

JUDGES & THE COURTS

FACT SHEET

The Vacancy Crisis in the Federal Judiciary: What's At Stake for Women

There are currently 80 vacancies on the federal district and appellate courts.¹ With over 850 authorized judicial seats, this represents nearly a 10 percent vacancy rate. This alarmingly high vacancy rate has persisted for over two years; indeed, the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service recently determined that we are in the longest period of historically high vacancy rates in 35 years.² In addition, over forty percent of the existing vacancies (39) are in courts so overburdened that they have been designated "judicial emergencies" by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.³

The number of vacancies on the federal bench has a huge impact on people all around the country, including women, particularly as the number of civil lawsuits and appeals continues to rise.

When the federal courts aren't fully staffed, individuals and businesses must wait longer for their claims to be resolved. When federal judgeships sit empty, people around the country must wait for justice. The need is particularly acute for the more than 160 million people living in a jurisdiction that has been declared a judicial emergency.⁴ Accordingly, jurists across the country – including Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts⁵ – have urged the United States Senate to act expeditiously on pending judicial nominations.

Despite the vacancy crisis, the Senate has consistently failed to make meaningful progress on judicial nominations.

There are currently 21 nominees, 6 of whom are women, who have been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and are waiting for action before the full Senate. Some of these nominees have been

waiting for months. If all the pending nominees were confirmed, over one-fourth of the existing judicial vacancies would be filled. As Senator Patrick Leahy stated, over 150 million people live in jurisdictions where judicial vacancies would be filled by the confirmation of currently pending nominees – including California, Nevada, Texas, and Utah.⁶

In addition, if the Senate were to confirm the pending judicial nominees, it would also increase the diversity of the federal bench, including by adding many new female judges.

When our federal courts are diverse, they are more reflective of the diverse population of this nation. When our courts are diverse, people around the country may have more confidence that the court understands the real-world implications of its rulings.

- Unfortunately, although women make up half the population and, for almost twenty-five years, close to half of law students, only one-third of federal judges are women – and many fewer are women of color.

- On the federal appeals courts right now, the Eighth Circuit and the Tenth Circuit have only one active woman judge each.⁷
- There are seven federal courts of appeals where there is not one woman of color sitting as a judge.

If the 6 female judicial nominees ready for a floor vote, including one woman of color, were confirmed, the number of women on the Third Circuit, the Ninth Circuit, and a number of district courts around the country, would increase. Other nominees would add other kinds of sorely-needed diversity to the bench as well.

You can make a difference in our nation's courts.

Get the facts about women in the federal judiciary:

<http://www.nwlc.org/resource/women-federal-judiciary-still-long-way-go-1>

Make your voice heard in Washington:

<http://www.nwlc.org/action/tell-your-senators-vote-judicial-nominees>

- 1 Judicial Vacancies, U.S. Courts, <http://www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies.aspx> (last visited Apr. 23, 2012).
- 2 Denis Steven Rutkus & Susan Navarro Smelcer, Cong. Research Serv., R41942, *Vacancies on Article III District and Circuit Courts, 1977-2011: Data, Causes, and Implications* 5 (2011).
- 3 Judicial Emergencies, U.S. Courts, <http://www.uscourts.gov/JudgesAndJudgeships/JudicialVacancies/JudicialEmergencies.aspx> (last visited Apr. 23, 2012).
- 4 Federal Judicial Emergencies, Ctr. for American Progress, http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/09/federal_judicial_emergencies.html (last visited Apr. 23, 2012).
- 5 Chief Justice John G. Roberts, *Statement on 2010 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary* (2010), available at <http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2010year-endreport.pdf>.
- 6 Press Release, Sen. Patrick Leahy, Statement of Senator Patrick Leahy on the Nominations of Margaret Du and Susie Morgan (Apr. 23, 2012), http://www.leahy.senate.gov/press/press_releases/release/?id=9e18d1d9-d240-4587-8a4c-928de5109b25.
- 7 Nat'l Women's Law Ctr., *Women in the Federal Judiciary: Still a Long Way to Go*, available at <http://www.nwlc.org/resource/women-federal-judiciary-still-long-way-go-1> (last visited Apr. 23, 2012).