

**Illinois Department of Corrections**

**Statistical  
Presentation  
2001**

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Director

George E. DeTella  
Associate Director

Illinois Department of Corrections

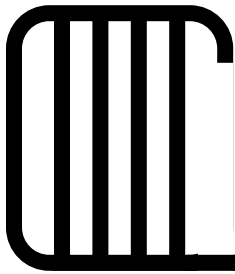
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The *2001 Statistical Presentation* is published by the Illinois Department of Corrections pursuant to Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-4.3. This document provides insights regarding the types of offenders sentenced to the Department. Most of the data summarize sentencing and length of stay trends over the last ten years to identify factors contributing to the expanding prison population.

At the end of calendar year 2001, the adult prison population was 28.3% over rated capacity, totaling 44,348 inmates in a correctional system designed to hold 34,575. Another 28,797 offenders were on Mandatory Supervised Release. Despite a 2.1% decline in 2001, the prison population has grown from 31,640 in 1992, an increase of more than 40%. Much of this prison population growth is attributed to longer prison terms due to the enactment of stricter laws, many written to increase the penalties for drugs and weapons violations.

To address the historical increase in the inmate population, the Department currently operates 26 adult correctional centers, eight Adult Transition Centers, eight juvenile facilities, and 26 parole offices. New technologies from surveillance networks through biometric capabilities provide for safer and more efficient operations. The Department also continues to develop management standards intended to hold staff more accountable for statewide supervision of inmates within correctional facilities and offenders released to the community.

Recently, the Department has experienced a prison population decline attributed to increased admissions sentenced from court among the lower Classes of offenses. These offenders typically have short lengths of stay, resulting in a faster movement flow of inmates through the system. Overall, the prolonged declines in Illinois crime rates have affected the movement flow of the serious violent offenders. As the effects of long-term sentencing enhancements enacted during the late 1990s take hold, the prison population will begin to increase again during the next several years.

Sincerely,

Donald N. Snyder, Jr.  
Director

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## Foreword

The *2001 Statistical Presentation*, prepared by the Illinois Department of Corrections, is published in compliance with the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 730 Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) 5/5-5-4.3. This report is intended to provide timely, reliable, and comprehensive information to legislators, judges and their staff, criminal justice experts, and the general public. The data can be used to evaluate sentencing practices and their impact on the Department of Corrections.

In accordance with statute, this document reports data in terms of time served and sentences imposed by offense and offense categories mostly for the years 1992 through 2001, while sometimes providing longer historical trends. Data are reported by frequency, central tendency (mean and median), and dispersion. Time served represents stay with the Department of Corrections plus additional credits for periods spent in custody for which the offender is entitled to credit against the sentence. Comparisons of inmates sentenced under determinate sentencing can be made to those incarcerated under indeterminate sentencing, which was abolished in 1978. Sentences less than the minimum or more than the maximum, as outlined in determinate sentencing statutes, are presented. Data for inmates incarcerated with a life or death sentence; as a Sexually Dangerous Person, Habitual Criminal, or Habitual Child Sex Offender; with a Truth in Sentencing offense; and those found guilty but mentally ill are highlighted.

Data reported in this document fully conform to State and federal laws and resolutions concerning the security, privacy, and confidentiality of the materials. Unusual cases are audited and reviewed, and detected errors are corrected before data are reported.

Appendix B, *Definitions and Data Interpretation*, should be used as a guide to understanding terms and concepts, measures of data, operational definitions, and historical changes in offense descriptions. This methodology section is provided to clarify definitions and explain data collection techniques, including an account of how projected release dates are calculated with the inclusion of good time credits and earned time awards, a description of indeterminate and determinate sentencing, and a brief history of the Truth in Sentencing statute. Generally, most questions regarding the contents contained in this document can be answered within this methodology section.

## **Acknowledgments**

Preparation of this report was accomplished with the assistance of the Information Services Unit, who maintain the automated offender records, and the Transfer Coordinator's Office, who keep Central Office manual files for the Illinois Department of Corrections. Lynn McGovern, User Support, provided her expertise in the process of accessing and resolving data discrepancies in the Offender Tracking System database. Additional thanks are extended to Mike Noga, Applications Development, for his efforts in supplying and verifying the automated data files.

Special acknowledgment goes to Lila Koches and Record Office staff across the state who have resolved data discrepancies in the Offender Tracking System.

## **Introduction**

This document is divided into three sections that outline the key elements of incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections. In most cases, data from 1992 to 2001 are reported by specific offense, offense class, offense type, sentence type, judicial circuit and district, and geographic region. Many tables and charts present data from 1978, which was the first year of determinate sentencing. This document also provides an overview and initial assessment of the inmates in the prison population and inmates admitted under Truth in Sentencing guidelines.

Part I, *Impact on the Population*, discusses the important factors behind the changing Illinois prison population and the trends that are expected to continue. Changes in the assaultive, drug offender, and female populations are examined. Statistics for life, death, and Sexually Dangerous Person sentences are also provided. Further, the evolving Habitual Criminal, Habitual Child Sex Offender, guilty but mentally ill, and Truth in Sentencing populations are featured.

Part II, *Length of Stay*, describes the volume and average time served for inmates released after serving determinate prison sentences. Data are separated by specific offense, offense class, and offense type. In addition, the rate of releasing inmates sentenced under indeterminate sentencing is depicted. Finally, Impact Incarceration Program and recidivism data are also provided.

Part III, *Sentences Imposed*, highlights data regarding determinate and indeterminate sentencing patterns. Sentence data are also separated by specific offense, offense class, and offense type. The numbers of extended, shortened, and consecutive sentences are also made available by specific offense and class. Average sentences for the major offenses are provided by judicial circuit and district, as well as geographic region.

**Part I:  
Impact  
on the  
Population**

## **Part I: Impact on the Population**

### **Summary**

Part I presents sentencing and population data to demonstrate how determinate sentencing and other statutory practices contribute to the growth of Illinois' prison population. At the end of 1977, the population was 10,982. The December 31, 2001 population reached 44,348, an annual growth rate of 6.0% since 1977.

This expansion in the number of inmates has been largely a consequence of the number and length of Murder, Class X, and Class 1 sentences imposed since determinate sentencing began in 1978. The volume of admissions for these mostly violent offenders, whose relatively longer sentences hold them in prison for an extensive period of time, has resulted in an accumulation of inmates within the prison system.

Those inmates with a life sentence, habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders, and indeterminate inmates who remain incarcerated also contribute to the expansion in population. In addition, escalation in the number of drug sentences imposed each year, particularly for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, continues to contribute to the growth in the prison population.

Detailed impacts on the prison population as a result of recent sentencing practices in Illinois are explained in Part I.

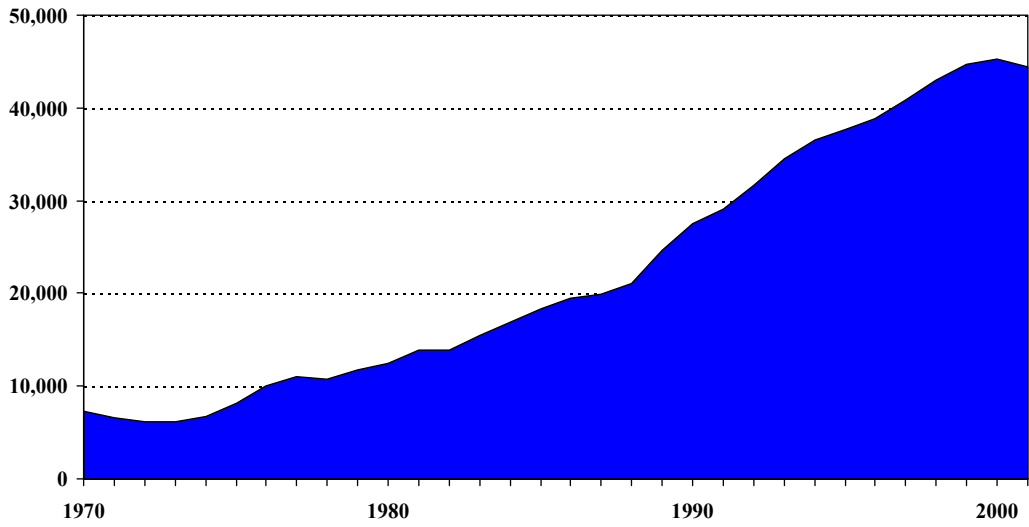
## Prison Population

Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate prison population growth since 1970. The acceleration that began in 1974 is attributed to more felons being sentenced to prison with longer sentences. The expansion in the prison population continued after 1978 with the enactment of determinate sentencing. Growth slowed in the early 1980's when the Department utilized a forced release policy. A significant rise began again once forced release ended in 1983.

From 1988 to 1994 the prison population increased by 73.3%. Between 1994 and 2000 the prison population had an annual growth rate of 3.6%. In 2001, however, the population decreased by 933 inmates, a decline of 2.1%.

Calendar Year	Population	Calendar Year	Population
1970	7,326	1986	19,456
1971	6,579	1987	19,850
1972	6,196	1988	21,081
1973	6,100	1989	24,712
1974	6,707	1990	27,516
1975	8,237	1991	29,115
1976	10,054	1992	31,640
1977	10,982	1993	34,495
1978	10,733	1994	36,543
1979	11,749	1995	37,658
1980	12,458	1996	38,852
1981	13,917	1997	40,788
1982	13,895	1998	43,051
1983	15,432	1999	44,660
1984	16,854	2000	45,281
1985	18,279	2001	44,348

*Figure 1*  
**Prison Population**  
**1970 - 2001**



## Violent Offenders, Drug Offenders, and Females in the Prison Population

Many factors contribute to an expanding prison population. Inmates serving a sentence for violent crimes remain incarcerated longer than offenders committing property or drug crimes. Between 1992 and 2000, there had been a gradual rise in violent offenders sentenced to prison (Figure 2). This number fell by 432 in 2001. Their lengthy stays in prison have contributed to the expanding population.

The number of drug offenders who have been sentenced to prison continues to rise (Figure 3). Since 1992 this population has experienced a distinct upward shift, nearly doubling over this ten-year period.

The female population has accelerated at more than twice the rate of the male population since 1992 (Figure 4). At the end of 2001, there were 2,747 women incarcerated; despite a decline in 2001, this population has increased by 88.7% over the ten-year period. Female inmates are housed at the Dwight Correctional Center, which includes the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit, and at the Lincoln and Decatur Correctional Centers as well as the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). Female inmates also reside in Adult Transition Centers.

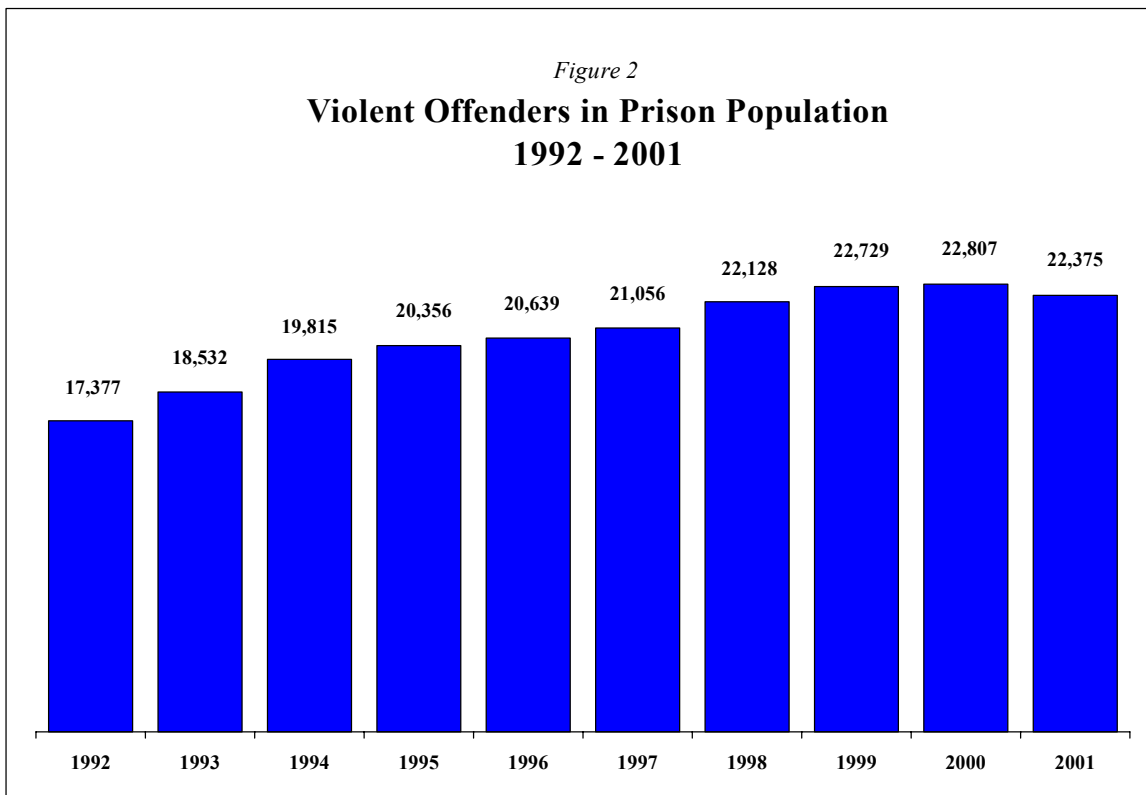




Figure 3

### Drug Offenders in Prison Population 1992 - 2001

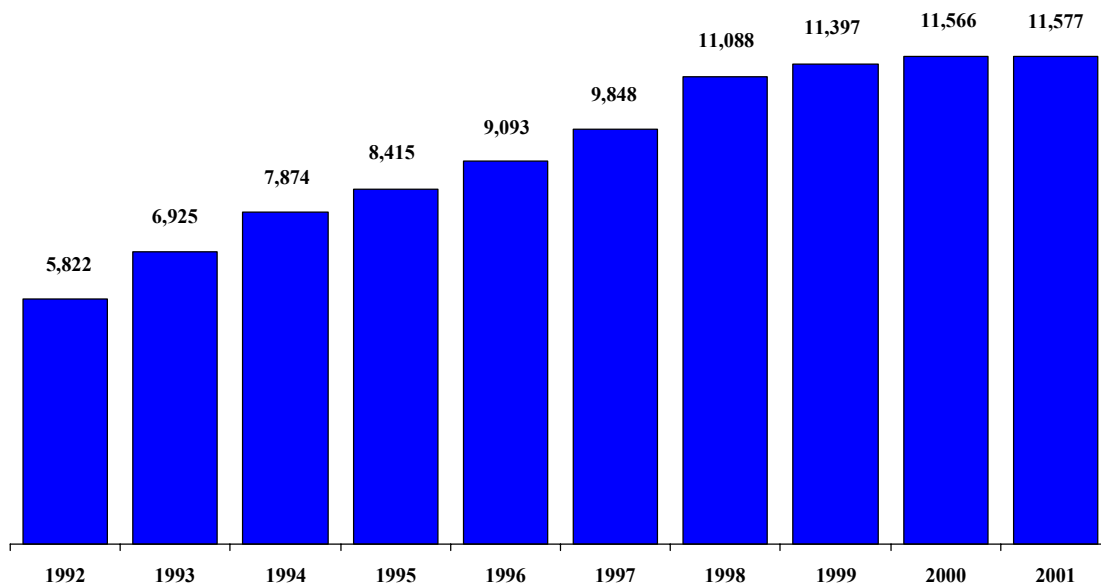
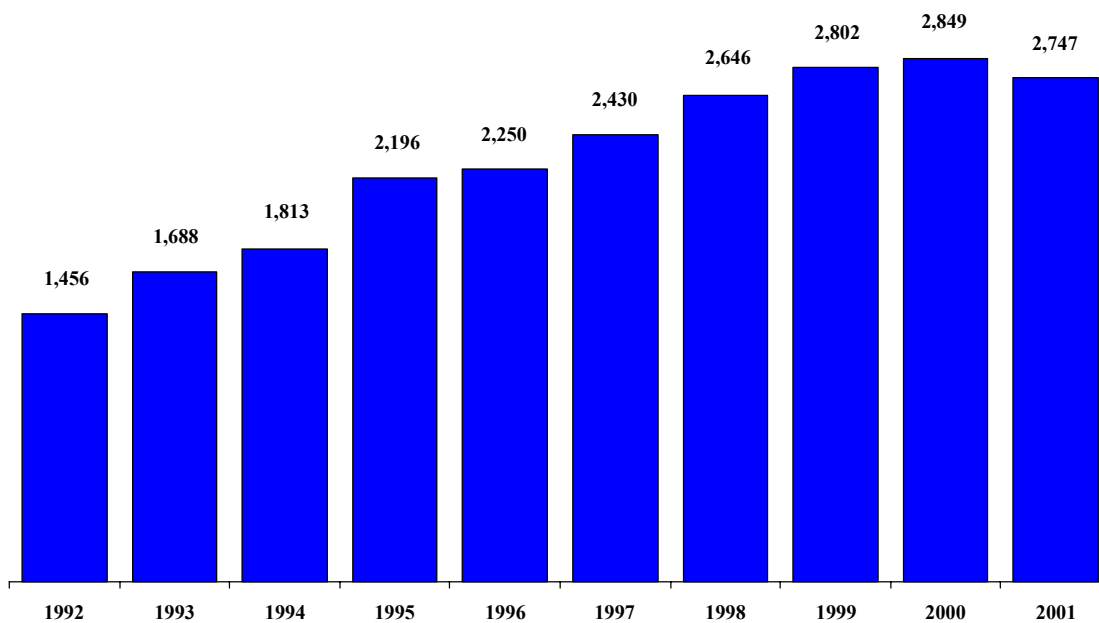


Figure 4

### Females in Prison Population 1992 - 2001



## Impact of Determinate Sentencing

The consistent growth in the number of violent offenders, many of whom have been convicted of Class X crimes, as well as in the number of drug offenders, are a consequence of determinate sentencing (refer to Appendix B for an explanation of determinate sentencing). Determinate sentencing has resulted in an increase in the number of inmates, while the rate of movement through the prison system to release has slowed.

Table 2 demonstrates that the number of inmates incarcerated for the most serious crimes, which consist of Murder as well as Class X and Class 1 felonies, has increased by 21,962 since 1977 (the year prior to determinate sentencing). Proportionately, these habitually violent criminals and long-term drug offenders comprised less than 37% of the prison population in 1977. By the end of 2001, Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders represented 58.3% of all inmates.

Among the lower class offenses, the dominance of Class 2 offenders in the prison population is seen in Table 2. These property and drug offenders made up over 21% of the population. In addition, the increase in the use of incarceration for Class 4 offenders is also noted by the growth of these offenders in the prison population from 1977 to 2001.

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Total Inmate Population</i>			<i>Percent of Population</i>		
	<i>December 1977</i>	<i>December 2001</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>December 1977</i>	<i>December 2001</i>	<i>Change</i>
Murder	689	7,285	+6,596	6.4%	16.4%	+10.0%
Class X	-----	10,795	+10,795	-----	24.3%	+24.3%
Class 1	3,223	7,794	+4,571	30.1%	17.6%	-12.5%
Class 2	3,473	9,341	+5,868	32.4%	21.1%	-11.3%
Class 3	1,179	3,969	+2,790	11.0%	9.0%	-2.0%
Class 4	98	4,753	+4,655	0.9%	10.7%	+9.8%
Misdemeanors	223	-----	-223	2.1%	-----	-2.1%
Pre-1973 Offenses	1,607	-----	-1,607	15.0%	-----	-15.0%
Unknown/Unclassified	225	411	+186	2.1%	0.9%	-1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>44,348</b>	<b>33,631</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Note: Population includes technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release.

## **Prison Population by Offense Type**

Offenses are categorized into groups consisting of crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, sex crimes, and other miscellaneous crimes. Generally, crimes against a person and sex offenses are classified together as "violent crimes."

Table 3 and Figure 5 illustrate the increasing prison population within each of these five classifications over the past ten years. Since 1992, the number of offenders sentenced to prison for crimes against a person expanded by 3,955, a 27.2% increase. The number of sex offenders in prison has risen by 28.4%, while offenders with property crimes grew by 21.6%. The largest increase is in the number of drug offenders, growing by 97.6% during this time period.

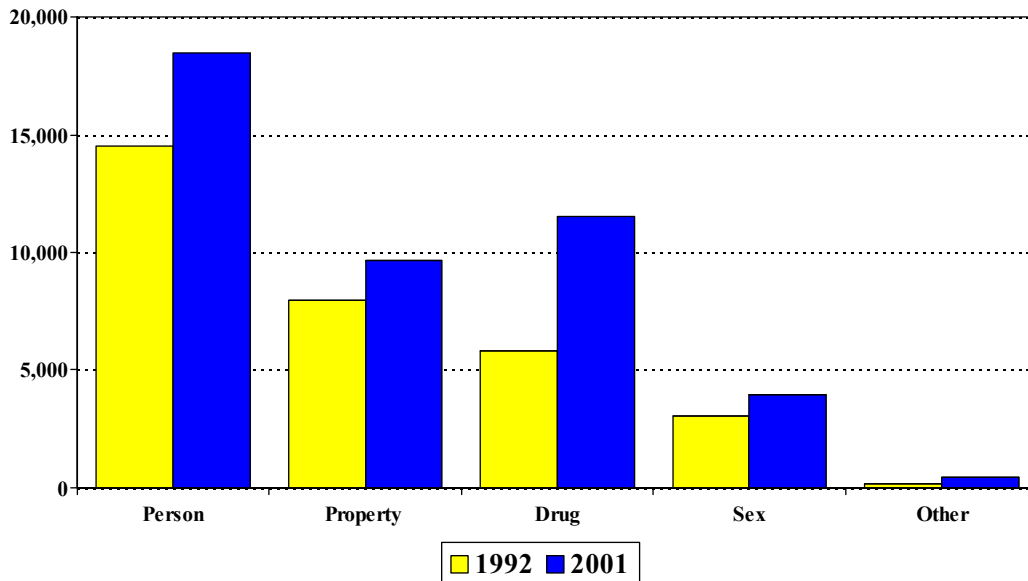
The majority of inmates in prison continue to be those convicted of violent crimes. The total number of inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense comprised 50.6% of the prison population at the end of 2001. Additionally, one of every four inmates is serving a holding sentence for a drug offense.

*Table 3*  
**Prison Population by Offense Type**  
 1992 and 2001

Offense Type	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1992	December 2001	Change	December 1992	December 2001	Change
Person	14,531	18,486	+3,955	45.9%	41.7%	-4.2%
Property	7,959	9,677	+1,718	25.2%	21.8%	-3.4%
Drug	5,820	11,503	+5,683	18.4%	25.9%	+7.5%
Sex	3,064	3,933	+869	9.7%	8.9%	-0.8%
Other	190	478	+288	0.6%	1.1%	+0.5%
Unknown	76	271	+195	0.2%	0.6%	+0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,640</b>	<b>44,348</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Note: Population includes technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release.

*Figure 5*  
**Prison Population by Offense Type**  
 1992 and 2001



## Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay

These serious offenders also are serving more time in prison. Since 1978, the average length of stay for an inmate convicted of Murder has risen by 2.7 years. Class X inmates released during 2001 served nearly 16 months longer than inmates released in 1978 with a comparable indeterminate sentence. Conversely, inmates released in 2001 for felonies in other offense classes served less time on average than those released during 1978.

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay</i>
Murder	11.0	13.7	+2.7
Class X	4.1	5.4	+1.3
Class 1	3.5	2.3	-1.2
Class 2	2.7	1.9	-0.8
Class 3	2.6	1.2	-1.4
Class 4	2.3	0.7	-1.6

Note: Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of the length of stay calculations.

## Time Served and Projected Time to Serve for Determinate Cases

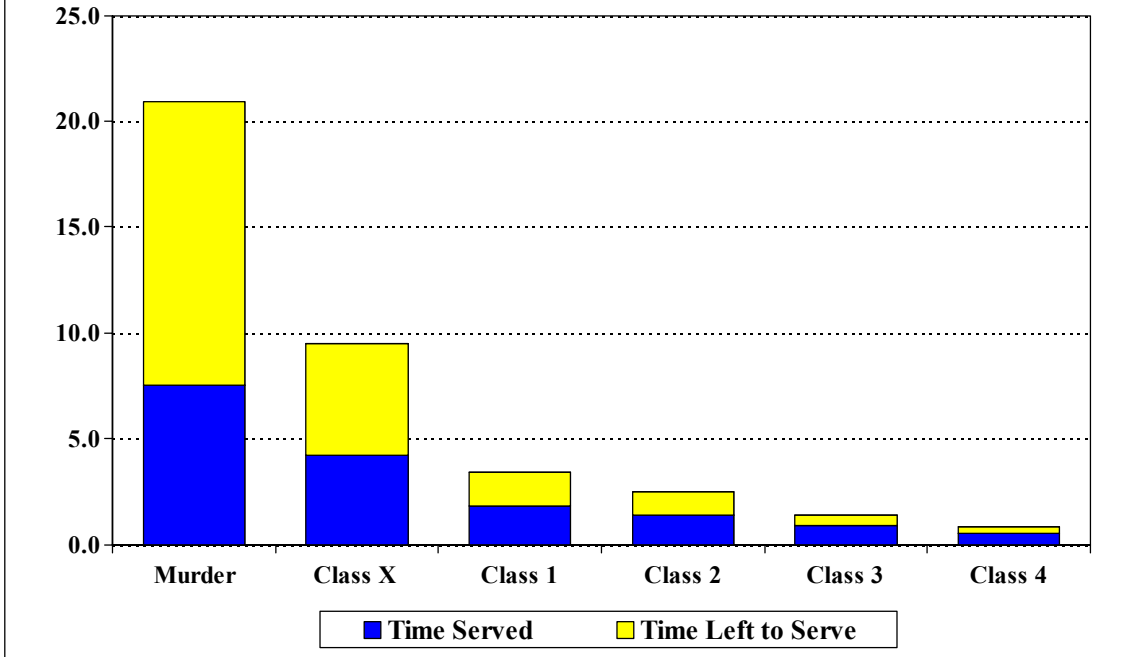
Inmates with a determinate sentence who are currently in prison, excluding the community supervision violators, have an average of 4.0 years left to serve after serving 3.0 years so far. Of the 6,849 murderers, 5,792 do not have a life or death sentence and will be in prison for 13.4 additional years. Furthermore, Class X offenders will be in prison for an average of 5.3 more years. The inmates serving a prison sentence for the lower offense classes have less time to serve, as noted in Table 5.

Additionally, as large numbers of serious, long-term offenders are added to the prison population, with fewer released, there will continue to be an accumulation of these inmates in prison.

<i>1992</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Time Served in Prison</i>	<i>Average Time Left to Serve</i>	<i>Total Projected Time to be Served</i>
Murder	4,220	13.9%	5.4	11.8	17.2
Class X	10,202	33.7%	2.6	4.0	6.6
Class 1	4,886	16.2%	1.4	1.5	2.9
Class 2	6,942	22.9%	1.0	0.8	1.8
Class 3	2,859	9.5%	0.7	0.5	1.2
Class 4	1,143	3.8%	0.4	0.3	0.7
Total	30,252	100.0%	2.1	3.3	5.4
 <i>2001</i>					
Murder	6,849	17.3%	7.5	13.4	20.9
Class X	10,066	25.5%	4.2	5.3	9.5
Class 1	7,045	17.8%	1.8	1.6	3.4
Class 2	8,061	20.4%	1.4	1.1	2.5
Class 3	3,492	8.8%	0.9	0.5	1.4
Class 4	4,038	10.2%	0.5	0.3	0.8
Total	39,551	100.0%	3.0	4.0	7.0
<p>Note: Inmates admitted from court only. Technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release are excluded.</p>					

Figure 6

### Projected Time to Serve in Years 2001



## Sentences Imposed, Admissions, Exits, and Population by Offense Type

Data that support why violent offenders comprise the largest percentage of the population are presented in Table 6. Violent offenders constitute 22.7% of all sentences imposed, 23.6% of all admissions, and 23.9% of all exits. Yet, due to their average sentence of 7.6 years, violent offenders are the most populous group (50.5%) in the prison system.

Conversely, property and drug offenders serve relatively less time in prison and, therefore, comprise a smaller proportion of inmates. Although about one-third of sentences imposed and 30% of admissions and exits are for property offenders, their shorter prison stays infer that these inmates would not accumulate in the population. Despite the fact that property offenders constitute approximately one-third of admissions and exits, they represent less than one-fourth of the prison population.

Drug offenders have the highest percentages of sentences imposed (41.3%), admissions (43.2%), and releases (42.1%). With their comparably brief time served, however, drug offenders represent only 26.1% of the prison population.

As a result of their relatively longer length of stay, the volume of violent inmates in the prison system continues to multiply, exceeding half of the population at the end of 2001. While drug and property offenders pass through the prison system at a faster rate, these less serious offenders comprise a relatively smaller portion of the population.

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>All Sentences Imposed</i>	<i>Admissions<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Exits<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Population</i>
Violent	22.7%	23.6%	23.9%	50.5%
Property	31.8%	29.5%	30.7%	22.0%
Drug	41.3%	43.2%	42.1%	26.1%
Other	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Cases	34,963	24,040	25,304	44,348

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Average Sentence Imposed</i>	<i>Exits: Average Time Served<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Exits: Average Prison Stay<sup>1</sup></i>
Violent	7.6	3.5	2.9
Property	3.6	1.5	1.2
Drug	3.2	1.3	1.0
Other	2.2	0.9	0.7
Total	4.3	1.9	1.5

<sup>1</sup>Inmates admitted from court only. Technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release are excluded.



## Time Served for Indeterminate Inmates

Most inmates are incarcerated with a determinate sentence, in which a predetermined release date is calculated. Inmates who committed an offense prior to 1978 have been incarcerated with an indeterminate sentence. These inmates are sentenced within a minimum and maximum range and are released following a decision made by the Prisoner Review Board or the Governor, or at the expiration of their sentence (see Appendix B). Table 7 illustrates the changes in this population from 1992 to 2001.

There were 383 inmates in prison on December 31, 2001 who were serving an indeterminate sentence. Just over 82% of these inmates were incarcerated for Murder and another 11.5% for Class X offenses. Another 20 inmates were incarcerated with Class 1 offenses, three inmates with Class 2 felonies and one with a Class 3 felony. These inmates had served an average of over 25.0 years. Few indeterminate inmates are released each year, and due to the seriousness of their crimes, most of the remaining indeterminate offenders will stay in prison for many years.

*Table 7*  
Time Served in Years for the Prison Population  
Indeterminate Cases  
December 31, 1992 and December 31, 2001

<i>1992</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Years Served in Prison</i>
Murder	490	73.9%	16.6
Class X	159	24.0%	16.2
Class 1	10	1.5%	17.2
Class 2	1	0.2%	24.1
Class 3	2	0.3%	0.5
Class 4	1	0.2%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16.5</b>
 <i>2001</i>			
Murder	315	82.2%	25.3
Class X	44	11.5%	24.3
Class 1	20	5.2%	22.5
Class 2	3	0.8%	16.6
Class 3	1	0.3%	0.5
Class 4	0	0.0%	----
<b>Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25.0</b>

Note: Inmates admitted from court only. Technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release are excluded.

## Inmates with a Sentence of Life, Death, or Sexually Dangerous Person

The number of inmates who will never be released also is growing, with 1,411 incarcerated on December 31, 2001. The number of inmates with a life sentence (1,117) continues to rise. The end-of-year condemned unit population fell by six inmates during 2001 (from 164 to 158). In 2001 there were three admissions to the condemned unit, while there were five sentences which were reversed and remanded, three which were resentenced to life, and one resentenced to 75 years. The number of Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDPs) remained at 136; SDPs can only be released by court order.

The average age of the 1,411 inmates (40.1 years) is nearly seven years older than the average age of other inmates in prison. Of the three groups of inmates, SDPs are the oldest, averaging 43.4 years of age. Inmates with death sentences are slightly older than those with life sentences.

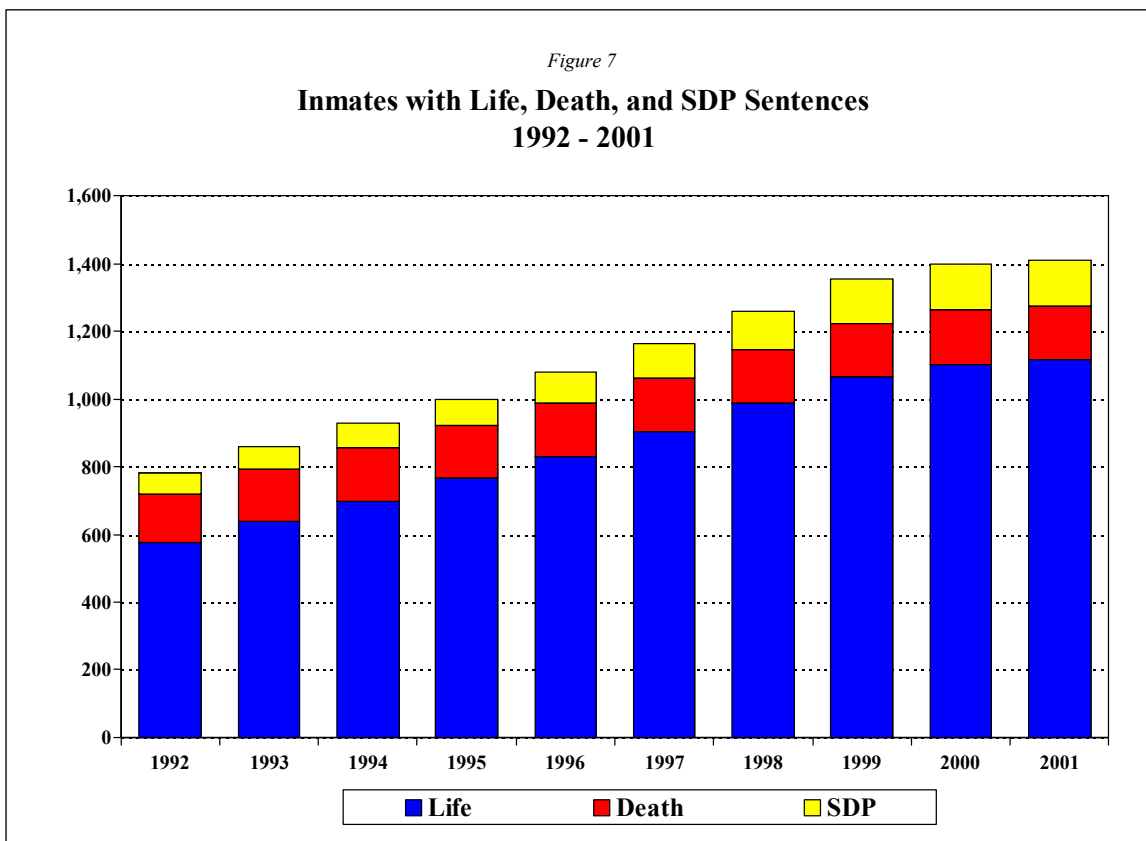


Table 8

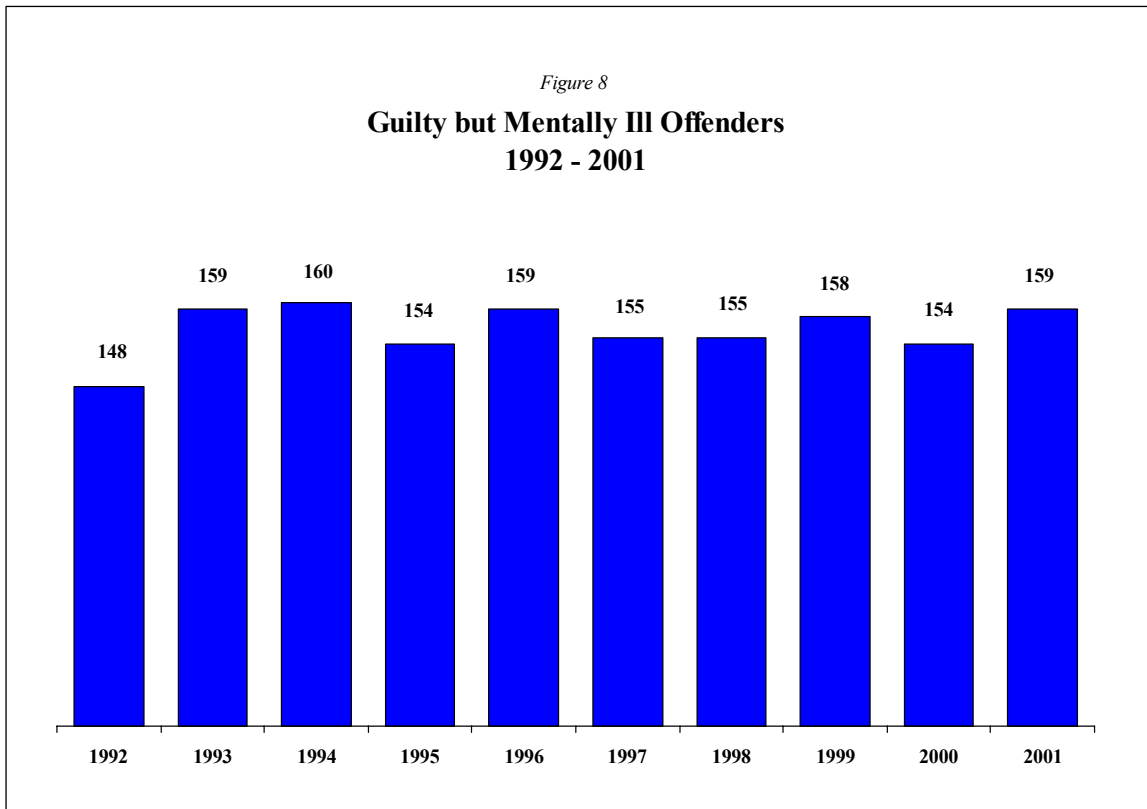
Time Served and Age in Years for Life, Death, and Sexually Dangerous Persons  
in the Prison Population for the period December 31, 1992 - 2001

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Average Time Served</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
<i>Life</i>					
1992	575	6.3	5.4	36.6	9.6
1993	638	6.5	5.4	36.9	9.7
1994	699	6.8	5.5	37.0	9.9
1995	767	7.1	5.7	37.3	10.1
1996	829	7.4	5.6	37.0	10.0
1997	902	7.7	5.7	37.3	10.1
1998	987	7.9	5.9	37.9	10.3
1999	1,064	8.3	6.1	38.3	10.3
2000	1,100	8.9	6.2	38.9	10.5
2001	1,117	9.5	6.4	39.6	10.3
<i>Death</i>					
1992	145	6.3	4.1	36.3	8.1
1993	154	6.7	4.3	36.8	7.9
1994	156	7.3	4.5	37.2	8.3
1995	153	7.6	4.6	37.1	8.5
1996	161	7.9	5.0	37.0	8.4
1997	157	8.6	5.1	37.5	8.6
1998	159	8.9	5.6	38.4	8.7
1999	157	9.6	5.7	39.5	8.8
2000	164	9.9	6.0	39.7	8.9
2001	158	10.9	6.1	40.7	8.9
<i>SDP</i>					
1992	62	5.1	3.7	40.7	12.9
1993	66	5.6	4.0	41.0	12.7
1994	74	5.6	4.3	41.0	13.5
1995	79	6.1	4.6	41.2	13.2
1996	89	6.2	4.6	41.1	12.5
1997	104	6.3	5.0	41.7	12.5
1998	113	6.5	5.1	42.5	13.2
1999	134	6.3	5.2	42.8	13.0
2000	136	7.0	5.3	43.3	13.0
2001	136	7.5	5.4	43.4	12.5
<i>Life, Death, and SDP Total</i>					
1992	782	5.9	5.0	36.6	9.8
1993	858	6.2	5.1	36.9	9.7
1994	929	6.5	5.1	37.2	9.8
1995	999	6.8	5.3	37.4	10.0
1996	1,079	7.1	5.5	37.5	10.2
1997	1,163	7.4	5.4	37.3	10.1
1998	1,259	7.7	5.6	37.7	10.3
1999	1,355	7.9	5.8	38.4	10.5
2000	1,400	8.8	6.2	39.4	10.7
2001	1,411	9.4	6.3	40.1	10.5

## Guilty But Mentally Ill Inmates

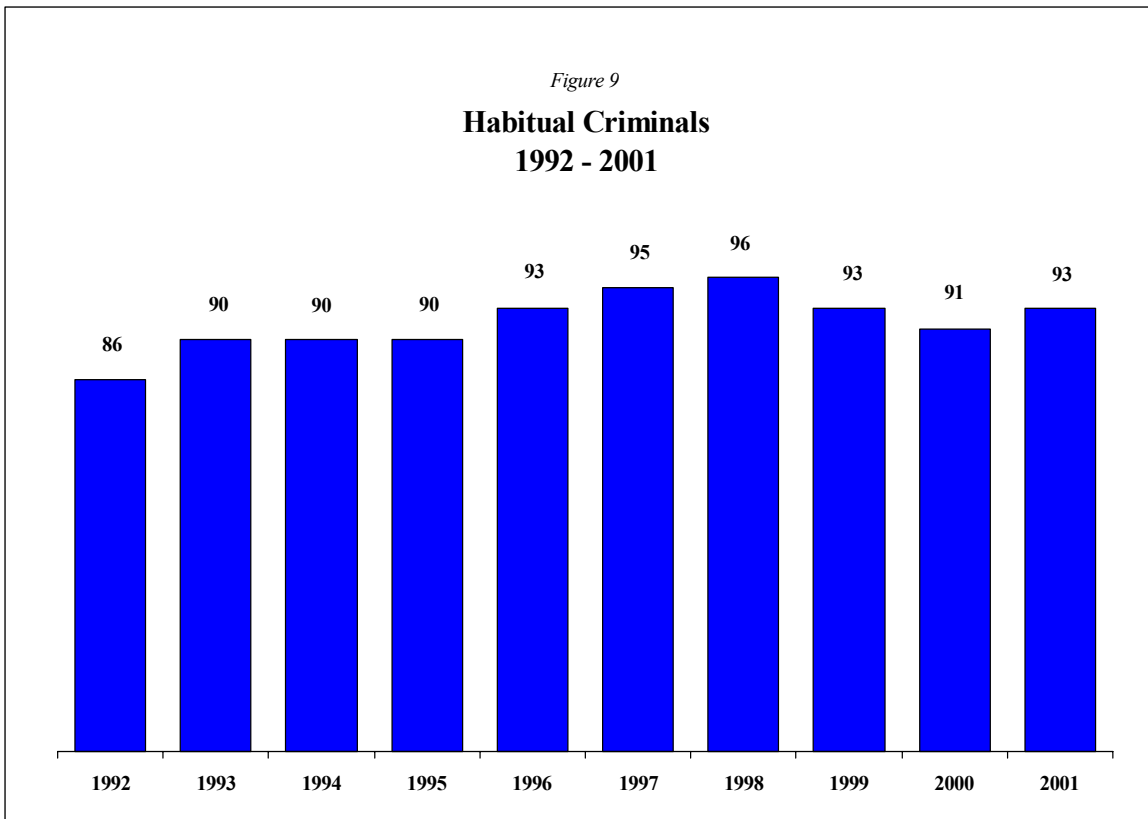
Statute 720 ILCS 5/6-2 states that a "person who, at the time of the commission of a criminal offense, was not insane but was suffering from a mental illness, is not relieved of criminal responsibility for his conduct and may be found guilty but mentally ill." Guilty but mentally ill inmates are incarcerated with the Department.

The number of guilty but mentally ill inmates in the prison population at the end of December 2001 (159) increased by five from one year earlier. This population has remained relatively stable throughout the last ten years.



## Habitual Criminals

The number of offenders with a natural life sentence imposed under the Habitual Criminal statute (720 ILCS 5/33B-1) increased to 93 inmates during 2001 after declining over the last two years. Habitual offenders have committed Class X crimes in separate instances on three occasions, whereupon commission of the third Class X offense the court must adjudge the offender as a habitual offender as directed under the statute.

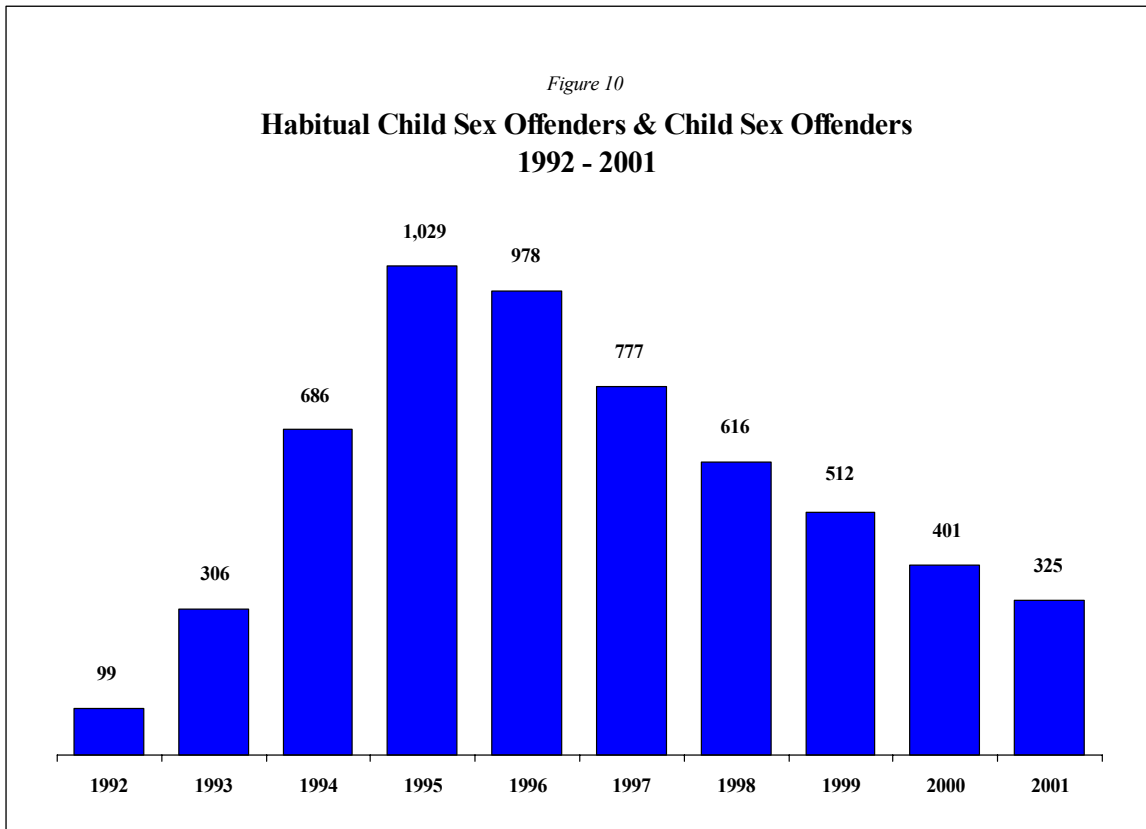


## Habitual Child Sex Offenders

The total number of habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders in prison continued to decrease during 2001. The volume of these child sex offenders fell to 325 at the end of 2001, which is about half the size of this population three years earlier.

This population underwent moderate growth after 1989. However, as a result of a change in the law, a greater number of these inmates had been sentenced to prison through 1995. The law (730 ILCS 150/1), enacted in January 1993, now requires that these offenders be designated a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first offense. Previously, the designation was not made until the second or subsequent offense.

The decline in the number of CSOs in the prison population is attributed to the procurement of more detailed information relating to the offense. Since 1995, States Attorneys have been providing much better victim data, and Record Office staff are recently able to identify only those inmates who meet the criteria under the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act.



## **Truth in Sentencing**

In August 1995, Truth in Sentencing legislation was enacted (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3 (a)(2)) under Public Act 89-404. However, this law was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court on January 22, 1999. Anticipating this decision, Public Act 90-593 became effective on June 19, 1998, reenacting the original Truth in Sentencing provisions.

According to this statute, offenders who commit First Degree Murder must serve 100% of the sentence imposed by the court. A second provision lists twelve serious violent offenses that require inmates to serve 85% of their sentence. A third category of five violent offenses where the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim also requires inmates to serve 85% of their sentence. Three additional categories, i.e., where the circumstances of Reckless Homicide while under the Influence of Alcohol or any Other Drugs, Aggravated Battery or Aggravated Discharge of a Machine Gun or a Firearm Equipped with a Device used for Silencing the Report of a Firearm, and Aggravated Arson, requires inmates to serve 85% of their sentence. The Truth in Sentencing provisions are described in Appendix B.

Beginning in late 1998, the Department began to admit offenders sentenced under this new legislation. The end-of-year 2001 prison population included 2,124 inmates sentenced under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these inmates, 441 committed First Degree Murder and will serve 100% of their sentences. The majority of inmates sentenced under Truth in Sentencing have been sentenced under the mandatory 85% statute, with 1,485 inmates having been sentenced. Most of the inmates sentenced under this section of the statute were admitted for sexually assaultive offenses (Class X Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, Class X Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, and Class 1 Criminal Sexual Assault). Battery offenses were also prevalent.

Another 102 inmates committed an offense for which the sentencing judge determined that great bodily harm was inflicted upon the victim. Most of these were the Class X offenses of Home Invasion and Armed Robbery. These inmates are also required to serve 85% of their sentence. Finally, 96 inmates committed Reckless Homicide for which the sentencing judge determined that the circumstances warranted the inmates serve 85% of their sentences.

The majority of inmates admitted to prison under Truth in Sentencing have been admitted during 2000 and 2001. A total of 720 inmates were admitted during 2000 and another 945 were admitted in 2001. Due to the recent implementation, and based on the brief average time served to date, the population impact of Public Act 90-593 will not be felt until Truth in Sentencing inmates serve more time than they otherwise would have served if the more customary determinate sentence had been imposed. A more comprehensive analysis will be conducted in future reports as more offenders are imprisoned under this Truth in Sentencing statute.

*Table 9*  
Time Served and Time Left to Serve in Years for the Truth in Sentencing Prison Population  
December 31, 2001

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Time Served in Prison</i>	<i>Average Time Left to Serve</i>
Automatically Must Serve 100% of Sentence	441	100.0%	1.1	33.2
First Degree Murder	441	100.0%	1.1	33.2
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	1,485	100.0%	1.4	9.4
Murder	1	0.1%	1.6	19.7
Intentional Homicide of an Unborn Child	1	0.1%	1.6	19.7
Class X	1,229	82.8%	1.4	10.3
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	392	26.4%	1.4	9.4
Attempted Murder	294	19.8%	1.4	10.8
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	194	13.1%	1.4	14.2
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	171	11.5%	1.3	8.0
Aggravated Battery of a Child	81	5.5%	1.3	7.1
Aggravated Kidnapping	51	3.4%	1.5	11.2
Criminal Sexual Assault	24	1.6%	1.5	9.3
Solicitation of Murder for Hire	10	0.7%	1.1	19.8
Heinous Battery	9	0.6%	0.7	6.1
Solicitation of Murder	3	0.2%	1.6	29.3
Class 1	238	16.0%	1.3	5.0
Criminal Sexual Assault	218	14.7%	1.3	4.8
Aggravated Kidnapping	14	0.9%	1.7	7.9
Aggravated Battery of a Child	6	0.4%	1.8	7.9
Class 2	17	1.1%	1.4	3.0
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	17	1.1%	1.4	3.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	102	100.0%	1.3	11.5
Class X	92	90.2%	1.3	12.2
Home Invasion	47	46.1%	1.2	10.5
Armed Robbery	27	26.5%	1.5	13.0
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	11	10.8%	1.4	12.9
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	6	5.9%	0.8	19.2
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	1	1.0%	1.8	18.5
Class 1	10	9.8%	1.4	5.0
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	10	9.8%	1.4	5.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	96	100.0%	1.0	4.4
Class 2	96	100.0%	1.0	4.4
Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	96	100.0%	1.0	4.4
Total Population	2,124		1.3	13.9



**Part II:  
Length  
of  
Stay**

## **PART II: Length of Stay**

### **Summary**

As the number of prison sentences imposed grows over time, there is a corresponding increase in the number of inmates exiting prison. Inmates convicted of Murder and Class X offenses, particularly for crimes against a person and sex offenses, have served the longest periods of incarceration.

Over the last ten years, the awarding of supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT), educational good conduct credits, and earned time has contributed greatly to reducing length of incarceration. For the most part, inmates qualified for these types of good conduct credit have been convicted of the lower Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 non-violent offenses.

Additionally, time served was reduced for 1,175 inmates who graduated from the three Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities during 2001. On average, their prison stay is seven months shorter than similar inmates who do not go through the boot camp program.

The recidivism rate for inmates who exited prison in 1998 was 44.1%. Recidivism is defined as the rate at which inmates return to prison within three years of release.

Specific length of stay highlights are described in Part II.

## Length of Stay in Years for Inmates Released

Length of stay is measured in two ways. Prison stay accounts for the time an inmate is admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) until the date of release. Total time served includes prison stay plus credit for time spent in jail, in a juvenile facility, in another state or federal jurisdiction, on probation and periodic imprisonment, etc.

It is important to understand that length of stay data are determined from inmates exiting prison and should be interpreted carefully. A majority of the exits, particularly cases with serious offenses, generally reflect those offenders who received the shortest sentences. Few released inmates have served long periods of time; these cases have a minimal impact on the mean lengths of stay presented in this report. Therefore, average length of stay data may understate the anticipated time served for all inmates sentenced to prison (see Appendix B).

The volume of exits from prison rose by 4.7% in 2001 (Table 10 and Figure 11). The growth in the amount of exits continues the trend that began before 1989. Increases in prison admissions for lower class offenses and various good time awards have been the main reasons for this growing number of prison exits.

The average total time served (1.9 years) and the average prison stay (1.5 years) have remained relatively consistent over the past ten years (Figure 12). The lower lengths of stay which have occurred since 1990 have been associated with the awarding of SMGT, educational good conduct credits, and earned time.

*Table 10*  
Length of Stay in Years for Inmates  
Released 1992 - 2001

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
1992	16,152	1.8	1.3	.00	33.9	1.5	0.9	.00	33.3
1993	17,098	1.8	1.3	.00	39.9	1.4	0.9	.00	35.8
1994	19,187	1.8	1.2	.04	31.6	1.4	0.9	.00	24.9
1995	21,052	1.7	1.2	.04	31.9	1.4	0.8	.00	31.7
1996	21,269	1.8	1.2	.02	48.8	1.4	0.9	.00	48.7
1997	22,015	1.8	1.1	.00	29.3	1.4	0.8	.00	27.4
1998	22,181	1.9	1.2	.07	34.1	1.5	0.9	.00	33.6
1999	23,225	1.8	1.2	.02	33.0	1.5	0.9	.00	31.4
2000	24,171	1.9	1.2	.01	36.1	1.5	0.9	.00	35.9
2001	25,304	1.9	1.2	.02	36.9	1.5	0.8	.00	34.5

Note: Data include unclassified cases which are not reported in Tables 11, 12, and 15.

Figure 11  
Number of Exits  
1992 - 2001

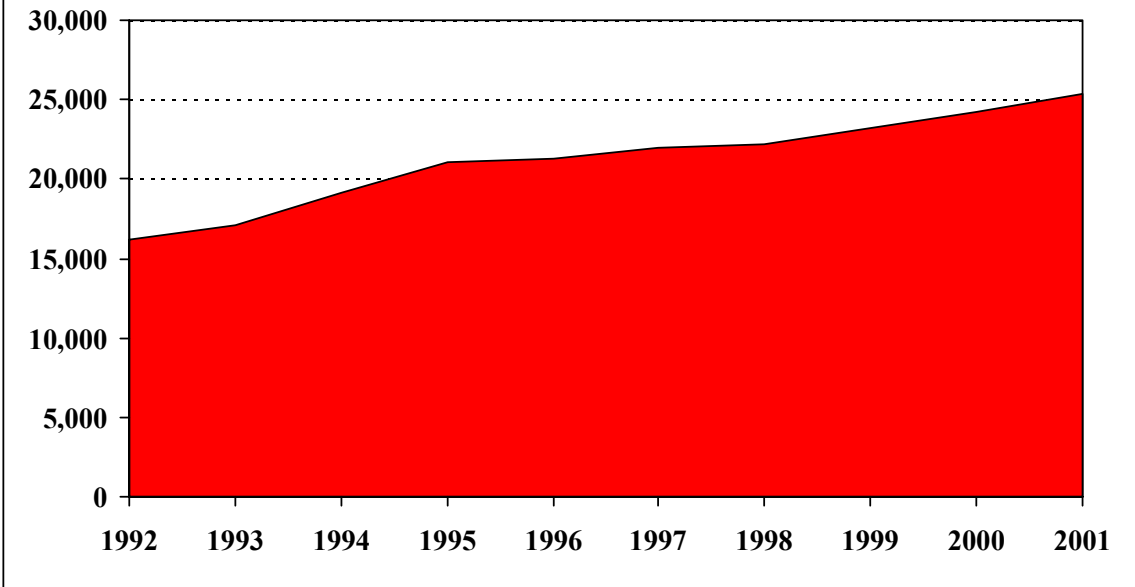
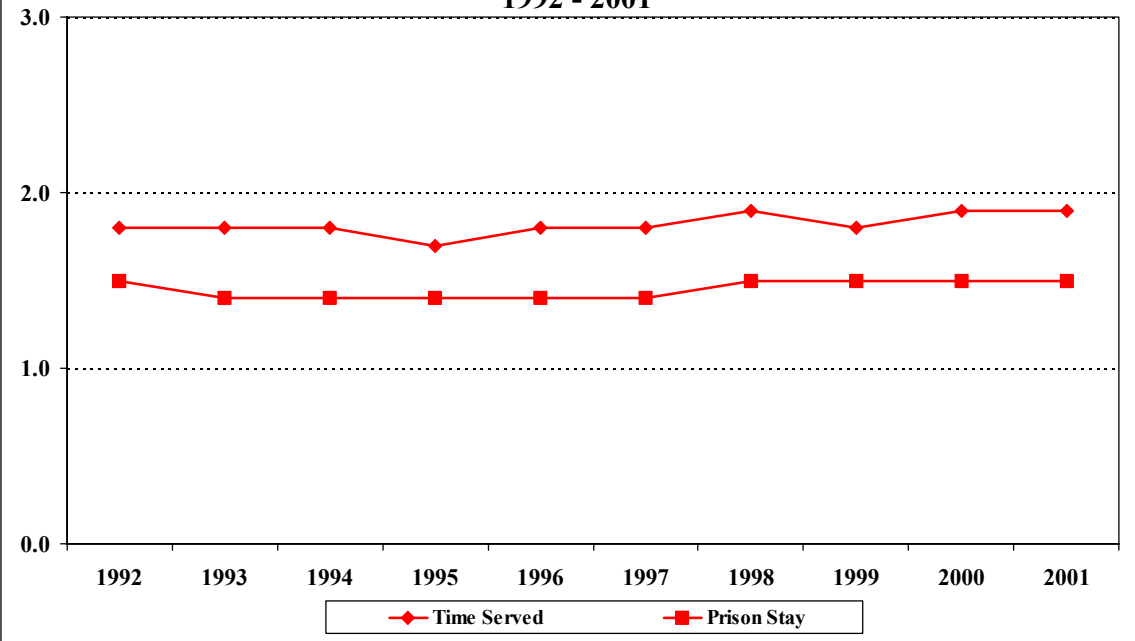


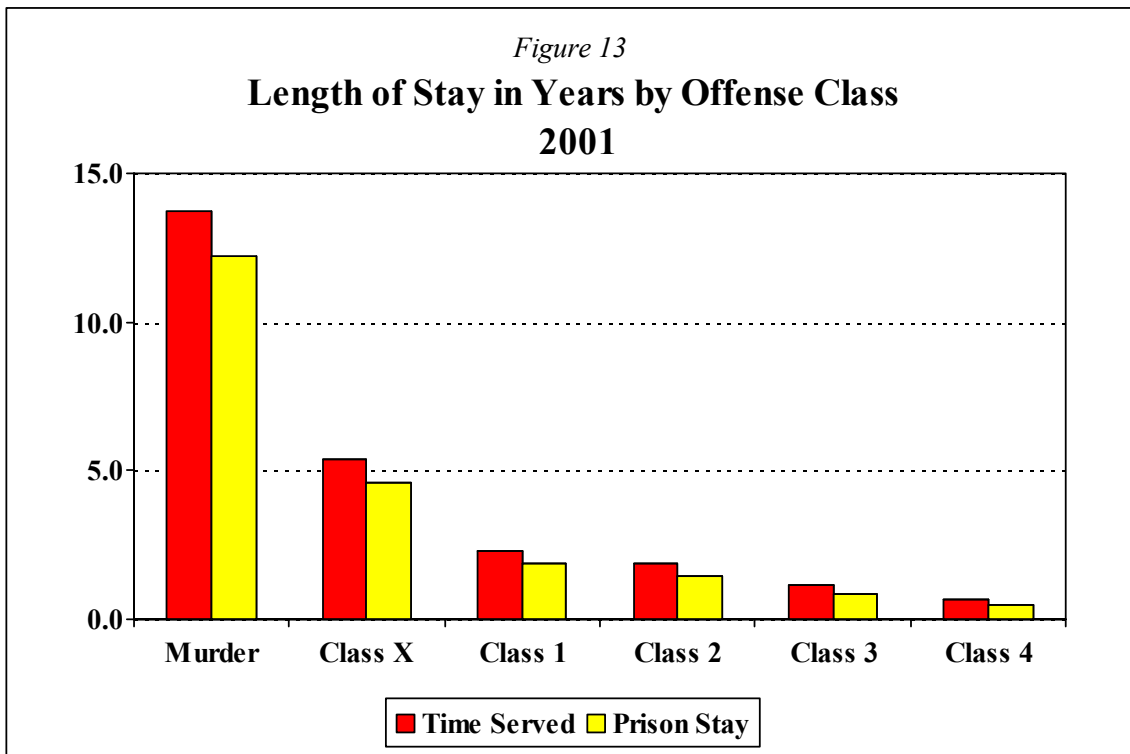
Figure 12  
Length of Stay in Years  
Inmates Released  
1992 - 2001



## Length of Stay in Years for Inmates Released by Offense Class

Table 11 provides the number of exits, time served, and prison stay by offense class for inmates released from 1992 through 2001. Over this ten-year period, the number of exits increased for every offense class except Class X. The highest increases for Class 4 (233.6%), Murder (68.4%), and Class 1 (67.6%) offenses. The number of exits for Class X offenses increased by 21.7% from 1992 to 1995, but have fallen 18.3% by 2001. As in recent years, nearly 75% of the total exits released in 2001 consisted of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 offenders.

Average time served continued to rise for the highest class offenses while remaining steady for Class 1 through Class 4 felonies. Average times served for inmates released in 2001 for Murder and Class X offenses were an average of three months longer than the 2000 averages. Mean stays for Class 3 offenses increased slightly during 2001 while the mean stays for the Class 1, Class 2 and Class 4 offenses remained the same as 2000. The total average time served (1.9 years) continues to be driven by the higher proportion of inmates with these lower class offenses being released from prison. The average total time served for the more serious Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders was 4.0 years in 2001, while the average for the lower class offenders was 1.2 years.



*Table 11*  
 Length of Stay in Years for Inmates  
 Released 1992 - 2001 by Offense Class

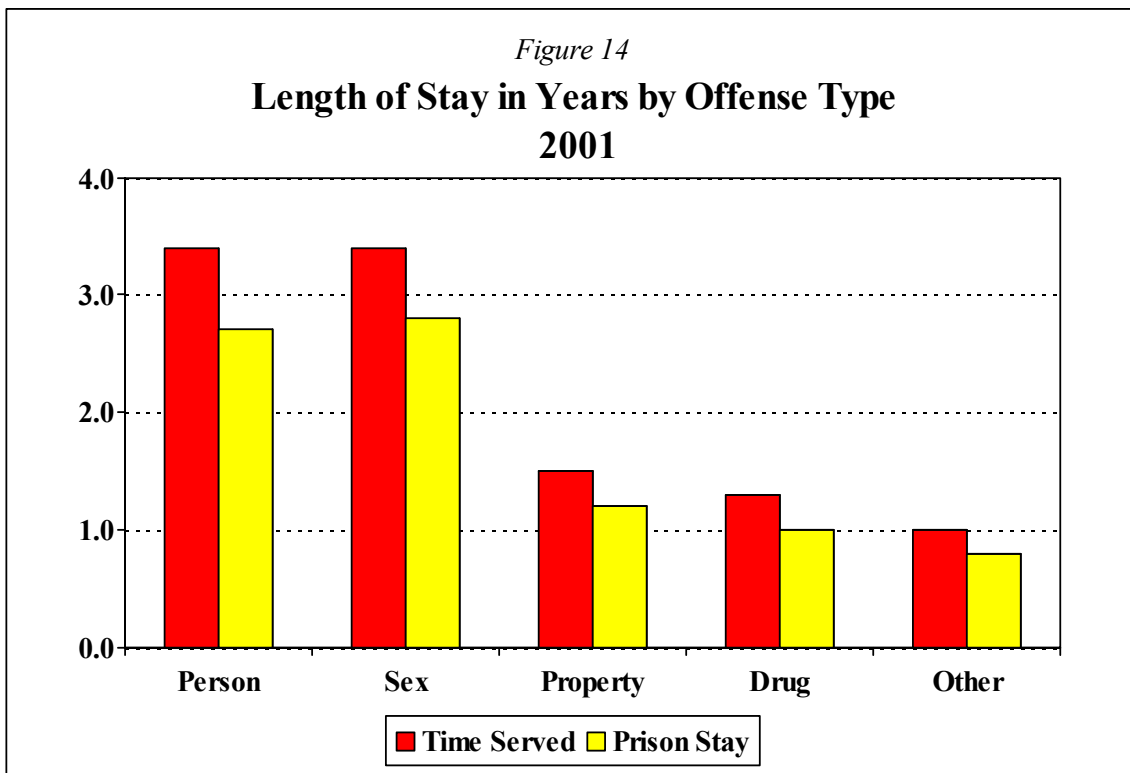
<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Time Served</i>			<i>Prison Stay</i>		
			<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Median</i>
Murder	1992	206	11.6	4.4	10.8	10.4	4.3	9.6
	1993	203	11.9	4.9	11.1	10.5	4.3	9.9
	1994	187	12.1	4.0	12.2	10.5	4.0	10.4
	1995	188	12.5	4.5	12.2	11.3	4.6	11.0
	1996	220	12.2	4.1	12.2	10.7	4.2	10.7
	1997	227	13.0	5.2	12.3	11.3	5.2	10.8
	1998	283	13.0	5.2	12.3	11.6	5.3	11.3
	1999	270	13.5	5.1	12.3	11.9	5.2	11.2
	2000	273	13.3	5.7	12.3	11.8	5.9	10.8
	2001	347	13.7	5.1	12.9	12.2	5.3	11.4
Class X	1992	2,109	4.1	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.7
	1993	2,300	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6
	1994	2,618	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6
	1995	2,566	4.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.8
	1996	2,472	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.0
	1997	2,467	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.1
	1998	2,160	4.8	2.9	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.4
	1999	2,003	4.9	2.8	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.4
	2000	2,130	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	3.4
	2001	2,097	5.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5
Class 1	1992	2,350	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4
	1993	2,736	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
	1994	3,291	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
	1995	3,806	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
	1996	3,684	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
	1997	3,666	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
	1998	3,697	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
	1999	3,831	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
	2000	3,714	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.6
	2001	3,938	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6
Class 2	1992	5,289	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
	1993	5,321	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0
	1994	5,758	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9
	1995	6,079	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
	1996	6,086	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0
	1997	6,341	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
	1998	6,252	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
	1999	6,345	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1
	2000	5,845	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
	2001	5,785	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Class 3	1992	3,639	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1993	3,644	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	1994	3,626	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1995	4,016	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	1996	4,142	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1997	4,329	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1998	4,518	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
	1999	4,582	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
	2000	4,615	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	2001	4,598	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
Class 4	1992	2,558	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
	1993	2,891	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1994	3,706	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1995	4,397	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
	1996	4,665	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1997	4,984	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1998	5,266	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	1999	6,190	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	2000	7,589	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	2001	8,534	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3

## Length of Stay in Years for Inmates Released by Offense Type

Table 12 shows that the number of prison releases which occurred during 2001 continued to increase for each offense type. The number of exits among each of the offense types has grown over the past ten years. This is especially true for drug crimes, which have grown by 132.4%. The highest increases in the number of exits from 2000 to 2001 were for sex crimes (11.7%) and property offenses (6.9%). Among the offense types, average time served increased in 2001 for persons exiting for crimes against a person and sex offenses. Time served remained unchanged for property crimes while total stay fell for drug crimes.

Time served had been longest for inmates convicted of sex crimes, although the 3.4-year averages for the inmates released during 2001 was the same as that for crimes against a person. Inmates convicted for sex offenses have served slightly more time in prison, however. Property and drug offenders served less than half as long as offenders sentenced for violent crimes. While reviewing ten-year trends, average time served and prison stay have increased for crimes against a person and decreased for sex crimes.

The number of exits for offenders exiting in 2001 from the "other" category rose by 7.9% during 2001, with a 109.5% increase over the past ten years. Time served and prison stay remained the same as in 2000 for this group of offenses, which include Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, and Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, as well as escape-related offenses such as Escape, Bail Bond Violation, and Failure to Report to a Penal Institution.



*Table 12*  
Length of Stay in Years for Inmates  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Offense Type

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Person Crimes	1992	4,114	2.7	1.7	0.0	16.8	2.1	1.3	0.0	16.2
	1993	4,428	2.8	1.8	0.0	39.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	30.5
	1994	4,752	2.7	2.0	0.1	31.6	2.2	1.3	0.0	24.9
	1995	5,196	2.7	1.8	0.2	31.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	31.7
	1996	5,158	2.9	1.9	0.2	48.8	2.3	1.4	0.0	48.7
	1997	5,218	2.9	2.0	0.2	29.3	2.4	1.4	0.0	27.4
	1998	5,135	3.1	2.0	0.1	34.1	2.5	1.4	0.0	33.6
	1999	5,067	3.1	1.8	0.2	33.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	31.4
	2000	5,177	3.1	1.8	0.1	36.1	2.6	1.3	0.0	35.9
	2001	5,265	3.4	1.9	0.0	35.2	2.7	1.4	0.0	34.5
Sex Crimes	1992	782	3.5	2.7	0.1	14.6	2.9	2.2	0.0	14.1
	1993	763	3.5	2.7	0.4	36.0	3.0	2.2	0.0	35.8
	1994	762	3.6	2.7	0.3	22.3	3.0	2.3	0.0	22.2
	1995	773	3.6	2.7	0.3	21.6	3.1	2.3	0.0	20.0
	1996	811	3.6	2.8	0.2	20.2	3.1	2.4	0.0	20.1
	1997	794	3.7	2.8	0.2	24.3	3.2	2.3	0.0	23.7
	1998	779	3.8	2.8	0.2	32.2	3.3	2.2	0.0	31.2
	1999	993	3.2	2.3	0.1	20.7	2.7	1.8	0.0	20.2
	2000	1,042	3.2	2.2	0.0	26.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	20.5
	2001	1,164	3.4	2.0	0.2	36.9	2.8	1.5	0.0	25.3
Property Crimes	1992	6,389	1.4	1.0	0.0	9.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	9.2
	1993	6,531	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	13.2
	1994	6,776	1.4	1.1	0.1	13.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	12.7
	1995	6,928	1.4	1.1	0.0	12.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	11.9
	1996	6,879	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	14.2
	1997	6,979	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	14.2
	1998	7,224	1.4	1.0	0.2	11.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	10.8
	1999	7,116	1.5	1.1	0.0	12.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	11.6
	2000	7,260	1.5	1.0	0.1	31.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	31.0
	2001	7,764	1.5	1.1	0.1	13.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	12.2
Drug Crimes	1992	4,585	1.3	1.0	0.0	14.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	13.7
	1993	5,147	1.3	1.0	0.1	9.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	9.3
	1994	6,650	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	7.4
	1995	7,870	1.2	0.9	0.1	14.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	14.0
	1996	8,148	1.2	1.0	0.0	11.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	1997	8,714	1.3	1.0	0.2	14.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	14.3
	1998	8,735	1.3	1.0	0.1	12.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	11.9
	1999	9,739	1.3	1.0	0.1	10.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	2000	10,258	1.4	1.0	0.1	12.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	2001	10,643	1.3	1.0	0.0	13.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	12.9
Other Crimes	1992	221	1.1	0.8	0.1	6.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.9
	1993	229	1.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.0
	1994	247	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1995	285	0.9	0.6	0.2	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	8.3
	1996	273	1.0	0.8	0.2	7.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.9
	1997	310	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.4
	1998	303	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.9
	1999	366	0.9	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.8
	2000	429	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.8
	2001	463	1.0	0.7	0.2	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	12.4



## Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases

Dates of release from prison are determined from the type of sentence for which inmates have been incarcerated (see Appendix B). Determinate sentences are fixed lengths designated from a range set by statute. Indeterminate sentences have a minimum and maximum range established by the sentencing judge, and inmates are released by the Prisoner Review Board. Some inmates who were given an indeterminate sentence opted to choose a sentence with a set release date when the determinate sentencing structure was implemented in 1978.

The number of exits for determinate sentences rose by 1,120 from 2000 to 2001, a 4.6% increase. The average times served have varied little for inmates released from prison over the last ten years. There has been little change in all time served and prison stay statistics since 1992, although there was a slight increase in total time served in 2001.

*Table 13*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
1992	16,091	1.8	1.3	0.0	16.8	1.4	0.9	.00	16.2
1993	17,044	1.8	1.2	0.0	19.7	1.4	0.9	.00	14.7
1994	19,163	1.7	1.2	0.0	16.8	1.4	0.9	.00	16.5
1995	21,025	1.7	1.2	0.0	19.4	1.4	0.8	.00	17.3
1996	21,247	1.8	1.2	0.0	22.1	1.4	0.9	.00	17.3
1997	21,974	1.8	1.1	0.0	27.0	1.4	0.8	.00	19.2
1998	22,144	1.8	1.2	0.1	20.4	1.5	0.9	.00	19.9
1999	23,193	1.8	1.2	0.0	21.3	1.4	0.9	.00	20.8
2000	24,147	1.8	1.2	0.0	22.3	1.5	0.9	.00	21.4
2001	25,267	1.9	1.2	0.0	22.8	1.5	0.8	.00	21.9

Note: There may be some cases with maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date. The number of cases includes unclassified cases which are not reported in Tables 11, 12, and 15.

## Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases

Time served for the 37 inmates with indeterminate sentences who were released by the Prisoner Review Board during 2001 averaged 24.4 years. One inmate served as few as 4.5 years, while another had served almost 37 years.

*Table 14*  
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Time Served</i>				<i>Prison Stay</i>			
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
1992	61	14.6	16.2	0.5	33.9	13.4	15.0	0.2	33.3
1993	54	17.4	17.2	0.5	39.9	15.2	15.9	0.4	35.8
1994	24	18.9	18.6	0.7	31.6	16.6	17.2	0.6	24.9
1995	27	20.7	20.3	9.4	31.9	19.5	18.9	9.1	31.7
1996	22	20.2	20.4	4.6	48.8	18.5	18.8	4.0	48.7
1997	40	21.0	21.1	5.3	29.3	18.1	19.3	1.5	27.4
1998	36	22.3	23.1	0.8	34.1	21.1	22.3	0.7	33.7
1999	32	22.2	22.9	2.3	33.0	20.0	21.4	2.0	31.4
2000	24	23.0	24.2	3.0	36.1	22.0	23.0	2.7	35.9
2001	37	24.4	24.9	4.5	36.9	21.8	23.5	4.3	34.5

## **Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses**

Table 15 provides data for inmates exiting with a determinate sentence. From 2000 to 2001 the number of prison releases for Murder increased by 25.7%. Significant increases were also seen for Class 3 Forgery (15.2%), as well as the Class 4 offenses of Theft (12.0%) and Possession of a Controlled Substance (9.5%). The largest increase was for Other Class 2 offenses (33.2%), which include Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, Theft, Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places, and Arson. Noteworthy increases were also seen for Other Class 4 offenses (21.3%), which include Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License; Obstructing Justice; Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both; Domestic Battery; and Failure to Register as a Sex Offender. In fact, the increase in the volume of releases for Other Class 4 felonies has nearly quadrupled over the past ten years. After decreases in each of the last two years, there was a 17.3% rise during 2001 in the number of releases for Other Class 3 felonies, which consist of a variety of drug and property offenses.

The number of exits for Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon fell 24.7% during 2001; furthermore, the number of annual exits for these Class 3 felonies has declined every year since 1995. All four of the major Class X felonies - Armed Robbery, Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder, Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault - experienced declines in the number of releases from prison in 2001. Other offenses undergoing a notable reduction in the number of exits during 2001 were Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (-18.7%), Class 3 Retail Theft (-5.0%), and Class 4 Retail Theft (-1.1%).

Times served by inmates convicted of Murder and Class X offenses continued to rise. The average lengths of stay for Murder grew slightly in 2001, with an average increase of approximately two months. The average time served for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault increased by nearly one year from 2000 to 2001. The lengths of stay for the other Class X felonies rose by anywhere between one and three months during 2001. Inmates sentenced for First Degree Murder and Class X felonies are not eligible for the IIP or earned good conduct credit, while inmates convicted of selected Class X offenses are ineligible for SMGT; thus, any changes in their lengths of stay would not be affected by these programs.

Total time served and prison stay for the three Class 1 offenses featured in Table 15 increased for at least the second year in a row. Increases in average length of stay also took place for the Class 2 offenses of Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft; the Class 3 offenses of Aggravated Battery, Forgery, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon; and Class 4 Theft. On the other hand, Other Class 2 offenses, Class 3 Theft, Other Class 3 offenses, and Class 4 Retail Theft experienced some decreases in length of stay for 2001.

Over the past ten years, most offenses experienced increases in average time served. The most notable increases were for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (75.6%), Class 1 Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (53.9%), and Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (43.3%). The average time served for Murder/First Degree Murder has increased by 2.5 years since 1992.

*Table 15*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1992	166	10.3	9.8	2.2	14.8	9.2	9.3	2.0	14.0
	1993	171	10.5	10.2	0.6	19.7	9.3	9.4	0.5	14.3
	1994	168	11.3	11.7	1.8	16.6	9.8	9.6	0.5	16.1
	1995	169	11.5	11.7	2.0	19.4	10.3	10.5	0.9	17.3
	1996	207	11.7	12.2	1.7	19.3	10.2	10.5	0.3	17.4
	1997	200	11.8	12.2	1.0	27.0	10.3	10.3	1.0	19.2
	1998	262	12.0	12.2	0.1	19.8	10.7	10.9	0.1	19.4
	1999	246	12.5	12.2	0.7	20.6	11.0	10.6	0.0	19.3
	2000	257	12.6	12.2	0.5	22.3	11.1	10.6	0.3	21.4
	2001	323	12.8	12.3	2.1	22.8	11.3	11.1	1.4	21.7
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1992	285	4.1	3.7	0.7	7.7	3.3	3.0	0.0	7.1
	1993	293	4.2	3.8	0.9	8.8	3.5	3.3	0.2	8.6
	1994	332	4.2	3.7	0.3	9.7	3.5	3.1	0.0	9.5
	1995	334	4.6	4.2	1.3	10.7	3.9	3.4	0.2	10.4
	1996	334	5.0	4.7	0.6	12.3	4.2	3.8	0.0	11.9
	1997	343	5.1	4.7	1.3	13.1	4.4	3.7	0.0	12.3
	1998	280	5.5	4.8	0.8	13.8	4.8	4.2	0.5	13.6
	1999	277	5.7	4.8	1.3	14.8	4.8	4.3	0.2	14.2
	2000	251	6.3	5.7	0.9	15.1	5.4	4.6	0.0	14.6
	2001	246	7.2	6.5	2.3	16.8	6.3	5.6	0.0	16.1
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1992	669	4.3	3.5	1.0	16.8	3.7	2.8	0.1	15.8
	1993	727	4.1	3.0	0.4	14.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	14.5
	1994	896	3.8	3.0	0.1	16.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	16.5
	1995	899	3.9	3.5	0.8	15.5	3.3	2.7	0.0	14.2
	1996	864	4.3	3.5	1.0	17.7	3.6	3.0	0.0	16.9
	1997	800	4.5	3.7	1.5	17.2	3.7	3.0	0.0	16.6
	1998	663	4.6	4.0	0.1	14.8	3.8	3.3	0.0	14.4
	1999	585	4.8	3.9	1.5	21.3	4.0	3.2	0.0	20.8
	2000	643	4.9	4.2	1.3	20.6	4.2	3.5	0.2	19.3
	2001	549	5.1	4.3	0.8	22.3	4.4	3.4	0.0	21.9
Attempted Murder/ First Degree Murder (Class X)	1992	169	5.3	4.7	2.3	16.3	4.4	3.8	0.4	16.2
	1993	160	5.2	3.7	1.8	15.2	4.4	2.9	0.2	14.7
	1994	219	4.9	3.7	1.1	16.0	4.1	3.1	0.3	15.3
	1995	259	4.6	3.7	0.6	15.3	3.9	3.1	0.3	14.1
	1996	255	5.2	4.7	2.2	17.2	4.4	3.8	0.0	16.7
	1997	253	5.0	4.5	2.2	14.7	4.1	3.6	0.0	13.7
	1998	239	5.7	4.7	2.3	20.4	4.8	4.0	0.0	19.9
	1999	221	5.9	5.2	1.9	14.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	14.5
	2000	253	6.1	5.3	2.1	21.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	21.2
	2001	233	6.2	5.6	0.7	17.3	5.2	4.5	0.0	16.8
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1992	508	3.0	2.5	0.2	14.5	2.6	2.5	0.1	13.7
	1993	519	3.1	2.5	0.4	9.5	2.7	2.5	0.1	9.3
	1994	516	3.2	3.0	0.5	8.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	7.4
	1995	468	3.5	3.2	0.3	14.5	3.1	2.7	0.0	14.0
	1996	460	3.8	3.4	0.6	11.0	3.2	2.9	0.1	10.5
	1997	467	3.8	3.5	0.3	14.7	3.3	2.8	0.2	14.3
	1998	396	4.0	3.5	0.3	12.3	3.5	3.1	0.0	11.0
	1999	360	4.1	3.6	0.8	10.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	10.4
	2000	367	4.2	3.7	0.7	11.5	3.7	3.2	0.2	10.3
	2001	355	4.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	3.8	3.1	0.2	12.9

<sup>1</sup> There may be some maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date.

*Table 15*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Other (Class X)	1992	464	4.6	3.5	0.5	14.6	4.0	2.7	0.0	14.1
	1993	582	4.2	3.0	0.2	14.8	3.5	2.5	0.0	14.3
	1994	651	3.9	2.8	0.2	16.5	3.3	2.4	0.0	15.8
	1995	590	4.0	3.0	0.2	16.7	3.4	2.5	0.0	15.9
	1996	553	4.2	3.2	0.3	17.0	3.6	2.6	0.0	14.4
	1997	599	4.2	3.5	0.3	18.9	3.5	2.8	0.0	18.1
	1998	573	4.5	3.6	0.2	19.4	3.8	2.9	0.0	18.6
	1999	555	4.6	3.7	0.4	20.7	3.8	2.9	0.0	20.2
	2000	611	4.5	3.5	0.4	21.8	3.7	2.9	0.0	20.5
2001	704	4.8	4.0	1.0	21.7	4.0	3.2	0.0	20.9	
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1)	1992	18	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.0
	1993	93	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.2
	1994	258	1.3	1.4	0.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.1
	1995	358	1.4	1.4	0.2	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.9
	1996	385	1.5	1.4	0.2	4.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	4.2
	1997	429	1.6	1.5	0.2	4.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	3.8
	1998	486	1.6	1.5	0.4	6.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	5.8
	1999	568	1.7	1.5	0.3	5.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	5.3
	2000	725	1.8	1.8	0.3	5.8	1.5	1.4	0.1	5.6
2001	766	2.0	1.9	0.2	5.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	5.6	
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1992	884	1.5	1.5	0.2	4.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	4.5
	1993	1,032	1.5	1.5	0.2	5.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	5.1
	1994	1,235	1.5	1.4	0.2	6.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.2
	1995	1,407	1.4	1.3	0.2	6.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	6.8
	1996	1,263	1.5	1.4	0.2	6.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.0
	1997	1,254	1.5	1.4	0.2	9.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	8.5
	1998	1,218	1.6	1.5	0.2	11.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	10.7
	1999	1,279	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	7.9
	2000	1,120	1.8	1.6	0.1	10.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	10.4
2001	1,154	1.9	1.8	0.0	12.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	11.7	
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	1992	868	2.4	2.0	0.0	9.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	9.2
	1993	894	2.2	1.7	0.0	8.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	8.0
	1994	934	2.1	1.9	0.3	8.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	7.8
	1995	960	2.3	2.0	0.2	12.0	1.9	1.6	0.0	11.9
	1996	906	2.3	2.0	0.2	14.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	14.2
	1997	821	2.4	2.0	0.4	14.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	14.2
	1998	855	2.3	2.0	0.4	10.8	1.9	1.6	0.2	10.6
	1999	842	2.4	2.0	0.2	10.8	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.2
	2000	806	2.6	2.3	0.4	15.4	2.2	1.9	0.0	15.2
2001	844	2.7	2.3	0.1	13.5	2.3	1.8	0.0	12.2	
Other (Class 1)	1992	579	2.5	1.8	0.2	12.8	2.0	1.5	0.0	11.4
	1993	716	2.3	1.8	0.2	14.1	1.8	1.4	0.0	13.7
	1994	863	2.4	1.9	0.2	14.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	14.3
	1995	1,074	2.2	1.7	0.3	12.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	11.2
	1996	1,126	2.3	2.0	0.2	14.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	12.7
	1997	1,154	2.5	2.2	0.2	12.8	1.9	1.6	0.0	12.1
	1998	1,134	2.6	2.3	0.2	14.3	2.1	1.7	0.0	13.9
	1999	1,142	2.5	2.2	0.2	14.9	2.0	1.6	0.0	14.2
	2000	1,062	2.7	2.4	0.2	15.0	2.1	1.8	0.0	14.6
2001	1,173	2.7	2.3	0.2	15.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	13.8	

<sup>1</sup> There may be some maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date.

*Table 15*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Burglary (Class 2)	1992	2,004	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.5
	1993	1,931	1.6	1.4	0.1	14.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	13.2
	1994	1,952	1.6	1.4	0.1	13.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	12.7
	1995	2,028	1.7	1.4	0.2	8.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	7.3
	1996	1,877	1.7	1.5	0.4	9.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	9.1
	1997	1,867	1.8	1.5	0.0	10.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	9.6
	1998	1,834	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	6.9
	1999	1,808	1.9	1.5	0.3	12.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	11.6
	2000	1,726	2.0	1.6	0.3	12.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	11.8
	2001	1,815	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.6	1.7	1.4	0.0	10.1
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1992	1,060	1.4	1.0	0.1	4.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	4.2
	1993	1,196	1.3	1.0	0.2	6.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	6.1
	1994	1,596	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.0
	1995	1,808	1.3	1.0	0.2	9.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	9.3
	1996	2,085	1.4	1.0	0.1	6.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	6.0
	1997	2,421	1.4	1.1	0.2	6.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	5.5
	1998	2,433	1.5	1.2	0.1	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	6.4
	1999	2,619	1.6	1.3	0.2	6.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.5
	2000	2,263	1.8	1.5	0.2	7.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.3
	2001	1,841	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	8.1
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1992	827	1.5	1.3	0.2	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.5
	1993	817	1.5	1.4	0.3	6.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	6.2
	1994	829	1.6	1.3	0.2	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.0
	1995	841	1.6	1.4	0.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.8
	1996	797	1.7	1.4	0.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.6
	1997	759	1.7	1.4	0.2	8.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	8.1
	1998	696	1.8	1.5	0.2	6.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	6.2
	1999	633	1.9	1.5	0.4	8.9	1.5	1.2	0.0	8.5
	2000	665	1.9	1.6	0.1	10.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	9.5
	2001	693	2.0	1.6	0.3	9.3	1.6	1.3	0.0	8.6
Robbery (Class 2)	1992	875	1.7	1.5	0.1	8.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.3
	1993	783	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.2	1.3	1.1	0.0	8.7
	1994	758	1.7	1.5	0.4	8.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	6.9
	1995	759	1.8	1.5	0.2	12.8	1.3	1.0	0.0	12.2
	1996	636	1.9	1.5	1.4	13.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	12.6
	1997	597	1.9	1.5	0.3	8.4	1.5	1.2	0.0	7.7
	1998	559	2.0	1.6	0.4	12.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	11.6
	1999	516	2.2	1.7	0.4	11.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	9.6
	2000	446	2.1	1.7	0.4	12.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	11.5
	2001	445	2.1	1.8	0.4	9.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.2
Other (Class 2)	1992	520	1.7	1.5	0.1	8.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	8.0
	1993	593	1.8	1.5	0.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.7
	1994	623	1.7	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	9.1
	1995	638	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	8.3
	1996	691	1.8	1.5	0.2	7.2	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.9
	1997	697	1.8	1.5	0.1	9.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	8.5
	1998	730	1.9	1.5	0.2	11.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	10.8
	1999	767	1.9	1.7	0.2	8.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	8.1
	2000	744	2.0	1.7	0.0	12.5	1.6	1.3	0.0	10.1
	2001	991	1.8	1.5	0.2	12.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	12.4

<sup>1</sup> There may be some maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date.

*Table 15*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Time Served</i>				<i>Prison Stay</i>			
			<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i> <sup>1</sup>
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1992	651	1.3	1.1	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.2
	1993	601	1.3	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1994	547	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1995	634	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.2
	1996	651	1.3	1.2	0.4	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.0
	1997	658	1.3	1.2	0.3	5.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.3
	1998	662	1.4	1.1	0.3	5.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.6
	1999	838	1.4	1.2	0.2	12.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	11.5
	2000	887	1.4	1.2	0.4	8.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	8.5
	2001	917	1.5	1.2	0.4	8.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	8.1
Forgery (Class 3)	1992	314	1.1	1.0	0.4	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.0
	1993	342	1.1	1.0	0.1	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.3
	1994	344	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.5
	1995	382	1.0	0.9	0.1	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.6
	1996	434	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.1
	1997	447	1.1	0.9	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.1
	1998	497	1.1	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.1
	1999	475	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.7
	2000	553	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.3
	2001	637	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.6
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1992	485	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1993	593	0.8	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1994	540	0.9	0.7	0.2	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	5.6
	1995	675	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.3
	1996	783	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.9
	1997	927	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1998	987	0.8	0.6	0.2	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.3
	1999	983	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.8
	2000	1,044	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.3
	2001	992	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.8
Theft (Class 3)	1992	659	1.0	0.9	0.2	5.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.5
	1993	600	1.0	0.9	0.1	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.0
	1994	586	1.0	0.9	0.2	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.5
	1995	584	1.0	0.9	0.1	6.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	6.0
	1996	562	1.0	0.9	0.1	5.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.4
	1997	580	1.1	1.0	0.2	7.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	7.5
	1998	645	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.7
	1999	625	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.2
	2000	578	1.2	1.0	0.2	6.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.8
	2001	600	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.2
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/ Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	1992	680	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.3
	1993	815	1.0	1.0	0.3	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	5.9
	1994	892	1.0	0.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.0
	1995	1,060	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.7
	1996	1,026	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
	1997	1,018	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.3
	1998	989	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	6.6
	1999	964	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	6.2
	2000	881	1.1	1.0	0.1	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.1
	2001	663	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.6

<sup>1</sup> There may be some maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date.

*Table 15*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Other (Class 3)	1992	848	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.7
	1993	692	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1994	717	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.8
	1995	692	1.1	0.9	0.1	6.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	6.1
	1996	686	1.2	1.0	0.2	7.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	6.9
	1997	699	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
	1998	737	1.2	1.0	0.2	7.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	6.6
	1999	697	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.7
	2000	672	1.3	1.0	0.2	9.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	9.1
	2001	788	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.6
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1992	1,219	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.8
	1993	1,543	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.2
	1994	2,169	0.6	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.9
	1995	2,768	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.3
	1996	2,814	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.6
	1997	2,918	0.6	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.6
	1998	2,896	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4
	1999	3,435	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.3
	2000	4,281	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.8
	2001	4,689	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.9
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1992	316	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.5
	1993	374	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.6
	1994	404	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1995	414	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.2
	1996	478	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1997	462	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.6
	1998	525	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.5
	1999	520	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.9
	2000	651	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.3
	2001	644	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7
Theft (Class 4)	1992	200	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.4
	1993	195	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.5
	1994	210	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.6
	1995	207	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.2
	1996	197	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.1
	1997	184	0.8	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.7
	1998	218	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1999	219	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	4.4
	2000	233	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.3
	2001	261	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.4
Other (Class 4)	1992	822	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.3
	1993	779	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.2
	1994	923	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1995	1,017	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.3
	1996	1,176	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.7
	1997	1,419	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1998	1,626	0.7	0.6	0.2	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.6
	1999	2,016	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.7
	2000	2,423	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.8
	2001	2,939	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.3

<sup>1</sup> There may be some maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date.



## Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases by Selected Offenses

Of the 37 indeterminate releases during 2001, 24 were for inmates convicted of Murder. Ten of the indeterminate cases were Class X offenders and one inmate each had been incarcerated for a Class 1, Class 3, and Class 4 felony. The majority of inmates who remain in prison with an indeterminate sentence are incarcerated for Murder and Class X offenses (see Table 7). Review Tables 15 and 16 to compare the various lengths of stay by offense over the past ten years for determinate versus indeterminate sentences.

*Table 16*  
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder	1992	40	16.9	16.5	3.4	33.9	15.5	15.4	2.7	33.3
	1993	32	19.5	18.3	4.0	39.9	16.8	16.7	2.9	30.5
	1994	19	19.6	18.4	15.6	31.6	16.2	16.9	0.6	24.9
	1995	19	21.3	21.4	9.4	31.9	20.0	19.3	9.1	31.7
	1996	12	21.7	20.5	18.9	30.7	18.9	18.5	8.0	30.2
	1997	27	21.9	21.3	5.3	29.3	18.5	19.5	1.5	27.4
	1998	21	24.3	24.1	20.3	34.1	22.9	23.0	14.3	33.6
	1999	24	24.1	24.1	21.1	30.6	21.4	21.5	4.7	29.4
	2000	16	25.1	26.8	6.4	36.1	24.1	25.9	5.1	35.9
	2001	24	26.1	24.9	23.4	35.2	24.3	23.5	15.2	34.5
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1992	5	9.9	4.0	0.5	26.5	9.7	3.9	0.3	26.1
	1993	9	14.5	16.5	0.5	25.1	13.6	15.7	0.4	22.7
	1994	1	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
	1995	3	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.1	17.0	17.4	15.8	17.7
	1996	4	12.0	11.9	4.5	19.7	11.5	11.3	4.0	19.3
	1997	2	20.8	20.8	20.3	21.4	18.9	18.9	17.9	19.9
	1998	3	22.6	21.3	15.6	30.8	21.4	20.3	14.0	29.9
	1999	3	19.6	22.4	3.4	33.0	18.8	21.9	3.0	31.4
	2000	3	18.0	22.1	8.7	23.1	16.2	21.9	4.2	22.6
	2001	5	22.2	24.5	9.6	27.2	17.7	24.1	4.7	26.9
Attempted Murder (Class X)	1992	3	16.3	16.7	14.7	17.4	13.9	14.0	11.4	16.4
	1993	2	21.8	21.8	18.6	25.1	12.5	12.5	6.7	18.3
	1994	1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	1	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	1997	4	17.4	20.4	7.6	21.2	13.7	13.7	6.7	20.9
	1998	5	21.0	23.4	7.6	26.1	20.1	23.0	6.7	25.1
	1999	2	23.4	23.4	22.4	24.4	22.1	22.1	20.3	23.9
	2000	2	23.7	23.7	23.2	24.2	22.6	22.6	21.8	23.4
	2001	1	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Rape (Class X)	1992	4	18.5	18.6	16.8	20.1	17.3	17.1	15.1	19.7
	1993	6	17.8	16.8	3.0	36.0	17.3	16.1	2.9	35.8
	1994	1	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
	1995	3	19.8	19.7	19.3	20.3	19.2	19.2	18.5	20.0
	1996	1	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	3	25.1	25.1	24.6	25.7	24.4	24.1	24.0	25.3

*Table 16*  
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases  
Released 1992 - 2001 by Selected Offenses

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Time Served</i>				<i>Prison Stay</i>			
			<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Other Class X	1992	2	8.2	8.2	1.8	14.5	7.4	7.4	1.7	13.0
	1993	2	9.7	9.7	3.1	16.3	9.2	9.2	2.6	15.7
	1994	1	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
	1995	1	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	1	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
All Class 1	1992	1	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
	1993	1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	1994	1	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
	1995	1	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
	1996	4	27.5	20.1	20.2	48.8	27.0	20.0	19.4	48.7
	1997	7	19.4	20.0	7.6	24.3	18.6	19.6	6.7	23.7
	1998	4	20.9	21.8	7.8	32.2	20.3	21.6	6.9	31.2
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	1	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
	2001	1	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
All Class 2	1992	3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2
	1993	1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1999	2	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.4
	2000	1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
	2001	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All Class 3	1992	2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.3
	1993	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
All Class 4	1992	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	1993	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	2001	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

## Length of Stay for Most Frequent 25 Offenses

Table 17 lists the 25 most frequently occurring offenses for inmates who exited during 2001, listing the average total time served and prison stay for each. Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4), with 4,689 exits, remained as the most frequent holding offense for inmates released. Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance ranked as the second most frequent offense with 1,841 exits. Burglary (Class 2) and Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance each had over 1,000 exits in 2001. Drug and property crimes were the most prevalent offenses for inmates exiting prison during 2001. Aggravated Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both (Aggravated DUI) offenses round out the top 25 offenses for inmates released in 2001.

*Table 17*  
Length of Stay in Years  
Most Frequent 25 Offenses for Inmates Released  
2001

Offense	Class	Cases	Time Served		Prison Stay	
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	4,689	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
2. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	1,841	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1
3. Burglary	2	1,815	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.2
4. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,154	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.1
5. Retail Theft	3	992	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
6. Aggravated Battery	3	917	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.8
7. Residential Burglary	1	844	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.7
8. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	764	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.9
9. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	693	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
10. UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>1</sup>	3	664	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8
11. Retail Theft	4	645	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
12. Forgery	3	637	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
13. Theft	3	600	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
14. Armed Robbery	X	554	5.3	3.5	4.5	3.4
15. Robbery	2	445	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
16. Driving with Suspended License	4	435	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
17. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	355	4.3	2.2	3.8	2.2
18. Murder/First Degree Murder	M	347	13.7	5.1	12.2	5.3
19. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	318	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.1
20. DUI - Alcohol or Drugs	4	277	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
21. Obstructing Justice	4	261	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
21. Theft	4	261	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
23. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	X	246	7.2	3.4	6.3	3.4
24. Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder	X	234	6.4	3.5	5.3	3.0
25. Aggravated DUI	4	220	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5

<sup>1</sup> Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were aggregated. Both offenses are Class 3 felonies and have similar time served and prison stay averages.

Note: The 25 offenses for which inmates were released most frequently total 20,208 and comprise 79.9% of all exits in 2001.

## Length of Stay for Impact Incarceration Program Graduates and Comparison Group

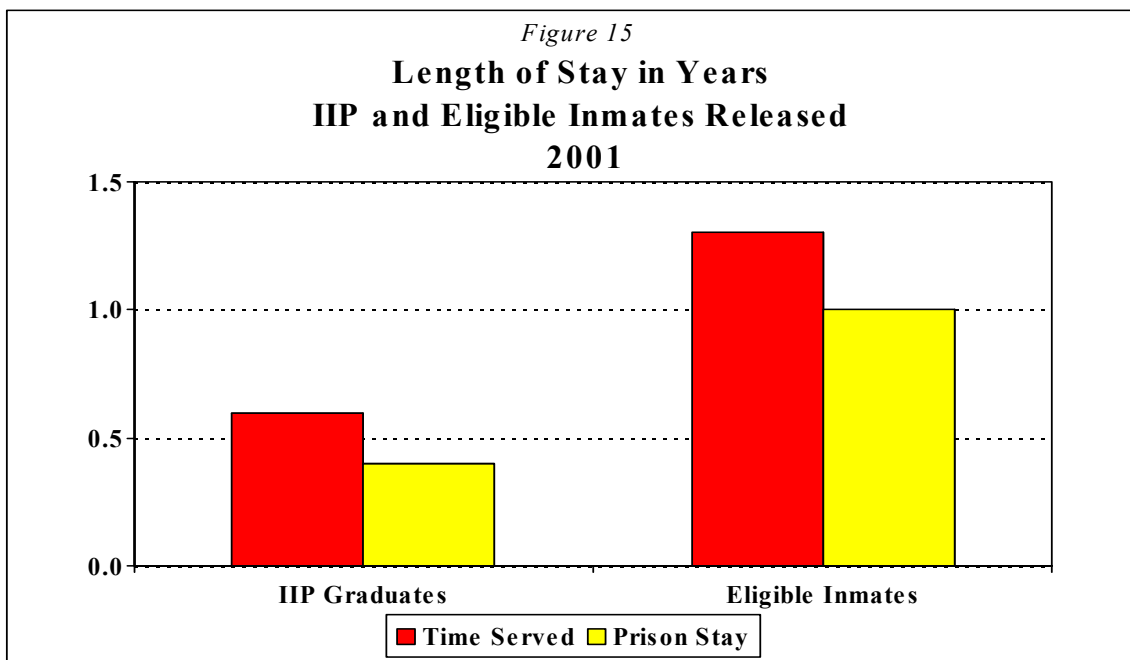
During 2001, 1,175 inmates graduated from the three Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities. The average time served for the IIP graduates was 7.8 months. They served 5.0 months in IDOC, which includes time spent at a Reception and Classification Center, at a holding facility awaiting intake into the IIP, and the four-month stay in the boot camp program. The remaining time was served prior to admission to IDOC.

These lengths of stay were compared to those for inmates who met statutory eligibility criteria for the IIP, but were not recommended, were denied participation by IDOC, or refused to participate. These cohorts, totaling 10,412 inmates released from traditional prisons during 2001, spent 1.3 years incarcerated, or over twice as long as the IIP graduates.

*Table 18*  
Length of Stay in Years  
Impact Incarceration Program Graduates v. Eligible Inmates  
Released from Traditional Prison in 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
IIP Graduates	1,175	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
IIP Eligible Exits	10,412	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Inmates exiting prison in 2001 who met statutory eligibility criteria (17-35 years old, 8 year sentence or less, first or second adult felony incarceration, and not convicted of selected offenses), but did not participate in the Impact Incarceration Program.



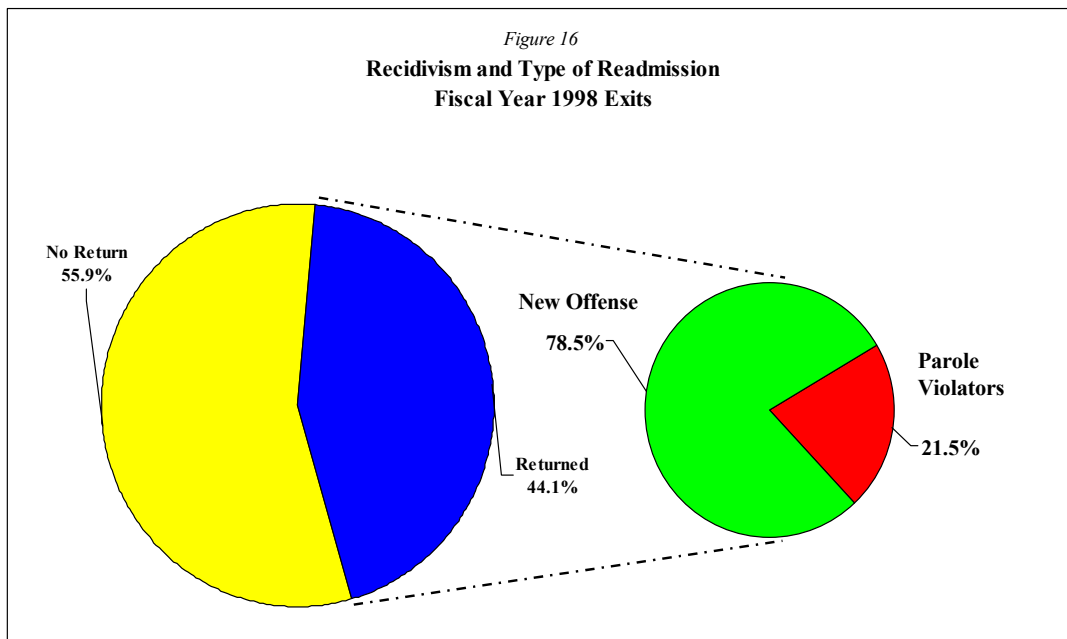
## Recidivism Rates

Inmates who exit prison are tracked to determine how many return to prison within three years of their release date. These recidivists consist of releasees convicted of a new crime or returned for a technical violation of their Parole or Mandatory Supervised Release Agreement. For inmates released during fiscal year 1998, 44.1% returned to prison within three years.

Table 19 shows that over half of the property crime exits were back in prison within three years. Excluding those who had committed the other types of crimes (with 51.2% later returned to prison), recidivism rates were lowest for offenders who committed a crime against a person, many of whom had been sentenced for Murder and Class X offenses. The inmates originally convicted of Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 offenses had the highest recidivism rates. Inmates committed from Cook County were as likely to return to prison than those sentenced downstate, with inmates sentenced from the collar counties being the least likely to return to prison.

Demographically, the younger releasees had higher recidivism rates, with the percentage returning to prison declining as age increased. Male releasees returned to prison at a higher rate than females. African-American inmates returned to prison most often, while Hispanic inmates had the lowest recidivism rates.

Of the 24,097 exits in fiscal year 1998, 8,344 (34.6%) were returned to prison after being sentenced with a new offense. The remaining 9.5% were returned for a technical violation, i.e., being AWOL from Mandatory Supervised Release, having a misdemeanor conviction, or having a felony charge pending disposition at the time of readmission. Eighty percent of the returns to prison occurred within two years after release.



*Table 19*  
**Recidivism Rates**  
**Fiscal Year 1998 Exits**

<i>Offense Profile</i>	<i>Number of Exits</i>	<i>Number Returned in 3 Years</i>	<i>3-Year Recidivism Rate</i>
<i>Offense Type</i>			
Person	5,738	2,178	38.0%
Property	7,558	3,824	50.6%
Drug	9,062	3,793	41.9%
Sex	1,141	524	45.9%
Other	598	306	51.2%
<i>Holding Class</i>			
Murder	293	52	17.7%
Class X	2,666	986	37.0%
Class 1	4,062	1,616	39.8%
Class 2	6,995	3,446	49.3%
Class 3	4,743	2,211	46.6%
Class 4	5,038	2,143	42.5%
Other	300	171	57.0%
<i>Committing County</i>			
Cook	15,084	6,742	44.7%
Collar	2,551	1,006	39.4%
Downstate	6,462	2,877	44.5%
<i>Age at Exit</i>			
Under 21	2,740	1,409	51.4%
21 to 25	5,372	2,310	43.0%
26 to 30	4,868	2,249	46.2%
31 to 35	4,323	2,042	47.2%
36 to 55	6,520	2,566	39.4%
56 and Older	264	44	16.7%
Unknown	10	5	50.0%
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	21,845	9,763	44.7%
Female	2,252	862	38.3%
<i>Race</i>			
Black	16,013	7,747	48.4%
White	5,963	2,238	37.5%
Hispanic	2,057	620	30.1%
Other	64	20	31.3%
<i>Type of Readmission</i>			
New Sentence	24,097	8,344	34.6%
Technical Violation	24,097	2,281	9.5%
<i>Time in Community before Readmission</i>			
One Year or Less	24,097	4,535	18.8%
Two Years or Less	24,097	8,502	35.3%
Three Years or Less	24,097	10,625	44.1%
<i>Total</i>	24,097	10,625	44.1%

Part III:  
Sentences  
Imposed

## **PART III: Sentences Imposed**

### **Summary**

The number of sentences imposed during 2001 increased by 2.3% after declining each of the last two years. Most major offenses saw declines in the number of sentences imposed in 2001. The most significant decreases were for Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3), Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1), Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder (Class X), Armed Robbery (Class X), and Forgery (Class 3). The number of Murder/First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2001 remained the same as in 2000. Increases in the number of prison sentences handed down in 2001 were predominantly for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance; Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2); Retail Theft (Class 4); Obstructing Justice (Class 4); and other Class 1, Class 2, and Class 4 offenses.

The largest volume of sentences was, once again, for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. More than one of every five sentences was imposed for this offense. Furthermore, the total number of Class 4 sentences imposed increased by nearly 10% in 2001.

The overall average sentence length also fell. Fifty-nine percent of all prison sentences handed down during 2001 were three years or less. The longest sentences were for crimes against a person and sex offenses.

Sentences less than the statutory minimum were used in 2.3% of the sentences imposed during 2001. Most of these shortened sentences were for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 drug and property offenses. Extended terms were used in 5.6% of the sentences, mainly for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 felonies that involved heinous or aggravating circumstances.

Additionally, each year the majority of sentences imposed among the offense classes are handed down in the judicial circuit and district represented by Cook County. The widest disparities are found among the Murder, Class X, Class 1, and lower class drug sentences. Conversely, the downstate region is responsible for sentencing the majority of lower class offenders for longer periods of time for selected property and driving-related offenses.

Detailed sentencing patterns are presented in Part III.



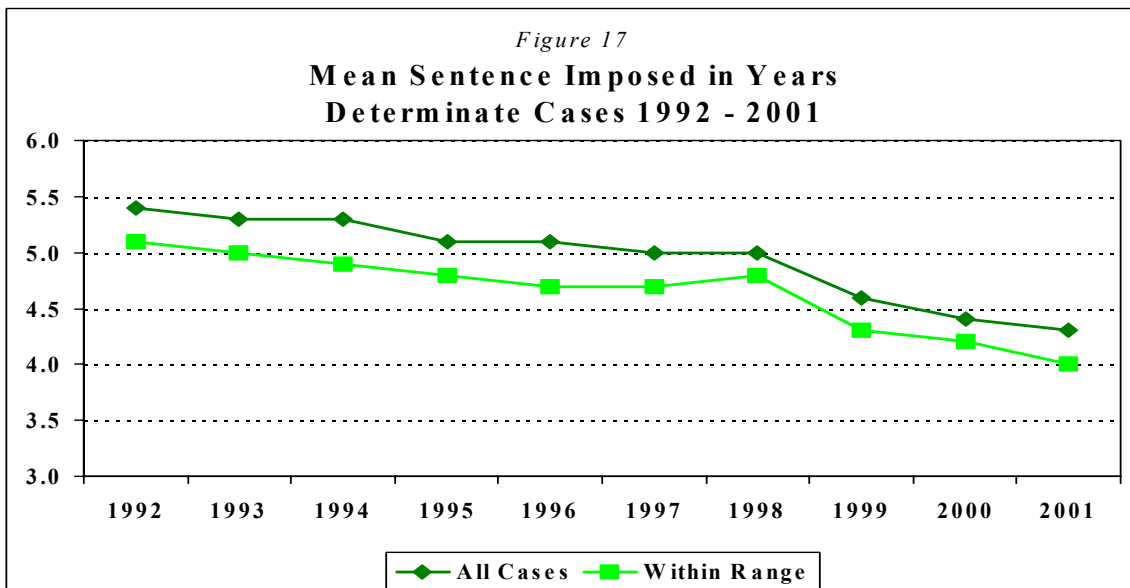
## Average Determinate Sentences Imposed

The number of determinate sentences imposed during 2001 increased by 2.3% over the previous year. However, the average sentence lengths decreased for the third year in a row. Sentences within the ranges of determinate sentencing fell to 4.0 years. When including shortened and extended sentence lengths (see Table 27), determinate sentences averaged 4.3 years, reflecting a steady decline over the past nine years. The 3.0 year median indicates that at least one-half of all prison sentences imposed were three years or less.

The number of life sentences declined for the third straight year, with only 58 sentences imposed during 2001. The number of death sentences imposed declined to seven in 2001. The number of Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) sentences fell to six in 2001, after rising to a 10-year high two years earlier. Only a few indeterminate sentences have been imposed each year for crimes committed before 1978; there were no indeterminate sentences imposed during 2001, however.

*Table 20*  
Sentences Imposed  
1992 - 2001

Year	Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases						Other Cases				Total Cases
	All Cases			Cases Within Range			Life	Death	SDP	Indeterminate	
	Number	Mean	Median	Number	Mean	Median					
1992	30,910	5.4	4.0	28,494	5.1	4.0	83	18	7	4	31,022
1993	32,505	5.3	4.0	29,954	5.0	4.0	80	19	9	0	32,613
1994	34,712	5.3	4.0	31,917	4.9	3.5	89	11	9	1	34,822
1995	35,377	5.1	3.0	32,305	4.8	3.0	92	13	10	3	35,495
1996	35,554	5.1	3.0	32,464	4.7	3.0	76	17	11	2	35,660
1997	36,790	5.0	3.0	33,637	4.7	3.0	95	9	17	2	36,913
1998	37,372	5.0	3.0	34,332	4.8	3.0	108	18	17	0	37,515
1999	35,813	4.6	3.0	32,769	4.3	3.0	100	11	23	2	35,949
2000	34,172	4.4	3.0	31,649	4.2	3.0	67	15	8	1	34,263
2001	34,963	4.3	3.0	32,209	4.0	3.0	58	7	6	0	35,034

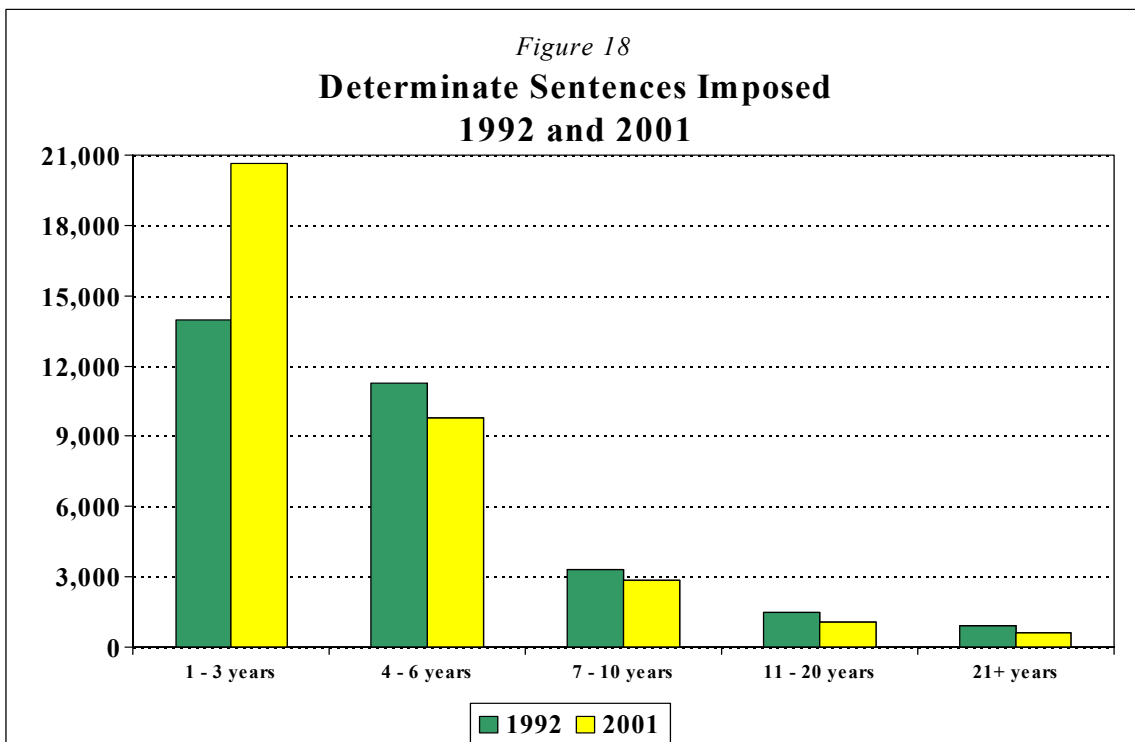


## Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed

The effects on average lengths of stay are illustrated by the continued increases in the percentage of 1- to 3-year sentences imposed. Of the 20,639 1-3 year sentences handed down during 2001, nearly 32% were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. The number of 4- to 6-year and 7- to 10-year sentences imposed remained comparable to 2000 figures. The number of 11- to 20-year sentences decreased by 13.8% during 2001, and the number of sentences greater than 20 years has declined since 1998 after reaching 900 since 1992.

*Table 21*  
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed  
1992 - 2001

Year	1 - 3 Year Sentences		4 - 6 Year Sentences		7 - 10 Year Sentences		11 - 20 Year Sentences		21 + Year Sentences	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
1992	13,949	45.1	11,281	36.5	3,319	10.8	1,461	4.7	900	2.9
1993	14,912	45.9	11,791	36.3	3,468	10.7	1,400	4.3	934	2.9
1994	16,671	48.0	12,062	34.7	3,408	9.8	1,525	4.4	1,046	3.0
1995	17,780	50.3	11,561	32.7	3,503	9.9	1,559	4.4	974	2.7
1996	18,318	51.5	11,460	32.2	3,263	9.2	1,557	4.4	956	2.7
1997	19,069	51.8	11,818	32.1	3,430	9.3	1,512	4.1	960	2.6
1998	19,547	52.3	11,796	31.6	3,466	9.3	1,539	4.1	1,020	2.7
1999	20,054	58.7	10,569	30.9	3,131	9.2	1,343	3.9	716	2.1
2000	19,732	56.4	9,799	28.0	2,780	8.0	1,221	3.5	640	1.8
2001	20,639	59.0	9,798	28.0	2,856	8.2	1,053	3.0	617	1.8



## **Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class**

There were 331 Murder sentences imposed in 2001, which were within the statutory sentencing range, the same number as in 2000. Class 4 and Class 2 were the only offense classes that saw an increase in the number of sentences imposed during 2001. The number of Class 4 sentences has been steadily rising over the last several years, and rose another 9.9% in 2001; the number of Class 2 sentences increased by 1.4%. Class 3 felonies experienced the largest decline, falling 7.2% in 2001. The number of sentences imposed for Class X offenses decreased by 4.2% while Class 1 sentences declined by 2.2%.

During the past decade there have been relatively few changes in the mean and median sentence lengths of Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 offenses. Class X sentence lengths fell to their lowest average since 1993. Murder has undergone considerable fluctuation, with a 1.9-year decrease in 2001, also falling to its lowest average since 1993.

*Table 22<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class<sup>2</sup>  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1992	392	33.0	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1993	481	33.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1994	410	35.3	33.0	20.0	60.0
	1995	467	37.6	38.0	20.0	60.0
	1996	453	36.7	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1997	477	36.1	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1998	542	35.8	32.0	20.0	60.0
	1999	424	34.7	32.0	20.0	60.0
	2000	331	36.3	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2001	331	34.4	30.0	20.0	60.0
Class X	1992	4,054	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	3,849	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	3,817	11.7	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	3,325	11.5	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	3,075	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	3,031	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	3,245	12.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	2,628	11.3	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	2,376	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	2,277	11.1	9.0	6.0	30.0
Class 1	1992	4,172	5.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	4,493	5.7	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	4,928	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1995	4,989	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	4,798	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	5,093	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	5,236	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	4,776	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	4,543	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	4,442	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
Class 2	1992	8,691	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	8,865	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	8,711	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	8,432	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	8,807	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	9,058	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	8,914	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	7,507	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	6,594	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	6,687	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified by statute for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense Class in Table 27 (see Appendix B).

<sup>2</sup> With the conversion of "enhanced Class X" cases to the original Class 1 or 2 classification, attempts were made to convert cases in prior years to the appropriate categories. Any discrepancies discovered among these data are unintentional. Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 data will not match the figures in some previous reports due to this correction (also see Appendix B).

*Table 22*<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class<sup>2</sup>  
1992 - 2001

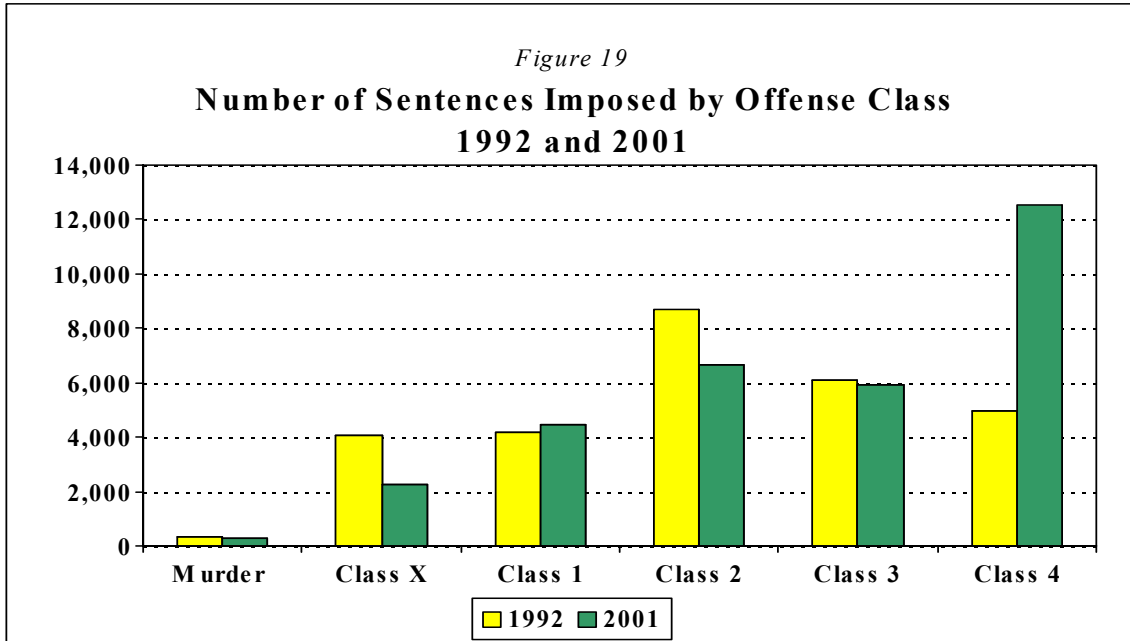
<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Class 3	1992	6,122	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	6,097	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	6,572	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	6,469	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	6,728	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	6,945	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	6,800	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	6,637	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	6,420	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	5,956	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
Class 4	1992	4,974	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	6,018	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	7,459	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	8,623	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1996	8,603	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1997	9,033	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1998	9,595	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1999	10,797	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2000	11,385	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2001	12,516	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified by statute for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense Class in Table 27 (see Appendix B).

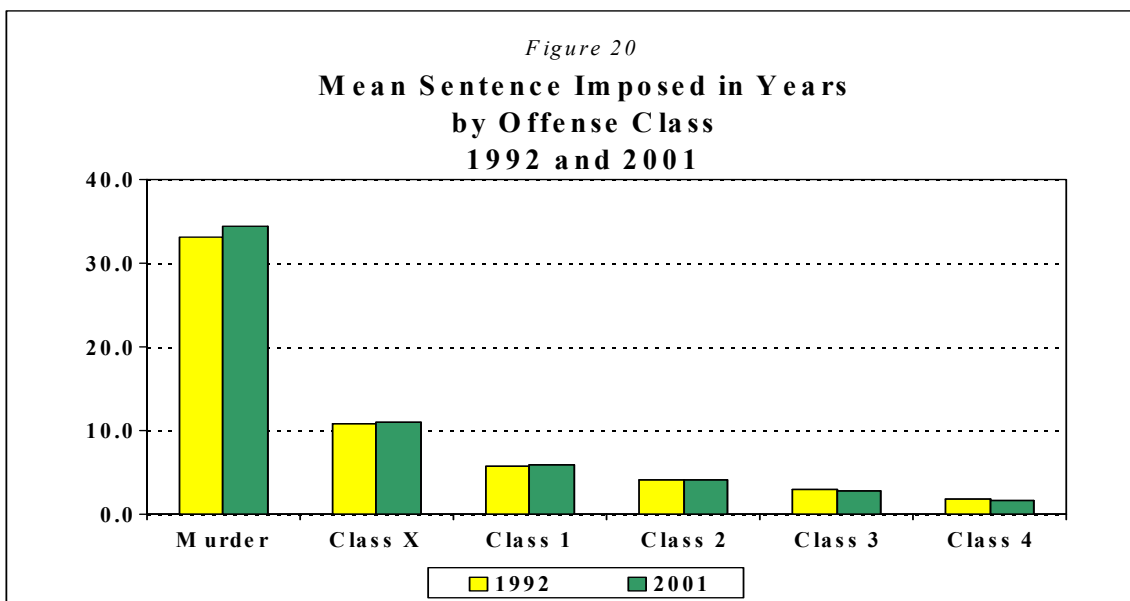
<sup>2</sup> With the conversion of "enhanced Class X" cases to the original Class 1 or 2 classification, attempts were made to convert cases in prior years to the appropriate categories. Any discrepancies discovered among these data are unintentional. Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 data will not match the figures in some previous reports due to this correction (also see Appendix B).

## Sentences Imposed and Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

Figure 19 shows how the volume of sentences imposed had changed between 1992 and 2001. The largest increase is for Class 4 offenses, many of which were convictions for drug crimes. The only other offense class that showed an increase over 1992 was Class 1, with a 6.5% increase. Numbers of sentences imposed were lower in 2001 than in 1992 for Murder, Class X, Class 2, and Class 3 offenses.



Since 1992, average sentences have remained relatively stable among the offense classes. When comparing 2001 average sentences to those imposed in 1992, sentences are slightly higher for the more serious Murder/First Degree Murder, Class X, and Class 1 felonies and lower for the Class 3 and Class 4 offenses.



## Average Sentence Imposed for Selected Offenses

Trends in sentence data among the most common offenses can be analyzed from Table 23.

All of the 331 Murder/First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2001 were for crimes committed after June 1987, and were sentenced under the First Degree Murder statute. The number of Murder/First Degree Murder sentences remained the same as in 2000, after a two-year decline. The average sentence fell by 5.2%, to 34.4 years, the lowest average since 1993.

The average sentence imposed for First Degree Murder continues to be relatively higher than those sentences imposed under the previous statute (see Appendix B). This can be partially explained by noting that nearly 30% of the First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2001 were between 41 and 60 years, which would have been in the extended range under the previous Murder statute.

Of the four selected Class X offenses, only Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance experienced an increase in the number of sentences imposed during 2001. These sentences increased by 11.5% after eight years of decreases. An additional 174 sentences were imposed for Class X Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places.

Only 184 Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder sentences were handed down in 2001, a 15.6% decline from 2000. The number of sentences imposed for Armed Robbery declined by 14.1% in 2001; these sentences have decreased by 68.8% since 1992. This decline is compensated by the Class 1 offense of Aggravated Robbery, which has exceeded 200 sentences each year since the first admission in 1995. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences fell another 6.6% in 2001, falling 73.2% over the past nine years. The average lengths of sentences increased for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, rising 1.7 years from one year earlier. Average sentences for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance and Armed Robbery declined by more than five percent during 2001.

While the number of sentences for some of the selected Class X offenses have been decreasing, other Class X felonies have seen more prison sentences imposed. There were 222 sentences imposed for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child during 2001, a 14.4% increase from one year earlier. The introduction of this Class X offense in 1996 explains some of the decline in the number of sentences imposed for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault since that time. Increases are also seen for Aggravated Battery with a Firearm and Aggravated Kidnapping. On the other hand, sentences for Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking and Armed Violence showed a notable decline in 2001.

The number of sentences imposed for Class 1 Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places experienced a 17.2% decline in 2001; this is offset by an increase in the number of sentences for this Class X drug offense. Residential Burglary sentences had a 7.1% decrease in 2001, falling below 1,000 sentences for the first time. The number of sentences imposed for Class 1 offenses of Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance decreased for the third straight year. However, average sentence lengths for the two featured Class 1 drug offenses increased during 2001.

Other Class 1 offenses increased by 10.1% in 2001 after five years of decline. Offenses in this category include Possession of a Controlled Substance, Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, and Criminal Sexual Assault. Only a few Other Class 1 sentences fell in 2000; Attempted Armed Robbery and Second Degree Murder had the most notable declines. The average sentence length for Other Class 1 offenses fell by five months during 2001.

The number of sentences imposed for the Class 2 offense of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse rose by 5.6% during 2001. However, Burglary sentences fell 7.7% while Motor Vehicle Theft sentences declined 5.0%. There was also a slight decrease in the number of sentences for Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Sentences for Robbery decreased by only 0.5% in 2001, but the volume of these sentences has declined by 62.4% since 1992. This decline is balanced by the use of the Class 1 offense of Aggravated Robbery since 1995. Average sentence lengths increased for Motor Vehicle Theft but decreased for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse.

The number of sentences imposed for Other Class 2 felonies jumped 41.2% during 2001. Most of this increase is attributed to addition of the Class 2 offenses of Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, which all became effective during 2000. The number of sentences for Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs for a Fourth or Subsequent time during a period in which Driving Privileges were Revoked or Suspended jumped from 20 sentences in 2000 to 66 in 2001. The average sentence length for Other Class 2 felonies remained at 4.1 years.

Among Class 3 offenses, the volume of sentences imposed increased in 2001 for Aggravated Battery (1.0%) after a 6.7% decline in 2000. The 35.5% decrease in the number of Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses has been offset by sentences imposed for the new Class 2 offenses of Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon. The number of Class 3 Forgery sentences also experienced a substantial decline in 2001 (11.4%), but these sentences had been rising throughout the last few years. This decline is compensated by the Class 4 offense of Deceptive Practices, for which there were 233 sentences imposed in 2001. Class 3 Theft sentences fell by 7.0% while Retail Theft sentences declined by 1.2%. The average sentence lengths for the most common Class 3 offenses remained consistent with those imposed over the last two years.

Many of the Other Class 3 offenses saw increased numbers of sentences imposed, particularly Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, Attempted Burglary, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, and Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs for a Third or Subsequent time during a period in which Driving Privileges were Revoked or Suspended. Noteworthy decreases were seen for Manufacture or Delivery of a Look-Alike Substance and Delivery of Cannabis Near a School. There was no change in the average sentence for this group of offenses since 2000.

Four of the five major categories of Class 4 offenses experienced increases in the number of sentences imposed during 2001. The number of Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences increased again in 2001, up by another 9.0% from one year earlier and by nearly 170% since 1992. The number of Driving While Under the Influence/Driving with a Suspended License



offenses increased by 12.4% after growing 54.6% over the previous two years. This was due to some changes in the statutes, including lowering the blood alcohol concentration in a person's blood or breath from 0.10 to 0.08, which took effect on July 2, 1997. The volume of Obstructing Justice sentences has risen steadily over the past ten years, reaching 433 sentences imposed in 2001, a 209.3% increase since 1992. And the number of Class 4 Retail Theft sentences continued a steady climb into 2001, reaching 886 sentences. Only Theft sentences fell in 2001, falling nearly 8%. The average sentence lengths decreased by just over one month this past year for Driving While Under the Influence/Driving with a Suspended License, Obstructing Justice, Retail Theft, and Theft.

The number of Other Class 4 offenses increased by 15.7% in 2001, reaching 2,842 such sentences. The number of these sentences increased by nearly 182% since 1992. The most significant increases from 2000 to 2001 were for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (292.3%), Prostitution (45.7%), Deceptive Practices (21.9%), and Failure to Register as a Sex Offender (21.4%). Other increases were seen for Aggravated Fleeing from Police, Criminal Damage to State Property, and Credit Card Fraud. The most notable decreases for 2001 took place for Violation of an Order of Protection and Mob Action. The mean sentence length for Other Class 4 felonies remained at 1.8 years for the third year in a row, but the median sentence fell for the first time during the last nine years.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder/First Degree Murder	1992	392	33.0	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1993	481	33.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1994	410	35.3	33.0	20.0	60.0
	1995	467	37.6	38.0	20.0	60.0
	1996	453	36.7	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1997	477	36.1	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1998	542	35.8	32.0	20.0	60.0
	1999	424	34.7	32.0	20.0	60.0
	2000	331	36.3	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2001	331	34.4	30.0	20.0	60.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1992	527	11.7	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	520	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	500	13.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	467	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	452	12.7	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	339	13.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	279	14.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	192	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	151	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	141	14.6	12.0	6.0	30.0
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1992	1,682	11.0	8.3	6.0	30.0
	1993	1,379	10.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	1,371	12.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	1,070	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	886	11.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	951	12.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	975	12.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	662	11.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	611	12.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	525	11.5	9.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder (Class X)	1992	434	12.8	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	403	13.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	419	14.1	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	396	14.0	11.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	353	14.4	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	303	13.8	11.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	390	13.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	305	13.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	218	14.3	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	184	14.0	12.0	6.0	30.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1992	684	8.6	7.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	676	8.3	7.0	6.0	25.0
	1994	586	8.6	7.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	493	9.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	473	9.5	8.0	6.0	28.0
	1997	450	9.5	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	403	9.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	381	9.1	7.5	6.0	30.0
	2000	358	9.0	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	399	8.5	7.0	6.0	30.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Other Class X <sup>2</sup>	1992	727	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	871	10.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	941	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	899	11.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	911	11.8	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	1,002	11.5	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	1,198	11.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	1,088	11.0	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	1,038	10.9	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	1,028	11.0	8.5	6.0	30.0
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1)	1992	174	4.9	4.0	4.0	14.0
	1993	369	4.7	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	456	4.8	4.0	4.0	12.0
	1995	468	4.8	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	536	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	632	4.9	4.0	4.0	12.0
	1998	954	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	839	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	892	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	739	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1992	1,402	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,474	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,588	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1995	1,629	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,449	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,514	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,568	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	1,382	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	1,250	5.2	4.5	4.0	15.0
	2001	1,234	5.3	4.5	4.0	15.0
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	1992	1,444	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,395	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,303	6.3	5.5	4.0	15.0
	1995	1,204	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,184	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,335	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,214	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	1,161	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	1,008	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	936	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	1992	1,152	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,255	6.6	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,581	6.7	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1995	1,688	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,629	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,612	6.9	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,500	6.9	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	1,394	6.7	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	1,393	6.7	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	1,533	6.3	6.0	4.0	15.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

<sup>2</sup> Other Class X offenses include the enhanced Class X offenses within the 6 to 30 year range which have been broken into their respective Class 1 and Class 2 categories in Table 22.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	1992	321	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	293	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	311	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	312	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	274	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	361	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	362	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	360	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	374	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	395	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
Burglary (Class 2)	1992	3,207	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	3,045	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	2,762	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	2,697	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	2,514	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	2,551	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	2,511	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	2,280	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	2,287	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	2,110	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1992	2,081	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	2,449	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	2,921	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	3,013	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	3,656	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	3,830	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	3,808	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	2,871	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	1,908	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	1,892	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1992	1,362	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	1,301	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	1,181	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	1,081	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	1,023	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	942	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	908	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	857	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	845	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	2001	803	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
Robbery (Class 2)	1992	1,137	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	1,121	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	964	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	778	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	678	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	680	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	649	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	496	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	430	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	428	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Other Class 2	1992	583	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	656	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	572	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	551	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	662	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	694	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	676	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	643	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	750	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	1,059	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1992	1,009	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	976	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,049	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,085	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,055	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,164	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,237	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,378	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,285	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,298	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
Forgery (Class 3)	1992	715	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	684	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	848	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	904	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	916	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	938	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	934	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	954	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,160	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,028	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1992	639	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	699	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1994	674	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	722	2.6	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1996	902	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	946	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,011	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,028	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	950	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	939	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
Theft (Class 3)	1992	1,151	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,080	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,010	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	999	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	986	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	994	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,015	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	897	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	937	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	871	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Unlawful Use of a Weapon / Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	1992	1,301	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,343	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,740	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,511	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,503	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,429	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,379	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,337	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	939	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2001	606	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
Other Class 3	1992	1,307	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,315	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,260	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,248	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,366	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,474	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,224	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,043	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,149	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,214	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
Driving While Under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	1992	514	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	496	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	514	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	624	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	712	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	859	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	851	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	1,059	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	1,316	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	1,479	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	1992	140	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	171	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	221	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	234	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	248	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	304	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	370	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	399	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	412	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	433	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1992	2,426	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1993	3,324	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1994	4,689	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1995	5,550	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	5,170	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	5,139	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	5,339	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	5,883	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2000	6,006	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2001	6,548	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

*Table 23<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses  
1992 - 2001

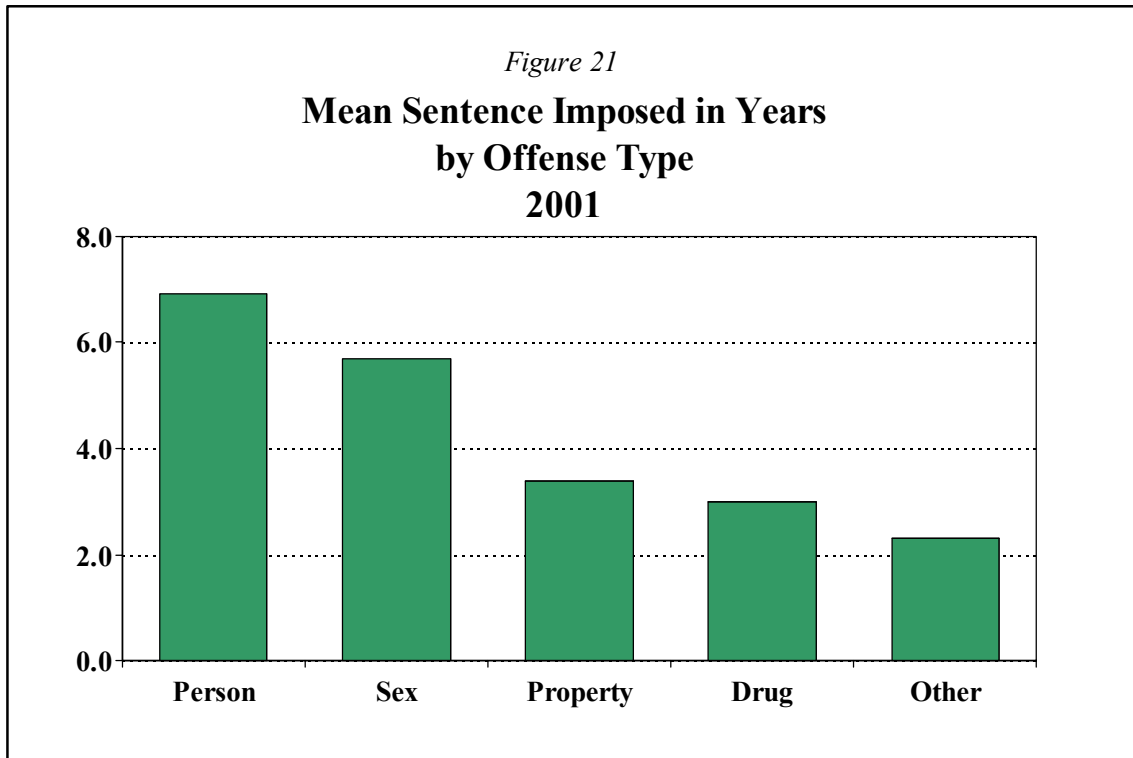
<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1992	601	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	611	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	542	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	738	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	703	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	729	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	780	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	781	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	839	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.0
	2001	886	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
Theft (Class 4)	1992	285	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	291	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	310	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	285	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	304	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	286	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	336	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	325	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	356	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	328	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
Other Class 4	1992	1,008	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	1,125	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	1,183	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	1,192	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	1,466	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	1,716	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	1,919	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	2,350	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	2,456	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	2,842	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

## Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

Table 24 lists sentence imposed data by offense type. After some fluctuation between 1992 and 1998, the volume of sentences for crimes against a person has decreased over the past three years. The number of sex crimes rose by 12.8% in 2001, but the number of property crimes fell by 2.4%. The number of drug crimes increased by 5.2% in 2001 after two years of decline. Drug crimes remain the most prevalent offense category, with 41.7% of all sentences imposed during 2001. The number of sentences imposed for other types of crime, including Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, Disorderly Conduct, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, and a variety of escape-related offenses, has risen over the past two years.

The average sentence lengths continued to fall for each offense type. Average sentences for crimes against a person have decreased by 1.2 years since 1992. Sentences for sex crimes have declined by 2.5 years (30.5%) during this time period.





*Table 24<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Type  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Person Crimes	1992	7,805	8.1	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1993	7,776	8.3	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1994	8,301	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1995	7,678	8.5	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1996	7,438	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1997	7,624	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1998	7,821	8.4	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1999	7,183	7.4	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2000	6,471	7.3	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2001	6,403	6.9	4.0	1.0	60.0
Sex Crimes	1992	1,156	8.2	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	1,092	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	1,128	8.9	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1995	1,042	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	1,024	8.6	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1997	1,177	8.3	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	1,288	7.9	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	1,391	6.4	5.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	1,308	6.0	4.2	1.0	30.0
	2001	1,475	5.7	4.0	1.0	30.0
Property Crimes	1992	10,850	3.8	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	10,773	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	10,177	3.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1995	10,027	3.7	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1996	10,152	3.7	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1997	10,395	3.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1998	10,374	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1999	10,000	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2000	10,284	3.5	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2001	10,034	3.4	3.0	1.0	15.0
Drug Crimes	1992	8,069	3.7	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	9,620	3.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	11,579	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1995	12,709	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	12,986	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1997	13,496	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	14,028	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	13,412	3.1	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	12,781	3.1	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2001	13,440	3.0	2.5	1.0	30.0
Other Crimes	1992	614	2.6	2.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	693	2.5	2.0	1.0	12.0
	1994	735	2.7	2.0	1.0	15.0
	1995	849	2.8	2.5	1.0	12.0
	1996	864	2.7	2.5	1.0	15.0
	1997	945	2.6	2.0	1.0	15.0
	1998	821	2.4	2.0	1.0	10.0
	1999	783	2.4	2.0	1.0	10.0
	2000	805	2.3	2.0	1.0	15.0
	2001	857	2.3	2.0	1.0	24.0

<sup>1</sup> Table 24 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each case. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

## Indeterminate Sentences Imposed

During 2001, there were no indeterminate sentences imposed. There have been only three indeterminate sentences imposed in the past four years.

*Table 25*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Indeterminate Cases  
1974 - 2001

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>
1974	3,436	3.8	9.3
1975	4,578	3.5	8.6
1976	5,051	3.5	8.3
1977	5,041	3.9	9.0
1978	3,326	5.5	13.5
1979	704	10.5	21.6
1980	241	9.0	21.4
1981	121	10.3	24.1
1982	37	7.7	22.1
1983	34	9.0	27.2
1984	39	13.1	31.9
1985	7	12.3	20.0
1986	4	7.3	13.0
1987	1	4.0	12.0
1988	4	19.5	36.0
1989	6	8.3	20.2
1990	7	60.6	117.7
1991	4	6.0	8.3
1992	4	31.3	82.5
1993	0	-----	-----
1994	1	60.0	180.0
1995	3	67.3	106.7
1996	2	50.5	102.5
1997	2	52.0	152.0
1998	0	-----	-----
1999	2	52.0	156.0
2000	1	500.0	1000.0
2001	0	-----	-----

## Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed: Indeterminate and Determinate Cases

Since 1978, nearly 520,000 determinate prison sentences have been imposed in Illinois, averaging 4.9 years. These have consisted mostly of Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences (73.0%). Over this same time period, a total of 4,550 indeterminate prison sentences have been imposed for offenses committed before February 1, 1978.

*Table 26*  
Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed in Years for  
Indeterminate and Determinate Cases by Offense Class  
1978 - 2001

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Indeterminate</i>			<i>Determinate</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average</i>
<i>Murder</i>	380	43.5	92.1	7,647	32.5
<i>Class X</i>	1,138	8.5	16.6	62,500	11.3
<i>Class 1</i>	157	5.4	13.6	70,367	6.0
<i>Class 2</i>	1,734	1.7	7.8	145,869	4.1
<i>Class 3</i>	1,010	1.8	4.9	118,780	3.0
<i>Class 4</i>	131	1.3	3.2	114,403	1.8
<i>Total</i>	4,550	7.0	16.5	519,566	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those cases for which the sentence is in the range authorized by statute.

## **Sentences Imposed: Less Than Minimum and Extended Sentences**

As Table 27 indicates, there were 34,963 Murder, Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 determinate sentences imposed during 2001, of which 800 (2.3%) were less than the minimum sentences that have been outlined by statute (see Appendix B). A majority (95.6%) of the sentences imposed which were less than the minimum were Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 offenses, consisting of mainly drug and property crimes (Table 28). Nearly 38% were for Class 3 Retail Theft. Over 80% of sentences less than the minimum represented the holding offense at admission. The rest were imposed along with another offense(s) that was designated as the holding offense.

Table 27 also shows that extended terms were imposed in 5.6% of the determinate sentences that were handed down in 2001. These sentences are imposed for crimes with heinous or aggravating circumstances. Extended terms were used in all classes of offenses, but 91.4% were for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences. Less than four percent of Murder and First Degree Murder sentences and less than two percent of Class X sentences were extended beyond their maximum.

Other extended sentences were handed down for crimes against a person, especially Aggravated Robbery, Second Degree Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Battery, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Table 29). There also have been a variety of property crimes (including Residential Burglary, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Forgery, Theft, and Retail Theft) and some drug offenses (mostly Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance and Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance) in which extended sentences were used during 2001.

*Table 27*  
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class  
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations<sup>1</sup>  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Number Within Range</i>	<i>Number out of Range</i>	
				<i>Less than Minimum</i>	<i>Extended</i>
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1992	450	392	7	51
	1993	540	481	1	58
	1994	473	410	2	61
	1995	509	467	2	40
	1996	500	453	1	46
	1997	514	477	5	32
	1998	573	542	2	29
	1999	457	424	4	29
	2000	345	331	1	13
	2001	345	331	2	12
Class X	1992	4,231	4,054	86	91
	1993	4,039	3,849	99	91
	1994	3,998	3,817	96	85
	1995	3,511	3,325	92	94
	1996	3,242	3,075	59	108
	1997	3,207	3,031	84	92
	1998	3,359	3,245	51	63
	1999	2,752	2,628	54	70
	2000	2,454	2,376	16	62
	2001	2,352	2,277	33	42
Class 1	1992	4,639	4,172	395	72
	1993	4,939	4,493	392	54
	1994	5,409	4,928	389	92
	1995	5,487	4,989	379	119
	1996	5,272	4,798	358	116
	1997	5,485	5,093	299	93
	1998	5,631	5,236	298	97
	1999	5,086	4,776	230	80
	2000	4,799	4,543	163	93
	2001	4,753	4,442	196	115
Class 2	1992	9,320	8,691	129	500
	1993	9,623	8,865	153	605
	1994	9,410	8,711	156	543
	1995	9,312	8,432	198	682
	1996	9,632	8,807	211	614
	1997	9,978	9,058	246	674
	1998	9,739	8,914	184	641
	1999	8,306	7,507	155	644
	2000	7,284	6,594	109	581
	2001	7,413	6,687	168	558

<sup>1</sup> Sentence limitations are outlined in the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-3.1, 5/5-5-3.2, 5/5-8-1 and 5/5-8-2.

*Table 27*  
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class  
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations<sup>1</sup>  
1992 - 2001

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Number Within Range</i>	<i>Number out of Range</i>	
				<i>Less than Minimum</i>	<i>Extended</i>
Class 3	1992	6,844	6,122	345	377
	1993	6,761	6,097	314	350
	1994	7,289	6,572	298	419
	1995	7,334	6,469	468	397
	1996	7,651	6,728	543	380
	1997	7,851	6,945	536	370
	1998	7,758	6,800	599	359
	1999	7,603	6,637	603	363
	2000	7,123	6,420	370	333
	2001	6,668	5,956	401	311
	Class 4	1992	5,426	4,974	0
1993		6,603	6,018	0	585
1994		8,133	7,459	0	674
1995		9,221	8,623	0	598
1996		9,257	8,603	0	654
1997		9,755	9,033	1	721
1998		10,305	9,595	2	708
1999		11,605	10,797	0	808
2000		12,166	11,385	0	781
2001		13,432	12,516	0	916
Total		1992	30,910	28,405	962
	1993	32,505	29,803	959	1,743
	1994	34,712	31,897	941	1,874
	1995	35,374	32,305	1,139	1,930
	1996	35,554	32,464	1,172	1,918
	1997	36,790	33,637	1,171	1,982
	1998	37,365	34,332	1,136	1,897
	1999	35,809	32,769	1,046	1,994
	2000	34,171	31,649	659	1,863
	2001	34,963	32,209	800	1,954

<sup>1</sup> Sentence limitations are outlined in the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-3.1, 5/5-5-3.2, 5/5-8-1 and 5/5-8-2.

*Table 28*  
Sentences Less than the Minimum Imposed<sup>1</sup> in Years and  
Admissions for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses  
2001

<i>Class (Minimum Sentence) Offense</i>	<i>Sentences Imposed</i>			<i>Admissions for Holding Offense</i>			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of Sentences Imposed<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder/First Degree Murder (20 years)	<b>2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2</b>	100%	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Class X (6 years)							
Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	11	3.0	5.0	16	145%	2.5	5.0
Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	9	1.0	5.0	13	144%	1.0	4.5
Criminal Drug Conspiracy	6	4.0	5.0	5	83%	4.0	5.0
Other Class X	7	3.0	5.0	21	300%	2.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>55</b>	167%	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Class 1 (4 years)							
Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	91	1.0	3.5	62	68%	1.0	3.5
Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	60	1.0	3.3	38	63%	1.0	3.5
Possession of Control Substance	10	1.0	3.0	6	60%	1.0	2.5
Possess Stolen Vehicle	10	3.0	3.0	6	60%	3.0	3.0
Residential Burglary	7	1.0	3.5	5	71%	3.0	3.5
Burglary in School/Place of Worship	6	3.0	3.0	7	117%	3.0	3.0
Other Class 1	12	1.3	3.5	14	117%	2.0	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>138</b>	70%	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Class 2 (3 years)							
Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	62	1.0	2.5	38	61%	1.0	2.5
Aggravated UUW	39	1.0	2.5	29	74%	1.0	2.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	1.0	2.5	7	70%	1.0	2.0
Burglary	9	1.0	2.0	6	67%	1.0	2.0
Theft	8	1.5	2.5	7	88%	1.5	2.5
UUW by a Felon	7	1.5	2.5	6	86%	1.5	2.0
Other Class 2	33	1.0	2.5	33	100%	1.0	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>126</b>	75%	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Class 3 (2 years)							
Retail Theft	302	1.0	1.8	251	83%	1.0	1.8
Theft	33	1.0	1.5	22	67%	1.0	1.5
Deliver Cannabis in School	9	1.0	1.0	5	56%	1.0	1.0
Manufacture/Deliver Cannabis	8	1.0	1.5	7	88%	1.0	1.5
Possession of Cannabis	7	1.0	1.5	6	86%	1.0	1.5
Other Class 3	42	1.0	1.5	29	69%	1.0	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>320</b>	80%	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Class 4 (1 year)							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	---	---	<b>0</b>	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Interpretation of sentence data must take into account that if the court does not specify the class of crime for drug offenses, the offense code for the highest class of crime is entered into the data base until the court clarifies the problem. Therefore, some cases which are less than the minimum may be the result of an incorrectly assigned offense class.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of shortened sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 2001; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2001 had been sentenced before 2001.

*Table 29*  
 Extended Sentences Imposed in Years and  
 Admissions for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses  
 2001

Class (Maximum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed <sup>1</sup>	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder (40 years)	0	----	----	0	----	----	----
First Degree Murder (60 years)	12	63.0	100.0	10	83%	63.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Class X (30 years)							
Attempt Murder/1st Degree Murder	9	31.0	60.0	8	89%	31.0	60.0
Armed Robbery	8	33.0	60.0	2	25%	40.0	45.0
Home Invasion	6	37.0	60.0	3	50%	37.0	50.0
Aggravated Kidnapping	4	36.0	60.0	3	75%	40.0	60.0
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	4	60.0	60.0	2	50%	60.0	60.0
Other Class X	11	32.0	75.0	6	55%	32.0	75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>
Class 1 (15 years)							
Aggravated Robbery	39	16.0	27.0	7	18%	18.0	27.0
Second Degree Murder	29	16.0	30.0	28	97%	16.0	30.0
Residential Burglary	21	16.0	30.0	6	29%	16.0	25.0
Other Class 1	26	16.0	30.0	12	46%	18.0	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Class 2 (7 years)							
Burglary	222	7.5	30.0	125	56%	7.5	18.0
Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	83	7.5	25.0	58	70%	7.5	25.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	63	7.5	15.0	38	60%	7.5	15.0
Robbery	60	8.0	30.0	30	50%	8.0	19.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	26	8.0	25.0	18	69%	8.0	25.0
Reckless Homicide	19	8.0	25.0	18	95%	8.0	25.0
Other Class 2	85	7.5	30.0	46	54%	7.5	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Class 3 (5 years)							
Aggravated Battery	94	6.0	20.0	34	36%	6.0	10.0
Forgery	58	5.5	9.0	16	28%	5.5	9.0
Theft	47	6.0	10.0	10	21%	6.0	10.0
UUW/UUW by a Felon	35	5.5	50.0	18	51%	5.5	10.0
Retail Theft	14	6.0	10.0	10	71%	6.0	10.0
Aggravated Unlawful Restraint	12	6.0	25.0	3	25%	6.0	8.0
Other Class 3	51	5.9	30.0	26	51%	6.0	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Class 4 (3 years)							
Possess Controlled Substance	479	3.2	12.0	355	74%	3.5	8.0
Retail Theft	58	3.5	6.0	27	47%	3.5	6.0
Theft	51	3.5	8.0	29	57%	3.5	7.0
DUI/Aggravated DUI	43	3.1	10.0	24	56%	3.1	9.0
Driving with Suspended License	42	3.2	6.0	16	38%	3.3	5.0
Obstructing Justice	28	3.0	6.0	14	50%	3.1	5.0
Domestic Battery	19	3.5	6.0	10	53%	3.5	6.0
Other Class 4	196	3.2	15.0	93	47%	3.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of extended sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 2001; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2001 had been sentenced before 2001.



## **Consecutive Sentences**

Table 30 represents consecutive holding sentences imposed over the last ten years. The lower frequencies from 1995 to 2001 are the result of a change in the process in which consecutive sentences are calculated in the Offender Tracking System. For that reason, consecutive sentence data should not be used to make any inferences without further input from the Department.

Class X offenses constitute the majority (61.3%) of the 111 consecutive sentences handed down during 2001. There were 68 such sentences imposed on Class X offenses in 2001, with their sentence lengths nearly doubled due to this extra time. Only 12 First Degree Murder sentences had an additional sentence imposed, which added over 22 years on average to these murder sentences.

*Table 30*  
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed for Holding Offense Class  
 Court Admissions 1992 - 2001<sup>1</sup>

<i>Offense Class</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Admissions</i>	<i>Admissions with</i>		<i>Holding Offense Only</i>		<i>All Sentences</i>	
		<i>Consecutive</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Percent of</i> <i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>
<b>Murder</b>							
1992	516	33	6.4%	44.9	21.6	58.1	30.8
1993	628	35	5.6%	43.6	18.1	56.3	24.1
1994	553	49	8.9%	53.5	25.6	67.6	32.6
1995	591	52	8.8%	51.7	16.5	69.1	22.6
1996	543	3	0.6%	55.0	18.0	66.7	20.8
1997	580	32	5.5%	38.3	13.4	49.8	18.9
1998	657	82	12.5%	42.6	14.2	56.8	20.9
1999	512	71	13.9%	43.1	18.0	57.0	25.1
2000	399	35	8.8%	42.7	13.5	57.7	21.2
2001	350	12	3.4%	41.4	20.3	63.5	31.0
<b>Class X</b>							
1992	3,063	295	9.6%	13.2	12.2	20.2	19.5
1993	2,979	296	9.9%	12.8	11.3	19.1	17.0
1994	2,973	378	12.7%	11.8	10.4	18.3	17.1
1995	2,605	155	6.0%	16.1	13.5	25.9	21.7
1996	2,430	15	0.6%	15.3	11.2	24.0	16.0
1997	2,387	56	2.3%	15.9	13.2	27.7	19.6
1998	2,459	133	5.4%	17.6	13.5	34.7	33.8
1999	2,111	119	5.6%	17.2	13.3	32.0	24.3
2000	1,820	100	5.5%	15.7	12.4	30.0	23.2
2001	1,823	68	3.7%	15.3	11.1	30.1	21.7
<b>Class 1</b>							
1992	3,036	231	7.6%	5.5	3.5	8.5	4.8
1993	3,456	296	8.6%	5.0	2.8	7.9	4.5
1994	3,780	461	12.2%	5.1	3.1	8.1	5.7
1995	3,956	144	3.6%	5.4	3.4	8.4	4.5
1996	3,934	3	0.1%	10.0	8.7	17.0	15.1
1997	4,053	5	0.1%	12.2	4.2	20.4	8.0
1998	4,214	18	0.4%	10.8	5.8	17.3	7.8
1999	3,813	13	0.3%	10.4	4.4	17.4	8.2
2000	3,568	16	0.4%	14.9	13.6	23.9	19.4
2001	3,509	13	0.4%	10.7	5.9	19.0	9.5
<b>Class 2</b>							
1992	5,837	462	7.9%	4.3	2.1	7.0	3.1
1993	6,158	537	8.7%	4.1	2.1	6.7	3.1
1994	6,192	695	11.2%	4.4	2.1	6.8	3.4
1995	6,322	165	2.6%	4.4	3.3	7.3	5.8
1996	6,728	2	0.0%	14.5	14.8	18.5	16.3
1997	6,912	5	0.1%	5.8	1.8	9.8	3.8
1998	6,611	6	0.1%	6.8	3.6	11.5	4.1
1999	5,757	12	0.2%	6.7	5.0	11.9	8.2
2000	5,026	10	0.2%	8.3	4.1	13.4	6.9
2001	5,116	10	0.2%	5.6	3.2	10.5	6.0

<sup>1</sup>Data in this table should be interpreted carefully. Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of the consecutive sentence calculations.

*Table 30*  
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed for Holding Offense Class  
 Court Admissions 1992 - 2001<sup>1</sup>

<i>Offense Class</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Admissions</i>	<i>Admissions with</i>		<i>Holding Offense Only</i>		<i>All Sentences</i>	
		<i>Consecutive</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Percent of</i> <i>Total Admissions</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>
<b>Class 3</b>							
1992	3,905	255	6.5%	2.9	1.8	5.2	3.7
1993	3,786	248	6.6%	2.9	1.4	4.9	2.4
1994	4,137	335	8.1%	3.0	1.5	5.1	2.5
1995	4,263	85	2.0%	3.4	1.8	5.5	2.9
1996	4,210	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	4,715	4	0.1%	4.0	1.4	7.3	2.5
1998	4,745	6	0.1%	3.3	1.6	6.4	3.4
1999	4,861	12	0.2%	4.3	2.4	7.9	4.7
2000	4,414	8	0.2%	5.1	3.0	7.7	3.9
2001	4,076	2	0.0%	3.5	0.7	6.5	0.7
<b>Class 4</b>							
1992	2,741	188	6.9%	2.1	1.1	3.6	1.8
1993	3,224	182	5.6%	2.0	1.0	3.7	1.8
1994	3,965	282	7.1%	2.1	1.1	3.8	1.8
1995	4,757	100	2.1%	2.2	1.6	3.9	2.3
1996	4,551	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	5,173	2	0.0%	3.0	1.4	6.0	2.8
1998	5,567	1	0.0%	2.0	----	6.5	----
1999	6,928	4	0.1%	2.3	0.6	3.8	1.0
2000	7,679	4	0.1%	2.1	0.6	4.1	1.4
2001	8,574	6	0.1%	2.6	0.8	5.2	1.6
<b>Other</b>							
1992	7	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1993	8	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1994	13	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1995	7	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1996	12	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	25	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1998	27	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1999	23	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2000	8	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2001	6	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
<b>Total</b>							
1992	19,105	1,464	7.7%	6.7	9.6	10.3	13.9
1993	20,239	1,594	7.9%	6.3	8.8	9.7	12.2
1994	21,613	2,200	10.2%	6.3	9.9	9.7	13.5
1995	22,501	701	3.1%	10.3	15.1	15.5	21.2
1996	22,408	23	0.1%	19.7	18.0	28.2	21.8
1997	23,845	104	0.4%	21.4	16.9	32.0	22.2
1998	24,271	246	1.0%	24.7	18.4	39.4	31.1
1999	24,005	231	1.0%	23.3	20.0	36.1	27.5
2000	22,914	173	0.8%	19.8	16.9	32.4	25.3
2001	23,454	111	0.5%	15.9	14.8	29.0	24.7

<sup>1</sup>Data in this table should be interpreted carefully. Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of the consecutive sentence calculations.

## Drug Sentences Imposed

A contributing factor to prison population growth has been linked to the acceleration in sentences imposed for drug offenses. After declining for the last two years, the number of drug sentences imposed increased during 2001. There has been a 63.4% increase in the number of sentences handed down across the state from 1992 through 2001.

Trends in Cook County greatly affect statewide frequencies for drug offenses, as evidenced by the fact that 70.0% of drug sentences were handed down in Illinois' most populated county. The number of sentences handed down in Cook County for drug crimes during 2001 rose by 3.9%. However, the number of drug sentences imposed in Cook County during 2001 is not as high as it was during the mid-1990s. On the other hand, downstate drug sentences have been increasing steadily since 1993, doubling in volume over this time period.

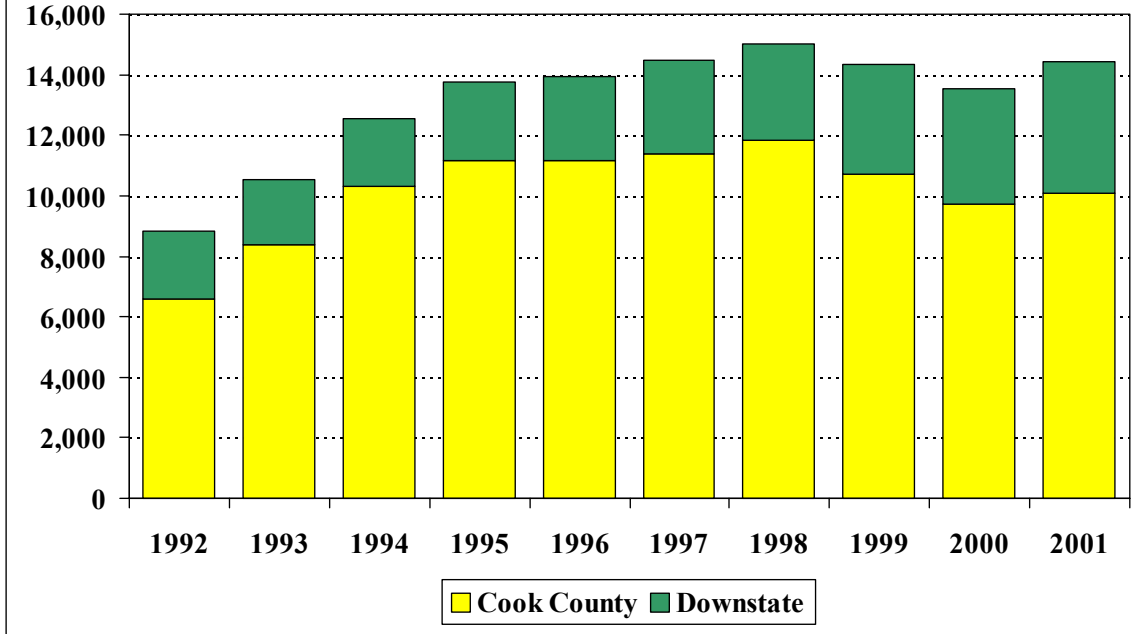
Surges in the number of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places offenses were two causes for these trends. Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both (DUI) and Aggravated DUI are also included in this group of drug offenses.

Despite recent increases, the average length of drug sentences imposed had been steadily declining in Cook County, but downstate, mean sentences have fluctuated over the last ten years. Statewide, there has been an overall decrease of over eight months per sentence throughout this time period.

*Table 31*  
Drug Sentences Imposed  
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide  
1992 - 2001

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
1992	6,581	3.6	2,243	4.2	8,824	4.0
1993	8,401	3.5	2,146	4.3	10,547	3.7
1994	10,310	3.3	2,259	4.1	12,569	3.6
1995	11,167	3.2	2,572	4.1	13,739	3.5
1996	11,161	3.2	2,781	4.3	13,942	3.3
1997	11,406	3.2	3,086	4.0	14,492	3.4
1998	11,812	3.3	3,183	4.0	14,995	3.4
1999	10,700	3.0	3,638	3.8	14,338	3.2
2000	9,709	2.9	3,835	3.9	13,544	3.2
2001	10,087	2.8	4,334	3.9	14,421	3.2

*Figure 22*  
**Drug Sentences Imposed**  
**1992 - 2001**



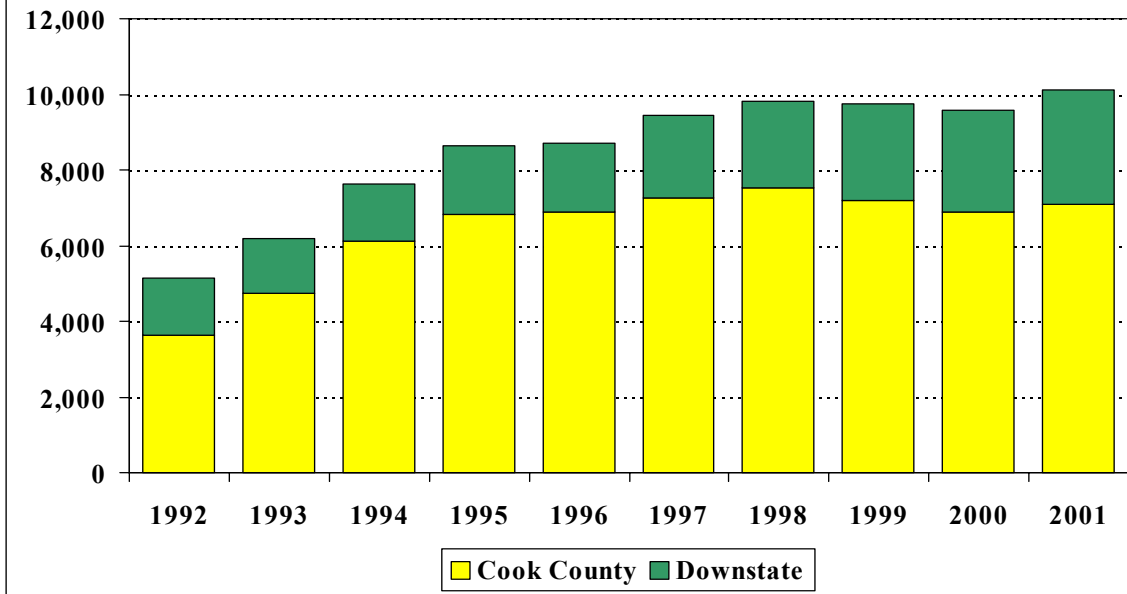
## Drug Offense Admissions

Over 70% of drug offense sentences resulted in a holding offense at admission to prison. The total number of drug crime admissions in 2001 exceeded 10,000 for the first time. Average sentences, however, remain lower than in previous years. Over 70% of holding drug sentences were imposed in Cook County. Statewide, 46.5% of drug admissions were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, and 24.3% were for Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. The number of downstate admissions for drug offenses increased by nearly 12% in 2001, as the average sentence remained at 4.0 years. This is over one year longer than cases from Cook County.

*Table 32*  
Drug Offense Admissions  
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide  
1992 - 2001

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
1992	3,618	3.7	1,534	4.4	5,152	3.9
1993	4,752	3.6	1,435	4.7	6,187	3.9
1994	6,128	3.6	1,508	4.3	7,636	3.7
1995	6,832	3.4	1,795	4.3	8,627	3.6
1996	6,889	3.5	1,828	4.7	8,717	3.8
1997	7,270	3.6	2,162	4.3	9,432	3.7
1998	7,540	3.6	2,277	4.3	9,817	3.8
1999	7,182	3.2	2,576	4.0	9,758	3.4
2000	6,882	3.0	2,703	4.0	9,585	3.3
2001	7,096	2.9	3,026	4.0	10,122	3.3

*Figure 23*  
**Drug Offense Admissions**  
1992 - 2001



## **Most Frequent Sentences Imposed**

The offense for which sentences were imposed most frequently during 2001 was Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance (Table 33). The 7,027 sentences comprised 20.1% of all sentences imposed during 2001, and resulted in 4,709 prison admissions. Burglary ranked second, followed by Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance; each exceeded 2,000 sentences. Aggravated Battery and Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance offenses round out the top five, followed by the Class 3 offenses of Retail Theft and Forgery. Each of these four offenses exceeded 1,000 sentences in 2001.

Residential Burglary (Class 1), Class 3 Theft, and Class 4 Retail Theft complete the top ten. These ten offenses comprised 55.3% of all sentences imposed during 2001. The remaining 15 offenses in this table totaled 7,658 and comprised 21.9% of all sentences imposed in 2001.

Sometimes multiple sentences were imposed on the same offender. Inmate-based prison admissions are also reported in Table 33 when the 25 offenses with prison sentences imposed most often transpired as the holding offense.

*Table 33*  
Sentences Imposed and Admissions  
Most Frequent 25 Offenses  
2001

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Percent of Total Sentences</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Prison Admissions</i> <sup>3</sup>
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	7,027	20.1%	1.9	1.0	4,709
2. Burglary	2	2,341	6.7%	4.8	2.3	1,547
3. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	2,037	5.8%	4.1	1.8	1,436
4. Aggravated Battery	3	1,394	4.0%	3.4	1.7	830
5. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,330	3.8%	5.2	2.1	1,022
6. Retail Theft	3	1,255	3.6%	2.3	1.0	950
7. Forgery	3	1,091	3.1%	3.1	1.4	563
8. Residential Burglary	1	964	2.8%	6.6	3.3	611
9. Theft	3	951	2.7%	3.1	1.5	531
10. Retail Theft	4	944	2.7%	1.9	1.0	651
11. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	876	2.5%	4.6	2.0	590
12. Driving with Suspended License	4	858	2.5%	2.0	0.9	424
13. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	799	2.3%	5.0	1.7	622
14. UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>1</sup>	3	646	1.8%	3.2	2.4	412
15. Armed Robbery	X	534	1.5%	11.9	7.3	390
16. Robbery	2	490	1.4%	5.3	3.8	353
17. Obstructing Justice	4	461	1.3%	1.9	0.9	247
18. Aggravated DUI	4	442	1.3%	1.9	1.0	298
19. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	422	1.2%	4.7	2.4	299
20. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	412	1.2%	8.5	3.9	355
21. Aggravated UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>2</sup>	2	379	1.1%	3.7	1.5	292
21. Theft	4	379	1.1%	2.2	1.2	219
23. Murder/First Degree Murder	M	345	1.0%	36.1	15.0	350
24. Aggravated Robbery	1	310	0.9%	8.4	5.8	182
25. Possession of Controlled Substance	1	305	0.9%	5.3	2.1	262

<sup>1</sup> Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were combined. Both offenses are Class 3 felonies and have similar average sentences.

<sup>2</sup> Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were combined. Both offenses are Class 2 felonies and have similar average sentences.

<sup>3</sup> There can be more prison admissions than sentences when inmates admitted had been sentenced in earlier years.

Note: The 25 most frequently sentenced offenses total 26,992 and comprise 77.2% of all felony sentences imposed in 2001.



## **Truth in Sentencing Admissions**

Table 34 provides data regarding 945 offenders admitted to prison during 2001 under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these, 243 Truth in Sentencing admissions were for First Degree Murder. The sentence length for these inmates averaged 33.8 years; they will serve 100% of that sentence.

Among the offenses where the offenders must serve 85% of their sentence, Class X Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child was most prevalent, accounting for 163 cases. The average sentence was 11.0 years. There were another 112 admissions for the Class X offenses of Attempted Murder, 82 for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, and 76 for Aggravated Battery with a Firearm. Five other Class X offenses also required Truth in Sentencing during 2001. Among the 105 Class 1 offenses, the majority were for Criminal Sexual Assault, having 97 sentences averaging 7.1 years.

Forty-two of the 2001 admissions were for sentences imposed under the 85% Great Bodily Harm statute. Many of these admissions were for the Class X offenses of Home Invasion, Armed Robbery, Armed Violence, and Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking. There were also four admissions for Class 1 Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm.

Finally, 50 inmates were admitted to IDOC for committing an offense for which the sentencing judge determined that circumstances of an offense for reckless homicide while under the influence of alcohol or any other drugs warranted that the inmates serve 85% of their sentence. Their average sentence was 6.4 years.

*Table 34*  
Truth In Sentencing Admissions  
2001

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Sentence in Years</i>
Automatically Must Serve 100% of Sentence	243	100.0%	33.8
First Degree Murder	243	100.0%	33.8
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	610	100.0%	11.5
Class X	498	81.6%	12.4
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault	163	26.7%	11.0
Attempted Murder	112	18.4%	13.2
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	82	13.4%	13.1
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	76	12.5%	11.7
Aggravated Battery of a Child	29	4.8%	11.2
Aggravated Kidnapping	18	3.0%	21.3
Criminal Sexual Assault	7	1.1%	11.9
Heinous Battery	6	1.0%	8.5
Solicitation of Murder for Hire	5	0.8%	23.2
Class 1	105	17.2%	7.4
Criminal Sexual Assault	97	15.9%	7.1
Aggravated Kidnapping	6	1.0%	11.8
Aggravated Battery of a Child	2	0.3%	9.3
Class 2	7	1.2%	4.0
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	7	1.2%	4.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	42	100.0%	14.1
Class X	38	90.5%	14.7
Home Invasion	20	47.6%	12.9
Armed Robbery	9	21.4%	15.3
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	5	11.9%	16.4
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	4	9.5%	20.3
Class 1	4	9.5%	8.8
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	4	9.5%	8.8
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Reckless Homicide - Alcohol/Drugs	50	100.0%	6.4
Class 2	50	100.0%	6.4
Reckless Homicide while on Alcohol/Drugs	50	100.0%	6.4
Total Admissions	945		16.8

Table 35

Illinois Judicial Districts, Circuits, and Counties within Circuits

District 1	Cook County
Circuit 22	Cook
District 2	Northern Circuits
Circuit 15	Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson
Circuit 16	DeKalb, Kane, Kendall
Circuit 17	Boone, Winnebago
Circuit 18	DuPage
Circuit 19	Lake, McHenry
District 3	North Central Circuits
Circuit 9	Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Warren
Circuit 10	Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, Tazewell
Circuit 12	Will
Circuit 13	Bureau, Grundy, LaSalle
Circuit 14	Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside
Circuit 21	Iroquois, Kankakee
District 4	Central Circuits
Circuit 5	Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Vermilion
Circuit 6	Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt
Circuit 7	Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, Scott
Circuit 8	Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike, Schuyler
Circuit 11	Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Woodford
District 5	Southern Circuits
Circuit 1	Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Williamson
Circuit 2	Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, White
Circuit 3	Bond, Madison
Circuit 4	Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, Shelby
Circuit 20	Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington

Figure 24

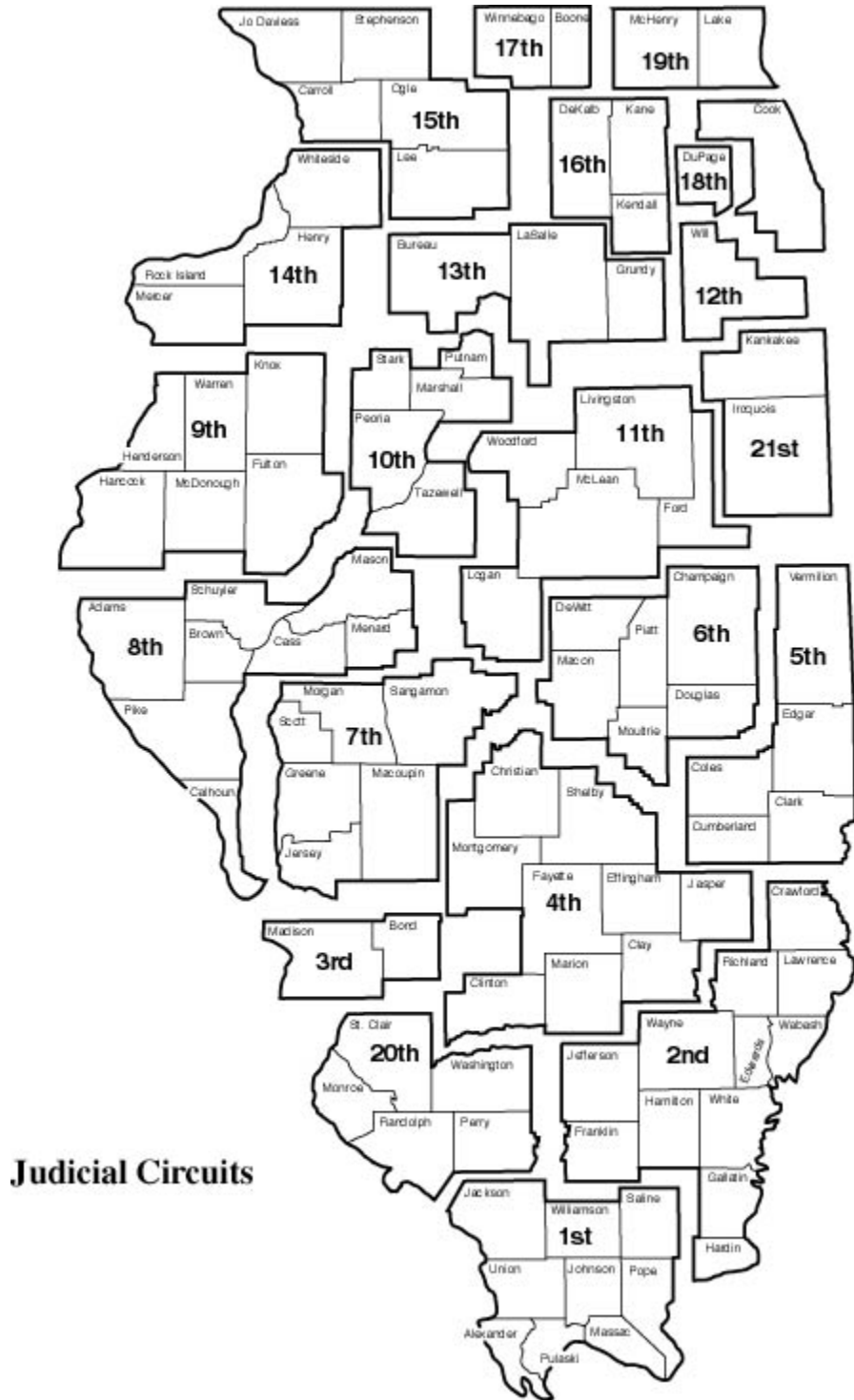
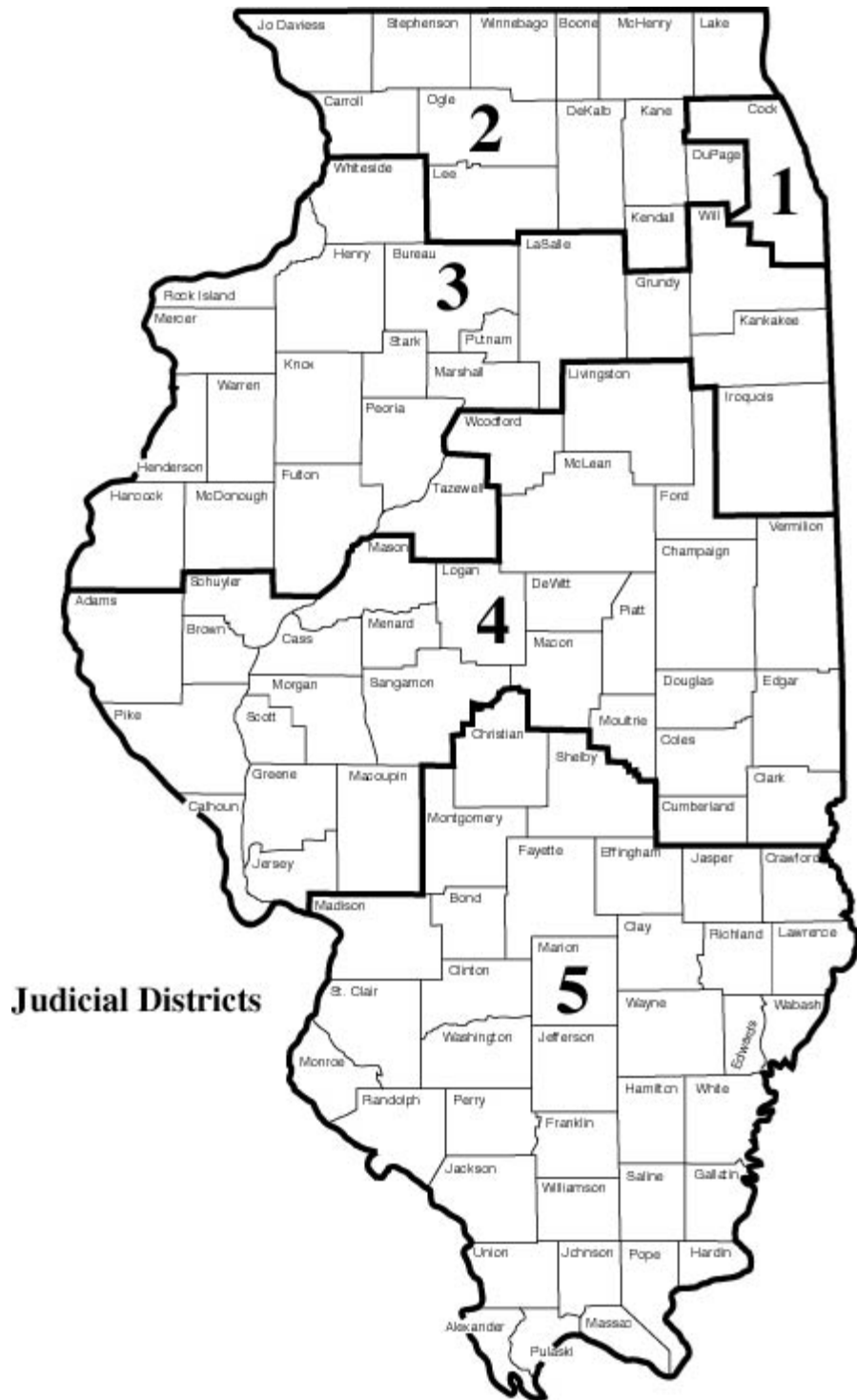


Figure 25



## **Mean Sentences Imposed in Years by Judicial Circuit, Judicial District, and Region**

Variation in the sentencing patterns among the judicial circuits, judicial districts, and regions in Illinois have remained consistent throughout the past decade. These data are available for selected offenses in Tables 36 through 63.

The mean sentences for Murder and First Degree Murder ranged from 25.5 years to 60.0 years among the judicial circuits. Cook County accounted for 78.0% of the sentences imposed for these offenses, but had a lower average sentence than the downstate region. The highest average sentence imposed (42.1 years) was in the North Central District. None of the 21 downstate circuits had nine or more Murder and First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2001.

Cook County handed down 58.5% of the Class X offenses during 2001. Except for Cook County (22<sup>nd</sup> Circuit), no judicial circuit had more than eight sentences imposed for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. However, the average sentence downstate was one year longer. The Central District had the highest average sentence (16.0 years). Cook County imposed nearly 70% of the Armed Robbery sentences in 2001. Sentences in the North Central District were lowest (9.2 years) while sentences in the Central District were highest (12.8 years). Only 13 of the 22 judicial circuits handed down sentences for Attempted Murder and/or Attempted First Degree Murder during 2001. Cook County imposed over 80% of these sentences. There was a wide range of Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences among the districts, between 13.0 years in Cook County and 25.5 years in the Southern District.

Cook County imposed 39.4% and the Northern District imposed 30.6% of the sentences for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Sentences were higher downstate, particularly in the Northern, Southern, and Central Districts. Downstate circuits had a relatively high percentage of Other Class X sentences imposed (42.8%); 30.7% of the downstate cases were for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child. The average sentence for Cook County was one year lower than downstate for Other Class X offenses. Other Class X sentences ranged from 9.5 years in the 17<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to 17.0 years in the 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, and were highest in the North Central and Central Districts.

During 2001 only 15 of the 22 judicial circuits handed down sentences for the Class 1 felony, Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places. Most of these sentences (85.1%) were imposed in Cook County. With only five cases, the Central District, particularly the 6<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits, had the highest sentences for this Class 1 drug offense. Cook County had the lowest average sentence among judicial districts for this offense as well as Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Again, the Central District imposed the longest sentences for this other common Class 1 drug offense.

Downstate circuits accounted for nearly half (47.9%) of all sentences imposed during 2001 for Residential Burglary. Cook County had the highest sentences among districts, with average sentences consistently imposed throughout the downstate districts. Among the Other Class 1 offenses, 59.4% were imposed in Cook County; 20.0% of these cases were for Possession of a Controlled Substance while 19.8% were for Aggravated Robbery. Average sentences ranged from 4.3 years in the 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to 7.5 years in the 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, and were highest in the North Central and Central districts.

For Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 offenses, the average sentences imposed among circuits, districts, and regions are historically lower due to limited sentencing ranges.

Among Class 2 offenses, 76.5% of the Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse sentences were imposed downstate. The lowest average sentences were handed down in the northern part of Illinois, and the longest sentences were imposed in the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits. Cook County imposed 43.9% of the Burglary sentences in 2001, with the highest average among the five judicial districts. Average Burglary sentences were fairly equally distributed among the downstate circuits and districts. Nearly 75% of the Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences came from Cook County. Sentences were highest in the Central District, particularly the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits.

Nearly two of every three Motor Vehicle Theft sentences were imposed in Cook County. Average sentences increased from the southern to the northern areas of the state. In addition, almost two-thirds of the Robbery sentences were imposed in Cook County. Robbery sentences were highest in the Central District, especially in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits. The majority of Other Class 2 sentences were imposed in Cook County; most of this difference is noted by the fact that 91.9% of the Unlawful Use of a Weapon cases were imposed in Cook County. Other Class 2 sentences were slightly longer downstate.

The volume of sentences imposed was higher downstate for all Class 3 offenses except Retail Theft and Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. Cook County imposed 68% of these weapons offenses but had the lowest average sentence. The average sentences were highest among the downstate districts for all Class 3 offenses except Aggravated Battery. Downstate counties handed down 56.0% of the Other Class 3 sentences, particularly for drug and alcohol-related charges. Average sentences were spread equally across the state.

Nearly 80% of the Class 4 sentences for Driving While Under the Influence and Driving with a Suspended License were handed down in the downstate region; average sentences were six months longer downstate than in Cook County. All but six of the Obstructing Justice sentences imposed during 2001 were from the downstate circuits. Sentences were highest in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuits.

During 2001 the majority (81.0%) of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences were imposed in Cook County. The Northern District had the most sentences imposed within the downstate area but sentences were highest in the Southern and Central districts. Possession of a Controlled Substance accounted for 52.3% of all Class 4 sentences imposed statewide, and 71.5% of all Class 4 sentences which were handed down in Cook County.

Cook County imposed 59.7% of the Class 4 Retail Theft but only 25.6% of the Class 4 Theft sentences in 2001. Average sentences for these theft offenses were lowest in Cook County and the Southern District, and highest in the North Central and Central Districts. Nearly 58% of the Other Class 4 offenses were imposed downstate; many of these offenses were Deceptive Practices, Criminal Damage to Property, and Domestic Battery. Cook County imposed more Class 4 weapons, cannabis, prostitution, and sex offender registration violations. Average sentences for Other Class 4 offenses were six months shorter in Cook County than among the downstate districts.

Table 36

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Murder/First Degree Murder**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
9th	----	----	----	----
18th	----	----	----	----
11th	25.5	0.7	2	1
5th	28.8	5.8	6	2
16th	29.0	4.8	4	3
21st	30.5	7.1	4	4
3rd	31.3	7.8	6	5
22nd	33.8	11.9	258	6
7th	34.3	10.7	7	7
17th	34.4	11.6	9	8
20th	34.6	14.3	7	9
1st	34.7	11.0	3	10
19th	38.5	11.5	6	11
4th	41.3	14.4	4	12
13th	42.0	0.0	1	13
12th	42.5	3.5	2	14
6th	45.0	0.0	1	15
10th	47.5	5.0	4	16
15th	48.0	0.0	1	17
2nd	49.0	15.6	2	18
14th	50.0	10.0	3	19
8th	60.0	0.0	1	20
District:				
Central	33.5	11.1	17	1
Cook Co.	33.8	11.9	258	2
Northern	35.3	10.7	20	3
Southern	36.2	12.4	22	4
N. Central	42.1	9.9	14	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	33.8	11.9	258	1
Downstate	36.4	11.4	73	2
Statewide	34.4	11.8	331	

Table 37

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault  
Class X**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
9th	----	----	----	----
1st	7.7	2.9	3	1
7th	8.0	1.7	3	2
14th	8.0	0.0	1	2
17th	8.8	0.3	5	4
2nd	10.0	0.0	2	5
5th	10.7	3.8	2	6
10th	11.3	8.4	3	7
22nd	14.1	7.2	77	8
15th	14.5	10.4	4	9
13th	15.0	8.7	3	10
3rd	15.3	10.4	3	11
18th	15.6	5.0	7	12
11th	16.0	5.5	5	13
19th	17.3	8.6	3	14
21st	18.0	0.0	1	15
6th	18.8	9.1	8	16
4th	19.0	8.2	5	17
16th	19.3	11.0	2	18
8th	22.0	2.8	2	19
20th	25.0	0.0	1	20
12th	30.0	0.0	1	21
District:				
Cook Co.	14.1	7.2	77	1
Northern	14.4	7.0	21	2
Southern	14.9	8.3	14	3
N. Central	15.0	8.8	9	4
Central	16.0	7.6	20	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	14.1	7.2	77	1
Downstate	15.1	7.6	64	2
Statewide	14.6	7.4	141	



Table 38

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Armed Robbery  
Class X**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
8th	----	----	----	----
13th	----	----	----	----
14th	----	----	----	----
9th	6.0	0.0	1	1
12th	7.0	1.9	23	2
20th	7.3	0.8	6	3
16th	8.4	2.0	12	4
15th	8.8	3.3	3	5
4th	9.0	0.0	2	6
19th	9.4	3.6	5	7
1st	9.6	5.9	5	8
21st	9.7	3.5	13	9
17th	10.8	5.5	21	10
2nd	11.5	4.9	2	11
10th	11.8	5.5	17	12
22nd	11.9	6.5	362	13
7th	12.3	4.5	10	14
6th	12.9	5.4	16	15
11th	13.2	5.1	9	16
5th	13.3	11.2	4	17
18th	14.0	8.6	6	18
3rd	14.5	9.9	8	19
District:				
N. Central	9.2	4.2	54	1
Northern	10.3	5.2	47	2
Southern	10.8	6.9	23	3
Cook Co.	11.9	6.5	362	4
Central	12.8	5.6	39	5
Region:				
Downstate	10.6	5.4	163	1
Cook Co.	11.9	6.5	362	2
Statewide	11.5	6.2	525	

Table 39

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Attempted Murder/  
Attempted First Degree Murder  
Class X**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
2nd	----	----	----	----
5th	----	----	----	----
6th	----	----	----	----
8th	----	----	----	----
9th	----	----	----	----
14th	----	----	----	----
15th	----	----	----	----
18th	----	----	----	----
20th	----	----	----	----
10th	8.0	0.0	1	1
22nd	13.0	7.4	148	2
16th	13.4	6.6	10	3
12th	16.0	7.8	3	4
21st	16.3	9.0	6	5
17th	17.0	0.0	1	6
7th	18.3	3.2	3	7
19th	20.8	3.0	4	8
11th	21.3	8.1	3	9
3rd	23.0	7.1	2	10
4th	26.0	0.0	1	11
1st	30.0	0.0	1	12
13th	30.0	0.0	1	12
District:				
Cook Co.	13.0	7.4	148	1
Northern	15.6	6.4	15	2
N. Central	16.7	8.9	11	3
Central	19.8	5.8	6	4
Southern	25.5	5.3	4	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	13.0	7.4	148	1
Downstate	17.8	7.5	36	2
Statewide	14.0	7.6	184	

Table 40

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Manufacture or Delivery  
of a Controlled Substance  
Class X**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
10th	6.0	0.0	4	1
21st	6.0	0.0	5	1
2nd	7.0	1.0	5	3
7th	7.3	1.9	4	4
1st	7.5	1.3	4	5
22nd	8.0	3.4	157	6
18th	8.1	2.8	29	7
15th	8.2	3.9	5	8
12th	8.3	3.0	15	9
16th	8.5	2.6	41	10
17th	8.5	3.0	25	10
14th	8.6	2.7	8	12
20th	9.0	4.2	2	13
6th	9.5	4.4	23	14
4th	9.6	4.1	19	15
13th	9.6	2.8	4	15
11th	9.7	2.3	6	17
5th	9.9	3.8	16	18
19th	9.9	5.5	22	18
3rd	10.0	0.0	1	20
9th	11.0	5.7	2	21
8th	13.5	4.9	2	22
District:				
Cook Co.	8.0	3.4	157	1
N. Central	8.1	2.9	38	2
Northern	8.7	3.5	122	3
Southern	8.9	3.5	31	4
Central	9.7	3.9	51	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	8.0	3.4	157	1
Downstate	8.8	3.5	242	2
Statewide	8.5	3.5	399	

Table 41

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Other Class X Offenses**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
17th	9.5	4.8	72	1
16th	9.6	5.5	38	2
3rd	9.7	5.6	13	3
11th	10.1	4.6	14	4
4th	10.4	4.9	28	5
15th	10.5	6.2	16	6
22nd	10.6	6.2	588	7
7th	10.8	5.0	16	8
19th	11.0	5.1	28	9
21st	11.1	5.4	16	10
20th	11.2	5.7	19	11
18th	11.9	6.0	21	12
12th	12.4	6.1	24	13
1st	12.5	7.7	17	14
10th	13.0	6.8	16	15
14th	13.3	5.8	20	16
2nd	13.6	7.3	21	17
6th	14.7	8.2	19	18
9th	14.8	5.8	6	19
5th	15.2	8.7	22	20
13th	16.2	8.5	8	21
8th	17.0	4.1	6	22
District:				
Northern	10.1	5.3	175	1
Cook Co.	10.6	6.2	588	2
Southern	11.5	6.3	98	3
N. Central	13.0	6.3	90	4
Central	13.4	7.2	77	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	10.6	6.2	588	1
Downstate	11.6	6.2	440	2
Statewide	11.0	6.2	1,028	

Table 42

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Delivery of Controlled Substances to a  
Person Under 18 or in Specified Places  
Class 1**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	----	----
5th	----	----	----	----
7th	----	----	----	----
9th	----	----	----	----
13th	----	----	----	----
18th	----	----	----	----
19th	----	----	----	----
12th	4.8	0.9	8	1
16th	4.8	1.1	21	1
8th	5.0	0.0	1	3
10th	5.0	0.0	1	3
2nd	5.1	1.6	7	5
22nd	5.1	1.5	629	5
17th	5.6	1.4	16	7
4th	5.8	2.3	19	8
15th	6.2	2.0	21	9
3rd	6.5	2.1	2	10
21st	6.9	3.4	7	11
14th	7.0	4.2	2	12
6th	7.3	2.3	3	13
11th	8.0	0.0	1	14
20th	9.0	0.0	1	15
District:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.5	629	1
Northern	5.5	1.7	58	2
Southern	5.8	2.1	29	3
N. Central	5.9	2.6	18	4
Central	7.0	2.0	5	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.5	629	1
Downstate	5.7	2.0	110	2
Statewide	5.2	1.6	739	

Table 43

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Manufacture or Delivery  
of a Controlled Substance  
Class 1**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
21st	4.3	0.6	11	1
22nd	5.0	1.6	643	2
15th	5.1	1.2	10	3
4th	5.2	0.9	16	4
17th	5.2	1.7	58	4
20th	5.2	1.9	6	4
5th	5.3	2.2	24	7
14th	5.3	1.7	12	7
7th	5.4	1.4	28	9
10th	5.5	2.0	16	10
16th	5.5	1.7	68	10
19th	5.5	1.9	68	10
2nd	5.7	1.0	8	13
11th	5.8	1.6	27	14
12th	5.8	2.1	35	14
9th	5.9	2.2	9	16
18th	5.9	2.5	28	16
1st	6.0	1.5	7	18
6th	6.2	2.5	99	19
3rd	6.4	2.1	32	20
13th	6.7	2.5	23	21
8th	8.3	2.0	6	22
District:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	643	1
Northern	5.5	1.8	232	2
N. Central	5.8	2.1	106	3
Southern	5.9	1.8	69	4
Central	6.0	2.2	184	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	643	1
Downstate	5.7	2.0	591	2
Statewide	5.3	1.8	1,234	

Table 44

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Residential Burglary  
Class 1**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
20th	4.9	1.4	20	1
21st	5.2	1.8	10	2
9th	5.5	1.9	4	3
14th	5.7	1.8	20	4
4th	5.8	3.0	19	5
7th	5.8	1.9	19	5
10th	5.8	3.0	33	5
17th	5.8	2.4	46	5
3rd	5.9	1.8	30	9
6th	5.9	1.9	30	9
8th	5.9	2.4	8	9
19th	5.9	2.3	31	9
1st	6.2	2.7	21	13
11th	6.3	1.9	13	14
18th	6.3	2.5	42	14
5th	6.4	2.0	14	16
13th	6.4	0.8	4	16
22nd	6.6	2.9	488	18
15th	6.7	2.3	13	19
16th	6.8	1.7	25	20
12th	7.1	3.3	29	21
2nd	7.3	3.7	17	22
District:				
Central	6.0	2.0	84	1
Southern	6.0	2.6	107	1
N. Central	6.1	2.7	100	3
Northern	6.2	2.3	157	4
Cook Co.	6.6	2.9	488	5
Region:				
Downstate	6.1	2.4	448	1
Cook Co.	6.6	2.9	488	2
Statewide	6.4	2.7	936	

Table 45

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Other Class 1 Offenses**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
15th	4.3	0.5	7	1
17th	5.7	2.2	29	2
18th	5.7	2.3	33	2
11th	6.1	2.0	28	4
19th	6.2	2.3	83	5
22nd	6.2	2.8	911	5
4th	6.3	3.0	20	7
9th	6.3	3.1	15	7
16th	6.3	2.5	60	7
21st	6.3	3.3	23	7
2nd	6.4	2.0	15	11
1st	6.5	3.0	28	12
14th	6.5	2.6	22	12
3rd	6.7	2.8	29	14
8th	6.7	2.4	11	14
13th	6.7	1.7	9	14
20th	6.8	3.1	44	17
10th	6.9	3.5	34	18
5th	7.4	3.7	31	19
6th	7.4	3.4	44	19
7th	7.4	2.3	31	19
12th	7.5	3.4	26	22
District:				
Northern	6.0	2.3	212	1
Cook Co.	6.2	2.8	911	2
Southern	6.6	2.9	136	3
N. Central	6.8	3.1	129	4
Central	7.1	3.0	145	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	6.2	2.8	911	1
Downstate	6.5	2.8	622	2
Statewide	6.3	2.8	1,533	

Table 46

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse  
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
12th	3.7	0.7	16	1
13th	3.7	1.0	9	1
6th	3.8	1.0	25	3
18th	3.8	1.1	15	3
11th	3.9	0.8	18	5
20th	4.0	1.2	15	6
9th	4.1	1.2	9	7
10th	4.1	1.6	12	7
15th	4.1	1.0	11	7
19th	4.1	1.2	28	7
22nd	4.1	1.4	93	7
3rd	4.2	1.0	7	12
1st	4.3	1.1	14	13
14th	4.3	1.1	16	13
21st	4.3	2.3	3	13
2nd	4.5	1.3	12	16
7th	4.5	1.3	11	16
16th	4.5	1.1	14	16
17th	4.5	1.2	6	16
4th	5.0	1.5	25	20
5th	5.1	1.5	28	21
8th	5.3	1.0	8	22
District:				
N. Central	4.0	1.2	65	1
Cook Co.	4.1	1.4	93	2
Northern	4.2	1.2	74	3
Central	4.4	1.3	90	4
Southern	4.5	1.3	73	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.1	1.4	93	1
Downstate	4.3	1.2	302	2
Statewide	4.3	1.3	395	

Table 47

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Burglary  
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
20th	3.7	1.0	45	1
16th	3.9	1.2	71	2
17th	3.9	1.3	48	2
19th	3.9	1.0	116	2
4th	4.1	0.9	64	5
6th	4.1	1.2	129	5
15th	4.1	1.3	52	5
18th	4.1	1.3	53	5
21st	4.1	1.3	31	5
5th	4.2	1.4	68	10
7th	4.2	1.3	55	10
14th	4.2	1.3	50	10
10th	4.3	1.2	66	13
12th	4.3	1.3	41	13
9th	4.4	1.2	35	15
13th	4.4	1.6	27	15
22nd	4.4	1.5	926	15
2nd	4.5	1.4	65	18
8th	4.5	1.4	42	18
3rd	4.6	1.4	32	20
1st	4.7	1.5	35	21
11th	4.8	1.2	59	22
District:				
Northern	4.0	1.2	340	1
N. Central	4.3	1.3	250	2
Central	4.3	1.3	353	2
Southern	4.3	1.3	241	2
Cook Co.	4.4	1.5	926	5
Region:				
Downstate	4.2	1.3	1,184	1
Cook Co.	4.4	1.5	926	2
Statewide	4.3	1.4	2,110	

Table 48

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Manufacture or Delivery  
of a Controlled Substance  
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
14th	3.2	0.3	3	1
20th	3.3	0.8	17	2
17th	3.5	0.8	9	3
16th	3.6	1.0	32	4
9th	3.7	0.9	27	5
19th	3.7	1.0	21	5
21st	3.8	1.1	7	7
2nd	3.9	1.3	43	8
22nd	3.9	1.3	1,408	8
4th	4.0	1.1	32	10
5th	4.0	1.1	34	10
10th	4.3	1.5	42	12
1st	4.4	1.2	17	13
6th	4.4	1.2	45	13
12th	4.4	1.3	24	13
15th	4.4	1.5	9	13
13th	4.5	1.5	9	17
7th	4.6	1.4	26	18
3rd	4.7	1.7	19	19
18th	4.7	1.4	6	19
11th	4.9	1.3	49	21
8th	5.1	1.3	13	22
District:				
Northern	3.8	1.1	77	1
Cook Co.	3.9	1.3	1,408	2
Southern	4.0	1.3	128	3
N. Central	4.1	1.3	112	4
Central	4.6	1.3	167	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	3.9	1.3	1,408	1
Downstate	4.2	1.3	484	2
Statewide	3.9	1.3	1,892	

Table 49

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Motor Vehicle Theft  
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
1st	3.3	0.6	3	1
13th	3.6	1.1	7	2
14th	3.6	0.7	16	2
20th	3.7	1.2	17	4
2nd	3.8	1.2	11	5
19th	3.9	1.0	26	6
5th	4.0	0.6	5	7
7th	4.0	0.6	6	7
8th	4.0	0.0	1	7
9th	4.0	0.0	2	7
16th	4.1	1.1	29	11
4th	4.2	1.4	11	12
6th	4.2	1.2	11	12
10th	4.2	1.4	15	12
17th	4.2	1.4	16	12
22nd	4.2	1.4	520	12
3rd	4.3	1.5	16	17
11th	4.3	0.6	3	17
15th	4.3	1.2	13	17
18th	4.3	1.5	50	17
12th	4.6	0.8	15	21
21st	4.8	1.2	10	22
District:				
Southern	3.9	1.3	58	1
Central	4.1	0.9	26	2
Cook Co.	4.2	1.4	520	3
Northern	4.2	1.3	134	3
N. Central	4.2	1.1	65	3
Region:				
Downstate	4.1	1.2	283	1
Cook Co.	4.2	1.4	520	2
Statewide	4.2	1.3	803	

Table 50

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Robbery  
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
2nd	----	----	----	----
9th	----	----	----	----
15th	----	----	----	----
14th	3.8	1.0	8	1
19th	3.8	0.6	12	1
6th	4.0	1.2	14	3
16th	4.1	1.2	18	4
20th	4.1	1.1	19	4
17th	4.2	1.2	9	6
22nd	4.2	1.3	275	6
4th	4.3	0.4	6	8
12th	4.3	1.3	14	8
21st	4.4	1.8	7	10
10th	4.5	1.9	4	11
18th	4.5	1.0	10	11
7th	4.8	1.5	4	13
3rd	4.9	1.5	5	14
1st	5.0	1.4	4	15
13th	5.0	0.0	1	15
5th	5.2	1.1	8	17
11th	5.6	1.4	9	18
8th	7.0	0.0	1	19
District:				
Northern	4.1	1.0	49	1
Cook Co.	4.2	1.3	275	2
N. Central	4.2	1.4	34	2
Southern	4.4	1.1	34	4
Central	4.9	1.4	36	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.2	1.3	275	1
Downstate	4.4	1.3	153	2
Statewide	4.3	1.3	428	

Table 51

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Other Class 2 Offenses**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
3rd	3.9	0.8	17	1
18th	3.9	1.1	32	1
6th	4.0	1.2	30	3
10th	4.0	1.2	15	3
19th	4.0	1.0	44	3
22nd	4.0	1.3	623	3
15th	4.1	1.3	12	7
21st	4.1	1.3	15	7
2nd	4.2	1.2	15	9
14th	4.2	1.4	13	9
16th	4.2	1.3	27	9
20th	4.2	1.2	22	9
4th	4.3	1.4	32	13
5th	4.4	1.4	21	14
12th	4.4	1.4	29	14
1st	4.5	1.5	14	16
7th	4.5	1.3	22	16
8th	4.7	1.3	8	18
9th	4.7	1.4	7	18
11th	4.7	1.3	36	18
17th	4.8	1.3	20	21
13th	5.0	1.9	5	22
District:				
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	623	1
Northern	4.1	1.2	135	2
Southern	4.2	1.2	100	3
N. Central	4.3	1.3	84	4
Central	4.4	1.3	117	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	623	1
Downstate	4.3	1.3	436	2
Statewide	4.1	1.3	1,059	

Table 52

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Aggravated Battery  
Class 3**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
16th	2.5	0.8	56	1
21st	2.6	0.9	16	2
8th	2.8	0.9	25	3
9th	2.8	0.9	21	3
18th	2.8	1.0	44	3
1st	2.9	1.0	38	6
19th	2.9	1.0	51	6
6th	3.0	1.1	82	8
14th	3.0	0.9	35	8
2nd	3.1	1.0	29	10
4th	3.1	1.1	31	10
10th	3.1	0.9	48	10
15th	3.1	0.8	22	10
20th	3.1	1.1	35	10
3rd	3.2	1.0	31	15
5th	3.2	1.0	45	15
7th	3.2	1.2	27	15
17th	3.2	1.2	30	15
22nd	3.2	1.1	446	15
11th	3.3	1.1	138	20
12th	3.3	0.9	39	20
13th	3.6	1.3	9	22
District:				
Northern	2.8	1.0	203	1
N. Central	3.1	1.0	168	2
Southern	3.1	1.1	164	2
Cook Co.	3.2	1.1	446	4
Central	3.2	1.1	317	4
Region:				
Downstate	3.1	1.0	852	1
Cook Co.	3.2	1.1	446	2
Statewide	3.1	1.1	1,298	

Table 53

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Forgery  
Class 3**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
22nd	2.6	0.9	313	1
16th	2.7	0.9	57	2
3rd	2.8	0.8	9	3
4th	2.8	1.0	21	3
20th	2.8	1.0	30	3
6th	2.9	1.0	61	6
7th	2.9	0.8	28	6
9th	2.9	0.8	20	6
10th	2.9	1.0	38	6
21st	2.9	1.2	5	6
13th	3.0	0.9	25	11
14th	3.0	0.9	25	11
18th	3.0	1.0	110	11
19th	3.1	0.9	66	14
2nd	3.2	1.1	18	15
17th	3.2	1.1	34	15
5th	3.3	0.9	32	17
11th	3.4	1.2	44	18
8th	3.5	1.2	16	19
1st	3.7	1.1	17	20
12th	3.7	1.1	29	20
15th	3.9	1.3	30	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	313	1
Southern	3.0	1.0	95	2
Northern	3.1	1.0	297	3
N. Central	3.1	1.0	142	3
Central	3.2	1.0	181	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	313	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	715	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	1,028	



Table 54

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Retail Theft  
Class 3**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	----	----
4th	2.0	0.0	2	1
6th	2.3	0.5	25	2
22nd	2.3	0.6	588	2
15th	2.5	0.6	4	4
16th	2.5	0.5	27	4
20th	2.6	0.6	21	6
7th	2.7	0.5	12	7
19th	2.7	0.9	42	7
2nd	2.8	1.1	7	9
10th	2.8	0.7	10	9
14th	2.8	1.1	6	9
18th	2.8	0.9	100	9
21st	2.8	1.0	4	9
3rd	2.9	1.1	10	14
5th	2.9	0.9	4	14
8th	3.0	0.6	9	16
9th	3.0	0.0	3	16
17th	3.0	0.9	24	16
12th	3.2	0.8	25	19
13th	3.5	2.1	2	20
11th	3.6	1.2	14	21
District:				
Cook Co.	2.3	0.6	588	1
Northern	2.7	0.9	197	2
Southern	2.7	0.8	40	2
Central	2.8	0.9	64	4
N. Central	3.0	0.9	50	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.3	0.6	588	1
Downstate	2.8	0.9	351	2
Statewide	2.5	0.7	939	

Table 55

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Theft  
Class 3**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
6th	2.7	0.8	59	1
9th	2.7	1.1	19	1
13th	2.7	1.1	8	1
19th	2.7	0.8	43	1
18th	2.8	0.9	41	5
22nd	2.8	0.9	346	5
16th	2.9	1.0	39	7
20th	2.9	1.1	30	7
3rd	3.0	0.9	13	9
4th	3.0	1.0	31	9
5th	3.0	0.8	16	9
8th	3.0	0.8	12	9
17th	3.1	1.0	9	13
1st	3.2	1.2	16	14
7th	3.2	1.0	29	14
12th	3.2	1.0	31	14
10th	3.3	1.1	17	17
14th	3.4	0.8	15	18
15th	3.4	0.9	19	18
21st	3.4	1.0	20	18
2nd	3.5	1.1	28	21
11th	3.8	1.1	30	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.8	0.9	346	1
Northern	2.9	0.9	151	2
Central	3.1	1.0	146	3
Southern	3.1	1.1	118	3
N. Central	3.2	1.0	110	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.8	0.9	346	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	525	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	871	

Table 56

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Unlawful Use of a Weapon/  
Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon  
Class 3**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
8th	----	----	----	----
20th	2.5	0.8	18	1
22nd	2.7	0.9	412	2
6th	2.8	0.9	7	3
13th	2.8	0.5	4	3
14th	2.8	0.3	6	3
18th	2.8	0.9	11	3
10th	2.9	1.1	11	7
21st	2.9	1.1	12	7
1st	3.0	1.0	13	9
16th	3.0	1.2	19	9
19th	3.0	0.9	13	9
9th	3.1	1.3	4	12
12th	3.2	1.0	14	13
7th	3.3	1.0	6	14
15th	3.4	1.2	9	15
17th	3.4	1.1	12	15
5th	3.5	1.1	10	17
11th	3.5	1.5	3	17
4th	3.6	1.2	8	19
3rd	3.9	1.4	9	20
2nd	4.4	0.5	5	21
District:				
Cook Co.	2.7	0.9	412	1
N. Central	3.0	0.9	51	2
Northern	3.1	1.1	64	3
Central	3.2	1.1	26	4
Southern	3.2	1.2	53	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.7	0.9	412	1
Downstate	3.1	1.1	194	2
Statewide	2.8	1.0	606	

Table 57

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Other Class 3 Offenses**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
9th	2.8	1.1	23	1
16th	2.8	1.0	69	1
2nd	2.9	0.9	34	3
4th	2.9	1.0	55	3
5th	2.9	0.8	33	3
7th	2.9	1.0	31	3
15th	2.9	0.9	21	3
18th	2.9	1.0	41	3
20th	2.9	0.8	25	3
22nd	2.9	1.0	534	3
6th	3.0	1.0	50	11
8th	3.0	0.8	9	11
10th	3.0	0.9	41	11
12th	3.0	1.1	35	11
14th	3.0	1.1	33	11
19th	3.0	1.0	59	11
1st	3.1	1.3	24	17
21st	3.1	1.3	10	17
3rd	3.2	0.9	12	19
11th	3.2	1.2	30	19
13th	3.5	0.8	12	21
17th	3.5	1.1	33	21
District:				
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	534	1
Northern	3.0	1.0	223	2
N. Central	3.0	1.0	154	2
Central	3.0	1.0	153	2
Southern	3.0	1.0	150	2
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	534	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	680	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	1,214	

Table 58

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Driving While Under the Influence/  
Driving with a Suspended License  
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
22nd	1.4	0.6	302	1
21st	1.6	0.3	4	2
1st	1.7	0.7	56	3
6th	1.7	0.7	74	3
12th	1.7	0.7	42	3
19th	1.7	0.6	140	3
3rd	1.8	0.7	38	7
4th	1.8	0.6	117	7
13th	1.8	0.6	27	7
14th	1.9	0.8	78	10
2nd	2.0	0.6	45	11
7th	2.0	0.8	50	11
9th	2.0	0.7	22	11
16th	2.0	0.6	63	11
17th	2.0	0.6	31	11
18th	2.0	0.6	140	11
20th	2.0	0.7	49	11
11th	2.1	0.7	79	18
5th	2.2	0.7	37	19
8th	2.2	0.6	22	19
10th	2.2	0.6	31	19
15th	2.2	0.7	32	19
District:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	302	1
Southern	1.8	0.7	305	2
Northern	1.9	0.6	406	3
N. Central	1.9	0.7	204	3
Central	2.0	0.7	262	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	302	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	1,177	2
Statewide	1.8	0.7	1,479	

Table 59

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Obstructing Justice  
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
1st	1.0	0.0	1	1
22nd	1.2	0.3	6	2
7th	1.5	0.8	17	3
17th	1.5	0.0	1	3
4th	1.6	0.7	18	5
6th	1.6	0.5	93	5
16th	1.6	0.8	17	5
14th	1.7	0.6	33	8
9th	1.8	1.0	4	9
18th	1.8	0.7	43	9
19th	1.8	0.7	37	9
20th	1.8	0.7	32	9
3rd	1.9	0.9	6	13
12th	1.9	0.7	10	13
15th	1.9	0.7	15	13
11th	2.0	0.7	60	16
21st	2.0	0.0	1	16
13th	2.1	0.6	15	18
10th	2.3	0.8	5	19
5th	2.4	0.6	12	20
8th	2.9	0.3	4	21
2nd	3.0	0.0	3	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.2	0.3	6	1
Northern	1.8	0.7	113	2
N. Central	1.8	0.7	68	2
Central	1.8	0.7	186	2
Southern	1.8	0.7	60	2
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.2	0.3	6	1
Downstate	1.8	0.7	427	2
Statewide	1.8	0.7	433	

Table 60

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Possession of a  
Controlled Substance  
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
7th	1.6	0.7	43	1
16th	1.6	0.5	109	1
20th	1.6	0.6	27	1
21st	1.6	0.8	47	1
22nd	1.6	0.7	5,302	1
12th	1.7	0.7	125	6
19th	1.7	0.6	171	6
14th	1.8	0.7	29	8
3rd	1.9	0.8	40	9
9th	1.9	0.6	18	9
18th	1.9	0.7	137	9
4th	2.0	0.7	50	12
10th	2.0	0.7	53	12
15th	2.0	0.6	18	12
17th	2.0	0.7	57	12
1st	2.1	0.8	15	16
6th	2.1	0.7	112	16
5th	2.2	0.8	70	18
11th	2.2	0.7	33	18
13th	2.2	0.6	26	18
2nd	2.3	0.7	44	21
8th	2.3	0.6	22	21
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	5,302	1
Northern	1.8	0.6	492	2
N. Central	1.8	0.7	298	2
Southern	2.0	0.7	176	4
Central	2.1	0.7	280	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	5,302	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	1,246	2
Statewide	1.7	0.7	6,548	

Table 61

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region  
**Retail Theft  
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
20th	1.5	0.8	11	1
22nd	1.5	0.6	529	1
3rd	1.6	0.7	28	3
16th	1.6	0.7	27	3
7th	1.7	0.7	20	5
9th	1.7	0.6	9	5
2nd	1.8	1.0	6	7
4th	1.8	0.7	8	7
15th	1.8	0.7	8	7
6th	1.9	0.6	50	10
12th	2.0	0.7	28	11
17th	2.0	0.9	8	11
19th	2.0	0.7	31	11
21st	2.0	0.7	20	11
14th	2.1	0.7	11	15
18th	2.1	0.6	17	15
10th	2.3	0.7	28	17
11th	2.3	0.8	18	17
1st	2.4	0.8	5	19
5th	2.5	0.7	16	20
13th	2.5	0.5	3	20
8th	2.6	0.5	5	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	529	1
Southern	1.7	0.8	58	2
Northern	1.9	0.7	91	3
N. Central	2.1	0.7	99	4
Central	2.1	0.7	109	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	529	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	357	2
Statewide	1.7	0.7	886	

Table 62

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Theft  
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
2nd	1.4	0.5	4	1
12th	1.4	0.9	5	1
20th	1.5	0.6	44	3
3rd	1.6	0.7	20	4
9th	1.7	0.6	13	5
16th	1.7	0.6	16	5
22nd	1.7	0.7	84	5
6th	1.8	0.7	50	8
4th	1.9	0.9	4	9
19th	1.9	0.7	12	9
21st	1.9	0.9	6	9
1st	2.0	0.8	4	12
7th	2.0	0.6	7	12
15th	2.1	1.0	5	14
11th	2.3	0.8	9	15
5th	2.5	0.6	10	16
13th	2.5	0.7	2	16
14th	2.5	0.5	6	16
17th	2.5	0.7	2	16
8th	2.6	0.4	5	20
10th	2.6	0.5	17	20
18th	2.7	0.6	3	22
District:				
Southern	1.6	0.7	76	1
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	84	2
Northern	1.9	0.7	38	3
Central	2.0	0.7	81	4
N. Central	2.1	0.7	49	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	84	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	244	2
Statewide	1.9	0.7	328	

Table 63

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years  
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region

**Other Class 4 Offenses**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2001 Rank</i>
22nd	1.5	0.7	1,196	1
3rd	1.7	0.7	69	2
16th	1.7	0.7	113	2
6th	1.8	0.6	227	4
7th	1.9	0.7	70	5
9th	1.9	0.7	41	5
19th	1.9	0.7	151	5
20th	1.9	0.7	81	5
4th	2.0	0.7	106	9
12th	2.0	0.8	49	9
13th	2.0	0.6	28	9
17th	2.0	0.7	38	9
18th	2.0	0.7	83	9
10th	2.1	0.7	88	14
15th	2.1	0.7	50	14
1st	2.2	0.7	55	16
2nd	2.2	0.7	74	16
5th	2.2	0.7	60	16
8th	2.2	0.6	38	16
14th	2.2	0.8	62	16
21st	2.2	0.7	25	16
11th	2.3	0.7	138	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	1,196	1
Northern	1.9	0.7	435	2
Central	2.0	0.7	533	3
Southern	2.0	0.7	385	3
N. Central	2.1	0.7	293	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	1,196	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	1,646	2
Statewide	1.8	0.8	2,842	

**Appendix A:  
Illinois  
Sentencing  
Practices  
Comparison**

**Appendix A: Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison - Indeterminate and Determinate**

Selected Offenses	Indeterminate Sentence	Average	Average	Shortest	Longest	Determinate Sentence	Average	Shortest	Longest
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Minimum	Maximum
Murder/First Degree Murder	Death Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 14 years Maximum: No Limit	39.2	81.7	14.0	1000	Death Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40/60 years	34.4	20.0	60.0
Class X Rape/Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault Attempted Murder Armed Robbery Other Class X	No Sanction	9.9 9.8 6.0 7.7	20.7 20.8 11.6 16.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	600 100 200 200	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	14.6 14.0 11.5 10.3	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0
Class 1 Residential Burglary Other Class 1	No Sanction Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	6.4 5.4	4.0 4.0	15.0 15.0
Class 2 Robbery Burglary Other Class 2	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 20 years	1.8 1.6 1.8	5.2 4.9 5.4	1.0 1.0 1.0	25 50 20	Imprisonment Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years	4.3 4.3 4.1	3.0 3.0 3.0	7.0 7.0 7.0
Class 3 Aggravated Battery Theft Forgery Other Class 3	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 10 years	2.6 1.4 1.5 2.2	7.3 3.9 4.8 6.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	600 20 10 150	Imprisonment Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	3.1 3.0 2.9 2.7	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
Class 4	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 10 years	1.4	3.3	1.0	24	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 3 years	1.7	1.0	3.0

**Appendix B:  
Definitions  
and  
Data  
Interpretations**



## General Methodology

All data presented in the *2001 Statistical Presentation* have been extracted from the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Offender Tracking System (OTS) database.

Each offense presented in this report is followed by a reference to the class of offense as defined in the Illinois Criminal Sentencing Code. All offenses refer to offense categories enacted with determinate sentencing legislation as of February 1, 1978. Offenses have been categorized into offense classes to indicate the relative seriousness of the crimes committed by offenders sentenced to prison in Illinois.

Historically, offenders sentenced to prison receive a determinate or indeterminate sentence dependent on when the crime was committed. Determinate sentences are designated fixed sentences derived from a range established by statute for each offense class (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1). Inmates have a predetermined release date calculated from their date of admission, sentence length, and good time credits. Indeterminate sentences have a minimum and maximum range established by the sentencing judge; inmates are released after review by the Prisoner Review Board. Only offenders who committed their crime before February 1, 1978 are eligible to receive an indeterminate sentence. However, some inmates who were given an indeterminate sentence opted for a sentence with a set release date when the current determinate sentencing structure was implemented. Inmates with an indeterminate life sentence can have a parole hearing with the Prisoner Review Board. Inmates who receive a life sentence under determinate sentencing serve a term of "natural life," and may not be paroled or released except through executive clemency.

Inmates are eligible to receive credit on their sentence based on good conduct, which is reviewed by the Prisoner Review Board (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). There are several types of credit that may be awarded. First, each inmate shall receive one day of good conduct credit which reduces by one day the period of incarceration set by the court for each day in prison, except when a term of "natural life" has been imposed. Second, the Director of IDOC may award up to 180 days of additional good conduct credit for meritorious service as the Director deems proper, except that only 90 days may be awarded to inmates serving a sentence for a conviction of selected offenses. Third, additional credit may be awarded to qualified inmates for participation in educational, vocational, substance abuse, or Correctional Industries programs provided by the Department; one-half day of Earned Time credit is awarded for each day an inmate spends in a program, but only after specific goals have been accomplished. Department rules and regulations prescribe the revocation, suspension, or reduction of such credits for specific rule violations during incarceration. When appropriate, these revoked, suspended, or reduced credits may be restored after review by the Director and the Prisoner Review Board.

The most relevant offenses, usually emphasized based on prevalence of cases, have been selected for presentation. Also, as a result of new laws enacted in Illinois (First Degree Murder, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, and Failure to Register as a Sex Offender), changes in the statutes (Delivery of Controlled, Counterfeit or Look-alike Substances to a Person under 18 or in a Truck Stop or Safety Rest Areas, on School Property, or Places of Religious Worship; Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon; and Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs during a period in which Driving

Privileges were Revoked or Suspended), or more use of prison sentences (Aggravated Robbery, Driving While Under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both; Driving With a Suspended License; Obstructing Justice; and Domestic Battery), new offenses have been added to or aggregated within some tables.

In July 1987, Murder was changed to First Degree Murder (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/9-1), including definitional adjustments of First Degree Murder. For First Degree Murder, the maximum sentence was increased from 40 years to 60 years; the extended term was lengthened from 80 years to 100 years.

In prior *Statistical Presentations*, the number of Murder sentences, as defined under the pre-1987 statute, may have been inaccurately reported. Most offenders recently sentenced to prison for murder committed their crime after June 1987; therefore, they would qualify under the First Degree Murder definition. Misinterpreted data were entered from court documents into the OTS database. Discrepancies from previously published data have been corrected by Record Office staff.

Another change from earlier *Statistical Presentations* deals with offenses which are included under the sentencing statute (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)) which state defendants who are convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony after having been twice convicted of any Class 2 or greater felony would be sentenced as a Class X offender. These data were included in the Class X categories and maintained in OTS in the Class X category until 1995.

However, in People v. Jameson (People v. Jameson, 162 Ill. 2d 282 (1994)), the Illinois Supreme Court concluded that the State was not required to give defendants pretrial notice that they would be sentenced as Class X offenders. Nevertheless, the Illinois Supreme Court reinstated an earlier order directing the court to amend the mittimus of each of the defendants involved in the appeal to reflect that they were not convicted of Class X offenses. Due to this court decision, sentencing data in the *2001 Statistical Presentation* were reported in the Class 1 or Class 2 categories for which their third offense should be indexed. For example, all Residential Burglary sentences imposed from 1987 to 2001 are now included in the Class 1 category, even if they were the offense for which the inmates received their third conviction. Therefore, sentence imposed data distributed into offense class categories will not match data reported in *Statistical Presentations* prior to 1995. Data for exits and end-of-year populations were not changed; they were classified as Class X offenses at the time the data were produced and consistency with other IDOC reports must be preserved.

Data are reported for Delivery of Controlled, Counterfeit or Look-alike Substances to a Person under 18 or in a Truck Stop or Safety Rest Areas, on School Property, or in Places of Religious Worship (Chapter 720 ILCS 570/407). For brevity purposes, data for this offense are labeled as Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places.

Offenses also are grouped into offense types: crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, sex offenses, and other crimes. Offenses were classified into these categories as determined by the Uniform Crime Reporting systems used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Illinois State Police. Crimes against a person include battery, robbery,

armed violence, weapons offenses, and those offenses that implied a high risk of personal injury. Burglary, theft, and various types of fraud are part of the property crime offense type. Drug offenses include any manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance and cannabis. Except when noted, drug crimes also include offenses for driving while under the influence. Sex offenses include rape, criminal sexual assault or abuse, prostitution, and other such crimes. The other offenses are those not included in the above categories, such as disorderly conduct, gambling, escape, bail bond violation, obstructing justice, bringing contraband into a penal institution, and business offenses. Generally, crimes against a person and assaultive sex offenses are classified as "violent crimes."

Descriptive statistics are used in this report. In addition to the arithmetic mean, the median is utilized as a measure of average sentence and length of stay. The mean is defined as the arithmetic average of the raw data. It is calculated by summing the data for all cases and dividing by the total number of cases. The median is the measurement where 50% of the observed values are less than the midpoint and 50% of the observed values are greater than the midpoint. The mean is affected by extreme low and high values whereas the median is sensitive to an uneven distribution of cases. A large percentage of low values will produce a mean greater than the median. Conversely, a large percentage of high sentences and lengths of stay produces a mean less than the median. When the mean and median are equal, the distribution of values is symmetrical, i.e., data both greater than and less than the average are distributed evenly.

A standard deviation is usually reported with a mean. The standard deviation is used to define the spread of values, i.e., sentences and lengths of stay, around the mean. It is a statistical measure of dispersion or variability. A lower standard deviation indicates the values are relatively close to the mean; a higher standard deviation signifies a wider range of values. The standard deviation is often used because it has a consistent meaning from one distribution to the next. When comparing data among offenses within the same class of crime or judicial circuit, the means may be similar, but dissimilar standard deviations would indicate different spreads of those values around that mean. Adding one standard deviation and subtracting one standard deviation from the mean yields a range that includes approximately 68% of the cases.

There also have been changes in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS Release 4.1 was used in the 1990 through 1997 reports. SPSS-X (Version 2.1) was utilized to calculate statistics in the 1988 and 1989 reports. Prior to 1988, SPSS (Version 9.7) was employed. SPSS for Windows (Version 7.5) was used to analyze data for the 1998 through 2001 *Statistical Presentations*. Adjustments in the internal formulas and logarithms may account for slight statistical calculation differences.

Some data reported in the 2001 *Statistical Presentation* might not be comparable with data published in previous reports due to adjusted data and improved methodologies.

Percentages described in the tables may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Methods specific to most tables within each of the report's three parts are discussed in detail throughout the following pages.

**Truth in Sentencing Statute**  
**730 ILCS 5/3-6-3 (a)(2)**

In August 1995, Truth in Sentencing legislation was enacted under Public Act 89-404. However, this law was declared unconstitutional in its entirety by the Appellate Court of Illinois and the Illinois Supreme Court for violation of the single-subject rule of the State constitution. Public Act 90-593, which became effective on June 19, 1998, reenacted the original Truth in Sentencing provisions.

Cited from the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3 (a)(2)), Truth in Sentencing provisions are described below:

(2) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide, with respect to offenses committed on or after June 19, 1998, the following:

(i) that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for first degree murder shall receive no good conduct credit and shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court;

(ii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for attempt to commit first degree murder, solicitation of murder, solicitation of murder for hire, intentional homicide of an unborn child, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery with a firearm, heinous battery, aggravated battery of a senior citizen, or aggravated battery of a child shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment; and

(iii) that a prisoner serving a sentence for home invasion, armed robbery, aggravated vehicular hijacking, aggravated discharge of a firearm, or armed violence with a category I weapon or category II weapon, when the court has made and entered a finding, pursuant to subsection (c-1) of Section 5-4-1 of this Code, that the conduct leading to conviction for the enumerated offense resulted in great bodily harm to a victim, shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.1) For all offenses, other than those enumerated in subdivision (a)(2) committed on or after June 19, 1998, and other than the offense of reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 committed on or after January 1, 1999, the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of good conduct credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of good conduct credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

(2.3) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 committed on or after January 1, 1999 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

Cited from the Unified Code of Corrections (720 ILCS 5/9-3 (e) and (e-5)), Reckless Homicide is defined as follows:

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e-5), in cases involving reckless homicide in which the defendant was determined to have been under the influence of alcohol or any other drug or drugs as an element of the offense, or in cases in which the defendant is proven beyond a reasonable doubt to have been under the influence of alcohol or any other drug or drugs, the penalty shall be a Class 2 felony, for which a person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years.

(e-5) In cases involving reckless homicide in which the defendant was determined to have been under the influence of alcohol or any other drug or drugs as an element of the offense, or in cases in which the defendant is proven beyond a reasonable doubt to have been under the influence of alcohol or any other drug or drugs, if the defendant kills 2 or more individuals as part of a single course of conduct, the penalty is a Class 2 felony, for which a person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a term of not less than 6 years and not more than 28 years.

Cited from the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3 (a)(2)), Truth in Sentencing provisions are described below:

(2.4) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide with respect to the offenses of aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm or aggravated discharge of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with any device or attachment designed or used for silencing the report of a firearm, committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1999, that a prisoner serving a sentence for any of these offenses shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

(2.5) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for aggravated arson committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

## **Part I**

### **Impact on the Population**

A case is a record of an inmate who served a period of time in prison. Where an offender served time for more than one offense, time served is reported for the holding offense. The holding offense is the offense which keeps the inmate in IDOC custody for the longest period of time.

The end-of-year prison populations from 1970 through 2001 are listed in Table 1, exhibiting trends over an extended time period. Prison population numbers and percentages in Table 2 include all inmates incarcerated on December 31, 1977 and 2001, respectively. Inmates released during 1978 and 2001 are shown in Table 4. These data are provided to illustrate the full impact of determinate sentencing by comparing the actual time served by inmates released during the

last year of indeterminate sentencing to inmates released with a determinate sentence in 2001. Table 6 incorporates data for 2001. The remaining tables and corresponding charts in Part I feature populations at the end of 1992 and/or through 2001 to show the most recent ten-year period.

For cases in Table 5 and for admissions and exit data in Table 6, only cases admitted from court are included; inmates returned for a technical violation of parole or Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) are excluded. Only cases with a determinate sentence and cases originally sentenced with an indeterminate sentence for which inmates opted for a set release date are included. Life, death, and Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) cases are excluded from the length of stay calculations in Table 4 and Table 5.

The data in Table 7 represent cases with an indeterminate or indeterminate day-for-day sentence. Indeterminate cases which were received from court are included; cases returned as a technical violator of parole or MSR are excluded. Cases given an indeterminate life sentence before February 1978 or which were on bond on December 31, 2001 are not counted in Table 7. Time projected to be served and time left to serve could not be calculated or predetermined because release can only be granted by the Prisoner Review Board or the Governor.

The numbers of indeterminate cases recorded in Table 7 of the *1996 and 1997 Statistical Presentations* were reported in error. The numbers of cases at the end of those years would not have reflected the numbers of inmates admitted and released in those years.

Regarding Table 8, the cases represent inmates incarcerated with a life, death, or SDP sentence at the end of December 1992 through 2001. Sentences imposed both before and after determinate sentencing are included. The number of each will not total the previous year's total plus admissions for that year because of vacated sentences, remanded sentences, deaths, or releases. Projected time to be served could not be calculated because some cases will never be released (death and life without parole sentences) or release dates are unknown (SDP and life with parole).

Figure 10 focuses on the volume of habitual child sex offenders in the prison population. Effective January 1, 1993, the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150/1) now requires that these offenders be designated as a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first offense. Previously, the designation of Habitual Child Sex Offender was not made until the second or subsequent offense. This would result in the higher number of CSO sentences to prison. However, when the law was initially put into effect, many offenders were mislabeled as Child Sex Offenders due to a lack of reliable victim information. Since 1995, the State Attorneys have been providing much better information and the Record Office staff are identifying only those inmates who meet the criteria under the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act. Any analyses of these data should be deferred until more accurate trends develop.

Table 9 lists Truth in Sentencing offenses as they are represented in the end-of-year prison population. A description of the Truth in Sentencing statute is provided earlier in this appendix.

## **Part II**

### **Length of Stay**

In the length of stay tables, a case is a record of the cumulative time an inmate spent in prison, jail, and other holding facilities. In situations where an offender served time for more than one offense, the length of stay data represent the holding offense (described above). All types of exits from prison, including release to parole or MSR, expiration of sentence, death, court-ordered discharge, reversed, and reversed and remanded sentences, are reported. Release data of SDP cases also are included.

Length of stay data represent two time periods. Time Served is comprised of time spent in jail, mental health custody, juvenile facilities, custody in another state or federal jurisdiction, or on probation, or periodic imprisonment for which the offender received credit on the sentence, plus time in prison. Prison Stay refers only to time spent in IDOC adult facilities. The data are disaggregated by three categories: total cases, determinate cases, and indeterminate cases. For offenders released to parole or MSR who are revoked and returned to prison, the additional time spent completing the original sentence is not included in the length of stay calculations.

Length of stay data are determined from inmates who are released from prison. It is important to understand that a majority of the released inmates had served time for the lower offense classes, and actual length of stay figures for inmates released for Murder and Class X sentences represent those offenders with the shorter sentences. The relatively few released inmates who served long periods of time would have a minimal impact on the average lengths of stay presented in this report. Therefore, length of stay data may understate the anticipated time served for all inmates sentenced to prison. The average sentence length from admissions can be used to calculate projected length of stay; this will provide a more accurate estimate of the time newly admitted inmates would serve in prison.

Some unusual minimum and maximum lengths of stay may be noted in Tables 10 to 16. These cases were identified and records were examined to find the causes. For example, some short lengths of stay were for inmates who died in the institution or had their sentences reversed. Short minimum prison stays occurred most often for inmates who served a large percentage of their sentence in jail due to court continuances or illness. Large differences between time served and prison stay can be attributed to credit for time served on probation, in a mental health center, juvenile facility, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) or other community drug program, or prison in another state. Some long lengths of stay resulted from inmates who were released on bond or writ and were not cleared until the year of exit, who received a consecutive term for a crime committed in prison (escape, drug possession, aggravated battery) and had to serve extra time, or who received extensive good time revocations. All of these situations were rare and legitimate, and were included to be consistent with previous years.

Beginning with the *2000 Statistical Presentation*, the Class 1 offense, Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places, was added to Table 15. These data were included in the Other Class 1 category in previous *Statistical Presentations*. In addition, the Class X offense of Rape was combined into the Other Class X category. There were too few

releases for inmates sentenced under the old statutes to warrant reporting this offense separately. Refer to earlier *Statistical Presentations* for a breakdown of Rape.

In the *2001 Statistical Presentation*, specific Class 1 or lower offenses which were previously listed in Table 16 for indeterminate sentences have been collapsed into each offense class category. This was conducted due to the minimal number of indeterminate releases in recent years. Refer to prior *Statistical Presentations* for length of stay data for these specific offenses.

A miscalculation was discovered when analyzing time served data in *Statistical Presentations* prior to 1995 for Figures 16 and 17. Data illustrated in the 1995 through 2001 reports are correct, but will not correspond to these two charts depicted in prior *Statistical Presentations*.

Table 17 lists the lengths of stay for the holding offenses used most frequently for inmates released during 2001. All sentences, including those outside of the sentencing ranges, are included.

The influence of the Impact Incarceration Program on length of stay is presented in Table 18. The effect of the program on length of stay for inmates released in 2001, as compared to a group of inmates who met IIP criteria but were not selected to participate, is discussed.

The *2001 Statistical Presentation* contains updated recidivism data. Recidivism is defined as a return to prison of inmates released in fiscal year 1998 for a new offense or a technical violation within three years of their release. Recidivism data are offered only as a method to determine how many released offenders return to prison. No causal inferences or other statistical interpretations should be implied from the data.

### **Part III Sentences Imposed**

In Part III, a case represents a felony sentence imposed for a period of incarceration within IDOC. Thus, except for prison admission data, the number of sentences imposed, not the number of offenders, is being reported.

The cases categorized by year are based on the dates offenders are sentenced to IDOC, not necessarily the dates they are received by the Department. The average sentence represents reported cases within each offense category for that year excluding life, death, and SDP sentences.

Beginning with the *2000 Statistical Presentation*, the number of life, death, SDP, and indeterminate sentences imposed each year from 1992 through 2001 are available in Table 20. Note that these data represent the number of sentences, not the number of inmates sentenced. These additions allow the total number of sentences imposed each year to be reported. Unclassified cases are included as determinate cases in Table 20, but are not reported in other tables that are disaggregated by offense and class.



Some Class 4 sentences were less than six months and were not reported in Table 21. Total cases may not sum to the totals reported in Table 20.

Data reported in Tables 22, 23, and 24 do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-1). Judges may impose a sentence up to twice the maximum range (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) for cases which reflect factors in aggravation (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.2) or may minimize a sentence of imprisonment for cases with mitigating circumstances (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.1). Interpretation of sentence data for cases less than the minimum must take into account that, if the court does not specify the class of crime for drug offenses, the highest class of crime is entered until the courts clarify the information. Compare the data in Table 20 to study the differences in sentence lengths when shortened and extended sentences are calculated.

Sentences for inmates incarcerated for their third Class 2 or higher offense were listed in the Other Class X category in earlier *Statistical Presentations*. Following the People v. Jameson court decision (described previously), applicable cases sentenced in 2001 were recorded in the appropriate Other Class 1 or Other Class 2 categories. There will be significant reductions in the number of Class X sentences with corresponding increases in Class 1 and Class 2 offenses from data reported in prior reports (see Tables 22, 23, 26, 27, and 30).

Some Murder sentences listed from 1987 to 1994 in Table 23 may have occurred after 1987 (described previously), but were entered into OTS as "Murder before 1987." Any murder committed after July 1, 1987 should be categorized as First Degree Murder. The data entry problem was discovered during 1995 and subsequent cases were corrected. However, cases could not be corrected in the data files before 1995.

Beginning with the *2000 Statistical Presentation*, the Class 4 offense, Obstructing Justice, was added to Table 23. These data were included in the Other Class 4 category in previous *Statistical Presentations*.

Table 26 compares indeterminate and determinate sentences imposed. Data have been accumulated from 1978 through 2001, and are disaggregated by offense class. Table 27 summarizes determinate sentences imposed from 1992 to 2001 by offense class, including those which fall into the range, extended sentences, and those less than the minimum. Table 28 and Table 29 list the specific offenses for 2001 sentences imposed and admissions which were less than the minimum and greater than the maximum. A case is counted as an admission only if the listed offense was the holding offense.

Court admissions to IDOC with consecutive sentences imposed from 1992 through 2001 are shown by offense class in Table 30. Average sentence lengths for consecutive sentences are calculated using two methods to demonstrate the impact of these accumulated sentences. First, the mean and standard deviation for the holding offense are calculated. Second, the total time of all consecutive sentences was computed. For example, an inmate who receives a 30 year First Degree Murder sentence and a consecutive 20 year sentence for Aggravated Kidnapping would only have the Murder sentence as part of the data for the "Holding Offense Only" columns, but would have a 50 year accumulated sentence under the columns labeled "All Sentences." The

latter situation represents the true sentence length (730 ILCS 5/5-8-4), and the holding offense averages are included to conform to data reported in other tables throughout this document.

During 1995 a change was made in the process in which consecutive sentences are calculated using the holding sentence in OTS. The consecutive sentence data in Table 30 should not be used to estimate trends or make any other inferences without further input from the Department.

Table 32 describes drug offenses including violations of the Controlled Substances Act and Cannabis Control Act, while excluding sentences for Driving While Under the Influence. All sentences within and outside of statutory ranges are included. In Table 32, only court admissions for holding drug offenses are included.

Table 33 lists the offenses for which sentences have been imposed most often during 2001. All sentences, including those outside of the sentencing ranges, are included. Table 33 also lists the number of court admissions for crimes that were the holding offense. The difference between sentences and admissions for each offense represents cases where sentences were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense. The sentences would be served concurrently and would have an equal or shorter sentence for an equal or lower class of crime, or they would be served consecutively.

Table 34 provides information regarding Truth in Sentencing admissions during 2001 only. As more data become available due to verification of mittimi for Truth in Sentencing cases, these numbers may change. Life, death, and Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) cases are excluded from the length of stay calculations in Table 34.

In Tables 36 to 63, data for the most commonly imposed determinate sentences of 2001 are provided by judicial circuit and district, and by geographic region. Only those sentences that fall into the range established by statute are reported. The purpose of these tables is to aid judges and other court administrators when they analyze sentencing patterns within their jurisdictions. These tables should be interpreted as comparisons among circuits and districts of average sentence lengths and the number of sentences imposed in relation to other jurisdictions within Illinois. Attention should also be given to the number of sentences imposed when making comparisons; descriptive statistics can be misleading when calculated from a small number of cases. A list (Table 35) and maps (Figure 24 and Figure 25) of circuits and districts by county precede the tables.