Pursuant to Section 528 of the Judiciary Law

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 528 OF THE JUDICIARY LAW

* Errata corrected on pages 5 and 14 on December 9, 2011.

INTRODUCTION

SECTION 528 OF THE JUDICIARY LAW DIRECTS EACH COMMISSIONER OF JURORS to collect information about the race, ethnicity, age and sex of persons "who present for jury service." The statute also requires the Chief Administrative Judge to submit an annual report on this demographic data to the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, President of the Senate, and the Chief Judge of the State of New York. This is the first annual report.

I. BACKGROUND

A. NEW YORK'S JUROR QUALIFICATION AND SUMMONING PROCEDURES

New York has a two-step jury system: first, jurors must be qualified to serve; once qualified, they become eligible to serve and may be summoned for service. Jury personnel are responsible for assuring that source lists used for finding prospective jurors are representative and that procedures for qualifying and summoning jurors are unbiased. Individuals are selected at random to receive questionnaires or summonses.[1] Courtroom dynamics, including decisions and actions of counsel, the parties, the judge, and the jurors themselves all affect the ultimate composition of individual juries.

New York is a recognized leader in implementing procedures designed to increasing jury participation.[2] New York meets or exceeds every standard that has been recommended for maximizing jury representativeness by such institutions as the American Bar Association and the National Center for State Courts:[3]

- **USE OF MULTIPLE SOURCE LISTS** New York uses five source lists to compile the pool of prospective jurors.[4]

- **REGULAR UPDATING OF JUROR LIST** New York obtains new source lists frequently and the pool of qualified jurors is updated continuously.[5]

- **REGULAR CHANGE OF ADDRESS UPDATING** Every 90 days, New York uses the US Postal Service National Change of Address (NCOA) technology to assure the accuracy of addresses.

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[1] Judiciary Law §507 requires random selection of names of prospective jurors.

[2] Testimony of Professor Valerie Hans, Public Hearing on Jury Diversity held by the Assembly Standing Committees on Judiciary and Codes in New York City, April 30, 2009.

[3] See generally, ABA PRINCIPLES FOR JURIES AND JURY TRIALS (July 2005), Paula Hannaford-Agor, SYSTEMATIC NEGLIGENCE IN JURY OPERATIONS: WHY THE DEFINITION OF SYSTEMATIC EXCLUSION IN FAIR CROSS SECTION CLAIMS MUST BE EXPANDED, 59 DRAKE LAW REVIEW 761 (2011), Munsterman, G. Thomas, et al., JURY TRIAL INNOVATIONS. 2d edition (2006).

[4] The source lists used in New York are the lists of registered voters, holders of New York State driver's licenses or DMV-issued identification cards, tax filers, unemployment insurance recipients, and recipients of family assistance or home relief.

[5] Commissioners of Jurors send over five million juror qualification questionnaires each year.

- **MULTIPLE FOLLOW-UP NOTICES** At least two follow-up mailings are sent to questionnaire non-responders, depending on county.
- **ELIMINATION OF EXEMPTIONS** At the request of the court system, all statutory exemptions from jury service were eliminated in 1996.[6]
- **SHORT TERMS OF SERVICE** The term of service is one day or one trial in 60 out of 62 counties, with an average term of service of 1.9 days.[7]
- **HIGH JUROR COMPENSATION** New York's jury fee of $40 per day is higher than any other state except New Mexico, which pays $41.20 per day.[8]

In addition, New York encourages juror participation through a variety of measures, including juror-friendly tools such as completing qualification questionnaires and requesting postponement online or by telephone.

B. SECTION 528 JUROR DEMOGRAPHICS DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Beginning on September 13, 2010 (the effective date of section 528), each person who appeared for jury service at any county or city courthouse in the state has been asked to complete a scannable data collection card.[9] The card states that New York State Judiciary Law §528 requires the court to collect data about jurors. Each juror is asked to:

- fill in the date
- indicate gender
- indicate whether she or he was summoned to serve as a trial juror or a grand juror
- answer questions about race, Hispanic origin, and year of birth, and
- indicate county of service

The questions about Hispanic origin and race are the same as those used in the 2010 census.[10]

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6   L. 1995, c. 86

7   New York and Bronx Counties call jurors for two days or one trial.

8   Several states (including Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota and South Dakota) pay $50 per day beginning on the 2nd, 4th , or 6th day of service. Hon. Gregory E. Mize, Paula Hannaford-Agor, and Nicole L. Waters, THE STATE-OF-THE-STATES SURVEY OF JURY IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS: A COMPENDIUM REPORT, April 2007 at 12. Available at www.nsconline.org/D_Research/cjs/pdf/SOSCompendiumFinal.pdf.

9   Section 528 applies to "jurors who present for jury service," and therefore data is not collected for people who were temporarily excused or postponed their service, or those who failed to respond to questionnaires or summonses. Temporary excusals are granted by commissioners contingent upon receiving adequate documentation. Excusal categories include: caregiver (up to 5 years); medical; inconvenience or hardship due to financial or transportation issues, inconvenience or hardship to the public (granted to military stationed away from home county and others whose service would jeopardize public health, welfare or safety).

10   The census directed respondents to answer both the Hispanic origin question and the race question, noting that: "For this census, Hispanic origins are not races." This instruction was inadvertently omitted from the questionnaire used during the first year of data collection; it has been added to the questionnaire for the second year beginning in September 2011. The fact that 6% of juror information card responders identified as Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin and also did not respond to the race question may be explained by this inadvertent omission.

The question about Hispanic origin asks if the juror is of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin and allows for three specific affirmative responses (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) and other Hispanic origins. The next question asks "What is your race?" and instructs the juror to "fill in one or more circles" providing 15 choices and permits the juror to write in other responses. Finally, the juror is asked "In what year were you born?" and to indicate the county of jury service.

A total of 464,158 cards were completed and successfully scanned. As of October 10, 2011, the statewide automated Jury Management System reported that 485,227 jurors had served between September 13, 2010 and September 9, 2011. Juror type (trial or grand) was missing from 438 cards. These cards were removed from the analysis. Thus, the final data compilation is based on 463,720 completed juror information cards collected and scanned between September 13, 2010 and September 9, 2011. As can be seen in the table below, approximately 97% of trial jurors and 80% of grand jurors completed scanned cards. The lower participation rate of grand jurors probably results from the fact that grand juries are often empanelled in locations away from the direct control of commissioners of jurors.

TABLE 1

Compare Number of Jurors Who Appeared in Court to Completed Cards NEW YORK STATE JURORS: SEPTEMBER 13, 2010 — SEPTEMBER 9, 2011		
	TRIAL JURORS	**GRAND JURORS**
Appeared in Court	**455,169**	**30,058**
Completed Scanned Cards	**139,573**	**24,147**
% who completed cards	**97%**	**80%**

Appendix **TABLE A** on page 14 contains a county-by-county distribution of jurors served and juror cards submitted

Errata on **TABLE 1** and on **TABLE A** (page 14) were corrected on December 9, 2011. Jurors served during the relevant time period originally reported as 491,382 has been reduced to 485,227. There were no changes to jury card data.

II. OVERVIEW OF DATA

THE TABLES BELOW SUMMARIZE THE RESPONSES for each demographic question. Totals do not add to 100% due to non-responses.

TABLE 2

Question 3: Are you male or female?	
Male	45%
Female	52%

TABLE 3

Question 4: Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?	
No	69%
Yes	15%

TABLE 4

Question 5: What is your race?	
White	61%
Black	17%
Asian	9%
Another/multiple races	6%
No response – Hispanic	6%
No response – not Hispanic	1%

TABLE 5

Question 6: What is your age?	
18 – 24	11%
25 – 44	37%
45 – 64	35%
64 - 75	7%
75 and over	1%

III. JURY DEMOGRAPHICS AND CENSUS DATA

SECTION 528 DOES NOT REQUIRE that this report compare the results of the jury demographics survey to New York's population. Nonetheless, to provide some context, this report will present some demographic data from the census.

It must be strongly cautioned, however, that the jury-eligible population is not the same as the general population as reported in the census. Specifically, the following categories of persons are, by statute, not eligible for jury service:[11]

- Persons under the age of 18
- Non-citizens
- Persons who cannot understand and communicate in English
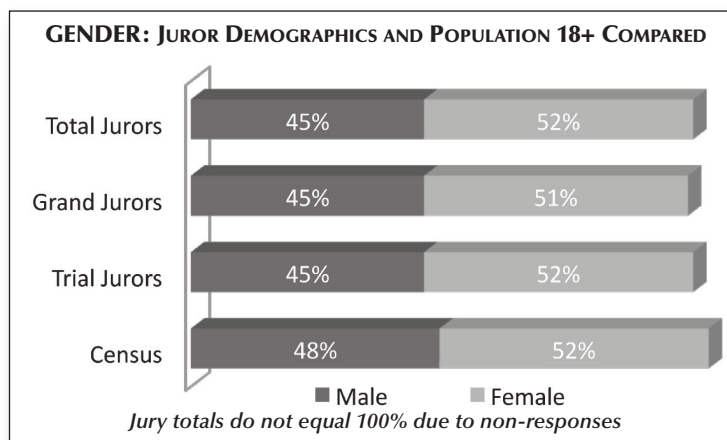- Persons who have been convicted of a felony.

While the census does provide data on the 18-and-over population,[12] there are currently no detailed data available regarding citizenship, English language fluency, or felony status by ethnicity or race. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group is disportionately affected by any of these eligibility standards, the demographic makeup of the jury-eligible population will differ from that of the census. In the absence of data with respect to those three eligibility categories, it is not possible to know the exact ethnic and racial makeup of the jury-eligible population.

Finally, it is important to note that persons convicted of felonies are, during the period of incarceration, counted as residents of the county of incarceration. For a number of upstate counties with large incarcerated populations, the result can be a significant demographic difference between the county's jury-eligible population and the county's population as reflected in the census.

GENDER

Fifty two percent (52%) of those responding identify themselves as female, which is the same percentage of women in New York's 18-and-over population, while 45% identified themselves as male and 3% failed to respond to the question. County-by-county figures for males and females, compared to the 18-and-over population, are included in Appendix **TABLE B** on page 15.

CHART 1

GENDER: JUROR DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION 18+ COMPARED

	Male	Female
Total Jurors	45%	52%
Grand Jurors	45%	51%
Trial Jurors	45%	52%
Census	48%	52%

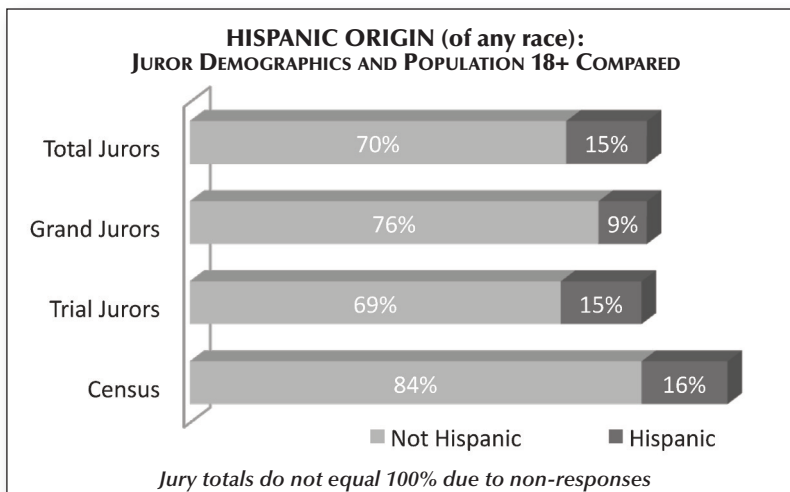*Jury totals do not equal 100% due to non-responses*

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[11]   Judiciary Law Section 510.

[12]   US Census, Table B01001: SEX BY AGE -Universe: Total population; 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

HISPANIC, LATINO OR SPANISH ORIGIN

Sixteen percent (16%) of New York State's 18-and-over population is of Hispanic origin, while 15% of information card responders indicated that they are of Hispanic origin. People of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin can be of any race.[13]

CHART 2

**HISPANIC ORIGIN (of any race):
JUROR DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION 18+ COMPARED**

	Not Hispanic	Hispanic
Total Jurors	70%	15%
Grand Jurors	76%	9%
Trial Jurors	69%	15%
Census	84%	16%

Jury totals do not equal 100% due to non-responses

Sixteen percent (16%) of jurors failed to answer the question concerning Hispanic ethnicity. Among those who identified themselves as Hispanic, 40% (or 6% of the total juror information card responders) did not answer the question about race.[14]

According to U.S. Census reports, people of Hispanic or Latino origin comprise 17.6% of New York State's total 2010 population: 43% (or 7.4% of the total population), identify themselves as white alone and 9% (or 1.5% of the total population) identify themselves as black alone. The remainder of Hispanics identify themselves as members of other races alone or some combination of races.

County-by-county figures comparing the percentage of Hispanics in New York State's 18-and-over population and in the jury population are included in Appendix **TABLE C** on page 16.

RACE

With respect to race, 61% of information card responders self-identified as white, while the 2010 census reports that 67% of New Yorkers 18-and-over are white. Among juror information card responders, 17% self-identified as black, compared to 15% in New York's 18-and-over population. Similarly, 9% of information card responders said they were Asian, while the 2010 census reports that 8% of New York's 18-and-over population is Asian.

One notable area of difference between juror responders and the 18-and-over census figures concerns those who identify themselves as members of some other race or more than one race. This group accounts for 10% of the 18-and-over population and 6% of juror information card responders. Here again, inclusion of ineligibles in the 18-and-over population may have an impact. In addition, there is no way of knowing the racial makeup of the 7% who failed to respond to the race question.

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[13]   Table QT-P3 Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin 2010 Census Summary File 1.

[14]   Table QT-P6 Race Alone or in Combination and Hispanic or Latino Origin 2010 Census Summary File 1.

CHART 3

RACE: JUROR DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION 18+ COMPARED

	White	Other or > one	Asian	Black
Total Jurors	61%	6%	9%	17%
Grand Jurors	72%	4%	6%	13%
Trial Jurors	60%	6%	9%	17%
Census	67%	10%	8%	15%

Jury totals do not equal 100% due to non-responses
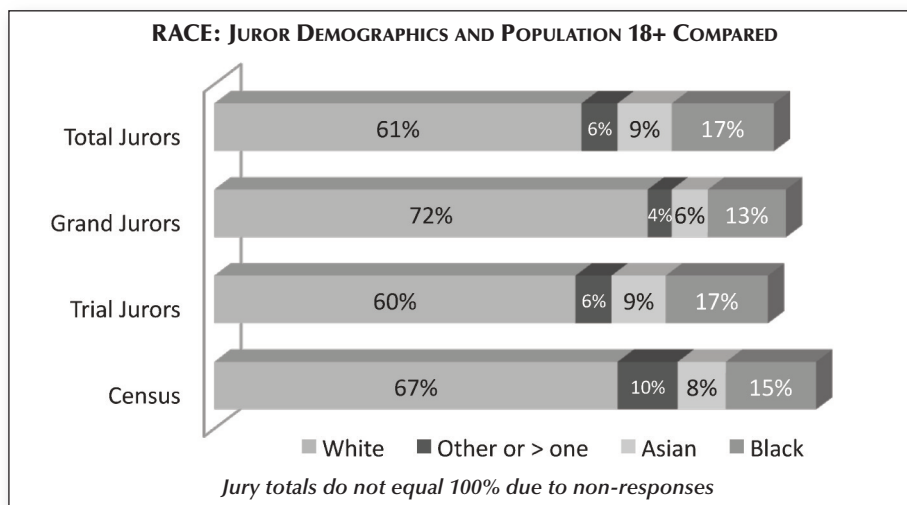
Appendix **TABLE D** on page 17 contains a county-by-county comparison of the racial makeup of New York State's 18-and-over population and of the jury population.

AGE

Jurors were asked to indicate the year of their birth. There were 42,781 jurors who did not do so. For those who did respond, age was calculated electronically. The age distribution among the responding jurors is close to the estimated percentage in that group according to the American Community Survey. One group in which there is a notable difference between the juror population and the 18-and-over population are those aged 75 and over. This difference may be the result of a higher rate of excusal for medical, financial and transportation reasons among this segment of the population.

TABLE 6

AGE: JUROR DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION 18+ COMPARED

Age Group	2010 ACS Estimates	Trial	Grand	Jury Total
18 - 24	13%	11%	9%	11%
25 - 44	35%	37%	36%	37%
45 - 64	34%	35%	38%	35%
65 - 74	9%	7%	7%	7%
75 and over	8%	1%	1%	1%
Missing	NA	9%	8%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix **TABLE E** on page 19 contains a county-by-county comparison of age distribution for the 39 counties for which detailed 18-and-over census data are available.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

The New York State Judiciary Law requires that jurors be United States citizens and also able to "understand and communicate in the English language." There are no 2010 census data at this time regarding English language fluency by ethnicity or race. Thus, there is no way to know what percentage of New York State residents are not qualified to serve due to language status.

However, the 2010 census data concerning the "Estimated percentage of households where no one age 14 or over speaks English only or speaks English 'very well'" reports that 8.2% of New York State households are included in this category.[15] Counties in and around New York City have the largest percentage of households with no one over 14 speaking English only or very well: in Bronx, Kings and Queens, 17% to 18% of households are in this category, and, in Manhattan, 9%. In Richmond, Rockland, Westchester and Nassau, between 5% and 7% of households have no one over 14 speaking only English or English very well. These data do not predict the English language fluency of prospective jurors. However, they provide an indicator of the extent to which a community includes a large number of prospective jurors who may not meet the statutory English language requirement.

TABLE 7

Households With No One 14-or-Over With English Fluency — Selected Counties	
Kings	18.20%
Queens	17.50%
Bronx	17.10%
New York	9.70%
Westchester	7.00%
Rockland	6.40%
Richmond	5.90%
Nassau	5.10%

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[15] U.S. Census Table: S1602 Estimated percentage of households in each county where no one age 14-and-over speaks English only or speaks English "very well".

IV. DISCUSSION

ON A STATEWIDE BASIS, the results of the juror demographics study track the 18-and-over census data fairly closely. For example, 15% of responding jurors identified themselves as black, while the percentage of blacks in the statewide 18-and-over population is 15%. Similarly, 16% of responding jurors identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino, while this group comprises 15% of the statewide population 18-and-older.

On a county-by-county basis there is more variation. In certain counties, the demographic makeup is virtually identical. For example, in the Bronx and Kings, the percentages of blacks in the 18-and-over population and in the jury population are identical: 36% in the Bronx and 34% in Kings. Queens and Manhattan show very slight differences between the jury population and the 18-and-over population: in Queens 17% of the jury population identified themselves as black, compared to 18% in the 18-and-over population; and, in New York County, 13% identified themselves as black compared to 15% in the 18-and-over population.

In New York City, there appears to be a somewhat larger gap between the percentage of jurors identifying themselves as Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish heritage, and the percentage of this group in the 18-and-over population. For example, in the Bronx, 47% of the jurors identified themselves as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish heritage compared to 51% in the population, while in New York County the numbers are 17% and 23%, and in Queens, 17% and 26%. Similarly, in certain counties outside New York City, the raw data show a divergence between the demographic profile based on the 18-and-over census data and jurors' racial and ethnic self-identification.

As discussed above, these differences may be due, at least in part, to racial and ethnic differences with respect to the juror eligibility. For example, the racial and ethnic makeup of the eligible juror pool in Bronx , Kings and Queens Counties is certainly affected by the fact that, according to the 2010 Census, in 17 to 18 percent of households in these counties, no one over the age of 14 speaks only English or speaks English very well. Similarly, the fact that the census counts incarcerated felons as residents of the county of incarceration has a significant impact in small upstate counties with large incarcerated populations. The lack of detailed data makes it impossible to precisely calculate the impact that the statutory requirements regarding citizenship, English language competence, and felony status have on racial and ethnic makeup of the eligible jury pool. There is no doubt, however, that in many counties, these statutory eligibility requirements do have an impact.

Another factor may be differences in non-deliverable and non-response rates between communities in certain counties. A study of juror demographics in Monroe County offers some insight into this factor.

In 2010, independent of the requirements of section 528, the Office of Court Administration undertook a comprehensive demographic study of questionnaire and summons response and non-response in Monroe County.[16] The same demographic questions as were asked in the statewide data collection card were answered by 1,619 Monroe County questionnaire responders, 976 trial jurors, and 336 grand jurors.

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[16]   The study was conducted by the OCA Office of Court Research, in consultation with Professor Valerie Hans of Cornell Law School, Paula Hannaford-Agor, Director of the Center for Jury Studies at the National Center for State Courts, and G. Thomas Munsterman, Director Emeritus of the Center for Jury Studies.

Monroe County's jury-eligible black population was estimated to be 12%, based on 2000 and 2006-08 census data.[17] Among Monroe County responses to race questions, 9.5% of questionnaire responders identified themselves as black, as did 7.2% of people appearing for trial jury service and 8.6% of people appearing for grand jury service. The study concluded that non-response to questionnaires and non-deliverable questionnaires was a factor in the difference between actual and expected percentages of jurors from communities with larger percentages of black and low-income people. In addition, there was evidence that blacks had a higher rate of temporary excusal at the summons stage.[18]

Communities in Monroe County with high percentages of low-income people and blacks are over-represented among non-responders and non-deliverables. While 18% of Monroe residents lived in communities with a 1999 median income under $30,000,[19] these communities accounted for 44% of the undeliverable questionnaires and 35% of the non-responses to questionnaires. Similarly, while 7% of Monroe residents lived in communities with 60% or greater black population, these communities accounted for 15% of the undeliverable questionnaires and 22% of the non-responses to questionnaires.

The Monroe County study thus suggested that, at least in some geographic areas, non-deliverable mailings and non-response to juror mailings might impact representativeness. There are a number of possible approaches to reducing the impact of non-deliverable and non-responses to mailings, some of which could be implemented administratively and others that require legislation.

One administrative approach is a public outreach program that would seek to increase jury participation in areas with high undeliverable and non-response rates, by such means as working with community organizations to identify ways to improve communication with and response rates from these communities. Another administrative approach would be to increase the use of non-compliance proceedings, pursuant to section 527 of the Judiciary Law, against persons who fail to respond to a juror qualification questionnaire or summons.

Other approaches to increasing response rates from communities with high rates of undeliverable questionnaires and non-response require legislative authorization. One such approach is "targeted replacement mailing," under which each mailing that is undeliverable or to which no response is received is replaced by a mailing to a randomly selected address in the same zip code or census tract. Another approach requiring legislative authorization is "weighted random sampling," under which an increased number of juror notices is mailed to communities with high undeliverable and non-response rates. Each of these approaches replaces true random selection with oversampling from communities with higher undeliverable and non-response rates, and thus represents a shift away from the long-standing public policy, embodied in statute,[20] that fairness and representativeness require a pure random selection process. Detailed study would be required to assure that a targeted mailing approach would not adversely affect juror representation or subject some citizens to more frequent jury service.

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[17] 2010 census data were not yet available when the study was completed and analyzed. Note that this estimate of the jury-eligible population does not account for the impact, if any, of ineligibility due to felony status.

[18] Among 901 jurors qualified in the study who were later summoned to serve, 11% of summoned whites and 20% of summoned blacks received temporary excusals from service. There was no difference in the postponement rate of each group.

[19] The 1999 income data was the most recent income data available at the Census tract level at the time of completion of the Monroe County report.

[20] Judiciary Law §507.

APPENDIX

COUNTY BY COUNTY DATA TABLES

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN FIVE TABLES showing each county's number of responses, and percentage of each demographic characteristic. For each table, the data are compared to 2010 census data for the 18-and-over population.

Table A: Jurors Served and Cards Completed by County
September 13, 2010 to September 9, 2011
Table updated 12-9-2011. Original report released 12-6-2011. Numbers of jurors served has changed from 542,024 to 485,227; numbers of completed cards remained the same.

County	Jurors Served	Completed Cards	County	Jurors Served	Completed Cards
ALBANY	8,723	8,829	ONEIDA	3,008	2,615
ALLEGANY	286	289	ONONDAGA	6,467	6,225
BRONX	48,040	45,063	ONTARIO	2,475	2,201
BROOME	4,952	4,196	ORANGE	8,804	5,189
CATTARAUGUS	1,047	753	ORLEANS	781	731
CAYUGA	763	750	OSWEGO	1,513	1,329
CHAUTAUQUA	1,237	1,165	OTSEGO	820	804
CHEMUNG	2,888	2,468	PUTNAM	1,007	1,006
CHENANGO	373	29	QUEENS	49,802	48,591
CLINTON	1,783	1,528	RENSSELAER	2,660	2,604
COLUMBIA	969	992	RICHMOND	14,848	15,727
CORTLAND	354	242	ROCKLAND	5,698	5,494
DELAWARE	1,079	696	ST LAWRENCE	1,670	1,273
DUTCHESS	5,132	4,648	SARATOGA	1,755	1,553
ERIE	17,755	20,038	SCHENECTADY	3,523	3,601
ESSEX	433	451	SCHOHARIE	316	174
FRANKLIN	653	60	SCHUYLER	258	206
FULTON	727	702	SENECA	459	363
GENESEE	1,356	1,147	STEUBEN	1,005	225
GREENE	500	551	SUFFOLK	30,077	22,621
HAMILTON	84	73	SULLIVAN	2,365	1,836
HERKIMER	422	296	TIOGA	828	707
JEFFERSON	1,267	1,182	TOMPKINS	1,118	880
KINGS	84,675	87,786	ULSTER	4,293	2,989
LEWIS	566	509	WARREN	1,491	1,523
LIVINGSTON	799	668	WASHINGTON	1,257	1,179
MADISON	561	268	WAYNE	1,145	971
MONROE	19,227	17,789	WESTCHESTER	16,896	16,786
MONTGOMERY	1,091	1,111	WYOMING	754	402
NASSAU	35,494	34,908	YATES	535	263
NEW YORK	71,592	71,963	TOTAL	485,227	463,720
NIAGARA	2,771	2,502			

* Source of jurors is Jury Management System, October 11, 2011. In twelve counties there are more cards than jurors served. This discrepancy is caused by records processing (i.e., some records for jurors who served by September 9, 2011 were not completely processed by October 11, 2011). In three New York City counties -- Kings, New York, and Richmond -- 171,115 juror service records were completed and 175,476 juror cards were completed. The other nine counties are Albany, Allegany, Columbia, Erie, Essex, Greene, Montgomery, Schenectady and Warren. In these nine counties 34,771 juror service records were completed 37,385 cards were completed.

Table B: Gender by County

County	Male		Female		County	Male		Female	
	Census	Jury Data	Census	Jury Data		Census	Jury Data	Census	Jury Data
Albany	48%	47%	52%	52%	Oneida	49%	48%	51%	50%
Allegany	50%	51%	50%	45%	Onondaga	47%	47%	53%	51%
Bronx	45%	42%	55%	55%	Ontario	48%	44%	52%	54%
Broome	48%	47%	52%	50%	Orange	49%	47%	51%	50%
Cattaraugus	49%	48%	51%	48%	Orleans	49%	46%	51%	52%
Cayuga	51%	46%	49%	51%	Oswego	49%	48%	51%	49%
Chautauqua	49%	45%	51%	50%	Otsego	48%	43%	52%	50%
Chemung	49%	45%	51%	51%	Putnam	49%	48%	51%	49%
Chenango	49%	62%	51%	38%	Queens	48%	44%	52%	52%
Clinton	51%	45%	49%	50%	Rensselaer	49%	46%	51%	52%
Columbia	50%	42%	50%	48%	Richmond	48%	48%	52%	49%
Cortland	48%	47%	52%	51%	Rockland	48%	47%	52%	51%
Delaware	50%	47%	50%	50%	St. Lawrence	51%	45%	49%	52%
Dutchess	49%	48%	51%	50%	Saratoga	49%	46%	51%	51%
Erie	47%	46%	53%	50%	Schenectady	47%	47%	53%	51%
Essex	52%	47%	48%	49%	Schoharie	50%	49%	50%	47%
Franklin	56%	43%	44%	57%	Schuyler	49%	48%	51%	50%
Fulton	49%	48%	51%	51%	Seneca	53%	44%	47%	51%
Genesee	49%	47%	51%	51%	Steuben	49%	49%	51%	48%
Greene	52%	44%	48%	52%	Suffolk	49%	48%	51%	49%
Hamilton	50%	41%	50%	58%	Sullivan	51%	47%	49%	51%
Herkimer	48%	45%	52%	54%	Tioga	49%	45%	51%	53%
Jefferson	51%	45%	49%	53%	Tompkins	49%	47%	51%	50%
Kings	46%	44%	54%	53%	Ulster	49%	46%	51%	51%
Lewis	50%	43%	50%	53%	Warren	48%	47%	52%	50%
Livingston	50%	47%	50%	50%	Washington	52%	51%	48%	47%
Madison	49%	43%	51%	56%	Wayne	49%	46%	51%	50%
Monroe	47%	47%	53%	51%	Westchester	47%	42%	53%	53%
Montgomery	48%	47%	52%	51%	Wyoming	56%	49%	44%	50%
Nassau	47%	47%	53%	49%	Yates	48%	44%	52%	50%
New York	46%	44%	54%	53%	**Total**	48%	45%	52%	52%
Niagara	48%	46%	52%	50%					

Table QT-P1 Age Groups and Sex, 2010, Census Summary File 1.

Table C: Hispanic Origin of Any Race by County

County	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data	County	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data
Albany	4%	3%	Oneida	4%	2%
Allegany	1%	0%	Onondaga	3%	2%
Bronx	51%	47%	Ontario	3%	2%
Broome	3%	2%	Orange	16%	11%
Cattaraugus	1%	1%	Orleans	3%	2%
Cayuga	2%	1%	Oswego	2%	1%
Chautauqua	5%	2%	Otsego	3%	1%
Chemung	2%	1%	Putnam	11%	8%
Chenango	1%	0%	Queens	26%	17%
Clinton	2%	1%	Rensselaer	3%	2%
Columbia	3%	1%	Richmond	15%	11%
Cortland	2%	0%	Rockland	15%	9%
Delaware	3%	2%	St. Lawrence	2%	1%
Dutchess	9%	6%	Saratoga	2%	1%
Erie	4%	2%	Schenectady	4%	3%
Essex	3%	1%	Schoharie	2%	2%
Franklin	3%	0%	Schuyler	1%	0%
Fulton	2%	1%	Seneca	2%	1%
Genesee	2%	1%	Steuben	1%	0%
Greene	4%	3%	Suffolk	15%	8%
Hamilton	1%	0%	Sullivan	12%	8%
Herkimer	1%	1%	Tioga	1%	1%
Jefferson	4%	2%	Tompkins	4%	1%
Kings	19%	15%	Ulster	7%	5%
Lewis	1%	0%	Warren	1%	1%
Livingston	2%	1%	Washington	2%	1%
Madison	2%	0%	Wayne	3%	2%
Monroe	6%	4%	Westchester	20%	11%
Montgomery	9%	4%	Wyoming	3%	0%
Nassau	13%	8%	Yates	1%	0%
New York	23%	18%	**Total State**	16%	15%
Niagara	2%	1%	* US Census, 2010, Table: QT-P		

Table D: Race by County

County	Total Census 2010 18+	White		Black		Asian		Other	
		Census 2010 18+	Juror Card Data	Census 2010 18+	Juror Card Data	Census 2010 18+	Juror Card Data	Census 2010 18+	Juror Card Data
Albany	243,573	81%	86%	11%	8%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Allegany	38,370	96%	97%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Bronx	1,016,912	30%	19%	36%	36%	4%	4%	29%	16%
Broome	160,041	89%	92%	4%	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%
Cattaraugus	61,516	94%	94%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	3%
Cayuga	62,728	93%	95%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Chautauqua	105,459	94%	94%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%
Chemung	68,950	90%	92%	7%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Chenango	38,998	97%	97%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Clinton	66,238	92%	94%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Columbia	50,289	92%	90%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Cortland	38,925	96%	98%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Delaware	38,575	96%	97%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Dutchess	231,519	82%	86%	10%	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%
Erie	720,096	82%	87%	12%	7%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Essex	31,784	94%	96%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Franklin	40,879	84%	98%	8%	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%
Fulton	43,205	96%	96%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Genesee	46,820	94%	95%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Greene	39,739	91%	91%	6%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Hamilton	4,041	98%	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Herkimer	50,221	97%	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Jefferson	86,596	90%	96%	5%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%
Kings	1,910,322	44%	39%	34%	34%	11%	11%	12%	6%
Lewis	20,384	98%	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Livingston	52,176	94%	97%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Madison	57,437	95%	98%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Monroe	575,645	79%	86%	13%	8%	3%	2%	4%	2%
Montgomery	38,418	93%	95%	2%	1%	1%	1%	5%	2%
Nassau	1,027,952	74%	74%	11%	9%	7%	8%	7%	3%
New York	1,351,438	60%	60%	15%	13%	12%	10%	14%	7%
Niagara	169,979	90%	92%	6%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Oneida	183,501	89%	93%	6%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Ontario	83,631	95%	96%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%

		White		Black		Asian		Other	
County	Total 18+	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data	Census 2010 18+	Jury Data
Onondaga	359,771	84%	90%	9%	5%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Orange	271,284	79%	80%	10%	7%	2%	2%	9%	3%
Orleans	33,343	90%	94%	6%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Oswego	93,886	97%	97%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Otsego	50,641	95%	94%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Putnam	76,060	92%	89%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%
Queens	1,768,821	41%	41%	18%	17%	23%	22%	17%	7%
Rensselaer	125,460	90%	92%	6%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Richmond	359,529	75%	74%	10%	7%	8%	9%	8%	4%
Rockland	224,107	73%	75%	12%	10%	7%	8%	8%	4%
St. Lawrence	88,139	94%	97%	3%	0%	1%	0%	3%	2%
Saratoga	169,751	95%	96%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Schenectady	119,218	83%	87%	8%	5%	3%	2%	6%	3%
Schoharie	26,217	96%	94%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Schuyler	14,453	98%	99%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Seneca	27,732	92%	95%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Steuben	75,792	96%	93%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Suffolk	1,135,680	82%	85%	7%	5%	3%	3%	7%	3%
Sullivan	59,971	84%	85%	9%	5%	1%	2%	6%	3%
Tioga	39,148	97%	97%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tompkins	84,905	83%	93%	4%	2%	9%	1%	4%	2%
Ulster	145,677	88%	91%	6%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%
Warren	52,162	97%	97%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Washington	49,899	94%	97%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Wayne	71,473	94%	95%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Westchester	721,113	69%	73%	14%	11%	5%	5%	11%	4%
Wyoming	33,451	90%	99%	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Yates	19,133	98%	97%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Total State	15,053,173	67%	61%	15%	17%	8%	8%	10%	6%

Table D: Race by County *continued*

* Census Source: US Census, 2010, Table: QT-P

Table E: Age Groups for Available Counties

County	18-24 Census Estimate	18-24 Jury Data	25 - 44 Census Estimate	25 - 44 Jury Data	45 - 64 Census Estimate	45 - 64 Jury Data	65 - 74 Census Estimate	65 - 74 Jury Data	75+ Census Estimate	75+ Jury Data
Bronx	16%	22%	38%	40%	31%	33%	8%	4%	7%	0%
Broome	17%	11%	27%	33%	35%	42%	10%	10%	11%	3%
Cattaraugus	13%	7%	29%	32%	39%	47%	10%	12%	9%	2%
Cayuga	11%	9%	31%	33%	38%	46%	10%	10%	10%	2%
Chautauqua	14%	9%	28%	31%	37%	47%	11%	11%	11%	2%
Chemung	11%	11%	31%	35%	38%	42%	10%	9%	10%	3%
Clinton	16%	18%	31%	38%	36%	36%	9%	7%	8%	1%
Dutchess	14%	13%	31%	30%	38%	46%	9%	9%	8%	2%
Erie	13%	11%	31%	34%	36%	44%	10%	9%	10%	2%
Jefferson	15%	8%	40%	36%	30%	44%	8%	11%	7%	1%
Kings	14%	17%	40%	49%	31%	29%	8%	4%	7%	0%
Livingston	18%	7%	28%	33%	36%	49%	9%	11%	8%	1%
Madison	17%	7%	28%	26%	37%	55%	10%	8%	8%	4%
Monroe	15%	12%	32%	33%	36%	43%	9%	10%	9%	3%
Nassau	11%	9%	31%	33%	38%	49%	10%	8%	10%	1%
New York	13%	9%	43%	53%	28%	29%	9%	7%	7%	2%
Niagara	12%	14%	30%	35%	38%	40%	10%	9%	10%	3%
Oneida	12%	10%	31%	34%	36%	43%	10%	10%	11%	3%
Onondaga	15%	7%	31%	34%	36%	47%	9%	10%	9%	2%
Ontario	11%	11%	29%	31%	40%	44%	11%	11%	9%	4%
Orange	13%	12%	35%	35%	37%	45%	8%	8%	7%	1%
Oswego	16%	9%	30%	36%	37%	43%	9%	10%	7%	2%
Putnam	9%	15%	32%	30%	43%	47%	10%	7%	7%	1%
Queens	12%	8%	39%	38%	33%	44%	9%	9%	8%	1%
Rensselaer	15%	13%	31%	37%	36%	42%	9%	7%	8%	2%
Richmond	12%	10%	35%	39%	36%	44%	9%	7%	7%	0%
Rockland	13%	8%	32%	33%	36%	48%	10%	11%	9%	1%
St. Lawrence	20%	10%	29%	35%	34%	46%	9%	9%	8%	0%
Saratoga	10%	5%	34%	37%	38%	51%	10%	7%	8%	0%
Schenectady	13%	12%	32%	37%	36%	43%	9%	7%	10%	1%
Steuben	10%	17%	31%	30%	38%	38%	11%	10%	10%	5%
Suffolk	11%	9%	33%	35%	37%	46%	10%	8%	8%	1%
Sullivan	11%	15%	30%	31%	39%	41%	12%	10%	8%	2%
Tompkins	31%	6%	28%	31%	27%	49%	7%	11%	6%	3%
Ulster	13%	11%	30%	32%	38%	45%	10%	10%	9%	2%
Warren	9%	7%	30%	31%	40%	48%	11%	12%	10%	2%
Wayne	10%	7%	31%	33%	41%	46%	10%	12%	8%	2%
Westchester	11%	9%	33%	32%	37%	47%	10%	10%	10%	1%

Source: B01001: SEX BY AGE - Universe: Total population; 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates