

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

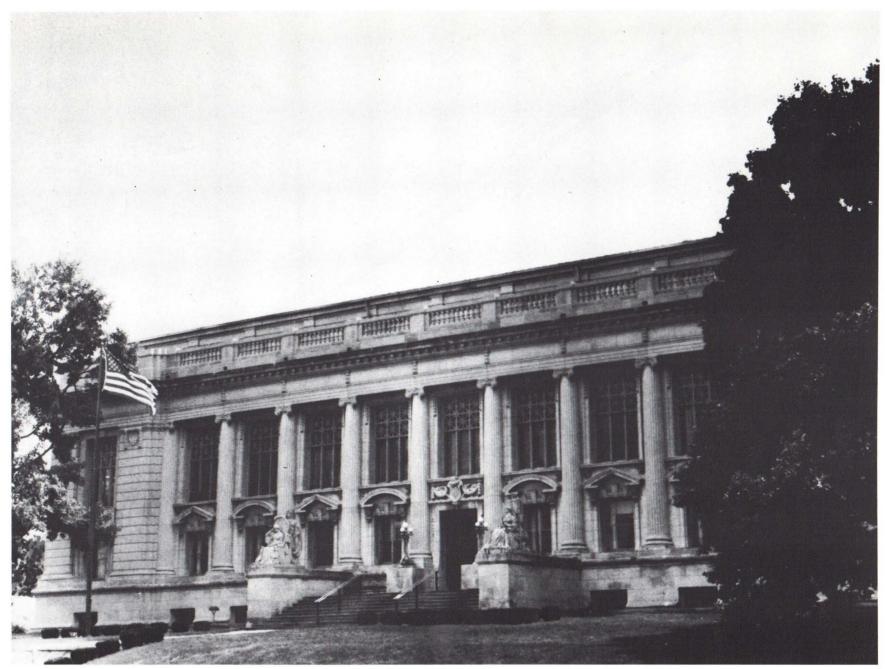
OF THE

ILLINOIS COURTS

1982
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



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ANNUAL REPORT
to the
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SUPREME COURT BUILDING Springfield, Illinois

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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR HON. ROY O. GULLEY



Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

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To the Honorable Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court:

I tender herewith the annual report of the Administrative Office for calendar year 1982.

In his state of the judiciary address delivered at the 1982 Illinois Judicial Conference, Chief Justice Ryan noted that one of the most serious problems facing the Illinois judicial system is slow disposition of litigation. Because the causes for delay are different in each of the 21 judicial circuits, it is impossible to develop a case management plan that would be uniformly applicable to each circuit.

A threshold step in improving case management is to analyze the formal and informal behavior of lawyers and judges as participants in the jurisdiction's litigation process. In keeping with this basic premise, Chief Justice Ryan and I, along with members of the Administrative Office staff, met with many of the State's 21 chief judges during 1982, to discuss the operational status of each circuit and to offer the assistance of the Administrative Office in helping each chief judge to improve administrative procedures within his circuit. It is anticipated that the resolution of some of these administrative problems will help to reduce the backlog of pending cases and improve case processing. By assisting the chief judges in developing and supervising programs and procedures designed to improve the disposition of cases in each circuit, the Supreme Court, through the Administrative Office, has become more involved in judicial administration at the trial court level. We will continue to monitor these programs and provide guidance where necessary.

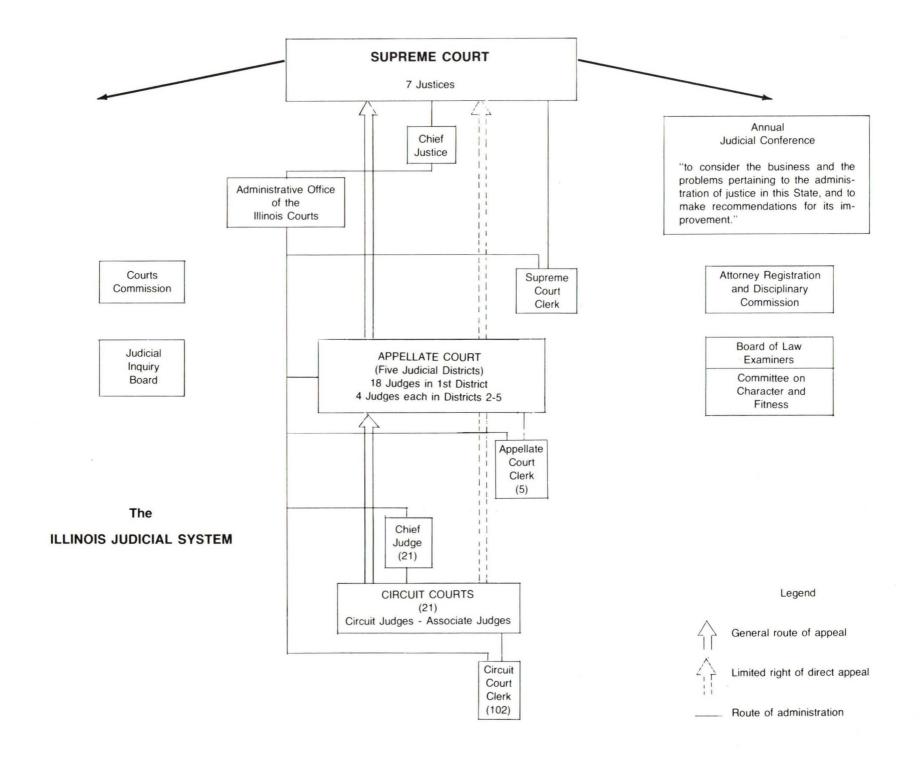
The Chief Justice in his state of the judiciary addresss recommended the creation of study committees to explore alternative methods of dispute resolution and the possible curtailment of trial by jury in certain minor cases. It is anticipated that both of these study committes will be fully operational by mid-1983.

One of the important purposes of this report is to keep the Court apprised of the operation of our courts through the collection and analysis of statistics. Along with the usual statistical information reported, we have also included two additional statistical features: "Select Characteristics on Juvenile Cases" and "Select Probation Statistics." Detailed analyses of these and other statistics gathered by the Administrative Office are set forth within this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy O. Gulley Director

ROG:mb Enclosure



IN MEMORIAM

Supreme Court Justice

John T. Culbertson (Retired)

July 26, 1982

Circuit Judges

Abraham W. Brussel (Retired), Cook County
Benjamin S. DeBoice (Retired), 7th Circuit
Francis T. Delaney (Retired), Cook County
Nathan B. Englestein, Cook County
James E. Fitzgerald (Retired), 18th Circuit
David Lefkovits (Retired), Cook County
Frank B. Machala, Cook County
Dan H. McNeal (Retired), 14th Circuit
Joseph A. Power (Retired), Cook County
Kenneth R. Wendt (Retired), Cook County

May 16, 1982 April 16, 1982 February 17, 1982 February 11, 1982 May 26, 1982 March 22, 1982 June 24, 1982 November 4, 1982 June 30, 1982 January 19, 1982

Associate Judges

Edwin Kretske, Cook County Harry H. Malkin (Retired), Cook County Anthony J. Mentone (Retired), Cook County James P. Piragine, Cook County Seymour S. Price, Cook County James N. Sullivan, Cook County John L. White, Cook County March 7, 1982 October 2, 1982 June 28, 1982 January 24, 1982 March 20, 1982 July 24, 1982 July 26, 1982

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of 35 Illinois judges left the judicial system during 1982. Most of these judges either retired for health reasons or to return to the practice of law. A total of five judges were compelled by statute to retire from the bench. Hon. John A. Nordberg, Cook County Circuit Court judge, was appointed to the federal bench, effective May 6, 1982.

Appellate Judge

James T. Londrigan, 4th District December 6, 1982

Circuit Judges

Joseph J. Barr, 3rd Circuit December 6, 1982

Harvey Beam, 7th Circuit December 6, 1982

John T. Beynon, 17th Circuit December 6, 1982

L. Sheldon Brown, Cook County November 15, 1982

Robert H. Chase, 1st Circuit December 6, 1982

Irving Eiserman, Cook County December 6, 1982

Charles J. Fleck, Cook County June 1, 1982

Peter Georges, Cook County December 6, 1982

Joseph Gordon, Cook County December 31, 1982

James L. Griffin, Cook County December 1, 1982

Jay M. Hanson, 14th Circuit July 19, 1982

Edward F. Healy, Cook County December 6, 1982

Robert E. Hunt, 10th Circuit July 31, 1982

Anthony J. Kogut, Cook County December 1, 1982

John J. Moran, Cook County December 1, 1982

Gordon B. Nash, Cook County December 6, 1982

John A. Nordberg, Cook County May 6, 1982 John J. O'Toole, Cook County January 1, 1982

J. Ross Pool, 8th Circuit December 27, 1982

George J. Schaller, Cook County December 6, 1982

Richard Scholz, 8th Circuit December 5, 1982

Jerome C. Slad, Cook County December 1, 1982

Arthur A. Sullivan, Cook County January 1, 1982

Carl A. Swanson, Jr., 16th Circuit December 6, 1982

Jose Vazquez, Cook County December 6, 1982

Associate Judges

Billy Jones, 20th Circuit December 29, 1982

Benjamin J. Kanter, Cook County December 6, 1982

Albert H. LaPlante, Cook County December 6, 1982

Darrell H. Reno, 11th Circuit May 1, 1982

William K. Richardson, 9th Circuit November 1, 1982

Samuel Shamberg, Cook County December 1, 1982

Robert W. Schwartz, 1st Circuit April 30, 1982

Alvin A. Turner, Cook County December 26, 1982

Compulsory Retirement of Judges

During 1981, the General Assembly amended III. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, pars. 23.71, 23.72, raising judges' retirement age from 70 to 75 years in par. 23.71 and repealing par. 23.72 ("grandfather" provision).

The full text of the compulsory retirement statute is as follows:

23.71. Continuance in office — Conditions — Date of retirement

§ 1. A judge is automatically retired on the first Monday of December next after the general election at which members of the General Assembly are elected immediately following the attainment of age 75 of such judge. Such judge shall conclude all matters pending before him unless the Supreme Court makes other provisions for the disposition of such matters. This Section shall apply to all Supreme Court, appellate, circuit and associate judges.

The judges who were subject to compulsory retirement, in 1982, were as follows:

Circuit Judges

Cook County — Edward F. Healy Gordon B. Nash

Associate Judges

Cook County — Cornelius J. Collins Benjamin J. Kanter Albert H. LaPlante

THE SUPREME COURT

Jurisdiction

The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the Illinois judicial system. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the redistricting of the General Assembly and in cases relating to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. It may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. It has direct appellate jurisdiction in appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death and as the Court may provide by rule in other cases. Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may also provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases. (Ill. Const., Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 9).

Organization

The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices. Three are elected from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and one from each of the other four judicial districts. Four Justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. One of the Justices is selected as Chief Justice for a term of three years. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 31, seniority among the Justices is determined by length of continuous service. Supreme Court Justices are elected for terms of 10 years. (Art. VI, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

The Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to Supreme Court rules and meets with the Administrative Director to consider administrative and budgetary matters.

When in session, the Justices reside in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. In addition, the Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Richard J. Daley Center.

Administrative and Supervisory Authority

General administrative and supervisory authority over

the entire, unified Illinois judicial system is vested in the Supreme Court. This authority is exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with the Court's rules. An Administrative Director and staff, appointed by the Supreme Court, are provided to assist the Chief Justice in his duties (Art. VI, Sec. 16). This unique, constitutional grant of administrative authority has served as the basis for transforming the Illinois judicial system from an unstructured and undisciplined system into an efficient mechanism for the administration of justice.

The administrative authority of the Supreme Court over the Illinois judicial system is unrestricted. However, in addition to conferring general administrative authority upon the Court, the Constitution identifies specific areas of judicial administration the Court shall or may act upon. These areas include:

- Prescribing the number of Appellate Divisions in each Judicial District;
- (2) Assignment of judges to Appellate Divisions;
- (3) Prescribing the time and place for Appellate Divisions to sit;
- (4) Providing for the manner of appointing Associate Judges;
- (5) Providing for matters assignable to Associate Judges;
- (6) In the absence of a law, filling judicial vacancies by appointment;
- (7) Prescribing rules of conduct for judges;
- (8) Assignment of retired judges to judicial service;
- (9) Appointment of an Administrative Director and staff;
- (10) Temporary assignment of judges;
- (11) Providing for an annual Judicial Conference and reporting thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly;
- (12) Appointment of the Supreme Court Clerk and other non-judicial officers of the Court.

In addition, the Court has a number of other administrative functions pursuant to statute or which are inherent in the operation of the Court.

The Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual judicial budget; employs two law clerks for each Justice to assist in researching the law

and preparing memoranda; selects a Marshal who attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriff in trial courts; and it appoints the Supreme Court Librarian who is in charge of keeping the library up-to-date and preserving all books and documents in the library. Also, the Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two persons to the Appellate Defender Commission; a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project (the Court has designated William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office as its appointee); and judicial members of the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System. Also, from time to time, the Court appoints committees, as the need arises, to study and suggest amendments in substantive and procedural law, Supreme Court rules, and other matters affecting the administration of justice.

1982 Supreme Court Caseload Summary

During the 1982 terms, the Supreme Court sat for a total of 69 days. The seven justices handed down 199 full opinions and 7 supervisory orders; ruled on 61 petitions for rehearing; and ruled on 1,468 petitions for leave to appeal. Of the petitions for leave to appeal, 216 or 15% were allowed.

The Court received 1,758 new filings in 1982, compared to 1,644 in 1981, an increase of 7%.

In addition, the Court admitted 2,268 new lawyers to the practice of law in Illinois.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

Article VI, Sec. 18 (a) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 provides:

"The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District."

Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court, on July 19, 1982, appointed Juleann Hornyak, Esq., as Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court. Following the death of Supreme Court Clerk Clell Woods in December, 1981, and prior to Ms. Hornyak's appointment, Robert Gillespy and H. Wayne Russell served as interim Clerks. Prior to her appointment as Clerk of the Supreme Court, Ms. Hornyak served as Clerk of the Fourth District Appellate Court.

In general, the duties of the Clerk include the receipt of filings and the maintenance of dockets, records, files and statistics on the activities of the Supreme Court. The offices of the Clerk are located in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. During 1982, the staff of the Clerk's office consisted of 13 full-time employees and 4 part-time employees.

The Supreme Court Marshal

Since February 8, 1976, the Supreme Court's Marshal has been Mr. Louie F. Dean. Mr. Dean is a former special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Marshal attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the county sheriff for the Circuit Courts.

Reporter of Decisions

The Supreme Court appointed Stephen D. Porter to serve as Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme and Appellate Courts effective January 1, 1976. The Reporter's Office is located in Bloomington and is responsible for the editing and printing of the official reports of Supreme and Appellate Court opinions. Each year the Reporter supervises the publication of 25 paperback advance sheets and approximately 12 to 14 hard-bound volumes of the official reports.

In 1983 the Reporter's office completed the phase-in of in-house photocomposition of the reports. Now, camera-ready pages for advance sheets and bound volumes are generated in the Reporter's office before being furnished to the official publisher for the printing of the books.

The net saving to the State from this new procedure and from the amending of Supreme Court Rule 23 to reduce the number of opinions published approximates \$400,000 per year.

The Reporter's office also prepares the headnotes and index for the Supreme Court opinions, including the 10-volume indexes that appear in volumes 70 III. 2d, 80 III. 2d and 90 III.2d. The headnotes for the Appellate Court opinions are prepared by Callaghan and Company and are keyed to Callaghan's Illinois Digest. The index to the Appellate Court Reports is prepared by the editorial staff of the publisher of the official reports, Pantagraph Printing Company.

Significant 1982 Illinois Supreme Court Opinions

By the very nature of the type of litigation which the Supreme Court hears, many of its opinions deal with issues which are particularly germane to Illinois; however, since Illinois is one of the major and leading jurisdictions in the United States, it is not uncommon that sister states and the federal courts cite Illinois Supreme Court opinions as authority in their jurisdictions. Some of the Court's most significant opinions in 1982 follow.

- Consolidation Coal Co. v. Bucyrus-Erie Co., 89
 Ill. 2d 103, adopting the "control-group test" to determine attorney-client privilege in the corporate setting.
- People v. Van Cleve, 89 Ill. 2d 298, authorizing trial judges to enter judgment of acquittal n.o.v. in criminal cases.
- Drury v. County of McLean, 89 Ill. 2d 417, holding clerks of the circuit court are nonjudicial members of the judicial branch of State government.
- Moorman Manufacturing Co. v. National Tank
 Co., 91 Ill. 2d 69, ruling that economic loss alone
 is not recoverable under the tort doctrines of
 strict liability, negligence or innocent misrepresentation.
- Flores v. Duggan, 91 Ill. 2d 108, deciding an order of dismissal for want of prosecution is not a final, appealable order when the party has an absolute statutory right to refile the suit.
- People ex rel. Judicial Inquiry Board v. Courts Commission, 91 Ill. 2d 130, holding the Courts Commission in determining judicial disciplinary cases possesses the power to interpret the Supreme Court rules governing judicial conduct.
- Powers v. III. Central Gulf R.R. Co., 91 III. 2d 375, finding that a jury instruction on "nature, extent and duration of the injury" as a separately compensable element of damages should not be given in addition to instructions on other elements of damages.
- People v. Walker, 91 III. 2d 502, construing the death penalty statute to include conviction of an attempted aggravating felony offense to trigger application of death penalty hearing where the defendant had also been convicted of murder.
- People v. Clark, 92 III. 2d 96, applying the U.S. Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Ross, 102 S. Ct. 2157, dealing with warrantless search of an automobile.
- Redarowicz v. Ohlendorf, 92 Ill. 2d 171, extending the builder's implied warranty of habitability to a second purchaser of a home less than a year old.
- Chapski v. Copley Press, 92 III. 2d 344, modifying the "innocent construction rule" in defamation actions.

- Elliott v. Willis, 92 Ill. 2d 530, holding that the surviving spouse's loss of consortium is compensable under the wrongful death statute.
- In re Marriage of Cohn, 93 Ill. 2d 190, affirming the appellate court decision that a judgment of marriage dissolution with reservation of other issues but not "under appropriate circumstances" is error and holding that a statute retroactively overruling the appellate court's ruling is unconstitutional.

Supreme Court Rules Committee

The Supreme Court has a standing committee on rules. This committee was first organized in 1963 in anticipation of the increased responsibility of the Supreme Court in the area of rulemaking. During calendar year 1982, the Committee consisted of the following persons:

Professor Jo Desha Lucas, University of Chicago School of Law, Chairman

Murray R. Conzelman, Esq., Waukegan

Lawrence Gunnels, Esq., Chicago

Hon. Harold L. Jensen, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Urbana

William J. Jovan, Esq., Chicago

Watts C. Johnson, Esq., Princeton

Sidney Z. Karasik, Esq., Chicago

Fred Lambruschi, Esq., Chicago

Carl W. Lee, Esq., Belleville

Hon. Richard Mills, Judge of the Fourth District Appellate Court, Virginia

Hon. William R. Quinlan, Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago

Hon. Dom Rizzi, Judge of the First District Appellate Court, Chicago

Peter M. Sfikas, Esq., Chicago

Robert L. Stern, Esq., Chicago

Hon. John E. Sype, Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, Rockford

Retiring from the Rules Committee during calendar year 1982 were Richard T. Franch, Esq., Chicago, and Hon. Allen Hartman, Judge of the First District Appellate Court, Chicago. Justice Thomas J. Moran of the Supreme Court acted as the Supreme Court's liaison to the Rules Committee, and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts acted as secretary to the committee. Except when extraordinary matters must be considered, the Supreme Court Rules Committee meets in Chicago on the last Friday of February, April, June, October and December. The staggered meeting dates are intended to facilitate attendance by the Supreme Court liaison justice. During calendar year 1982, the Supreme Court Rules Committe considered many proposals for changes in the Supreme

Court rules. These recommendations come from various sources. In some instances the members of the Supreme Court agree upon a rule change and refer the proposal to the Rules Committee to be put into rule form. In other instances, proposals for changes in the Supreme Court rules are prompted by either decisions of the federal or state courts, action by the Illinois General Assembly, recommendations from the members of the bar, or the public at large. Among the matters considered by the Rules Committee during calendar year 1982 were the following:

Formal standards for the appearance and withdrawal of attorneys.

Revising the criterion by which the appellate court decides whether an opinion or order shall be issued to dispose of cases pending before it and establishing by rule that orders of the appellate court are not precedential and shall not, with some exceptions, be published or cited.

Further restriction of the power to grant extensions of time for the filing of documents in the appellate court. Now only the reviewing court, itself, may grant such extensions rather than the trial court, as had been previously provided.

Proposals establishing the authority of the reviewing courts to assess costs and outlining the items which may be assessed as costs in the reviewing court.

Expanding the types of trial court orders for which a party in the trial court may petition for leave to appeal in the appellate court. Previously restricted to only those cases in which the trial court granted the motion for a new trial, the committee considered recommendations to expand it to areas relating to jurisdiction, forum non conveniens, venue and cases involving the care and custody of minor children.

During 1982 the Rules Committee considered at great length proposals to allow a trial judge to engage in the pre-instruction of juries concerning the general duties and responsibilities of being a juror.

The Committee considered whether the Supreme Court should, by rule, provide that orders of supervision in the trial court be made appealable despite the fact that they are not final judgments.

The Rules Committee considered whether various holdings on the admissibility of evidence should be codified and made part of the Supreme Court rules.

The Committee considered whether the criminal rules of discovery should be amended to require that a party disclose the identity and qualifications of their expert witnesses in advance of trial.

During calendar year 1982 the Committee considered at great length two closely related topics: (1) Should the

Supreme Court rules provide for a specific procedure by which a chief judge may enter orders on individuals or offices within county government compelling them to provide the resources to allow the trial court to function and how such orders should be presented to the Supreme Court for its review? (2) Should the Supreme Court adopt rules of procedure to be followed by those who wish to invoke the "supervisory" power of the Supreme Court as set out in the 1970 Constitution? There have been increasingly more frequent confrontations between the judiciary and the executive/legislative branch of county government concerning the adequacy of local county appropriations to operate the judicial branch of government. In some circuits the chief judge has held hearings on these matters (with varying degrees of formality) with opportunities for all interested parties to be heard in a formal setting. Upon the conclusion of these hearings the chief judges have entered orders on, for example, the county treasurer to spend money to provide the courts with certain things that are required to be provided by law. There is a serious concern that such "administrative" orders are not an appropriate vehicle for the exercise of the court's inherent power. Thus, the Supreme Court Rules Committee undertook a study to determine what procedures are proper to insure a record of trial court proceeding available for review in the Supreme Court.

An allied problem has been that when a chief judge does enter an administrative order in such cases (and in other cases in which an aggrieved party at the trial court level seeks intervention by the Supreme Court in cases in which there is no provision for interlocutory appeal) the aggrieved party will file a petition for a writ of mandamus or, in the alternative, a supervisory order. The Rules Committee was instructed to review the whole area of the Court's supervisory jurisdiction to determine whether it was appropriate to create a procedure for those who seek to invoke the Supreme Court's supervisory jurisdiction.

The Committee was also asked to consider various proposals to make it clear that the filing of a notice of appeal does not deprive the trial court of jurisdiction to consider any timely filed post-trial motions.

New or Amended Rules Adopted by the Supreme Court

In the exercise of its inherent power to adopt rules governing practice and procedure, supplemented by constitutional directives to exercise that authority in specific areas (Art. VI, Secs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 16 and 17), the Supreme Court, during 1982, added, amended, or repealed the following rules:

Effective January 1, 1982, Rule 10 (Size of Papers Filed in the Illinois Courts) was added.

Effective January 15, 1982, Article V (Rules on Trial Court Proceedings in Traffic and Ordinance Offenses and Certain Misdemeanors—Bail Schedules) was amended.

Effective April 1, 1982, Rule 23 (Disposition of Cases in the Appellate Court), Rule 131 (Form of Papers), Rule 238 (Impeachment of Witnesses; Hostile Witnesses), Rule 232(e) (Report of Proceedings), Rule 367 (Rehearing in Reviewing Court), Rule 381 (Original Actions in the Supreme Court Pursuant to Art. VI, Section 4(a) of the Constitution), Rule 433 (Impeachment of Witnesses; Hostile Witnesses), and Rule 608(d) (The Record on Appeal) were amended.

Effective April 1, 1982, Rules 374 (Costs in the Reviewing Courts) and 434 (Jury Selection) were added.

Effective July 1, 1982, Rule 1 (Applicability), Rule 2 (Construction), Rule 42 (Conference of Chief Circuit Judges), Rule 101 (Summons and Original Process—Form and Issuance), Rule 103 (Alias Summons; Dismissal for Lack of Diligence), Rule 105 (Additional Relief Against Parties in Default-Notice), Rule 106 (Notice of Petition Under Section—2-401 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Relief from Final Judgment), Rule 107 (Notice of Hearing for an Order of Replevin), Rule 135 (Pleading Equitable Matters), Rule 184 (Hearings on Motions), Rule 191 (Affidavits in Proceedings under Sections 2-1005, 2-619 and 2-301(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure), Rule 201 (General Dicovery Provisions), Rule 212 (Use of Depositions), Rule 217 (Depositions for the Purpose of Perpetuating Testimony), Rule 219 (Consequences of Refusal to Comply with Rules or Order Relating to Discovery or Pre-Trial Conferences), Rule 239 (Instructions), Rule 276 (Opening of Judgment by Confession), Rule 277 (Supplementary Proceedings), Rule 288 (Installment Payment of Judgments), Rule 291 (Proceedings under the Administrative Review Law), Rule 304 (Appeals from Final Judgments that do not Dispose of an Entire Proceeding), Rule 305 (Stay of Judgments Pending Appeal), Rule 306 (Appeals from Orders of the Circuit Court Granting New Trial and Granting or Denying Certain Motions), Rule 307 (Interlocutory Appeals as of Right), Rule 315 (Leave to Appeal from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court), Rule 329 (Amendment of Record on Appeal), Rule 335 (Direct Review of Administrative Orders by the Appellate Court), Rule 341 (Brief), Rule 345 (Briefs Amicus Curiae), Rule 352 (Conduct of Oral Arguments), Rule 361 (Motions in Reviewing Court), Rule 366 (Powers of Reviewing Court; Scope of Review and Procedure; Lien of Judgment), Rule 369 (Filing of Mandate in Circuit Court and Proceedings Thereafter), Rule 412 (Disclosure to Accused), Rule 413 (Disclosure to Prosecution), Rule 451 (Instructions), and

Rule 604 (Appeals from Certain Judgments and Orders) were amended.

Effective July 1, 1982, Rules 13 (Appearances—Time to Plead—Withdrawal) and 311 (Accelerated Docket) were added.

Effective July 1, 1982, Rules 109 (Service of Notice in Will Contest) and 212(e) (Effect of Using Depositions) were repealed.

The amendment or addition of Rule 13 (Appearances—Time to Plead—Withdrawal), Rule 23 (Disposition of Cases in the Appellate Court), Rule 212 (Use of Depositions), Rule 306 (Appeals from Orders of the Circuit Court Granting New Trials and Granting or Denying Certain Motions), Rule 323 (Report of Proceedings), Rule 374 (Costs in the Reviewing Courts), and Rule 434 (Jury Selection) are of particular significance and are summarized below:

Rule 13. Appearances—Time to Plead—Withdrawal (Effective July 1, 1982)

This rule provides for the procedure to be followed by attorneys regarding service of written appearances; the procedure to be followed by a party who appears without having been served by summons; the proper procedure to be followed by an attorney wishing to withdraw from a case.

Rule 23. Disposition of Cases in the Appellate Court (Effective April 1, 1982)

This amendment sets forth the critieria to be considered by the Appellate Court when deciding whether a case shall be disposed of by opinion or by an order.

Rule 212. Use of Depositions (Effective July 1, 1982)

Pursuant to this amendment, an evidence deposition of a physician or surgeon may be introduced in evidence at trial on the motion of either party regardless of the availability of the deponent. (Note: Section E of Rule 212 was repealed effective same date.)

Rule 306. Appeals from Orders of the Circuit Court Granting new Trials and Granting or Denying Certain Motions (Effective July 1, 1982)

This amendment sets forth the four instances in which an appeal may be taken only on the allowance by the Appellate Court of a petition for leave to appeal.

Rule 323. Report of Proceedings (Effective April 1, 1982)

The main point of this amendment is to place the sole authority for granting extensions of time under this rule in the reviewing court. The new amendment also contains a "safety valve" which did not appear in the former rule, allowing the court to extend the time on motion filed within 35 days after the expiration of

the time for filing the report of proceedings, supported by a showing of reasonable excuse. (Also see amended Rule 608(d).)

Rule 374. Costs in the Reviewing Courts (Effective April 1, 1982)

This new rule sets forth the assignment of costs taxable to each party when an appeal is dismissed, affirmed, reversed, affirmed or reversed in part, or vacated. Also defines which expenses are to be included within the definition of taxable costs.

Rule 434. Jury Selection (Effective April 1, 1982)

This new rule sets forth the proper procedure to be followed for the selection of a jury in a criminal case.

Judicial Appointments by the Supreme Court

Article VI, Sec. 12 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 provides that, in the absence of a law providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of the Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge, such vacancies may be filled by appointment of the Supreme Court. Exercising this authority, the Supreme Court, during 1982, made the following appointments of attorneys and sitting judges (an asterik (*) after a judge's name indicates that he or she was a sitting judge who was elevated to higher judicial office):

> Clarke C. Barnes*, 14th Circuit Effective October 1, 1982

Dennis K. Cashman*, 8th Circuit Effective December 15, 1982

Donald C. Courson*, 10th Circuit Effective October 1, 1982

Cornelius F. Dore, Jr., Cook County Effective November 1, 1982

John J. DeLaurenti, 3rd Circuit Effective June 1, 1982

Morton C. Elden, Cook County Effective December 30, 1982

John N. Hourihane*, Cook County Effective December 30, 1982

Peter N. Kamberos, Cook County Effective December 15, 1982

Rosemary D. LaPorta*, Cook County Effective December 6, 1982

Don A. Moore, Cook County Effective December 6, 1982

Jeffrey W. O'Connor, 14th Circuit Effective January 1, 1982

Peter J. Paolucci*, 10th Circuit Effective January 13, 1982

Kenneth C. Prince, Cook County Effective November 1, 1982

Frank M. Siracusa*, Cook County Effective May 13, 1982

Alfred T. Walsh, Cook County Effective December 6, 1982

Bernard B. Wolfe*, Cook County Effective December 7, 1982

Supreme Court Assignment of Retired Judges to Active Judicial Service

Article VI, Sec. 15(a) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 provides in pertinent part: ". . . Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge."

During 1982, the following retired judges were assigned to judicial service:

Appellate Court First District Mayer Goldberg (all year) First District John M. O'Connor, Jr. (all year) Lloyd A. Van Deusen* Second District (all year)

Albert G. Webber, III* Fourth District (all year)

*Retired Circuit Judge Circuit Court Victor N. Cardosi 12th Circuit (all year) Norman Eiger Cook County (all year) Philip Fleischman Cook County (all year) James A. Geroulis Cook County (all year) Benjamin Nelson Cook County (all year) Harry S. Stark Cook County (all year) Raymond Trafelet Cook County

(all year)

Eugene L. Wachowski Cook County (all year)

1982 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 17, provides:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31."

The Chief Justice, on behalf of the Supreme Court, submitted the 1982 report on January 31, 1983. The text of the report is set forth below:

SUPREME COURT
State of Illinois

CHIEF JUSTICE HOWARD C. RYAN 111 East Jefferson St. Ottawa, Illinois 61350

January 31, 1983

Honorable Philip J. Rock, President Senate of the State of Illinois Capitol Building Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable Michael J. Madigan, Speaker House of Representatives State of Illinois Capitol Building Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

The following report is submitted in accordance with section 17 of article VI of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which provides: "The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31."

In making the suggestions contained in this and in prior reports, the Supreme Court is fully cognizant of the respective roles of the General Assembly and the courts, and does not intend to intrude upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly in determining what legislation should be enacted. It is gratifying, however, to note that the General Assembly over the years has acted to implement many of the suggestions made by the Court. I respectfully submit that the attached suggestions merit the consideration of the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

Howard C. Ryan Chief Justice

cc: Members of the General Assembly

The General Assembly Should Implement the Constitutional Guarantee to a Prompt Preliminary Hearing in Criminal Cases

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by an indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause." Ill. Const. art. I, sec. 7.

Under this constitutional provision an accused held on a criminal charge punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary must be afforded a prompt hearing to determine the existence of probable cause. Violation of the right to a prompt preliminary hearing has been complained of in several cases presented to this Court since the effective date of our new Constitution. See People v. Howell (1975), 60 Ill. 2d 117. Similarly, cases alleging violation of this right have been presented to the Appellate Court. See, e.g., People v. Torres (1981), 93 Ill. App. 3d 718; People v. Anderson (1981), 92 III. App. 3d 849; People v. Rush (1980), 91 III. App. 3d 366; People v. Farrell (1980), 89 Ill. App. 3d 262; People v. Meredith (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 1136; People v. Eisele (1979), 77 Ill. App. 3d 766, and cases collected there; and People v. Grant (1979), 66 Ill. App. 3d 940.

In 1978 our Appellate Court was confronted with a serious violation of the constitutional right to a prompt preliminary hearing—a 176 day delay after date of arrest. In People v. Kirkley (1978), 60 Ill. App. 3d 746, the Appellate Court reversed defendants' convictions. In the principal opinion, Justice Scott observed that courts are always reluctant to usurp a legislative prerogative by judicial determination; however, in the absence of legislative guidelines or sanctions for violations of this basic constitutional right, the courts must provide a remedy and in this case the only sanction or remedy was reversal of defendants' convictions. He further stated: "We are hopeful that our General Assembly will soon implement

the constitutional provision***." 60 III. App. 3d 746, 750. In a specially concurring opinion, Presiding Justice Stengel noted that our Court has called upon the General Assembly to provide sanctions and that "the delay in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing is a serious deprivation of his constitutional right." *Kirkley* at 751-52. Justice Barry in his specially concurring opinion observed that our Court urged a legislative response to the problem not only in *Howell*, *infra*, "but very explicitly in the 1975, 1976 and 1977 Annual Reports of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly***." *Kirkley* at 753.

In Rush, supra, the defendant did not receive a probable cause hearing during the seven weeks following his arrest, though part of the delay was attributable to defendant. Ultimately, defendant was indicted by the grand jury, and the Appellate Court found "no constitutional error in failing to give the defendant a prompt preliminary hearing where he was indicted by the grand jury prior to the time for that hearing." 91 Ill. App. 3d 366, 370. In his specially concurring opinion, Justice Stouder commented that even "where the prosecution is not initiated by grand jury indictment and a preliminary hearing is required, where there are deliberate efforts of the prosecution to postpone and delay such preliminary hearing in order that a grand jury proceeding may be initiated to determine probable cause, there seems to be no appropriate way under present procedures of fully implementing the consitutional right which is disregarded by such procedure." Rush at 371. Justice Barry's specially concurring opinion recommended that "legislative action is necessary to eliminate the advantage that exists to the State in circumventing a constitutional mandate through manipulation of the grand jury process." Rush at 372-73.

In Eisele, supra, the Appellate Court was faced with a 86 day delay after defendant's arrest during which a preliminary hearing was not held. Under the circumstances presented in the case, the court ruled defendant waived the issue that his right to a prompt preliminary hearing was violated; however, the court observed that the delay in affording defendant a preliminary hearing "may well have presented a section 7 [of article I of the Illinois Constitution] violation***." 77 Ill. App. 3d 766, 770. In Grant, supra, the Appellate Court pointed out that while some measures have been taken by the circuit court of Cook County to promote the prompt commencement of preliminary hearings, recourse is still lacking for violations of the constitutional right. The court noted: "The Supreme court again brought the need for implementing legislation to the attention of the General Assembly in their 1977 annual report. [Citation.] However, such legislation has yet to be enacted into law." 69 Ill. App. 3d 940, 944. To the same effect are the recent decisions in People v. Farrell (1980), 89 Ill. App. 3d 262, where the court stated at page 264 that "it is the legislature's obligation to fashion a remedy for the abridgment of the constitutional right [to a prompt preliminary hearing]," and in People v. Meredith (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 1136, 1137, where the court, while holding the defendant had waived the issue that a 204 day delay violated his right to a prompt preliminary hearing, observed that in Howell, infra, our Court expressed deep concern with violation of a defendant's right to such a hearing and had "requested the General Assembly to take appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional provision." See also People v. Anderson (1981), 92 Ill. App. 3d 849, where the court specifically referred to this Court's report to the legislature dated January 31, 1980 in which it was again urged that the General Assembly act to implement section 7 of article I.

Considering the frequency of the violations and the possibility of future abuse, the time has arrived, if not passed, to fashion sanctions to assure and protect the right to a prompt preliminary hearing guaranteed by section 7 of article I.

In People v. Howell (1975), 60 Ill. 2d 117, 123, this Court concluded:

"We consider the delays in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing to be a serious deprivation of his constitutional rights and we are deeply concerned about the number of cases in which an accused has not had a prompt probable-cause determination. We consider this a subject for appropriate legislative action and we strongly urge the General Assembly to consider the prompt implementation of this constitutional provision."

Each year, commencing with our Annual Report to the General Assembly, dated January 31, 1976, this Court has recommended in its Annual Report that the General Assembly implement the constitutional provision. We are aware that the General Assembly in the past has considered measures to implement the constitutional provision, e.g., H.B. 3420, 79th G.A., vetoed by the Governor; H.B. 1686, 80th G.A., failed in committee; H.B. 946, 81st G.A., died in Senate committee; and most recently H.B. 996 (82nd G.A.) which was vetoed by the Governor and failed in the override vote in the House of Representatives. But the importance of this matter once again causes this Court to strongly recommend appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional guarantee of a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause in every case in which a person is charged with an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Section 5-6-4(h) of the Unified Code of Corrections Should be Amended to Prohibit Automatic Crediting of Time Spent on Probation

Section 5-6-4(h) of the Unified Code of Corrections (Code) states that where a defendant is resentenced after revocation of his probation, conditional discharge or supervision, the "[t]ime served on probation, conditional discharge or supervision shall be credited by the court against a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment unless the court orders otherwise." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-4(h).) In People v. Hollingsworth (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 466, defendant's probation was revoked, and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The sentencing judge's order was ambiguous in that the order credited against defendant's sentence of imprisonment the time he served in custody after his arrest for the probation violation but did not expressly say anything about time served on probation. Relying on People v. Hills (1980), 78 Ill. 2d 500, we held that "[i]f the court decides to deny credit for probation time, it should say so; the point should not be left to inference or interpretation. If the court does not expressly deny credit, the defendant is entitled to it under section 5-6-4(h) of the Unified Code of Corrections [citation], which contemplates that credit will usually be allowed." (89 III. 2d 466, 468.) Thus, if the order revoking probation, conditional discharge or supervision and sentencing defendant to imprisonment or periodic imprisonment is silent or ambiguous concerning unconfined probation time credit (see People v. Scheib (1979), 76 Ill. 2d 244), the time served while on probation will be automatically credited against the sentence of imprisonment.

This Court believes the "automatic credit" provision of the Code would better serve the administration of justice if it were amended. As section 5-6-4(h) now stands, if, upon revoking defendant's probation, the judge sentences the defendant to short-term imprisonment, for example, and the sentencing order does not expressly say anything about probation time credit, or ambiguously says it, probation time credit will be given, even though such credit could make the sentence of imprisonment meaningless. Such an anamoly would defeat the purpose of the judge's sentence. The Supreme Court, therefore, recommends the General Assembly consider amending section 5-6-4(h) of the Unified Code of Corrections (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-4(h)) to provide that, unless the sentencing court orders otherwise, time served on probation, conditional discharge or supervision shall not be credited against a sentence of imprisonment or periodic imprisonment.

Criminal Penalties Must be Proportionate to the Seriousness of the Offense

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or prop-

erty without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

* * *

"All penalities shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship.***" III. Const. art. I, secs. 2, 11.

Several recent cases before this Court have concerned these constitutional provisions in the context of enhancement of a lesser offense to a graver offense by reason of a dangerous weapon, such as a handgun, being involved. As well, in some of these cases, the Court has decided questions concerning multiple convictions and sentences where more than one offense is carved from the same act, and double enhancement. The common thread running through these cases is the armed violence statute.

Section 33A-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 provides that the elements of the offense of armed violence are: "A person commits armed violence when, while armed with a dangerous weapon, he commits any felony defined by Illinois Law." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 33A-2.) Section 33A-1 provides that a person is armed with a dangerous weapon "when he carries on or about his person or is otherwise armed with a category I or category II weapon;" a category I weapon includes a pistol, revolver, rifle, etc. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 33A-1.) Violation of section 33A-2 with a category I weapon is a Class X felony. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 33A-3(a).

In People v. Haron (1981), 85 Ill. 2d 261, the Court concluded that the presence of a weapon could not serve to enhance an offense from a misdemeanor to a felony and also serve as the basis for a charge of armed violence; instead, we held the section 33A-2 requirement that there be the commission of a felony while armed with a dangerous weapon contemplates the commission of "a predicate offense which is a felony without enhancement by the presence of a weapon." (85 III. 2d 261, 278.) In People v. Donaldson (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 164, we said the intendment of section 33A-2 was only to increase or enhance the minimum penalty upon a felony conviction when the offender was in possession of a dangerous weapon while committing the felony, and we observed that the legislature must have been aware of our prior holdings that where there was a single act, there could be but one conviction of crime. We concluded "that multiple convictions for both armed violence and the underlying felony cannot stand where a single physical act is the basis for both charges. A defendant is prejudiced 'where more than one offense is carved from the same physical act.' (People v. King (1977), 66 Ill. 2d 551, 566; see also People v. Myers (1981), 85 III. 2d 281, 287.)" (91 III. 2d 164, 170.) To the same effect are our holdings in People v.

Mormon (1982), 92 III. 2d 268, and People v. Simmons (1982), 93 III. 2d 94.

In our most recent decision, People v. Wisslead (1983), 94 Ill. 2d 190, a majority of this Court observed that the underlying offense that served as a basis for the armed violence charge was unlawful restraint (a Class 4 felony), a lesser offense of kidnaping (a more serious Class 2 felony); however, when the element of the presence of a gun is added to those elements required for unlawful restraint (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 10-3(a)) and to those required for kidnaping (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 10-1), the offenses could be prosecuted as armed violence based on lawful restraint and aggravated kidnaping (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 10-2(a)(5)), respectively. "Since each offense is enhanced by the identical additional element, a gun, the lesser offense of unlawful restraint should not thereby become a graver offense than kidnaping. However, incongruously it does where aggravated kidnaping is charged. Armed violence based on unlawful restraint with a Category I weapon is a Class X felony, whereas aggravated kidnaping is only a Class 1 felony, a lesser offense." (94 III. 2d 190, 195-96.) We went on to state that the policy underlying sections 2 and 11 of article I of the Illinois Constitution "would be violated if the penalty prescribed for an offense is not as great or greater than the penalty prescribed for a less serious offense. (Cf. People v. Bradley (1980), 79 Ill. 2d 410 (a more serious penalty should not be provided for a less serious offense); People v. Wagner (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 308.) The sentences which may be imposed for the offense of armed violence based on unlawful restraint with a Category I weapon and for the more serious offense of aggravated kidnaping are unconstitutionally disproportionate." (94 III. 2d 190, 196.) We additionally noted that a similar comparison of the unlawful restraint statute with the forcible detention statute (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, par. 10-4(a)(1)) compelled the same conclusion of unconstitutionality.

The Supreme Court is aware that the General Assembly is considering legislation to amend the armed violence statute (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 33A-1 et seq.), and we are, of course, cognizant of our statement in People v. Donaldson (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 164, 168, that the General Assembly can "expressly provid[e] for separate convictions and sentences on charges of armed violence and its predicate or underlying felony." (See also People v. Mormon (1982), 92 Ill. 2d 268, and People v. Simmons (1982), 93 Ill. 2d 94.) But the Court invites the General Assembly's consideration of the matters hereinbefore discussed.

Provisions Relating to Escape from Correctional Facilities Should be Re-Examined

In People v. Simmons (1981), 88 Ill. 2d 270, this Court

held that the defendant, who had been convicted of felony offenses and committed to the Department of Corrections to serve a term of imprisonment, could properly be prosecuted for escape from the Department's correctional facility under section 31-6 of the Criminal Code of 1961 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 38, par. 31-6), even though he could have alternatively been prosecuted under section 3-6-4(a) of the Unified Code of Corrections (III. Rev. Stat. 1977, ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4(a)). (See also People v. Marble (1982), 91 III. 2d 242.) Under the facts of the case, if the defendant had been prosecuted and convicted for "failure to return" to the correctional facility under section 3-6-4(a) of the Unified Code of Corrections, then he would have been guilty of a Class 3 felony; instead, he was prosecuted and convicted for escape, a Class 2 felony, under section 31-6(a) of the Criminal Code.

The Court decided the two sections in question were not inconsistent but simply expressed different legislative concerns. (People v. Simmons (1981), 88 III. 2d 270, 275.) However, the Court did observe in relation to the discussion of the two escape provisions that "[p]erhaps in passing and amending the [Unified Code of Corrections], the legislature may not have had the Criminal Code consciously in mind" (Simmons at 276). Judging by the committee comments to section 31-6 (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 31-6) and the commentary to section 3-6-4 (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4), prepared by the Council on the Diagnosis and Evaluation of Criminal Defendants which drafted the Unified Code of Corrections, the legislature's objective in enacting each section was to bring together in a "logical sequence, with appropriate penalties" the various "scattered sections dealing with escape, riot, and other acts of violence by incarcerated persons."

Considering the desirable objective to be achieved, the Supreme Court again invites the General Assembly to re-examine the escape provisions codified in section 31-6 of the Criminal Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 31-6) and section 3-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1003-6-4).

Illinois Credit Card Act Should be Re-Examined

Section 8 of the Illinois Credit Card Act (Act) provides in part: "A person who, with intent to defraud***, (i) uses, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, property, services or anything else of value a credit card obtained or retained in violation of this Act or without the cardholder's consent***, or (ii) obtains money, goods, property, services or anything else of value by representing without the consent of the cardholder that he is the holder of a specified card or by representing that he is the holder of a card and such card has not in fact been issued, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the value of all money, goods, property, services and other things of value obtained in violation of this section does

not exceed \$150 in any 6-month period; and is guilty of a Class 4 felony if such value exceeds \$150 in any 6-month period.***" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 17, par. 5921, formerly Ill. Rev. Stat. 1979, ch. 121½, par. 608.) In People v. Tarlton (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 1, the guestion before the Court concerned whether the fraudulent use of a credit card in an attempt to obtain goods valued in excess of \$150 is a violation of section 8(i) of the Act, and, if so, what penalty is provided. We held that, after citing with approval People v. Gibson (1981), 99 Ill. App. 3d 616, "the fraudulent use of a credit card [is] a crime regardless of whether goods were actually obtained" (Tarlton at 5), that the penalty provision of section 8 is ambiguous concerning whether fraudulent but unsuccessful credit card use involving goods valued over \$150 is to be punished as a felony or misdemeanor, and that "fraudulent use of a credit card, where nothing of value is actually obtained, is a Class A misdemeanor regardless of the value of goods sought to be obtained" (Tarlton at 5-6).

To be noted, however, is the Gibson court conclusion that the inadvertent failure of the legislature "to include additional language such as 'sought to be obtained' or 'attempted to be obtained' or words of similar import [in the penalty provision of section 8] was a legislative oversight, inadvertent omission, or mistake, particularly given the fact that both types of offenses proscribed in section 8 are included as part of a single sentence along with the penalty provision." (Tarlton at 4, quoting from People v. Gibson, 99 Ill. App. 3d 616, 621.) Although we decided in Tarlton, as stated above, that section 8(i) makes fraudulent credit card use an offense without regard to whether the goods were in fact obtained and that fraudulent use in an attempt to obtain goods is a misdemeanor without regard to the value of the goods sought to be obtained, section 8 of the Act, particularly the penalty provision, should be clarified. Too, it may be desirable to reexamine the penalty provisions of other sections of the Act.

The Supreme Court invites the General Assembly to re-examine the penalty provisions of section 8 (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 17, par. 5921) and other sections of the Illinois Credit Card Act.

Mandatory Conditions of Probation and Conditional Discharge Should be Expanded

The General Assembly took a major step towards the improvement of probation services when it enacted "An Act in relation to subsidy for probation officers" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 37, par. 706-7 and ch. 38, pars. 204-6, 204-7). Pursuant to the Act, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts has established: (1) a means for verifying compliance with the conditions for probation officer salary reimbursement; (2) a system for collecting uniform statistical information on probation services; and (3) a system for training to improve the quality of probation

services throughout the State. Pursuant to its mandate to seek the cooperation of local and State government and private agencies to improve the quality of probation services, the staff of the Administrative Office has conducted various studies of county and circuitwide probation departments, developed close communication with circuit court judges and actively participated in efforts at the State and local level to improve probation services. In this capacity, the Administrative Office has identified some apparent deficiencies in some probation procedures and statutes affecting probation services. Among these deficiencies is the absence of mandatory conditions prohibiting a person on probation or conditional discharge from leaving the State without the consent of the court, and not requiring such person to be visited by the probation officer at the person's home or elsewhere to the extent necessary for the officer to discharge his duties.

Regarding the former, prior law (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1971, ch. 38, par. 117-2) did require the consent of the court for a probationer who wished to leave the State. This provision was not carried over into section 5-6-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Code). (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3.) The comments of the Council on the Diagnosis and Evaluation of Criminal Defendants (S.H.A. ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3), which drafted the section in question, suggest no reason for the deletion of the court-consent requirement. The practical problems which arise when persons on probation or conditional discharge may leave the State without court approval are apparent. Regular supervision, enforcement of conditions and difficulty in locating the person are examples.

In reference to the probation officer visiting the probationer at his home or elsewhere as a condition of probation and conditional discharge, section 5-6-3(b)(7) of the Code does provide that the sentencing court in its discretion may require the probationer to "permit the probation officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere to the extent necessary to discharge his duties." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1005-6-3(b)(7).) However, observations of probation practices lead to the conclusion that probationers and the public would be more effectively served by making that discretionary condition a mandatory one.

The Court again recommends that the General Assembly consider reinstating the court-consent requirement as a mandatory condition of probation and conditional discharge, and making subparagraph (7) of section 5-6-3(b) a mandatory rather than a discretionary condition of probation and conditional discharge.

Lack of Guidelines for Court Transfer Hearings for Juveniles Committed to the Department of Corrections

The Unified Code of Corrections (Code) provides that

a juvenile offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall be committed to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, but, upon reaching his 17th birthday, he could be transferred to the Department's Adult Division. The statutory transfer procedure, however, is deficient in its mechanism because of inconsistency and lack of guidelines.

Two sections of the Code are involved. Section 3-10-7(a) states in relevant part that the Department of Corrections "shall," within 30 days of the 17th birthday of a juvenile, who is committed to the Juvenile Division under section 5-8-6 of the Code, notify the sentencing court of the juvenile's 17th birthday, and within 90 days the court "shall conduct a hearing to determine whether or not the juvenile" should be transferred to the Department's Adult Division. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1003-10-7(a).) Section 5-8-6(c), on the other hand, provides in part that the court, "upon request" of the Juvenile Division and after the juvenile in that division's custody reaches the age of 17 years, "may conduct a hearing*** and order" the juvenile transferred to the Adult Division. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 1005-8-6(c).

The Appellate Court was recently confronted with a case involving these two sections, and aptly stated the issue: "Sections 3-10-7(a) and 5-8-6(c) are conflicting principally in that the former directs the Department of Corrections to send the notice of the inmate's pending 17th birthday to the circuit court and indicates that courts must hold a hearing, while the latter indicates that the procedure is initiated by a 'request' of the juvenile division and states that the court 'may' hold a hearing." (People v. Lewis (1981), 97 Ill. App. 3d 880, 883.) The court concluded that section 3-10-7(a) controlled, and, therefore, a hearing was required. However, the court went on that "[n]either section sets forth guidelines for determining whether the transfer should be ordered" (Lewis at 883; see also People v. Murphy (1981), 102 Ill. App. 3d 448, 452, where it was held that the lack of guidelines did not render either section unconstitutionally vague), and then concluded that retention of a juvenile over 17 years of age in the Juvenile Division should be the exception in order to protect other juveniles in the Juvenile Division from "being preyed on" by older inmates. See People v. Taylor (1979), 76 III. 2d 289, 310.

The Supreme Court again recommends that the General Assembly consider corrective legislation to bring into harmony sections 3-10-7(a) and 5-8-6(c) of the Unified Code of Corrections (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, pars. 1003-10-7(a), 1005-8-6(c)) and to establish standards to guide trial judges in their determination of whether or not the juvenile offender should be transferred from the Juvenile Division to the Adult Division of the Department of Corrections.

The Time for Commencing Post-Conviction Hearings Should be Reduced

Effective February 1, 1981, this Court amended its Rule 402(e) to eliminate the requirement that all plea of guilty proceedings automatically be transcribed and filed as part of the common law record in all cases in which a defendant is charged with a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Transcripts in such cases will hereafter be prepared only upon order of the trial court. This action was taken to eliminate the substantial costs involved in preparing such transcripts in all cases and to relieve court reporters from performing unnecessary work when their time could be better spent taking cases in court and transcribing cases on appeal. The Court anticipates that the trial court will order the preparation of a transcript in every case in which there is any reasonable basis to believe that the defendant will either appeal the conviction or sentence or file a post-conviction proceeding, despite the fact he pleaded guilty.

In a rare case in which the trial judge might have failed to order the plea proceeding transcribed, and the defendant files a post-conviction proceeding long after the imposition of sentence, without having previously appealed, it might be difficult to obtain a transcript if the court reporter has died, retired, etc. It would be substantially less likely that a problem would arise if the limitation for filing a post-conviction proceeding was reduced from 20 years to 5 years.

Section 122-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 122-1) provides that no petition to commence a post-conviction hearing may be filed more than 20 years after rendition of final judgment, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his culpable negligence. The Supreme Court again recommends that section 122-1 be amended to provide that no such proceeding may be commenced more than 5 years after the rendition of final judgment, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his culpable negligence.

A Voluntary, Unincorporated Association Should be Able to Sue and to be Sued in its Own Name

"Thus, the common law rule was that a voluntary unincorporated association could not sue or be sued in its own name. If an action was to be brought by or against the association it was necessary that all members be joined as parties. [Citations.] This has been the generally accepted rule in Illinois. [Citations.]" American Fed. of Tech. Eng., Local 144 v. La Jeunesse (1976), 63 Ill. 2d 263, 266.

By a divided vote our Court in La Jeunesse upheld the

long-standing Illinois rule that a voluntary unincorporated association generally cannot sue or be sued in its own name, and we noted only two exceptions to the rule: By court decision a representative suit "in equity" may be brought in the names of a portion of the association members suing for themselves and in behalf of all other association members, and by statute certain unincorporated associations may sue and be sued in their own name in actions concerning their real estate (III. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 30, par. 185). This Court then observed that changes in the rule in other jurisdictions have usually been through legislation, and the Court concluded: "If there are to be *** changes in the rule it should come through legislative action." 63 Ill. 2d 263, 266. See Fields Cadillac, Inc. v. New Car Dealers Committee (1980), 88 III. App. 3d 682, 689, where the court said if "a change is to be adopted in Illinois ***, it must be done by the legislature."

Our Court believes the demise of the archaic legal fiction that an unincorporated association has no separate legal existence independent of the members who compose it and therefore cannot sue or be sued in its own name is long overdue. The rule unfairly and effectively deprives aggrieved persons and voluntary unincorporated associations of a legal remedy in the courts of Illinois. See dissenting opinion in *La Jeunesse*, *supra*, and specially concurring opinion in *Mulligan v. Teamsters Union*, *Local No. 971* (1978), 59 Ill. App. 3d 587, 589.

The Supreme Court recommends, as we have done in our Annual Reports to the General Assembly since January 31, 1979, that the General Assembly modify the common law rule in Illinois that a voluntary unincorporated association cannot sue or be sued in its own name.

Statutory Guidelines are Needed to Assist Trial Courts in Deciding Petitions for Name Change

"An Act to revise the law in relation to names" (Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 96, par. 1 et seq.) permits a person who wishes to assume another name to file a petition in the circuit court praying for such relief. Section 1 of the Act provides that where there is "no reason why the prayer should not be granted," the court may grant the relief requested, and that the petitioner in his prayer may include, with their consent, his spouse and adult unmarried children, and "his minor children where it appears to the court that same is for their best interest." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 96, par. 1.) Except for some pro forma allegations (see Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 96, par. 2), the Act is silent regarding the allegations that are to be contained in the petition and the character of the evidence that is to be offered to the court. Too, there is a paucity of Illinois

decisional law that might fill this statutory voidance.

Our Court has been advised by trial judges that the lack of statutory guidelines in the Act is troublesome, and this is particularly true where the parents or guardian petitions to change the name of a minor child. Accordingly, the Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly consider amending "An Act to revise the law in relation to names" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 96, par. 1 et seq.) to provide guidelines setting forth what must be alleged in the petition and what might be proved.

Illinois Commerce Commission, not Circuit Court, Should Determine Rates Charged by Municipal Utility to Consumers Outside of Municipality

Should the circuit court, in absence of agreement between the parties, fix and determine the rates to be charged to consumers outside of a municipality's corporate limits for water pumped to them by a municipally owned and operated water utility? The Illinois Appellate Court thought not (see *Inland Real Estate Corp. v. Village of Palatine* (1982), 107 Ill. App. 3d 279, 284), and this Court agrees.

Two statutory provisions are implicated: section 11-117-4 of the Illinois Municipal Code (Code) and section 10.3 of the Public Utilities Act (Act). Section 11-117-4 of the Code provides in part that a municipality may sell water to consumers or users outside its corporate limits for a water plant owned and operated by the municipality, and for that purpose it may lay water mains, construct and operate pumping stations, etc., in which case, to allow the municipality a fair return to cover financing, construction, etc., the municipality and the party representing the consumers may enter into a contract for water rates to be charged; however, if the rates cannot be agreed upon, then "such rates shall be fixed and determined by the circuit court of the county in which the municipality which has financed, constructed, operated and maintained the improved [water] facilities is located." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 24, par. 11-117-4.) Section 10.3 of the Act defines "public utility" and specifically excludes from the definition "public utilities that are owned and operated by any *** municipal corporation of this State ***." (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 1112/3, par. 10.3) The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), of course, has general supervision over all public utilities, unless otherwise provided, including rate-making. See, generally, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 1112/3, par. 8.

In Inland Real Estate Corp., supra, the Appellate Court ruled that section 10.3 of the Act eliminates from the Illinois Commerce Commission's jurisdiction and review municipally owned public utilities, and that no other lan-

guage of the Act "manifests an intention of the legislature to provide otherwise or *** distinguishes municipal ownership of a utility within its corporate limits from ownership beyond its territorial boundaries." (107 III. App. 3d 279, 282.) The court said that section 10.3 is plain and unambiguous, and "[i]f of the General Assembly had intended to create an exception for utilities owned by a municipality but located and serving customers outside its corporate limits, it has not so stated ***. Although we believe that such utilities should come within the authority of the ICC, we are of the opinion that any expansion of its jurisdiction to include municipally owned utilities beyond their corporate limits must come through the legislative process." 107 III. App. 3d 279, 284.

The Supreme Court concurs with the Appellate Court, and we add that the fixing and determination of utility rates, as provided in section 11-117-4 of the Code, is a responsibility better reposed in an executive or legislative agency which posesses special expertise, such as the Illinois Commerce Commission, rather than in the circuit court. The Court invites the General Assembly to consider removing from section 11-117-4 of the Illinois Municipal Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 24, par. 11-117-4) the nonjudicial function that the circuit court shall fix and determine water utility rates, and, to the extent necessary, amending section 11-117-4 of the Code and section 10.3 of the Public Utilities Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 1112/3, par. 10.3) by placing such function in the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Funds Should be Appropriated to Pay for the Transcript Provided to an Indigent Person Who Appeals an Order Involuntarily Committing Him to a Mental Health Facility or Program

Under the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code (Code), a person, after a court hearing, may be judicially admitted (involuntarily committed) to "a developmental disabilities facility ***; to a private facility ***; or to a program of nonresidential habilitation." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 91½, par. 4-609(b).) A verbatim record shall be made of the jucidial hearing (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch 91½, par. 4-614); and the court shall notify the person of his right to appeal, and, if he is indigent, he shall be notified "of his right to a free transcript." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 91½, par. 4-613(b).) The Code, in section 4-615(b), then provides that if the person is not a resident of the county in which the hearing is held and the party against whom the court would otherwise assess costs has insufficient funds to pay costs, "the court may enter an order upon the State to pay the costs of the proceedings, from funds appropriated by the General Assembly for that purpose." Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 911/2, par. 4-615(b).

While it appears that section 4-615(b) is applicable to the "free transcript" entitlement in section 4-613(b) if the person appealing the commitment order is indigent (see *In re Meyer* (1982), 107 III. App. 3d 871, 875-76), this Court has been informed that the legislature has not appropriated funds to a State agency for the purpose of paying the costs of the indigent's "free transcript." The Supreme Court urges that the General Assembly appropriate funds to pay the costs of providing a "free transcript" to indigent persons, who appeal orders judicially admitting them to a facility or program, as provided in sections 4-613(b) and 4-615(b) of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 91½, pars. 4-613(b), 4-615(b)).

Statutory Guidance to Courts is Needed in Adjudicating Public Aid Liens

The Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 23, par. 11-22) (Code) provides in relevant part that the Illinois Department of Public Aid (Department) "shall have a charge [lien] upon all claims, demands and causes of action for injuries to an applicant for or recipient of financial aid under Articles III, IV, V and VII [III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 23, pars. 3-1 et seg., 4-1 et seg., 5-1 et seg. and 7-1 et seg.] for the total amount of medical assistance ***." Section 11-22 of the Code also allows a lien in the Department's favor where aid is provided to the injured applicant or recipient who "was employable." The Code further provides that on petition filed by the Department, the court may adjudicate the rights of the parties and enforce the lien, and the court may approve "the settlement of any claim, demand or cause of action ***." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 23, par. 11-22.) Section 11-22 of the Code then states: "The court may determine what portion of the recovery shall be paid to the injured person and what portion shall be paid to the Illinois Department *** having a charge [lien] against the recovery." In determining the apportionment of the lien where the Department contests a lien reduction, the court conducts an evidentiary hearing "to inquire into the proposed grounds for reduction where the basis for the lien reduction is contested by the Department and does not appear clearly on the face of the record." (Jackson v. Thatcher (1980), 80 III. App. 3d 876, 880.) It is the type of evidence to be considered by the trial judge in the exercise of his discretion in these hearings for lien reduction which our Court believes requires legislative attention.

In Jackson v. Thatcher (1980), 80 III. App. 3d 876, our Appellate Court pinpointed the problem. The court said at page 882:

"In the absence of explicit statutory guidance, we can only speculate as to the type of evidence the legislature anticipated would influence the adjudication of Department [liens]. We are also concerned that without more definitive guidance, the adjudications may be too harsh or too lenient and may not reflect the intent of the legislature. Although evidentiary factors which have been held relevant to other adjudications may be pieced together from the limited case law on Department liens, we would prefer express statutory guidance."

The Supreme Court agrees with the Appellate Court's stated concerns about evidentiary factors the trial judge should consider in adjudicating Department of Public Aid liens under section 11-22 of The Illinois Public Aid Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 23, par. 11-22), and the Court again urges the General Assembly to consider providing statutory guidance in this matter.

Statutory Provisions Relating to the Selection of Jurors Should be Uniform

As a result of this Court's decision in People v. Jackson (1977), 69 Ill. 2d 252, the General Assembly amended section 115-4(f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 (Code). That section now reads: "After examination by the court the jurors may be examined, passed upon, accepted and tendered by opposing counsel as provided by Supreme Court rules." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 115-4(f).) The Supreme Court has adopted Rule 434 which provides: "In criminal cases the parties shall pass upon and accept the jury in panels of four, commencing with the State, unless the court, in its discretion, directs otherwise."

However, similar and related sections in "An Act concerning jurors ***" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 78, pars. 21, 23) were not amended and, accordingly, do not appear to be in complete harmony with section 115-4(f) of the Code and Supreme Court Rule 434. Section 21 of the "Jurors Act" provides for the examination of prospective jurors and for their selection in panels of four. Section 23 makes the provisions of section 21 applicable to "both civil and criminal cases." Thus, there appears to exist a conflict between sections 21 and 23 of the "Jurors Act" and section 115-4(f) of the Code.

In addition, the procedure for jury selection in criminal cases, as provided in section 115-4(f) and Rule 434, is sound and consideration should be given to adopting that procedure in civil cases.

The Court again recommends that the General Assembly consider amending sections 21 and 23 of the "Jurors Act" to conform with section 115-4(f) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and to make the jury selection procedure in civil cases "as provided by Supreme Court rules."

Section 7(a) of the Workers' Compensation Act Should be Reconsidered

In Interlake, Inc v. Industrial Com. (1983), 95 Ill. 2d 181, this Court considered whether the surviving spouse of a fatally injured employee, who, with her minor children, received compensation benefits under section 7(a) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Act), should continue to receive the benefits notwithstanding her remarriage. Section 7(a) of the Act provides in part that the surviving spouse of a fatally injured employee shall be paid workers' compensation benefits during her lifetime and if there is any surviving child (children), the benefits are payable "until the death of the [surviving spouse] or until the youngest child shall reach the age of 18, whichever shall come later." But section 7(a) goes on that should the surviving spouse remarry and if the deceased employee "did not leave surviving any child or children, who, at the time of such remarriage, are entitled to compensation benefits under this Act, the surviving spouse shall be paid a lump sum equal to 2 years compensation and all further rights of such [surviving spouse] shall be extinguished," and that if the deceased employee leaves a surviving child (children) under 18 years of age who at the time of the employee's death is entitled to section 7(a) benefits. "the weekly compensation payments herein provided for such child or children shall in any event continue for a period of not less than 6 years." Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.7(a).

In Interlake, supra, the deceased employee left surviving his wife and eight children, two of whom were under 18 years of age at the time of their father's death. The Industrial Commission awarded the surviving spouse lifetime benefits for her use and for the care of her two minor children. Thereafter, the surviving spouse remarried, at which time the two children were still minors and entitled to section 7(a) benefits. This Court held that the surviving spouse did not forfeit her "share" by remarriage and her "share" did not pass to her minor children, who could have collected compensation until they attained 18 years of age. We ruled that the plain language of section 7(a) of the Act "provides for the payment of death benefits until the [surviving spouse] dies, or until the children reach 18, whichever is later. If, however, the [surviving spouse] remarries when none of the [surviving] children [is] entitled to compensation, she is to receive a lump sum *** and then her rights are extinguished. Under the language of the section, [the surviving spouse] is entitled to benefits until she dies, because she did not remarry at a time when none of the [surviving] children [was] entitled to support. There simply is no provision in the statute for terminating a [surviving spouse's] benefits upon remarriage when there remain minor children entitled to support." (95 Ill. 2d 181, 191.) We further stated that the language of section 7(a) is clear and that the "legislature could have included a provision terminating a [surviving spouse's] benefits in a case where she remarries with children entitled to support, but it did not." 95 Ill. 2d 181, 193.

The Supreme Court invites the General Assembly to reconsider section 7(a) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, par. 138.7(a)) as it applies to continuation of the surviving spouse's compensation benefits where at the time of remarriage the surviving spouse has minor children entitled to support.

Penalty Provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act are in Need of Clarification

In Board of Education v. Industrial Com. (1982), 93 III. 2d 1, and Board of Education v. Industrial Com. (1982), 93 III. 2d 20, a majority of the Court in each decision ruled that the Industrial Commission's penalty awards to the injured employee for unreasonable delay in payment of compensation by the employer under sections 19(k) and 19(l) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Act) were not contrary to the manifest weight of the evidence. However, as pointed out in the dissenting opinion in each decision, the penalty provisions of the Act, sections 19(k) and 19(l), should be re-examined. See dissenting opinion in Board of Education v. Industrial Com. (1982), 93 III. 2d 1, 14 (Ryan, C.J., dissenting, joined by Underwood and Moran, JJ.), and in Board of Education v. Industrial Com. (1982), 93 III. 2d 20, 26 (Ryan, C.J., dissenting).

Section 19(k) of the Act states in relevant part that "where there has been any unreasonable or vexatious delay of payment *** of compensation ***, then the Commission may award compensation additional to that otherwise payable under this Act equal to 50% of the amount payable at the time of such award. Failure to pay compensation in accordance with [section 8(b)] shall be considered unreasonable delay." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.19(k).) Section 19(l) of the Act provides in pertinent part that where "the employer *** shall without good and just cause fail, neglect, refuse or unreasonably delay the payment of weekly compensation benefits *** during the period of temporary total disability *** the Commission shall allow to the employee additional compensation in the sum of \$10 per day for each day that a weekly compensation payment has been so withheld or refused, provided that such additional compensation shall not exceed the sum of \$2,500." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.19(l).) In the dissenting opinion in each Board of Education decision, it was observed that it appeared the penalties for failure to pay compensation for temporary total disability were assessed under both section 19(k) and section 19(l) for the same alleged delay or default of the employer (93 Ill. 2d 1, 15, 93 Ill. 2d 20, 26), and in Board of Education v. Industrial Com. (1982), 93 Ill. 2d 20, 28, it was noted the Industrial Commission has with increasing frequency been awarding penalties under sections 19(k) and 19(l). In the dissenting opinions, it was further observed that sections 19(k) and 19(l) of the Act "appear to be overlapping and confusing, and are in need of clarification by the General Assembly" (93 Ill. 2d 1, 14), and that "it is imperative that the legislature reconsider the various penalty provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act and clarify their applicability" (93 Ill. 2d 20, 27).

The Supreme Court urges the General Assembly to re-examine sections 19(k) and 19(l) of the Workers' Compensation Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, pars. 138.19(k), 138.19(l)) and clarify when penalties may be assessed thereunder.

The Relationship Between the Workers' Compensation Act's Lien Provision and the Wrongful Death Act Should be Examined

Recently our Appellate Court decided whether the legislature intended under section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act that an employer's subrogated workers' compensation insurer should have a lien on proceeds paid to the surviving spouse and next of kin in settlement of a wrongful death action against a thirdparty wrongdoer. Esin v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. (1981), 99 Ill. App. 3d 75. Section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act provides in pertinent part that legal proceedings may be brought by an injured employee or his personal representative against a person, not the employer, who is liable for damages caused to the employee, notwithstanding the employer's liability to pay workers' compensation benefits, and then section 5(b) states: "In such a case, however, if the action against such other person is brought by the injured employee or his personal representative and judgment is obtained and paid, or settlement is made ***, then from the amount received by such employee or personal representative there shall be paid to the employer the amount of compensation paid or to be paid by him to such employee or personal representative ***." (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.5(b).) Section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act provides in relevant part the amounts recovered in actions under the act "shall be for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and next of kin" of the decedent. Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 70, par. 2.

The Appellate Court in *Esin*, *supra*, determined that because the original enactment of the Workers' Compensation Act in 1911 (section 5(b) having been passed in 1913) was subsequent to the enactment of the original Wrongful Death Act in 1853, the legislature must have been cognizant of the provisions, particularly the "exclusive benefit" language, of section 2 of the Wrongful

Death Act at the time section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act was enacted. Given the chronology of the two acts and considering the broad language of section 5(b)—"the amount received by such employee or personal representative"—the Esin court believed there was "some indication that the legislature may have intended" to permit a section 5(b) lien to be placed upon proceeds "of all third-party actions, including a wrongful death suit" (Esin at 79). Accordingly, the court ruled the section 5(b) lien took precedence. However, the court stated also its concern that the public policy considerations behind section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act and section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act were closely balanced. (Esin at 78-80.) See also Recent Decisions, 70 III.B.J. 780 (1982), where the author comments at page 782 that the Esin decision "correctly allows employers a lien against the proceeds of all third-party litigation brought to redress word-related injuries, including wrongful death actions."

The Supreme Court suggests to the General Assembly for whatever action it deems necessary the relationship between section 5(b) of the Workers' Compensation Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.5(b)) and section 2 of the Wrongful Death Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 70, par. 2), in light of the *Esin* decision.

Legislative Guidelines are Needed for Rehabilitation Programs Ordered Under the Workers' Compensation Act

In several cases that have come before our Court, we have considered the rehabilitation provision of section 8(a) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Act). See, e.g., Zenith Co. v. Industrial Com. (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 278, Hunter Corp. v. Industrial Com. (1982), 86 III. 2d 489, and Kropp Forge Co. v. Industrial Com. (1981), 85 III. 2d 226. In pertinent part section 8(a) requires that the employer pay for a work-related injured-employee's necessary medical, surgical and hospital expenses, and further requires that the "employer shall also pay for treatment, instruction and training necessary for the physical, mental and vocational rehabilitation of the employee, including all maintenance costs and expenses incidental thereto. If as a result of the injury the employee is unable to be selfsufficient the employer shall further pay for such maintenance or institutional care as shall be required." Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.8(a).

In Hunter, supra, the Industrial Commission, without taking evidence, ordered under section 8(a) of the Act the employer to provide all necessary medical expenses, treatment, instruction, and training necessary for the injured employee's physical, mental and vocational rehabilitation, including all maintenance costs and expenses, and necessary tuition costs and expenses to

attend a university. This Court pointed out that, unlike workers' compensation statutes in other States, section 8(a) of the Illinois Act does not set forth a detailed scheme on the question of vocational rehabilitation but rather only states that the employer "shall also pay" for rehabilitative efforts when "necessary." The Court continued that States, such as Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, have established procedures under which the injured employee is examined and evaluated by a public or local rehabilitation agency or by trained medical personnel of the State's compensation board, which then makes a recommendation as to whether rehabilitation assistance is necessary, and, if so, what it should be. We then stated that the "value of such a procedure is obvious. A court, rather than being compelled to gauge the necessity and value of a proposed rehabilitation program itself, is able to receive recommendations from trained rehabilitation personnel, which it can review." (86 Ill. 2d 489, 498.) We further stated that since Illinois does not have such a procedure, the nature and form of rehabilitation requested appears to be based on the claimant's wish unless, of course, he has received rehabilitation counseling through a public or private agency. To the same effect is our observation in Zenith, supra, where in paraphrasing Hunter, supra, we said section 8(a) does not provide for "any statutory procedures to govern rehabilitation programs." 91 Ill. 2d 278, 287.

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly examine whether rehabilitation counseling and procedures through public or private agencies should be provided for to assist the Industrial Commission and the courts where rehabilitation is contemplated under section 8(a) of the Workers' Compensation Act (Ill Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 48, par. 138.8(a)).

The State Should Pay the Expenses of Operating the Chief Circuit Judges' Offices in Multi-County Circuits

The Illinois Constitution of 1970 places broad administrative authority in the chief circuit judge. To properly execute that authority, the chief judge needs personnel, office equipment, supplies and other items traditionally associated with management. In some multi-county circuits, the county boards contribute to a common fund to defray those expenses; in others they do not. In those circuits in which all counties do not contribute, an individual county board is reluctant to assume the full responsibility for paying the expenses of a chief judge's office which serves the management needs of counties within the circuit other than the chief judge's county of residence. Understandably, the county boards believe they cannot justify spending their county's taxpayers' funds for the expenses of the office of a chief judge who

has circuit-wide management responsibilities. Most chief judges in multi-county circuits estimate the cost of operating their office to be modest.

The General Assembly pays the salary and travel expenses of each chief judge's administrative secretary (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 37, pars. 72.4-1, 72.4-2), but none of the other expenses associated with the chief judge's office is borne by the State. The Supreme Court believes that the expenses of the office of the chief judge in multicounty circuits should be paid out of State appropriations.

Many multi-county circuits present complex problems of administration which cannot be met with the scarce resources presently available to most chief circuit judges. Some of the larger counties (including the two single-county circuits—Cook County and DuPage County) do provide some administrative support over and above the administrative secretary who is paid by the State, but by-and-large the chief judges must get along in an increasingly hostile economic environment with only the meager tools offered by the State.

The Supreme Court recommends the adoption of a trial court administration program under which selected multi-county circuits, designated by the Supreme Court, could receive essential, State-supported administrative personnel, equipment and supplies to assist the chief judge to fulfill his constitutional mandate to exercise "general administrative authority over his court ***" (III. Const. art. VI, sec. 7(c)).

Clerks of the Circuit Courts Should be Appointed

The clerks of the circuit courts of Illinois are not county officials, but are nonjudicial members of the judicial branch of State government (*Drury v. County of McLean* (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 417), and, like the clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, they should be appointed.

The Supreme Court Committee on Clerks of Court in its final report to this Court recommended that clerks of the circuit courts be appointed by the circuit court judges.

"While circuit clerks perform myriad duties requiring intelligence, discretion, good judgment and management talents, they are not responsible for formulating policy. Their principal responsibility is to faithfully execute policies set forth in statutes, rules, or orders of court—regardless of the reaction of the local electorate, not in response to it. The idea that a clerk could frustrate the policy objectives of the court he serves on the grounds that he is elected, and therefore 'responsible to the people,' is intolerable. Our Constitution vests general administrative authority over the circuit

courts in the Chief Judge, subject only to the general administrative and supervisory power of the Supreme Court. The clerk is an integral part of the judicial team, as are court reporters, for example, and that he should be elected rather than appointed is a historical and political anomaly having little, if anything, to do with promoting the efficiency or effectiveness of his office. The committee, therefore, recommends that circuit clerks become appointed non-judicial officers of the state court system."

The Supreme Court recognizes that the power to provide for either the election or the appointment of clerks of the circuit court is a matter within the exclusive jursidiction of the General Assembly (Ill. Const. art. VI, sec. 18(b)). Nevertheless, the Supreme Court concurs with its committee's recommendation that clerks of the circuit courts should be appointed by the circuit judges of the respective circuits and urges the General Assembly to consider changing the law in that respect.

Judges Should Not Serve on Electoral Boards

This Court has recommended in the past that the General Assembly take whatever action is necessary to remove judges from various electoral boards and to remove the requirement that the chief circuit judges are to designate the judges who are to serve on electoral boards. Under section 10-9 of The Election Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 46, par. 10-9), the chief judges are required to name a resident judge to serve as a member of both the State division electoral boards and the county officers electoral boards. Further, in the event any other designated member is unable to serve, because he is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objection was filed, the statute provides that a judge will be called upon to serve in the other member's stead. The statute should be amended to provide that someone other than a judge be the alternate, and that the alternates be designated by someone other than the chief circuit judge.

Service on electoral boards is not a judicial function. It tends to involve judges in political matters in which they ought not to be involved, and it can prove to be a source of confusion to the public and embarrassment to the court system when a circuit judge reviews the orders of a fellow circuit judge who had been sitting as an administrative hearing officer on an electoral board.

Since the establishment of the consolidated schedule of elections (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 46, pars. 2A-1.1, 2A-1.2), the amount of time circuit judges have been required to devote to service on various electoral boards during that period has adversely affected the administration of justice in some counties. For example, in connection with the 1982 general primary election, objections to the nomination of a candidate for judge of the Appellate

Court for the Fourth Judicial Distrcit were filed. The fourth judicial district is comprised of 30 counties, and pursuant to the statute (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 46, par. 10-9) the State division electoral board had to be convened to hear and pass upon the objections. Because that electoral board is composed "of one resident judge for each county," as designated by the appropriate chief judges, 30 judges had to be contacted and brought together. (The fourth judicial district stretches from the Illinois-Indiana border to the Mississippi River.) It is plainly apparent that busy court schedules were disrupted and valuable court-time was lost.

The Supreme Court once again recommends that the General Assembly take whatever action is necessary to remove judges from electoral boards as well as to abolish the requirement that chief judges designate judges to serve on such boards.

At a minimum, in view of the practical problems faced by the circuit courts in convening a State division electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for the office of reviewing court judge, the Supreme Court recommends that immediate measures be taken to provide that such objections be heard by the State Board of Elections.

Certified Shorthand Reporter Licensing by State Department of Registration and Education Should Continue

The Select Joint Committee on Regulatory Agency Reform recently recommended the abolition of State licensing tests for various occupations and professions. A majority of that committee recommended abolishing State licensing procedures for certified shorthand reporters, while several members, including the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee, dissented. The Certified Shorthand Reporters' (C.S.R.) Board has done an excellent job in establishing and maintaining the high level of shorthand reporting skills required by the courts and the legal profession. It should continue to test new reporters to assure continuing high standards in the State.

While official court reporters will continue to be approved by tests administered through our administrative office, abolition of the Certified Shorthand Reporters' Board would result in there being no procedure whereby freelance reporters would be screened for technical ability. Freelance reporters do important work helping lawyers prepare for the trial of a case, such as deposition work, etc.

As noted by the Bureau of the Budget, "Incompetent or improper shorthand reporting can pose a significant threat to the public welfare, i.e. to litigants and other involved persons. While their occurrence is infrequent,

the potential consequences of shorthand reporting malpractice are severe and include unjust monetary loss, imprisonment, and the release of guilty persons. These dangers are complicated by the fact that the affected parties (litigants, deponents, etc.) are rarely involved in the selection of a shorthand reporter."

The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges has unanimously approved a resolution recommending that the certified shorthand reporter testing procedures be continued and the Supreme Court concurs.

Chief Probation Officers Should be Appointed by the Chief Circuit Judge

The appointment of probation and chief probation officers is provided for in section 9 of "An Act providing for a system of probation ***" (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 38, par. 204-1). This section was originally enacted in 1911 and its essential provisions have remained largely unchanged since that time. In pertinent part, section 9 provides that the "circuit court" may appoint probation and chief probation officers. These provisions became outmoded with the creation of the Illinois unified court system by the Judicial Article of 1962 and the Constitution of 1970 which vests general administrative authority over a circuit in the chief judge of the circuit. The Constitution in article VI, section 7(c), provides:

"*** Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court."

The provision that probation personnel be appointed by the "circuit court" is ambiguous and is inconsistent with the constitutional grant of administrative authority to the chief judge and with other statutes which give appointing power to the chief circuit judge. See, e.g., County Shelter Care and Detention Home Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 23, par. 2683) and Juvenile Court Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 37, pars. 706-4(2), 706-5(1)).

The Court again recommends that the General Assembly consider amending section 9 to provide that the chief judge of the circuit, or judge designated by him, shall appoint the chief probation officer who may be authorized to appoint other probation personnel.

Chief Judge's Administrative Powers are Subject only to Supreme Court's Powers

Under section 7(c) of article VI of the Illinois Constitution, the chief judge of each circuit court has general administrative authority over his court, subject only to the Supreme Court. Provisions of law which require a

chief judge to obtain the consent of his fellow circuit judges before exercising administrative powers are constitutionally suspect.

A case in point is section 4 of the Court Reporters Act (III. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 37, par. 654). That section provides in pertinent part:

"The chief judge may appoint with the advice and consent of all circuit judges in the circuit all or any of the number of court reporters authorized by certification of the Supreme Court. The court reporters so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the chief judge and may be removed by the chief judge with the advice and consent of the circuit judges of the circuit."

The appointment and removal of official court reporters is an administrative responsibility. The statute purports to limit the chief judges' authority to appoint or remove court reporters by requiring that the chief judges first obtain the advice and consent of their fellow circuit judges. Such provisions tend to create an impression that the administration of the circuit courts is a collective responsibility when, in fact, the constitution clearly provides that the chief judge will administer each circuit subject only to the authority of the Supreme Court.

The Court Reporters Act, and other acts which impose similar conditions on the chief judges' discharge of their administrative responsibilities, should be amended to clarify the chief judges' authority.

The Supreme Court Should Determine the Duties to be Performed by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

"General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. ***" Ill. Const. art. VI, sec. 16.

This constitutional grant of power clearly and expressly vests in the Supreme Court administrative and supervi-

sory authority to oversee the operation of the Illinois court and judicial system, and it is equally clear that power is to be exercised by the chief justice who shall be assisted in his duties by the director and staff of the Court's administrative office. Implicit in section 16 of article VI of the Constitution is the power and responsibility of the Supreme Court, through the chief justice, to determine the functions and duties that our administrative office is to perform and execute. In short, the authority to assign duties to our administrative office derives from the constitutional grant of general administrative and supervisory authority reposed in this Court. This is as it should be, for this Court would be severely hampered in the discharge of its administrative responsibilities if other branches of government possessed the constitutional authority to determine what functions the administrative office should execute. As two respected constitutional commentators stated about section 2 of the 1962 judicial article amendment (III. Const. art. VI, sec. 2 (1962)), the predecessor to section 16 of article VI of the 1970 Constitution, the lack of centralized authority over the judicial system prior to the adoption of the 1962 judicial article was rectified by the establishment of "general administrative authority over all courts in the Supreme Court to be exercised by its Chief Justice with the assistance of an administrative director and staff. These provisions *** should provide the mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden and Cohn, The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis (1969), at 333.

The Supreme Court believes that "the proper relationship between the legislature and the court is one of cooperation and assistance" (Alvis v. Ribar (1981), 85 Ill. 2d 1, 23) in matters concerning the administration of justice and functioning of our court and judicial system, but our constitutional duty to administer and supervise the courts, through the chief justice with the assistance of our administrative office, is greatly hindered when the General Assembly purports to mandate that the administrative office perform functions as determined by the legislature. The Supreme Court believes this matter to be of such fundamental importance that we bring it to the attention of the General Assembly.

THE APPELLATE COURT

Jurisdiction

The Appellate Court is the intermediate court of review in the Illinois judicial system. Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court may be taken as a matter of right to the Appellate Court, except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court. There is no appeal from a judgment of acquittal in a criminal case. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. and it may also review administrative actions, as may be provided by law, (Art. VI, Sec. 6). Pursuant to the constitutional provision concerning review of administrative actions, the legislature has enacted two such statutes: (1) the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111½, § 1041, effective July 1, 1970, provides that "final orders or determinations" of the Pollution Control Board may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court; and (2) the Election Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, § 9-22, effective October 1, 1974, provides that "judgments" of the State Board of Elections concerning disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court.

In general, Articles III and VI of the Supreme Court Rules govern the mechanics of appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases. Of particular note, is Rule 335 which controls direct appeals from administrative actions to the Appellate Court.

It is interesting to observe that Illinois is one of a few states that provides for appeal as a matter of constitutional right in the intermediate court of review. Furthermore, the Constitution in Article VI, Section 16 directs that the Supreme Court implement the right of appeal by promulgating rules "for expeditious and inexpensive appeals" to the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Thus, it may be fairly stated that an aggrieved litigant, who disagrees with the decision of the Circuit Court, can appeal the judgment to the Appellate Court. This right of appeal applies equally to the defendant who is adjudged guilty of violating a traffic ordinance, as well as to the party who has lost a \$1,000,000 personal injury lawsuit. In addition, a litigant has a right to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court if the Appellate Court issues a certificate of importance or a question arises under the Federal or State Constitution for the first time as a result of the action of the Appellate Court.

Organization

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 5, provides: (1) the number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each judicial district shall be provided by law; (2) the Supreme

Court shall prescribe by rule the number of appellate divisions in each judicial district; (3) each appellate division shall have at least three judges; (4) assignments of judges to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court; (5) a majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision; (6) there shall be at least one division in each judicial district; and (7) each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court. Appellate Court judges, like Supreme Court judges, are elected for 10 year terms. (Art. VI, Sec. 10).

The General Assembly has provided for the election of 18 Appellate Judges from the First District and 4 from each of the other four districts. The fourth judgeship in each of the four downstate appellate districts was established effective October 1, 1973 (III. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §25). These new judgeships were filled at the November, 1974 general election.

Pursuant to Section 5 of Article VI, the Supreme Court has adopted Rule 22 which establishes the organization of the Appellate Court. The rule (as amended effective October 15, 1979), provides as follows:

"Rule 22. Appellate Court Organization"

- (a) Divisions—Appellate Districts. Each district of the Appellate Court shall consist of one division unless the Supreme Court provides otherwise by order. The First District shall sit in the city of Chicago. The Second District shall sit in the city of Elgin. The Third District shall sit in the city of Ottawa. The Fourth District shall sit in the city of Springfield. The Fifth District shall sit in the city of Mount Vernon. With the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a division may sit at any place in the State. The Appellate Court in each district shall be in session throughout the year, and each division shall sit periodically as its judicial business requires. Each division shall sit in panels of three judges as hereinafter provided.
- (b) Assignment to Divisions—Designation of Panels. The Supreme Court shall assign judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of a division shall designate judges serving in that division to sit in panels of three. Such a three-judge panel shall constitute the division for purposes of rendering a decision in a case. The Executive Committee of the First District, upon request of a division of that district, may designate any Appellate Court judge of that district to sit in the place of a judge of the requesting division for such case or cases as may be designated in the request.
- (c) **Decisions.** Three judges must participate in the decision of every case and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision. Motions of course may be

decided by one judge.

- **(d) Divisions—Presiding Judge.** The judges of each division shall select one of their number to serve as presiding judge of that division for a term of one year.
- (e) Executive Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois. The presiding judges of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts and the members of the Executive Committee of the First District shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Appellate Court of Illinois. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by any three of its members, and meetings of the Appellate Court may be called by the Executive Committee.
- (f) Executive Committee of the Appellate Court in the First Appellate District. There shall be an Executive Committee of the First District composed of one member of each division, which committee shall exercise general administrative authority. The Executive Committee shall select one of its members as chairman."

Supreme Court Assignment of Judges to the Appellate Court

Article VI, Sec. 16 of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to any Circuit Court. Also, Art. VI, Sec. 15 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign a retired judge, with his consent, to judicial service (a retired Associate Judge may only be assigned as an Associate Judge).

During 1982, five Circuit Judges served in the Appellate Court by assignment. In addition, two retired Appellate Court Judges and two retired Circuit Court Judges were assigned to the Appellate Court.

Assignments (other than to hear specific cases) were as follows:

First District — Hon. Mayer Goldberg, retired

Appellate Court Judge

(all year)

Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Cook County

Circuit Judge (all year)

Hon. John M. O'Connor, retired (all year), assigned as a retired

Appellate Court Judge

Second District -

Hon. William V. Hopf, 18th Circuit Judge (all year or until further order of the Supreme

Court)

Hon. William R. Nash, 17th Circuit Judge (all year or until further order of the Supreme

Court)

Hon. Lloyd A. Van Deusen, re-

tired 19th Circuit Judge, assigned to judicial service in the Second Judicial District (all year or until further order of the Supreme Court; by another order, Judge Van Deusen has been assigned until further order from the Third District to the Second District of the Appellate Court)

Third District — Hon. Albert Scott, 9th Circuit

Judge (all year)

Fourth District — Hon. Henry Lewis, 2nd Circuit

Judge (September 1, 1982 until

December 1, 1982)

Hon. Albert G. Webber, III, retired 6th Circuit Judge (all year)

retired 6th Circuit Judge (all year)

Fifth District — Hon. George W. Kasserman, Jr.,

4th Circuit Judge (all year)

Appellate Court Clerks

Article VI, Sec. 18(a) of the Illinois Consitution provides:

"(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District."

As of December 31, 1982, the appointed Appellate Court Clerks were: First District, Gilbert S. Marchman; Second District, Loren J. Strotz; Third District, Joseph Fennessey; Fourth District, Darryl Pratscher; Fifth District, Walter T. Simmons.

Appellate Court Research Departments

Supreme Court Rule 24, adopted effective October 15, 1979, established a research department in each Appellate Court district. The rule provides that each department will be staffed by a director of research and such number of staff attorneys as the Supreme Court may from time to time determine. The research departments shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Presiding Judge of the district or, in the First District, by the Executive Committee. They are to coordinate their activities, exchange information and publish and maintain a manual of procedures for the research staff. The Supreme Court has assigned an assistant to coordinate the activities of the research departments. All research staff attorneys must be graduates of law schools approved by the American Bar Association.

Rule 24 is based on the successful operation of various research projects in the Appellate Court districts over the past several years. They are now given official standing, under the rule, and are included in the Supreme Court's annual appropriation request to the General Assembly.

1982 APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD SUMMARY

There were 6,687 new filings in 1982, compared with 6,516 in 1981, an increase of 3%. There were 5,938 cases pending at the end of 1982, compared with 5,635 in 1981, an increase of 5%.

1,446 cases were disposed of with opinions in 1982, compared with 2,116 in 1981, a decrease of 32%.

During 1982, the Appellate Court Judges disposed of 3,105 cases by Rule 23 Orders, compared with 2,523 in 1981, an increase of 23%.

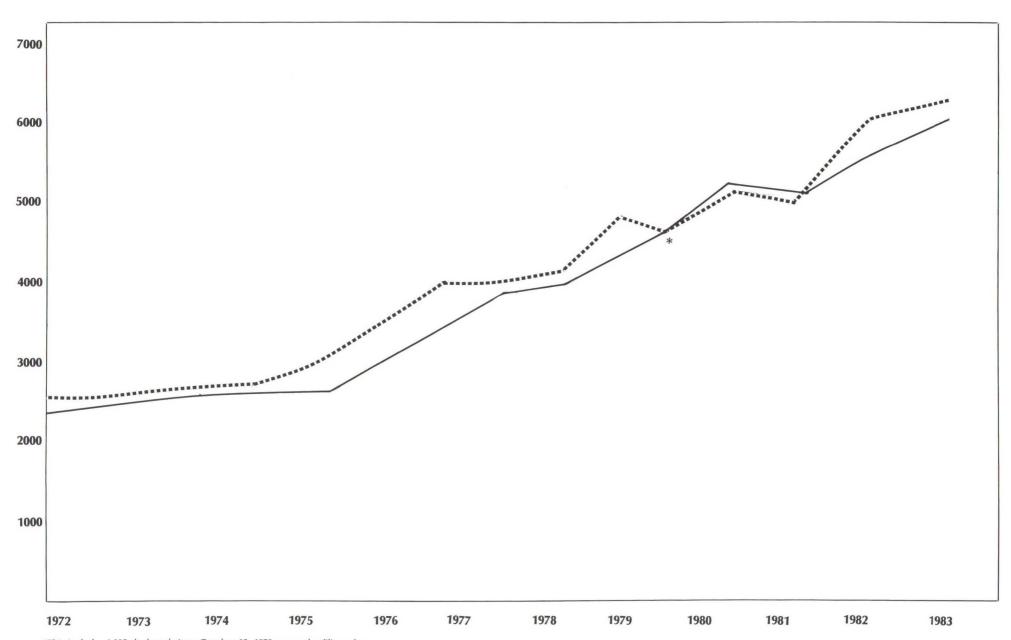
APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD COMPARISON — 1978 THROUGH 1982									
	CASES	CASES	CASES PENDING ON	CASES D	DISPOSED OF				
YEAR	FILED	DISPOSED OF	DECEMBER 31	BY OPINION	BY RULE 23 ORDER				
1978	4,337	4,472	3,852	2,087	1,237				
1979	5,651*	4,660	4,924	2,092	1,464				
1980	6,479	6,153	5,374	2,523	1,760				
1981	6,516	6,333	5,635	2,116	2,523				
1982	6,687	6,500	5,938	1,446	3,105				

^{*}Of this number 1,095 were docketed since October 15, 1979, upon the filing of the notice of appeal.

Filed

_____Disposed Of

Cases Filed And Disposed Of In The Appellate Court 1972-1982



^{*}This includes 1,095 docketed since October 15, 1979, upon the filing of a copy of the notice of appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

Jurisdiction

The court of general jurisdiction or trial level court, in Illinois, is known as the Circuit Court. It has original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, except: (1) in matters relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office; (2) where the Supreme Court exercises its discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus; and (3) by statute, the review of orders of the Pollution Control Board and certain orders of the State Board of Elections. There are no courts of special or limited jurisdiction in Illinois. (Ill. Const. Art. VI, Sec. 9).

Organization

The State is divided into 21 judicial circuits by statute (III. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.1). Two circuits, Cook County and the 18th Circuit, consist of a single county. The other 19 judicial circuits are composed of two or more contiguous counties as provided by law. Each judicial circuit has but one, unified Circuit Court.

There are two categories of judges in the Circuit Courts: (1) Circuit Judges, and (2) Associate Judges. Both categories of judges have the full constitutional jurisdiction of the Circuit Court; however, pursuant to Art. VI, Section 8, the Supreme Court provides by rule for the matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Until May 28, 1975 Supreme Court Rule 295 provided that the Chief Judge of a circuit could assign Associate Judges to hear any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Effective May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide:

"Upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the chief judge of a circuit, the Supreme Court may authorize the chief judge to make temporary assignments of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year."

Circuit Judges are initially elected, either on a circuitwide basis or from the county where they reside (III. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §§ 72.2; 72.42-1). In the Cook County Circuit, Circuit Judges are elected from the City of Chicago, from the entire county or from the area outside of Chicago (III. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.42). Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges in their respective circuits. Supreme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedure for nominating and appointing attorneys who have applied for the position of Associate Judge.

Circuit Judges are elected for six-year terms and Associate Judges are appointed for four-year terms (Art. VI, Sec. 10). All judges must be licensed attorneys (Art. VI, Sec. 11).

The Circuit Judges in each Circuit select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court the Chief Judge has general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court (Art. VI, Sec. 7).

Appeals from the Circuit Court are to the Appellate Court or to the Supreme Court, depending upon the nature of the case (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5). No judge of the Circuit Court has the power to review the decision of another and there are no trials *de novo*. Appeals are based on the trial court record, except where the reviewing court may exercise its original jurisdiction as may be necessary for the complete determination of the case on review (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5).

1982 Circuit Court Caseload Summary

The number of cases filed in the Circuit Courts of Illinois during 1982 was 4,027,360, compared with 4,292,027 in 1981, a decrease of 7%.

The number of cases disposed of in the circuit courts was 4,009,392 in 1982, compared with 4,104,424 in 1981, a decrease of 2%. These numbers do not include the Circuit Court of Cook County, First Municipal District, "hang-on" tickets.

There were 824,552 cases pending at the end of 1982, compared with 803,604 in 1981, an increase of 3%. At the end of 1981, 49% were over 12 months old, whereas at the end of 1982, 52% were over 12 months old.

In addition, when further comparing 1982 with 1981 and removing traffic cases from the above totals, all other filings decreased by 2% but 1982 dispositions for all other categories increased by 8% over 1981.

And, when considering just traffic, there was a decrease of 8% in filings and 7% in dispositions in 1982 over 1981.

Circuit Court of Cook County Caseload Summary 1972-1982

The number of filings, reinstatements, and cases disposed of, beginning with the year 1972, are set forth below.

The decrease in filings and reinstatements in 1982, over 1981, was 84,609 and the increase in dispositions was 23,141.

Year	Cases Added- Filings/ Reinstatements	Cases Disposed Of	
1972	1,951,758	1,937,949	
1973	2.043.994	1,907,152	
1974	2,043,914	1,945,142	
1975	2,238,642	2,116,443	
1976	2,269,085	2,092,699	
1977	2,328,654	2,200,254	
1978	2,466,246	2,338,370	
1979	2,426,276	2,322,992	
1980	2,514,253	2,470,916	
1981	2,636,783	2,492,885	
1982	2,552,174	2,516,026	

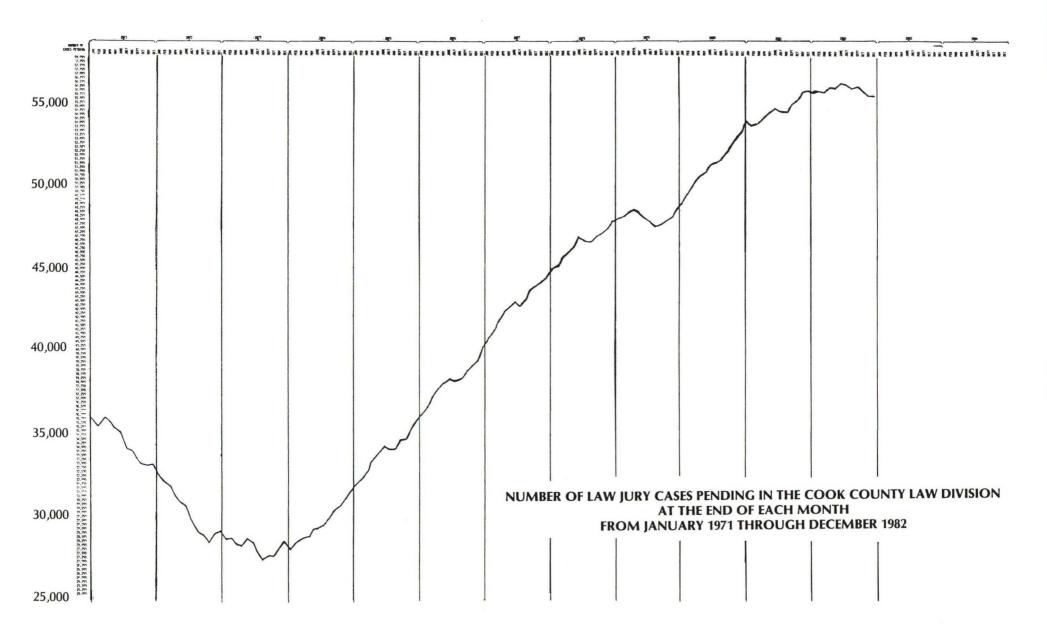
Note: These figures do not include "hang-ons", parking tickets filed in the 1st District.

Circuit Court of Cook County Cases Pending at End of Year 1972-1982

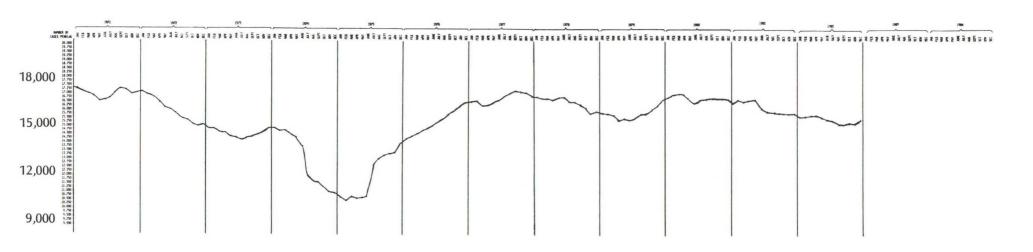
The following chart indicates the number of cases pending, at the end of each year since 1972, and the percentage of increase or decrease over the preceding year.

Year	Cases Pending at End of Period	Percentage Change Over Preceding Year	
4070	427.700		
1972	137,792	+2.05%	
1973	191,175	+38.74%	
1974	218,701	+14.40%	
1975	242,441	+10.86%	
1976	288,374	+18.95%	
1977	317,339	+10.04%	
1978	357,643	+12.70%	
1979	460,701	+28.82%	
1980	462,317	+0.35%	
1981	503,108	+8.82%	
1982	537,590	+6.85%	

Note: All divisions and districts are reporting pending figures with the exception of traffic cases.

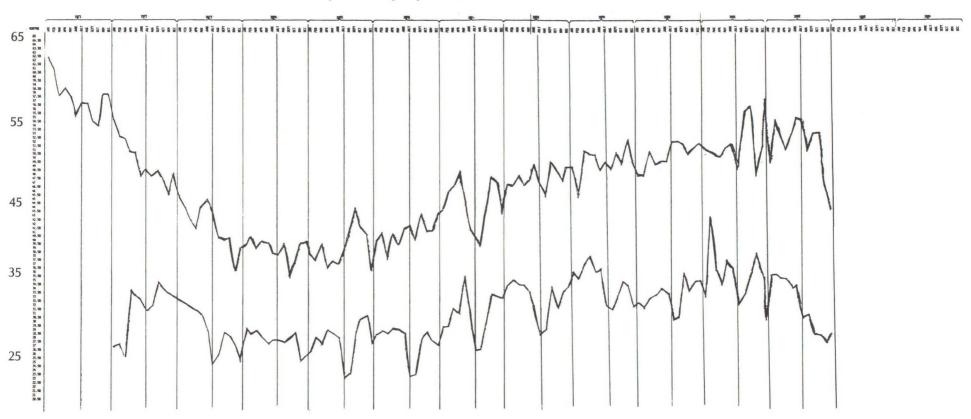


NUMBER OF LAW JURY CASES PENDING IN THE COOK COUNTY MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1982

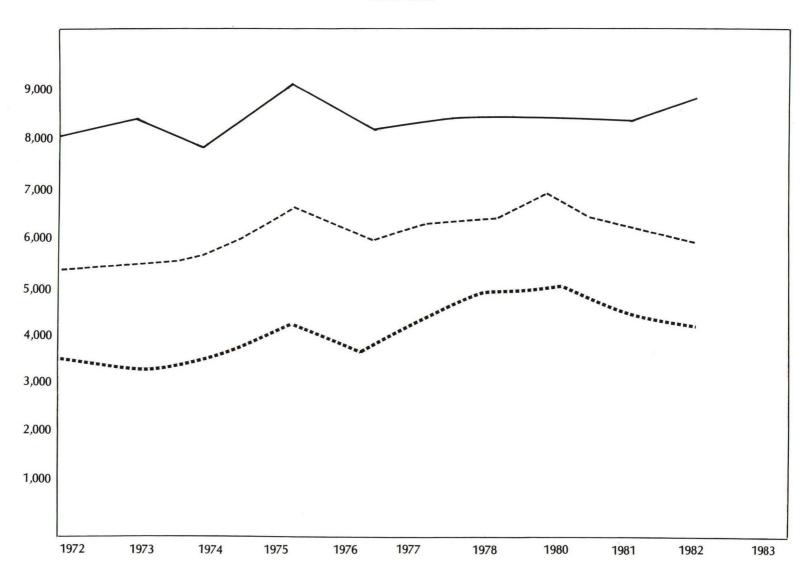


AVERAGE AGE OF LAW JURY CASES (IN MONTHS) DISPOSED OF EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 1982 (LAW DIVISION)

Top line: Disposed of by verdict Lower line: Disposed of by any means

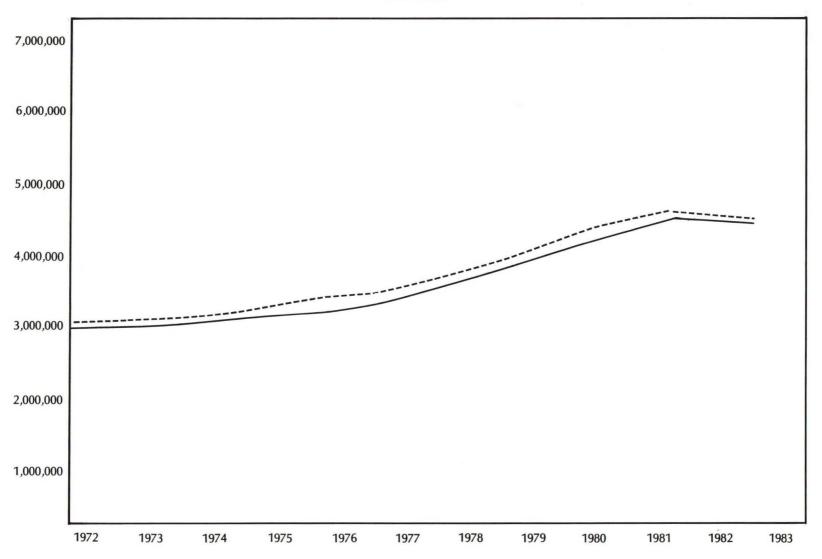


Number of Filings Per Judge 1972-1982



Cook County_____Statewide Average______
Downstate

Cases Filed & Reinstated and Disposed of in the Circuit Courts* 1972-1982



^{*}Excludes Cook County, 1st Municipal District — "Hang-on" tickets.

Filed & Reinstated ______
Disposed Of _____

Administration of the Circuit Courts

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 42, a Conference of Chief Circuit Judges meets regularly to consider problems relating to the administration of the circuit courts and such other matters as may, from time to time, be referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. As of December 31, 1982, the chief circuit judges were:

1st Circuit — Hon. William A. Lewis 2nd Circuit — Hon, Robert S. Hill 3rd Circuit — Hon. Horace L. Calvo 4th Circuit - Hon, Paul M. Hickman 5th Circuit — Hon. Ralph Pearman 6th Circuit - Hon. Rodney A. Scott 7th Circuit — Hon, Gordon D. Seator 8th Circuit — Hon. Edward B. Dittmever 9th Circuit - Hon. Max B. Stewart 10th Circuit — Hon. Stephen J. Covey 11th Circuit — Hon. John T. McCullough (Chairman) 12th Circuit - Hon. Charles P. Connor 13th Circuit — Hon, Frank X, Yackley 14th Circuit — Hon. David DeDoncker 15th Circuit — Hon. John W. Rapp, Jr. 16th Circuit - Hon. Marvin D. Dunn 17th Circuit — Hon. John E. Sype 18th Circuit — Hon. Bruce R. Fawell 19th Circuit — Hon. Robert K. McQueen 20th Circuit — Hon. Joseph F. Cunningham Cook County - Hon. Harry G. Comerford

Hon. Thomas J. Moran was the liaison justice from the Supreme Court during calendar year 1982. In accordance with Supreme Court Rule 42, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is the secretary to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges.

The Conference met in January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October and December. Among the matters considered by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges during 1982 were the following:

- (1) It appears that some clerks of the circuit courts are charging appellants for copying the record on appeal, even though there doesn't appear to be any legal authority to do so and in spite of the provisions of Rule 321. The Conference considered what remedial action, if any, is appropriate. The Conference agreed that, generally speaking, the clerk should not charge the appellant for making copies of the record on appeal.
- (2) The Conference considered the problems surrounding the attempt to merge the list of licensed drivers with the voters' list in order to develop a comprehensive prospective jurors' list. Apparently those circuits that have tried to do so have found that the difficulties of weeding out duplicate names makes the job almost impossible.

- (3) The Conference considered problems caused by the creation of periodic jury lists. In certain rural circuits, all persons engaged in farm work wish to be excused from serving on juries during the months when they sow or reap. That causes a problem inasmuch as most rural people tend to be more conservative than their urban brethren and excluding all of them from jury service during certain periods and (of necessity, therefore) including them during periods when they might be unengaged with farm work creates a terrible imbalance on the juries in rural areas.
- (4) The question of the right of a county to charge a jury demand fee when a person charged with a violation of a municipal ordinance demands trial by jury was considered by the Conference. It was agreed that the terms of the statute are clear and that there can be no jury demand fee in downstate counties on a request for a trial by jury in a quasi-criminal case. It was also agreed that "quasi-criminal" clearly includes all violations of penal ordinances. It was further agreed by the members of the Conference that it would be a good change to have the General Assembly enact a law which would allow a jury demand fee in certain minor criminal cases.
- (5) The Conference considered the possibility that the Certified Shorthand Reporters Board would be abolished by the "sunset law," unless the General Assembly voted to extend its life. At its February meeting, the Conference unanimously approved a resolution recommending to the Select Joint Committee on Regulatory Agency Reform that the Certified Shorthand Reporters Board be extended. A continuation of the CSR Board was too valuable to the administration of justice in Illinois to be abandoned at this time.
- (6) Judge Gulley called to the attention of the chief judges the fact that on December 16, 1981 the Supreme Court entered an order allowing members of the bar (of any other state or the District of Columbia) on active duty with the armed services to appear in Illinois on behalf of non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel who might otherwise not be able to afford proper legal assistance and asked that this matter be called to the attention of all circuit and associate judges.
- (7) The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges conducted a survey on the methods by which police authorities in various circuits processed booking procedures in civil cases when body attachments are executed. It appeared that in every county, if the person was going to be admitted to the county jail, the sheriff would follow a full booking procedure (primarily for his own protection), so that the police authorities would have a record that they made every effort to properly identify

the party and verify the physical condition of the party at the time he was admitted to the county jail.

- (8) Continuing consideration was given to the possibility of using bail deposited to secure release from custody in a civil body attachment case to satisfy the debt in the underlying civil action. While there was no vote taken concerning the matter, the opinion was expressed that, especially in small claims cases, it would be perfectly suitable (if authorized by law) to use the bail deposit on a body attachment order as a means of satisfying the underlying judgment, particularly if the judgment debtor agreed.
- (9) The chief judges discussed at great length the recently enacted provisions calling for the assessment of an additional \$5 fee "to support the circuit court" in those counties in which the county board enacts an ordinance calling for such assessments. The discussion centered around whether these monies should be set aside in a separate account to make sure that they benefitted the circuit court rather than the general fund, who would control the expenditure of such funds, etc.
- (10) The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges renewed its recommendation to the Supreme Court that the Supreme Court seek to have the General Assembly eliminate the statutes which require judges to serve on various electoral boards.
- (11) The chief judges indicated that receiving notices of attorney discipline from the Supreme Court clerk's office frequently meant nothing to them because the notices did not contain the address of the attorney being disciplined. Without some indication of whether the attorney being disciplined actually practices within their circuit, the chief judges have no way of knowing which notices are important to their judges and which may simply be filed without circulation. Judge Gulley advised that he would ask the Supreme Court clerk's office to include the last known business address of each lawyer who was disciplined when the clerk mails the information to the chief judges.
- (12) During the course of 1982, the chief judges discussed at great length the power of a chief circuit judge to enter an administrative order compelling the county board or the treasurer of a county to expend monies which, in the opinion of the chief judge, are essential to operate the court in the minimum fashion. A previous case involving the chief judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit was, during this time, the only guideline that the chief judges had as to the Supreme Court's attitude about these orders. The chief judges of the Eighteenth, Thirteenth and Tenth Circuits were involved in such matters and the topic of such orders was considered throughout the year.

- (13) Of great concern to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges during calendar year 1982 was a policy adopted by the Department of Corrections by which inmates are released substantially earlier than would otherwise be permissible, because the Department of Corrections has concluded that it has the power under the statutes to grant "good time" in increments of 90 days each for as many times as they felt necessary to get out of the correctional system persons who are less violent or who have committed less serious offenses than those who have recently been sentenced by the courts, but for whom there is no room within the system. Judge DeDoncker of the Fourteenth Circuit indicated that he had reason to believe that the Department of Corrections was engaged in a misapplication of the law of release and is regularly releasing defendants who, under the law, should remain incarcerated.
- (14) During the course of 1982, Chairman McCullough of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit instituted a new procedure by which, at each meeting of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, one chief judge was asked to outline for his fellow chief judges the administrative procedures and policies which are followed in his circuit. Judge McCullough began this procedure at the February meeting in 1982 and it has continued since.
- (15) The chief judges reconsidered the rule of organization and procedures for the operation of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. Judge McQueen of the Nineteenth Circuit was chairman and that committee made certain recommendations for minor modifications in the procedures for operating the Conference.
- (16) The Conference discussed limiting the numbers of interrogatories which may be taken in civil cases. Three circuits had limitations, but several circuits which had originally imposed limitations on the number of interrogatories had abandoned the practice because it was so unpopular among the members of the bar. The Conference also discussed the question of keeping the documents generated by discovery in the court file or requiring them to be filed only when it became necessary to use them in the case.
- (17) Judge Gulley encouraged all chief judges to regularly hold meetings with their circuit and associate judges and with the clerks of the circuit court in their circuits. Judge Gulley indicated that it was his firmly held opinion that judges and clerks in multi-county circuits should meet regularly and that the chief judges should understand that the clerks of the circuit court, even though they are elected officials, desperately need the help of the chief judges and the other circuit judges in dealing with county boards.

- (18) The chief judges appointed a subcommittee to study the responsibility for the care and custody of exhibits in the trial court.
- (19) The chief judges gave extended consideration to ways in which the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges could improve communication between itself and the Circuit Clerks' Association.
- (20) The chief judges were briefed by Chief Judge Harry G. Comerford of Cook County concerning the new caseflow management system which was being implemented in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Judge Comerford advised the chief judges that Cook County is combating an established local legal culture of long standing. Cook County is committed to making this new system work and it is going to change the local legal culture. Cook County is going to make lawyers, judges, and litigants realize that cases will be tried promptly, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that they warrant more time than the two years Cook County has projected as being necessary for 85% of all cases filed.
- (21) At its May meeting, the Conference invited Judge Joseph Schneider, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference to address a few remarks to the Conference. Judge Schneider advised the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges that the Executive Committee wished to work hand-in-hand with the Conference in order to develop the best possible programs to serve all of the judges of the state of Illinois. He indicated that the chief judges were in a unique position to identify judicial talents in the circuit courts and that the Executive Committee is seeking the suggestions of the chief judges as to which judges possess both the ability and interest to contribute to the Judicial Conference's continuing educational programs.
- (22) The chief judges considered the procedures followed in DuPage County to review and approve bills for attorneys fees for indigent defendants. Chief Judge Fawell indicated that he would personally review all of the factors relating to the payment of an attorney, other than the public defender, for representing indigent defendants.
- (23) The Conference reviewed public service employment programs that are being used in the various circuits as alternatives to incarceration.
- (24) The Conference of Chief Judges looked into ways in which the Judicial Inquiry Board could be required to follow some degree of procedural regularity during investigations into the conduct of judges. Judge Fawell noted that board investigators sometimes make time-consuming requests of court personnel, without first getting clearance from the chief judge. He noted that in one recent case a board investigator had asked a court reporter to review her notes of trials before a

- particular judge for the previous six month period to determine whether the judge had used any "improper" language during that period. Without further justification, that is a time consuming, wholly unnecessary project that calls upon the reporter to exercise "prosecutorial" judgment.
- (25) At the request of the Supreme Court, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges reviewed the proposal prepared by a Judicial Conference Study Committee on Rules of Evidence at Preliminary Hearings. The study proposed that hearsay evidence be acceptable at a preliminary hearing only under extraordinary circumstances. After study and discussion of the problems associated with eliminating the use of hearsay at preliminary hearings, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges unanimously indicated that it was unalterably opposed to the majority report of the study committee.
- (26) Judge Scott, Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, outlined for the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges the program adopted in the Sixth Circuit by which defendants represented by appointed counsel are required to pay back to the county a reasonable portion of the cost to the county of providing the defendant with court appointed counsel. This program was adopted pursuant to the enactment of Public Act 82-708.
- (27) The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges considered a proposal submitted by the appellate court which would require a new formal bail bond hearing to be held in the trial court after sentencing so a record is available for the appellate court's review if the defendant appeals the ruling of the trial court on the question of bail after conviction. It was noted that in some circuits defendants in the trial court go directly to the appellate court without even petitioning for bail in the trial court. It was also noted that in most counties after conviction and sentencing to the Department of Corrections, the sheriff wants to get the defendant out of the county as quickly as possible because of overcrowded conditions in most county jails. It was noted that if a rule would require a new formal hearing on a petition for bail, the counties will have a difficult time with transportation, because defendants who had been sent to the Department of Corrections would have to be transported back to the county of trial to appear at that hearing.
- (28) At the request of the Supreme Court, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges reviewed a Judicial Conference Study Committee Report on Contempt of Court. The Conference concluded that the proposed procedures for a rule on contempt of court were very good, and recommended the Court adopt such a rule.
- (29) At the request of the Supreme Court, the Confer-

ence reviewed a Judicial Conference Study Committee Report on High Volume Courts. It was generally agreed that the problems (and procedures outlined for handling high volume courts) were applicable only to Cook County judges sitting in high volume courts and downstate judges assigned to Cook County sitting in high volume courts. Most other circuits do not have major problems with high volume courts that are normally found in Cook County.

(30) During calendar year 1982, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges made a preliminary review of certain recommendations by the Allerton House Conference which had been adopted by the Illinois State Bar Association Board of Governors. (1) The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges agreed that all trial judges should be encouraged to enforce the good faith requirements of the discovery rules and award monetary sanctions to discourage deliberate abuse of the discovery process. (2) The chief judges appointed a special committee to look into the possibility that a rule could be adopted by the Supreme Court which would provide a system of assured trial dates to be established in all counties ("to enable trial counsel to realistically prepare for trial.") It was generally agreed by the chief judges that if "assured trial dates" meant that there should only be one case set for trial each day it would be impossible to accomplish. It appears necessary to overbook the settings of trials or else a normal trial judge would wind up with no case to try because 90% of the cases are settled before trial. (3) On a split vote, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges approved a recommendation of the Allerton House Conference that there be further implementation of telephone conferencing for routine motions and status calls in those courts and cases where it will promote efficient administration of justice.

(31) The Administrative Office advised the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges that the Secretary of State's office wished to remind all trial judges of the requirement of the statute that, upon conviction of an offense for which a driver's license may be suspended or revoked, the *court* is to confiscate the driver's license certificate from the convicted defendant. It appears that some judges are not confiscating the driver's license.

(32) The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges discussed a growing practice of some trial judges to suppress or impound the records of some cases that are not required to be suppressed or impounded by statute. Some trial judges have been impounding the files in sensitive divorce cases, etc. It was the consensus of the Conference that trial judges did not have the power to impound files, unless authorized or required to do so by statute.

Age of Pending Cases Reports

In early 1979 the Supreme Court, through the Adminis-

trative Office, instituted an age of pending cases reporting procedure.

Effective June 30, 1979, the Chief Circuit Judges, individual trial judges and the circuit clerks are required to submit the following reports, semi-annually:

Chief Judges — Summary age of pending cases report for each county, which includes: (1) number of untried felony cases pending; (2) number of untried felony cases more than 180 days old (over 5 years old in Cook County); (3) steps taken or to be taken to insure the prompt disposition of such cases; (4) number of cases dismissed under the "speedy trial statute," Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 103-5; (5) number of untried law jury cases (over \$15,000) pending; (6) number of untried law jury cases (over \$15,000) more than 2 years old (over 7 years old in Cook County); (7) a report on any category of cases in which there is unusual delay noted; and (8) number of complaints from attorneys or citizens concerning delay in processing cases.

Trial Judges — (1) Individual reports on untried felony cases pending over 180 days (over 5 years old in Cook County); and (2) Individual reports on untried law jury cases (over \$15,000) pending over 2 years (over 7 years old in Cook County).

Clerks — Composite age of pending cases report for the following categories:

Law Jury (over \$15,000)
Law Jury (\$15,000 and under)
Chancery
Miscellaneous Remedy
Eminent Domain
Tax
Municipal Corporations
Mental Health
Dissolution of Marriage
Family
Juvenile
Felony
Misdemeanor
Small Claims

Probate

Assignments

During 1982, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts, on behalf of the Supreme Court, assigned 371 circuit and associate judges, temporarily, to the Circuit Court of Cook County for a total of 529 judge-weeks.

In the downstate circuits, the Director assigned 36 circuit judges and 11 associate judges, temporarily, to circuits other than their own home circuit.

In addition, 8 retired circuit judges were recalled and assigned to judicial service in the 12th Circuit and Cook County for the entire year.

Rule 295 Assignments

Article VI, Sec. 8, of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 provides for the establishment of the Office of Associate Judge. Among other things, Sec. 8 states:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges."

Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court provided in Rule 295, that Associate Judges could be assigned to hear any matter except the trial of criminal cases punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. On May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide that, upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the Chief Judge of a Circuit, the Court may authorize the Chief Judge to make temporary assignments of individual Associate Judges to conduct such trials.

The number of Associate Judges so authorized and their respective circuits, during 1982, are set forth below. In some instances the same Associate Judge was assigned more than once.

Cook — 162 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6 County months)

Downstate

- 1st Circuit 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 6 months)
- 2nd Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 4 months) 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 8 months)
 - 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)
- 3rd Circuit 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for 1 month)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 11 days)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 7 months)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 4 months)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 11½ months)
 - 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 11 months)
- 4th Circuit 4 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)
- 5th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 2 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 6 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 10 months)
- 7th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 3 months)

- 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 9 months) 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)
- 8th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 11 months)
- 9th Circuit 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 4 months)

 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 8 months)
- 10th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 4 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 6 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 8 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 8½ months)
 - 4 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)
- 11th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 1½ months)

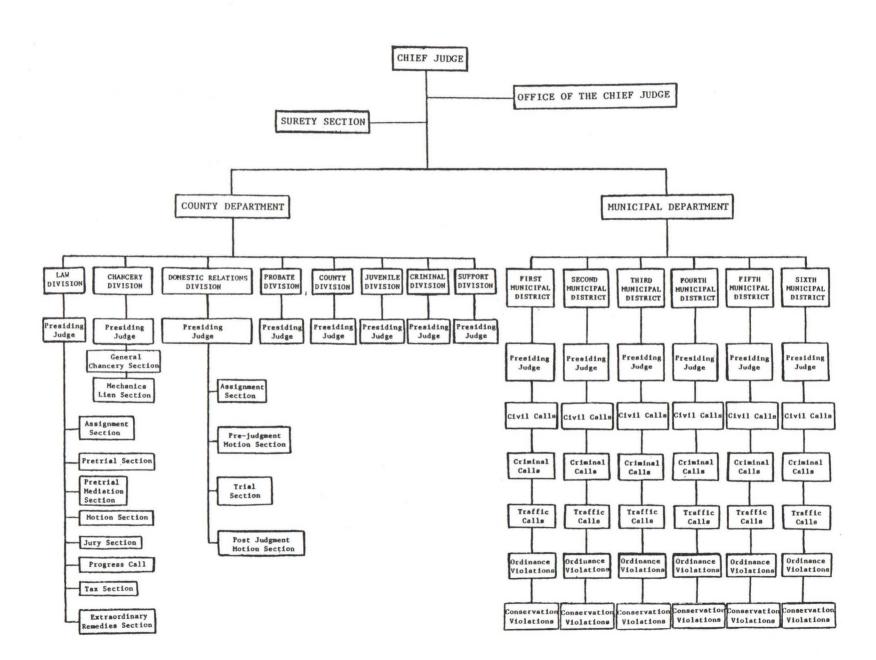
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 6 months)
- 13th Circuit 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 3 months)
 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 9
- 14th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 19 days)

 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 2 months)
- 15th Circuit 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6 months)
- 16th Circuit 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 2½ months)

 2 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6
- 17th Circuit 4 Associate Judges (each assigned for 4 months)
 - 4 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6 months)
- 18th Circuit 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6 months)

 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 9 months)
- 19th Circuit 7 Associate Judges (each assigned for 6 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 6½
 - months)
 3 Associate Judges (each assigned for 4
 - months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 3 months)
 1 Associate Judge (assigned for 1 month)
- 20th Circuit 10 Associate Judges (each assigned for 12 months)

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY



JUDICIAL ELECTIONS

Contested Election

The Illinois Constitution of 1970, Article VI, Section 12(a) provides:

"(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions."

The results of the November 2, 1982 general election are set forth below. A single asterisk (*) means that the successful candidate was a sitting judicial officer who was elected to "higher" judicial office; and a double asterisk (**) denotes that the successful candidate was a Supreme Court appointee to judicial office who was successful in the general election. Those elected took office December 6, 1982.

Candidates Elected
Judge of Appellate Court

First District

(Vacancy of Seymour Simon) *Robert Chapman Buckley (D., Arlington Heights)

Fourth District

(Vacancy of James Craven)
*Ben Miller (R., Springfield)

Candidates Elected Judge of Circuit Court

First Circuit

Massac County only (Vacancy of Robert Chase) *Louis G. Horman (R., Metropolis)

Third Circuit

(Vacancy of Joseph Barr) *P.J. O'Neill (D., Alton)

(Vacancy of Harold Clark)
**Philip J. Rarick (D., Troy)

(Vacancy of Moses Harrison)
**George J. Moran (D., Granite City)

Bond County only (Vacancy of John De Laurenti) **John L. De Laurenti (D., Pocahontas) Madison County only
(Vacancy of Victor Mosele)

**Charles W. Chapman (D., Edwardsville)

Fourth Circuit

Christian County only (Vacancy of Bill Slater) *Joseph L. Fribley (D., Pana)

Sixth Circuit

(Vacancy of Albert Webber III)

*John L. Davis (R., Decatur)

Champaign County only
(Vacancy of Roger Little)

**George S. Miller (R., Champaign)

Moultrie County only
(Vacancy of Joseph Munch)

**W.B. Kranz (D., Sullivan)

Seventh Circuit

(Vacancy of Harvey Beam)

**Jerry S. Rhodes (D., Springfield)

Sangamon County only
(Vacancy of James Londrigan)

*C. Joseph Cavanagh (R., Springfield)

Tenth Circuit

Marshall County only (Vacancy of Edward Haugens) **Peter J. Paolucci (R., Lacon)

Tazewell County only (Vacancy of James Heiple) **John A. Gorman (R., Washington)

Eleventh Circuit

Woodford County only (Vacancy of Samuel Harrod III) **Richard M. Baner (R., Eureka)

Fourteenth Circuit

(Vacancy of Henry McNeal)

**John M. Telleen (R., Moline)

Henry County only
(Vacancy of Robert Horberg)

**Jeffrey W. O'Connor (R., Kewanee)

Mercer County only
(Vacancy of David Mason)

**Gene McWhorter (R., Aledo) Sixteenth Circuit

(Vacancy of Carl Swanson, Jr.) John L. Nickels (R., Maple Park) Kane County only (Vacancy of Ernest Akemann) *Richard Weiler (R., Aurora)

Seventeenth Circuit

(Vacancy of Philip Reinhard)

**David F. Smith (R., Rockford)

Boone County only (Vacancy of David Babb)

David A. Englund (R., Belvidere)

Winnebago County only (Vacancy of John Ghent)

**Harris H. Agnew (R., Rockford)

Eighteenth Circuit

(Vacancy of George Unverzagt)

**Charles R. Norgle (R., Elmhurst)

(Vacancy of Alfred Woodward)

*Anthony M. Peccarelli (R., Wheaton)

Twentieth Circuit

St. Clair County only

(Vacancy of William Fleming)

*Richard P. Goldenhersh (D., Belleville)

Cook County Circuit

(Vacancy of Edward Healy)

*Michael F. Czaja (D., South Barrington)

(Vacancy of Irving Landesman)

*Jack G. Stein (D., Skokie)

Inside City of Chicago only

(Vacancy of Louis Garippo)

*Clarence Bryant (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Mark Jones)

*Martin F. Brodkin (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Gordon Nash)

**Frank G. Sulewski (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Harold Nudelman)

**Odas Nicholson (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Donald O'Brien)

**James S. Quinlan, Jr. (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Edward Plusdrak)

*Frank Orlando (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of George Schaller)

*Ronald J.P. Banks (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of Arthur Sullivan, Jr.)

*Thomas R. Casey, Jr. (D., Chicago)

(Vacancy of William White)

*Jill Kathleen McNulty (D., Chicago)

Judicial Retention Election

The Illinois Constitution of 1970, Article VI, Section 12(d) provides that a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The names of judges seeking retention are submitted to the voters, separately and without party designation, on the sole question of whether each judge shall be retained in office. A judge who seeks retention "runs on his record" and without

opposition. The affirmative vote of three-fifths (60%) of those voting on the question is required to elect the judge to another term.

The results of the retention ballot of the November 2. 1982 general election are as follows:

APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

First Judicial District

	% of "yes" votes	
Hon. Francis S. Lorenz	73.78	
Hon. John J. Stamos	77.45	
Third Judicial District		

Hon. Jay J. Alloy	73.17
CIRCUIT COURT JUDG	ES
First Judicial Circuit	
	% of "yes" votes
Hon. D.D. Bigler	69.92
Hon. Bill F. Green	71.05
Hon. William A. Lewis	73.78
Second Judicial Circuit	t
Hon. Robert S. Hill	67.52
Hon. Albert W. McCallister	68.44
Hon. Robert W. Whitmer	67.82
Third Judicial Circuit	
Hon. Horace L. Calvo	73.73
Fourth Judicial Circuit	
Hon. Daniel H. Dailey	71.26
Hon. Paul M. Hickman	70.22
Sixth Judicial Circuit	
Hon. Harold L. Jensen	81.27
Hon. Rodney A. Scott	80.27
Hon. Robert J. Steigmann	79.46
Seventh Judicial Circui	t
Hon. Joseph P. Koval	75.56
Eighth Judicial Circuit	
Hon. Richard F. Scholz, Jr. (retentio	n vote not tallied
since judge resigned effective at	close of his term

since judge resigned effective at close of his term (December 5))

Hon. David K. Slocum 77.37

Ninth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Stephen G. Evans	78.07
Hon. William L. Randolph	76.07
Hon, Albert Scott	75.53

Tenth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Stephen J. Covey	76.61
Hon. Calvin R. Stone	78.17
Hon, Ivan L. Yontz	80.39

Eleventh Judicial Circuit

Lieventii juulciai Circuit			
Hon. Luther H. Dearborn	81.68		
Hon. Charles E. Glennon	81.76		
Hon. Wayne C. Townley, Jr.	81.01		

Twelfth Judicial Circuit			% of "yes" votes
	'yes'' votes	Hon. Lawrence P. Hickey	75.47
Hon. Charles P. Connor	73.62	Hon. Edward C. Hofert	75.31
Hon. John F. Michela	71.83	Hon. Reginald J. Holzer	72.20
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. Mary H. Hooton	75.76
Hon. Leonard Hoffmar	76.46	Hon. Louis J. Hyde	72.11
	70.40	Hon. Thomas J. Janczy	74.04
Fourteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. Mel R. Jiganti	71.04
Hon. David DeDoncker	78.44	Hon. Donald E. Joyce	68.38
Hon. Conway L. Spanton	75.51	Hon. William B. Kane	75.77
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. Aubrey F. Kaplan	73.37
Hon. James E. Bales	81.77	Hon. Roger J. Kiley	76.84
Hon. John L. Moore	75.67	Hon. Marilyn R. Komosa	76.95
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. Jerome Lerner	75.23
Hon. Wilson D. Burnell	71.90	Hon. Francis J. Mahon	76.23
Hon. Marvin D. Dunn	74.76	Hon. George M. Marovich	75.32
Hon. John A. Krause	74.64	Hon. John H. McCollom	72.63
Hon. Joseph M. McCarthy	74.99	Hon. John A. McElligott	66.70
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. John P. McGury	74.82
Hon. William R. Nash	81.67	Hon. Mary Ann G. McMorrow	77.66
	01.07	Hon. Howard M. Miller	75.14
Eighteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. James C. Murray	76.24
Hon. John J. Bowman	76.10	Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien	79.07
Hon. Helen C. Kinney	80.46	Hon. Wayne W. Olson	66.28
Nineteenth Judicial Circuit		Hon. Romie J. Palmer	72.65
Hon. Roland A. Herrmann	74.64	Hon. William E. Peterson	77.45
Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Jr.	75.44	Hon. Richard J. Petrarca	74.72
Twentieth Judicial Circuit		Hon. R. Eugene Pincham	74.60
Hon. Patrick J. Fleming	73.43	Hon. Maurice D. Pompey	73.12
	73.13	Hon. John F. Reynolds	64.88
Cook County Judicial Circuit	70.00	Hon. Monica D. Reynolds	76.18
Hon. Earl Arkiss	72.20	Hon. Richard L. Samuels	75.58
Hon. Vincent Bentivenga	72.40	Hon. Raymond S. Sarnow	74.30
Hon. Marion E. Burks	68.14	Hon. Gerald S. Sbarbaro	74.49
Hon. Philip J. Carrey	77.57	Hon. Anthony Scotillo	73.52
Hon. Thomas P. Cawley	75.70	Hon. Robert L. Sklodowski	74.60
Hon. Arthur J. Cieslik Hon. Michael C. Close	60.79	Hon. Raymond C. Sodini	70.92
		II A L NI C. III	72.00
	76.15	Hon. Adam N. Stillo	73.82
Hon. Robert J. Collins	76.27	Hon. Fred G. Suria	73.12
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford	76.27 76.52	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain	73.12 77.21
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr.	76.27 76.52 75.28	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk	73.12 77.21 72.44
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey Hon. Brian B. Duff	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87 75.61	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez Hon. Warren D. Wolfson	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29 74.44
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey Hon. Brian B. Duff Hon. Paul F. Elward	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87 75.61 66.39	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey Hon. Brian B. Duff Hon. Paul F. Elward Hon. Thomas R. Fitzgerald	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87 75.61 66.39 77.77	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez Hon. Warren D. Wolfson	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29 74.44
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey Hon. Brian B. Duff Hon. Paul F. Elward Hon. Thomas R. Fitzgerald Hon. Allen A. Freeman	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87 75.61 66.39 77.77 75.26	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez Hon. Warren D. Wolfson Hon. Joseph M. Wosik	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29 74.44 67.21
Hon. Robert J. Collins Hon. Harry G. Comerford Hon. William Cousins, Jr. Hon. John J. Crown Hon. Robert J. Dempsey Hon. Brian B. Duff Hon. Paul F. Elward Hon. Thomas R. Fitzgerald Hon. Allen A. Freeman Hon. Charles E. Freeman	76.27 76.52 75.28 74.48 76.87 75.61 66.39 77.77 75.26 74.88	Hon. Fred G. Suria Hon. Theodore M. Swain Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk Hon. James Traina Hon. Jose R. Vazquez Hon. Warren D. Wolfson Hon. Joseph M. Wosik	73.12 77.21 72.44 74.95 56.29 74.44 67.21
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THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

The Illinois Constitution of 1970, Article VI, Section 17 provides that there shall be "an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." Supreme Court Rule 41 implements Section 17 by establishing membership in the Conference, creating an executive committee to assist the Court in conducting the Conference, and appointing the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts as secretary of the Conference. The text of the rule is as follows:

"Rule 41. (a) *Duties*. There shall be a Judicial Conference to consider the business and the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, and to make recommendations for its improvement.

- (b) Membership. The judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Appellate Court, and the judges of the circuit courts shall be members of the conference.
- (c) Executive Committee. The Supreme Court shall appoint an executive committee to assist it in conducting the Judicial Conference.
 - (1) The committee shall consist of six judges from Cook County, the First Judicial District, and six judges from the other judicial districts outside Cook County. A designated Justice of the Supreme Court shall be an ex officio member of the committee. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years.
 - (2) Each year the Supreme Court shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairman.
 - (3) The committee shall meet at such time and such place as may be necessary, or at the call of the Supreme Court.
 - (4) The committee shall recommend to the Supreme Court the appointment of such other committees as are necessary to further the objectives of the conference.
 - (5) At least 60 days prior to the date on which the Judicial Conference is to be held the committee shall submit to the Supreme Court a suggested agenda for the annual meeting.
- (d) Meetings of Conference. The conference shall meet at least once each year at a place and on a date to be designated by the Supreme Court.
- (e) Secretary. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall be secretary of the conference."

The Judicial Conference membership includes the Supreme Court Justices, Appellate Court Judges and all Circuit Court Judges. The Supreme Court appoints six judges from Cook County and six judges from outside

Cook County to serve three year terms on the Executive Committee.

In 1982, the Executive Committee members were:

Hon. Joseph Schneider, Chairman

Hon. Helen C. Kinney, Vice-Chairperson

Hon. Michael C. Close

Hon. Joseph F. Cunningham

Hon. Charles J. Durham

Hon. Thomas A. McGloon

Hon. Philip Romiti

Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Jr.

Hon. Vincent W. Tondryk

Hon. Wayne C. Townley

Hon. Frank X. Yackley

Hon. Ivan L. Yontz

Hon. Robert C. Underwood, Liaison

The Executive Committee meets monthly to plan and supervise the organization of the annual meeting of the Conference, annual Associate Judge Seminar, regional seminars and the activities of the various Judicial Conference study committees. In addition, the Executive Committee considers recommendations relating to the improvement of the administration of justice which arises as a result of the Conference, seminars and committee activities. Those recommendations, if approved, are submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration.

During 1982 the Executive Committee activities included:

- Selected the site, topics, and faculty for the 1982 annual program of the Illinois Judicial Conference.
- Monitored the work of the Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee in planning the annual Associate Judge Seminar.
- Upon the successful completion of assigned tasks, discharged the Committee on Juvenile Problems subject to future assignments.
- 4) Created a working liaison between the Conference of Chief Judges in order to better identify administrative concerns which could appropriately be the subject of Judicial Conference study and activity.
- 5) Considered and approved the report of the Study Committee on Contempt which was then forwarded to the Supreme Court for possible adoption of rules governing the exercise of the contempt power in Illinois.
- 6) Received from the Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee the report of the Study Committee on the Administration of High Vol-

ume Courts. Upon review of the report and Coordinating Committee recommendations the study report was then forwarded to the Supreme Court for possible implementation.

- Approved the Subcommittee on Judicial Education recommendations for the topics and faculty for the 1982-83 Regional Seminar Series.
- 8) Created a Subcommittee on Study Committees to review possible topics deserving of specific study by the Judicial Conference.
- Considered the comprehensive judicial educational plan suggesting the creation of a judicial institute concept in Illinois as submitted by the Subcommittee on Judicial Education.
- 10) At the request of the Supreme Court appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Rules of Evidence at Preliminary Hearings.
- 11) Reviewed on a continuing basis out-of-state continuing educational programs for authorization of assistance funding for Illinois judges.

1982 Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference

The 29th Annual Meeting of the Illinois Judicial Conference was conducted on Wednesday-Friday, September 22-24, 1982 at the Marriott Hotel in Chicago. Four hundred and one of the four hundred and twenty-five judges of the circuit and reviewing courts were present.

Chief Justice Howard C. Ryan presented a "state of the judiciary" address as the keynote speech at the dinner session on the opening evening of the Conference. In his remarks the Chief Justice recommended that the Conference consider the scope and appropriate limitations on the right to trial by jury in minor matters and emphasized the need of the judiciary to actively participate in the current discussions of various minor dispute resolution alternatives. As a result of the Chief Justice's remarks, the Executive Committee of the Conference acted promptly to create a subcommittee to explore the projects suggested by Chief Justice Ryan.

At the opening session the Study Committee on Contempt presented its proposed codification of contempt practice and procedure.

Six 2½ hour elective seminar topics were offered on the second and third day of the program. The topics were:

Comparative Negligence Criminal Law Domestic Relations Evidence Mortgage Foreclosures Probate

Each of the elective topics were presented by committees comprised of judges assisted by professor-reporters from Illinois law schools.

1982 Associate Judge Seminar

The annual Associate Judge Seminar program is prepared by a twelve-member committee appointed by the Executive Committee with the approval of the Supreme Court. The Coordinating Committee for the 1982 program was comprised of the following judges:

Hon. Richard P. Goldenhersh, Chairman

Hon. John J. Hogan, Vice-Chairman

Hon. Everette A. Braden

Hon. Robert L. Carter

Hon. Harry E. Clem

Hon. Gino L. DiVito

Hon. James L. Harris

Hon. Michael R. Morrison

Hon. Robert F. Nix

Hon. James M. Schreier

Hon. Jeanne E. Scott

Hon. Alphonse F. Witt

Hon. Mel R. Jiganti, Liaison

The Associate Judge Seminar was presented at the Marriott Hotel in Chicago on Wednesday-Friday, March 24-26, 1982. Two hundred and eighty-four of the two hundred and ninety-nine associate judges in Illinois were present. Supreme Court Justice Thomas J. Moran, in a novel format, responded to written questions submitted by the associate judges during the first day of the seminar when he addressed the attendants at the opening dinner program. Appellate Judge Richard Mills of the Fourth District spoke at the luncheon program the following day.

Each seminar attendant elected to attend three of the following five elective topics prepared by judges and law professors:

Civil Law Criminal Law Domestic Relations Evidence Landlord/Tenant

The opening session program was comprised of a scenario highlighting the practical concerns of the contempt power and a panel discussion of questions raised by the attendants on the contempt study committee rule proposals.

1982 New Judge Seminar

Under the direction of Justice Seymour Simon, the Supreme Court liaison to the new judge educational programs, the Subcommittee on Judicial Education refined and expanded the new judge seminar format which had been instituted in 1981. Under the new format the entire program was conducted by experienced judges on topics carefully selected to be of prime con-

cern to the new circuit or associate judges.

The 1982 program was conducted at the Marriott Hotel in Chicago on Wednesday-Friday, December 8-10, 1982. Fifty-two judges who had assumed their circuit or associate judge duties for the first time since December of the preceding year were invited to the program. All were present.

The program commenced with an opening address by Chief Justice Howard C. Ryan and a summary of the evolution and structure of the Illinois judicial system by the Hon. Roy O. Gulley, Director of the Administrative Office. Experienced judges then participated on panels which covered the subjects of judicial ethics and conduct and the contempt power. At the end of the first day Judge Dom J. Rizzi of the Appellate Court, First District, summarized the development and impact of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules, highlighting those areas with which the new judge should be most familiar.

On the second day of the program a panel of trial judges presented a three hour program on trial practice and technique. The faculty members were:

Hon. Warren D. Wolfson

Hon. Joseph Gordon

Hon. Robert J. Steigmann

Hon. Lawrence D. Inglis

As part of the presentation the faculty had scripted and performed actual trial vignettes filmed at the Loyola University School of Law courtroom. The vignettes incorporated many of the common problems with which the new judge would be confronted in his judicial duties.

Later in the day Judge Allen Hartman of the First District Appellate Court summarized the new Code of Civil Procedure and presented a summary discussion of motion practice. Judge Charles E. Jones of the Fifth Appellate District presented a session on judgments and orders and Judges Thomas Fitzgerald of Cook County and Carl F. Henninger of the 18th Circuit discussed instructions, including the enactment of an actual conference on instructions in a criminal case. On the last day of the program a three hour session covering criminal law, including sentencing, was prepared and presented by Judges Fred G. Suria, Harold L. Jensen and Philip G. Reinhard.

1982 Regional Seminar Programs

In 1982 the Judicial Conference conducted five regional seminar programs on the two and one half day format instituted in 1976. The regional programs were planned and monitored by the Subcommittee on Judicial Education comprised of:

Hon. Harry D. Strouse, Chairman

Hon. Allen Hartman

Hon. Charles E. Jones

Hon. George W. Unverzagt

Hon. Warren D. Wolfson

The sites, topics, and attendance for the five programs offered during 1982 were:

Date	Topic	Site	Attendance
Feb. 25-27, 1982	Evidence	Carbondale	46
Apr. 22-24, 1982	Evidence	Oakbrook	66
May 6-8, 1982	Criminal Law	Peoria	63
Oct. 21-23, 1982	Criminal Law	Rockford	39
Nov. 18-20, 1982	Domestic Re-	Collinsville	32
	lations		

The two evidence programs offered during the spring were conducted by the following faculty:

Hon. Allen Hartman

Hon. Mel R. Jiganti

Hon. Bill F. Green

Prof. Michael H. Graham

Prof. Edward J. Kionka

The sessions were concerned primarily with the new rules governing expert testimony (adoption in Illinois of Federal Rules 703 and 705) and the Illinois practice concerning scientific evidence. Presumptions, inferences, and burdens of proof were also covered.

The criminal law seminars in Peoria and Rockford were presented by:

Hon. Warren D. Wolfson

Hon. Robert J. Steigmann

Prof. James P. Carey

Prof. Robert E. Burns

Prof. Donald H.J. Hermann

The criminal law program was based on a single case scenario in which a criminal case was traced from the incident at issue through all stages of motion practice, pretrial, trial, and sentencing. The single case scenario, including over 300 case citations, was prepared by Judge Warren Wolfson. It provided a practical and comprehensive teaching format for criminal law.

The domestic relations seminar in Collinsville was presented by:

Hon. Robert C. Buckley

Hon. Carl A. Lund

Hon. Anthony M. Peccarelli

Prof. James P. Forkins

Prof. Vincent F. Vitullo

The problems of property division and questions of finality concerning bifurcation proceedings were stressed. Special attention was given to the tax considerations related to property settlements and an entire session was dedicated to problems of child custody. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act was the subject of the Saturday morning session.

1982 Appellate Court Seminar

The Supreme Court convened the fourth annual meeting of the Supreme and Appellate Courts for the purpose of providing a forum for the open discussion of mutual concerns and interests of the judges of the reviewing courts in Illinois.

All forty-nine members of the Appellate and Supreme Courts were invited to the Thursday-Friday, June 24-25, 1982 program held at the Hamilton Hotel in Itasca. The seminar program was prepared by a planning committee comprised of:

Hon. Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Chairman

Hon. Tobias Barry

Hon. Frederick S. Green

Hon. Allen Hartman

Hon, John M. Karns, Ir.

Hon. Francis S. Lorenz

Hon. Philip Romiti

The Supreme Court once again participated in an open forum in which the concerns of the Supreme and Appellate Courts were discussed and suggestions exchanged. Problems related to expediting appeals and a status report on the ongoing efforts of automation in the appellate court were also main agenda items.

The attendants found the remarks of Justice Lloyd W. Houlden of the Supreme Court of Ontario to be very interesting and informative. Justice Houlden presented a comparative view of the practice and procedures of the Canadian reviewing courts for the benefit of the attendants.

1982 Study Committee Projects and Reports

During the course of the year, the final reports of the Study Committee on Contempt and the Study Committee on the Administration of High Volume Courts were submitted to the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference. The chairman and vice-chairman of each committee were invited to make an oral presentation to the Executive Committee summarizing the background and scope of the committee's work and recommendations. Following the presentation of each report, the Executive Committee debated the proposals and ultimately submitted the recommendations to the Supreme Court for review and possible adoption.

The Executive Committee also spent considerable time on the comprehensive educational plan submitted to it by the Subcommittee on Judicial Education. The educational proposal suggested the ultimate development of a judicial institute for continuing education of the Illinois judiciary. The comprehensive plan incorporated new judge programs, annual programs, and intensified regional educational terms for the judiciary. The concept of mandatory continuing education was a major factor in

the proposals. The Executive Committee spent considerable time discussing and modifying the initial proposals before finally submitting the plan to the Supreme Court.

The Illinois Judicial Conference is summarized in greater detail under separate cover in its own annual report. The information on the study committee report and the educational proposal, as well as the other activities briefly summarized above, are covered with greater specificity in that report, available from the Administrative Office.

1982 Supreme and Appellate Law Clerks Seminar

Like it did in 1981, the Supreme Court determined that it was desirable to sponsor a training seminar in 1982 for the law clerks of the judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Accordingly, the Court appointed a committee of Appellate Court judges to plan the seminar:

Hon. Philip Romiti (1st Dist.), Chairman

Hon. Tobias Barry (3rd Dist.)

Hon. Calvin C. Campbell (1st Dist.)

Hon. Frederick S. Green (4th Dist.)

Hon. Charles E. Jones (5th Dist.)

Hon. George W. Lindberg (2nd Dist.)

Hon. John J. Sullivan (1st Dist.)

Supreme Court Judge Seymour Simon was selected as the liaison officer to the planning committee, and the Administrative Office was named secretary.

The planning committee convened three times and, after much deliberation, decided:

- (1) The seminar should be a training program for newly employed law clerks, and this eligibility guideline was established — "Law clerks who did not attend the 1981 seminar and who, when the seminar convenes, have less than one year clerking experience but at least six months remaining on their terms as clerks, and prospective law clerks satisfying the applicable foregoing criteria who have been contracted for before the seminar convenes and who will commence employment within the 6 months following the seminar."
- (2) The judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts would be invited to send to the seminar their law clerks who met the eligibility guideline. Each of the 7 Supreme Court judges and 42 Appellate Court judges employs two law clerks.
- (3) The subjects to be offered at the seminar, the reading and research materials, and the faculty should emphasize Illinois appellate practice and procedure, and skills reviewing court judges expect of law clerks.

(4) The seminar should be held in Chicago during the month of October, and should last two days. The Marriott Hotel was selected as the seminar site, and October 28 and 29 were selected as the seminar dates.

The committee then finalized its plans, selecting specific topics and faculty to present same.

On October 28 and 29, 1982, the second annual Supreme and Appellate Law Clerks Seminar was held. Forty-three law clerks attended and participated in the program. The program topics and faculty were:

- Welcome and Orientation Appellate Judge Philip Romiti (1st Dist.), Chairman of the planning committee.
- Opening Remarks Chief Justice Howard C.
 Ryan, Illinois Supreme Court.
- Session I: Illinois Appellate Procedure Appellate Judge Charles E. Jones (5th Dist.).
- Session II: Effective Writing and Legal Writing Problems — George T. Cenar, research director of the First District Appellate Court, and John Sype, assistant reporter of decisions.
- Session III: Conduct & Professional Responsibility of the Law Clerk, and Personal Reminiscenes

- Appellate Judge John J. Stamos (1st Dist.), and Appellate Judge Allen Hartman (1st Dist.).
- Session IV: Law Clerks Panel Thomas Geselbracht (former law clerk), moderator; David Black (former law clerk); Kay Kamin (law clerk); Mary Stafford (former law clerk); and Bonita Welch (law clerk).

The seminar sessions lasted from 2 to 3 hours, and each topic was principally presented by lecture, followed by a question and answer period. In addition, at the October 28 dinner program Judge William J. Bauer, of the U.S. Court of Appeals (7th Circuit), addressed the law clerks.

Each law clerk received reading and reference materials which consisted of: Legal Writing and Research for Appellate Law Clerks, taken from chapter 7 of the ABA's manual for new law clerks; Select Bibliography of Illinois Research Sources, compiled by Appellate Judge Tobias Barry and Senior Research Attorney Marilyn J. Weissman; Compilation of Commonly Cited Illinois Decisions, drafted by George T. Cenar; Utilization of Illinois Issues and Digests Indices, prepared by Appellate Court Coordinator Edward J. Schoenbaum; and Jurisdictional Aspects of Illinois Appellate Procedure, authored by Appellate Judge Charles Jones.

Overall the seminar was favorably received by the law clerks.

THE COURTS COMMISSION

In prior annual reports to the Supreme Court, particularly the 1975 Annual Report, the history and course of judicial discipline in Illinois were extensively related and will not, therefore, be repeated here. See also Prefatory Note in 1 Ill. Cts. Com., pages ix-xxii, Since July 1, 1971. disciplinary proceedings against judicial officers have been bifurcated: the Judicial Inquiry Board, composed of nine members, which includes four lay-persons and three lawyers appointed by the Governor, and two Circuit Judges appointed by the Supreme Court, conducts investigations against judges, files formal voted complaints against judges with the Courts Commission, and prosecutes the voted complaints before the Courts Commission. The Courts Commission, composed of five judges, is limited to hearing the complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board, to making findings, and to entering dispositive orders of dismissal or of imposition of sanctions. Upon a finding against a respondent-judicial officer, the Courts Commission, after notice and public hearing, may "remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or . . . suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties." Ill. Const. Art. VI, §15(e).

The judicial officers who have been appointed as members of the judicial disciplinary entities are, as of December 31, 1982:

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Judicial Inquiry Board:

Circuit Judge Philip B. Benefiel, Second Judicial Circuit Circuit Judge Edward H. Marsalek, Cook County

Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Courts Commission:

- *Supreme Court Judge Howard C. Ryan (chairman)
- *Circuit Judge James C. Murray, Cook County
- *Circuit Judge Rodney A. Scott, Sixth Judicial Circuit Circuit Judge Arthur L. Dunne, Cook County (alternate)

Circuit Judge John E. Sype, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit (alternate)

Appointed by the Appellate Court to the Courts Commission:

- *Appellate Court Judge Francis S. Lorenz, First Judicial District
- *Appellate Court Judge Charles E. Jones, Fifth Judicial District

Appellate Court Judge Thomas A. McGloon, First Judicial District (alternate)

Appellate Court Judge Allan L. Stouder, Third Judicial District (alternate)

*Present members of the Courts Commission.

Pursuant to rule of the Commission, the Administrative Director, Roy O. Gulley, is the Commission secretary.

During 1982, two formal complaints were filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board with the Courts Commission; one complaint filed in 1980 was decided in 1982; and in another complaint decided in 1981, the Board filed a motion for reconsideration on which the Commission ruled in 1982. The Commission, upon a finding against a respondent-judge and after a public hearing, may discipline the judge by removal from office, suspension with or without pay, retirement, censure or reprimand.

Before reciting the activities of the Courts Commission for 1982, a significant development in judicial discipline in Illinois should be noted. As a result of the Commission's dismissal of the complaint in In re Nielsen, 80-CC-1, the Judicial Inquiry Board filed in the Supreme Court a motion for leave to file a petition for an original writ of mandamus. The motion was allowed. In its petition the Board contended that the Commission exceeded its jurisdiction in dismissing the Nielsen complaint by interpreting Supreme Court Rule 62. Essentially, the Board contended the Commission should have imposed sanctions against the respondent-judge instead of dismissing the complaint, in light of the Commission's finding that the respondent erred, albeit his conduct did not demonstrate either a general attitude of arbitrariness or gross abuse of the rules of judicial conduct. On April 16, 1982, the Supreme Court denied issuance of a writ of mandamus in People ex rel. Judicial Inquiry Board v. Courts Commission (1982), 91 III. 2d 130. In its opinion, the Court said that the Commission's "constitutional authority to hear and determine disciplinary cases necessarily includes the power to interpret the rules it applies in deciding cases before it" (91 III. 2d 130, 134), and that "the Courts Commission, in the exercise of its duty to apply the rules of judicial conduct to the case before it, has the authority to interpret or construe the rules" (91 Ill. 2d 130, 135). The Court concluded: "In carrying out its constitutional responsibility to decide disciplinary cases, the Courts Commission must determine, based on its understanding of the rules, whether the standards of conduct have been violated and whether, under the circumstances, discipline should be imposed. We hold that it was within the Commission's constitutional authority to interpret Rule 62." 91 Ill. 2d 130, 136.

The 1982 activities of the Illinois Courts Commission were:

(1) Complaint 80-CC-3 was dismissed by the Com-

mission on July 16, 1981 (see 1981 Annual Report 62), and on August 17, 1981, the Board filed a motion for reconsideration on which a ruling was suspended, at the Board's request, until a final determination in People ex rel. Judicial Inquiry Board v. Courts Commission, supra. On June 8, 1982, the Commission denied the Board's motion for reconsideration.

Complaint 80-CC-4 charged a Judge of the Appellate Court for the Fifth Judicial District with conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice and that brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he, when stopped and arrested by a police officer for driving under the influence of alcohol and improper lane usage, advised the officer he was a judge; he then verbally abused the officer and refused to cooperate with the police; and he aided and abetted violations of law and participated in the circumvention, frustration and obstruction of legal and judicial process by, inter alia, taking custody of his arrest records and the complaints charging the traffic offenses. The charges were never prosecuted. The complaint charged the respondent with violating Supreme Court Rules 61(b) and 61(c)(4).

On December 17, 1982, the Commission found that the Board failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent authorized his own release on recognizance from custody, that there was not any wrongdoing in the decision of the police not to file traffic charges against the respondent, and that the respondent was not responsible for the destruction of his arrest records. The Commission did find that the respondent brought the judicial office into disrepute by addressing the police with profane language, by volunteering to the arresting officer that he was a judge, and by failing to post cash bail to secure his release from custody. In determining the sanction to be imposed, the Commission said the respondent has had a "long and distinguished career as a judge and a public servant" with "an unblemished record," and his record as a jurist shows "enviable achievements." The Commission concluded under the circumstances that a reprimand should be imposed.

(3) Complaint 82-CC-1 charged an Associate Judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit with conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice and that brought the judicial office into disrepute in that he failed to devote full-time to his judicial duties during a one month period in 1979 when he was employed as a construction laborer; he received compensation for such employment, compensation for such nonjudicial service not being permitted; he filed false and misleading written reports of his judicial activity during the period in question; and he filed a statement of economic interests with the Secretary of State, as required by law, but which was false because he failed to list the income received from his laborer's job. The complaint alleged the respondent violated Supreme Court Rules 61(b), 61(c)(4) and (5), 61(c)21, and 65, and section 13(b), article VI, of the Illinois Constitution.

The Commission is expected to set a hearing on the complaint in mid-1983.

(4) Complaint 82-CC-2 charged a Circuit Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit with conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice and that brought the judicial office into disrepute in that, during about a five year period, 1975-1981, he made remarks to juveniles and a criminal defendant in four judicial hearings which were "intemperate and injudicious," and "vile, obscene, insulting and demeaning." The alleged remarks made to the three juveniles occurred during *in camera* proceedings. The complaint alleged the respondent violated Supreme Court Rules 61(b), 61(c)(4) and (5), and 61(c)(8).

It is anticipated the Commission will hear this complaint in April of 1983.

During the period July 1, 1971 through December 31, 1982, the Judicial Inquiry Board had filed 34 formal complaints with the Courts Commission. The dispositions of the complaints by the Commission were as follows:

Respondents removed from office -3Respondents suspended without pay -6Respondents censured -3Respondents reprimanded -6Complaints dismissed -13Commission order expunged by Supreme Court -1Complaints pending -2

In the several annual and supplemental reports of the Judicial Inquiry Board, it is noted that the overwhelming number of complaints received about judges is unmeritorious. The reports further state that each communication complaining about a judge's conduct is carefully examined; however, "relatively few of the communications justify further action by the Board" because persons "who have had a disappointing experience in the courts or have lost a case . . . are sometimes inclined to an

exaggerated idea of the power of the Board to rectify what they regard as a miscarriage of justice."

Nevertheless, the power of the Board and the application of that power has caused some concern, particularly among the judiciary. That concern has been expressed by Justice Robert C. Underwood in a law review article, 47 Notre Dame Lawyer 247:

"While the creation of the Judicial Inquiry Board was opposed by the members of the Supreme Court as unnecessary, and as creating a potential threat to the independence of the judicial branch of government, I am sure that the members to be appointed will be selected with care and will be sincere, conscientious individuals, aware of the seriousness of their responsibilities. It is their constitutional obligation to maintain the confidentiality of all complaints until such time as a formal charge, if warranted, is filed against a judge. A

working knowledge of the judicial process will be imperative for the Board members if they are to distinguish between improper judicial conduct as opposed to mere dissatisfaction with a judicial ruling or opinion. While a potential threat to judicial independence has been created, I trust that will never become a reality. That independence can, in fact, be enhanced if the Board performs its duties in a responsible, impartial and nonsensational manner."

What the future holds for the judges of Illinois relating to the regulation of the judiciary is difficult to perceive. The overwhelming majority of judicial officers are men and women of high integrity, honesty, virtue and self-discipline for hard work and devotion to their judicial duties. Judges are human beings with the same virtues and failings as other professional people; but because they are public servants, they are rightly held to a high degree of trust and confidence.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Introduction

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (see Appendix B for historical development) is established pursuant to Article VI, Section 16 of the Constitution of 1970, to assist the Chief Justice to carry out his duties in exercising the administrative and supervisory authority of the Supreme Court over all the courts.

The functions of the Administrative Office cannot be exhaustively delineated, for the Supreme Court's administrative authority encompasses every aspect of the judicial system. However, these functions can be generally described as including personnel, fiscal management, continuing judicial education, records and statistics, secretariat, liaison with the legislative and executive branches, management of court facilities and equipment, research and planning. Within each of these categories fall the specific functions of the Administrative Office which are reported in greater detail in this report. It is interesting to note that the functions of the Administrative Office, as they have developed since 1959, correspond very closely to those established in the 1974 A.B.A. Standards Relating to Court Organization (Standard 1.41) for state court administrative offices:

- "(1) Preparation of standards and procedures for the recruitment, evaluation, promotion, in-service training, and discipline of all personnel in the court system, other than judges and judicial officers.
- (2) Financial administration of the system, including budget preparation and administration, accounting and auditing.
- (3) Management of the court system's continuing education programs for judges, judicial officers, and non-judicial personnel.
- (4) Promulgation and administration of uniform requirements concerning records and information systems and statistical compilations and controls.
- (5) Secretariat, including acting as secretary to the judicial council and judicial conference and their committees, arranging meetings of the judiciary, disseminating reports, bulletins, and other official information, and rendering annual and other periodic reports on behalf of the court system.
- (6) Liaison for the court system as a whole with the legislature and the chief executive, and with the bar, the news media, and the general public.
- (7) Supervision of construction of major physical facilities and establishment of standards and procedures for acquisition of equipment, incidental facilities, and purchased services.
 - (8) Research for planning for future needs.

(9) Management of the staff of the central administrative office."

The Administrative Office is also responsible for the administration of several programs pursuant to specific Supreme Court rules: (1) temporary licensing of senior law students (Rule 711); (2) impartial medical expert program (Rule 215); (3) teller of elections of Associate Judges (Rule 39); (4) secretary to the Judicial Conference (Rule 41) and Conference of Chief Circuit Judges (Rule 42); (5) custodian of judicial statements of economic interest (Rule 68); and (6) repository of Appellate and Circuit Court rules (Rule 21).

In addition, the Supreme Court has designated the Administrative Office as secretary to the Supreme Court Rules Committee, and the Courts Commission has designated the Administrative Office as secretary in all proceedings before the Commission.

In 1978, a Probation Division was established in the Administrative Office to implement the probation officer salary subsidy and other responsibilities provided for in P.A. 80-1483.

In 1981, the Supreme Court approved the addition of Judicial Management Information staff to the Administrative Office. This staff is responsible for planning and coordinating the installation of an automated record-keeping system in the reviewing courts and assisting the trial courts in planning and installing automated record-keeping systems which meet the Supreme Court's published Standards and Guidelines.

Personnel

The Administrative Office maintains two offices — the headquarters in Springfield and a second office in Chicago.

During 1982 the staff of the Administrative Office totaled forty-seven. In addition to the Director, the staff includes: one Deputy Director, five Assistant Directors, one Supervisor of Accounting, one Supervisor of Probation, two Administrative Assistants, three Assistant Supervisors, nine Information System Specialists, two Trainers, one Statistician, thirteen Accountants, seven Secretaries, one File Clerk, and one Messenger.

Accounting Division

Immediately upon the appointment of Jeanne Meeks on October 1, 1963, to the newly-created Illinois Office of the Court Administrator, she began making plans to establish an accounting division.

By January 1, 1964, ledgers were established, accounting procedures were developed, forms designed, internal controls were implemented, and the first judicial pay-

roll was computed under the new court structure. Prior to the passage of the Judicial Article, judicial salaries were paid in part by the counties and state. In looking back, it is easy to recall, with still a great deal of enthusiasm, the first payroll for payment of services rendered from January 1-31, 1964. This particular payroll was indeed indicative of some of the important changes in the judicial system brought about by the new unified court system.

Because of the impending transfer of certain funds from the Auditor of Public Accounts to the Supreme Court, occasioned by the enactment of the Judicial Article, travel and commercial vouchers had accumulated since July 1, 1963. The travel vouchers consisted of travel expenses for downstate judges and for all court reporters as well as transcription fees. Obligatory expenditures for the operational costs of the Administrative Office were processed and judicial and related payrolls were calculated and documented for issuance of warrants.

There was much activity in the Seventy-Third General Assembly on the enactment of legislation to implement the new Judicial Article. Included in the many statutory changes during this period was the repeal of the Court Administrator Act and an administrator was appointed pursuant to the new Judicial Article. Additionally, judicial salaries were set and state funds were appropriated to the Supreme Court to provide for judicial salaries, operational costs of both offices of the Administrative Office, travel for judges and court reporters and transcription fees. At the end of the first biennium on June 30, 1965, the total expenditure of the foregoing accounts was \$14.7 million.

Periodically through the first 18 months of establishing the accounting division, temporary help was obtained through the use of Manpower. This arrangement was not ideal but did contribute, however minutely, to getting the program off the ground. On May 1, 1964, one full-time employee was hired who, incidentally, is still a member of the current staff.

On November 3, 1964, judges of the appellate court were, for the first time, elected to that office. Prior to the adoption of the Judicial Article, circuit judges were assigned to the appellate court by the Supreme Court. Quite appropriately then, the General Assembly appropriated to the Supreme Court general revenue to cover salaries for the appellate judges as well as monies for the operation of the five appellate district offices to become effective July 1, 1965. Fiscal matters attendant to these districts are administered by the accounting division.

It was the 74th General Assembly that legislated the transfer of court reporters' salaries from the counties to the responsibility of the Supreme Court. On January 1, 1966, all formerly county-paid court reporters were combined with the judicial payrolls at the salary certified by the County Treasurer.

By this time, the accounting division was operating at full speed. The financial structure of the judicial system was well established and the accounting procedures were operating efficiently.

The Supreme Court decreed that on July 1, 1967, its own appropriation as well as the funds allocated for the operation of the Judicial Conference be transferred to the accounting division. Understandably, all appropriations which are the responsibility of the Supreme Court should be contained within the accounting division.

When the 76th General Assembly (July 1, 1969 — June 30, 1970) opened its session, it did so effecting an important change in state government, that of changing state financing from the biennium to an annual basis.

Subsequently, the Supreme Court appointed the Committee on Criminal Justice who received grant awards from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. During 1971, all vouchers for those grants were processed, records maintained and reports furnished ILEC on a monthly basis under the auspices of the accounting division.

In that same year, the State of Illinois launched its initial insurance program for all state employees and dependents. This represented another sizable increase in the responsibilities of the accounting division, as well as a mandate to provide reports to the Insurance Commission, additional payroll deductions, etc.

The 1970 Constitution mandated that the Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts be appointed by the Supreme and Appellate Judges. Effective July 1, 1974, those appropriated funds phased into the stream of procedures, records, and general accounting functions of this division.

An entirely new Division of Probation within the Administrative Office was created on July 1, 1978. Within the new legislation are three line items which had an impact upon the accounting division, namely: funds for the operational costs, training probation officers, and finally, subsidy payments to the respective county treasurers. An appropriation of \$3,594,440 was allocated to the Administrative Office by the General Assembly and another \$1,594,432 was transferred to the Administrative Office from the Office of the Comptroller for subsidy payments on January 1, 1979. These accounts have now become a part of the accounting format.

The statutory authority requiring the Comptroller of the State of Illinois to develop a reporting system with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated a new set of recordkeeping devices within state government. The first report referred to as "GAAP" was due in October of '81. Implementation of this new requisite required an extraordinary amount of detailed compilation by this office. These papers led to issuance on June

30, 1982, of State of Illinois financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for state governments.

The General Assembly appropriated funds to the Supreme Court for the installation of an automated system for recording certain judicial data within the courts. As the Judicial Management Information System became a new initiative of the Administrative Office, the accounting division was given additional responsibilities as well. A start-up of \$679,093 was provided for staff and operating costs on July 1, 1981.

In addition to these accounts previously mentioned, there are other miscellaneous accounts that have been added through the years for which the accounting division has the responsibility of fiscal accountability. There are perpetual statutory changes affecting the Comptroller, Department of Insurance and other CUSAS fiscal requisites that fall within the purview of the fiscal division. The foregoing then is but a concise abstract of the accounting division's responsibilities.

The accounting division is the monitor of funds appropriated to the Supreme Court and is also responsible for the preparation of the budget for the court system. It is not feasible to delineate the numerous steps as well as computations involved in preparing budgets and completing forms for presentation to the Bureau of the Budget and both the Republican and Democratic sides of the General Assembly.

After much scrutiny by aides to the Appropriation Committees as to the necessity of increases in requests, the appropriate legislation is prepared and a sponsor of the appropriation bill is designated. The Appropriation Committees of the General Assembly hear state budgetary matters each spring. The projected budget for the forthcoming fiscal year covers funds for the period of July 1st through June 30th of any given year.

The Supervisor appears with the Director before the Appropriation Committees of the General Assembly to give whatever testimony is required while substantiating the budgetary requests contained in the bill for the Supreme Court and allied appropriations.

July 1st of each year begins a new fiscal year with a fresh approach to all ledgers, internal controls and to the

general accounting documentations. While June 30th is the cut-off date for expending funds, statutorily a three month period is provided to conclude the outstanding obligations and to complete all fiscal reports. Summarily then, there are three months when two sets of records are running simultaneously each fiscal year.

All appropriation expenditures coupled with the balances to date in each division are prepared in report form on a monthly basis and are submitted to members of the Supreme Court and division heads. These reports reflect the expenditures of funds for salaries, travel expenses for judges and court reporters, transcription fees, Judicial Conference, Impartial Medical, and general operational costs of the Supreme Court and Supreme Court Clerk, Administrative Office, and all five Appellate Court Districts — Judges and Clerks.

Earlier in this section, we stated that on June 30, 1965, the first total biennial expenditure was \$14.7 million. A point of interest is that on June 30, 1982, the closure date of Fiscal Year '82, the total cost for operating the judicial system was \$70,008,986 and .5 of one percent of the total budget for the State of Illinois.

October 1, 1982, marked twenty years since the establishment of the accounting division. Many audits have been performed under the auspices of the Auditor General. To date, there have been no recommendations for changes or citations conducted by the outside auditors. This state of efficiency and good operating record of the accounting division can only be attributable to the hardworking staff who have through the years demonstrated untold interest, expended their efforts and loyalty, and have focused their accounting abilities on the steady growth and the many legislative changes which affect this division.

It is to this staff that we tender our congratulations and gratitude for their assistance in producing an effective, efficient and excellent state of accountability in the judicial accounting system in the State of Illinois.

Finally, I should like to publicly give recognition to the Director of the Administrative Office who, for the past eighteen years, has given support, guidance, and untold confidence which has enabled the accounting division to achieve its goals.

Jeanne Meeks

FISCAL NOTE JUDICIAL AND RELATED PERSONNEL July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1982

Period	Appropriation	Expended
	(in millions of	(in millions of
	dollars)	dollars)
July 1, 1963—June 30, 1965 73rd Biennium	\$16.3	\$14.7
July 1, 1965—June 30, 1967 74th Biennium	\$27.4	\$24.5
July 1, 1967—June 30, 1969 75th Biennium	\$35.0	\$32.7
July 1, 1969—June 30, 1970 76th G.A.—1st Half	\$23.1	\$20.1
July 1, 1970—June 30, 1971 76th G.A.—2nd Half	\$23.4	\$21.0
July 1, 1971—June 30, 1972 77th G.A—1st Half	\$27.6	\$23.3
July 1, 1972—June 30, 1973 77th G.A.—2nd Half	\$27.8	\$26.0
July 1, 1973—June 30, 1974 78th G.A.—1st Half	\$29.2	\$27.8
July 1, 1974—June 30, 1975 78th G.A.—2nd Half	\$39.6*	\$31.1
July 1, 1975—June 30, 1976 79th G.A.—1st Half	\$41.7	\$39.2
July 1, 1976—June 30, 1977 79th G.A.—2nd Half	\$44.0	\$40.7
July 1, 1977—June 30, 1978 80th G.A.—1st Half	\$49.3	\$44.8
July 1, 1978—June 30, 1979 80th G.A.—2nd Half	\$53.0	\$52.6
July 1, 1979—June 30, 1980 81st G.A.—1st Half	\$67.5	\$63.4
July 1, 1980—June 30, 1981 81st G.A.—2nd Half	\$72.2	\$66.8
July 1, 1981—June 30, 1982 G.A.—1st Half	\$74.0	\$70.0
July 1, 1982—June 30, 1983 82nd G.A.—2nd Half	\$90.7	

^{*}Includes Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks' budgets beginning July 1, 1974.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1982 — in millions of dollars 14,333.

INVESTING IN EDUCATION

4,027. 28.1%

ALL OTHER PURPOSES

3,532. 24.7%

















Prepared by Jeanne Meeks

^{*}The cost of administering the Judicial System is .5 of 1 per cent of the Total State Budget for Fiscal Year 1982.

Probation Division

(Background)

A substantial step toward establishing a system of professional probation services in Illinois was taken in 1978. "An Act in relation to subsidy for probation officers", (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, par. 706-7; ch. 38, pars. 204-6, 204-7), places within the Administrative Office certain responsibilities and authority to improve probation services. The provisions of the Act are consistent with recommendations developed by the Committee on Probation and approved by the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference in 1974. The Act authorizes the Administrative Office to:

- Establish and monitor hiring and promotional standards for state subsidized adult and juvenile probation officers.
- 2. Provide up to \$400 per month state salary subsidy for qualified probation officers.
- Establish a uniform recordkeeping system and forms.
- 4. Establish a system of collecting uniform statistical information on probation services.
- Establish a system of training to improve the quality of probation services throughout the state.
- Seek the cooperation of local and state government and private agencies to improve the quality of probation services.

To implement the Act, a Probation Division was established within the Administrative Office. The Division is based in Springfield and is staffed by one Supervisor, two Assistant Supervisors and three Secretaries.

(Standards)

During 1982, the staff of the Probation Division completed the Model Probation Standards project begun in 1981. Working in close cooperation with the Standards Committee of the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, a set of one hundred and seven Model Probation Standards were developed and ratified by the membership of the Association.

These Model Standards address almost all aspects of professional probation practice including organization, administration, personnel, training, fiscal management, investigation and supervision of both adult and juvenile probationers. Each standard is accompanied by a statement of rationale.

Although voluntary at the present time, the Division and the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association are planning a system of certification which will allow probation departments desiring accreditation to apply for an on-site certification audit.

(Subsidy Reimursement)

During 1982, the number of counties receiving probation subsidy remained constant at 94. Eight small rural Illinois counties still do not participate in the state probation subsidy program because they have so few probationers that they employ probation officers on a parttime basis and are, therefore, not eligible for reimbursement.

Probation subsidy was made to Illinois counties as reimbursement for 1,305 probation officers in January, 1982. The number increased to 1,331 by December, 1982. Since the probation subsidy program began in January, 1979, the number of probation and court services personnel receiving subsidy has increased from 1,170 to 1,331. This is an increase of 161 or 14%.

Probation subsidy reimbursement to Illinois counties totaled \$6,336,738.02 for calendar 1982, an average of \$528,061.50 per month.

(Statistics)

In June, 1982, the Division published and distributed to probation, Chief Judges, and interested state and private agencies a seventy-six page comprehensive statistical report on Illinois Probation and Court Services for calendar year 1981.

This report revealed that there were 1,184 professional probation staff persons and 441 clerical personnel employed in Illinois probation offices during county fiscal year 1981-1982. Illinois Juvenile Detention, excluding Cook County, employed an additional 268 persons.

Probation and court services budgets, excluding juvenile detention and child care, totaled \$33,030,287 for county fiscal year 1981-1982, an increase of \$3,304,021 over the previous year.

Illinois probation officers completed 13,902 adult presentence investigations and 11,119 other adult investigations during 1981, in addition to 12,737 juvenile social history investigations and 3,797 other juvenile related investigations.

The adult probation caseload in Illinois totaled 67,610 on December 31, 1981. The caseload was comprised of 32,793 felons, 28,221 misdemeanants, 3,655 traffic offenders, 2,774 interstate compact cases and 167 supervised pretrial cases.

The juvenile caseload totaled 12,545 on December 31, 1981, including 722 informal cases.

The 1981 probation statistical report was expanded to include probation violation and restitution information.

Adult probation violation statistics indicated that 8,095 probation violations were reported by probation departments to state's attorneys. Finding of probation violations were reported in 3,384 adult cases.

Juvenile probation violations were reported in 2,159 cases and finding of violation entered in 1,252 cases.

Findings of violation of probation as a percent of probationers supervised during 1981 were 8% for adult offenders and 3.5% for juveniles.

Illinois Probation and Court Services Departments reported restitution collections of \$3,399,413 for 1981. Adult probation collections totaled \$2,906,348 while juvenile collections amounted to \$217,506. Illinois courts ordered restitution payments as a condition of probation for 9,950 offenders placed on probation during 1981.

(Training)

The Probation Division provided professional training through contractual arrangements during calendar year 1982 as it had done since its inception. Three contractors were engaged to provide professional training to Illinois probation and court services personnel. The Probation Division continued its practice of providing training to chief managing officers.

The major contractor with the Probation Division is Sangamon State University. Contractual provisions call for the University to provide residential training for all Illinois probation and court services departments outside of Cook County. During 1982, Sangamon State University conducted four basic training and fourteen advanced training programs throughout the state. Five hundred thirty-five probation officers attended these programs for a total of 13,040 participant training hours. The total cost for this training was \$222,620. Professional training for probation and court services personnel in Cook County is provided through a contract with the Court Personnel Training and Development Section of the Cook County Department of Personnel. Most of this training is nonresidential, resulting in far less expense. During 1982, the Court Personnel Training and Development Section conducted nineteen programs of various lengths for 588 registrants at a cost of \$96,791.66.

A renewed training contract was given to Illinois State University during 1982. The contract was for a special assignment of continued training of the Illinois Probation Case Classification System. The contract called for training twenty Illinois probation officers at a total cost of \$6,871.08.

During the year, the Probation Division conducted five advanced training programs for one hundred forty-two chief managing officers for 2,840 participant training hours. The total cost was \$29,106.52.

For the year 1982, training costs for Illinois probation and court services personnel totaled \$355,389.26. These costs supported forty-three training programs for 1,285 participants.

(Technical Assistance)

In a continuing effort to assist state and local government in improving the quality of probation services in the state of Illinois, the Division has engaged in providing technical assistance to county departments of probation by conducting in-depth probation management studies.

These studies are undertaken in response to specific requests from the Chief Judges of the respective circuits. During the period from January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982, the staff of the Probation Division completed probation management studies of two Illinois counties.

In addition, the Division responded to requests for technical assistance regarding specific problems from fifty-six counties. This technical assistance focused on a wide range of problems, such as developing job descriptions, setting up probation management information systems, developing community service employment programs, records destruction, policy development and writing of departmental procedural manuals.

During 1982, the Division continued to conduct case-load audits of selected probation departments. These audits involve a case-by-case review of all adult and juvenile case files in counties requesting the service. The purpose of the audits is to identify and eliminate from the active caseloads those cases which have been transferred, are on warrant status, or could meet reasonable criteria for early discharge.

The staff of the Probation Division served on the following advisory boards and committees during 1982:

- Advisory Board Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, Inc.
- Governor Thompson's Task Force on Children Abuse and Violence Advisory Committee
- Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities — State Agency Coordination Committee
- Lutheran Child and Family Services of Sangamon County — Program Cabinet
- Citizen's Advisory Committee on Juvenile Court Services in Sangamon County
- Illinois Department of Children and Family Services Round Table on Implementation of SB 1500 and SB 623

Division staff also provided technical assistance and worked with:

- The Illinois League of Women Voters
- The Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- The American Probation and Parole Association

(Interstate Compact)

Since July 1, 1979, the Probation Division has been responsible for the administration of the adult probation portion of the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, par. 1003-3-11 et seq.).

Between January 1 and December 31, 1982, the Division received and processed 17,774 requests for information and/or assistance as provided by the Interstate Compact Agreement. This is an increase of 1,411 over the previous year.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 1,927 Illinois probationers being supervised in other states and 2,823 out-of-state probationers being supervised in Illinois.

(Monitoring)

In order to insure total compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements for receiving probation subsidy, the Division has continued to maintain personnel and training records on all probation and court services personnel receiving subsidy and monitoring new hirings, promotions and terminations on a daily basis.

The monitoring function includes field visits to probation departments to examine personnel records and insure compliance with subsidy requirements.

(Public Information and Education)

The staff of the Division are frequently asked to address civic groups, legislative commissions, professional associations and public forums. Organizations addressed during 1982 include:

- Illinois Correctional Association
- Illinois League of Women Voters
- Urban Counties Council of Illinois
- Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- Illinois Judicial Management Advisory Committee

(Probation Division Staff Organizational Memberships)

- The American Judicature Society
- American Correctional Association
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency
- National Association of Paroling Authorities
- Midwestern Correctional Association
- Illinois Probation and Court Services Association
- Illinois Correctional Association

- National Association of Interstate Compact Administrators
- American Association of Correctional Training
- American Probation and Parole Association
- National Association of Probation Executives

Judicial Management Information Systems

Appellate Information System Project

Processing more cases in a speedier manner has become an absolute necessity in our intermediate appellate court. The number of cases being appealed has increased dramatically in the past fifteen years.

Although the Appellate Court has improved its case processing procedures with some changes in rules and by greater effort on the part of the judges and their staffs, by 1978 it had become apparent that careful case monitoring and speedier dispositions required the use of mechanical devices. System analyses were begun in that year of the office procedures in the First and Fourth Districts of the Appellate Court. The analyses showed the feasibility of developing a judicial management information system and the Supreme Court directed the Administrative Office to develop such a system.

In April, 1980, the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, at the direction of the Administrative Office with approval from the Supreme Court, submitted two grants to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. One application sought funds to purchase electronic data processing equipment and software to be installed in the First and Fourth Districts. The other requested money to hire staff with the analytical, programming and systems expertise to make the equipment functional. Both grants were awarded, with each beginning on July 1, 1980, and lasting for one year.

Between January and March, 1981, five people were hired—one management analyst, three data processing specialists and one secretary/trainer. A second management analyst was already on the staff of the Supreme Court Committee and another secretary/trainer was hired in May. Under the supervision of the Project Director, the staff was split into two teams.

The technical team, based in Springfield, assisted in developing a Request for Proposal (RFP). The RFP, issued on February 17, 1981, specified for vendors the scope of the Appellate Information System. Installation of prototype case recordkeeping and management systems in the First and Fourth Districts was specified as the first stage for development. Case management was defined as including docket information on case records and events, operational lists and notices, management reports and statistics, financial accounts and administrative reports and transmittals.

Interested vendors were informed that a software package (PROMIS) developed by the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) had been selected to accomplish the case recordkeeping and management function. Vendors also were informed that the case recordkeeping and management system, after being tested in the First and Fourth Districts, would be expanded to the remaining three districts. Additional functions were enumerated as possibilities for system development, including word processing, issues indexing, electronic mail, photocomposition, Illinois legal research and national legal research.

By March 19, 1981, participating vendors submitted proposals for addressing the various functions. The technical team, in conjunction with a technical review committee, evaluated each proposal and submitted findings to an Appellate Review and Evaluation Committee. On April 2, 1981, the Supreme Court Committee announced that, contingent upon successful contract negotiations, the award had been made to International Business Machines (IBM).

Following the selection of IBM as the supplier of the computer hardware, the technical team began a detailed review of IBM's hardware, software and educational offerings. The team examined the reasons for the decisions made by IBM in developing its proposal and explored every available alternative. The performance, flexibility, availability and ease of use of each hardware device and software package were analyzed in terms of both current and future needs. The technical team also contacted users of similar hardware and software and IBM personnel.

In addition to reviewing what was available from IBM, the technical team studied the PROMIS system. They visited INSLAW headquarters in Washington, D.C., reviewed all the PROMIS documentation and discussed the system with INSLAW staff. They also visited an installation in Prince George County, Maryland, to see an actual PROMIS application operating on IBM hardware equivalent to that proposed for the Appellate Information System.

During this same time period, the management team, based in Chicago, had been given the task of identifying Appellate Court procedures, documents and information requirements, specifically in the areas of records processing and maintenance, operational and statistical reports, and finance. While only operations in the First and Fourth Districts were to be automated in the first phase, the team had to verify that the proposed system for those two districts would be compatible with existing manual systems in the remaining districts. The verification was necessary to ensure that, if approval were given, expansion of the projects into the other districts would be possible.

The study was divided into two parts. In the offices of the First and Fourth District Appellate Court Clerks, the team conducted an intensive review and documentation of procedures and paperflow. In the Second, Third and Fifth District offices, the team reviewed the procedures and paperflow to verify that projected expansion of the project was practicable. By June 30th, the team had spoken with virtually every employee in each of the five offices of the Appellate Court and had documented every event affecting a case from point of filing to disposition, except for the adjudicative process itself. By the conclusion of this exhaustive review, the team had confirmed that procedural variations among the districts were minor and, in no instance, did they present an obstacle in designing a single automated system for use by all the districts.

Contract negotiations were conducted during the months of April and May, resulting in a signed master contract on June 15, 1981. The IBM hardware that would support operations in the Fourth District was installed in Springfield at 840 South Spring Street on July 30. Less than two weeks later, the IBM hardware for the First District was installed in the Daley Center in Chicago. The technical team oversaw the installations and then began the task of modifying the PROMIS system in accord with the information provided by the management team.

Because of the demise of federal funding, the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs ceased to function on June 30, 1981. In anticipation of this event, the Supreme Court authorized the Administrative Director to seek appropriated funds from the General Assembly in FY'82 (July 1, 1981), to continue the automation effort. The funds were appropriated by the legislature and the Judicial Management Information Services became the responsibility of the Administrative Office. The Project Director was named as an Assistant Director and the staff was absorbed into the Administrative Office.

The management and technical teams intensified the process of tailoring the PROMIS software package to conform with the design specifications. Representatives from all five districts of the Appellate Court met in Chicago to participate in a one-day system demonstration. Suggestions made during the demonstration subsequently were incorporated into the system.

The Administrative Office signed contract amendments to upgrade the Springfield machine by doubling its storage capacity and nearly doubling its operating speed. Communications capabilities also were included. The upgrade allowed the Springfield machine to support the Second, Third and Fifth Districts as well as the Fourth District. Each of the Districts are linked by an advanced telecommunications system, allowing staff to perform its support work from separate locations.

Staff began training clerk personnel in the First and

Fourth Districts during February, 1982. The training expanded into the Second, Third and Fifth Districts in September 1982, November 1982 and February 1983, respectively. Training has been conducted on an individual basis, beginning with keyboard instruction and continuing with the entry and retrieval of docket information.

Since the automated system was designed to parallel the existing manual system, staff members only had to learn a new way of recording information rather than relearning their jobs. Within a short time of beginning training, staff members themselves were recommending minor design changes. These changes were added to the system, with further changes to be held temporarily in suspension. In March, 1982, clerk personnel from the First and Fourth Districts began entering assigned cases onto the operational system as part of their training and practice exercises. The Second District began the same process in November, followed by the Third District in December, 1982. Staff remained present in each office to assist in answering questions and to perform a quality review of information entered into the system.

The First and Fourth Districts now have an automated docket record for each 1982 case, and all districts will have automated dockets for 1983 cases. All districts will maintain both manual and automated systems until such time as the Judges and Clerks are satisfied that the automated system functions properly and that the people operating the system are comfortable with it. Following this test period, no further information will be posted manually; all cases will be recorded solely on the automated system. The Fourth District will reach this critical point and discontinue manual dockets beginning with the first Notice of Appeal filed in 1983.

Circuit Information System Project

Over the last nineteen years, partially through the use of grant funds awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, more than twenty counties established various automated data processing systems or applications to support court operations. Predictably, each of these systems developed along a separate path, using different consultants, equipment and programs. In view of these developments, the Supreme Court, on March 28, 1978, adopted the Judicial Management Information System Standards. These Standards are premised on the same considerations, such as uniformity, accuracy and reliability in recordkeeping and reporting, that prompted the development and adoption of the Supreme Court Administrative Order on Recordkeeping.

The Standards provide that any circuit plans for initiating or significantly modifying a judicial management information system must be approved by the Administra-

tive Office. This provision was included to ensure compliance with the Standards and establish a mechanism which can determine whether existing or proposed systems meet the information requirements of the circuit and the Administrative Office.

Continued study of and communication with the various data processing projects by the Adminstrative Office is resulting in a unified approach to the development of these systems. In order to ensure that automated records, statistics, reports and forms will be compatible and uniform, the Administrative Office is supporting five major projects.

The first project, entitled the Judicial Management Information System Study, identified and developed realistic plans for the future management and automation of court records. This project was undertaken as a logical consequence of five years of study, by the Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Committee and the Judicial Management Advisory Committee, of automated court systems in Illinois and other states, technological trends and projected future needs. The contract for this project was awarded to Arthur Young & Company in 1980.

Experiences from other states and within Illinois have indicated that the best way to approach court automation is to allow the people who will use the systemjudges, clerks, probation officers, court administrators and agencies receiving information from the courts—and the people who will finance the system—legislators and county board members—to design the system through their individual input regarding ongoing activities, needs and problems. Comprehensive input of this nature can be translated into the technological specifications required for equipment procurement, system design and management recommendations for operational procedures. The Administrative Office adopted this participatory approach as the foundation for building a judicial management information system in Illinois and the Judicial Management Information System Study followed the same format. In the course of the study, Arthur Young & Company interviewed 1,500 persons during visits to all of the twenty-one Judicial Circuits, the five Appellate Districts, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Supreme Court of Illinois and related state agencies. The product of this statewide collaboration and subsequent distillation of several alternative approaches was the Judicial Management Information System Plan.

The activities proposed in the Judicial Management Information System Plan were presented to the Supreme Court by the Administrative Director in the form of a four-year planning and implementation schedule which included equipment procurement, software development, studies and staff expansion.

After the Supreme Court approved the proposed approach, Arthur Young & Company provided addi-

tional recommendations and submitted a final report during March, 1981. By June, Arthur Young & Company also produced an Executive Summary for widespread distribution to parties who are interested in learning about the course in which the Illinois court system is directed without having to pore through the technical documentation produced by the study. Staff expansion, equipment procurement and the establishment of the Appellate Information System Project were the first steps undertaken by the Administrative Office to implement the recommendations produced by the Judicial Management Information System Study.

The second project, a data administration study, represented an extension of the Judicial Management Information System Study. The development of a statewide judicial management information system with manual and automated components must be predicated upon a technical and organizational environment which ensures that data collected can be transformed into meaningful, accessible information. Under contract, Arthur Young & Company examined the need for data administration within the Illinois court system and defined the recommended duties, responsibilities and organizational placement of this projected staff function. The final report, delivered in January, 1982, described suggested policies to be adopted and specific activities to be performed during 1982-83. The final report also specified technical selection criteria for data dictionary and data base management software necessary for putting the Judicial Management Information System Plan into effect.

As the third project, the Circuit Court Coding Manual will provide codes, definitions and formats necessary to data administration. Initially, the Supreme Court Committee used grant funds to contract with SEARCH Group, Inc. for the development of the Coding Manual. The criminal and quasi-criminal segment of the Coding Manual was completed in 1980 and the civil segment (excluding juvenile) was finished in 1981. To ensure that the Coding Manual will be comprehensive, realistic and valid, each item contained in it has been reviewed by a subcommittee of the Judicial Management Advisory Committee. Additional segments of the Coding Manual will be developed in 1983 and 1984.

Regularization of information gathering and dissemination procedures in the Circuit Courts, whether in manual or automated environments, is a necessary step toward the eventual goal of developing a comprehensive judicial management information system. The design and implementation of standard forms to be used in circuit clerk operations is an important component of this regularization. The investigation of criminal and quasi-criminal case information requirements which culminated in development of the Circuit Court Coding Manual pro-

vided the information base to enable forms standardization work to be undertaken.

In the fourth project, the Administrative Office contracted with SEARCH Group, Inc. to develop twelve uniform forms which would support criminal and traffic case initiation, processing, disposition, notification and reporting activities in a manner consistent with the Circuit Court Coding Manual segments already completed. SEARCH Group, Inc. designed thirteen forms, including a mittimus, an arrest warrant, a petition for hearing, and a petition for expungement.

Although standard codes and forms are critical for recordkeeping uniformity, the design of a statewide judicial management information system requires detailed documentation of each step taken to record and process all official court events. The fifth project, begun in 1981, will produce a procedures manual for circuit clerks. A procedures manual, written in detail would provide date processing technicians with the information necessary to automate court applications while furnishing circuit clerks with a document useful in staff training or office operation.

The procedures manual is being developed by Administrative Office staff in cooperation with selected counties and circuits throughout the State of Illinois. In 1981, staff began visiting cooperating counties in order to learn about existing procedures and practices. Procedures and forms were evaluated for effectiveness and footnoted with relevant statutory and Supreme Court Rule references. Documentation linking each procedure and form with the data elements contained in the Coding Manual was developed, as was a glossary of terms. Drafts of the criminal and quasi-criminal segments of the Circuit Clerk Procedures Manual have been reviewed by a subcommittee of the Judicial Management Advisory Committee and a combined Procedures/Coding Manual for criminal case processing should be available for statewide review in April, 1983.

The adoption of the criminal segment of the Procedures/Coding Manual will form the basis for the reporting of case dispositions by Circuit Clerks to the Department of Law Enforcement, the Secretary of State and the Department of Corrections using the information system capabilities of the Administrative Office. These state agencies have been cooperating closely with the Administrative Office in anticipation of establishing automated linkages during 1984.

Judicial Management Advisory Committee

Established by the adoption of the Judicial Management Information System Standards, the Judicial Management Advisory Committee has been working since 1978 to assist the Adminstrative Office in the development of a realistic information management and automation approach.

Membership in the Judicial Management Advisory Committee is determined through appointments made by the Chief Judge of each Judicial Circuit. The Chief Judges, in making appointments, have been careful to ensure that divergent views and different groups integral to the functioning of the court system are represented. As a consequence, committee membership includes judges, court administrators, circuit court clerks, administrative assistants, directors of court services, data processing managers and state's attorneys. The composition of the committee has helped foster communication, understanding and consensus on issues related to judicial management information systems.

The committee met in LaSalle, Peoria, St. Clair, Rock Island, Springfield, Madison, Vermillion, and Cook Counties during the 1982 calendar year. At these meetings, the committee concentrated on a detailed review and supervision of the Circuit Clerk Procedures Manual project. In addition, the committee continued to explore some of the technological, financial, educational, interface and auditing questions which will be involved in the development of a statewide judicial management information system. In this process, the Judicial Management Advisory Committee involved state agencies and local officials which use court information or support court operation.

Secretariat

The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Judicial Conference and many other committees and judicial endeavors. In addition to arranging meetings, recording minutes and keeping records, the office acts as a fact finding body, does research, conducts surveys and apprises judges of recent developments in procedural and substantive law. Some of the committees served by the Administrative Office in a secretariat capacity during 1982 included:

- 1. The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference. Supreme Court Rule 41 designates the Administrative Office as secretary to the Conference. The office handles all details for the regular monthly meetings of the Executive Committee, including research, drafting of minutes, preparing agendas, arranging meetings and assisting the chairperson with his or her correspondence. The office implements plans for the annual Conference, the annual Associate Judge Seminar and the Regional Seminars. The office also acts as secretary to the study and seminar committees.
- 2. Conference of Chief Judges. Supreme Court Rule 42 designates the Administrative Office as secretary. The office prepares agendas, arranges the monthly meetings, and maintains close liaison with the chairperson.
 - 3. Courts Commission. The Director of the Adminis-

trative Office, pursuant to Rule 2 of Rules of Procedure of the Commission, is the secretary in all proceedings before the Commission. He performs the duties ordinarily performed by Circuit Court clerks, preserves the records, and prepares subpoenas returnable before the Commission.

- 4. Supreme Court Rules Committee. This committee originates and considers the proposals of others for the adoption or amendment of rules of the Supreme Court and reports its recommendations thereon to the Supreme Court.
- 5. Supreme Court Committee to Study the Rules of Judicial Conduct. The Supreme Court directed this committee to make recommendations for the modification of the rules governing judicial conduct, as may appear appropriate.
- 6. Subcommittee on Judicial Education. As a standing committee of the Judicial Conference, this committee is primarily responsible for planning the annual regional seminar series of five or six programs.
- 7. Appellate Court Seminar Planning Committee. The office works with the seven member committee of appellate judges in planning and presenting the annual two day appellate seminar.
- 8. Study Committee on Contempt. The Supreme Court directed this committee to study the law on contempt and determine whether it was advisable to codify Illinois contempt law and procedure, either by rule or statute, in the interest of uniformity.
- 9. Study Committee on Rules of Evidence in Small Claims Court. Procedures for making the small claims court more efficient and effective through uniform evidentiary standards are being reviewed and a report of recommendations will be presented at the 1984 Associate Judge Seminar.
- 10. Study Committee on High Volume Courts. This committee was appointed to study the problems of high volume courts and to recommend improved procedures.
- 11. Ad Hoc Committee to Study Rules of Evidence at Preliminary Hearings. At the request of the Supreme Court a committee of experienced trial judges was appointed to study the varying evidentiary practice at preliminary hearing with the intention of recommending a uniform procedure.
- 12. Subcommittee on Study Committees. As a subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference, this committee attempted to identify problems in the administration of justice which merit the possible appointment of special study committees.
- 13. Judicial Management Advisory Committee. The office serves as staff and members on the multi-discipline

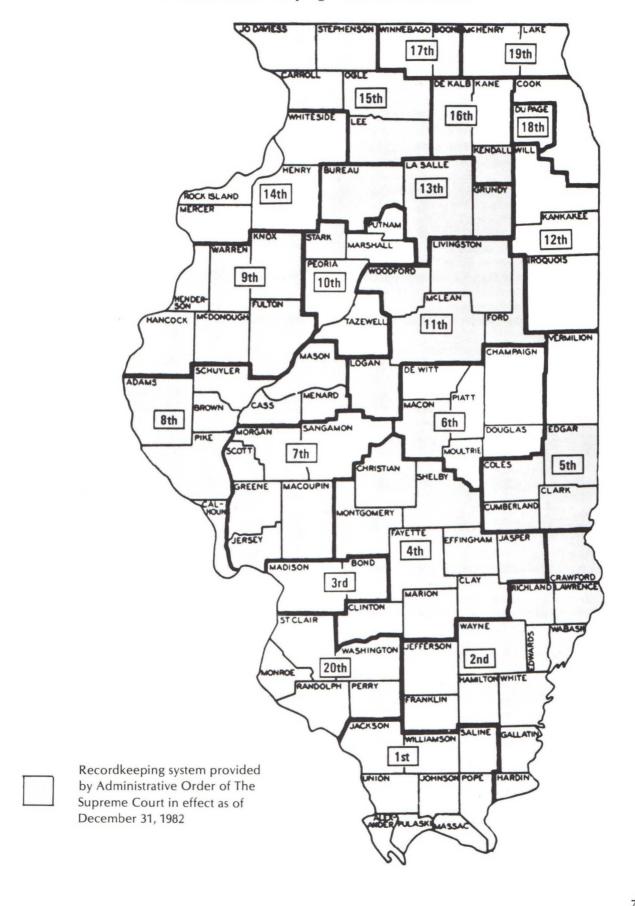
committee considering the management and automation of the judicial system.

Development & Maintenance of Uniform Recordkeeping Procedures

Using standard forms and methods prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office pursuant to the provisions of the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts, the clerks of the trial courts in seventy-six counties have implemented the uniform procedures for maintaining, either manually or automated, the case files and records of their respective courts. The remaining 26 counties in the State fall into two categories: Several more populous counties which have not yet been ordered to implement the Recordkeeping Order have established in varied

degrees some automated data processing incorporating therein some of the provisions, standards and procedures prescribed in the Supreme Court's Administrative Order on Recordkeeping. Those counties are: Champaign, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Vermilion, Whiteside, Will and Winnebago. The remaining 11 counties which have not yet been ordered to implement the Recordkeeping System are: DeWitt, Douglas, Henry, Iroquois, Kankakee, Marshall, Mercer, Moultrie, Piatt, Putnam and Tazewell. Some of these counties have already adopted certain of the procedures and forms prescribed by the Manual on Recordkeeping on their own initiative. Putnam County is preparing to fully implement the uniform procedures prescribed by the Court's General Administrative Order beginning January 1, 1983.

Uniform Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts



Administration of Supreme Court Rule 39— Appointment of Associate Judges

Supreme Court Rule 39 provides that a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge shall be filled by an elective process among the Circuit Judges. In general, the number of Associate Judges each circuit may have is determined by population (one associate judge for every 35,000 inhabitants in the circuit or fraction thereof) and by need. In the latter instance, the Chief Judge files with the Director of the Administrative Office a statement supporting the circuit's need for an additional Associate ludge, and the Director then makes a recommendation to the Supreme Court which may allocate an additional Associate Judge to the circuit. The "permissive" Associate judgeships are in addition to those authorized under the population formula, and the Supreme Court can authorize new Associate judgeships in those circuits where litigation is particularly heavy.

Once a vacancy exists in the ranks of Associate Judge. whether by death, resignation or authorization of additional Associate Judges, the Chief Judge notifies the bar of the circuit that a vacancy exists and that it will be filled by the Circuit Judges. Any Illinois licensed attorney may apply for the position by completing an application and filing it with the Chief Judge and the Director. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000, a nominating committee selects, from the applicants, twice as many names of qualified candidates as there are vacancies to be filled. The names of the applicants are certified by the Director, who then places the names on a ballot which is mailed to the Circuit Judges. The director tabulates the ballots and certifies the results to the Chief Judge, maintaining the secrecy of the ballots. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000 the candidates receiving the most votes are declared to be appointed to fill the vacancies. In circuits of less than 500,000 population, candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast are declared to be appointed to fill the vacancies.

During 1982, the Director certified that the following attorneys were appointed as Associate Judges:

Circuit Associate Judge

- 1st Terry Joe Foster
- 1st David W. Watt, Jr.
- 3rd Norman H. Kinder, Jr.
- 4th Mark M. Joy
- 6th Paul M. Francis
- 7th J. David Bone
- 7th James P. Fox
- 9th Harry C. Bulkeley
- 10th Carlton Brett Bode
- 10th Joe Billy McDade
- 10th Jackson P. Newlin
- 11th Charles H. Frank

11th John P. Freese 14th Dennis A. DePorter 16th Melvin E. Dunn 16th William H. Ellsworth 16th Richard D. Larson John L. Peterson 16th 17th Frederick J. Kapala 18th Lewis V. Morgan, Jr. 19th Fred A. Geiger Cook Joseph N. Casciato Rosaland M. Crandell Howard L. Fink Robert M. Hoenig Themis N. Karnezis Ronald E. Magnes Anne C. O'Laughlin Ronald W. Olson Donald D. Panarese Stewart D. Spitzer

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 68— Declarations of Economic Interest

Supreme Court Rule 68 provides that the Administrative Director shall be the custodian of certain statements of economic interest which must be filed annually by Illinois judges. The rule provides that judges must file annually with the Director: "(1) a sealed, verified, written statement of economic interests and relationships of himself and members of his immediate family and (2) an unsealed, verified, written list of the names of the corporations and other businesses in which he or members of his immediate family have a financial interest."

The sealed statements shall be opened only by the Supreme Court or by the Illinois Courts Commission when specifically authorized by the Supreme Court for use in proceedings of the Commission. As to the unsealed statements, within 30 days after an order has been entered in any case, any party may request information concerning whether the most recent unsealed list of judge entering that order contains the name of any specific person, corporation or other business which is a party to the case or which has an interest in its outcome as described in Rule 66.

Administration of Supreme Court Rule215(d)— Impartial Medical Expert

The Administrative Director is charged with the responsibility of administering Supreme Court Rule 215(d), which provides as follows:

- "(d) Impartial Medical Experts.
 - (1) Examination Before Trial. At a reasonable time in

advance of the trial, the court may on its own motion, or that of any party, order an impartial physical or mental examination of a party whose mental or physical condition is in issue, when in the court's discretion it appears that such an examination will materially aid in the just determination of the case. The examination shall be made by a member or members of a panel of physicians chosen for their special qualifications by the Illinois State Medical Society.

- (2) Examination During Trial. Should the court at any time during the trial find that compelling considerations make it advisable to have an examination and report at that time, the court may in its discretion so order.
- (3) Copies of Report. A copy of the report of examination shall be given to the court and to the attorneys for the parties.
- (4) Testimony of Examining Physician. Either party or the court may call the examining physician or physicians

to testify. Any physician so called shall be subject to cross-examination.

- (5) Costs and Compensation of Physician. The examination shall be made, and the physician or physicians, if called, shall testify without cost to the parties. The court shall determine the compensation of the physician or physicians.
- (6) Administration of Rule. The Administrative Director and the Deputy Administrative Director are charged with the administration of the rule."

The statistical summaries on the following pages provide a profile of the use of Rule 215(d) in the Circuit Courts, since its inception.

It should be explained again this year that the statistical breakdown is divided, necessarily, into the categories of "orders", "examinations" and "costs", which refer to those entered, performed or charged in the current year.

IMPARTIAL MEDICAL EXPERTS — SUPREME COURT RULE 215(d) 1982 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

SUBJECT			STATISTICAL	. BREAKDOWN				Totals
ORDERS								
Orders Entered During 1982		Downstate 2			Cook (16
ACTION	Pe	rsonal Injury 2			16			
Specialties Required	Hematology 1	Ortho ₂	pedics	Neur	o-Surgery 1	Psychiatry 14	18	
Frequency of Use of Rule 215(d) by Judges	10 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 1 Case)	Exar	dge d 215(d) ns in ases	12 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in a Total of 16 Cases			
Disposition of Orders Entered During 1982		xaminations in Case Cancelled 1			16			
EXAMINATIONS								
IME Examinations Scheduled in 1982		ations Cancelled Settlement 1			Examinations Act (Down: (Cook Co	state 2)	rmed	37
Specialties Required Exams Actually Performed	Hematology 1	Neuro 1		Orti	hopedics 1		Psychiatry 34	37
Number of Exams Performed By Individual IME — Frequency of Use Of Panelists	4 I.M. Experts Performed 1 Exam	5 I.M. Experts Performed 2 Exams	Exp Perfo	.M. verts vrmed vams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 4 Exams	ed Performed		14 I.M. Experts Performed a Total of 37 Exams
COST								
Average Cost Per 1982 Case		Downstate \$437.50			Statewide \$339.15			
Average Cost Per 1982 Exam		Downstate \$437.50			Statewide \$137.49			
Total Cost For 1982 Cases	0	Downstate \$437.50			Cook (\$4,64	County 49.75		State Total \$5,087.25

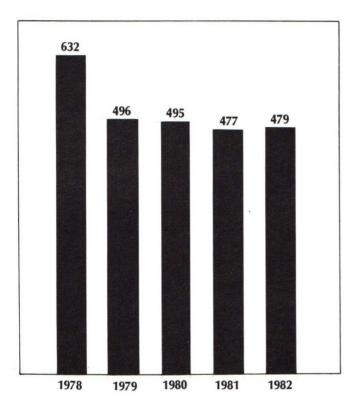
CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY January 1970 - December 1982

	I																	T
SUBJECT																		-
ORDERS									-									
Totals Orders Entered			nstate 92			Attorn	ey Registr 4	ration		Judge:	Retireme 2	ent System			670			
ACTION	Mental Health Probate Juvenile 4 3 2						A	Adoptior 4	1	Civil Criminal Personal Injury 29 181			jury C	Divorce Child Custody 446			Paternity 1	
Testimony Required At Trial														51				
EXAMINATIONS																		
IME Examinations Scheduled		Cases	Settled 33	Before 1	rial			Cancelled Examinations Examinations Actually Performed 1,266						rformed		1,406		
Specialties Required Examinations Actually Performed	Reuma- tology 1	Hemato- logy 1	Obste- trics 2	Cardio- logy 4	General Practice 8	Geri- atrics	Plastic Surgery 1	Pedi- atrics	Radio- logy 1	Uro- logy 2	Ophthal- mology 10	Otolaryn- gology 6	Internal Medicine 30	Neuro- logy 52	Ortho- pedics 74	Aller- gies 1	Psy- chiatry 1,022	1,219
COST																		
Average Cost Per Exam Actually Performed		Including Ancillary Cost & Testimony												\$129.09				

Administration of Supreme Court Rule 711— Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

During 1982, 479 temporary licenses were issued. Since the rule's inception in May, 1969, a total of 6,344 senior law students have participated in this legal internship program.

The comparative chart below indicates the use of Rule 711 in the last five years.



Illinois Supreme Court Rule 711 provides for the temporary licensing of law students who are certified by their dean as having received credit for work representing at least two thirds of the total hourly credits required for graduation from the law school. The student must be in good academic standing and be eligible under the school's criteria to undertake the activities authorized by the rule.

The services authorized by the rule may only be carried on in the course of the student's work with one or more of the following:

- "(1) A legal aid bureau, legal assistance program, organization, or clinic chartered by the State of Illinois or approved by a law school located in Illinois;
- (2) The office of the public defender;

(3) A law office of the State or any of its subdivisions."

Under the supervision of a member of the bar of this State, and with the written consent of the person on whose behalf he is acting, an eligible law student may render the following services:

- "(1) He may counsel with clients, negotiate in the settlement of claims, and engage in the preparation and drafting of legal instruments.
- (2) He may appear in the trial courts and administrative tribunals of this State, subject to the following qualifications:
 - (i) Appearances, pleadings, motions, and other documents to be filed with the court may be prepared by the student and may be signed by him with the accompanying designation Senior Law Student but must also be signed by the supervising member of the bar.
 - (ii) In criminal cases, in which the penalty may be imprisonment, in proceedings challenging sentences of imprisonment, and in civil or criminal contempt proceedings, the student may participate in pretrial, trial, and post-trial proceedings as an assistant of the supervising member of the bar, who shall be present and responsible for the conduct of the proceedings.
 - (iii) In all other civil and criminal cases the student may conduct all pretrial, trial, and posttrial proceedings, and the supervising member of the bar need not be present.
- (3) He may prepare briefs, excerpts from record, abstracts, and other documents filed in courts of review of the State, which may set forth the name of the student with the accompanying designation Senior Law Student but must be filed in the name of the supervising member of the bar."

Law Schools

The number of temporarily licensed law students and their schools for 1982 are as follows:

DePaul University 9	90
John Marshall Law School 8	30
IIT Chicago-Kent	66
Loyola University	19
Southern Illinois University	11
University of Illinois 3	35
University of Chicago 3	34
Northwestern University	25
Northern Illinois University	18
St. Louis University	9
Washington University	7
University of Iowa	
Indiana University	

New York University	2
Creighton University	2
University of Missouri	2
University of Notre Dame	2
Antioch	1
Drake University	1
Harvard University	1
University of Pittsburgh	1
Case Western University	1
Cumberland School of Law	1
Emory	1
University of Minnesota	1
Georgetown University	1
47	9

Agencies Employing 711 Students

The agencies with which temporarily licensed law students were associated during 1982 are as follows:

dents were associated daring 1902 are as	101101131	
Agency	No. of Stud	ents
State's Attorney Offices		170
Illinois Attorney General		50
University of Chicago		
Edwin F. Mandel Clinic		37
Public Defender's Offices		34
DePaul University Legal Aid Clinic		33
IIT Chicago-Kent Legal Aid Clinic		27
Northwestern University Legal Aid Clinic	c	18
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago		16
Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Founda	tion	13
Loyola University Legal Aid Clinic		12
United States Attorney		11
Legal Services for the Elderly		8
City of Chicago Corporation Counsel		7
Prison Legal Aid		5
City of Champaign Corporation Counse		5
State Appellate Defender		3
City of Evanston Corporation Counsel .		2
Will County Legal Assistance		2
City of Carbondale Corporation Counse		2
Department of Corrections		2
Department of Mental Health and		
Developmental Disabilities		2
Prairie State Legal Services		2
Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation	on	1
Chicago Bar Association Defense of		
Prisoners Committee		1
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	n	1
Department of Children and Family Serv		1
Uptown Peoples Law Center		1
Cabrini Green Legal Aid		1
Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Found	ation	1
City of Urbana Corporation Counsel		1
Office of Public Guardian		1
University of Illinois Legal Aid Clinic	• • • • • • •	1

Guardian ad Litem	1
Office of Collective Bargaining	1
Federal Defender Program	1
City of Skokie Corporation Counsel	7
City of Pekin Corporation Counsel	1
City of Peoria Corporation Counsel	-
Law Enforcement Commission	-
Commission of Banks and Trust Companies	-

Administration of Official Court Reporters

As required by statute, the Administrative Office several times each year administers an Official Court Reporters Proficiency Examination to determine the qualifications of applicants for the position of official court reporter. To date 1,638 persons have attempted to qualify for appointment as official court reporters or for advancement to a higher pay level within the official court reporter ranks. The Official Court Reporters Proficiency Examination has two parts, A and B. Part A requires the greatest proficiency while Part B is less demanding. Each examination consists of two voice question and answer sections and a legal opinion section. Each test is dictated by professional, calibrated readers. Candidates who pass any part of the Proficiency Examination may, if a vacancy exists, be appointed to the post of official court reporter by any chief judge of any circuit court outside of Cook County. In order to be hired as an official court reporter in Cook County, a court reporter must have passed Part A of the Examination. By statute, the Supreme Court determines the number of official court reporters that each circuit may appoint. The Court may increase or decrease the number of court reporters in any circuit after considering various factors provided for by the statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, par. 653). As of December 31, 1981 there were 597 official court reporters in Illinois, 19 of which were part-time. During 1982 five official court reporter proficiency examinations were administered, two in Chicago and three in Normal. Of 266 applicants, 220 actually sat for the test, 46 failed to appear, 94 passed Part A and 30 passed Part B. Five did not turn in any transcript after sitting for the test.

Each year the Administrative Office organizes and presents an Official Court Reporter Development Seminar to which all official court reporters are invited. The seminar is designed to provide educational experiences for the court reporters which are useful to them in the discharge of their official reporting responsibilities. The 1982 Court Reporter Development Seminar was held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare Hotel on Friday and Saturday, June 18 and 19. The topics considered by the reporters were: Writing for Computers; Research and Reference Aids; Legal Terminology; Changing Stress to Positive Action; English Usage; Grammar and Spelling; Processing the Transcript on Appeal; Transcript Quality Control; Steno Machine Field Maintenance; and Certified Managing Reporter Program.

The Administrative Office is continuing its effort to upgrade and improve the reporting systems in the State, and to encourage reporters to use all modern technology available to improve both the quality of transcripts and the timeliness with which they are provided.

Maintenance of Eavesdropping Reports Pursuant to Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38. § 108-A-1 Et Seg.

With the passage of Illinois' eavesdropping statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 108A-1 et seg.) an added responsibility was placed upon the Administrative Office. Within 30 days after the expiration of an order authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application, the issuing or denying judge must report certain information to the Administrative Office. Also, in January of each year, the State's Attorney of each county must report certain detailed information to the Adminstrative Office concerning the use of such eavesdropping devices. Thereafter, in April of each year, the Director of the Adminstrative Office must transmit to the General Assembly a report summarizing the information he has received during the preceding calendar year. The section of the statute creating these responsibilities is as follows:

"§108A-11. Reports Concerning Use of Eavesdropping Devices. (a) Within 30 days after the expiration of an order and each extension thereof authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application or disapproval of an application subsequent to any alleged emergency situation, the issuing or denying judge shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

- (1) the fact that such an order, extension, or subsequent approval of an emergency was applied for;
 - (2) the kind of order or extension applied for;
- (3) a statement as to whether the order or extension was granted as applied for was modified, or was denied;
- (4) the period authorized by the order or extensions in which an eavesdropping device could be used;
- (5) the felony specified in the order, extension or denied application;
- (6) the identity of the applying investigative or law enforcement officer and agency making the application and the State's Attorney authorizing the application; and
- (7) the nature of the facilities from which or the place where the eavesdropping device was to be used.
 - (b) In January of each year the State's Attorney of each

county in which eavesdropping devices were used pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

- (1) the information required by subsections (a)(1) through (a)(7) of this Section with respect to each application for an order or extension made during the preceding calendar year;
- (2) a general description of the uses of eavesdropping devices actually made under such order to overhear or record conversations, including: (a) the approximate nature and frequency of incriminating conversations overheard, (b) the approximate nature and frequency of other conversations overheard, (c) the approximate number of persons whose conversations were overheard, and (d) the approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower and other resources used pursuant to the authorization to use an eavesdropping device;
- (3) the number of arrests resulting from authorized uses of eavesdropping devices and the offenses from which arrests were made:
- (4) the number of trials resulting from such uses of eavesdropping devices;
- (5) the number of motions to suppress made with respect to such uses, and the number granted or denied; and
- (6) the number of convictions resulting from such uses and the offenses for which the convictions were obtained and a general assessment of the importance of the convictions.
- (c) In April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall transmit to the General Assembly a report including information on the number of applications for orders authorizing the use of eavesdropping devices, the number of orders and extensions granted or denied during the preceding calendar year, the convictions arising out of such uses, and a summary of the information required by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section."

During 1982, notices of 260 orders authorizing eavesdropping were filed with the Administrative Office by State's Attorneys and judges. Of the 260 orders, 230 were original and 30 were extensions or modifications.

In the 260 cases in which eavesdropping was ordered, 245 persons were arrested, of which number, 69 were convicted of an offense in 1982.

Some examples of the most common types of offenses, for which authorized eavesdropping was used in 1982, are: murder, arson, bribery, unlawful delivery and possession of a controlled substance, official misconduct, felony theft, pandering, aggravated kidnapping, and armed robbery. Private homes and various business premises were the most common places where authorized

eavesdropping was used, in addition to agents carrying eavesdropping devices on their persons.

Distribution of Illinois Supreme Court Opinion Summaries

Since April of 1975, the Administrative Office has regularly prepared and distributed synopses of select opinions filed by the Illinois Supreme Court. Each opinion is carefully studied, and those having "impact" characteristics are summarized and distributed to each of the State's nearly 800 judicial officers. From the date of each filing of opinions during 1982, this process took an average of about 8 days. Thus, judges received the opinion summaries many weeks prior to publication of the opinions in the advance sheets.

During 1982, 40 Supreme Court opinions were summarized.

Distribution of Legislative Summaries

The Administrative Office has developed a sound working relationship with the General Assembly and the Governor's Office. In addition to appearing before the appropriation committees of the legislature to testify concerning the State judicial budget, the Director is frequently called upon to appear before the judiciary committees to advise on proposed legislation affecting the courts.

During 1982, numerous bills affecting civil and criminal law and procedure, domestic relations, probate practice, juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were passed by the General Assembly.

A synopsis of selected bills affecting the courts is prepared by the Administrative Office each year. The progress of the bills is carefully followed and the synopsis is continuously updated. At the end of the legislative session the Governor's action on each bill is also noted, and the synopsis is mailed to all Illinois judges.

Organization of **Judicial Visitations to Penal Institutions**

Frequent turmoil in some penal institutions has placed the condition of the national and state prisons in the forefront of public concern. Indeed, probing questions have been raised by the general public and governmental officials as to the objectives and purposes of incarceration. Too, the wave of serious "street crime" has been portrayed by the news media, penologists, prosecutors and police agencies as a national nightmare. The result has been billions of dollars poured into "people programs" and hardware to combat crime. Predictably,

penologists and other "experts" on crime and the criminal justice process have proposed a variety of plans, invariably known as "criminal justice" or "correctional models," which suggest that "flat sentencing" or "decriminalizing" victimless offenses is the answer to reducing criminal activity. Today, the emphasis clearly is on protecting society by incarcerating convicted defendants rather than on rehabilitation.

Illinois' answer to the apparent dissatisfaction with indeterminate sentencing and the parole system is a sweeping revision of the Unified Code of Corrections. In late December of 1977, the governor signed into law P.A. 80-1099, effective February 1, 1978. See, generally, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, par. 1003-1-2 et seg. In substance, the Act provides for determinate sentences of incarceration, to be reduced by one day for each day of good conduct credit; provides for mandatory life sentences in certain instances; provides for enhanced sentences of imprisonment upon conviction of certain offenses; and abolishes the Parole and Pardon Board. In addition, laws, amending the Unified Code of Corrections and other penal statutes, have been enacted since 1978 which increase the severity of sentences. See, generally, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, par. 1005-5-1 et seq.

To accommodate the increase in prison population, the legislature appropriated funds to construct two major penitentiaries, to convert other State institutions (e.g., under-utilized mental health facilities) into prisons, and to expand existing penal facilities. However, these additional prison facilities cannot accommodate the increasing number of convicted defendants being sentenced to imprisonment. As a consequence, the Illinois Department of Corrections has instituted a "forced release" program which releases certain inmates into the community before they would be otherwise eligible.

These developments suggest a shift in the public policy regarding the treatment of convicted defendants; yet, it is still true that no person has a greater responsibility and burden of determining whether a convicted defendant will lose, in most instances, his freedom by imprisonment than the sentencing judge. In making that decision the judge considers many factors including the feasibility of rehabilitation, reintegration of the defendant into society, protection of the public and the best forum to accomplish these objectives.

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and programs, the Director of the Administrative Office and the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections formulated plans for organized visits by judges to the various correctional facilities. During the period 1971-1978 and in 1981 (no formal organized programs were sponsored during 1979 and 1980), fourteen programs were held in which a total of 488 Illinois judges participated. During 1982, the Adminis-

trative Office did not sponsor any visits to correctional institutions, but the visitation program will resume in 1983.

Organization of Trial Court Administration Conference

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, par. 72.4-1, provides that the chief judge of each circuit may appoint an administrative secretary to assist him in carrying out his administrative duties in the circuit. Each circuit in the state, except Cook County, has filled this position. Since 1973, the Administrative Office has sponsored and conducted a Trial Court Administration Conference for the purpose of assisting administrative secretaries to the chief circuit judges and other administrative personnel of the trial courts to develop a more thorough understanding of the judicial system and to provide them with the opportunity to discuss mutual problems. The value of this program has been apparent and, with the consent of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Office has conducted such a conference on an annual basis. Fifteen administrative secretaries to the chief circuit judges attended the 1982 Trial Court Administration Conference. Four downstate trial court administrators and fourteen administrative personnel from the Circuit Court of Cook County attended the seminar. The topics considered at the 1982 seminar included the administration of court reporting resources, more effective communication both within the system and with persons outside of the system, an introduction to Lake County's computerized court record system, a demonstration of computer-aided transcription of court reporters' notes presented by representatives of various manufacturers of computer-aided transcription equipment. The program lasted for 11/2 days and was held at the Collinsville Holiday Inn in Collinsville, Illinois.

Public Information and Publications of the Administrative Office

The Director and staff are frequently asked to address civic groups, Bar Associations, legislative commissions and court reform groups concerning court administration and the structure and operation of Illinois' unified court system.

Citizens, judges, lawyers, court administrators from other states, and persons from foreign nations visit the Administrative Office and the Illinois courts. An important function of the Administrative Office is to explain the Illinois court system to the visitors and arrange visits to courthouses and with judges.

The Administrative Office also publishes and/or distributes several books or pamphlets which are available

to the public. These publications can be obtained by contacting the Springfield or Chicago office:

- (1) A Short History of the Illinois Judicial System;
- (2) Manual on Recordkeeping;
- (3) Annual Report of the Administrative Office;
- (4) Annual Report of the Judicial Conference;
- (5) Article V of the Supreme Court Rules (relating to trial court proceedings in traffic cases);
- (6) Handbooks for jurors in grand jury proceedings, and in criminal and civil cases;
- (7) A pamphlet on the history of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield;
- (8) Illinois Supreme Court Rules;
- (9) Interim Report: Experimental Video-taping of Courtroom Proceedings;
- (10) Rules of Procedure of the Illinois Courts Commission;
- (11) Chief Circuit Judge's Manual on Guidelines for the Administration of Circuit Courts (draft form only);
- (12) Benchbook (Criminal Cases) for Illinois Judges;
- (13) Reading and Reference Materials used at seminars and conferences sponsored by the Judicial Conference;
- (14) Report of the Supreme Court Committee on Video-taping Court Proceedings;
- (15) Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters in the Illinois Courts;
- (16) Illinois Courtrooms, Bohn, William G., Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs (1972);
- (17) Benchbook for Use in Juvenile Proceedings;
- (18) Administrative Regulations Governing Minimum Qualifications for Illinois Probation Personnel;
- (19) Administrative Policy Statements Governing Eligibility of Illinois Probation Personnel for State Subsidy and Related Matters;
- (20) Illinois Statewide Judicial Facilities Project, Phase One Summary Report;
- (21) Illinois Statewide Judiciary Facilities Project, Phase Two Summary Report;
- (22) Report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures of the Illinois Judicial Conference (1978);
- (23) Judicial Management Information System Standards:
- (24) Supplemental Report of the Study Committee on Bail Procedures (1980).

Membership in Organizations

The Director, Deputy Director, and Assistant Directors

are members of a number of organizations concerned with improving the administration of justice. Current memberships include:

- Conference of State Court Administrators (The Director has served as Chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee and is currently a member of its National Court Statistics Project Committee.)
- (2) The American Judicature Society (The Director was a member of the Board of Directors until August 1981.)
- (3) Illinois State Bar Association (and various com-

- mittees and sections.)
- (4) American Bar Association
- (5) Chicago Bar Association
- (6) Chicago Council of Lawyers
- (7) Illinois Defender Project (Board of Commissioners.)
- (8) Council of State Governments
- (9) National Association of Trial Court Administrators
- (10) Institute of Judicial Administration
- (11) Women's Bar Association of Illinois

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

1982

Clerks of Court

P.A. 82-1036 amends pars. 4433, 4435, and adds new par. 4437 to ch. 111. EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Provides in par. 4433 that Dept. of Registration and Education shall adopt rules regarding standards for physician's conduct, e.g., unethical or unprofessional conduct likely to harm public, what constitutes immoral conduct, gross misconduct, or gross or repeated malpractice; however, "no such rule shall be admissible into evidence in any civil action" except licensing review and disciplinary action. Requires in new par. 4437, inter alia, that clerks of court "shall report" to Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts all medical malpractice judgments against physicians and felony convictions of physicians, and Administrative Office "shall file copies" of reports with State Medical Disciplinary Board; reports to be filed with Board "within 60 days after a determination that a report is required."

Criminal Justice System

P.A. 82-1039 adds new pars. 210-1—210-14 to ch. 38, and amends or repeals pars. dealing with Ill. Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC). EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Enacts into law Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act and creates 15 member Authority (agency) thereunder consisting of, among others, chief judge of Cook County Circuit Court, and a Supreme Court Justice and a downstate circuit judge each designated by Supreme Court Chief Justice. Generally, Authority to perform functions previously performed by ILEC and other agencies, including issuance of regulations regarding criminal history information, monitoring of criminal justice system, providing computer software or design for criminal justice agencies, etc.

Criminal Law and Procedure

Constitutional amendment to sec. 9 of art. I, adopted November 2, 1982 and EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 23, 1982. "All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses and offenses for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed as a consequence of conviction where the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas

corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it." (New language italicized.)

P.A. 82-782 adds new par. 115-9 to ch. 38. EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Provides as exception to hearsay rule that certain evidence "shall be admitted" in prosecution for sex act committed on child under 12 years of age: child's testimony that he complained of the act to another, and the complained-to-person's testimony that child complained, in order to corroborate child's testimony.

P.A. 82-899 amends ch. 38, par. 16A-7. EFFECTIVE JAN-UARY 1, 1983. Deletes language of present par. 16A-7 and substitutes that person who commits retail theft is civilly liable to the merchant for actual damages in the amount of the full retail value of the merchandise, plus \$100-\$1000 and attorney's fees and court costs; if minor commits the offense, parents or guardian (except if appointed under Juvenile Court Act) are civilly liable under this section but recovery not to exceed maximum recovery allowed in ch. 70, par. 55; conviction or plea is not condition of bringing civil suit; and judgments may be assigned.

P.A. 82-986 adds new par. 115.10 to ch. 38. EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 9, 1982. Provides that in prosecution of sex offense under ch. 38, par. 11-1 et seq. where the victim under 13 years old, "the court may exclude from the proceedings while the victim is testifying, all persons, who, in the opinion of the court, do not have a direct interest in the case, except the media."

P.A. 82-1025 amends ch. 38, par. 9-1(b). EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 15, 1982. Rewrites pars. 9-1(b)(16)(a), (b), (c), and amends 9-1(b)(7), (8) — aggravating factors for death penalty eligibility. Divides par. 9-1(b)(6)(a) into subpars. to provide that defendant is eligible for death penalty where murder victim killed in course of another felony was actually killed by defendant (prior law, now subpar. (i)) or victim received physical injuries inflicted by defendant contemporaneously with injuries caused by person for whose conduct defendant is legally accountable and injuries by either caused death of victim (subpar. (ii)), and (par. 9-1(b)(6)(b)) where in performing acts under par. 9-1(b)(6)(a)(ii) defendant acted with intent to kill (or with knowlege his acts created strong probability of death or great bodily harm (prior law)). Adds in par. 9-1d(b)(6)(c) felonies of aggravated arson, home invasion, or attempt to commit any felony in subpar. (c): reduces age of victim in par. 9-1(b)(7) from 16 to 12 years; clarifies in par. 9-1(b)(8) that defendant murdered victim with intent to prevent victim from testifying in any criminal prosecution or giving assistance to State in any investigation or prosecution whether against defendant or another, or defendant committed murder because victim was a witness in any prosecution or gave assistance to State in any investigation or prosecution whether against defendant or another.

P.A. 82-1027 amends ch. 38, pars. 110-2, 110-5, 110-6, 114-4. EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 15, 1982. Provides in pars. 110-2, 110-5 and 110-6 respectively that State may appeal order permitting release on recognizance; order granting bail or setting given amount for bail; or order increasing or reducing bail, or altering conditions of bail, or granting bail where previously revoked. Provides in par. 114-4(a) that motion for continuance must be in writing; provides in pars. 114-4(b), (c), (d) and (i) that motion for continuance is to be a written motion.

Domestic Relations & Family Law

P.A. 82-783 (Revisory Act of 1982), an Act of about 1,000 pages, revises multiple Acts including par. 401 of ch. 40. EFFECTIVE JULY 13, 1982. Recodifies amendment to par. 401(1) made by P.A. 82-716 which substitutes "resident" for "domicile" (see "second" par. 401(1) of Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 40, at p. 2151) and recodifies amendment to par. 401(3) made by P.A. 82-197 which permits bifurcated dissolution judgment without regard to reservation of other issues (child custody, etc.) and whether or not under "apropriate circumstances," and purports to make bifurcated judgments entered before August 14, 1981 valid as of date of entry (see Ill. Rev. Stat. 1981, ch. 40, par. 401(3), at p. 2151). Original amendment to par. 401(3), and its recodification, attempts to retroactively reverse effect of decision in In re Marriage of Cohn, 94 Ill. App. 3d 732 (but see Supreme Court decision in Cohn, (1982), 93 Ill. 2d 190, holding amendment could not be applied retroactively).

P.A. 82-888 amends ch. 40, pars. 2301-3, 2302-2, 2302-8 and adds new par. 2401.1, and repeals ch. 35, par. 1.2f. EFFECTIVE AUGUST 5, 1982. Amends various Acts relating to domestic violence by adding to definition of family or household members "persons related by blood or marriage;" by adding that person may seek order of protection on behalf of person prevented from doing so "because of advanced age;" by providing order of protection may restrain respondent from improperly using an aged family member's resources for respondent's or for other person's profit or advantage, and may refer petitioners 60 or more years old to the "aging network." Requires circuit and county clerks to deposit with county treasurer fees collected by law which are designated for payment into the Domestic Violence Fund.

Judicial Salaries & Pensions

P.A. 82-762 amends ch. 53, pars. 3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3. EFFEC-

TIVE JULY 1, 1982. Increases judicial salaries as follows: Supreme Court — \$66,500 (\$75,000 effective 7/1/83); appellate court — \$61,500 (\$70,000 effective 7/1/83); circuit judge — \$58,000 (\$65,500 effective 7/1/83); associate judge — \$53,000 (\$60,500 effective 7/1/83).

P.A. 82-768 amends, inter alia, ch. 108½ par. 18-125. EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Provides that pension of a judge who retires on or after July 1, 1982 shall be based on his average salary of final year (was last day) of service as a judge and that pension of judge who "freezes" his pension under par. 18-127 shall be computed under this amendment based on date he "freezes" pension.

P.A. 82-960 amends various sections of Illinois Pension Code including ch. 108½, pars. 18-121, 18-123, 18-125.1. EFFECTIVE AUGUST 25, 1982. Generally provides in art. 18 that a judge who elected not to participate in pension system, widow's annuity, or automatic increase benefit may participate in same by filing a written recision or election to participate before January 1, 1983.

Juvenile Court & Justice Services

P.A. 82-969 amends ch. 23, par. 5005 and ch. 37, pars. 701-1, 701-4, 701-19, 702-1, 702-3, 703-3, 703-4, 703-6, 704-1, 704-8, 705-2, and adds new pars. 702-3.1, 703-1.1, 703-3.1, 703-9. EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Specifically provides that minors addicted as defined in Dangerous Drug Abuse Act (ch. 91½, par. 120.1 et seq.) are subject to Juvenile Court Act, and provides alternative process for dealing with truants, run-aways, and minors determined to be beyond control of their parents. Classification "minor in need of supervision" (MINS) is deleted and "minor requiring authoritative intervention" (MRAI) is substituted therefor; provides comprehensive scheme for legal, custodial and alternative treatment of MRAI.

P.A. 82-973 amends ch. 37, pars. 701-20, 702-7 through 702-11, 703-6, 704-2, 704-3, 704-7, 705-10, 705-12, adds new par. 702-12, and repeals par. 702-10.1. EFFECTIVE SEP-TEMBER 8, 1982. Extensively amends sections of Juvenile Court Act, inter alia: in par. 701-20(6) prohibits victim from exclusion at proceedings; in par. 702-7 provides that minor may be prosecuted under statute or ordinance regulating traffic, boating, fishing and game "whether or not the violation is punishable by imprisonment," and that delinquent minor definition does not apply to minor who at time of offense was at least 15 years old and who is charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault or armed robbery with a firearm — minor "shall be prosecuted" under criminal law; in pars. 702-8 through 702-11 rewrites provisions dealing with confidentiality of police records, confidentiality and access to juvenile court records, admissibility of evidence and adjudication in other proceedings, and expungement of police and juvenile court records; in par. 703-6 provides

standards to be considered by court in determining whether immediate and urgent necessity requires minor's detention or placement in shelter care. Provides in par. 704-2 exception to speedy adjudicatory hearing where delay occasioned by respondent. Provides new kind of continuance under supervision; provides notice to minor of intention to prosecute as habitual juvenile offender shall be served "within 5 judicial days of" delinquency petition filing.

Mental Health

P.A. 82-900 amends ch. 91½, par. 810(a). EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1983. Adds new par. (a)(9): "Records and communications of the recipient may be disclosed in investigations of and trials for homicide when the disclosure relates directly to the fact or immediate circumstances of the homicide."

Traffic Law

P.A. 82-1049 adds new pars. 1002-1010 to ch. 95½. EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1983. Enacts into law Child Passenger

Restraint Act. Provides that parent or legal guardian of child under 2 years of age (under 4 years of age, eff. July 1, 1984) is responsible when transporting child in a car owned by parent, etc. for providing for child's protection by securing child in a child restraint system; parent, etc. of child 4-6 years of age is responsible for securing child in either child restraint system or seat belts; providing for penalties (first offense "warning citation;" second offense up to \$25 fine to be waived upon proof of purchase of child passenger restraint system; subsequent offense \$25 fine), and for arrest and prosecution.

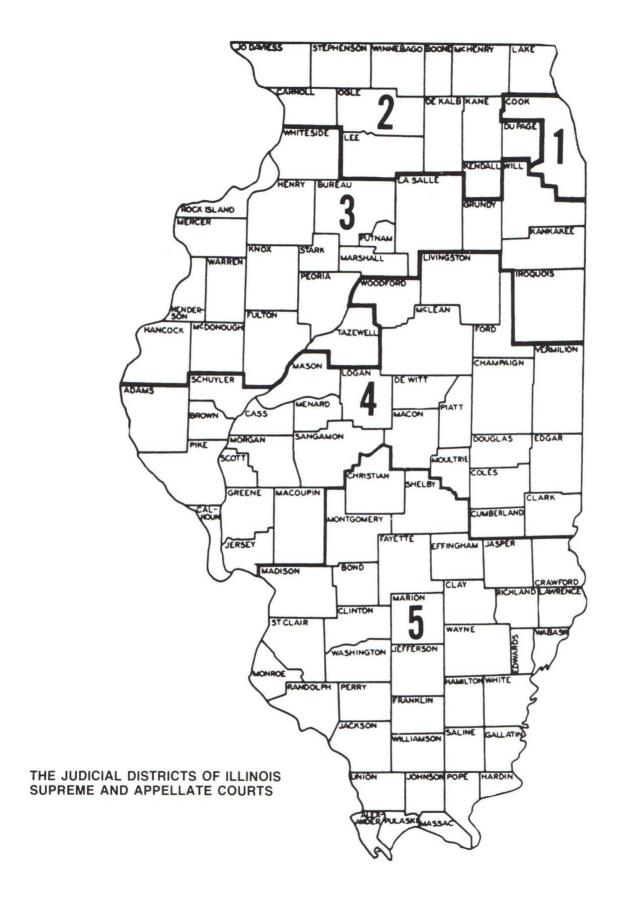
P.A. 82-1101 amends, inter alia, ch. 95½ by adding new par. 6-306.1. EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 17, 1982. New par. provides that where Secretary of State is notified that a warrant outstanding in one county for arrest of person for at least 10 parking violations or that at least two warrants outstanding in one county for arrest of person for violation "of regulations relating to the movement of traffic," Secretary shall immediately suspend person's drivers license without a hearing; prescribes content of Secretary's notification form which is to be certified by court clerk when noticing Secretary.

1982 CASE LOADS AND STATISTICAL RECORDS

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS



JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

(December 31, 1982)

FIRST DISTRICT

Daniel P. Ward

Chicago

William G. Clark

Chicago

Seymour Simon

Chicago

SECOND DISTRICT

Thomas J. Moran Waukegan

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan*

Tonica

FOURTH DISTRICT

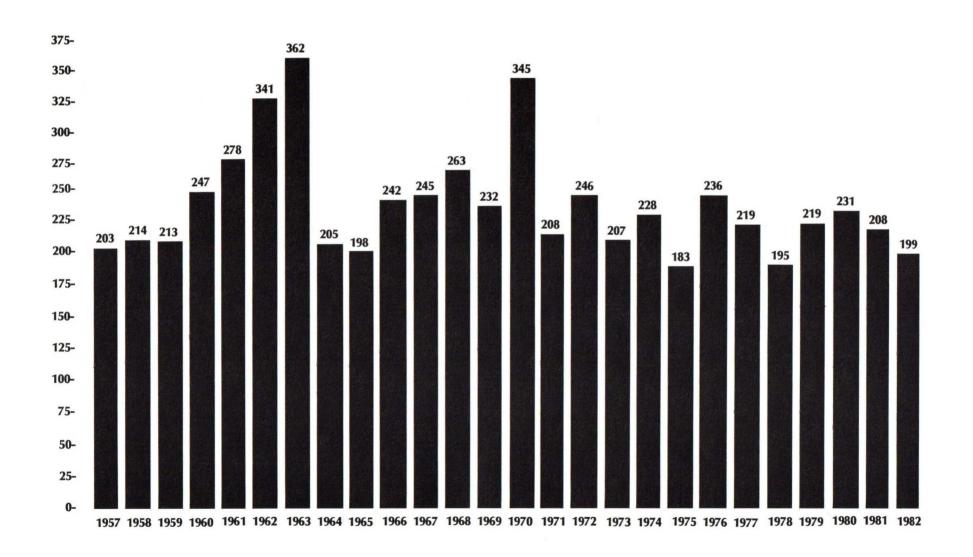
Robert C. Underwood Bloomington

FIFTH DISTRICT

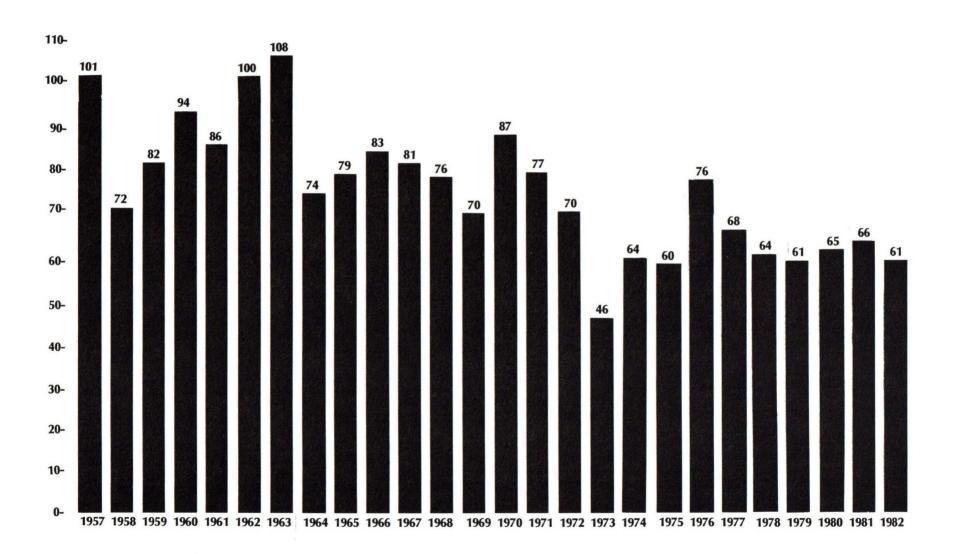
Joseph H. Goldenhersh Belleville

*Chief Justice (effective January 1, 1982)

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS 1957—1982



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING 1957—1982



1468

TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1982

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Petitions for Leave	Civil	113	665	672*	106	- 7
to Appeal	People	121	797	796*	122	+ 1
Public Interest	Civil	8**	38	43*	3	- 5
(Rule 302(b) Motions)	People	0	6	5*	1	+ 1
Original Actions	Civil	3	57	58*	2	- 1
(Including Rule 381 Motions)	People	2	14	15*	1	- 1
Statute Found Unconstitutional	Civil	4	6	3	7	+ 3
(Rules 302(a)(1), 603)	People	2	10	8	4	+ 2
Certificate of	Civil	0	0	0	0	_
Importance (Rule 316)	People	1	0	1	0	- 1
Workers' Compensation	Civil	61	89	74	76	+ 15
(Rule 302(a)(2))	People	_	_	_	_	_
Attorney Discipline	Civil	_	_	_	_	_
Attorney Discipline	People	13	20	17	16	+ 3
Death Penalty	Civil	_	_	_	_	_
(Rule 603)	People	37	16	6	47	+10
Miscellaneous	Civil	0	23	17*	6	+ 6
iviiscellalieous	People	0	17	14	3	+ 3
Total	Civil	189**	878	867	200	+11
Total	People	176	880	862	194	+18
GRAND TOTAL		365**	1,758	1,729	394	+29

^{*}Includes orders granting petitions for leave to appeal, motions for direct appeal, and motions in original action cases.

^{**}Indicates an inventory adjustment made during the period.

TREND OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT AFTER ALLOWANCE OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL, MOTIONS FOR DIRECT APPEALS, & MOTIONS IN ORIGINAL ACTION CASES DURING 1982

Type of Case		Pending at Start	Appeals & Motions Allowed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Leave to Appeal	Civil	58	132	139	51	- 7
Allowed	People	68	84	133	19	-49
Motion in Public Interest	Civil	5	8	3	10	+ 5
Case Allowed (Rule 302 (b))	People	0	1	1	0	_
Motion to File Original Action Allowed	Civil	2	2	1	3	+ 1
(Including Rule 381 Motions)	People	0*	1	1	0	_
Miscellaneous	Civil	0	2	2	0	_
Wiscentificous	People	0	0	0	0	_
Total	Civil	65	144	145	64	- 1
TOTAL	People	68*	86	135	19	-49
GRAND TOTAL		133*	230	280	83	-50

^{*}Indicates an inventory adjustment made during the period.

TREND OF ALL CASES FILED & DISPOSED OF IN THE SUPREME COURT DURING 1982

Туре	of Case	Pending at Start	Filed	Appeals & Motions Allowed	Disposed Of	Pending at End	Inventory Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Total	Civil	254*	878	144	1,012	264	+10
rotarri	People	244	880	86	997	213	-31
GRAND TOTAL		498*	1,758	230	2,009	477	-21

^{*}Indicates an inventory adjustment made during the period.

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS

(December 31, 1982)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Robert C. Buckley Calvin C. Campbell Mayer Goldberg* Thomas A. McGloon

Second Division

Robert J. Downing Allen Hartman Maurice Perlin John J. Stamos

Third Division

Helen F. McGillicuddy Daniel J. McNamara Dom J. Rizzi William S. White

Fourth Division

Mel R. Jiganti* Glenn T. Johnson David Linn Philip Romiti

Fifth Division

Francis S. Lorenz James J. Mejda John J. Sullivan Kenneth E. Wilson

Assigned to All Divisions

John M. O'Connor, Jr.*

SECOND DISTRICT

William V. Hopf*
George W. Lindberg
William R. Nash*
Philip G. Reinhard
Glenn K. Seidenfeld
George W. Unverzagt
Lloyd A. Van Deusen*

THIRD DISTRICT

Jay J. Alloy Tobias Barry James D. Heiple Albert Scott* Allan Stouder

FOURTH DISTRICT

Frederick S. Green Ben K. Miller Richard H. Mills Harold F. Trapp Albert G. Webber, III*

FIFTH DISTRICT

Moses W. Harrison, II Charles E. Jones John M. Karns, Jr. George W. Kasserman, Jr.* Thomas M. Welch

*Serving By Assignment

TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1982

Appellate District	Type Of Case	Pending At Start	Filed	Reinstated	Disposed Of	Disposed Of By Opinion	Disposed Of By Rule 23 Order	Pending at End	Inventory Increase(+) Decrease(-)
First	Civil	1364	1585	32	1522	464	430	1459	+ 95
11130	Criminal	1891	1561	66	1724	210	1230	1794	- 97
Second	Civil	345	681	7	581	133	207	452	+107
Second	Criminal	410	361	7	366	79	191	412	+ 2
Third	Civil	227	559	0	421	111	159	365	+138
71m G 1,1,1,1,1,1	Criminal	249	331	0	321	75	186	259	+ 10
Fourth	Civil	256	487	2	493	155	158	252	- 4
Tourin	Criminal	229	371	2	367	79	235	235	+ 6
Fifth	Civil	333	449	0	462	99	154	320	- 13
	Criminal	331	302	0	243	41	155	390	+ 59
Total	Civil	2525	3761	41	3479	962	1108	2848	+323
10.01	Criminal	3110	2926	75	3021	484	1997	3090	- 20
GRAND TOTAL		5635	6687	116	6500	1446	3105	5938	+303

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1982

							METI	HOD OF	DISPOSI	TION							
		Affir	med	Reve	ersed	and	Affirmed in Part and/or Reversed in Part		rsed id nded	Mod	ified	Remanded		Dism	issed	Disposed of	
Appellate District	Type of Case	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	By Opinion	By Order*	Without Opinion Or Order	TOTALS
First	Civil	252	257	35	25	65	32	96	68	9	12	0	0	7	36	628	1,522
	Criminal	124	1,030	14	20	32	98	33	43	6	30	0	0	1	9	284	1,724
Second	Civil	63	118	8	11	18	20	40	35	3	3	2	6	0	14	241	582
occond TTT	Criminal	43	147	2	6	7	9	16	22	6	0	2	5	2	2	96	365
Third	Civil	48	98	14	12	14	7	32	22	0	0	1	2	2	18	151	421
	Criminal	47	142	7	12	6	4	9	11	0	0	4	3	2	14	60	321
Fourth	Civil	86	106	13	9	20	7	31	29	0	0	2	4	3	3	180	493
, our and	Criminal	. 52	196	7	7	11	13	7	13	0	0	1	3	1	3	53	367
Fifth	Civil	44	102	15	16	16	12	20	17	0	1	2	3	2	3	209	462
	Criminal	20	124	6	0	4	10	9	18	0	0	1	3	1	0	47	243
Total	Civil	493	681	85	73	133	78	219	171	12	16	7	15	14	74	1,409	3,480
	Criminal	286	1,639	36	45	60	134	74	107	12	30	8	14	7	28	540	3,020
GRAND TO	OTAL	779	2,320	121	118	193	212	293	278	24	46	15	29	21	102	1,949	6,500

^{*}Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23, as amended, effective July 1, 1975.

CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION OR ORDER PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 23 DURING 1982

									Metho	d of Dis	position V	Vithout Op	oinion Or Or	der						
			Dismissed		Dism	issed on	Court's O	wn Motio	n		Motion ^b									
Appellate District	Type of Case	Motion of Appellant	of	Stipulation of Parties	For Want of Prose- cution/ No Docu- ments Filed	Failure to Comply With Rules	Lack of Juris- diction/ No Final Appeal- able Order	Failure to Comply With Court's Order	Other	Leave ^a to Appeal Denied		Summary Reversal	Reversed and Remanded	Remanded With Direction For Further Proceeding	Summary Reduction or Modifi- cation of Sentence	Bail Order Entered	Confession of Error	Trans- ferred to Proper Court	Other Disposi- tions	Totals
First	Civil	146	118	78	188	0	0	0	47	38	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	628
	Criminal	65	6	0	164	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	16	4	0	284
Second	Civil	43	22	27	0	5	2	110	14	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	241
	Criminal	30	2	1	0	0	0	49	7	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	96
Third	Civil	58	10	24	4	28	7	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	151
	Criminal	27	3	0	6	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	60
Fourth	Civil	62	16	24	0	47	6	0	9	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	180
	Criminal	21	5	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	53
Fifth	Civil	55	23	20	55	2	10	1	2	17	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	12	209
	Criminal	20	3	0	9	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	47
Total	Civil	364	189	173	247	82	25	121	72	74	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	22	27	1,409
	Criminal	163	19	1	179	23	10	55	16	1	4	0	1	3	0	30	16	5	14	540
GRAND TO	TAL	527	208	174	426	105	35	176	88	75	15	0	1	5	0	30	16	27	41	1,949

^aIncludes Denial of Permissive Interlocutory.

bIncludes Denial of Motion to File Late Record.

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION FOR ALL CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1982

		Time Elapsed						
Appellate District	Type of Case	Under 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
First	Civil	101	428	690	250	53	0	1,522
	Criminal	35	371	557	551	202	8	1,724
Second	Civil	222	303	50	6	0	0	581
	Criminal	51	70	237	8	0	0	366
Third	Civil	220	176	25	0	0	0	421
	Criminal	102	. 191	20	8	0	0	321
Fourth	Civil	157	302	21	6	3	4	493
	Criminal	67	263	29	8	0	0	367
Fifth	Civil	179	133	108	14	27	1	462
	Criminal	32	71	100	36	4	0	243
Total	Civil	879	1,342	894	276	83	5	3,479
	Criminal	287	966	943	611	206	8	3,021
GRAND TOTAL		1,166	2,308	1,837	887	289	13	6,500

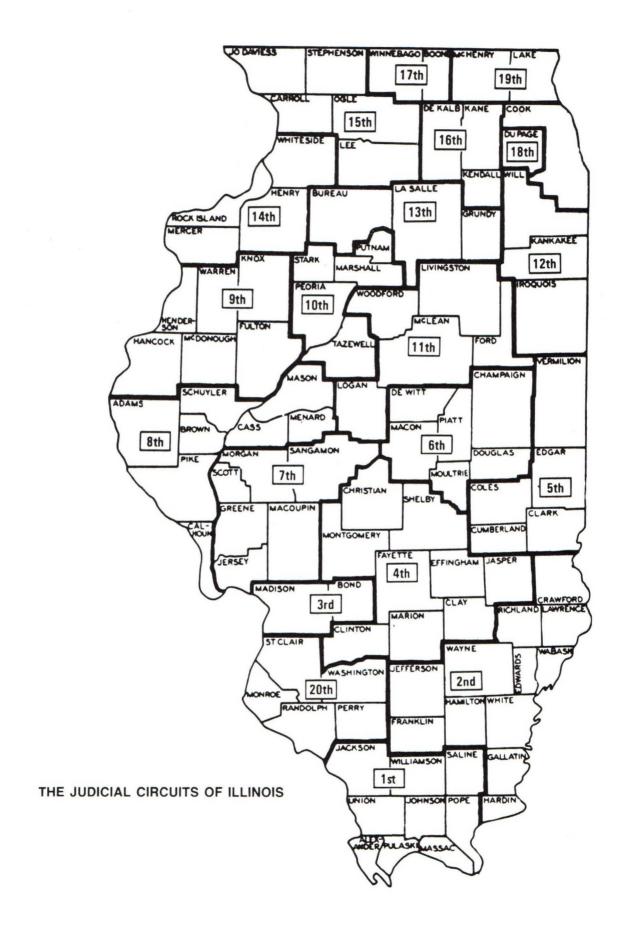
TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND DATE OF DISPOSITION FOR CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1982

Appellate District	Type of Case	Time Elapsed						
		Under 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
First	Civil	582	233	73	6	0	0	894*
	Criminal	1,241	173	26	0	0	0	1,440*
Second	Civil	325	101	0	0	0	0	426
	Criminal	248	24	4	0	0	0	276
Third	Civil	219	37	1	0	0	0	257
	Criminal	216	22	6	0	0	0	244
Fourth	Civil	299	27	2	0	0	0	328
	Criminal	299	12	2	0	0	0	313
Fifth	Civil	179	93	6	1	0	0	279
	Criminal	129	46	4	0	0	0	179
Total	Civil	1,604	491	82	7	0	0	2,184
	Criminal	2,133	277	42	0	0	0	2,452
GRAND TOTAL		3,737	768	124	7	0	0	4,636

^{*}Includes cases disposed of by opinion or Rule 23 Order only.

ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF OPINIONS AND RULE 23 ORDERS WRITTEN BY JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1982

	Type of Opinion							
Appellate District	Majority	Per Curiam	Specially Concurring	Dissenting	Supplemental	Total	Rule 23 Orders	
First	610	0	3	25	9	647	1,598	
Second	207	0	2	12	2	223	390	
Third	170	0	22	37	18	247	333	
Fourth	214	0	5	18	0	237	377	
Fifth	130	4	5	12	1	152	275	
Total	1,331	4	37	104	30	1,506	2,973	



CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF ILLINOIS (December 31, 1982)

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

Harry G. Comerford, Chief Judge

Farl Arkiss James M. Bailey Peter Bakakos Ronald I. P. Banks Frank W. Barbaro Vincent Bentivenga Christy S. Berkos Edwin M. Berman Walter B. Bieschke Anthony J. Bosco John M. Breen, Jr. Martin F. Brodkin Clarence Bryant Jerome T. Burke Marion E. Burks Philip J. Carey Thomas R. Casey, Jr. Thomas P. Cawley David Cerda Arthur J. Cieslik Michael C. Close

Michael C. Close
Irwin Cohen
Robert J. Collins
William Cousins, Jr.
Ronald J. Crane
John W. Crilly
Brian L. Crowe
John J. Crowley
John J. Crown
Richard L. Curry

Robert E. Cusack Michael F. Czaja Walter P. Dahl

Russell R. DeBow Robert J. Dempsey

Cornelius F. Dore, Jr.

Brian B. Duff Arthur L. Dunne Charles J. Durham

Norman N. Eiger (retired recalled)

Morton C. Elden

Paul F. Elward James H. Felt

Richard J. Fitzgerald Thomas R. Fitzgerald

Philip A. Fleischman (retired recalled)

Lester D. Foreman Allen A. Freeman Charles E. Freeman Marion W. Garnett Lawrence I. Genesen Henry A. Gentile James A. Geocaris

James A. Geroulis (retired recalled)

Paul F. Gerrity
Louis J. Giliberto
Kenneth L. Gillis
Francis Glowacki
Myron T. Gomberg
Leonard R. Grazian
Albert Green

Charles J. Grupp Sophia H. Hall Arthur N. Hamilton John F. Hechinger

Jacques F. Heilingoetter

Thomas A. Hett James J. Heyda Lawrence P. Hickey George A. Higgins Edward C. Hofert Reginald J. Holzer Mary H. Hooton John N. Hourihane Louis J. Hyde Thomas J. Janczy

Mel R. Jiganti (assigned to Appellate Court —

1st District)
Eddie C. Johnson
Richard H. Jorzak
Donald E. Joyce
Peter N. Kamberos

William B. Kane Aubrey F. Kaplan Roger J. Kiley, Jr. Marilyn R. Komosa Walter J. Kowalski Franklin I. Kral

Rosemary D. LaPorta Willard J. Lassers Richard F. LeFevour

Jerome Lerner Robert G. Mackey Benjamin S. Mackoff

Francis J. Mahon Thomas J. Maloney George M. Marovich Edward H. Marsalek Robert L. Massey

John H. McCollom Lester D. McCurrie John J. McDonnell

John A. McElligott John P. McGury

Mary Ann G. McMorrow

Jill K. McNulty Howard M. Miller Anthony S. Montelione

Don A. Moore James E. Murphy James C. Murray

Benjamin Nelson (retired recalled)

Odas Nicholson Irving R. Norman Benjamin Novoselsky Thomas J. O'Brien Donald P. O'Connell Wayne W. Olson Paul A. O'Malley Frank Orlando Romie J. Palmer

Lawrence A. Passarella William E. Peterson Richard J. Petrarca Frank R. Petrone R. Eugene Pincham Maurice D. Pompey Albert S. Porter

Maurice D. Pompey Albert S. Porter Kenneth C. Prince James S. Quinlan, Jr. William R. Quinlan Thomas R. Rakowski John F. Reynolds Monica D. Reynolds John W. Rogers Allen F. Rosin Daniel J. Ryan Frank V. Salerno

Richard L. Samuels Raymond S. Sarnow Gerald L. Sbarbaro Stephen A. Schiller Joseph Schneider Anthony J. Scotillo

David J. Shields Harold A. Siegan Frank M. Siracusa

Robert L. Sklodowski Raymond C. Sodini Pasquale A. Sorrentino

Harry S. Stark (retired recalled)

Jack G. Stein
Adam N. Stillo
Earl E. Strayhorn
James E. Strunck
Frank G. Sulewski
Harold W. Sullivan
James E. Sullivan
Robert J. Sulski

Fred G. Suria, Jr. Theodore M. Swain Lucia T. Thomas

Vincent W. Tondryk, Jr.

Raymond E. Trafelet (retired recalled)

James Traina John V. Virgilio

Eugene L. Wachowski (retired recalled)

Alfred T. Walsh
Thomas M. Walsh
James M. Walton
Louis A. Wexler
Claude E. Whitaker
Daniel J. White
Willie M. Whiting
Bernard B. Wolfe
Warren D. Wolfson
James M. Wosik
James A. Zafiratos
Arthur V. Zelezinski
George J. Zimmerman

Michael F. Zlatnik

Associate Judges

Charles A. Alfano Harry B. Aron Charles I. Barish Francis Barth Samuel S. Berger Lester A. Bonaguro John E. Bowe Everette A. Braden Henry A. Budzinski Francis P. Butler **Eugene Campion** Joseph N. Casciato lames I. Chrastka Kenneth I. Cohen lames A. Condon Peter F. Costa Rosaland M. Crandell John J. Devine Henry X. Dietch John J. Divane Gino L. DiVito Russell I. Dolce James G. Donegan Richard E. Dowdle Robert I. Downey Thomas P. Durkin Ben Edelstein Arthur A. Ellis Robert D. Ericsson Chauncey Eskridge Edward M. Fiala, Jr. Howard L. Fink William F. Fitzpatrick John M. Flaherty Glenn C. Fowlkes John Gannon Marvin E. Gavin Will E. Gierach Daniel P. Glecier Rene Goier Meyer H. Goldstein Francis X. Golniewicz John W. Gustafson Joseph W. Handy James L. Harris Robert M. Hoenig John J. Hogan Martin F. Hogan, Jr. Cornelius J. Houtsma, Jr. Richard S. Jemilo Michael S. Iordan Themis N. Karnezis Howard R. Kaufman John T. Keleher William A. Kelly Thaddeus L. Kowalski Richard A. LaCien Alan Lane John G. Laurie Joseph T. Lavorci Charles C. Leary Mitchell Leikin Charles M. Loverde Martin G. Luken Edward S. Macie Ronald E. Magnes Francis I. Maher Blanche M. Manning Erwin L. Martav Carl McCormick lames P. McCourt Martin E. McDonough William J. McGah, Jr. Dwight McKay Michael E. McNulty James I. Meehan Frank W. Meekins Joseph W. Mioduski Angelo D. Mistretta Joseph C. Mooney Matthew I. Moran Alan E. Morrill Gerald S. Murphy John M. Murphy Robert F. Nix Daniel I. O'Brien Wiliam I. O'Connell Anne C. O'Laughlin Ronald W. Olson John A. Ouska Donald D. Panarese Saul A. Perdomo Arthur C. Perivolidis Bernard A. Polikoff Nicholas T. Pomaro Simon S. Porter William P. Prendergast Paul P. Preston

Francis J. Reilly
Emanuel A. Rissman
Gerald T. Rohrer
Susan S. Ruffolo
John R. Ryan
Joseph A. Salerno
William B. Saracco
James M. Schreier
Harry A. Schrier
Joseph R. Schwaba
Roger G. Seaman
Philip M. Sheridan
Stewart D. Spitzer

Marjan P. Staniec Robert A. Sweeney Michael P. Toomin Morris Topol Joseph J. Urso Anton J. Valukas Eugene R. Ward Jack A. Welfeld Gene Wilens Robert R. Woolridge Thomas J. Wynn Stephen R. Yates

FIRST CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

William A. Lewis, Chief Judge

Donnie D. Bigler Bill F. Green Thomas W. Haney Mike Henshaw Louis G. Horman Snyder Howell Robert H. Howerton Donald A. Lowery George M. Oros Richard E. Richman William H. South Stephen L. Spomer James Williamson

Associate Judges

Arlie O. Boswell, Jr. Terry J. Foster

Brocton D. Lockwood David W. Watt, Jr.

SECOND CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Robert S. Hill, Chief Judge

Laurence L. Arnold Larry O. Baker Philip B. Benefiel Don A. Foster Donald E. Garrison A. Hanby Jones Robert M. Keenan, Jr. Lehman Krause
Henry Lewis
Loren P. Lewis
Albert W. McCallister
Wilburn Bruce Saxe
David Lee Underwood
Robert W. Whitmer

Associate Judges

Roland J. DeMarco Leo T. Desmond

Bruce D. Irish

THIRD CIRCUIT **Circuit Judges**

Horace L. Calvo, Chief Judge

Charles W. Chapman John L. DeLaurenti William E. Johnson A. Andreas Matoesian George J. Moran, Jr. Paul I. O'Neill Phillip J. Rarick

Associate Judges

Nicholas F. Byron John W. Day Edward C. Ferguson George Filcoff, Ir. Thomas E. Hildebrand, Ir. Ionathan Isbell Norman H. Kinder, Ir. Lola P. Maddox Clayton R. Williams

FOURTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Paul Hickman, Chief Judge

Daniel H. Dailey Joseph L. Fribley Arthur G. Henken Dennis M. Huber George W. Kasserman, Jr. (assigned to Appellate Court-5th District)

William D. Kelly lack M. Michaelree Ronald A. Niemann Vernon L. Plummer, II Frank G. Schniederjon W. R. Todd

Associate Judges

Don E. Beane Dennis L. Berkbigler Richard G. Hobson Mark M. Joy

FIFTH CIRCUIT **Circuit Judges**

Ralph S. Pearman, Chief Judge

Caslon K. Bennett Paul C. Komada Carl A. Lund John P. Meyer lames Kent Robinson

Rita M. Garman

Joseph R. Spitz William J. Sunderman James R. Watson Paul M. Wright

Loren J. Kabbes

Richard E. Scott

Associate Judges

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr. Matthew Andrew Jurczak

SIXTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Rodney A. Scott, Chief Judge

William C. Calvin John L. Davis Harold L. Jensen Worthy B. Kranz George S. Miller Donald W. Morthland Jerry L. Patton James N. Sherrick John P. Shonkwiler Robert J. Steigmann Creed D. Tucker

Associate Judges

Harry E. Clem John R. DeLaMar Scott B. Diamond Paul M. Francis James A. Hendrian Arthur D. Nicol Arthur F. Powers, Jr. Warren A. Sappington John G. Townsend

SEVENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Gordon D. Seator, Chief Judge

Richard J. Cadagin C. Joseph Cavanagh Simon L. Friedman L. Keith Hubbard Joseph P. Koval Richard E. Mann Jerry S. Rhodes John W. Russell Howard Lee White

Associate Judges

J. David Bone John B. Crain Eugene O. Duban James P. Fox Charles J. Ryan Dennis L. Schwartz Jeanne E. Scott

EIGHTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Edward B. Dittmeyer, Chief Judge

Cecil J. Burrows Dennis K. Cashman Carson D. Klitz Lyle E. Lipe Alfred L. Pezman Fred W. Reither David K. Slocum Robert Welch Howard S. White

Associate Judges

Paul A. Kolodziej Harold L. Madsen Virgil W. Timpe

NINTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Max B. Stewart, Chief Judge

U. S. Collins Stephen G. Evans Scott I. Klukos Stephen C. Mathers Francis P. Murphy William L. Randolph
Daniel J. Roberts
Albert Scott (assigned to
Appellate Court — 3rd District)

Kenneth L. Bath Harry C. Bulkeley William D. Henderson Lewis D. Murphy

Associate Judges

Richard A. Porter Richard C. Ripple Charles H. Wilhelm

TENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Stephen J. Covey, Chief Judge

James M. Bumgarner Donald C. Courson Richard E. Eagleton John A. Gorman Robert E. Manning, Jr. Peter J. Paolucci Calvin R. Stone Charles M. Wilson Ivan L. Yontz

Associate Judges

C. Brett Bode Robert A. Coney Thomas G. Ebel Arthur H. Gross Joe Billy McDade Charles J. Perrin William John Reardon John D. Sullivan John A. Whitney William H. Young

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

John T. McCullough, Chief Judge

Richard M. Baner William T. Caisley Keith E. Campbell Luther H. Dearborn Charles E. Glennon James A. Knecht William M. Roberts Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

William D. DeCardy Charles H. Frank John P. Freese Ivan Dean Johnson Joseph H. Kelley Robert Leo Thornton W. Charles Witte

TWELFTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Charles P. Connor, Chief Judge

Robert R. Buchar Patrick M. Burns Victor N. Cardosi (retired recalled) Robert L. Dannehl Wayne P. Dyer Herman S. Haase John F. Michela Michael A. Orenic Angelo F. Pistilli

Associate Judges

Roger A. Benson Vincent J. Cerri Thomas M. Ewert Bruce Falk Thomas P. Faulkner Louis K. Fontenot Daniel W. Gould Edwin B. Grabiec Michael H. Lyons Dwight W. McGrew Edward A. McIntire Edward D. Smith John Verklan Thomas W. Vinson

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Frank X. Yackley, Chief Judge

Alexander T. Bower William P. Denny Thomas R. Flood Leonard Hoffman C. Howard Wampler Robert G. Wren

Associate Judges

Robert L. Carter Donald E. Norton Fred P. Wagner Richard R. Wilder James J. Wimbiscus John D. Zwanzig

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

David DeDoncker, Chief Judge

Clarke C. Barnes Robert Castendyck L. E. Ellison Susan B. Gende Wilbur S. Johnson Edward Keefe Gene McWhorter Jeffrey W. O'Connor John Donald O'Shea Conway L. Spanton John M. Telleen

Associate Judges

Michael P. Brinn John B. Cunningham Dennis A. DePorter Ivan Lovaas Edwin Clare Malone William K. O'Connor Frederick P. Patton Timothy J. Slavin

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

John W. Rapp, Jr., Chief Judge

James E. Bales Thomas E. Hornsby F. Lawrence Lenz Francis X. Mahoney John L. Moore Harold D. Nagel Lawrence A. Smith, Jr.

Associate Judges

Alan W. Cargerman Eric S. DeMar Richard E. DeMoss Martin D. Hill Dexter A. Knowlton

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Marvin D. Dunn, Chief Judge

Wilson D. Burnell John A. Krause John A. Leifheit Neil E. Mahoney Joseph M. McCarthy

Rex F. Meilinger John L. Nickels James F. Quetsch Paul W. Schnake Richard Weiler

Associate Judges

Donald T. Anderson James W. Cadwell Patrick J. Dixon Melvin E. Dunn William H. Ellsworth Thomas E. Hogan Richard D. Larson James K. Marshall Michael F. O'Brien John L. Peterson Barry E. Puklin

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

John E. Sype, Chief Judge

Harris H. Agnew David A. Englund Robert C. Gill John C. Layng William R. Nash (assigned to Appellate Court — 2nd District) David F. Smith

Associate Judges

Robert J. French Frederick J. Kapala Paul A. Logli Galyn W. Moehring Michael R. Morrison John W. Nielsen Alford R. Penniman K. Craig Peterson Bradner C. Riggs Richard W. Vidal

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Bruce R. Fawell, Chief Judge

John J. Bowman
Edwin L. Douglas
Carl F. Henninger
William V. Hopf (assigned to
Appellate Court — 2nd District)

Helen C. Kinney Robert A. Nolan Charles R. Norgle Anthony M. Peccarelli John S. Teschner

Associate Judges

Edmund P. Bart
William E. Black
Kevin P. Connelly
Patrick M. Coolahan
Robert A. Cox
Philip J. R. Equi
Charles Andrew Hayton
Fredrick Henzi
James W. Jerz
Edward W. Kowal

S. Keith Lewis Richard A. Lucas Robert D. McLaren Lewis V. Morgan, Jr. John J. Nelligan Charles E. Ruth S. Bruce Scidmore Charles W. Spencer Duane G. Walter

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Robert K. McQueen, Chief Judge

William D. Block Leonard Brody Henry L. Cowlin Roland A. Herrmann Jack Hoogasian John L. Hughes Lawrence D. Inglis Harry D. Strouse, Jr.

Associate Judges

Terrence J. Brady Richard C. Christian Bernard E. Drew, Jr. Conrad F. Floeter Warren Fox Fred A. Geiger Harry D. Hartel, Jr. William F. Homer Susan F. Hutchinson E. Thomas Lang George W. Pease Haskell M. Pitluck Emilio V. Santi Charles F. Scott Alvin I. Singer Robert J. Smart Michael J. Sullivan Jane D. Waller Alphonse F. Witt

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT Circuit Judges

Joseph F. Cunningham, Jr., Chief Judge

Robert Bastien Carl H. Becker Patrick J. Fleming Richard P. Goldenhersh John J. Hoban Stephen M. Kernan Alvin H. Maeys, Jr. Francis E. Maxwell Thomas P. O'Donnell William Starnes

Associate Judges

David W. Costello Thomas M. Daley Jan V. Fiss Jerry D. Flynn Dennis J. Jacobson Kenneth J. Juen Robert J. Saunders C. Glenn Stevens Milton Wharton

RATIO OF FILINGS PER JUDGE IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1982

	Number of	Population 1980 Census	Land Area	Total Number of Cases Filed	Nu	mber of Judg	ges*	Number of Cases Filed
Circuit	Counties	(Official Count)	(Square Miles)	During 1982	Circuit	Associate	Total	Per Judge
1st	9	212,393	3,242	46,775	14	4	18	2,599
2nd	12	215,509	4,796	47,198	15	3	18	2,622
3rd	2	263,895	1,114	61,171	8	9	17	3,598
4th	9	247,907	5,425	53,276	12	4	16	3,330
5th	5	197,914	2,885	45,187	10	5	15	3,012
6th	6	368,776	3,178	81,202	12	9	21	3,867
7th	6	306,316	3,485	73,033	10	7	17	4,296
8th	8	156,437	3,918	28,503	10	3	13	2,193
9th	6	197,464	3,904	35,434	9	7	16	2,215
10th	5	360,497	2,129	80,975	10	10	20	4,049
11th	5	240,917	3,863	54,350	9	7	16	3,997
12th	3	460,362	2,647	123,656	10	14	24	5,152
13th	3	178,835	2,453	39,809	7	6	13	3,062
14th	4	309,192	2,492	75,252	12	8	20	3,763
15th	5	174,501	3,136	38,047	8	5	13	2,927
16th	3	390,231	1,472	115,112	11	11	22	5,232
17th	2	279,514	803	85,803	7	10	17	5,047
18th	1	658,177	331	164,883	10	19	29	5,686
19th	2	588,096	1,068	168,042	9	19	28	6,002
20th	5	358,338	2,652	78,147	11	9	20	3,907
Downstate Total	101	6,165,271	54,993	1,495,855	204	169	373	4,010
Cook County	1	5,253,190	954	2,531,505**	181	123	304	8,327
State Total	102	11,418,461	55,947	4,027,360**	385	292	677	5,949

^{*}Count taken on December 31,1982.

^{**}Does not include Circuit Court of Cook County, 1st Municipal District—"hang-on" tickets.

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1982

	Pending					Pending	Inventory Increase(+)
Circuit	at Start*	Filed	Reinstated	Total Added	Disposed Of	at End*	Decrease(-)
1st	8,776	46,775	98	46,873	48,182	8,092	- 684
2nd	11,446	47,198	221	47,419	46,407	11,897	+ 451
3rd	17,182	61,171	1,038	62,209	62,113	16,871	- 311
4th	13,076	53,276	167	53,443	52,432	12,368	- 708
5th	12,807	45,187	704	45,891	47,767	12,912	+ 105
6th	17,653	81,202	815	82,017	77,974	19,215	+ 1,562
7th	18,297	73,033	1,608	74,641	69,254	17,371	- 926
8th	5,371	28,503	142	28,645	27,956	5,219	- 152
9th	6,574	35,434	2,186	37,620	37,158	6,487	- 87
10th	20,681	80,975	447	81,422	74,992	21,113	+ 432
11th	7,928	54,350	1,093	55,443	55,125	8,353	+ 425
12th	20,502	123,656	1,479	125,135	124,902	20,075	- 427
13th	8,914	39,809	450	40,259	41,682	6,851	- 2,063
14th	14,272	75,252	2,961	78,213	72,240	16,498	+ 2,226
15th	6,816	38,047	381	38,428	37,107	6,684	- 132
16th	19,166	115,112	2,721	117,833	117,089	18,685	- 481
17th	19,368	85,803	354	86,157	87,046	17,776	- 1,592
18th	24,465	164,883	2,841	167,724	162,349	19,866	- 4,599
19th	21,674	168,042	1,824	169,866	173,348	16,699	- 4,975
20th	25,528	78,147	1,764	79,911	78,243	23,930	- 1,598
Downstate Total	300,496	1,495,855	23,294	1,519,149	1,493,366	286,962	-13,534
Cook County	503,108	5,930,173**	20,669	5,950,842**	3,950,112**	537,590	+34,482
State Total	803,604	7,426,028**	43,963	7,469,991**	5,443,478**	824,552	+20,948

FOOTNOTES: *Includes all case categories with the exception of pending counts for Ordinance Violations, Conservation Violations, and Traffic Violations.

NOTE: PENDING AT END FIGURES ADJUSTED BY REASON OF A PHYSICAL INVENTORY IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT BY WHICH THE NUMBER REPORTED PENDING AT END DIFFERS FROM THE AMOUNT REPORTED PENDING AT START + OR – INTERVENING TRANSACTIONS.

^{**}Includes "hang-on" tickets in Cook County.

						- 000					_		,
			Law Ov \$15,00	0	Law \$1. or less		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain		Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Cha	Z S	Emi	Tax	₩ O	Me	Diss
1st .	Alexander	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	11 9 1 0 10 6 15	13 13 0 0 13 10 15*	2 0 0 +3 3 1 4	46 82 0 -3 79 57 60*	23 11 0 0 11 17 15*	12 37 1 0 38 36 14	0 0 0 0 0 0	25 5 0 0 5 9 13*	1 1 0 0 1 1 1	1 1 0 0 1 1	29 95 3 0 98 93 34
	ı	Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	40% +4	53% +2	75% +2	38% +14	60% -8	21% +2	0	85% -12	0	100% 0	26% +5
1st .	Jackson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	99 73 2 +13 88 93 94	60 47 2 -13 36 40 56	10 9 0 +11 20 6 20*	80 145 2 -11 136 142 74	60 63 0 0 63 50 73	22 52 0 0 52 43 31	3 21 0 0 21 14 10	60 45 0 0 45 37 68	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	116 353 0 0 353 333 136
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	37% -5	45% -4	45% +10	23% -6	35% +13	37% +9	30% +7	46% +8	0	100% 0	33% +20
1st	Johnson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	14 8 0 0 8 10 12	6 14 0 0 14 9 11	1 0 0 0 0 1	8 28 0 0 28 21 15	13 13 0 0 13 13	6 12 0 0 12 13 5	2 0 0 0 0 1 1	8 1 0 0 1 2 7	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	23 44 0 0 44 56 11
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	58% -2	18% +5	0 -1	13% +7	46% 0	100% -1	100% -1	86% -1	100% 0	0	-12
1st	Massac	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	19 8 1 +3 12 7 23*	9 10 2 -3 9 6 12	1 1 0 +3 4 3 2	7 32 0 -3 29 17 19	12 10 0 0 10 11 11	12 18 0 0 18 20	0 0 0 0 0	8 22 0 0 22 17 13	1 2 0 0 2 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	26 109 1 0 110 103 33
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	61% +4	58% +3	0 +1	21% +12	45% -1	80% -2	0 0	8% +5	0	0 0	6% +7
1st	Pope	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	7 0 0 +3 3 6 4	7 3 0 -3 0 4 3	4 1 0 +2 3 0 7	6 8 0 -2 6 8 4	4 7 0 0 7 3 8	4 13 0 0 13 13 4	0 1 0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	6 20 0 0 20 18 8
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	100%	33% -4	100% +3	25% -2	25% +4	0 0	0 +1	0 -1	0 -1	0 0	25% +2
1st	Pulaski	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	4 8 0 0 8 2 10	2 7 0 0 7 5 4	0 0 0 +2 2 0 2	26 32 0 -2 30 43 13	10 12 0 0 12 11	5 20 1 0 21 22 4	1 1 0 0 1 1	12 3 0 0 3 5	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1	29 61 1 0 62 69 22
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	20%	25% +2	0+2	15% -13	36% +1	25% -1	0 0	80% -2	100% 0	0	32% -7

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Circuit	County		Total	Conservation Violations	Traffic Violations	Ordinance Violations	Probate	Small Claims	Misdemeanors	Felony	Juvenile	Family
1st	Alexander	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	657 3,235 27 0 3,262 3,263 679	84 0 0 84 101	2,086 0 0 2,086 2,139	3 0 0 3 3	212 50 1 0 51 30 233	59 219 7 0 226 200 85	95 286 0 +25 311 299 73*	65 98 0 -25 73 110 34*	38 27 0 0 27 45 20	25 128 14 0 142 105 62
		Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	53% +22	-	-	-	81% +21	35% +26	23% -22	44% -31	50% -18	39% +37
1st	Jackson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months	1,712 12,288 21 0 12,309 12,861 1,613	276 0 0 276 273	7,437 10 0 7,447 7,472	1,731 5 0 1,736 2,172	312 146 0 0 146 145 312*	245 1,067 0 0 1,067 1,173 139	181 409 0 0 409 412 178	279 249 0 0 249 320 208	43 64 0 0 64 71 36	141 101 0 0 101 65 177
		Inventory (+ or -)	-99	-	-	-	0	-106	-3	-71	-7	+36
1st	Johnson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	300 3,291 1 0 3,292 3,626 289 45% -11	43 0 0 43 32	2,722 0 0 2,722 3,057	3 0 0 3 2 -	56 28 1 0 29 17 68 71% +12	43 92 0 0 92 113 22 36% -21	56 184 0 +16 200 198 58	30 62 0 -16 46 51 25 36% -5	14 18 0 0 18 14 18 39% +4	19 19 0 0 19 16 22 73% +3
1st	Massac	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	543 3,140 19 0 3,159 3,109 611 53% +68	52 3 0 55 44 -	2,344 0 0 2,344 2,376	13 8 0 21 19	215 44 1 0 45 31 229 84% +14	32 131 0 0 131 110 53 9% +21	93 208 2 +26 236 241 88 30% -5	46 66 0 -26 40 50 36 25% -10	22 23 0 0 23 13 32 53% +10	40 47 1 0 48 39 49 63%
1st	Pope	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months	126 842 0 0 842 892 112	19 0 0 19 24	552 0 0 552 583	0 0 0 0 0 0	39 12 0 0 12 24 27	6 29 0 0 29 30 5	11 126 0 +8 134 117 28	16 42 0 -8 34 43 7	9 6 0 0 6 12 3	5 3 0 0 3 5 3
		Inventory (+ or -)	-14	-	-	-	-12	-1	+17	-9	-6	-2
1st	Pulaski	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	414 3,970 5 0 3,975 4,257 328	21 0 0 21 20	3,314 1 0 3,315 3,513	1 0 0 1 0	122 30 0 0 30 75 77	21 84 0 0 84 80 25	71 144 1 +18 163 190 44	43 127 1 -18 110 95 58	22 27 0 0 27 43 6	45 77 0 0 77 82 40
		Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	46% -86	-	-	-	70% -45	4% +4	57% -27	22% +15	17% -16	78% -5
-												

			Law Ov \$15,000		Law \$15 or less	,000 Non-	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain		Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		- Jury	Jury	Jury	Jury	5	Σ×	Emi	Тах	Σ _O	Me T	Diss
1st	Saline	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	82 15 0 0 15 35 62	39 36 0 0 36 35 40	9 4 0 0 4 14 8*	79 120 0 0 120 118 72*	41 31 0 0 31 26 46	11 15 0 0 15 9	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	28 51 0 0 51 35 41*	0 2 0 0 2 0 2	3 6 0 0 6 4 5	75 255 0 0 255 272 58
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	63% -20	41% +1	63% -1	58% -7	35% +5	53% +6	100%	49% +13	0 +2	0 +2	16% -17
1st	Union	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	43 12 0 0 12 22 33	17 13 2 0 15 19 10*	13 2 0 +1 3 7 6*	58 31 0 -1 30 53 32*	44 22 0 0 22 30 35*	40 23 1 0 24 51 13	5 2 0 0 2 4 2*	18 12 0 0 12 12 12	0 0 0 0 0	5 417 0 0 417 412 10	44 120 0 0 120 130 33*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	58% -10	40% -7	83% -7	47% -26	63% -9	38% -27	50% -3	39% 0	0	0 +5	21% -11
1st	Williamson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	145 70 0 +31 101 80 166	100 114 0 -31 83 113 70	9 3 0 +3 6 6	289 156 0 -3 153 179 263	120 81 0 0 81 69 132	54 64 0 0 64 55 63	3 1 0 0 1 1 3	2 29 0 0 29 29 29	3 3 0 0 3 1 5	1 0 0 0 0 0	113 379 0 0 379 347 145
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	42% +21	46% -30	56% 0	60% -26	58% +12	43% +9	67% 0	50%	60% +2	100%	20% +32
1st	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	424 203 4 +50 257 261 419*	253 257 6 -50 213 241 221*	49 20 0 +25 45 38 58*	599 634 2 -25 611 638 552*	327 250 0 0 250 230 344*	166 254 3 0 257 262 161	15 26 0 0 26 21 19*	162 168 0 0 168 147 172*	8 8 0 0 8 5	11 425 0 0 425 418 18	461 1,436 5 0 1,441 1,421 480*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	47% -5	44% -32	59% +9	48% -47	48% +17	43% -5	42% +4	50% +10	45% +3	17% +7	23% +19
2nd	Crawford	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	33 14 0 +1 15 14 34	32 25 0 -1 24 17 39	12 2 0 +1 3 2 13	182 87 0 -1 86 112 156	101 54 0 0 54 36 119	32 11 0 0 11 10 33	2 0 0 0 0 0 2	16 7 0 0 7 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1	142 172 0 0 172 194 120
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	65% +1	62% +7	85% +1	73% -26	68% +18	85% +1	0 -2	88% +1	0 0	0 0	57% -22
2nd	Edwards	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	8 4 0 0 4 6 6	12 5 0 0 5 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	44 33 0 0 33 28 49	34 23 0 0 23 8 49	5 4 0 0 4 1 8	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 2 0 0 2 4 5	9 2 0 0 2 0 11	1 0 0 0 0 1	31 51 0 0 51 49 33
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	67% -2	69% +4	100%	63% +5	63% +15	62% +3	100% 0	80% -2	82% +2	0 -1	70% +2

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
53 58 0 0 58 41 70	53 87 0 0 87 84 56	142 218 0 -36 182 266 62*	150 215 0 +36 251 311 90	261 1,392 0 0 1,392 1,117 536	124 125 22 0 147 118 153	593 0 0 593 742	2,764 0 0 2,764 2,855	23 0 0 23 24	1,151 6,010 22 0 6,032 6,106 1,319	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Saline	1st
56% +17	12% +3	5% -80	-60	2% +275	50% +29		-	-	22% +168	Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)		
34 23 0 0 23 34 23	43 20 0 0 20 60 3	33 79 0 -16 63 51 46*	58 146 0 +16 162 163 49*	94 212 0 0 212 222 65*	966 162 0 0 162 112 278*	16 0 0 16 34	1,173 0 0 1,173 1,212	25 0 0 25 43	1,515 2,510 3 0 2,513 2,671 656	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months	Union	1st
-11	-40	+13	-9	-29	-688	-	-	-	-859	Inventory (+ or -)		
69 84 0 0 84 55 98 45% +29	32 65 0 0 65 65 32 12% 0	257 279 0 -42 237 281 215* 44% -42	399 659 0 +42 701 625 475 62% +76	306 739 0 0 739 662 383 45% +77	456 151 0 0 151 184 423 78% -33	145 0 0 145 175 -	8,297 0 0 8,297 8,314	170 0 0 170 156	2,358 11,489 0 0 11,489 11,397 2,485 54% +127	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	Williamson	1st
431 540 15 0 555 442 544 58% +113	276 337 0 0 337 407 206	911 1,220 1 -187 1,034 1,267 691* 31% -220	1,114 2,377 3 +187 2,567 2,556 1,083* 40% -31	1,067 3,965 7 0 3,972 3,707 1,313* 18% +246	2,502 748 25 0 773 736 1,800* 70% -702	2,505 13 0 2,518 3,147	30,689 11 0 30,700 31,521	713 3 0 716 717	8,776 46,775 98 0 46,873 48,182 8,092 44% -684	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	Circuit Total	1st
58 41 0 0 41 35 64 78% +6	22 17 0 0 17 22 17 59%	43 39 0 -14 25 50 20* 40% -23	104 165 0 +14 179 182 101 52%	351 376 0 0 376 438 289 53%	504 160 0 160 110 546* 76% +42	196 0 0 196 183	1,440 0 0 1,440 1,454	24 0 0 24 22	1,634 2,831 0 0 2,831 2,890 1,568	Pending at Start	Crawford	2nd
37 15 0 0 15 13 39 90% +2	52 16 0 0 16 16 52 87%	30 27 0 -11 16 38 12*	97 156 0 +11 167 204 60	71 156 0 0 156 122 105	135 59 15 0 74 65 144 72% +9	21 0 0 21 8	1,120 0 0 1,120 1,188	15 0 0 15 20	575 1,709 15 0 1,724 1,772 591 65% +16	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)	Edwards	2nd

			Law Ov	er	Law \$15,	000	9	sno			uo		<u></u>
C :			\$15,000	Non-	or less	Non-	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit 2nd	County Franklin	Pending at Start	126	Jury 25	Jury 7	Jury 153	93	16	0	6	1	0	111
		Filed	50 0 +2 52 69 109	46 0 -2 44 33 36	3 0 +3 6 7 6	104 2 -3 103 65 191	76 1 0 77 70 100	30 0 0 30 26 20	1 0 0 1 1 0	7 0 0 7 3 10	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	369 3 0 372 328 155
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	52% -17	35% +11	50% -1	66% +38	40% +7	26% +4	100% 0	60% +4	100% 0	0	21% +44
2nd	Gallatin	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	17 7 0 0 7 2 22	6 10 0 0 10 8 8	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	38 2 0 0 2 5 35	17 12 0 0 12 17 12	5 13 0 0 13 18 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	13 6 0 0 6 5	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	29 32 0 0 32 28 33
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	73% +5	37% +2	100% 0	94% -3	58% -5	0 -5	0	93% +1	0	100%	73% +4
2nd	Hamilton	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of	8 5 0 0 5 4	17 12 0 0 12 10	2 2 0 0 2 1	11 10 0 0 10	34 34 0 0 34 25	6 8 0 0 8 9	0 1 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	13 57 0 0 57 55
		Pending at End	9 56% +1	19 53% +2	3 33% +1	10 40% -1	43 44% +9	80% -1	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20% +2
2nd	Hardin	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	13 3 0 0 3 9 7	5 5 0 0 5 6 4	3 3 0 0 3 5	21 4 0 0 4 21 4	18 9 0 0 9 11 16	1 14 0 0 14 6	0 1 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1	35 64 0 0 64 73 26
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	71% -6	50% -1	100% -2	0 -17	56% -2	11% +8	0 +1	0	0	0	19% -9
2nd	Jefferson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	63 35 0 +3 38 27 73*	40 33 2 -3 32 19 53	1 11 3 +3 17 3 14*	179 147 1 -3 145 100 224	77 59 0 0 59 37 93*	23 51 1 0 52 49 26	5 3 10 0 13 6 9*	71 14 0 0 14 4 46*	1 2 0 0 2 2 1	0 2 0 0 2 2 2	169 310 0 0 310 292 166*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	61% +10	49% +13	57% +13	70% +45	67% +16	62% +3	67% +4	76% -25	100% 0	0 0	67% -3
2nd	Lawrence	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	16 6 0 +2 8 9 15	26 11 0 -2 9 8 27	2 1 0 +2 3 0 5	122 31 0 -2 29 24 127	52 6 0 0 6 11 47	16 8 0 0 8 8	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 10 0 0 10 10	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	102 112 0 0 112 93 121
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	47% -1	78% +1	40% +3	90% +5	81% -5	94% 0	100%	80% 0	0 0	0 0	64% +19

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
97 86 1 0 87 61 123	66 79 2 0 81 91 56	73 170 2 -11 161 169 66*	130 484 1 +11 496 501 125	188 575 0 0 575 602 161	296 165 2 0 167 100 363	42 0 0 42 41	6,277 0 0 6,277 6,383	159 0 0 159 146	1,388 8,723 14 0 8,737 8,696 1,522	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months	Franklin	2nd
+26	-10 15	-7 25	-5 65	-27 51	+67	-	-	-	+134	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	Gallatin	2nd
14 0 0 14 6 46	20 2 0 22 22 22 15	49 11 -5 55 52 30*	192 8 +5 205 171 99	99 0 0 99 114 36	32 0 0 32 24 248	186 0 0 186 174	1,161 0 0 1,161 1,049	8 0 0 8 11	1,843 21 0 1,864 1,706 602	FiledReinstatedNet AddedDisposed ofPending at End % Pending More	Gallaun	2110
74% +8	40% 0	23% +5	31% +34	25% -15	87% +8	-	-	-	67% +39	Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)		
7 11 0 0 11 11 7	9 15 0 0 15 11 13	10 42 0 -16 26 28 9*	29 75 0 +16 91 102 18	34 126 0 0 126 118 42	80 67 0 0 67 40 107	1 0 0 1 1	944 0 0 944 970	20 0 0 20 34	260 1,430 0 0 1,430 1,431 300	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Hamilton	2nd
86% 0	31% +4	11% -1	6% -11	45% +8	54% +27	-		-	45% +40	Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)		
16 7 0 0 7 13 10	20 21 0 0 21 20 21	24 41 0 -4 37 43 20*	58 72 0 +4 76 104 30	43 31 0 0 31 28 46	40 24 0 0 24 19 43*	14 0 0 14 21	185 0 0 185 162	12 0 0 12 17	297 511 0 0 511 559 238	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 Months	Hardin	2nd
-6 98	+1	93	-28 101	+3	+3	-	-	-	-59 1,841	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	Jefferson	2nd
71 0 0 71 74 94*	75 0 0 75 69 58*	346 0 -62 284 233 151*	275 0 +62 337 236 99*	481 0 0 481 378 523*	164 87 0 251 130 561	273 0 0 273 237	5,914 0 0 5,914 5,933	137 0 0 137 121	8,403 104 0 8,507 7,952 2,191	Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	·····jenerson	2110
79% -4	57% +5	7% +58	31% -2	72% +96	80% +121	:	:	-	66% +350	% Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)		
60 28 0 0 28 32 56	39 37 0 0 37 30 46	34 44 1 -14 31 42 23	150 215 0 +14 229 247 132	266 315 0 0 315 270 311	433 77 2 0 79 57 455	78 0 0 78 73	2,181 0 0 2,181 2,154	32 0 0 32 35	1,334 3,192 3 0 3,195 3,103 1,397	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	Lawrence	2nd
89% -4	78% +7	9% -11	58% -18	71% +45	86% +22	-	-	-	76% +63	% Pending More Than 12 Months Inventory (+ or -)		

													
Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,000	0.70	Law \$15 or less Jury	,000 Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
2nd	Richland	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	30 9 1 +1 11 8 33	21 40 0 -1 39 16 44	11 2 0 0 2 6 7	93 88 1 0 89 50	42 28 0 0 28 9 61	25 16 0 0 16 23 18	0 0 0 0 0	6 3 0 0 3 7 2	10 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1	64 128 0 0 128 139 53
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	73% +3	45% +23	71% -4	58% +39	64% +19	89% -7	0 0	50% -4	100% 0	0	45% -11
2nd	Wabash	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	13 8 0 0 8 7 14	21 14 1 0 15 13 21*	0 0 0 0 0 0	61 48 1 0 49 60 29*	18 19 0 0 19 17 20	12 20 0 0 20 16 16	0 0 0 0 0 0	7 6 0 0 6 7 6	2 0 0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	44 102 4 0 106 89 61
		Inventory (+ or -)	+1	0	0	-32	+2	+4	ő	-1	0	ő	+17
2nd	Wayne	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	20 10 3 0 13 15 18	15 29 0 0 29 19 25	2 2 6 +3 11 7 6	38 79 0 -3 76 66 50*	37 35 0 0 35 27 45	9 11 0 0 11 11 9	1 1 0 0 1 2 0	7 3 3 0 6 11 2	16 1 0 0 1 17 0	0 1 0 0 1 1 0	16 126 0 0 126 116 26
2nd	White	Pending at Start	-2 25 9 0 +3 12 9 28	+10 15 25 0 -3 22 8 29	+4 5 2 0 0 2 0 7	+12 63 58 0 0 58 49 72	+8 39 31 1 0 32 24 47	5 5 0 0 5 4 6	-1 9 1 0 0 1 7 3	-5 15 2 0 0 2 2 2	-16 1 2 0 0 2 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	+10 41 120 1 0 121 121 41
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	71% +3	41% +14	71% +2	56% +9	53% +8	50% +1	67% -6	87% 0	100% 0	0	39% 0
2nd	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	372 160 4 +12 176 179 368*	235 255 3 -12 246 158 321*	49 28 9 +12 49 31 66*	1,005 691 5 -12 684 591 1,079*	562 386 2 0 388 292 652*	155 191 1 0 192 181 166	19 8 10 0 18 19 15*	163 60 3 0 63 59 132*	40 7 0 0 7 21 26	2 6 0 0 6 7	797 1,643 8 0 1,651 1,577 850*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	60% -4	50% +86	62% +17	67% +74	57% +90	64% +11	45% -4	75% -31	92% -14	100% -1	50% +53
3rd	Bond	Pending at Start Filed	15 7 1 +11 19 10 24	13 24 0 -11 13 13	4 0 0 +4 4 4	28 35 0 -4 31 29 21*	16 24 0 0 24 10 25*	4 12 0 0 12 8 5*	1 0 0 0 0 1	42 13 0 0 13 12 42*	1 2 0 0 2 0 3	0 3 0 0 3 3 3	29 81 0 0 81 65 25*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	42% +9	38% 0	75% 0	52% -7	40% +9	40% +1	0 ₈ -1	74% 0	33% +2	0 0	52% -4

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
42 34 0 0 34 35 41 61%	60 26 0 0 26 70 16	96 80 0 -29 51 83 67*	416 438 0 +29 467 649 234 47% -182	177 311 0 0 311 231 257 59% +80	343 90 0 0 90 102 328* 74% -15	132 0 0 132 94	3,435 0 0 3,435 3,327	11 0 0 11 10	1,436 4,872 2 0 4,874 4,860 1,303 61% -133	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Richland	2nd
40 33 0 0 33 16 57 68% +17	39 39 0 0 39 25 53 60% +14	29 69 4 -18 55 56 28 11% -1	94 343 0 +18 361 386 69 13% -25	117 167 0 0 167 252 32 6% -85	111 76 1 0 77 47 141 64% +30	65 0 0 65 36 -	1,629 0 0 1,629 1,472	50 0 0 50 37	608 2,688 11 0 2,699 2,536 549 46% -59	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Wabash	2nd
30 31 0 0 31 32 29 52% -1	32 41 0 0 41 40 33 67% +1	46 62 3 -14 51 56 41 44%	74 219 1 +14 234 209 80* 21% +6	167 384 14 0 398 318 247 60% +80	156 113 8 0 121 157 120 38% -36	87 0 0 87 73 -	3,144 0 0 3,144 3,051	36 0 0 36 17	666 4,415 38 0 4,453 4,245 731 45% +65	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Wayne	2nd
39 43 0 0 43 38 44 59% +5	32 26 0 0 26 23 35 51% +3	42 120 4 -14 110 106 51* 16% +9	44 222 3 +14 239 240 43 14%	113 447 3 0 450 422 141 7% +28	356 102 1 0 103 117 342 79% -14	121 0 0 121 111	5,219 0 0 5,219 5,345 -	26 0 0 26 29	844 6,581 13 0 6,594 6,657 905 53% +61	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	White	2nd
562 414 1 0 415 366 610* 71% +48	439 412 4 0 416 439 415* 55% -24	545 1,089 25 -212 902 956 518* 22% -27	1,362 2,856 13 +212 3,081 3,231 1,090*	2,005 3,468 17 0 3,485 3,293 2,190* 55% +185	3,134 1,129 116 0 1,245 968 3,398* 75% +264	1,216 0 0 1,216 1,052	32,649 0 0 32,649 32,488	530 0 0 530 499	11,446 47,198 221 0 47,419 46,407 11,897 60% +451	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	2nd
19 48 0 0 48 19 48 37% +29	2 27 3 0 30 16 16	31 70 0 -3 67 59 39 38% +8	66 166 1 +3 170 157 62* 31% -4	173 424 0 0 424 377 220 46% +47	159 69 0 0 69 97 125* 66% -34	22 0 0 22 19	2,681 0 0 2,681 2,728	3 0 0 3 3 3 -	603 3,711 5 0 3,716 3,630 672 48% +69	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Bond	3rd

			Law Ov \$15,000		Law \$15 or less	,000 Non-	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		Jury	Jury	Jury	Jury	Ū	Σ	늅	T _a	Σ	Σ	Ö
3rd	Madison	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	2,175 697 38 +104 839 1,033 1,981	298 379 20 -104 295 168 425	575 87 45 +75 207 298 484	1,142 467 60 -74 453 578 1,017	468 382 0 0 382 387 463	497 444 0 0 444 507 434	47 6 10 0 16 22 41	899 1,196 0 0 1,196 1,196 0*	0 25 0 0 25 25 25	7 370 1 0 371 371 7	1,188 1,639 4 0 1,643 1,788 1,043
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	67% -194	47% +127	76% -91	75% -125	61% -5	60% -63	93% -6	-899	0	0	60% -145
3rd	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	2,190 704 39 +115 858 1,043 2,005	311 403 20 -115 308 181 438 47% +127	579 87 45 +79 211 302 488 76% -91	1,170 502 60 -78 484 607 1,038* 75% -132	484 406 0 0 406 397 488* 60% +4	501 456 0 0 456 515 439* 60% -62	48 6 10 0 16 23 41 93% -7	941 1,209 0 0 1,209 1,208 42* 74% -899	1 27 0 0 27 25 3 33% +2	7 373 1 0 374 374 7	1,217 1,720 4 0 1,724 1,853 1,068* 60% -149
4th	Christian	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	42 17 0 0 17 30 29 62% -13	38 28 0 0 28 25 41 71% +3	2 1 0 +6 7 7 2 62% 0	175 110 0 -6 104 136 149* 54% -26	84 47 0 0 47 31 100 63% +16	19 18 0 0 18 16 21 65% +2	7 0 0 0 0 1 6	7 1 0 0 1 1 7 87% 0	5 0 2 0 2 2 2 5	19 8 0 0 8 6 21 77% +2	149 239 0 0 239 274 114 39% -35
4th	Clay	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	16 9 0 0 9 6 19	9 11 0 0 11 6 14 21% +5	2 2 0 0 2 0 4 75% +2	66 48 0 0 48 57 57 57	47 37 0 0 37 30 54 52% +7	4 16 0 0 16 15 5 40% +1	0 2 0 0 2 2 2 0	23 8 0 0 8 28 3 37% -20	0 2 0 0 2 2 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	40 90 0 0 90 84 46 43% +6
4th	Clinton	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	52 22 0 0 22 31 43	32 24 0 0 24 17 39 56% +7	15 4 0 0 4 5 14 86%	122 47 1 0 48 52 118 81%	39 25 0 0 25 27 37 59%	23 33 0 0 33 50 6	6 0 0 0 0 4 2	30 7 0 0 7 4 33 85% +3	3 1 0 0 1 0 4 75%	0 0 0 0 0 0	81 120 0 0 120 91 110 45% +29
4th	Effingham	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	49 22 0 0 22 29 42	19 36 0 0 36 26 29	13 0 0 +4 4 10 7	79 87 1 -4 84 107 60*	27 38 0 0 38 32 33	7 39 0 0 39 39 39	2 0 0 0 0 1	9 6 0 0 6 8 7	1 4 0 0 4 2 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	77 139 0 0 139 141 75
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	52% -7	34% +10	57% -6	43% -19	33% +6	29% 0	100% -1	43% -2	33% +2	0	40% -2

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,735 1,231 3 0 1,234 1,204 1,765 58% +30	291 602 0 0 602 561 253* 43%	249 852 397 -125 1,124 1,091 282 7% +33	1,872 3,993 308 +125 4,426 3,652 2,646 40% +774	2,162 5,210 7 -1 5,216 4,982 2,364* 32% +202	2,974 868 140 0 1,008 988 2,994 78% +20	5,128 0 0 5,128 4,880	33,747 0 0 33,747 34,635	137 0 0 137 117 -	16,579 57,460 1,033 0 58,493 58,483 16,199 57% -380	Pending at Start	Madison	3rd
1,754 1,279 3 0 1,282 1,223 1,813 57% +59	293 629 3 0 632 577 269* 41% -24	280 922 397 -128 1,191 1,150 321 11% +41	1,938 4,159 309 +128 4,596 3,809 2,708* 40% +770	2,335 5,634 7 -1 5,640 5,359 2,584* 33% +249	3,133 937 140 0 1,077 1,085 3,119* 78% -14	5,150 0 0 5,150 4,899	36,428 0 0 36,428 37,363	140 0 0 140 120	17,182 61,171 1,038 0 62,209 62,113 16,871 57% -311	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	3rd
76 43 0 0 43 33 86 76% +10	42 79 0 0 79 77 44 23% +2	45 82 0 -24 58 72 32* 34% -13	63 260 1 +24 285 284 64 19% +1	118 473 1 0 474 465 127 27% +9	537 219 0 0 219 175 33* 69% -504	18 0 0 18 16	4,722 0 0 4,722 4,989	45 0 0 45 37	1,428 6,410 4 0 6,414 6,677 881 57% -547	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Christian	4th
18 27 0 0 27 29 16	15 24 0 0 24 28 11 45%	56 100 0 -12 88 92 52 21% -4	77 260 0 +12 272 251 98 26% +21	171 296 0 0 296 308 159 59% -12	245 118 4 0 122 103 225* 80% -20	- 11 0 0 11 7 -	945 0 0 945 833 -	17 0 0 17 10 -	789 2,023 4 0 2,027 1,891 763 55% -26	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Clay	4th
56 61 0 0 61 44 73 60% +17	13 34 0 0 34 23 24 29% +11	35 66 0 -21 45 43 39* 23% +4	124 436 0 +21 457 444 137 57% +13	359 272 0 0 272 239 392 82% +33	577 163 0 0 163 111 629 80% +52	1 0 0 1 3 -	4,566 0 0 4,566 4,327 -	111 0 0 111 106	1,567 5,993 1 0 5,994 5,621 1,700 72% +133	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Clinton	4th
45 71 0 0 71 59 57 53% +12	22 63 1 0 64 54 32 34% +10	41 119 0 -35 84 64 64* 5% +23	247 474 0 +35 509 546 210 49% -37	555 493 0 0 493 650 398 66% -157	468 154 0 0 154 222 400 92% -68	17 0 0 17 14	6,871 95 0 6,966 7,132	61 0 0 61 56	1,661 8,694 97 0 8,791 9,192 1,425 57% -236	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Effingham	4th

			Law Ov \$15,000		Law \$15, or less	000	ery	Miscellaneous Remedy	nt iain		Municipal Corporation	_ =	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		_ Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscell	Eminent Domain	Tax	Munici	Mental Health	Dissolu
4th	Fayette	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	30 9 0 0 9 14 25	25 26 0 0 26 19 32	10 0 0 0 0 2 8	105 59 0 0 59 38 126	53 45 0 0 45 15 83	27 24 0 0 24 7 44	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	29 7 0 0 7 7 29	5 0 0 0 0 0 5	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	87 143 0 0 143 118 112
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	64% -5	50% +7	100% -2	72% +21	55% +30	57% +17	100% 0	79% 0	100%	100% 0	57% +25
4th	Jasper	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	8 12 0 +1 13 5 16	5 8 0 0 8 2 11 55% +6	5 1 0 0 1 4 2 100%	26 54 0 -1 53 43 36 50% +10	60 34 0 0 34 21 73 68% +13	5 9 0 0 9 7 7 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	6 2 0 0 2 2 2 6	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	39 34 0 0 34 44 29 80% -10
4th	Marion	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	128 72 5 +7 84 60 152	40 59 0 -7 52 32 53* 38% +13	10 5 1 +2 8 9 9	195 113 0 -2 111 211 87* 44%	96 57 18 0 75 98 73 42%	75 45 0 0 45 104 15* 20%	2 2 0 0 2 1 2*	90 15 7 0 22 13 99 95% +9	3 2 0 0 2 1 3*	47 0 0 0 0 47 0	202 304 14 0 318 406 114 9% -88
4th	Montgomery	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	76 16 0 +6 22 34 58*	75 36 0 -6 30 27 84*	6 1 0 +4 5 10 1	160 64 0 -4 60 41 183*	60 23 0 0 23 14 69	60 70 0 0 70 55 75	1 1 0 0 1 0 2	31 445 0 0 445 4 472	3 0 0 0 0 3 0	14 1 0 0 1 15 0	120 147 0 0 147 119 148 23%
4th	Shelby	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	-18 20 7 0 0 7 11 16	+9 24 14 0 0 14 15 23	-5 1 2 0 0 2 1 2	+23 26 32 0 0 32 23 35	+9 27 23 0 0 23 4 46	+15 111 22 0 0 22 94 39	5 0 0 0 0 0 5	7 6 0 0 6 1 12	-3 4 3 0 0 3 3 4	-14 1 0 0 0 0 1	+28 30 100 0 100 102 28
4th	Circuit Total	Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	56% -4 421 186	52% -1 267 242	0 +1 64 16	954 614	50% +19 493 329	62% -72 331 276	100% 0 24 5	50% +5 232 497	100% 0 24 12	83 10	825 1,316
		Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	186 5 +14 205 220 400*	242 0 -13 229 169 326*	10 11 +16 33 48 49	514 2 -17 599 708 851*	329 18 0 347 272 568	276 0 0 276 387 219*	0 0 5 9 19*	7 0 504 68 668	12 2 0 14 13 24*	0 0 10 70 23	1,316 14 0 1,330 1,379 776
		Than 12 mos	57% -21	51% +59	71% -15	62% -103	58% +75	45% -112	84% -5	31% +436	83% 0	79% -60	36% -49

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
71 36 0 0 36 37 70 69%	8 41 0 0 41 41 8 37% 0	47 98 0 -23 75 69 54* 24% +7	69 282 0 +23 305 301 73 30% +4	107 318 0 0 318 232 193 41% +86	384 135 0 0 135 167 352 71% -32	87 0 0 87 84 -	4,802 0 0 4,802 4,668	79 0 0 79 87 -	1,060 6,191 0 0 6,191 5,906 1,217 59% +157	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Fayette	4th
22 11 0 0 11 16 17 93% -5	14 8 0 0 8 9 13 87%	18 34 0 -10 24 26 18* 12%	24 144 0 +10 154 115 63 29% +39	84 199 0 0 199 175 108 41% +24	118 79 4 0 83 59 142 59% +24	22 0 0 22 28 -	1,881 0 0 1,881 1,791	42 0 0 42 39	434 2,575 4 0 2,579 2,387 541 56% +107	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Jasper	4th
248 103 0 0 103 64 281* 79% +33	105 114 3 0 117 131 90* 48% -15	157 175 1 -30 146 187 110* 40% -47	544 389 0 +30 419 690 224* 51% -320	307 511 0 0 511 745 73 5% -234	1,058 202 5 0 207 162 1,103 86% +45	101 0 0 101 137	7,018 0 0 7,018 6,843	64 0 0 64 47	3,307 9,351 54 0 9,405 9,988 2,488 67% -819	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Marion	4th
118 40 0 0 40 40 118 47%	112 71 0 0 71 94 89 17% -23	49 83 0 -7 76 73 55* 19% +6	345 234 0 +7 241 258 328 50% -17	167 463 0 0 463 462 168 31% +1	646 183 0 0 183 200 629 79% -17	48 0 0 48 63	7,382 0 0 7,382 6,702	23 0 0 23 14	2,043 9,331 0 0 9,331 8,228 2,479 49% +436	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Montgomery	4th
68 29 0 0 29 31 66 59%	14 25 0 0 25 19 20 40% +6	29 44 3 -19 28 33 28* 28% -1	19 222 0 +19 241 204 56 14% +37	62 264 0 0 264 204 122 43% +60	339 153 0 0 153 120 372 65% +33	1 0 0 1 2 -	1,560 0 0 1,560 1,474	201 0 0 201 200	787 2,708 3 0 2,711 2,542 874 53% +87	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Shelby	4th
722 421 0 0 421 353 784* 67% +62	345 459 4 0 463 476 331* 34%	477 801 4 -181 624 659 452* 25% -25	1,512 2,701 1 +181 2,883 3,093 1,253* 43% -259	1,930 3,289 1 0 3,290 3,480 1,740 54% -190	4,372 1,406 13 0 1,419 1,319 3,885* 80% -487	306 0 0 306 354	39,747 95 0 39,842 38,759	643 0 0 643 596	13,076 53,276 167 0 53,443 52,432 12,368 59% -708	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	4th

			Law Ov \$15,00		Law \$15 or less	,000	<u>\</u>	ineous	t ain		unicipal Corporation	ے	ion of age
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporat	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
5th	Clark	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	20 10 0 0 10 6 24	6 6 0 0 6 7 5	1 2 0 0 2 1 2	41 56 0 0 56 55 42	19 22 0 0 22 15 26	6 7 0 0 7 5 8	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 258 0 0 258 254 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 1 0	45 96 0 0 96 100 41
5th	Coles	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	164	-1 77	+1	+1 285	+7	+2	0	+4	0 4	12	-4 159
otn	Coles	Filed	69 0 0 69 85 148 57%	55 0 0 55 37 95 68% +18	2 0 +1 3 1 5	161 0 -1 160 113 333* 76% +48	79 0 0 79 61 112 70% +18	50 0 0 50 35 98 77% +15	1 0 0 1 1 1 6	23 0 0 23 19 66 87% +4	0 0 0 0 0 4 100%	12 0 0 1 1 12 100%	390 0 0 390 397 152 25%
5th	Cumberland	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	9 10 0 0 10 4 15	16 8 0 0 8 13 11	7 0 0 +1 1 2 6	25 21 2 -1 22 17 31*	26 12 0 0 12 9 29	2 2 0 0 2 2 2	1 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	31 63 0 0 63 51 43
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	33% +6	73% -5	83% -1	68% +6	62% +3	100%	100%	100%	0	0	56% +12
5th	Edgar	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	32 12 0 +7 19 6 45 60% +13	19 18 0 -7 11 19 17* 53%	5 1 0 +1 2 1 6 83% +1	65 51 0 -1 50 42 73 75% +8	49 18 0 0 18 10 57 75% +8	15 12 0 0 12 8 19 37% +4	3 1 0 0 1 1 3 67%	3 3 0 0 3 1 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 5 0 0 5 5 3 67%	74 128 0 0 128 113 89 67% +15
5th	Vermilion	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	221 126 1 +5 132 104 248* 56% +27	147 49 2 -5 46 65 128 70% -19	17 4 0 +2 6 5 18 78% +1	585 531 43 -2 572 713 444 45%	130 111 0 0 111 152 89 51%	82 77 2 0 79 69 92 54% +10	57 15 10 0 25 59 23 48%	70 26 7 0 33 46 57 61%	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	122 74 0 0 74 65 131 87% +9	445 657 1 0 658 718 385 42% -60
5th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	446 227 1 +12 240 205 480*	265 136 2 -12 126 141 256*	33 9 0 +5 14 10 37	1,001 820 45 -5 860 940 923*	318 242 0 0 242 247 313	188 148 2 0 150 119 219	67 17 10 0 27 61 33	139 310 7 0 317 320 136	5 0 0 0 0 0 5	137 81 0 0 81 72 146	754 1,334 1 0 1,335 1,379 710
		Inventory (+ or -)	+34	-9	+4	-78	-5	+31	-34	-3	0	+9	-44

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
28 34 0 0 34 23 39 64% +11	27 22 0 0 22 23 26 62%	30 73 0 -4 69 75 25*	106 206 0 +4 210 245 71 51% -35	90 609 0 0 609 580 119 8% +29	218 108 0 0 108 72 254 61% +36	8 0 0 8 4	5,274 0 0 5,274 5,501	28 0 0 28 25 -	637 6,820 0 0 6,820 6,992 686 47% +49	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Clark	5th
114 142 0 0 142 93 163	46 87 0 0 87 91 42 71%	81 186 0 -41 145 173 54* 13% -27	322 706 0 +41 747 741 328 55% +6	506 956 0 0 956 1,016 446 40% -60	822 233 0 0 233 169 886 79% +64	865 0 0 865 797	7,869 0 0 7,869 7,694 -	126 0 0 126 119	2,840 12,001 0 0 12,001 11,643 2,950 63% +110	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Coles	5th
32 21 0 0 21 18 35	41 14 0 0 14 24 31 87% -10	24 11 0 -1 10 15 19 68% -5	75 69 0 +1 70 59 86 63% +11	27 95 0 0 95 95 27 30% 0	117 75 0 0 75 70 86* 43% -31	2 0 0 2 1 -	1,970 0 0 1,970 1,983 -	12 0 0 12 6	437 2,385 2 0 2,387 2,369 426 58% -11	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Cumberland	5th
87 62 0 0 62 42 107 55% +20	64 48 0 0 48 46 66 71% +2	44 98 1 -29 70 62 52 27% +8	74 283 0 +29 312 285 101 39% +27	98 409 0 0 409 352 155 39% +57	461 182 0 0 182 128 515 71% +54	- 9 0 0 9 8 -	2,010 0 0 2,010 2,002	26 0 0 26 28	1,096 3,376 1 0 3,377 3,159 1,313 61% +217	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Edgar	5th
899 289 4 0 293 232 960 85% +61	538 187 0 0 187 170 554* 74% +16	358 295 2 -92 205 295 280* 43% -78	1,191 1,043 3 +92 1,138 953 1,332* 64% +141	1,407 2,328 626 0 2,954 3,168 1,193 36% -214	1,527 475 0 0 475 351 1,602* 78% +75	1,246 0 0 1,246 1,457	12,952 0 0 12,952 14,858	120 0 0 120 124 -	7,797 20,605 701 0 21,306 23,604 7,537 63% -260	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	Vermilion	5th
1,160 548 4 0 552 408 1,304* 78% +144	716 358 0 0 358 354 719* 74% +3	537 663 3 -167 499 620 430* 38% -107	1,768 2,307 3 +167 2,477 2,283 1,918* 61% +150	2,128 4,397 626 0 5,023 5,211 1,940 35% -188	3,145 1,073 0 0 1,073 790 3,343* 75% +198	2,130 0 0 2,130 2,267	30,075 0 0 30,075 32,038	312 0 0 312 302	12,807 45,187 704 0 45,891 47,767 12,912 62% +105	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	5th

			Law Ov \$15,000		Law \$15 or less	,000	_	neous ly	۔		al ration		on of ge
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
6th	Champaign	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	488 253 12 +32 297 308 477	285 175 7 -27 155 182 258	67 6 1 +21 28 55 40	748 425 1 -26 400 326 822	265 177 2 0 179 154 290	85 138 1 0 139 103 121	9 3 0 0 3 5 7	14 8 0 0 8 12 10	1 0 0 0 0 1	11 44 0 0 44 38 17	602 931 2 0 933 962 573
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	51% -11	62% -27	77% -27	77% +74	66% +25	60% +36	71% -2	80% -4	0 -1	47% +6	49% -29
6th	DeWitt	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	23 12 1 0 13 18 18	14 11 1 0 12 17 9	0 1 0 0 1 1	36 101 3 0 104 113 27	9 19 0 0 19 19	5 13 0 0 13 11 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 26 0 0 26 16	0 1 0 0 1 1	0 2 0 0 2 2 2	20 113 0 0 113 118 15
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	53% -5	44% -5	0 0	0 -9	0 0	29% +2	0 0	0 +10	0	0	0 -5
6th	Douglas	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	28 18 1 +2 21 15 34	17 21 1 -2 20 14 23	2 2 3 +3 8 4 6	60 37 0 -3 34 54 37*	31 29 0 0 29 22 36*	7 6 1 0 7 8 6	5 1 0 0 1 6	3 15 0 0 15 14 4	0 2 0 0 2 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	62 113 0 0 113 104 63*
		Than 12 mos	50% +6	52% +6	33% +4	68% -23	64% +5	17% -1	0 -5	0 +1	0	0	46% +1
6th	Macon	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	219 172 26 0 198 159 258	124 103 0 0 103 83 143*	22 15 5 0 20 22 20	672 712 0 0 712 795 578*	301 272 0 0 272 242 327*	70 74 4 0 78 47 98*	23 18 0 0 18 7 34	218 39 2 0 41 32 227	22 34 2 0 36 26 32	0 193 0 0 193 186 7	532 882 13 0 895 898 529
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	48% +39	57% +19	45% -2	49% -94	45% +26	63% +28	56% +11	90% +9	47% +10	0 +7	36% -3
6th	Moultrie	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	18 10 0 +1 11 12 17	6 11 0 -1 10 6	8 1 0 +2 3 3 8	40 23 1 -2 22 20 42	21 17 0 0 17 15 23	4 1 0 0 1 1 4	0 0 0 0 0	45 0 0 0 0 0 0 45	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	41 63 0 0 63 59 45
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	41% -1	50% +4	75% 0	81% +2	61% +2	75% 0	0	100% 0	0 0	0	58% +4
6th	Piatt	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	20 12 0 +1 13 12 19*	11 7 2 0 9 12 8	13 1 0 0 1 8 6	24 27 0 -1 26 24 26	21 27 1 0 28 33 16	12 10 0 0 10 13 9	1 0 0 0 0 1	20 3 0 0 3 20 3	1 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 1	72 173 1 0 174 193 53
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	37% -1	62% -3	83% -7	42% +2	31% -5	33% -3	0 -1	33% -17	0 -1	0 -1	23% -19

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family		Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
4(44 29 58	43 0 0 43 95 53	91 336 0 0 336 291 136	180 601 41 -17 625 605 200	332 845 32 +17 894 882 344	3,216 4,309 54 0 4,363 3,417 4,162	1,740 434 13 0 447 348 1,839	2,073 0 0 2,073 1,776	22,398 0 0 22,398 21,718	14 28 0 0 28 28 14	8,553 33,627 166 0 33,793 31,506 9,863	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Champaign	6th
+14		5 37 0 0 37 40 2 0 -3	1% +20 15 67 3 -22 48 48 15	5% +12 36 342 2 +22 366 348 54 0 +18	52 388 7 0 395 397 50 0	222 82 1 0 83 95 210 63% -12	23 0 0 23 27	3,543 1 0 3,544 3,279	- 183 0 0 183 198	+1,310 454 5,011 19 0 5,030 4,809 429 35% -25	Inan 12 mos Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	DeWitt	6th
55	37 50 0 0 50 54 33	3 14 0 0 14 11 6	12 64 0 -8 56 29 38* 0 +26	99 169 0 +8 177 158 118 64% +19	237 329 2 0 331 350 218 68%	301 99 6 0 105 143 263 65% -38	- 36 0 0 36 27 -	4,426 0 0 4,426 4,306	10 0 0 10 13 -	904 5,441 14 0 5,455 5,334 885 59% -19	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Douglas	6th
4: 4: 6:	78 2 0 80 94 01	606 311 0 0 311 430 487	258 593 117 -152 558 535 209*	467 1,542 356 +152 2,050 1,434 1,083 52% +616	1,150 2,415 5 0 2,420 2,420 1,163 41% +13	1,342 538 41 0 579 429 1,492 71% +150	918 0 0 918 710 -	22,341 0 0 22,341 21,352	15 0 0 15 12 -	6,641 31,665 573 0 32,238 30,500 7,088 54% +447	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Macon	6th
58	25 28 2 0 30 31 24	9 15 0 0 15 20 4 0 -5	19 30 2 -2 30 44 6* 17% -13	23 104 1 +2 107 116 14 14%	26 223 3 0 226 221 31 19% +5	206 66 0 0 66 79 193 76% -13	0 0 0 0 0 0	137 1,582 0 0 1,582 1,595 124	7 83 0 0 83 87 3	635 2,257 9 0 2,266 2,309 593 67% -42	Pending at Start	Moultrie	6th
43	26 21 0 0 21 33 14	11 45 0 0 45 50 6	21 65 2 -22 45 46 22* 0 +1	67 165 1 +22 188 210 44* 20% -23	75 218 0 0 218 252 41 15% -34	228 105 27 0 132 129 231 66% +3	9 0 0 9 7 -	2,303 0 0 2,303 2,451 -	10 0 0 10 20	624 3,201 34 0 3,235 3,516 498 45% -126	Pending at Start	Piatt	6th

Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,000 Jury		Law \$15 or less Jury	,000 Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
6th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	796 477 40 +36 553 524 823*	457 328 11 -30 309 314 451*	112 26 9 +26 61 93 80	1,580 1,325 5 -32 1,298 1,332 1,532*	648 541 3 0 544 485 701*	183 242 6 0 248 183 245*	38 22 0 0 22 19 41	300 91 2 0 93 94 299	24 37 2 0 39 31 32	12 239 0 0 239 227 24	1,329 2,275 16 0 2,291 2,334 1,278*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	50% +27	59% -6	66% -32	64% -48	54% +53	59% +62	59% +3	86%	47% +8	33% +12	42% -51
7th	Greene	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	14 6 0 0 6 7 13	16 17 0 0 17 18 15	1 2 0 0 2 2 2 1	15 32 0 0 32 34 13	16 18 0 0 18 16 18	2 9 0 0 9 7 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 18 0 0 18 11 8	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	27 79 7 0 86 85 28
7th	Jersey	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	-1 15 20 3 0 23 17 21	-1 10 22 5 0 27 24 13	0 0 0 0 0 0	-2 26 46 4 0 50 56 20	+2 31 25 2 0 27 40 18	+2 3 24 0 0 24 20 6*	1 1 0 0 1 2	+7 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 1	+1 25 108 2 0 110 121 14
		Than 12 mos	19% +6	10% +3	0	12% -6	14% -13	0 +3	0 -1	0	0	0 +1	0 -11
7th	Macoupin	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	59 37 26 0 63 51 71	42 46 34 0 80 45 77	39 3 1 0 4 7 12*	196 105 170 0 275 124 347	60 54 48 0 102 53 109	32 13 7 0 20 32 20	7 0 1 0 1 3 5	3 9 28 0 37 9 31	1 3 8 0 11 3 9	1 2 7 0 9 2 9*	213 292 0 0 292 342 163
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	66% +12	61% +35	83% -27	82% +151	61% +49	70% -12	100% -2	71% +28	67% +8	78% +8	50% -50
7th	Morgan	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	57 40 0 0 40 42 55	21 43 1 0 44 36 29	3 4 0 +1 5 6 2	34 104 1 -1 104 125 12*	30 40 0 0 40 38 31*	5 26 1 0 27 25 7	1 2 0 0 2 2 2	6 0 0 6 7 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 15 0 0 15 15	49 201 1 0 202 197 24*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	36% -2	24% +8	0 -1	17% -22	16% +1	0 +2	0	0 -1	0 0	0	12% -25
7th	Sangamon	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	618 228 13 0 241 287 550*	291 247 190 0 437 251 477	97 15 0 0 15 60 34*	1,199 1,518 27 0 1,545 1,544 1,042*	649 331 172 0 503 272 793*	393 202 0 0 202 227 265*	43 25 0 0 25 42 26	18 69 107 0 176 64 130	0 1 0 0 1 1	823 264 10 0 274 274 0*	1,032 1,287 0 0 1,287 1,305 486*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	56% -68	56% +186	89% -63	60% -157	65% +144	48% -128	58% -17	56% +112	0 0	0 -823	59% -546

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,125 1,067 4 0 1,071 1,168 1,028	725 758 0 0 758 842 641	505 1,420 165 -223 1,362 1,307 490*	1,024 3,167 392 +223 3,782 3,148 1,657*	4,756 7,882 71 0 7,953 7,044 5,665	4,039 1,324 88 0 1,412 1,223 4,228	3,059 0 0 3,059 2,547	56,593 1 0 56,594 54,701	329 0 0 329 358	17,653 81,202 815 0 82,017 77,974 19,215	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	6th
-97	-84	-15	+633	+909	+189	-	-	-	+1,562	Inventory (+ or -)		
40 19 0 0 19 30 29	15 19 0 0 19 21 13	15 47 0 -27 20 33 20*	49 93 0 +27 120 141 28	20 267 0 0 267 245 42	234 95 12 0 107 97 245*	0 0 0 0 0	1,640 0 0 1,640 1,458	24 0 0 24 28	466 2,386 19 0 2,405 2,234 478	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Greene	7th
43% -11	10% -2	6% +5	-21	0 +22	67% +11	-	-	-	44% +12	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
7 34 4 0 38 30 15	4 39 7 0 46 35 3*	29 86 1 -19 68 75 22 5% -7	54 360 0 +19 379 367 60*	31 235 14 0 249 211 69 3% +38	279 95 0 0 95 66 303* 75% +24	31 0 0 31 19 -	3,526 0 0 3,526 3,697	301 0 0 301 253	517 4,956 42 0 4,998 5,035 567 48% +50	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Jersey	7th
297 60 0 0 60 239 111* 65% -186	187 74 0 0 74 57 187* 69%	205 139 13 -53 99 241 63 17% -142	253 444 0 +53 497 508 174* 22% -79	546 1,072 0 0 1,072 1,080 496* 44% -50	788 302 0 0 302 225 755* 72% -33	129 0 0 129 98 -	5,700 0 0 5,700 5,476	21 0 0 21 24	2,929 8,505 343 0 8,848 8,619 2,639 61% -290	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Macoupin	7th
17 65 0 0 65 54 23*	9 26 1 0 27 22 9*	18 106 0 -29 77 72 21*	18 291 0 +29 320 311 20*	49 846 0 0 846 808 87 0 +38	530 191 9 0 200 214 446* 64% -84	84 0 0 84 81 -	4,863 0 0 4,863 4,789	20 0 0 20 20 -	847 6,973 14 0 6,987 6,864 772 42% -75	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Morgan	7th
792 612 123 0 735 305 1,183* 66% +391	33 220 75 0 295 234 94 0 +61	713 617 8 -189 436 524 318* 25% -395	1,292 2,147 49 +189 2,385 1,781 1,581* 43% +289	3,100 6,704 73 0 6,777 6,807 3,030* 50% -70	2,190 748 338 0 1,086 570 2,706 78% +516	437 0 0 437 328	33,390 0 0 33,390 30,594	91 0 0 91 65 -	13,283 49,153 1,185 0 50,338 45,535 12,715 60% -568	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Sangamon	7th

Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,00 Jury		Law \$15 or less Jury	,000 Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
7th	Scott	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	1 1 0 +1 2 1 2	5 13 1 -1 13 8 10	0 0 0 0 0 0	12 9 0 0 9 17 4	2 5 0 0 5 5 2	2 4 0 0 4 2 4	3 0 0 0 0 2 1	10 4 0 0 4 9 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	5 24 0 0 24 20 9
7th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of	+1 764 332 42 +1 375 405	+5 385 388 231 -1 618 382	140 24 1 +1 26 75	-8 1,482 1,814 202 -1 2,015 1,900	788 473 222 0 695 424	+2 437 278 8 0 286 313	-2 55 28 1 0 29 51	-5 40 108 135 0 243 102	0 2 5 8 0 13 5	824 282 17 0 299 291	+4 1,351 1,991 10 0 2,001 2,070
		Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	712* 54% -52	53% +236	49* 82% -91	1,438* 64% -44	971* 61% +183	306* 46% -131	64% -22	181 54% +141	65% +8	70% -814	724* 52% -627
8th	Adams	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	123 54 7 +4 65 80 108	51 53 1 -4 50 51 50	11 4 3 +5 12 12 11 22%	138 139 6 -5 140 182 96 41%	55 45 4 0 49 63 41 29% -14	22 98 4 0 102 104 20 24%	17 11 0 0 11 15 13 54%	12 8 0 0 8 6 14 71% +2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 49 0 0 49 47 11	156 352 35 0 387 416 127
8th	Brown	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	7 2 0 +1 3 5 5 5	6 9 0 -1 8 10 4 75%	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 17 0 0 17 15 12 25% +2	13 5 0 0 5 4 14 71% +1	8 6 0 0 6 6 8 75%	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	+2 1 1 0 0 1 1 2* 50% +1	-29 14 21 0 0 21 25 10 50% -4
8th	Calhoun	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	6 2 0 +1 3 4 5	2 3 1 -1 3 5 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	5 8 0 0 8 13 0	9 6 0 0 6 3 12	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 1 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 18 1 0 19 17 6
8th	Cass	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	-1 18 12 0 0 12 11 19	-2 13 10 0 0 10 9 14	0 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2	-5 21 40 0 0 40 29 32	+3 8 5 0 0 5 10 3	0 6 7 0 0 7 9	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 3 0 0 3 3 3 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0 1 2	33 98 0 0 98 98 98 33
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	58% +1	36% +1	50% 0	31% +11	67% -5	50% -2	0 0	50% 0	0 0	0 -1	18% 0

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Circuit	County		Total	Conservation Violations	Traffic Violations	Ordinance Violations	Probate	Small Claims	Misdemeanors	Felony	Juvenile	Family
7th	Scott	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	255 1,060 5 0 1,065 967 200	10 0 0 10 10	829 0 0 829 676	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	86 26 4 0 30 26 90	100 61 0 0 61 142 19	15 44 0 +2 46 35 26	6 23 0 -2 21 10 17	8 1 0 0 1 2 7	0 6 0 0 6 2 4
		Inventory (+ or -)	-55	-	-	-	+4	-81	+11	+11	-1	+4
7th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	18,297 73,033 1,608 0 74,641 69,254 17,371 58%	467 0 0 467 400	49,948 0 0 49,948 46,690	681 0 0 681 526	4,107 1,457 363 0 1,820 1,198 4,545*	3,846 9,185 87 0 9,272 9,293 3,743*	1,681 3,379 49 +319 3,747 3,143 1,889*	986 1,018 22 -319 721 955 461*	256 379 83 0 462 371 313*	1,153 796 127 0 923 660 1,365*
		Inventory (+ or -)	-926	-	-	-	+438	-103	+208	-525	+57	+212
8th	Adams	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	2,175 13,300 91 0 13,391 13,272 1,928	55 0 0 55 53	7,794 0 0 7,794 7,590	1,740 0 0 1,740 1,620	745 357 0 0 357 353 709*	375 1,519 26 0 1,545 1,639 281	162 450 1 +72 523 498 187	137 292 4 -72 224 227 134	46 165 0 0 165 178 33	116 115 0 0 115 138 93
		Inventory (+ or -)	-247	-	-	-	-36	-94	+25	-3	-13	-23
8th	Brown	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	274 1,299 8 0 1,307 1,255 282 61% +8	35 0 0 35 32	978 0 978 934 -	1 0 0 1 1 1	88 32 2 0 34 27 95 69% +7	35 74 6 0 80 89 26 14%	62 87 0 +11 98 87 73 62% +11	11 22 0 -11 11 13 11* 27%	11 5 0 0 5 4 12 75% +1	8 3 0 0 3 2 9 89% +1
8th	Calhoun	Pending at Start Reinstated Reinstated Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	151 630 16 0 646 662 139 57%	87 0 0 87 78	386 0 0 386 399	0 0 0 0 0 -	74 28 2 0 30 22 82 74% +8	7 27 8 0 35 35 7 29%	26 38 2 +1 41 59 8	5 12 1 -1 12 11 6	10 6 1 0 7 10 7	2 7 0 0 7 4 5
8th	Cass	Pending at Start	624 2,427 0 0 2,427 2,452 599	26 45 0 0 45 53 18	155 1,396 0 0 1,396 1,406 145	4 13 0 0 13 14 3	169 71 0 0 71 89 151	50 381 0 0 381 364 67	55 202 0 +15 217 236 36	32 68 0 -15 53 57 28	11 40 0 0 40 33 18	18 33 0 0 33 27 24
		Inventory (+ or -)	-25	-8	-10	-1	-18	+17	-19	-4	+7	+6

Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,00 Jury		Law \$15 or less Jury	,000 Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
8th	Mason	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	29 24 1 0 25 26 28	12 16 0 0 16 12 16	4 3 0 +1 4 5 2*	36 40 1 -1 40 41 35	30 24 0 0 24 20 34	5 41 0 0 41 36 10	1 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	20 102 2 0 104 94 30
		Inventory (+ or -)	-1	+4	-2	-1	+4	+5	-1	0	0	0	+10
8th	Menard	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	21 5 0 +3 8 18 11	4 4 0 -3 1 4 1	3 0 0 0 0 3 0	9 19 2 0 21 23 7	12 12 0 0 12 7 17	0 10 0 0 10 10 0	2 1 0 0 1 2 1	0 2 0 0 2 2 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	19 55 0 0 55 55 19
		Inventory (+ or -)	-10	-3	-3	-2	+5	0	-1	0	0	0	0
8th	Pike	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	14 10 0 +1 11 6 16*	10 28 4 -1 31 17 24 37% +14	1 3 0 +3 6 2 4* 25% +3	22 47 1 -3 45 39 28 32% +6	12 20 0 0 20 10 22 36% +10	3 27 0 0 27 19 11	1 0 0 0 0 0 1	15 5 0 0 5 17 3	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 100% +1	1 5 0 0 5 1 5	32 124 0 0 124 111 45 11% +13
8th	Schuyler	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	7 8 0 0 8 4 11	5 3 0 0 3 7 1	0 0 0 +1 1 1 0	8 12 0 -1 11 14 5	7 3 0 0 3 3 7 71%	2 4 0 0 4 3 3 67% +1	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 100%	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	11 47 0 0 47 40 18
8th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	225 117 8 +10 135 154 203*	103 126 6 -10 122 115 110	21 12 3 +10 25 25 19*	249 322 10 -10 322 356 215	146 120 4 0 124 120 150	46 193 4 0 197 187 56	22 12 0 0 12 18 16	34 21 0 0 21 33 22	1 1 1 0 2 1 2	13 56 0 0 56 51 19*	289 817 38 0 855 856 288
9th	Fulton	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	-22 50	+7 16	-2 5	-34 51	+4	+10	-6 5	-12 18	+1	+6	-1 65
<i>3</i>	, anon	Filed	33 10 0 43 51 42	45 6 0 51 43 24	2 0 0 2 6	92 0 0 92 113 30	76 5 0 81 70 46	46 0 0 46 59	2 0 0 2 5 2	24 0 0 24 23 19	1 0 0 1 1	14 1 0 15 21	237 15 0 252 259 58
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	31% -8	17% +8	0 -4	23% -21	13% +11	27% -13	0 -3	17% +1	0	0 -6	5% -7

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
28 31 0 0 31 15 44	11 26 0 0 26 18 19	57 95 0 -20 75 89 46*	70 290 0 +20 310 286 94	60 172 0 0 172 173 59	277 102 5 0 107 77 307	27 0 0 27 14	3,013 0 0 3,013 2,802	55 0 0 55 62	643 4,062 9 0 4,071 3,772 727	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	Mason	8th
48% +16	37% +8	48% -11	22% +24	37% -1	68% +30		:	-	50% +84	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
9 24 0 0 24 23 10	7 23 2 0 25 16 16	10 22 1 -6 17 14 13	31 89 0 +6 95 100 26	84 206 0 0 206 248 42 31%	130 99 3 0 102 72 160	10 0 0 10 10	1,203 0 0 1,203 1,240	10 0 0 10 20	341 1,794 8 0 1,802 1,867 323 37%	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Menard	8th
+1 34 24 0 0 24 40 18 61% -16	+9 19 46 0 0 46 48 17 12% -2	+3 49 77 0 -8 69 52 66 21% +17	-5 62 213 0 +8 221 206 77 22% +15	-42 76 211 0 0 211 213 74 18% -2	+30 743 120 0 0 120 165 698 84% -45	149 0 0 149 112	2,439 0 0 2,439 2,232	67 0 0 67 63	-18 1,094 3,615 6 0 3,621 3,353 1,110 62% +16	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	Pike	8th
9 14 0 0 14 14 14 9	9 14 0 0 14 14 9 33%	12 16 0 -1 15 14 13 46% +1	35 68 0 +1 69 62 42 57% +7	27 124 0 0 124 115 36 3% +9	118 72 4 0 76 72 122 57% +4	1 0 0 1 4	883 0 0 883 873	107 0 0 107 80	254 1,376 4 0 1,380 1,323 277 44% +23	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Schuyler	8th
224 251 0 0 251 263 212 54%	124 325 3 0 328 321 131 29% +7	313 604 6 -134 476 477 317* 27% +4	503 1,437 3 +134 1,574 1,534 543 38% +40	714 2,714 40 0 2,754 2,876 592 11% -122	2,344 881 16 0 897 877 2,324* 70%	1,941 0 0 1,941 1,775	18,092 0 0 18,092 17,476	461 0 0 461 441	5,371 28,503 142 0 28,645 27,956 5,219 49% -152	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	8th
28 79 8 0 87 93 22 45%	18 78 0 0 78 67 29 0 +11	48 207 1 -13 195 149 96* 0 +48	27 464 1 +13 478 410 95	155 672 16 0 688 665 178 11% +23	1,054 231 16 0 247 760 521* 71% -533	119 0 0 119 118	3,808 0 0 3,808 3,523	73 0 0 73 85	1,606 6,303 79 0 6,382 6,521 1,175 39% -431	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Fulton	9th

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Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,00 Jury		Law \$15 or less Jury		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
9th	Hancock	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	11 7 0 +3 10 8 13	14 12 0 -3 9 11 12	0 0 0 +2 2 1 1	26 55 0 -2 53 45 34	25 15 0 0 15 15 25	8 20 0 0 20 22 6	0 0 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 1 2 2	0 1 0 0 1 0	5 0 0 0 0 5	31 134 0 0 134 131 34
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	23% +2	67% -2	0 +1	26% +8	52% 0	0 -2	0	50% -1	0 +1	0 -5	18% +3
9th	Henderson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	4 9 0 0 9 4 9	10 6 0 0 6 7 9	3 4 0 0 4 2 5	31 24 0 0 24 27 28	21 10 0 0 10 13 18	4 5 0 0 5 4 5	0 1 0 0 1 1 0	2 2 0 0 2 3 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	18 43 0 0 43 42 19
9th	Knox	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	+5 101 58 7 +12 77 74 104	-1 36 26 1 -12 15 24 27	+2 25 6 4 +10 20 22 23	-3 95 226 7 -9 224 199 120	-3 92 157 4 0 161 138 115	+1 38 53 1 0 54 49 43	0 1 2 0 0 2 1 2	-1 59 23 2 0 25 19 65	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 42 374 0 0 374 375 41	+1 157 479 6 0 485 438 204
		Than 12 mos	48% +3	67% -9	57% -2	48% +25	30% +23	36% +5	50% +1	77% +6	0	0 -1	43% +47
9th	McDonough	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (t. or .)	32 5 4 +3 12 14 30 81% -2	36 33 0 -3 30 21 32* 47%	9 2 2 +1 5 10 3*	63 97 10 -1 106 86 67*	60 34 4 0 38 49 49	22 37 1 0 38 25 29* 41% +7	2 1 0 0 1 3 0	2 41 3 0 44 41 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	74 181 14 0 195 216 53
9th	Warren	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	20 18 0 0 18 15 23	13 26 0 0 26 31 8	-6 10 2 0 0 2 9 3	31 80 0 0 80 85 26	18 26 0 0 26 23 21	7 9 0 0 9 10 6	1 1 0 0 1 0 2	+3 2 5 0 0 5 1 4*	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	-21 34 90 0 0 90 106 18
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	27%	44% -5	0 -7	15% -5	10% +3	33% -1	50% +1	0 +2	0	0	-16
9th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	218 130 21 +18 169 166 221	125 148 7 -18 137 137 112*	52 16 6 +13 35 50 36*	297 574 17 -12 579 555 305*	251 318 13 0 331 308 274	103 170 2 0 172 169 100*	9 7 0 0 7 10 6	86 96 5 0 101 89 96*	1 2 0 0 2 1 2	53 388 1 0 389 401 41	379 1,164 35 0 1,199 1,192 386
		Than 12 mos	45% +3	48% -13	45% -16	39% +8	35% +23	33% -3	33% -3	59% +10	0 +1	0 -12	30% +7

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
	30 35 0 0 35 53 12	12 17 0 0 17 18 11	21 63 3 -27 39 44 20*	34 122 0 +27 149 143 40	89 292 0 0 292 291 90	379 143 6 0 149 110 408*	53 0 0 53 54	1,677 0 0 1,677 1,628	39 0 0 39 33	688 2,686 9 0 2,695 2,614 709	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Hancock	9th
	36% -18	73% -1	0 -1	10% +6	13% +1	69% +29	-	-	-	50% +21	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
м	9 22 0 0 22 16 15	7 15 0 0 15 10	12 29 0 -7 22 24 11*	17 83 0 +7 90 88 19	19 84 0 0 84 70 33	132 59 2 0 61 45 148	102 0 0 102 102	1,178 0 0 1,178 1,179	27 0 0 27 27	289 1,703 2 0 1,705 1,664 332	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Henderson	9th
	0 +6	0+5	-1	5% +2	52% +14	67% +16	-			51% +43	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
	82 118 0 0 118 95 105 47% +23	47 38 0 0 38 61 24 64% -23	45 171 0 -3 168 137 79* 10% +34	80 802 0 +3 805 824 61 45% -19	185 741 13 -1 753 798 140 6% -45	1,097 410 1,972 0 2,382 2,077 1,402 75% +305	1,583 0 0 1,583 1,431	5,816 0 0 5,816 5,905	72 0 0 72 65	2,182 11,155 2,017 0 13,172 12,732 2,555 58% +373	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Knox	9th
	30 57 0 0 57 48 33* 50% +3	18 35 0 0 35 31 20*	57 104 8 -31 81 83 57* 11%	334 491 1 +31 523 603 248* 4% -86	150 550 23 0 573 536 187 30% +37	329 157 9 0 166 78 368* 68% +39	960 0 0 960 1,122	4,727 0 0 4,727 4,473	153 0 0 153 144	1,218 7,665 79 0 7,744 7,583 1,181 38% -37	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	McDonough	9th
	23 40 0 0 40 45 18	20 76 0 0 76 75 21	39 74 0 -11 63 69 35*	58 265 0 +11 276 273 61	123 576 0 0 576 621 78	192 126 0 0 126 107 211	511 0 0 511 454	3,979 0 0 3,979 4,084	18 0 0 18 36	591 5,922 0 0 5,922 6,044 535	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	Warren	9th
,	33% -5	5% +1	6% -4	7% +3	5% -45	55% +19	-	-	-	28% -56	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
	202 351 8 0 359 350 205*	122 259 0 0 259 262 117*	222 648 12 -92 568 506 298*	550 2,227 2 +92 2,321 2,341 524*	721 2,915 52 -1 2,966 2,981 706	3,183 1,126 2,005 0 3,131 3,177 3,058*	3,328 0 0 3,328 3,281	21,185 0 0 21,185 20,792	382 0 0 382 390	6,574 35,434 2,186 0 37,620 37,158 6,487	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	Circuit Total	9th
	42% +3	22% -5	5% +76	11% -26	17% -15	71% -125	-	-	-	47% -87	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		

Circuit	County		Law O \$15,00		Law \$15 or less Jury		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
10th	Marshall	Pending at Start	16	Jury 9	2	25	44	9	0	2	0	0	40
	(416) 3161	Filed	12 1 +2 15 18 13	12 0 -2 10 14 5	1 0 0 1 0 3	14 0 0 14 35 4	20 1 0 21 33 32	11 0 0 11 15 5	0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 1 3	1 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	71 11 0 82 86 36
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	38% -3	0 -4	67% +1	25% -21	53% -12	40%	0	33% +1	0 +1	0	25% -4
10th	Peoria	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	702 424 66 +46 536 519 713*	273 345 38 -45 338 292 334*	102 32 14 +23 69 65 106	716 748 52 -24 776 917 583*	295 403 18 0 421 415 303*	140 271 12 0 283 243 180	29 14 7 0 21 13 37	305 140 15 0 155 141 316*	0 0 0 0 0	76 378 0 0 378 373 9*	599 1,475 21 0 1,496 1,460 640*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	49% +11	42% +61	67% +4	44% -133	26% +8	28% +40	76% +8	59% +11	0	-67	29% +41
10th	Putnam	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	17 3 1 +1 5 10 12	4 8 0 -1 7 6 5	3 0 0 +1 1 2 2	9 18 0 -1 17 17 9	11 12 0 0 12 9 14	3 7 0 0 7 7 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 10 0 0 10 2 12	0 1 0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 28 1 0 29 28 5
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	75% -5	+1	50% -1	44% 0	+3	0	0	+8	+1	0	+1
10th	Stark	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	3 6 0 +2 8 7 4	3 10 0 -2 8 8 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	4 9 0 0 9 6 7	8 1 0 0 1 2 7	6 11 0 0 11 11 6	0 0 0 0 0 0	9 1 0 0 1 2 8	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	14 23 0 0 23 32 5
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	0 +1	33% 0	0	+3	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-9
10th	Tazewell	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	246 171 1 +21 193 146 293	80 95 0 -21 74 58 96	38 7 0 +15 22 31 29	172 336 0 -15 321 377 116	240 216 0 0 216 229 227	94 99 0 0 99 92 101	5 2 0 0 2 2 2 5	99 14 0 0 14 13 100	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	346 639 4 0 643 723 266
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	45% +47	48% +16	62% -9	32% -56	55% -13	53% +7	60% 0	92% +1	0	0 0	42% -80
10th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	984 616 69 +72 757 700 1,035*	369 470 38 -71 437 378 443*	145 40 14 +39 93 98 140	926 1,125 52 -40 1,137 1,352 719*	598 652 19 0 671 688 583*	252 399 12 0 411 368 295	34 16 7 0 23 15 42	419 167 15 0 182 159 439*	0 2 0 0 2 0 2	76 378 0 0 378 373 9*	1,003 2,236 37 0 2,273 2,329 952*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos	48% +51	42% +74	66% -5	42% -207	40% -15	37% +43	74% +8	66% +20	0 +2	0 -67	32% -51

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
30 30 0 0 30 38 22	18 22 0 0 22 27 13 8% -5	24 28 1 -4 25 38 11 18%	81 135 0 +4 139 154 66	68 213 0 0 213 214 67 12%	249 78 6 0 84 112 221 72% -28	9 0 0 9 10 -	1,320 0 0 1,320 1,104	9 0 0 9 16	617 1,988 20 0 2,008 1,915 502 45% -115	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Marshall	10th
680 463 11 0 474 520 633* 60%	1,155 574 25 0 599 542 402* 36% -753	800 988 22 -118 892 878 683* 52% -117	1,691 2,455 6 +118 2,579 2,538 1,732 49% +41	2,557 6,450 0 0 6,450 5,172 4,014* 51% +1,457	2,699 833 3 0 836 683 2,661* 78%	2,023 99 0 2,122 1,680	34,876 0 0 34,876 30,853 -	200 3 0 203 119	12,819 53,092 412 0 53,504 47,423 13,346 54% +527	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Peoria	10th
15 6 0 0 6 14 7 71%	1 3 0 0 3 2 2 2	5 6 0 -5 1 3 3	4 33 0 +5 38 36 6	9 29 0 0 29 31 7 57%	52 32 3 0 35 26 61 56% +9	2 0 0 2 2 2 -	717 0 0 717 702	21 0 0 21 12	141 936 5 0 941 909 149 46% +8	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Putnam	10th
7 6 0 0 6 6 7 71% 0	9 6 0 0 6 4 11 73% +2	6 12 1 -2 11 12 5	20 25 0 +2 27 36 11 18%	22 68 0 0 68 52 38 55% +16	210 39 0 0 39 51 137* 80% -73	2 0 0 2 4	412 0 0 412 461	2 0 0 2 1	321 633 1 0 634 695 249 67% -72	Pending at Start	Stark	10th
388 281 0 0 281 212 457 76% +69	378 158 0 0 158 173 363 75% -15	105 249 0 -47 202 176 131 24% +26	208 321 0 +47 368 356 220 28% +12	305 1,440 4 0 1,444 1,492 257 6% -48	4,079 501 0 0 501 374 4,206 91% +127	1,870 0 0 1,870 1,693	17,833 0 0 17,833 17,819	94 0 0 94 84 -	6,783 24,326 9 0 24,335 24,050 6,867 75% +84	Pending at Start	Tazewell	10th
1,120 786 11 0 797 790 1,126*	1,561 763 25 0 788 748 791* 54% -770	940 1,283 24 -176 1,131 1,107 833* 47% -107	2,004 2,969 6 +176 3,151 3,120 2,035 45% +31	2,961 8,200 4 0 8,204 6,961 4,383* 48% +1,422	7,289 1,483 12 0 1,495 1,246 7,286* 85% -3	3,906 99 0 4,005 3,389	55,158 0 0 55,158 50,939 -	326 3 0 329 232	20,681 80,975 447 0 81,422 74,992 21,113 61% +432	Pending at Start	Circuit Total	10th

Circuit	County		Law Ov \$15,000 Jury		Law \$15 or less Jury	,000 Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
11th	Ford	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	12 14 0 +5 19 12	15 24 0 -5 19 15	2 0 0 0 0 1 1	18 52 0 0 52 44 26	20 21 0 0 21 24 17	9 11 0 0 11 13 7	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 3 3 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	25 82 0 0 82 78 29
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	16% +7	58% +4	100% -1	8% +8	35% -3	43% -2	0	67% 0	0 0	0	7% +4
11th	Livingston	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	57 35 1 +4 40 43 54	21 19 1 -4 16 18 19	4 0 +3 7 7 2*	35 115 10 -3 122 112 45	37 27 2 0 29 33 33	24 114 18 0 132 90 66	3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0	19 6 0 0 6 8 17	1 1 0 0 1 2 0	1 7 0 0 7 6 2	215 181 2 0 183 313 81*
		Inventory (+ or -)	-3	-2	-2	+10	4	+42	-3	-2	-1	+1	-134
11th	Logan	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	52 31 0 0 31 27 54*	11 15 2 0 17 8 20	15 1 7 0 8 18 5	89 99 0 0 99 95 86*	39 29 17 0 46 39 46	13 35 0 0 35 36 12	4 0 0 0 0 2 2	3 4 0 0 4 5 2	3 0 2 0 2 2 2 3	0 2 0 0 2 0 2	87 194 1 0 195 201 81
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	48% +2	30% +9	80% -10	74% -3	54% +7	25% -1	100%	50% -1	100%	0 +2	4% -6
11th	McLean	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	372 172 14 +9 195 167 400	73 100 0 -9 91 63 100*	48 30 7 +8 45 45 48	178 468 130 -8 590 612 156	122 155 1 0 156 125 153	57 88 6 0 94 83 68	9 4 0 0 4 4 9	17 12 0 0 12 8 21	1 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 7 0 0 7 6 1	112 728 15 0 743 695 160
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	+28	+27	0	-22	+31	+11	0	+4	-1	+1	+48
11th	Woodford	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	19 14 0 +8 22 16 25	18 33 0 -8 25 24 19	2 2 0 +1 3 3 2	32 42 0 -1 41 58 15	36 35 0 0 35 37 34	7 16 0 0 16 19 4	0 1 0 0 1 0	18 7 0 0 7 18 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 6 6	39 97 0 0 97 112 24
		Than 12 mos	36% +6	16% +1	50% 0	13% -17	41% -2	25% -3	0 +1	86% -11	0	0	8% -15
11th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	512 266 15 +26 307 265 552*	138 191 3 -26 168 128 177*	71 37 14 +12 63 74 58*	352 776 140 -12 904 921 328*	254 267 20 0 287 258 283	110 264 24 0 288 241 157	16 5 0 0 5 9	60 32 0 0 32 42 50	5 1 2 0 3 5 3	1 22 0 0 22 18 5	478 1,282 18 0 1,300 1,399 375*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	55% +40	44% +39	48% -13	36% -24	44% +29	27% +47	67% -4	72% -10	100% -2	20% +4	8% -103

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
10 34 0 0 34 30 14	16 36 0 -5 31 37 12*	41 76 0 +5 81 97 25	125 165 0 0 165 198 92	247 84 0 0 84 80 251	31 0 0 31 41	1,478 0 0 1,478 1,536	9 0 0 9 6 -	575 2,156 0 0 2,156 2,256 542	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More	····· Ford	11th
+4	-4	-16	-33	+4	-	-		-33	Inventory (+ or -)		
22 85 0 0 85 66 41	57 203 14 -28 189 197 50*	137 549 0 +28 577 507 207	191 723 23 0 746 759 178	867 268 4 0 272 175 964	134 0 0 134 125	6,858 0 0 6,858 6,896	58 0 0 58 62	1,736 9,509 75 0 9,584 9,513 1,635	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Livingston	11th
+19	-7	+70	-13	+97	-	-	-	+99	Inventory (+ or -)		
9 43 0 0 43 30 22 27% +13	34 73 6 -15 64 66 35* 6% +1	119 280 0 +15 295 318 83* 10% -36	69 639 0 0 639 611 63* 17% -6	975 253 10 0 263 191 1,016* 82% +41	25 0 0 25 20	7,902 0 0 7,902 7,264	40 0 0 40 29	1,554 9,726 45 0 9,771 9,021 1,566 64% +12	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Logan	11th
91 248 5 0 253 263 81 4%	308 429 33 -9 453 497 270* 12%	579 1,747 112 +9 1,868 1,741 705*	447 2,841 341 0 3,182 3,102 527 7% +80	1,005 701 2 0 703 686 1,022 66% +17	387 11 0 398 373	20,233 269 0 20,502 21,203	150 1 0 151 159	3,508 28,804 948 0 29,752 30,066 3,882 34% +374	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	McLean	11th
12 21 0 0 21 18 15	10 82 8 -18 72 66 20*	42 254 10 +18 282 293 31	35 225 0 0 225 238 22	277 157 3 0 160 135 302	10 0 0 10 13	3,100 4 0 3,104 3,162	16 0 0 16 13	555 4,155 25 0 4,180 4,269 528	Pending at Start	Woodford	11th
0 +3	0 +10	-11	-13	59% +25	-	:	-	41% -27	Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)		
144 431 5 0 436 407 173	425 823 61 -75 809 863 387*	918 2,906 122 +75 3,103 2,956 1,051*	867 4,593 364 0 4,957 4,908 882*	3,371 1,463 19 0 1,482 1,267 3,555*	587 11 0 598 572	39,571 273 0 39,844 40,061	273 1 0 274 269	7,928 54,350 1,093 0 55,443 55,125 8,353	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	Circuit Total	11th
9% +29	9% -38	17% +133	14% +15	73% +184	:	-	:	45% +425	Than 12 mos.		
	10 34 0 0 34 0 0 0 34 30 14 21% +4 22 85 0 0 85 66 41 7% +19 9 43 0 0 0 43 30 22 27% +13 91 248 5 0 0 253 263 81 4% -10 12 21 0 0 0 21 18 15 0 43 15 0 436 407 173 9%	10	10 16 41 34 36 76 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 31 81 30 37 97 14 12* 25 21% 0 16% +4 -4 -16 22 57 137 85 203 549 0 14 0 0 -28 +28 85 189 577 66 197 507 41 50* 207 7% 0 44% +19 -7 +70 9 34 119 43 73 280 0 4 295 30 66 318 22 35* 83* 27% 6% 10%	10 16 41 125 34 36 76 165 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 30 37 97 198 14 12* 25 92 21% 0 16% 38% +4 -4 -16 -33 22 57 137 191 85 203 549 723 0 14 0 23 0 -28 +28 0 85 189 577 746 66 197 507 759 41 50* 207 178 7% 0 44% 23% +19 -7 +70 -13 9 34 119 69 43 73 280 639 0 6 <td>10 16 41 125 247 34 36 76 165 84 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 84 30 37 97 198 80 14 12* 25 92 251 251 257 191 867 85 80 14 12* 25 92 251 278 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 48 66 72% -28 128 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 19 0 0 0 0 0 9 975 447<td>10 16 41 125 247 - 34 36 76 165 84 31 0 0 0 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 84 31 30 37 97 198 80 41 14 12* 25 92 251 - 21% 0 16% 38% 72% - +4 -4 -16 -33 +4 - 22 57 137 191 867 - 85 203 549 723 268 134 0 14 0 23 4 0 -22 57 137 191 867 - 85 189 577 746 272 134 66 197 507 759 175 125 41 50* 207 <</td><td> 10</td><td> 10</td><td> 10</td><td> 10</td><td> 10</td></td>	10 16 41 125 247 34 36 76 165 84 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 84 30 37 97 198 80 14 12* 25 92 251 251 257 191 867 85 80 14 12* 25 92 251 278 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 44 -16 -33 +4 48 66 72% -28 128 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 19 0 0 0 0 0 9 975 447 <td>10 16 41 125 247 - 34 36 76 165 84 31 0 0 0 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 84 31 30 37 97 198 80 41 14 12* 25 92 251 - 21% 0 16% 38% 72% - +4 -4 -16 -33 +4 - 22 57 137 191 867 - 85 203 549 723 268 134 0 14 0 23 4 0 -22 57 137 191 867 - 85 189 577 746 272 134 66 197 507 759 175 125 41 50* 207 <</td> <td> 10</td> <td> 10</td> <td> 10</td> <td> 10</td> <td> 10</td>	10 16 41 125 247 - 34 36 76 165 84 31 0 0 0 0 0 0 34 31 81 165 84 31 30 37 97 198 80 41 14 12* 25 92 251 - 21% 0 16% 38% 72% - +4 -4 -16 -33 +4 - 22 57 137 191 867 - 85 203 549 723 268 134 0 14 0 23 4 0 -22 57 137 191 867 - 85 189 577 746 272 134 66 197 507 759 175 125 41 50* 207 <	10	10	10	10	10

C'acult.	County		Law O' \$15,00	Non-	Law \$15 or less	Non-	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County	- "	Jury	Jury	Jury	Jury				-			
12th	Iroquois	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	60 15 0 0 15 31 50*	31 18 0 0 18 19 24*	27 3 0 0 3 20 21*	57 92 0 0 92 74 62*	81 41 0 0 41 18 98*	35 17 0 0 17 14 37*	2 0 0 0 0 0 2	3 5 0 0 5 6 1*	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 2 2 2 0	111 138 0 0 138 119 138*
	V	Than 12 mos	79% -10	46% -7	71% -6	+5	+17	+2	0	-2	0	0	+27
12th	Kankakee	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	339 93 0 +38 131 187 262*	123 106 1 -38 69 86 93*	69 0 0 +48 48 12 98*	671 635 0 -48 587 626 679*	142 156 0 0 156 110 190*	99 149 0 0 149 126 122	6 1 0 0 1 1 6	52 59 0 0 59 39 74*	0 0 0 0 0 0	31 203 0 0 203 194 41*	459 639 0 0 639 679 428*
		Inventory (+ or -)	-77	-30	+29	+8	+48	+23	0	+22	0	+10	-31
12th	Will	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	1,186 375 67 +212 654 1,161 679	624 440 15 -212 243 137 730	297 12 17 +92 121 275 143	1,028 2,857 55 -91 2,821 3,050 799	1,428 804 10 0 814 618 1,624	179 282 4 0 286 256 209	65 25 3 0 28 45 48	284 101 1 0 102 86 300	2 4 0 0 4 3 3 3	17 137 0 0 137 145 9	1,011 1,716 10 0 1,726 1,418 1,319
		Inventory (+ or -)	-507	+106	-154	-229	+196	+30	-17	+16	+1	-8	+308
12th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	1,585 483 67 +250 800 1,379 991*	778 564 16 -250 330 242 847*	393 15 17 +140 172 307 262*	1,756 3,584 55 -139 3,500 3,750 1,540*	1,651 1,001 10 0 1,011 746 1,912*	313 448 4 0 452 396 368*	73 26 3 0 29 46 56	339 165 1 0 166 131 375*	2 4 0 0 4 3 3 3	48 342 0 0 342 341 50*	1,581 2,493 10 0 2,503 2,216 1,885*
-		Inventory (+ or -)	-594	+69	-131	-216	+261	+55	-17	+36	+1	+2	+304
13th	Bureau	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	83 51 0 +5 56 58	15 48 3 -4 47 36 26	7 3 0 +5 8 11 4	34 104 5 -5 104 109 29	42 62 0 0 62 51 53	14 33 0 0 33 27 20	0 2 0 0 2 2 2	11 19 0 0 19 14 16	1 1 0 0 1 2	0 2 0 0 2 2 2	69 162 2 0 164 168 65
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	47% -2	19% +11	50% -3	14% -5	34% +11	20% +6	0	69% +5	0 -1	0	28% -4
13th	Grundy	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	114 40 0 +12 52 50 94*	37 40 15 -12 43 24 56	31 1 0 +4 5 10 26	103 95 0 -4 91 74 116*	43 35 0 0 35 27 47*	12 32 0 0 32 23 20*	0 0 0 0 0	12 0 1 0 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 2 2 1	107 209 0 0 209 191 116*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	74% -20	39% +19	92% -5	72% +13	66% +4	50% +8	0	92% 0	100% 0	100% 0	60% +9

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Circuit	County		Total	Conservation Violations	Traffic Violations	Ordinance Violations	Probate	Small Claims	Misdemeanors	Felony	Juvenile	Family
12th	Iroquois	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	3,462 8,943 0 0 8,943 9,053 3,263 65% -199	99 134 0 0 134 145 88	1,286 7,207 0 0 7,207 7,458 1,035	40 53 0 0 53 54 39	753 190 0 0 190 202 638* 79%	212 461 0 0 461 398 275 61% +63	446 288 0 +6 294 282 458 67% +12	114 89 0 -6 83 73 131* 30% +17	57 72 0 0 72 68 62* 68% +5	48 118 0 0 118 70 104* 44% +56
12th	Kankakee	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	5,298 23,400 8 0 23,408 21,487 5,249 61% -49	252 0 0 252 245 -	15,608 0 0 15,608 13,963	772 0 0 772 632	1,754 452 7 0 459 314 1,551* 85% -203	485 2,203 0 0 2,203 2,170 518 30% +33	367 924 0 +116 1,040 1,089 322* 56% -45	198 438 0 -116 322 291 184* 8% -14	100 221 0 0 221 225 260* 69% +160	403 489 0 0 489 498 421* 64% +18
12th	Will	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	27,991 91,313 1,471 0 92,784 94,362 26,413 46% -1,578	98 371 0 0 371 344 125	14,471 65,699 918 0 66,617 67,723 13,365	255 5,172 34 0 5,206 5,263 198	2,245 763 2 0 765 588 2,422 77% +177	2,685 7,514 191 -1 7,704 8,008 2,381 18% -304	1,008 2,566 0 0 2,566 2,870 704 32% -304	474 820 54 0 874 854 494 26% +20	363 453 12 0 465 243 585 43% +222	271 1,202 78 0 1,280 1,275 276 22% +5
12th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	20,502 123,656 1,479 0 125,135 124,902 20,075 52% -427	757 0 0 757 734 -	88,514 918 0 89,432 89,144	5,997 34 0 6,031 5,949	4,752 1,405 9 0 1,414 1,104 4,611* 80% -141	3,382 10,178 191 -1 10,368 10,576 3,174 24% -208	1,821 3,778 0 +122 3,900 4,241 1,484* 48% -337	786 1,347 54 -122 1,279 1,218 809* 23% +23	520 746 12 0 758 536 907* 52% +387	722 1,809 78 0 1,887 1,843 801* 47% +79
13th	Bureau	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	1,704 10,404 82 0 10,486 10,901 1,545 60% -159	78 0 0 78 86	8,002 27 0 8,029 8,284	288 0 0 288 281	991 222 1 0 223 240 974 81% -17	174 612 30 -1 641 723 92 7% -82	110 452 3 +3 458 501 67 6% -43	51 64 4 -3 65 79 37 27% -14	59 100 6 0 106 128 37 19% -22	43 99 1 0 100 99 44 32% +1
13th	Grundy	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	3,155 4,673 28 0 4,701 4,565 1,606 67% -1549	155 0 0 155 141	2,913 0 0 2,913 2,925	171 0 0 171 152	2,129 117 1 0 118 97 531* 83% -1598	129 266 5 0 271 238 162 54% +33	185 347 0 +51 398 393 190 46% +5	98 88 2 -51 39 78 60* 48% -38	86 74 0 0 74 60 94* 54% +8	67 89 3 0 92 79 80 64% +13

			Law Ov \$15,00		Law \$15 or less		×	neous dy	<u>.</u> ⊆		al ration		on of
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
13th	LaSalle	Pending at Start	516 310	66 78	52 54	192 281	113 154	33 107	3 2	33 38	1 1	1 4	227 687
		Reinstated Transferred Net Added	13 +22 345	15 -21 72	8 +14 76	60 -15 326	2 0 156	1 0 108	1 0 3	1 0 39	0 2	0 0 4	6 0 693
		Disposed of	345 508*	75 63	57 39*	377 141	160 109	101 40	3	49 23	3 0	5 0	747 173
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	44% -8	49% -3	46% -13	21% -51	28% -4	30% +7	67% 0	65% -10	0 -1	0 -1	10% -54
13th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start	713 401	118 166	90 58	329 480	198 251	59 172	3 4	56 57	3 2	2 7	403 1,058
		Reinstated Transferred	13 +39	33 -37	8 +23	65 -24	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	8 0
		Net Added	453	162	89	521	253	173	5	59	3	8	1,066
		Disposed of	453 683*	135 145	78 69*	560 286*	238 209*	151 80*	5 3	64 51	5 1	9	1,106 354*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	48% -30	40% +27	64% -21	59% -43	38% +11	33% +21	67% 0	73% -5	100% -2	100% -1	30% -49
14th	Henry	Pending at Start Filed	67 33	37 30	18 3	46 101	48 76	24 57	0 8	1 3	0	0 2	100 265
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- 1		Transferred Net Added	+3 36	-3 27	+5	-5 96	0 76	0 57	0 8	0 3	0	0 2	266
		Disposed of	31	31	12	100	60	57	3	2	1	2	273
		Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	72 58%	33 55%	14 50%	26%	64 37%	24 54%	5	0	0	0	93
		Inventory (+ or -)	+5	-4	-4	-4	+16	0	+5	+1	0	0	-7
14th	Mercer	Pending at Start Filed	24 10	21 20	9	33 44	23 27	3 9	0	3 4	0	0	44 78
		Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	o	0
		Transferred	0	0	+2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added Disposed of	10 8	20 24	4	42 47	27 26	9 8	0	4 4	0	1	78 78
		Pending at End % Pending More	22*	17	9	28	20*	4	0	3	0	0	44
		Inventory (+ or -)	59% -2	53%	89%	43% -5	55% -3	25% +1	0	0	0	0	48%
14th	Rock Island	Pending at Start	392 225	146 167	77 21	630 739	244 294	63 176	15	34	0	0	506
		Filed	20	6	2	12	4	3	11	35	0	1 0	1,217
- 1		Transferred	+15	-15	+11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added Disposed of	260 196	158 97	34 36	740 582	298 224	179 145	12 6	37 26	0	1	1,225 1,129
		Pending at End % Pending More	456	180*	72*	732*	317*	97	21	45	0	0	600*
		Than 12 mos	54% +64	49% +34	68% -5	63% +102	47% +73	41% +34	57% +6	56% +11	0	0	53% +94
14th	Whiteside	Pending at Start	138 25	18 99	2	16 192	16 70	5 44	30 0	12 21	1 0	6 6	262 376
		Reinstated	0 +20	53 -20	2 +4	66 -4	55	15	0	0	0	0	0
		Net Added	45	132	6	254	125	59	0	21	0	6	376
		Disposed of	41 122*	100 70*	2 4*	187 87*	80 61	38 26	6 1*	10 21*	1 0	12	409 135*
		Pending at End % Pending More	122	,,,			0.					"	1.55

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
258 364 1 0 365 472 151 34% -107	131 177 13 0 190 204 117 37% -14	100 286 21 -81 226 236 93* 4% -7	291 1,280 16 +81 1,377 1,386 282	570 2,282 120 0 2,402 2,484 488 16% -82	1,468 546 57 0 603 601 1,470 73% +2	1,019 2 0 1,021 1,305	16,802 2 0 16,804 17,355	260 0 0 260 251	4,055 24,732 340 0 25,072 26,216 3,700 45% -355	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	LaSalle	13th
368 552 5 0 557 650 275 42% -93	276 351 19 0 370 392 248* 41% -28	249 438 27 -135 330 393 190* 22% -59	586 2,079 19 +135 2,233 2,280 539 22% -47	873 3,160 155 -1 3,314 3,445 742 23% -131	4,588 885 59 0 944 938 2,975* 77% -1,613	1,478 2 0 1,480 1,738	27,717 29 0 27,746 28,564	493 0 0 493 478	8,914 39,809 450 0 40,259 41,682 6,851 54% -2,063	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	13th
56 90 0 0 90 88 38* 68%	12 83 0 0 83 63 32 12% +20	85 196 0 -48 148 108 127* 15% +42	138 546 0 +48 594 526 206	56 609 60 0 669 632 93 9% +37	2,070 296 22 0 318 237 2,151 89% +81	386 0 0 386 364 -	10,642 0 0 10,642 10,598	35 0 0 35 30	2,758 13,462 83 0 13,545 13,218 2,996 72% +238	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Henry	14th
22 36 0 0 36 30 28 43% +6	22 32 0 0 32 21 33 42% +11	70 95 0 -3 92 78 84 51% +14	91 205 0 +3 208 187 112 49% +21	68 365 0 0 365 309 98* 30% +30	322 115 211 0 326 89 559 85% +237	62 0 0 62 93	1,130 0 0 1,130 1,073	56 0 0 56 68 -	755 2,291 211 0 2,502 2,148 1,061 66% +306	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Mercer	14th
910 380 7 0 387 591 680* 71% -230	125 229 3 0 232 170 186* 27% +61	418 689 3 -17 675 736 357 23% -61	1,048 3,113 331 +17 3,461 3,066 1,443 22% +395	1,285 3,034 28 0 3,062 3,287 1,060 18% -225	1,731 767 1,758 0 2,525 761 3,424* 86% +1,693	565 1,904 16 0 1,920 1,637 843*	4,000 33,473 232 , 0 33,705 32,204 5,501	27 130 7 0 137 136 24*	12,216 46,605 2,443 0 49,048 45,030 16,038 56% +3,822	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Rock Island	14th
225 186 23 0 209 163 271 76% +46	36 84 7 0 91 85 42 29% +6	38 221 3 -55 169 141 78* 27% +40	770 967 0 +55 1,022 841 235* 30% -535	371 1,086 0 0 1,086 957 342* 14% -29	1,189 299 0 0 299 212 1,276 81% +87	120 0 0 120 93	8,977 0 0 8,977 8,355 -	121 0 0 121 111 -	3,135 12,894 224 0 13,118 11,844 2,771 59% -364	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Whiteside	14th

			Law Ov \$15,00		Law \$15 or less		iry	Miscellaneous Remedy	ut ain		pal oration	£	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellane Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolu Marr
14th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	621 293 20 +38 351 276 672*	222 316 59 -38 337 252 300*	106 26 4 +22 52 54 99*	725 1,076 78 -22 1,132 916 889*	331 467 59 0 526 390 462*	95 286 18 0 304 248 151	45 19 1 0 20 15 27*	50 63 2 0 65 42 71*	1 1 0 0 1 2	6 10 0 0 10 16 0	912 1,936 9 0 1,945 1,889 872*
		Than 12 mos	56% +51	49% +78	66% -7	58% +164	44% +131	42% +56	44% -18	48% +21	0 -1	0 -6	47% -40
15th	Carroll	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	11 4 0 +7 11 5 11*	13 27 0 -7 20 6 33*	2 0 0 0 0 1 1	35 36 0 0 36 44 27	18 20 0 0 20 14 24	4 13 0 0 13 14 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	7 74 0 0 74 5 76	1 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 3 0 0 3 1 2	34 105 0 0 105 100 39
-		Inventory (+ or -)	0	+20	-1	-8	+6	-1	0	+69	-1	+2	+5
15th	Jo Daviess	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	21 13 0 +2 15 15 19* 42%	12 25 0 -2 23 14 21 29% +9	0 1 0 0 1 1 0	52 61 0 0 61 65 48 42% -4	72 75 4 0 79 64 87 26% +15	4 18 0 0 18 12 10 50% +6	1 8 0 0 8 1 8 12% +7	6 19 0 0 19 7 18 22% +12	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	45 101 0 0 101 89 57 35% +12
15th	Lee	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	62 19 2 +2 23 33 50* 74%	18 29 0 -2 27 19 26 50% +8	5 5 3 +4 12 8 9 44% +4	99 1111 2 -2 1111 95 112* 59% +13	44 47 4 0 51 33 62 58% +18	40 30 0 0 30 19 51 76% +11	2 0 0 0 0 2 0	8 6 0 0 6 3 8*	0 0 0 0 0 0	21 10 2 0 12 3 30 70% +9	45 210 2 0 212 215 42 5% -3
15th	Ogle	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	50 24 4 +2 30 37 43	33 37 0 -2 35 37 31	12 0 2 +2 4 10 6	76 131 0 -2 129 149 56	66 67 0 0 67 97 36	16 22 0 0 22 16 22	3 0 0 0 0 2 1	37 36 3 0 39 59 17	2 1 0 0 1 2 1	0 8 0 0 8 8 0	104 261 1 0 262 234 132
15th	Stephenson	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	-7 41 36 0 +3 39 32 35*	-2 44 23 14 -3 34 24 54	-6 4 4 5 +2 11 4 11	-20 127 147 0 -2 145 106 127*	-30 37 35 12 0 47 36 48	24 26 0 0 26 23 23*	-2 2 4 1 0 5 3 2*	-20 23 10 13 0 23 17 28*	-1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 7 3 0 10 5 4*	+28 141 282 4 0 286 281 146
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	49% -6	62% +10	100% +7	58% 0	46% +11	40% -1	50% 0	62% +5	0	100% +2	10% +5

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,213 692 30 0 722 872 1,017* 71% -196	195 428 10 0 438 339 293* 27% +98	611 1,201 6 -123 1,084 1,063 646* 26% +35	2,047 4,831 331 +123 5,285 4,620 1,996* 24% -51	1,780 5,094 88 0 5,182 5,185 1,593* 17% -187	5,312 1,477 1,991 0 3,468 1,299 7,410* 86% +2,098	2,472 16 0 2,488 2,187	54,222 232 0 54,454 52,230	342 7 0 349 345 -	14,272 75,252 2,961 0 78,213 72,240 16,498 60% +2,226	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	14th
35 58 0 0 58 27 66 42% +31	5 34 0 0 34 31 8 29% +3	26 64 0 -11 53 51 30* 22% +4	50 169 0 +11 180 194 36 26% -14	97 165 0 0 165 187 75 26% -22	290 92 1 0 93 71 312 77% +22	16 68 0 0 68 64 20	324 2,674 0 0 2,674 2,432 566	28 115 0 0 115 111 32	996 3,721 1 0 3,722 3,359 1,361 58% +365	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Carroll	15th
35 49 0 0 49 54 30 40%	25 34 1 0 35 15 45	21 133 1 -30 104 61 66* 6% +45	43 350 0 +30 380 342 71* 7% +28	80 241 0 0 241 237 79* 32% -1	254 104 0 0 104 105 252* 77% -2	536 0 0 536 530	3,930 0 0 3,930 3,914	199 0 0 199 195 -	671 5,897 6 0 5,903 5,721 811 43% +140	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	JoDaviess	15th
77 114 9 0 123 85 115 63% +38	34 87 2 0 89 82 28* 54%	53 202 2 -9 195 168 69* 3% +16	317 861 0 +9 870 763 306* 38% -11	239 737 4 -2 739 651 321* 31% +82	1,572 207 28 0 235 629 1,057* 85% -515	225 0 0 225 168	9,080 0 0 9,080 8,928	29 0 0 29 22 -	2,636 12,009 60 0 12,069 11,926 2,286 63% -350	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Lee	15th
124 179 1 0 180 200 104 36% -20	27 57 0 0 57 65 19 11% -8	44 97 0 -1 96 110 31* 3% -13	106 358 0 +1 359 349 116	82 512 35 0 547 582 47 11% -35	296 177 0 0 177 176 297 61% +1	404 0 0 404 401	4,279 0 0 4,279 4,484 -	181 0 0 181 221 -	1,078 6,831 46 0 6,877 7,239 959 37% -119	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Ogle	15th
175 132 19 0 151 89 180* 74% +5	60 156 0 0 156 94 49* 19%	76 139 58 -27 170 156 90 14% +14	165 872 139 +27 1,038 916 287 3% +122	128 808 0 0 808 767 141* 4% +13	754 259 0 0 259 215 660* 73%	704 0 0 704 606	5,882 0 0 5,882 5,433	63 0 0 63 55	1,803 9,589 268 0 9,857 8,862 1,885	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos.	Stephenson	15th

			Law Ov \$15,00		Law \$15 or less		ry	neous dy	. i		al vration	۔	ion of age
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
15th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	185 96 6 +16 118 122 158*	120 141 14 -16 139 100 165*	23 10 10 +8 28 24 27	389 486 2 -6 482 459 370*	237 244 20 0 264 244 257	88 109 0 0 109 84 109*	8 12 1 0 13 8 11*	81 145 16 0 161 91 147*	3 1 0 0 1 3 1	23 28 5 0 33 17 36*	369 959 7 0 966 919 416
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	58% -27	45% +45	78% +4	49% -19	41% +20	59% +21	27% +3	73% +66	0 -2	69% +13	17% +47
16th	DeKalb	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	137 58 3 +15 76 76 137	63 70 1 -14 57 57 63 62%	19 4 0 +11 15 18 16 62%	216 261 3 -12 252 256 212 44% -4	105 70 2 0 72 84 93 51%	24 53 0 0 53 47 30 47% +6	17 0 0 0 0 7 10	14 17 0 0 17 18 13	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 18 0 0 18 18	248 340 0 0 340 354 234
16th	Kane	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	821 504 31 +73 608 564 837*	526 445 77 -73 449 434 541	156 38 1 +71 110 116 89*	1,667 2,158 78 -71 2,165 2,876 956	670 663 53 0 716 664 676*	186 332 7 0 339 380 145	-7 13 13 4 0 17 17 13	-1 160 307 12 0 319 197 282	6 0 0 0 0 1	421 1,065 18 0 1,083 935 569	1,672 2,027 124 0 2,151 2,404 1,419
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	47% +16	43% +15	57% -67	23% -711	30% +6	28% -41	23% 0	8% +122	100% -1	62% +148	22% -253
16th	Kendall	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	61 33 0 +5 38 42 57	33 37 0 -5 32 26 39 59% +6	16 1 0 +5 6 16 6	158 141 0 -5 136 209 85 40% -73	83 78 0 0 78 54 107	29 23 0 0 23 17 35	1 2 0 0 2 1 2 50%	10 26 0 0 26 6 30 27% +20	12 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 100%	3 1 0 0 1 1 3 100%	138 126 0 0 126 118 146 55% +8
16th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	1,019 595 34 +93 722 682 1,031* 48% +12	622 552 78 -92 538 517 643 54% +21	191 43 1 +87 131 150 111* 58% -80	2,041 2,560 81 -88 2,553 3,341 1,253 28% -788	858 811 55 0 866 802 876* 36% +18	239 408 7 0 415 444 210 39% -29	31 15 4 0 19 25 25 56% -6	184 350 12 0 362 221 325 12% +141	18 0 0 0 0 1 17 100%	424 1,084 18 0 1,102 954 572 62% +148	2,058 2,493 124 0 2,617 2,876 1,799 27% -259
17th	Boone	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	32 17 2 +2 21 22 31	25 38 1 -2 37 33 29	7 0 0 0 0 0 3 4	87 90 0 0 90 127 50	47 45 0 0 45 48 44	25 25 0 0 25 33 17	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	16 7 0 0 7 22 1	175 180 0 0 180 240 115
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	48% -1	45% +4	100% -3	48% -37	36% -3	47% -8	0	0 -1	0	0 -15	36% -60

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
446 532 29 0 561 455 495* 57% +49	151 368 3 0 371 287 149* 36% -2	220 635 61 -78 618 546 286*	681 2,610 139 +78 2,827 2,564 816* 20% +135	626 2,463 39 -2 2,500 2,424 663* 23% +37	3,166 839 29 0 868 1,196 2,578* 77% -588	1,937 0 0 1,937 1,769	25,845 0 0 25,845 25,191	587 0 0 587 604	6,816 38,047 381 0 38,428 37,107 6,684 53% -132	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Circuit Total	15th
60 143 4 0 147 141 66 45% +6	25 106 3 0 109 104 30 10% +5	36 136 41 -5 172 167 45* 7% +9	418 1,402 0 +5 1,407 1,375 450 31% +32	220 875 6 0 881 880 221 13% +1	460 303 10 0 313 285 488 54% +28	1,109 0 0 1,109 1,078	13,759 0 0 13,759 13,281	62 0 0 62 72	2,062 18,786 73 0 18,859 18,318 2,108 41% +46	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	DeKalb	16th
1,399 1,403 181 0 1,584 1,219 1,764 66% +365	474 446 43 0 489 440 523 55% +49	702 1,363 168 -284 1,247 1,129 643* 1% -59	1,352 5,663 238 +284 6,185 5,577 1,960 11% +608	3,213 6,383 79 0 6,462 7,274 2,401 17% -812	2,286 987 1 0 988 819 2,359* 75% +73	609 3,218 30 0 3,248 3,073 656*	8,289 61,108 1,493 0 62,601 62,583 8,307	32 81 6 0 87 96 23	24,654 88,204 2,644 0 90,848 90,798 24,168 38% -486	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Kane	16th
101 67 0 0 67 38 130 64% +29	114 69 2 0 71 68 117 71% +3	57 103 2 -23 82 102 37 14% -20	219 337 0 +23 360 341 238 50% +19	160 292 0 0 292 260 192 44% +32	185 95 0 0 95 116 159* 58% -26	47 0 0 47 30	6,550 0 0 6,550 6,447 -	94 0 0 94 81 -	1,380 8,122 4 0 8,126 7,973 1,395 53% +15	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Kendall	16th
1,560 1,613 185 0 1,798 1,398 1,960 65% +400	613 621 48 0 669 612 670 56% +57	795 1,602 211 -312 1,501 1,398 725* 2% -70	1,989 7,402 238 +312 7,952 7,293 2,648	3,593 7,550 85 0 7,635 8,414 2,814 19% -779	2,931 1,385 11 0 1,396 1,220 3,006* 71% +75	4,374 30 0 4,404 4,181	81,417 1,493 0 82,910 82,311	237 6 0 243 249	19,166 115,112 2,721 0 117,833 117,089 18,685	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Circuit Total	16th
95 120 0 0 120 144 71 52%	92 48 0 0 48 36 104 55% +12	48 83 4 -17 70 75 43	179 370 0 +17 387 409 157 26% -22	121 285 0 0 285 308 98 33% -23	209 99 9 0 108 137 180 59% -29	394 0 0 394 352	6,454 0 0 6,454 6,803	26 0 0 26 22 -	1,160 8,282 16 0 8,298 8,816 945 42% -215	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Boone	17th

			Law Ov \$15,000	2770	Law \$15 or less	- /	<u>`</u>	aneous	i i		unicipal Corporation	ع	ion of age
Circuit	County		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury	Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
17th	Winnebago	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated	612 311 7	237 257 7	103 22 2	1,384 1,614 112	370 496 3	161 192 1	6 5 0	157 42 4	4 1 0	23 281 11	1,094 1,759 4
		Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	+27 345 363 603*	-27 237 166 302*	+25 49 66 69*	-25 1,701 1,842 1,269*	0 499 505 364	0 193 160 194	0 5 6 5	0 46 72 125*	0 1 1 4	0 292 304 11	1,763 1,772 1,080*
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	55% -9	43% +65	70% -34	49% -115	35% -6	43% +33	40% -1	69% -32	75% 0	0 -12	30% -14
17th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated	644 328 9	262 295 8	110 22 2	1,471 1,704 112	417 541 3	186 217 1	6 5 0	159 43 4	4 1 0	39 288 11	1,269 1,939 4
		Transferred	+29 366 385	-29 274 199	+25 49 69	-25 1,791 1,969	0 544 553	0 218 193	0 5 6	0 47 74	0 1 1	0 299 326	0 1,943 2,012
		Pending at End	634* 55% -10	331* 43% +69	73* 72% -37	1,319* 49% -152	408 35% -9	211 43% +25	5 40% -1	126* 68% -33	75% 0	0 -27	1,195* 31% -74
18th	DuPage	Pending at Start	1,500 579	726 1,064	373 59	3,143 4,016	1,157 1,173	468 568	71 16	625 3,820	15 16	13 49	2,626 3,522
		Reinstated	139 +689 1,407	96 -689 471 808	29 +160 248 332	688 -160 4,544 6,487	58 0 1,231 1,166	40 0 608 475	0 0 16 31	198 0 4,018 4,158	2 0 18 11	0 0 49 43	42 0 3,564 4,259
		Disposed of	1,390 1,463*	633*	139* 23%	1,191*	1,151*	359* 39%	56	4,158	22 59%	19 42%	1,903*
18th	Circuit Total	Inventory (+ or -) Pending at Start	-37 1,500	-93 726	-234 373	-1,952 3,143	-6 1,157	-109 468	-15 71	-140 625	+7 15	+6	-723 2,626
		Filed	579 139 +689 1,407	1,064 96 -689 471	59 29 +160 248	4,016 688 -160 4,544	1,173 58 0 1,231	568 40 0 608	16 0 0	3,820 198 0 4,018	16 2 0 18	49 0 0 49	3,522 42 0 3,564
		Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	1,390 1,463*	808 633*	332 139*	6,487 1,191*	1,166 1,151*	475 359*	31 56	4,158 485	11 22	43 19	4,259 1,903*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	44% -37	28% -93	23% -234	16% -1,952	38% -6	39% -109	82% -15	33% -140	59% +7	42% +6	20% -723
19th	Lake	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred	1,141 592 116 +271	538 653 54 -256	170 62 14 +79	2,387 2,244 133 -94	902 1,008 85 0	178 421 4 0	29 36 6 0	103 369 8 0	11 2 1 0	0 55 0 0	1,464 2,662 94 0
		Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More	979 934 1,147*	451 505 475*	155 176 109*	2,283 3,750 844*	1,093 1,239 752*	425 411 181*	42 33 37*	377 111 352*	3 10 3*	55 55 0	2,756 2,953 1,230*
		Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	40% +6	31% -63	32% -61	24% -1,543	26% -150	38% +3	22% +8	18% +249	100% -8	0	10% -234
19th	McHenry	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated	276 191 12	189 144 14	83 68 4	584 516 44	405 401 17	77 83 5	6 8 0	39 7 3	1 4 0	0 0 0	614 897 11
		Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End	0 203 156 309*	0 158 154 193	0 72 94 61	0 560 833 311	0 418 457 366	0 88 86 79	0 8 9 5	0 10 22 27	0 4 2 3	0 0 0	908 908 614
		% Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	48% +33	49% +4	51% -22	40%	38%	38% +2	40%	96% -12	33% +2	0 0	28%

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,130 907 153 0 1,060 1,249 941 28% -189	182 493 0 0 493 615 143* 8% -39	916 1,241 34 -694 581 1,119 784* 48% -132	2,403 8,054 0 +694 8,748 7,842 2,786* 30% +383	6,899 8,120 0 0 8,120 9,678 5,181* 49% -1,718	2,527 927 0 0 927 484 2,970 71% +443	1,980 0 0 1,980 1,858	50,618 0 0 50,618 49,912 -	201 0 0 201 216	18,208 77,521 338 0 77,859 78,230 16,831 47% -1,377	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Winnebago	17th
1,225 1,027 153 0 1,180 1,393 1,012 30% -213	274 541 0 0 541 651 247* 28% -27	964 1,324 38 -711 651 1,194 827* 46% -137	2,582 8,424 0 +711 9,135 8,251 2,943* 30% +361	7,020 8,405 0 0 8,405 9,986 5,279* 49% -1,741	2,736 1,026 9 0 1,035 621 3,150 70% +414	2,374 0 0 2,374 2,210	57,072 0 0 57,072 56,715	227 0 0 227 238	19,368 85,803 354 0 86,157 87,046 17,776 47% -1,592	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	17th
798 1,189 0 0 1,189 1,101 886 47% +88	336 562 2 0 564 538 362 39% +26	1,945 2,003 857 -164 2,696 2,526 1,259* 23% -686	2,431 6,511 12 +164 6,687 6,399 2,585* 9% +154	3,337 7,264 43 0 7,307 7,852 2,792 23% -545	4,901 931 92 0 1,023 1,363 4,561 81% -340	15,315 100 0 15,415 13,859	116,195 443 0 116,638 109,528	31 0 0 31 23	24,465 164,883 2,841 0 167,724 162,349 19,866 39% -4,599	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	DuPage	18th
798 1,189 0 0 1,189 1,101 886 47% +88	336 562 2 0 564 538 362 39% +26	1,945 2,003 857 -164 2,696 2,526 1,259* 23% -686	2,431 6,511 12 +164 6,687 6,399 2,585* 9% +154	3,337 7,264 43 0 7,307 7,852 2,792 23% -545	4,901 931 92 0 1,023 1,363 4,561 81% -340	15,315 100 0 15,415 13,859	116,195 443 0 116,638 109,528	31 0 0 31 23	24,465 164,883 2,841 0 167,724 162,349 19,866 39% -4,599	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	18th
1,288 1,432 36 0 1,468 2,228 498* 20% -790	376 291 0 0 291 188 290*	735 2,081 216 -343 1,954 1,960 627* 8% -108	1,328 2,483 426 +343 3,252 3,938 642 6% -686	2,140 6,157 49 0 6,206 5,995 1,865* 1% -275	3,953 1,248 329 0 1,577 1,107 2,840* 73% -1,113	12,563 0 0 12,563 11,844	87,255 0 0 87,255 86,678	790 0 0 790 760	16,743 122,404 1,571 0 123,975 124,875 11,892 32% -4,851	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Lake	19th
92 337 11 0 348 316 124 29% +32	58 188 25 0 213 211 60 15% +2	226 1,096 4 -88 1,012 961 288* 3% +62	755 1,941 0 +88 2,029 1,886 898 41% +143	955 2,209 103 0 2,312 2,390 877 20% -78	571 483 0 0 483 462 592 52% +21	1,787 0 0 1,787 1,167	35,072 0 0 35,072 38,178	206 0 0 206 181	4,931 45,638 253 0 45,891 48,473 4,807 35% -124	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	McHenry	19th

Circuit	County		Law O \$15,00	Non- Jury	Law \$1: or less Jury		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Тах	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
19th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	1,417 783 128 +271 1,182 1,090 1,456*	727 797 68 -256 609 659 668*	253 130 18 +79 227 270 170*	2,971 2,760 177 -94 2,843 4,583 1,155*	1,307 1,409 102 0 1,511 1,696 1,118*	255 504 9 0 513 497 260*	35 44 6 0 50 42 42*	142 376 11 0 387 133 379*	12 6 1 0 7 12 6*	0 55 0 0 55 55 0	2,078 3,559 105 0 3,664 3,861 1,844*
		Inventory (+ or -)	+39	-59	39% -83	28% -1,816	30% -189	38% +5	24% +7	24% +237	67% -6	0	16% -234
20th	Monroe	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	32 15 0 +3 18 23 27	12 18 0 -3 15 14 13	3 0 0 +1 1 2 2	25 29 1 -1 29 42 12	18 12 0 0 12 17 13	6 26 0 0 26 18 14	4 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	6 6 0 0 6 7 5	5 5 0 0 5 10 0	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	34 71 0 0 71 84 21
		Inventory (+ or -)	-5	+1	-1	-13	-5	+8	-3	-1	-5	ő	-13
20th	Perry	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	37 11 0 +1 12 20 29 62% -8	9 28 0 -1 27 11 25 40% +16	1 0 0 +1 1 1 1 0	49 66 0 -1 65 62 52 52% +3	38 30 0 0 30 21 47 68% +9	8 9 0 0 9 8 9 56% +1	1 1 0 0 1 0 2 50% +1	16 9 0 0 9 13 12 50%	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	49 131 0 0 131 122 58 31% +9
20th	Randolph	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	45 20 0 +3 23 23 45 56% 0	28 19 0 -3 16 12 32 72% +4	7 1 1 +1 3 5 5 5	69 40 1 -1 40 74 35 63% -34	34 17 0 0 17 13 38 71% +4	51 50 0 0 50 36 65 69% +14	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 100%	14 5 0 0 5 6 13 69%	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 243 0 0 243 237 17 18% +6	116 208 0 0 208 249 75 29% -41
20th	St. Clair	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	1,914 619 45 +102 766 707 1,866*	732 474 97 -102 469 286 553* 44% -179	271 45 22 +33 100 47 291* 86% +20	1,867 2,133 25 -33 2,125 2,342 1,374* 51% -493	686 454 12 0 466 251 746* 51% +60	363 248 0 0 248 196 303* 63%	106 7 1 0 8 40 57* 93%	1,043 799 0 0 799 223 1,349*	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1,473 1,739 243 0 1,982 1,832 1,114* 43% -359
20th	Washington	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	14 11 0 +4 15 6 23	14 18 0 -4 14 16 12	1 1 0 0 1 1 1	14 27 0 0 27 28 13	12 25 0 0 25 15 22	2 5 0 0 5 5 2	1 0 0 0 0 1 0	3 14 0 0 14 6 11	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 3 0 0 3 3 3	24 51 0 0 51 57 18

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending at start + or - intervening transactions.

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,380 1,769 47 0 1,816 2,544 622* 22% -758	434 479 25 0 504 399 350*	961 3,177 220 -431 2,966 2,921 915* 6% -46	2,083 4,424 426 +431 5,281 5,824 1,540 26% -543	3,095 8,366 152 0 8,518 8,385 2,742* 7% -353	4,524 1,731 329 0 2,060 1,569 3,432* 69% -1,092	14,350 0 0 14,350 13,011	122,327 0 0 122,327 124,856	996 0 0 996 941 -	21,674 168,042 1,824 0 169,866 173,348 16,699 33% -4,975	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Circuit Total	19th
9 35 0 0 35 34 10	46 34 0 0 34 72 8	27 90 0 -22 68 65 30 3% +3	24 162 0 +22 184 182 26 4% +2	52 199 0 0 199 212 39 3% -13	197 96 0 0 96 96 197 60%	71 0 0 71 78 -	2,047 0 0 2,047 2,064	22 0 0 22 17	500 2,939 1 0 2,940 3,041 418 35% -82	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Monroe	20th
69 39 0 0 39 27 81 90% +12	20 17 0 0 17 21 16 81%	28 93 0 -19 74 84 26* 23% -2	20 145 0 +19 164 147 37 19% +17	85 164 0 0 164 159 90 44% +5	371 106 0 0 106 132 345 81% -26	237 0 0 237 180	2,234 0 0 2,234 2,325	44 0 0 44 32	801 3,364 0 0 3,364 3,365 830 65% +29	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Perry	20th
118 102 2 0 104 94 128 50% +10	7 36 0 0 36 28 15	26 99 4 -5 98 108 17* 0	74 303 0 +5 308 325 57 35% -17	125 361 0 0 361 312 174 52% +49	582 157 105 0 262 143 627* 84% +45	51 0 0 51 41 -	3,051 0 0 3,051 3,074 -	64 0 0 64 57	1,311 4,827 113 0 4,940 4,837 1,347 66% +36	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Randolph	20th
1,723 820 0 0 820 900 851*	1,500 648 29 0 677 577 1,571* 67% +71	425 949 33 -113 869 962 335* 9% -90	4,887 5,991 599 +113 6,703 5,746 5,844 65% +957	2,117 5,211 0 0 5,211 5,508 1,848* 31% -269	3,346 741 334 0 1,075 1,500 2,780* 76% -566	3,555 0 0 3,555 3,818 -	39,433 210 0 39,643 38,862	100 0 0 100 77 -	22,453 63,966 1,650 0 65,616 63,874 20,882 58% -1,571	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	St. Clair	20th
17 25 0 0 25 22 20 55% +3	4 6 0 0 6 4 6 50% +2	19 30 0 -11 19 29 9 11% -10	21 52 0 +11 63 63 21 43%	58 185 0 0 185 202 41 5% -17	259 136 0 0 136 127 254* 58% -5	12 0 0 12 5	2,421 0 0 2,421 2,515 -	28 0 0 28 20 -	463 3,051 0 0 3,051 3,126 453 44% -10	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Washington	20th

			Law C \$15,0		Law \$1 to \$15		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedy	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporation	Mental Health	Dissolution of Marriage
Circuit	County		Jury	Jury	Jury	Jury	U	Σ	-E	ř	Σ	Σ	Ω
20th	Circuit Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	2,042 676 45 +113 834 779 1,990*	795 557 97 -113 541 339 635*	283 47 23 +36 106 56 300*	2,024 2,295 27 -36 2,286 2,548 1486*	788 538 12 0 550 317 866*	430 338 0 0 338 263 393*	116 8 1 0 9 44 64*	1,082 833 0 0 833 255 1,390*	5 6 0 6 11 0	11 247 0 0 247 241 17	1,696 2,200 243 0 2,443 2,344 1,286*
		Inventory (+ or -)	-52	-160	+17	-538	+78	-37	-52	+308	-5	+6	-410
	Downstate Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	17,078 7,652 709 +1,904 10,265 10,678 16,296*	7,278 7,396 796 -1,878 6,314 5,595 7,843*	3,137 725 214 +818 1,757 2,184 2,330*	24,464 28,158 1,825 -838 29,145 34,513 18,469*	11,813 10,419 622 0 11,041 9,873 12,586*	4,605 5,921 142 0 6,063 5,676 4,504*	735 301 55 0 356 477 566*	5,294 8,611 420 0 9,031 7,490 5,586*	174 139 19 0 158 156 174*	1,785 4,370 54 0 4,424 4,304 1,010*	21,875 37,373 738 0 38,111 39,271 19,441*
		Inventory (+ or -)	-782	+565	-807	-5,995	+773	-101	-169	+292	0	-775	-2,434
	Cook	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos	56,240 4,689 2,476 +12,649 19,814 20,482 55,872*	15,119 18,681 1,640 -12,649 7,672 8,002 15,224* 53%	15,814 5,400 228 +3,028 8,656 9,044 15,475*	87,608 111,523 390 -2,705 109,208 122,184 74,650*	26,625 20,432 1,367 0 21,799 17,702 30,722	3,723 3,732 176 0 3,908 2,971 4,583*	412 112 3 0 115 137 391*	107,537 38,253 3,370 0 41,623 26,467 122,793*	242 28 0 0 28 0 270	113 5,365 22 0 5,387 5,420 80	14,455 25,413 3,236 28,649 30,394 12,710 36%
		Inventory (+ or -)	-368	+105	-339	-12,958	+4,097	+860	-21	+15,256	+28	-33	-1,745
	State Total	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End % Pending More Than 12 mos Inventory (+ or -)	73,318 12,341 3,185 +14,553 30,079 31,160 72,168* 72% -1,150	22,397 26,077 2,436 -14,527 13,986 13,597 23,067* 52% +670	18,951 6,125 442 +3,846 10,413 11,228 17,805* 67% -1,146	112,072 139,681 2,215 -3,543 138,353 156,697 93,119* 47% -18,953	38,438 30,851 1,989 0 32,840 27,575 43,308* 57% +4,870	8,328 9,653 318 0 9,971 8,647 9,087* 53% +759	1,147 413 58 0 471 614 957* 69% -190	112,831 46,864 3,790 0 50,654 33,957 128,379* 82% +15,548	416 167 19 0 186 156 444* 82% +28	1,898 9,735 76 0 9,811 9,724 1,090*	36,330 62,786 3,974 0 66,760 69,665 32,151* 34% -4,179
			,,										,,,,,

^{*}Figure adjusted by reason of a physical inventory in an amount equal to the amount by which the number pending at end differs from the amount reported pending

##Includes "hang-on" tickets in the 1st Municipal District, Circuit Court of Cook County.

^{**}These type of cases are included under the misdemeanor category for the Circuit Court of Cook County. The figures listed are for Downstate Illinois only.

**The felony category for Downstate includes felony complaints, preliminary hearings, indictments and informations. The felony category for Cook County does not include preliminary hearings of which 20,788 were pending at start, 48,033 were filed, 40,943 were disposed of with 25,221 findings of probable cause, and 23,575 were pending at the end of

[#]The misdemeanor category for Cook County includes ordinance violations, conservation violations, and all misdemeanors.

Family	Juvenile	Felony***	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations**	Traffic Violations	Conservation Violation**	Total***		County	Circuit
1,936 1,021 2 0 1,023 1,077 1,090*	1,577 741 29 0 770 702 1,616* 66% +39	525 1,261 37 -170 1,128 1,248 417* 11% -108	5,026 6,653 599 +170 7,422 6,463 5,985 64% +959	2,437 6,120 0 0 6,120 6,393 2,192* 32% -245	4,755 1,236 439 0 1,675 1,998 4,203* 76% -552	3,926 0 0 3,926 4,122	49,186 210 0 49,396 48,840	258 0 0 258 203	25,528 78,147 1,764 0 79,911 78,243 23,930 58% -1,598	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Circuit Total	20th
18,307 17,217 703 0 17,920 17,818 17,454* 56% -853	9,377 9,947 275 0 10,222 9,660 8,948* 50% -429	13,197 23,479 2,231 -4,140 21,570 22,374 11,272* 22% -1,925	33,620 77,197 2,667 +4,140 84,004 79,149 36,287* 38% +2,667	49,473 114,842 2,029 -6 116,865 117,773 47,729* 36% -1,744	78,284 23,942 5,765 0 29,707 25,194 76,467* 77% -1,817	77,032 305 0 77,337 72,835	1,032,630 3,705 0 1,036,335 1,020,207	8,504 20 0 8,524 8,139	300,496 1,495,855 23,294 0 1,519,149 1,493,366 286,962 52% -13,534	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos.	Downstate Total	
8,657 50,704 2,935 0 53,639 56,512 29,551* 39% +20,894	17,797 22,139 218 0 22,357 25,777 10,703* 13% -7,094	6,299 18,577 3,988 -668 21,897 20,884 7,468* 10% +1,169	88,753 487,337 0 +668 488,005 485,475 102,830* 25% +14,077	11,159 78,440 620 -323 78,737 79,040 10,977* 25% -182	21,767 10,048 0 0 10,048 12,099 19,716 63% -2,051	# # # # -	4,981,267## 0 0 4,981,267## 2,986,579##	- # # # - -	503,108 5,930,173 20,669 0 5,950,842 3,950,112 537,590 52% +34,482	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	Cook	
26,964 67,921 3,638 0 71,559 74,330 47,005* 45% +20,041	27,174 32,086 493 0 32,579 35,437 19,651* 30% -7,523	19,496 42,056 6,219 -4,808 43,467 43,258 18,740* 17% -756	122,373 564,534 2,667 +4,808 572,009 564,624 139,117* 28% +16,744	60,632 193,282 2,649 -329 195,602 196,813 58,706* 34% -1,926	100,051 33,990 5,765 0 39,755 37,293 96,183* 74% -3,868	77,032 305 0 77,337 72,835	6,013,897 3,705 0 6,017,602 4,006,786	8,504 20 0 8,524 8,139	803,604 7,426,028 43,963 0 7,469,991 5,443,478 824,552 52% +20,948	Pending at Start Filed Reinstated Transferred Net Added Disposed of Pending at End Pending More Than 12 mos. Inventory (+ or -)	State Total	

SUMMARY REPORT REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1982

	Cas	otal Law Jury es Disposed Of		Ter	oer of Law Jury minated By Ver		Average Time Elapsed in Months
Circuit	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	For Cases Terminated By Verdict
1st	261	38	299	19	5	24	27.6
2nd	179	31	210	11	3	14	39.0
3rd	1,043	302	1,345	106	12	118	34.1
4th	220	48	268	23	1	24	32.9
5th	205	10	215	20	0	20	30.4
6th	524	93	617	25	2	27	22.2
7th	405	75	480	25	6	31	27.3
8th	154	25	179	11	1	12	22.1
9th	166	50	216	8	5	13	31.6
10th	700	98	798	56	10	66	23.6
11th	265	74	339	32	9	41	27.2
12th	1,379	307	1,686	96	20	116	28.1
13th	453	78	531	27	2	29	23.8
14th	276	54	330	19	4	, 23	22.9
15th	122	24	146	11	1	12	21.3
16th	682	150	832	41	3	44	29.5
17th	385	69	454	34	3	37	24.8
18th	1,390	332	1,722	80	18	98	25.4
19th	1,090	270	1,360	83	16	99	25.6
20th	779	56	835	61	10	71	37.8
Downstate Total	10,678	2,184	12,862	788	131	919	28.3
Cook County	20,482	9,044	29,526	606	524	1,130	43.7
State Total	31,160	11,228	42,388	1,394	655	2,049	36.8

SUMMARY REPORT ON LAW CASES TERMINATED BY VERDICT

	Cas	es Terminated	By Verdict	
	Number of Verdicts	1	apsed Betweer and Date of Ve	
	Reached During the Period	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Downstate Total	919	131.7	1.8	28.3
Cook County	1,130	94.0	1.0	43.7
State Total	2,049	131.7	1.0	36.8

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1982

								1										
			aw Jury Cases Disposed Of			r of Law Jury nated by Ve				Т	ime Lapse F	or All Law J	ury Cases To	erminated by	Verdict			
		Law Over	Law \$15,000		Law Over	Law \$15,000		Under 1	1 Year to	1½ Years to	2 Years to	2½ Years to	3 Years to	3½ Years to	Over 4	Law Over	Law \$15,000	
Circuit	County	\$15,000	or Less	Total	\$15,000	or Less	Total	Year	1½ Years	2 Years	2½ Years	3 Years	3½ Years	4 Years	Years	\$15,000	or Less	Total
1st	Alexander Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson Circuit Total	6 93 10 7 6 2 35 22 80 261	1 6 1 3 0 0 14 7 6 38	7 99 11 10 6 2 49 29 86 299	2 9 1 0 0 1 2 4	1 1 1 0 0 0 0	3 10 2 1 0 0 1 2 5	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2	1 2 1 0 — 0 0 1 5	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	0 3 0 0 - - 1 0 0 4	1 1 0 0 - - 0 1 1	0 1 0 1 — 0 0 0 2 4	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0	29.3 26.2 58.1 ————————————————————————————————————	32.6 12.9 17.2 40.2 — — — 35.5 27.7	30.4 24.8 37.7 40.2 — 28.1 23.1 26.7 27.6
																		-
2nd	Crawford Edwards Franklin Gallatin Hamilton Hardin Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne White Circuit Total	14 6 69 2 4 9 27 9 8 7 15 9	2 0 7 0 1 5 3 0 6 0 7 0	16 6 76 2 5 14 30 9 14 7 22 9	2 0 1 0 0 3 2 2 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 1 3 4 2 0 0 1 0	0 	0 	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 - 0	0 	1 0 0 0 1 1 - 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -		0 -0 0 2 0 0 0	36.5 - 23.1 - 94.4 15.5 23.6 - 37.1 - 45.0	8.5 21.2 —	36.5 — 23.1 — 8.5 94.4 18.3 23.6 — 37.1 — 39.0
																	-	
3rd	Bond	10 1,033 1,043	4 298 302	14 1,331 1,345	1 105 106	1 11 12	2 116 118	0 0 0	0 11 11	1 21 22	0 26 26	0 22 22	1 10 11	0 8 8	0 18 18	45.9 32.4 32.5	18.8 44.5 42.4	32.4 33.6 34.1
4th	Christian	30 6 31 29 14 5 60 34 11 220	7 0 5 10 2 4 9 10 1	37 6 36 39 16 9 69 44 12 268	3 0 4 3 5 0 1 7 0 23	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	3 0 4 3 6 0 1 7 0 24	2 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 -	1 2 1 1 1 - 0 0	0 2 1 1 1 - 1 3	0 0 1 - 0 1 - 2	0 1 1 1 - 0 0 -	0 0 0 0 - 0 1 -	0 0 0 2 - 0 2 - 4	14.3 — 24.3 29.3 46.0 — 25.7 39.5 — 33.1	28.6 ————————————————————————————————————	14.3 — 24.3 29.3 38.3 — 25.7 39.5 — 32.9
5th	Clark Coles Cumberland Edgar Vermilion	6 85 4 6 104	1 1 2 1 5	7 86 6 7 109	1 9 2 0 8	0 0 0 0	1 9 2 0 8	0 1 0 -	0 3 1 - 2	0 0 0 -	1 0 0 -	0 3 0 -	0 0 0 -	0 0 0 —	0 2 1 —	26.5 32.4 49.8 — 23.9	=	26.5 32.4 49.8 — 23.9
5th	Circuit Total	205	10	215	20	0	20	2	6	1	3	4	1	0	3	30.4	_	30.4
6th	Champaign DeWitt Douglas Macon Moultrie Piatt Circuit Total	308 18 15 159 12 12 524	55 1 4 22 3 8 93	363 19 19 181 15 20 617	16 1 0 6 0 2 25	0 0 0 0 0 2 2	16 1 0 6 0 4 27	4 0 - 2 - 1 7	4 1 — 1 — 1 7	3 0 - 0 - 1	1 0 - 0 - 1 2	2 0 - 1 - 0 3	0 0 - 1 - 0	1 0 - 0 - 0	1 0 - 1 - 0 2	21.8 16.3 — 27.4 — 17.8 22.6	 17.5 17.5	21.8 16.3 — 27.4 — 17.7 22.2

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1982

				·	1													
			aw Jury Cases Disposed Of			of Law Jury nated by Ve				Т	ime Lapse F	or All Law	lury Cases To	erminated by	/ Verdict			
Circuit	County	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Average 1 Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Months)
7th	Greene	7 17 51 42 287 1 405	2 0 7 6 60 0 75	9 17 58 48 347 1 480	2 1 5 3 14 0 25	0 0 1 0 5 0 6	2 1 6 3 19 0 31	0 0 0 1 —	1 1 0 1 3 —	0 0 1 2 4 —	1 0 0 6 -	0 0 3 0 2 —	0 0 1 0 0	0 0 1 0 1 —	0 0 0 0 2 -	22.5 16.1 34.0 19.8 29.3 —	37.5 — 21.8 — 24.4	22.5 16.1 34.6 19.8 27.3 —
8th 8th	Adams	80 5 4 11 26 18 6 4	12 0 0 2 5 3 2 1	92 5 4 13 31 21 8 5	4 0 0 2 1 2 2 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0 2 1 2 2 0	0 1 0 0 1 	2 — 0 0 1 0	1 0 0 1 0	2 — 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0	0 0 0 0 0	0 - 0 0 0 0 1 -	19.7 — 17.0 29.0 16.5 32.2 — 21.6	27.6 — — — — — — — — — — — 27.6	21.3
9th 9th	Fulton	51 8 4 74 14 15	6 1 2 22 10 9	57 9 6 96 24 24 216	3 0 0 3 1 1 8	1 0 0 2 0 2 5	4 0 0 5 1 3	0 1 0 0	1 - 1 0 1 3	1 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 3	0 - 1 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	1 - 1 0 0 2	38.6 — 44.0 34.6 14.3 37.1	31.9 — — 22.8 — 18.6 22.9	36.9 — 35.5 34.6 17.2 31.6
10th	Marshall	18 519 10 7 146 700	0 65 2 0 31 98	18 584 12 7 177 798	1 51 0 0 4 56	0 8 0 0 2 10	1 59 0 0 6 6	0 5 — — 0 5	1 12 — 2 15	0 10 — — 1 11	0 14 — — 1 15	0 9 — — 2 11	0 6 — — 0 6	0 3 — — 0 3	0 0 0 0	16.8 23.5 — — 24.5 23.5	24.3 — — — 23.4 24.1	16.8 23.6 — 24.1 23.6
11th	Ford Livingston Logan McLean Woodford Circuit Total	12 43 27 167 16 265	1 7 18 45 3 74	13 50 45 212 19 339	1 6 2 23 0 32	0 3 0 6 0 9	1 9 2 29 0	0 3 0 4 —	0 1 0 4 —	1 2 0 3 —	0 1 0 7 — 8	0 2 0 3 —	0 0 0 3 -	0 0 0 1 —	0 0 2 4 —	18.5 24.8 52.0 32.4 — 31.7	 5.9 — 13.8 — 11.2	18.5 18.5 52.0 28.5 —
12th 12th	Iroquois	.⊫ 31 187 1,161 1,379	20 12 275 307	51 199 1,436 1,686	1 4 91 96	2 0 18 20	3 4 109 116	0 0 3 3	1 2 6 9	0 1 30 31	0 1 25 26	1 0 33 34	1 0 3 4	0 0 3 3	0 0 6 6	39.5 20.8 29.2 29.0	22.7 — 24.1 24.0	28.3 20.8 28.4 28.1
13th 13th	Bureau	58 50 345 453	11 10 57 78	69 60 402 531	0 2 25 27	0 0 2 2	0 2 27 29	 0 1 1	 0 8 8	 0 8 8	 0 5 5	0 2 2		_ 0 1 1	 0 0	32.7 22.4 23.1	31.1 31.1	32.7 23.0 23.8
14th	Henry	31 8 196 41 276	12 4 36 2 54	43 12 232 43 330	2 1 12 4 19	0 0 4 0 4	2 1 16 4 23	1 0 4 0 5	0 1 3 2 6	0 0 2 2 2 4	1 0 1 0 2	0 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 3 0 3	17.0 13.8 27.2 17.7 23.4		17.0 13.8 25.6 17.7 22.9

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1982

			aw Jury Cases Disposed Of			r of Law Jur nated by Ve				1	ime Lapse F	or All Law	lury Cases T	erminated by	y Verdict			
Circuit	County	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Total	Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1½ Years	1½ Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2½ Years	2½ Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3½ Years	3½ Years to 4 Years	Over 4 Years	Average Law Over \$15,000	Law \$15,000 or Less	Months)
15th	Carroll	5 15 33 37 32 122	1 1 8 10 4 24	6 16 41 47 36 146	1 3 1 2 4 11	0 0 0 1 0	1 3 1 3 4 12	0 0 1 0 0	0 2 0 2 0 4	1 0 0 1 1 3	0 1 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	22.1 20.1 11.8 18.7 27.3 21.9	 14.7 14.7	22.1 20.1 11.8 18.7 27.3 21.3
16th	DeKalb	76 564 42 682	18 116 16 150	94 680 58 832	10 27 4 41	2 1 0 3	12 28 4 44	1 0 0 1	3 2 2 7	3 8 0 11	1 6 0 7	0 5 1 6	0 6 0 6	3 0 0 3	1 1 1 3	30.3 29.6 35.6 30.4	17.3 18.9 17.8	28.1 29.2 35.6 29.5
17th	Boone	22 363 385	3 66 69	25 429 454	2 32 34	0 3 3	2 35 37	1 3 4	0 7 7	0 9 9	1 6 7	0 3 3	0 2 2	0 3 3	0 2 2	17.5 25.1 24.7	 25.8 25.8	17.5 25.2 24.8
18th 18th	DuPage	1,390 1,390	332 332	1,722 1,722	80 80	18 18	98 98	9 9	16 16	29 29	13 13	11 11	12 12	4 4	4	27.6 27.6	15.8 15.8	25.4 25.4
19th 19th	Lake McHenry Circuit Total	934 156 1,090	176 94 270	1,110 250 1,360	62 21 83	6 10 16	68 31 99	8 3 11	16 7 23	18 5 23	10 3 13	6 4 10	7 5 12	1 1 2	2 3 5	24.0 29.4 25.4	27.8 26.0 26.7	24.3 28.3 25.6
20th	Monroe	23 20 23 707 6 779	2 1 5 47 1 56	25 21 28 754 7 835	3 0 2 55 1 61	0 0 0 10 0	3 0 2 65 1 71	0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 2	1 0 3 0 4	0 2 13 1 16	0 0 15 0 15	0 0 9 0 9	0 0 11 0 11	0 0 14 0 14	16.8 — 27.6 39.4 27.8 37.7	38.2 38.2 38.2	16.8 — 27.6 39.2 27.8 37.8
	Downstate Total	10,678	2,184	12,862	788	131	919	66	146	188	169	146	82	44	78	28.9	24.9	28.3
	Cook County State Total	20,482 31,160	9,044	29,526 42,388	606 1,394	524 655	1,130 2,049	66 132	45 191	49 237	102 271	106 252	139 221	100	523 601	52.0 38.9	34.0 32.2	43.7 36.8

		1			Z OI DLI		NOT CONV	ICTED				
					Reduc	ed or Disi	nissed		Tri	ed But Not C	Convicted	
						Dismiss	ed by State					
Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	Total Not Convicted	Discharged At Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed on Motion of Defendant	Motion	Transfer to Warrant Calendar, etc.*	Reduced to Misdemeanor	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Convicted of An Included Misdemeanor	Total Convicted
1st	Alexander Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union	138 382 67 82 51 128 302 69	66 184 41 53 30 71 144 45	4 2 0 0 3 6 1	0 0 0 3 3 1 0 2	35 168 25 24 16 43 99 26	0 0 0 0 0 0	25 0 16 26 8 20 36 16	1 10 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 0 0 0 1 7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	71 197 26 29 21 56 158
1st	Williamson Circuit Total	348 1,567	216 850	10 27	1 10	151 587	0	45 192	0 12	5 18	4	127 709
2nd	Crawford Edwards Franklin. Gallatin. Hamilton Hardin. Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne. White	64 49 180 57 50 47 295 68 112 74 71	46 43 99 19 30 33 150 39 87 47 49	2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2	3 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 0 2 3	23 29 71 10 12 21 71 19 45 24 28	4 2 11 4 2 3 15 5 6 5	14 11 11 5 16 4 62 14 29 18 14	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 6 81 38 20 14 144 29 24 27 22 75
2nd	Circuit Total	1,187	687	5	16	374	68	212	5	6	1	498
3rd	Bond	62 1,506 1,568	29 731 760	0 12 12	0 19 19	26 381 407	0 169 169	3 125 128	0 3 3	0 19 19	0 3 3	33 773 806
4th 4th	Christian Clay Clinton Effington Fayette Jasper Marion Montgomery Shelby Circuit Total	96 104 64 99 94 36 251 98 52 894	52 66 43 82 72 27 137 18 29 526	6 2 1 3 4 1 2 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 0 0 6 0 0	16 52 20 43 44 16 92 8 10 301	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24 12 21 35 23 10 34 7 19	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	4 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	43 38 21 17 22 9 113 79 23 365
5th	Clark	81 226 16 93 462 878	22 65 5 46 299 437	3 0 0 0 10 13	0 0 0 0 2 2	12 18 4 15 172 221	0 0 0 0	6 43 1 29 104 183	0 0 0 1 3 4	1 3 0 1 8 13	0 1 0 0 0	59 160 11 47 161** 438**
6th 6th	Champaign DeWitt Douglas. Macon Moultrie Piatt Circuit Total	728 73 37 749 46 68 1,701	364 50 22 409 9 37 891	14 0 1 0 1 0 16	0 0 0 0 0 0	150 24 10 166 3 13 366	61 3 3 56 1 2 126	19 22 8 152 2 22 225	3 1 0 4 0 0 8	20 0 0 31 2 0 53	97 0 0 0 0 0 0	359 22 15 337** 37 31 801**
7th	Greene	60 94 339 101 821 12 1,427	39 56 270 55 514 8 942	8 0 9 1 15 0 33	0 0 20 2 13 2 37	2 37 164 16 265 4 488	2 0 0 7 0 0 9	27 19 55 29 210 2 342	0 0 0 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 7 0 7	0 0 22 0 1 0 23	21 38 67 46 303** 4 479**
8th	Adams	367 24 12 80 109 22 66 15	248 15 2 52 59 11 34 4 425	13 0 0 1 0 0 5 0	7 0 0 4 5 0 5 0 21	119 2 1 27 30 3 13 3 198	8 1 0 2 3 2 2 2 0 18	90 11 1 18 20 6 8 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	10 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	118 9 10 27 49 11 31 11 266

^{*}Includes defendants whose cases were dismissed with leave to reinstate as a result of a bond forfeiture or failure to appear. In addition, please note, not all circuits follow these procedures.

^{**}Indicates at least 1 of 36 defendants who were convicted of a felony and found mentally ill.

			JISF O				NVICT						VOLD							
	Р	ea of Gui	lty				C	Convicte	d By Co	ourt			Coi	nvicted	By Jury					
																		Found Unfit	:	
		Class						C	lass	т				Clas		 -		to Stand		
M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	M	X	1	2	3	4	Trial	County Alexander	Circuit
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 9	2 5 2 1 1 3 10 1 4 29	24 55 8 5 3 20 39 4 24 182	32 72 5 11 12 23 71 4 50 280	7 20 10 10 5 7 26 12 26 123	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 15	1 14 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 22	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 7	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3	1 6 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3	0 5 1 0 0 0 1 0 7	1 2 0 1 0 1 3 1 0 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 8	Jackson Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson	1st
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0 0 4 1 1 1 0 2 0	2 1 1 1 0 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 2	4 2 34 12 10 2 25 14 5 11 4 12	6 2 25 16 4 9 40 12 11 13 4 34 176	4 1 10 5 3 2 57 1 6 2 5 2 5 2 1 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 1 1 3 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	Crawford Edwards Franklin Gallatin Hamilton Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne White	2nd
0 4 4	0 54 54	0 34 34	9 260 269	16 278 294	8 118 126	0 2 2	0 1 1	0 0 0	0 4 4	0 3 3	0 0 0	- 0 5 5	0 5 5	0 0 0	0 4 4	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 2 2	Bond Madison Circuit Total	3rd 3rd
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 6	0 3 3 1 0 5 3 1 19	11 20 7 6 6 2 45 19 5	20 6 6 5 11 2 32 36 5	6 8 3 1 3 5 24 18 10 78	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 3	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 4	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3		4th
0 1 0 0 2 3	0 1 0 4 2 7	5 9 0 0 7 21	25 32 3 15 56** 131**	21 49 5 18 61 154	8 61 3 9 20 101	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 3 3	0 0 0 0 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0 2 2	0 3 0 0 1 4	0 1 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 2 3		5th
0 0 0 0 0 0	15 2 0 12 1 1 1 31	17 0 0 27 1 1 1	82 9 4 94 11 14 214	126 6 8 76 13 8 237	73 3 2 85** 10 5 178**	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 5 0 0 6	3 1 0 4 0 0 8	0 0 0 2 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	8 0 0 2 1 1 1	4 0 0 6 0 0	13 0 0 9 0 0 22	7 0 0 9 0 1 1	7 1 0 6 0 0 14	5 1 0 3 0 0 9	Champaign DeWitt Douglas Macon Moultrie Piatt Circuit Total	
0 0 0 0 4 0 4	1 1 3 1 31 0 37	0 7 1 27 0 35	7 9 15 14 59 0 104	6 15 29 11 116 0 177	5 11 9 11 38 1 75	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 0 2 0 2	1 0 1 2 4 2 10	1 0 1 1 0 1 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 5** 0 7**	0 0 1 0 10 0	0 0 0 2 1 0 3	0 0 0 1 3 0 4	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2	0 1 0 0 1 0 2	0 0 2 0 4 0 6		
0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4	29 2 3 2 14 5 3 0 58	46 3 4 22 19 5 8 7	27 1 1 1 11 0 5 3 49	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3	1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 5	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4	0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 5	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 4	5 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 8	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 4	Adams Brown Calhoun Cass Mason Menard Schuyler Circuit Total	8th

					OF DEF	 	NOT CONV					
					Reduc	ed or Disi			Tri	ed But Not C	Convicted	
						Dismiss	ed by State					
Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	Total Not Convicted	Discharged At Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed on Motion of Defendant	Motion	Transfer to Warrant Calendar, etc.*	Reduced to Misdemeanor	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Convicted of An Included Misdemeanor	Total Convicted
9th	Fulton	162	63	0	0	44	6	13	0	0	0	98
	Hancock	92 31	65 17	6 0	1 0	23 8	3 2	32 7	0	0	0	27 14
	Knox	140 126	24 62	2 0	0	17 20	0 9	3 31	1	1 0	0	114 64
9th	Warren Circuit Total	80 631	26 257	1 9	0 2	9	5	11	0	0	0	54
10th	Marshall	42	37	1	1	121	25 0	97	0	0	0	371
10011	Peoria	1,107	472	7	36	252	0	132	6	33	0 6	5 629**
	Putnam Stark	8 14	7 6	0	0	3	0	5 2	0	0	0	1 8**
10th	Tazewell	265 1,436	106 628	0 8	0 38	51 339	0	53 196	0 6	2 35	0	159
11th	Ford	42	21	2	6	339	3	1970	0	2	0	802**
	Livingston	230	104	2	17 .	46	10	28	1	0	0	125
	Logan McLean	85 506	42 235	0	2 12	14 76	8 33	16 9	1 12	1 21	0 72	42 267**
11th	Woodford Circuit Total	84 947	57 459	2 6	4 41	27 166	5 59	18 76	0 14	1 25	0 72	27 482**
12th	Iroquois Kankakee	97 48 0	29 267	2 4	0 10	11 86	5 23	9 138	0 3	2 2	0	68 213
12th	Will Circuit Total	1,124 1,701	588 884	39 45	21 31	511 608	0 28	0 147	7 10	10 14	0 1	531 812
13th	Bureau Grundy	82 133	18 85	0	0	10 27	4	3 51	0	1 0	0	64** 48
13th	LaSalle	317 532	169 272	0	10 10	68 105	10 20	81 135	0 1	0 1	0	148 260**
14th	Henry Mercer Rock Island Whiteside	180 81 753 196	95 64 341 96	1 7 12 2	1 2 21 0	40 52 286 36	0 0 0 0	52 3 17 55	0 0 1 2	1 0 3 1	0 0 1 0	84 17 408 99
14th	Circuit Total	1,210	596	22	24	414	0	127	3	5	1	608
15th	Carroll	63 91 177 120 183 634	21 72 77 46 70 286	2 0 4 3 0 9	0 0 2 6 0 8	5 37 45 28 29 144	3 4 11 6 11 35	11 30 9 0 27	0 1 3 1 3 8	0 0 3 1 0 4	0 0 0 1 0	42 17 99 74 113 345
16th	DeKalb	172	15	2	0	1	5	5	0	1	1	156**
	Kane Kendall	1,434 147	950 113	42 5	35 0	394 72	168 7	294 29	9	6 0	2 0	481 34
16th	Circuit Total	1,753	1,078	49	35	467	180	328	9	7	3	671**
17th	Boone	92 1,813 1,905	45 1,309 1,354	0 20 20	3 23 26	17 515 532	6 25 31	17 694 711	1 16 17	1 14 15	0 2 2	47** 501** 548**
18th 18th	DuPage	2,690 2,690	2,012 2,012	114 114	17 17	1,389 1,389	284 284	164 164	24 24	20 20	0	673 673
19th	Lake	2,392 1,049 3,441	1,683 775 2,458	113 257 370	9 5 14	944 371 1,315	179 53 232	391 88 479	5 0 5	30 1 31	12 0 12	705** 272 977**
20th	Monroe	87	67	1	1	33	8	22	1	1	0	20
	Perry Randolph	103 121	35 29	1 0	1	8	6	19 5	0	0	0	68 87
	St. Clair	1,177	560	62	6	214	140	113	7	18	0	611**
20th	Washington Circuit Total	40 1,528	24 715	0 64	1 10	3 267	8 169	11 170	0 412	1 23	0 0	16 802**
	Downstate Total	28,325	16,517	860	370	8,809	1,453	4,329	149	319	228	11,713**
] [Cook County	39,432***	22,020	3,350	348	12,205	3,481	668	1,858 ^a	110a	0	16,989**
	State Total	67,757***	38,537	4,210	718	21,014	4,934	4,997	2,007ª	429a	228	28,702**

^{*}Includes defendants whose cases were dismissed with leave to reinstate as a result of a bond forfeiture or failure to appear. In addition, please note, not all circuits follow these procedures

**Indicates at least 1 of 36 defendants who were convicted of a felony and found mentally ill.

***Does not include 25,221 defendants whose preliminary hearings were disposed of as a result of findings of probable cause.

a Includes 71 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding or a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

						cc	NVICT	ED											-	
,	Р	lea of Gu	ilty				C	onvict	ed By C	Court			C	onvicte	d By Jur	У				·
		Class						,	Class					Cl				Found Unfit to		
М	х	1	2	3	4	М	X	1	2	3	4	М	x	Cla 1	2	3	4	Stand Trial	County	Circuit
0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 1 1 4	10 2 3 8 6 1 30	25 10 7 34 11 21 108	34 9 1 41 32 22 139	19 5 3 29 10 7 73	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0 2	1 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 0 0 3	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 4	0 1 0 0 1 1 3	2 0 0 0 0 0 2	0 2 0 0	Fulton Hancock Henderson Knox McDonough Circuit Total	9th
0 0 0 0 1 1	0 29** 0 1 2 32**	1 24** 1 1 16 43**	1 195 0 2** 41 239**	3 168** 0 2 46 219**	0 149 0 0 40 189	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 4 0 0 1 5	0 6 0 0 0 6	0 2 0 2 2 6	0 6 0 0 2 8	0 15 0 0 1 1	0 7 0 0 1 8	0 7 0 0 4 11	0 12 0 0 0 0	0 5 0 0 1 6	6 0 0 0		10th
0 0 0 0 0	2 2 1 3 0 8	1 4 5 12 2 24	7 40 12 64 12 135	7 55 16 66** 8 152**	2 24 6 39** 4 75**	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 6 0 6	0 0 0 10 0	0 0 0 7 0 7	0 0 0 3 0 3	1 0 2 10 0 13	0 0 0 5 0 5	0 0 0 15 1 16	0 0 0 17 0 17	1 0 0 7 0 8	1 1 4 0	Ford Livingston Logan McLean Woodford Circuit Total	11th
0 0 0 0	1 10 32 43	1 10 35 4 6	21 72 179 272	26 94 144 264	18 13 88 119	0 0 0 0	0 0 4 4	0 0 0 0	0 1 6 7	0 1 7 8	0 1 2 3	1 3 8 12	0 0 10 10	0 2 2 4	0 4 5 9	0 2 7 9	0 0 2 2	0 5	Iroquois Kankakee Will Circuit Total	12th
0 0 1 1	0 0 3 3	2 2 5 9	15** 16 48 79**	24 22 52 98	23 7 34 64	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 1 0 1	0 0 1 1	0 0 2 2	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0	0		13th
0 0 0 0	0 0 13 1 14	4 0 19 1 24	21 6 168 37 232	39 3 137 39 218	15 6 56 17 94	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 3 1 5	0 2 0 1 3	1 0 0 0 1	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 0 2	1 0 0 0 1	1 0 3 1 5	1 0 3 1 5	0 0 3 0 3	0 4 1		14th
0 0 1 0 0	1 0 1 3 7 12	0 1 1 1 9 12	17 8 34 23 34 116	13 3 24 22 35 97	8 3 16 11 21 59	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 6 4 0 11	2 0 5 4 0 11	0 1 7 3 1 12	0 0 1 0 0	1 0 1 1 1 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 2 4	0 0 1 1 2 4	0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 0	CarrollJo DaviessLeeOgleStephensonCircuit Total	15th
2 0 0 2	3 17 0 20	9 30 3 42	67 90 <i>7</i> 164	45 171 14 230	133 6	0 0 0	1 2 1 4	0 2 0 2	0 3 0 3	1 3 0 4	0 3 1 4	1** 5 0 6**	1 6 2 9	0 3 0 3	0 7 0 7	0 3 0 3	1 3 0 4	3 0	DeKalb Kane Kendall Circuit Total	16th
0 1 1	0 16 16	2** 20 22**	22 163 185	8 165 173	6 57 63	0 1 1	0 5** 5**	0 4 4	5 13 18	0 6 6	1 4 5	0 7 7	1 10 11	0 2 2	0 13 13	2 13 15	0 1 1	-	Boone Winnebago Circuit Total	17th 17th
1	20 20	19 19	119 119	229 229	160 160	0 0	6 6	4 4	28 28	35 35	5 5	3 3	19 19	3	10 10	9 9	3 3		DuPage	18th 18th
0 0 0	17 3 20	26 9 35	260 92 352	212** 108 320**	112** 55 167**	0 0 0	4 0 4	0 0 0	2 0 2	3 1 4	1 0 1	7 0 7	17 0 17	5 1 6	17 0 17	11 3 14	11 0 11		Lake McHenry Circuit Total	19th 19th
0 0 0 1 0	2 2 5 19 0 28	1 7 2 28 0 38	5 18 22 174 2 221	5 21 25 256** 6 313**	5 16 30 57 8 116	0 0 0 4 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0 2	0 1 0 2 0 3	1 0 1 0 0 2	1 0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 5 0 6	0 0 0 13 0 13	0 0 1 9 0 10	0 0 0 25 0 25	0 1 0 14 0 15	0 1 0 2 0	0 5 6 0		20th
21	377**	546**	3,436**	4,007**		8	35**	20	136	138	67	86**	172	72	173	157	67	95	Downstate Total	
83	982 1,359**	1,226** 1,772**	4,006** 7,442**	5,912** 9,919**			553** 588**		638** 774**	654** 792**	309	122 208**	175 347	51 123	68 241	237	17 84	423 518	Cook County	

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982

Death Natural Life State Imprisonment Life State Imprisonment Life State Imprisonment I																NCEC						- 130							
Secondary March			Death							t			In	State	ment	NCES	Pe	(Illino	ois De	pt.		and	Fine (II	linois		(Loc	al Corre	ctiona	
Tell Alexander			Class	Cl	ass			C	Class					Class				(Class				Class			*	Class		\neg
Jackson	Circuit	County	М	М	х	М	х	1	2	3	4	М	х	_1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Wabash 0	1st	Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson Circuit Total Crawford Edwards Franklin Gallatin Hamilton Hardin Jefferson Lawrence Richland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 0 1 0 0 0 4 4 1 2 20 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 7 1 1	5 0 1 0 2 8 1 1 2 2 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0	19 7 2 1 10 13 3 7 66 2 0 13 4 2 2 1 13 4	19	2 1 1 3 4 1 8 25 2 0 6 1 1 2 16 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1 1 3 8 8 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Madison 1		Wayne White Circuit Total	0 0 1	0	0	0	5	2 2	3 6	1 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 2	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0 0
4th Christian 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 7 2 0		Madison	1	0	0	10	60	24	123	85	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ő	0	0	0	0	- 1	1	0 1 1
Vermilion 0 0 0 3 4 5 19 12 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	4th	Clay Clinton Effingham Fayette Jasper Marion Montgomery Shelby Circuit Total Clark Coles Cumberland Edgar	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 1 0 5 1 1 1 9	3 4 4 1 0 4 3 2 21 1 8 0 0	12 3 1 2 2 21 12 5 5 59 12 14 0 7	1 4 1 1 2 10 17 3 46	3 1 0 1 2 9 5 2 25 0 14 0 5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4 0 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local correctional agency or on probation, as the case may be.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982

	V. (************************************	Γ										413					relo				- 1/0	<i>7 d</i> a						
		Death		ural fe				itate sonmen	t	_		ı	State mprison & Fir	e ment	NCES		(1	ic Impr Ilinois E Correc	Dept.	ent	and	l Fine (I	isonmer Illinois rections)	l	(Loc	lic Impr al Corre Instituti	ectiona	
		Class	Cl	ass			(Class					Clas	s				Class	5			Class	,			Class		
Circuit	County	M	М	X	М	Х	1	2	3	4	М	х	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6th	Champaign	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	23 2 0 14 2 2 43	13 0 0 30 1 1 45	51 6 3 66 2 2 2 130	45 4 4 47 4 2 106	38 1 1 54* 2 1 97*	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 2	0 0 0 0 0
7th	Greene Jersey Macoupin Morgan Sangamon Scott Circuit Total	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 8* 0 10*	1 1 4 1 43 0 50	0 0 5 3 20 0 28	2 6 9 10 33 2 62	1 10 16 5 26 0 58	1 6 2 1 10 0 20	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 2 0 2	0 0 0 0 4 0 4	0 0 0 3 4 0 7	0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0 0
8th	Adams	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 1 0 0 1 0 4 1 8	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16 0 2 1 4 2 2 0 27	15 1 2 9 3 4 6 4	9 0 1 0 4 0 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0							
9th	Fulton	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 1 1 5	10 2 1 5 2 1 21	10 6 3 12 9 8 48	5 4 0 8 8 6 31	7 1 1 6 5 2 22	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 3	0 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
10th	Marshall	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 2 2	0 1 0 0 0	0 6 0 0 1 7	0 43* 0 1 3 47*	0 25* 0 1 12 38*	1 85 0 2* 19 107*	0 66* 0 2 17 85*	0 38 0 0 9 47	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0						
	Ford	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	3 2 3 14 0 22	1 3 2 14 0 20	2 18 6 34 5 65	6 26 6 36* 3 77*	1 4 0 16* 1 22*	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0						

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local agency or on probation, as the case may be.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982

														SENT	ENCES	 S												
		Death		tural ife				State isonmer	it				Impris	ate onment Fine			(1	lic Impo Illinois I Correc		nt	and	ic Impr I Fine (I of Cor	Illinois		(Loc	lic Imp al Corr Institut	ectiona	
		Class	C	lass			(Class					С	lass				Clas	s			Class	ŝ			Clas	5	
Circuit	County	М	М	х	М	х	1	2	3	4	М	х	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12th	Iroquois	0 0 2 2	0 1 0 1	0 0 1 1	1 2 6 9	1 10 45 56	0 6 19 25	12 34 50 96	11 32 29 72	4 4 12 20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
13th	Bureau	0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 5 5	1 1 4 6	3* 2 27 32*	9 5 27 41	4 3 10 17	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0
14th	Henry Mercer Rock Island Whiteside Circuit Total	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0	0 0 15 1 16	2 0 12 0 14	4 4 48 12 68	5 0 35 10 50	2 0 9 6 17	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
15th	Carroll Jo Daviess Lee Ogle Stephenson Circuit Total	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 1 3	2 0 2 4 8 16	0 0 0 1 5	4 0 10 7 18 39	2 0 7 1 17 27	1 0 1 1 8 11	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 4 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 1 0 2
16th	DeKalb Kane Kendall Circuit Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	3* 4 0 7*	5 25 1 31	5 17 0 22	13 34 1 48	6 45 4 55	2 25 3 30	0 1 0 1	0 0 2 2	0 0 0	0 0	1 0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0 1	1 5 0 6	1 1 0 2
17th	Boone Winnebago Circuit Total	0 2 2	0 1 1	0 0 0	0 6 6	1 30 31	1* 15 16*	2 64 66	2 38 40	2 11 13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1
18th	DuPage Circuit Total	0 0	1 1	0	3	45 45	21 21	67 67	81 81	21 21	0 0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0 0
19th	Lake	1 0 1	2 0 2	0 0 0	4 0 4	38 3 41	20 4 24	85 29 114	71* 26 97*	18* 16 34*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
20th	Monroe	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 3 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 5 0 6	2 2 5 32 0 41	0 5 3 30 0 38	1 8 6 64 2 81	0 9 7 80 2 98	1 2 3 18 1 25	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0 2	0 0 0 0
	Downstate Total	11	17	3	85*	575*			1,264*	549*	1	5	5	+	30	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	26	14
	Cook County	15	23 40	7		1,703*		 	1,900*	648*	0	0	5	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	53	10 24
D 10	State Total		40	10	355	2,278*		3,276*	3,164*	1,197*	1		5	1 22	30	18	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	11	33	79	

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local correctional agency or on probation, as the case may be.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982 - continued

																			- Conta					
			ine (Loc	mprison al Corre stitution)	ctional		Prob Condition h Periodi				Conditior /ith Othe	ation or nal Disch			Conditioi With No	pation or nal Discha Discretion nditions				ound Ur tenced c				4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1
				Class				Class			(Class			(Class				Cla	iss			Total Sentences
Circuit	County	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	М	х	1	2	3	4	
1st	Alexander Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson Circuit Total	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 6 0 2 0 0 3 0 0	9 5 0 1 0 6 0 2 23	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3	0 3 2 0 1 2 2 0 3 13	13 36 2 1 1 1 21 1 18 104	11 55 3 7 8 19 40 3 36 182	3 16 8 8 3 4 21 11 21 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 12	5 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	71 197 26 29 21 56 158 24 127 709
2nd	Crawford Edwards Franklin Gallatin Hamilton Hardin Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne White Circuit Total	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 2 0 1 0 4 2 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 8 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 9 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 14 8 7 0 8 2 0 6 1 7	4 2 18 12 4 7 29 3 8 5 2 24 118	1 1 5 4 2 0 34 1 5 2 3 18 76	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 5	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	18 6 81 38 20 14 144 29 24 27 22 75 498
3rd 3rd	Bond	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 3	1 59 60	5 56 61	1 20 21	0 7 7	0 85 85	0 139 139	3 71 74	0 0 0	4 0 4	4 0 4	3 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	33 773 806
4th	Christian	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 0 1 0 2 0 5 1 0 16	1 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 0 8	0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	5 8 3 5 0 0 20 2 0 43	15 5 0 3 7 0 18 5 2 55 11	4 5 0 1 1 1 0 14 0 7 32 3 29	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 11 0 13	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12 0 12	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	43 38 21 17 22 9 113 79 23 365 59 160
5th	Cumberland Edgar Vermilion Circuit Total	0 0 0 0	0 0 3 3	0 0 0 4	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	0 3 11 24	0 4 13 27	0 2 4 26	0 0 4 8	3 4 26* 53*	5 4 38 80	3 1 11 47	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 3	0 4 0 8	0 2 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	11 47 161* 438*

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local correctional agency or on probation, as the case may be.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982 - continued

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					OSLD						·	ENTEN						Com	mucu				
			Fine (Lo	Imprison cal Corre ostitution)	ctional		Conditio	oation or nal Disch ic Impris			Conditio /ith Othe	oation or nal Disch	arge	(Conditio With No		narge			ound Un				
				Class				Class				Class			1	Class				Cla	ss			Total Sentences
Circuit	County	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	М	Х	1	2	3	4	
6th 6th	Champaign DeWitt Douglas Macon Moultrie Piatt Circuit Total	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0	6 1 2 0 4 4 17	10 3 3 0 4 3 23	7 2 1 0 2 1 13	6 0 0 3 0 0	35 1 0 42 4 8 90	70 0 1 42 5 3 121	25 1 0 39 6 3 74	1 0 0 0 0 0	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 4	10 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	359 22 15 337* 37 31 801*
7th	Greene	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 3 1 0 4	0 0 2 0 5 0 7	0 0 0 1 17 0 18	0 2 2 0 32 0 36	0 0 0 0 8 0 8	0 0 0 0 3 0 3	5 3 7 5 12 0 32	6 3 12 6 48 1 76	4 5 7 6 20 1 43	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 4 0 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	21 38 67 46 303* 4 479*
8th	Adams	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 0 7 0 0 0	15 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 21	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 6	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	5 2 2 1 4 3 2 0	22 2 2 9 11 0 3 2	16 1 1 1 4 1 2 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 5 1 0 0	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	118 9 10 27 49 11 31 11 266
9th 9th	Fulton	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 2 0 4	6 0 0 0 4 0	9 0 0 0 5 0	2 0 0 0 1 0 3	0 0 2 4 1 0 7	8 1 2 23 1 14 49	20 1 0 33 15 17 86	12 3 1 23 4 5 48	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 1 0 0 0 0	1 4 0 0 5 0	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	98 27 14 114 64 54 371
10th	Marshall Peoria Putnam Stark Tazewell Circuit Total	0 3 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 0 2	0 11 0 0 0 11	0 15* 0 0 0 15*	0 9 0 0 0 9	0 4 1 0 6	0 109 0 0 27 136	3 104 0 0 29 136	0 108 0 2 34 144	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 629* 1 8* 159 802*
11th	Ford	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 2 2 0 4	0 13 6 9 0 28	0 13 3 4 0 20	1 7 2 4 0 14	0 1 1 3 2 7	4 9 0 36 8 57	1 15 7 43 5 71	1 12 4 27 3 47	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 5 0 5	0 0 0 10 0	0 0 0 6 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	21 125 42 267* 27 482*

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local correctional agency or on probation, as the case may be.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING 1982 - continued

												5	SENTEN	ICES	***************************************									
:			ne (Loca	nprisonr al Correc titution)	ctional		Condition	oation or nal Discha ic Imprisc			Condition ith Othe				Condition With No					Found Ur				Total
				Class				Class				Class			(Class				Cla	iss			Sentences
Circuit	County	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	· 2	3	4	1	2	3	4	М	х	1	2	3	4	
12th	Iroquois	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2 2	2 2 15 19	0 2 23 25	4 0 5 9	1 6 16 23	6 38 125 169	15 59 105 179	9 10 75 94	0 0 0	1 3 0 4	0 4 1 5	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	68 213 531 812
13th	Bureau Grundy LaSalle Circuit Total	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 0	4 6 0	4 5 0 9	0 1 0	1 1 1 1 3	8 7 20 35	11 11 26 48	19 3 22 44	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	0 0 2 2	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	64* 48 148 260*
14th	Henry	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 3 1	0 0 57 0 57	0 0 40 0 40	0 0 10 3 13	3 0 4 0 7	19 2 69 27 117	35 5 65 31 136	14 5 40 8 67	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	84 17 408 99 608
15th	Carroll	0 1 0 0 0	0 5 0 0 0 5	0 3 0 0 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 0 11 1 0	7 0 3 4 0	5 1 3 1 0	0 0 1 0 4 5	5 0 20 20 18 63	4 0 20 21 20 65	2 3 18 11 14 48	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	42 17 99 74 113 345
16th	DeKalb	0 0 0	0 2 0 2	0 1 0	0 2 0 2	1 8 2 11	1 37 5 43	0 59 5 64	1 43 0 44	3 9 1 13	46 11 1 58	31 26 4 61	17 21 3 41	0 1 0 1	6 16 0 22	7 41 1 49	5 47 1 53	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	156* 481 34 671*
17th	Boone	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 3 3	5 25 30	3 17 20	0 9 9	1 8 9	19 99 118	4 129 133	5 41 46	0 0 0	1 1 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1* 1*	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47* 501* 548*
18th 18th	DuPage	0	1	0	1 1	1	1	5	2 2	4	71 71	148 148	124 124	0	16 16	37 37	19 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	673 673
19th	Lake	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 0	3 0 3	72 29 101	50 25 75	16 11 27	7 6 13	111 33 144	90 56 146	85 24 109	0 0 0	11 0 11	15 4 19	5 4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	705* 272 977*
20th	Monroe Perry Randolph St. Clair Washington Circuit Total	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0 2	2 0 1 1 0 4	0 2 2 1 0 5	0 1 0 8 0 9	4 8 5 137 0 154	4 11 5 187* 1 208*	5 13 8 41 6 73	0 2 0 0 0 2	0 3 9 0 0	0 1 13 1 3 18	0 0 17 0 1	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	20 68 87 611* 16 802*
	Downstate Total	3	24	18	14	50	509	515*	240	156	1,652*	2,239*	1,352	5	106	210	142	1	1*	0	0	0	0	11 <i>,7</i> 13*
1	Cook County	0	0	2	1	291	1,312	1,474	479	58	219	466*	122	417	1,304	2,751	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,989*
L	State Total	. 3	24	20	15	341	1,821	1,989*	719	214	1,871*	2,705*	1,474	422	1,410	2,961	977	1	1*	0	0	0	0	28,702*

^{*}During 1982, 36 persons were convicted of a felony, but found to be mentally ill. The * indicates that at least one of those 36 is counted in the total shown. These defendants will serve "a period of hospitalization" and then fulfill the remainder of their sentences under a state or local correctional agency or on probation, as the case may be.

FISCAL YEAR 1982* TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting system prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing; in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

			OPER	RATING EXPE	NSES			NIES HELD & CC			
Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties, Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
1st	Alexander	\$ 49,286	\$ 40,840	\$ 7,198	\$ 48,038	\$ 104,943	\$ 25,324	\$ 85,586	\$ 14,200	\$ 8,806	\$ 238,859
	Jackson	223,718	94,334	25,630	119,964	795,132	273,448	491,134	58,497	126,594	1,744,805
	Johnson	57,766	38,961	9,664	48,625	34,450	10,258	165,782	15,533	6,582	232,605
	Massac	65,720	50,450	11,190	61,640	137,741	39,492	112,739	12,757	6,998	309,727
	Pope	13,684	23,320	2,144	25,464	46,305	8,389	54,984	4,928	2,197	116,803
	Pulaski	68,949	39,367	4,053	43,420	81,425	16,577	134,101	17,761	9,051	258,915
	Saline	140,663	53,239	22,960	76,199	295,531	99,887	222,147	21,204	22,555	661,324
	Union	44,874	41,539	9,659	51,198	125,327	24,573	70,389	8,532	468,283	697,104
	Williamson	258,404	109,117	· 18,611	127,728	730,747	132,639	735,867	40,756	50,689	1,690,698
1st	Circuit Total	923,064	491,167	111,109	602,276	2,351,601	630,587	2,072,729	194,168	701,755	5,950,840
2nd	Crawford	65,683	54,135	9,374	63,509	518,678	11,326	87,918	14,209	22,391	654,522
	Edwards	27,569	22,388	4,577	26,965	102,469	14,019	66,693	8,237	4,356	195,774
	Franklin	215,248	58,675	11,723	70,398	611,712	46,890	253,436	51,172	7,850	971,060
	Gallatin	48,802	31,500	1,535	33,035	95,167	6,583	71,709	8,730	18,214	200,403
	Hamilton	32,053	23,406	5,439	28,845	79,351	18,894	73,433	18,552	14,697	204,927
	Hardin	14,647 141,397	24,637	2,506	27,143	71,476	54,445	22,756	4,882	5,729	159,288
1	Jefferson	55,927	81,651 43,625	17,066 9,229	98,717	543,383 312,276	70,437 19,016	315,078	52,730	18,699 62,375	1,000,328
1	Lawrence	92,223	47,998	9,335	52,854 57,333	246.044	65,553	100,811 186,340	12,507 28,272	16,737	506,985
	Wabash	55,534	47,472	14,751	62,223	281,013	15,380	119,239	13,408	40,547	542,946 469,586
	Wayne	74,830	49,579	17,355	66,934	251.881	17,153	139,671	23,597	78,953	511,255
	White	106,673	51,015	13,555	64.570	198,004	14,253	346.068	38.244	22,230	618,799
2nd	Circuit Total	930,586	536,081	116,445	652,526	3,311,454	353,949	1,783,152	274,540	312,778	6,035,873
3rd	Bond	64,897	52,516	12,639	65,155	139,667	18,315	120,329	20,847	19,145	318,303
	Madison	1,512,580	765,433	142,516	907,949	2,812,010	405,679	2,258,747	219,721	25,006	5,721,163
3rd	Circuit Total	1,577,477	817,949	155,155	973,104	2,951,677	423,994	2,379,076	240,568	44,151	6,039,466
4th	Christian	120,420	110,146	26,299	136,445	980,278	28,756	294,674	52,820	20,624	1,377,152
]	Clay	50,412	58,931	6,829	65,760	53,745	27,019	81,539	14,196	59,265	235,764
	Clinton	92,657	59,808	10,232	70,040	222,202	19,252	208,426	31,078	97,039	577,997
	Effingham	167,480	76,878	21,367	98,245	55,452	25,101	356,846	35,112	32,510 ***	505,021
	Fayette	97,634	50,750	22,788	73,538	471,442	43,253	271,853	30,772	j	817,320
	Jasper	43,990 188,783	28,941 106,890	4,637	33,578 124,002	97,948	9,475	111,967 401,739	11,673	24,747	255,810
	Marion	149,339	86,773	17,112 23,573	124,002	827,524 481,263	54,458 26,839	401,/39 455,705	55,038	26,050 17,091	1,364,809
	Shelby	57,249	57,939	7.500**	65,439	442,255	93,378	120,350	60,326 19,033	17,081 26,076	1,041,214 701.092
4th	Circuit Total	967,964	637,056	140,337	777,393	3,632,109	327,531	2,303,099	310,048	303,392	6,876,179
5th	Clark	114,636	44,000	9,844	53,844	302,884	15,656	526,758	30,495	101,268	977,061
	Coles	233,602	92,782	24,655	117,437	1,398,312	367,171	510,195	53,235	5,285	2,334,198
))	Cumberland	101,039	29,144	8,152	37,296	162,676	2,565	83,351	10,023	934	259,549
	Edgar	70,535	62,988	15,253	78,241	445,297	19,402	172,525	22,826	33,794	693,844
	Vermilion	378,118	209,609	52,872	262,481	494,767	159,251	461,666	54,921	36,297	1,206,902
5th	Circuit Total	897,930	438,523	110,776	549,299	2,803,936	564,045	1,754,495	171,500	177,578	5,471,554
6th	Champaign	599,591	302,185	37,097	339,282	2,087,570	1,890,349	890,683	167,180	29,588	5,065,370
]	DeWitt	54,278	54,265	19,909	74,174	672,016	33,751	133,263	16,130	38,224	893,384
	Douglas	86,985	91,188	21,584	112,772	436,693	8,761	176,136	56,473	***	678,063
	Macon	678,086	408,703	35,000**	443,703	5,058,476	781,236	1,001,900	237,158	115,148	7,193,918
	Moultrie	69,910	57,392	35,554	92,946	453,904	17,415	106,741	15,096	45,841	638,997
1	Piatt	68,073	85,423	23,019	108,442	710,441	18,081	124,933	13,018	75,619	942,092
6th	Circuit Total	1,556,923	999,156	172,163	1,171,319	9,419,100	2,749,593	2,433,656	505,055	304,420	15,411,824

^{*}In most counties - December 1, 1981, through November 30, 1982.

***Figure not supplied.

^{**}Central purchasing of supplies, equipment, etc. is done through County Purchasing Agent. Figure is an estimate.

FISCAL YEAR 1982* TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting systems prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing; in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

			OPEI	RATING EXPE	NSES			NIES HELD & COI FOR DISTRIBUTIO			
Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties, Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
7th	Greene	\$ 47,618 90,180 341,827	\$ 54,510 55,800 125,865	\$ 6,411 13,500 47,184	\$ 60,921 69,300 173,049	\$ 149,188 223,006 630,458	\$ 78,114 36,964 59,498	\$ 85,020 193,854 255,261	\$ 6,998 24,095 37,615	\$ 6,924 14,793 35,156	\$ 326,244 492,712 1,017,988
7th	Morgan	128,605 834,220 15,330 1,457,780	74,923 453,069 23,876 788,043	13,445 35,854 5,034 121,428	88,368 488,923 28,910 909,471	800,126 4,819,962 95,372 6,718,112	21,844 328,093 2,396 526,909	233,056 1,393,703 41,125 2,202,019	39,532 207,955 4,766 320,961	58,153 80,813 7,505 203,344	1,152,711 6,830,526 151,164 9,971,345
8th	Adams	407,531 28,575	147,435 31,487	20,000** 4,560	167,435 36,047	1,352,551 66,670	124,989 66,831	468,427 41,722	68,326 5,069	310,155 67,423	2,324,448 247,715
	Calhoun	13,030 46,098 74,064 33,674	22,762 51,852 53,909 41,641	758 8,636 9,899 8,900	23,520 60,488 63,808 50,541	40,450 330,040 129,980 158,032	1,123 12,520 18,638 8,365	27,898 371,782 157,943 60,644	3,682 13,792 25,078 8,688	5,849 16,748 68,149 43,083	79,002 744,882 399,788 278,812
8th	Pike Schuyler Circuit Total	79,347 65,848 748,167	57,400 32,520 439,006	10,397 7,392 70,542	67,797 39,912 509,548	206,158 151,950 2,435,831	15,247 3,185 250,898	131,552 41,211 1,301,179	17,570 6,863 149,068	30,407 78,349 620,163	400,934 281,558 4,757,139
9th	Fulton	241,595 107,923 41,889 265,313 115,824	77,034 48,664 43,922 199,363 99,028	25,648 3,474 8,899 31,060 11,101	102,682 52,138 52,821 230,423 110,129	1,187,805 520,677 192,033 2,704,139 890,730	54,736 6,539 4,940 218,170 141,087	262,850 78,115 68,732 364,296 225,913	35,403 11,102 9,627 55,237 34,244	724,847 221,691 230,634 144,812 1,336	2,265,641 838,124 505,966 3,486,654 1,293,310
9th	Warren Circuit Total	99,609 872,153	84,500 552,511	18,237 98,419	102,737 650,930	738,522 6,233,906	8,270 433,742	206,906 1,206,812	46,645 192,258	283,388 1,606,708	1,283,731 9,673,426
10th	Marshall Peoria Putnam Stark Tazewell Circuit Total	46,665 1,000,994 16,961 15,128 381,542 1,461,290	44,446 532,690 18,866 32,253 302,860 931,115	6,483 116,406 2,556 2,794 44,478 172,717	50,929 649,096 21,422 35,047 347,338 1,103,832	312,622 5,876,738 123,940 134,916 3,736,108 10,184,324	20,306 1,329,223 3,832 4,242 172,208 1,529,811	60,471 1,316,669 39,897 27,106 864,634 2,308,777	3,216 250,349 4,252 3,612 35,641 297,070	19,257 149,525 9,978 5,279 14,015 198,054	415,872 8,922,504 181,899 175,155 4,822,606 14,518,036
11th	Ford	45,464 146,671 182,297 448,920 91,057 914,409	35,198 94,915 133,623 355,671 74,195 693,602	10,587 28,933 31,241 66,214 13,453 150,428	45,785 123,848 164,864 421,885 87,648 844,030	239,532 675,516 808,453 1,048,252 404,732 3,176,485	5,702 52,088 91,877 284,758 51,210 485,635	40,850 318,856 391,412 979,070 184,222 1,914,410	8,231 38,042 53,380 144,149 30,681 274,483	6,695 63,367 23,761 453,457 6,786 554,066	301,010 1,147,869 1,368,883 2,909,686 677,631 6,405,079
12th	Iroquois	185,514 381,130 1,522,619	80,223 178,996 1,070,080	17,077 32,979 95,293	97,300 211,975 1,165,373	566,059 2,424,907 5,743,798	40,101 164,758 394,852	367,269 718,304 3,404,211	34,218 128,004 268,242	6,155 86,327 ***	1,013,802 3,522,300 9,811,103
12th	Circuit Total	2,089,263	1,329,299	145,349	1,474,648	8,734,764	599,711	4,489,784	430,464	92,482	14,347,205
13th	Bureau	160,456 80,670 877,156 1,118,282	98,865 91,964 273,612 464,441	14,600 6,526 22,398 43,524	113,465 98,490 296,010 507,965	791,279 706,365 2,170,279 3,667,923	67,288 66,553 1,399,846 1,533,687	393,639 199,969 930,817 1,524,425	35,987 17,661 106,439 160,087	40,721 8,029 263 49,013	1,328,914 998,577 4,607,644 6,935,135
14th	Henry	205,739 53,748 628,321 222,033	136,100 47,059 298,316	38,581 15,315 59,966	174,681 62,374 358,282	1,638,791 324,668 7,183,985	19,263 47,828 301,682	493,559 75,384 2,247,266	48,351 12,793 295,622	67,077 330,126 926,063	2,267,041 790,799 10,954,618
14th	Circuit Total	1,109,841	123,812 605,287	22,180 136,042	145,992 741,329	1,905,932 11,053,376	23,275 392,048	566,785 3,382,994	65,385 422,151	53,944 1,377,210	2,615,321 16,627,779

^{*}In most counties - December 1, 1981, through November 30, 1982.

***Figure not supplied.

^{**}Central purchasing of supplies, equipment, etc. is done through County Purchasing Agent. Figure is an estimate.

FISCAL YEAR 1982* TOTAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS

NOTE: It is not possible to make valid comparisons between the operating budgets of various counties; some counties use the accounting systems prescribed by its county boards, while many others have adopted all or part of the financial component of the recordkeeping system adopted by the Supreme Court. For example, circuit clerks in some counties enjoy the benefits of heat, light, air conditioning, telephone, office supplies and equipment, and janitorial services through central purchasing; in other counties, the clerk's budget is charged proportionately for every conceivable cost allocable to his or her operation.

			OPE	RATING EXP	ENSES			NIES HELD & CC			
Circuit	County	Total Revenue Collected	Salaries	Other Costs	Total	Maintenance & Child Support	Cash Bail Refunded	Fines, Penalties Assessments, & Forfeitures	Fees of Others	Miscellaneous Disbursements	Total
15th	Carroll	\$ 63,572 81,994 234,378 139,914 164,893 684,751	\$ 50,864 59,600 112,450 98,433 102,734 424,081	\$ 13,921 10,014 23,898 34,138 14,241 96,212	\$ 64,785 69,614 136,348 132,571 116,975 520,293	\$ 452,149 345,039 1,078,007 813,245 1,358,801 4,047,241	\$ 12,705 19,436 37,474 68,066 48,201 185,882	\$ 134,917 190,400 441,384 313,673 334,612 1,414,986	\$ 21,948 22,564 45,269 58,741 70,868 219,390	\$ 13,265 4,648 240,436 84,183 18,249 360,781	\$ 634,984 582,087 1,842,570 1,337,908 1,830,731 6,228,280
16th 16th	DeKalb Kane Kendall Circuit Total	280,389 1,371,102 117,105 1,768,596	218,813 855,241 × ~ 60,948 1,135,002	24,050 127,530 20,982 172,562	242,863 982,771 81,930 1,307,564	663,755 5,778,797 425,142 6,867,694	80,859 766,539 37,084 884,482	640,647 1,746,150 334,022 2,720,819	78,476 361,922 27,128 467,526	23,842 *** 36,197 60,039	1,487,579 8,653,408 859,573 11,000,560
17th	Boone Winnebago Circuit Total	129,556 1,223,705 1,353,261	101,557 756,524 858,081	19,093 186,980 206,073	120,650 943,504 1,064,154	396,336 2,884,442 3,280,778	39,964 699,418 739,382	281,522 1,813,971 2,095,493	42,085 317,624 359,709	49,655 84,393 134,048	809,562 5,799,848 6,609,410
18th 18th	DuPage Circuit Total	3,002,504 3,002,504	2,023,059 2,023,059	1,292,417 1,292,417	3,315,476 3,315,476	11,391,058 11,391,058	1,131,621 1,131,621	4,984,063 4,984,063	818,505 818,505	2,338,434 2,338,434	20,663,681 20,663,681
19th 19th	Lake	2,558,181 688,804 3,246,985	918,886 444,882 1,363,768	59,874 226,363 286,237	978,760 671,245 1,650,005	1,615,484 1,317,141 2,932,625	989,836 1,143,994 2,133,830	3,247,964 1,653,549 4,901,513	431,587 230,175 661,762	372,042 704,628 1,076,670	6,656,913 5,049,487 11,706,400
20th	Monroe	55,967 64,588 101,450 1,218,995 53,186 1,494,186	56,514 56,662 59,446 586,354 35,191 794,167	10,020 11,085 13,280 52,716 3,533 90,634	66,534 67,747 72,726 639,070 38,724 884,801	224,004 598,134 544,180 2,837,176 170,783 4,374,277	41,766 15,489 31,517 597,258 11,142 697,172	103,662 152,399 185,944 2,046,000 106,880 2,594,885	14,015 18,175 28,308 195,711 3,048 259,257	43,917 16,826 75,429 269,519 7,028 412,719	427,364 801,023 865,378 5,945,664 298,881 8,338,310
	Downstate Total	28,175,412	16,321,394	3,888,569	20,209,963	109,568,271	16,574,509	49,768,366	6,728,570	10,927,805	193,567,521
	Cook****	35,957,601	26,901,568	8,347,900	35,249,468	17,347,515	35,432,630	36,549,280	6,843,720	***	96,173,145
	State Total	64,133,013	43,222,962	12,236,469	55,459,431	126,915,786	52,007,139	86,317,646 1	3,572,290	10,927,805	289,740,666

^{*}In most counties - December 1, 1981 through November 30, 1982.

^{**}Central purchasing of supplies, equipment, etc. is done through Central Purchasing Agent. Figure is an estimate.

^{***}Figure not supplied.

^{****}Included under categories "Total Revenue Collected" and "Operating Expenses" are federal and state monies awarded to the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County for operation of its Child Support Enforcement Program.

1982 SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

		E	mployees*			Adult Activit	y****			Ju	venile Case Di	spositions - By	Type of Case		Juvenil	e Probation	Activity***	***
Circuit	County	Number of Probation Officers*	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Defendants Added to Probation Caseload	Defendants Dropped From Probation Caseload	Supervision Caseload 12/31/82****	Amount of Restitution Collected*** (Adult & Juvenile Collections)		quency 702 Hearings Granting Transfer To Be Tried As An Adult	Dependency/ Neglect	Minor In Need of Supervision	Total††	Investigations Completed	Juveniles Added to Probation Caseload	From Probation	Supervision Caseload 12/31/82
1st	Alexander Jackson Johnson Massac Pope Pulaski Saline Union Williamson Circuit Total	1 4 1 ** ** 3 1 5	2 2 1 ** ** 1 1 1 8	3 6 2 ** ** ** 4 2 6 23	27 84 4 8 1 7 29 9 42 211	71 367 81 91 83 58 207 123 209 1,290	117 311 76 117 32 17 143 132 323 1,268	160 452 65 121 88 105 257 145 514 1,907	\$ 8,806 19,747 6,582 10,423 1,695 6,730 20,745 24,943 30,949 130,620	35 54 8 7 9 36 59 48 46 302	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	4 8 3 4 1 4 16 5 8 53	6 9 3 2 2 3 9 6 11	45 71 14 13 12 43 84 60 65 407	8 23 3 1 0 10 2 7 16 70	5 37 2 0 0 10 23 17 134 228	8 43 1 0 0 3 27 15 151 248	20 39 4 5 0 26 20 27 79 220
2nd	Crawford Edwards Franklin. Gallatin. Hamilton Hardin Jefferson Lawrence Richland Wabash Wayne White Circuit Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1 ** ** 1 ** ** ** ** **	2 2 3 2 ** ** 2 ** ** ** **	7 3 55 4 19 4 75 17 5 10 19 9	190 72 146 63 45 32 192 52 216 67 106 107 1,288	223 94 48 32 28 27 227 90 163 46 133 80 1,191	72 69 309 105 84 59 239 70 179 96 90 188 1,560	10,206 4,356 16,890 2,105 4,715 5,729 17,385 12,131 16,737 38,617 3,285 11,185 143,341	15 9 75 10 8 11 53 24 58 10 28 12 313	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 6 5 9 2 7 10 4 6 13 8 9	3 1 11 3 1 2 6 2 6 2 4 2 4 2	22 16 91 22 11 20 69 30 70 25 40 23 439	4 2 9 0 2 0 9 7 2 5 6 6 52	11 4 31 7 9 0 37 17 5 4 8 8	8 7 36 3 6 3 33 13 4 4 3 8 11 135	13 2 27 11 12 2 44 14 4 8 3 15
3rd	Bond	1 14 15	1 6 7	2 20 22	13 191 204	33 925 958	26 649 675	52 1,352 1,404	6,215 65,451 71,666	10 325 335	0 2 2	4 163 167	2 71 73	16 561 577	1 62 63	4 314 318	1 311 312	7 336 343
4th 4th	Christian	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 0 2 2 0 9	3 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 1	29 4 35 25 3 6 45 18 2 167	89 65 47 60 96 15 214 123 36 745	36 77 40 77 53 14 111 91 72 571	258 84 113 84 114 24 461 203 50 1,391	18,410 19,876 18,378 10,284 3,718 3,106 24,420 13,604 12,589 124,385	40 21 16 40 34 6 95 68 13 333	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 5 3 10 3 2 21 18 5 76	28 2 4 4 1 15 8 1	77 28 23 54 41 9 131 94 19	23 3 3 0 14 6 5 11 3 68	32 11 21 20 33 3 3 35 37 10 202	19 18 19 41 34 2 65 21 9	88 14 40 12 21 3 52 48 12 290
5th	Clark	1 6 ** 2 11 20	1 2 ** 1 3 7	2 8 ** 3 14 27	9 37 5 39 219 309	49 202 22 66 764 1,103	40 242 26 40 782 1,130	90 287 47 126 504 1,054	6,468 66,157 934 16,676 91,008 181,243	14 58 19 30 128 249	2 0 0 1 0 3	5 22 3 6 27 63	2 11 2 9 15 39	23 91 24 46 170 354	4 12 1 17 93 127	8 54 4 38 71 175	9 58 3 35 67 172	14 57 8 32 74 185
6th	Champaign†	12 2 2 7 2 2 2 27	3 1 1 3 1 1	15 3 3 10 3 3 3	438 10 33 564 28 12 1,085	365 39 122 567 82 66 1,241	434 36 143 562 107 60 1,342	590 50 109 556 100 117 1,522	32,918 14,150 8,840 41,656 4,559 2,665 104,788	165 32 7 187 13 40 444	0 0 0 2 0 0 2	86 5 3 173 3 6 276	40 3 1 68 4 4 120	291 40 11 430 20 50 842	380 40 8 315 0 14 757	137 31 12 161 36 21 398	107 41 19 120 57 28 372	189 25 16 243 24 25 522

^{*}Count taken on December 31, 1982. Includes offices with adult, juvenile, or combined caseloads.

**Indicates a multi-county operation. Personnel have been listed under a previous county in the circuit.

***Restitution is either collected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the office of the State's Attorney, or within the probation department itself.

****Includes, in addition, all cases under supervision outside of county of jurisdiction.

*****Does include some post-trial proceedings.

†Indicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. See last page of this table for further comments.

††Current reporting procedures followed by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts require only the identification of the number of cases disposed of. Breakdowns by type of case were acquired either through the county's probation department or through the county's State's Attorney's office.

1982 SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

		T		1902 0	ELECT CI													
		E	imployees*	r	1	Adult Activit	y*****					spositions - By	ype of Case		Juvenil	e Probation	Activity***	**
Circuit	County	Number of Probation Officers*	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Defendants Added to Probation Caseload	Defendants Dropped From Probation Caseload	Supervision Caseload 12/31/82****	Amount of Restitution Collected*** (Adult & Juvenile Collections)		quency 702 Hearings Granting Transfer To Be Tried As An Adult	Dependency/ Neglect	Minor In Need of Supervision	Total††	Investigations Completed	Juveniles Added to Probation Caseload	Juveniles Dropped From Probation Caseload	Supervision Caseload 12/31/82
7th	Greene Jersey	2 2 2 4 15 1 26	0 1 1 1 7 0	2 3 3 5 22 1 36	53 4 127 187 446 5 822	185 25 337 241 360 15 1,163	158 4 194 205 364 16 941	223 31 423 197 556 17 1,447	\$ 8,324 14,793 29,013 22,372 72,557 2,538 149,597	15 26 42 14 146 2 245	0 0 0 0 1 0	4 9 4 62 0 83	2 5 6 4 25 0 42	21 35 57 22 234 2 371	3 15 20 24 818 0 880	4 17 78 77 127 0 303	3 41 46 73 147 0 310	12 17 93 36 120 0 278
8th 8th	Adams† Brown Calhoun Cass. Mason Menard Pike Schuyler Circuit Total	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 15	4 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 8	12 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 23	259 4 5 108 22 29 56 7 490	265 49 15 188 79 26 78 75	256 39 11 155 67 30 45 59 662	324 53 39 201 142 82 164 57	42,555 3,037 2,105 15,749 10,605 8,267 23,580 1,506 107,404	122 3 6 25 14 13 27 7 217	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	37 1 4 5 2 2 15 2 68	19 0 0 3 2 1 6 5	178 4 10 33 18 16 48 14 321	58 0 1 15 12 3 10 2	163 0 1 22 24 10 61 8 289	174 6 1 21 17 12 62 6 299	99 2 4 29 68 17 85 12 316
9th 9th	Fulton	7 2** 1** 3** 2** **	3 1** 1** 2** 1** 8	10 3** 2** 5** 3** **	73 19 27 177 44 67 407	126 28 22 227 84 68 555	107 31 28 241 65 63 535	222 42 31 326 140 83 844	13,038 5,299 4,423 28,085 7,933 7,637 66,415	50 14 8 49 24 59 204	0 0 0 0 0 3 3	8 3 2 9 5 8 35	9 1 0 3 2 5	67 18 10 61 31 75 262	91 2 4 92 30 17 236	110 61 15 70 37 43 336	83 90 13 94 42 38 360	137 71 11 86 26 49 380
10th 10th	Marshall	1 20 1 1 9	0 4 0 0 6 10	1 24 1 1 15 42	0 301 1 5 90 397	134 2,848 8 36 427 3,453	93 2,918 6 11 412 3,440	89 3,160 11 57 527 3,844	8,942 105,629 1,642 130 42,053 158,396	23 365 2 2 133 525	0 0 0 0 0	2 117 0 2 19 140	2 60 0 0 21 83	27 542 2 4 173 748	0 199 0 1 116 316	0 235 0 1 148 384	2 240 0 1 187 430	0 443 0 2 60 505
11th	Ford	1 4 2 10 3 20	1 2 1 4 1 9	2 6 3 14 4 29	52 111 36 230 14 443	59 83 426 304 337 1,209	54 87 434 323 302 1,200	209 170 423 565 375 1,742	3,743 20,174 18,447 53,781 14,558 110,703	22 42 20 152 10 246	0 0 0 0 0	3 17 8 80 1 109	5 7 2 31 7 52	30 66 30 263 18 407	23 33 23 191 53 323	29 58 25 158 23 293	13 77 39 109 24 262	52 65 38 170 32 357
12th 12th	Iroquois	2 6 12 20	1 2 6 9	3 8 18 29	6 186 189 381	40 145 509 694	28 138 272 438	186 389 855 1,430	22,931 18,191 39,868 80,990	56 162 136 354	0 2 1 3	4 34 52 90	8 27 54 89	68 225 243 536	16 27 356 399	28 134 227 389	27 59 304 390	67 147 153 367
13th 13th	Bureau Grundy LaSalle† Circuit Total	5 2** 4** 11	2 1** 1** 4	7 3** 5** 15	1 6 38 45	41 78 355 474	36 55 273 364	55 82 490 627	29,774 14,558 54,520 98,852	100 39 147 286	0 0 0	17 13 38 68	11 8 19 38	128 60 204 392	57 10 175 242	59 56 140 255	42 64 125 231	58 90 118 266
14th 14th	Henry	7 3 22 7 39	2 2 4 4 12	9 5 26 11 51	57 40 1,275 92 1,464	261 34 791 326 1,412	155 39 719 284 1,197	325 90 853 520 1,788	17,579 9,688 55,990 42,797 126,054	48 17 115 68 248	0 0 0 0	10 2 33 11 56	5 2 22 6 35	63 21 170 85 339	80 22 535 60 697	54 109 112 140 415	49 83 120 148 400	84 65 138 123 410

^{*}Count taken on December 31, 1982. Includes offices with adult, juvenile, or combined caseloads.

**Indicates a multi-county operation. Personnel have been listed under a previous county in the circuit. For the 9th Circuit, adult services are circuit-wide and Henderson & Warren Counties have combined juvenile services. For the 13th Circuit, adult services are circuit-wide.

^{***}Restitution is either collected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the office of the State's Attorney, or within the probation department itself.

***Restitution is either collected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the office of the State's Attorney, or within the probation department itself.

****Includes, in addition, all cases under supervision outside of county of jurisdiction.

^{*****}Does include some post-trial proceedings.

[†]Indicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. See last page of this table for further comments.
††Current reporting procedures followed by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts require only the identification of the number of cases disposed of. Breakdowns by type of case were acquired either through the county's probation

1982 SELECT CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLINOIS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

		E	mployees*			Adult Activit	y****	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Ju	venile Case Di	spositions - By	Type of Case		Juvenil	e Probation	Activity***	***
1									Amount of	Delin	quency							
Circuit	County	Number of Probation Officers*	Number of Other Staff	Total Personnel	Investigations Completed	Defendants Added to Probation Caseload	Defendants Dropped From Probation Caseload		Restitution Collected***	General	702 Hearings Granting Transfer To Be Tried As An Adult	Dependency/ Neglect	Minor In Need of Supervision	Total††	Investigations Completed	Juveniles Added to Probation Caseload	From	Supervision Caseload 12/31/82
15th	Carroll Jo Daviess Lee Ogle Stephenson Circuit Total	2 2 3 7 8 22	1 1 1 2 3 8	3 3 4 9 11 30	12 14 124 260 87 497	119 147 290 537 507 1,600	96 106 244 540 500 1,486	102 149 408 476 563 1,698	\$ 1,203 10,229 17,698 34,899 26,126 90,155	18 12 61 46 82 219	0 0 0 2 0 2	12 2 11 6 6 37	1 1 10 11 6 29	31 15 82 65 94 287	9 8 35 77 73 202	25 31 148 42 138 384	9 34 170 28 127 368	29 10 143 127 174 483
16th 16th	DeKalb	9 31 2 42	3 33 1 37	12 64 3 79	161 553 8 722	150 592 60 802	111 528 65 704	289 669 69 1,027	12,020 113,528 14,427 139,975	80 175 59 314	1 3 0 4	10 180 6 196	13 82 3 98	104 440 68 612	412 1,163 42 1,617	162 177 44 383	132 178 49 359	108 153 34 295
17th 17th	Boone	36 ** 36	8 ** 8	44 ** 44	28 342 370	74 869 943	65 751 816	117 1,324 1,441	22,229 161,603 183,832	27 395 422	0 4 4	6 148 154	3 68 71	36 615 651	11 746 757	13 656 669	17 524 541	29 536 565
18th 18th	DuPage† Circuit Total	59 59	16 16	75 75	527 527	1,579 1,579	1,308 1,308	2,608 2,608	159,677 159,677	333 333	0 0	122 122	83 83	538 538	976 976	547 547	662 662	324 324
19th 19th	Lake† McHenry Circuit Total	33 24 57	11 5 16	44 29 73	679 275 954	744 650 1,394	934 589 1,523	1,409 702 2,111	132,512 47,566 180,078	128 127 255	0 1 1	17 50 67	43 33 76	188 211 399	663 212 875	284 264 548	286 300 586	155 280 435
20th 20th	Monroe Perry Randolph St. Clair† Washington Circuit Total	1 1 ** 17 ** 19	1 1 ** 7 ** 9	2 2 ** 24 ** 28	7 19 19 821 6 872	78 104 244 609 58 1,093	56 143 226 508 63 996	78 128 287 1,156 89 1,738	9,774 10,881 8,753 25,454 1,659 56,521	58 15 24 434 2 533	0 0 0 0 0	9 5 2 85 1 102	5 1 2 58 1 67	72 21 28 577 4 702	5 5 12 197 0 219	5 13 23 166 5 212	7 13 12 163 6 201	7 24 38 200 14 283
	Downstate Total.	505	211	716	10,594	23,771	21,787	32,245	2,464,692	6,377	26	2,045	1,212	9,660	8,977	6,869	6,866	6,979
	Cook County†	649	301	950	7,420	23,411	28,135	36,061	1,008,970	17,521	106	3,535	2,012	23,174	12,051	8,046	8,151	5,605
	State Total	1,154	512	1,666	18,014	47,182	49,922	68,306	3,473,662	23,898	132	5,580	3,224	32,834	21,028	14,915	15,017	12,584

^{*}Count taken on December 31, 1982. Includes offices with adult, juvenile, or combined caseloads.

**Indicates a multi-county operation. personnel have been listed under a previous county in the circuit.

***Restitution is either collected by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the office of the State's Attorney, or within the probation department itself.

*****Includes, in addition, all cases under supervision outside of county of jurisdiction.

******Does include some post-trial proceedings.

†Indicates the county operates a juvenile detention home. Statewide there are 13 detention homes operated by county governments. The following information gives a personnel count and total intake (juveniles held in secure detention) for each of the 13 facilities.

County	Detention Home Employees (Dec. 31, 1982)	1982 Juveniles Held In Secure Detention (Total Intake)	County	Detention Home Employees (Dec. 31, 1982)	1982 Juveniles Held In Secure Detention (Total Intake)
Adams	15	119	LaSalle	8	199
Champaign	11	145	Madison	19	589
Cook	280	9,571	Peoria	14	508
DuPage	33	421	St. Clair	18	603
Kane	26	180	Sangamon	31	193
Knox	14	75	Winnebago	29	1,231
Lake	32	124	. 0		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

^{††}Current reporting procedures followed by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts require only the identification of the number of cases disposed of. Breakdowns by type of case were acquired either through the county's probation department or through the county's State's Attorney's office.

STATISTICAL REPORTS ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS FOR 1982

TREND OF CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

	COUNTY DEPARTMENT		Pending						Panding	Inventory
DIVISION	Type of Case		At Start	Filed	Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Disposed Of	Pending At End	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	Ad Damnum	Jury	56,240	4,689	2,476	+12,649	19,814	20,482	55,872ª	-368
	Over \$15,000	Non-Jury	15,119	18,681	1,640	-12,649	7,672	8,002	15,224 ^b	+105
A	Tax		2,016	562	1,138	0	1,700	2,042	1,774 ^c	-242
\ w	Condemnation		412	112	3	0	115	137	391 ^d	-21
	Miscellaneous Remedy		3,723	2,825	176	0	3,001	2,064	4,583 ^e	+860
	Sub-Totals		<i>77,</i> 510	26,869	5,433	0	32,302	32,727	77,844 ^f	+334
Chancery	Chancery		7,943	11,177°	240	0	11,417	8,951 ^g	10,409	+2,466
Domestic	, .					_		h		
Relations	Domestic Relations		14,455	25,413	3,236	0	28,649	30,394 ^h	12,710	-1,745
C	Tax		20,114	37,691	15	0	37,706	19,7421	38,078	+17,964
l ü	Mental Health		113	5,365	22	0	5,387	5,420	80	-33
N	Adoption and Marriage of M		901	2,357	0	0	2,357	2,331 ^k	927	+26
T	Municipal Corporations		242	28	0	0	28	0	270	+28
Y	Sub-Totals	THE PARTY OF THE P	21,370	45,441	37	0	45,478	27,493	39,355	+17,985
Probate	Estates, Guardianships, and E		21,767	10,048	0	0	10,048	12,099 ^m	19,716	-2,051
Juvenile	Delinquency, Dependency, I Minors in Need of Supervision		17,797	22,139 ⁿ	218	0	22,357	25,777°	10,703 ^p	-7,094
Criminal	Felony (Indictment & Inform	ation)	5,227	12,486	3,734	0	16,220	14,316	6,766 ^t	+1,539
Support	Reciprocal Non-Support, Etc		1,674 ^q	24,427	1,852	0	26,279	24,302 ^r	9,537°	+7,863
County Dep	artment Sub-Totals		167,743	178,000	14,750	0	192,750	176,059	187,040	+19,297
	MUNICIPAL DEPARTME	NT	_							
D	Law Ad Damnum	Jury	15,814	5,400	228	+3,028	8,656	9,044	15,475 ^u	-339
	\$15,000 Or Less	Non-Jury	87,608	111,523	390	-2,705	109,208	122,184	74,650°	-12,958
5	Small Claims		11,159	78,440	620	-323	78,737	79,040 ^x	10,977 w	-182
T	Tax		85,407	0	2,217	0	2,217	4,683	82,941 ^y	-2,466
R	Foreign Judgments, Auto For (Dist. 1)		0	907 ^z	0	0	907	907 ^z	0	_
Ċ	Felony (Information)		1,072	6,091	254	0	6,345	6,568	702 ^{aa}	-370
T	Felony (Preliminary Hearings)	20,788	48,033	0	0	48,033	40,943	23,575 bb	+2,787
S	Housing		18,682	9,255	1,127 ^{cc}	0	10,382	8,751	20,313	+1,631
ONE	Paternity		6,082	23,920	1,083	0	25,003	29,879	19,087 ^{dd}	+13,005
THRU	Misdemeanors, Ordinance V Conservation Violations		88,753	487,337	0	0	487,337	485,475	102,830 ^{bb}	+14,077
31/	Traffic			4,981,267	0	0	4,981,267	2,986,579		
Municipal D			335,365	5,752,173	5,919	0	5,758,092	3,774,053	350,550	+15,185
Grand Total	S		503,108	5,930,173	20,669	0	5,950,842	3,950,112	537,590	+34,482

FOOTNOTES: (a) Computer adjustment of +300 law jury cases; (b) Computer adjustment of +435 law non-jury cases; (c) Computer adjustment of +100 cases; (d) Computer adjustment of +1 case; (e) Computer adjustment of -77 cases; (f) Does not include 430 law jury and 172 law non-jury cases on special callendars (military, appeala, bankruptcy, and insurance liquidation); (g) No Chancery Calendar Call was held in 1982; (h) Includes results of a see use of the Dormant Calendar Call on its 1980 and 1981 cases; (i) Includes results of a special call on pending tax deeds held in December 1982; (j) Includes results of a case by case inventory of pending 1981 inheritance tax petitions; (k) Includes results of a special call on pending 1979 adoptions held during the year; (l) Indicates an effort is being made to identify reinstated cases in the County Division; (m) Includes results of a case by case inventory of pre-1975 cases involving disabled adults; (n) Does include 613 petitions filed between 1/01/82 to 7/31/82 against adults per General Order 78-9. This order was then rescinded on August 1, 1982; (o) Includes 2,603 petitions disposed of against adults per General Order 78-9; (p) Adjustment of -3,674 cases as a result of redefining what is a "pending juvenile Case" and restored the reporting process within the Clerk's Office of the Juvenile Division; (q) Indicates cases transferred from County Division; (r) Includes results of a special call on pending cases held during the year; (s) Adjustment of +5,886 cases as a result of a case by case inventory of all pending cases in the Support Division; (r) Includes results of a special call on pending cases in District Four, and +38 cases in District Five as results of case by case inventories; (w) Adjustments of +10 cases in District Three, +1 case in District Four, and +38 cases in District Four, and +30 cases in District Two and -18 cases in District

TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

<u> </u>									
		Pending						Pending	Inventory
	1	At	^ =:! !	Rein-	Trans-	Total	n: 1 (At	Increase (+)
	i	Start	Filed	stated	ferred	Added	Disposed of	End	Decrease (-)
LAW	DIST. 1	14,466	5,239	147	+1,843	7,229	7,529	14,166	-300
JURY	DIST. 2	135	18	0	+120	138	154	119	-16
CASES	DIST. 3	247	50	7	+292	349	335	271 ^g	+24
\$15,000	DIST. 4	312	32	33	+259	324	340	297 ^h	-15
OR LESS	DIST. 5	235	19	26	+167	212	259	226 i	-9
	DIST. 6	419	42	15	+347	404	427	396	-23
LAW	DIST. 1	86,078	107,730	123	-1,618	106,235	119,378	72,935	-13,143
NON-JURY	DIST. 2	154	632	48	-120	560	442	272	+118
CASES	DIST. 3	366	850	55	-264	641	697	339 ^g	-27
\$15,000	DIST. 4	348	706	44	-234	516	434	396 h	+48
OR LESS	DIST. 5	282	595	64	-167	492	489	308 ⁱ	+26
OK EESS	DIST. 6	380	1,010	56	-302	764	744	400	+20
and the second s	DIST. 1	5,128	60,562	0	-219	60,343	60,343	5,128	
	DIST. 1	3,120	60,362	0	-219	60,343	00,545	3,120	
	PRO SE	3,081	5,459	167	-6	5,620	5.987	2,714 ^c	-367
	DIST. 2	338	1,485	0	0	1,485	1,385	529 ^f	+191
SMALL CLAIMS	DIST. 3	550	2,263	66	-28	2,301	2,262	589	+39
	DIST. 4	279	1,941	86	-25	2,002	1,883	488 ^h	+209
	DIST. 5	606	1,584	62	-23	1,646	1,753	439 ⁱ	-167
								}	
	DIST. 6	1,177	5,146	239	-45	5,340	5,427	1,090	-87
	DIST. 1	75,124	0	1,994	0	1,994	2,749	74,369 ^c	-755
	DIST. 2	3,400	0	0	0	0	601	2,799	-601
TAX***	DIST. 3	3,014	0	0	0	0	289	2,725°	-289
.,,,,	DIST. 4	554	0	223	0	223	322	455	-99
	DIST. 5	1,667	0	0	0	0	487	1,180°	-487
	DIST. 6	1,648	0	0	0	0	235	1,413	-235
FOREIGN									
JUDGMENTS,	1								
AUTO									
FORFEITURES,	1								
ETC.	DIST. 1	0	907 ^m	0	0	907	907 m	0	
	DIST. 1	0	3,302	0	0	3,302	3,299	3 ^d	+3
FELONY	DIST. 2	111	532	32	0	564	578	152 ^f	+41
(INFORMATION)	DIST. 3	183	488	73	0	561	575	151 ^g	-32
(1141 OKIVI/(11014)	DIST. 4	192	406	42	0	448	479	161	-31
	DIST. 5		465		0		610	7	-280
	<u> </u>	287		49		514		 	
251.0.11/	DIST. 6	299	898	58	0	956	1,027	228	-71
FELONY	DIST. 1	15,916	38,413	0	0	38,413	31,253	18,378 ^a	+2,462
(PRELIMINARY	DIST. 2	1,064	1,898	0	0	1,898	1,818	1,182 ^a	+118
HEARINGS)	DIST. 3	1,656	2,035	0	0	2,035	1,769	1,520 ^a	-136
	DIST. 4	294	1,589	0	0	1,589	2,162	344 ^a	+50
	DIST. 5	436	1,412	0	0	1,412	1,387	286 ^a	-150
	DIST. 6	1,422	2,686	0	0	2,686	2,554	1,865 ^a	+443
	DIST. 1	18,652	9,218	1,127 ⁿ	0	10,345	8,714	20,283	+1,631
	DIST. 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
HOUSING	DIST. 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	DIST. 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	DIST. 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	_
	DIST. 6	30	37	0	0	37	37	30	
	DIST. 1	5,511	22,160	1,027	0	23,187	27,903	18,135 ^e	
			 		 			43	+12,624
	DIST. 2	91	109	33	0	142	224	 	-48
PATERNITY	DIST. 3	81	108	14	0	122	191	87 ^g	+6
				9	0	572	559	183 ^h	+33
	DIST. 4	150	563					·	
	DIST. 5 DIST. 6	**	**	**	**	**	** 1,002	** 639 ^k	+390

TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

		Pending At Start	Filed	Rein- stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Disposed of	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
MISDEMEANORS,	DIST. 1	65,169	435,629	0	0	435,629	426,711	78,510 ^a	+13,341
ORDINANCE	DIST. 2	2,418	6,650	0	0	6,650	7,645	2,751 ^a	+333
VIOLATIONS, &	DIST. 3	6,097	10,393	0	0	10,393	13,609	6,646 ^a	+549
CONSERVATION	DIST. 4	3,702	8,324	0	0	8,324	8,822	4,085 ^a	+383
VIOLATIONS	DIST. 5	5,428	9,978	0	0	9,978	11,740	4,836 ^a	-592
	DIST. 6	5,939	16,363	0	0	16,363	16,948	6,002 ^a	+63
	DIST. 1		801,194	0	0	801,194	805,718		
	DIST. 1 HANG-ON		3,398,668	0	0	3,398,668	1,434,086		
L	DIST. 2		147,010	0	0	147,010	151,922		
TRAFFIC ^b	DIST. 3		183,147	0	0	183,147	172,306		
	DIST. 4		162,095	0	0	162,095	132,935		
	DIST. 5		150,791	0	0	150,791	152,483		
	DIST. 6		138,362	0	0	138,362	137,129		
	DIST. 1	289,125	4,888,481	4,585	0	4,893,066	2,934,577	304,621	+15,496
	DIST. 2	<i>7,7</i> 11	158,334	113	0	158,447	164,769	7,847	+136
	DIST. 3	12,194	199,334	215	0	199,549	192,033	12,328	+134
DISTRICT TOTALS	DIST. 4	5,831	175,656	437	0	176,093	147,936	6,409	+578
	DIST. 5	8,941	164,844	201	0	165,045	169,208	7,282	-1,659
	DIST. 6	11,563	165,524	368	0	165,892	165,530	12,063	+500
GRAND TOTALS		335,365	5,752,173	5,919	0	5,758,092	3,774,053	350,550	+15,185

FOOTNOTES: (*) Housing matters are filed and disposed of as general law cases in Districts Two thru Five; (**) All paternity matters in District Five are filed and disposed of in District Four; (***) Indicates after December 31, 1980, personal property tax cases in the Municipal Department will no longer be filed; (a) Indicates computer adjustments as results of continuous inventories on pending felony preliminary hearings, misdemeanors, ordinance and conservation violations; (b) Includes both moving and parking violations; (c) Indicates a case by case inventory as well as a no-progress call is planned for early 1983; (d) A procedural change in District One now allows for pending information cases; (e) Adjustment of +17,340 cases as a result of a case by case inventory; (f) Adjustments of +91 small claims cases, +55 felony cases, and +34 paternity cases as result of case by case inventories; (g) Adjustments of +10 law jury cases, +29 law non-jury cases, -18 felony cases, and +75 paternity cases as results of case by case inventories; (h) Adjustments of +18 law jury cases, +90 small claims cases, and +20 paternity cases as results of case by case inventories; (i) Adjustments of +38 law jury cases, +23 law non-jury cases, and -60 small claims cases as results of case by case inventories; (j) Adjustment of -184 cases to indicate those matters which were transferred from District Five to the Criminal Division; (k) Adjustment of +412 cases as a result of a case by case inventory; (l) Includes some cases transfearred to the Presiding Judge of District One for reassignment outside the small claims jurisdiction; (m) Includes 658 Surety Section of the Office of the Chief Judge actions which received District One case numbers in 1982; and (n) Indicates results of a case by case inventory.

IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES DURING 1982

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1982

			1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW	Jury	Number Pending	1,219	6,513	୍ ୨,069	11,369	15,151	12,551	55,872*
CASES	1 , ,	% of Total Pending Inventory	2.2%	11.7%	16.2%	20.4%	27.1%	22.4%	100.0%
OVER	Non-Jury	Number Pending	113	302	1,672	2,419	3,567	7,151	15,224*
\$15,000	1,101,701,	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.7%	2.0%	11.0%	15.9%	23.4%	47.0%	100.0%

^{*}Does not include 430 jury and 172 law non-jury cases on special calendars.

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF LAW JURY CASES

	Law	Jury Cases Termin	ated by Verdict				
	Number of Verdicts	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict*					
Calendar	Reached During the Period	Maximum	Minimum	Average			
Standard	598	94	6	52.0			
Special	8**	80	24	51.3			
Total	606***	94	6	52.0			

^{*}Reflects time case is handled in Jury Trial Section and does not include time on special calendars.

	Law Jury Cases Disposed Of By Any Means Including Verdict										
	Total Number of Cases Disposed	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition									
Calendar	of During the Period	Maximum	Minimum	Average							
Standard	20,188	_ 100	1	31.5							
Special	294*	79	8	39.5							
Total	20,482	100	1	31.6**							

^{*}Indicates cases placed on special calendars and does not include jury verdicts reached during the month which were at one time on a special calendar.

^{**}Identifies cases which were at one time on a special calendar.

^{***}Does not include 5 verdicts on condemnation suits and 5 verdicts on miscellaneous remedy cases heard and disposed of by judges in the Jury Trial Section and the Miscellaneous Section.

^{**}Does not reflect time on special calendars.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY **DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX, LAW JURY CASES DURING 1982**

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF LAW JURY CASES

			Law Jury Cases Termin	ated by Verdict			
		Number of Verdicts	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict				
		Reached During The Period	Maximum	Minimum	Average		
District One	Personal Injury	205*	66.0	1.3	41.0		
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	230**	81.5	1.5	33.6		
	Subtotal	435	81.5	1.3	37.1		
District Two		6	19.3	5.5	11.7		
District Three		24	38.2	3.9	16.7		
District Four		8	54.7	13.1	29.5		
District Five		18	29.0	3.2	18.7		
District Six	<u> </u>	33***	64.6	1.0	18.5		
TOTAL		524	81.5	1.0	34.0		

		Law Jury C	ases Disposed Of By Ai	ny Means Including Ver	dict
		Total Number of Cases Disposed		Elapsed Between Date and Date of Disposition	
		of During The Period	Maximum	Minimum	Average
District One	Personal Injury	4231	92.9	0.2	31.1
	Torts, Contracts, etc.	3298*	97.3	0.4	26.7
	Subtotal	7529	97.3	0.2	29.2
District Two		154	41.3	1.7	12.3
District Three		335	72.7	0.6	12.5
District Four		340	55.5	0.7	15.1
District Five		259	35.9	1.9	15.5
District Six		427	67.4	0.8	14.7
TOTAL		9044	97.3	0.2	26.7

^{*}Includes small claim cases transferred to the jury call as a result of jury demands entered.

^{*}Includes 54 verdicts on transfer cases from other divisions or districts.

**Includes 26 verdicts on small claims cases transferred to the jury call and 2 verdicts on transfer cases from other divisions or districts.

***Includes 1 verdict on a small claims case transferred to the jury call and which was first filed in District One.

IN THE LAW DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES **DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1982**

LAW CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

	Average Number of	1	nber of ositions	Disp	nber of ositions Judge	Month Betwee Filing a	erage s Elapsed n Date of and Date position
Dispositions Credited	Judges Sitting	Jury	Non-Jury ^a	Jury	Non-Jury ^a	Jury	Non-Jury ^a
Assignment Judges	2	5,984	2,020	2,992	1,010	33.4	21.2
Pre-Trial Judges	7	3,383	61	483	9	31.2	20.9
Pre-Trial Mediation Judges ^b	5	1,151	16	230	3	23.9	24.0
Motion Judges	5	1,434	1,387	287	277	16.3	7.1
Full-Time Trial Judges*	36	6,260	1,543	174	43	41.8	20.2
Part-Time Trial Judges**	14***	93	20	7	1	37.4	17.4
Progress Call Judge	1 * "	1,861	2,845	1,861	2,845	7.5	9.3
Total***	70	20,166	7,892	288	113	31.5	14.2

AGE OF LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

		1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Total
Law Jury Cases (Over	Number	3,729	2,336	3,510	4,910	3,293	2,388	20,166
\$15,000) During the Period	Percentage	18.5%	11.6%	17.4%	24.4%	16.3%	11.8%	100.0%

AGE OF LAW NON-JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

		1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Total
Law Non-Jury Cases	Number	150	495	962	662	2,700	2,923	7,892
(Over \$15,000) During the Period	Percentage	1.9%	6.3%	12.2%	8.4%	34.2%	37.0%	100.0%

^{*}Includes only judges in the Jury Trial Section who spent 75% or more of their time hearing law cases assigned.

**Includes only judges in the Jury Trial Section who spent less than 75% of their time hearing law cases assigned.

***Does not include 37 law cases disposed of by 3 judges in the Miscellaneous Section, 4 law cases disposed of by 2 judges in the Tax Section, and 385 law cases placed on special calendars.

****Includes 13 Downstate judges assigned during the period.

alndicates cases where no jury demand has been filed and recorded.

bThese judges began their assignments in October 1982.

LAW CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE JUDGES IN THE JURY TRIAL SECTION DURING THE PERIOD

			Law Cases Assi Method of	gned for Trial or P Disposition	re-Trial		
Law Jury Trial Section	Total Cases Disposed of	For Want Of Prosecution	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Total Cases Returned to Assignment Judge**	Total Cases Assigned
Full-Time Trial Judges	7,813*	458	5,436	1,327	592*	4,722	13,358
Part-Time Trial Judges	113	3	83	13	14	34	147
Total	7,926*	461	5,519	1,340	606*	4,756	13,505

^{*}Includes 9 cases heard and disposed of by the Progress Call Judge and 1 case heard and disposed of by a regular Pre-Trial Judge which resulted in jury verdicts.

NOTE: This table reflects modified data received effective December 1982.

TAX, CONDEMNATION, MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY

IN THE LAW DIVISION - TAX & MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON CASES DURING 1982

TAX CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

				Method of Disposition					
۱			Dism	issed	Bench	n Trial	Average Months Elapsed		
	Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want of Prosecution**	By Agreement	Finding for Plaintiff	Finding For Defendant	Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition		
Γ	1982	2,042*	113	125 ,	1,626	178	32.3		

^{*}An effort is being made to inventory the pending personal property tax cases which are no longer filed as of January 1, 1981.

CONDEMNATION CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

			Method of	Disposition		
		Dism	issed			Average Months Elapsed
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want of Prosecution*	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition
1982	137	29	68	35	5	24.6

^{*}Includes cases non-suited.

MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

			Method of	Disposition		
		Dismi	ssed*			Average Months Elapsed
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want of Prosecution**	By Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Between Date of Filing & Date of Disposition
1982	2,064	522	1,042	495	5	15.8

^{*}Includes cases transferred to other divisions or districts, dismissed by either party, etc.

^{**}Includes mistrials.

^{**}Includes cases non-suited.

^{**}Includes cases non-suited.

NOTE: MANY JUDGES WITHIN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE LAW DIVISION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THESE TAX, CONDEMNATION, AND MISCELLANEOUS REMEDY CASE DISPOSITIONS.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY **DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX**

DISTRICT ONE

			DISTR	ICI OIL							
				TYPE OF ACTION*							
	Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	General Law**					
ſ	1979	125,975	7,207	90,950	20,770	7,048					
Ī	1980	126,437	6,293	91,776	22,444	5,924					
	1981 122,663 5,532		94,723	20,087	2,321						
	1982	112,969	4,937	89,197	16,851	1,984					

^{*}In District One only the assignment of cases to the law category is by type of action rather than the value of the claim. Hence, a forcible entry & detainer case with a damage claim of greater than \$2,500 but less than \$15,000 is counted as a small claims case. **Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, revivals of judgments, etc.

DISTRICT TWO

_												
				TYPE OF ACTION*								
	Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**					
	1979	1979 720 463		114	49	74	20					
	1980	711	458	93	63	82	15					
	1981 801 520		120	80	63	18						
	1982	1982 650 402			72	48	13					

^{*}Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than \$2,500.

DISTRICT THREE

			TYPE OF ACTION*								
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**					
1979	1979 1,083 683		185	76	108	31					
1980	1,446	955	209	99	144	39					
1981	1981 1,070		130	82	79	30					
1982 900		584	117	90	83	26					

^{*}Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than \$2,500.

DISTRICT FOUR

			TYPE O	F ACTION*	•	
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	1979 1,553 925		285	132	183	28
1980	1,739	1,022	291	190	206	30
1981***	981*** 864 560		142	104	36	22
1982	1982 738 435		155	112	0	36

^{*}Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than \$2,500.

DISTRICT FIVE

			TYPE OF ACTION*						
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**			
1979	840 550		110	50	118	12			
1980	1,007	655	133	77	132	10			
1981	718	495	84	42	83	14			
1982	1982 614		70	61	69	17			

^{*}Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than \$2,500.

DISTRICT SIX

			TYPE O	F ACTION	k	
Year	Total Cases	Personal Injury With or Without Motor Vehicle	Breach of Contract	Tort Action	Forcible Entry & Detainer	General Law**
1979	1,633	955	232	185	229	32
1980	2,280	1,324	350	313	250	43
1981	1,221	734	151	132	170	34
1982	982 1,052 552		176	140	158	26

^{*}Includes all types of actions where the value of the claim is greater than \$2,500.

^{**}Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, replevins, revivals of judgi nt,

^{**}Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, replevins, revivals of judgments, etc.

^{**}In March of 1981, all forcible entry & detainer actions only were now to be counted as small claims cases and removed from the law category.

^{***}Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, replevins, revivals of judgment, etc.

^{**}Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, replevins, revivals of judgment, etc.

^{**}Includes such actions as confessions of judgment, replevins, revivals of judgment,

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX, ON DECEMBER 31, 1982

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES

DISTRICT 1			1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW		Number Pending	38	178	1,633	3,495	4,691	4,131	14,166
CASES	Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.3%	1.3%	11.5%	24.7%	33.1%	29.1%	100.0%
\$15,000	Non-lum	Number Pending	96	183	2,072	8,227	23,142	39,215	72,935
OR LESS	Non-Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.1%	0.3%	2.8%	11.3%	31.7%	53.8%	100.0%

DISTRICT 2			1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW	1	Number Pending	0	2	5	10	4	98	119
CASES	Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0	1.7%	4.2%	8.4%	3.4%	82.3%	100.0%
\$15,000	Non-Jury	Number Pending	0	8	6	11	20	227	272
OR LESS		% of Total Pending Inventory	0	2.9%	2.2%	4.0%	7.4%	83.5%	100.0%

DISTRICT 3			1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW		Number Pending	0	0	1	13	87	170	271
CASES	Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0	0.4%	4.8%	32.1%	62.7%	100.0%
\$15,000	N1 1	Number Pending	1	0	1	2	45	290	339
OR LESS	Non-Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.3%	0	0.3%	0.6%	13.3%	85.5%	100.0%

			1977 &	During	During	During	During	During	
DISTRICT 4				1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Totals
LAW		Number Pending	0	1	10	21	65	200	297
CASES	Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0.3%	3.4%	7.1%	21.9%	67.3%	100.0%
\$15,000		Number Pending	0	1	15	20	76	284	396
OR LESS	Non-Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0.2%	3.8%	5.1%	19.2%	71.7%	100.0%

DISTRICT 5			1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW	,	Number Pending	0	1*	0	6	70	149	226
CASES	Jury % of Total Pending Invent		0	0.4%	0	2.7%	31.0%	65.9%	100.0%
\$15,000		Number Pending	1	0	4*	5	48	250	308
OR LESS Non-Jury		% of Total Pending Inventory	0.3%	0	1.3%	1.6%	15.6%	81.2%	100.0%

					<u> </u>			_	
DISTRICT 6				During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW	1	Number Pending	0	0	5	18	124	249	396
CASES	Jury % of Total Pending Invent		0	0	1.3%	4.5%	31.3%	62.9%	100.0%
\$15,000	Niere Irono	Number Pending	0	0	1	11	35	353	400
OR LESS Non-Jury		% of Total Pending Inventory	0	0	0.2%	2.8%	8.8%	88.2%	100.0%

DISTRICT Totals				During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
LAW	1	Number Pending	38	182*	1,654	3,563	5,041	4,997	15,475
CASES	Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.3%	1.2%	10.7%	23.0%	32.6%	32.2%	100.0%
\$15,000	Non luni	Number Pending	98	192	2,099	8,276	23,366	40,619	74,650
OR LESS	Non-Jury	% of Total Pending Inventory	0.1%	0.3%	2.8%	11.1%	31.3%	54.4%	100.0%

^{*}Includes cases on special calendars.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES (\$15,000 OR LESS) DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1982

LAW CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

	DISPOSITIONS	CREDITED	DISPOSED	BER OF CASES OF DURING ERIOD		IUMBER OF SITTING		DISPOSITIONS UDGE	BETWEEN DATE	ONTHS ELAPSED OF FILING AND DISPOSITION
			Jury	Non-Jury(a)	Jury	Non-Jury(a)	Jury	Non-Jury(a)	Jury	Non-Jury(a)
		Assignment Judge	1,565	1,909	1	9	1,565	1,909	29.2	10.3
D		Pre-Trial Judge	964	316	1		964	316	24.9	8.4
5	PERSONAL INJURY	Full-Time Trial Judges*	1,572	1,583	5	1	314	1,583	37.1	12.4
T		Part-Time Trial Judges**	130	96	19****	5***	7	19	27.9	10.3
R		Sub-Total	4,231	3,904		32	163	488	31.1	11.0
1	TORTS,	Motion Judge		748	1	1	604	748	15.2	
С	CONTRACTS,	Full-Time Trial Judges*	2,533	85,822	2	6***	1,267	14,304	30.0	
T	ETC.	Part-Time Trial Judges**	161	28,904	12****	23****	13	1,257	18.5	
ONE		Sub-Total	3,298	115,474		15	220	3,849	26.7	
0.12		SUB-TOTAL	7,529	119,378	7	77	184	3,142	29.2	
District Two		Full-Time Judges*	154	442	-	1	154	442	12.3	
District Three	_	Full-Time Judges*	335	697	. 1	2	335	349	12.5	
District Four		Full-Time Judges*	340	434	2	2	170	217	15.1	
District Five		Full-Time Judges*	259	489		2	130	245	15.5	
District Six		Full-Time Judges*	427	744	2		214	372	14.7	
TOTAL	TOTAL		9,044	122,184		37	185	2,600	26.7	

^{*}Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing law cases assigned.

^{**}Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing law cases assigned.

^{***}Includes the judges in 3 of the 6 court rooms, who are judges from Downstate judicial circuits. In fact the three Judicial Circuits supplied judicial manpower all year round for these courtrooms.

^{****}Includes 29 additional Downstate judges assigned throughout District One's personal injury and tort and contract, etc. courtrooms.

⁽a) Indicates cases in which no jury demand has been filed and recorded.

Indicates data not yet available.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

STATISTICAL REPORT ON LAW CASES (\$15,000 OR LESS) DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1982 (Continued)

AGE OF LAW JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Law Jury Cases		1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
(\$15,000 or less) Disposed of	Number	219	1,062	2,633	2,657	1,823	650	9,044
During the Period	Percentage	2.4%	11.7%	29.1%	29.4%	20.2%	7.2%	100.0%

AGE OF LAW NON-JURY CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Law Non-Jury Cases (\$15,000 or less)		1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Totals
	Number	429	624	3,309	13,277	35,934	68,611	122,184
Disposed of During the Period	Percentage	0.4%	0.5%	2.7%	10.9%	29.4%	56.1%	100.0%

LAW JURY(a) CASES (\$15,000 OR LESS) DISPOSED OF BY THE JUDGES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE PERIOD

					Method of Dispositi	on	
			Dism	issed			
		Total Cases Disposed Of	For Want Of Prosecution*	By** Agreement	Bench Trial	Jury Verdict	Transfer to Law Division, Etc.***
	Personal Injury	4,231	1,391	2,259	314	205	62
District One	Torts, Contracts, Etc.	3,298	508	1,768	571	230	221
	Subtotal	7,529	1,899	4,027	885	435	283
District Two		154	15	121	6	6	6
District Three		335	10	259	24	24	18
District Four		340	48	244	9	. 8	31
District Five		259	33	187	17	18	4
District Six		427	27	319	25	33	23
Total		9,044	2,032	5,157	966	524	365

^{*}Includes cases non-suited.

^{**}Includes cases dismissed upon motion of either party.

^{***}These cases are reported as disposed of at the point of transfer.

(a)Indicates cases in which a jury demand has been filed and recorded.

TAX

IN THE LAW DIVISION — TAX SECTION, COUNTY DIVISION — TAX SECTION, AND IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX

STATISTICAL REPORT ON CASES DURING 1982

TAX CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Dispositions Credited	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions	Number of Dispositions Per Judge
Law Division — Tax Section	2	2,042*	1,021
County Division - Tax Section	1	19,742*	19,742
Municipal Department — District One	1	2,749	2,749
— District Two	1	601	601
— District Three	1	289	289
— District Four	1	322	322
— District Five	* ° 1	487	487
— District Six	1	235	235
— Sub-Total	6	4,683**	781**
TOTAL	9	26,467	2,941

^{*}Includes personal property tax cases, inheritance tax petitions, inheritance tax reassessments, tax objections, tax refund petitions, tax deeds, etc.
**Includes personal property tax cases only.

AGE OF PENDING TAX CASES ON DECEMER 31, 1982

	AGE OF FEMORIA TAX CASES ON SECENTIA 31, 1302										
				Year Filed							
	During 1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Total				
Law Division — Tax Section	415	197	206	535	148	273	1,774*				
County Division — Tax Section	1,712	547	2,588	5,187	7,158	20,886	38,078*				
Municipal Department*** — District One	0	14,567	28,969	30,833			74,369				
— District Two	0	1,110	879	810			2,799				
— District Three	0	400	1,100	1,225			2,725				
— District Four	0	0	69	386			455				
— District Five	0	11	541	628			1,180				
— District Six	0	551	457	405			1,413				
— Sub-Total	0	16,639	32,015	34,287			82,941**				
TOTAL	2,127	17,383	34,809	40,009	7,306	21,159	122,793				

^{*}Includes personal property tax cases, inheritance tax petitions, inheritance tax reassessments, tax objections, tax refund petitions, tax deeds, etc.

**Includes personal property tax cases only.

***No-progress calls have been held in the Municipal Department to remove cases filed prior to 1978.

SMALL CLAIMS

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982

NATURE AND NUMBER OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES FILED*

			Т	YPE OF ACTIO	N		
District	Forcible Entry & Detainer	Pro Se**	Joint Action (Forcible With Money Count)	Replevin	Distress For Rent	Other***	Total
District One	35,624	5,459	23,366	1,515	57	0	66,021
District Two	475		89	6	0	915	1,485
District Three	742		225	5	1	1,290	2,263
District Four***	650		164	7	0	1,120	1,941
District Five	445		137	6	0	996	1,584
District Six	2,195		683	19	3	2,246	5,146
Total	40,131	5,459	24,664	1,558	61	6,567	78,440

^{*}In District One only the assignment of cases to the small claims category with the exception of pro se cases is by type of action rather than the value of the claim. Hence, a forcible entry & detainer case with a damage claim of greater than \$2,500 but less than or equal to \$15,000 is counted as a small claims case.

**Established under General Order 72-8, a Pro Se Branch of District One only.

PRO SE SMALL CLAIMS — DISTRICT ONE ONLY NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF SMALL CLAIMS CASES IN PRO SE COURT DURING 1982

		Method of Disposition										
						Judgment o	r Bench Trial					
		Dismissed		p		ate				<u> </u>		
District One Only	For Want of Prosecution*	By Agreement	Subtotal	Paid and Satisfiec in Open Court	Ex Parte Judgment	Paid by Letter Prior to Court Da	Finding for Plaintiff	Finding for Defendant	Subtotal	Transfer to Presiding Judge for Reassignmen	Total	
Courtroom 1308	2,463	174	2,637	202	1,352	210	1,108	433	3,305	45**	5,987***	

^{*}Includes cases non-suited, dismissed for no service, etc.

^{***}Includes personal injury, tort, contract, confession, etc. where the value of the claim is under \$2,500 for all but District One.

^{****}Includes all forcible entry & detainer cases in District Four regardless of the damage claim.

^{**}These cases are reported as disposed of at the point of transfer and do include cases transferred as a result of a jury demand.

^{***}Includes the work of 3 Downstate judges assigned to this courtroom during 1982.

CHANCERY

IN THE CHANCERY DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT - CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

TABLE OF CHANCERY CASES* FILED

			TYPE OF ACTION									
Year	Total Cases	Change of Name	Mortgage Foreclosure	General Chancery**	Class Action Suit	Temporary Restraining Order/ Injunction	Mechanics Lien Suit**					
1980	9,209	1,549	3,541	2,818	51	1,250	Marie A.					
1981	10,789	1,561	4,739	3,135	44	1,310						
1982	11,177	1,257	5,443	2,284	58	1,437	698					

^{*}As of January 4, 1982, the former Land Title Section of the Law Division became the Mechanics Lien Section of the Chancery Division.

**These suits were previously filed under the "General Chancery" category.

DISPOSITION OF CHANCERY CASES*

	Method of Disposition							
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of**	Dismissal	Judgment	Transferred to Other Division, District, Etc.				
1980	10,004	6,814	2,438	752***				
1981	11,425	7,876	2,809	740***				
1982****	8,951	5,361	3,501	89				

^{*}As of January 4, 1982, the former Land Title Section of the Law Division became the Mechanics Lien Section of the Chancery Division.

****No Chancery Calendar Call was held in 1982.

ANALYSIS OF CHANCERY CASES PENDING AND COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS

		AGE OF PENDING CASES											
Pending		FIVE YEARS	OR MORE	FOUR-FI	IVE YEARS	THREE-FC	UR YEARS	TWO-TH	REE YEARS	ONE-TW	O YEARS	LESS THAN	N ONE YEAR
Calendar as of June 30	Total Cases Pending	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total	Number	% of Calendar Total
1973	5,383	97	1.8%	63	1.2%	136	2.5%	255	4.7%	1,067	19.8%	3,765	70.0%
1974	6,329	80	1.2%	59	0.9%	138	2.2%	385	6.1%	1,004	15.9%	4,663	73.7%
1975	6,711	48	0.7%	49	0.7%	149	2.2%	376	5.6%	996	14.9%	5,093	75.9%
1976*	7,142	48	0.7%	66	0.9%	140	2.0%	374	5.2%	1,246	17.5%	5,268	73.7%
1977*	7,744	66	0.9%	57	0.7%	182	2.3%	485	6.3%	1,449	18.7%	5,505	<i>7</i> 1.1%
1978*	6,968	83	1.2%	75	1.1%	231	3.3%	454	6.5%	1,238	17.8%	4,887	70.1%
1979*	6,364	97	1.5%	100	1.6%	167	2.6%	404	6.4%	1,261	19.8%	4,335	68.1%
1980**	6,948	100	1.5%	49	0.7%	141	2.0%	442	6.4%	1,329	19.1%	4,887	70.3%
1981**	7,773	96	1.2%	74	1.0%	214	2.8%	516	6.6%	1,413	18.2%	5,460	70.2%
1982***	9.846	140	1.4%	143	1.4%	330	3.4%	833	8.5%	2,449	24.9%	5,951	60.4%

^{*}As of May 1, 1976, nine separate judicial chancery calendars are in effect.

**As of June 1, 1980, ten separate judicial chancery calendars are in effect.

^{**}Commencing January 4, 1982, all mortgage foreclosure cases which are simultaneously the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding in Federal Court shall be placed on a dormant calendar of the Chancery Division. Although the cases on this calendar, 551 as of December 31, 1982, are still reported as active, these matters are not included in the Chancery Call.

^{***}Includes cases sent to the former Land Title Section of the Law Division.

^{***}Presiding Judge revised the dates of the pending Calendar Call for Chancery Calendars 1 to 10 inclusive, and the date on which the pending count is taken. All pending cases are as of December 31 and no longer June 30 and do not include cases on the dormant calendar, those pending before the judges of the Mechanics Lien Section, and "change of name" actions.

HOUSING

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY **DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982**

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF HOUSING CASES*

		Method of Disposition					
	Dismissal	Judgment**	Total				
District One	7,789	925	8,714***				
District Six	18	19	37				
Grand Total	7,807	944	8,751				

^{*}Housing matters are filed and disposed of as "general law" cases in Districts Two through Five.

**Judgments include decrees for demolition, permanent injunctions, etc.

***Includes the work of 20 Downstate judges assigned to hear housing cases in the 1st Municipal District.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY **DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX**

AGE OF PENDING HOUSING CASES ON DECEMBER 31, 1982

				Year Filed				
Housing Cases (District One		1977 & Earlier	During 1978	During 1979	During 1980	During 1981	During 1982	Total
&	Number Pending	279	2,476	2,945	3,431	4,915	6,267	20,313
District Six Only)*	% of Total Inventory	1.4%	12.2%	14.5%	16.9%	24.2%	30.8%	100.0%

^{*}Housing matters are filed and disposed of as "general law" cases in Districts Two through Five.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

IN THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982**

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Dispositions Credited	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions	Number of Dispositions Per Judge
Assignment Judge	1	6,774*	6,774
Pre-Trial Conference Judges	2	2,189	1,095
Pre-Trial Motion Judges	2	119	60
Full-Time Trial Judges**	16	20,792	1,300
Part-Time Trial Judges***	15****	520	35
TOTAL	36	30,394	844

^{*}Includes 1,452 cases dismissed for want of prosecution as a result of the Dormant Calendar Call on its 1980 and 1981 cases.
**Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing Domestic Relations cases.

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES HEARD AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

			1ethod o ispositio					Cases gned					tion int**
Dispositions Credited	Total Cases Disposed Of	Uncontested Corone-Ups (Defaults)	contests *pess	Total Judgments Signed	Total Cases Returned To Assignment Judge	Total Cases Placed on Dormant Calendar	Uncontested Prove-Ups (Defaults)	Contests	Total Pre-Trial Conferences Held	Total Referrals To Marriage and Family Counseling Services	Total Referrals To Cook County ^(a) Dept. of Supportive Services	Pre-Trial	Post-Trial***
Assignment Judge	6,774	5,705	331	738	_	1,119	9,531	1,188	0	176	115	20,584	16,033
Pre-Trial Conference Judges	2,189	14	137	2,038	544	46	3,027	1,128	3,412	78	_	2,086	211
Pre-Trial Motion Judges	119	15	2	102	5	0	40	4,535	739	507	_	26,556	_
Post-Trial Motion Judges	42	4	2	36	2	0	11	662	40	135		_	14,663
Full-Time Trial Judges	20,792	2,197	53	18,542	1,937	203	21,968	5,257	921	199	_	9,761	2,770
Part-Time Trial Judges	478	6	1	471	47	0	540	67	5	11	_	245	241
Total	30,394	7,941	526	21,927	2,535	1,368	35,117	12,837	5,077	1,106	115	59,232	33,918

^{***}Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing Domestic Relations cases.

^{****}Includes 2 full-time judges who heard mostly post-trial motions but who disposed of some cases, 2 judges no longer in the Division, and 11 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1982.

^{*}Includes cases dismissed upon motion, cases dismissed for want of prosecution, etc.

**Includes motions granted for case continuances.

***Includes all motions heard on custody modifications, etc., i.e., on post-trial matters.

aBegan reporting these referrals on June 23, 1982.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF CASES IN THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

PART I **Total Domestic Relations** Cases Disposed Of 30,394

PART II Judgments	
TOTAL JUDGMENTS	
1. Dissolution of Marriage 21,813	
2. Legal Separation	
3. Declaration of Invalidity 82	

PART III Cases Disposed Of	
TOTAL DISMISSALS	
 Dissolution of Marriage Legal Separation 	3
3. Declaration of Invalidity	5

COUNTY

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE COUNTY DIVISION, **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982**

	Type of Cas	se	Pending at Start	Filed	Disposed of	Pending at End
	(1) Special	a. Chicago	551	81	0	632
	Assessments	b. Suburban	580	23	0	603
	(2) Tax Deeds		2,343	653	873*	2,123
	(3) Scavenger Tax Deeds		675	448**	177	946
TAX	(4) Inheritance Tax Petitions		2,717	8,980	8,517	3,180
	(5) Inheritance Tax Reassessments		110	46	0	156
€	(6) Tax Refund Petitions	264	1	0	265	
	(7) Tax Objections	12,276	27,157***	9,943	29,490	
	(8) Tax Condemnation (in conjuncti	68	1	0	69	
	(9) Other	530	316	232	614	
	SUB-TOTAL	20,114	37,706	19,742	38,078	
(B)	ADOPTIONS		897	2,162	2,137	922
	(1) Commitment	a. Adults	112	5,376**	5,409	79
MENTAL HEALTH	Petitions	b. Minors	1	11	11	1
HEA	(2) Restoration	a. Adults	0	0	0	0
ITAL	Petitions	b. Minors	0	0	0	0
ME H	(3) Discharge	a. Adults	0	0	0	0
()	Petitions	b. Minors	0	0	0	0
	SUB-TOTAL		113	5,387	5,420	80
(D)	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS		242	28	0	270
(E)	MARRIAGE OF MINORS		4	195	194	5
	GRAND TOTAL		21,370	45,478**	27,493	39,355

^{*}Includes results of special call held in December 1982.

**Include some cases which were reinstated during the year.

***Includes tax objections filed by the County Assessor through the year 1980.

MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH CASES (ADULT COMMITMENT PETITIONS ONLY) DISPOSED OF IN THE COUNTY DIVISION DURING THE PERIOD

	Method of Disposition								
	T . 16	Dismissed	Dismissed Commitment						
Year	Total Cases Disposed Of	or Discharged	Voluntary	Court Ordered	Total	Other*			
1981	5,286	1,905	3,017	308	3,325	56			
1982	5,409	1,789	3,310	245	3,555	65			

^{*}Includes commitment transfer orders, etc.

PROBATE

IN THE PROBATE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

ANALYSIS OF PROBATE CASES AND COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Cases Filed	Disposed of
1973	10,523	9,777
1974	10,261	8,800
1975	10,258	8,779
1976	10,426	8,494
1977	10,236	8,066
1978	9,780	7,934
1979	8,934	14,579*
1980	9,199	14,153*
1981	9,870	25,649*
1982	10,048	12,099

^{*}Includes results of extensive physical inventory which began in February of 1979.

		Inventories Filed				
Year	Personal	Real Estate	Total	Filed	Probated	% Probated
1973	7,121	2,379	9,500	13,124	5,236	39.9%
1974	7,112	2,470	9,582	13,086	5,043	38.5%
1975	6,726	2,282	9.008	12,662	4,688	37.0%
1976	6,486	2,060	8,546	13,053	4,746	36.4%
1977	6,610	2,230	8,840	12,852	4,636	36.1%
1978	7,125	2,027	9,152	13,061	4,491	34.4%
1979	7,007	1,406	8,413	12,512	4,477	35.8%
1980	5,533	687	6.220	13.072	4,905	37.5%
1981	5,282	736	6,018	13,149	4,812	36.7%
1982	5,526	688	6,214	12,437	4,635	37.3%

TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1982

	Decedent Estates	Guardianship	Disabled Adults	Total
Number of Cases Filed	6,614*	2,152	1,282	10,048
Number of Cases Disposed of	8,337*	2,060	1,702	12,099

^{*}Does not include Petitions for Supplemental Proceedings: 96 filed and 22 disposed of. Petitions for Supplemental Proceedings are proceedings concerning contracts to make a will, construction of wills, and the appointment of testamentary trustees during the period of administration.

INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1982

INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF

	Inventories		
Kind of Property	Number	Value	
Personal	5,526	\$829,387,998	
Real Estate	688	46,735,933	
TOTALS	6,214	\$876,123,931	

SUPPORT

IN THE SUPPORT DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

SUPPORT CASES DISPOSED OF DURING THE PERIOD

Dispositions Credited	Average Number of Judges Sitting	Number of Dispositions	Number of Dispositions Per Judge
Presiding Judge	1	5,755	5 <i>,</i> 755
Full-Time Judges*	3	15,010	5,003
Part-Time Judges**	16***	3,537	221
TOTAL	20	24,302	1,215

^{*}Includes only judges who spent 75% or more of their time hearing Support cases.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF SUPPORT CASES

		Method of Disposition							
Dispositions Credited	Body Attachment Issued For Failure to Appear	Off Call & Initial Summons Unserved*	Dismissal	Other Dispositional Order**	Court Finding & Pay Order Issued	Total			
Presiding Judge	874	1,812	610	571	1,888	5,755			
Full-Time Judges	2,294	6,899	293	599	4,925	15,010			
Part-Time Judges	596	1,363	108	38	1,432	3,537			
TOTAL	3,764	10,074	1,011	1,208	8,245	24,302			

^{*}Includes cases where the defendant's whereabouts are unknown.

PATERNITY & NON-SUPPORT

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF PATERNITY & NON-SUPPORT CASES

			Method of Disposition					
District		Body Attachment Issued For Failure to Appear	Off Call & Initial Summons Unserved*	Dismissal	Other Dispositional Order**	Court Finding & Pay Order Issued	Total	
	Branch 33	4,590	12,729	1,470	71	4,323	23,183	
	Branch 96***	205	750	883	30	2,167	4,035	
District One	Civil Paternity Call ^(a)	85	80	268	17	235	685	
	Sub-Total	4,880	13,559	2,621	118	6,725	27,903	
District Two	Evanston	27	130	34	5	28	224	
District Three	Niles	42	76	21	3	49	191	
District Four & Five(b)	Maywood	62	282	43	9	163	559	
District Six	Markham :	262	331	88	18	303	1,002	
TOTAL		5,273	14,378	2,807	153	7,268	29,879	

^{*}Includes cases where the defendant's whereabouts are unknown.

^{**}Includes only judges who spent less than 75% of their time hearing Support cases.

^{***}Includes 15 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1982.

^{**}Includes cases non-suited, stricken off with leave to reinstate, etc.

^{**}Includes cases non-suited, stricken off with leave to reinstate, etc.

^{***}Includes dispositions on "Article X" cases only.

⁽a) Includes the work of 1 Downstate judge assigned to this courtroom during 1982.

⁽b) Procedures for paternity and non-support cases show all matters in the 4th and 5th Municipal Districts filed and disposed of in the 4th Municipal District.

MAINTENANCE & CHILD SUPPORT

MONIES HELD & COLLECTIONS MADE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO OTHERS -OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, **OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT***

Year	Maintenance & Child Support
FY 1981**	\$11,947,368
FY 1982**	\$17,347,515***

^{*}Includes filing fees, library fees, monies collected under the

JUVENILE

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES **DURING 1982**

INITIAL ACTION ON CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Adjusted*	Petition Recommended	Total
3,376	22,139**	25,515

^{*}Includes cases placed on "informal" probation for 90 days, cases adjusted and disposed of before a petition is filed, etc.

CASES ADJUSTED* IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

	Delinquent	Dependent/Victim of Neglect	Minor in Need of Supervision	Other	Total
By the Complaint Unit Staff	2,279	56	1,041	0	3,376

^{*}Includes cases placed on "informal" probation for 90 days, cases adjusted and disposed of before a petition is filed, etg.

PETITION RECOMMENDED CASES REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Delinquent	Dependent/Victim of Neglect	Minor In Need of Supervision	Other	Total
15,609	3,929	1,988	613	22,139

^{*}Includes filing fees, ilorary fees, monies collected under the 15% incentive program, etc.

**December 1, 1980, through November 30, 1981. December 1, 1981, through November 30, 1982.

***Includes all FY 1982 monies collected prior to October 1982

through the Domestic Relations Division.

^{**}Does include 613 petitions filed between 1/1/82-7/31/82, against adults per General Order 78-9. This order was then rescinded on August 1, 1982.

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING 1982

	Num	ber of
Charged Offenses	Petitions	Juveniles
MAJOR DELINQUENT CHARGES*:		
Aggravated Arson	16	16
Aiding a Fugitive	2	2
Armed Robbery**	507	507
Attempt Armed Robbery	6	6
Solicitation to Commit Armed Robbery	2	2
Armed Robbery with a Firearm**	49	49
Armed Violence	4	4
Arson	137	137
Attempt Arson	3	3
Aggravated Assault	602	602
Aggravated Battery	785	<i>7</i> 85
Aggravated Incest	3	3
Aggravated Kidnapping	1	1
Attempt to Commit Juvenile Pimping	1	1
Bribery	11	11
Burglary	3,384	3,384
Attempt Burglary	14	14
Solicitation to Commit Burglary	1	1
Communicating with a Witness	7	7
Compelling Organizational Membership under 17 Years	117	117
Concealing a Homicidal Death	1	1
Cruelty to Children	1	1
Deviate Sexual Assault**	56	56
Endangering the Life of a Child	1	1
Escape	13	13
Forgery	23	23
Heineous Battery	2	2
Home Invasion	15	15
Attempt Home Invasion	3	3
Incest	5	5
Intimidation	197	197
Involuntary Manslaughter	5	5
Kidnapping	5	5
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	1	1

^{*}See footnotes at end of table.

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Num	ber of
Charged Offenses	Petitions	Juveniles
MAJOR DELINQUENT CHARGES*:		
Mob Action	20	20
Murder**	69	69
Attempt Murder	3	3
Perjury	1	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	11	11
Possession & Delivery of Controlled Substance (including		
"possession & delivery" of cannabis)	319	319
Possession of Explosives	3	3
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe	8	8
Possession of Stolen Auto	483	483
Attempt Possession of Stolen Auto	2	2
Rape** [']	94	94
Attempt Rape	3	3
Reckless Homicide	3	3
Retail Theft	36	36
Residential Burglary	124	124
Attempt Residential Burglary	14	14
Robbery	1,489	1,489
Attempt Robbery	18	18
Solicitation to Commit Robbery	2	2
Theft	959	959
Attempt Theft	13	13
Conspiracy to Commit Theft	5	5
Solicitation to Commit Theft	5	5
Unlawful Restraint	6	6
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	11	11
Unlawful Use of Weapons	609	609
Voluntary Manslaughter	3	3
SUB-TOTAL MAJOR DELINQUENT CHARGES	10,293	10,293

^{*}Indicates a charge which could result in a transfer to the Criminal Division for the purpose of trying juvenile as an adult.

^{**}Effective September 8, 1982 the "minor" definition no longer applies to a minor who at the time of offense was at least 15 years old and who is charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm. The minor in these instances shall then be prosecuted under criminal law.

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Num	ber of
Charged Offenses	Petitions	Juveniles
MINOR DELINQUENT CHARGES:		
Assault	256	256
Battery	1,447	1,447
Concealing the Death of a Bastard	1	1
Contributing to the Neglect of a Child	9	9
Contributing to the Sexual Delinquency of a Child	91	91
Criminal Damage to Property	707	707
Criminal Trespass to Land (includes "criminal trespass		
to State Supported Land")	69	69
Criminal Trespass to Motor Vehicle	231	231
Curfew Violation	3	3
Deceptive Practices	5	5
Attempt Deceptive Practices	1	1
Disorderly Conduct	292	292
False Fire Alarm	9	9
Gambling	3	3
Harrassment by Telephone Call	5	5
Minor in Possession of Alcoholic Beverages	23	23
Possession of an Air Rifle or Pellet Gun	3	3
Prostitution	20	20
Solicitation to Commit Prostitution	11	11
Public Indeceny	3	3
Reckless Conduct	14	14
Reckless Driving	1	1
Resisting a Peace Officer	22	22
Sale & Use of Intoxicating Compounds	33	33
Solicitating Rides on a Public Highway	2	2
	8	8
Supplemental Petition	1	1
Tatooing the Body of a Minor	1	2,023
Theft	2,023	,
Attempt Theft	6	6
Theft of Labor Services	15	15
Attempt Theft of Labor Services	1	1
Violation of Civil Rights	1	1
SUB-TOTAL MINOR DELINQUENT CHARGES	5,316	5,316
TOTAL DELINQUENT CHARGES	15,609	15,609

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF OFFENSES COMMENCED BY JUVENILE PETITION IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Number of		
Charged Offenses	Petitions	Juveniles	
TOTAL DEPENDENT/VICTIM OF NEGLECT CHARGES	3,929	3,929	
TOTAL MINORS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION CHARGES (includes designation as runaway, ungovernable, habitual truant, etc.)	1,988	1,988	

Adult Cases Filed Per General Order 78-9*	Num	nber Of
Charged Offenses (Abuse of Children who are members of the defendant's household)	Cases	Defendants
Aggravated Incest with a Child (Preliminary Hearing Only) Incest with a Child (Preliminary Hearing Only) Battery of a Child Child Abandonment Contributing to the Dependency or Neglect of a Child Contributing to the Delinquency of a Child Cruelty to a Child and Others (Preliminary Hearing Only) Permitting a Child to Violate Curfew Ordinance (Municipal Code	27 75 126 11 241 24 35	27 75 126 11 241 24 35
of City of Chicago)	74 613	74 613

^{*}General Order 78-9 rescinded on August 1, 1982. These cases are now filed in the Municipal Department.

IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY STATISTICAL REPORT ON JUVENILE CASES DURING 1982

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF JUVENILE CASES IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

		Method of Disposition										
		Dismissal			Transfer To Other	Court ^b						
Type of Case*	Without Prejudice	With Prejudice	Other ^c	SOL ^a	702 Hearings Granting Transfer To Criminal Division	Other	Court Finding**	Total				
Delinquent	680	209	861	6,269	106	44	9,458	17,627				
Dependent/Victim of Neglect	1,203	3	903	13		3	1,410	3,535				
Minor in Need of Supervision	390	35	297	363		20	907	2,012				
TOTAL	2,273	247	2,061	6,645	106 ^d	67	11,775	23,174***				

^{*}Calendar calls have been realigned to produce categorical breakdowns.

TYPE OF COURT FINDING IMPOSED ON JUVENILE PETITIONS

Finding of Delinquency	Finding of M.I.N.S.	Finding of Dependancy	Finding of Neglect	Finding of Supervision Under Sec. 4-7	Total
5,301	433	215	1,195	4,631	11 <i>,77</i> 5

TYPE OF DISPOSITIONAL ORDER IMPOSED ON JUVENILE PETITIONS

	Institutio	onal Commitme	nt	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Plac	ed on Supervi	sion	***************************************
III. Dept. of Corr.	Ill. Dept. of Children & Family Services	State Sub-Total	Local	Sub-Total	Probation or Conditional Discharge	Guardian Appointed	Sec. 4-7	ዳ Sec. 5-2	Sub-Total	Total
961	495	1,456	1,053	2,509	3,044	1,414	4,631	177	4,808	11,775

^{**}Includes jury verdicts of guilty as habitual offender (4) as well as other guilty adjudications.

^{***}Includes the work of 3 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1982.

^aStricken off with leave to reinstate.

^bIndicates court approval for such actions as trying juvenile as an adult in felony case, changes in venue, etc.

^{&#}x27;Includes cases where a finding of "not delinquent", "not dependent", "not neglected", etc. was entered and the minor discharged; cases non-suited, etc.

dEffective September 8, 1982, the "minor" definition no longer applies to a minor who at time of offense was at least 15 years old and who is charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm. The minor in these instances shall then be prosecuted under criminal law.

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF ADULT CASES PER GENERAL ORDER 78-9* IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

			Me	thod of Dispos	ition		
Dismissal							
Type of Case	Without Prejudice ^b	With Prejudice	Other ^c	SOL ^a	Transfer To Other Court*	Court Finding ^d	Total
Adult Prosecution	.62	0	11	288	1,959	283	2,603

^{*}General Order 78-9 was rescinded on August 1, 1982. These cases are now filed and disposed of in the Municipal Department.

TYPE OF CONVICTION ORDER IMPOSED ON ADULT CASES*

	Probation or Conditional Discharge		Fine Only and Ordered To Pay	Total
3	18	134	128	283

^{*}General Order was rescinded on August 1, 1982. These cases are now filed and disposed of in the Municipal Department.

NATURE OF ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE JUVENILE DIVISION

Cases	Continued	Wardships
Disposed of	Generally*	Closed
25 <i>,</i> 777	111,842	6,261

^{*}Includes multiple continuances granted on the same petition.

^aStricken off with leave to reinstate.

^bIncludes cases non-suited, nolled prossed, etc.

^cIncludes cases where a finding of not guilty is entered.

^dIncludes only guilty adjudications.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982

NATURE OF DISPOSITION OF PRELIMINARY HEARINGS*

	Method of Disposition										
DISTRICT	Transferred to Criminal Division or Superseded by Information or Indictment or Probable Cause	No Probable Cause	Bond Forfeiture W/ or W/O Warrant	Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Stricken Off— Leave to Reinstate	Leave to File Denied	Off Call and Other Dismissal	Total	
District 1	18,842	2,692	1,468	1	2,829	35	5,312	13	61	31.253	
District 2	1,313	94	122	0	13	12	259	0	5	1,818	
District 3	1,196	25	121	2	35	22	351	1	16	1,769	
District 4	962	404**	109	2	567**	0	115	0	3	2,162	
District 5	979	64	45	0	98	6	192	1	2	1,387	
District 6	1,929	71	47	2	43	0	446	0	16	2,554	
TOTAL	» 25,221	3,350	1,912	7	3,585	<i>7</i> 5	6,675	15	103	40,943	

^{*}Indicates the disposition of felony preliminary hearings on felony charges and not cases.

^{**}Indicates a special inventory of pending felony charges was taken in this District resulting in these actions.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

TREND OF CASES CHARGING DEFENDANTS WITH OFFENSES IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION **DURING 1982**

Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending At Start	Cases Filed	Cases Reinstated	Cases Disposed Of	Cases Pending At End
Indictment	2,349	5,562*	1,038	5,790**	3,129 ^b
Information	2,878	6,924	2,696***	8,526***	3,637°
Total	5,227	12,486	3,734	14,316 ^a	6,766

^{*}Includes 990 cases filed and 297 reinstated and then transferred to Suburban Municipal Districts. (See below).

**Includes 1,134 cases disposed of in Suburban Municipal Districts. (See below).

***Does include 226 information cases transferred in from Suburban Municipal Districts.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY **DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX**

TREND OF CASES CHARGING DEFENDANTS WITH OFFENSES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX **DURING 1982**

District	Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending At Start	Cases Filed/ Transferred*	Cases Reinstated	Cases Disposed of	Cases Pending At End					
DISTRICT ONE	Indictment		All Cases Heard in Criminal Division								
DISTRICT ONE	Information	0	3,302	0	3,299	3 a					
DISTRICT TIME	Indictment	42	236**/0	71	312	37					
DISTRICT TWO	Information	111	532	32	578	152 ^b					
DICTRICT TURES	Indictment	29	44**/0	45	90	28					
DISTRICT THREE	Information	183	488	73	575	151 ^c					
DISTRICT FOLIA	Indictment	135	297**/0	44	345	131					
DISTRICT FOUR	Information	192	406	42	479	161					
DISTRICT FINE	Indictment	10	186** /-138	36	69	25					
DISTRICT FIVE	Information	263*** 24	465	49	610****	7					
DISTRICT CIV	Indictment	116	227**/0	101	318	126					
DISTRICT SIX	Information	299	898	58	1,027	228					
TOTAL	Indictment	332	990** /-138	297	1,134	347					
TOTAL	Information	1,072	6,091	254	6,568	702					
Grand Total		1,404	6,943	551	⁸ 7,702	1,049					

^{*}Includes cases transferred back to the Criminal Division for such actions as competency hearings, case consolidations, etc.

NOTE: 18,577 FELONY CASES WERE FILED ON 21,920 DEFENDANTS AS A RESULT OF 25,221 FINDINGS OF PROBABLE CAUSE OR DIRECT INDICTMENTS.

^aIncludes the work of 5 Downstate judges assigned to this Division during 1982.

^bAn adjustment of -30 cases to reflect case counts made during the period.

^cAn adjustment of -335 cases to reflect case counts made during the period.

^{**}Indicates cases received from the Criminal Division.

^{***}Cases pending before Criminal Division judges.

^{****}Includes some cases which were transferred from this District to the Criminal Division and are now in the Criminal Division's workload.

^aA procedural change in District One now allows for pending information cases.

^bAn adjustment of +55 cases to reflect case counts made during the period.

^cAn adjustment of -18 cases to reflect case counts made during the period.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT AND IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

ANALYSIS OF FELONY CASES PROCESSED DURING JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1982

					Number (Of Felony C	ases					
			Indictments			Informations						
	Pending	Filed*	Transferred/ Reinstated	Disposed Of	Pending	Pending	Filed	Reinstated	Disposed Of	Pending		
Criminal Division	2017	4572	+138 +741	4656	2782ª	2878	6924	+2696 ^b	8526	3637 ^a		
Municipal Dist. 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3302	0	3299 ^b	3 ^f		
Municipal Dist. 2	42	236	0 +71	312	37	111	532	+32	578 ^b	152 ^d		
Municipal Dist. 3	29	44	0 +45	90	28	183	488	+73	575 ^b	151 ^e		
Municipal Dist. 4	135	297	0 +44	345	131	192	406	+42	479 ^b	161		
Municipal Dist. 5**	10	186	-138 +36	69	25	263*** 24	465	+49	610 ^b	7 ^c		
Municipal Dist. 6	116	227	0 +101	318	126	299	898	+58	1027ь	228		
TOTALS	2349	5562	0 +1038	5790	3129	3950	13015	2950	15094	4339		

FOOTNOTES: (*) Indicates that all felony Indicatents are filed in the Criminal Division, but then certain cases are transferred to the respective suburban municipal district; (**) Indicates no jury courtrooms. Most cases, Indicatents or Informations, in which defendants enter a plea of not guilty at arraignment in the 5th Municipal District, are transferred to other suburban districts or are heard by judges in the Criminal Division; (***) Indicates upon observation that of total pending Information count in this District, these cases were transferred to judges in the Criminal Division; (a) Indicates a case-by-case physical inventory was taken during the reported time period and that some cases which had been previously disposed of in a suburban municipal district were not to be counted a second time as pending in the Criminal Division. Adjustments of -30 Indicatents and -335 Informations were made during January through December 1982; (b) Includes some cases which were transferred from this District to the Criminal Division and are now in the Criminal Division's workload. Such transfers from this date from any District, to or from the Criminal Division or another District, will not be final orders but part of internal procedures; (c) An adjustment of -184 cases following a physical inventory and removal of cases identified under footnote (b); (d) An adjustment of +55 cases following a physical inventory; (e) An adjustment of -18 cases following a physical inventory; and (f) A procedural change in the 1st Municipal District now allows for some pending cases.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT AND IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

AGE OF PENDING FELONY CASES — DECEMBER 31, 1982 (Does Not Include Post Trial Proceedings)

	Number Of Felony Cases Pending														
	Indictments							Informations							
	Year Case Filed Year Case Filed														
e ^r	Prior to 1978	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total	Prior to 1978	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total	
Criminal Div.*	31	14	26	58	242	2411	2782	8	3	10	21	264	3331	3637***	
Municipal Dist. 1**	ł	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3 ^a	
Municipal Dist. 2	0	0	0	0	2	35	37	0	0	0	1	5	146	152ª	
Municipal Dist. 3	0	0	0	2	1	25	28	1	0	0	0	7	143	151ª	
Municipal Dist. 4	0	0	1	0	8	122	131	0	0	0	1	3	157	161ª	
Municipal Dist. 5	0	0	0	1	0	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	7	7ª	
Municipal Dist. 6	0	0	0	1	5	120	126	0	0	1	4	24	199	228ª	
TOTALS	31	14	27	62	258	2737	3129	9	3	11	27	303	3986	4339	

^{*}Pre-defined automated procedures in the Criminal Division show some cases no longer pending once a conviction order has been accepted and a pre-sentence investigation has been ordered.

^{**}A procedural change in the 1st Municipal District now allows for pending Information cases.

^{***}Includes all District cases transferred and now in the Criminal Division's workload.

⁽a) Indicates the number of pending Information cases actually in the Municipal District.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING 1982

	Number of				
Charged Offenses	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants	
Aggravated Arson, etc Attempt Aggravated Arson, etc Aggravated Assault Aggravated Battery, Aggravated Battery, etc Aggravated Battery of a Child Aggravated Battery of a Child, etc Aggravated Battery of a Child, etc Aggravated Incest, etc Aggravated Incest, etc Attempt Aggravated Incest Aggravated Indecent Liberties with Child Aggravated Kidnapping, etc Aiding a Fugitive, etc Armed Robbery, Armed Robbery, etc Attempt Armed Robbery, Attempt Armed Robbery, Attempt Armed Robbery, Bribery, Bribery, etc Bribery, Bribery, etc Bringing Contraband into Penal Institution Bringing Contraband into Penal Institution, etc Burglary, etc Attempt Burglary, etc Calculated Criminal Drug Conspiracy Child Abduction, etc Child Abduction, etc Child Pornography, etc Compelling Organizational Membership under 17 Years Compelling Organizational Membership under 17 Years Concealing a Fugitive	4 13 0 0 60 72 0 6 3 6 0 5 17 3 3 2 0 92 332 7 28 1 1 10 6 3 0 152 133 11 14 2 0 0 0 152 133 11 14 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 15 0 0 0 71 87 0 6 3 6 0 5 17 3 6 2 0 113 511 10 33 13 7 3 0 0 2 17 39 0 0 206 211 14 19 19 10 0 0 0 0 0 16 17 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 34 1 1 82 81 1 5 2 14 1 5 1 5 6 5 7 2 3 6 0 7 7 2 3 2 17 17 2 498 175 33 32 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 5 1	9 38 1 1 87 91 7 2 14 1 1 5 1 66 7 57 1 2 660 254 8 39 0 1 1 2 0 0 3 6 1 5 1 2	
Concealing a Homicidal Death	0 2	0 2	0	2 0	
Without a License	1 0 2	5 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 0	

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. 990 such cases on 1,215 defendants were transferred during 1982.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Number of				
Charged Offenses	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants	
Criminal Damage to Property	4	4	8	8	
Criminal Damage to Property, etc	7	8	3	4	
Cruelty to Children, etc	4	5	8	8	
Deceptive Practices	8	8	12	12	
Deceptive Practices, etc	8	8	13	13	
Delivery of Controlled Substance	287	370	352	409	
Deviate Sexual Assault, etc	22	28	9	9	
Attempt Deviate Sexual Assault	0	0	1	1	
Attempt Deviate Sexual Assault, etc	1	1	1	1	
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	2	2	
Disposition of Look-a-Like Drugs	3	5	0	0	
Endangering the Life of a Child	0	0	1	1	
Escape	9	9	4	4	
Escape, etc	3	4	1	1	
Attempt Escape	1	1	0	0	
Failure to File Illinois Income Tax	5	5	0	0	
Failure to File Illinois Retailers' Service Tax	5	5	0	0	
Failure to File Illinois Service Occupational Tax Return	3	3	0	0	
Failure to Keep Drug Records	0	0	1	1	
Failure to Keep Illinois Retail Tax Books and Records	4	4	Ó	0	
Failure to Return to Work Release	11	11	ا م	0	
Failure to Surrender Title of a Motor Vehicle as a Junk or	• •		ľ		
Salvage, etc	0	l 0	1	1	
False Application for Title	Ö	0	1 1	1	
False Statement of Automobile Registration	1	1 1	0	0	
False Statement on Certificate of Title	o .	ò	2	2	
False Statement on License as Supplier of Special Fuel	1	1 1	0	0	
Forgery	83	87	51	52	
Forgery, etc	61	63	52	53	
Fraudulent Disposal of Collateral, etc	2	2	0	0	
Home Invasion	1	3	4	4	
Home Invasion, etc	12	29	13	16	
Attempt Home Invasion	0	0	1 1	1 1	
Indecent Liberties with Child	54	62	19	19	
Indecent Liberties with Child, etc	55	58	26	26	
Intimidation	4	4	17	19	
	13	15	28	32	
Intimidation, etc		1		1	
Insurance Fraud, etc	107	214	0	0	
Involuntary Manslaughter, etc	790	790	6	6	
Jumping Bail Bond	780	780	17		
Juvenile Pimping	2	2		1	
Juvenile Pimping, etc		2	0	0	
Kidnapping, etc	1		0	0	
Attempt Kidnapping			0	0	
Looting	1	3	0	0	

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. 990 such cases on 1,215 defendants were transferred during 1982.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Number of						
Charged Offenses	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants			
Misrepresentation of Motor Vehicle							
Identification Number, etc	1	1	O	0			
Murder	27	32	17	17			
Murder, etc	287	436	212	242			
Attempt Murder, etc	213	259	371	414			
Obstructing Justice	3	3	3	4			
Obstructing Justice, etc	4	5	0	0			
Official Misconduct, etc	1	2	Ö	0			
Pandering	2	2	19	19			
Pandering, etc	0	0	3	3			
Perjury	51	59	1	1			
Perjury, etc	49	51	0	0			
Possession of Burglary Tools	1	3	2	3			
Possession of Burglary Tools, etc	0	0	1	1			
Possession of Controlled Substance	217	284	871	1			
Attempt Possession of Controlled Substance	1			955			
Possession of Explosives, etc	2	3	0	0			
Possession of Hypodormic Needle (Suringe	_	3	0	0			
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe Possession of Motor Vehicle with Altered or Removed Vehicle	1	1	0	0			
	_	_					
Identification Number	5	5	1	1			
Possession of Motor Vehicle Component Parts with Altered or		_					
Removed Identification Number	3	3	3	3			
Possession of Counterfeit Motor Vehicle Registration Card	1	1	0	0			
Possession of Motor Vehicle w/False Vehicle							
Identification Number	4	4	7	9			
Possession of Motor Vehicle w/False Vehicle							
Identification Number, etc	2	2	2	2			
Possession of Stolen Auto	14	16	10	11			
Possession of Stolen Auto, etc	2	4	0	0			
Rape	4	4	3	3			
Rape, etc	201	285	207	226			
Attempt Rape	1	1	0	0			
Attempt Rape, etc	26	35	22	23			
Reckless Homicide	13	13	1	1			
Reckless Homicide, etc	12	13	1	1			
Residential Burglary	154	183	523	651			
Residential Burglary, etc	102	159	165	217			
Attempt Residential Burglary	5	7	32	40			
Attempt Residential Burglary, etc	9	10	23	29			
Retail Theft	25	34	20	20			
Retail Theft, etc	20	29	16	19			
Robbery	61	79	228	283			
Robbery, etc	79	114	293	391			
Attempt Robbery	1	1	28	36			
Attempt Robbery, etc	5	5	19	22			

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. 990 such cases on 1,215 defendants were transferred during 1982.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION DURING 1982 (Continued)

	Number of				
Charged Offenses	Indictments	Defendants	Informations	Defendants	
Solicitation for a Juvenile Prostitute, etc	1	1	0	0	
Solicitation to Commit Murder	2	2	0	0	
Solicitation to Commit Murder, etc	1	2	0	0	
Sydnicated Gambling	16	20	3	4	
Sydnicated Gambling, etc	1	2	0	0	
Theft	367	436	621	725	
Theft, etc	786	1,005	523	606	
Attempt Theft	1	1	0	0	
Attempt Theft, etc	2	2	1	2	
Theft of Labor Services, etc	1	1	0	0	
Theft of Motor Vehicle Services	0	0	1	1	
Transportation of Unstamped Cigarettes, etc	1	1	0	0	
Unlawful Observation of Voting, etc	1	1	0	0	
Unlawful Restraint	2	2	2	2	
Unlawful Restraint, etc	2	2	5	5	
Unlawful Sale of Motor Vehicle, etc	1	1	0	0	
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	7	8	7	9	
Unlawful Use of Credit Card, etc	5	5	8	9	
Unlawful Use of Weapons	52	58	231	244	
Unlawful Use of Weapons, etc	9	11	6	7	
Violation of Illinois Environmental Protection Act	53	107	0	0	
Violation of Illinois Lottery Act	1	1	0	0	
Violation of Illinois Racing Act	1	1	0	0	
Voluntary Manslaughter	3	3	1	1	
Voluntary Manslaughter, etc	5	5	24	25	
TOTAL	5,562	7,134	6,924	8,241	

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. 990 such cases on 1,215 defendants were transferred during 1982.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION**

				Not	Convicted				
		Reduced	or Dismissed			Tried Bu	t Not Convicted	d	
Defendants Disposed of By	Stricken Off With Leave To Reinstate/Judgment or Warrant Issued For Failure to Appear	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other*** Discharge	Total	Acquitted ^(b) By Court	Acquitted ^(b) By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted
Indictment	290 248	469	164	65	1,236	598	33	631	1,867
Information	255 834	500	301	30	1,920	1,013	45	1,058	2,978
Total	545 1,082	969	465	95	3,156	1,611	78	1,689	4,845

^{*}Does not include defendants disposed of on indictment cases heard in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT* AND INFORMATION** - CONTINUED

Defendants		Con	victed			Convicted B	ut Mentally III		Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	
Indictment	2,854	657	196	3,707	. 1	3	0	4	153	5,731
Information	4,779	1,538	226	6,543	3	6	0	9	233	9,763
Total	7,633	2,195	422	10,250	4	9	0	13	386	15,494

^{*}Does not include defendants disposed of on indictment cases heard in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

							,		Sentence	s							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pre	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	**** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
** Indictment	2	17	1,965	3	26	0	29	1,029	454	202	1,685	8	5	13	0	0	3,711
*** Information		8	3,581	0	52	2	54	1,600	1,064	201	2,865	42	2	44	0	0	6,552
Total	2	25	5,546	3	78	2	83	2,629	1,518	403	4,550	50	7	57	0	0	10,263

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

NUMBER OF WRITS & PETITIONS FILED BY TYPE (ADDITIONAL MATTERS HANDLED IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION)

	Contempt of Court	Habeas Corpus	Post Conviction	Total
Number	61	156	168	385

^{**}Does include some dispositions by Criminal Division judges on defendants charged under suburban municipal information cases.

^{***}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction,

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

⁽b)Includes 51 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding or verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

^{**}Does include some dispositions by Criminal Division judges on defendants charged under suburban municipal information cases.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Does not include defendants convicted and sentenced on indictment cases in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

^{***}Does include some sentences imposed by Criminal Division judges on defendants charged under suburban municipal information cases.

^{****}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DURING 1982**

GUILTY PLEAS^(a) (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

									Sentences	5							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pro	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	*** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	1	59	\times	$>\!\!<$	><	$>\!\!<$	$\geq <$	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	\times	0	0	60
Class X	\times	0	797	\times	><	><	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	X	\times	\times	0	0	797
Class One	\times	\times	451	0	9	0	9	269	176	38	483	3	0	3	0	0	946
Class Two	X	\times	1,020	0	10	0	10	545	459	66	1,070	4	0	4	0	0	2,104
Class Three	\times	\times	1,107	1	39	1	41	955	524	186	1,665	30	1	31	0	0	2,844
Class Four	\times	\times	329	2	4	1	7	360	134	48	542	5	3	8	0	0	886
Total Pleas	0	1	3 <i>,</i> 763	3	62	2	67	2,129	1,293	338	3 <i>,</i> 760	42 .	4	46	0	,, 0	7,637

^{*}Does not include any actions taken on indictments heard and disposed of in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.
(a)Includes 4 pleas of guilty where the defendants were found "guilty but mentally ill".

CONVICTIONS BY COURT(a) (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

									Sentence	5							
		Stat Imprisor	e nment		Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Coi	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	*** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	1	7	103	\geq	$>\!\!<$	><	$\geq \leq$	$\geq <$	$\geq \leq$	\sim	><	\geq	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	0	0	111
Class X	\times	3	515	\times	><	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	X	X	\times	0	0	0	518
Class One	\times	\times	134	0	1	0	1	50	39	4	93	0	0	0	0	0	228
Class Two	\times	\times	306	0	2	0	2	165	64	24	253	2	0	2	0	0	563
Class Three	\times	\times	260	0	10	0	10	198	83	23	304	5	1	6	0	0	580
Class Four	\times	$\supset <$	103	0	2	0	2	63	26	9	98	1	0	1	0	0	204
Total Bench Trials	1	10	1,421	0	15	0	15	476	212	60	748	8	1	9	0	0	2,204

^{*}Does not include any actions taken on indictments heard and disposed of in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

(a)Includes 9 convictions by the court where the defendants were found "guilty but mentally ill".

^{**}Not necessarily different defendants.

^{***}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS* & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

									Sentence	5							
		Stat Imprisor	e nment		Local Imp	risonment			Pro	obation		Coi	nditional Discl	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	*** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	1	10	104	$>\!\!<$	><	$>\!\!<$	><	><	$\geq <$	><	><	\geq	>>	><	0	0	115
Class X	X	4	138	X	\times	> <	\times	X	X	\times	\times	X	\times	X	0	0	142
Class One	\times	\times	31	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	40
Class Two	\times	\times	41	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	50
Class Three	\times	\times	40	0	1	0	1	11	5	4	20	0	2	2	0	0	63
Class Four	\times	\geq	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total Jury Trials	1	14	362	0	1	0	1	24	13	5	42	0	2	2	0	0	422

^{*}Does not include any actions taken on indictments heard and disposed of in the Suburban Municipal Districts.

**Not necessarily different defendants.

***Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT ONE

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION DURING 1982

	Numb	per of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Battery	81	81
Aggravated Incest	7	7
Aggravated Kidnapping	1	1
Armed Robbery	29	29
Attempt Armed Robbery	16	16
Arson	7	7
Attempt Deviate Sexual Assault	1	1
Ballot Box Stuffing	1	1
Bribery	13	13
Burglary	638	638
Attempt Burglary	41	41
Child Abduction	1	1
Communicating with a Witness	3	3
Concealing a Fugitive	1	1
Conspiracy to Commit Theft	l i	1 1
Criminal Damage to Property	;	3
Criminal Trespass to Auto	1 1	1
Cruelty to Children	5	5
Descritive Practices	25	25
Deceptive Practices	14	14
Delivery of Cantallad Substance	1	1
Delivery of Controlled Substance	31	31
Escape	3	3
Failure to Keep Drug Records	10	1
Forgery	124	124
Home Invasion	2	2
Incest	2	2
Indecent Liberties with Child	20	20
Intimidation	7	7
Insurance Fraud	2	2
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	1
Jumping Bail Bond	4	4
Obstructing Justice	16	16
Official Misconduct	1	1
Pandering	7	7
Perjury	2	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	8	8
Possession of Cannabis	97	97
Possession of Controlled Substance	381	381
Possession of Counterfeit Firearm Owner's Identification Card	2	2
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe	1	1
Possession of Stolen Auto	322	322
Rape	1	1
Attempt Rape	1	1
Residential Burglary	101	101
Attempt Residential Burglary	21	21
Retail Theft	105	105
Robbery	253	253
Attempt Robbery	38	38
Solicitation for a Juvenile Prostitute	1	1 1
Theft	751	751
Attempt Theft	10	10
Theft of Labor Services	1	1
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	15	15
Unlawful Use of Weapons	80	80
Voluntary Manslaughter	1	1
Total	3,302	3,302
10tal	3,302	3,302

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT ONE DURING 1982

GUILTY PLEAS ACCEPTED AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS (INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDENTS*

						S	entences						
			Local Impri	sonment			Prob	oation		Con	ditional Disch	narge	
Type of Felony	State Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Total
Class X	33	\times	><	>>	> <	\sim	><	> <		$\supset <$		><	33
Class One	30	0	0	0	0	62	48	0	110	0	0	0	140
Class Two	183	1	0	0	1	337	419	0	756	2	0	2	942
Class Three	163	0	1	0	1	1,162	424	1	1,587	4	0	4	1,755
Class Four	65	0	1	0	1	195	159	0	354	9	0	9	429
TOTAL PLEAS	474	1	2	0	3	1,756	1,050	1	2,807	15	0	15	3,299**

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Varies from table showing total informations commenced in 1982 since a procedural charge now allows for pending cases.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT TWO

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION* DURING 1982

	Numb	er of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Arson	3	10
Aggravated Battery	27	30
Aggravated Battery of a Child	1	1
Armed Robbery	12	14
Armed Violence	10	10
Arson	2	2
Battery	1	1
Bribery	1	1
Burglary	117	138
Attempt Burglary	6	6
Child Pornography	1	1
Criminal Damage to Property	7	7
Deceptive Practices	19	20
Deviate Sexual Assault	1	2
Disorderly Conduct	1	1
Forgery	42	42
Home Invasion	1	2
Indecent Liberties with Child	6	6
Intimidation	1	1
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	1
Jumping Bail Bond	1	1
Manufacturing and/or Delivery of Cannabis	12	12
Manufacturing and/or Delivery of Controlled Substance	7	10
Murder	3	7
Attempt Murder	7	8
Obstructing Justice	1	1
Possession of Burglary Tools	2	3
Possession of Cannabis	17	25
Possession of Controlled Substance	60	67
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe	2	2
Possession of Stolen Auto	8	9
Rape	1	1
Attempt Rape	1	1
Residential Burglary	45	59
Retail Theft	16	20
Robbery	6	9
Theft	71 .	89
Attempt Theft	3	1
Unlawful Restraint	4	1
Unlawful Use of Weapons	5	5
TOTAL	532	633

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. District Two received 236 Indictments on 268 defendants during 1982. The charges on these cases are listed under the "charged offenses" table for the Criminal Division.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT TWO DURING 1982

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(4) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

						Not	Convicted				
				Reduced	or Dismissed			Tried Bu	t Not Convicte	d	
Defendants Disposed of By	Stricken C To Reinsta or Warra Failure	ate/Jo nt Iss	udgment ued For	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other* Discharge	Total	Acquitted ^(b) By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted
Indictment	33				16	2	176	14	0	14	190
Information	57 30			5	53	18	163	42	2	44	207
Total	90	7	152	8	69	20	339	56	2	58	397

^{*}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Defendants		Con	victed			Convicted B	But Mentally Ill		Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty*	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	Total Defendants
Indictment	165	28	2	195	0	0	0	0	1	386
Information	433	33	10	476	0	0	0	0	4	687
Total	598	61	12	671	0	0	0	0	5	1,073

^{*}Includes pleas of guilty accepted at the preliminary hearing stage.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

																	
									Sentence	s							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment	0	0	65	0	1	0	1	53	57	17	127	1	1	2	0	0	195
Information	0	0	113	0	1	1	2	181	103	54	338	12	11	23	0	0	476
Total	0	0	178	0	2	1	3	234	160	71	465	13	a 12	25	0	0	671

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

⁽b)Includes 5 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT TWO DURING 1982

GUILTY PLEAS ACCEPTED AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS (INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

							Sentences						
			Local Imp	risonment		-	Prob	oation		Con	ditional Discl	harge	
Type of Felony	State Im- prisonment	Only	Period Im- Prisonment Only		Sub-Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Total
Class X	1	>>		\mathbb{X}	><	> <	\mathbb{X}		$>\!\!<$	><		> <	1
Class One	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	6
Class Two	1	0	0	0	0	13	18	6	37	2	7	9	47
Class Three	6	0	0	0	0	58	12	16	86	5	3	8	100
Class Four	1	0	0	0	0	22	5	7	34	1	0	1	36
Total Pleas	11	0	0	0	0	94	36	30	160	9	10	19	190

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

GUILTY PLEAS (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

							***************************************	,	Sentence	3				**************************************			
		Star Impriso			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disc	harge	·		
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	\supset	><	$>\!\!<$	> <	$\supset \subset$	> <	$>\!\!<$		\times	><	> <	0	0	0
Class X	X	0	10	X		\times	X	X	X	\times	X	X	\times	X	0	0	10
Class One	\times	\times	25	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	30
Class Two	\times	\times	31	0	0	0	0	32	31	14	77	1	1	2	0	0	110
Class Three	\times	\geq	49	0	1	1	2	64	51	17	132	0	0	0	0	0	183
Class Four	\times	\geq	19	0	1	0	1	32	17	4	53	1	1	2	0	0	<i>7</i> 5
Total Pleas	0	0	134	0	2	1	3	129	102	36	267	2	2	4	0	0	408

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

CONVICTIONS BY COURT (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

								,	Sentence	S							
		Stat Imprisor	e nment		Local Imp	risonment			Pro	obation		Cor	iditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	\times	\searrow	\mathcal{N}	$\geq <$	$\geq \leq$	$\geq \leq$	><	$\geq <$	\geq	><	$\geq \leq$	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	5	\times	><	><	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	\times	><	\geq	0	0	5
Class One	X	\times	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
Class Two	\times	\times	6	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	8	1	0	1	0	0	15
Class Three	X	\times	9	0	0	0	0	4	8	2	14	1	0	1	0	0	24
Class Four	\times	\times	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total Bench Trials	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	11	20	3	34	2	0	2	0	0	61

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	5							
		Stat Impriso			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	$\geq \leq$	><	$\geq <$	$\geq \!$	$\geq <$	$\geq \leq$	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \!$	\geq	><	$\geq \leq$	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	3	\times	><	><	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	\times	><	\times	0	0	3
Class One	X	\times	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Class Two	X	\times	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Class Three	X	\times	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	. 0	3
Class Four	\times	\times	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Jury Trials	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	12

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT THREE

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION* DURING 1982

	Numb	per of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Battery	35	36
Aggravated Incest	7	7
Armed Robbery	21	21
Armed Violence	2	2
Arson	4	4
Attempt Aggravated Kidnapping	1	1
Attempt Murder	4	5
Bribery	3	3
	86	102
Burglary Attempt Burglary	8	9
Child Abduction	1	1
Child Pornography	2	2
Concealing a Homicidal Death	1	1
Criminal Damage to Property	4	4
Cruelty to Children	1	1
Deceptive Practices	1 11	11
Delivery of Cannabis	8	9
Delivery of Controlled Substance	24	24
Deviate Sexual Assault	1	1
Forgery	23	27
Home Invasion	1	1
Incest		
Indecent Liberties with Child		
Intimidation	2	2
	2	2
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	1
Juvenile Pimping	2	2
Obstructing Justice	1	1
Perjury	1 2	3
Possession of Burglary Tools	14	16
Possession of Cannabis	50	54
Possession of Controlled Substance	1 11	11
Possession of Stolen Auto	1	1
Rape	5	5 3
Attempt Rape	3	3
Reckless Homicide	32	39
Residential Burglary	1	1 1
Retail Theft	١	
Robbery	11	22
Attempt Robbery	1	1
Syndicated Gambling	1	l i
Theft	73	77
Unlawful Restraint	1 1	1
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	1	1
Unlawful Use of Weapons	5	5
Voluntary Manslaughter	1	1
	400	F40
TOTAL	488	540

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. District Three received 44 Indictments on 53 Defendants during 1982. The charges on these cases are listed under the "charged offenses" table for the Criminal Division.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT THREE DURING 1982

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

					Not	Convicted				
•			Reduced	or Dismissed			Tried But	t Not Convicte	d	
Defendants Disposed of By	To Reinsta or Warra	Off With Leave ate/Judgment int Issued For to Appear	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other* Discharge	Total	Acquitted ^(b) By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted
Indictment	8	10	24	5	5	52	4	1	5	57
Information	29	45	45	39	7	165	32	4	36	201
Total	37	55	69	44	12	217	36	5	41	258

^{*}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Defendants		Con	victed			Convicted B	But Mentally III		Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty*	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	
Indictment	38	12	4	54	0	0	0	0	6	117
Information	461	25	17	503	0	0	0	0	4	708
Total	499	37	21	557	0	0	0	0	10	825

^{*}Procedures in this District do not allow for the acceptance of pleas of guilty at the preliminary hearing stage.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

									Sentence	s				-			
		State Imprison			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Discl	narge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	4	10	9	23	3	2	5	0	0	54
Information	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	85	103	113	301	23	29	52	0	0	503
Total	0	0	176	0	0	0	0	89	113	122	324	26	31	57	0	0	557

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

⁽b)Includes 3 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT THREE **DURING 1982**

GUILTY PLEAS* (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS**

								:	Sentence	s							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pro	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	*** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	\times	><	\times	$\supset <$	> <	> <	\nearrow	\times	\times	><	\times	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	28	\times	><	> <	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	X	\times	\times	0	0	28
Class One	X	\times	20	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	26
Class Two	X	\times	59	0	0	0	0	37	38	21	96	8	14	22	0	0	177
Class Three	\times	\times	31	0	0	0	0	17	51	85	153	7	10	17	0	0	201
Class Four	\times	\times	14	0	0	0	0	16	11	13	40	8	5	13	0	0	67
Total Pleas	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	72	101	121	294	23	30	53	0	0	499

^{*}Procedures in this District do not allow for the acceptance of pleas of guilty at the preliminary hearing stage. **Not necessarily different defendants.

CONVICTIONS BY COURT (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	5							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	><	><	$>\!\!<$	><	><	$>\!\!<$	><	><	> <	\times	> <	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	5	X		\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	X		\times	0	0	5
Class One		\times	, 6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Class Two	\times	\times	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	7
Class Three	X	\times	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	10	1*	0	1	0	0	12
Class Four	\times	\times	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	6
Total Bench Trials	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	18	3	1	4	0	0	37

^{***}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	5							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pro	obation		Cor	nditional Discl	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	1	$\geq \leq$	$>\!\!<$	><	$\geq <$	$\geq <$	$\geq <$	\times	$\geq \leq$	\geq	>>	$\geq <$	0	0	1
Class X	\times	0	5	\times	><		\times	X	\times	\times	X	X	\times	X	0	0	5
Class One	\times	\times	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
: Class - Two	X	\times	0	0	0	·O	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Class Three	\times	\times	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
Class Four	\times	\times	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Jury Trials	0	0	9	0	0	°, °⁄	0	6	5	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	21

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT FOUR

TABLE OF CRIMÍNAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION* DURING 1982

	Numb	er of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Arson	2	2
Aggravated Battery	42	46
Aggravated Kidnapping	1	1
Armed Robbery	23	25
Attempt Armed Robbery	1	1
Armed Violence	3	3
Arson	1	1
Bribery	2	2
Burglary	59	75
Attempt Burglary	6	6
Child Abduction	1	1
Communicating with a Witness	1	1
Criminal Damage to Property	7	7
Deceptive Practices	7	7
Delivery of Cannabis	2	2
Deviate Sexual Assault	2	2
Disorderly Conduct	1	1
False Statement of Automobile Registration	1	1
Forgery	21	22
Home Invasion	2	2
Indecent Liberties with Child	3	3
Murder	5	6
Attempt Murder	13	14
Obstructing Justice	1	1
Perjury	1	1
Possession of Cannabis	10	10
Possession of Controlled Substance	21	22
· ·	1	1
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe	9	,
Possession of Stolen Auto	7	7
Rape	/	/
Attempt Rape	2	2 .
Residential Burglary	31	37
Attempt Residential Burglary	1	1
Retail Theft	7	8
Robbery	19	25
Attempt Robbery	6	8
Theft	80	86
Attempt Theft	1,	1
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	1	1
Unlawful Use of Weapons	2	2
TOTAL	406	453

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. District Four received 297 Indictments on 359 defendants during 1982. The charges on these cases are listed under the "charged offenses" table for the Criminal Division.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT FOUR DURING 1982

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS® CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

					Not	Convicted				
			Reduced	or Dismissed			Tried But	t Not Convicte	ed	
Defendants Disposed of By	To Reinsta or Warran	ff With Leave te/Judgment nt Issued For to Appear	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other* Discharge	Total	Acquitted ^(b) By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted
Indictment	24	88	26	19	3	160	18	9	27	187
Information	36	20	39	36	5	136	33	5	38	174
Total	60	108	65	55	8	296	51	14	65	361

^{*}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Defendants		Con	victed			Convicted B	But Mentally III		Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty*	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	Total Defendants
Indictment	218	25	6	249	1	0	0	1	2	439
Information	365	32	19	416	1	0	0	1	3	594
Total	583	57	25	665	2	0	0	2	5	1,033

^{*}Procedures in this District do not allow for the acceptance of pleas of guilty at the preliminary hearing stage.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

									Sentence	5							
	,	State Imprison			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment	0	1	106	0	1	0	1	74	42	20	136	6	0	6	0	0	250
Information	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	154	47	47	248	24	0	24	0	0	417
Total	0	1	251	0	1	0	1	228	89	67	384	30	0	30	0	0	667

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

⁽b)Includes 4 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT FOUR **DURING 1982**

GUILTY PLEAS $^{(a)}$ (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

								Se	entences*	**							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	orisonment			Pr	obation		Co	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	\times	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	><	\times	$>\!\!<$	$\geq <$	\times	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	37	\times	\times	><	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	0	0	37
Class One	\times	\times	19	0	0	0	0	9	4	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	35
Class Two	\times	\times	65	0	1	0	1	70	42	22	134	7	0	7	0	0	207
Class Three	\times	\times	65	0	0	0	0	93	24	39	156	6	0	6	0	0	227
Class Four	\times	\times	16	0	0	0	0	41	7	1	49	14	0	14	0	0	<i>7</i> 9
Total Pleas	0	0	202	0	1	0	1	213	77	65	355	27	0	27	0	0	585

CONVICTIONS BY COURT (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	S							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	orisonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	1	><	><	$>\!<$	><	> <	><	$>\!\!<$	$>\!\!<$	><	><	><	0	0	1
Class X	X	0	5	X	><	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	\times	X	0	0	5
Class One	\times	\times	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Class Two	\times	\times	11	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	19
Class Three	\times	\geq	6	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	11	1	0	1	0	0	18
Class Four	\times	\geq	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	11	0	0	9
Total Bench Trials	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	12	11	2	25	3	0	3	0	0	57

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

***Procedures within this District do not allow for the acceptance of pleas of guilty at the preliminary hearing stage.

(a)Includes 2 pleas of guilty where the defendants were found "guilty but mentally ill".

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	s							
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	orisonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions		** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	1	0	$>\!\!<$	><	$>\!\!<$	$\geq <$	$\geq <$	$\geq \leq$	>>	$\geq \!$	\geq	><	$\geq \leq$	0	0	1
Class X	\times	0	9	X	><	><	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	X	><	\times	0	0	9
Class One	X	\times	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Class Two	\times	\times	6	Ó	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
Class Three	X	\times	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Class Four	\times	><	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Jury Trials	0	1	20	0	0	% ** 0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	25

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT FIVE

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION* DURING 1982

	Numb	per of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Battery	11	11
Aggravated Battery of a Child	3	3
Aggravated Incest	1	1
Armed Robbery	6	7
Attempt Armed Robbery	1	2
Armed Violence	2	2
Arson	3	3
Bribery	1	1
Burglary	101	129
Attempt Burglary	6	6
Criminal Damage to Property	9	9
Cruelty to Children	1	1
Deceptive Practices	17	17
Delivery of Cannabis	4	7
Delivery of Controlled Substance	12	15
Escape	1	1
Attempt Escape	1	1
Forgery	10	11
Indecent Liberties with Child	5	5
Jumping Bail Bond	1	1
Leaving Scene of an Accident Resulting in Death or		•
Personal Injury	1	1
Manufacturing and/or Delivery of Cannabis	7	10
Murder	1	1
Attempt Murder	3	3
Perjury	1	2
Possession of Burglary Tools	3	3
Possession of Cannabis) g	9
Possession of Controlled Substance	82	87
	1	0/
Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe	1	25
Possession of Stolen Auto	22	25
Rape		2
Attempt Rape	1	1
Reckless Homicide	1	1
Residential Burglary	5	6
Attempt Residential Burglary	1	1
Retail Theft	57	75
Robbery	12	15
Theft	53	63
Unlawful Restraint	2	2
Unlawful Use of Credit Card	5 4	5
Unlawful Use of Weapons	1	1
Violation of Illinois Racing Act	1	1
TOTAL	465	548

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. District Five received 186 Indictments on 245 defendants during 1982. The charges on these cases are listed under the "charged offenses" table for the Criminal Division.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, **DISTRICT FIVE DURING 1982**

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) **CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION**

			Not	t Convicted -	Reduced or Disr	nissed	
Defendants Disposed of By	To Rein or War			Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other* Discharge	Total
Indictment	11		38	12	0	2	63
Information	0		2	1	1	0	4
Total	11	7	40	13,	1	2	67

^{*}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Defendants		Convicted		Cor	nvicted But Menta	lly Ill	Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty*	Convicted By Court	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	Total Defendants
Indictment	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	82
Information	274	1	275	0	0	0	0	279**
Total	293	1	294	0	0	0	0	361**

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

									Sentence	s							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	arge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	5	2	17	0	0	0	0	0	19
Information	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	136	52	64	252	1	0	0	0	0	275
Total	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	146	57	66	269	1 4	0	1	0	0	294

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{*}Includes pleas of guilty accepted at preliminary hearing stage.

**Does not include 331 defendants on informations whose cases have been transferred from District Five to another Cook County felony jurisdiction for trial, competency hearings, etc. During 1982 these transfers were reported as final dispositions instead of procedural transactions.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, **DISTRICT FIVE DURING 1982**

GUILTY PLEAS(a) (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DÉFENDANTS*

								Sei	ntences	***							
		State Imprison			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Con	ditional Disch	arge			:
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Imprison- ment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit To Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	0	\times	$>\!\!<$		\times	\supset	\times	$\nearrow <$	\times	\supset	> <	\times	0	0	0
Class X	\times	0	1	\times	> <		\times	\supset	\boxtimes	> <	\times	\supset	> <	\times	0	0	1
Class One	X	\times	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
Class Two	X		7	0	0	0	0	42	25	17	84	0	0	0	0	0	91
Class Three	X		13	0	0	0	0	78	22	33	133	0	0	0	0	0	146
Class Four	X	\times	2	0	0	0	0	23	7	14	44	1	0	1	0	0	47
Total Pleas	X		24	0	0	0	0	146	57	66	269	1	0	1	0	0	294

(a)Normally only guilty pleas are accepted in District Five as felony convictions. But in one instance a motion to vacate the plea was sustained and the defendant was then found guilty by way of a bench trial. This table includes that conviction and subsequent sentence.

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

***Includes sentences imposed upon pleas of guilty accepted at the preliminary hearing stage.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT SIX

TABLE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMENCED BY INFORMATION* DURING 1982

	Numb	per of
Charged Offenses	Informations	Defendants
Aggravated Arson Aggravated Battery Aggravated Incest Armed Robbery Armed Violence Arson Attempt Arson Bribery Burglary Criminal Damage to Property Deceptive Practices Delivery of Cannabis Delivery of Controlled Substance Deviate Sexual Assault Escape Forgery Home Invasion Attempt Home Invasion Indecent Liberties with Child Intimidation Jumping Bail Bond Murder Attempt Murder Perjury Possession of Burglary Tools Possession of Cannabis Possession of Hypodermic Needle/Syringe Possession of Motor Vehicle with Altered or Removed ID Number Possession of Stolen Auto	Informations 2 32 1 27 11 2 1 2 209 14 12 14 7 3 1 1 27 3 1 1 27 3 1 1 5 3 16 19 34 1 10 25 71 1 2 1 43	Defendants 3 32 1 37 15 2 1 2 267 18 12 14 7 5 1 1 28 3 2 5 3 16 22 36 1 14 28 78 1 1 2 1 5 1
Rape Attempt Rape Reckless Homicide Residential Burglary Attempt Residential Burglary Retail Theft	10 1 1 48 3 23	10 1 1 53 5 28
Robbery Attempt Robbery Theft Unlawful Use of Credit Card Unlawful Use of Weapons Voluntary Manslaughter	13 1 181 1 1 14 1	16 1 228 1 15
TOTAL	898	1,069

^{*}Indicates a procedure in effect where some Indictments are filed in the Criminal Division and then transferred to a suburban Municipal District for trial. District Six received 227 Indictments on 290 defendants during 1982. The charges on these cases are listed under the "charged offenses" table for the Criminal Division.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT SIX DURING 1982

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

						Not	Convicted				
				Reduced (or Dismissed			Tried Bu	t Not Convicte	d	
Defendants Disposed of By	Stricken Off To Reinstate or Warrant Failure to	e/Judgme Issued Fo	nt	Nolle Prosequi	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Other* Discharge	Total	Acquitted ^(b) By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Total	Total Not Convicted
Indictment	5	Failure to Appear 5		33	11	5	131	39	2	41	172
Information	8		55	32	23	6	124	65	9	74	198
Total	13		132	65	34	11	255	104	11	115	370

^{*}Includes defendants who have had their cases dismissed, those who have died during the trial process, those placed under supervision for treatment of drug addiction, etc.

METHOD OF DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS(a) CHARGED BY INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION - CONTINUED

Defendants		Con	victed			Convicted B	But Mentally III		Found Unfit To Stand Trial	
Disposed Of By	Plea Of Guilty*	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	Plea Of Guilty	Convicted By Court	Convicted By Jury	Total Convicted	or Adjudged to be Sexually Dangerous	
Indictment	191	26	11	228	0	0	0	0	5	405
Information	922	65	22	1,009	0	1	0	1	12	1,220
Total	1,113	91	33	1,237	0	1	0	1	17	1,625

^{*}Includes pleas of guilty accepted at the preliminary hearing stage.

TYPES OF SENTENCES IMPOSED*

						11113	OI JL	I T I LIT	CES IIV	II OSLD				_			
									Sentence	s							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge			
Defendants Disposed Of By	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Indictment	2	2	139	0	0	0	0	17	49	16	82	3	0	3	0	0	228
Information	0	2	349	0	0	0	0	66	520	30	616	4	39	43	0	0	1,010
Total	2	4	488	0	0	0	0	83	569	46	698	7	a 39	46	0	0	1,238

^{*}Does include sentences imposed upon defendants found "guilty but mentally ill".

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

⁽b)Includes 3 defendants whose cases resulted in a finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.

⁽a)Not necessarily different defendants.

^{**}Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICT SIX **DURING 1982**

GUILTY PLEAS ACCEPTED AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS (INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

							Sentences	,					
			Local Imp	risonment			Pro	bation		Cor	nditional Disch	narge	
Type of Felony	State Imprisonment	Only	Periodic Imprison- ment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub-Total	Total
Class X	1		> <	\nearrow	> <	\mathbf{X}	> <	> <	> <	> <	><	><	1
Class One	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	4
Class Two	3	0	0	0	0	3	129	1	133	0	11	11	147
Class Three	14	0	0	0	0	19	141	2	162	0	17	17	193
Class Four	19	0	0	0	0	13	74	1	88	2	9	11	118
Total Pleas	37	0	0	0	0	35	346	5	386	2	38	40	463

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

GUILTY PLEAS (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) ACCEPTED BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

									Sentence	s	***						
		Stat Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Co	nditional Disc	harge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	0	2	$\geq \leq$	><	$>\!\!<$	$\geq \leq$	$\geq <$	\times	><	><	\times	><	\times	0	0	2
Class X	\times	0	74	\times	><	><	\times	\times	X	\times	\times	X	\times	X	0	0	74
Class One	\times	\geq	19	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	30
Class Two	\times	\geq	101	0	0	0	0	7	65	8	80	0	0	0	0	0	181
Class Three	\times	\times	118	0	0	0	0	18	108	19	145	0	0	0	0	0	263
Class Four	\times	\geq	62	0	0	0	0	10	23	3	36	1	1	2	0	0	100
Total Pleas	0	0	376	0	0	0	0	39	202	31	272	1	1	2	0	0	650

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

CONVICTIONS BY COURT^(a) (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

								9	Sentence	5							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Cor	nditional Discl	narge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	0	1	0	\supset	$>\!\!<$	><	$\geq \leq$	$\geq \leq$	$\geq \leq$	><	\geq	\geq	$\geq \leq$	$\geq \leq$	0	0	1
Class X	X	0	20	X		>	\times	\times	\geq		\geq	X		\geq	0	0	20
Class One	X		2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Class Two	X		15	0	0	0	0	4	8	3	15	4	. 0	4	0	0	34
Class Three	X	X	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	20
Class Four	X		2	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total Bench Trials	0	1	48	0	0	0	0	9	20	10	39	4	0	4	0	0	92

CONVICTIONS BY JURY (INDICTMENTS & INFORMATIONS) BY TYPE OF FELONY & SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS*

								9	entence	S							
		State Imprisor			Local Imp	risonment			Pr	obation		Co	nditional Disch	narge			
Type of Felony	Death	Life Sentence	Other	Only	Periodic Im- Prisonment Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Some Jail Time	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	Only	With Other Conditions	Sub- Total	** Other	Unfit to Be Sentenced	Total
Murder	2	3	0	\times	><	><	\times	\times	\times	><	$>\!\!<$	\times	\times	\times	0	0	5
Class X	X	0	16	X		><	\times	\times	\times	><	\times	X	\times	\times	0	0	16
Class One	X	\times	3	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Class Two	X	\times	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Class Three	X	\times	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Class Four	X	\times	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Jury Trials	. 2	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Q	0	0	0	33

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.

**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

(a)Includes 1 conviction by the court where the defendant was found "guilty but mentally ill".

^{*}Not necessarily different defendants.
**Includes sentences of payment of fine only, etc.

MISDEMEANOR, ORDINANCE, & CONSERVATION VIOLATIONS

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982

COMPARISON OF NEW CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FILED WITH NEW CHARGES FILED

			New Charges Filed		
District	Complaint (Long Form) Numbers Issued (Cases Filed)	Felony (Preliminary Hearing)	Misdemeanor & Ordinance Violations	Total	Ratio of New Charges To New "Cases"
District One	329,327	38,413	435,629	474,042	1.4
District Two	5,347	1,898	6,650	8,548	1.6
District Three	8,091	2,035	10,393	12,428	1.5
District Four	7,488	1,589	8,324	9,913	1.3
District Five	7,480	1,412	9,978	11,390	1.5
District Six	12,760	2,686	16,363	19,049	1.5
TOTAL	370,493	48,033	487,337	535,370	1.4

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF MISDEMEANOR, ORDINANCE & CONSERVATION VIOLATIONS*

								Method	of Dispo	osition								
					Not Co	nvicted							C	onvicted	l			
District	Bond Forfeiture With or Without Warrant	Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	Leave to File Denied	Other Dismissal	Discharge/Speedy Trial Statute	Found Not Guilty	Sub-Total	Impriso Perio Impriso State	odic	Probation	Conditional Discharge	Supervision	Fine Only and Ordered to Pay	Sub-Total	Total
District One	39,431	7,572	5,266	<i>7</i> 1,810	72,144	171,048	863	7	4,516	372,657	44	12,118	4,120	1,797	16,335	19,640	54,054	426,711
District Two	743	5	16	132.	2,628	0	31	0	399	3,954	4	251	228	170	1,386	1,652	3,691	7,645
District Three	1,064	45	47	224	2,448	3	123	0	336	4,290	1	346	328	124	2,543	5,977	9,319	13,609
District Four	1,050	203	151	115	3,350	18	13	0	752	5,652	5	321	206	136	1,310	1,192	3,170	8,822
District Five	933	18	385	359	2,771	60	20	0	729	5,275	2	304	587	80	2,713	2,779	6,465	11,740
District Six	1,345	36	153	717	6,273	8	127	0	592	9,251	9	457	696	215	4,436	1,884	7,697	16,948
TOTAL	44,566	7,879	6,018	73,357	89,614	171,137	1,177	7	7,324	401,079	65	13,797	6,165	2,522	28,723	33,124	84,396	485,475

^{*}Indicates the disposition of misdemeanor, ordinance, and conservation violation charges and not cases.

TRAFFIC

IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, **CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS ONE THRU SIX DURING 1982**

NATURE AND NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS OF TRAFFIC VIOLATION CASES*

								Method o	f Disposition						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				1	Not Convicted						Convicte	d			
		Discrises			Stricken Off With	Leave	r		Local	Probation	Fine Only a	and Ordered	d to Pay		
DISTRIC	СТ	Dismissed For Want of Prosecution	Nolle Prosequi	Non-Suit	Leave to Reinstate	To File Denied	Found Not Guilty**	Sub-Total	Imprisonment/ Periodic Imprisonment	and Conditional Discharge	Pre-Paid	Paid In Court	Suspended	Sub-Total	Total
District On a ***	Personal Service	21,250	1,501	18,775	53,992	1,125	543,417	640,060	1,122	659	103,371	44,497	16,009	165,658	805,718
District One***	Hang-On	2,511	0	180,807	100,966	0	53,086	337,370	0 %	0	1,091,127	5,589	0	1,096,716	1,434,086
District Two(b)	Personal Service	128	24	2,499	29,877	237	17,527	50,292	180	81	19,746	50,608	2,582	73,197	123,489
District (Wo(0)	Hang-On	19	0	16,185	3,746	7	1,785	21,742	4	0	3,481	3,155	51	6,691	28,433
Sub-Total(a)		147	24	18,684	33,623	244	19,312	72,034	184	81	23,227	53,763	2,633	79,888	151,922
D TI	Personal Service	708	241	4,132	31 <i>,</i> 794	508	17,490	54,873	219	152	31,476	66,794	3,548	102,189	157,062
District Three	Hang-On	26	5	4,144	4,308	67	1,193	9,743	1	0	3,858	1,587	55	5,501	15,244
Sub-Total ^(a)		734	246	8,276	36,102	575	18,683	64,616	220	152	35,334	68,381	3,603	107,690	172,306
District F(C)	Personal Service	1,364	366	2,569	18,860	149	15,813	39,121	119	38	8,352	33,983	2,429	44,921	84,042
District Four ^(c)	Hang-On	23	0	36,230	825	0	636	37,714	3	0	7,881	3,122	173	11,179	48,893
Sub-Total(a)	_	1,387	366	38,799	19,685	149	16,449	76,835	122	38	16,233	37,105	2,602	56,100	132,935
B	Personal Service	118	132	2,894	25,996	732	23,619	53,491	202	183	14,364	52,766	2,844	70,359	123,850
District Five	Hang-On	2	1	19,070	1,684	331	2,055	23,143	1	0	3,146	2,332	11	5,490	28,633
Sub-Total ^(a)		120	133	21,964	27,680	1,063	25,674	76,634	203	183	17,510	55,098	2,855	75,849	152,483
District Civ	Personal Service	87	121	14,613	14,945	398	13,976	44,140	341	35	21,296	45,992	2,381	70,045	114,185
District Six	Hang-On	4	0	13 <i>,</i> 575	86	8	2,391	16,064	15	0	3,914	2,943	8	6,880	22,944
Sub-Total ^(a)	20	91	121	28,188	15,031	406	16,367	60,204	356	35	25,210	48,935	2,389	76,925	137,129
Total		26,240	2,391	315,493	287,079	3,562	692,988	1,327,753	2,207	1,148	1,312,012	313,368	30,091	1,658,826	2,986,579

^{*}Does not include the "placement on supervision" as a final order.

NOTE: "PERSONAL SERVICE" REFERS TO ALL MOVING VIOLATIONS.

^{**}Includes viewing a "movie" on traffic safety as a not guilty finding.
***Includes the work of 136 Downstate judges assigned to the 1st Municipal District during 1982.

⁽a)Indicates the separation of personal service and hang-on violations in Districts Two thru Six is done by estimation. Efforts are being made to verify these figures.

⁽b) Includes the work of 1 Downstate judge assigned to the 2nd Municipal District during 1982.

⁽c)Includes the work of 1 Downstate judge assigned to the 4th Municipal District during 1982.

[&]quot;HANG-ON" REFERS TO ALL PARKING VIOLATIONS.

APPENDIX A CONSTITUTION OF 1970 ARTICLE VI — THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court— Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court— Jurisdiction

- (a) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.
- (b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.
- (c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court— Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The

Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court— Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

- (a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.
- (b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside of Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.
- (c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court,

the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts— Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen, a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election And Retention

- (a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.
- (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

- (c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.
- (d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.
- (e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

- (a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.
- (b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses — Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement — Discipline

- (a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.
- (b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.
- (c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.
- (d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpeona power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.
- (e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court, and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persist-

- ent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.
- (f) The concurrence of three members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.
- (g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission.

Section 16. Administration

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

- (a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.
- (b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.
- (c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys— Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provided and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

APPENDIX B ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Historical Development

The predecessor of the present Administrative Office of the Illinois courts was a statutory creature into which the General Assembly breathed life in 1959. The entity was known as the Court Administrators Office, and it so existed until 1964. The office in those past years was chiefly concerned with studying caseloads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies.

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties." That provision was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964 and 1970. Two Illinois constitutional commentators, Messers. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five (states) have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois . . . ", and the authors noted that the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as excercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director is an excellent "mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden and Cohn. The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis, on page 333.

During the years that it has been in existence, the Administrative Office has matured from infancy to adulthood, and correspondingly it has taken on and has been assigned, by the Supreme Court, greater duties and responsibilities. The growth of the office has been carefully nurtured by a succession of highly qualified and distinguished lawyers: Henry P. Chandler, former administrator of the federal court system; Albert J. Harno, former dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, a retired Circuit Judge and former dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago; John W. Freels, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. The present Director is Roy O. Gulley, former Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

Today, the Administrative Office has more than 40 employees who serve the Supreme Court and supervise the activities of all the courts in the State and court-related personnel. In addition to the Director, the office employs six persons (four of whom are lawyers) on a managerial or supervisory level, with the balance of employees serving in various supporting capacities.

APPENDIX C JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

Supreme Court Justices—\$66,500 Appellate Court Judges—\$61,500 Circuit Court Judges—\$58,000 Associate Judges—\$53,000

APPENDIX D

GENEALOGY OF JUDGES OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

