



# ILLINOIS COURTS

2023 ANNUAL REPORT







# THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

LEFT TO RIGHT: Justice Elizabeth M. Rochford, Justice Lisa Holder White, Justice P. Scott Neville, Jr., Chief Justice Mary Jane Theis, Justice David K. Overstreet, Justice Joy V. Cunningham, Justice Mary K. O'Brien

The seal of the Supreme Court of Illinois is a circular emblem. It features a central figure of a woman, likely representing Justice, seated and holding a scale of justice in her right hand and a sword in her left. The figure is surrounded by a wreath. The outer ring of the seal contains the text "SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS" at the top and "AUG. 26, 1818" at the bottom.

# CONTENTS

4	LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	27	CASEFLOW
5	A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE	29	JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION
8	ONLINE RESOURCES	31	APPELLATE COURTS
9	STRATEGIC AGENDA	42	CIRCUIT COURTS
11	OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PRETRIAL SERVICES	57	LANGUAGE ACCESS PROGRAM REPORT
12	ILLINOIS COURT HELP	58	CASE CATEGORIES
17	YEAR IN REVIEW	59	2023 CIRCUIT COURT CASE CHART
20	JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT	60	STATISTICAL SUMMARIES & TRENDS OF THE SUPREME, APPELLATE, & CIRCUIT COURTS
23	SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF		
25	STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING		

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

On behalf of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), I am pleased to offer the 2023 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. The Report contains a summary of the day-to-day operations of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Court, and highlights judges, court managers, committees, AOIC and other justice partners who carry out the work of the third branch of government. Also highlighted are some of the major initiatives undertaken and implemented in 2023.

Illinois has a long history of pretrial reform efforts starting with the abolishment of bail bondsmen in 1963. The Illinois Courts worked for years to prepare our state for additional pretrial reforms. This work began in 2017 when the Supreme Court created the Commission on Pretrial Practices. The Commission issued its report in 2020 and the Pretrial Implementation Task Force was established with the Legislature's passing of the SAFE-T Act in 2021. After legal challenges, the Supreme Court found the elimination of cash bail to be constitutional and set an effective date of Sept. 18, 2023, for Illinois to become the first state in the country to completely eliminate cash bail. It is impossible to detail the immense amount preparation, education and training that went into this initiative.

Perhaps the largest operational change resulting from the elimination of cash bail was the Supreme Court's creation of the

Office of Statewide Pretrial Services (OSPS). Under the excellent leadership of Director Cara LeFevour Smith, OSPS has grown to provide pretrial services in 70 counties where pretrial services did not exist. OSPS serves our state by promoting pretrial justice community safety throughout Illinois.

The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts is proud to support problem-solving courts throughout the state and receives grants to help fund those courts. The Illinois Courts received a \$2.5 million grant from the National Center for State Courts to support five drug courts to increase capacity, improve graduation outcomes and expand access to recovery support services.

To address issues impacting the practice of law and unmet legal needs, the Supreme Court created the Executive Committee on the Practice of Law. This group will make

recommendations to the Court on issues like legal deserts and review proposals from other Supreme Court committees and stakeholders within the legal community.

Consistent with prior reports, this Report contains an overview of the state and local funding required for the operation of our court system and current information on the judicial officers and employees who provide the residents of Illinois with a court system that fairly and impartially administers justice and efficiently resolves disputes. The Report also contains data dashboards on the more frequently requested/viewed statistics from the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts. Additional court data from each appellate district, circuit and county is available at [illinoiscourts.gov/reports/annual-report-illinois-courts](https://illinoiscourts.gov/reports/annual-report-illinois-courts)

The AOIC acknowledges with appreciation the clerks of the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts for their continued support, commitment and cooperation in compiling and providing the data published in this Report. I also thank the AOIC staff, particularly the Court Services Division and the Office of Communications and Public Information, for the many hours invested in this Report.

I hope you find this information valuable to your understanding of the work and function of our state's justice system. I invite you to explore the Illinois Supreme Court website at [illinoiscourts.gov](https://illinoiscourts.gov) for the most current information concerning the Illinois Courts.



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Marcia M. Meis'.

**Marcia M. Meis**

Director, Administrative Office  
of the Illinois Courts





# A MESSAGE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS

I am honored to present the 2023 Annual Report of the Illinois Courts. I join with my colleagues on the Illinois Supreme Court to inform citizens of the Court's ongoing efforts to promote efficiency, fairness and transparency. The Illinois Supreme Court, assisted by the dedicated staff of our Administrative Office and the judges and staff members serving our court system, works to uphold individual rights and liberties, to promote the impartial interpretation of the law, and to deliver equal justice in all matters brought before our courts.

We are so proud of everything we were able to accomplish in 2023. This included the new Code of Judicial Conduct that applies to Supreme Court Justices as well as every other judicial officer in the state. The Code helps promote the public's confidence in the fairness of an independent and impartial third branch of government.

Additionally, the Court created the Office of Statewide Pretrial Services (OSPS) to prepare for the pretrial reform efforts that included Illinois becoming the first state to end cash bail. OSPS provides support

in over 70 counties covering 3,000 square miles, and approximately 3 million residents. Statistics from that office published by the Court indicate there have been more than 1,400 pretrial detention petitions filed by the State — 67% of those were granted, resulting in approximately 1,200 appeals across five districts. The Court approved a rule amendment that fast-tracks consideration of petitions for leave to appeal in those cases. The judiciary's response, at all levels, to this massive change in criminal procedure has been impressive.



## LEADERSHIP SUMMIT

In September, the Court hosted the inaugural Supreme Court Committee and Commission Leadership Summit. We asked the leaders of those bodies to use their imaginations to envision how they could communicate more effectively between and among each other in areas where their charges may overlap. The goal was to create an environment of synergy and collaboration, like that of the Illinois Judicial Conference Task Forces.

One initiative of the summit was the launch of a new Executive Committee on the Practice of Law. Its members include representatives from the Illinois Board of Bar Admissions, the Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission, the Mandatory Continuing Legal Education Board, the Professionalism

Commission, the Professional Responsibility Committee, and the Lawyers Trust Fund, as well as seven members appointed by the Supreme Court. The Executive Committee's charge is to provide "recommendations to the Supreme Court regarding issues impacting the practice of law and unmet legal needs throughout the State of Illinois."

## LEGAL DESERTS AND THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL

In Illinois, those needs are real. Our state has too many "legal deserts." That may not seem like a problem in Cook County, which has more lawyers than the entire nation of Japan. In 35 other counties, there are 10 or fewer private practitioners, and in 13 counties, there

are five or fewer. Some counties only have a resident circuit court judge, a State's Attorney, and a part-time public defender. Litigants are left representing themselves in a variety of legal disputes ranging from contract and tort cases to dissolution and family law cases. The new Executive Committee can spearhead solutions to these challenges.

Similar challenges occur in criminal court, too. Now 60 years after the United States Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, the sacrosanct right to counsel is often unrealized in certain areas of the State. The Illinois Judicial Conference Indigent Criminal Defense Task Force has issued a report with recommendations in that regard. The Task Force supports fully funding trial-level public defense services across Illinois, establishing an independent statewide

Administrative Office of Public Defense to implement new services and administer funding for them, rigorously recruiting public defenders. The aim of these proposals is to assure that the right to counsel is consistent and robust throughout our state.

## ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND JUROR EXPERIENCE TASK FORCE

The Court's Access to Justice Commission continued its strong efforts promoting, facilitating, and enhancing equal access to justice for all people, including the poor and vulnerable, this year. The Commission's innovative Illinois Court Help program was





widely utilized, providing court users with free information and assistance via phone, text message, or email. And the Commission's Disability Access Committee focused its attention on empowering local Court Disability coordinators and standardizing processes to obtain accommodations in court facilities across the State.

Finally, the Court began a longer-term project to reform the jury system in Illinois. Jury issues recently have received national attention after Washington, California, and Arizona drastically changed their rules on voir dire to ensure the promises of *Batson v. Kentucky* are realized. The question that remains is whether such initiatives ultimately achieve the goal of translating more representative juries into more fair and just verdicts. The Illinois Judicial Conference has created a Juror

Experience Task Force to examine the jury system here and to make recommendations. And just a few weeks ago, the IJC approved the Strategic Agenda 2024 Operational Plan, which includes plans to improve jury service across the state.

## CONCLUSION

The accomplishments detailed above represent only a few of the initiatives undertaken by the Illinois Courts in 2023. I encourage you to review the 2023 Annual Report, which provides further information about the functions and activities of the judicial branch.

On a final note, I would like to offer my sincere appreciation to everyone in the judicial branch who helped make 2023 a productive year. It



takes a lot of dedication and hard work to make the Illinois court system operate with a high level of integrity and efficiency. I look forward to another year of achievement and improvements in our courts.

Sincerely,

**Mary Jane Theis**

Chief Justice, *Illinois Supreme Court*

# ONLINE RESOURCES

INFORMATION FORMERLY IN THE ANNUAL REPORT NOW AVAILABLE ANYTIME ONLINE



## Annual Report to the General Assembly

- [Annual Report to General Assembly on 2023 Judicial Conference](#)



## Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

- [Executive Office](#)
- [Access to Justice Division](#)
- [Administrative Services Division](#)
- [Communications Division](#)
- [Courts, Children and Families Division](#)
- [Court Services Division](#)
- [Human Resources Division](#)
- [Judicial College](#)
- [Judicial Management and Information Services \(JMIS\) Division](#)
- [Probation Services Division](#)



## Supreme Court Committees

- [Leadership, Rosters and Charges for Committees and Commissions](#)



# STRATEGIC AGENDA

## ILLINOIS JUDICIAL CONFERENCE THREE-YEAR STRATEGIC AGENDA CONTINUES

The *core values* of the branch are:

### FAIRNESS

Impartial in our actions, decisions, and treatment of all.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

Responsible and answerable for our conduct and performance, and transparent in the use of public resources.

### INTEGRITY

Honest, trustworthy, and committed to the highest ethical and professional standards.

### RESPECT

Treat all with dignity, courtesy, and understanding.

The strategic *goals* of the branch are to provide:

- 1 Accessible justice and equal protection under the law.
- 2 Fair, timely, and efficient courts.
- 3 Professionalism and accountability throughout the judicial branch.
- 4 Understanding of, and confidence in, the judicial branch.
- 5 Funding and use of judicial branch resources.

The *mission* of the branch is:

"To protect the rights and liberties of all by providing equal access to justice, resolving disputes, and upholding the rule of law pursuant to the powers and duties entrusted to us by the Illinois Constitution."

The *vision* of the branch is:

"To be trusted and open to all by being fair, innovative, diverse, and responsive to changing needs."



## IJC 2023 Achievements

### MODERNIZATION OF SERVICE OF PROCESS STRATEGIC GOAL 1

The focus of this initiative was to study, explore, and recommend ways to modernize service of process in civil cases in Illinois. The IJC adopted two recommendations. The first recommendation, which was shared with the General Assembly for its consideration, is to institute a universal date-certain summons that provides the recipient with a date and time to appear in court as the first step in the court process in all civil case types. Currently, Illinois has two types of summonses: one that requires the recipient to appear in court on a particular date and time (a "date certain" summons), and another that requires the recipient to file a written answer and appearance – a requirement that can be confusing and difficult to accomplish for self-represented litigants. The case type determines which summons applies.

The second recommendation is to require process servers to use Illinois Supreme Court approved software that will record information, including location, about each service attempt and allow the process server to e-file the service return. The Supreme Court has assigned this recommendation to its e-Business Policy Advisory Board for further development.

### REMOTE COURT PROCEEDINGS DECORUM VIDEO STRATEGIC GOAL 2

The Public Education and Engagement Task Force continued the work from the Remote Court Proceedings Task Force to create a Remote Court Proceedings Decorum video. Many judges, attorneys and court participants like the accessibility of remote court but find there to be a lack of decorum versus being in the actual courtroom itself. The Task Force created an animated video to walk court users through proper attire and conduct for remote court appearances and how to prepare to attend via phone or laptop. Additional resources include a one-page step-by-step guide to remote appearances and a slide for courts to show while visitors are in the waiting room. [These resources are available here.](#)

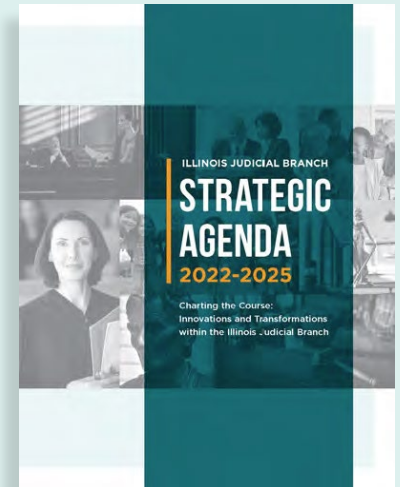
### OFFICIAL RECORD OF COURT PROCEEDINGS STRATEGIC GOAL 3

This initiative focused on studying and proposing amendments to Supreme Court Rule 46 related to the feasibility of using electronic audio recordings as part or all of

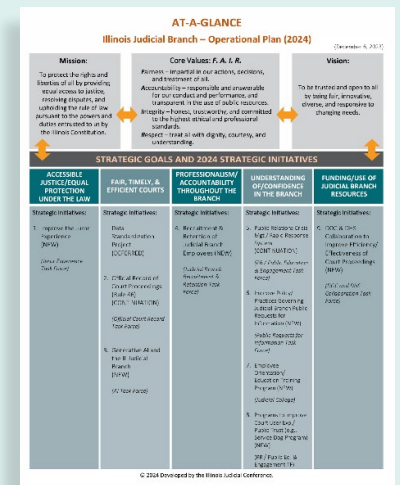
the official court record on matters on appeal to the courts of review, particularly in light of the expedited nature of appeals stemming from the Pre-Trial Fairness Act. The Task Force proposed and the Supreme Court adopted initial changes to Rule 46 in late 2022. Because implementation of the Pretrial Fairness Act was stayed until September 18, 2023 due to litigation, additional time is required to consider the impact of these changes and the need for further changes. Work on this initiative will continue in 2024.

### LOCAL COURT WEBSITE TOOLS AND RESOURCES STRATEGIC GOAL 4

The Local Website Task Force conducted an inventory of Illinois local court websites and developed a Best Practices Guide for local court websites that addresses website design and content, to help improve and create a more consistent experience for local court users across the state. The Best Practices Guide has been shared with local courts.



[VIEW THE STRATEGIC AGENDA](#)



[VIEW THE OPERATIONAL PLAN](#)





# OFFICE OF STATEWIDE PRETRIAL SERVICES

## 2023 BY THE NUMBERS



The Office of Statewide Pretrial Services (OSPS or Office) was created in August of 2021 to promote pretrial justice and community safety throughout Illinois. The mission of OSPS is to assist in the administration of justice and promote community safety by ensuring fairness and equity in the pretrial process.

2,732,334 POPULATION SERVED

36,531.17

SQUARE MILES

268,570

CRIMINAL COUNTS RECODED

20,872

PRETRIAL INVESTIGATIONS  
COMPLETED

7,567

SUPERVISED INDIVIDUALS

238,715

CRIMINAL HISTORY CASES

54,406

NON-ILLINOIS CRIMINAL CASES

# ILLINOIS COURT HELP

## EMPOWERING COURT USERS ACROSS ILLINOIS



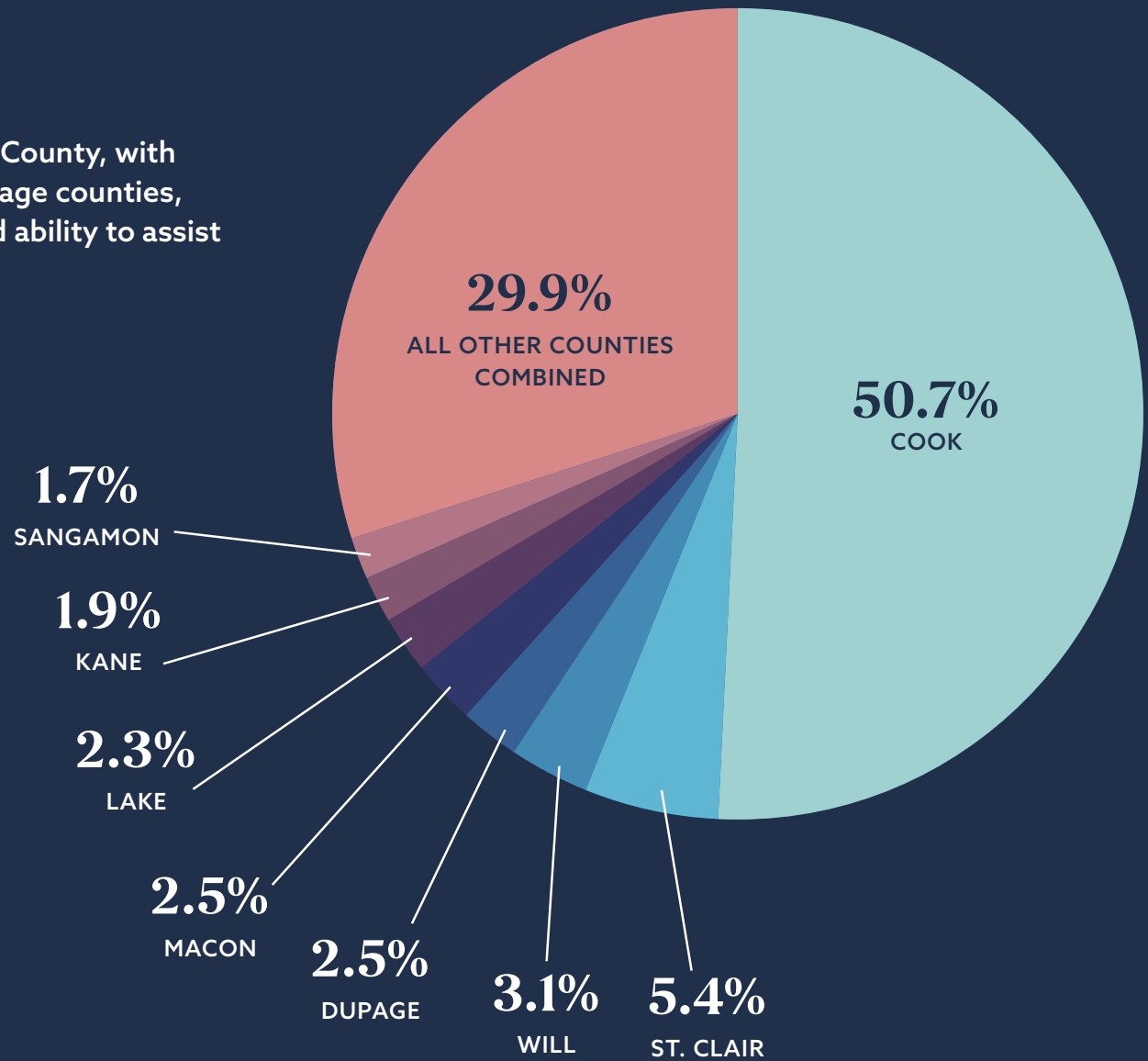
Illinois Court Help (ILCH) continues to be a beacon of support for self-represented litigants and anyone navigating the Illinois court system. Established in 2020, ILCH provides free, step-by-step guidance via phone, text, or email for court processes in all Illinois courts—including circuit, appellate, and Supreme Court. While ILCH does not offer legal advice, its trained court guides connect users to legal and community resources to help resolve their issues.

In 2023, ILCH demonstrated significant impact, assisting over 19,000 court users statewide with a high satisfaction rate of 92.1%. The program's steady growth in service delivery is highlighted in the accompanying data.



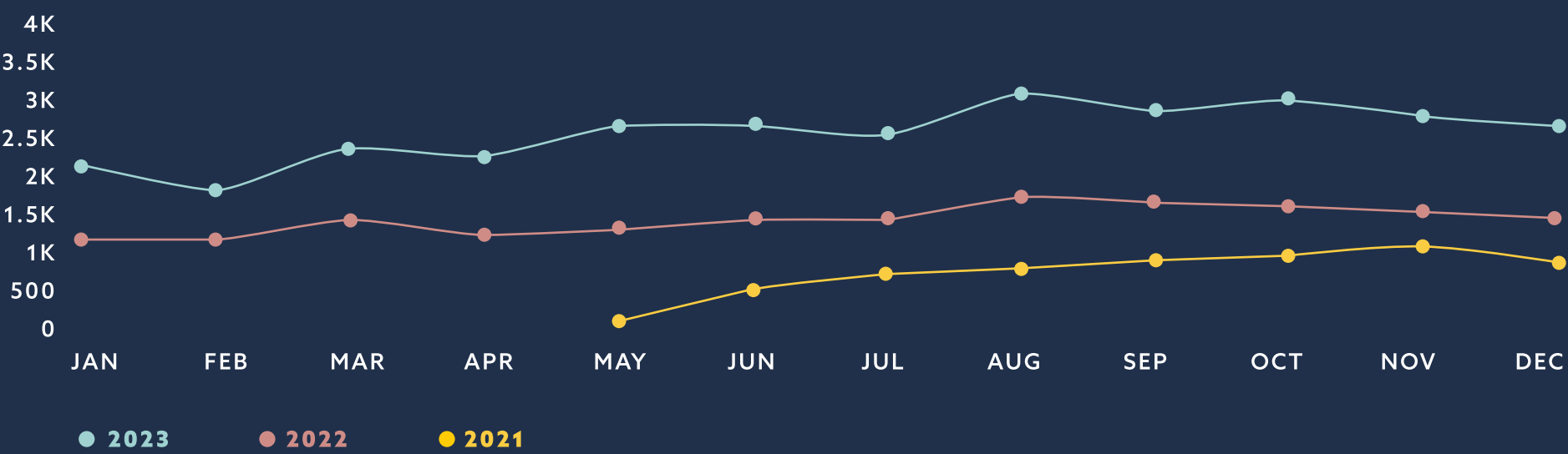
## GEOGRAPHIC REACH

Over 50% of tickets originated from Cook County, with notable usage from St. Clair, Will, and DuPage counties, showcasing ILCH's statewide presence and ability to assist court users in all 102 counties.



## GROWTH OVER TIME

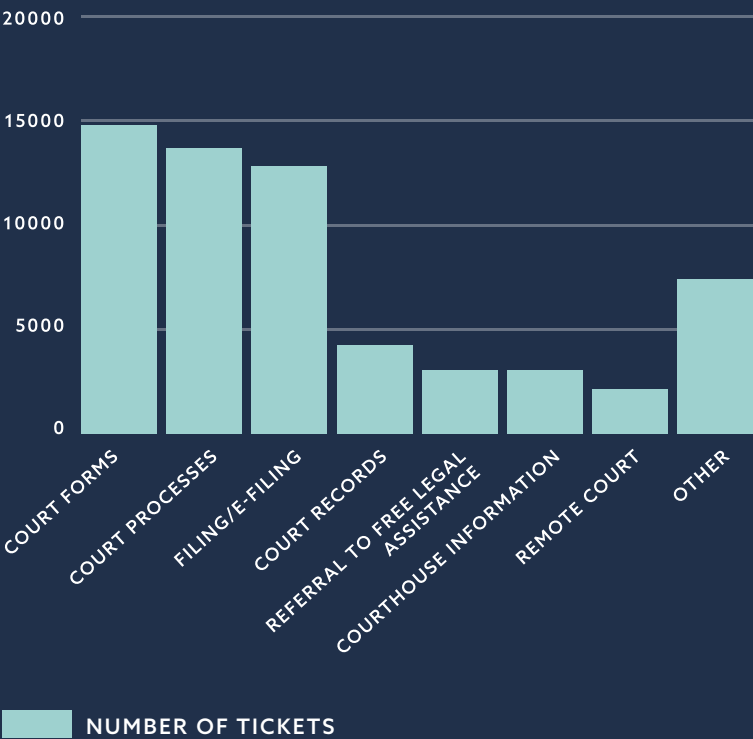
ILCH's ticket volume increased significantly compared to prior years, reflecting the program's growing visibility and the critical need for its services.





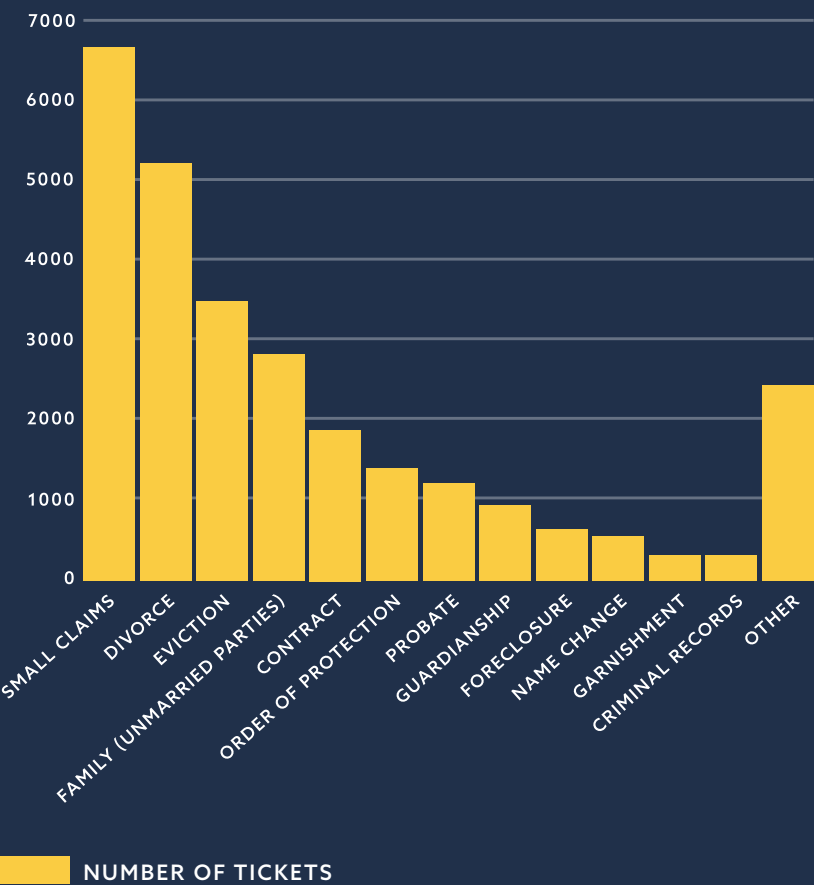
## REASON FOR ASSISTANCE

The majority of court users sought help with obtaining court forms, going to court, and e-filing, highlighting the practical, procedural barriers many individuals face when navigating the court system. This data underscores ILCH's critical role in providing actionable guidance to self-represented litigants.



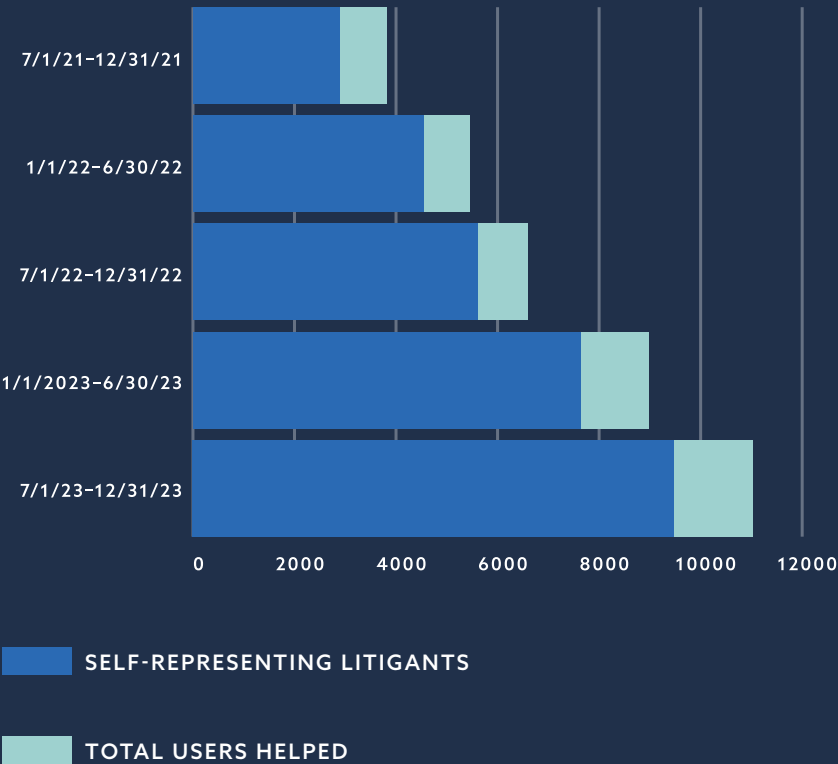
## TYPES OF CASES

ILCH addressed a wide range of legal challenges, with small claims, divorce, and eviction cases among the most common.



## COURT USER DEMOGRAPHICS

Consistent with prior years, the vast majority of users—85%—were self-represented litigants, underscoring ILCH’s role as an essential service for those without legal representation.



## THE HUMAN IMPACT

Behind the data are powerful stories of individuals who reached out to ILCH:

“This was so hard. I had court date to amend my son’s guardianship. I fell and broke my shoulder. Surgeon scheduled to replace my shoulder same day as court. Shoulder broke 4 places, so much pain. I could not figure out the website for continuance. your staff so kind and helpful to help me get it sent. I cried so hard on the phone with your rep. I soon got email the court accepted it and reset for different date. I am Forever grateful to you all.”

—Court user, Clinton County  
(GUARDIANSHIP MATTER,  
SEPTEMBER 2023)

“We have no legal proficiency whatsoever. We are also lower income but in that area of too much but not enough so acquiring legal representation was not doable. The people at IL legal aid were kind, patient, considerate and helpful. Our gratitude to their assistance will be in our thanks this Thanksgiving. We truly do appreciate it.”

—Court user, DeKalb County  
(FAMILY MATTER, OCTOBER 2023)

## LOOKING AHEAD

As ILCH grows, its mission remains clear: to empower Illinois court users in navigating legal processes with confidence and dignity. Ongoing innovations, such as the launch of a chatbot, ensure that even more court users will have access to the guidance they need.



# YEAR IN REVIEW

JANUARY 1, 2023 – DECEMBER 31, 2023



## FEBRUARY 1

### E-FILING EXPANSION

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the expansion of e-filing to include quasi-criminal cases and electronic citations (e-Citations). This expansion beyond civil, criminal, and juvenile cases furthers the Supreme Court's objective to utilize technology to reduce and streamline processes. It will be done in a permissive manner initially so counties can join as their technology allows.

## APRIL 11

### ONLINE MCLE TRACKING

The Illinois Supreme Court announced a groundbreaking innovation to aid attorneys through a new online MCLE transcript system. Attorneys are now able to check their progress toward MCLE compliance at any time through the online portal.

## APRIL 24

### RULE 102 AMENDMENTS

The Illinois Supreme Court announced amendments to Supreme Court Rule 102 which provide for the electronic service of summons and complaints in civil proceedings in recognition of society's increased use of electronic methods to communicate. The amendments to Rule 102 memorialize what has long been allowed under the code of civil procedure to allow for summons to be served via social media direct message, e-mail, or text message by special order of the court, when service by traditional means is impractical.

## MAY 11

### RIDING THE CIRCUIT AT CHICAGO STATE

The Illinois Supreme Court left Springfield behind for a day to "ride the circuit" to hear oral arguments at Chicago State University. A crowd of over 400, including 300 students, were in attendance to hear arguments in two cases, *People v. Lane* and *People v. Lozano* at the Emil and Patricia Jones Convocation Center. Attorneys from the Cook County Bar Association hosted a question-and-answer session with the students following the arguments.





## YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

### MAY 24

#### NEW RULE 909

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the adoption of new Rule 909 which establishes a statewide framework for courts to utilize “parenting coordinators” to resolve minor issues causing conflict in family law cases. New Rule 909, first proposed by the Illinois State Bar Association and approved unanimously by the Supreme Court Rules Committee, allows for each Illinois judicial circuit, if it chooses, to establish a parenting coordination program via local rule.

### AUGUST 24

#### COMMITTEE ON PRETRIAL EDUCATION

The Illinois Judicial College Committee on Pretrial Education (CPTE) was created as a seventh Standing Committee of the Illinois Judicial College (Judicial College), elevating pretrial education from its current Pretrial Board Workgroup status in the Judicial College. The establishment of the CPTE follows the Court’s determination to sunset the Pretrial Implementation Task Force and to promote comprehensive pretrial education as an aid to the Judicial Branch in its preparedness and readiness to interpret and apply the SAFE-T Act law, effective September 18, 2023.

### SEPTEMBER 14

#### NEW ARDC ADMINISTRATOR

The Illinois Supreme Court appointed Illinois attorney Lea S. Gutierrez to serve as the new Administrator of the Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Commission (ARDC). The ARDC is the Supreme Court agency that regulates lawyers in Illinois, and the Administrator is the ARDC’s principal executive officer. Ms. Gutierrez takes over for Jerome E. Larkin, who is retiring after 16 years as ARDC Administrator.

### SEPTEMBER 18

#### END OF CASH BAIL

Illinois has a long history of pretrial reform efforts starting with the abolishment of bail bondsmen in 1963. Those efforts continue as Illinois became the first state to abolish cash bail on Sept. 18. The Illinois Supreme Court has taken significant steps to prepare the Judicial Branch for pretrial reform. These efforts began with the formation of the Commission on Pretrial Practices in 2017, which consisted of all three branches of government and criminal justice stakeholders. The Commission issued its final report in 2020 and that led to the creation of the Pretrial Implementation Task Force. Additional steps taken by the Supreme Court and its related bodies are detailed [here](#).





## YEAR IN REVIEW, CONTINUED

### SEPTEMBER 20

#### LEARNING CENTER

The new Illinois Supreme Court Learning Center opened at the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. The Learning Center is designed to enhance the visitor experience at the Supreme Court. In addition to seeing the courtroom and learning about the Court's important work during the traditional tour, visitors will now end their visit in the Learning Center. Here they will explore the ways the Court shapes our everyday lives and contemplate the ways we shape the court, whether through voting for justices, advocating for issues, or even by choosing a career in the field.

### OCTOBER 3

#### \$2.5 MILLION GRANT

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts announced today it was awarded a \$2.5 million grant as part of the Adult Treatment Court, Category 3, Statewide Discretionary Grant Program. The Illinois Courts will use funds to engage the National Center for State Courts to develop and implement data evaluation. Funds will also be used to support five established Drug Courts throughout the state to increase court capacity, improve graduation outcomes, and expand access to evidence-based treatment and recovery support services.

### NOVEMBER 9

#### BAR ADMISSION CEREMONIES

The Illinois Supreme Court swore in 1,360 new attorneys at seven ceremonies across the state. These were the first admission ceremonies to be held in-person since the Covid-19 pandemic. Cook County Justices Mary Jane Theis, P. Scott Neville, Jr. and Joy V. Cunningham administered the oath at two ceremonies in Chicago. Justice Elizabeth M. Rochford hosted a ceremony in Elgin, Justice Mary K. O'Brien hosted a ceremony in Joliet and Justice Lisa Holder White hosted a ceremony in Springfield. Justice David K. Overstreet hosted ceremonies in Carbondale and Champaign.

### NOVEMBER 21

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW

The Illinois Supreme Court announced the creation of the Supreme Court Executive Committee on the Practice of Law (Executive Committee). This new committee is charged with making recommendations on issues impacting the practice of law and unmet legal needs.



# JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the state's highest court; it also supervises and administers the state's judicial system. The state is divided into five judicial districts, with three justices elected from the first district (Cook County) and one justice elected from each of the other four districts. Justices are elected in partisan elections for 10 years and may be retained in office for additional terms of 10 years. A chief justice is elected by the other justices for a term of three years.



# JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



## CHIEF JUSTICE MARY JANE THEIS

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Chicago

### HOMETOWN:

1st District

### EDUCATION:

University of San Francisco School of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Appointed in 2010, elected in 2012

### NOTABLE:

Has a passion for judicial education and has served as chair of both the Committee on Judicial Education and Committee on Judicial Conduct and is the Supreme Court Liaison to the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Judicial College.



## JUSTICE P. SCOTT NEVILLE, JR.

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Chicago

### HOMETOWN:

1st District

### EDUCATION:

Washington University School of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Appointed in 2018, elected in 2020

### NOTABLE:

Co-founded the Alliance of Bar Associations, a group dedicated to promoting diversity, equality, and fairness in judicial evaluations. During his tenure as President of the CCBA, he also started the "In Court Referral Program" and established the CCBA Hall of Fame.



## JUSTICE DAVID K. OVERSTREET

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Mt. Vernon

### HOMETOWN:

5th District

### EDUCATION:

University of Tennessee College of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Elected in 2020

### NOTABLE:

Serves on the Illinois Judicial Conference and is Vice-Chair of the Public Relations Task Force.



## JUSTICE LISA HOLDER WHITE

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Decatur

### HOMETOWN:

4th District

### EDUCATION:

University of Illinois College of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Appointed in 2022

### NOTABLE:

The first Black female justice on the Illinois Supreme Court and the first Black justice on the Fourth District Appellate Court.

# JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



## JUSTICE JOY V. CUNNINGHAM

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

New York, New York

### HOMETOWN:

1st District

### EDUCATION:

University of Illinois Chicago School of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Appointed in 2022

### NOTABLE:

Began her career as a nurse and rose to become Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for the Northwestern Memorial Healthcare System.



## JUSTICE ELIZABETH M. ROCHFORD

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Chicago

### HOMETOWN:

2nd District

### EDUCATION:

Loyola University School of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Elected in 2022

### NOTABLE:

Developed a family law courtroom dedicated to serving self-represented litigants as an associate judge in Lake County.



## JUSTICE MARY K. O'BRIEN

### PLACE OF BIRTH:

Kankakee

### HOMETOWN:

3rd District

### EDUCATION:

University of Illinois College of Law

### JOINED THE COURT:

Elected in 2022

### NOTABLE:

Served in the Illinois House of Representatives from 1996–2003. Also served on the Appellate Court from 2003–2022.



# SUPREME COURT SUPPORT STAFF

## CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

### CYNTHIA A. GRANT

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the Court, reports to the Court and serves at the Court's pleasure. The Clerk is the Court's principal case processing and records manager who operates the office through a staff of specialized deputies, and by planning, developing, and implementing policies and procedures necessary to execute the responsibilities of the office. The office has existed since circa 1818 and supports the Court in the exercise of its statewide jurisdiction, authority to regulate the practice of law in Illinois, and supervisory authority over the courts in the state.

In its case management capacity, the Clerk's Office maintains four distinct automated dockets, executing all associated processes, to ensure compliance with Supreme Court Rules and to ensure that cases are effectively monitored and scheduled, from initiation to issuance of mandates and final orders as appropriate. The general docket unit of the office supports the Court's primary docket. The miscellaneous record docket consists primarily of attorney matters. The miscellaneous docket consists of conviction-related cases filed by pro se incarcerated litigants and provides a forum without compromising standard filing requirements. The proposed rule docket was developed and functions consistent with the mandate of Supreme Court Rule 3. E-filing of Court documents began in 2012 on a pilot basis and in July 2017, mandatory e-filing of civil cases was established through a single, centralized electronic filing manager (EFM), called eFileIL and included integration with the Court's case management system.

In its record management capacity, the Clerk's Office maintains the Court's active and closed files and permanent records, dating to 1818, including historically significant documents which are housed and preserved in the State Archives by agreement, and through an agreement with State Archives oversees the conversion of paper documents to microfilm, a more stable medium.

The Clerk's Office registers and renews professional service corporations and associations, and limited liability companies and partnerships engaged in the practice of law. In October 2012, the Supreme Court announced an e-renewal process that gave law firm entities the option to

electronically renew their annual registration and pay the \$40 renewal fee electronically. In 2023, approximately 77% of law firm entities chose to electronically renew their registration. The Clerk's Office is also responsible for maintaining the roll of attorneys, which includes the licensing process, and issuance of law licenses; files judicial financial disclosure statements required of state court judges. Beginning in March 2019, state court judges were offered an electronic option to file their annual statement of economic interests. The office compiles, analyzes, and reports statistics on the Supreme Court's caseload and other activity, as reflected in the accompanying statistical summary and narrative for 2023.

The Clerk's Office provides information to the public at large and the practicing bar and has working relationships with other courts and judicial branch offices, Supreme Court agencies, and state and county departments.

## MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT

### JIM CIMAROSSA

The Marshal attends all sessions of the Court held in September, November, January, March, and May. In addition, the Marshal directs a staff which maintains the Supreme Court Building and grounds, provides security for justices and employees, and conducts tours of the building.

## SUPREME COURT CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR

### JOHN BRACCO

The Supreme Court Chief Internal Auditor and staff perform audits of the state-funded activities of the judicial branch. In addition, the Internal Auditor annually assesses the adequacy of internal controls for state-funded activities.

# SUPREME COURT RESEARCH DIRECTOR

JOHN ROBINSON

The Supreme Court Research Director supervises a staff of attorneys who provide legal research and writing assistance to the Court.

# SUPREME COURT LIBRARIAN

GEOFFREY P. PELZEK

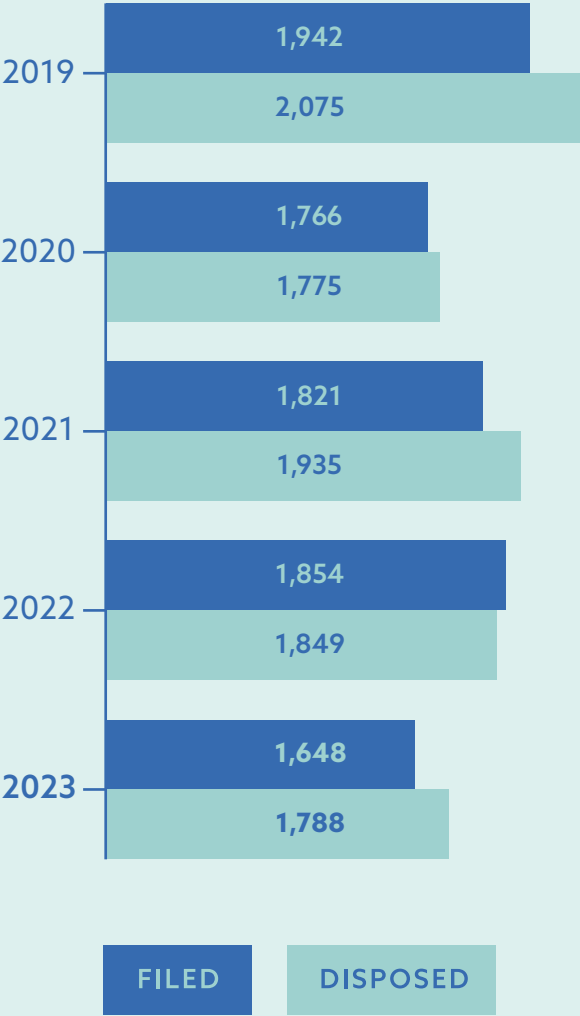
The Supreme Court Librarian directs a staff who provide legal reference services to the courts, state agencies, and citizens of the state. The Supreme Court libraries include a 100,000 volume public law library in Springfield, a 40,000 volume private branch library in Chicago, and four private judicial libraries across the state. The Librarian oversees all aspects of library administration including budget and program planning, materials and equipment acquisition, cataloging and collection development, and library reference and research services

# REPORTER OF DECISIONS

JACOB JOST

The Reporter of Decisions directs a staff that publishes opinions of the supreme and appellate courts in the Official Reports. Employees verify case citations, compose attorney lines, and edit opinions for style and grammar. The Reporter is also responsible for publication of the Illinois Supreme Court Rules and preparation of the Style Manual for the Supreme and Appellate Courts.

## Supreme Court Filed:



# STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING FOR THE COURTS

Financing the state court system is a shared responsibility of the state and the 102 counties of the state. Revenue to provide court services to the people of the state comes from a variety of sources: the state income tax, county property taxes, case filing fees, court-imposed fines and assessments, and other fees.

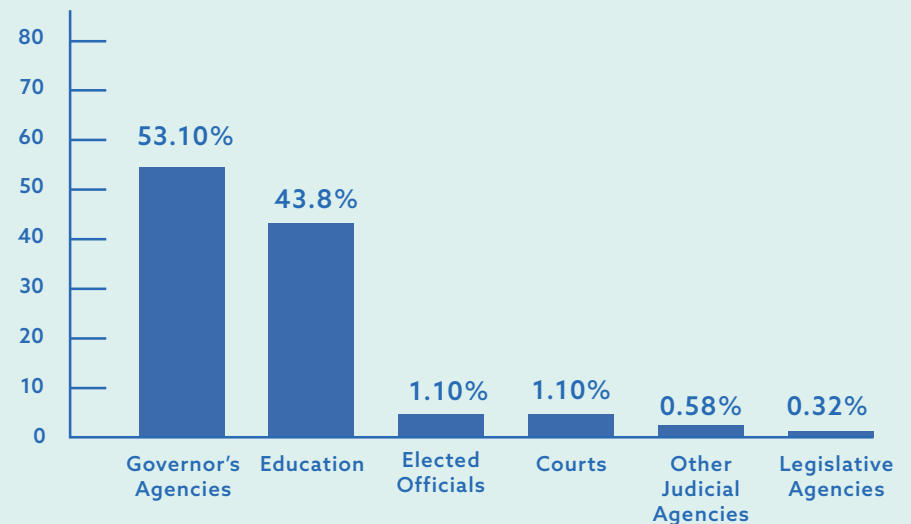
State government pays for the salaries, benefits, and office expenses of supreme and appellate court judges, and salaries and benefits of circuit court judges. Effective July 1, 2023, judicial salaries, as determined by the legislature, were: Supreme Court justices, \$271,379; appellate court judges, \$255,419; circuit court judges, \$234,380; and associate judges, \$222,661. The state also pays for support staff of supreme and appellate court judges, staff in other units of the supreme and appellate courts, a small number of other personnel in the circuit courts, and mandatory arbitration staff in several counties. Part of the cost of operating the mandatory arbitration program is offset by fees paid by participants in the program. During Calendar Year 2023, the arbitration filing and rejection fees collected amounted to \$3,991,936.

State funding for probation and court services departments covers approximately 3,100 probation and court services personnel, for which the counties receive full and partial salary reimbursement on a monthly basis. The statutorily mandated full funding level was appropriated to fund eligible probation services positions. The state Judicial Branch appropriation also supports other operational and program expenses. County governments pay part of the cost of financing circuit court operations. Counties provide office and courtroom space, maintenance, and support staff to assist the circuit court judges. Circuit clerks collect money to help pay for their operations and some court operations. They also collect and disburse revenues to help fund local and state government programs, as summarized on the next page.

## STATE FUNDING

### General Revenue Fund Appropriations for State Agencies *Fiscal Year 2024*

This graph shows the Supreme Court's share of the General Revenue Fund appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024 (July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024). The total General revenue Fund appropriation for the entire state was \$48,309,111,000. The Court's appropriation was \$522,601,300.



**SOURCE:** Table 1-A: General Revenue Fund Appropriations by Agency Chapter 3 Governor's Budget Message to the General Assembly



## LOCAL FUNDING

The circuit clerk's office in each county provides a variety of court recordkeeping and financial accounting services. Circuit clerks are elected for four-year terms by the voters in each county. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and papers, and maintain complete records of all cases. Employees of the clerks' offices are appointed by and are accountable to the circuit clerk, with the county board having budgetary authority.

During 2023, the total number of full-time employees in all 102 circuit clerk offices was 3,162, assisted by a total of 133 part-time employees. The cost of operating all circuit clerks' offices totaled \$239,077,063 in 2023.

Revenue to pay for these court-related services comes primarily from property taxes, filing fees, and court-ordered fines and costs. Fines, fees and other costs collected by circuit clerks are governed primarily by statute and Supreme Court rule.

## REVENUE TO FINANCE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Fees and court-ordered fines were collected in 2023 by circuit clerks and earmarked for improvements in the clerks' offices and to help defray the cost to the county of operating the courts at the local level.

**\$20,161,146**

### Court Document Storage Fund

is used for any costs relative to the storage of court records.

**\$19,835,199**

### Court Automation Fund

Used to establish and maintain automated systems for keeping court records.

**\$8,104,129**

### County Law Library Fund

Helps defray the costs of maintaining a law library in the county for judges, attorneys, and the public.

**\$5,420,143**

### County Fund To Finance the Court System

Available from fees collected by circuit clerks to help finance the court system in the county.

**\$7,933,452**

### Circuit Court Clerk Operations and Administrative Fund

Used to offset costs incurred for collection and disbursement of State and local funds.

## UNCOLLECTED CLAIMS

The Administrative Office, the Supreme Court Clerk, the Supreme Court Library, and the Clerks of the five Appellate Districts are responsible for collecting certain fees. Outstanding accounts receivable are normally collected by the unit to which the account is owed. Additionally, a small number of accounts receivable are turned over to the State Comptroller's offset system. At the end of FY23, there were 6 claims due and payable, totaling \$12,989.82.

## REVENUE TO FINANCE OTHER PROGRAMS

In addition to collecting fees for local improvements, circuit clerks receive, account for, and distribute millions of dollars to county governments, various local governmental entities, and various state funds. Some of the programs and dollars collected in 2023 by circuit clerks are listed below:

**\$941,778,151**

### Child Support and Maintenance

Court ordered payments collected and distributed by Circuit Clerks and the State Disbursement Unit.

**\$3,887,614**

### Drug Treatment Fund

Court ordered drug assessments are used to pay for treatment programs for people addicted to alcohol, cannabis, or controlled substances.

**\$4,689,136**

### Violent Crime Victims Assistance

Court ordered penalties in criminal and certain traffic cases are used to support victim and witness assistance centers throughout the state.

**\$1,745,704**

### Trauma Center Fund

Fees collected in certain traffic, DUI, and criminal cases are used to support Illinois hospitals that are designated as trauma centers.

**\$6,151,299**

### Traffic and Criminal Conviction Surcharge

An additional penalty imposed in traffic and criminal cases is used for training of law enforcement and correctional officers.

**\$1,619,014**

### Drivers Education Fund

Penalties and forfeitures in offenses reportable to the Secretary of State are used for driver education programs in high schools.

# CASEFLOW

Illinois has had a unified court system since 1964. In that year, voters approved an amendment to the 1870 Constitution which made major changes in the system. Prior to 1964, the court system was fragmented. The courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others.

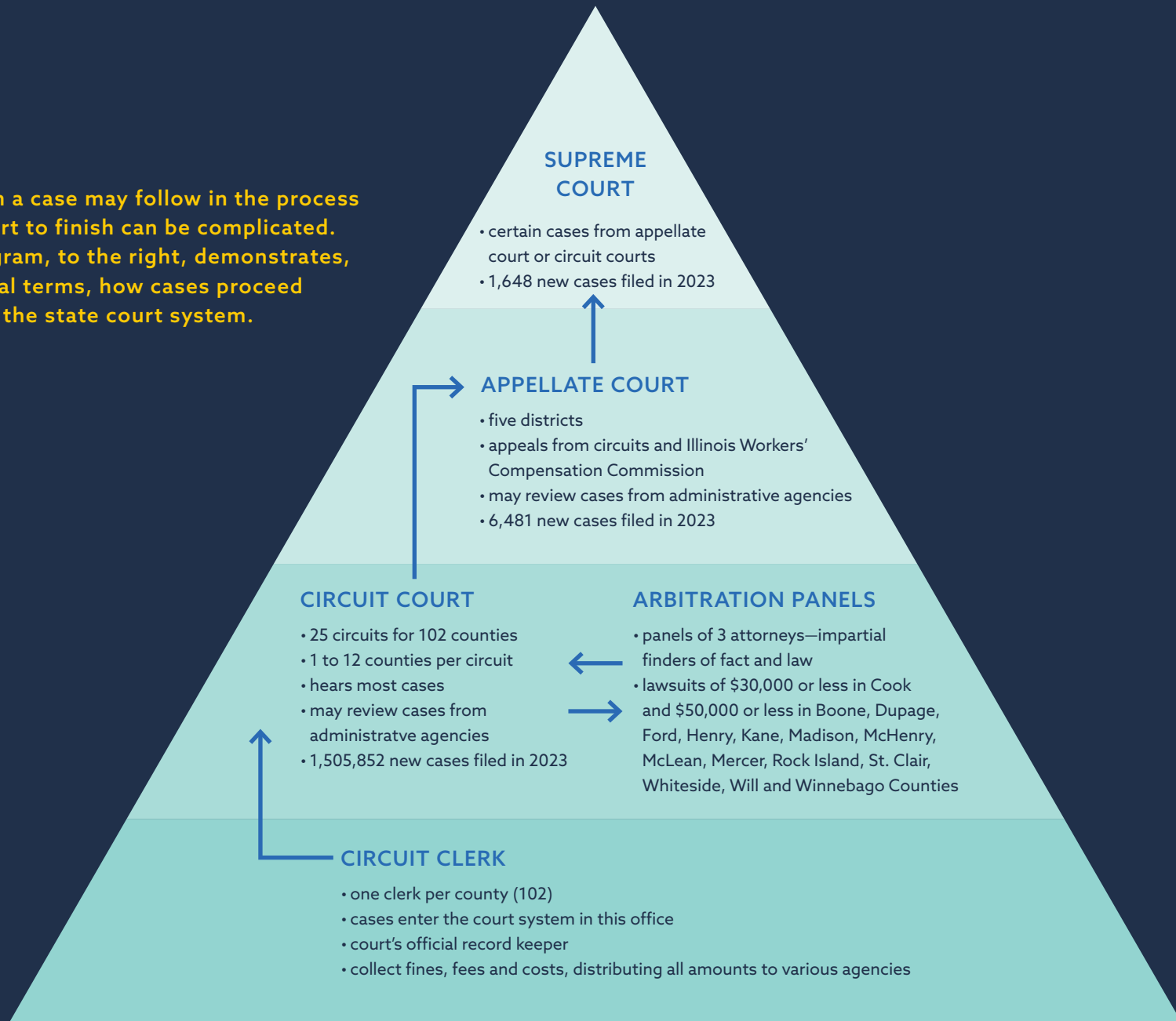
The old system had a circuit court with statewide original jurisdiction in all cases and some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County; the Criminal Court of Cook County also having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that partially overlapped that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court; and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

By 1962, Cook County alone had 208 courts: circuit court, superior court, family court, criminal court, probate court, county court, twenty-four city, village, town and municipal courts, seventy-five justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts. In addition, there were seven supreme court districts numbered from south to north

and four appellate court districts numbered from north to south. For example, the First Supreme Court District was in a part of the Fourth Appellate Court District and the Seventh Supreme Court District was in a part of the First Appellate Court District. In today's system, as shown on Page 35, there are three levels of courts: circuit, appellate, and supreme, all operating within clearly defined geographical boundaries. The circuit court is a court of original jurisdiction which is divided into twenty-four circuits. Each circuit is located in one of five appellate court districts. Cases enter the circuit court via the circuit clerk's office in a county of the circuit. Cases may be appealed to the appellate court in the district containing the circuit court, or, in certain circumstances, directly to the Supreme Court. After an appellate court decision, parties to the case may seek discretionary review by the Supreme Court. Supreme and appellate district and circuit maps are found in their respective sections of this publication.



The path a case may follow in the process from start to finish can be complicated. The diagram, to the right, demonstrates, in general terms, how cases proceed through the state court system.





# JUDICIAL BRANCH ADMINISTRATION



## SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of Illinois, in addition to being the state's highest Court, is responsible for the state's trial courts, one appellate court with five districts, and several supporting units. General administrative and supervisory authority over the court system is vested in the Supreme Court. Several advisory bodies assist with this mission by making recommendations to the Court. These include the Judicial Conference of Illinois, the Conference of Chief Judges and the various committees of the Court. More information about these committees can be found within this report. The Supreme Court also makes appointments to other committees, commissions, and boards available here. The Chief Justice is responsible for exercising the Court's general administrative and supervisory authority in accordance with the Court's rules. The Supreme Court appoints an Administrative Director to assist the Chief Justice in those duties. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts support this function. Key support personnel exist at each level of the courts to assist judges with the administration of justice. At the Supreme Court level, this includes the clerk, research director, marshal, librarian, reporter of decisions and their staffs. Each support unit is described within this report.

## APPELLATE COURT

At the appellate court level, the presiding judge and judges of each appellate district are assisted by a clerk of the appellate court and a research director and their staffs appointed by

the appellate judges. Appeals enter the clerk's office, where deputy clerks assign each filing schedules and actively monitor and review cases as they progress through record preparation, motions, briefing, and oral arguments. Problems such as late filings, jurisdictional defects, inadequate records or noncompliant briefs are referred to the court. After the court has heard an appeal, the clerk's office issues the court's decision and tracks all post-decision activity. The clerk's office also manages the court's computerized and manual recordkeeping systems and oversees the maintenance of physical facilities. The clerk responds to requests and questions concerning the court's cases and procedures. The research director oversees a staff of attorneys and secretaries providing centralized legal research services to judges.

## CIRCUIT COURT

Each circuit is administered by a chief judge who is elected by vote of the circuit court judges of that circuit. The chief circuit judge is assisted by an administrative assistant and/or trial court administrator and other support staff. The number of counties in each circuit currently ranges from one to twelve. In each county, voters elect a circuit clerk for a four-year term. Circuit clerks, with help from deputy clerks hired by the circuit clerk, attend sessions of the court, preserve court files and documents, maintain complete records of all cases, and maintain records of money received and disbursed related to these cases.

## JUDICIAL INQUIRY BOARD

The Supreme Court appoints two judges to the Board, the governor also appoints four non-lawyers and three lawyers, which receives and investigates complaints against judges and brings the validated complaint before the Illinois Courts Commission.

## ILLINOIS COURTS COMMISSION

The Commission consists of a supreme court justice, two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court, two appellate court judges selected by the appellate court, and two citizen members selected by the governor. The Commission hears complaints brought by the Judicial Inquiry Board and can discipline a judge or remove a judge from office. An Executive Director/General Counsel serves the Commission in their duties.

## BOARD OF ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

The Supreme Court establishes rules and standards for the education, testing, and admission of law school graduates to the practice of law in the state and appoints seven attorneys to sit on the Board. The Board oversees the process of admitting law school graduates to the practice of law.

### Committee on Character and Fitness

The Supreme Court appoints attorneys to a committee in each of the five judicial districts to evaluate the moral character and general fitness of applicants for the practice of law.

### Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission

The Supreme Court establishes rules for the registration and discipline of attorneys and appoints four lawyers and three non-lawyers to the Commission which oversees the registration and disciplinary process.

### State Appellate Defender

The Supreme Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two members to the State Appellate Defender Commission. Each appellate court district appoints one member to the Commission and the governor appoints two members.

### Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System

The Supreme Court appoints three judges to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System and the chief justice is an ex-officio member, as is the state treasurer.





# APPELLATE COURTS

Except for those cases appealed directly to the Supreme Court, a person has the right to request a review of a circuit court judge’s decision by the Appellate Court.

The Appellate Court is organized into five districts. The first meets in Chicago, second in Elgin, third in Ottawa, fourth in Springfield, and the fifth in Mt. Vernon.

Each district can have one or more divisions. There are six divisions in the first district and one in each of the other four. The Supreme Court assigns judges to the various divisions. The presiding judge of each division assigns judges to panels of three to hear appeals.

The number of appellate court judgeships, currently 54, is determined by the legislature.

The Supreme Court can assign additional circuit, appellate or retired judges temporarily to any district. Judges are elected by voters in each district for 10-year terms, and may be retained for additional ten-year terms. Each judge has a support staff of two law clerks and a secretary.

Each district manages its own operations, subject to the overall authority of the Supreme Court. In the first district (Cook County), an executive committee exercises general administrative authority. This committee elects a chairperson and vice-

chairperson for one year. In the other districts, judges select one of their members to serve as presiding judge for one year.

## APPELLATE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

**Annual Meeting:** The Appellate Court held its annual meeting on April 3, 2023, with the Honorable Robert Steigmann (Fourth District Appellate Court) serving as the Honorary Chair of the 2023 Annual Meeting. Over 50 appellate justices were in attendance. The Honorable Bertina E. Lampkin (First District Appellate Court) was elected to serve as Honorary Chair of the 2024 Annual

Meeting of the Appellate Court to be held April 8, 2024.

**Administrative Committee:** The Appellate Court Administrative Committee was established to study and recommend improvements to the Illinois Appellate Court. Additionally, the Committee plans the Annual Meeting of the Appellate Court and develops the curriculum for the annual Appellate Court Conference. In addition to the appellate justices in attendance were the Clerks and Legal Research Directors of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, appellate court law clerks and legal staff, and the Office of the Reporter of Decisions.

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	2,871	2,611	3,610	2,696
2022	2,640	2,726	1,981	2,374
2021	2,193	2,232	1,812	2,879
2020	1,966	2,608	1,693	2,841
2019	3,239	3,219	2,546	2,884

TOTAL CASELOAD	FILED	CLOSED
2023	6,481	5,307
2022	4,621	5,100
2021	4,005	5,111
2020	3,659	5,449
2019	5,785	6,103



# FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT



## FIRST DISTRICT — CHICAGO MICHAEL A. BILANDIC BUILDING

160 North LaSalle Street  
Chicago, IL 60601  
(312) 793-5600

Thomas D. Palella, Clerk  
Alice Withaar, Research Director

Circuit Court of Cook County  
**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 5,087,072

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	1,370	1,147	1,124	800
2022	1,203	1,242	740	807
2021	926	974	709	1,239
2020	843	1,225	559	1,238
2019	1,637	1,740	976	1,357

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2023	3,342
2022	2,753
2021	2,812
2020	3,362
2019	4,388



APPELLATE JUSTICES

DIVISION I

James G. Fitzgerald Smith, Presiding Justice  
Mary Ellen Coghlan\*  
Terrence J. Lavin  
Aurelia Pucinski

DIVISION II

Nathaniel R. Howse, Jr, Presiding Justice  
Cynthia Y. Cobbs\*  
David W. Ellis+  
Margaret S. McBride

DIVISION III

Jesse G. Reyes, Presiding Justice  
Bertina E. Lampkin  
Rena M. Van Tine\*  
Debra B. Walker

DIVISION IV

Mary K. Rochford, Presiding Justice  
Thomas E. Hoffman  
Leroy K. Martin, Jr.\*  
Ramon Ocasio III\*

DIVISION V

Raymond W. Mitchell, Presiding Justice  
Freddrenna M. Lyle\*  
Mary L. Mikva\*  
David R. Navarro\*

DIVISION VI

Sharon O. Johnson, Presiding Justice  
Michael B. Hyman  
Sanjay T. Tailor\*  
Carl A. Walker\*

+Chair: Executive Committee; \*circuit judge assigned to appellate court

# SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT



## SECOND DISTRICT — ELGIN 2ND DISTRICT APPELLATE COURTHOUSE

55 Symphony Way  
Elgin, IL 60120  
(847) 695-3750

Jeffrey H Kaplan, Clerk  
Michael M. Kessler, Research Director

**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 1,776,806

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	224	251	367	289
2022	247	386	200	430
2021	418	424	330	528
2020	409	510	331	500
2019	599	558	484	453

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2023	396
2022	338
2021	680
2020	871
2019	1,070





APPELLATE JUSTICES

**Robert D. McLaren, Presiding Justice**  
Joseph E. Birkett  
Susan Fayette Hutchinson  
Ann Brackley Jorgensen  
Christopher M. Kennedy  
Margaret J. Mullen  
Mary S. Schostok

CIRCUITS

16th (Kane)  
19th (Lake)  
22nd (McHenry)  
23rd (DeKalb & Kendall)

# THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT



## THIRD DISTRICT — OTTAWA 3RD DISTRICT APPELLATE COURTHOUSE

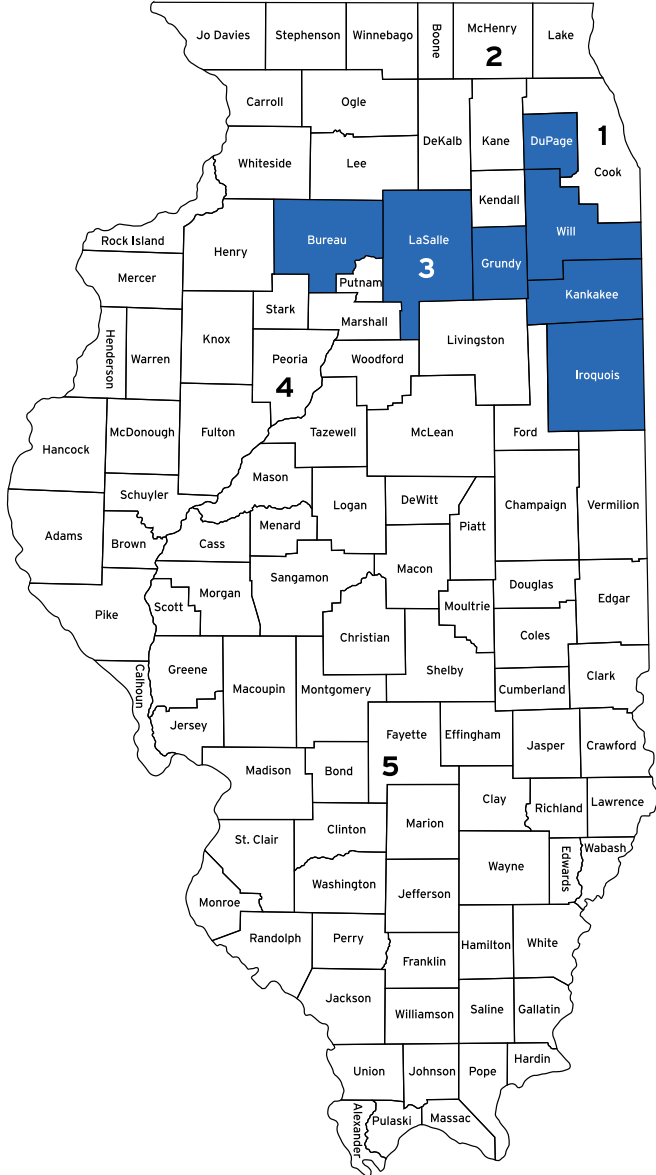
1004 Columbus Street  
Ottawa, IL 61350  
(815) 435-5050

Zachary A. Hooper, Clerk  
Hailey Rehberg Witt, Research Director

**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 1,948,633

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	337	356	436	378
2022	333	313	188	346
2021	302	311	253	353
2020	235	338	273	351
2019	361	301	385	383

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2023	578
2022	252
2021	664
2020	787
2019	968



APPELLATE JUSTICES

**William E. Holdridge, Presiding Justice**  
Adrienne W. Albrecht  
Liam C. Brennan  
Linda E. Davenport  
Joseph P. Hettel  
Mary W. McDade  
Lance R. Peterson

CIRCUITS

12th (Will)  
13th (Bureau, Grundy & LaSalle)  
18th (DuPage)  
21st (Iroquois & Kankakee)



# FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



## FOURTH DISTRICT — SPRINGFIELD 4TH DISTRICT APPELLATE COURTHOUSE

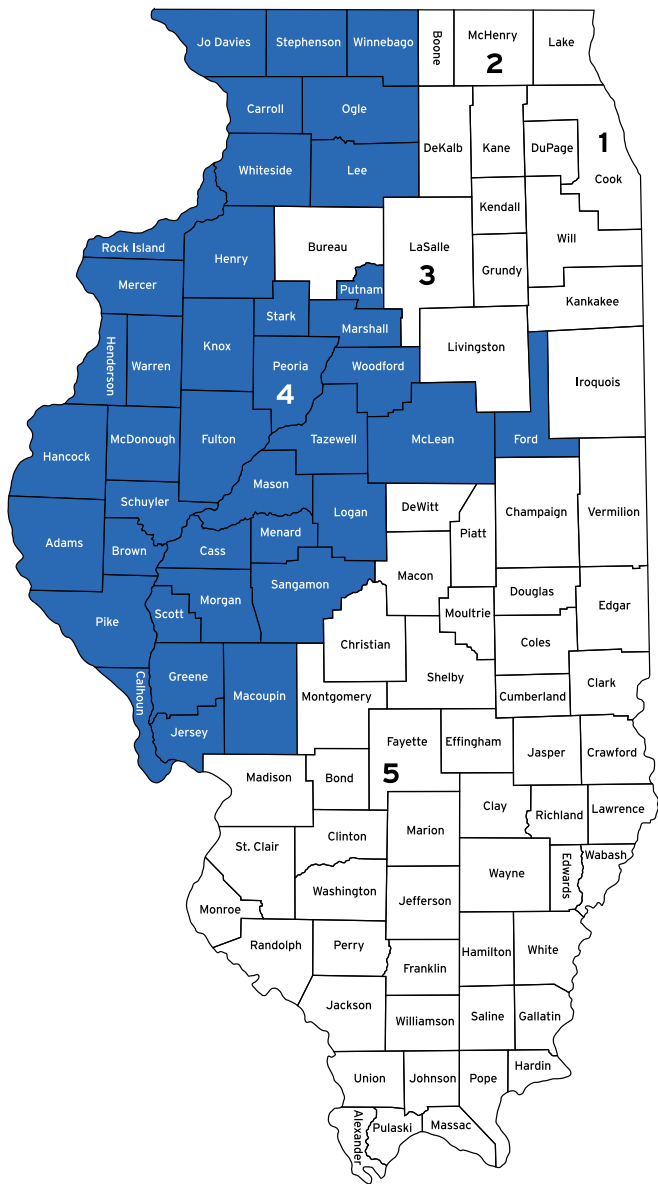
201 West Monroe Street  
Springfield, IL 62704  
(217) 782-2586

Carla L. Bender, Clerk  
John Gabala, Research Director

**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 1,960,944

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	514	506	857	669
2022	473	441	488	530
2021	313	311	379	491
2020	257	303	346	535
2019	371	315	471	472

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2023	742
2022	549
2021	571
2020	692
2019	959



APPELLATE JUSTICES

**Craig H. DeArmond\***, Presiding Justice  
Peter C. Cavanagh  
Eugene Doherty\*  
Thomas M. Harris  
James A. Knecht  
Amy C. Lannerd  
Robert J. Steigmann  
John W. Turner  
Kathryn E. Zenoff\*

CIRCUITS

- 7th (Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon & Scott)
- 8th (Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike & Schuyler)
- 9th (Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough & Warren)
- 10th (Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark & Tazewell)
- 11th (Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean & Woodford)
- 14th (Henry, Mercer, Rock Island & Whiteside)
- 15th (Carroll, Jo Davies, Lee, Ogle & Stephenson)
- 17th (Boone & Winnebago)

*\*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

# FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT



## FIFTH DISTRICT — MT. VERNON 5TH DISTRICT APPELLATE COURTHOUSE

14th & Main Street  
Mt. Vernon, IL 62864  
(618) 242-3120

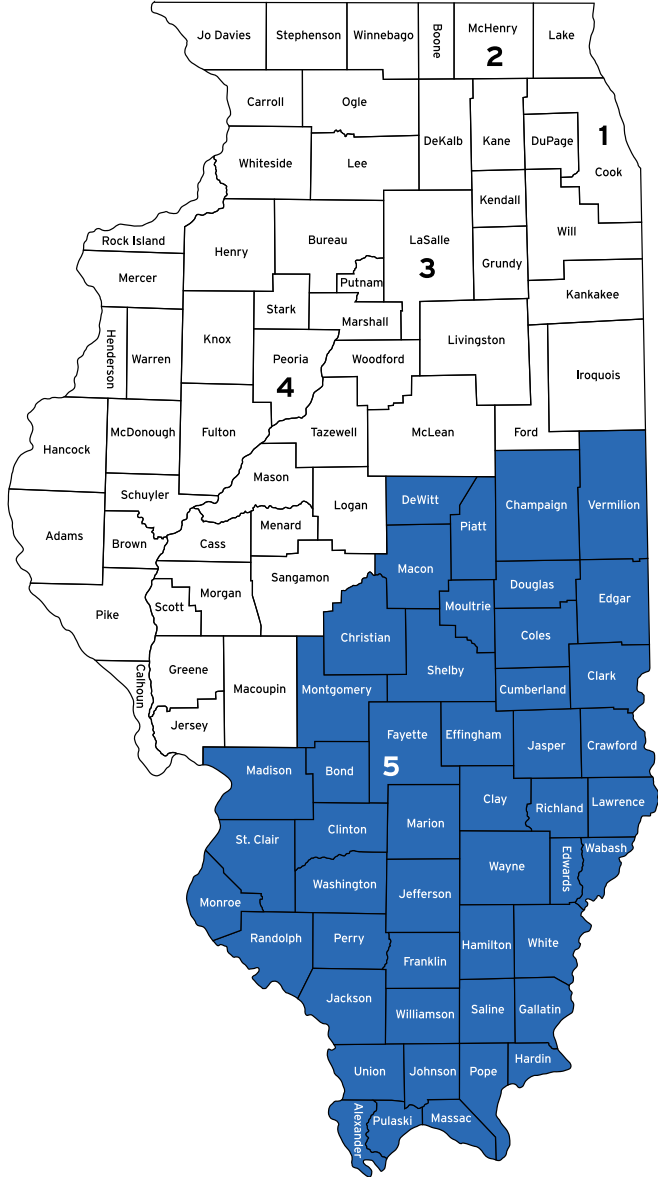
John J. Flood, Clerk  
Michael D. Greathouse, Research Director

**DISTRICT POPULATION:** 1,776,234

CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASELOADS	CIVIL FILED	CIVIL CLOSED	CRIMINAL FILED	CRIMINAL CLOSED
2023	426	351	826	560
2022	384	344	365	261
2021	234	212	141	268
2020	222	232	184	217
2019	271	305	230	219

TOTAL OPEN CASELOAD ALL CASE CATEGORIES	OPEN
2023	1,005
2022	698
2021	554
2020	660
2019	704





APPELLATE JUSTICES

**Barry L. Vaughan\***, Presiding Justice  
John B. Barberis, Jr.  
Mark M. Boie  
Judy Lynn Cates  
Michael D. McHaney  
James R. Moore  
Thomas M. Welch

CIRCUITS

- 1st (Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union & Williamson)
- 2nd (Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne & White)
- 3rd (Bond & Madison)
- 4th (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery & Shelby)
- 5th (Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar & Vermilion)
- 6th (Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie & Piatt)
- 20th (St. Clair)
- 24th (Monroe, Perry, Randolph & Washington)

*\*Circuit judge assigned to appellate court*

# CIRCUIT COURTS

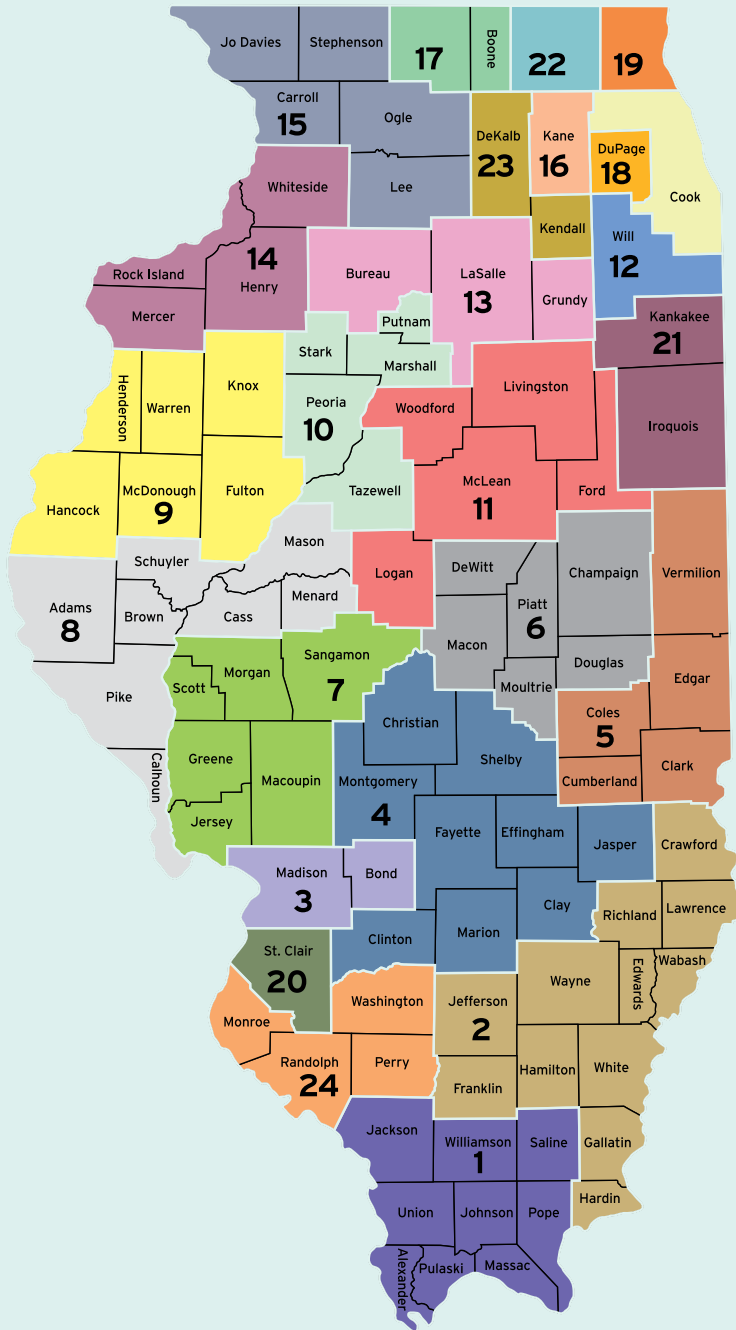
In Illinois, the circuit court is the court of original jurisdiction. There are twenty-five judicial circuits in the state. Seven are single county circuits (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, St. Clair and Will) and the remaining eighteen circuits comprise as few as two and as many as twelve counties each.

Except for redistricting of the general assembly and ruling on the ability of the governor to serve or resume office, the circuit court has jurisdiction for all matters properly brought before it. The circuit court shares jurisdiction with the Supreme Court to hear cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition, and habeas corpus. If the Supreme Court chooses to exercise its authority in a case of these types, the circuit court loses jurisdiction. The circuit court is also the reviewing court for certain state agency administrative orders. There are two types of judges in the circuit court: circuit judges and associate judges. Circuit judges are elected for a six-year term and may be retained by voters for additional six-year terms. They can hear any circuit court case. Circuit judges are initially elected either circuit-wide, from the county where they reside or from a sub-circuit within a circuit, depending on the type of vacancy they are filling. Associate judges are appointed by circuit judges of that circuit, pursuant to

Supreme Court Rule 39, for four-year terms. An associate judge can hear any matters deemed suitable by the chief judge or designated circuit judge. Circuit judges in a circuit elect one of their members to serve as chief circuit court judge. The chief circuit judge has general administrative authority in the circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the Supreme Court. The chief judge can assign cases to general or specialized divisions within the circuit.

## CIRCUIT COURT ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is comprised of the chief circuit judges from the twenty-five judicial circuits. Beginning in December 2023, Judge Katherine D. Gorman, Chief Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, served as Chair of the Conference, with Judge William J. Thurston of the First Judicial



Circuit serving as Vice-Chair since December 2023. The Conference meets regularly to discuss issues related to the administration of justice in the circuit courts and other matters referred to the Conference by the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office serves as secretary to the Conference.

### Conference Committees and Activities:

The Conference has several established committees which address particular issues and provide information and recommendations. Conference Committees active during 2023 included the Article V Committee; Associate Judge Vacancy Committee; Children and Families Committee; Criminal Procedure Committee; Evidence-Based Pretrial Practices Committee; Executive Committee; Orientation Committee; Probation and Public Defender Committee; Technology Committee; as well as the new Juvenile Courts Committee. From time to time, the Conference may establish an ad hoc or special committee convened to study specific short-term subject matter such as the Special Committee to Review Standardized Forms, or the new Remote Hearings Security Committee.

These committees of the Conference considered topics in several areas. In January, the Orientation Committee, along with staff from the Administrative Office, met with and provided new Chief Circuit Judges with

information and tools to help guide them in their new administrative role. The Evidence-based Pretrial Practices Committee worked closely with the Supreme Court Commission on Pretrial Practices and representatives from the various circuits to ensure the successful implementation of the SAFE-T Act and the elimination of cash bail effective September 18, 2023. This implementation included working with the Supreme Court to ascertain each circuit's availability to conduct initial appearances in person, and whether there were local operational issues doing so. Throughout the year, the Committee to Review Standardized Forms sought review of many draft standardized court forms developed for use by the Commission on Access to Justice designed to aid self-represented litigants navigating the justice system. The Article V Committee continued to review and recommend amendments to several Article V rules as a result of the SAFE-T Act. The Executive Committee worked to review policies, issues and budget related to Court Reporting Services, while the Children and Families Committee studied the proposed new juvenile abuse and neglect forms referred by the Supreme Court Juvenile Courts Committee. The Technology Committee began studying the topic of artificial intelligence, which will have far-reaching effects on courts going forward. All of the many Conference committees continued to monitor and analyze new legislation, Supreme Court rules and policies

relevant to the committee's focus and the administration of justice in the trial courts as it is introduced and adopted.

### Presentations to the Conference:

In the interest of furthering the knowledge and skills of its members, the Conference hosted a variety of guest presentations focused on judicial and trial court issues. For example, Justice Kathryn Zenoff discussed recent changes to the Problem Solving Court Standards in her role as chair of the Special Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Justice and Mental Health Planning. Judge Jorge Ortiz presented along with 11th Circuit TCA Will Scanlon to review the results of the Weighted Caseload Study. Judge Sandra Parga, Chair of the Language Access Committee, discussed a language access survey with the Chief Judges. Representatives from the Department of Human Services, the Attorney General's Office and the Governor's office presented to the Conference on competency restoration needs and resources and representatives from the ISBA discussed Guardian ad Litem best practices. AOIC staff presented to the Conference on subjects ranging from juvenile detention and court case level data analytics to the first anniversary of Illinois Court Help and the redesign of standardized forms.







CIRCUIT COURT OF  
COOK COUNTY  
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Richard J. Daley Center*  
**Timothy C. Evans, Chief Judge**

50 W. Washington St., Suite  
2600 Chicago, IL 60602

**CIRCUIT POPULATION:**  
5,087,072

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	491,625	4,607	300,467	60.5%	498,378
2022	481,944	68,818	395,285	71.8%	309,404
2021	522,927	15,453	462,760	86.0%	1,880,868
2020	551,051	14,408	418,903	74.1%	1,804,492
2019	853,539	12,223	671,821	77.6%	1,657,936





**FIRST CIRCUIT  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Williamson County Courthouse*  
**William J. Thurston, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 198,687**

- Alexander (Cairo)
- Jackson (Murphysboro)
- Johnson (Vienna)
- Massac (Metropolis)
- Pope (Golconda)
- Pulaski (Mound City)
- Saline (Harrisburg)
- Union (Jonesboro)
- Williamson (Marion)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	46,749	47	51,880	110.9%	123,565
2022	46,646	50	53,575	114.7%	130,685
2021	58,790	67	60,361	102.6%	140,810
2020	57,583	61	55,443	96.2%	144,443
2019	66,348	78	60,045	90.4%	143,585



**SECOND CIRCUIT  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Jefferson County Justice Center*  
**Melissa A. Morgan, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 184,281**

- Crawford (Robinson)
- Edwards (Albion)
- Franklin (Benton)
- Gallatin (Shawneetown)
- Hamilton (McLeansboro)
- Hardin (Elizabethtown)
- Jefferson (Mount Vernon)
- Lawrence (Lawrenceville)
- Richland (Olney)
- Wabash (Mount Carmel)
- Wayne (Fairfield)
- White (Carmi)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	25,138	26	24,486	97.3%	42,210
2022	23,498	38	24,319	103.3%	44,024
2021	26,511	38	25,948	97.7%	51,034
2020	24,997	30	21,798	87.1%	51,563
2019	32,422	41	29,669	91.4%	49,262





**THIRD CIRCUIT**  
**FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Madison County Courthouse*  
**Stephen A. Stobbs, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 279,202**

Bond (Greenville)  
Madison (Edwardsville)



**FOURTH CIRCUIT**  
**FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Fayette County Courthouse*  
**Douglas L. Jarman, Chief Judge**

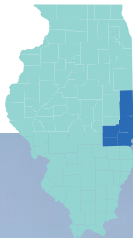
**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 232,555**

Christian (Taylorville)  
Clay (Louisville)  
Clinton (Carlyle)  
Effingham (Effingham)  
Fayette (Vandalia)  
Jasper (Newton)  
Marion (Salem)  
Montgomery (Hillsboro)  
Shelby (Shelbyville)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	46,446	229	53,045	113.6%	63,385
2022	42,475	373	53,193	124.1%	70,140
2021	54,306	640	59,138	107.6%	82,124
2020	49,030	500	41,286	83.4%	85,661
2019	74,228	530	69,087	92.4%	77,481

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	31,788	57	32,779	102.9%	36,164
2022	31,388	45	32,722	104.1%	38,141
2021	36,325	66	35,210	96.8%	43,137
2020	33,958	76	28,236	83.0%	42,577
2019	43,908	171	42,398	96.2%	37,346



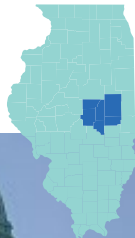


**FIFTH CIRCUIT  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Coles County Courthouse*  
**Thomas M. O’Shaughnessy,**  
**Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 159,395**

- Clark (Marshall)
- Coles (Charleston)
- Cumberland (Toledo)
- Edgar (Paris)
- Vermilion (Danville)



**SIXTH CIRCUIT  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

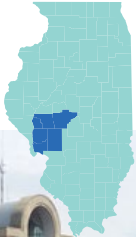
*Moultrie County Courthouse*  
**Randall B. Rosenbaum,**  
**Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 372,285**

- Champaign (Urbana)
- Dewitt (Clinton)
- Douglas (Tuscola)
- Macon (Decatur)
- Moultrie (Sullivan)
- Piatt (Monticello)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	25,911	108	22,254	85.5%	56,792
2022	23,430	130	24,994	106.1%	58,442
2021	26,466	181	22,698	85.2%	72,206
2020	24,365	117	16,972	69.3%	68,777
2019	30,808	66	24,396	79.0%	62,428

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	50,254	263	47,984	95.0%	219,903
2022	44,533	257	42,829	95.6%	217,955
2021	45,488	649	42,258	91.6%	59,709
2020	48,692	840	43,719	88.3%	74,799
2019	63,786	1,331	60,536	93.0%	72,253

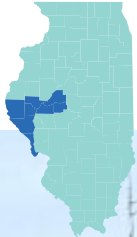


**SEVENTH CIRCUIT  
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Sangamon County Complex*  
**Christopher Reif, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 306,993**

- Greene (Carrollton)
- Jersey (Jerseyville)
- Macoupin (Carlinville)
- Morgan (Jacksonville)
- Sangamon (Springfield)
- Scott (Winchester)



**EIGHTH CIRCUIT  
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Adams County Courthouse*  
**John Frank McCartney, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 133,200**

- Adams (Quincy)
- Brown (Mount Sterling)
- Calhoun (Hardin)
- Cass (Virginia)
- Mason (Havana)
- Menard (Petersburg)
- Pike (Pittsfield)
- Schuyler (Rushville)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	52,151	12	48,846	93.6%	99,236
2022	48,957	27	51,838	105.8%	94,613
2021	58,440	22	78,388	134.1%	101,829
2020	56,985	12	60,599	106.3%	101,160
2019	71,635	51	83,092	115.9%	90,700

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	19,194	19	18,486	96.2%	20,998
2022	17,909	43	18,661	103.9%	21,103
2021	21,669	38	22,236	102.4%	22,843
2020	21,427	36	19,488	90.8%	24,215
2019	27,492	24	26,024	94.6%	22,563

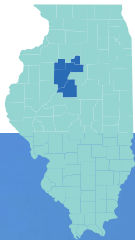


**NINTH CIRCUIT**  
**FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*McDonough County Courthouse*  
**David L. Vancil, Jr., Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 147,250**

- Fulton (Lewistown)
- Hancock (Carthage)
- Henderson (Oquawka)
- Knox (Galesburg)
- McDonough (Macomb)
- Warren (Monmouth)



**TENTH CIRCUIT**  
**FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Peoria County Courthouse*  
**Katherine S. Gorman, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 329,516**

- Marshall (Lacon)
- Peoria (Peoria)
- Putnam (Hennepin)
- Stark (Toulon)
- Tazewell (Pekin)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	20,385	6	18,636	91.4%	33,490
2022	19,941	22	21,254	106.5%	30,727
2021	24,897	7	24,750	99.4%	29,640
2020	23,581	10	22,166	94.0%	28,092
2019	29,022	12	28,580	98.4%	26,465

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	40,187	113	39,639	98.4%	53,753
2022	39,938	259	42,387	105.4%	53,862
2021	45,420	317	41,522	90.8%	54,856
2020	45,985	395	39,542	85.3%	54,493
2019	61,704	519	60,447	97.1%	46,521





**ELEVENTH CIRCUIT  
FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*McLean County Law &  
Justice Center*  
**Casey Costigan, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 284,886**

- Ford (Paxton)
- Livingston (Pontiac)
- Logan (Lincoln)
- McLean (Bloomington)
- Woodford (Eureka)



**TWELFTH CIRCUIT  
THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Will County Courthouse*  
**Daniel L. Kennedy, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 700,728**

- Will (Joliet)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	42,674	578	42,199	97.6%	34,261
2022	35,501	577	38,267	106.1%	34,586
2021	42,885	759	42,247	96.8%	37,943
2020	40,591	989	39,076	94.0%	38,882
2019	51,388	1,307	53,224	101.0%	39,908

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	89,750	2,704	96,685	104.6%	75,497
2022	83,371	2,883	99,545	115.4%	79,623
2021	106,375	3,601	111,324	101.2%	95,657
2020	95,532	3,137	89,476	90.7%	96,936
2019	103,251	3,892	131,007	97.7%	87,765



### THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

*LaSalle County Courthouse*  
**Howard C. Ryan, Jr., Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 194,616**

Bureau (Princeton)  
Grundy (Morris)  
LaSalle (Ottawa)



### FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Rock Island County Courthouse*  
**Clarence M. Darrow, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 259,669**

Henry (Cambridge)  
Mercer (Aledo)  
Rock Island (Rock Island)  
Whiteside (Morrison)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	26,453	483	28,092	104.3%	17,586
2022	23,689	486	26,571	109.9%	19,078
2021	29,824	629	29,678	97.5%	22,243
2020	28,762	515	27,288	93.2%	22,171
2019	33,763	800	33,191	96.0%	20,355

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	36,565	20	38,178	104.4%	54,208
2022	36,112	15	38,845	107.5%	56,976
2021	41,106	11	38,341	93.2%	63,606
2020	38,850	6	35,007	90.1%	62,014
2019	52,886	12	50,045	94.6%	60,406



## FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Ogle County Courthouse*  
**Jacquelyn D. Ackert, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION:** 165,306

Carroll (Mount Carroll)  
Jo Davies (Galena)  
Lee (Dixon)  
Ogle (Oregon)  
Stephenson (Freeport)



## SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Kane County Judicial Center*  
**Robert K. Villa, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION:** 514,982

Kane (Geneva)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	22,760	17	23,119	101.5%	24,514
2022	23,260	10	26,074	112%	25,264
2021	27,435	6	27,763	101.2%	30,728
2020	27,356	16	24,386	89.1%	31,636
2019	34,403	14	32,875	95.5%	29,217

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	59,773	3,779	62,101	97.7	51,221
2022	51,934	2,348	75,480	139.1%	52,178
2021	57,994	112	57,844	99.5%	102,422
2020	64,308	79	28,415	44.1%	102,258
2019	102,151	1,143	73,652	71.3%	66,286





## SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Winnebago County Courthouse*  
**John S. Lowry, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 334,124**

Boone (Belvidere)  
Winnebago (Rockford)



## EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

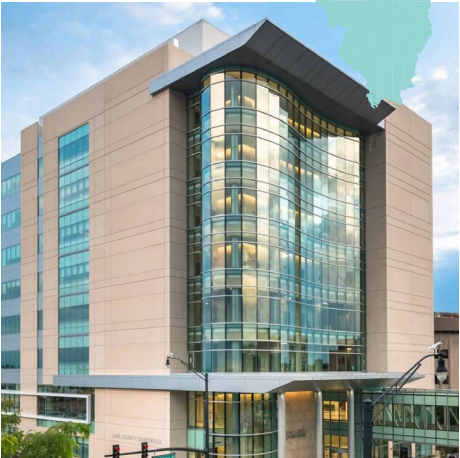
*DuPage County Courthouse*  
**Bonnie M. Wheaton, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 921,213**

DuPage (Wheaton)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	49,950	179	49,932	99.6%	72,698
2022	45,525	178	50,214	109.9%	73,268
2021	56,575	138	58,440	103.0%	82,290
2020	49,704	152	50,615	101.5%	84,173
2019	71,288	291	70,210	98.1%	85,359

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	118,533	633	117,961	99.0%	101,244
2022	111,829	833	114,995	102.1%	100,038
2021	129,010	12,594	156,719	110.7%	59,190
2020	118,433	7,447	103,904	82.5%	74,590
2019	178,304	10,819	190,204	100.6%	52,615



**NINETEENTH CIRCUIT  
SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*Lake County Courthouse*  
**Daniel B. Shanes, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 708,760**

Lake (Waukegan)



**TWENTIETH CIRCUIT  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT**

*St. Clair County Building*  
**Andrew J. Gleeson, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 251,018**

St. Clair (Belleville)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	73,500	4,962	78,394	99.9%	554,586
2022	67,704	3,850	82,046	114.7%	27,452
2021	83,598	3,735	89,355	102.3%	37,937
2020	80,802	2,944	81,242	97.0%	40,047
2019	123,015	4,208	128,433	101.0%	37,538

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	36,667	62	31,546	85.9%	100,994
2022	49,899	64	48,096	96.3%	106,519
2021	51,806	277	56,202	107.9%	136,013
2020	54,805	449	51,028	92.4%	134,906
2019	76,113	735	74,471	96.9%	123,261



## TWENTY-FIRST CIRCUIT

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Kankakee County Courthouse*  
**Thomas W. Cunningham,**  
Chief Judge

**CIRCUIT POPULATION:** 132,076

Iroquois (Watseka)  
Kankakee (Kankakee)



## TWENTY-SECOND CIRCUIT

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

*McHenry County  
Government Center*  
**Michael J. Chmiel, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION:** 312,800

McHenry (Woodstock)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	19,979	1	19,005	95.1%	45,222
2022	17,817	0	16,850	94.6%	44,511
2021	24,522	1	16,221	66.1%	43,569
2020	23,703	0	10,874	45.9%	35,343
2019	27,324	0	18,868	69.1%	72,666

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	43,131	1,072	43,546	98.5%	15,420
2022	38,747	690	41,725	105.8%	14,545
2021	41,509	1,628	44,990	104.3%	16,864
2020	40,176	1,566	39,096	93.7%	18,796
2019	54,357	2,069	57,598	102.1%	16,040





**TWENTY-THIRD  
CIRCUIT**  
SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

*DeKalb County Courthouse*  
**Bradley J. Waller, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 240,264**

DeKalb (Sycamore)  
Kendall (Yorkville)



**TWENTY-FOURTH  
CIRCUIT**  
FIFTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

*Washington County  
Judicial Center*  
**Daniel Emge, Chief Judge**

**CIRCUIT POPULATION: 98,811**

Monroe (Waterloo)  
Perry (Pinckneyville)  
Randolph (Chester)  
Washington (Nashville)

YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	24,958	271	27,402	108.6	17,873
2022	22,454	305	25,278	111.1%	18,934
2021	20,950	773	24,448	112.5%	21,769
2020	23,107	398	19,179	81.6%	25,133
2019	28,892	706	29,237	98.8%	20,646

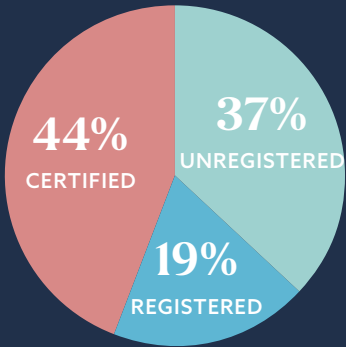
YEAR	FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	CLEARANCE RATE %	OPEN
2023	11,331	6	10,561	93.2%	11,312

# 2023 LANGUAGE ACCESS PROGRAM REPORT: STATEWIDE

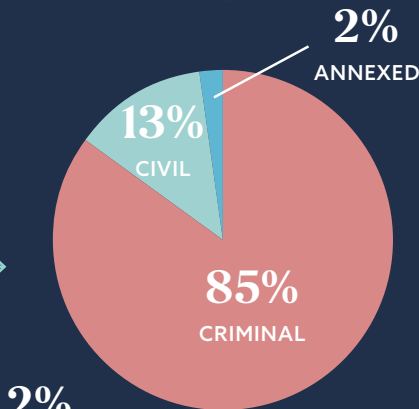
85% of all interpretations were in criminal proceedings, 13% civil proceedings, and 2% were court-annexed proceedings. Spanish remains the most common language need at 96%. Polish and American Sign Language (ASL) tied as the second most requested languages, each accounting for 1% of requests. The 'Other' category includes languages not listed among the primary languages, such as Arabic, Polish, ASL, Russian, Korean, Chinese, Urdu, Vietnamese, Ukrainian, Gujarati, BCS, Tagalog, Lithuanian, and Romanian. Other languages observed across Illinois include Mandarin, Arabic, French, Vietnamese, Romanian, Urdu/Hindi, Russian, and Ukrainian.

In 2022, there were 59,803 interpretations, reflecting a slight decrease due to the lingering effects of the pandemic. By 2023, the number nearly doubled to 117,113 interpretations. Of these, 25% were conducted via phone or video. Additionally, 63% of the interpretations in 2023 used certified or registered interpreters from the AOIC's Court Interpreter Registry, an increase from 55% in 2022.

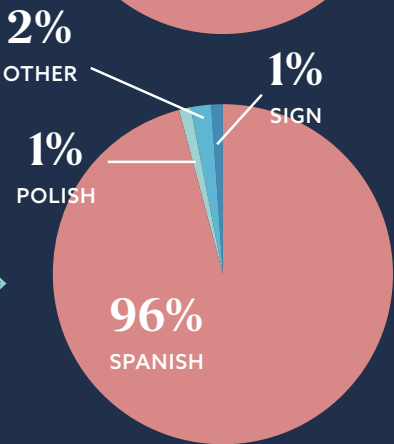
% of Interpretations by Interpreter Type:



% of Interpretations by Court Type:



Interpreted Languages:



CIRCUIT	% OF REGISTERED OR CERTIFIED INTERPRETERS
STATEWIDE	62.82%
1 <sup>ST</sup>	67.78%
2 <sup>ND</sup>	NA
3 <sup>RD</sup>	61.72%
4 <sup>TH</sup>	20.29%
5 <sup>TH</sup>	34.84%
6 <sup>TH</sup>	2.40%
7 <sup>TH</sup>	76.72%
8 <sup>TH</sup>	NA
9 <sup>TH</sup>	0.48%
10 <sup>TH</sup>	67.64%
11 <sup>TH</sup>	9.35%
12 <sup>TH</sup>	2.32%
13 <sup>TH</sup>	94.52%
14 <sup>TH</sup>	0.37%
15 <sup>TH</sup>	53.30%
16 <sup>TH</sup>	98.36%
17 <sup>TH</sup>	47.74%
18 <sup>TH</sup>	67.94%
19 <sup>TH</sup>	61.53%
20 <sup>TH</sup>	3.11%
21 <sup>ST</sup>	16.00%
22 <sup>ND</sup>	50.03%
23 <sup>RD</sup>	100.00%
24 <sup>TH</sup>	NA
COOK:	34.41%



# CASE CATEGORIES

## CIVIL CATEGORY

Arbitration; Chancery; Eminent Domain; Eviction; Foreclosure; Governmental Corporation; Guardianship; Law and Law Magistrate; Municipal Corporation; Mental Health; Miscellaneous Remedy; Probate; Small Claim; Tax

## FAMILY CATEGORY

Adoption; Dissolution with Children; Dissolution without Children; Family

## CRIMINAL CATEGORY

Criminal Felony; Criminal Misdemeanor; Driving Under the Influence; Domestic Violence; Ordinance Violation; Quasi-Criminal

## CONSERVATION AND TRAFFIC CATEGORY

Conservation; Minor Traffic; Major Traffic

## JUVENILE CATEGORY

Juvenile; Juvenile Abuse and Neglect; Juvenile Delinquency

## ALL OTHER CATEGORIES

Contempt of Court; Civil Law, Miscellaneous Criminal; Order of Protection



# 2023 CIRCUIT COURT CASE CHART

CATEGORY	CASELOAD STATISTICS	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
CIVIL (1)	New Filed	342,439	324,247	325,057	313,852	413,418
	Reinstated	4,997	12,633	17,946	17,318	16,005
	Closed	337,424	285,271	333,993	293,220	407,763
	Clearance Rate %	97.1%	84.7%	97.4%	88.5%	95.0%
	Ending Open	432,758	429,473	663,560	659,561	628,456
FAMILY (2)	New Filed	59,380	55,578	113,835	103,804	120,461
	Reinstated	492	596	1,175	918	1,220
	Closed	50,002	57,536	104,703	91,878	120,859
	Clearance Rate %	83.5%	102.4%	91.0%	87.7%	99.3%
	Ending Open	76,272	68,669	133,104	120,316	108,806
CRIMINAL (3)	New Filed	220,464	212,187	200,631	206,100	272,657
	Reinstated	2,873	27,851	5,509	4,614	6,192
	Closed	206,831	225,690	213,389	151,883	219,116
	Clearance Rate %	92.6%	94.0%	103.5%	72.1%	78.6%
	Ending Open	446,631	314,301	442,568	448,061	393,608
CONSERVATION AND TRAFFIC (4)	New Filed	773,841	737,334	981,034	983,433	1,493,472
	Reinstated	11,223	40,739	16,970	11,206	17,449
	Closed	633,884	795,373	962,979	818,665	1,335,810
	Clearance Rate %	80.7%	102.2%	96.5%	82.3%	88.4%
	Ending Open	1,398,218	842,988	1,994,218	1,963,023	1,814,882
JUVENILE	New Filed	24,825	15,427	14,271	16,594	19,019
	Reinstated	135	164	142	127	176
	Closed	23,645	14,790	13,777	12,092	15,562
	Clearance Rate %	94.7%	94.9%	95.6%	72.3%	81.1%
	Ending Open	41,515	39,146	55,837	56,196	52,850
OTHER (5)	New Filed	84,903	83,728	0	0	0
	Reinstated	534	318	0	0	0
	Closed	75,437	66,383	0	0	0
	Clearance Rate %	88.3%	79.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Ending Open	29,116	27,491	0	0	0
STATEWIDE TOTALS	New Filed	1,505,852	1,428,501	1,634,828	1,623,783	2,319,027
	Reinstated	20,254	82,301	41,742	34,183	41,042
	Closed	1,327,223	1,445,043	1,628,841	1,367,738	2,099,110
	Clearance Rate %	87.0%	95.6%	97.2%	82.5%	89.2%
	Ending Open	2,424,510	1,722,068	3,289,287	3,247,157	2,998,602

(1)Prior to 2022, Civil included Arbitration, Chancery, Eminent Domain, Law, Law Magistrate, Municipal Corporation, Mental Health, Miscellaneous Remedy, Probate, Small Claims, and Tax.

(2)Prior to 2022, Family was called Domestic Relations and included case types of Adoption, Dissolution of Marriage, Family, and Order of Protection.

(3)Prior to 2022, Criminal included case types of Felony, Misdemeanor, and DUI

(4)Prior to 2022, Conservation and Traffic was called Quasi-Criminal and included Civil Law Violation, Conservation, Ordinance Violation, and Traffic.

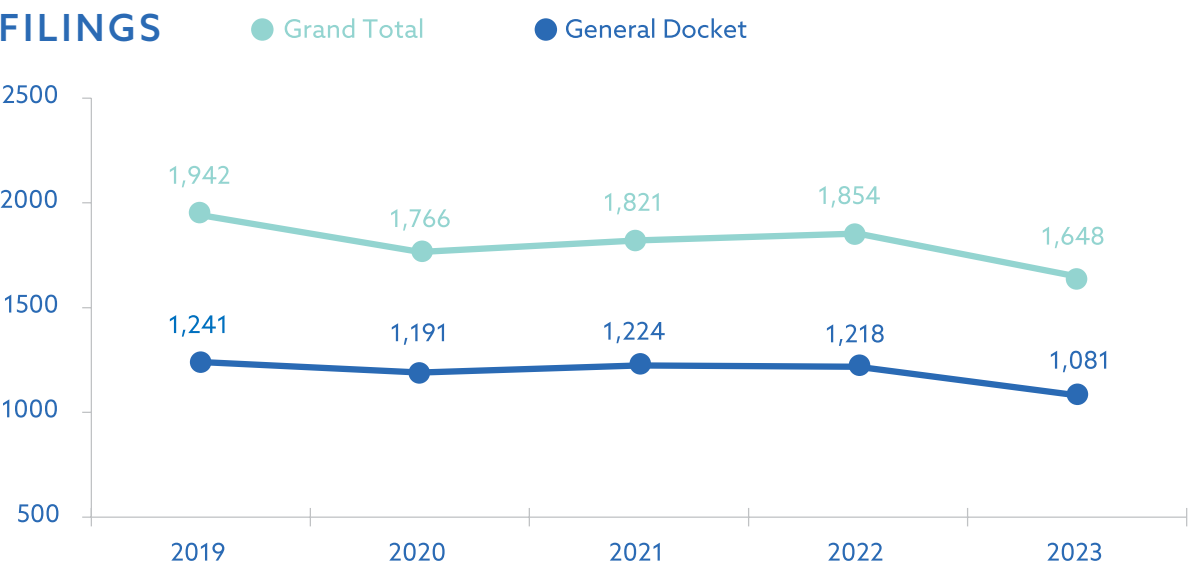
(5)Prior to 2022, Other did not exist.



# STATISTICAL SUMMARIES & TRENDS OF THE SUPREME, APPELLATE, & CIRCUIT COURTS

# SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

## FILINGS



## DISPOSITIONS

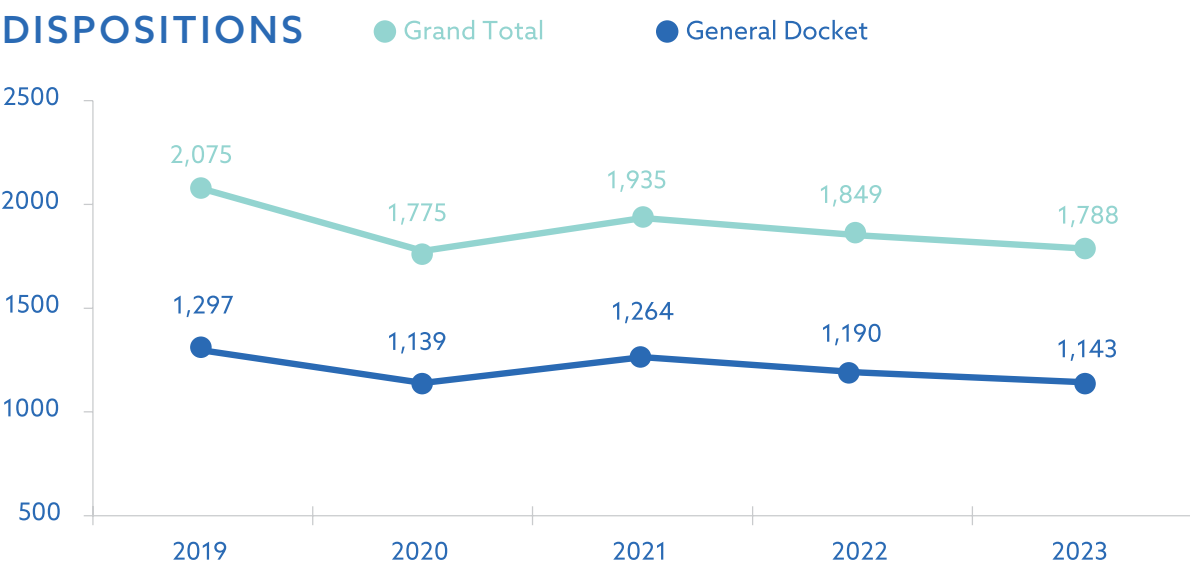




TABLE 1

### Summary of Case Filings and Final Dispositions Supreme Court of Illinois 2019-2023

FILINGS	GRAND TOTAL	TOTAL GENERAL DOCKET	DIRECT APPEALS BY RIGHT (A)	CERTIFICATES OF IMPORTANCE (B)	DIRECT APPEALS BY PERMISSION (C)	PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL (D)	ORIGINAL ACTION MOTIONS (E)	ATTORNEY DISC. CASES ON GENERAL DOCKET	OTHER GENERAL DOCKET (F)	TOTAL MISC. RECORD (G)	TOTAL MISC. DOCKET (H)
2019	1,942	1,241	2	0	4	1,112	116	0	5	522	179
2020	1,766	1,191	5	0	1	1,057	121	0	3	421	154
2021	1,821	1,224	4	0	2	1,104	111	0	2	468	129
2022	1,854	1,218	2	0	7	1,047	162	0	0	488	148
2023	1,648	1,081	2	0	1	960	115	0	2	449	118
DISPOSITIONS											
2019	2,075	1,297	6	0	4	1,177	106	0	3	576	202
2020	1,775	1,139	6	0	1	1,006	122	0	4	482	154
2021	1,935	1,264	3	0	2	1,140	117	0	2	535	136
2022	1,849	1,190	3	0	7	1,020	160	0	0	511	148
2023	1,788	1,143	2	0	1	1,029	108	0	2	500	145

(a) Appeals directly from the circuit court: Statutes held invalid (Rules 302(a) and 603). (b) Certification of case by Appellate Court under Rule 316. (c) Rule 302(b) motions. Dispositions@ do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (d) ADispositions@ do not include petitions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (e) Motions filed under Rule 381 (mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus), Rule 382 (legislative redistricting/ability of governor to serve or resume office), Rule 383 (supervisory authority) Rule 384 (motions to transfer & consolidate multicircuit actions). ADispositions@ do not include motions allowed in a given year unless entire case disposed of in that same year. (f) AFilings@ include, for example, motions for appeal bond, motions to stay (Rule 305), certification of questions of state law from certain federal courts (Rule 20). Beginning year 2017 Rule 384 filings and dispositions are reported in column "Original Action Motions". ADispositions@ also may include allowed petitions for leave to appeal which were not completely disposed of in the year in which the petition was filed (see footnote (d)), including dismissals. (g) The Miscellaneous Record consists primarily of attorney matters, including disciplinary cases, motions for restoration to active status (Rule 759), petitions to change name on roll of attorneys, bar admission motions, and law firms seeking leave to register/renew under Rule 721. (h) Cases are filed on the Miscellaneous Docket when papers tendered by pro se prisoners do not conform to Supreme Court Rules.

TABLE 2

Summary of Petitions  
for Leave to Appeal and/  
or Appeal as a Matter of  
Right  
Under Rules 315/317 -  
General Docket  
Supreme Court of Illinois  
2019-2023

Table 2 consists of two parts, Figure A and Figure B, and contains all the information presented in former Table 2, as well as the following information: a new column in Figure B for denied with supervisory order, and a note that the total disposed column now includes petitions denied with supervisory order and petitions that were allowed.

The percent allowed column reflects these changes.

FIGURE A: FILINGS

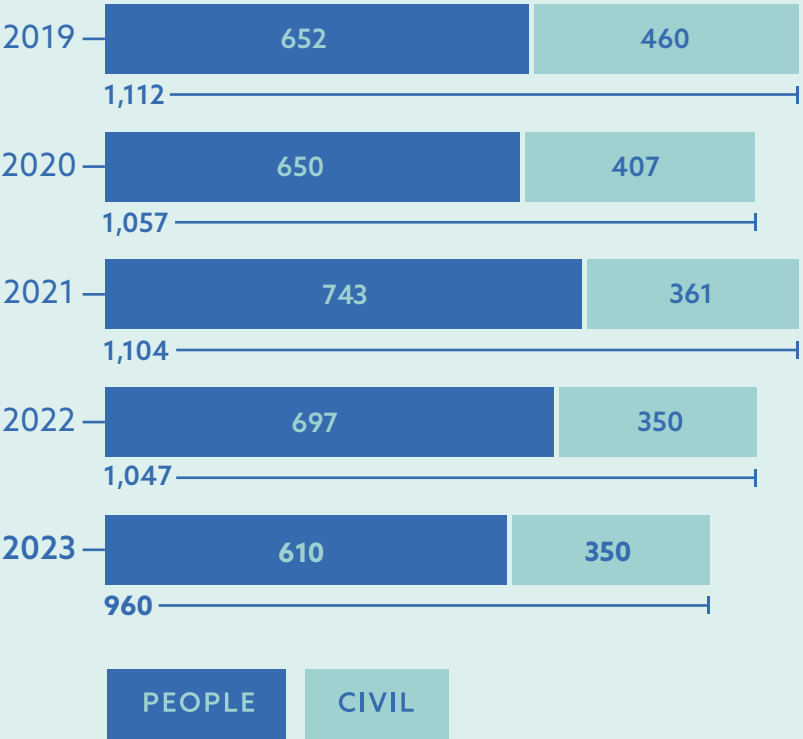


FIGURE B: DISPOSITIONS

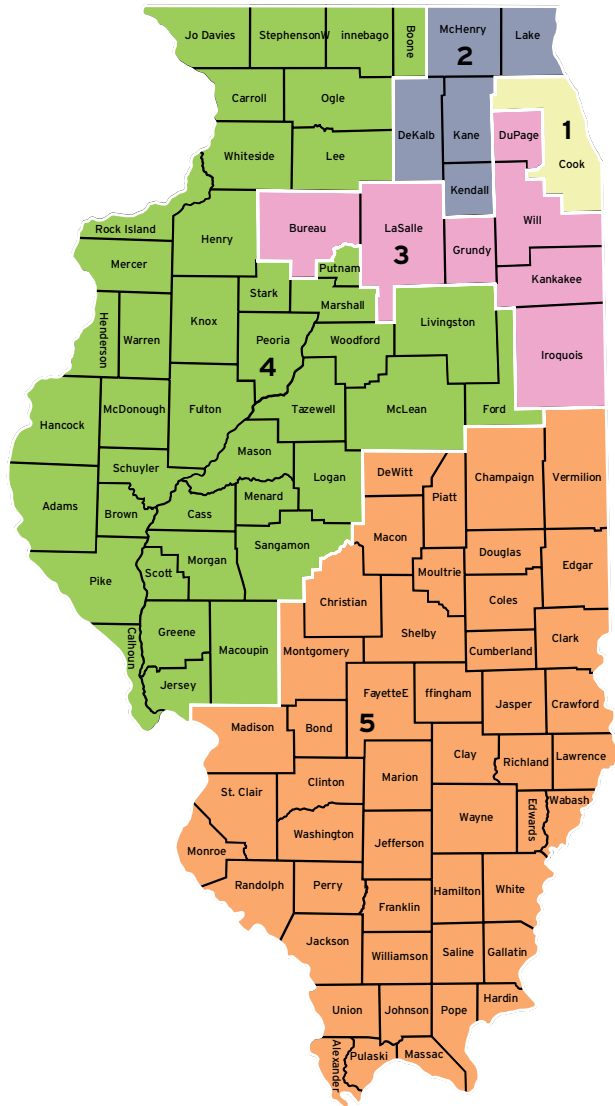
	TOTAL ALLOWED	(PEOPLE)	(CIVIL)	DENIED, DISMISSED OR WITHDRAWN	DENIED WITH SUPERVISORY ORDER	TOTAL DISPOSED (A)	PERCENT ALLOWED (B)
2019	61	(26)	(35)	1,095	22	1,178	5.2%
2020	62	(27)	(35)	984	54	1,009	6.0%
2021	79	(33)	(46)	1,032	33	1,144	6.9%
2022	75	(46)	(29)	936	15	1,026	7.3%
<b>2023</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

**(a)** Total disposed includes petitions allowed, denied, denied with supervisory order, dismissed and withdrawn.

**(b)** Relationship between petitions allowed and all petitions disposed, i.e., denied, denied with supervisory order, dismissed, withdrawn, and allowed.



# MAP OF APPELLATE AND SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



## APPELLATE COURT DIRECTORY

## FIRST DISTRICT

160 North LaSalle  
Chicago, IL 60601  
312-7935484  
Thomas D. Palella, Clerk

## FOURTH DISTRICT

201 W. Monroe Street  
Springfield, IL 62704  
217-782-2568  
Carla Bender, Clerk

## SECOND DISTRICT

55 Symphony Way  
Elgin, IL 60120  
847-695-3750  
Jeffrey Kaplan, Clerk

## FIFTH DISTRICT

14th & Main Street Mt.  
Vernon, IL 62864  
618-242-3120  
Cortney E. Kuntze, Clerk

### THIRD DISTRICT

1004 Columbus Street  
Ottawa, IL 61350  
815-434-5050  
Zachary A. Hooper, Clerk

# CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT

## APPELLATE COURT - CALENDAR YEAR 2023

APPELLATE DISTRICT	TYPE OF CASE	NUMBER OF CASES OPEN AS OF JANUARY 1, 2023 *	NUMBER OF CASES FILED	NUMBER OF CASES REINSTATED	NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED
FIRST	Civil	1,367	1,370	35	1,147
	Criminal	1,386	1,124	7	800
SECOND	Civil	155	224	4	251
	Criminal	185	367	0	289
THIRD	Civil	249	337	1	356
	Criminal	278	436	4	378
FOURTH	Civil	193	514	3	506
	Criminal	352	857	3	669
FIFTH	Civil	236	426	0	351
	Criminal	458	826	2	560
TOTALS	Civil	2,200	2,871	43	2,611
	Criminal	2,659	3,610	16	2,696

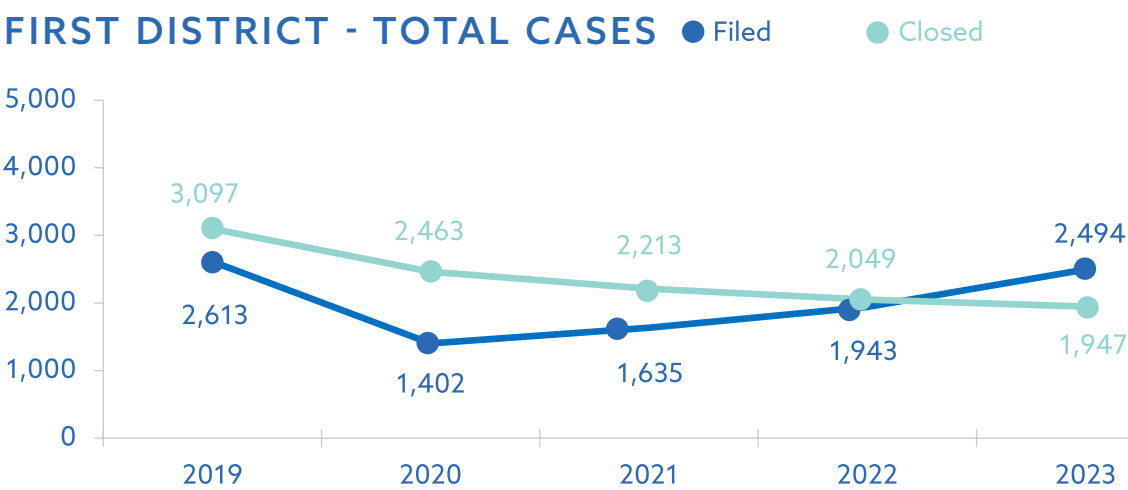
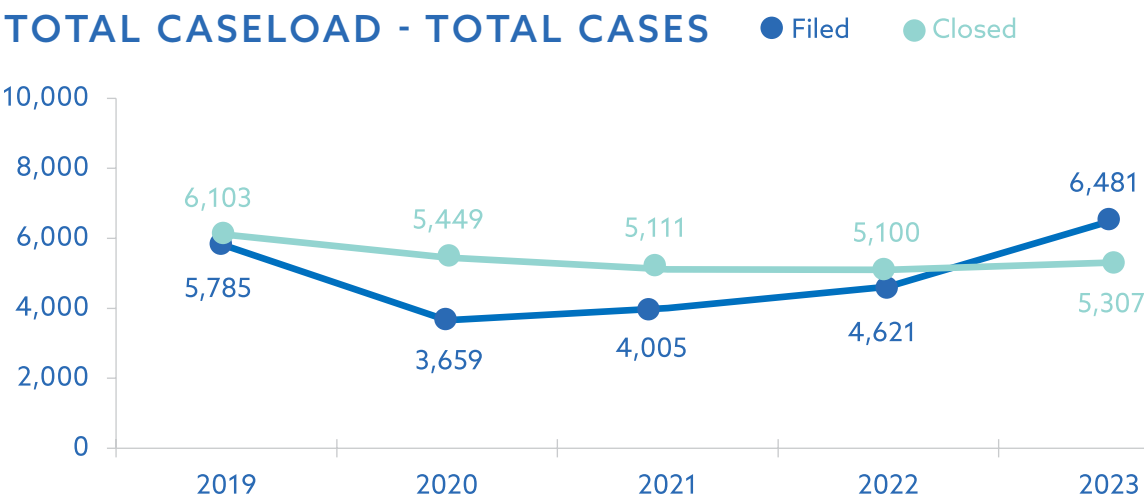
\* Due to reporting software computations; there are small variances in the number of open cases on January 1, 2023 when compared to the number of open cases on December 31, 2022, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of open cases on December 31, 2023.

## CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT, CONTINUED

APPELLATE DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED BY MAJORITY OPINION	NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED BY RULE 23 ORDER	NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED BY SUMMARY ORDER	NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED WITHOUT OPINION, R23 OR SUM. ORD.	NUMBER OF CASES OPEN AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 *	INVENTORY INCREASE/ DECREASE
FIRST	152	413	124	468	1,625	258
	99	316	187	198	1,717	331
SECOND	30	92	24	105	132	-23
	48	117	43	81	264	79
THIRD	29	128	28	171	236	-13
	25	186	50	117	342	64
FOURTH	27	199	37	243	201	8
	46	291	81	251	541	189
FIFTH	21	132	70	128	296	60
	17	224	132	187	709	251
TOTALS	259	964	283	1,115	2,490	290
	235	1,134	493	834	3,573	914

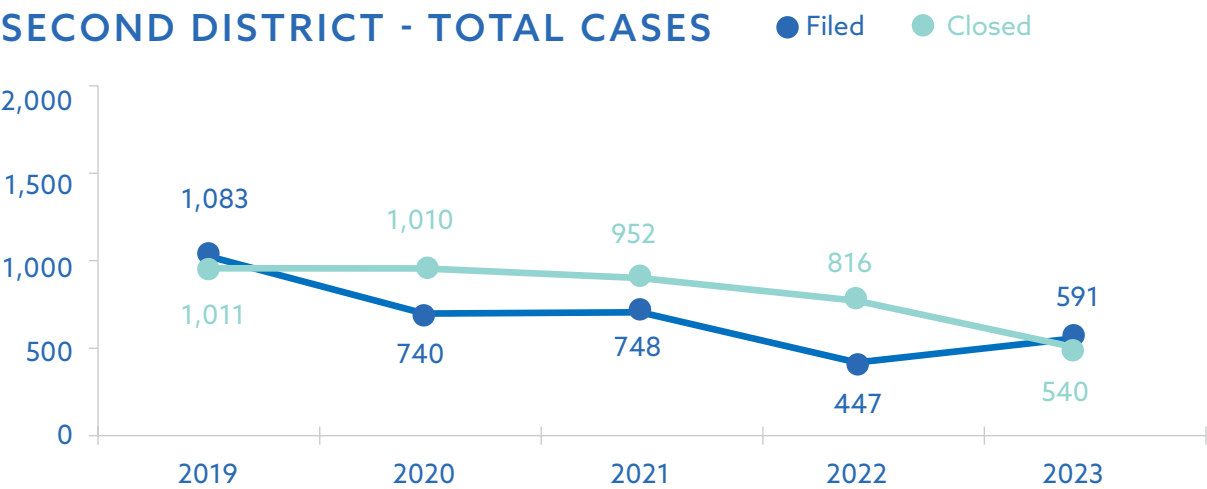
\* Due to reporting software computations; there are small variances in the number of open cases on January 1, 2023 when compared to the number of open cases on December 31, 2022, as well as, minor reconciliation differences in the number of open cases on December 31, 2023.

# APPELLATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

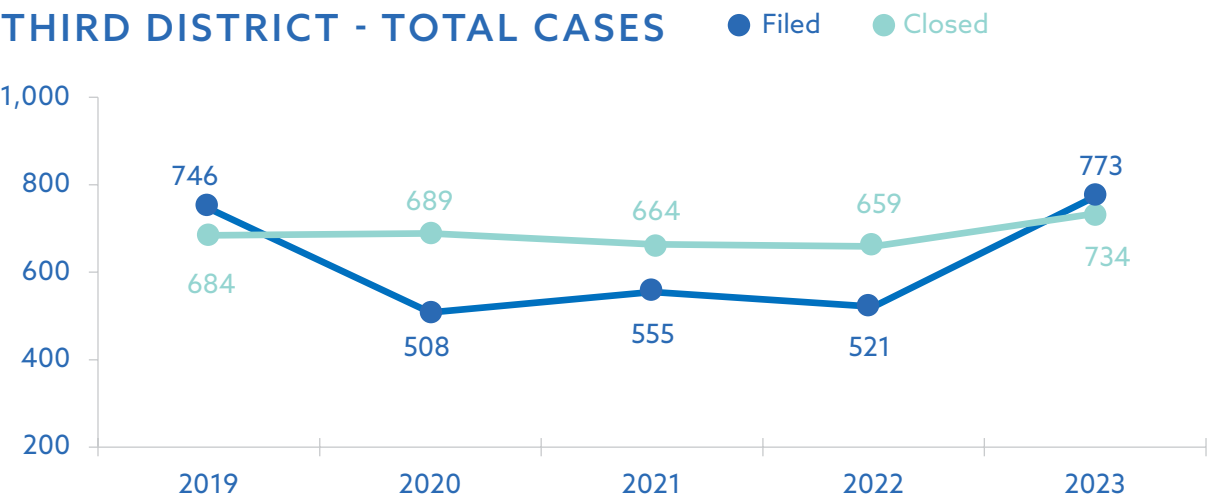




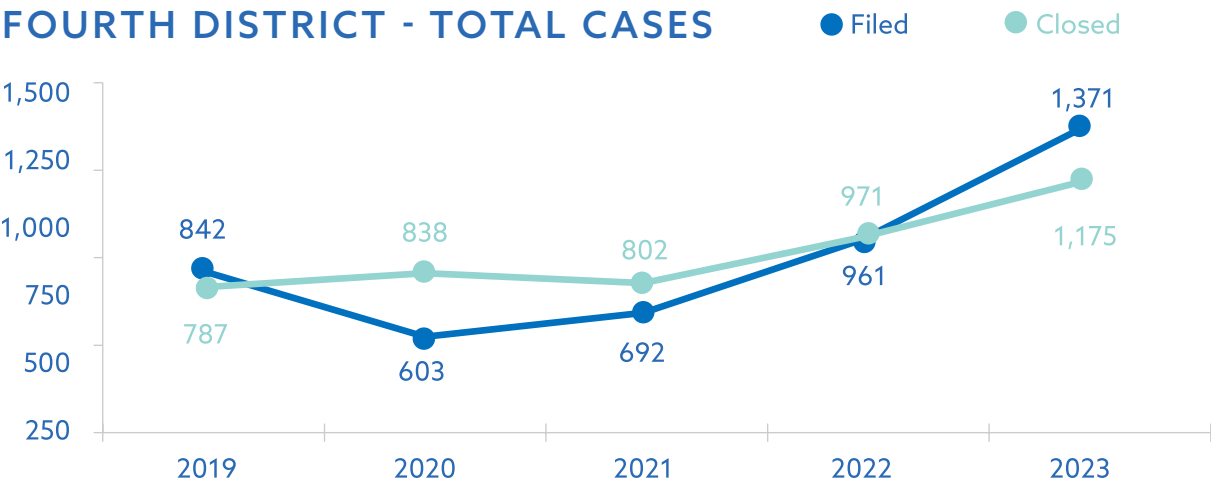
SECOND DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



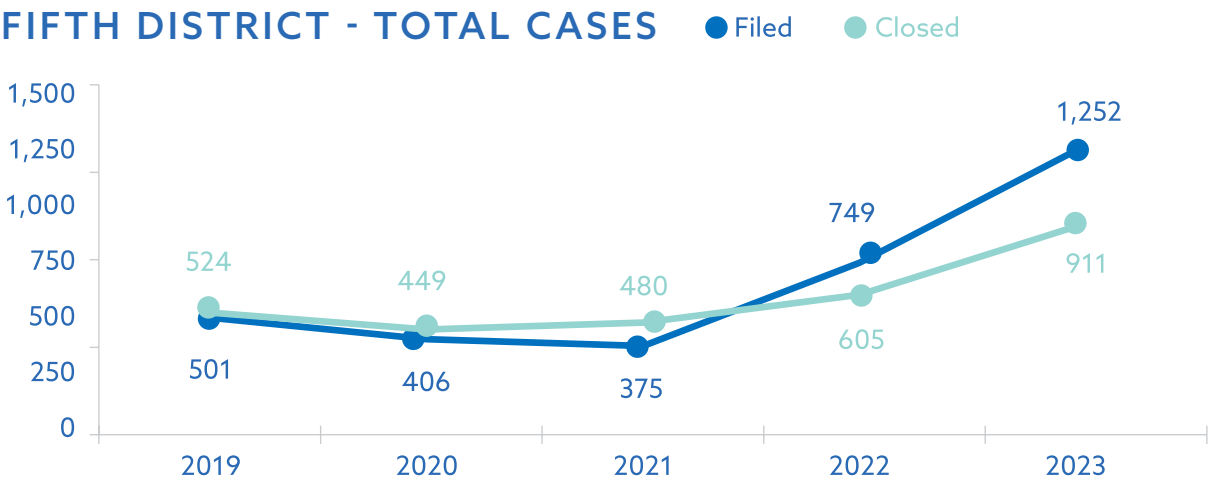
THIRD DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



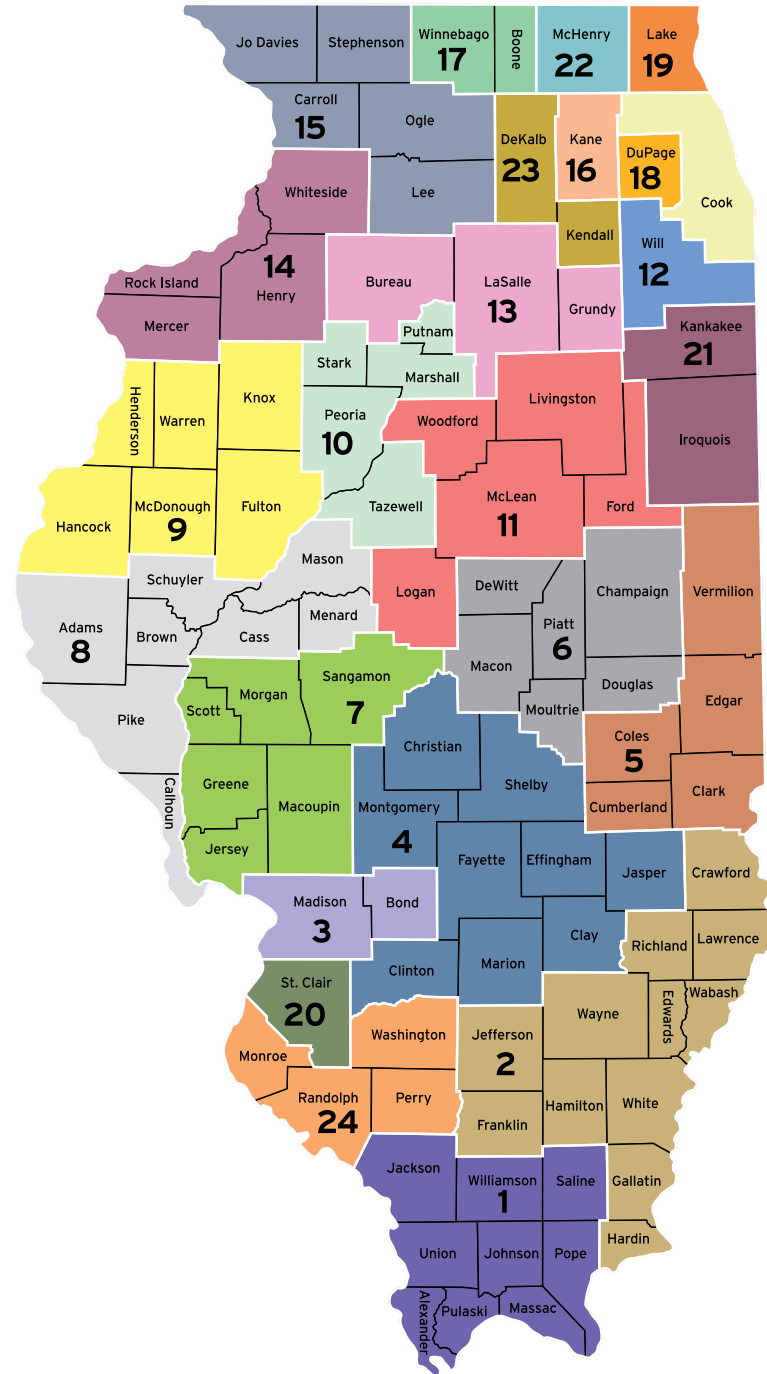
FOURTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



FIFTH DISTRICT - TOTAL CASES



# MAP OF JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS



# DEFINITION OF CASE CATEGORIES

## CIVIL CATEGORY

### AR

An Arbitration case number shall be assigned to every arbitration-eligible case at the time it is filed; the case shall retain the AR number even if it subsequently is assigned to a civil court call.

NOTE: This case category shall be used only by counties that have initiated Mandatory Arbitration as defined by Supreme Court Rules 86 through 95.

### CH

A Chancery case number shall be assigned to a complaint for equitable relief in matters, such as contract actions, trusts, and title to real property.

### ED

An Eminent Domain case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving compensation to an owner for property taken for public use.

### EV

An Eviction case number shall be assigned to any commercial or residential eviction proceeding and for any proceeding for ejectment.

### FC

A Foreclosure case number shall be assigned to any residential or commercial foreclosure proceeding.

### GC/MC

Each Governmental or Municipal Corporation shall have one permanent case number containing such matters as organization, appointment of officers, approval of bonds, and routine orders confirming annexation. A new GC case shall be assigned to each petition filed seeking consideration by the court on new matters.

Note: The MC case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### GR

A Guardianship case number shall be assigned for any case involving guardianship of a minor, person with a disability, or an estate of any person under the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.

### L/LA

A Law case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are greater than \$50,000. The amount of damages contained in the complaint pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 222, excluding interest and costs, determines the category, not the amount of the verdict or judgment. If no specific amount is claimed, an LA number shall be assigned.

Note: The L case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### LM

A Law Magistrate case number shall be assigned to tort, contract, and a variety of other actions in which the damages sought are \$50,000 or less. The amount of damages contained in the complaint pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 222, excluding interest and costs, determines the category, not the amount of the verdict or judgment.

Note: A tort or contract case in which the damages sought are \$10,000 or less is assigned an SC number.



## CIVIL CATEGORY, CONTINUED

### MC

Each Municipal Corporation shall have one permanent case number and file folder for routine matters to be considered by the court. This file will contain such matters as organization, appointment of officers, approval of bonds, and routine orders confirming annexation.

Note: The MC case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### MH

A Mental Health case number shall be assigned to proceedings involving hospitalization, discharge, or restoration to legal status. When a proceeding relative to a resident of Illinois is held in a county other than the county in which the person resides and a transcript of such proceeding (including change of status reports) is received by the circuit clerk of the county of such person's residence, the clerk shall assign a new MH case number.

### MR

A Miscellaneous Remedy case number shall be assigned to complaints seeking review of administrative decisions (other than of a tax commission) and a variety of other actions that include change of name, demolition, and corporation dissolution.

### P/PR

A Probate case number shall be assigned to estates of decedents and missing persons.

Note: The P case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### SC

A Small Claim case number shall be assigned to "...a civil action based on either tort or contract for money not in excess of \$10,000, exclusive of interest and costs" (Supreme Court Rule 281).

### TX

A Tax case number shall be assigned to the annual tax sale, petitions for tax deed, objections, and a variety of other actions relating to the collection of taxes.

## FAMILY CATEGORY

### AD

An Adoption case number shall be assigned to every adoption case filed pursuant to 750 ILCS 50/0.01 et seq.

### D

A Dissolution case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, annulment, or separate maintenance.

Note: The D case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### DC

A Dissolution with Children case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, civil union, annulment, petitions for legal separation, or separate maintenance as defined in 750 ILCS 5/303 when at the time of filing there are minor children.

NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number.

### DN

A Dissolution No Children case number shall be assigned to a complaint for dissolution of marriage, civil union, annulment, petition for legal separation or separate maintenance as defined in 750 ILCS 5/303 when at the time of filing there are no minor children.

NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number.

### F/FA

A Family case number shall be assigned to a variety of matters including proceedings to establish the parent-child relationship, notice to putative fathers, and certain actions relating to child support.

NOTE: Petitions for Orders of Protection shall be assigned a separate OP case number.

Note: The F case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

## CRIMINAL CATEGORY

### CF

A Criminal Felony case number shall be assigned when a complaint, information or indictment is filed in which at least one county charges a felony as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 et seq.)

### CM

A Criminal Misdemeanor case number shall be assigned when a case is filed in which the most serious charge carries a penalty of less than one-year imprisonment, limited to Class A, B, or C offenses as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 et seq.), which are not otherwise defined as CV, DV, DT, OV, QC, MT and TR cases.

### DT

A Driving Under the Influence case number shall be assigned to any case charging a violation of a statute, ordinance, or regulation governing driving or operating under the influence of alcohol, other drug, or combination thereof under Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act, and Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act. If the offense is punishable upon conviction by imprisonment in a penitentiary, the case shall be assigned a CF case number.

### DV

A Domestic Violence case number shall be assigned to any case in which a violation of domestic battery under Section 12-3.2 of the Criminal Code (720 ILCS 5/12-3.2). If the offense is punishable upon conviction by imprisonment in a penitentiary, the case shall be assigned a CF case number.

### OV

An Ordinance Violation case number shall be assigned to any case in which violation of a local ordinance is charged. Violations of traffic ordinance as defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f) shall be given an MT, TR, or DT case number, as appropriate.

### QC

A Quasi-Criminal case number shall be assigned to any offense classified as Petty or Business as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-1 et seq.), which is not otherwise defined as DT, MT, TR, or CV case.

## CONSERVATION & TRAFFIC CATEGORY

### CV

A Conservation case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(c).

### TR

A Minor Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f)(1)(ii).

### MT

A Major Traffic case number shall be assigned to any case defined by Supreme Court Rule 501(f)(1)(i), except DUI cases.

## JUVENILE CATEGORY

### J/JV

A Juvenile case number shall be assigned to all cases involving minors requiring authoritative intervention as defined by 705 ILCS 405/3-1 et seq. of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, or to any other proceedings initiated under 705 ILCS 405/1-1 et seq. of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, except those defined by the JA and JD categories. A JV case shall not contain abuse, neglect or dependency matters, a JA case number shall be assigned instead.

Note: The J case type was assigned to cases prior to January 1, 2022.

### JA

A Juvenile Abuse and Neglect case number shall be assigned to all cases involving dependent, neglected or abused minor as defined by 705 ILCS 405/2-1, et seq. of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. A JA case shall include only abuse, neglect, and dependency matters. A separate JA case number shall be assigned to each minor respondent.

### JD

A Juvenile Delinquency case number shall be assigned to all cases involving addicted minors as defined by the Substance Use Disorder Act (705 ILCS 405/4-1 et seq.) or delinquent minors as defined by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (705 ILCS 405/5-101 et seq.). A JD case shall not contain abuse, neglect, or dependency matters.

## ALL OTHER CATEGORIES

### CC

A Contempt of Court case number shall be assigned to any proceeding where a finding of indirect or direct contempt of court, for charges initiated against a person who is not a party to the action in which the contemptuous conduct allegedly occurred, including a juror who has been impaneled. The CC category shall be used in both civil and criminal contempt proceedings against non-parties. A Contempt of Court case number shall be assigned when a juror who has not responded to a juror summons has been found in contempt.

### CL

A Civil Law case number shall be assigned to all cases for civil law violations as defined in Supreme Court Rule 585.

### MX

A Miscellaneous Criminal case number shall be assigned to a variety of actions for civil processes relating to criminal proceedings such as search warrants, grand jury proceedings, statutory summary suspensions, probationer transfers, eavesdropping, seized property, sealing and expungement petitions, habeas corpus, and administrative subpoenas.

### OP

An Order of Protection case number shall be assigned to any petition for an order of protection, petition for stalking no contact order, firearms restraining order, or civil no contact order. Nothing precludes local practices where an OP case may be combined with another civil, criminal, or juvenile case, however, a separate OP case number shall be assigned to all order of protection proceedings.

# CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT CALENDAR YEAR 2023

CIRCUIT	BEGINNING OPEN	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	ENDING OPEN	INCREASE/ DECREASE % OF 2023 OPEN CASES
1 <sup>ST</sup>	130,685	46,749	47	51,880	123,565	-5.4
2 <sup>ND</sup>	44,024	25,138	26	24,486	42,210	-4.1
3 <sup>RD</sup>	70,140	46,446	229	53,045	63,385	-9.6
4 <sup>TH</sup>	38,141	31,788	57	32,779	36,164	-5.2
5 <sup>TH</sup>	58,442	25,911	108	22,254	56,792	-2.8
6 <sup>TH</sup>	217,955	50,254	263	47,984	219,903	0.9
7 <sup>TH</sup>	94,613	52,151	12	48,846	99,236	4.9
8 <sup>TH</sup>	21,103	19,194	19	18,486	20,998	-0.5
9 <sup>TH</sup>	30,727	20,385	6	18,636	33,490	9.0
10 <sup>TH</sup>	53,862	40,187	113	39,639	53,753	-0.2
11 <sup>TH</sup>	34,586	42,674	578	42,199	34,261	-0.9
12 <sup>TH</sup>	79,623	89,750	2,704	96,685	75,497	-5.2
13 <sup>TH</sup>	19,078	26,453	483	28,092	17,586	-7.8
14 <sup>TH</sup>	56,976	36,565	20	38,178	54,208	-4.9



## CASELOAD SUMMARIES BY CIRCUIT, CONTINUED

CIRCUIT	BEGINNING OPEN	NEW FILED	REINSTATED	CLOSED	ENDING OPEN	INCREASE/ DECREASE % OF 2023 OPEN CASES
15 <sup>TH</sup>	25,264	22,760	17	23,119	24,514	-3.0
16 <sup>TH</sup>	52,178	59,773	3,779	62,101	51,221	-1.8
17 <sup>TH</sup>	73,268	49,950	179	49,932	72,698	-0.8
18 <sup>TH</sup>	100,038	118,533	633	117,961	101,244	1.2
19 <sup>TH</sup>	27,452	73,500	4,962	78,394	554,586	1920.2
20 <sup>TH</sup>	95,390	36,667	62	31,546	100,994	5.9
21 <sup>ST</sup>	44,511	19,979	1	19,005	45,222	1.6
22 <sup>ND</sup>	14,545	43,131	1,072	43,546	15,420	6.0
23 <sup>RD</sup>	18,934	24,958	271	27,402	17,873	-5.6
24 <sup>TH</sup>	11,129	11,331	6	10,561	11,312	1.6
DOWNSTATE	1,412,664	1,014,227	15,647	1,026,756	1,926,132	36.3
COOK COUNTY	302,613	491,625	4,607	300,467	498,378	64.7
STATE TOTAL	1,715,277	1,505,852	20,254	1,327,223	2,424,510	41.3

Note: Due to changes in Lake County's (19th Circuit) case management system, there are noticeable differences in the number of open cases at the end of 2023 when compared to prior years.

Note: Due to changes in Cook County's case management system, there are variances in the number of cases being reported as open on January 1, 2023, when compared to the number of cases reported as open on December 31, 2022. There will also be noticeable differences in the number of cases filed and closed in 2023 when compared to prior years.

# CASE FILING RATIO: JUDGE/POPULATION CIRCUIT COURTS

## CALENDAR YEAR 2023

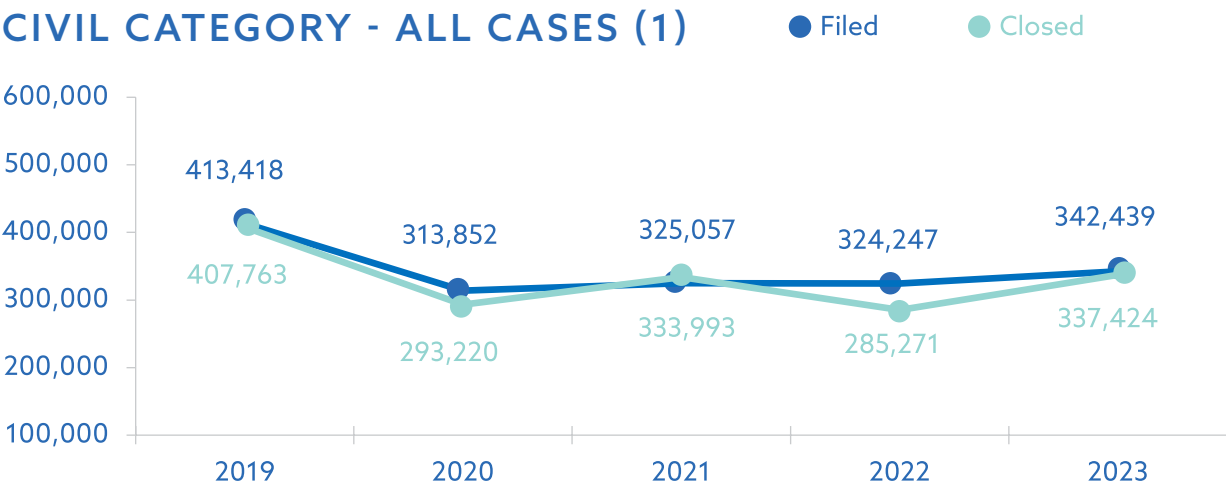
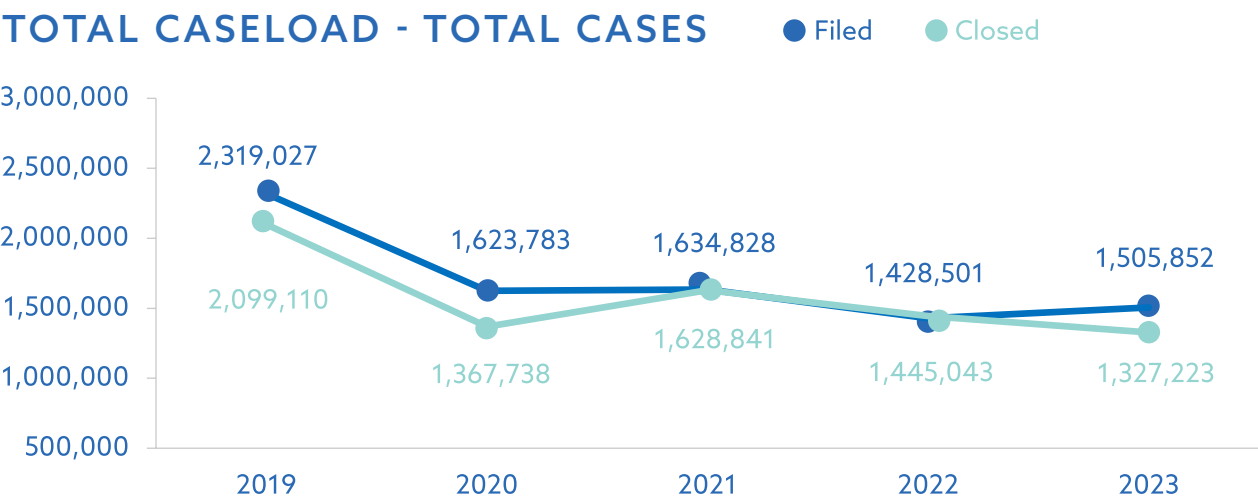
CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2023 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2023*	NUMBER OF JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER JUDGE	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000 POPULATION
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL		
1 <sup>ST</sup>	9	198,687	46,749	14	7	21	2,226	235.3
2 <sup>ND</sup>	12	184,281	25,138	14	6	20	1,257	136.4
3 <sup>RD</sup>	2	279,202	46,446	9	13	22	2,111	166.4
4 <sup>TH</sup>	9	232,555	31,788	12	7	19	1,673	136.7
5 <sup>TH</sup>	5	159,395	25,911	11	6	17	1,524	162.6
6 <sup>TH</sup>	6	372,285	50,254	14	11	25	2,010	135.0
7 <sup>TH</sup>	6	306,993	52,151	12	9	21	2,483	169.9
8 <sup>TH</sup>	8	133,200	19,194	10	5	15	1,280	144.1
9 <sup>TH</sup>	6	147,250	20,385	9	4	13	1,568	138.4
10 <sup>TH</sup>	5	339,516	40,187	9	11	20	2,009	118.4
11 <sup>TH</sup>	5	284,886	42,674	11	10	21	2,032	149.8
12 <sup>TH</sup>	1	700,728	89,750	16	21	37	2,426	128.1
13 <sup>TH</sup>	3	194,616	26,453	8	5	13	2,035	135.9
14 <sup>TH</sup>	4	259,669	36,565	12	10	22	1,662	140.8

CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF COUNTIES	2023 CENSUS POPULATION ESTIMATE	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED DURING 2023*	NUMBER OF JUDGES			NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER JUDGE	NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1000 POPULATION
				CIRCUIT	ASSOCIATE	TOTAL		
15 <sup>TH</sup>	5	165,306	22,760	8	8	16	1,423	137.7
16 <sup>TH</sup>	1	514,982	59,773	13	17	30	1,992	116.1
17 <sup>TH</sup>	2	334,124	49,950	9	17	26	1,921	149.5
18 <sup>TH</sup>	1	921,213	118,533	15	32	47	2,522	128.7
19 <sup>TH</sup>	1	708,760	73,500	16	24	40	1,838	103.7
20 <sup>TH</sup>	1	251,081	36,667	8	12	20	1,833	146.1
21 <sup>ST</sup>	2	132,076	19,979	7	5	12	1,665	151.3
22 <sup>ND</sup>	1	312,800	43,131	8	10	18	2,396	137.9
23 <sup>RD</sup>	2	240,264	24,958	8	5	13	1,920	103.9
24 <sup>TH</sup>	4	98,811	11,331	4	3	7	1,619	114.7
DOWNSTATE	101	7,472,617	1,014,227	257	258	515	1,969	135.7
COOK COUNTY	1	5,087,072	491,625	233	139	372	1,322	96.6
STATE TOTAL	102	12,559,689	1,505,852	490	397	887	1,698	119.9

Note: Due to changes in Lake County's (19th Circuit) case management system, there are noticeable differences in the number of open cases at the end of 2023 when compared to prior years.

Note: Due to changes in Cook County's case management system, there are variances in the number of cases being reported as open on January 1, 2023, when compared to the number of cases reported as open on December 31, 2022. There will also be noticeable differences in the number of cases filed and closed in 2023 when compared to prior years.

# CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

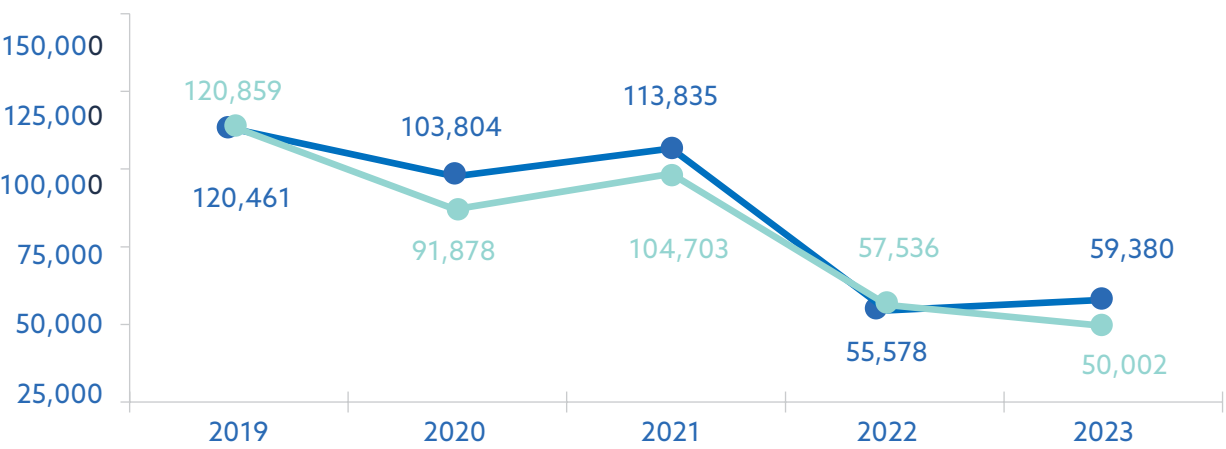


(1) Prior to 2022, Civil included Arbitration, Chancery, Eminent Domain, Law, Law Magistrate, Municipal Corporation, Mental Health, Miscellaneous Remedy, Probate, Small Claims, and Tax.



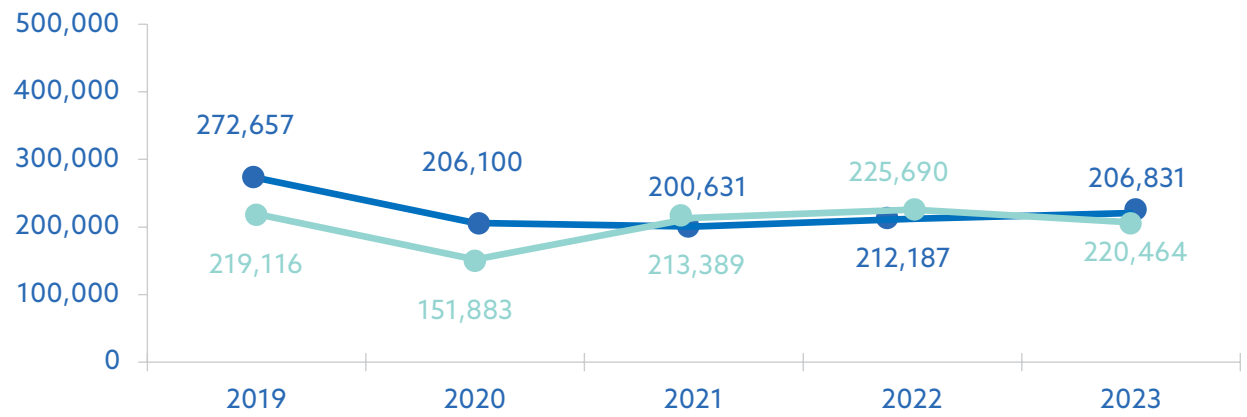
# CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

## FAMILY CATEGORY - ALL CASES (2)



(2) Prior to 2022, Family was called Domestic Relations and included case types Adoption, Dissolution of Marriage, Family and Order of Protection.

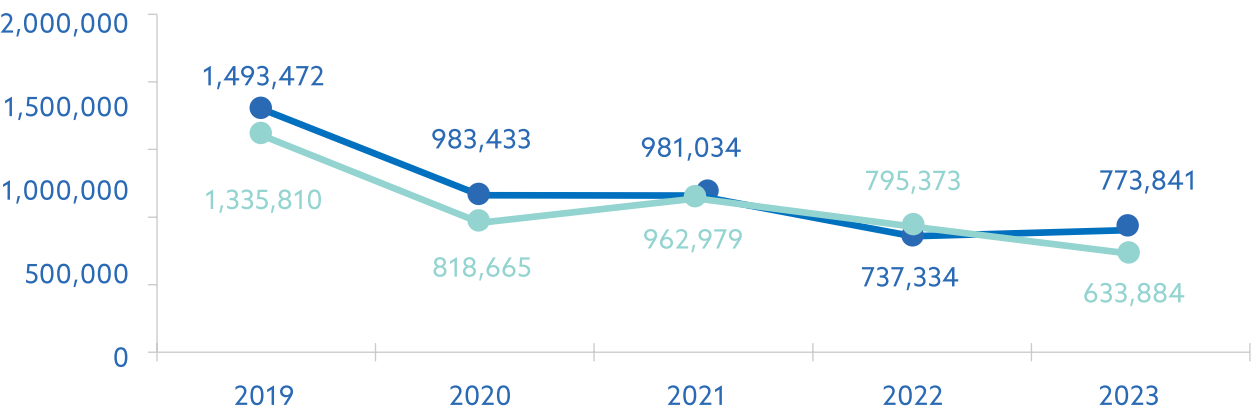
## CRIMINAL CATEGORY - ALL CASES (3)



(3) Prior to 2022, Criminal included case types of Felony, Misdemeanor, and DUI.

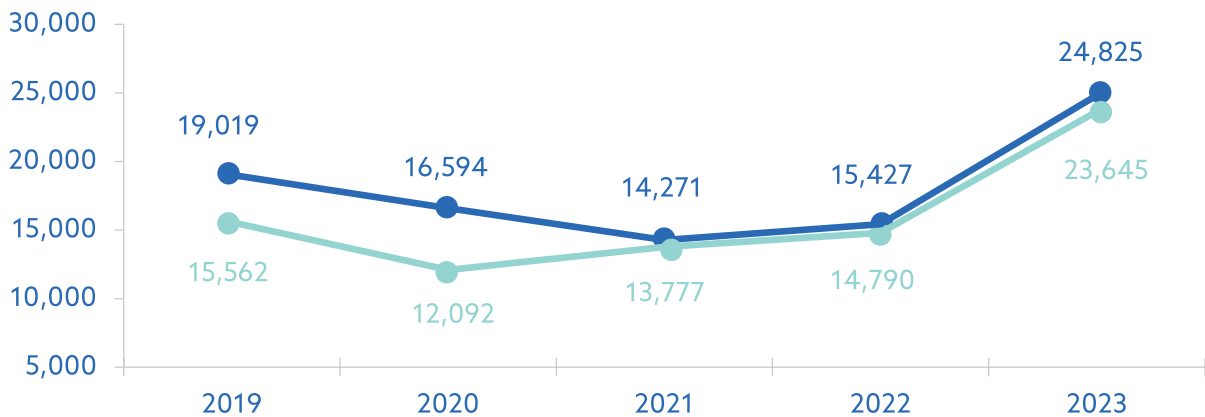
# CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

## CONSERVATION & TRAFFIC CATEGORY - ALL CASES (4) ● Filed ● Closed



(4) Prior to 2022, Conservation and Traffic was called Quasi-Criminal and included Civil Law Violation, Conservation, Ordinance Violation, and Traffic.

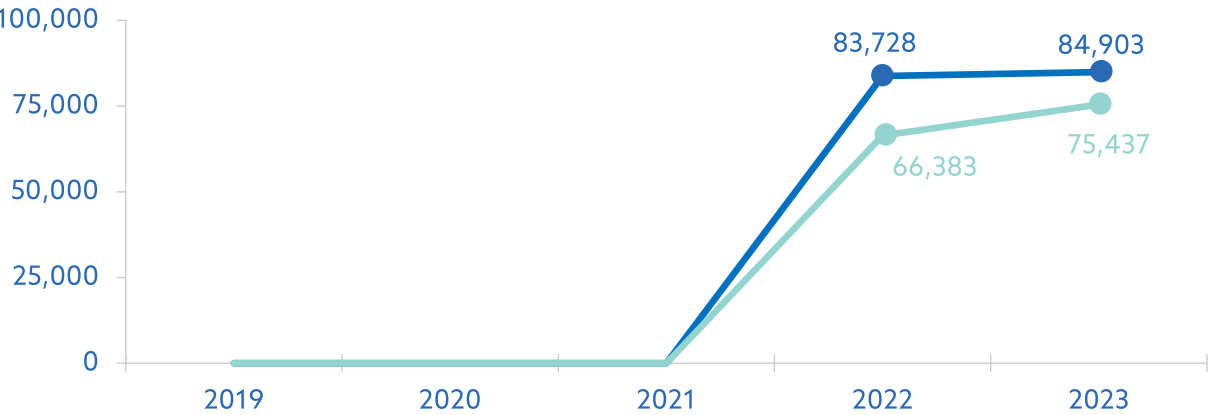
## JUVENILE CATEGORY - ALL CASES ● Filed ● Closed



# CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

## OTHER CATEGORY - ALL CASES (5)

● Filed ● Closed



(5) Prior to 2022, Other did not exist.

# ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS ORDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN 2023







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