:** Male: 48.27%

**Female:** 51.73%

**Race:** White/Other: 76.17%

**Black:** 11.06%

**Hispanic:** 12.77%

### **Education:**

High School or less: 46.36%

Some College: 28.63%

College Graduate: 16.15%

Post-graduate: 8.86%