

Illinois Department of Corrections

**Statistical
Presentation**

2004

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

Illinois Department of Corrections

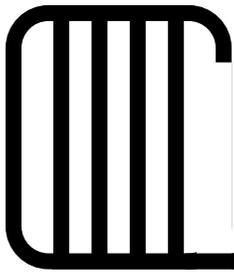
**Statistical
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2004**

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The *2004 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 2004, the adult prison population was 35.1% over rated capacity, totaling 44,054 inmates in a correctional system with a rated capacity of 32,609. Another 33,089 offenders were on Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). The prison population has grown from 37,658 in 1995, an increase of 17.0%.

To address the historical increase in the inmate population, the Department currently operates 27 adult correctional centers, eight Adult Transition Centers, seven work camps, two Impact Incarceration Program facilities, 23 parole offices, and three Day Reporting Centers. The Department has developed management standards that will hold staff more accountable for supervision of inmates within correctional facilities and offenders released to the community.

Much of the prison population growth has been attributed to longer prison terms and increased court admissions due to the enactment of stricter laws, many written to enhance the penalties for drugs and weapons violations. In recent years, however, the Department has seen a greater proportion of inmates sentenced to prison with shorter sentences for lower class offenses. There also had been an increase in admissions for released inmates who committed a technical violation while on MSR. Lengths of stay for technical violations are relatively shorter than those for court admissions. Instead of incarcerating more long-term inmates, the Department had been going through a period in which inmates with shorter lengths of stay were advancing more rapidly through the prison system. Consequently, the inmate population did not accumulate at rates previously associated with longer sentences. However, the effects of the long-term sentencing enhancements enacted during the late 1990s are beginning to take effect, as seen by a 1.5% increase in the prison population during 2004.

Sincerely,

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

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Foreword

The *2004 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, sentences imposed and admissions by offense and offense categories for the years 1995 through 2004, while periodically 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 and statutes. 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 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 Management Information Systems 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. Jeff Whitfield and Jo Weller, User Support, provided their 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 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. Data are reported by specific offense, offense class, offense type, sentence type, judicial circuit and district, and geographic region. In most cases, data from 1995 to 2004 are reported; however, many tables and charts present data from 1978, which was the first year of determinate sentencing. This document also provides an overview 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. 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 explained. Finally, Impact Incarceration Program and recidivism data are also examined.

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 most common offenses are provided by judicial circuit and district, as well as geographic region. Lastly, prison admission data are reported for each year from 1995 through 2004, with breakdowns by offense class and offense type.

Part I: Impact on the Population

Part I: Impact on the Population

Summary

Part I presents sentencing and population data to demonstrate how sentencing practices and statutory revisions contribute to the growth of Illinois' prison population. At the end of 1977, the population was 10,982. The December 31, 2004 population reached 44,054, an annual growth rate of 5.3% 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, results in an accumulation of inmates within the prison system. However, there was a slight reduction in the prison population between 2000 and 2002 that has been attributed, among other reasons, to a higher proportion of admissions for offenders sentenced from court for the lower classes of offenses as well as an increase in admissions for released inmates who committed a technical violation while on Mandatory Supervised Release. These offenders typically have short lengths of stay, resulting in a faster movement of inmates through the system, and consequently, the prison population had been lower than in previous years. However, as admission patterns changed, the prison population began to increase once again during 2003 and 2004.

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, the sheer volume of drug offenders sentenced to prison each year, particularly for Possession of a Controlled Substance, contributes, to a certain extent, to the growth in the prison population. Finally, offenders have been sentenced to prison under the Truth in Sentencing statute since 1998; at the end of 2004, 4,957 inmates sentenced under Truth in Sentencing were 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

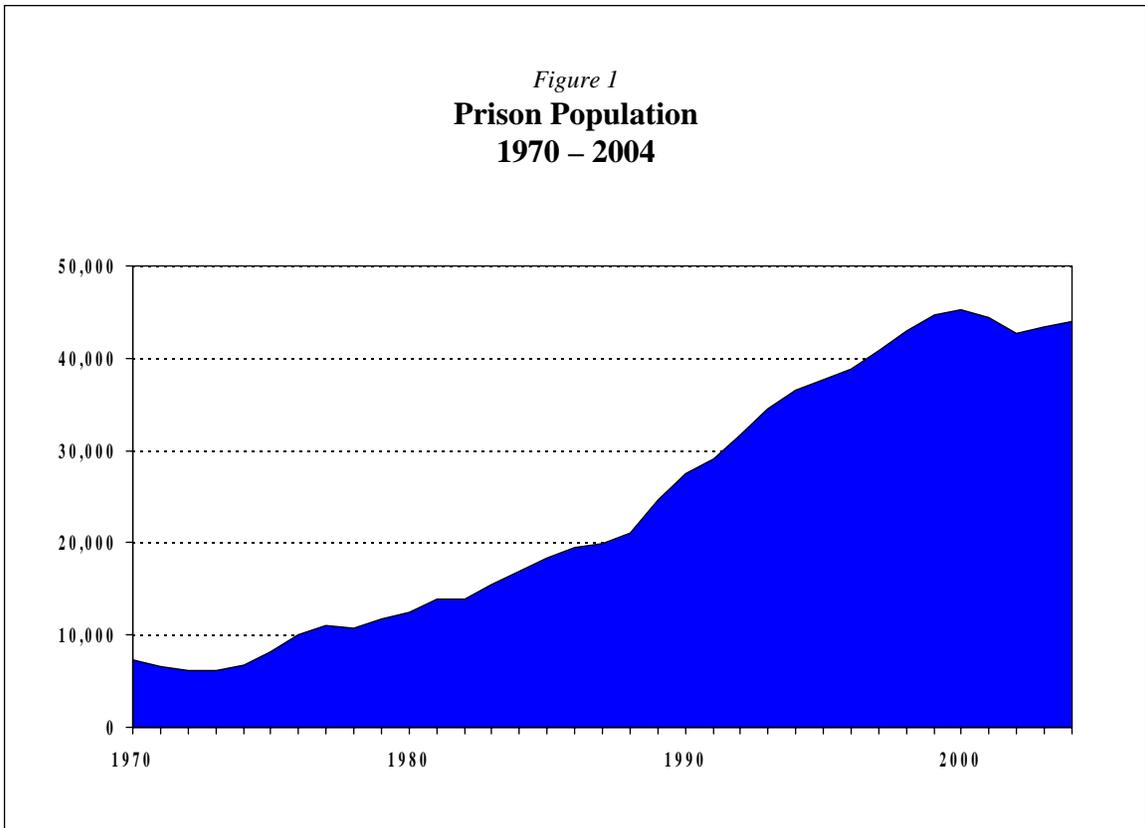
Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate prison population growth since 1970. The acceleration that began in 1974 is attributed to more felons being sentenced to prison with longer sentences. The expansion in the prison population continued after 1978 with the enactment of determinate sentencing. Growth slowed in the early 1980's when the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) 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%. Over the next two years, however, the population decreased by 2,588 inmates, a reduction of 5.7%. This decline was attributed, first of all, to an increase in the number of Class 4 admissions. During this time, a greater proportion of inmates had been sentenced to prison with shorter sentences for Class 4 as well as other lower class offenses. Secondly, there had been an increase in admissions for released inmates who committed a technical violation while on Mandatory Supervised Release. Lengths of stay for technical violations are relatively shorter than those for court admissions, so inmates do not accumulate in the population as they would with longer sentences. Consequently, instead of incarcerating more long-term inmates, IDOC had been going through a period in which inmates with shorter lengths of stay were advancing more rapidly through the prison system.

On the other hand, as the number of court admissions was increasing from 2002 through 2004, the prison population increased by 1,361 inmates, a 3.2% increase.

Calendar Year	Population	Calendar Year	Population
1970	7,326	1988	21,081
1971	6,579	1989	24,712
1972	6,196	1990	27,516
1973	6,100	1991	29,115
1974	6,707	1992	31,640
1975	8,237	1993	34,495
1976	10,054	1994	36,543
1977	10,982	1995	37,658
1978	10,733	1996	38,852
1979	11,749	1997	40,788
1980	12,458	1998	43,051
1981	13,917	1999	44,660
1982	13,895	2000	45,281
1983	15,432	2001	44,348
1984	16,854	2002	42,693
1985	18,279	2003	43,418
1986	19,456	2004	44,054
1987	19,850		

Figure 1
Prison Population
1970 – 2004



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

Many factors contribute to an increasing prison population. Inmates serving sentences for violent crimes remain incarcerated longer than those convicted of property or drug crimes. Between 1995 and 2000, there had been a gradual rise in the number of inmates sentenced for a violent crime (Figure 2). However, this number fell by 432 in 2001, then by another 496 in 2002; but by the end of 2004, the number of violent offenders in prison had increased by 959, a 4.4% growth.

The number of drug offenders in Illinois' prison system fell by 769 (-6.6%) from 2001 to 2003, but climbed by 188 (1.7%) in 2004 (Figure 3). Since 1995, this population has experienced an overall growth of 30.7%. The most significant increases during this ten-year period took place for Possession of a Controlled Substance and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places.

In addition, Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both (DUI) offenses are included in Figure 3. The number of inmates convicted of DUI-related offenses has risen over 540% during the past ten years, from a total of 77 inmates at the end of 1995 to 493 by the end of 2004. This is attributed to the enactment and use of such laws as Aggravated DUI and Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs during a period in which Driving Privileges were Revoked or Suspended.

Since 1995, the growth in female population has been higher than the rate of the male population (Figure 4). At the end of 2004 there were 2,750 women in prison, an increase of 25.2% over this time period. Female inmates are housed at the Dwight Correctional Center, which includes the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit, at the Lincoln and Decatur Correctional Centers, and in the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). Female inmates also reside in the Fox Valley Adult Transition Center and the Women's Treatment Center in Chicago.

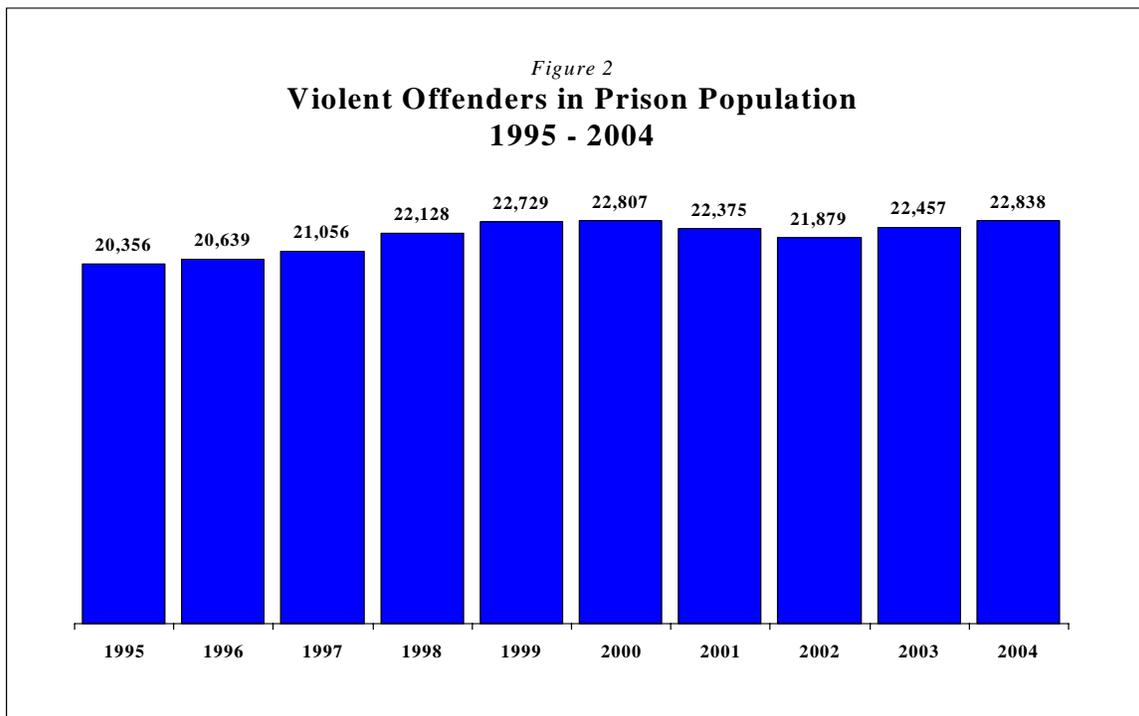


Figure 3
**Drug Offenders in Prison Population
1995 - 2004**

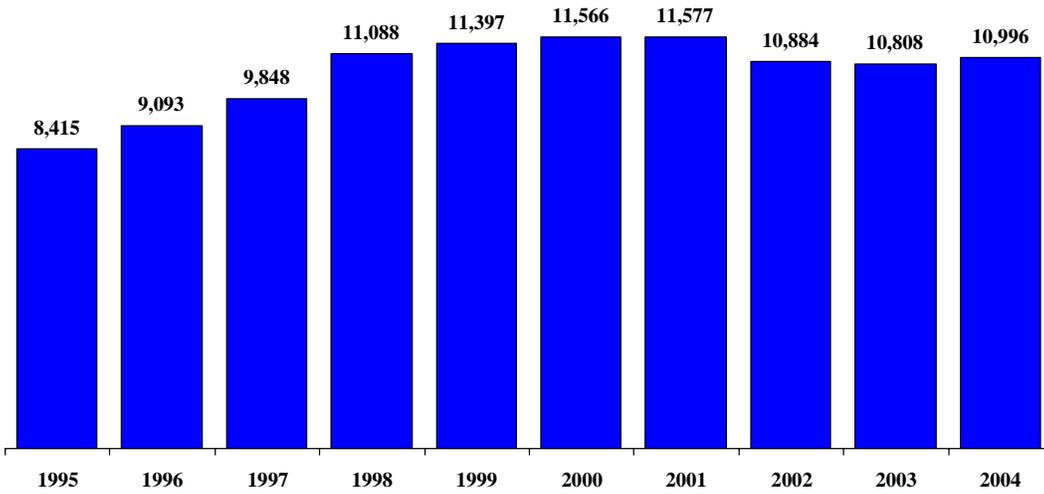
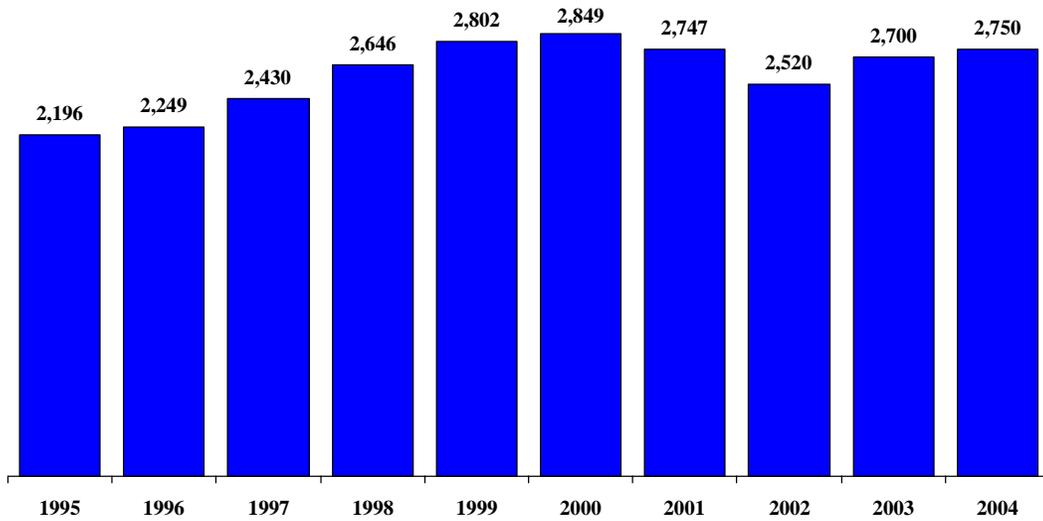


Figure 4
**Females in Prison Population
1995 - 2004**



Impact of Determinate Sentencing

The overall growth in the number of violent offenders since 1977, many of whom have been convicted of Class X crimes, as well as in the number of drug offenders, has been 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 in the prison population, as inmates convicted of violent crimes and the most serious drug offenses are incarcerated for longer periods of time than those under the indeterminate sentencing structure.

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 21,646 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 2004, Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders represented 58.0% 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 more than 20% of the population. In addition, the increase in the use of incarceration for Class 4 offenders is noted by the growth of these offenders in the prison population from 1977 to 2004.

Table 2
Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Prison Population by Offense Class
1977 and 2004

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Total Inmate Population</i>			<i>Percent of Population</i>		
	<i>December 1977</i>	<i>December 2004</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>December 1977</i>	<i>December 2004</i>	<i>Change</i>
Murder	689	7,360	+6,671	6.4%	16.7%	+10.3%
Class X	-----	10,795	+10,795	-----	24.5%	+24.5%
Class 1	3,223	7,403	+4,180	30.1%	16.8%	-13.3%
Class 2	3,473	9,030	+5,557	32.4%	20.5%	-11.9%
Class 3	1,179	3,739	+2,560	11.0%	8.5%	-2.5%
Class 4	98	5,590	+5,492	0.9%	12.7%	+11.8%
Misdemeanors	223	-----	-223	2.1%	-----	-2.1%
Pre-1973 Offenses	1,607	-----	-1,607	15.0%	-----	-15.0%
Unknown/Unclassified	225	137	-88	2.1%	0.3%	-1.8%
Total	10,717	44,054	33,337	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

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 1995, the number of offenders sentenced to prison for crimes against a person expanded by 1,725, a 10.0% increase. The number of offenders in prison with property crimes grew by 10.8% since 1995. The largest increases were in the number of drug offenders, which shot up by 30.7%, and in the number of sex offenders, which jumped 28.8%, during this time period.

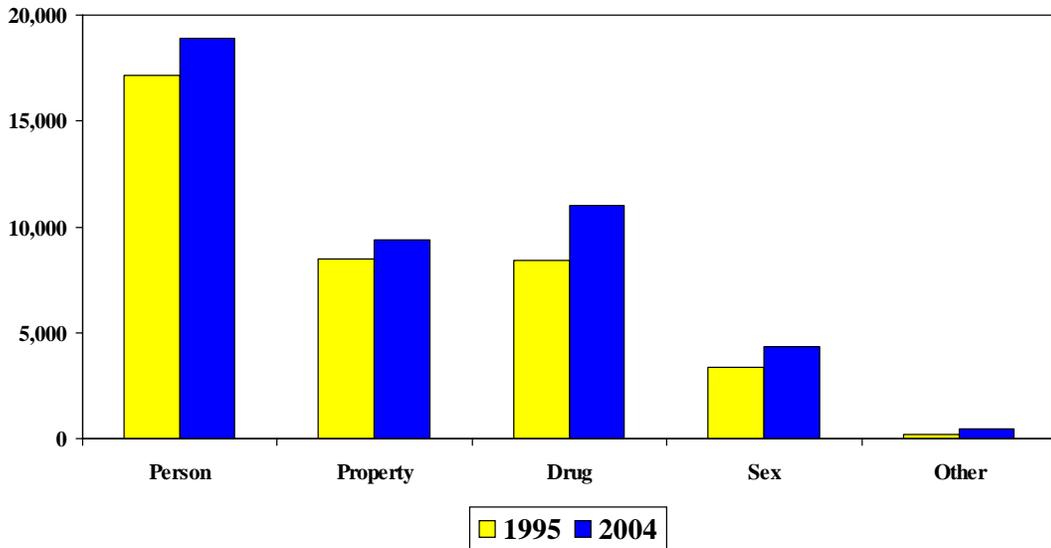
The majority of inmates in Illinois' prisons continue to be those convicted of violent crimes. The total number of inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense comprised 52.7% of the prison population at the end of 2004. Additionally, these data indicate that nearly one of every four inmates is serving a holding sentence for a drug offense while more than one of every five inmates is serving a holding sentence for a property crime.

Table 3
Prison Population by Offense Type
 1995 and 2004

Offense Type	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1995	December 2004	Change	December 1995	December 2004	Change
Person	17,184	18,909	+1,725	45.6%	42.9%	-2.7%
Property	8,452	9,365	+913	22.5%	21.2%	-1.2%
Drug	8,416	10,996	+2,580	22.3%	25.0%	+2.6%
Sex	3,385	4,360	+975	9.0%	9.9%	+0.9%
Other	221	424	+203	0.6%	0.9%	+0.4%
Total	37,658	44,054	6,396	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

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

Figure 5
Prison Population and Offense Type
 1995 and 2004



Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay

Serious offenders are also serving more time in prison. Since 1978, the average length of stay for an inmate convicted of Murder has risen by 3.5 years. Class X inmates released during 2004 served nearly 17 months longer than inmates released in 1978 with a comparable indeterminate sentence. Conversely, inmates released in 2004 for felonies in other offense classes served less time on average than those released during 1978.

Table 4

Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay by Offense Class
Inmates Released in 1978 and 2004

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Total Time Served in Years</i>		<i>Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay</i>
	<i>1978</i>	<i>2004</i>	
Murder	11.0	14.5	+3.5
Class X	4.1	5.5	+1.4
Class 1	3.5	2.3	-1.2
Class 2	2.7	1.8	-0.9
Class 3	2.6	1.0	-1.6
Class 4	2.3	0.6	-1.7

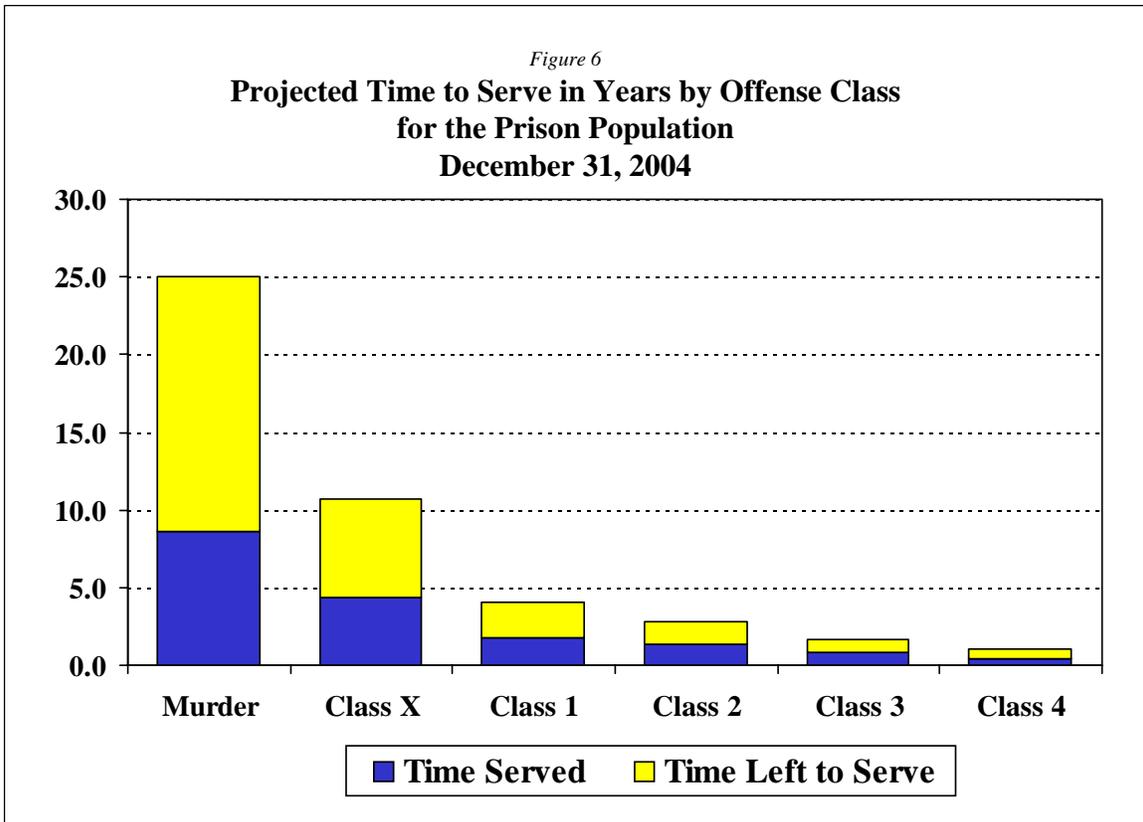
Note: Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of the length of stay calculations.

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 5.1 years left to serve after serving 3.2 years thus far. Of the 6,957 murderers, 5,843 do not have a life or death sentence and will be in prison for an average of 16.4 additional years. Furthermore, Class X offenders will be in prison for an average of 6.3 more years. Further, as noted in Table 5 and Figure 6, the inmates serving prison sentences for the lower offense classes do not have as much time remaining on their sentences, with Class 3 and Class 4 inmates having an average of less than one year left to serve.

Accordingly, as more serious, long-term offenders are added to the prison population, with comparatively few released, there will continue to be an accumulation of these inmates in prison.

<i>1995</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	5,397	14.9%	5.8	12.9	18.7
Class X	10,953	30.2%	3.1	4.7	7.8
Class 1	6,282	17.3%	1.5	2.0	3.5
Class 2	8,421	23.2%	1.2	1.5	2.7
Class 3	3,365	9.3%	0.8	1.0	1.8
Class 4	1,904	5.2%	0.5	0.7	1.2
Total	36,322	100.0%	2.4	4.0	6.4
 <i>2004</i>					
Murder	6,957	18.0%	8.6	16.4	25.0
Class X	10,007	25.8%	4.4	6.3	10.7
Class 1	6,634	17.1%	1.8	2.3	4.1
Class 2	7,531	19.4%	1.3	1.5	2.8
Class 3	3,228	8.3%	0.8	0.9	1.7
Class 4	4,389	11.3%	0.4	0.6	1.0
Total	38,746	100.0%	3.2	5.1	8.3
<p>Note: Inmates admitted from court only. Technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release are excluded.</p>					



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

Data that explain why violent offenders comprise the largest percentage of the population are presented in Table 6. Violent offenders constitute approximately 23% of all sentences imposed and admissions, and nearly 22% of all exits. Yet, as a consequence of their relatively longer lengths of stay, as evidenced by an average sentence (7.6 years) that is more than twice as long as those in the other offense categories, violent offenders are the most populous group (51.8%) 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 around 30% of admissions and exits are for property offenders, their shorter prison stays indicate that these inmates would not accumulate in the population. Despite the fact that property offenders constitute about three out of ten admissions and exits, they represent about two out of ten inmates in the prison population. Drug offenders have the highest percentages of sentences imposed (39.6%), admissions (42.3%), and releases (43.2%); but with their comparably brief time served, drug offenders represent one-fourth of the prison population.

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>All Sentences Imposed</i>	<i>Admissions¹</i>	<i>Exits¹</i>	<i>Population</i>
Violent	23.2%	22.7%	21.9%	51.8%
Property	32.0%	29.8%	30.3%	21.3%
Drug	39.6%	42.3%	43.2%	25.0%
Other	5.2%	5.2%	4.6%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Cases	40,549	28,655	28,642	44,054

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Average Sentence Imposed</i>	<i>Exits: Average Time Served¹</i>	<i>Exits: Average Prison Stay¹</i>
Violent	7.6	3.3	2.6
Property	3.4	1.3	1.0
Drug	3.0	1.1	0.9
Other	2.1	0.6	0.4
Total	4.1	1.6	1.2

¹Inmates 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 their holding 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 1995 to 2004.

On December 31, 2004 there were 309 inmates in prison who were serving an indeterminate sentence. More than 85% of these inmates were incarcerated for Murder and another 9.4% were convicted of a Class X offense. Another 16 (5.2%) inmates were incarcerated with Class 1 offenses, and one inmate had a Class 2 felony. These inmates had served an average exceeding 27 years. Few indeterminate inmates are released each year, and due to the seriousness of their crimes, most of them will stay in prison for several years.

Table 7
Time Served in Years for the Prison Population
Indeterminate Cases
December 31, 1995 and December 31, 2004

<i>1995</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Years Served in Prison</i>
Murder	439	77.8%	19.3
Class X	102	18.1%	19.0
Class 1	17	3.0%	17.9
Class 2	5	0.9%	12.9
Class 3	0	0.0%	----
Class 4	1	0.2%	0.1
Total	564	100.0%	19.1
<i>2004</i>			
Murder	263	85.1%	27.4
Class X	29	9.4%	27.2
Class 1	16	5.2%	26.0
Class 2	1	0.3%	22.1
Class 3	0	0.0%	----
Class 4	0	0.0%	----
Total	309	100.0%	27.3
Note: Inmates admitted from court only. Technical violators of parole and Mandatory Supervised Release are excluded.			

Inmates with Life or Death Sentences or Committed as Sexually Dangerous Persons

On January 11, 2003 outgoing Illinois Governor George Ryan commuted the sentences of all of the state's 160 death row inmates. Inmates who had been convicted but not yet sentenced or who had been remanded for a new trial were not included in the commutations. Four death row inmates were pardoned on January 10; three were released after being pardoned while the other inmate remained in prison because he had been convicted of a separate crime. Sentences for three additional inmates were reduced to 40 years to life in order to bring their sentences in line with co-defendants. All of the remaining 153 inmates had their sentences changed to life sentences without parole.

Even with the shift in sentences for this group of inmates, the number of inmates who will never be released continued to grow, with 1,475 incarcerated with a life sentence, death sentence or Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) commitment on December 31, 2004. There were four inmates admitted to prison with a sentence of death during 2004. There was a net increase of 14 inmates with a life sentence, reaching 1,335 at the end of the year. The number of SDPs decreased to 134 during 2004; SDPs can only be released by court order.

The average age of these 1,475 inmates (42.5 years) is more than eight years older than the average age of other inmates in prison. Of the three groups of inmates, SDPs are the oldest, averaging 45.6 years of age. Inmates with life sentences are more than three years younger on average than SDPs.

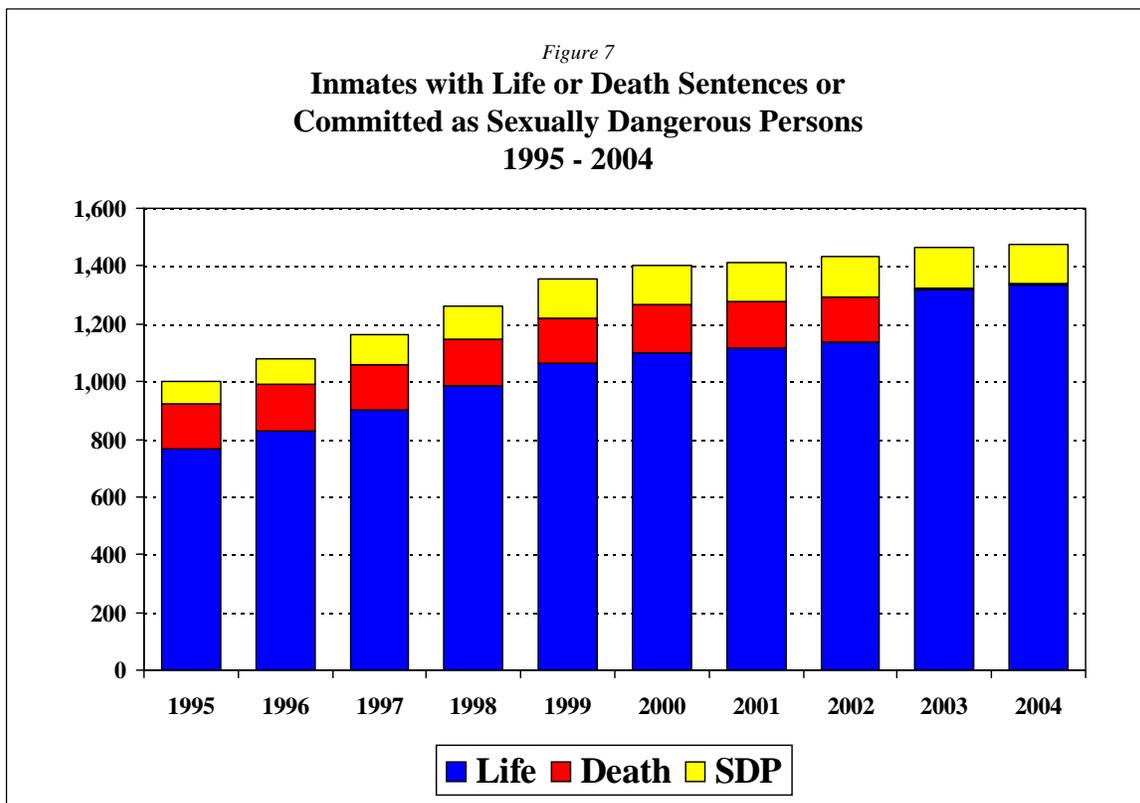


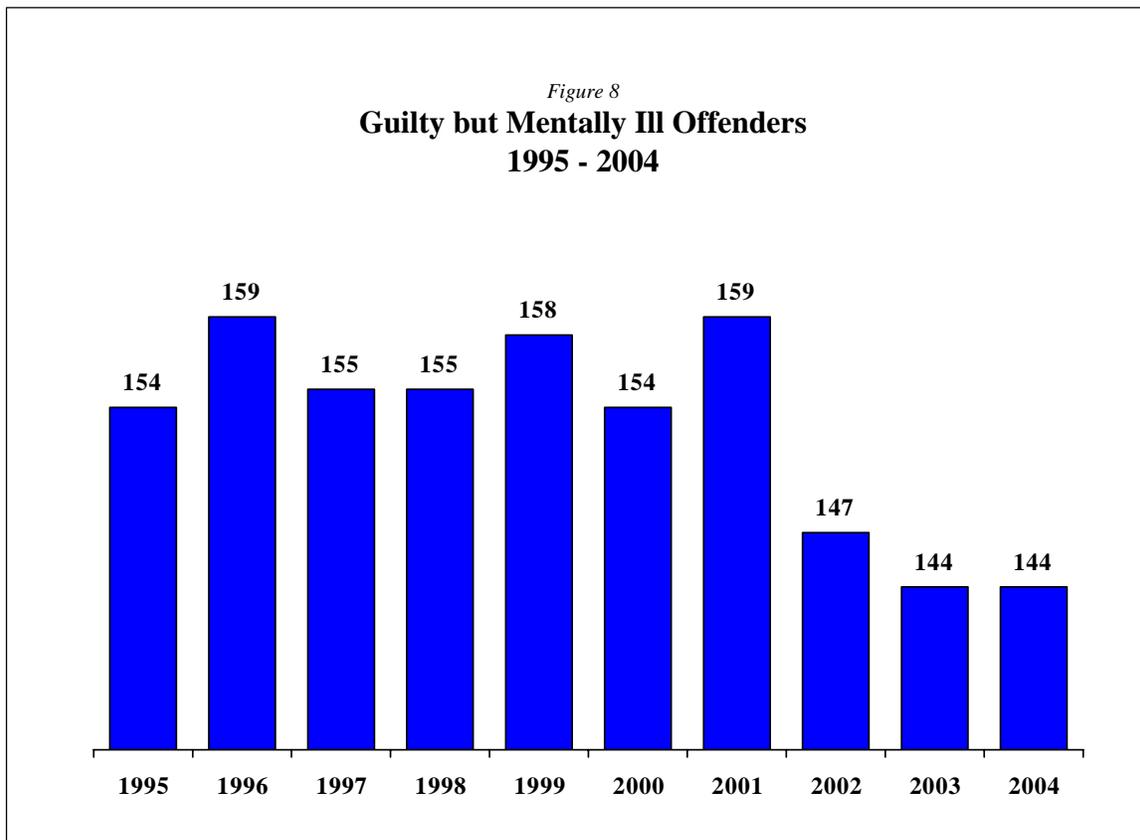
Table 8
 Time Served and Age in Years for Life, Death, and Sexually Dangerous Persons
 in the Prison Population
 December 31, 1995 - 2004

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Average Time Served</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
<i>Life</i>					
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
2002	1,135	10.3	6.5	40.3	10.3
2003	1,321	11.0	6.7	41.3	10.1
2004	1,335	11.8	6.9	42.2	10.2
<i>Death</i>					
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
2002	160	11.3	6.4	41.3	8.7
2003	2	0.6	0.3	44.8	24.0
2004	6	1.2	0.7	41.7	13.1
<i>SDP</i>					
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
2002	138	8.0	5.5	44.6	12.6
2003	139	8.7	5.7	45.3	12.3
2004	134	9.1	6.1	45.6	12.6
<i>Life, Death, and SDP Total</i>					
1995	999	6.2	5.1	36.9	9.7
1996	1,079	6.5	5.1	37.2	9.8
1997	1,163	6.8	5.3	37.4	10.0
1998	1,259	7.1	5.5	37.5	10.2
1999	1,355	7.4	5.4	37.3	10.1
2000	1,400	7.7	5.6	37.7	10.3
2001	1,411	7.9	5.8	38.4	10.5
2002	1,433	8.8	6.2	39.4	10.7
2003	1,462	10.1	6.5	40.8	10.5
2004	1,475	11.5	6.9	42.5	10.5

Guilty But Mentally Ill Inmates

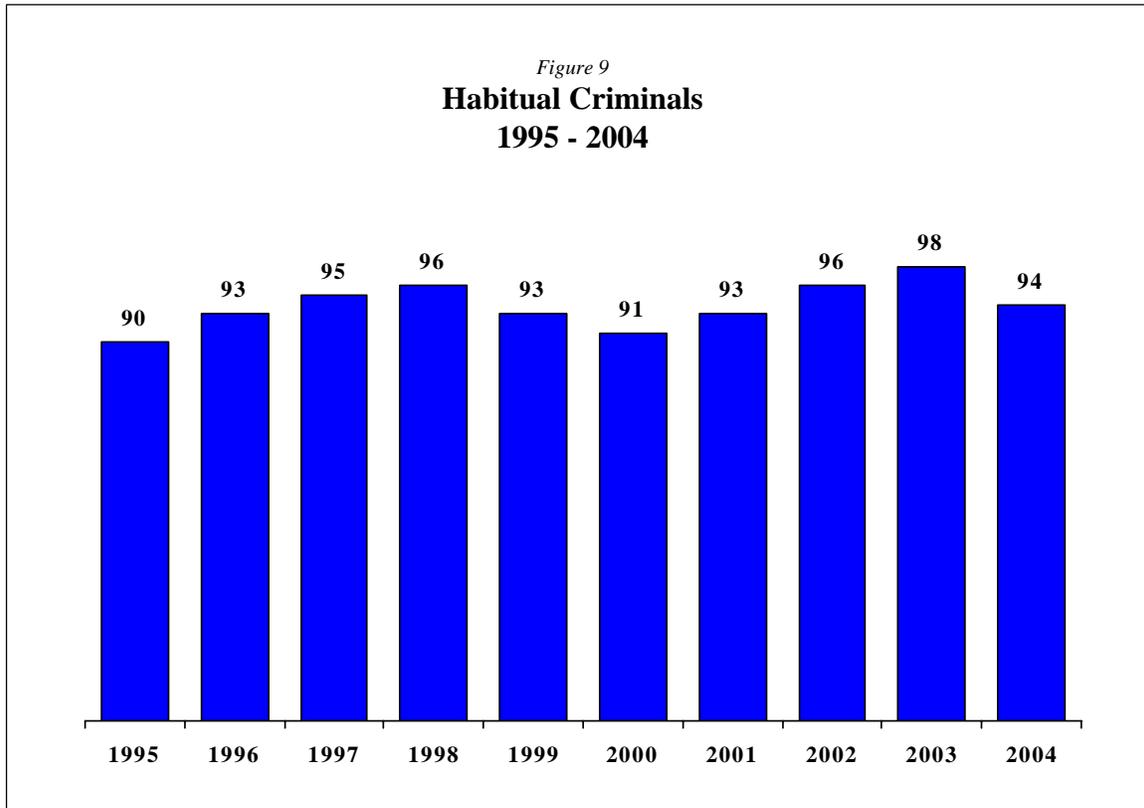
It states in 720 ILCS 5/6-2(c) that a "person who, at the time of the commission of a criminal offense, was not insane but was suffering from a mental illness, is not relieved of criminal responsibility for his conduct and may be found guilty but mentally ill." Guilty but mentally ill inmates are incarcerated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

The number of guilty but mentally ill inmates in the prison population at the end of December 2004 (144) remained the same as one year earlier. There has been a 9.4% decrease since 2001. There were 25 inmates admitted in 2004 who had been found guilty but mentally ill, and another 25 inmates who exited during that year.



Habitual Criminals

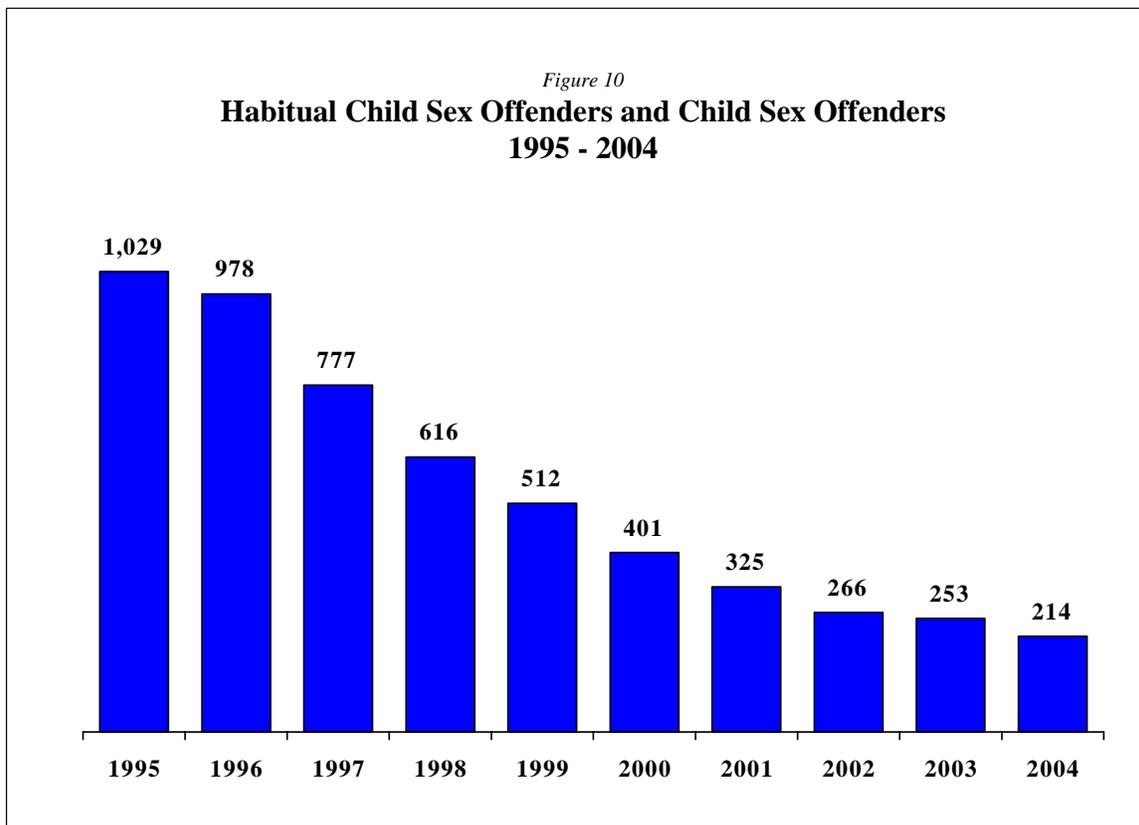
The number of offenders with a natural life sentence imposed under the Habitual Criminal statute (720 ILCS 5/33B-1) fell to 94 inmates during 2004. Habitual offenders have committed Class X crimes in separate instances on three occasions, whereupon commission of the third Class X offense the court must adjudge the offender as an habitual criminal.



Habitual Child Sex Offenders

The total number of habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders in prison has been decreasing since 1995. This population grew after the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act became effective in August 1986, reaching its maximum level at 1,029 in the prison population at the end of 1995. This Act stipulated that a person could be certified as a child sex offender only upon his or her second or subsequent conviction of a sex crime against a victim less than 18 years of age. However, the Child Sex Offender Registration Act, enacted in January 1993, required that these offenders be designated a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first offense. As a result, the number of child sex offenders in prison jumped from 99 in 1992 to 1,029 in 1995.

However, the volume of these child sex offenders in the prison population began to fall during 1996. The decline in the number of CSOs in the prison population is attributed to the fact that, since 1995, States Attorneys have been providing better victim data, and, consequently, Record Office staff are able to identify only those inmates who meet the criteria under the Child Sex Offender Registration Act. The number of child sex offenders in the prison population fell to 214 during 2004 from 253 at the end of 2003.



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 or the offense of terrorism 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 sentences. 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 sentences. In 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, inmates may be required to serve 85% of their sentences. The Truth in Sentencing provisions are described in Appendix B.

Beginning in late 1998, IDOC began to admit offenders sentenced under this new legislation. The end-of-year 2004 prison population included 4,957 inmates sentenced under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these inmates, 1,311 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 3,202 inmates having been admitted to prison. 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). Attempted First Degree Murder and aggravated battery offenses were also prevalent.

Another 244 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 sentences. In addition, 162 inmates have committed Reckless Homicide and 38 inmates have committed Aggravated Arson 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 since 2000. A total of 720 inmates were admitted during 2000, another 945 in 2001, 1,033 in 2002, 1,135 during 2003, and 1,171 in 2004. Only 426 Truth in Sentencing cases have been released through 2004, most for Class 1 Criminal Sexual Assault and Class 2 Reckless Homicide. Consequently, the population impact of Public Act 90-593 will not be felt until there are a sufficient number of cases available for Truth in Sentencing inmates whose time served can be compared to those who served the customary determinate sentence. A more comprehensive analysis will be conducted in future reports as more offenders are released 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, 2004

	<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	1,311	100.0%	2.3	35.4
First Degree Murder	1,311	100.0%	2.3	35.4
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	3,202	100.0%	2.6	8.4
Murder	1	0.0%	4.6	16.7
Intentional Homicide of an Unborn Child	1	0.0%	4.6	16.7
Class X	2,681	83.7%	2.6	9.2
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	865	27.0%	2.6	9.0
Attempted First Degree Murder	626	19.6%	2.7	9.3
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	440	13.7%	2.5	6.2
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	379	11.8%	2.9	14.7
Aggravated Battery of a Child	175	5.5%	2.7	5.9
Aggravated Kidnapping	122	3.8%	2.6	7.5
Criminal Sexual Assault	30	0.9%	3.0	8.9
Heinous Battery	21	0.7%	2.1	9.6
Solicitation of Murder for Hire	14	0.4%	3.2	18.9
Solicitation of Murder	9	0.3%	2.4	18.2
Class 1	482	15.1%	2.1	4.6
Criminal Sexual Assault	464	14.5%	2.1	4.5
Aggravated Kidnapping	12	0.4%	3.8	7.2
Aggravated Battery of a Child	6	0.2%	3.8	5.9
Class 2	38	1.2%	2.1	2.2
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	38	1.2%	2.1	2.2
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	244	100.0%	2.6	11.6
Class X	232	95.1%	2.6	12.0
Home Invasion	102	41.8%	2.7	13.3
Armed Robbery	88	36.1%	2.4	10.2
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	20	8.2%	3.0	14.3
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	19	7.8%	2.1	11.0
Armed Violence with a Category II Weapon	3	1.2%	2.5	6.5
Class 1	12	4.9%	2.6	4.5
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	12	4.9%	2.6	4.5
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	162	100.0%	2.3	4.1
Class 2	162	100.0%	2.3	4.1
Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	162	100.0%	2.3	4.1
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Aggravated Arson	38	100.0%	1.2	6.6
Class X	38	100.0%	1.2	6.6
Aggravated Arson	38	100.0%	1.2	6.6
Total Population	4,957		2.5	15.2

Part II: Length of Stay

PART II: Length of Stay

Summary

Inmates convicted of Murder and Class X offenses, particularly for crimes against a person and sex offenses, have served the longest periods of incarceration. However, as more offenders are being released from prison with Class 4 offenses, with fewer releases for inmates with Class X and Class 1 felonies, average time served has been decreasing.

Over the last ten years, the awarding of supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT), educational good conduct credits, and other earned time credits has contributed to reducing length of incarceration, especially in the past few years. 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. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of admissions for Possession of a Controlled Substance and other Class 4 offenses in recent years; with a relatively short prison stay (4.4 months), the number of exits will escalate each year as well.

Additionally, time served was reduced for 1,123 inmates who graduated from the two Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities during 2004. On average, their time served was more than five months shorter than similar inmates who did not complete the boot camp program.

The recidivism rate for inmates who exited prison in 2001 was 54.6%. 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 in IDOC, from the date admitted to 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. Inmates leaving prison after serving time for a technical violation are not included in the length of stay data.

It is important to understand that length of stay data are determined from inmates who exit prison and the data should be interpreted carefully. A majority of the exits, particularly cases with serious offenses, generally reflect those offenders who received the shortest sentences. Relatively 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).

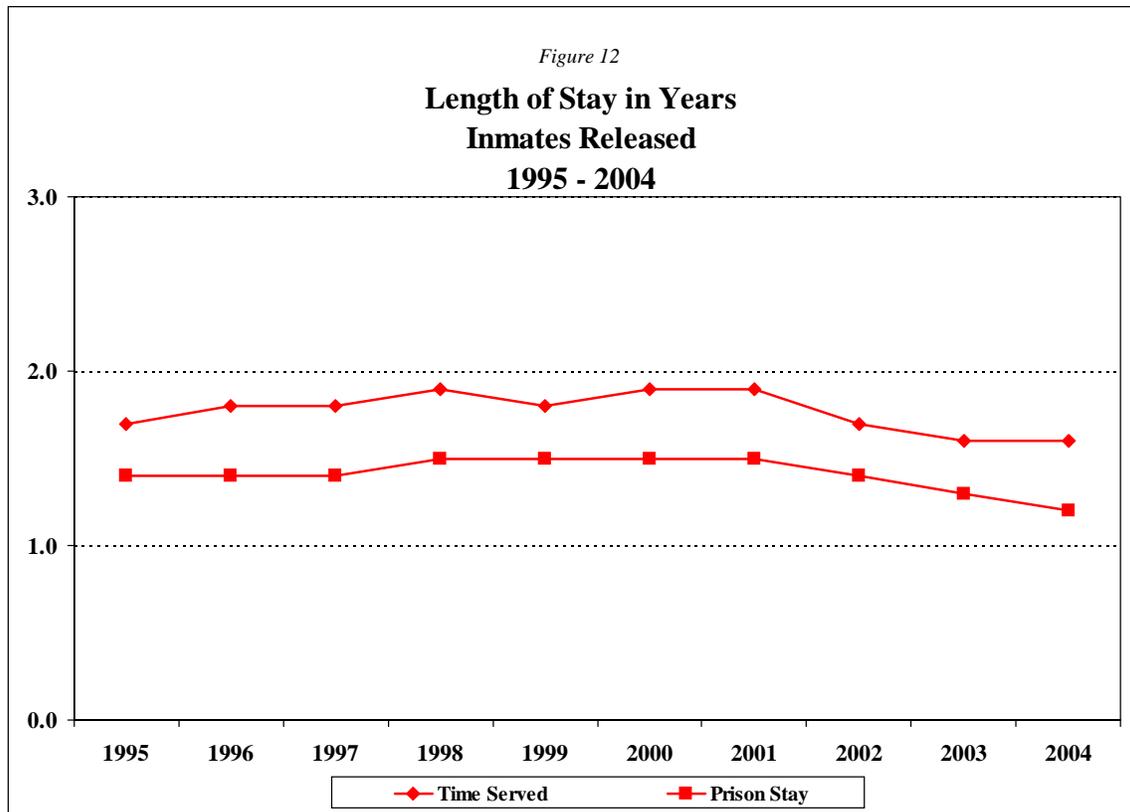
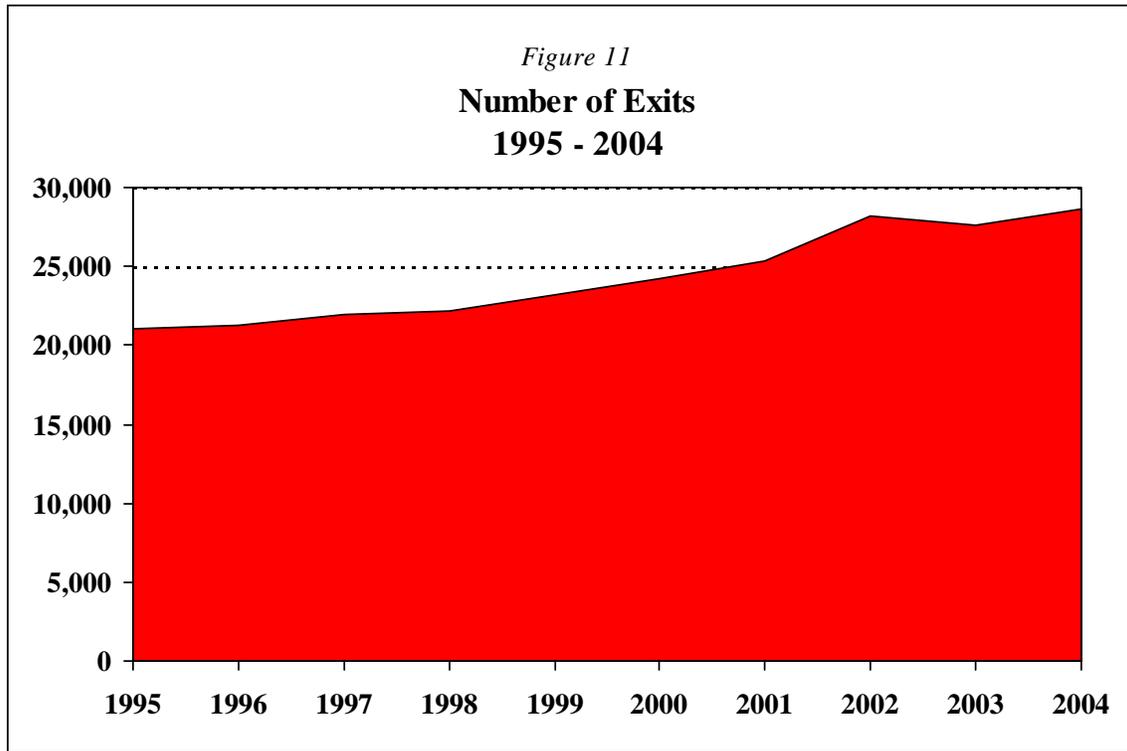
After an 11.6% increase in the volume of prison exits from 2001 to 2002, exits fell 2.2% during 2003 (Table 10 and Figure 11). However, the number of exits reached its highest annual level in 2004. The overall growth in the amount of exits since 1995 (36.1%), a trend that actually began before 1989, has been a result of increases in prison admissions for Class 4 offenses with 1 to 3-year sentences, and more recent increases in good time awards.

The average total time served (1.6 years) and the average prison stay (1.2 years) have fallen slightly over the past three years after remaining relatively consistent throughout the previous seven years (Figure 12). Lengths of stay continue to be lower than they were prior to 1990; this decline has been associated with the awarding of SMGT, educational good conduct credits, and earned time, as well as shorter stays for an increasing number of lower class drug offenders.

Table 10
Length of Stay in Years for Inmates
Released 1995 - 2004

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
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
2002	28,229	1.7	1.0	.00	47.0	1.4	0.6	.00	46.8
2003	27,615	1.6	1.0	.15	33.1	1.3	0.6	.00	33.0
2004	28,642	1.6	0.9	.01	42.2	1.2	0.5	.00	40.8

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



Length of Stay in Years by Offense Class for Inmates Released

Table 11 provides the number of exits, time served, and prison stay by offense class for inmates released from 1995 through 2004. Over this ten-year period, the number of exits for Murder has nearly doubled, from 188 in 1995 to 369 in 2004. However, exits have declined for Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 offenses. After experiencing a 17.9% decline during 2003, Class X prison releases fell again in 2004. Since 1995, the volume of Class X exits has decreased 27.9%. The highest increase was for Class 4 offenses (175.3%). Exits for Class 3 offenses had seen increases over the past ten years, but have declined during the last two years. Over 79% of the total exits for 2004 consisted of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 offenders.

Average time served remained the same as in 2003 for all classes of offense except Murder and Class X. Average time served for inmates released for Murder during 2004 was 0.3 years longer than in 2003; the mean prison stay for inmates released in 2004 for Murder was 0.2 years longer. Except in 2000, total time served for Murder has increased or stayed the same each year since 1996. Total time served and prison stay for Class X offenses showed increases from 2003.

The total average time served (1.6 years) continues to be driven by the higher proportion of inmates with the lower class offenses being released from prison. The average total time served for the more serious Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders was 4.1 years in 2004, while the mean for the lower class offenders was 1.0 year.

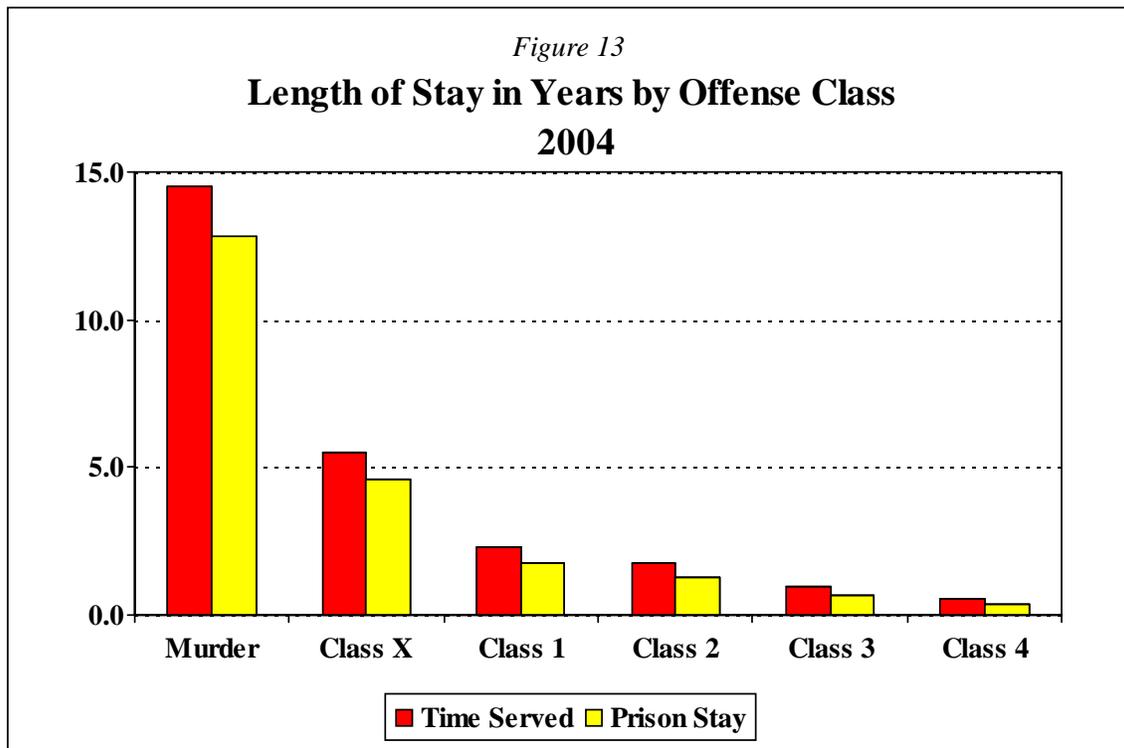


Table 11
Length of Stay in Years by Offense Class
Inmates Released 1995 - 2004

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
Murder	1995	188	12.5	4.5	12.2	11.3	4.6	11.0
	1996	219	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
	2002	331	13.8	5.6	12.3	12.3	5.9	11.1
	2003	331	14.2	5.0	13.1	12.6	5.2	11.8
	2004	369	14.5	5.8	13.3	12.8	6.1	11.7
Class X	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
	2002	2,280	5.3	3.4	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.7
	2003	1,872	5.3	3.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.5
	2004	1,851	5.5	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.6	3.6
Class 1	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
	2002	4,085	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4
	2003	3,735	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4
	2004	3,674	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4
Class 2	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
	2002	5,969	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
	2003	5,812	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
	2004	5,904	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
Class 3	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
	2002	5,000	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
	2003	4,767	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
	2004	4,729	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Class 4	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
	2002	10,558	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
	2003	11,092	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	2004	12,103	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2

Length of Stay in Years by Offense Type for Inmates Released

Table 12 shows that, following decreases in the number of exits for person, sex and property crimes during 2003, the number of exits among each of these offense types rose in 2004. Among these offenses, the highest increase in the number of exits from 2003 to 2004 was for sex crimes (8.8%). The number of exits for drug crimes, however, continued to increase. Exits for drug crimes rose another 3.9%, a relatively small annual increase given that the number of exits has grown 57.3% since 1995.

Average time served decreased in 2004 for inmates released after serving time for sex offenses and drug crimes. Decreases in total time served took place for sex crimes while decreases in both total time served and prison stay occurred for drug crimes. The average prison stay increased for person crimes.

From 1995 through 2000, time served had been longest for inmates convicted of sex crimes. Average time served and prison stay have increased for crimes against a person and decreased for sex crimes over the past ten years to the point where lengths of stay for person crimes have exceeded those for sex crimes since 2002. This has occurred due to recent increases in the number of exits for Class 4 offenses of Prostitution and Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act and decreases for Class X Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. Property and drug offenders served less than half as long as offenders sentenced for violent crimes.

The number of exits for other crimes also increased during 2004 (12.3%). Increases were seen in the number of exits for Obstructing Justice, Transporting Anhydrous Ammonia, and some escape-related offenses. Moreover, these exits have risen by 108.4% over the past ten years. Average times served for other crimes were lower from 2002 through 2004 than within the previous seven years.

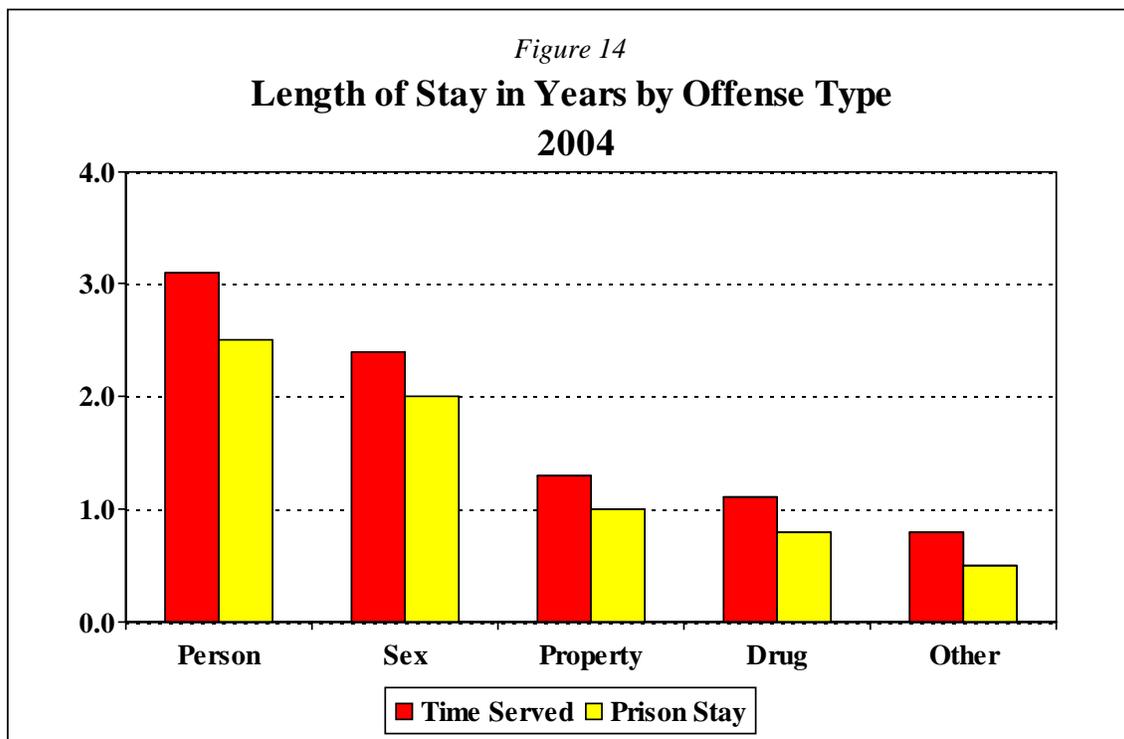


Table 12
Length of Stay in Years by Offense Type
Inmates Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Person Crimes	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
	2002	5,974	3.1	1.6	0.2	47.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	46.8
	2003	5,476	3.1	1.5	0.2	33.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	33.0
	2004	5,595	3.1	1.5	0.2	42.2	2.5	0.9	0.0	40.8
Sex Crimes	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
	2002	1,361	2.6	1.3	0.1	27.1	2.2	0.9	0.0	26.7
	2003	1,274	2.5	1.2	0.2	24.8	2.0	0.7	0.0	23.7
	2004	1,386	2.4	1.0	0.1	28.6	2.0	0.5	0.0	28.0
Property Crimes	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
	2002	8,587	1.4	1.0	0.1	14.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	13.1
	2003	8,418	1.3	0.9	0.2	16.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	15.5
	2004	8,674	1.3	1.0	0.0	15.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	15.8
Drug Crimes	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
	2002	11,725	1.2	0.9	0.0	14.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	12.8
	2003	11,912	1.2	0.8	0.2	16.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	15.5
	2004	12,381	1.1	0.8	0.1	16.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	15.8
Other Crimes	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
	2002	576	0.8	0.5	0.2	10.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	10.4
	2003	529	0.8	0.5	0.2	7.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.0
	2004	594	0.8	0.5	0.2	6.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	5.9

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 after a decision 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 prison exits for determinate sentences rose by 3.7% in 2004 after falling during 2003 (Table 13). The average total time served (1.6 years) and the average prison stay (1.2 years) remained the same as in 2003, but are lower than the averages prior to 2002. Again, the reasons for these changes have been associated with increases in prison admissions for Class 4 offenses with 1 to 3-year sentences, and more recent increases in good time awards.

Table 13
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1995 - 2004

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
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
2002	28,197	1.7	1.0	0.0	24.7	1.3	0.6	.00	24.2
2003	27,598	1.6	1.0	0.2	25.6	1.2	0.6	.00	24.7
2004	28,616	1.6	0.9	0.0	26.9	1.2	0.5	.00	26.5

Note: There may be some cases with maximum lengths of stay that 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 that are not reported in Tables 11, 12, and 15.

Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases

There were 26 exits during 2004 for inmates with an indeterminate sentence. Of these inmates, 23 were released after a decision by the Prisoner Review Board and three died in prison. Time served for these 26 inmates averaged 30.6 years, serving between 16.5 years and 42.2 years.

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases
Released 1995 - 2004

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
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
2002	32	27.4	26.1	14.8	47.0	26.5	25.3	13.0	46.8
2003	17	28.0	27.6	25.8	33.1	26.6	26.2	22.9	33.0
2004	26	30.6	30.1	16.5	42.2	29.1	29.0	14.6	40.8

Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses for Determinate Cases

Table 15 provides data for inmates released from prison after serving a determinate sentence.

The number of exits for First Degree Murder and Murder increased by 9.4% in 2004, with 30 more releases than in 2003. Both the average total time served and prison stay decreased slightly in 2004 following the highest average lengths of stay over the last ten years one year earlier.

Decreases in the number of prison releases were seen for some of the more serious offenses that are outlined in Table 15.

For a second year, there were decreases in the number of prison exits in 2004 for the Class X offenses of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (-12.0%), Attempted First Degree Murder/ Attempted Murder (-8.3%), and Armed Robbery (-2.8%). Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance showed a slight increase (0.5%). Increases also took place in 2004 for Other Class X offenses (3.7%), which include Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places, Home Invasion, Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking, Criminal Drug Conspiracy, Aggravated Battery with a Firearm, and Armed Violence.

Times served for some Class X offenses rose during 2004 while remaining the same for others. The average time served and prison stay for Armed Robbery increased in 2004 after declining in 2003. Lengths of stay for Other Class X offenses increased an average of six months from 2003 to 2004. Total time served and prison stay for Attempted Murder, Attempted First Degree Murder and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault rose during 2004 after decreasing in 2003. Average stays have remained constant for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance for the last three years.

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.

Among Class 1 offenses, the number of exits for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places have decreased by 40.9% since reaching a ten-year high in 2001; exits fell by 24.8% from 2003 to 2004. On the other hand, exits for Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance increased in 2004. The volume of exits for Residential Burglary declined minimally. The number of exits for Other Class 1 offenses rose during 2004, including releases for Possession of a Controlled Substance, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Attempted Armed Robbery, and Criminal Sexual Assault. Exits decreased for some Class 1 offenses, including Aggravated Robbery and Possession of a Stolen Vehicle.

Despite a decline in the number of exits, the average lengths of stay for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places increased in 2004. Both total time served and prison stay decreased for Residential Burglary, while average prison stay fell for Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Average stays remained consistent with 2003 figures for the Other Class 1 offenses.

Declines in the number of inmates released to the community continued during 2004 for most categories of Class 2 offenses, including Robbery (-8.3%), Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (-4.0%), Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (-3.9%), and Burglary (-0.8%). Conversely, the volume of exits rose 3.2% for Motor Vehicle Theft. Exits for Other Class 2 offenses also grew in 2004 (18.5%), increasing each year since 2001. Notable increases were seen for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, Driving while under the Influence/ Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License, and Aggravated Domestic Battery. Decreases occurred for Theft, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, and Criminal Drug Conspiracy.

Average lengths of stay remained constant for most Class 2 offenses, but decreased for Motor Vehicle Theft and Robbery. Some measures of time served did increase for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse in 2004. Despite increases in the number of exits for Other Class 2 offenses, the average lengths of stay have experienced general declines over the past ten years.

The pattern of decreasing exits continued for the Class 3 offenses of Retail Theft (-6.7%) and Theft (-1.5%). The number of exits for Forgery reached the highest point over the past ten years, hovering over 600 releases each of the past four years. Exits for Aggravated Battery remained close to those for 2003. The number of exits for Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon decreased by 20.6% after increasing by 13.6% during 2003. The number of exits for Other Class 3 offenses also reached the highest point over the past ten years, with an 8.9% increase during 2004. Exits increased for Attempted Burglary, Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License, Manufacture or Delivery of a Look-Alike Substance, Attempted Receiving a Stolen Vehicle, and Possession of Cannabis. Noteworthy decreases were seen for Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis and Delivery of Cannabis near a School.

Average lengths of stay remained constant during 2004 for most Class 3 offenses. Total time served increased for Retail Theft and decreased for the Other Class 3 felonies.

The amount of prison exits for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance reached its highest point ever during 2004, with 6,474 exits. This represents a 9.0% increase over 2003 exits and a 133.9% growth over the last ten years. The other featured Class 4 offenses also experienced increases in the number of exits during 2004. Exits rose for Prostitution (22.2%), Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License (13.0%), Theft (12.1%), Domestic Battery (9.1%), Retail Theft (7.6%), and Obstructing Justice (6.6%). The number of releases for Other Class 4 offenses, which consist mostly of drug and property offenses, has risen each year since 1996, jumping another 5.5% from 2003 to 2004. These increases are attributed to the passage of legislation for many Class 4 offenses, including Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, and Transporting Anhydrous Ammonia but it also reflects the increased utilization of prison sentences for Class 4 felonies such as Criminal Damage to Property, Violation of an Order of Protection, Aggravated Fleeing of the Police, Resisting or Obstructing a Police Officer, and Mob Action.

Lengths of stay for Class 4 offenses have remained constant over the past two years, but have generally declined throughout the past ten years.

Table 15
Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Murder/ First Degree Murder	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
	2002	306	12.7	12.2	2.0	23.3	11.1	10.7	1.1	22.5
	2003	319	13.7	12.8	2.1	24.8	12.1	11.6	1.5	23.4
	2004	349	13.6	12.8	2.1	26.5	11.8	11.5	0.9	23.6
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	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
	2002	191	7.2	6.8	1.0	16.1	6.3	5.9	0.0	15.1
	2003	142	8.4	8.2	0.8	17.7	7.6	7.1	0.7	17.2
	2004	125	8.4	8.8	0.7	18.4	7.4	7.1	0.2	17.9
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	2002	611	5.2	4.5	0.4	24.7	4.4	3.7	0.2	23.7
	2003	566	5.0	4.0	0.5	20.0	3.9	3.3	0.0	18.9
	2004	550	5.2	4.0	0.8	26.9	4.2	2.9	0.0	26.5
Attempted Murder/ First Degree Murder (Class X)	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
	2002	252	7.4	6.8	2.4	24.4	6.4	5.6	0.2	23.7
	2003	145	8.5	7.5	2.2	25.6	7.3	6.6	0.6	24.7
	2004	133	8.5	7.5	1.6	24.5	7.4	6.3	0.6	23.2
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	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
	2002	403	4.4	4.0	1.2	12.6	3.8	3.3	0.2	12.6
	2003	370	4.4	3.5	0.4	16.0	3.8	3.2	0.0	15.5
	2004	372	4.4	3.5	0.2	16.1	3.8	3.0	0.0	15.8

¹ There may be some maximum lengths of stay that 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 by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Other (Class X)	1995	599	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	598	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
	2002	818	4.7	4.0	0.2	22.3	3.9	3.3	0.0	21.1
	2003	646	4.7	4.0	0.3	24.8	3.9	3.1	0.0	23.7
2004	670	5.2	4.5	0.2	25.9	4.4	3.6	0.0	25.2	
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 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
	2002	721	2.0	1.9	0.2	6.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	5.8
	2003	602	2.0	1.9	0.2	5.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	5.5
2004	453	2.2	2.1	0.3	6.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.7	
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	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
	2002	1,180	1.9	1.6	0.2	7.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.5
	2003	1,099	1.8	1.5	0.2	9.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	9.0
2004	1,115	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	7.8	
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	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
	2002	806	2.6	2.3	0.1	14.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	13.1
	2003	734	2.6	2.0	0.3	16.0	2.2	1.6	0.0	15.5
2004	729	2.5	2.0	0.4	15.9	2.0	1.5	0.0	15.8	
Other (Class 1)	1995	1,080	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	1,155	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
	2002	1,376	2.6	2.0	0.1	24.6	2.0	1.4	0.0	24.2
	2003	1,298	2.5	2.0	0.2	14.9	1.9	1.4	0.0	14.6
2004	1,373	2.5	2.0	0.2	23.4	1.9	1.4	0.0	23.0	

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Table 15
Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	1995	203	2.0	1.7	0.4	8.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	8.0
	1996	245	2.0	1.7	0.3	6.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	6.5
	1997	220	2.1	1.7	1.1	6.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	6.4
	1998	238	2.1	1.7	0.3	6.9	1.6	1.4	0.0	6.3
	1999	237	2.1	1.7	1.0	6.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	5.9
	2000	263	2.3	1.8	0.0	10.3	1.8	1.6	0.0	10.1
	2001	318	2.2	1.8	0.8	6.8	1.7	1.5	0.0	6.4
	2002	332	2.1	1.7	0.1	12.2	1.6	1.2	0.0	11.9
2003	324	2.1	1.7	0.5	13.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	13.1	
2004	311	2.2	1.8	0.5	9.8	1.6	1.4	0.0	9.4	
Burglary (Class 2)	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
	2002	1,826	2.0	1.5	0.2	11.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	9.9
2003	1,717	1.9	1.5	0.2	9.8	1.5	1.1	0.0	9.6	
2004	1,704	1.9	1.5	0.2	13.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	12.7	
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	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
	2002	1,707	1.7	1.3	0.2	7.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	6.5
2003	1,654	1.6	1.1	0.2	8.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	8.0	
2004	1,589	1.6	1.1	0.2	15.8	1.2	0.9	0.0	15.5	
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	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
	2002	740	1.9	1.5	0.2	11.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	10.7
2003	679	1.9	1.5	0.3	9.1	1.5	1.1	0.1	8.3	
2004	701	1.8	1.5	0.0	12.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	9.5	
Robbery (Class 2)	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
	2002	419	2.1	1.7	0.4	10.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	10.4
2003	396	2.1	1.5	0.4	18.7	1.5	1.0	0.0	17.4	
2004	363	2.0	1.5	0.2	13.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	13.1	

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Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Other (Class 2)	1995	440	1.7	1.4	0.2	8.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	8.3
	1996	446	1.7	1.4	0.2	7.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	6.9
	1997	477	1.6	1.4	0.1	9.8	1.3	1.0	0.0	8.5
	1998	492	1.8	1.5	0.2	11.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	10.8
	1999	530	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	8.1
	2000	481	1.9	1.5	0.3	12.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	6.4
	2001	673	1.7	1.3	0.2	12.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	12.4
	2002	945	1.5	1.2	0.2	8.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	7.5
	2003	1,042	1.6	1.3	0.2	8.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	6.9
	2004	1,235	1.6	1.2	0.2	14.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	14.0
Aggravated Battery (Class 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
	2002	1,114	1.3	1.0	0.2	7.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	6.9
	2003	980	1.2	1.0	0.3	7.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.2
	2004	981	1.2	1.0	0.2	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.9
Forgery (Class 3)	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
	2002	623	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.9
	2003	607	1.0	0.8	0.3	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.2
	2004	681	1.0	0.8	0.3	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.1
Retail Theft (Class 3)	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
	2002	1,175	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.0
	2003	1,119	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.5
	2004	1,044	0.9	0.7	0.1	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.4
Theft (Class 3)	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
	2002	640	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
	2003	619	1.0	0.9	0.2	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.9
	2004	610	1.0	0.9	0.2	9.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	9.1

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			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/ Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	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
	2002	471	1.2	1.0	0.3	7.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	7.5
Other (Class 3)	2003	535	1.1	0.9	0.2	6.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.9
	2004	425	1.1	0.8	0.2	10.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	9.1
	1995	681	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
Domestic Battery (Class 4)	2001	788	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.6
	2002	977	1.1	0.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.0
	2003	907	1.1	0.8	0.2	9.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	8.7
	2004	988	1.0	0.9	0.2	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.8
	1995	13	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1
	1996	26	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9
	1997	49	0.9	0.8	0.5	4.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.7
	1998	93	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.6
Driving while under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	1999	128	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.9
	2000	117	1.1	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.6
	2001	203	1.0	0.8	0.4	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.3
	2002	330	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.8
	2003	264	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.1
	2004	288	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.5
	1995	349	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.5
	1996	393	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.7
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	1997	483	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.9
	1998	529	0.7	0.5	0.2	6.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.6
	1999	597	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.7
	2000	647	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.7
	2001	932	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7
	2002	1,076	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4
	2003	1,143	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.0
	2004	1,292	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.4
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	1995	128	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.3
	1996	110	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0
	1997	142	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.4
	1998	164	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.9
	1999	221	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.8
	2000	233	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.9
	2001	261	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.6
	2002	336	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.8
2003	303	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.8	
2004	323	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	

¹ There may be some maximum lengths of stay that 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 by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	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
	2002	5,540	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4
	2003	5,942	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.1
2004	6,474	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.3	
Prostitution (Class 4)	1995	28	0.9	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.7
	1996	42	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.5
	1997	43	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.2
	1998	27	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.7
	1999	60	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8
	2000	116	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6
	2001	129	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4
	2002	296	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.4
	2003	343	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.3
2004	419	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	
Retail Theft (Class 4)	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
	2002	990	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.4
	2003	1,116	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.6
2004	1,201	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	
Theft (Class 4)	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
	2002	270	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.8
	2003	232	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.8
2004	260	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.8	
Other (Class 4)	1995	490	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.3
	1996	605	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.5
	1997	703	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1998	813	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1999	1,010	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.9
	2000	1,310	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.8
	2001	1,414	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.4
	2002	1,720	0.7	0.5	0.2	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.4
	2003	1,749	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.8
2004	1,846	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.0	

¹ There may be some maximum lengths of stay that 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 26 indeterminate releases during 2004, 20 were for inmates convicted of Murder. Four of the indeterminate cases were Class 1 offenders. One inmate had a Class X sentence and the other had a Class 2 felony conviction. 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 for inmates released over the past ten years for determinate versus indeterminate sentences.

Table 16
Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses
Indeterminate Cases Released 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder	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
	2002	25	27.0	26.1	14.8	33.6	25.9	25.0	13.0	32.8
	2003	12	28.0	27.5	25.8	33.1	26.2	25.6	22.9	33.0
2004	20	31.1	30.1	16.5	42.2	29.4	29.4	14.6	40.8	
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	2002	2	37.0	37.0	27.0	47.0	36.4	36.4	26.0	46.8
	2003	1	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
2004	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Attempted Murder (Class X)	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
	2002	1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8
	2003	2	28.3	28.3	26.3	30.3	27.8	27.8	25.9	29.7
2004	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Rape (Class X)	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
	2002	2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.3	24.7
	2003	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2004	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

Table 16
Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses
Indeterminate Cases Released 1994 - 2003

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Other Class X	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
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2003	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2004	1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	
All Class 1	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
	2002	2	26.2	26.2	25.3	27.1	25.6	25.6	24.5	26.7
	2003	2	27.7	27.7	26.7	28.6	26.9	26.9	26.2	27.6
2004	4	28.3	28.1	26.9	30.1	27.5	27.6	26.3	28.3	
All Class 2	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	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2003	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2004	1	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	
All Class 3	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
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2003	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2004	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
All Class 4	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
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2003	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
2004	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	

Length of Stay for Most Frequent 25 Offenses

Table 17 displays the 25 most frequently occurring offenses for inmates who exited during 2004, listing the average total time served and prison stay for each offense. Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4), with 6,474 exits, remained as the most frequent holding offense for inmates released in 2004. Burglary (Class 2) ranked as the second most frequent offense with 1,704 exits, with Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance ranked third with 1,589 exits. Class 3 and Class 4 Retail Theft, as well as Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, also had over 1,000 exits. Drug and property crimes were the most prevalent offenses for inmates exiting prison during 2004, although weapons offenses, robberies, and murder were included in the top 25 offenses, concluding with Class 4 Domestic Battery. These 25 offenses made up 78.5% of all exits in 2004.

Table 17
Length of Stay in Years
Most Frequent 25 Offenses for Inmates Released
2004

Offense	Class	Cases	Time Served		Prison Stay	
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	6,474	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
2. Burglary	2	1,704	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.3
3. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	1,589	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
4. Retail Theft	4	1,201	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
5. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,115	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1
6. Retail Theft	3	1,044	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
7. Aggravated Battery	3	981	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
8. Residential Burglary	1	729	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
9. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	701	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1
10. Driving with Suspended License	4	698	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
11. Forgery	3	681	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
12. Theft	3	610	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
13. Armed Robbery	X	550	5.2	3.6	4.2	3.7
14. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	453	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.1
15. UUW/UUW by a Felon ¹	3	425	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
16. Prostitution	4	419	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
17. DUI - Alcohol or Drugs	4	391	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
18. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	372	4.4	2.4	3.8	2.3
19. Murder/First Degree Murder	M	369	14.5	5.8	12.8	6.1
20. Robbery	2	364	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.2
21. Aggravated UUW	2	363	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.7
22. Possession of Controlled Substance	1	341	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
23. Obstructing Justice	4	323	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
24. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	311	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
25. Domestic Battery	4	288	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4

¹ Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UUW) 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 22,496 and comprise 78.5% of all exits in 2004.

Length of Stay for Impact Incarceration Program Graduates and Comparison Group

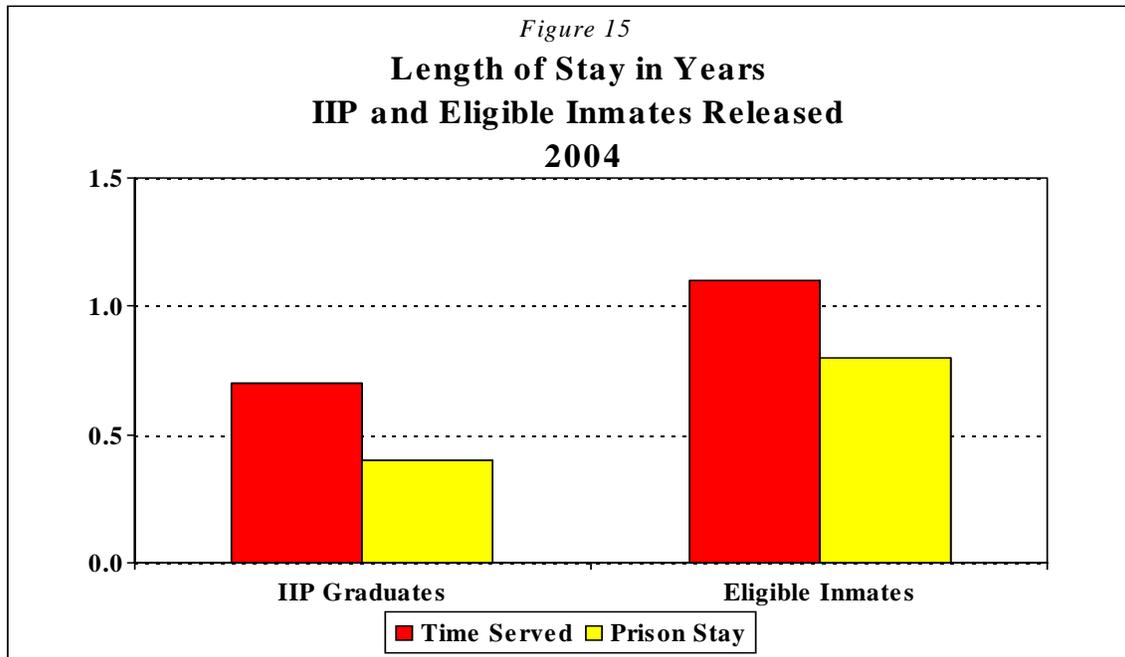
During 2004, 1,123 inmates graduated from the two Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities. The average time served for IIP graduates was 7.8 months. They served 5.1 months in IDOC, which includes time spent at a Reception and Classification Center, at a holding facility awaiting intake into the 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 12,090 inmates released from traditional prisons during 2004, spent an average of 1.1 years incarcerated, 5.3 months longer than the IIP graduates.

Table 18
Length of Stay in Years
Impact Incarceration Program Graduates v. Eligible Inmates
Released from Traditional Prison in 2004¹

	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
IIP Graduates	1,123	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
IIP Eligible Exits	12,090	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5

¹ Inmates exiting prison in 2004 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 2001, 54.6% returned to prison within three years.

Table 19 shows that nearly three-fifths of inmates released after being convicted of property crimes (59.8%) were back in prison within three years. Excluding those who had committed the other types of crimes (with 53.4% 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, as well as sex crimes. Recidivism rates were highest for inmates convicted of the lower class offenses. Over half of the inmates committed from Cook County, as well as those from the downstate counties, were returned to prison; inmates sentenced from the collar counties were the least likely to return to prison.

Historically, younger releasees have had higher recidivism rates, with the percentage returning to prison declining as age increased. For fiscal year 2001 exits, however, released inmates aged 31 to 35 had higher return rates than those 21 to 30. 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 31,819 exits in fiscal year 2001, 8,379 (26.3%) were returned to prison after being sentenced with a new felony. A higher rate (28.3%) were returned for a technical violation, i.e., being AWOL from Mandatory Supervised Release, getting a misdemeanor conviction, or having a felony charge pending disposition at the time of readmission. Nearly 88% of the returns to prison occurred within two years after release, mainly due to a relatively high number of returns for technical violations.

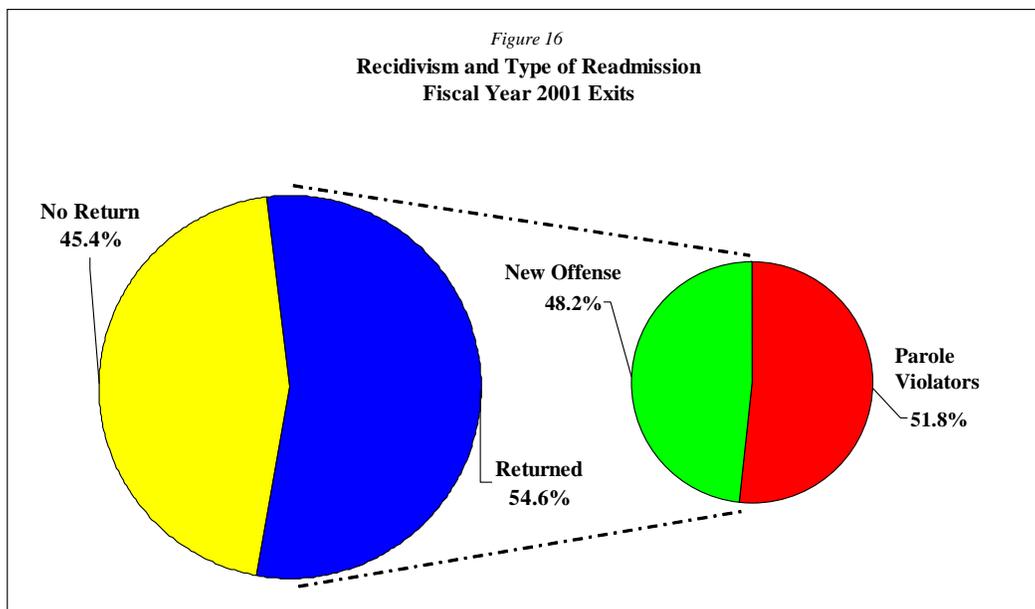


Table 19
Recidivism Rates
Fiscal Year 2001 Exits

<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	6,776	3,276	48.3%
Property	9,695	5,794	59.8%
Drug	13,067	7,119	54.5%
Sex	1,684	862	51.2%
Other	597	319	53.4%
<i>Holding Class</i>			
Murder	389	93	23.9%
Class X	2,847	1,313	46.1%
Class 1	4,899	2,549	52.0%
Class 2	7,887	4,510	57.2%
Class 3	5,693	3,137	55.1%
Class 4	10,100	5,768	57.1%
Other	4	0	0.0%
<i>Committing County</i>			
Cook	19,109	10,960	57.4%
Collar	3,443	1,690	49.1%
Downstate	9,267	4,720	50.9%
<i>Age at Exit</i>			
Under 21	2,736	1,734	63.4%
21 to 25	6,635	3,615	54.5%
26 to 30	5,855	3,185	54.4%
31 to 35	5,506	3,181	57.8%
36 to 55	10,684	5,534	51.8%
56 and Older	398	119	29.9%
Unknown	5	2	40.0%
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	28,517	15,777	55.3%
Female	3,302	1,593	48.2%
<i>Race</i>			
Black	20,998	12,351	58.8%
White	8,208	3,927	47.8%
Hispanic	2,513	1,053	41.9%
Other	100	39	39.0%
<i>Type of Readmission</i>			
New Sentence	31,819	8,379	26.3%
Technical Violation	31,819	8,991	28.3%
<i>Time in Community before Readmission</i>			
One Year or Less	31,819	10,829	34.0%
Two Years or Less	31,819	15,280	48.0%
Three Years or Less	31,819	17,370	54.6%
<i>Total</i>	31,819	17,370	54.6%

**Part III:
Sentences
Imposed
and
Admissions**

III: Sentences Imposed and Admissions

Summary

The total number of prison sentences rose to its highest annual level during 2004, as those within the ranges of determinate sentencing grew by 2.3%. The number of First Degree Murder/Murder sentences rose by 52 cases in 2004, the first annual increase since 1998. Among the other offenses, the most significant increases were for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1); Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1); Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2); and the Class 4 offenses of Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, Prostitution, Domestic Battery, Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Suspended License, Retail Theft, and Theft. The most notable decreases in the volume of prison sentences handed down in 2004 were primarily for Armed Robbery (Class X), Attempted First Degree Murder/Attempted Murder (Class X), Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 2), Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3), Robbery (Class 2), Residential Burglary (Class 1), Aggravated Robbery (Class 1), and Aggravated Battery (Class 3).

The largest volume of sentences was, once again, for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. One of every five sentences was imposed for this offense. Furthermore, the total number of Class 4 sentences imposed increased by another 6.5% in 2004.

The average sentence lengths continued to decline, with the average for all cases remaining at its lowest point over the past decade. Nearly 63% of all prison sentences handed down during 2004 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 1.3% of the sentences imposed during 2004. Most of these shortened sentences were for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 drug and property offenses. Extended terms were used in 5.5% 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 were found among the Murder, higher class violent crime, and lower class drug sentences. Conversely, the downstate region was responsible for sentencing the majority of lower class offenders for longer periods of time for certain property and driving-related offenses.

The total number of inmates admitted to prison rose by 67.8% from 1995 to 2004, with recent increases being shaped by a high volume of released inmates being returned for technical violations. However, the average sentence lengths for court admissions have been declining since 1995. The numbers of admissions for Class 3 and Class 4 holding offenses have increased from 1995 through 2004, while the other felony offense classes saw decreases in the number of admissions over the past ten years. The numbers of admissions have risen while average sentences have fallen since 1995 in all offense categories.

Detailed sentencing patterns and prison admission data are presented in Part III.

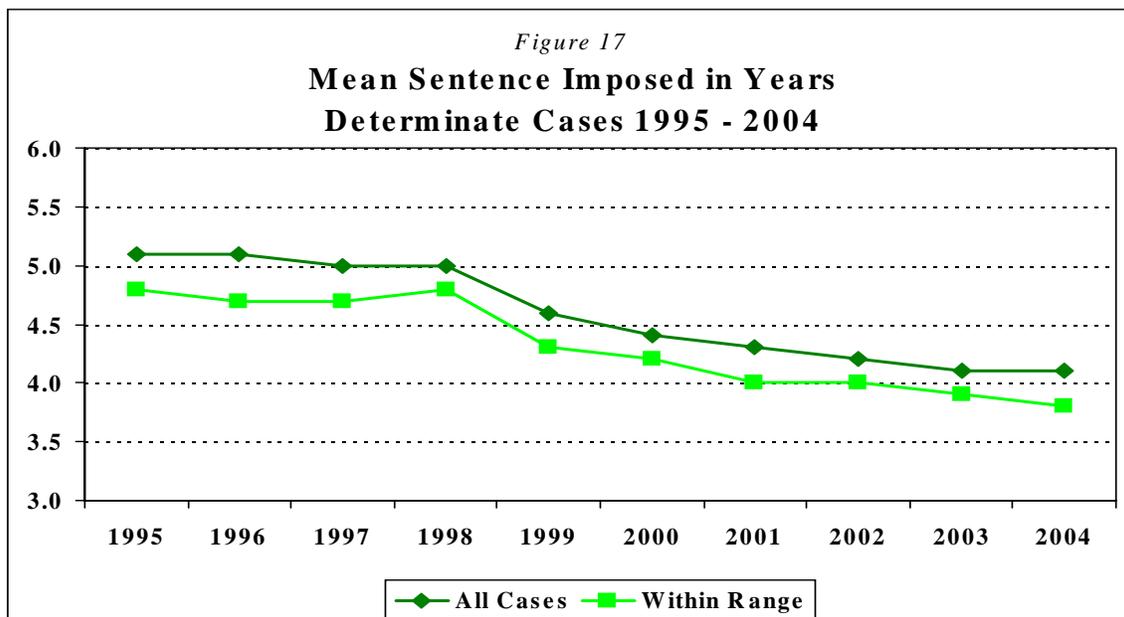
Average Determinate Sentences Imposed

The total number of prison sentences rose to its highest annual level in 2004, reaching 40,549 cases. Sentences within the ranges of determinate sentencing rose by 843 cases, a 2.3% increase. The average sentence lengths continued to decrease, however, with the average for all cases remaining at its lowest point over the past decade (4.1 years). The average sentence for those cases within statutory ranges fell for the second straight year. The 3.0-year median indicates that at least one-half of prison sentences imposed were three years or less.

The number of life sentences dropped to 49 cases in 2004. There were six death sentences imposed during 2004, and there were five Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) sentences handed down. Only a few indeterminate sentences have been imposed each year for crimes committed before February 1978; there were two indeterminate sentences imposed in 2004.

Table 20
Sentences Imposed
1995 - 2004

Year	Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases						Other Cases				Total Cases
	All Cases			Cases Within Range			Life	Death	SDP	Indeter- minate	
	Number	Mean	Median	Number	Mean	Median					
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
2002	39,516	4.2	3.0	36,584	4.0	3.0	80	15	7	3	39,621
2003	39,538	4.1	3.0	36,876	3.9	3.0	58	3	7	1	39,607
2004	40,487	4.1	3.0	37,719	3.8	3.0	49	6	5	2	40,549



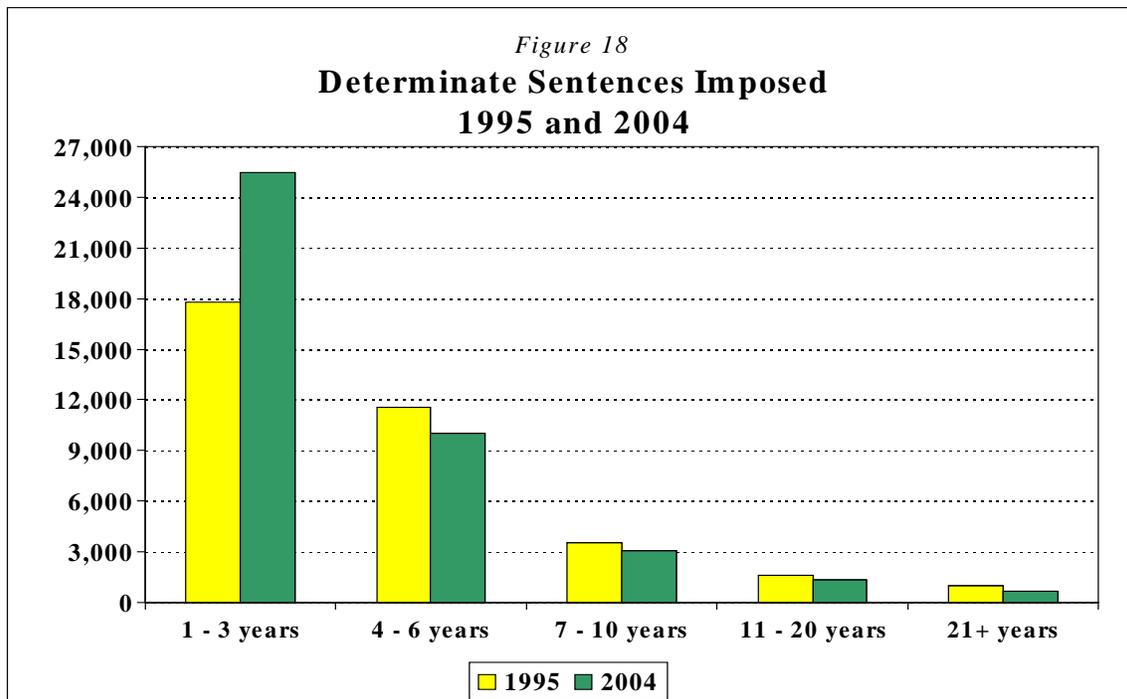
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed

The decline of average lengths of stay is illustrated by the continued increases in the percentage of 1- to 3-year sentences imposed. The number of 1-3 year sentences imposed throughout 2004 (25,474) represented 62.9% of all sentences, the highest level in the last decade. Nearly one-third of these sentences (31.8%) were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance.

The percentage of 4- to 6-year sentences remained the same in 2004, representing nearly one-fourth of all sentences imposed. The number and percent of 7- to 10-year and 11- to 20-year sentences decreased in 2004. The number of sentences greater than 20 years increased in 2004 after reaching its lowest level (570 cases) in 2003.

Table 21
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed
1995 - 2004

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
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	56.0	10,569	29.5	3,131	8.7	1,343	3.8	716	2.0
2000	19,732	57.7	9,799	28.7	2,780	8.1	1,221	3.6	640	1.9
2001	20,639	59.0	9,798	28.0	2,856	8.2	1,053	3.0	617	1.8
2002	23,652	59.9	10,694	27.1	3,214	8.1	1,319	3.3	637	1.6
2003	24,680	62.4	9,777	24.7	3,130	7.9	1,381	3.5	570	1.5
2004	25,474	62.9	9,991	24.7	3,073	7.6	1,326	3.3	623	1.5



Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

During 2004, there were 360 Murder sentences imposed that were within the statutory sentencing range, the most since 1999. There was a decrease in the number of Class X sentences imposed, falling by more than nine percent during 2004. The number of Class 1 and Class 2 sentences increased in 2004 after decreasing in 2003. The number of Class 3 sentences declined for the second straight year. The number of Class 4 sentences has been steadily rising over the last several years (up 92.8% since 1995), rising another 6.5% in 2004.

During the past decade, mean and median sentence lengths for Murder have undergone considerable fluctuation; mean sentences increased by 3.9% in 2004, changing direction for the fifth consecutive year. The averages for Murder over the past three years have been comparable to sentence lengths seen before Truth in Sentencing. Average sentences for Class X felonies had been dropping in recent years, but rose slightly during 2004. Mean sentences for Class 1 offenses fell in 2004 after encountering its highest average in the last decade one year earlier. There have been relatively few changes in the mean and median sentence lengths for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 felonies since 1995 (Table 22).

Table 22¹
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class²
 Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/ First Degree Murder	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
	2002	323	36.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2003	308	35.8	33.5	20.0	60.0
	2004	360	37.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
Class X	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
	2002	2,658	11.0	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	2,734	11.0	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2004	2,483	11.2	9.0	6.0	30.0
Class 1	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
	2002	4,822	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2003	4,382	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	4,446	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
Class 2	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
	2002	7,361	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	6,966	4.1	3.5	3.0	7.0
	2004	7,074	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0

¹ 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).

² 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 22¹
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class²
 Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

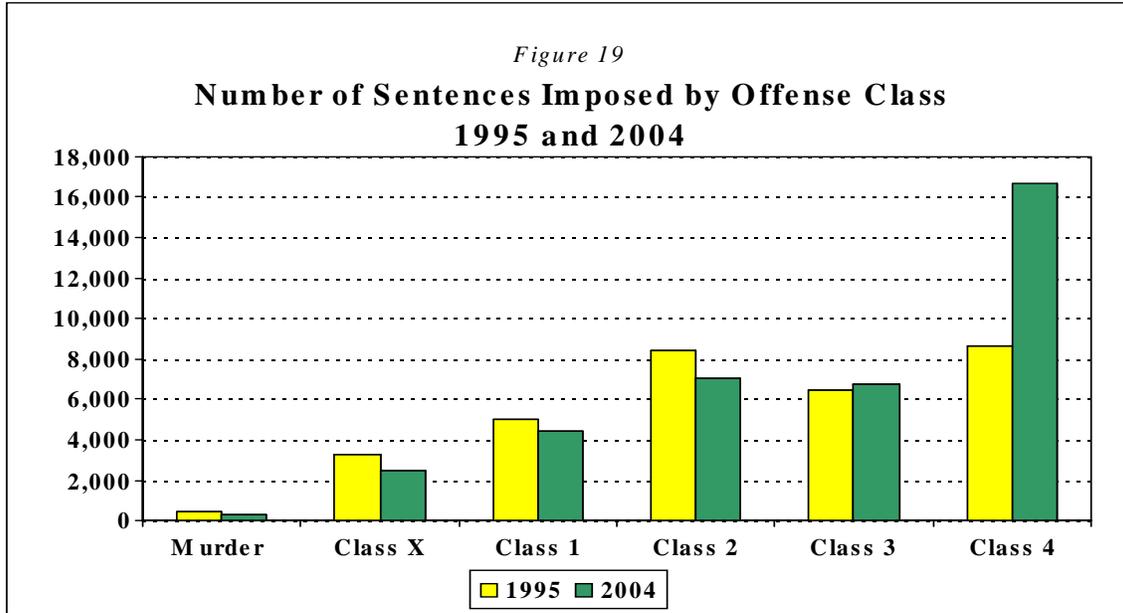
<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Class 3	1995	6,469	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	6,728	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	6,945	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	6,800	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	6,637	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	6,420	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	5,956	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2002	6,954	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2003	6,870	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2004	6,727	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
Class 4	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
	2002	14,466	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2003	15,616	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2004	16,629	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

¹ 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).

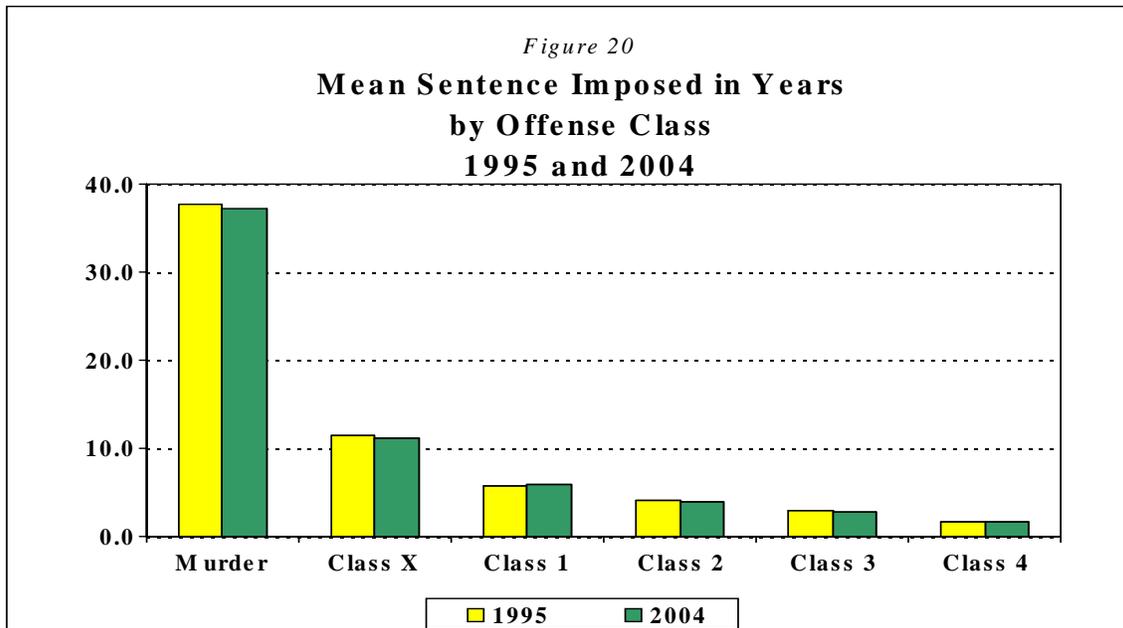
² With the conversion of "enhanced Class X" cases to the original Class 1 or 2 classification, attempts were made to convert cases in prior years to the appropriate categories. Any discrepancies discovered among these data are unintentional. Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 data will not match the figures 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 prison sentences imposed has changed for each offense class between 1995 and 2004. The only increases took place for Class 3 (4.0%) and Class 4 offenses (92.8%); many of the Class 4 sentences resulted from convictions for drug crimes. Numbers of sentences imposed since 1995 declined for the more serious offenses, with the most noteworthy decreases occurring for Class X offenses (-25.3%) and Murder (-22.9%).



Average sentences have remained relatively stable among the offense classes over the past ten years (Figure 20). When comparing 2004 average sentences to those imposed in 1995, sentences are lower for the more serious Murder and Class X felonies, somewhat higher for the Class 1 felonies, and relatively unchanged for the lower Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 offenses.



Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

The number of sentences imposed for most offense types grew during 2004. The volume of sentences for crimes against a person had been rising through 2003, but decreased by 3.3% in 2004. The number of sentences for sex crimes increased by another 15.0% in 2004, many of which were for Class 4 violations of the Sex Offender Registration Act. The number of property crimes increased by slightly more than one percent last year.

The number of sentences imposed for drug crimes has also fluctuated throughout the past decade. After falling in 2003, the number of drug crimes grew by 4.9% in 2004. This marks the first time the volume of drug sentences exceeded 15,000 in a given year. Drug crimes remain the most prevalent offense category, with 40.0% of all sentences imposed during 2004. The number of sentences imposed for other types of crime, including Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, Transportation of Anhydrous Ammonia, and a variety of escape-related offenses, reached its highest level in over ten years during 2004.

The average sentence lengths continued to fall for sex and property crimes. Prison sentences for crimes against a person rose slightly in 2004, with recent averages well below those imposed throughout the 1990s. Sentences for drug crimes are among the lowest among the offense types, falling by an average of six months since 1998. Sentences for the other crime types declined again in 2004 after remaining stable for the past four years (Table 23).

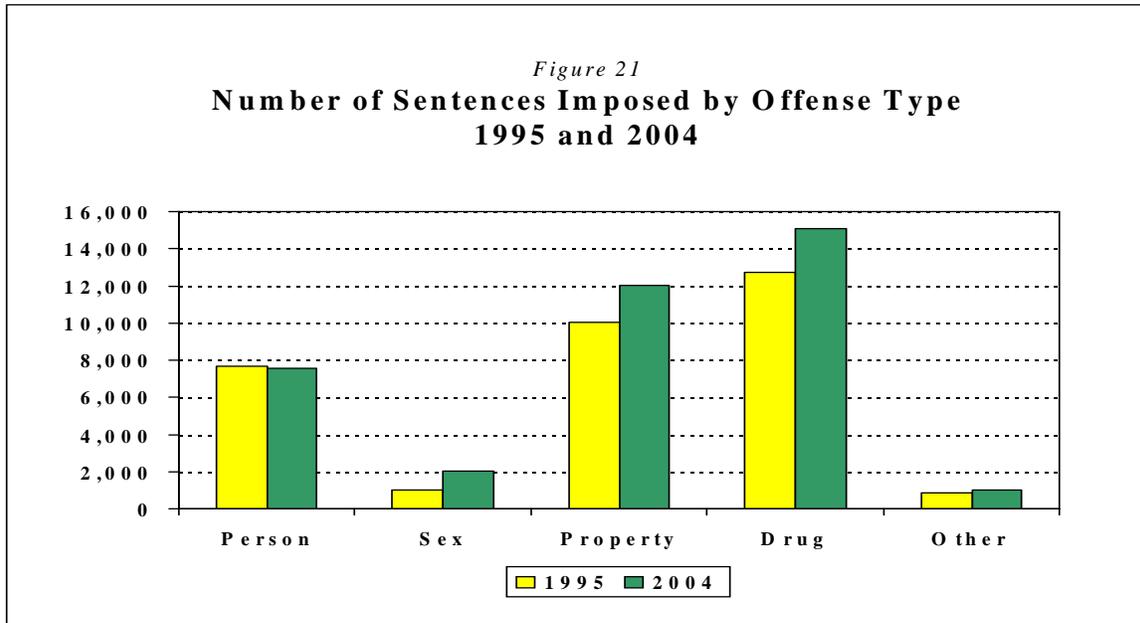
Table 23¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Type
Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

Offense	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Person Crimes	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
	2002	7,615	6.8	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2003	7,807	6.8	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2004	7,547	6.9	4.0	1.0	60.0
Sex Crimes	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
	2002	1,696	4.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2003	1,778	4.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2004	2,044	4.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
Property Crimes	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
	2002	11,813	3.3	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2003	11,892	3.2	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2004	12,018	3.1	3.0	1.0	15.0
Drug Crimes	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
	2002	14,444	3.0	2.5	1.0	30.0
	2003	14,369	2.9	2.0	1.0	30.0
	2004	15,078	2.9	2.0	1.0	30.0
Other Crimes	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
	2002	1,016	2.3	2.0	1.0	12.0
	2003	1,030	2.3	2.0	1.0	15.0
	2004	1,032	2.2	2.0	1.0	12.0

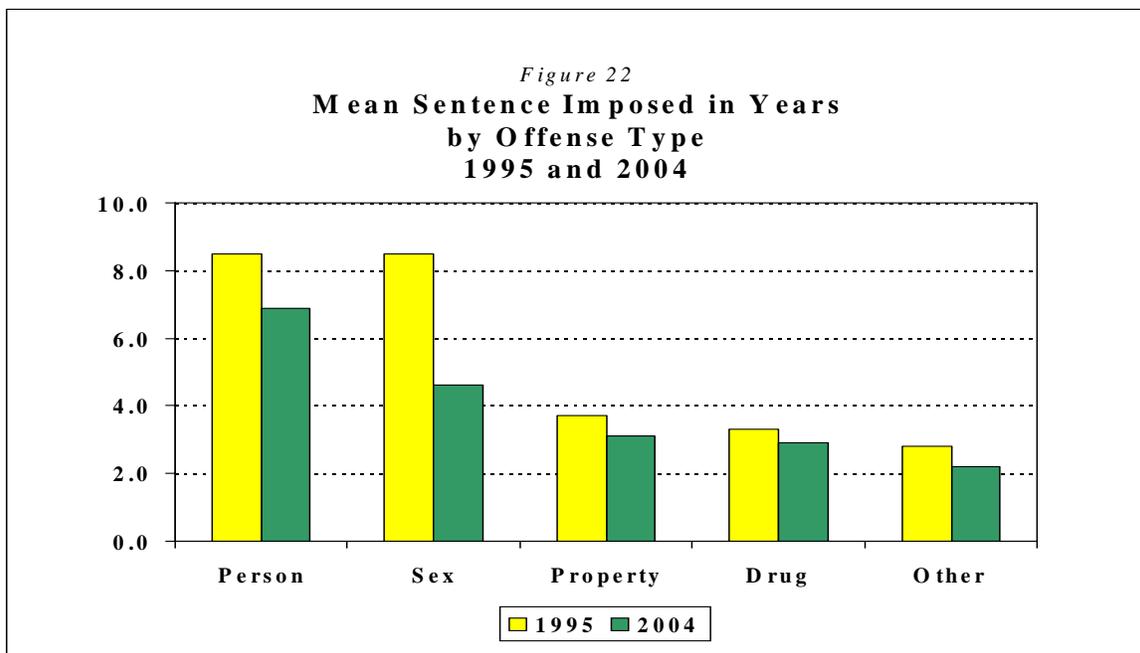
¹ Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each case. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported by offense in Tables 28 and 29.

Sentences Imposed and Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

Figure 21 shows how the volume of sentences imposed has changed for each offense type from 1995 to 2004. The only decrease took place for crimes against a person, falling by merely 1.7%. Numbers of sentences imposed since 1995 have increased for the remaining offense types, with the most significant increases occurring for sex offenses (96.2%). The number of sentences for drug crimes declined by 18.6%, property crime by 19.9%, and other crimes by 21.6%.



Average sentences imposed between 1995 and 2004 have decreased for each offense type (Figure 22). The overall decline was most predominantly for sex offenses, falling by 45.9%. The remaining offense types decreased by between 12.1% (drug crimes) and 21.4% (other crimes).



Average Sentence Imposed for Selected Offenses

Trends in determinate sentence data for the most common offenses that received sentences within their statutory ranges can be analyzed from Table 24.

All but one of the 360 determinate First Degree Murder/Murder sentences imposed during 2004 were for crimes committed after June 1987, and were sentenced under the First Degree Murder statute. The number of First Degree Murder/Murder sentences rose by 52 cases in 2004, the first annual increase since 1998. The average sentence increased by 1.4 years in 2004, continuing a pattern of fluctuation throughout the last ten years.

The average sentence imposed for First Degree Murder continues to be relatively higher than those sentences imposed under the previous statute for Murder (see Appendix B). This can be explained to some extent by noting that 37.4% of the First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2004 were between 41 and 60 years, which would have been in the extended range under the previous Murder statute. In addition, a growing number of First Degree Murder sentences are falling under the Truth in Sentencing statute. In 2004, 90.8% of inmates admitted to prison for First Degree Murder must serve 100% of their sentence. On average, the mean and median sentences imposed during 2004 are comparable to those handed down before Truth in Sentencing took effect in 1998.

The number of sentences imposed for three of the five selected Class X offenses decreased in 2004. The largest reduction was for Armed Robbery, falling 18.8%. The 782 sentences handed down in 2004 reveals the impact of Aggravated Robbery, a Class 1 felony that became effective on January 1, 1994. There has been a 26.9% decline in the volume of Armed Robbery sentences imposed since 1995.

The number of sentences imposed for Attempted First Degree Murder/Attempted Murder fell by 11.7%. Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child sentences have experienced numerous fluctuations over the past ten years, declining 1.7% during 2004. Relatively minor increases were seen for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (3.7%) and Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (2.1%). The number of sentences for Other Class X offenses decreased by 7.0% during 2004, by and large for Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking and Aggravated Battery with a Firearm, which had shown increases in 2003.

Average sentences for most of the featured Class X offenses increased in 2004. Sentences for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child escalated by an average of one year from 2003, while sentences for Attempted First Degree Murder/Attempted Murder rose by 0.6 years. Fluctuating sentence lengths throughout the last decade for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance settled at a 9.0-year average, a slight increase over 2003. The mean sentence for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault dropped for the second year in a row, falling by more than 2.0 years since 2002. A minimal decline was seen in the average sentence for Armed Robbery. The average sentence for the Other Class X offenses exceeded 11.0 years for the first time since 1998.

Only 166 Attempted First Degree Murder/Attempted Murder sentences were handed down in 2004, a 57.4% reduction from six years earlier. This decline may be compensated by the rise in the number of other violent Class X felonies, which include Aggravated Battery with a Firearm and Aggravated Battery of a Child. In addition, the decreasing volume of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences is counteracted by the use of the Class X offense of Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, which took effect in 1996 and has averaged 218 sentences each year since 1998.

Although the number of sentences imposed for a relatively new Class 1 offense, Aggravated Robbery, has descended over the past two years, the volume of sentences has escalated by nearly 50% since prison sentences were first imposed during 1995. An average of 327 sentences has been handed down for Aggravated Robbery throughout the past three years. The mean sentence for Aggravated Robbery fell by six months in 2004 after rising by six months one year earlier.

After experiencing declines over the past few years, the number of sentences imposed for two Class 1 drug offenses, Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, increased in 2004. From 1998 through 2003, sentences for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places had fallen by 64.0%; in the past year, the volume of these sentences went up by 7.6%. The number of sentences for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance had experienced a reduction of 22.4% from 1998 to 2003, but grew by 11.7% in 2004. Despite overall declines throughout the past ten years, average sentences for both drug offenses have risen slowly over this time period. The volume of sentences imposed for Class 1 Possession of a Controlled Substance, however, has been rising since 1998, reaching 400 sentences imposed during 2004. Average sentences, however, were lower than during the late 1990s.

The number of annual Residential Burglary sentences has been fluctuating throughout the past ten years. After increasing by 23.1% in 2002, they have descended by 276 sentences over the past two years, a 24.0% decline. Mean sentences for this Class 1 property offense, however, have remained consistent since 2002. Other Class 1 offenses increased by only 1.3% in 2004. The most sizable increases were for Criminal Sexual Assault and Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis. Only a few Other Class 1 sentences fell in 2004, most notably Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm. Sentence lengths for Other Class 1 offenses fell by four months, on average, during 2004, after experiencing increases over the past two years.

Class 2 offenses consist of a variety of violent, property and drug offenses. Among the violent offenses, the number of sentences imposed for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse increased for the fifth straight year, rising by 6.2% during 2004, and by 28.1% since 1999. Sentencing data are also available for two of the most recent violent offenses written into law, effective on April 13, 2000 - Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. After reaching 462 sentences in 2002, the volume has dropped over the past two years, falling 16.5%. However, the average sentence reached 4.0 years during 2004, the highest annual average to date.

The number of Burglary sentences imposed each year has been fluctuating since 1999. After decreasing by 8.6% in 2003, Burglary sentences rose by 0.9% in 2004. They have fallen by

20.4% since 1995. The number of Motor Vehicle Theft sentences has also declined throughout the past ten years, dropping by 11.3% since 2002 and 29.0% since 1995. Average sentences imposed for these two property offenses have remained fairly consistent over time.

Sentences for Robbery have shown a steady decline over the past decade, dropping another 8.8% in 2004. The volume of Robbery sentences have decreased by 52.3% since 1995. As noted earlier, this decline is balanced by the use of the Class 1 offense of Aggravated Robbery since 1995. Average sentences for Class 2 Robbery did increase in 2004 to pre-2000 levels.

The most notable decline over the past ten years among Class 2 felonies occurred for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Despite a minimal increase in 2004, these sentences have decreased by nearly 40% from 1995. Average sentence lengths for this Class 2 drug crime have fluctuated between 3.8 and 4.0 years since 1995.

The number of sentences imposed for Other Class 2 felonies jumped by another 16.0% during 2004, rising for the fourth consecutive year. Most of the latest increase is attributed to Class 2 Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, which has risen fourfold since 2002. This enhancement has resulted from a statutory change that took place during 2000 that increased the penalty from a Class 3 to a Class 2 felony if the offender had previous convictions for selected offenses or was on parole or Mandatory Supervised Release at the time of the commission of the offense. Few Other Class 2 offenses experienced declines in 2004. The average sentence length for Other Class 2 felonies has gone down over the past two years.

The most common Class 3 felonies experienced decreases in the volume of sentences imposed during 2004. The largest decreases were for the violent offenses of Unlawful Use of a Weapon/ Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (-11.3%), and Aggravated Battery (-6.9%). The number of sentences imposed for the Class 3 weapons offenses has declined by 63.5% since 1995, mainly due to increased sentences imposed for the recently enacted 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 Aggravated Battery sentences has, in fact, increased by 28.3% since 1995.

Minimal decreases were seen for Forgery (-1.4%), Theft (-1.0%), and Retail Theft (-0.6%). Since 1995, sentences for Retail Theft have risen by 71.3% while Theft sentences have fallen by 5.2%. Forgery sentences have climbed steadily the past ten years. The average sentence lengths for the featured Class 3 offenses remained consistent with those imposed over the last six years.

The volume of sentences imposed for the Other Class 3 offenses increased by 3.4% in 2004, particularly Attempted Burglary; 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; Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled, Counterfeit or Look-Alike Substance; Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance; and Child Pornography. The most noteworthy decreases among Other Class 3 offenses took place for Possession of a Counterfeit Credit Card, Failure to Report to a Penal Institution or to Report for Periodic Imprisonment, and Delivery of Cannabis Near a School. There was a small increase in the average sentence imposed in 2004 for Other Class 3 offenses.

Many of the Class 4 offenses presented in Table 24 have undergone significant increases in the volume of sentences imposed over the past ten years. The largest increases in sentences imposed took place for Domestic Battery and Prostitution, each of which has risen almost tenfold since 1995. Domestic Battery became a Class 4 felony on July 1, 1990; Class 4 penalties for a second conviction for prostitution or conviction for prostitution near a school were enacted in 2000. In addition, sentences for Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act have increased steadily since becoming effective during 1996. Average sentences have remained constant for Domestic Battery and Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, but Prostitution sentences have fallen from an average of 2.0 years in 1995 to 1.2 years in 2004.

Sentences for Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Suspended License have more than tripled since 1995, jumping another 9.1% from 2003. 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 average sentence, however, fell to its lowest level during 2004.

Also experiencing increases in the quantity of sentences imposed during 2004 were the Class 4 property offenses of Theft and Retail Theft; each increased by over five percent during 2004. In fact, Class 4 Retail Theft sentences have more than doubled since 1995. Average sentences for Retail Theft have been declining steadily over the past decade while mean sentences for Theft have had minor variations year to year. A similar pattern is seen for Obstructing Justice, with a steady rise in the number of sentences imposed each year with a slight decline in the average sentence.

The number of sentences imposed for the most prevalent offense, Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, reached 8,100 during 2004, its highest amount to date. These sentences have risen 45.9% since 1995, 4.8% in the last year alone. Sentences handed down since 2000 have averaged 1.7 years, lower than most other Class 4 felonies.

The number of Other Class 4 offenses increased by another 4.1% in 2004, reaching 2,727 sentences. The number of these sentences has increased by over 145.9% since 1995. The most significant increases from 2003 to 2004 were for Aggravated Fleeing from Police, Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, Violation of an Order of Protection, and Possession of a False Identification Card.

There was a noteworthy increase in the number of sentences imposed for one other Class 4 felony, Transporting Anhydrous Ammonia, which became law on January 1, 2001 to address the problems associated with illegal methamphetamine production. There were another 131 sentences handed down in 2004 with an average sentence of 2.1 years.

Decreases were seen among the Class 4 offenses of Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Possession of Cannabis, Deceptive Practices, Criminal Damage to Property, Mob Action, and Possession of Burglary Tools. The mean sentence length for Other Class 4 felonies returned to 1.8 years during 2004 after increasing to 1.9 years during 2003.

Table 24¹
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
 Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<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	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
	2002	323	36.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2003	308	35.8	33.5	20.0	60.0
	2004	360	37.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	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
	2002	133	15.7	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	108	14.3	11.5	6.0	30.0
	2004	112	13.6	11.5	6.0	30.0
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	2002	948	11.1	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	963	11.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2004	782	11.3	10.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder (Class X)	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
	2002	159	14.6	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	188	12.8	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2004	166	13.4	11.0	6.0	30.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	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
	2002	432	9.0	7.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	433	8.8	8.0	6.0	25.0
	2004	442	9.0	8.0	6.0	30.0

¹ Table 24 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 24¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (Class X)	1995	0	----	----	----	----
	1996	27	12.7	10.0	6.0	28.0
	1997	153	11.3	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	216	11.5	9.9	6.0	30.0
	1999	247	11.0	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	194	11.3	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	220	11.5	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	191	11.0	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2003	230	10.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2004	226	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
Other Class X ²	1995	899	11.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	884	11.8	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	835	11.5	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	982	11.9	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	841	11.0	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	844	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	808	10.9	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	795	10.6	8.5	6.0	30.0
	2003	812	10.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2004	755	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
Aggravated Robbery (Class 1)	1995	204	7.7	6.8	4.0	15.0
	1996	251	7.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	248	7.2	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	256	6.7	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	254	7.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	254	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	267	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	351	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2003	325	7.3	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	305	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1)	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
	2002	674	5.2	4.5	4.0	15.0
	2003	343	5.4	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	369	5.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	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
	2002	1,232	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2003	1,217	5.3	4.6	4.0	15.0
	2004	1,359	5.4	5.0	4.0	15.0

¹ Table 24 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.

² 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 24¹
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
 Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1995	265	5.6	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	240	5.3	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	197	5.7	5.5	4.0	15.0
	1998	197	5.8	5.0	4.0	12.0
	1999	203	5.7	5.0	4.0	13.0
	2000	202	5.3	5.0	4.0	12.0
	2001	295	5.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	359	5.3	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2003	393	5.3	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	400	5.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	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
	2002	1,152	6.2	5.5	4.0	15.0
	2003	952	6.2	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	876	6.2	5.5	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	1995	1,219	7.0	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,138	6.9	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,167	7.0	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,047	7.2	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	937	6.8	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	937	6.9	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	971	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	1,054	6.6	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2003	1,152	6.9	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2004	1,137	6.7	6.0	4.0	15.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	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
	2002	404	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	434	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	461	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon / Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 2)	1995	0	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----
	1998	0	----	----	----	----
	1999	0	----	----	----	----
	2000	110	3.5	3.0	3.0	6.0
	2001	334	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	462	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	444	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	386	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0

¹ Table 24 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 24¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Burglary (Class 2)	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
	2002	2,326	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	2,127	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	2,146	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	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
	2002	1,987	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	1,775	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	1,810	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	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
	2002	866	4.1	3.5	3.0	7.0
	2003	803	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	768	4.1	3.5	3.0	7.0
Robbery (Class 2)	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
	2002	396	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	407	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	371	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2	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	640	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	725	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	920	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2003	976	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2004	1,132	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0

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Table 24¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	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
	2002	1,483	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2003	1,479	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2004	1,392	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Forgery (Class 3)	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
	2002	1,167	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2003	1,180	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2004	1,164	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
Retail Theft (Class 3)	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
	2002	1,223	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2003	1,244	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2004	1,237	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
Theft (Class 3)	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
	2002	990	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2003	957	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2004	947	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Unlawful Use of a Weapon / Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	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
	2002	641	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2003	621	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2004	551	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0

¹ Table 24 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 24¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<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 3	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
	2002	1,450	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2003	1,389	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2004	1,436	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Domestic Battery (Class 4)	1995	36	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	54	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	114	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	169	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	261	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	272	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	274	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	358	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2003	333	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2004	392	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
Driving while under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	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
	2002	1,596	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2003	1,936	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2004	2,113	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	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
	2002	524	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2003	519	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2004	521	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	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
	2002	7,210	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2003	7,726	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2004	8,100	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

¹ Table 24 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 24¹
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses
 Determinate Cases 1995 - 2004

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Prostitution (Class 4)	1995	47	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	54	1.9	1.8	1.0	3.0
	1997	27	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	36	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	110	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	127	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	185	1.3	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	383	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2003	407	1.3	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2004	515	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.0
Retail Theft (Class 4)	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
	2002	1,296	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2003	1,457	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2004	1,541	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
Theft (Class 4)	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
	2002	371	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2003	322	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2004	339	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act (Class 4)	1995	0	----	----	----	----
	1996	3	1.7	2.0	1.0	2.0
	1997	31	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1998	114	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	237	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	224	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	272	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	303	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2003	296	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2004	381	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0
Other Class 4	1995	1,109	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	1,355	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	1,544	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	1,600	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	1,742	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	1,833	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	2,111	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	2,425	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2003	2,620	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2004	2,727	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0

¹ Table 24 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.

Indeterminate Sentences Imposed

During 2004, there were two indeterminate sentences imposed for one inmate sentenced for Attempted Murder and Aggravated Battery, crimes that took place before February 1978. The minimum sentence averaged 4.0 years while the maximum sentence averaged 12.0 years. There have been six indeterminate sentences imposed since 2002.

Year	Cases	Average Minimum	Average Maximum
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	-----	-----
2002	3	85.0	137.0
2003	1	100.0	300.0
2004	2	4.0	12.0

Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed: Indeterminate and Determinate Cases

Since 1978, 630,746 determinate prison sentences have been imposed in Illinois, averaging 4.7 years. These have consisted mostly of Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences (74.2%). Over this same time period, a total of 4,556 indeterminate prison sentences have been imposed for offenses committed before February 1, 1978. Average minimum and maximum indeterminate sentences for Murder were considerably higher than those for determinate sentences. For the other offense classes, however, mean determinate sentences have been between the average minimum and the average maximum sentences for indeterminate cases.

Table 26
 Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class
 Indeterminate and Determinate Cases
 1978 - 2004

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Indeterminate</i>			<i>Determinate</i> ¹	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average</i>
<i>Murder</i>	384	43.9	93.0	8,638	33.0
<i>Class X</i>	1,139	8.5	16.6	70,375	11.3
<i>Class 1</i>	157	5.4	13.6	84,017	6.0
<i>Class 2</i>	1,734	1.7	7.8	167,270	4.1
<i>Class 3</i>	1,011	1.8	4.9	139,332	2.9
<i>Class 4</i>	131	1.3	3.2	161,114	1.7
<i>Total</i>	4,556	7.1	16.6	630,746	4.7

¹ 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 40,485 Murder, Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 determinate sentences imposed during 2004, of which 532 (1.3%) were less than the minimum sentences that have been outlined by statute (see Appendix B). A majority (96.2%) of the sentences imposed that were less than the minimum were Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 offenses, consisting mainly of manufacture/delivery-related drug crimes and property offenses (Table 28). Over 82% of sentences less than the minimum represented the holding offense at admission. The rest were imposed along with an offense or other offenses that were designated as the holding offense.

Table 27 also shows that extended terms were imposed given among 5.5% of the determinate sentences that were handed down in 2004. These sentences are imposed for crimes with heinous or aggravating circumstances. Extended terms were used in all classes of offenses, but 90.4% were for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences. Seven percent of First Degree Murder and Murder sentences were extended beyond their maximums, but 2.2% of Class X sentences were longer than 30 years. Overall, 60.7% of these sentences were the holding offense at admission.

Extended sentences have been handed down for crimes against another person, especially Second Degree Murder, Robbery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Aggravated Battery, Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, and Domestic Battery (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 2004. Extended sentences were also imposed for Class 4 driving-related offenses, including Driving with a Suspended License, Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs, Aggravated Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs, and Aggravated Fleeing from Police.

Table 27
 Sentences Imposed by Offense Class
 Determinate Cases Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹
 1995 - 2004

<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	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
	2002	347	323	4	20
	2003	335	308	2	25
	2004	387	360	0	27
Class X	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
	2002	2,740	2,658	28	54
	2003	2,799	2,734	38	27
	2004	2,559	2,483	20	56
Class 1	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
	2002	5,107	4,822	173	112
	2003	4,692	4,382	217	93
	2004	4,749	4,446	172	131
Class 2	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
	2002	8,174	7,361	150	663
	2003	7,739	6,966	171	602
	2004	7,841	7,074	162	605

¹ 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 by Offense Class
 Determinate Cases Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹
 1995 - 2004

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Less than Minimum	Extended
Class 3	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
	2002	7,688	6,954	427	307
	2003	7,444	6,870	249	325
	2004	7,212	6,727	178	307
Class 4	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
	2002	15,457	14,466	0	991
	2003	16,529	15,616	0	913
	2004	17,737	16,629	0	1,108
Total	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
	2002	39,513	36,584	782	2,147
	2003	39,538	36,876	677	1,985
	2004	40,485	37,719	532	2,234

¹ 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 Imposed¹ in Years and Admissions
by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 2004

Class (Minimum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed ²	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/First Degree Murder (20 years)	0	---	---	0	---	---	---
Class X (6 years)							
Delivery of a Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	10	2.0	4.0	5	50%	2.0	4.0
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	2	2.0	3.0	0	0%	---	---
Armed Robbery	2	4.0	5.0	2	100%	3.0	4.0
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	2	2.0	3.0	7	350%	2.0	5.0
Other Class X	4	4.0	5.0	10	250%	3.5	5.0
Total	20	2.0	5.0	24	120%	2.0	5.0
Class 1 (4 years)							
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	91	1.0	3.0	82	90%	1.0	3.0
Delivery of a Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	40	1.0	3.5	34	85%	1.0	3.5
Possession of a Controlled Substance	9	1.0	3.0	6	67%	1.0	3.0
Possess Stolen Vehicle	8	2.0	3.0	4	50%	2.5	3.0
Residential Burglary	7	3.0	3.0	7	100%	3.0	3.0
Other Class 1	17	1.5	3.5	18	106%	1.1	3.5
Total	172	1.0	3.5	151	88%	1.0	3.5
Class 2 (3 years)							
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	51	1.0	2.5	44	86%	1.0	2.5
UUW by a Felon	26	1.0	2.5	24	92%	1.0	2.5
Aggravated UUW/Aggravated UUW by a Felon	24	1.0	2.0	18	75%	1.0	2.0
Burglary	14	1.0	2.9	10	71%	1.0	2.5
DUI with a Suspended License	7	1.0	2.0	9	129%	1.0	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	6	1.0	2.0	4	67%	1.0	2.0
Theft	5	1.3	2.0	4	80%	1.3	2.0
Other Class 2	29	1.0	2.5	22	76%	1.0	2.5
Total	162	1.0	2.9	135	83%	1.0	2.5
Class 3 (2 years)							
Retail Theft	92	1.0	1.9	70	76%	1.0	1.9
Theft	19	1.0	1.8	13	68%	1.0	1.8
DUI with a Suspended License	12	1.0	1.5	9	75%	1.0	1.5
Manufacture/Delivery of Cannabis	12	1.0	1.0	8	67%	1.0	1.0
Forgery	9	1.0	1.5	5	56%	1.0	1.5
Other Class 3	34	1.0	1.8	23	68%	1.0	1.8
Total	178	1.0	1.9	128	72%	1.0	1.9
Class 4 (1 year)							
Total	0	---	---	0	---	---	---

¹ 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 that are less than the minimum may be the result of an incorrectly assigned offense class.

² 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 2004; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2004 had been sentenced before 2004.

Table 29
Extended Sentences Imposed in Years and Admissions
by Selected Offenses
Determinate Cases 2004

Class (Maximum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed ¹	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder (40 years)	1	60.0	60.0	1	100%	60.0	60.0
First Degree Murder (60 years)	26	61.0	110.0	21	81%	61.0	110.0
Total	27	60.0	110.0	22	81%	60.0	110.0
Class X (30 years)							
Armed Robbery	18	34.0	60.0	4	22%	34.0	60.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	12	35.0	60.0	5	42%	40.0	60.0
Attempted Murder/1st Degree Murder	8	35.0	60.0	5	63%	35.0	50.0
Home Invasion	8	35.0	85.0	5	63%	40.0	85.0
Other Class X	10	31.0	60.0	9	90%	31.0	60.0
Total	56	31.0	85.0	28	50%	31.0	85.0
Class 1 (15 years)							
Second Degree Murder	51	15.5	40.0	45	88%	15.5	38.0
Aggravated Robbery	26	15.5	30.0	7	27%	15.5	30.0
Residential Burglary	24	15.5	27.0	12	50%	15.5	27.0
Other Class 1	30	16.0	75.0	22	73%	16.0	40.0
Total	131	15.5	75.0	86	66%	15.5	40.0
Class 2 (7 years)							
Burglary	237	7.3	75.0	147	62%	7.3	25.0
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	68	7.5	20.0	42	62%	7.5	20.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	67	7.5	20.0	49	73%	7.5	20.0
Robbery	59	7.5	20.0	32	54%	7.5	20.0
UUW by a Felon	29	8.0	18.0	17	59%	8.0	18.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	27	7.5	28.0	13	48%	7.5	30.0
Reckless Homicide	17	7.5	25.0	16	94%	7.5	20.0
Aggravated UUW	15	7.5	20.0	10	67%	7.5	11.0
Other Class 2	86	8.0	19.0	46	53%	8.0	19.0
Total	605	7.3	75.0	372	61%	7.3	30.0
Class 3 (5 years)							
Aggravated Battery	91	5.5	27.0	56	62%	5.5	10.0
Forgery	44	5.5	10.0	14	32%	5.5	10.0
UUW/UUW by a Felon	35	5.5	35.0	15	43%	5.5	9.0
Theft	32	5.5	10.0	15	47%	5.5	9.0
Retail Theft	28	6.0	10.0	17	61%	6.0	8.0
Other Class 3	77	5.5	27.0	46	60%	5.5	13.0
Total	307	5.5	35.0	163	53%	5.5	13.0
Class 4 (3 years)							
Possession of a Controlled Substance	513	3.3	8.5	378	74%	3.3	8.0
Driving with a Suspended License	89	3.3	6.0	42	47%	3.5	6.0
Retail Theft	89	3.3	6.0	55	62%	3.3	6.5
DUI/Aggravated DUI	59	3.3	10.0	39	66%	3.3	10.0
Theft	51	3.5	6.0	23	45%	3.5	5.0
Obstructing Justice	38	3.5	7.0	16	42%	3.5	6.0
Aggravated Fleeing from Police	28	3.5	15.0	8	29%	4.0	6.0
Domestic Battery	27	3.3	6.0	19	70%	3.5	6.0
Manufacture/Delivery of Cannabis	18	3.5	6.0	7	39%	3.5	5.0
Other Class 4	196	3.2	8.0	98	50%	3.2	6.5
Total	1,108	3.2	15.0	685	62%	3.2	10.0

¹ 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 2004; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2004 had been sentenced before 2004.

Consecutive Sentences

Table 30 represents consecutive holding sentences imposed over the last ten years. The volume of consecutive sentences reported since 1996 have been significantly lower than in previous years due to 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 IDOC.

Class X offenses constitute nearly half of the 169 consecutive sentences handed down during 2004. There were 79 consecutive sentences imposed on Class X offenses in 2004, with their sentence lengths nearly doubled due to this extra time. There were 48 First Degree Murder sentences with an additional sentence imposed during 2004, which added over 15 years on average to these sentences. Only 42 consecutive sentences were handed down in 2004 for the lower Class 1, Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 offenses. Average sentences nearly doubled for the offenders receiving consecutive Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 sentences.

Table 30
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed by Holding Offense Class
 Court Admissions 1995 - 2004¹

Offense Class Year	Total Admissions	Admissions with		Holding Offense Only		All Sentences	
		Consecutive Sentence	Percent of Total Admissions	Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation	Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation
Murder							
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
2002	376	43	11.4%	48.2	21.7	63.6	25.5
2003	355	42	11.8%	49.9	18.8	68.2	26.3
2004	366	48	13.1%	44.1	16.2	59.6	22.5
Class X							
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
2002	2,099	78	3.7%	19.6	11.0	36.4	24.0
2003	2,139	88	4.1%	15.7	10.0	28.7	17.8
2004	1,862	79	4.2%	16.5	12.3	32.3	24.8
Class 1							
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
2002	3,786	15	0.4%	8.4	5.3	15.2	8.6
2003	3,652	15	0.4%	10.8	10.1	18.6	13.8
2004	3,596	21	0.6%	11.1	7.5	18.7	11.1
Class 2							
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
2002	5,713	7	0.1%	8.1	3.9	15.4	7.5
2003	5,681	14	0.2%	8.9	7.0	17.5	15.6
2004	5,599	12	0.2%	6.7	3.7	11.6	5.9

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

Table 30
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed by Holding Offense Class
 Court Admissions 1995 - 2004¹

Offense Class Year	Total Admissions	Admissions with		Holding Offense Only		All Sentences	
		Consecutive Sentence	Percent of Total Admissions	Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation	Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation
Class 3							
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
2002	4,914	8	0.2%	4.2	2.9	7.3	4.6
2003	4,877	10	0.2%	4.2	2.6	7.4	3.7
2004	4,719	4	0.1%	4.4	1.6	9.8	6.2
Class 4							
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
2002	10,412	4	0.0%	1.9	0.5	3.5	1.1
2003	11,441	4	0.0%	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.5
2004	12,373	5	0.0%	1.7	0.4	3.4	0.9
Other							
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%	----	----	----	----
2002	13	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2003	5	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2004	6	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
Total							
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
2002	27,313	155	0.6%	24.7	20.8	38.6	28.5
2003	28,148	173	0.6%	22.2	20.3	35.0	27.7
2004	28,521	169	0.6%	22.2	18.9	35.5	27.2

¹Data 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. In view of that, as the prison population has shown some fluctuations over the past few years, so has the number of drug sentences imposed in Illinois. After declining in 1999 and 2000, the number of drug sentences imposed has increased since 2001. Falling by less than one percent in 2003, drug sentences imposed grew by 5.4% during 2004. As a whole, however, there has been a 16.8% increase in the number of sentences handed down across the state from 1995 through 2004.

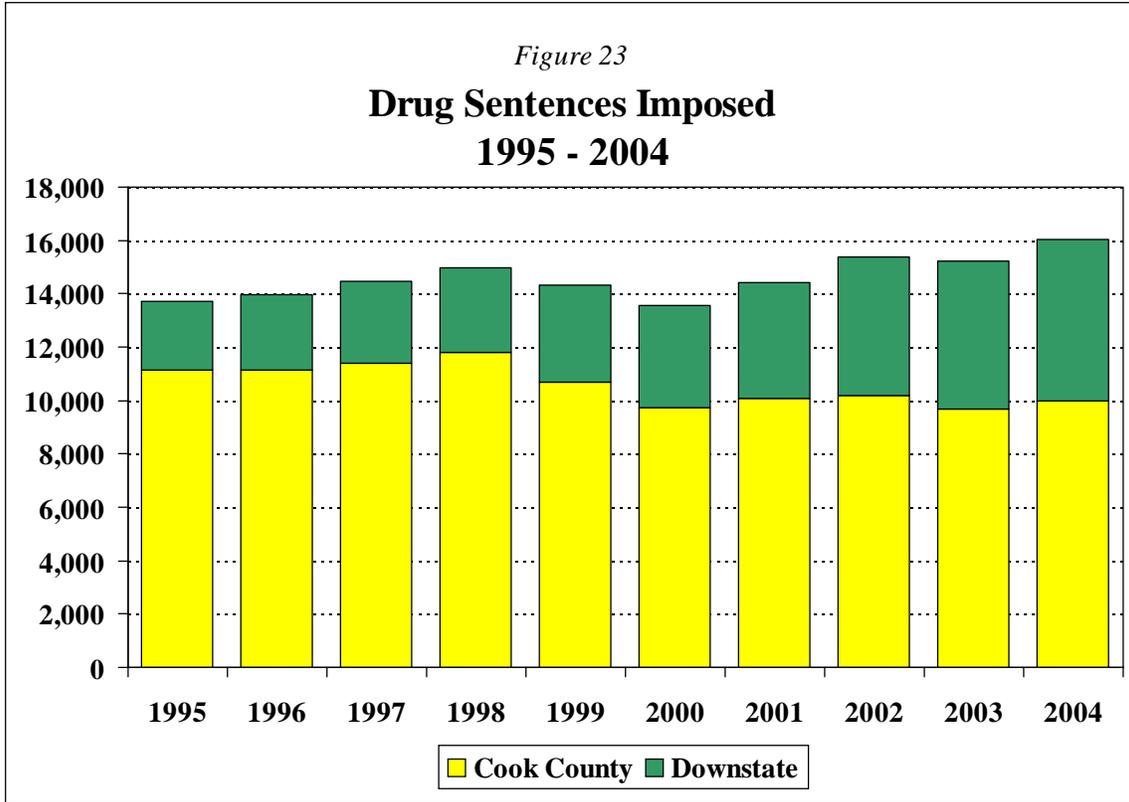
Trends in Cook County greatly affect statewide frequencies for drug offenses, as evidenced by the fact that almost two-thirds of drug sentences were handed down in Illinois' most populated county. However, Cook County's impact has been waning. Although increasing in 2004, the number of sentences for drug crimes handed down in Cook County has actually fallen by 15.3% since its peak in 1998. Alternatively, downstate drug sentences have been increasing steadily since 1995, increasing by 134.8% over this time period, 8.5% in the past year alone.

Changes in the number of prison sentences imposed for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places offenses have been the basis of 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 in the number of felony drug sentences handed down to prison-bound offenders, the average length of drug sentences imposed has been steadily declining in Cook County in recent years, falling to an average of 2.5 years in 2003 and 2004. Downstate, however, mean sentences have fluctuated over the last ten years, remaining below 4.0 since 1999. Statewide, there has been an overall decrease of six months per sentence throughout the last ten years, although the statewide average increased moderately during 2004.

Table 31
Drug Sentences Imposed
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide
1995 - 2004

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
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
2002	10,170	2.7	5,185	3.9	15,355	3.1
2003	9,656	2.5	5,569	3.7	15,225	2.9
2004	10,005	2.5	6,040	3.8	16,045	3.0

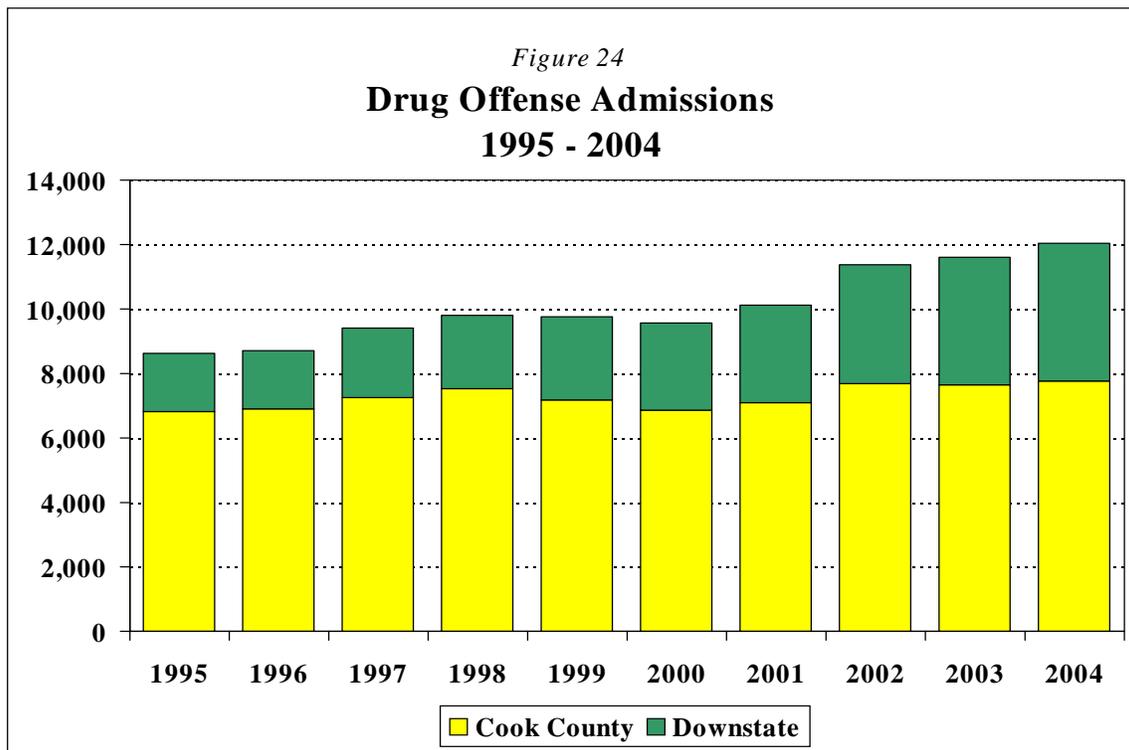


Drug Offense Admissions

Over 75% of drug offense sentences resulted in a holding offense at admission to prison. The total number of drug crime admissions got to 12,055 in 2004, growing 25.8% over the past four years. Average sentences, however, remain lower than in previous years. Statewide, 52.7% of drug admissions were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, and 22.1% were for Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Nearly two-thirds of holding drug sentences were imposed in Cook County. The number of downstate admissions for drug offenses has been rising steadily; however, they increased by another 7.6% during 2004. The average downstate sentence is 1.5 years longer than cases from Cook County.

Table 32
Drug Offense Admissions
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide
1995 - 2004

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
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
2002	7,682	2.7	3,671	4.0	11,353	3.2
2003	7,633	2.5	3,983	3.9	11,616	3.0
2004	7,771	2.5	4,284	4.0	12,055	3.0



Most Frequent Sentences Imposed

The offense for which sentences were imposed most frequently during 2004 was, again, Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance (Table 33). The 8,613 sentences comprised 21.2% of all sentences imposed throughout 2004, and resulted in 6,354 prison admissions. Burglary ranked second, followed by Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Class 4 Retail Theft and Aggravated Battery rounded out the top five.

Each of the next four most frequent offenses - Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Class 4 Driving with a Suspended License, Class 3 Retail Theft, and Forgery - exceeded 1,000 sentences in 2004. The top ten offenses comprised 55.5% of all sentences imposed in 2004. The remaining 15 offenses in this table totaled 8,200 and comprised another 20.2% of all sentences imposed during 2004.

Multiple sentences can be imposed on the same offender. Inmate-based prison admissions are also reported in Table 33 when the 25 most common offenses with prison sentences imposed transpired as the holding offense.

Table 33
Sentences Imposed and Admissions
Most Frequent 25 Offenses
2004

Offense	Class	Sentences	Percent of Total		Standard Deviation	Prison Admissions ³
			Sentences	Mean		
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	8,613	21.2%	1.8	0.9	6,354
2. Burglary	2	2,397	5.9%	4.8	2.7	1,603
3. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	1,929	4.8%	4.0	1.7	1,484
4. Retail Theft	4	1,630	4.0%	1.9	0.9	1,255
5. Aggravated Battery	3	1,485	3.7%	3.3	1.9	964
6. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,455	3.6%	5.3	2.3	1,176
7. Driving with Suspended License	4	1,439	3.5%	1.9	0.9	768
8. Retail Theft	3	1,357	3.3%	2.6	1.0	1,024
9. Forgery	3	1,217	3.0%	3.0	1.3	675
10. Theft	3	998	2.5%	3.1	1.3	634
11. Residential Burglary	1	907	2.2%	6.6	3.5	648
12. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	841	2.1%	4.5	2.1	610
13. Armed Robbery	X	802	2.0%	12.0	7.5	489
14. UUW/UUW by a Felon ¹	3	591	1.5%	3.2	2.0	401
15. Obstructing Justice	4	559	1.4%	2.0	1.0	329
16. Aggravated DUI	4	556	1.4%	1.8	0.9	429
17. Prostitution	4	519	1.3%	1.2	0.5	464
18. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	492	1.2%	4.7	2.2	342
19. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	446	1.1%	9.1	4.3	385
20. Robbery	2	432	1.1%	5.5	3.0	302
21. Aggravated UUW/UUW by a Felon ²	2	427	1.1%	4.1	1.9	320
22. Domestic Battery	4	419	1.0%	2.1	1.0	321
23. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	410	1.0%	5.3	2.2	309
24. Possession of Controlled Substance	1	409	1.0%	5.4	2.1	319
25. Theft	4	390	1.0%	2.3	1.1	245

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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 30,720 and comprise 75.8% of all felony sentences imposed in 2004.

Truth in Sentencing Admissions

Table 34 provides data regarding 1,171 offenders admitted to prison during 2004 under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these, 330 Truth in Sentencing admissions were for First Degree Murder. The sentence length for these inmates averaged 39.4 years; they will serve 100% of that sentence.

Among the offenses where the 733 offenders must serve 85% of their prison sentence, Class X Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child was most prevalent, accounting for 204 cases. The average sentence was 12.6 years. There were additional admissions for other Class X offenses, including 117 for Attempted First Degree Murder, 80 for Aggravated Battery with a Firearm, and 77 for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. Six more Class X offenses also required Truth in Sentencing during 2004, including Aggravated Battery of a Child and Aggravated Kidnapping. Among the 167 Class 1 offenses, the majority was for Criminal Sexual Assault; Class 1 sentences averaged 6.3 years. There were also eight admissions for the Class 2 offense of Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen, averaging 4.1 years.

Forty-five of the 2004 admissions were for sentences imposed under the 85% Great Bodily Harm statute, averaging 16.2 years. These admissions were for the Class X offenses of Armed Robbery, Home Invasion, Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking, and Armed Violence. There was also one admission for Class 1 Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm.

Forty-one inmates were admitted to IDOC for committing an offense for which the sentencing judge determined that circumstances of 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 7.0 years.

Finally, 22 inmates were admitted throughout 2004 for committing Aggravated Arson, for which the sentencing judge determined that 85% of the sentence would be served. Their average sentence was 10.1 years.

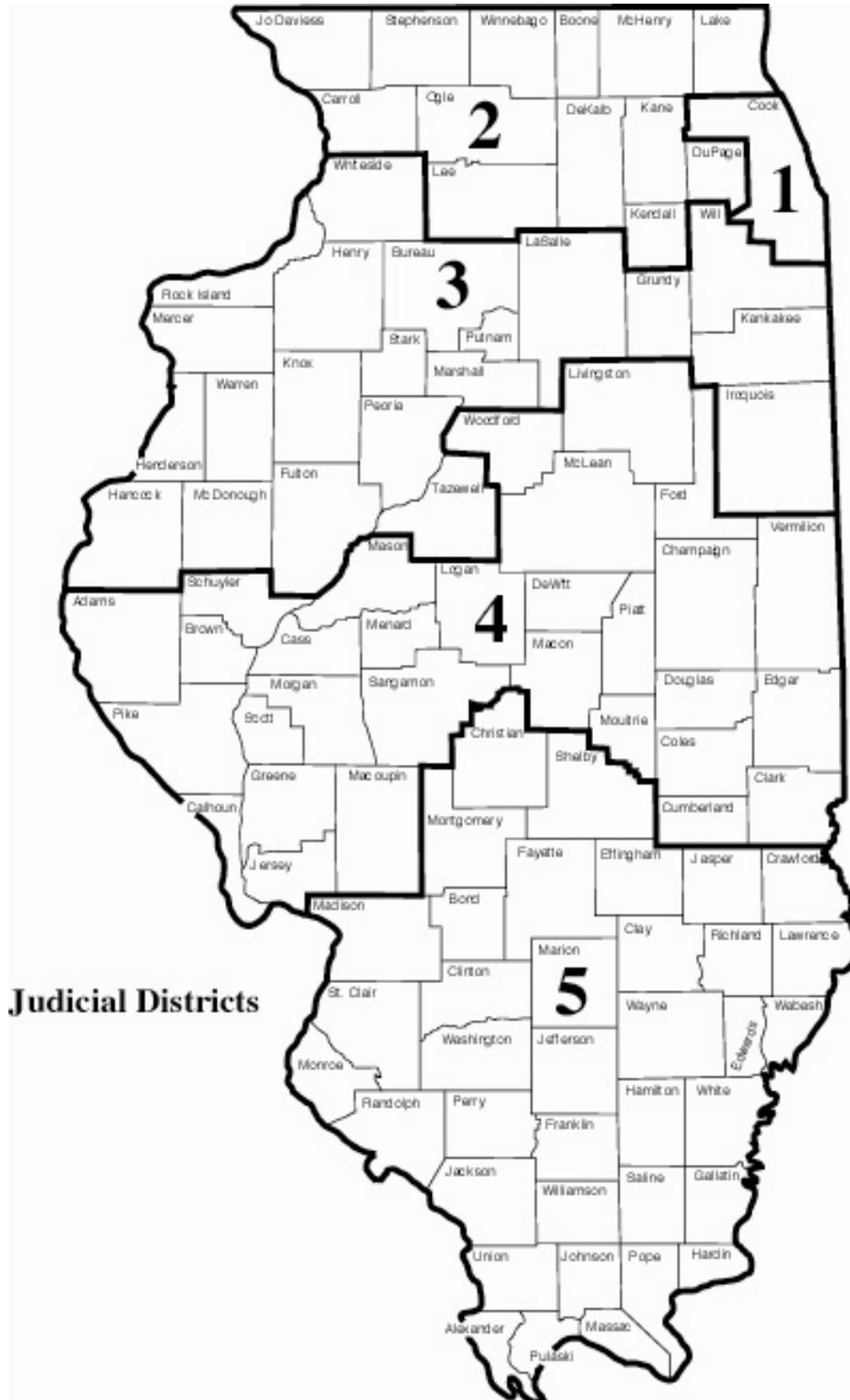
<i>Table 34</i> Truth In Sentencing Admissions 2004			
	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Sentence in Years</i>
Automatically Must Serve 100% of Sentence	330	100.0%	39.4
First Degree Murder	330	100.0%	39.4
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	733	100.0%	11.1
Class X	558	76.1%	12.6
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault	204	27.8%	12.2
Attempted First Degree Murder	117	16.0%	14.2
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	80	10.9%	10.3
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	77	10.5%	14.8
Aggravated Battery of a Child	33	4.5%	10.1
Aggravated Kidnapping	32	4.4%	12.7
Heinous Battery	6	0.8%	11.2
Criminal Sexual Assault	5	0.7%	8.6
Solicitation of Murder	2	0.3%	16.0
Solicitation of Murder for Hire	2	0.3%	25.0
Class 1	167	22.8%	6.3
Criminal Sexual Assault	164	22.4%	6.2
Aggravated Kidnapping	2	0.3%	6.5
Aggravated Battery of a Child	1	0.1%	9.0
Class 2	8	1.1%	4.1
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	8	1.1%	4.1
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	45	100.0%	16.2
Class X	44	97.8%	16.4
Armed Robbery	20	44.4%	12.8
Home Invasion	18	40.0%	18.8
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	3	6.7%	21.7
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	3	6.7%	19.3
Class 1	1	2.2%	8.0
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	1	2.2%	8.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Reckless Homicide - Alcohol/Drugs	41	100.0%	7.0
Class 2	41	100.0%	7.0
Reckless Homicide while on Alcohol/Drugs	41	100.0%	7.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Aggravated Arson	22	100.0%	10.1
Class X	22	100.0%	10.1
Aggravated Arson	22	100.0%	10.1
Total Admissions	1,171		18.7

Table 35

Illinois Judicial Districts, Circuits, and Counties within Circuits

District 1	Circuit Court of Cook County
Circuit Court of Cook County	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 26



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

Variations 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 70.

The mean sentences for First Degree Murder and Murder ranged from 25.1 years to 50.0 years within the judicial circuits. Cook County accounted for 74.7% of the sentences imposed, and had an average sentence that was comparable to that in the downstate region. The highest average sentence imposed was in the Central Judicial District (41.6 years); the Southern District had the lowest average sentence (33.0 years). None of the 21 downstate circuits had more than 11 Murder and First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2004; but, except for two circuits, each had at least one murder sentence imposed during 2004.

Cook County turned in 58.9% of the Class X prison sentences during 2004. Cook County imposed nearly 64% of the Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences, but had an average sentence six months shorter than the rest of the state. Only one other circuit, the 17th, handed down more than five sentences for this sex offense; seven circuits imposed none. The Northern and Southern Districts had the highest average sentences, exceeding 15 years, while the North Central District had the lowest average sentence (10.8 years).

Cook County imposed nearly 75% of the Armed Robbery sentences in 2004. In addition, along with the two other northern Illinois judicial districts, Cook County had the lowest average sentence for Armed Robbery. Among circuits, average sentences ranged from 8.0 years (9th Circuit) to 20.0 years (13th Circuit). Only 15 of the 22 judicial circuits handed down sentences for Attempted First Degree Murder and/or Attempted Murder during 2004; only 31 sentences were handed down outside of Cook County. There were a wide range of Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences among both the circuits and districts, with Cook County among the lowest.

Conversely, Cook County imposed less than one-third of the sentences for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance during 2004; the Northern District handed down 25.1% of these most serious drug offenses. Sentences were higher downstate, particularly in the Central District, which includes the 6th and 8th Judicial Circuits. The downstate circuits imposed nearly 60% of the sentences for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child. Sentences were lowest in the Northern and North Central Districts, including the 12th, 16th and 21st Judicial Circuits, and highest in the Central and Southern Districts, chiefly in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 11th Circuits.

Downstate circuits had a relatively high percentage of Other Class X sentences imposed (40.8%), with 43.8% of these for Home Invasion and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places. Cook County also had a high degree of sentences imposed for Home Invasion, and also had a large percentage of sentences handed down for Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking and Aggravated Battery with a Firearm. Other Class X sentences ranged from an average of 8.3 years in the 15th Judicial Circuit to 17.8 years in the 20th Circuit, and were highest in the Southern and Central Districts. The mean sentence in Cook County was six months lower than the downstate average.

Downstate counties imposed a relatively high percentage of Aggravated Robbery sentences in 2004 (39.0%). Over 42% of the downstate sentences were imposed in the 3rd, 10th and 19th Circuits, having among the highest sentences as well. Among circuits, prison sentences ranged from a low of 5.0 years to a high of 8.5 years. Among districts, Cook County had the lowest average sentence (6.3 years) for Aggravated Robbery while the Southern District imposed the highest sentences. Only 17 of the 22 circuits handed down sentences for Class 1 Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places; however, 45.0% of these sentences were imposed in downstate circuits, which is a higher proportion than in previous years. There were 50 such sentences handed down in the 7th Judicial Circuit in Central Illinois, and it had the highest average sentence (7.5 years). Cook County had the lowest sentences when compared to other judicial districts; the average prison sentence in Cook County was one year less than in the downstate region.

For Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, downstate circuits handed down 60.7% of the sentences in 2004, and Cook County imposed some of the lowest sentences throughout the State. The Central District, particularly the 6th and 11th Judicial Circuits, had the highest sentences. A similar pattern is seen for Class 1 Possession of a Controlled Substance. Downstate circuits handed down just over half of the prison sentences and Cook County had the lowest average sentence among judicial districts. The Northern and North Central Judicial Districts had some of the highest sentences.

Downstate circuits also accounted for 61.5% of all Residential Burglary sentences imposed in 2004, particularly in the Northern and North Central Districts. Along with these two districts, Cook County had the highest sentences. The Southern District, particularly the 4th and 20th Judicial Circuits, imposed the lowest sentences. Among the Other Class 1 offenses, just over half (50.2%) of the prison sentences were imposed in Cook County, the majority of which were for Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Attempted Armed Robbery, Criminal Sexual Assault, Robbery of a Senior Citizen, and Possession of a Stolen Vehicle. Criminal Sexual Assault and Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm were the predominant Other Class 1 offenses imposed downstate. Average sentences ranged from 4.6 years in the 9th Judicial Circuit to 9.7 years in the 8th Circuit, and were highest in the Central District. The Cook County average sentence was comparable to the downstate mean.

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

Among Class 2 offenses, 74.4% of the Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse sentences were imposed downstate during 2004. Sentences averaged below 4.0 years in the 10th, 12th and 20th Judicial Circuits while the sentences were above 4.0 years in the 2nd and 6th Circuits. Average sentences among the judicial districts were relatively consistent throughout the State, with Cook County having a mean sentence of 4.4 years. Cases for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were seen almost exclusively in Cook County. Only 8.0% of these sentences were imposed downstate, with only one imposed in the Central District. There were none of these Class 2 weapons sentences imposed in 12 of the 22 circuits. Sentences were highest in the Northern and North Central Districts; the average sentence from Cook County was 4.0 years.

Downstate circuits imposed 59.1% of the Burglary sentences in 2004. Average Burglary sentences were rather uniformly distributed among the districts and most of the downstate circuits, and were highest in Cook County. For Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, 61.0% of the sentences came from Cook County, although their sentence lengths were among the shortest in the State. Sentences were highest in the Northern and North Central Districts, especially in the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Judicial Circuits. Nearly 60% of the Motor Vehicle Theft sentences were imposed in Cook County. Average sentences ranged from 3.3 years in the 9th Judicial Circuit to 5.5 years in the 5th Circuit. Average sentences were similar in Cook County and the downstate districts. Nearly two-thirds of the Robbery sentences were imposed in Cook County, which had an average sentence comparable to those in the other areas of the State. Robbery sentences were lowest in the 21st Judicial Circuit (3.2 years) and highest in the 1st Circuit, which had one case with a 7.0-year sentence.

Over half (52.3%) of Other Class 2 sentences were imposed downstate during 2004; most of this difference is due to a higher number of prison sentences given 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, Possession of a Stolen Firearm, and Aggravated Domestic Battery. Cook County imposed a greater proportion of sentences for the Class 2 offenses of Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. Average sentences were slightly lower in Cook County than in the downstate districts. Amongst the judicial circuits, average sentences ranged from a low of 3.8 years to a high of 5.2 years.

The volume of prison sentences imposed during 2004 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. Over 63% of the Aggravated Battery sentences were imposed downstate, where average sentences ranged from 2.4 years in the 15th Judicial Circuit to 3.2 years in the 18th Circuit. Average sentences for Aggravated Battery were higher in Cook County than in the other judicial districts. Cook County imposed only 25.3% of the Forgery sentences, had the third lowest average sentence among circuits, and had the lowest average sentence among the districts. Forgery sentences ranged from 2.4 years in the 21st Circuit to 3.5 years in the 2nd Circuit.

Retail Theft was prevalent in Cook County, turning out almost 60% of the sentences. As a matter of fact, there were ten downstate circuits that imposed less than ten Retail Theft sentences throughout 2004, and 55.4% of the downstate sentences were imposed in the Northern District, especially in the 18th and 19th Judicial Circuits. The average Class 3 Retail Theft sentences were lowest in Cook County and the Central Judicial District. On the other hand, nearly 70% of the Class 3 Theft sentences were given out downstate, with a somewhat lower average sentence imposed in Cook County. Theft sentences were as low as 2.4 years in the 9th Judicial Circuit and as high as 3.3 years in the 15th and 16th Circuits.

Cook County provided 58.6% of the prison sentences for Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, but had the lowest average sentence among the districts. The Southern Judicial District imposed over 40% of the downstate sentences, particularly in the 20th Circuit. Prison sentences were highest in the Central District, especially in the 5th and 11th Circuits. Downstate counties handed down 59.5% of the Other Class 3 sentences, and had more sentences imposed for Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, Attempted Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, 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, Possession of a Counterfeit Credit Card, and Failure to Report to a Penal Institution. The Class 3 felonies of Attempted Burglary and Delivery of Cannabis in or near a School took place in Cook County more often. Among districts, the Northern and North Central Judicial Districts had the lowest average prison sentence for Other Class 3 offenses while the Central District had the highest mean sentence.

All but 47 of the 392 Class 4 Domestic Battery sentences were imposed in the downstate circuits. Among the judicial circuits, sentences ranged from 1.5 years in the 20th Circuit to 2.3 years in the 1st Circuit, both in the Southern District. Among the judicial districts, Cook County sentences were lowest. Nearly 80% of the Class 4 prison sentences for Driving while under the Influence and Driving with a Suspended License were given out in the downstate region, with about one-third of these being imposed in the Northern District. In addition, average sentences were longer in all of the downstate circuits than in Cook County. All but 13 of the 508 Obstructing Justice sentences imposed during 2004 were from the downstate circuits. Sentences were longer downstate, and ranged from a 1.5-year average in four judicial circuits, including Cook County, to 2.4 years in the 13th Circuit.

During 2004, the majority (76.1%) of the 8,100 Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences were imposed in Cook County; in addition, prison sentences in Cook County were among the lowest. The Northern District had the most sentences imposed within the downstate area; sentences were highest in the Southern and Central districts. Possession of a Controlled Substance accounted for 48.7% of all Class 4 prison sentences imposed statewide, and 64.3% of all Class 4 sentences that were handed down in Cook County.

Class 4 Prostitution is another crime that was predominantly used in Cook County. During 2004, nearly 95% of prison sentences for Prostitution were handed down in Cook County, although downstate sentences were higher than those imposed in Cook County. Only seven other circuits turned out prison sentences for Prostitution, and only one of these imposed more than ten. Cook County handed down 67.0% of the Class 4 Retail Theft but only 28.6% of the Class 4 Theft sentences in 2004. Average sentences for these theft offenses were lowest in Cook County and the Southern District, and highest in the Central District. Nearly 62% of the sentences for a Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act were distributed in Cook County, while 15 of the 21 downstate circuits imposed fewer than ten sentences during 2004. Cook County had the lowest sentence lengths.

More than 62% of the Other Class 4 prison sentences were imposed downstate; offenses included Criminal Trespass to Residence; Credit Card Fraud; Deceptive Practices; Criminal Damage to Property; Tampering with Anhydrous Ammonia Equipment, Containers, and Facilities; Chemical Breakdown of Illicit Controlled Substance; Aggravated Fleeing of the Police; Resisting or Obstructing a Peace Officer or Correctional Institution Employee; Unlawful Restraint; and Violation of an Order of Protection. Most of the sentences for the Class 4 felonies of Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, Possession of Cannabis, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were handed down in Cook County. Average sentences for Other Class 4 offenses were shorter in Cook County and highest in the Central District, including the 5th and 11th Judicial Circuits.

Table 36

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

First Degree Murder/Murder

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
4th	-----	-----	0	-----
13th	-----	-----	0	-----
3rd	25.1	4.8	7	1
21st	26.4	6.8	7	2
14th	27.0	0.0	1	3
2nd	31.7	7.6	3	4
16th	33.1	11.3	8	5
1st	34.4	12.4	8	6
5th	35.0	14.1	2	7
15th	35.0	0.0	1	7
Cook Co.	37.1	13.2	269	9
19th	38.1	12.4	8	10
20th	38.2	15.2	9	11
6th	40.0	15.8	5	12
18th	40.0	7.1	2	12
7th	42.5	12.6	4	14
17th	43.7	9.2	11	15
8th	44.7	13.8	3	16
10th	45.3	11.6	3	17
12th	47.2	3.1	6	18
9th	47.5	3.5	2	19
11th	50.0	0.0	1	20
District:				
Southern	33.0	12.2	27	1
Cook Co.	37.1	13.2	269	2
N. Central	38.2	11.8	19	3
Northern	38.9	10.8	30	4
Central	41.6	12.7	15	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	37.1	13.2	269	1
Downstate	37.4	12.0	91	2
Statewide	37.2	12.9	360	

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>2004 Rank</i>
1st	-----	-----	0	-----
5th	-----	-----	0	-----
8th	-----	-----	0	-----
11th	-----	-----	0	-----
13th	-----	-----	0	-----
14th	-----	-----	0	-----
15th	-----	-----	0	-----
7th	6.0	0.0	3	1
21st	8.0	2.8	2	2
12th	9.4	4.0	5	3
2nd	10.0	0.0	1	4
10th	10.0	5.7	2	4
16th	11.4	7.8	4	6
3rd	12.0	4.2	2	7
19th	13.1	4.0	5	8
Cook Co.	13.4	7.4	71	9
4th	15.0	0.0	1	10
17th	17.0	6.2	8	11
20th	19.3	9.2	3	12
6th	20.0	14.1	2	13
9th	25.0	0.0	1	14
18th	25.0	0.0	2	14
District:				
N. Central	10.8	6.1	10	1
Central	11.6	10.4	5	2
Cook Co.	13.4	7.4	71	3
Southern	15.3	6.9	7	4
Northern	15.6	6.7	19	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	13.4	7.4	71	1
Downstate	13.9	7.2	41	2
Statewide	13.6	7.3	112	

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>2004 Rank</i>
2nd	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
9th	8.0	0.0	2	1
16th	8.6	2.3	17	2
17th	8.9	4.0	19	3
10th	9.3	4.2	28	4
11th	9.3	2.2	4	4
1st	9.5	0.7	2	6
5th	9.5	2.5	4	6
12th	9.7	3.2	25	8
8th	10.0	0.0	1	9
7th	10.2	3.2	19	10
20th	10.3	3.6	4	11
21st	10.6	6.5	13	12
4th	10.7	4.0	3	13
Cook Co.	11.2	5.4	581	14
19th	13.5	8.7	6	15
14th	14.5	9.5	4	16
3rd	15.2	8.2	10	17
18th	15.6	7.8	21	18
6th	17.9	7.5	17	19
13th	20.0	0.0	2	20
District:				
N. Central	10.2	5.0	74	1
Cook Co.	11.2	5.4	581	2
Northern	11.5	6.5	63	3
Southern	12.8	6.7	19	4
Central	13.0	6.4	45	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	11.2	5.4	581	1
Downstate	11.5	6.0	201	2
Statewide	11.3	5.6	782	

Table 39

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

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
2nd	----	----	0	----
4th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
16th	----	----	0	----
17th	----	----	0	----
20th	----	----	0	----
12th	7.8	1.6	6	1
13th	8.0	0.0	1	2
1st	10.0	0.0	1	3
21st	11.0	4.6	3	4
10th	12.3	6.8	3	5
6th	13.0	0.0	1	6
Cook Co.	13.2	7.0	135	7
5th	15.0	0.0	1	8
19th	15.3	3.7	7	9
7th	19.0	12.7	2	10
3rd	19.8	4.6	2	11
9th	20.0	0.0	1	12
11th	20.0	0.0	1	12
14th	20.0	0.0	1	12
18th	25.0	0.0	1	15
District:				
N. Central	11.0	5.2	15	1
Cook Co.	13.2	7.0	135	2
Northern	16.5	4.8	8	3
Southern	16.5	6.5	3	3
Central	17.2	7.0	5	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	13.2	7.0	135	1
Downstate	14.0	6.0	31	2
Statewide	13.4	6.8	166	

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>2004 Rank</i>
21st	6.9	0.9	4	1
3rd	7.0	1.4	2	2
15th	7.0	1.0	3	2
20th	7.0	1.4	2	2
14th	7.3	1.5	14	5
12th	8.0	2.4	22	6
10th	8.1	2.0	15	7
17th	8.1	2.4	33	7
16th	8.3	2.3	20	9
1st	8.4	1.8	7	10
18th	8.5	2.9	38	11
Cook Co.	8.5	3.2	138	11
13th	8.6	3.1	10	13
7th	8.8	3.1	13	14
4th	9.1	4.0	33	15
5th	9.3	3.8	11	16
9th	10.0	5.7	2	17
11th	10.1	3.1	7	18
2nd	11.5	5.3	18	19
6th	12.0	6.6	29	20
19th	12.0	7.0	17	20
8th	12.4	5.4	4	22
District:				
N. Central	8.0	2.3	67	1
Cook Co.	8.5	3.2	138	2
Northern	8.8	3.8	111	3
Southern	9.6	4.3	62	4
Central	10.7	5.3	64	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	8.5	3.2	138	1
Downstate	9.2	4.1	304	2
Statewide	9.0	3.9	442	

Table 41

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

**Predatory Criminal Sexual
Assault of a Child
Class X**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
8th	6.8	1.0	3	1
21st	7.0	2.2	5	2
16th	8.4	3.4	10	3
12th	8.8	2.3	8	4
14th	9.3	7.2	6	5
18th	9.7	3.2	15	6
13th	10.1	5.8	2	7
9th	11.0	7.1	2	8
17th	11.3	6.2	6	9
Cook Co.	11.4	6.8	91	10
15th	12.0	0.0	1	11
4th	12.5	3.7	4	12
20th	13.1	11.4	4	13
3rd	13.4	6.7	7	14
7th	13.6	4.5	5	15
19th	13.7	5.7	9	16
10th	14.4	6.4	7	17
6th	14.7	8.4	8	18
11th	15.0	4.8	8	19
5th	15.3	6.7	11	20
2nd	16.1	8.9	11	21
1st	17.0	11.5	3	22
District:				
N. Central	10.1	5.4	30	1
Northern	10.6	4.6	41	2
Cook Co.	11.4	6.8	91	3
Central	14.1	6.3	35	4
Southern	14.6	8.1	29	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	11.4	6.8	91	1
Downstate	12.3	6.4	135	2
Statewide	11.9	6.6	226	

Table 42

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>2004 Rank</i>
15th	8.3	2.8	15	1
12th	8.8	5.5	16	2
4th	9.0	2.8	6	3
16th	9.0	3.9	32	3
17th	10.1	4.7	33	5
18th	10.2	4.0	13	6
8th	10.5	3.7	4	7
14th	10.6	3.9	31	8
13th	10.8	6.3	3	9
Cook Co.	11.2	6.1	447	10
21st	11.5	4.7	18	11
11th	11.6	5.5	9	12
5th	12.0	6.7	4	13
9th	12.0	0.0	1	13
6th	12.7	6.8	21	15
10th	13.3	7.2	15	16
3rd	13.7	6.4	17	17
19th	14.0	7.0	20	18
7th	14.1	5.5	17	19
1st	14.8	8.7	13	20
2nd	16.3	8.5	9	21
20th	17.8	10.7	11	22
District:				
Northern	10.2	5.0	113	1
N. Central	11.0	5.2	84	2
Cook Co.	11.2	6.1	447	3
Central	12.8	5.9	55	4
Southern	14.7	8.2	56	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	11.2	6.1	447	1
Downstate	11.7	6.1	308	2
Statewide	11.4	6.1	755	

Table 43

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

**Aggravated Robbery
Class 1**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
4th	-----	-----	0	-----
9th	-----	-----	0	-----
2nd	5.0	0.0	1	1
5th	5.0	0.0	1	1
21st	5.0	0.0	1	1
1st	6.0	0.0	1	4
14th	6.3	1.5	4	5
Cook Co.	6.3	2.5	186	5
16th	6.6	2.3	6	7
17th	6.8	2.8	6	8
13th	7.0	2.2	6	9
12th	7.1	2.6	9	10
19th	7.2	2.6	19	11
6th	7.5	2.0	5	12
8th	7.5	0.0	1	12
7th	7.7	3.1	7	14
11th	8.0	3.1	5	15
15th	8.0	0.0	1	15
18th	8.1	4.2	9	17
10th	8.2	3.8	13	18
3rd	8.3	3.0	18	19
20th	8.5	5.2	6	20
District:				
Cook Co.	6.3	2.5	186	1
Northern	7.3	2.9	41	2
N. Central	7.4	3.0	33	3
Central	7.6	2.6	19	4
Southern	8.1	3.5	26	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	6.3	2.5	186	1
Downstate	7.5	3.0	119	2
Statewide	6.8	2.8	305	

Table 44

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>2004 Rank</i>
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
10th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
5th	4.0	0.0	1	1
4th	4.3	0.5	4	2
21st	4.5	0.5	3	3
16th	4.9	1.1	14	4
17th	4.9	1.1	9	4
20th	4.9	0.9	14	4
Cook Co.	5.1	1.6	203	7
14th	5.5	1.9	4	8
3rd	5.6	1.3	11	9
12th	5.7	2.0	8	10
2nd	5.8	1.9	12	11
11th	6.0	0.0	3	12
15th	6.2	2.0	28	13
19th	6.5	0.0	1	14
6th	6.7	3.8	3	15
1st	7.0	0.0	1	16
7th	7.5	2.6	50	17
District:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.6	203	1
Southern	5.3	1.4	42	2
N. Central	5.4	1.8	15	3
Northern	5.6	1.7	52	4
Central	7.3	2.6	57	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.6	203	1
Downstate	6.1	2.2	166	2
Statewide	5.5	2.0	369	

Table 45

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>2004 Rank</i>
20th	4.7	0.9	22	1
21st	4.7	1.2	40	1
16th	4.9	1.2	96	3
Cook Co.	5.0	1.7	534	4
10th	5.2	1.3	23	5
17th	5.2	1.2	94	5
1st	5.6	2.0	10	7
7th	5.6	1.8	31	7
19th	5.6	2.1	73	7
9th	5.7	1.5	6	10
5th	5.8	2.5	25	11
13th	5.8	2.2	25	11
14th	5.8	1.9	17	11
18th	5.8	2.3	52	11
2nd	6.0	2.5	18	15
3rd	6.1	2.1	20	16
8th	6.2	1.8	12	17
12th	6.2	2.1	34	17
15th	6.2	3.3	12	17
4th	6.4	2.3	44	20
6th	6.6	2.1	100	21
11th	6.8	2.3	71	22
District:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.7	534	1
Northern	5.3	1.8	327	2
N. Central	5.5	1.8	145	3
Southern	5.9	2.1	114	4
Central	6.4	2.2	239	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.7	534	1
Downstate	5.7	2.0	825	2
Statewide	5.4	1.9	1,359	

Table 46

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

**Possession of a
Controlled Substance
Class 1**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
18th	4.3	0.5	4	1
20th	4.7	0.8	5	2
3rd	4.9	1.3	15	3
17th	5.0	2.2	5	4
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	195	4
4th	5.1	1.1	16	6
7th	5.5	1.0	11	7
1st	5.6	1.7	14	8
9th	5.6	2.1	7	8
6th	5.8	2.5	15	10
12th	6.0	3.4	10	11
21st	6.0	0.0	1	11
5th	6.1	2.4	36	13
16th	6.1	1.7	5	13
8th	6.3	1.4	7	15
14th	6.3	1.8	7	15
2nd	6.4	2.9	9	17
10th	6.5	2.2	11	18
19th	6.6	2.6	9	19
11th	7.5	4.1	4	20
15th	8.1	2.7	8	21
13th	8.8	5.0	6	22
District:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	195	1
Southern	5.3	1.7	59	2
Central	6.0	2.3	73	3
Northern	6.3	2.5	31	4
N. Central	6.5	3.0	42	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	195	1
Downstate	6.0	2.4	205	2
Statewide	5.5	2.1	400	

Table 47

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	4.9	1.0	14	1
4th	5.2	1.5	11	2
15th	5.2	1.6	29	2
20th	5.4	2.0	34	4
1st	5.5	1.6	23	5
3rd	5.5	2.0	40	5
21st	5.5	1.4	15	5
10th	5.6	2.0	43	8
13th	5.6	1.6	18	8
19th	5.7	2.2	30	10
8th	5.9	2.1	10	11
16th	5.9	1.6	25	11
2nd	6.0	2.7	15	13
6th	6.0	2.2	30	13
17th	6.0	3.2	32	13
11th	6.1	2.0	19	16
18th	6.2	2.7	51	17
Cook Co.	6.4	2.9	337	18
7th	7.0	2.4	18	19
12th	7.3	2.6	51	20
5th	8.8	2.6	9	21
14th	8.8	4.5	22	21
District:				
Southern	5.5	2.0	123	1
Northern	5.9	2.4	167	2
Cook Co.	6.4	2.9	337	3
N. Central	6.5	2.8	163	4
Central	6.5	2.4	86	4
Region:				
Downstate	6.1	2.5	539	1
Cook Co.	6.4	2.9	337	2
Statewide	6.2	2.6	876	

Table 48

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	4.6	1.3	5	1
15th	5.2	2.2	13	2
12th	5.8	2.3	31	3
4th	5.9	1.8	19	4
20th	6.0	3.0	17	5
19th	6.1	2.4	61	6
1st	6.2	3.2	31	7
2nd	6.2	2.3	42	7
17th	6.2	2.5	34	7
16th	6.4	3.1	37	10
21st	6.4	2.0	16	10
11th	6.5	2.6	23	12
13th	6.6	3.4	16	13
Cook Co.	6.7	3.1	571	14
6th	6.8	2.6	35	15
3rd	6.9	2.6	31	16
18th	7.5	2.7	63	17
7th	8.1	3.3	25	18
14th	8.2	3.9	23	19
5th	8.7	4.2	24	20
10th	9.1	4.1	13	21
8th	9.7	5.1	7	22
District:				
Southern	6.3	2.6	140	1
Northern	6.6	2.7	208	2
Cook Co.	6.7	3.1	571	3
N. Central	6.9	3.3	104	4
Central	7.6	3.4	114	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	6.7	3.1	571	1
Downstate	6.8	3.0	566	2
Statewide	6.7	3.0	1,137	

Table 49

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>2004 Rank</i>
12th	3.2	0.4	5	1
10th	3.7	1.1	19	2
20th	3.9	0.9	10	3
4th	4.1	1.4	23	4
13th	4.1	1.0	14	4
16th	4.1	1.0	14	4
19th	4.1	1.1	36	4
9th	4.2	1.4	17	8
15th	4.2	1.4	12	8
18th	4.2	1.1	23	8
11th	4.3	1.0	16	11
14th	4.4	1.2	18	12
21st	4.4	1.4	14	12
Cook Co.	4.4	1.3	118	12
1st	4.5	1.5	6	15
8th	4.5	0.9	10	15
3rd	4.6	1.7	15	17
17th	4.7	1.6	18	18
5th	4.9	1.4	16	19
7th	4.9	1.3	21	19
6th	5.0	1.2	17	21
2nd	5.2	1.5	19	22
District:				
N. Central	4.1	1.2	87	1
Northern	4.3	1.2	103	2
Cook Co.	4.4	1.3	118	3
Southern	4.5	1.5	73	4
Central	4.7	1.2	80	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.4	1.3	118	1
Downstate	4.4	1.3	343	1
Statewide	4.4	1.3	461	

Table 50

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

**Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/
Aggravated U UW by a Felon
Class 2**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	0	----
2nd	----	----	0	----
4th	----	----	0	----
5th	----	----	0	----
7th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
11th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
14th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
19th	3.0	0.0	1	1
6th	4.0	0.0	1	2
20th	4.0	1.3	8	2
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	355	2
17th	4.3	1.5	3	5
21st	4.3	1.5	4	5
12th	4.8	1.4	6	7
16th	4.9	1.6	6	8
10th	5.5	0.0	1	9
3rd	7.0	0.0	1	10
District:				
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	355	1
Central	4.0	0.0	1	1
Southern	4.4	1.6	9	3
Northern	4.6	1.5	10	4
N. Central	4.7	1.3	11	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	355	1
Downstate	4.5	1.4	31	2
Statewide	4.0	1.3	386	

Table 51

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>2004 Rank</i>
20th	3.6	0.9	51	1
9th	3.8	1.0	34	2
21st	3.8	1.1	42	2
10th	3.9	1.1	58	4
12th	3.9	1.2	56	4
7th	4.0	1.4	48	6
1st	4.1	1.1	45	7
3rd	4.1	1.0	45	7
16th	4.1	1.2	83	7
4th	4.2	1.2	90	10
6th	4.2	1.2	118	10
11th	4.2	1.2	66	10
18th	4.2	1.4	73	10
19th	4.2	1.1	86	10
5th	4.3	0.9	59	15
13th	4.3	1.1	41	15
15th	4.3	1.1	56	15
17th	4.3	1.3	56	15
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	877	19
8th	4.5	1.4	33	20
14th	4.5	1.5	82	20
2nd	4.7	1.4	47	22
District:				
N. Central	4.1	1.3	313	1
Southern	4.1	1.2	278	1
Northern	4.2	1.2	354	3
Central	4.2	1.2	324	3
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	877	5
Region:				
Downstate	4.2	1.2	1,269	1
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	877	2
Statewide	4.2	1.3	2,146	

Table 52

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>2004 Rank</i>
20th	3.4	0.7	32	1
3rd	3.5	0.7	14	2
15th	3.7	0.6	3	3
16th	3.7	0.9	47	3
Cook Co.	3.7	1.2	1,105	3
9th	3.8	1.1	16	6
17th	3.8	1.0	11	6
19th	3.8	0.9	20	6
21st	3.8	1.4	9	6
7th	3.9	1.0	40	10
13th	3.9	1.1	12	10
4th	4.0	1.2	61	12
14th	4.0	1.2	15	12
5th	4.2	1.3	62	14
18th	4.2	1.4	7	14
1st	4.3	1.2	28	16
2nd	4.3	1.4	96	16
6th	4.3	1.3	54	16
8th	4.5	1.2	48	19
11th	4.6	1.3	80	20
10th	4.7	1.3	32	21
12th	4.9	1.6	18	22
District:				
Cook Co.	3.7	1.2	1,105	1
Northern	3.8	1.0	88	2
Southern	4.0	1.2	231	3
N. Central	4.3	1.3	102	4
Central	4.3	1.3	284	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	3.7	1.2	1,105	1
Downstate	4.2	1.3	705	2
Statewide	3.9	1.2	1,810	

Table 53

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	3.3	0.5	4	1
2nd	3.6	0.9	7	2
1st	3.7	0.8	17	3
14th	3.8	0.9	11	4
17th	3.8	1.1	25	4
20th	3.8	1.4	20	4
10th	3.9	0.9	17	7
18th	3.9	1.2	35	7
19th	3.9	0.9	18	7
16th	4.0	1.0	25	10
21st	4.0	1.2	14	10
3rd	4.1	1.0	24	12
Cook Co.	4.1	1.4	454	12
15th	4.2	1.0	6	14
4th	4.3	1.4	13	15
12th	4.3	1.6	24	15
11th	4.4	1.1	11	17
6th	4.5	1.6	20	18
7th	4.5	1.0	7	18
8th	4.8	0.8	3	20
13th	4.8	1.3	9	20
5th	5.5	1.9	4	22
District:				
Northern	3.9	1.0	109	1
Southern	3.9	1.1	81	1
Cook Co.	4.1	1.4	454	3
N. Central	4.1	1.3	79	3
Central	4.6	1.3	45	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.1	1.4	454	1
Downstate	4.1	1.2	314	1
Statewide	4.1	1.3	768	

Table 54

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	-----	-----	0	-----
21st	3.2	0.4	6	1
15th	3.5	0.7	2	2
20th	3.7	0.8	6	3
16th	3.8	0.8	5	4
11th	4.0	0.0	1	5
19th	4.2	1.3	9	6
10th	4.4	1.4	7	7
Cook Co.	4.5	1.5	243	8
3rd	4.6	1.3	10	9
7th	4.6	1.5	15	9
12th	4.6	1.2	10	9
18th	4.6	1.5	15	9
17th	4.7	1.7	9	13
6th	5.0	1.3	12	14
13th	5.0	2.0	3	14
5th	5.3	1.0	4	16
14th	5.3	1.3	5	16
8th	5.5	0.0	1	18
4th	6.0	1.7	3	19
2nd	6.3	1.5	4	20
1st	7.0	0.0	1	21
District:				
Northern	4.4	1.4	40	1
N. Central	4.4	1.3	31	1
Cook Co.	4.5	1.5	243	3
Central	4.9	1.3	33	4
Southern	4.9	1.6	24	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.5	1.5	243	1
Downstate	4.6	1.4	128	2
Statewide	4.6	1.5	371	

Table 55

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>2004 Rank</i>
1st	3.8	1.0	28	1
16th	3.8	1.2	34	1
21st	3.8	1.5	16	1
17th	3.9	1.1	29	4
19th	3.9	1.0	58	4
3rd	4.0	1.2	31	6
4th	4.0	1.2	26	6
10th	4.0	1.0	28	6
18th	4.0	1.1	57	6
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	540	6
5th	4.1	1.3	22	11
9th	4.1	1.2	8	11
7th	4.2	1.3	19	13
14th	4.2	1.3	25	13
15th	4.2	1.1	6	13
2nd	4.3	1.4	30	16
13th	4.3	1.5	6	16
20th	4.3	1.6	26	16
11th	4.4	1.3	49	19
6th	4.5	1.2	39	20
12th	4.6	1.4	40	21
8th	5.2	1.6	15	22
District:				
Northern	3.9	1.1	184	1
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	540	2
Southern	4.1	1.3	141	3
N. Central	4.2	1.3	123	4
Central	4.5	1.3	144	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.0	1.3	540	1
Downstate	4.2	1.3	592	2
Statewide	4.1	1.3	1,132	

Table 56

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>2004 Rank</i>
15th	2.4	0.6	19	1
9th	2.5	1.0	13	2
1st	2.8	1.1	33	3
3rd	2.8	1.0	38	3
16th	2.8	0.8	65	3
20th	2.8	1.0	27	3
4th	2.9	1.0	46	7
7th	2.9	0.8	36	7
8th	2.9	1.1	25	7
11th	2.9	1.0	76	7
12th	2.9	0.9	83	7
19th	2.9	1.0	62	7
10th	3.0	1.1	56	13
17th	3.0	1.0	33	13
21st	3.0	1.1	20	13
6th	3.1	1.1	60	16
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	512	16
2nd	3.2	1.1	33	18
5th	3.2	0.9	33	18
13th	3.2	1.2	15	18
14th	3.2	1.1	56	18
18th	3.2	1.1	51	18
District:				
Northern	2.9	1.0	230	1
Southern	2.9	1.0	177	1
N. Central	3.0	1.0	243	3
Central	3.0	1.0	230	3
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	512	5
Region:				
Downstate	2.9	1.0	880	1
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	512	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,392	

Table 57

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>2004 Rank</i>
21st	2.4	0.6	14	1
20th	2.5	0.7	33	2
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	295	3
9th	2.7	0.5	25	4
12th	2.7	0.8	58	4
13th	2.7	0.7	15	4
6th	2.8	0.9	71	7
7th	2.8	0.8	43	7
16th	2.8	0.9	59	7
17th	2.8	0.8	61	7
19th	2.8	1.0	47	7
4th	2.9	0.9	39	12
18th	2.9	0.9	89	12
3rd	3.1	0.8	34	14
5th	3.1	0.9	38	14
14th	3.1	1.0	34	14
8th	3.2	0.8	13	17
10th	3.2	1.0	64	17
11th	3.2	0.9	61	17
15th	3.2	0.8	39	17
1st	3.3	1.1	10	21
2nd	3.5	1.1	22	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	295	1
Northern	2.9	0.9	295	2
N. Central	2.9	0.9	210	2
Central	3.0	0.9	226	4
Southern	3.0	0.9	138	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	295	1
Downstate	2.9	0.9	869	2
Statewide	2.8	0.9	1,164	

Table 58

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>2004 Rank</i>
8th	2.1	0.1	4	1
3rd	2.3	0.4	6	2
7th	2.4	0.8	27	3
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	739	3
5th	2.5	0.7	2	5
6th	2.5	0.7	20	5
21st	2.5	0.5	5	5
10th	2.6	0.6	17	8
15th	2.6	0.5	5	8
16th	2.6	0.6	24	8
19th	2.6	0.8	67	8
20th	2.6	0.8	46	8
4th	2.7	0.7	7	13
9th	2.7	1.2	3	13
11th	2.7	0.9	19	13
17th	2.7	0.8	46	13
1st	2.9	1.4	4	17
12th	2.9	0.9	35	17
13th	3.0	0.7	8	19
18th	3.0	1.0	134	19
14th	3.2	0.8	14	21
2nd	3.5	0.5	5	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	739	1
Central	2.5	0.8	72	2
Southern	2.7	0.8	68	3
Northern	2.8	0.9	276	4
N. Central	2.9	0.8	82	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	739	1
Downstate	2.8	0.8	498	2
Statewide	2.6	0.7	1,237	

Table 59

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	2.4	0.9	11	1
3rd	2.6	0.8	30	2
12th	2.7	0.9	35	3
21st	2.8	0.7	10	4
4th	2.9	0.9	35	5
14th	2.9	1.0	37	5
17th	2.9	0.7	30	5
19th	2.9	1.0	70	5
20th	2.9	1.1	23	5
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	286	5
1st	3.0	1.1	44	11
2nd	3.0	0.9	34	11
13th	3.0	0.8	14	11
5th	3.1	1.0	32	14
7th	3.1	1.1	29	14
8th	3.1	1.0	15	14
10th	3.1	1.0	25	14
6th	3.2	0.8	54	18
11th	3.2	1.1	34	18
18th	3.2	1.1	42	18
15th	3.3	1.0	18	21
16th	3.3	1.1	39	21
District:				
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	286	1
N. Central	2.9	0.9	132	1
Southern	2.9	1.0	166	1
Northern	3.1	1.0	199	4
Central	3.1	1.0	164	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	286	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	661	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	947	

Table 60

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>2004 Rank</i>
9th	2.2	0.4	5	1
20th	2.4	0.6	31	2
18th	2.5	0.8	6	3
19th	2.5	0.5	12	3
21st	2.6	0.8	11	5
Cook Co.	2.7	1.0	323	6
14th	2.8	1.0	6	7
8th	2.9	1.2	5	8
7th	3.0	1.1	13	9
16th	3.0	1.0	14	9
2nd	3.1	1.0	17	11
3rd	3.2	1.3	16	12
1st	3.3	1.3	15	13
10th	3.3	0.8	10	13
6th	3.4	1.0	14	15
15th	3.4	0.5	5	15
5th	3.5	1.1	13	17
13th	3.5	0.7	2	17
4th	3.7	1.0	13	19
11th	3.7	1.5	3	19
17th	3.8	1.1	9	21
12th	4.1	1.1	8	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.7	1.0	323	1
Northern	3.0	1.0	46	2
Southern	3.0	1.1	92	2
N. Central	3.1	1.0	42	4
Central	3.3	1.1	48	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.7	1.0	323	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	228	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	551	

Table 61

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>2004 Rank</i>
4th	2.6	0.8	44	1
9th	2.6	0.9	23	1
12th	2.6	0.9	43	1
16th	2.7	0.9	46	4
19th	2.7	0.9	88	4
3rd	2.8	0.9	29	6
14th	2.8	1.0	36	6
17th	2.8	0.9	61	6
18th	2.8	0.8	58	6
10th	2.9	1.0	29	10
15th	3.0	1.0	23	11
Cook Co.	3.0	1.1	582	11
1st	3.1	0.8	28	13
7th	3.1	0.9	50	13
13th	3.1	0.8	15	13
20th	3.1	1.1	36	13
2nd	3.2	1.1	39	17
5th	3.2	1.1	34	17
6th	3.2	1.1	59	17
21st	3.2	1.2	28	17
11th	3.3	0.9	66	21
8th	3.9	1.1	19	22
District:				
Northern	2.8	0.9	276	1
N. Central	2.8	1.0	174	1
Cook Co.	3.0	1.1	582	3
Southern	3.0	0.9	176	3
Central	3.3	1.0	228	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	3.0	1.1	582	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	854	1
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,436	

Table 62

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

**Domestic Battery
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
15th	-----	-----	0	-----
20th	1.5	0.6	22	1
3rd	1.6	0.5	24	2
14th	1.6	0.6	22	2
12th	1.7	0.6	3	4
19th	1.7	0.7	11	4
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	47	4
2nd	1.9	0.5	14	7
6th	1.9	0.7	47	7
9th	1.9	0.7	8	7
4th	2.0	0.7	24	10
5th	2.0	0.9	19	10
8th	2.0	0.4	9	10
11th	2.0	0.7	32	10
17th	2.0	0.7	14	10
21st	2.0	0.0	1	10
10th	2.1	0.6	27	16
13th	2.1	0.7	14	16
16th	2.1	0.7	24	16
18th	2.1	0.3	6	16
7th	2.2	0.8	16	20
1st	2.3	0.7	8	21
District:				
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	47	1
Southern	1.8	0.6	92	2
N. Central	1.9	0.6	75	3
Northern	2.0	0.6	55	4
Central	2.0	0.7	123	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	47	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	345	2
Statewide	1.9	0.7	392	

Table 63

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>2004 Rank</i>
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	474	1
20th	1.5	0.6	57	2
4th	1.6	0.6	119	3
9th	1.6	0.5	39	3
21st	1.6	0.6	106	3
3rd	1.7	0.6	44	6
1st	1.8	0.8	48	7
6th	1.8	0.6	98	7
7th	1.8	0.8	80	7
15th	1.8	0.6	47	7
16th	1.8	0.6	59	7
18th	1.8	0.7	183	7
19th	1.8	0.6	131	7
5th	1.9	0.6	51	14
8th	1.9	0.6	47	14
10th	1.9	0.6	27	14
12th	1.9	0.8	139	14
17th	1.9	0.7	97	14
2nd	2.0	0.8	37	19
11th	2.0	0.6	98	19
13th	2.0	0.6	51	19
14th	2.0	0.8	81	19
District:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	474	1
Southern	1.7	0.7	305	2
Northern	1.8	0.6	517	3
N. Central	1.8	0.7	443	3
Central	1.9	0.7	374	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	474	1
Downstate	1.8	0.7	1,639	2
Statewide	1.7	0.7	2,113	

Table 64

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>2004 Rank</i>
7th	1.5	0.6	39	1
19th	1.5	0.6	41	1
20th	1.5	0.7	45	1
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	13	1
2nd	1.7	0.6	20	5
4th	1.7	0.7	27	5
15th	1.7	0.5	16	5
8th	1.8	0.6	10	8
10th	1.8	0.7	15	8
16th	1.8	0.7	28	8
21st	1.8	1.0	3	8
6th	1.9	0.6	62	12
14th	1.9	0.8	39	12
1st	2.0	0.7	9	14
3rd	2.0	0.7	8	14
17th	2.0	0.4	8	14
18th	2.0	0.7	37	14
9th	2.1	0.8	8	18
11th	2.2	0.6	41	19
12th	2.2	0.8	10	19
5th	2.3	0.7	33	21
13th	2.4	0.7	9	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	13	1
Southern	1.7	0.7	109	2
Northern	1.8	0.6	130	3
Central	1.9	0.7	185	4
N. Central	2.0	0.7	84	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	13	1
Downstate	1.8	0.7	508	2
Statewide	1.8	0.7	521	

Table 65

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>2004 Rank</i>
21st	1.4	0.5	68	1
3rd	1.6	0.7	54	2
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	6,165	2
12th	1.7	0.7	158	4
19th	1.7	0.6	168	4
4th	1.8	0.6	182	6
9th	1.8	0.7	26	6
13th	1.8	0.7	29	6
18th	1.8	0.7	146	6
20th	1.8	0.8	80	6
6th	1.9	0.6	127	11
7th	1.9	0.7	75	11
14th	1.9	0.6	53	11
15th	1.9	0.6	32	11
16th	1.9	0.6	129	11
17th	1.9	0.6	81	11
5th	2.1	0.7	136	17
10th	2.2	0.6	80	18
11th	2.2	0.7	57	18
1st	2.3	0.6	44	20
2nd	2.3	0.7	165	20
8th	2.3	0.7	45	20
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	6,165	1
Northern	1.8	0.6	556	2
N. Central	1.8	0.7	414	2
Central	2.0	0.7	440	4
Southern	2.0	0.7	525	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	6,165	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	1,935	2
Statewide	1.7	0.7	8,100	

Table 66

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

**Prostitution
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	0	----
2nd	----	----	0	----
4th	----	----	0	----
5th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
11th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
14th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
19th	----	----	0	----
20th	----	----	0	----
21st	----	----	0	----
Cook Co.	1.2	0.3	489	1
7th	1.4	0.5	4	2
16th	1.8	0.4	2	3
3rd	2.0	0.0	2	4
12th	2.0	0.7	4	4
17th	2.0	0.0	1	4
10th	2.2	0.6	11	7
6th	2.3	0.4	2	8
District:				
Cook Co.	1.2	0.3	489	1
Central	1.7	0.6	6	2
Northern	1.8	0.3	3	3
Southern	2.0	0.0	2	4
N. Central	2.2	0.6	15	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.2	0.3	489	1
Downstate	2.0	0.6	26	2
Statewide	1.2	0.4	515	

Table 67

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>2004 Rank</i>
3rd	1.5	0.7	32	1
13th	1.6	0.6	7	2
Cook Co.	1.6	0.6	1,032	2
2nd	1.7	0.7	8	4
19th	1.7	0.5	53	4
21st	1.7	0.7	29	4
4th	1.8	0.7	10	7
9th	1.8	0.9	17	7
20th	1.8	0.7	64	7
6th	1.9	0.6	39	10
7th	1.9	0.7	29	10
8th	1.9	0.8	7	10
1st	2.0	0.6	19	13
17th	2.1	0.5	20	14
11th	2.2	0.8	12	15
14th	2.2	0.7	20	15
12th	2.3	0.7	35	17
15th	2.3	0.8	7	17
16th	2.3	0.6	17	17
10th	2.4	0.6	44	20
18th	2.5	0.5	26	21
5th	2.7	0.4	14	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.6	1,032	1
Southern	1.7	0.7	133	2
Northern	2.0	0.6	123	3
N. Central	2.1	0.7	152	4
Central	2.1	0.7	101	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.6	1,032	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	509	2
Statewide	1.7	0.6	1,541	

Table 68

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>2004 Rank</i>
21st	1.0	0.0	2	1
9th	1.4	0.5	5	2
4th	1.7	0.8	9	3
19th	1.7	0.4	17	3
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	97	3
20th	1.8	0.6	21	6
17th	1.9	0.6	5	7
3rd	2.0	0.9	17	8
1st	2.1	0.8	8	9
6th	2.1	0.7	59	9
13th	2.1	0.6	4	9
15th	2.1	0.6	9	9
5th	2.2	0.8	8	13
7th	2.2	0.8	3	13
12th	2.2	0.6	13	13
11th	2.3	0.6	13	16
16th	2.3	0.8	7	16
10th	2.4	0.7	20	18
14th	2.4	0.7	11	18
18th	2.5	0.6	6	20
8th	2.7	0.6	3	21
2nd	3.0	0.0	2	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	97	1
Southern	1.9	0.8	57	2
Northern	2.0	0.6	44	3
N. Central	2.2	0.7	55	4
Central	2.2	0.7	86	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.7	0.7	97	1
Downstate	2.1	0.7	242	2
Statewide	2.0	0.7	339	

Table 69

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

**Violation of the
Sex Offender Registration Act
Class 4**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2004 Rank</i>
21st	1.3	0.3	3	1
Cook Co.	1.3	0.4	236	1
3rd	1.5	0.9	3	3
14th	1.5	0.5	5	3
19th	1.5	0.6	10	3
11th	1.6	0.5	5	6
20th	1.6	0.8	14	6
18th	1.7	0.5	6	8
5th	1.8	0.8	7	9
7th	1.8	0.5	10	9
9th	1.8	1.0	4	9
12th	1.8	0.4	6	9
16th	1.8	0.6	16	9
4th	2.0	0.6	16	14
6th	2.1	0.7	9	15
10th	2.2	0.8	3	16
2nd	2.3	0.5	4	17
8th	2.3	0.8	3	17
13th	2.3	1.1	2	17
15th	2.3	0.7	5	17
17th	2.3	0.6	11	17
1st	2.7	0.6	3	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.3	0.4	236	1
N. Central	1.7	0.6	23	2
Northern	1.9	0.6	48	3
Central	1.9	0.7	34	3
Southern	1.9	0.7	40	3
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.3	0.4	236	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	145	2
Statewide	1.5	0.6	381	

Table 70

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>2004 Rank</i>
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	1,032	1
3rd	1.7	0.6	57	2
4th	1.8	0.7	146	3
9th	1.8	0.7	45	3
19th	1.8	0.6	117	3
7th	1.9	0.7	86	6
13th	1.9	0.6	39	6
14th	1.9	0.8	69	6
20th	1.9	0.8	102	6
21st	1.9	0.8	27	6
1st	2.0	0.8	59	11
6th	2.0	0.7	127	11
15th	2.0	0.6	52	11
16th	2.0	0.7	115	11
8th	2.1	0.8	36	15
10th	2.1	0.7	68	15
12th	2.1	0.7	88	15
17th	2.1	0.6	67	15
11th	2.2	0.7	113	19
18th	2.2	0.7	99	19
2nd	2.4	0.6	96	21
5th	2.4	0.6	87	21
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	1,032	1
Northern	2.0	0.7	450	2
N. Central	2.0	0.7	336	2
Southern	2.0	0.7	460	2
Central	2.1	0.7	449	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	1,032	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	1,695	2
Statewide	1.8	0.8	2,727	

Admissions

Throughout most of the previous tables presented in Part III, a case has represented a prison sentence that was imposed by the court. When an offender is sentenced to IDOC for more than one offense, sentence imposed data are reported for each sentence on the mittimus. When examining admission data, however, only one sentence, the one that is associated with the holding offense, is reported. Table 71 provides admission data from 1995 through 2004.

Court admissions include adults admitted to IDOC from criminal court for a felony conviction, and juvenile felons or court commitments transferred from the Juvenile Division to the Adult Division due to their age. Other inmates can be sentenced to life, i.e., natural life imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1), to death (720 ILCS 5/9-1), or as a Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) (725 ILCS 205/8). Technical violations include adults readmitted due to a violation of the Parole or Mandatory Supervised Release Agreement while on MSR or parole (see Appendix B).

The total number of inmates admitted to prison rose by 67.8% from 1995 to 2004, increasing by 42.6% since 1999. Increases over the past four years have been affected by a high volume of technical violations. The number of court admissions rose steadily from 1995 through 1998, fell for two years, and jumped to its highest level during 2004 with 28,611 admissions. However, the average sentence lengths had been steadily declining, with the mean sentences dropping by 1.3 years (24.1%) over the last ten years.

The number of admissions for inmates with a life sentence increased from 1995 through 1998, dropped steadily through 2002, increased again in 2003, but fell to its lowest annual volume in 2004. The number of death sentences imposed each year has been sporadic over the years; there were four persons sentenced to death during 2004. There were six Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) admissions in 2004; SDP admissions peaked at 21 during in 1999.

The volume of technical violation admissions has been determined by IDOC policies. Following a steady climb from 1995 through 1998, the number of admissions jumped nearly 500% over the next three years. Technical violation admissions then plummeted during 2002, but have been going up over the past two years.

Table 71
Average Sentence Imposed in Years
Admissions 1995 - 2004

Year	Court Admissions			Life	Death	SDP	Technical Violations	Total Cases
	Number	Mean	Median					
1995	22,583	5.4	4.0	66	10	8	686	23,353
1996	22,400	5.5	4.0	65	13	11	1,025	23,514
1997	23,888	5.2	4.0	79	5	17	1,651	25,640
1998	24,371	5.2	3.5	95	12	11	1,968	26,457
1999	24,358	4.7	3.0	72	8	21	3,025	27,484
2000	23,338	4.4	3.0	55	9	8	5,929	29,339
2001	23,991	4.2	3.0	42	1	6	11,245	35,285
2002	27,390	4.2	3.0	41	8	7	6,889	34,335
2003	28,095	4.1	3.0	46	2	5	7,803	35,951
2004	28,611	4.1	3.0	34	4	6	10,533	39,188

Note: The number of court admissions include unclassified and/or missing cases that are not reported in Tables 72 and 73.

Court Admissions by Offense Class

Table 72 lists court admission data by offense class. In some cases, there will be more admissions than sentences imposed; data in Table 72 include all admissions while sentence imposed data in Table 22 include only sentences within the statutory ranges.

During 2004, there were 366 admissions for inmates with a holding offense of First Degree Murder or Murder. This is a 32.0% decrease from the number of admissions in 1995; however, the 2004 total represents the third annual increase in a row. The average sentences for First Degree Murder and Murder admissions have seen numerous fluctuations over the past decade, with more than a four-year increase (12.3%) over the last two years.

The number of admissions for Class X holding offenses had been declining (-30.7% between 1995 and 2001), then there was a 15.5% increase through 2003. Class X court admissions fell, however, by 12.2% in 2004. The average sentence for Class X felonies rose to and remained at 11.0 years from 1996 to 1998, but it had dropped to 10.2 years by 2003. The average Class X sentence rose by more than seven months in 2004. After rising from 1995 through 1998, the volume of Class 1 admissions descended to its lowest level during 2004. The average Class 1 sentence has increased by almost five months over this ten-year period.

Class 2 and Class 3 admissions experienced a similar pattern, rising through the late 1990's, dropping for a short time, and then growing again; but in 2004, Class 2 and Class 3 prison admissions declined again. The average Class 2 sentence has been between 4.4 and 4.5 years since 1995. Class 3 sentences had fallen consistently from 3.0 years in 1995 to 2.8 years in 2003, but rose slightly in 2004.

The largest increase over the past ten years has been for Class 4 admissions, constantly rising to an overall increase of nearly 160%. Except for Murder, this offense class showed an increase (8.7%) in the number of admissions from 2003 to 2004. Over half (51.3%) of the Class 4 admissions were for Possession of a Controlled Substance. Sentences for Class 4 admissions fell to their lowest point from 2002 through 2004, averaging 1.8 years.

Table 72
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class
Court Admissions 1995 - 2004

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1995	538	40.8	40.0	6.0	300.0
	1996	498	39.5	35.5	14.0	100.0
	1997	512	38.5	35.0	5.0	200.0
	1998	564	37.2	32.0	6.0	100.0
	1999	450	38.2	35.0	8.0	300.0
	2000	353	37.9	35.0	7.0	92.0
	2001	329	35.1	30.0	8.0	100.0
	2002	344	39.4	35.0	8.0	300.0
	2003	355	39.9	35.0	8.0	300.0
	2004	366	39.4	35.5	20.0	200.0
Class X	1995	2,674	10.5	8.0	1.0	95.0
	1996	2,668	11.0	8.0	1.0	110.0
	1997	2,405	11.0	8.0	1.0	60.0
	1998	2,476	11.0	8.5	1.0	160.0
	1999	2,145	10.6	8.0	1.0	70.0
	2000	1,851	10.6	8.0	1.0	80.0
	2001	1,852	10.4	8.0	1.0	75.0
	2002	2,099	10.5	8.0	1.0	60.0
	2003	2,139	10.2	8.0	1.0	55.0
	2004	1,877	10.9	8.5	1.0	85.0
Class 1	1995	3,967	5.6	4.5	1.0	30.0
	1996	4,225	5.6	5.0	1.0	30.0
	1997	4,079	5.7	5.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	4,249	5.8	5.0	1.0	45.0
	1999	3,878	5.7	5.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	3,645	5.7	5.0	1.0	55.0
	2001	3,597	5.7	5.0	1.0	30.0
	2002	3,798	5.8	5.0	1.0	33.0
	2003	3,649	5.9	5.0	1.0	40.0
	2004	3,605	6.0	5.0	1.0	40.0
Class 2	1995	6,334	4.4	4.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	6,828	4.4	4.0	1.0	50.0
	1997	6,944	4.5	4.0	1.0	26.0
	1998	6,675	4.5	4.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	5,856	4.5	4.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	5,125	4.5	4.0	1.0	30.0
	2001	5,231	4.4	4.0	1.0	30.0
	2002	5,735	4.4	4.0	1.0	30.0
	2003	5,669	4.4	3.5	1.0	30.0
	2004	5,609	4.4	3.5	1.0	30.0
Class 3	1995	4,284	3.0	3.0	1.0	18.0
	1996	4,222	3.0	3.0	1.0	20.0
	1997	4,733	3.0	2.8	1.0	14.0
	1998	4,785	2.9	2.5	1.0	30.0
	1999	4,945	2.9	2.5	1.0	18.0
	2000	4,501	2.9	2.5	1.0	24.0
	2001	4,174	2.8	2.5	1.0	20.0
	2002	4,925	2.8	2.5	1.0	40.0
	2003	4,857	2.8	2.5	1.0	16.0
	2004	4,733	2.9	2.5	1.0	13.0
Class 4	1995	4,769	1.9	1.6	1.0	24.0
	1996	3,956	1.9	1.7	1.0	12.0
	1997	5,190	1.9	2.0	1.0	18.0
	1998	5,608	1.9	1.7	1.0	10.0
	1999	7,031	1.9	1.5	1.0	14.0
	2000	7,827	1.9	1.5	1.0	18.0
	2001	8,761	1.9	1.5	1.0	9.0
	2002	10,432	1.8	1.5	1.0	18.0
	2003	11,393	1.8	1.5	1.0	11.0
	2004	12,384	1.8	1.5	1.0	10.0

Court Admissions by Offense Type

Table 73 lists court admission data by offense type. After peaking in 1998, the volume of prison admissions for crimes against a person had declined by 15.8% through 2001. However, admissions for offenses such as homicide, battery, robbery, armed violence, and unlawful use of a weapon had increased by 23.2% through 2003, but dropped by 4.9% in 2004. The average sentence for the inmates admitted for these violent crimes had shown a downward trend through 2003, but increased in 2004. The number of admissions for sex crimes, which include Sexually Dangerous Persons, has nearly doubled during the past ten years, growing another 19.0% in the last year alone. Average sentences for sex offenses experienced a significant decline, however, falling from 9.7 years during its peak year of 1996 to 4.7 years in 2004. Interestingly, median sentences usually show little change over time; however, the median sentence length for sex crimes has dropped by three years throughout the past decade.

The number of prison admissions for property crimes has fluctuated considerably since 1995. Admissions for such crimes as burglary, retail theft, forgery, residential burglary, and motor vehicle theft have jumped by 20.1% since hitting their lowest point during 2001. Average sentences for property offense admissions, however, have descended by more than eight months throughout the past ten years. Admissions for drug crimes rose by 40.0% since 1995, growing 26.0% over the past four years. Drug crimes, consisting mostly of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, and Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, remained as the most prevalent offense category, with 42.2% of all admissions during 2004. Like the other offense type categories, average sentences for drug crime admissions have decreased steadily since 1995.

The number of admissions for other types of crime, including Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, and a variety of escape-related offenses, had risen steadily from 1995 through 1999, then declined over the next two years but grew by 10.9% in 2004. Average sentences for the remaining admissions had been declining gradually since 1995, but increased during 2004 for the only time throughout the past decade.

Table 73
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Type
Court Admissions 1995 - 2004

<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	1995	5,641	9.6	5.0	1.0	300.0
	1996	5,490	9.3	6.0	1.0	100.0
	1997	5,648	9.1	5.0	1.0	200.0
	1998	5,752	9.2	5.0	1.0	160.0
	1999	5,342	8.5	4.1	1.0	300.0
	2000	4,900	8.0	4.0	1.0	92.0
	2001	4,846	7.5	4.0	1.0	100.0
	2002	5,657	7.6	4.0	1.0	300.0
	2003	5,968	7.4	4.0	1.0	300.0
	2004	5,678	7.5	4.0	1.0	200.0
Sex Crimes*	1995	854	9.0	6.0	1.0	60.0
	1996	842	9.7	6.0	1.0	60.0
	1997	893	8.6	6.0	1.0	60.0
	1998	974	7.7	6.0	1.0	60.0
	1999	1,097	6.6	5.0	1.0	60.0
	2000	1,066	6.0	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2001	1,189	5.7	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2002	1,377	5.0	3.0	1.0	60.0
	2003	1,414	4.9	3.0	1.0	50.0
	2004	1,682	4.7	3.0	1.0	60.0
Property Crimes	1995	7,103	4.0	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	6,982	4.0	3.0	1.0	40.0
	1997	7,495	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	7,375	3.8	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	7,435	3.7	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	7,159	3.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2001	7,097	3.4	3.0	1.0	25.0
	2002	8,357	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2003	8,494	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2004	8,527	3.3	3.0	1.0	27.0
Drug Crimes	1995	8,627	3.6	3.0	1.0	95.0
	1996	8,717	3.8	3.0	1.0	110.0
	1997	9,432	3.7	3.0	1.0	60.0
	1998	9,817	3.8	3.0	1.0	45.0
	1999	9,758	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	9,585	3.3	3.0	1.0	75.0
	2001	10,122	3.3	3.0	1.0	75.0
	2002	11,353	3.2	3.0	1.0	40.0
	2003	11,633	3.0	2.5	1.0	26.0
	2004	12,073	3.0	2.0	1.0	40.0
Other Crimes	1995	349	2.7	2.0	1.0	10.0
	1996	380	2.7	2.0	1.0	10.0
	1997	412	2.7	2.3	1.0	15.0
	1998	450	2.6	2.0	1.0	24.0
	1999	694	2.5	2.0	1.0	12.0
	2000	600	2.4	2.0	1.0	14.0
	2001	696	2.4	2.0	1.0	30.0
	2002	596	2.3	2.0	1.0	14.0
	2003	559	2.2	2.0	1.0	15.0
	2004	620	2.3	2.0	1.0	12.0

* Sex offenses include Sexually Dangerous Persons that are not reported in Table 72.

Appendix A: Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison

Appendix A: Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison - Indeterminate and Determinate									
Selected Offenses	Indeterminate Sentence	1977 - 1978				2004			
		Average Minimum	Average Maximum	Shortest Minimum	Longest Maximum	Determinate Sentence	Average	Shortest Minimum	Longest Maximum
Murder/First Degree Murder	Death Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 14 years Maximum: No Limit	39.2	81.7	14.0	1,000	Death Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40/60 years	35.8	20.0	60.0
Class X Rape/Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault	No Sanction	9.9	20.7	1.0	600	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	13.6	6.0	30.0
Attempted Murder		9.8	20.8	1.0	100		13.4	6.0	30.0
Armed Robbery		6.0	11.6	1.0	200		11.3	6.0	30.0
Other Class X		7.7	16.2	1.0	200		10.7	6.0	30.0
Class 1 Residential Burglary	No Sanction Imprisonment					Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	6.2	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200		6.0	4.0	15.0
Class 2 Robbery	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years	1.8	5.2	1.0	25	Imprisonment Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years	4.2	3.0	7.0
Burglary	Maximum: 20 years	1.6	4.9	1.0	50		4.6	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2		1.8	5.4	1.0	20		4.0	3.0	7.0
Class 3 Aggravated Battery	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years	2.6	7.3	1.0	600	Imprisonment Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	3.0	2.0	5.0
Theft	Maximum: 10 years	1.4	3.9	1.0	20		3.0	2.0	5.0
Forgery		1.5	4.8	1.0	10		2.8	2.0	5.0
Other Class 3		2.2	6.0	1.0	150		2.8	2.0	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 *2004 Statistical Presentation* have been extracted from the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Offender Tracking System (OTS) database. Methods specific to the tables within this report are discussed in detail throughout the following pages.

Each offense presented in this report is followed by a reference to the class of offense as defined in the Unified Code of Corrections (730 ILCS 5/5-5-1). All offenses refer to offense categories enacted with determinate sentencing legislation as of February 1, 1978. For the purposes of sentencing, felonies have been categorized into offense classes to indicate the relative seriousness of the crimes committed by offenders sentenced to prison in Illinois. First Degree Murder, as a separate class of offense, is the most serious felony, followed by Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4.

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 sentences 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 (referred to as day-for-day), except when a term of "natural life" or death 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 IDOC; 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. IDOC 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.

When reference is made to sentences imposed, each sentence, not the number of offenders, is being reported. When reference is made to admissions, exits or the prison population, a case is a record of an inmate who is sentenced to IDOC. When an inmate is sentenced for more than one offense, data are reported for the holding offense. The holding offense is the offense that keeps

the inmate in IDOC custody for the longest period of time. All offenses listed on the court document, i.e., the mittimus, are entered into OTS and a sentence calculation software program is run to determine the holding offense. Due to the complexity of the sentence calculation program, there will be occasions in which the most serious crime or the offense with a higher offense class is not determined to be the holding offense. This could occur when there are several offenses with the same sentence on one mittimus, truth in sentencing cases are blended with sentences with day-for-day and other good conduct credits, there are consecutive sentences imposed, inmates with an indeterminate sentence were released and returned to IDOC with a new determinate sentence, or inmates receive a new felony conviction for a crime committed while incarcerated.

The most relevant offenses, usually emphasized based on prevalence of cases, have been selected for presentation. Also, as a result of laws recently enacted (Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, Aggravated Robbery, 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; Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon; 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 (Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol, Other Drug, or Combination of Both; Driving With a Suspended License; Obstructing Justice; Domestic Battery; and Prostitution), each year new offenses may be added to or aggregated within some tables.

Beginning with the *2002 Statistical Presentation*, an effort has been made to present sentences imposed and exit data for even more offenses. Tables 15 and 24, as well as Tables 36 to 70, were expanded to include any offense with more than 300 cases in 2002. This expansion will allow trends to be observed and explained as new laws are established and new sentencing patterns emerge. The prevalence of Class 4 offenses, many with relatively short lengths of stay, can be noted as well. In addition, beginning with the *2002 Statistical Presentation*, admission data are reported in Tables 71 to 73.

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 that 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 *2004 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 2004 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 homicide, battery, robbery, armed violence, weapons offenses, and those offenses that imply 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*, SPSS for Windows (Version 11.5) was used to analyze data for the 2002 and 2003 *Statistical Presentations*, and SPSS for Windows (Version 13.0) was used to analyze data for the 2004 *Statistical Presentation*. Adjustments in the internal formulas and logarithms may account for slight statistical calculation differences.

Some data reported in the 2004 *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.

Any questions regarding the methodology or data reported in the 2004 *Statistical Presentation* should be directed to the Planning and Research Unit.

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. Changes have been made since that time with the passage of Public Acts 90-740, 91-121, 91-357, 92-178, and 92-854.

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 or for the offense of terrorism 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, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 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, or aggravated driving under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, or intoxicating compound or compounds, or any combination thereof as defined in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 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), (e-5), (e-7) and (e-8)), Reckless Homicide is defined as follows:

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (e-5), (e-7) and (e-8), 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.

(e-7) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e-8), in cases involving reckless homicide in which the defendant was driving in a construction or maintenance zone, as defined in Section 11-605 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, 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 3 years and not more than 14 years.

(e-8) In cases involving reckless homicide in which the defendant was driving in a construction or maintenance zone, as defined in Section 11-605 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and caused the deaths of 2 or more persons 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. When an inmate serves time for more than one offense, time served is reported for the holding offense (described above). The holding offense is the offense that keeps the inmate in IDOC custody for the longest period of time.

The end-of-year prison populations from 1970 through 2004 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 2004, respectively. Inmates released during 1978 and 2004 are presented 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 during 2004. Table 6 reports data for 2004. The remaining tables and corresponding charts in Part I feature populations at the end of 1995 and/or through 2004 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 the Parole or Mandatory Supervised Release Agreement 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 that were received from court are included; cases returned as a technical violator of parole are excluded. Cases given an indeterminate life sentence before February 1978 or that were on bond on December 31, 2004 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.

Cases in Table 8 represent inmates incarcerated with a life or death sentence or an SDP commitment at the end of December 1995 through 2004. 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 child sex offenders in the prison population. The Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act became effective on August 15, 1986. This Act stipulated that a person could be certified as a child sex offender only upon his or her second or subsequent conviction of a sex crime against a victim under the age of 18. Effective January 1, 1993, the Child Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150) required that these offenders be designated as a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first offense. This would result in more CSO sentences to prison. However, when the law was initially put into effect, many offenders were mislabeled as CSOs due to a lack of reliable victim information. Since 1995, the States Attorneys have been providing much better information and the Record Office staff are identifying only those inmates who meet the criteria under the Child Sex Offender Registration Act.

These statutes are now referred to as the Sex Offender Registration Act and the Child Sex Offender and Child Murderer Community Notification Law. Any person convicted of a felony sex crime or an attempt to commit a felony sex crime is now required to register as a sex offender regardless of the victim's age. Effective June 1, 1996 and with subsequent amendments, additional registrable offenses have been added. Refer to the Illinois Compiled Statutes, 730 ILCS 150 and 730 ILCS 152, for details of these laws.

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 Mandatory Supervised Released (MSR), expiration of sentence, death, court-ordered discharge, reversed sentences, 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, on probation, or on 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 most often will 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 *2002 Statistical Presentation*, Table 15 has been expanded to include all offenses with more than 300 exits in 2002. The following offenses were added: Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2), and the Class 4 offenses of Domestic Battery, Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs during a period in which Driving Privileges were Revoked or Suspended, Obstructing Justice, and Prostitution. These data had been included in the Other Class 2 and Other Class 4 categories in previous *Statistical Presentations*.

The numbers of exits for Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License and Other Class 4 offenses reported in Table 15 of earlier *Statistical Presentations* had been reported in error. The numbers of exits and length of stay data from 1995 to 2001 for these two offense categories were corrected and reported beginning with the *2003 Statistical Presentation*.

In the *2004 Statistical Presentation*, specific Class 1 or lower offenses that 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.

Table 17 lists the lengths of stay for the holding offenses used most frequently for inmates released during 2004. 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 2004, as compared to a group of inmates who met IIP criteria but were not selected to participate, is discussed.

The *2004 Statistical Presentation* contains updated recidivism data. Recidivism is defined as a return to prison of inmates released in fiscal year 2001 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 and Admissions

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 IDOC. The average

sentence represents reported cases within each offense category for that year excluding life and death sentences as well as SDP commitments.

For prison admissions, in situations where an offender was sentenced for more than one offense, the data represent the holding offense (described above). The admissions categorized by year are based on the dates offenders are received by IDOC, which may not be the year in which the inmate was sentenced.

The number of life, death, and indeterminate sentences and SDP commitments handed down each year from 1995 through 2004 are available in Table 20. Note that these data represent the number of sentences or commitments, not the number of inmates. 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 may be less than six months and would not be 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 that 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 *Statistical Presentations* published before 1995. Following the People v. Jameson court decision (described previously), applicable cases sentenced between 1995 and 2004 were recorded in the appropriate Other Class 1 or Other Class 2 categories. There will be sizeable reductions in the number of Class X sentences with corresponding increases in Class 1 and Class 2 offenses from data reported in reports published before 1995 (refer to Tables 22, 24, 26, 27, and 30).

Some Murder sentences listed from 1987 to 1994 in Tables 22 and 24 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 *2002 Statistical Presentation*, Table 24 has been expanded to include all offenses with more than 300 sentences imposed in 2002. The following offenses were added: Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (Class X), Aggravated Robbery and Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 1), Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 2), and Domestic Battery, Prostitution and Violation of the

Sex Offender Registration Act (Class 4). These data had been included in the Other Class X, Other Class 1, Other Class 2, and Other Class 4 categories in previous *Statistical Presentations*.

Table 26 compares indeterminate and determinate sentences imposed. Data have been accumulated from 1978 through 2004, and are disaggregated by offense class. Table 27 summarizes determinate sentences imposed from 1995 to 2004 by offense class, including those cases that fall into the sentencing range, sentences less than the minimum and extended sentences. Table 28 and Table 29 list the specific offenses for 2004 sentences imposed and admissions that 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. Tables 27 to 29 do not include unclassified cases.

Court admissions to IDOC with consecutive sentences imposed from 1995 through 2004 are presented 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. Court admissions data will not match the numbers reported in other admissions tables due to missing cases. The consecutive sentence data in Table 30 should not be used to estimate trends or make any other inferences without further input from IDOC.

Tables 31 and 32 describe drug offenses including violations of the Controlled Substances Act and Cannabis Control Act, as well as sentences for Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs. 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 2004. 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 2004 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 70, data for the most commonly imposed determinate sentences of 2004 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.

Admission data are reported in Tables 71 to 73. Throughout most of the previous tables in Part III, a case has represented a sentence that was imposed by the court. When an offender is sentenced to IDOC for more than one offense, sentence data are reported for the holding offense. When examining admission data, only one sentence, which is associated with the holding offense, is reported.

Table 71 reports all admissions to IDOC. All court admissions, including those with sentences within and outside of the statutory sentencing ranges as well as those with a life or death sentence and a Sexually Dangerous Person commitment, are reported. Court admissions include adults admitted to IDOC from criminal court for the first time, adults on MSR or parole who receive a new felony sentence, adults who have been discharged from MSR or parole and receive a new felony sentence, and juvenile felons or court commitments who are transferred from the Juvenile Division to the Adult Division due to their age. Other inmates are sentenced to life, i.e., natural life imprisonment (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1), to death (720 ILCS 5/9-1) or committed as a Sexually Dangerous Person (725 ILCS 205/8). Technical violations include adults readmitted due to a rule violation of the Parole or Mandatory Supervised Release Agreement while on MSR or parole.

Tables 72 and 73 list court admission data by offense class and offense type, respectively. In some cases, there will be more admissions than sentences imposed (see Tables 22 and 23); data in Tables 72 and 73 include all court admissions while sentence imposed data reflect only sentences within the statutory ranges. Court admissions that do not have offense data in OTS and unclassified cases are excluded from Tables 72 and 73.