

**Illinois Department of Corrections**

**Statistical  
Presentation  
2002**

Roger E. Walker Jr.  
Director

Illinois Department of Corrections

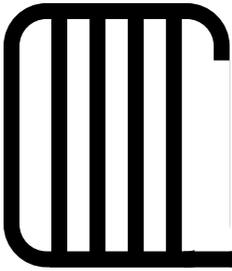
**Statistical  
Presentation  
2002**

Roger E. Walker Jr.  
Director

Tony Small  
Deputy Director  
Finance and Administration Division

Prepared by  
Planning and Research Unit  
Robert J. Jones  
Steven P. Karr  
Bruce W. Olson  
Sheila M. Urbas

*Springfield, Illinois*  
*August 2003*



**Rod R. Blagojevich**  
Governor

**Roger E. Walker Jr.**  
Director

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1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield IL 62794-9277 / Telephone: (217) 522-2666 / TDD: (800) 526-0844

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The *2002 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 2002, the adult prison population was 36.2% over rated capacity, totaling 42,693 inmates in a correctional system designed to hold 31,351. Another 34,244 offenders were on Mandatory Supervised Release. Despite a 3.7% decline in 2002, the prison population has grown from 34,495 in 1993, an increase of 23.8%. Much of this prison population growth is attributed to longer prison terms due to the enactment of stricter laws, many written to increase the penalties for drugs and weapons violations.

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

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

Sincerely,

Roger E. Walker Jr.  
Director

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## Foreword

The *2002 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 1993 through 2002, 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 Services Unit, who maintain the automated offender records, and the Transfer Coordinator's Office, who keep Central Office manual files for the Illinois Department of Corrections. 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 1993 to 2002 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 1993 through 2002, 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, 2002 population reached 42,693, an annual growth rate of 5.6% since 1977.

This expansion in the number of inmates has been largely a consequence of the number and length of Murder, Class X, and Class 1 sentences imposed since determinate sentencing began in 1978. The volume of admissions for these mostly violent offenders, whose relatively longer sentences hold them in prison for an extensive period of time, has resulted in an accumulation of inmates within the prison system. However, the recent prison population decline has been attributed, among other reasons, to a higher proportion of admissions for offenders sentenced from court for the lower classes of offenses. These Class 3 and Class 4 offenders typically have short lengths of stay, resulting in a faster movement of inmates through the system, and consequently, a waning prison population.

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, continues to contribute to the growth in the prison population.

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

## Prison Population

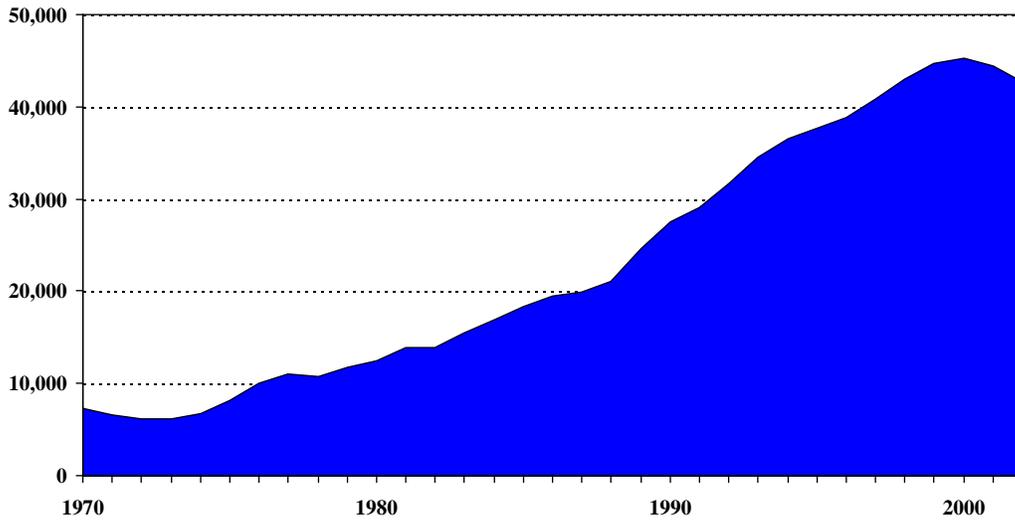
Table 1 and Figure 1 illustrate prison population growth since 1970. The acceleration that began in 1974 is attributed to more felons being sentenced to prison with longer sentences. The expansion in the prison population continued after 1978 with the enactment of determinate sentencing. Growth slowed in the early 1980's when the 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 decline of 5.7%. This decline is attributed, among other reasons, to an increase in the number of Class 3 and Class 4 admissions. In recent years, a higher proportion of inmates are being sentenced to prison with shorter sentences; consequently, instead of detaining more long-term inmates, IDOC has been going through a period in which inmates with shorter lengths of stay are advancing more rapidly through the prison system.

*Table 1*  
Prison Population  
1970 - 2002

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

*Figure 1*  
**Prison Population**  
**1970 - 2002**

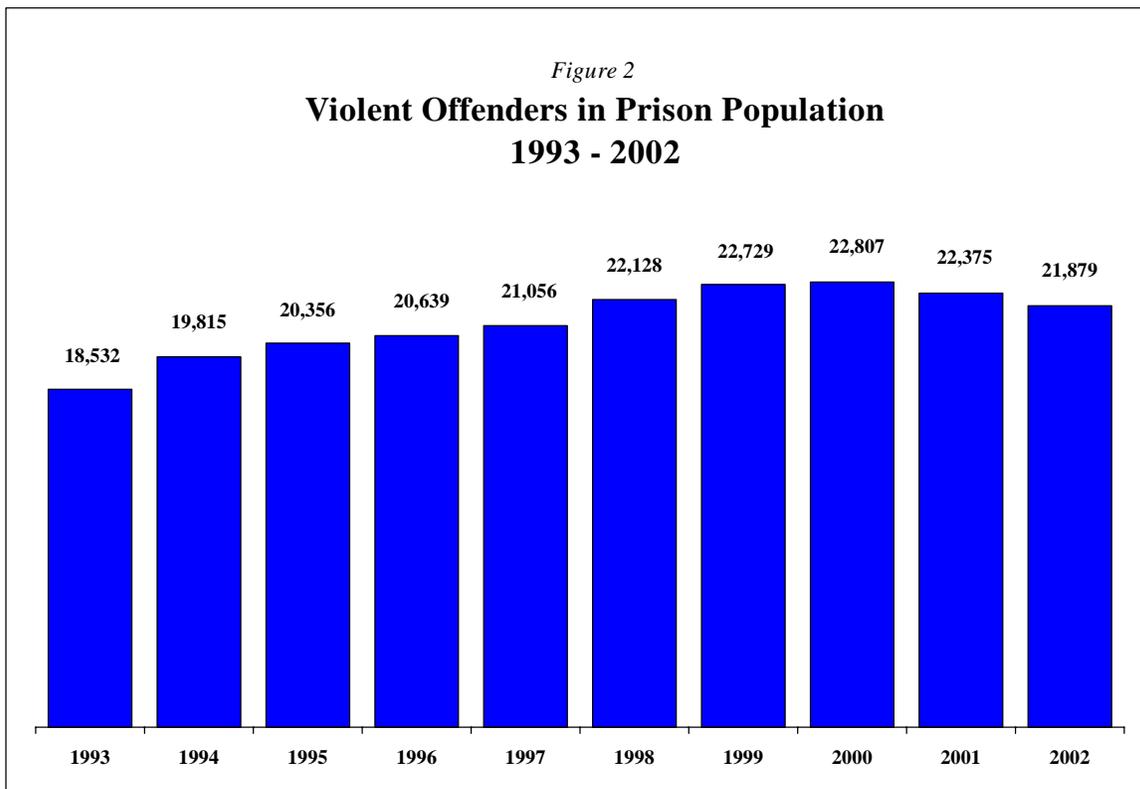


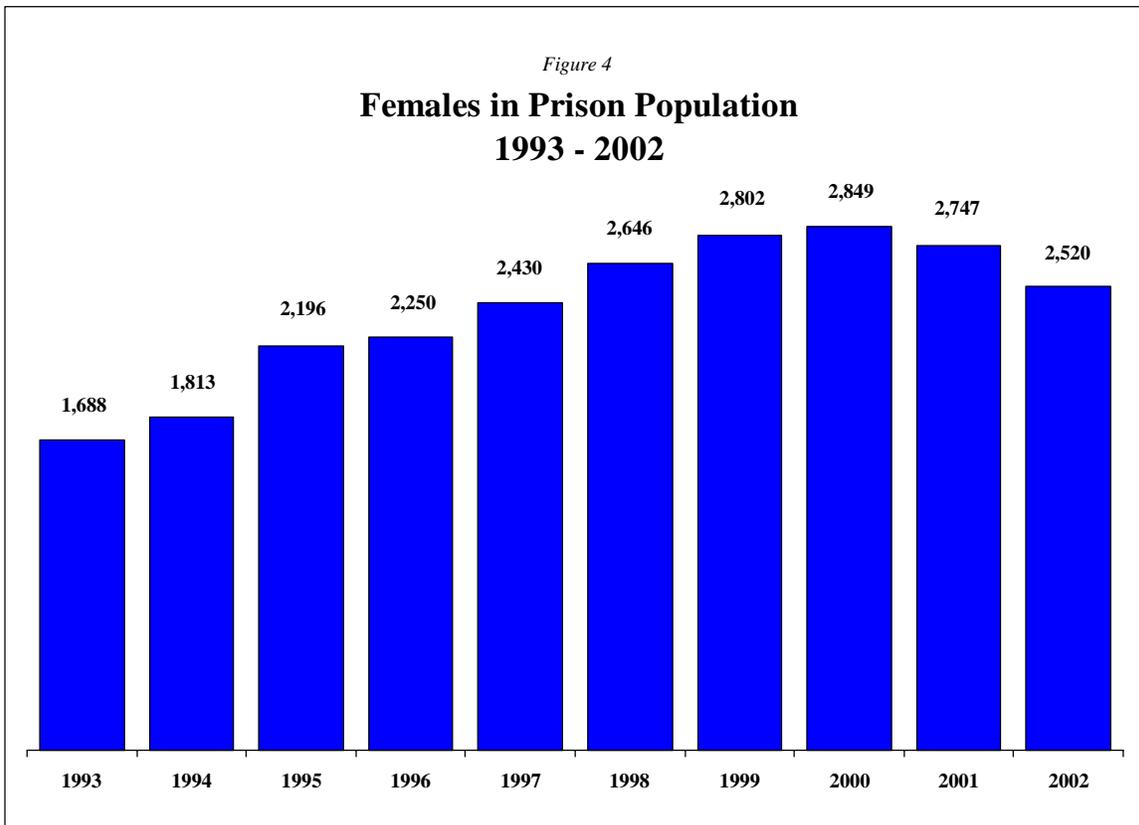
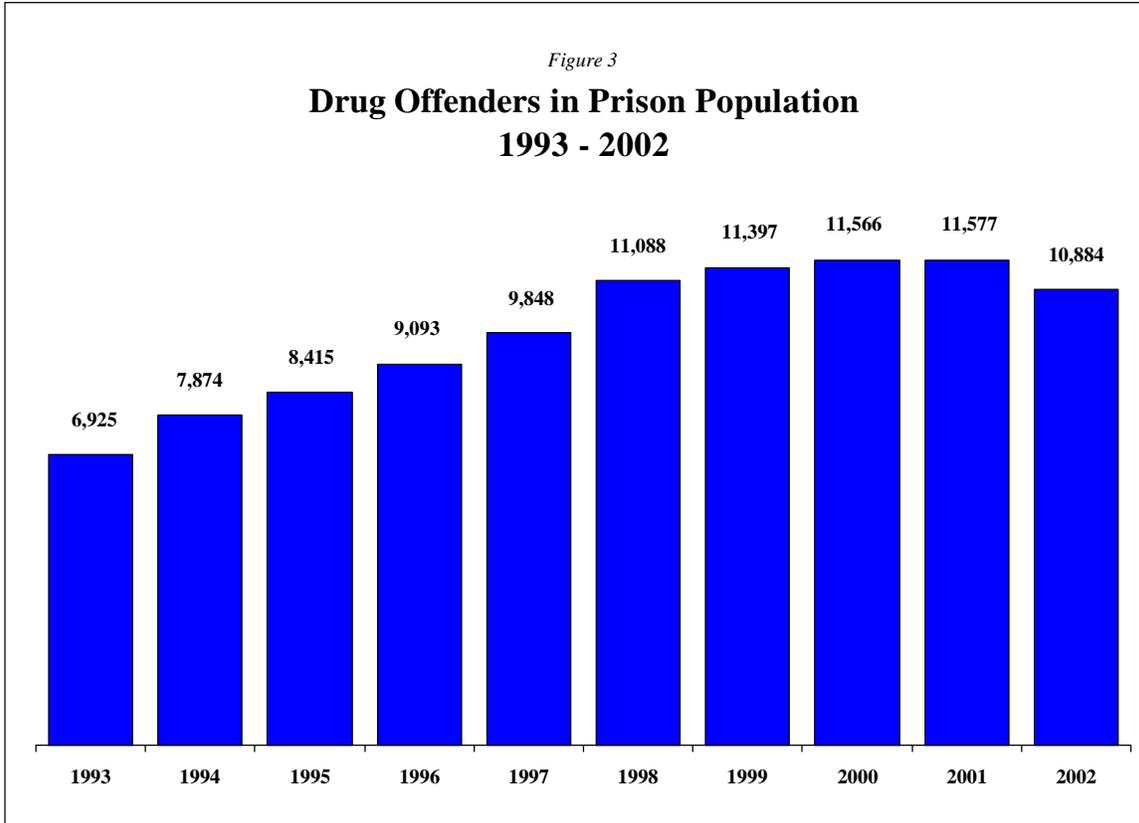
### Violent Offenders, Drug Offenders, and Females in the Prison Population

Many factors contribute to a changing prison population. Inmates serving a sentence for violent crimes remain incarcerated longer than offenders committing property or drug crimes. Between 1993 and 2000, there had been a gradual rise in violent offenders sentenced to prison (Figure 2). This number fell by 432 in 2001, then by another 496 in 2002. Despite recent declines, their extensive incarcerations contribute to Illinois' prison population growth.

The number of drug offenders in Illinois' prison system fell by 693 (6.0%) during 2002 (Figure 3). Since 1993, however, this population has experienced an overall growth of 57.2%. The most significant increases during this ten-year period took place for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places.

The female population has accelerated at more than twice the rate of the male population since 1993 (Figure 4). At the end of 2002, there were 2,520 women incarcerated. Despite another decline in 2002, this population has increased by 49.3% over the ten-year period. Female inmates are housed at the Dwight Correctional Center, which includes the Kankakee Minimum Security Unit, and at the Lincoln and Decatur Correctional Centers as well as the Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). Female inmates also reside in the Fox Valley Adult Transition Center.





## Impact of Determinate Sentencing

Despite recent declines, 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 the rate of movement through the prison system to release has slowed.

Table 2 demonstrates that the number of inmates incarcerated for the most serious crimes, which consist of Murder as well as Class X and Class 1 felonies, has increased by 21,314 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 2002, Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders represented 59.1% of all inmates.

Among the lower class offenses, the dominance of Class 2 offenders in the prison population is seen in Table 2. These property and drug offenders made up over 21% of the population. In addition, the increase in the use of incarceration for Class 4 offenders is noted by the growth of these offenders in the prison population from 1977 to 2002.

Offense Class	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1977	December 2002	Change	December 1977	December 2002	Change
Murder	689	7,326	+6,637	6.4%	17.2%	+10.8%
Class X	-----	10,505	+10,505	-----	24.6%	+24.6%
Class 1	3,223	7,395	+4,172	30.1%	17.3%	-12.8%
Class 2	3,473	8,981	+5,508	32.4%	21.0%	-11.4%
Class 3	1,179	3,691	+2,512	11.0%	8.7%	-2.3%
Class 4	98	4,539	+4,441	0.9%	10.6%	+9.7%
Misdemeanors	223	-----	-223	2.1%	-----	-2.1%
Pre-1973 Offenses	1,607	-----	-1,607	15.0%	-----	-15.0%
Unknown/Unclassified	225	256	+31	2.1%	0.6%	-1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>42,693</b>	<b>31,976</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

## **Prison Population by Offense Type**

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

Table 3 and Figure 5 illustrate the increasing prison population within each of these five classifications over the past ten years. Since 1993, the number of offenders sentenced to prison for crimes against a person expanded by 2,544, a 16.3% increase. The number of sex offenders in prison has risen by 27.0%, while offenders with property crimes grew by 8.3%. The largest increase is in the number of drug offenders, growing by 57.3% during this time period.

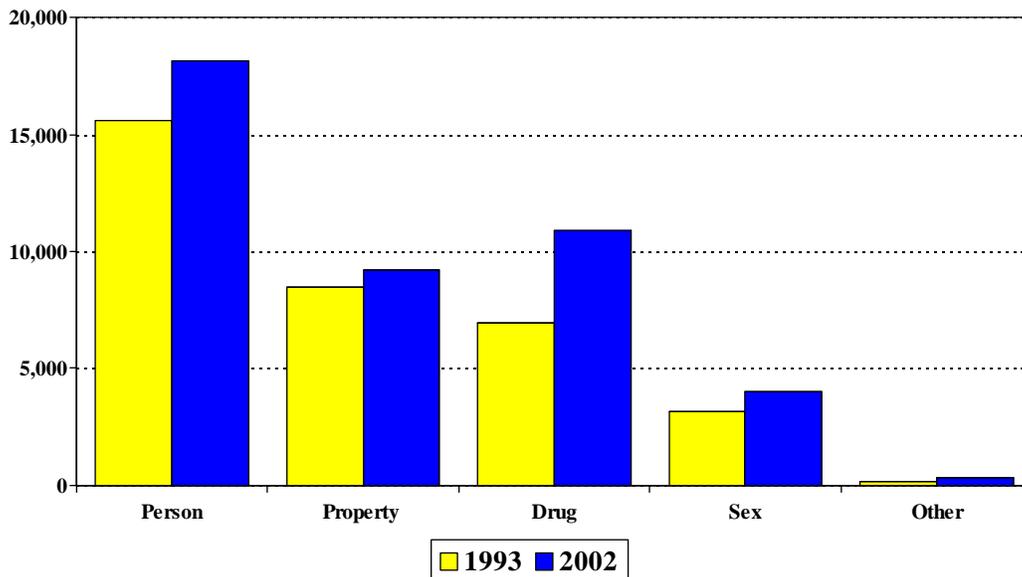
The majority of inmates in prison continue to be those convicted of violent crimes. The total number of inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense comprised 51.9% of the prison population at the end of 2002. Additionally, one of every four inmates is serving a holding sentence for a drug offense.

*Table 3*  
**Prison Population by Offense Type**  
 1993 and 2002

Offense Type	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1993	December 2002	Change	December 1993	December 2002	Change
Person	15,596	18,140	+2,544	45.2%	42.5%	-2.7%
Property	8,502	9,204	+702	24.6%	21.5%	-3.1%
Drug	6,921	10,884	+3,963	20.1%	25.5%	+5.4%
Sex	3,161	4,016	+855	9.2%	9.4%	+0.2%
Other	188	335	+147	0.5%	0.8%	+0.3%
Unknown	127	114	-13	0.4%	0.3%	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,495</b>	<b>42,693</b>	<b>8,198</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

*Figure 5*  
**Prison Population by Offense Type**  
 1993 and 2002



## 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 2.8 years. Class X inmates released during 2002 served over 14 months longer than inmates released in 1978 with a comparable indeterminate sentence. Conversely, inmates released in 2002 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 2002

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Length of Stay in Years</i>		<i>Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay</i>
	<i>1978</i>	<i>2002</i>	
Murder	11.0	13.8	+2.8
Class X	4.1	5.3	+1.2
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

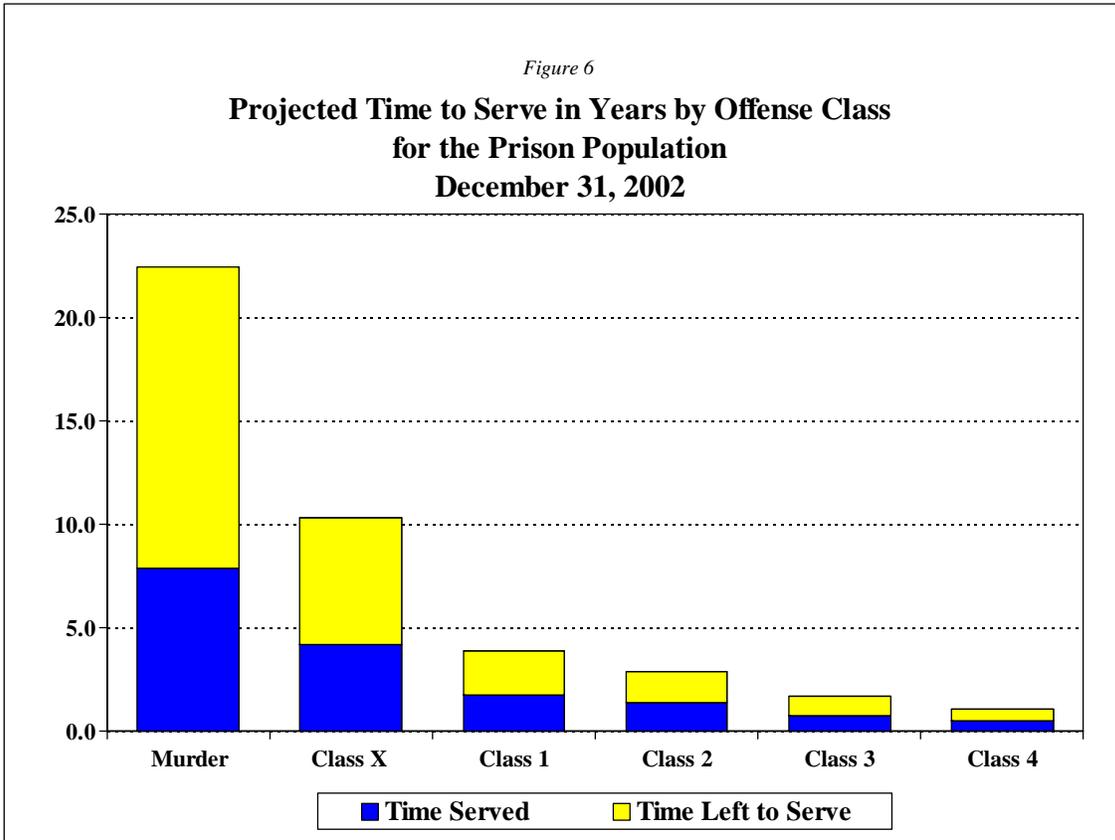
Note: Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of the length of stay calculations.

### 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 4.7 years left to serve after serving 3.1 years so far. Of the 6,895 murderers, 5,818 do not have a life or death sentence and will be in prison for an average of 14.5 additional years. Furthermore, Class X offenders will be in prison for an average of 6.1 more years. The inmates serving a prison sentence for the lower offense classes have less time to serve, as noted in Table 5 and Figure 6.

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

<i>1993</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Time Served in Prison</i>	<i>Average Time Left to Serve</i>	<i>Total Projected Time to be Served</i>
Murder	4,640	14.0%	5.5	12.4	17.9
Class X	11,387	34.4%	2.7	4.3	7.0
Class 1	5,372	16.2%	1.4	1.9	3.3
Class 2	7,231	21.9%	1.0	1.4	2.4
Class 3	2,900	8.8%	0.8	1.0	1.8
Class 4	1,547	4.7%	0.5	0.7	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,077</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
 <i>2002</i>					
Murder	6,895	17.8%	7.9	14.5	22.4
Class X	9,853	25.5%	4.2	6.1	10.3
Class 1	6,795	17.6%	1.8	2.1	3.9
Class 2	7,904	20.4%	1.4	1.5	2.9
Class 3	3,316	8.6%	0.8	0.9	1.7
Class 4	3,938	10.2%	0.5	0.6	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,701</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<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 support why violent offenders comprise the largest percentage of the population are presented in Table 6. Violent offenders constitute 23.4% of all sentences imposed, 23.7% of all admissions, and 23.9% of all exits. Yet, as a consequence of their relatively longer lengths of stay, as evidenced by an average sentence (7.4 years) more than twice as long as those in the other offense categories, violent offenders are the most populous group (51.4%) 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 just over 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 approximately one-third of admissions and exits, they represent less than one-fourth of the prison population. Drug offenders have the highest percentages of sentences imposed (38.9%), admissions (41.6%), and releases (41.5%). With their comparably brief time served, however, drug offenders represent only 25.6% of the prison population.

The decline in the prison population over the past two years is directly related to increases in the volume of inmates sentenced to prison for Class 2, Class 3 or Class 4 property and drug offenses.

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>All Sentences Imposed</i>	<i>Admissions<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Exits<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Population</i>
Violent	23.4%	23.7%	23.9%	51.4%
Property	33.1%	30.5%	30.4%	21.6%
Drug	38.9%	41.6%	41.5%	25.6%
Other	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%	1.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Cases	39,516	27,446	28,229	42,693

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Average Sentence Imposed</i>	<i>Exits: Average Time Served<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Exits: Average Prison Stay<sup>1</sup></i>
Violent	7.4	3.3	2.7
Property	3.6	1.4	1.0
Drug	3.1	1.2	0.9
Other	2.1	0.7	0.5
Total	4.2	1.7	1.4

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

## Time Served for Indeterminate Inmates

Most inmates are incarcerated with a determinate sentence, in which a predetermined release date is calculated. Inmates who committed an offense prior to 1978 have been incarcerated with an indeterminate sentence. These inmates are sentenced within a minimum and maximum range and are released following a decision made by the Prisoner Review Board or the Governor, or at the expiration of their sentence (see Appendix B). Table 7 illustrates the changes in this population from 1993 to 2002.

On December 31, 2002 there were 351 inmates in prison who were serving an indeterminate sentence. Just over 83% of these inmates were incarcerated for Murder and another 10.8% for Class X offenses. Another 17 inmates were incarcerated with Class 1 offenses, two inmates with Class 2 felonies, one with a Class 3 felony, and one with a Class 4 offense. These inmates had served an average of over 25 years. Few indeterminate inmates are released each year, and due to the seriousness of their crimes, most of the remaining indeterminate offenders will stay in prison for many years.

*Table 7*  
Time Served in Years for the Prison Population  
Indeterminate Cases  
December 31, 1993 and December 31, 2002

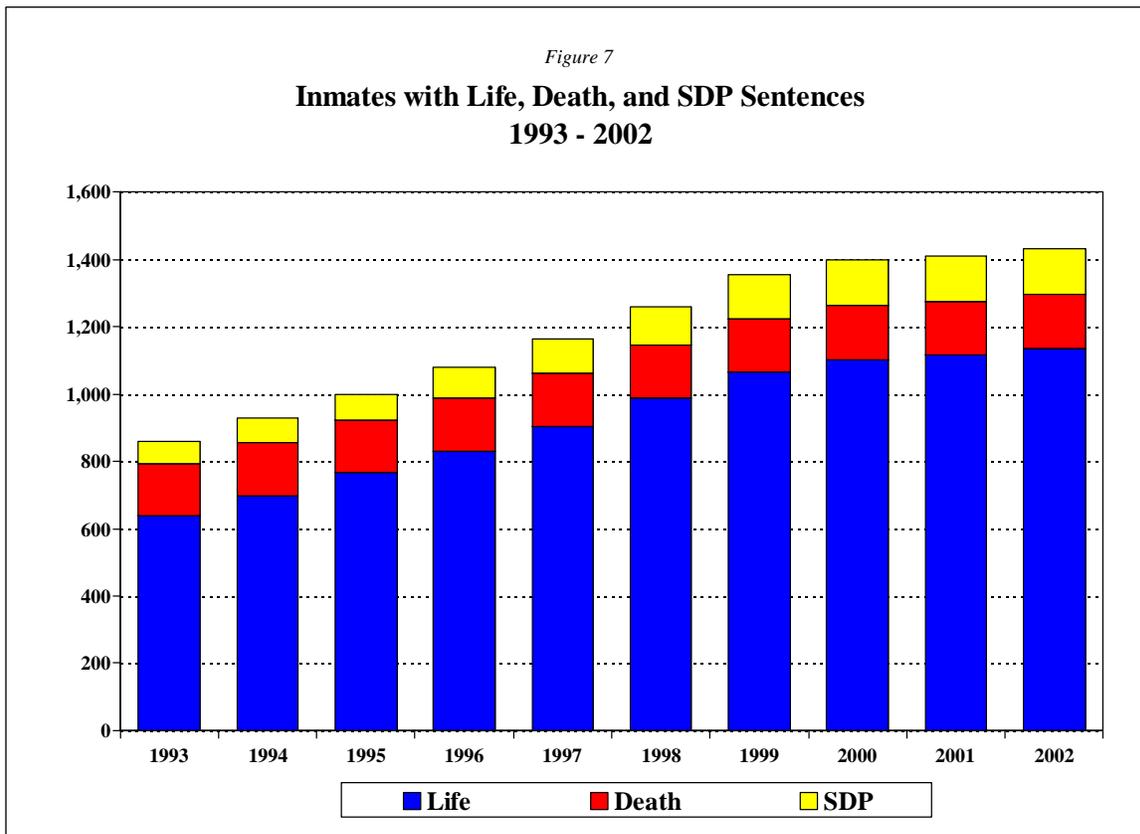
<i>1993</i>	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Years Served in Prison</i>
Murder	477	78.1%	17.4
Class X	120	19.6%	17.2
Class 1	8	1.3%	18.1
Class 2	5	0.8%	11.7
Class 3	1	0.2%	0.2
Class 4	0	0.0%	-----
Total	611	100.0%	17.3
<i>2002</i>			
Murder	292	83.2%	25.8
Class X	38	10.8%	26.1
Class 1	17	4.8%	24.7
Class 2	2	0.6%	25.7
Class 3	1	0.3%	1.5
Class 4	1	0.3%	0.4
Total	351	100.0%	25.7

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

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

The number of inmates who will never be released is also growing, with 1,433 incarcerated on December 31, 2002. The number of inmates with a life sentence (1,135) continues to increase. The end-of-year condemned unit population rose by two in 2002, after falling by six inmates during 2001. In 2002 there were nine admissions to the condemned unit, while there were four inmates who died of natural causes, one that was reversed and remanded, and one that was resentenced to life. In addition, one inmate who was on the condemned unit count in Illinois was executed in the State of Ohio during 2002. The number of Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDPs) increased to 138 during 2002; SDPs can only be released by court order.

The average age of these 1,433 inmates (40.8 years) is nearly eight years older than the average age of other inmates in prison. Of the three groups of inmates, SDPs are the oldest, averaging 44.6 years of age. Inmates with death sentences are one year older on average than those with life sentences.



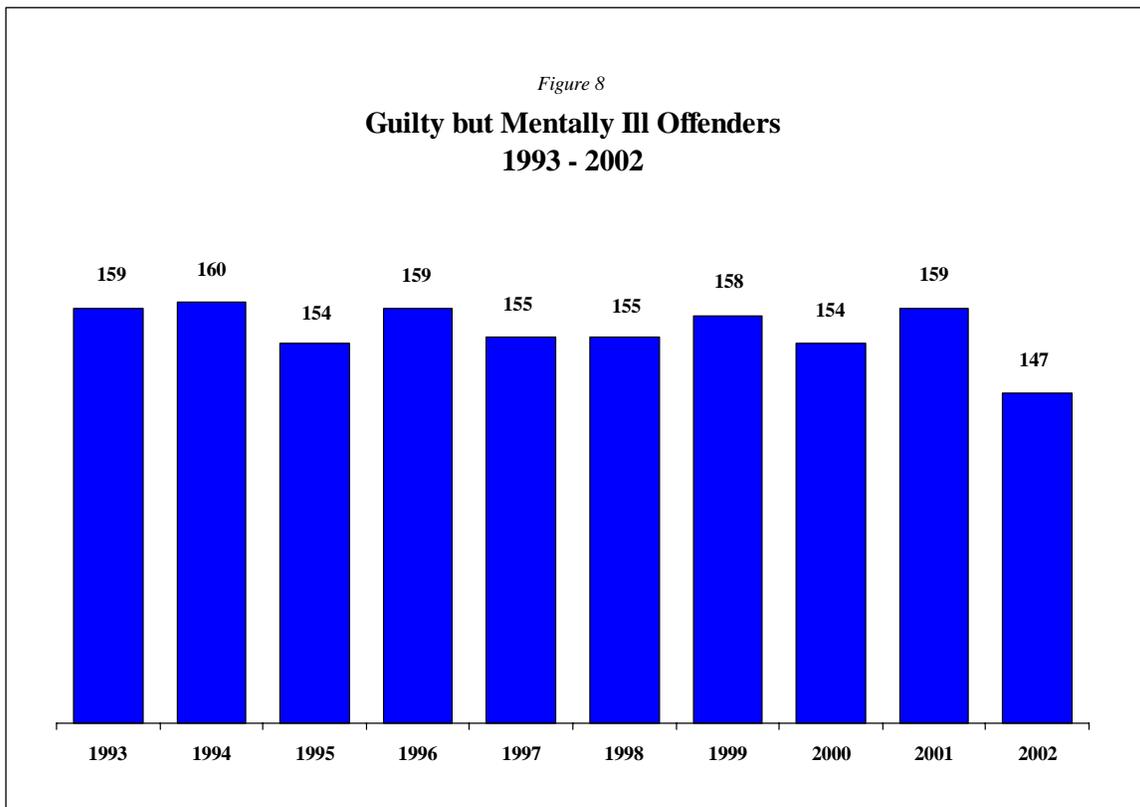
*Table 8*  
 Time Served and Age in Years for Life, Death, and Sexually Dangerous Persons  
 in the Prison Population  
 December 31, 1993 - 2002

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Average Time Served</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
<i>Life</i>					
1993	638	6.5	5.4	36.9	9.7
1994	699	6.8	5.5	37.0	9.9
1995	767	7.1	5.7	37.3	10.1
1996	829	7.4	5.6	37.0	10.0
1997	902	7.7	5.7	37.3	10.1
1998	987	7.9	5.9	37.9	10.3
1999	1,064	8.3	6.1	38.3	10.3
2000	1,100	8.9	6.2	38.9	10.5
2001	1,117	9.5	6.4	39.6	10.3
2002	1,135	10.3	6.5	40.3	10.3
<i>Death</i>					
1993	154	6.7	4.3	36.8	7.9
1994	156	7.3	4.5	37.2	8.3
1995	153	7.6	4.6	37.1	8.5
1996	161	7.9	5.0	37.0	8.4
1997	157	8.6	5.1	37.5	8.6
1998	159	8.9	5.6	38.4	8.7
1999	157	9.6	5.7	39.5	8.8
2000	164	9.9	6.0	39.7	8.9
2001	158	10.9	6.1	40.7	8.9
2002	160	11.3	6.4	41.3	8.7
<i>SDP</i>					
1993	66	5.6	4.0	41.0	12.7
1994	74	5.6	4.3	41.0	13.5
1995	79	6.1	4.6	41.2	13.2
1996	89	6.2	4.6	41.1	12.5
1997	104	6.3	5.0	41.7	12.5
1998	113	6.5	5.1	42.5	13.2
1999	134	6.3	5.2	42.8	13.0
2000	136	7.0	5.3	43.3	13.0
2001	136	7.5	5.4	43.4	12.5
2002	138	8.0	5.5	44.6	12.6
<i>Life, Death, and SDP Total</i>					
1993	858	5.9	5.0	36.6	9.8
1994	929	6.2	5.1	36.9	9.7
1995	999	6.5	5.1	37.2	9.8
1996	1,079	6.8	5.3	37.4	10.0
1997	1,163	7.1	5.5	37.5	10.2
1998	1,259	7.4	5.4	37.3	10.1
1999	1,355	7.7	5.6	37.7	10.3
2000	1,400	7.9	5.8	38.4	10.5
2001	1,411	8.8	6.2	39.4	10.7
2002	1,433	10.1	6.5	40.8	10.5

### Guilty But Mentally Ill Inmates

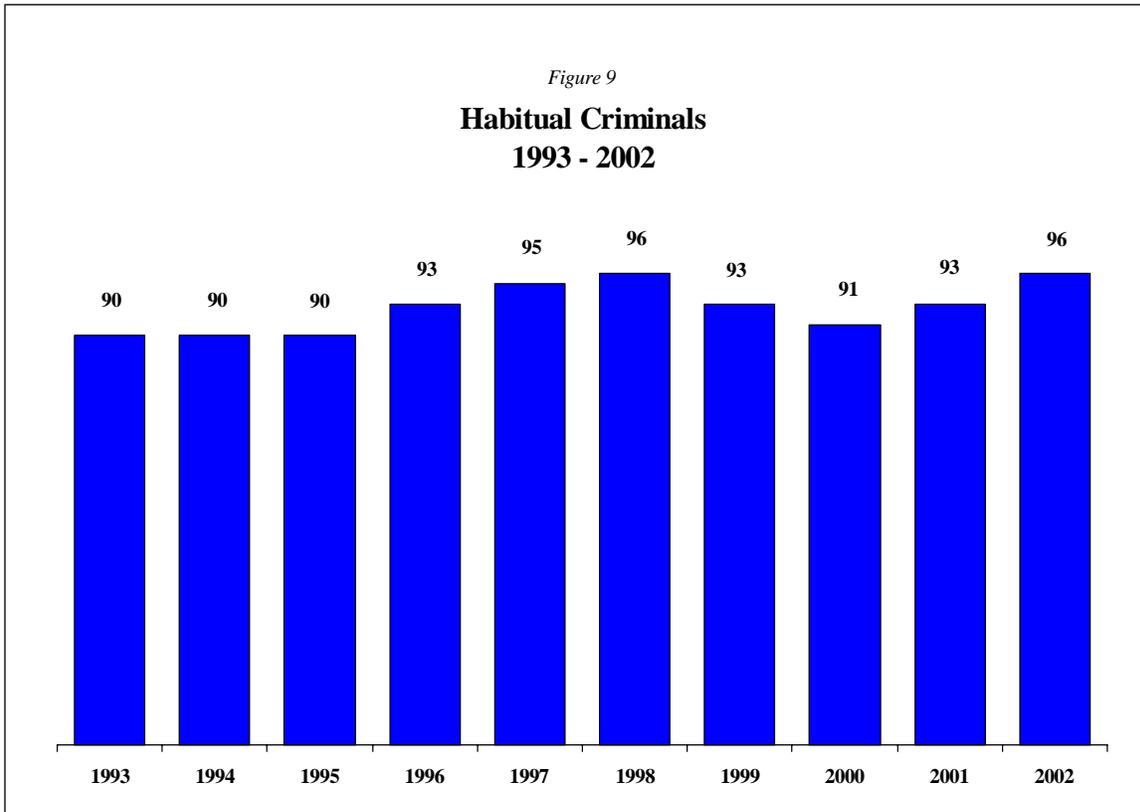
It states in 720 ILCS 5/6-2 that a "person who, at the time of the commission of a criminal offense, was not insane but was suffering from a mental illness, is not relieved of criminal responsibility for his conduct and may be found guilty but mentally ill." Guilty but mentally ill inmates are incarcerated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

The number of guilty but mentally ill inmates in the prison population at the end of December 2002 (147) decreased by 12 from one year earlier. This relatively large decline resulted from 37 releases of inmates who had been found guilty but mentally ill, with only 25 admissions during 2002. The end of 2002 population is the lowest in the last ten years.



## Habitual Criminals

The number of offenders with a natural life sentence imposed under the Habitual Criminal statute (720 ILCS 5/33B-1) increased to 96 inmates during 2002. Habitual offenders have committed Class X crimes in separate instances on three occasions, whereupon commission of the third Class X offense the court must adjudge the offender as a habitual offender.

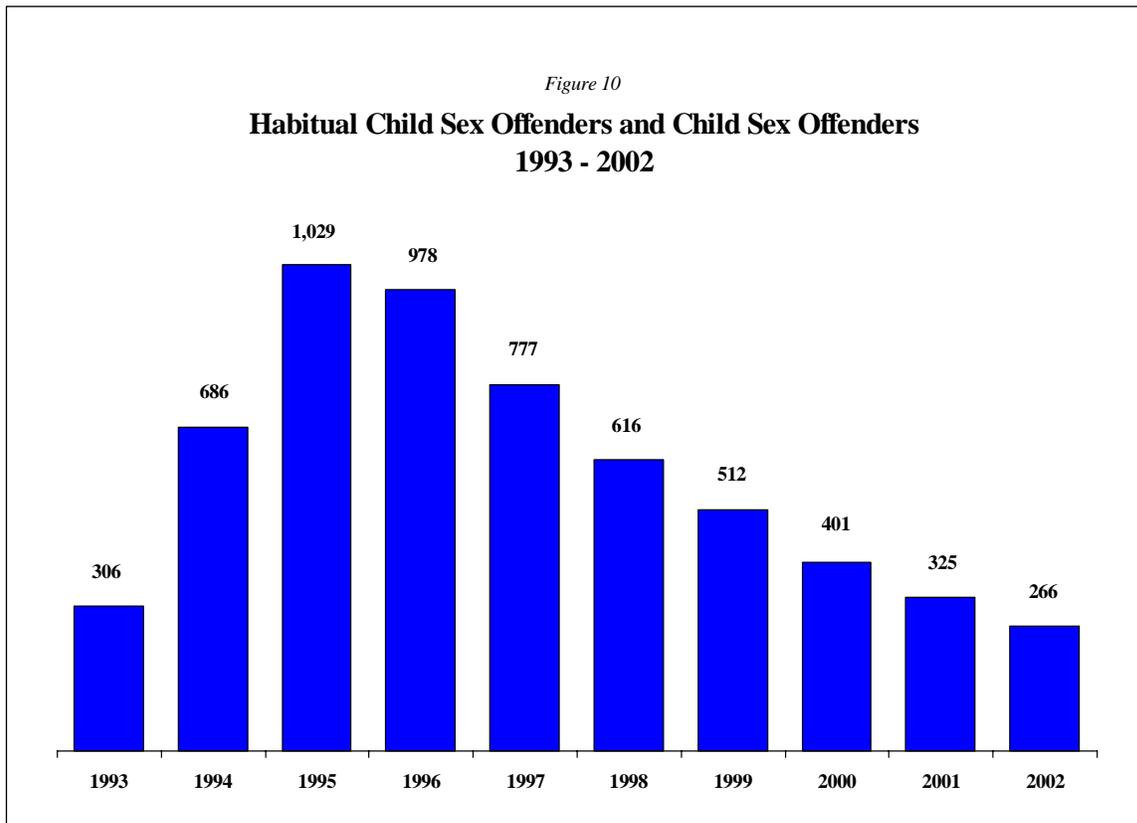


## Habitual Child Sex Offenders

The total number of habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders in prison continued to decrease during 2002. The volume of these child sex offenders fell to 266 at the end of 2002, which is about half the size of this population three years earlier.

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

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



## **Truth in Sentencing**

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

According to this statute, offenders who commit First Degree Murder must serve 100% of the sentence imposed by the court. A second provision lists twelve serious violent offenses that require inmates to serve 85% of their 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 2002 prison population included 3,086 inmates sentenced under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these inmates, 710 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 2,087 inmates having been sentenced. Most of the inmates sentenced under this section of the statute were admitted for sexually assaultive offenses (Class X Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, Class X Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, and Class 1 Criminal Sexual Assault). Attempted Murder and battery offenses were also prevalent.

Another 146 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, 137 inmates committed Reckless Homicide and six inmates 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 were admitted in 2001, and 1,033 were admitted in 2002. Only 55 Truth in Sentencing cases were released during 2002; consequently, the population impact of Public Act 90-593 will not be felt until additional data are available for Truth in Sentencing inmates who will serve more time than they otherwise would have served if the customary determinate sentence had been imposed. 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, 2002

	<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	710	100.0%	1.4	34.2
First Degree Murder	710	100.0%	1.4	34.2
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	2,087	100.0%	1.8	9.0
Murder	1	0.0%	2.6	18.7
Intentional Homicide of an Unborn Child	1	0.0%	2.6	18.7
Class X	1,741	83.4%	1.8	9.9
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child	534	25.6%	1.9	9.1
Attempted Murder	412	19.7%	1.9	10.6
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	272	13.0%	1.6	7.5
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	267	12.8%	1.9	14.6
Aggravated Battery of a Child	119	5.7%	1.7	7.0
Aggravated Kidnapping	79	3.8%	1.8	8.4
Criminal Sexual Assault	29	1.4%	2.0	7.8
Heinous Battery	14	0.7%	1.7	7.0
Solicitation of Murder for Hire	9	0.4%	2.1	17.8
Solicitation of Murder	6	0.3%	1.6	20.2
Class 1	323	15.5%	1.7	4.6
Criminal Sexual Assault	306	14.7%	1.6	4.4
Aggravated Kidnapping	11	0.5%	2.5	8.0
Aggravated Battery of a Child	6	0.3%	2.6	6.7
Class 2	22	1.1%	1.6	2.9
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	22	1.1%	1.6	2.9
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	146	100.0%	1.7	10.9
Class X	136	93.2%	1.7	11.4
Home Invasion	63	43.2%	1.7	10.4
Armed Robbery	53	36.3%	1.7	11.7
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	12	8.2%	2.2	12.0
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	8	5.5%	1.4	16.0
Class 1	10	6.8%	2.0	4.2
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	10	6.8%	2.0	4.2
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	137	100.0%	1.5	4.3
Class 2	137	100.0%	1.5	4.3
Reckless Homicide on Alcohol/Drugs	137	100.0%	1.5	4.3
Must Serve 85% of Sentence				
Due to Aggravated Arson	6	100.0%	0.4	6.9
Class X	6	100.0%	0.4	6.9
Aggravated Arson	6	100.0%	0.4	6.9
Total Population	3,086		1.7	14.4

# **Part II: Length of Stay**



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

### **Summary**

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

Over the last ten years, the awarding of supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT), educational good conduct credits, and earned time has contributed greatly to reducing length of incarceration. For the most part, inmates qualified for these types of good conduct credit have been convicted of the lower Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 non-violent offenses. 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 (4.8 months), the number of exits will escalate each year as well.

Additionally, time served was reduced for 1,289 inmates who graduated from the three Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities during 2002. On average, their prison stay is seven months shorter than similar inmates who do not go through the boot camp program.

The recidivism rate for inmates who exited prison in 1999 was 48.3%. 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.

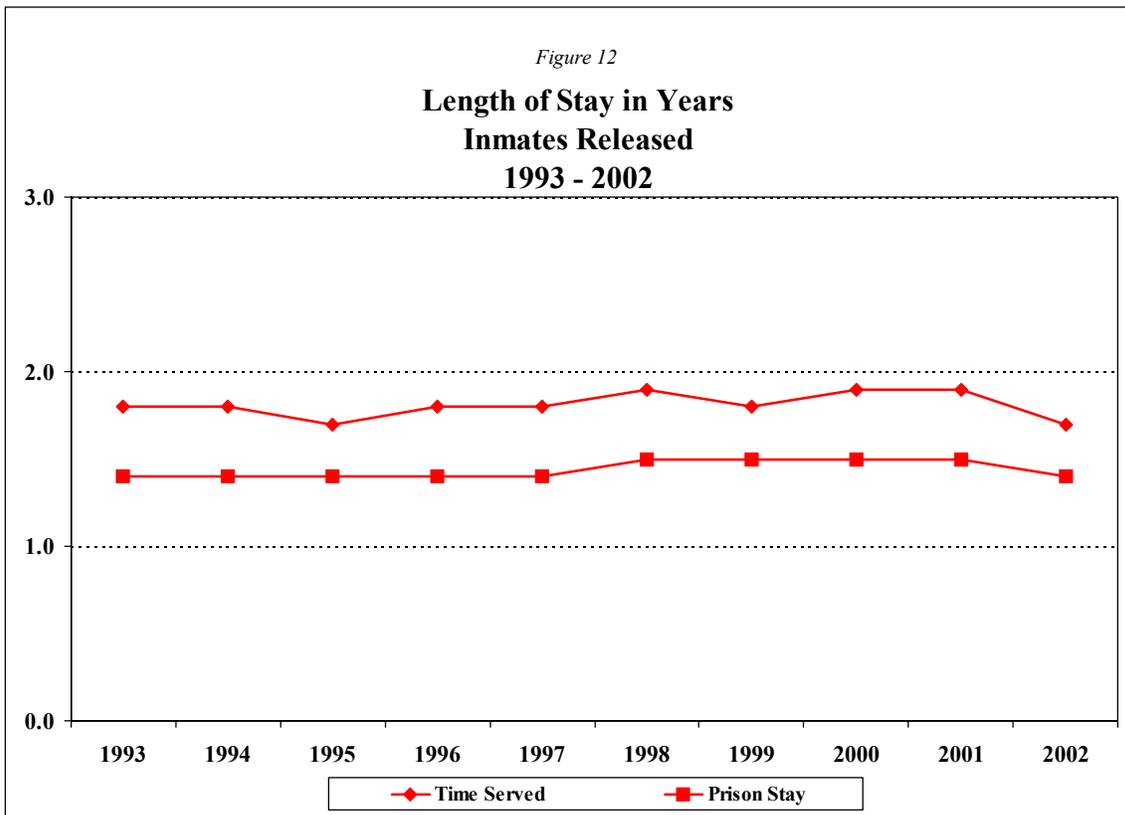
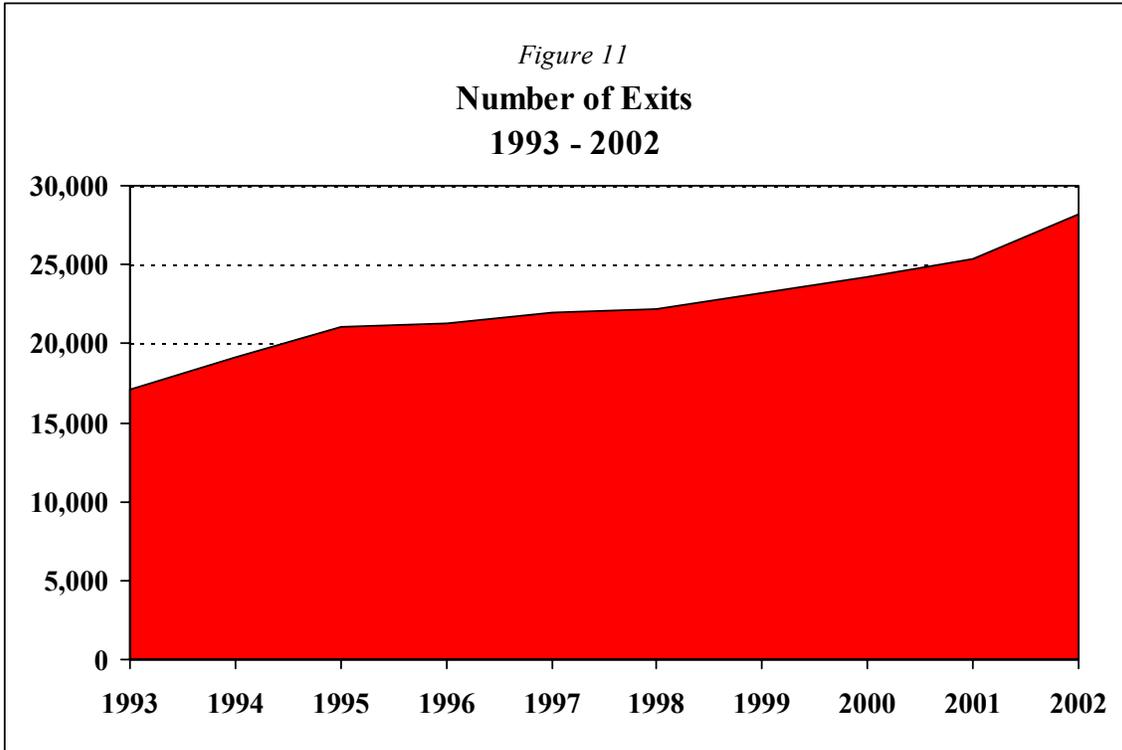
It is important to understand that length of stay data are determined from inmates who exit prison and the data should be interpreted carefully. A majority of the exits, particularly cases with serious offenses, generally reflect those offenders who received the shortest sentences. Relatively few released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

The volume of exits from prison rose by 11.6% in 2002 (Table 10 and Figure 11). The growth in the amount of exits continues the trend that began before 1989. Increases in prison admissions for lower class offenses and various good time awards have been the main reasons for this growing number of prison exits.

The average total time served (1.7 years) and the average prison stay (1.4 years) fell slightly in 2002 after remaining relatively consistent over the past nine years (Figure 12). The shorter lengths of stay that have occurred since 1990 have been associated with the awarding of SMGT, educational good conduct credits, and earned time, as well as brief stays for an increasing number of lower class drug offenders.

Year	Cases	<i>Time Served</i>				<i>Prison Stay</i>			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
1993	17,098	1.8	1.3	.00	39.9	1.4	0.9	.00	35.8
1994	19,187	1.8	1.2	.04	31.6	1.4	0.9	.00	24.9
1995	21,052	1.7	1.2	.04	31.9	1.4	0.8	.00	31.7
1996	21,269	1.8	1.2	.02	48.8	1.4	0.9	.00	48.7
1997	22,015	1.8	1.1	.00	29.3	1.4	0.8	.00	27.4
1998	22,181	1.9	1.2	.07	34.1	1.5	0.9	.00	33.6
1999	23,225	1.8	1.2	.02	33.0	1.5	0.9	.00	31.4
2000	24,171	1.9	1.2	.01	36.1	1.5	0.9	.00	35.9
2001	25,304	1.9	1.2	.02	36.9	1.5	0.8	.00	34.5
2002	28,229	1.7	1.0	.00	47.0	1.4	0.6	.00	46.8

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

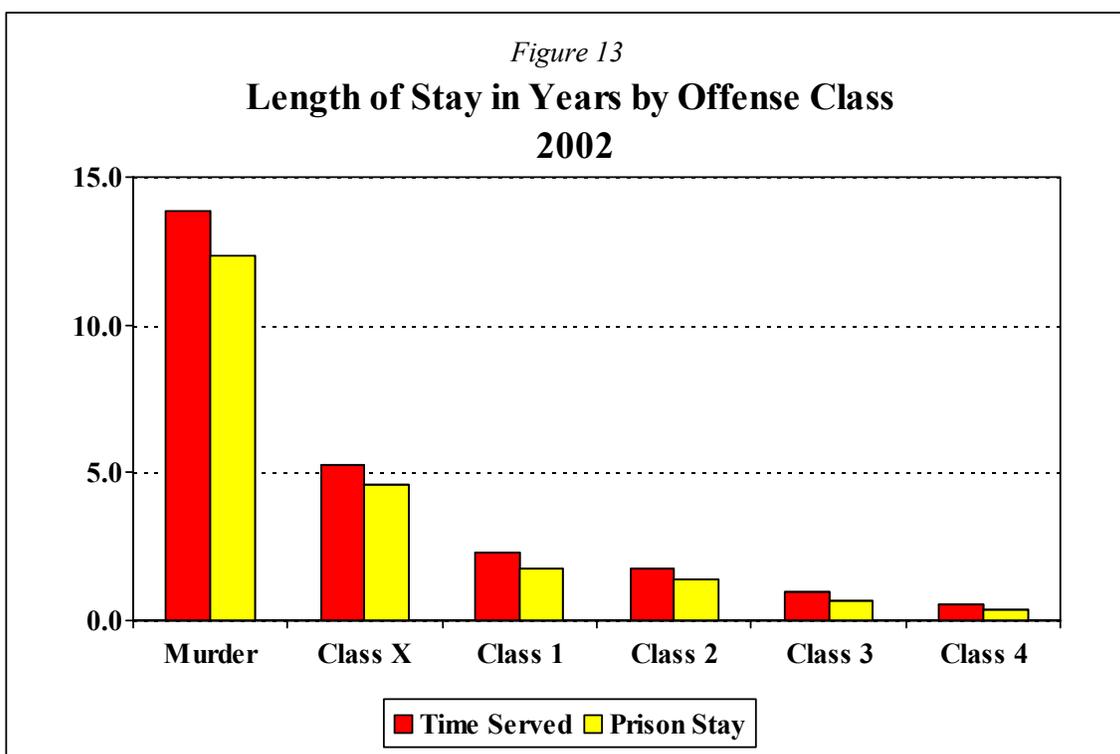


### Length of Stay in Years by Offense Class for Inmates Released

Table 11 provides the number of exits, time served, and prison stay by offense class for inmates released from 1993 through 2002. Over this ten-year period, the number of exits rose for every offense class except Class X. The highest increase was for Class 4 offenses (265.2%), while Murder (63.1%) and Class 1 (49.3%) offenses also showed increases of note. The number of exits for Class X offenses has fallen 12.9% since 1994. As in recent years, over 76% of the total exits for 2002 consisted of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 offenders.

Average time served fell during 2002 for all classes of offense except Murder. Average time served and prison stay for inmates released in 2002 for Murder were an average of 0.1 year longer than the 2001 averages. Average total time served fell for Class X, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 felonies. Average prison stay declined for Class 1 through Class 4 offenses. The largest decreases (0.2 years) were for Class 3 felonies.

The total average time served (1.7 years) continues to be driven by the higher proportion of inmates with these lower class offenses being released from prison. The average total time served for the more serious Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders was 3.9 years in 2002, while the average for the lower class offenders was 1.0 years.



**Table 11**  
**Length of Stay in Years by Offense Class**  
**Inmates Released 1993 - 2002**

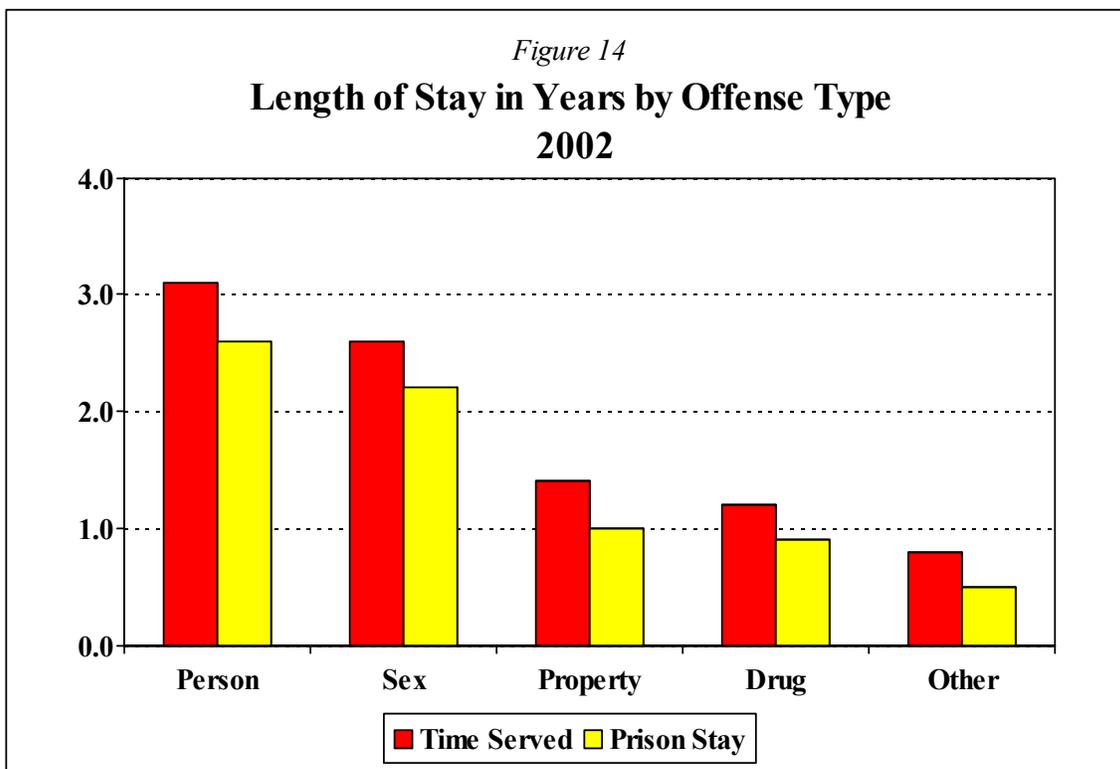
Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
Murder	1993	203	11.9	4.9	11.1	10.5	4.3	9.9
	1994	187	12.1	4.0	12.2	10.5	4.0	10.4
	1995	188	12.5	4.5	12.2	11.3	4.6	11.0
	1996	219	12.2	4.1	12.2	10.7	4.2	10.7
	1997	227	13.0	5.2	12.3	11.3	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
Class X	1993	2,300	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6
	1994	2,618	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6
	1995	2,566	4.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.8
	1996	2,472	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.0
	1997	2,467	4.4	2.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	3.1
	1998	2,160	4.8	2.9	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.4
	1999	2,003	4.9	2.8	4.0	4.1	2.8	3.4
	2000	2,130	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	3.4
	2001	2,097	5.4	3.4	4.3	4.6	3.3	3.5
	2002	2,280	5.3	3.4	4.5	4.6	3.3	3.7
Class 1	1993	2,736	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
	1994	3,291	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
	1995	3,806	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
	1996	3,684	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3
	1997	3,666	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
	1998	3,697	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
	1999	3,831	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
	2000	3,714	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.6
	2001	3,938	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6
	2002	4,085	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4
Class 2	1993	5,321	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0
	1994	5,758	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9
	1995	6,079	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
	1996	6,086	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0
	1997	6,341	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0
	1998	6,252	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1
	1999	6,345	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1
	2000	5,845	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
	2001	5,785	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
	2002	5,969	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
Class 3	1993	3,644	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	1994	3,626	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1995	4,016	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	1996	4,142	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1997	4,329	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1998	4,518	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
	1999	4,582	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
	2000	4,615	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	2001	4,598	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	2002	5,000	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5
Class 4	1993	2,891	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1994	3,706	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1995	4,397	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
	1996	4,665	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1997	4,984	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	1998	5,266	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	1999	6,190	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	2000	7,589	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	2001	8,534	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	2002	10,558	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2

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

Table 12 shows that the number of prison releases that occurred during 2002 increased for each offense type for the third straight year. The number of exits among each of the offense types has grown over the past ten years as well. This is especially true for drug crimes, for which the number of exits has grown by 127.8% since 1993. In addition, the number of exits for sex offenses rose by 78.4% between 1993 and 2002. The highest increases in the number of exits from 2001 to 2002 were for sex crimes (16.9%) and crimes against a person (13.5%). Average time served decreased in 2002 for inmates exiting for each of the offense categories. The largest decreases were in time served for person crimes and sex crimes.

From 1993 through 2000, time served had been longest for inmates convicted of sex crimes. While reviewing ten-year trends, average time served and prison stay have increased for crimes against a person and decreased for sex crimes to the point where average lengths of stay for person crimes exceeded those for sex crimes during 2002. Property and drug offenders served less than half as long as offenders sentenced for violent crimes.

The number of exits for offenders exiting in 2002 from the "other" offense category rose by 24.4% during 2002, with a 151.5% increase over the past ten years. Time served and prison stay decreased in 2002 for this group of offenses, which include Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, and Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, as well as escape-related offenses such as Escape, Bail Bond Violation, and Failure to Report to a Penal Institution.



*Table 12*  
Length of Stay in Years by Offense Type  
Inmates Released 1993 - 2002

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Person Crimes	1993	4,428	2.8	1.8	0.0	39.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	30.5
	1994	4,752	2.7	2.0	0.1	31.6	2.2	1.3	0.0	24.9
	1995	5,196	2.7	1.8	0.2	31.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	31.7
	1996	5,158	2.9	1.9	0.2	48.8	2.3	1.4	0.0	48.7
	1997	5,218	2.9	2.0	0.2	29.3	2.4	1.4	0.0	27.4
	1998	5,135	3.1	2.0	0.1	34.1	2.5	1.4	0.0	33.6
	1999	5,067	3.1	1.8	0.2	33.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	31.4
	2000	5,177	3.1	1.8	0.1	36.1	2.6	1.3	0.0	35.9
	2001	5,265	3.4	1.9	0.0	35.2	2.7	1.4	0.0	34.5
	2002	5,974	3.1	1.6	0.2	47.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	46.8
Sex Crimes	1993	763	3.5	2.7	0.4	36.0	3.0	2.2	0.0	35.8
	1994	762	3.6	2.7	0.3	22.3	3.0	2.3	0.0	22.2
	1995	773	3.6	2.7	0.3	21.6	3.1	2.3	0.0	20.0
	1996	811	3.6	2.8	0.2	20.2	3.1	2.4	0.0	20.1
	1997	794	3.7	2.8	0.2	24.3	3.2	2.3	0.0	23.7
	1998	779	3.8	2.8	0.2	32.2	3.3	2.2	0.0	31.2
	1999	993	3.2	2.3	0.1	20.7	2.7	1.8	0.0	20.2
	2000	1,042	3.2	2.2	0.0	26.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	20.5
	2001	1,164	3.4	2.0	0.2	36.9	2.8	1.5	0.0	25.3
	2002	1,361	2.6	1.3	0.1	27.1	2.2	0.9	0.0	26.7
Property Crimes	1993	6,531	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	13.2
	1994	6,776	1.4	1.1	0.1	13.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	12.7
	1995	6,928	1.4	1.1	0.0	12.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	11.9
	1996	6,879	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	14.2
	1997	6,979	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	14.2
	1998	7,224	1.4	1.0	0.2	11.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	10.8
	1999	7,116	1.5	1.1	0.0	12.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	11.6
	2000	7,260	1.5	1.0	0.1	31.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	31.0
	2001	7,764	1.5	1.1	0.1	13.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	12.2
	2002	8,587	1.4	1.0	0.1	14.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	13.1
Drug Crimes	1993	5,147	1.3	1.0	0.1	9.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	9.3
	1994	6,650	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	7.4
	1995	7,870	1.2	0.9	0.1	14.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	14.0
	1996	8,148	1.2	1.0	0.0	11.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	1997	8,714	1.3	1.0	0.2	14.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	14.3
	1998	8,735	1.3	1.0	0.1	12.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	11.9
	1999	9,739	1.3	1.0	0.1	10.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	2000	10,258	1.4	1.0	0.1	12.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	10.4
	2001	10,643	1.3	1.0	0.0	13.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	12.9
	2002	11,725	1.2	0.9	0.0	14.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	12.8
Other Crimes	1993	229	1.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.0
	1994	247	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1995	285	0.9	0.6	0.2	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	8.3
	1996	273	1.0	0.8	0.2	7.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.9
	1997	310	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.4
	1998	303	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.9
	1999	366	0.9	0.7	0.2	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.8
	2000	429	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.8
2001	463	1.0	0.7	0.2	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	12.4	
2002	576	0.8	0.5	0.2	10.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	10.4	

### Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases

Dates of release from prison are determined from the type of sentence for which inmates have been incarcerated (see Appendix B). Determinate sentences are fixed lengths designated from a range set by statute. Indeterminate sentences have a minimum and maximum range established by the sentencing judge, and inmates are released 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 exits for determinate sentences rose by 2,930 from 2001 to 2002, an 11.6% increase. The average times served have varied little for inmates released from prison over the last ten years. There has been little change in all time served and prison stay statistics since 1993, although there was a noteworthy decline in total time served and prison stay during 2002.

*Table 13*  
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases  
Released 1993 - 2002

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
1993	17,044	1.8	1.2	0.0	19.7	1.4	0.9	.00	14.7
1994	19,163	1.7	1.2	0.0	16.8	1.4	0.9	.00	16.5
1995	21,025	1.7	1.2	0.0	19.4	1.4	0.8	.00	17.3
1996	21,247	1.8	1.2	0.0	22.1	1.4	0.9	.00	17.3
1997	21,974	1.8	1.1	0.0	27.0	1.4	0.8	.00	19.2
1998	22,144	1.8	1.2	0.1	20.4	1.5	0.9	.00	19.9
1999	23,193	1.8	1.2	0.0	21.3	1.4	0.9	.00	20.8
2000	24,147	1.8	1.2	0.0	22.3	1.5	0.9	.00	21.4
2001	25,267	1.9	1.2	0.0	22.8	1.5	0.8	.00	21.9
2002	28,197	1.7	1.0	0.0	24.7	1.3	0.6	.00	24.2

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

Time served for the 32 inmates with indeterminate sentences who were released after a decision by the Prisoner Review Board during 2002 averaged 27.4 years. One inmate served as few as 14.8 years, while another had served 47.0 years.

*Table 14*  
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases  
Released 1993 - 2002

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
1993	54	17.4	17.2	0.5	39.9	15.2	15.9	0.4	35.8
1994	24	18.9	18.6	0.7	31.6	16.6	17.2	0.6	24.9
1995	27	20.7	20.3	9.4	31.9	19.5	18.9	9.1	31.7
1996	22	20.2	20.4	4.6	48.8	18.5	18.8	4.0	48.7
1997	40	21.0	21.1	5.3	29.3	18.1	19.3	1.5	27.4
1998	36	22.3	23.1	0.8	34.1	21.1	22.3	0.7	33.7
1999	32	22.2	22.9	2.3	33.0	20.0	21.4	2.0	31.4
2000	24	23.0	24.2	3.0	36.1	22.0	23.0	2.7	35.9
2001	37	24.4	24.9	4.5	36.9	21.8	23.5	4.3	34.5
2002	32	27.4	26.1	14.8	47.0	26.5	25.3	13.0	46.8

## 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. From 2001 to 2002 significant increases in the number of prison exits were seen for the Class X offenses of Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (13.5%) and Armed Robbery (11.3%); the Class 3 offenses of Aggravated Battery (21.5%) and Retail Theft (18.4%); and the Class 4 offenses of Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License (147.4%), Prostitution (129.5%), Domestic Battery (62.8%), Retail Theft (53.7%), Obstructing Justice (28.7%), and Possession of a Controlled Substance (18.1%).

Increases also took place for Other Class X offenses (16.2%), which include Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places, Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking, Armed Violence, and Criminal Drug Conspiracy; Other Class 1 offenses (17.3%), which are comprised mainly of Aggravated Robbery, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Attempted Armed Robbery, Robbery of a Senior Citizen, and Vehicular Hijacking; and Other Class 2 offenses (40.4%), mainly due to increases for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, Aggravated Domestic Battery, Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. Noteworthy increases were also seen for Other Class 3 offenses (24.0%), which include Attempted Burglary, Manufacture or Delivery of a Look-Alike Substance, Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, and Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License. Despite a decrease in the number of exits during 2002, the increase in the volume of releases for Other Class 4 felonies, which consist mostly of drug and property offenses, has grown 234.0% over the past ten years.

Decreases in the number of prison releases were discovered for some of the more serious offenses that are outlined in Table 15. The number of exits for Murder decreased by 5.3% during 2002. The number of exits for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X) fell by 22.4% in 2002. In addition, the number for Class 3 Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon declined 29.0% in 2002 after falling each year since 1995. Among Class 1 offenses, Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (-5.9%) and Residential Burglary (-4.5%) experienced declines in the number of releases from prison in 2002. Other offenses undergoing a notable reduction in the number of exits during 2002 were Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (-7.3%), and Robbery (-5.8%).

Total time served and prison stay for inmates convicted of Murder fell slightly during 2002 after experiencing increases during each of the past nine years. Times served for some Class X offenses, however, continued to rise. The average time served for Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder increased by nearly one year from 2001 to 2002. Total time served and prison stay for Armed Robbery and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, both Class X felonies, rose by anywhere between one and three months during 2002. Mean lengths of stay for Other Class X offenses declined by one month during 2002, however. 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.

The average prison stay for Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance decreased in 2002, as well as the total time served and prison stay for Residential Burglary and Other Class 1 offenses. Decreases in average lengths of stay also took place for four Class 2 offenses that are featured in Table 15 (Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Burglary, Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, and Motor Vehicle Theft). After rising from 1993 through 2000, declines of nearly two months were noted in the average times served for Other Class 2 offenses during 2001 and 2002. This pattern is mirrored in the Class 3 felonies presented in Table 15, with declines in 2002 after relatively steady or increasing trends in previous years.

For Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, the number of exits jumped by 259.0% since 1993, but the lengths of stay have remained constant over the past ten years. Among the other Class 4 felonies, however, a different trend has emerged. As the number of released inmates who had been sentenced for Domestic Battery increased from 1995 through 2001, relatively steady increases in their lengths of stay accompanied them. However, from 2001 to 2002, the average total time served fell by four months. The same pattern holds true for the Class 4 violations of Driving while under the Influence and Driving with a Revoked or Suspended License, Obstructing Justice, Prostitution, Retail Theft, and Theft; the number of exits rose steadily from the late 1990s through 2002, but the average time served and prison stay declined in 2002.

Nevertheless, most offenses have experienced increases in average time served since 1993. The most notable increases were for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (71.4%), Class 1 Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (66.7%), Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder (42.3%), and Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (41.9%). Despite a decline in 2002, the average time served for Murder/First Degree Murder has increased by 2.2 years since 1993.

**Table 15**  
**Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses**  
**Determinate Cases Released 1993 - 2002**

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1993	171	10.5	10.2	0.6	19.7	9.3	9.4	0.5	14.3
	1994	168	11.3	11.7	1.8	16.6	9.8	9.6	0.5	16.1
	1995	169	11.5	11.7	2.0	19.4	10.3	10.5	0.9	17.3
	1996	207	11.7	12.2	1.7	19.3	10.2	10.5	0.3	17.4
	1997	200	11.8	12.2	1.0	27.0	10.3	10.3	1.0	19.2
	1998	262	12.0	12.2	0.1	19.8	10.7	10.9	0.1	19.4
	1999	246	12.5	12.2	0.7	20.6	11.0	10.6	0.0	19.3
	2000	257	12.6	12.2	0.5	22.3	11.1	10.6	0.3	21.4
	2001	323	12.8	12.3	2.1	22.8	11.3	11.1	1.4	21.7
	2002	306	12.7	12.2	2.0	23.3	11.1	10.7	1.1	22.5
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1993	293	4.2	3.8	0.9	8.8	3.5	3.3	0.2	8.6
	1994	332	4.2	3.7	0.3	9.7	3.5	3.1	0.0	9.5
	1995	334	4.6	4.2	1.3	10.7	3.9	3.4	0.2	10.4
	1996	334	5.0	4.7	0.6	12.3	4.2	3.8	0.0	11.9
	1997	343	5.1	4.7	1.3	13.1	4.4	3.7	0.0	12.3
	1998	280	5.5	4.8	0.8	13.8	4.8	4.2	0.5	13.6
	1999	277	5.7	4.8	1.3	14.8	4.8	4.3	0.2	14.2
	2000	251	6.3	5.7	0.9	15.1	5.4	4.6	0.0	14.6
	2001	246	7.2	6.5	2.3	16.8	6.3	5.6	0.0	16.1
	2002	191	7.2	6.8	1.0	16.1	6.3	5.9	0.0	15.1
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1993	727	4.1	3.0	0.4	14.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	14.5
	1994	896	3.8	3.0	0.1	16.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	16.5
	1995	899	3.9	3.5	0.8	15.5	3.3	2.7	0.0	14.2
	1996	864	4.3	3.5	1.0	17.7	3.6	3.0	0.0	16.9
	1997	800	4.5	3.7	1.5	17.2	3.7	3.0	0.0	16.6
	1998	663	4.6	4.0	0.1	14.8	3.8	3.3	0.0	14.4
	1999	585	4.8	3.9	1.5	21.3	4.0	3.2	0.0	20.8
	2000	643	4.9	4.2	1.3	20.6	4.2	3.5	0.2	19.3
	2001	549	5.1	4.3	0.8	22.3	4.4	3.4	0.0	21.9
	2002	611	5.2	4.5	0.4	24.7	4.4	3.7	0.2	23.7
Attempted Murder/ First Degree Murder (Class X)	1993	160	5.2	3.7	1.8	15.2	4.4	2.9	0.2	14.7
	1994	219	4.9	3.7	1.1	16.0	4.1	3.1	0.3	15.3
	1995	259	4.6	3.7	0.6	15.3	3.9	3.1	0.3	14.1
	1996	255	5.2	4.7	2.2	17.2	4.4	3.8	0.0	16.7
	1997	253	5.0	4.5	2.2	14.7	4.1	3.6	0.0	13.7
	1998	239	5.7	4.7	2.3	20.4	4.8	4.0	0.0	19.9
	1999	221	5.9	5.2	1.9	14.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	14.5
	2000	253	6.1	5.3	2.1	21.6	5.0	4.5	0.0	21.2
	2001	233	6.2	5.6	0.7	17.3	5.2	4.5	0.0	16.8
	2002	252	7.4	6.8	2.4	24.4	6.4	5.6	0.2	23.7
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1993	519	3.1	2.5	0.4	9.5	2.7	2.5	0.1	9.3
	1994	516	3.2	3.0	0.5	8.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	7.4
	1995	468	3.5	3.2	0.3	14.5	3.1	2.7	0.0	14.0
	1996	460	3.8	3.4	0.6	11.0	3.2	2.9	0.1	10.5
	1997	467	3.8	3.5	0.3	14.7	3.3	2.8	0.2	14.3
	1998	396	4.0	3.5	0.3	12.3	3.5	3.1	0.0	11.0
	1999	360	4.1	3.6	0.8	10.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	10.4
	2000	367	4.2	3.7	0.7	11.5	3.7	3.2	0.2	10.3
	2001	355	4.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	3.8	3.1	0.2	12.9
	2002	403	4.4	4.0	1.2	12.6	3.8	3.3	0.2	12.6

<sup>1</sup> 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 1993 - 2002**

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Other (Class X)	1993	582	4.2	3.0	0.2	14.8	3.5	2.5	0.0	14.3
	1994	651	3.9	2.8	0.2	16.5	3.3	2.4	0.0	15.8
	1995	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
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1)	1993	93	1.2	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.2
	1994	258	1.3	1.4	0.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.1
	1995	358	1.4	1.4	0.2	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.9
	1996	385	1.5	1.4	0.2	4.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	4.2
	1997	429	1.6	1.5	0.2	4.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	3.8
	1998	486	1.6	1.5	0.4	6.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	5.8
	1999	568	1.7	1.5	0.3	5.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	5.3
	2000	725	1.8	1.8	0.3	5.8	1.5	1.4	0.1	5.6
	2001	766	2.0	1.9	0.2	5.9	1.6	1.5	0.0	5.6
	2002	721	2.0	1.9	0.2	6.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	5.8
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1993	1,032	1.5	1.5	0.2	5.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	5.1
	1994	1,235	1.5	1.4	0.2	6.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.2
	1995	1,407	1.4	1.3	0.2	6.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	6.8
	1996	1,263	1.5	1.4	0.2	6.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.0
	1997	1,254	1.5	1.4	0.2	9.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	8.5
	1998	1,218	1.6	1.5	0.2	11.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	10.7
	1999	1,279	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	7.9
	2000	1,120	1.8	1.6	0.1	10.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	10.4
	2001	1,154	1.9	1.8	0.0	12.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	11.7
	2002	1,180	1.9	1.6	0.2	7.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.5
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	1993	894	2.2	1.7	0.0	8.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	8.0
	1994	934	2.1	1.9	0.3	8.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	7.8
	1995	960	2.3	2.0	0.2	12.0	1.9	1.6	0.0	11.9
	1996	906	2.3	2.0	0.2	14.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	14.2
	1997	821	2.4	2.0	0.4	14.5	2.0	1.6	0.0	14.2
	1998	855	2.3	2.0	0.4	10.8	1.9	1.6	0.2	10.6
	1999	842	2.4	2.0	0.2	10.8	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.2
	2000	806	2.6	2.3	0.4	15.4	2.2	1.9	0.0	15.2
	2001	844	2.7	2.3	0.1	13.5	2.3	1.8	0.0	12.2
	2002	806	2.6	2.3	0.1	14.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	13.1
Other (Class 1)	1993	716	2.3	1.8	0.2	14.1	1.8	1.4	0.0	13.7
	1994	863	2.4	1.9	0.2	14.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	14.3
	1995	1,080	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

<sup>1</sup> 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 1993 - 2002**

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	1993	205	1.9	1.7	1.1	6.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.7
	1994	186	2.0	1.7	1.2	8.3	1.6	1.4	0.0	8.0
	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
Burglary (Class 2)	1993	1,931	1.6	1.4	0.1	14.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	13.2
	1994	1,952	1.6	1.4	0.1	13.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	12.7
	1995	2,028	1.7	1.4	0.2	8.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	7.3
	1996	1,877	1.7	1.5	0.4	9.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	9.1
	1997	1,867	1.8	1.5	0.0	10.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	9.6
	1998	1,834	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.6	1.5	1.2	0.0	6.9
	1999	1,808	1.9	1.5	0.3	12.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	11.6
	2000	1,726	2.0	1.6	0.3	12.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	11.8
	2001	1,815	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.6	1.7	1.4	0.0	10.1
	2002	1,826	2.0	1.5	0.2	11.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	9.9
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1993	1,196	1.3	1.0	0.2	6.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	6.1
	1994	1,596	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.0
	1995	1,808	1.3	1.0	0.2	9.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	9.3
	1996	2,085	1.4	1.0	0.1	6.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	6.0
	1997	2,421	1.4	1.1	0.2	6.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	5.5
	1998	2,433	1.5	1.2	0.1	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	6.4
	1999	2,619	1.6	1.3	0.2	6.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.5
	2000	2,263	1.8	1.5	0.2	7.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.3
	2001	1,841	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	8.1
	2002	1,707	1.7	1.3	0.2	7.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	6.5
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1993	817	1.5	1.4	0.3	6.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	6.2
	1994	829	1.6	1.3	0.2	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.0
	1995	841	1.6	1.4	0.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.8
	1996	797	1.7	1.4	0.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.6
	1997	759	1.7	1.4	0.2	8.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	8.1
	1998	696	1.8	1.5	0.2	6.9	1.4	1.1	0.0	6.2
	1999	633	1.9	1.5	0.4	8.9	1.5	1.2	0.0	8.5
	2000	665	1.9	1.6	0.1	10.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	9.5
	2001	693	2.0	1.6	0.3	9.3	1.6	1.3	0.0	8.6
	2002	740	1.9	1.5	0.2	11.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	10.7
Robbery (Class 2)	1993	783	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.2	1.3	1.1	0.0	8.7
	1994	758	1.7	1.5	0.4	8.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	6.9
	1995	759	1.8	1.5	0.2	12.8	1.3	1.0	0.0	12.2
	1996	636	1.9	1.5	1.4	13.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	12.6
	1997	597	1.9	1.5	0.3	8.4	1.5	1.2	0.0	7.7
	1998	559	2.0	1.6	0.4	12.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	11.6
	1999	516	2.2	1.7	0.4	11.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	9.6
	2000	446	2.1	1.7	0.4	12.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	11.5
	2001	445	2.1	1.8	0.4	9.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.2
	2002	419	2.1	1.7	0.4	10.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	10.4

<sup>1</sup> 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 1993 - 2002

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Other (Class 2)	1993	388	1.7	1.5	0.3	7.8	1.3	1.1	0.0	6.7
	1994	437	1.6	1.4	0.4	9.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	9.1
	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
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1993	601	1.3	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1994	547	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1995	634	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.2
	1996	651	1.3	1.2	0.4	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.0
	1997	658	1.3	1.2	0.3	5.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.3
	1998	662	1.4	1.1	0.3	5.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.6
	1999	838	1.4	1.2	0.2	12.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	11.5
	2000	887	1.4	1.2	0.4	8.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	8.5
	2001	917	1.5	1.2	0.4	8.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	8.1
	2002	1,114	1.3	1.0	0.2	7.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	6.9
Forgery (Class 3)	1993	342	1.1	1.0	0.1	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.3
	1994	344	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.5
	1995	382	1.0	0.9	0.1	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.6
	1996	434	1.0	0.9	0.1	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.1
	1997	447	1.1	0.9	0.3	4.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.1
	1998	497	1.1	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.1
	1999	475	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.7
	2000	553	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.3
	2001	637	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.6
	2002	623	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.9
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1993	593	0.8	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1994	540	0.9	0.7	0.2	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	5.6
	1995	675	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.3
	1996	783	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.9
	1997	927	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1998	987	0.8	0.6	0.2	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	6.3
	1999	983	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.8
	2000	1,044	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.3
	2001	992	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.8
	2002	1,175	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.0
Theft (Class 3)	1993	600	1.0	0.9	0.1	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.0
	1994	586	1.0	0.9	0.2	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.5
	1995	584	1.0	0.9	0.1	6.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	6.0
	1996	562	1.0	0.9	0.1	5.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.4
	1997	580	1.1	1.0	0.2	7.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	7.5
	1998	645	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.7
	1999	625	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.2
	2000	578	1.2	1.0	0.2	6.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.8
	2001	600	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.2
	2002	640	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4

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**Table 15**  
**Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses**  
**Determinate Cases Released 1993 - 2002**

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	1993	815	1.0	1.0	0.3	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	5.9
	1994	892	1.0	0.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.0
	1995	1,060	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.7
	1996	1,026	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.4
	1997	1,018	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.3
	1998	989	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	6.6
	1999	964	1.1	1.0	0.2	6.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	6.2
	2000	881	1.1	1.0	0.1	5.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.1
	2001	663	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.6
	2002	471	1.2	1.0	0.3	7.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	7.5
Other (Class 3)	1993	693	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1994	717	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.8
	1995	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
	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
Domestic Battery (Class 4)	1993	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	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
	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
Driving while under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	1993	170	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.3
	1994	198	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.7
	1995	199	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.5
	1996	223	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.7
	1997	243	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.3
	1998	260	0.7	0.5	0.2	6.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	5.6
	1999	270	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	4.7
	2000	334	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.7
2001	435	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.7	
2002	1,076	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4	
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	1993	61	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
	1994	117	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8
	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	

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Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum <sup>1</sup>
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1993	1,543	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.2
	1994	2,169	0.6	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.9
	1995	2,768	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.3
	1996	2,814	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.6
	1997	2,918	0.6	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.6
	1998	2,896	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4
	1999	3,435	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.3
	2000	4,281	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.8
	2001	4,689	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.9
	2002	5,540	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4
Prostitution (Class 4)	1993	33	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0
	1994	31	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.9
	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
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1993	374	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.6
	1994	404	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1995	414	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.2
	1996	478	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1997	462	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.6
	1998	525	0.8	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.5
	1999	520	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.9
	2000	651	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.3
	2001	644	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7
	2002	990	0.6	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.4
Theft (Class 4)	1993	195	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.5
	1994	210	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.6
	1995	207	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.2
	1996	197	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.1
	1997	184	0.8	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.7
	1998	218	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7
	1999	219	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	4.4
	2000	233	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.3
	2001	261	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.4
	2002	270	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.8
Other (Class 4)	1993	515	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	4.2
	1994	577	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1995	640	0.7	0.6	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	5.3
	1996	775	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.6
	1997	943	0.7	0.5	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1998	1,082	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1999	1,337	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.9
	2000	1,623	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.8
	2001	1,911	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.5
	2002	1,720	0.7	0.5	0.2	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.4

<sup>1</sup> 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 32 indeterminate releases during 2002, 25 were for inmates convicted of Murder. Five of the indeterminate cases were Class X offenders and two inmates had been incarcerated for a Class 1 felony. The majority of inmates who remain in prison with an indeterminate sentence are incarcerated for Murder and Class X offenses (see Table 7). Review Tables 15 and 16 to compare the various lengths of stay by offense for inmates released over the past ten years for determinate versus indeterminate sentences.

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder	1993	32	19.5	18.3	4.0	39.9	16.8	16.7	2.9	30.5
	1994	19	19.6	18.4	15.6	31.6	16.2	16.9	0.6	24.9
	1995	19	21.3	21.4	9.4	31.9	20.0	19.3	9.1	31.7
	1996	12	21.7	20.5	18.9	30.7	18.9	18.5	8.0	30.2
	1997	27	21.9	21.3	5.3	29.3	18.5	19.5	1.5	27.4
	1998	21	24.3	24.1	20.3	34.1	22.9	23.0	14.3	33.6
	1999	24	24.1	24.1	21.1	30.6	21.4	21.5	4.7	29.4
	2000	16	25.1	26.8	6.4	36.1	24.1	25.9	5.1	35.9
	2001	24	26.1	24.9	23.4	35.2	24.3	23.5	15.2	34.5
	2002	25	27.0	26.1	14.8	33.6	25.9	25.0	13.0	32.8
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1993	9	14.5	16.5	0.5	25.1	13.6	15.7	0.4	22.7
	1994	1	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
	1995	3	18.0	18.1	17.8	18.1	17.0	17.4	15.8	17.7
	1996	4	12.0	11.9	4.5	19.7	11.5	11.3	4.0	19.3
	1997	2	20.8	20.8	20.3	21.4	18.9	18.9	17.9	19.9
	1998	3	22.6	21.3	15.6	30.8	21.4	20.3	14.0	29.9
	1999	3	19.6	22.4	3.4	33.0	18.8	21.9	3.0	31.4
	2000	3	18.0	22.1	8.7	23.1	16.2	21.9	4.2	22.6
	2001	5	22.2	24.5	9.6	27.2	17.7	24.1	4.7	26.9
	2002	2	37.0	37.0	27.0	47.0	36.4	36.4	26.0	46.8
Attempted Murder (Class X)	1993	2	21.8	21.8	18.6	25.1	12.5	12.5	6.7	18.3
	1994	1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	1	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	1997	4	17.4	20.4	7.6	21.2	13.7	13.7	6.7	20.9
	1998	5	21.0	23.4	7.6	26.1	20.1	23.0	6.7	25.1
	1999	2	23.4	23.4	22.4	24.4	22.1	22.1	20.3	23.9
	2000	2	23.7	23.7	23.2	24.2	22.6	22.6	21.8	23.4
	2001	1	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
	2002	1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8
Rape (Class X)	1993	6	17.8	16.8	3.0	36.0	17.3	16.1	2.9	35.8
	1994	1	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
	1995	3	19.8	19.7	19.3	20.3	19.2	19.2	18.5	20.0
	1996	1	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	3	25.1	25.1	24.6	25.7	24.4	24.1	24.0	25.3
	2002	2	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.5	24.5	24.3	24.7

*Table 16*  
 Length of Stay in Years by Selected Offenses  
 Indeterminate Cases Released 1993 - 2002

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Other Class X	1993	2	9.7	9.7	3.1	16.3	9.2	9.2	2.6	15.7
	1994	1	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
	1995	1	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	1	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All Class 1	1993	1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	1994	1	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
	1995	1	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
	1996	4	27.5	20.1	20.2	48.8	27.0	20.0	19.4	48.7
	1997	7	19.4	20.0	7.6	24.3	18.6	19.6	6.7	23.7
	1998	4	20.9	21.8	7.8	32.2	20.3	21.6	6.9	31.2
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	1	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
	2001	1	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4
	2002	2	26.2	26.2	25.3	27.1	25.6	25.6	24.5	26.7
All Class 2	1993	1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1999	2	3.0	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.4
	2000	1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
	2001	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All Class 3	1993	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2001	1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
All Class 4	1993	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1995	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1996	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1997	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1998	1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
	1999	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	2000	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	2001	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
	2002	0	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

### Length of Stay for Most Frequent 25 Offenses

Table 17 lists the 25 most frequently occurring offenses for inmates who exited during 2002, listing the average total time served and prison stay for each offense. Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4), with 5,540 exits, remained as the most frequent holding offense for inmates released in 2002. Burglary (Class 2) ranked as the second most frequent offense with 1,826 exits. Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance ranked a close third with 1,707 exits. Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Class 3 Retail Theft and Aggravated Battery each had over 1,000 exits in 2002. Drug and property crimes were the most prevalent offenses for inmates exiting prison during 2002. Class 2 Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon rounds out the top 25 offenses for inmates released in 2002. These 25 offenses made up over 78% of all exits in 2002.

*Table 17*  
Length of Stay in Years  
Most Frequent 25 Offenses for Inmates Released  
2002

Offense	Class	Cases	Time Served		Prison Stay	
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	5,540	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
2. Burglary	2	1,826	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.2
3. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	1,707	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.0
4. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,180	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.0
5. Retail Theft	3	1,175	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
6. Aggravated Battery	3	1,114	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
7. Retail Theft	4	990	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
8. Residential Burglary	1	806	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.7
9. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	740	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
10. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	721	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.0
11. Theft	3	640	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
12. Forgery	3	623	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
13. Armed Robbery	X	613	5.3	3.8	4.5	3.8
14. Driving with Suspended License	4	525	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
15. UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>1</sup>	3	471	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
16. Robbery	2	419	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
17. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	403	4.4	2.1	3.8	2.1
18. DUI - Alcohol or Drugs	4	380	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
19. Obstructing Justice	4	336	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
20. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	332	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
21. Murder/First Degree Murder	M	331	13.8	5.6	12.3	5.9
22. Domestic Battery	4	330	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
23. Prostitution	4	296	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
24. Theft	4	270	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
25. Aggravated UUW	2	265	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4

<sup>1</sup> 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 22,033 and comprise 78.1% of all exits in 2002.

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

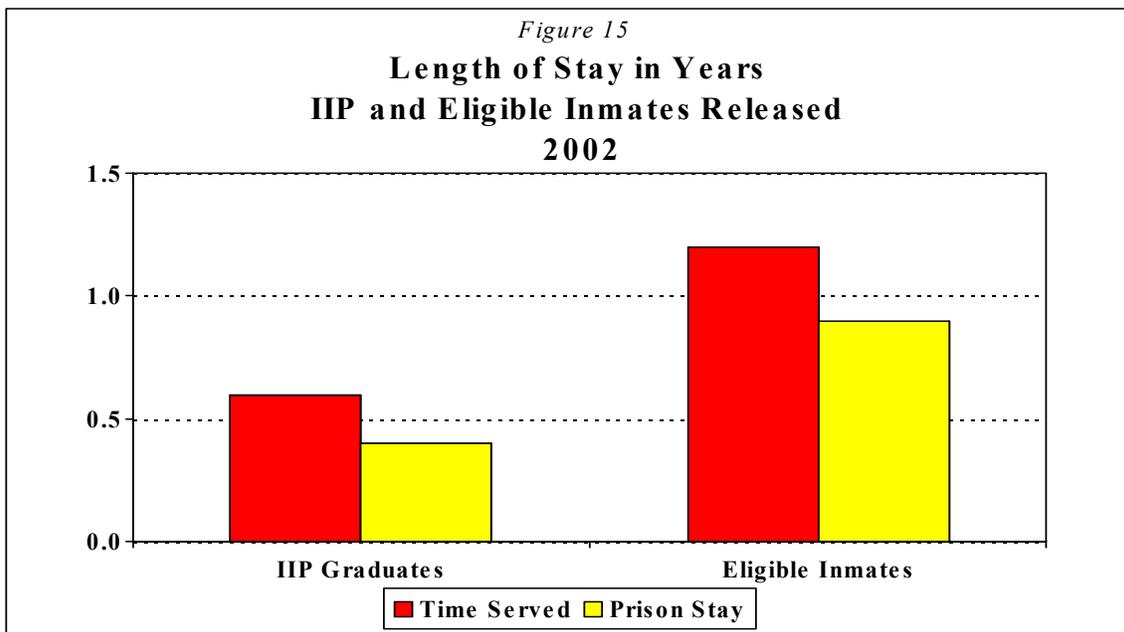
During 2002, 1,289 inmates graduated from the three Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) facilities. The average time served for the IIP graduates was 7.7 months. They served 5.0 months in IDOC, which includes time spent at a Reception and Classification Center, at a holding facility awaiting intake into the IIP, and the four-month stay in the boot camp program. The remaining time was served prior to admission to IDOC.

These lengths of stay were compared to those for inmates who met statutory eligibility criteria for the IIP, but were not recommended, were denied participation by IDOC, or refused to participate. These cohorts, totaling 11,625 inmates released from traditional prisons during 2002, spent 1.2 years incarcerated, or twice as long as the IIP graduates.

*Table 18*  
Length of Stay in Years  
Impact Incarceration Program Graduates v. Eligible Inmates  
Released from Traditional Prison in 2002<sup>1</sup>

	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
IIP Graduates	1,289	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
IIP Eligible Exits	11,625	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Inmates exiting prison in 2002 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 1999, 48.3% returned to prison within three years.

Table 19 shows that over half (55.0%) of the property crime exits were back in prison within three years. Excluding those who had committed the other types of crimes (with 42.2% later returned to prison), recidivism rates were lowest for offenders who committed a crime against a person, many of whom had been sentenced for Murder and Class X offenses. The inmates originally convicted of Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 offenses had the highest recidivism rates. Over half of the inmates committed from Cook County were returned to prison, as were 46.6% of inmates admitted from the downstate counties; 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 1999 exits, however, released inmates aged 26 to 35 had higher return rates than those 21 to 25. This pattern was seen for the released inmates who were returned for a new felony sentence. Rates for released inmates returned for a technical violation did, in fact, fall steadily as age increased. Male releasees returned to prison at a higher rate than females. African-American inmates returned to prison most often, while Hispanic inmates had the lowest recidivism rates.

Of the 24,640 exits in fiscal year 1999, 7,819 (31.7%) were returned to prison after being sentenced with a new felony. The remaining 16.6% 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. Over 81% of the returns to prison occurred within two years after release.

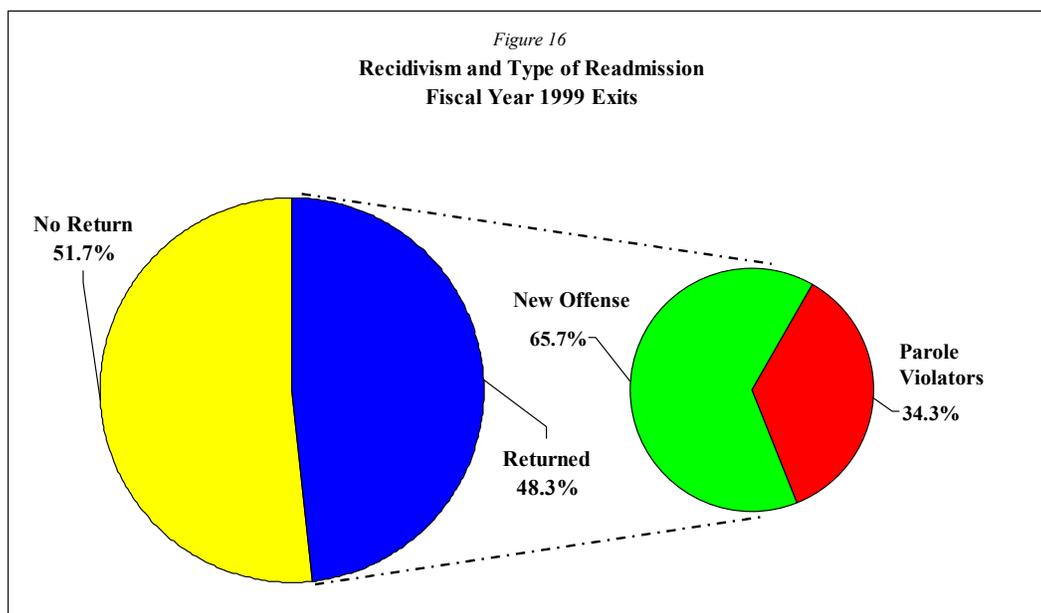


Table 19  
 Recidivism Rates  
 Fiscal Year 1999 Exits

<i>Offense Profile</i>	<i>Number of Exits</i>	<i>Number Returned in 3 Years</i>	<i>3-Year Recidivism Rate</i>
<i>Offense Type</i>			
Person	5,575	2,403	43.1%
Property	7,841	4,311	55.0%
Drug	9,561	4,396	46.0%
Sex	1,279	636	49.7%
Other	384	162	42.2%
<i>Holding Class</i>			
Murder	274	69	25.2%
Class X	2,392	1,051	43.9%
Class 1	4,211	2,001	47.5%
Class 2	6,891	3,716	53.9%
Class 3	4,879	2,333	47.8%
Class 4	5,990	2,737	45.7%
Other	3	1	33.3%
<i>Committing County</i>			
Cook	14,792	7,448	50.4%
Collar	2,697	1,131	41.9%
Downstate	7,151	3,329	46.6%
<i>Age at Exit</i>			
Under 21	2,635	1,444	54.8%
21 to 25	5,150	2,435	47.3%
26 to 30	4,901	2,454	50.1%
31 to 35	4,353	2,265	52.0%
36 to 55	7,295	3,240	44.4%
56 and Older	294	67	22.8%
Unknown	12	3	25.0%
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	22,220	10,892	49.0%
Female	2,420	1,016	42.0%
<i>Race</i>			
Black	16,244	8,606	53.0%
White	6,329	2,616	41.3%
Hispanic	2,012	662	32.9%
Other	55	24	43.6%
<i>Type of Readmission</i>			
New Sentence	24,640	7,819	31.7%
Technical Violation	24,640	4,089	16.6%
<i>Time in Community before Readmission</i>			
One Year or Less	24,640	5,218	21.2%
Two Years or Less	24,640	9,671	39.2%
Three Years or Less	24,640	11,908	48.3%
<i>Total</i>	24,640	11,908	48.3%



**Part III:  
Sentences  
Imposed  
and  
Admissions**



## **PART III: Sentences Imposed and Admissions**

### **Summary**

The total number of sentences imposed during 2002 rose by 13.0%. Most Class 1 and higher offenses experienced increases in the number of sentences imposed in 2002. The most significant increases were for Prostitution (Class 4), Armed Robbery (Class X), Class 4 Retail Theft, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 2), Aggravated Robbery (Class 1), Domestic Battery (Class 4), Class 3 Retail Theft, Residential Burglary (Class 1), Class 1 Possession of a Controlled Substance, and Obstructing Justice (Class 4). The number of Murder/First Degree Murder sentences imposed in 2002 fell slightly. Other decreases in the number of prison sentences handed down in 2002 were primarily for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child (Class X), Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1), and Robbery (Class 2).

The largest volume of sentences was, once again, for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. Nearly one of every five sentences was imposed for this offense. Furthermore, the total number of Class 4 sentences imposed increased by another 15.6% in 2002.

The overall average sentence length fell for the fourth straight year. Nearly 60% of all prison sentences handed down during 2002 were three years or less. The longest sentences were for crimes against a person and sex offenses. Three indeterminate sentences were ordered during 2002.

Sentences less than the statutory minimum were used in 2.0% of the sentences imposed during 2002. Most of these shortened sentences were for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 drug and property offenses. Extended terms were used in 5.4% of the sentences, mainly for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 felonies that involved heinous or aggravating circumstances.

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

The total number of inmates admitted to prison rose by 64.4% from 1993 to 2002, with recent increases being shaped by a high volume of released inmates being returned for a technical violations. However, the average sentence lengths for court admissions have been steadily declining since 1993. The number of admissions for Murder, Class X, and Class 2 holding offenses have declined from 1993 through 2002, while the other felony offense classes saw an increase in the number of admissions over the past ten years. The number of admissions have risen while average sentences have fallen steadily since 1993 in all offense categories.

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

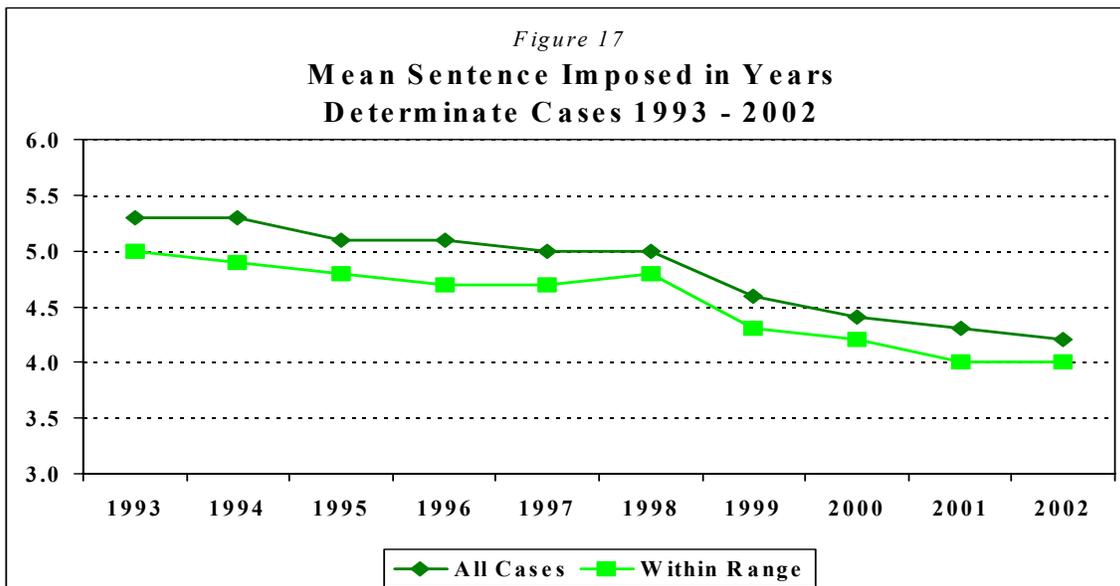
### Average Determinate Sentences Imposed

The number of determinate sentences imposed during 2002 increased by 13.0% over the previous year. However, the average sentence lengths decreased for the fourth year in a row. Sentences within the ranges of determinate sentencing remained at 4.0 years. When including shortened and extended sentence lengths (see Table 27), determinate sentences averaged 4.2 years, reflecting a steady decline over the past nine years. The 3.0 year median indicates that at least one-half of all prison sentences imposed were three years or less.

The number of life sentences rose by 22 cases after declining for the three straight years. The number of death sentences imposed jumped to 15 in 2002. There were seven Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) sentences imposed in 2002. Only a few indeterminate sentences have been imposed each year for crimes committed before February 1978; there were three indeterminate sentences imposed during 2002, the most since 1995.

*Table 20*  
Sentences Imposed  
1993 - 2002

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						
1993	32,505	5.3	4.0	29,954	5.0	4.0	80	19	9	0	32,613	
1994	34,712	5.3	4.0	31,917	4.9	3.5	89	11	9	1	34,822	
1995	35,377	5.1	3.0	32,305	4.8	3.0	92	13	10	3	35,495	
1996	35,554	5.1	3.0	32,464	4.7	3.0	76	17	11	2	35,660	
1997	36,790	5.0	3.0	33,637	4.7	3.0	95	9	17	2	36,913	
1998	37,372	5.0	3.0	34,332	4.8	3.0	108	18	17	0	37,515	
1999	35,813	4.6	3.0	32,769	4.3	3.0	100	11	23	2	35,949	
2000	34,172	4.4	3.0	31,649	4.2	3.0	67	15	8	1	34,263	
2001	34,963	4.3	3.0	32,209	4.0	3.0	58	7	6	0	35,034	
2002	39,516	4.2	3.0	36,584	4.0	3.0	80	15	7	3	39,621	

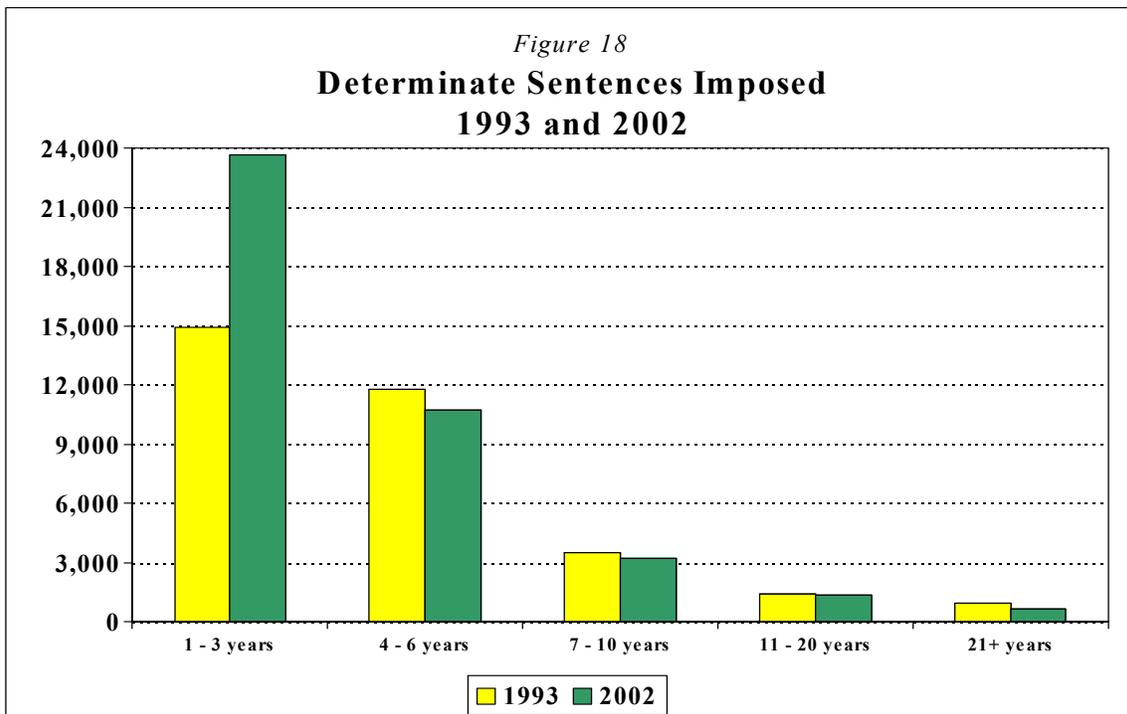


### Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed

The decline of average lengths of stay is illustrated by the continued increases in the percentage of 1- to 3-year sentences imposed. Of the 23,652 1-3 year sentences handed down during 2002, 30.5% were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. The number of 4- to 6-year and 7- to 10-year sentences increased in 2002, but their percentage of all determinate sentences decreased. The number of 11- to 20-year sentences went up by 25.3% in 2002, while the number of sentences greater than 20 years rose after experiencing declines over the past three years.

*Table 21*  
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed  
1993 - 2002

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
1993	14,912	45.9	11,791	36.3	3,468	10.7	1,400	4.3	934	2.9
1994	16,671	48.0	12,062	34.7	3,408	9.8	1,525	4.4	1,046	3.0
1995	17,780	50.3	11,561	32.7	3,503	9.9	1,559	4.4	974	2.7
1996	18,318	51.5	11,460	32.2	3,263	9.2	1,557	4.4	956	2.7
1997	19,069	51.8	11,818	32.1	3,430	9.3	1,512	4.1	960	2.6
1998	19,547	52.3	11,796	31.6	3,466	9.3	1,539	4.1	1,020	2.7
1999	20,054	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



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

During 2002, there were 323 Murder sentences imposed that were within the statutory sentencing range, eight less than were handed down in each of the past two years. All other offense classes saw an increase in the number of sentences imposed during 2002. The largest increases were for Class 3 (16.8%) and Class X (16.7%) felonies. The number of Class 4 sentences has been steadily rising over the last several years, and rose another 15.6% in 2002; the number of Class 2 sentences increased by 10.1%, while the Class 1 felonies experienced an 8.6% rise in 2002.

During the past decade there have been relatively few changes in the mean and median sentence lengths of Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 offenses. Class X sentence lengths fell again in 2002, reaching their lowest average since 1993. Murder has undergone considerable fluctuation, with a 1.8-year increase during 2002 following a 1.9-year decline in 2001. The 2002 average meets the mean sentence lengths witnessed before Truth in Sentencing.

Table 22<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class<sup>2</sup>  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1993	481	33.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1994	410	35.3	33.0	20.0	60.0
	1995	467	37.6	38.0	20.0	60.0
	1996	453	36.7	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1997	477	36.1	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1998	542	35.8	32.0	20.0	60.0
	1999	424	34.7	32.0	20.0	60.0
	2000	331	36.3	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2001	331	34.4	30.0	20.0	60.0
	2002	323	36.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
Class X	1993	3,849	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	3,817	11.7	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	3,325	11.5	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	3,075	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	3,031	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	3,245	12.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	2,628	11.3	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	2,376	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	2,277	11.1	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	2,658	11.0	9.0	6.0	30.0
Class 1	1993	4,493	5.7	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	4,928	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1995	4,989	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	4,798	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	5,093	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	5,236	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	4,776	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	4,543	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	4,442	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	4,822	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
Class 2	1993	8,865	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	8,711	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	8,432	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	8,807	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	9,058	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	8,914	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	7,507	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	6,594	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	6,687	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	7,361	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0

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

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

*Table 22<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class<sup>2</sup>  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

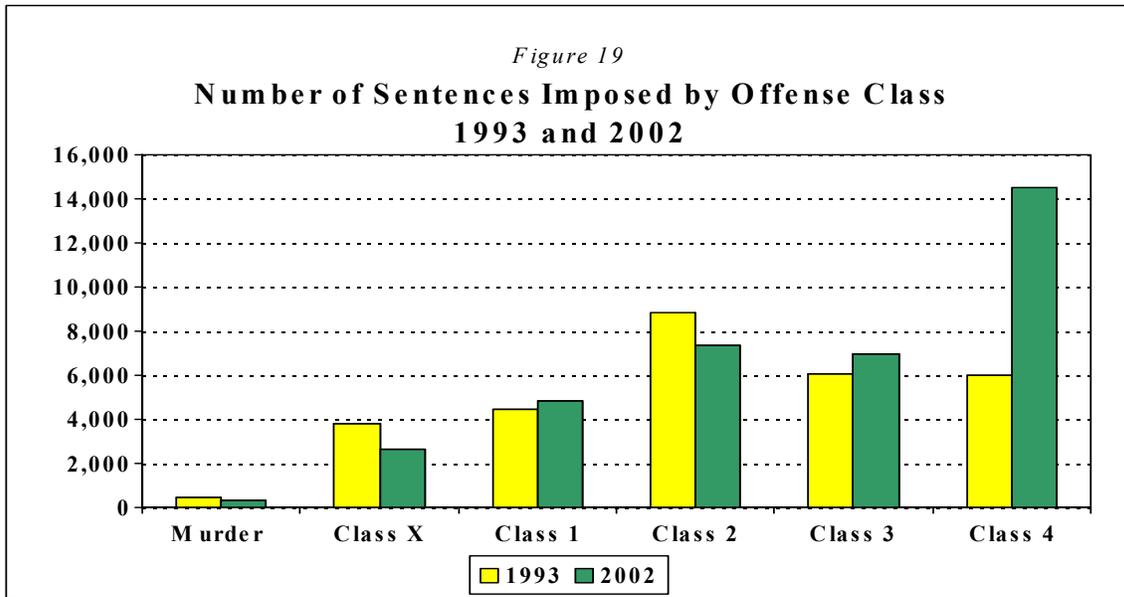
<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Class 3	1993	6,097	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	6,581	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	6,469	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	6,728	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	6,945	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	6,800	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	6,637	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	6,420	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	5,956	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2002	6,954	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
Class 4	1993	6,018	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	7,459	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	8,623	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1996	8,603	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1997	9,033	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1998	9,595	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1999	10,797	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2000	11,385	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2001	12,516	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2002	14,466	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

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

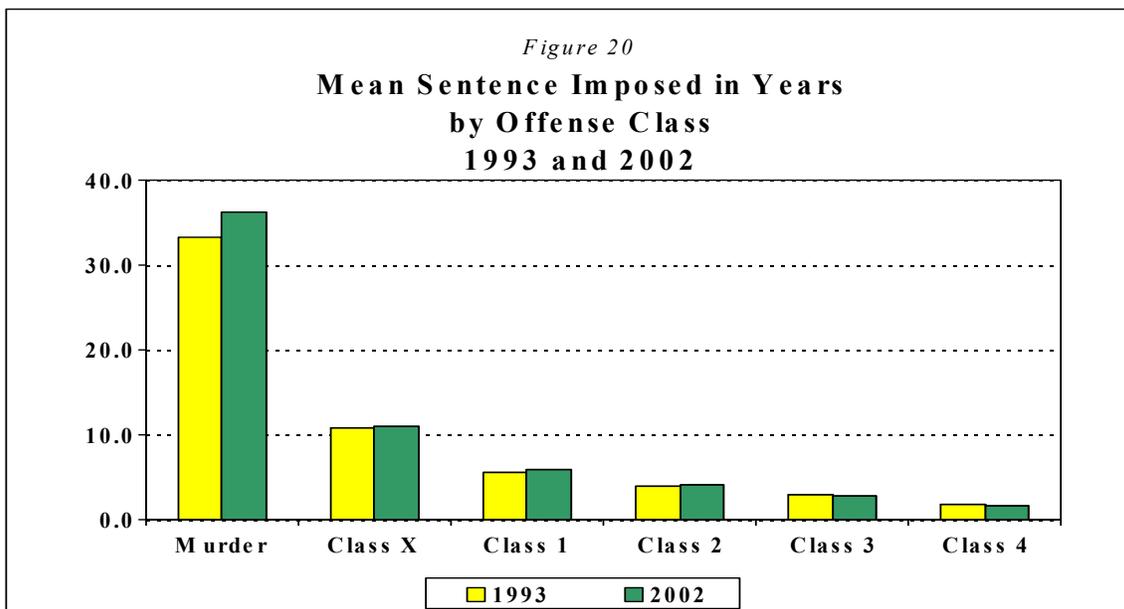
<sup>2</sup> With the conversion of "enhanced Class X" cases to the original Class 1 or 2 classification, attempts were made to convert cases in prior years to the appropriate categories. Any discrepancies discovered among these data are unintentional. Class X, Class 1, and Class 2 data will not match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

### Sentences Imposed and Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

Figure 19 shows how the volume of sentences imposed has changed between 1993 and 2002. The largest increase is for Class 4 offenses (140.4%), many of which were convictions for drug crimes. The only other offense classes that showed an increase over 1993 were Class 1, with a 7.3% increase and Class 3, with a 14.1% increase. Numbers of sentences imposed were lower in 2002 than in 1993 for Murder, Class X, and Class 2 offenses.



Since 1993, average sentences have remained relatively stable among the offense classes. When comparing 2002 average sentences to those imposed in 1993, sentences are slightly higher for the more serious Murder/First Degree Murder, Class X, and Class 1 felonies and lower for the Class 3 and Class 4 offenses.



### Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

Figure 21 displays and Table 23 lists sentence imposed data by offense type. After recent declines, the volume of sentences for crimes against a person increased by 18.9% in 2002. The number of sex crimes rose by 15.0% in 2002, while the number of property crimes jumped by 17.7%. The number of drug crimes increased by the lowest percentage (7.5%) among the five offense categories. However, drug crimes remain the most prevalent offense category, with 39.5% of all sentences imposed during 2002. The number of sentences imposed for other types of crime, including Obstructing Justice, Mob Action, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, a variety of escape-related offenses, and a relatively new offense, Transportation of Anhydrous Ammonia, has risen over the past three years.

The average sentence lengths continued to fall for person, sex and property crimes. Average sentences for crimes against a person have decreased by 1.5 years since 1993. Sentences for sex crimes have declined by 3.6 years (42.4%) during this time period. Sentences for drug crimes remained at the 2001 average. Mean sentences for other crimes have stayed at 2.3 years since 2000.

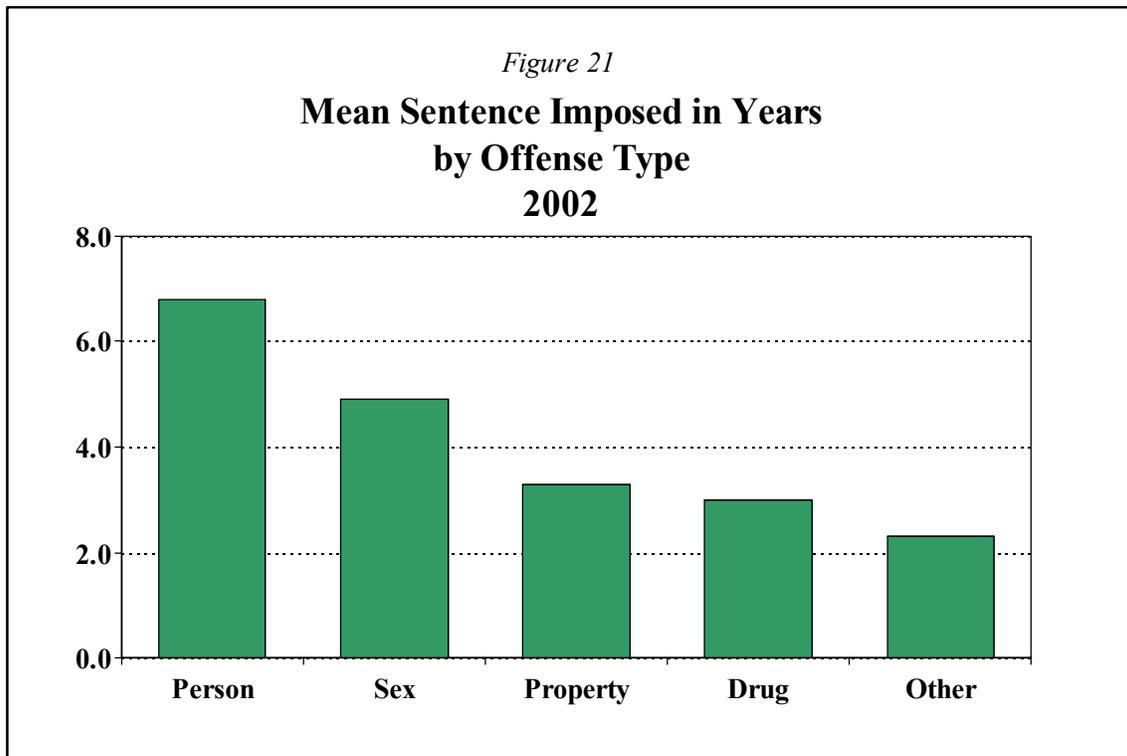


Table 23<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Type  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

Offense	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Person Crimes	1993	7,776	8.3	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1994	8,301	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1995	7,678	8.5	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1996	7,438	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1997	7,624	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1998	7,821	8.4	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1999	7,183	7.4	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2000	6,471	7.3	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2001	6,403	6.9	4.0	1.0	60.0
	2002	7,615	6.8	4.0	1.0	60.0
Sex Crimes	1993	1,092	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	1,128	8.9	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1995	1,042	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	1,024	8.6	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1997	1,177	8.3	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	1,288	7.9	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	1,391	6.4	5.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	1,308	6.0	4.2	1.0	30.0
	2001	1,475	5.7	4.0	1.0	30.0
	2002	1,696	4.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
Property Crimes	1993	10,773	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	10,177	3.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1995	10,027	3.7	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1996	10,152	3.7	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1997	10,395	3.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1998	10,374	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1999	10,000	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2000	10,284	3.5	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2001	10,034	3.4	3.0	1.0	15.0
	2002	11,813	3.3	3.0	1.0	15.0
Drug Crimes	1993	9,620	3.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	11,579	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1995	12,709	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1996	12,986	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1997	13,496	3.3	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1998	14,028	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1999	13,412	3.1	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2000	12,781	3.1	3.0	1.0	30.0
	2001	13,440	3.0	2.5	1.0	30.0
	2002	14,444	3.0	2.5	1.0	30.0
Other Crimes	1993	693	2.5	2.0	1.0	12.0
	1994	735	2.7	2.0	1.0	15.0
	1995	849	2.8	2.5	1.0	12.0
	1996	864	2.7	2.5	1.0	15.0
	1997	945	2.6	2.0	1.0	15.0
	1998	821	2.4	2.0	1.0	10.0
	1999	783	2.4	2.0	1.0	10.0
	2000	805	2.3	2.0	1.0	15.0
	2001	857	2.3	2.0	1.0	24.0
	2002	1,016	2.3	2.0	1.0	12.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Average Sentence Imposed for Selected Offenses

Trends in determinate sentence data among the most common offenses can be analyzed from Table 24.

All but three of the 323 determinate Murder/First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2002 were for crimes committed after June 1987, and were sentenced under the First Degree Murder statute. Two of the three were for murders committed before June 1987 and the other was for Intentional Homicide of an Unborn Child. The number of Murder/First Degree Murder sentences fell slightly during 2002, with no increases seen since 1998. The average sentence rose to its 2000 level, averaging 36.2 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 partially explained by noting that 28.3% of the First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2002 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 2002, 67.7% of inmates admitted for First Degree Murder must serve 100% of their sentence. On average the mean and median sentences imposed during 2002 are comparable to those handed down before Truth in Sentencing took effect in 1998.

Of the five selected Class X offenses, Armed Robbery and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance experienced increases in the number of sentences imposed during 2002. The number of Armed Robbery sentences jumped by 80.6% from one year earlier, reaching a level not seen since 1998. This number, however, is far below the volume imposed in the mid-1990s. This is most likely due to the increasing use of Aggravated Robbery, a Class 1 felony that has been on the rise since it became effective on January 1, 1994. The number of Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences have increased during the past two years after seven years of decreases. An additional 132 sentences were imposed during 2002 for Class X Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places. Average sentences for Armed Robbery and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance experienced wide-ranging fluctuations over the past ten years. Most recently, in 2002, the average sentence for Armed Robbery fell by nearly five months while the average sentence for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance rose by six months.

Only 159 Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder sentences were handed down in 2002, a 59.2% reduction from four 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, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences dropped another 5.7% in 2002, plunging 74.4% over the past ten years. This decline 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 214 sentences each year since 1998.

As the number of these Class X sentences have been declining each year, the average sentences have been on the rise. The average lengths of sentences for Attempted Murder increased in 2002,

growing one full year on average since 1999. The average lengths of sentences for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault have increased by nearly three years since 2000. Average sentences for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child have averaged between 11.0 and 11.5 since 1997.

The number of Other Class X felonies fell by only 13 sentences in 2002, but the 795 sentences represent the lowest number imposed in any of the past ten years. Sentences for Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking, Aggravated Battery of a Child and Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis rose while sentences for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places, Criminal Drug Conspiracy and Aggravated Kidnapping went down from 2001 to 2002. The average sentence for these Class X offenses fell to its lowest point in the past ten years as well.

The number of sentences imposed for one of the newest Class 1 offenses, Aggravated Robbery, has been rising over the years. The number of sentences has escalated by 72.1% since prison sentences were imposed for this offense during 1995; they have increased by 31.5% in the past year alone. Average sentences for Aggravated Robbery have fluctuated considerably, reaching 6.8 years in 2002.

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, have been experiencing declines over the past few years after peaking in 1998. Sentences for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places have fallen by 29.4% since 1998, and by 8.8% over the past year. The number of sentences for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance has fallen by 21.4% since 1998, but only slightly in the last two years. Average sentences for both offenses have risen slowly over the past ten years. The volume of sentences imposed for Class 1 Possession of a Controlled Substance, however, has been rising since 1998, reaching 359 sentences imposed during 2002, an 82.2% increase. Average sentences, however, are down from the late 1990s.

Residential Burglary sentences increased by 23.1% in 2002 after a 7.1% decrease in 2001. Average sentences for this Class 1 property offense have fallen over the past two years. Other Class 1 offenses increased by 8.6% in 2002 after experiencing declines in previous years. The most notable increase was for Attempted Armed Robbery, up nearly 30%, but the number of sentences also increased for Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Criminal Sexual Assault, Robbery of a Senior Citizen, and Vehicular Hijacking. Only a few Other Class 1 sentences fell in 2002; Criminal Drug Conspiracy had the most sizeable decline. The average sentence length for Other Class 1 offenses rose slightly during 2002, but are lower than in previous 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 has risen throughout the past few years, rising by 2.3% during 2002. Sentencing data are available for two of the most recent offenses written into law, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. Effective on April 13, 2000, there were 462 sentences handed down during 2002, averaging 3.9 years. Sentences for Robbery decreased by another 7.5% in 2002, as the volume of these sentences has declined by 64.7% since 1993. As

noted earlier, this decline is balanced by the use of the Class 1 offense of Aggravated Robbery since 1995. Average sentences are higher in 2002 than in the past two years.

The two featured Class 2 property offenses showed increases in 2002 after decreasing since the mid-1990s. The number of Burglary sentences rose by 10.2% while Motor Vehicle Theft sentences grew by 7.9% over the past year. Conversely, Burglary sentences have fallen by 23.6% and Motor Vehicle Theft sentences have declined by 33.4% since 1993. Their average sentences have remained fairly steady. There was also a slight increase in the number of sentences for Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. These sentences had fallen consistently from 1998 through 2001. Average sentence lengths for this Class 2 drug crime have fluctuated only slightly since 1993.

The number of sentences imposed for Other Class 2 felonies jumped by another 26.9% during 2002. Most of this increase is attributed to 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, Class 2 Theft, Aggravated Domestic Battery, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. The most notable declines were for Arson and Reckless Homicide. The average sentence length for Other Class 2 felonies rose slightly during 2002.

The volume of sentences imposed for all of the featured Class 3 offenses increased in 2002. The largest increase from 2001 was for Retail Theft (30.2%) while Aggravated Battery (14.3%), Theft (13.7%) and Forgery (13.5%) showed comparable increases. Although there was a 5.8% increase in the number of sentences imposed for the Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses, the volume has actually declined by 52.3% since 1993. This descent has been offset by sentences imposed for the new Class 2 offenses of Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon, and Unlawful Use of a Weapon. The average sentence lengths for the most common Class 3 offenses remained consistent with those imposed over the last three years.

Many of the Other Class 3 offenses saw increased numbers of sentences imposed, particularly Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, 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, Possession of a Counterfeit Credit Card, and Delivery of Cannabis Near a School. No Other Class 3 offense had a significant decline in 2002. There has been no change in the average sentence for this group of offenses since 2000.

All of the Class 4 offenses which are presented in Table 24 also experienced increases in the quantity of sentences imposed during 2002. The number of Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences increased again in 2002, up by another 10.1% from one year earlier and by over 116% since 1993. Larger one-year increases were seen for Prostitution (107.0%), Retail Theft (46.3%), Obstructing Justice (21.0%), and Theft (13.1%). The number of Driving while under the Influence/Driving with a Suspended License offenses increased by 7.9% in the last year, growing by 221.8% since 1993. 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.

Two newly featured Class 4 felonies have shown major increases in the volume of sentences. Domestic Battery became a Class 4 felony on July 1, 1990. The number of sentences imposed reached 358 during 2002, experiencing a 30.7% increase in the past year alone. A similar pattern is seen for Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, which became a felony during 1996. The number of sentences has risen steadily, and grew another 11.4% during 2002. The average sentence lengths increased or remained the same during 2002 for most featured Class 4 offenses, but mean sentences fell by just over one month this past year for Prostitution and Retail Theft.

The number of Other Class 4 offenses increased by 14.9% in 2002, reaching 2,425 sentences. The number of these sentences has increased by over 122% since 1993. The most significant increases from 2001 to 2002 were for Criminal Trespass to a Residence (60.5%), Possession of Burglary Tools (50.0%), Violation of an Order of Protection (45.0%), and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (31.4%). Other increases were seen for Mob Action, Aggravated Fleeing from Police, and Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis.

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 57 sentences handed down in 2002 with an average sentence of 2.1 years. The most notable decreases in 2002 occurred for the Class 4 offenses of Credit Card Fraud, Possession of Cannabis and Unlawful Restraint. The mean sentence length for Other Class 4 felonies fell to 1.8 years, the lowest average in the past ten years.

*Table 24<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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	1993	481	33.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1994	410	35.3	33.0	20.0	60.0
	1995	467	37.6	38.0	20.0	60.0
	1996	453	36.7	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1997	477	36.1	35.0	20.0	60.0
	1998	542	35.8	32.0	20.0	60.0
	1999	424	34.7	32.0	20.0	60.0
	2000	331	36.3	35.0	20.0	60.0
	2001	331	34.4	30.0	20.0	60.0
	2002	323	36.2	35.0	20.0	60.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1993	520	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	500	13.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	467	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	452	12.7	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	339	13.1	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	279	14.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	192	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	151	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	141	14.6	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	133	15.7	12.0	6.0	30.0
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1993	1,379	10.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	1,371	12.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	1,070	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	886	11.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	951	12.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	975	12.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	662	11.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	611	12.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	525	11.5	9.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	948	11.1	9.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted Murder/Attempted First Degree Murder (Class X)	1993	403	13.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	419	14.1	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	396	14.0	11.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	353	14.4	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1997	303	13.8	11.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	390	13.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	305	13.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	2000	218	14.3	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	184	14.0	12.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	159	14.6	12.0	6.0	30.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1993	676	8.3	7.0	6.0	25.0
	1994	586	8.6	7.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	493	9.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	473	9.5	8.0	6.0	28.0
	1997	450	9.5	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1998	403	9.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1999	381	9.1	7.5	6.0	30.0
	2000	358	9.0	8.0	6.0	30.0
	2001	399	8.5	7.0	6.0	30.0
	2002	432	9.0	7.0	6.0	30.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 24*<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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)	1993	0	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----
	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
Other Class X <sup>2</sup>	1993	871	10.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	941	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1995	899	11.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1996	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
Aggravated Robbery (Class 1)	1993	0	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----
	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
Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places (Class 1)	1993	369	4.7	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	456	4.8	4.0	4.0	12.0
	1995	468	4.8	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	536	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	632	4.9	4.0	4.0	12.0
	1998	954	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	839	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	892	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	739	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	674	5.2	4.5	4.0	15.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1993	1,474	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,588	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1995	1,629	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,449	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,514	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,568	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	1,382	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	1,250	5.2	4.5	4.0	15.0
	2001	1,234	5.3	4.5	4.0	15.0
	2002	1,232	5.2	4.0	4.0	15.0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

*Table 24<sup>1</sup>*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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)	1993	159	5.3	4.5	4.0	15.0
	1994	269	5.6	5.0	4.0	15.0
	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
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	1993	1,395	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,303	6.3	5.5	4.0	15.0
	1995	1,204	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1996	1,184	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1997	1,335	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1998	1,214	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1999	1,161	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2000	1,008	6.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2001	936	6.4	6.0	4.0	15.0
	2002	1,152	6.2	5.5	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	1993	1,096	6.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,312	7.0	6.0	4.0	15.0
	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
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	1993	293	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	311	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	312	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	274	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	361	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	362	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	360	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	374	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	395	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	404	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)	1993	0	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----
	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

<sup>1</sup> 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 24*<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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)	1993	3,045	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	2,762	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	2,697	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	2,514	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	2,551	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	2,511	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	2,280	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	2,287	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	2,110	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	2,326	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1993	2,449	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	2,921	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	3,013	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	3,656	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	3,830	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	3,808	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	2,871	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	1,908	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	1,892	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	1,987	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1993	1,301	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	1,181	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	1,081	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	1,023	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	942	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	908	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	857	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	845	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	2001	803	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	866	4.1	3.5	3.0	7.0
Robbery (Class 2)	1993	1,121	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	964	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	778	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	678	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	680	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	649	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	496	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	430	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2001	428	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2002	396	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2	1993	656	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1994	572	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1995	551	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1996	662	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1997	694	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1998	676	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1999	643	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	2000	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

<sup>1</sup> 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 24*<sup>1</sup>  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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)	1993	976	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,049	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,085	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,055	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,164	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,237	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,378	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,285	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,298	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2002	1,483	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Forgery (Class 3)	1993	684	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	848	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	904	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	916	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	938	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	934	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	954	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,160	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,028	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2002	1,167	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1993	699	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1994	674	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	722	2.6	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1996	902	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	946	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,011	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,028	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	950	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	939	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.0
	2002	1,223	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
Theft (Class 3)	1993	1,080	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,010	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	999	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	986	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	994	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,015	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	897	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	937	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	871	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2002	990	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Unlawful Use of a Weapon / Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Class 3)	1993	1,343	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,740	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,511	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,503	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,429	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,379	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,337	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	939	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2001	606	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	2002	641	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 24<sup>1</sup>**  
**Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses**  
**Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002**

<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	1993	1,315	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1994	1,260	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1995	1,248	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1996	1,366	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1997	1,474	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1998	1,224	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1999	1,043	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2000	1,149	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2001	1,214	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	2002	1,450	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
Domestic Battery (Class 4)	1993	0	----	----	----	----
	1994	4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5
	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
Driving while under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	1993	496	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	514	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	624	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	712	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	859	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	851	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	1,059	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	1,316	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	1,479	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	1,596	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
Obstructing Justice (Class 4)	1993	171	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	221	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	234	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	248	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	304	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	370	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	399	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	412	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	433	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2002	524	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1993	3,324	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1994	4,689	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1995	5,550	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	5,170	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	5,139	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	5,339	1.6	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	5,883	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2000	6,006	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2001	6,548	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2002	7,210	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 24<sup>1</sup>*  
 Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Selected Offenses  
 Determinate Cases 1993 - 2002

<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)	1993	33	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	42	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	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
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1993	611	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	542	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	738	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	703	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	729	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	780	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	781	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	839	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.0
	2001	886	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	2002	1,296	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
Theft (Class 4)	1993	291	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	310	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1995	285	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1996	304	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1997	286	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1998	336	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1999	325	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2000	356	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2001	328	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	2002	371	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act (Class 4)	1993	0	----	----	----	----
	1994	0	----	----	----	----
	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
Other Class 4	1993	1,092	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1994	1,137	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2002, there were three indeterminate sentences imposed. These cases represent three inmates sentenced for murders that took place before February 1978. The minimum sentences averaged 85.0 years while the maximum sentences averaged 137.0 years. There had been only three indeterminate sentences imposed in the previous four years.

*Table 25*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years  
Indeterminate Cases 1974 - 2002

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>
1974	3,436	3.8	9.3
1975	4,578	3.5	8.6
1976	5,051	3.5	8.3
1977	5,041	3.9	9.0
1978	3,326	5.5	13.5
1979	704	10.5	21.6
1980	241	9.0	21.4
1981	121	10.3	24.1
1982	37	7.7	22.1
1983	34	9.0	27.2
1984	39	13.1	31.9
1985	7	12.3	20.0
1986	4	7.3	13.0
1987	1	4.0	12.0
1988	4	19.5	36.0
1989	6	8.3	20.2
1990	7	60.6	117.7
1991	4	6.0	8.3
1992	4	31.3	82.5
1993	0	-----	-----
1994	1	60.0	180.0
1995	3	67.3	106.7
1996	2	50.5	102.5
1997	2	52.0	152.0
1998	0	-----	-----
1999	2	52.0	156.0
2000	1	500.0	1000.0
2001	0	-----	-----
2002	3	85.0	137.0

**Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed: Indeterminate and Determinate Cases**

Since 1978, 556,150 determinate prison sentences have been imposed in Illinois, averaging 4.8 years. These have consisted mostly of Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences (73.3%). Over this same time period, a total of 4,553 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 - 2002

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Indeterminate</i>			<i>Determinate</i> <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average</i>
<i>Murder</i>	383	43.8	92.5	7,970	32.7
<i>Class X</i>	1,138	8.5	16.6	65,158	11.3
<i>Class 1</i>	157	5.4	13.6	75,189	6.0
<i>Class 2</i>	1,734	1.7	7.8	153,230	4.1
<i>Class 3</i>	1,010	1.8	4.9	125,734	3.0
<i>Class 4</i>	131	1.3	3.2	128,869	1.8
<i>Total</i>	4,553	7.1	16.5	556,150	4.8

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

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

As Table 27 indicates, there were 39,513 Murder, Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 determinate sentences imposed during 2002, of which 782 (2.0%) were less than the minimum sentences that have been outlined by statute (see Appendix B). A majority (95.9%) 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 and of property crimes (Table 28). Nearly 43% were for Class 3 Retail Theft. Over 83% 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 in 5.4% of the determinate sentences that were handed down in 2002. These sentences are imposed for crimes with heinous or aggravating circumstances. Extended terms were used in all classes of offenses, but 91.3% were for Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences. Less than six percent of Murder and First Degree Murder sentences and less than two percent of Class X sentences were extended beyond their maximums. Overall, less than 60% of these sentences were the holding offense at admission.

Extended sentences have been handed down for crimes against a person, especially Second Degree Murder, Robbery, 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 2002. 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, and Aggravated Driving while under the Influence of Alcohol or other Drugs.

*Table 27*  
 Sentences Imposed by Offense Class  
 Determinate Cases Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations<sup>1</sup>  
 1993 - 2002

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Less than Minimum	Extended
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1993	540	481	1	58
	1994	473	410	2	61
	1995	509	467	2	40
	1996	500	453	1	46
	1997	514	477	5	32
	1998	573	542	2	29
	1999	457	424	4	29
	2000	345	331	1	13
	2001	345	331	2	12
	2002	347	323	4	20
Class X	1993	4,039	3,849	99	91
	1994	3,998	3,817	96	85
	1995	3,511	3,325	92	94
	1996	3,242	3,075	59	108
	1997	3,207	3,031	84	92
	1998	3,359	3,245	51	63
	1999	2,752	2,628	54	70
	2000	2,454	2,376	16	62
	2002	2,740	2,658	28	54
Class 1	1993	4,939	4,493	392	54
	1994	5,409	4,928	389	92
	1995	5,487	4,989	379	119
	1996	5,272	4,798	358	116
	1997	5,485	5,093	299	93
	1998	5,631	5,236	298	97
	1999	5,086	4,776	230	80
	2000	4,799	4,543	163	93
	2001	4,753	4,442	196	115
	2002	5,107	4,822	173	112
Class 2	1993	9,623	8,865	153	605
	1994	9,410	8,711	156	543
	1995	9,312	8,432	198	682
	1996	9,632	8,807	211	614
	1997	9,978	9,058	246	674
	1998	9,739	8,914	184	641
	1999	8,306	7,507	155	644
	2000	7,284	6,594	109	581
	2001	7,413	6,687	168	558
	2002	8,174	7,361	150	663

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

*Table 27*  
 Sentences Imposed by Offense Class  
 Determinate Cases Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations<sup>1</sup>  
 1993 - 2002

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Number Within Range</i>	<i>Number out of Range</i>	
				<i>Less than Minimum</i>	<i>Extended</i>
Class 3	1993	6,761	6,097	314	350
	1994	7,289	6,572	298	419
	1995	7,334	6,469	468	397
	1996	7,651	6,728	543	380
	1997	7,851	6,945	536	370
	1998	7,758	6,800	599	359
	1999	7,603	6,637	603	363
	2000	7,123	6,420	370	333
	2001	6,668	5,956	401	311
	2002	7,688	6,954	427	307
Class 4	1993	6,603	6,018	0	585
	1994	8,133	7,459	0	674
	1995	9,221	8,623	0	598
	1996	9,257	8,603	0	654
	1997	9,755	9,033	1	721
	1998	10,305	9,595	2	708
	1999	11,605	10,797	0	808
	2000	12,166	11,385	0	781
	2001	13,432	12,516	0	916
	2002	15,457	14,466	0	991
Total	1993	32,505	29,803	959	1,743
	1994	34,712	31,897	941	1,874
	1995	35,374	32,305	1,139	1,930
	1996	35,554	32,464	1,172	1,918
	1997	36,790	33,637	1,171	1,982
	1998	37,365	34,332	1,136	1,897
	1999	35,809	32,769	1,046	1,994
	2000	34,171	31,649	659	1,863
	2001	34,963	32,209	800	1,954
	2002	39,513	36,584	782	2,147

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

*Table 28*  
Sentences Less than the Minimum Imposed<sup>1</sup> in Years and Admissions  
by Selected Offenses  
Determinate Cases 2002

Class (Minimum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed <sup>2</sup>	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/First Degree Murder (20 years)	4	14.0	15.0	7	175%	8.0	17.0
Class X (6 years)							
Delivery of a Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	11	2.0	5.0	15	136%	1.0	5.0
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	7	1.0	5.0	15	214%	1.0	5.0
Other Class X	10	2.0	5.0	23	230%	2.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>189%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Class 1 (4 years)							
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	64	1.0	3.5	40	63%	1.0	3.5
Delivery of a Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	63	1.0	3.2	48	76%	1.0	3.2
Possession of a Controlled Substance	19	1.0	3.5	9	47%	1.0	3.5
Residential Burglary	5	2.0	3.0	7	140%	2.0	3.0
Possess Stolen Vehicle	4	1.0	3.0	4	100%	1.0	3.0
Burglary in School/Place of Worship	4	3.0	3.3	4	100%	3.0	3.3
Bring Contraband into Institution	4	1.0	3.0	4	100%	1.0	3.0
Other Class 1	10	1.0	3.5	10	100%	2.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Class 2 (3 years)							
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	47	1.0	2.5	40	85%	1.0	2.5
Aggravated UUW/Aggravated UUW by a Felon	37	1.0	2.5	28	76%	1.0	2.5
Burglary	13	1.0	2.5	11	85%	1.0	2.5
UUW/UUW by a Felon	11	2.0	2.5	9	82%	2.0	2.5
Theft	9	1.0	2.5	5	56%	2.0	2.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	1.0	2.0	5	71%	1.0	2.0
DUI with a Suspended License	7	1.0	2.8	6	86%	1.0	2.8
Other Class 2	19	1.0	2.5	15	79%	1.0	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Class 3 (2 years)							
Retail Theft	333	1.0	1.8	289	87%	1.0	1.8
Theft	23	1.0	1.5	12	52%	1.0	1.5
Delivery of Cannabis in School	13	1.0	1.5	1	8%	1.0	1.0
Manufacture/Delivery of Cannabis	11	1.0	1.8	8	73%	1.0	1.8
DUI with a Suspended License	7	1.0	1.5	6	86%	1.0	1.5
Other Class 3	40	1.0	1.8	32	80%	1.0	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Class 4 (1 year)							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of shortened sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 2002; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2002 had been sentenced before 2002.

**Table 29**  
**Extended Sentences Imposed in Years and Admissions**  
**by Selected Offenses**  
**Determinate Cases 2002**

Class (Maximum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed <sup>1</sup>	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder (40 years)	1	80.0	80.0	1	100%	80.0	80.0
First Degree Murder (60 years)	19	65.0	100.0	19	100%	65.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Class X (30 years)							
Armed Robbery	18	31.0	60.0	9	50%	32.0	60.0
Attempted Murder/1st Degree Murder	13	31.0	60.0	8	62%	31.0	50.0
Home Invasion	6	35.0	50.0	5	83%	35.0	40.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	6	40.0	54.0	3	50%	40.0	54.0
Other Class X	11	38.0	60.0	5	45%	40.0	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Class 1 (15 years)							
Residential Burglary	47	16.0	30.0	15	32%	17.0	30.0
Second Degree Murder	27	16.0	30.0	23	85%	16.0	30.0
Aggravated Robbery	15	17.0	33.0	5	33%	20.0	33.0
Other Class 1	23	16.0	30.0	13	57%	16.0	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Class 2 (7 years)							
Burglary	294	7.5	30.0	150	51%	7.5	28.0
Robbery	80	8.0	30.0	44	55%	8.0	30.0
Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance	75	7.5	21.0	47	63%	7.5	20.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	70	7.5	25.0	50	71%	7.5	25.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	21	7.5	26.0	16	76%	7.5	26.0
Reckless Homicide	20	8.0	27.0	19	95%	8.0	27.0
Other Class 2	103	7.5	30.0	63	61%	7.5	23.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Class 3 (5 years)							
Aggravated Battery	90	5.5	23.0	51	57%	5.5	40.0
Theft	48	5.5	10.0	18	38%	6.0	10.0
Forgery	45	5.5	10.0	16	36%	5.5	10.0
UUW/UUW by a Felon	37	5.5	15.0	10	27%	5.5	13.0
Retail Theft	26	5.5	10.0	20	77%	5.5	10.0
Involuntary Manslaughter	10	6.0	30.0	9	90%	6.0	30.0
Other Class 3	51	6.0	45.0	23	45%	6.0	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Class 4 (3 years)							
Possession of a Controlled Substance	488	3.3	10.0	379	78%	3.3	18.0
Driving with a Suspended License	80	3.3	6.0	32	40%	3.3	6.0
Retail Theft	63	3.2	12.0	31	49%	3.5	12.0
Theft	39	3.5	6.5	26	67%	3.5	6.0
DUI/Aggravated DUI	39	3.3	10.0	23	59%	3.3	9.0
Domestic Battery	30	3.5	6.0	20	67%	3.5	5.0
Obstructing Justice	22	3.3	6.0	11	50%	3.3	6.0
Deceptive Practice	21	3.3	6.0	6	29%	3.5	4.5
Other Class 4	209	3.3	15.0	101	48%	3.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> The percentage of extended sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 2002; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 2002 had been sentenced before 2002.

## **Consecutive Sentences**

Table 30 represents consecutive holding sentences imposed over the last ten years. The lower frequencies from 1995 to 2002 are the result of a change in the process in which consecutive sentences are calculated in the Offender Tracking System. For that reason, consecutive sentence data should not be used to make any inferences without further input from IDOC.

Class X offenses constitute over half of the 155 consecutive sentences handed down during 2002. There were 78 consecutive sentences imposed on Class X offenses in 2002, with their sentence lengths nearly doubled due to this extra time. There were 43 First Degree Murder sentences with an additional sentence imposed during 2002, which added over 15 years on average to these sentences. Only 34 consecutive sentences were handed down in 2002 for the lower Class 1, Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 offenses.

*Table 30*  
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed by Holding Offense Class  
 Court Admissions 1993 - 2002<sup>1</sup>

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
<b>Murder</b>							
1993	628	35	5.6%	43.6	18.1	56.3	24.1
1994	553	49	8.9%	53.5	25.6	67.6	32.6
1995	591	52	8.8%	51.7	16.5	69.1	22.6
1996	543	3	0.6%	55.0	18.0	66.7	20.8
1997	580	32	5.5%	38.3	13.4	49.8	18.9
1998	657	82	12.5%	42.6	14.2	56.8	20.9
1999	512	71	13.9%	43.1	18.0	57.0	25.1
2000	399	35	8.8%	42.7	13.5	57.7	21.2
2001	350	12	3.4%	41.4	20.3	63.5	31.0
2002	376	43	11.4%	48.2	21.7	63.6	25.5
<b>Class X</b>							
1993	2,979	296	9.9%	12.8	11.3	19.1	17.0
1994	2,973	378	12.7%	11.8	10.4	18.3	17.1
1995	2,605	155	6.0%	16.1	13.5	25.9	21.7
1996	2,430	15	0.6%	15.3	11.2	24.0	16.0
1997	2,387	56	2.3%	15.9	13.2	27.7	19.6
1998	2,459	133	5.4%	17.6	13.5	34.7	33.8
1999	2,111	119	5.6%	17.2	13.3	32.0	24.3
2000	1,820	100	5.5%	15.7	12.4	30.0	23.2
2001	1,823	68	3.7%	15.3	11.1	30.1	21.7
2002	2,099	78	3.7%	19.6	11.0	36.4	24.0
<b>Class 1</b>							
1993	3,456	296	8.6%	5.0	2.8	7.9	4.5
1994	3,780	461	12.2%	5.1	3.1	8.1	5.7
1995	3,956	144	3.6%	5.4	3.4	8.4	4.5
1996	3,934	3	0.1%	10.0	8.7	17.0	15.1
1997	4,053	5	0.1%	12.2	4.2	20.4	8.0
1998	4,214	18	0.4%	10.8	5.8	17.3	7.8
1999	3,813	13	0.3%	10.4	4.4	17.4	8.2
2000	3,568	16	0.4%	14.9	13.6	23.9	19.4
2001	3,509	13	0.4%	10.7	5.9	19.0	9.5
2002	3,786	15	0.4%	8.4	5.3	15.2	8.6
<b>Class 2</b>							
1993	6,158	537	8.7%	4.1	2.1	6.7	3.1
1994	6,192	695	11.2%	4.4	2.1	6.8	3.4
1995	6,322	165	2.6%	4.4	3.3	7.3	5.8
1996	6,728	2	0.0%	14.5	14.8	18.5	16.3
1997	6,912	5	0.1%	5.8	1.8	9.8	3.8
1998	6,611	6	0.1%	6.8	3.6	11.5	4.1
1999	5,757	12	0.2%	6.7	5.0	11.9	8.2
2000	5,026	10	0.2%	8.3	4.1	13.4	6.9
2001	5,116	10	0.2%	5.6	3.2	10.5	6.0
2002	5,713	7	0.1%	8.1	3.9	15.4	7.5

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

*Table 30*  
 Consecutive Sentences Imposed by Holding Offense Class  
 Court Admissions 1993 - 2002<sup>1</sup>

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
<b>Class 3</b>							
1993	3,786	248	6.6%	2.9	1.4	4.9	2.4
1994	4,137	335	8.1%	3.0	1.5	5.1	2.5
1995	4,263	85	2.0%	3.4	1.8	5.5	2.9
1996	4,210	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	4,715	4	0.1%	4.0	1.4	7.3	2.5
1998	4,745	6	0.1%	3.3	1.6	6.4	3.4
1999	4,861	12	0.2%	4.3	2.4	7.9	4.7
2000	4,414	8	0.2%	5.1	3.0	7.7	3.9
2001	4,076	2	0.0%	3.5	0.7	6.5	0.7
2002	4,914	8	0.2%	4.2	2.9	7.3	4.6
<b>Class 4</b>							
1993	3,224	182	5.6%	2.0	1.0	3.7	1.8
1994	3,965	282	7.1%	2.1	1.1	3.8	1.8
1995	4,757	100	2.1%	2.2	1.6	3.9	2.3
1996	4,551	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	5,173	2	0.0%	3.0	1.4	6.0	2.8
1998	5,567	1	0.0%	2.0	----	6.5	----
1999	6,928	4	0.1%	2.3	0.6	3.8	1.0
2000	7,679	4	0.1%	2.1	0.6	4.1	1.4
2001	8,574	6	0.1%	2.6	0.8	5.2	1.6
2002	10,412	4	0.0%	1.9	0.5	3.5	1.1
<b>Other</b>							
1993	8	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1994	13	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1995	7	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1996	12	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1997	25	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1998	27	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
1999	23	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2000	8	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2001	6	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
2002	13	0	0.0%	----	----	----	----
<b>Total</b>							
1993	20,239	1,594	7.9%	6.3	8.8	9.7	12.2
1994	21,613	2,200	10.2%	6.3	9.9	9.7	13.5
1995	22,501	701	3.1%	10.3	15.1	15.5	21.2
1996	22,408	23	0.1%	19.7	18.0	28.2	21.8
1997	23,845	104	0.4%	21.4	16.9	32.0	22.2
1998	24,271	246	1.0%	24.7	18.4	39.4	31.1
1999	24,005	231	1.0%	23.3	20.0	36.1	27.5
2000	22,914	173	0.8%	19.8	16.9	32.4	25.3
2001	23,454	111	0.5%	15.9	14.8	29.0	24.7
2002	27,313	155	0.6%	24.7	20.8	38.6	28.5

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

## Drug Sentences Imposed

A contributing factor to prison population growth has been linked to the acceleration in sentences imposed for drug offenses. After declining in 1999 and 2000, the number of drug sentences imposed increased during 2001 and 2002. There has been a 45.6% increase in the number of sentences handed down across the state from 1993 through 2002.

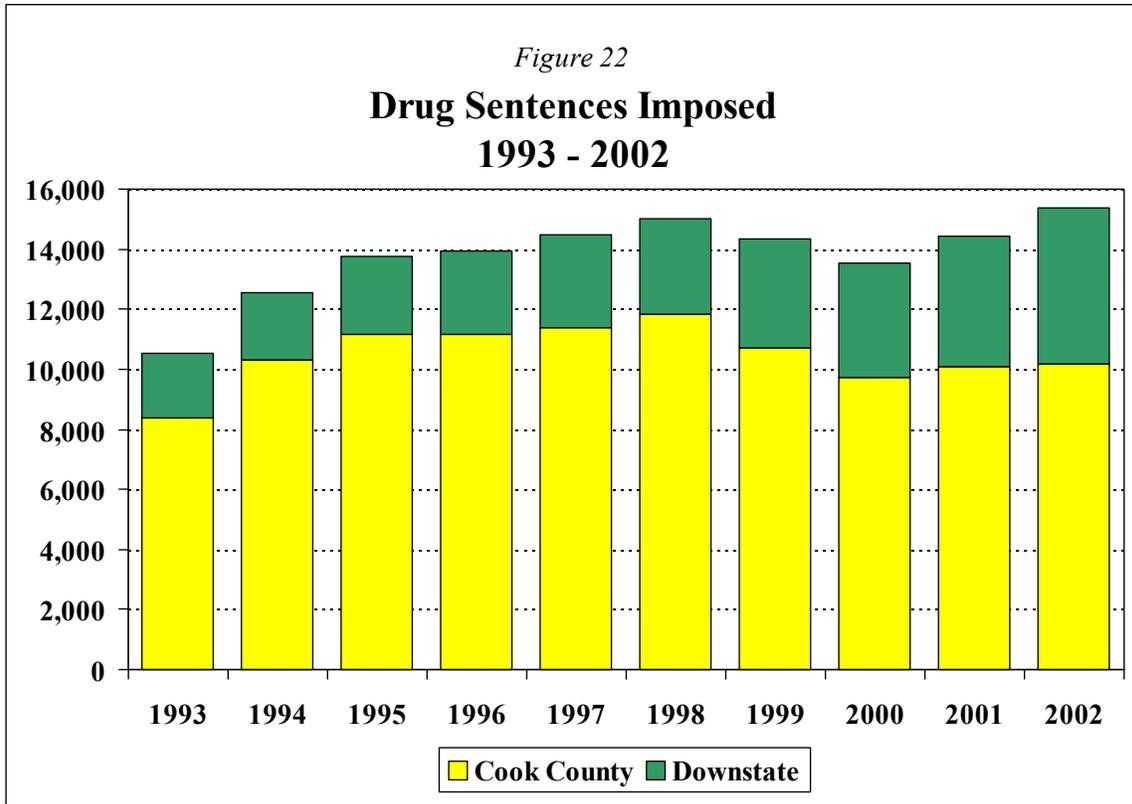
Trends in Cook County greatly affect statewide frequencies for drug offenses, as evidenced by the fact that almost two-thirds of drug sentences were handed down in Illinois' most populated county. The number of sentences for drug crimes handed down in Cook County during 2002 rose by less than one percent; but, the number of drug sentences imposed in Cook County during 2002 is not as high as it was during the mid-1990s. On the other hand, downstate drug sentences have been increasing steadily since 1993, increasing by 141.6% over this time period, nearly 20% 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 had been steadily declining in Cook County. Downstate, however, mean sentences have fluctuated over the last ten years. Statewide, there has been an overall decrease of over seven months per sentence throughout this time period, decreasing again during 2002.

*Table 31*  
Drug Sentences Imposed  
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide  
1993 - 2002

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
1993	8,401	3.5	2,146	4.3	10,547	3.7
1994	10,310	3.3	2,259	4.1	12,569	3.6
1995	11,167	3.2	2,572	4.1	13,739	3.5
1996	11,161	3.2	2,781	4.3	13,942	3.3
1997	11,406	3.2	3,086	4.0	14,492	3.4
1998	11,812	3.3	3,183	4.0	14,995	3.4
1999	10,700	3.0	3,638	3.8	14,338	3.2
2000	9,709	2.9	3,835	3.9	13,544	3.2
2001	10,087	2.8	4,334	3.9	14,421	3.2
2002	10,170	2.7	5,185	3.9	15,355	3.1

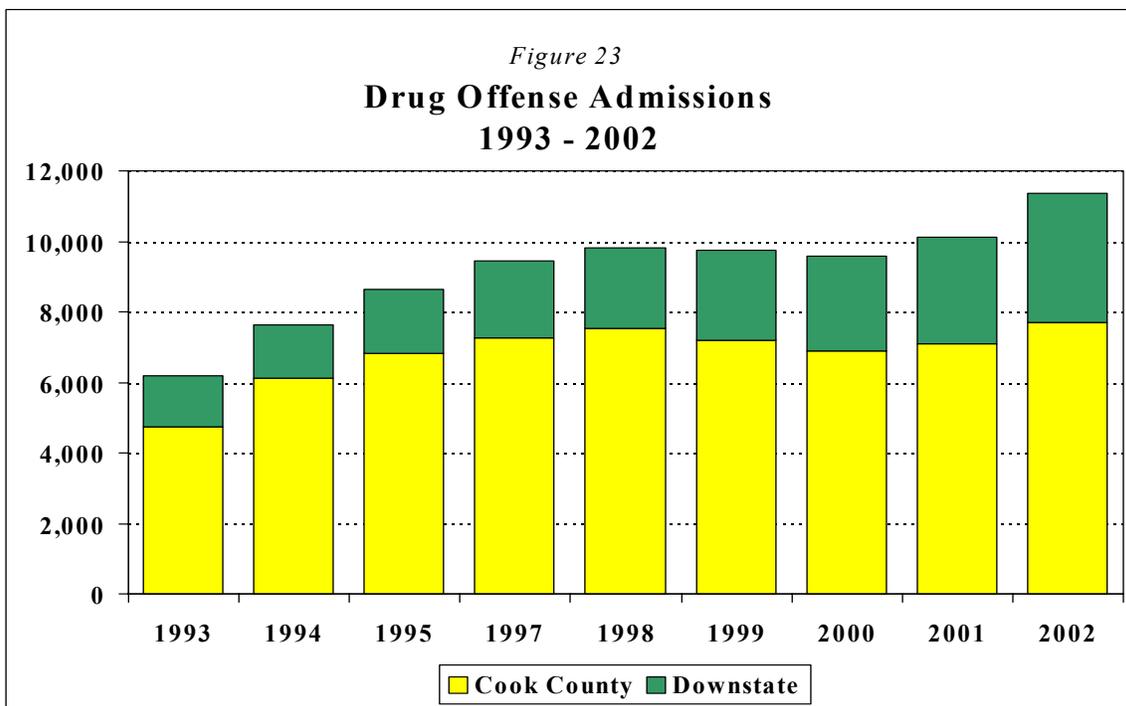


## Drug Offense Admissions

Nearly 70% of drug offense sentences resulted in a holding offense at admission to prison. The total number of drug crime admissions in 2002 exceeded 11,000 for the first time, growing 18.4% over the past two years. Average sentences, however, remain lower than in previous years. Statewide, 48.4% of drug admissions were for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, and 23.3% were for Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Two-thirds of holding drug sentences were imposed in Cook County. The number of downstate admissions for drug offenses rose by 21.3% in 2002 after increasing by nearly 12% in 2001. The average downstate sentence remained at 4.0 years; this is over one year longer than cases from Cook County.

**Table 32**  
Drug Offense Admissions  
Cook County, Downstate, and Statewide  
1993 - 2002

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence	Number	Mean Sentence
1993	4,752	3.6	1,435	4.7	6,187	3.9
1994	6,128	3.6	1,508	4.3	7,636	3.7
1995	6,832	3.4	1,795	4.3	8,627	3.6
1996	6,889	3.5	1,828	4.7	8,717	3.8
1997	7,270	3.6	2,162	4.3	9,432	3.7
1998	7,540	3.6	2,277	4.3	9,817	3.8
1999	7,182	3.2	2,576	4.0	9,758	3.4
2000	6,882	3.0	2,703	4.0	9,585	3.3
2001	7,096	2.9	3,026	4.0	10,122	3.3
2002	7,682	2.7	3,671	4.0	11,353	3.2



### **Most Frequent Sentences Imposed**

The offense for which sentences were imposed most frequently during 2002 was, again, Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance (Table 33). The 7,698 sentences comprised 19.5% of all sentences imposed during 2002, and resulted in 5,500 prison admissions. Burglary ranked second, followed by Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance; each exceeded 2,000 sentences. The Class 3 offenses of Retail Theft and Aggravated Battery round out the top five.

Each of the next five most frequent offenses - Class 4 Retail Theft, Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Forgery, Residential Burglary, and Class 3 Theft - exceeded 1,000 sentences in 2002. These ten offenses comprised 55.0% of all sentences imposed in 2002. The remaining 15 offenses in this table totaled 8,786 and comprised another 22.2% of all sentences imposed during 2002.

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**  
**2002**

Offense	Class	Sentences	Percent of Total		Standard Deviation	Prison Admissions <sup>3</sup>
			Sentences	Mean		
1. Possession of Controlled Substance	4	7,698	19.5%	1.9	1.0	5,500
2. Burglary	2	2,633	6.7%	5.0	2.4	1,609
3. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	2	2,109	5.3%	4.0	1.7	1,626
4. Retail Theft	3	1,582	4.0%	2.4	1.1	1,249
5. Aggravated Battery	3	1,577	4.0%	3.3	1.6	990
6. Retail Theft	4	1,359	3.4%	1.7	0.9	999
7. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,297	3.3%	5.1	1.9	1,020
8. Forgery	3	1,225	3.1%	3.0	1.3	643
9. Residential Burglary	1	1,203	3.0%	6.8	4.1	769
10. Theft	3	1,061	2.7%	3.1	1.3	630
11. Armed Robbery	X	967	2.4%	11.7	6.9	624
12. Driving with Suspended License	4	960	2.4%	2.0	1.0	495
13. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	943	2.4%	4.5	2.2	685
14. Deliver Contr Subst under 18/Specified Places	1	739	1.9%	5.0	2.0	599
15. UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>1</sup>	3	685	1.7%	3.1	1.6	441
16. Obstructing Justice	4	546	1.4%	1.9	0.9	328
17. Aggravated UUW/UUW by a Felon <sup>2</sup>	2	515	1.3%	3.9	1.8	405
18. Aggravated DUI	4	513	1.3%	1.8	0.9	361
19. Robbery	2	477	1.2%	5.9	4.2	346
20. Manufacture/Deliver Controlled Substance	X	440	1.1%	9.0	4.2	405
21. Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	427	1.1%	4.7	2.4	317
21. Theft	4	410	1.0%	2.2	1.1	272
23. Prostitution	4	397	1.0%	1.3	0.7	323
24. Domestic Battery	4	388	1.0%	2.1	0.9	276
25. Possession of Controlled Substance	1	379	1.0%	5.2	2.1	298

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

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

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

Note: The 25 most frequently sentenced offenses total 30,530 and comprise 77.3% of all felony sentences imposed in 2002.

## **Truth in Sentencing Admissions**

Table 34 provides data regarding 1,033 offenders admitted to prison during 2002 under the Truth in Sentencing statute. Of these, 289 Truth in Sentencing admissions were for First Degree Murder. The sentence length for these inmates averaged 37.1 years; they will serve 100% of that sentence.

Among the offenses where the 646 offenders must serve 85% of their prison sentence, Class X Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child was most prevalent, accounting for 152 cases. The average sentence was 11.1 years. There were additional admissions for Class X offenses, including 113 for Attempted First Degree Murder, 95 for Aggravated Battery with a Firearm, and 83 for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. Five other Class X offenses also required Truth in Sentencing during 2002. Among the 114 Class 1 offenses, the majority was for Criminal Sexual Assault; Class 1 sentences averaged 6.1 years. There were also nine admissions for the Class 2 offense of Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen, averaging 4.4 years

Forty-five of the 2002 admissions were for sentences imposed under the 85% Great Bodily Harm statute, averaging 13.6 years. Many of 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-seven 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 7.8 years.

Finally, six inmates were admitted during 2002 for committing Aggravated Arson, for which the sentencing judge determined that 85% of the sentence would be served. Their average sentence was 9.0 years.

Table 34  
Truth In Sentencing Admissions  
2002

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Sentence in Years</i>
Automatically Must Serve 100% of Sentence	289	100.0%	37.1
First Degree Murder	289	100.0%	37.1
Automatically Must Serve 85% of Sentence	646	100.0%	11.4
Class X	523	81.0%	12.7
Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault	152	23.5%	11.1
Attempted Murder	113	17.5%	14.8
Aggravated Battery with a Firearm	95	14.7%	10.4
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	83	12.8%	16.5
Aggravated Battery of a Child	38	5.9%	10.9
Aggravated Kidnapping	28	4.3%	13.0
Criminal Sexual Assault	7	1.1%	7.1
Heinous Battery	4	0.6%	14.8
Solicitation of Murder	3	0.5%	17.0
Class 1	114	17.6%	6.1
Criminal Sexual Assault	110	17.0%	6.1
Aggravated Battery of a Child	3	0.5%	6.3
Aggravated Kidnapping	1	0.2%	7.0
Class 2	9	1.4%	4.4
Aggravated Battery of a Senior Citizen	9	1.4%	4.4
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Great Bodily Harm to Victim	45	100.0%	13.6
Class X	44	97.8%	13.8
Armed Robbery	22	48.9%	14.7
Home Invasion	17	37.8%	14.1
Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking	4	8.9%	9.5
Armed Violence with a Category I Weapon	1	2.2%	7.0
Class 1	1	2.2%	4.0
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	1	2.2%	4.0
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Reckless Homicide - Alcohol/Drugs	47	100.0%	7.8
Class 2	47	100.0%	7.8
Reckless Homicide while on Alcohol/Drugs	47	100.0%	7.8
Must Serve 85% of Sentence			
Due to Aggravated Arson	6	100.0%	9.0
Class X	6	100.0%	9.0
Aggravated Arson	6	100.0%	9.0
Total Admissions	1,033		18.2

Table 35

Illinois Judicial Districts, Circuits, and Counties within Circuits

<b>District 1</b>	<b>Circuit Court of Cook County</b>
Circuit Court of Cook County	Cook
<b>District 2</b>	<b>Northern Circuits</b>
Circuit 15	Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson
Circuit 16	DeKalb, Kane, Kendall
Circuit 17	Boone, Winnebago
Circuit 18	DuPage
Circuit 19	Lake, McHenry
<b>District 3</b>	<b>North Central Circuits</b>
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
<b>District 4</b>	<b>Central Circuits</b>
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
<b>District 5</b>	<b>Southern Circuits</b>
Circuit 1	Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Williamson
Circuit 2	Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, White
Circuit 3	Bond, Madison
Circuit 4	Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, Shelby
Circuit 20	Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington

Figure 24

Figure 25

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

Variation in the sentencing patterns among the judicial circuits, judicial districts, and regions in Illinois have remained consistent throughout the past decade. These data are available for selected offenses in Tables 36 through 70.

The mean sentences for Murder and First Degree Murder ranged from 30.0 years to 55.0 years among the judicial circuits. Cook County accounted for 70.9% of the sentences imposed for these offenses, but had an average sentence that was more than four years lower than the downstate region. The highest average sentences imposed were in the North Central (42.8 years) and the Central (43.2 years) Judicial Districts. None of the 21 downstate circuits had more than 12 Murder and First Degree Murder sentences imposed during 2002; there were no murder sentences imposed in four circuits.

Cook County turned in 61.2% of the Class X sentences during 2002. Except for Cook County, only the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit had more than eight sentences imposed for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, and eight circuits imposed none. The Southern District had the lowest average sentence (12.1 years) while the Central District had the highest average sentence (17.1 years). Cook County imposed nearly 80% of the Armed Robbery sentences in 2002. Only 16 Armed Robbery sentences were handed down in the Southern District. Sentences in the North Central District were lowest (10.5 years) while sentences in the Central District were highest (12.3 years). Only 15 of the 22 judicial circuits handed down sentences for Attempted Murder and/or Attempted First Degree Murder during 2002, and only 34 sentences were handed down outside of Cook County. There were a wide range of Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences among the districts, between 9.3 years in the Southern District and 21.7 years in the Central District.

Cook County imposed only 29.2% and the Northern District imposed 31.7% of the sentences for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance during 2002. Sentences were higher downstate, particularly in the Central District, which includes the 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits. Cook County imposed 40.8% of the sentences for Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Child, while giving some of the lowest sentences. In fact, the mean sentence in Cook County was 4.3 years lower than the downstate average. The highest sentences were handed down in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits.

Downstate circuits had a relatively high percentage of Other Class X sentences imposed (41.1%), with nearly half of these for Home Invasion and Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person Under 18 or in Specified Places. Cook County had more sentences handed down for Aggravated Battery with a Firearm, Aggravated Vehicular Hijacking and Aggravated Kidnapping. Other Class X sentences ranged from 6.7 years in the 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial Circuit to 16.1 years in the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, and were highest in the Southern and Central Districts. The mean sentence in Cook County was more than eight months lower than the downstate average.

During 2002, 72.7% of the Aggravated Robbery sentences were handed down in Cook County. Sentences ranged from a low of 4.5 years in the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to 14.0 years in the 21<sup>st</sup> Circuit. Aggravated Robbery sentences were lowest in the Northern District and Cook County

and highest in the Southern and Central Districts. Only 16 of the 22 circuits handed down sentences for Class 1 Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places; most of these sentences (74.0%) were imposed in Cook County, which shared the lowest average sentence among judicial districts. The Central District, particularly the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits, had the highest sentences. A similar pattern is seen for two other Class 1 drug offenses. For Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Cook County had the lowest average sentence among judicial districts while the Central and Southern Districts imposed the longest sentences. For Class 1 Possession of a Controlled Substance, Cook County had the lowest average sentence, and the Northern and Central Districts had some of the highest sentences. There was a higher proportion of sentences imposed in the downstate circuits for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance and Possession of a Controlled Substance than there were for Delivery of Controlled Substances to a Person under 18 or in Specified Places.

Downstate circuits accounted for more than half (54.9%) of all Residential Burglary sentences imposed in 2002. Cook County had the highest sentences among districts, with only the Northern District having an average sentence notably lower than the rest of the downstate districts. Among the Other Class 1 offenses, 54.3% were imposed in Cook County, half of which were for Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle and Attempted Armed Robbery. Criminal Sexual Assault and Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm were the predominant Other Class 1 offenses imposed downstate. Average sentences ranged from 4.7 years in the 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to 8.0 years in the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, and were highest in the Central District.

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

Among Class 2 offenses, 73.3% of the Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse sentences were imposed downstate. The lowest average sentences were handed down in the North Central District while the longest sentences were imposed in the Central District. The average sentence in Cook County was equal to the downstate average. Cases for Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were seen exclusively in Cook County. Only 7.6% of these sentences were imposed downstate, with most of them in the Northern District, particularly the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit. There were no such sentences imposed in 12 of the 22 circuits. Cook County imposed 43.3% of the Burglary sentences in 2002. Average Burglary sentences were fairly uniformly distributed among the districts and most of the downstate circuits. Over 70% of the Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences came from Cook County, which had the lowest average sentence among the districts. Sentences were highest in the Central District, especially in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits.

Over 60% of the Motor Vehicle Theft sentences were imposed in Cook County. Average sentences ranged from 3.0 years in the 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit to 5.3 years in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit. In addition, nearly 63% of the Robbery sentences were imposed in Cook County, with the average sentence six months higher than the downstate average. Robbery sentences were lowest in the Southern District, especially in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits. The majority of Other Class 2 sentences were imposed downstate; most of this difference is due to a higher number of sentences imposed 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, Aggravated Domestic Battery and Possession of a Stolen Firearm. Amongst the circuits, there was little disparity in the average sentences, except for a low average of 3.1 years in the 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial Circuit and a high of 5.6 years in the 8<sup>th</sup> Circuit.

The volume of sentences imposed was higher downstate for all Class 3 offenses except Retail Theft and Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon. Cook County imposed only one-third of the Aggravated Battery sentences but had the highest average sentence among the districts. Moreover, Cook County imposed only 26% of the Forgery sentences and had the lowest average sentence among the districts; in fact, only the 20<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit had a lower mean Forgery sentence. Retail Theft was prevalent in Cook County, turning out 61.8% of the sentences. The average sentence in Cook County was six months shorter than the downstate districts. On the other hand, one-third of the Theft sentences were handed down in Cook County, and it had the lowest mean sentence among the districts. Only one judicial circuit, the 16<sup>th</sup>, had a lower average sentence for Theft. The highest average sentence was in the North Central District, including the 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Judicial Circuits.

Cook County imposed 65.2% of the Unlawful Use of a Weapon/Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon offenses, but had the lowest average sentence among the districts. Downstate counties handed down 57.9% of the Other Class 3 sentences, and had more sentences imposed for Manufacture or Delivery of Cannabis, 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, Attempted Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Possession of a Counterfeit Credit Card, and Failure to Report to a Penal Institution. More of the violent Class 3 felonies took place in Cook County. Average sentences were spread equally across the state.

All but 50 of the 358 Class 4 Domestic Battery sentences were handed down in the downstate circuits, with all having equal or higher average sentences than Cook County. Nearly 80% of the Class 4 sentences for Driving while under the Influence and Driving with a Suspended License were handed down in the downstate region. Furthermore, 41.6% of the downstate sentences were imposed in the Northern District, especially in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuits. In addition, average sentences were notably longer downstate than in Cook County. All but 10 of the 524 Obstructing Justice sentences imposed during 2002 were from the downstate circuits. Sentences were nearly five months longer downstate than in Cook County, with little disparity among the downstate districts.

During 2002, the majority (78.1%) of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences were imposed in Cook County. The Northern District had the most sentences imposed within the downstate area but sentences were highest in the Southern and Central districts. Possession of a Controlled Substance accounted for 49.8% of all Class 4 sentences imposed statewide, and 66.1% of all Class 4 sentences that were handed down in Cook County.

Class 4 Prostitution is another crime that was exclusively used in Cook County. In 2002, over 90% of these sentences were handed down in Cook County. Only six other circuits turned out prison sentences for Prostitution, although their sentences were higher than those imposed in Cook County. None were imposed in the Southern District. Cook County handed down 68.0% of

the Class 4 Retail Theft but only 25.9% of the Class 4 Theft sentences in 2002. Average sentences for these theft offenses were lowest in Cook County and the Southern District, and higher in the North Central and Central Districts.

Over 60% of the sentences for a Violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act were handed down in Cook County, and sentence lengths increased from the northern to the southern areas of the state. Sentences in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit in the Southern District were highest. Over 60% of the Other Class 4 offenses were imposed downstate; many of these offenses were Deceptive Practices, Criminal Damage to Property, and Criminal Trespass to Residence. All of the sentences for Transporting Anhydrous Ammonia, Chemical Breakdown of Illicit Controlled Substance and Mob Action were imposed in the downstate area during 2002. On the other hand, Cook County imposed more Class 4 weapons and cannabis offenses. Average sentences for Other Class 4 offenses were shorter in Cook County and the Northern District.

Table 36

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

**Murder/First Degree Murder**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2002 Rank</i>
5th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
4th	30.0	14.1	2	1
2nd	30.2	8.3	6	2
17th	30.5	11.0	4	3
16th	33.0	4.6	5	4
1st	34.7	6.7	6	5
Cook Co.	35.0	12.6	229	6
7th	36.0	9.6	5	7
11th	36.8	14.7	4	8
19th	38.4	12.2	12	9
3rd	38.5	11.6	8	10
13th	40.0	0.0	2	11
10th	41.0	11.0	7	12
20th	41.3	15.3	8	13
21st	41.5	12.3	4	14
12th	42.5	12.2	6	15
18th	45.0	0.0	1	16
6th	48.3	14.0	12	17
14th	55.0	7.1	2	18
District:				
Cook Co.	35.0	12.6	229	1
Northern	36.0	10.7	22	2
Southern	36.2	11.6	30	3
N. Central	42.8	10.8	21	4
Central	43.2	14.0	21	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	35.0	12.6	229	1
Downstate	39.2	12.1	94	2
Statewide	36.2	12.5	323	

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>2002 Rank</i>
2nd	----	----	0	----
3rd	----	----	0	----
4th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
14th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
5th	9.0	0.0	1	1
1st	10.0	0.0	2	2
16th	11.9	3.1	8	3
7th	12.0	12.0	4	4
15th	12.0	0.0	1	4
20th	12.5	4.9	12	6
10th	14.2	9.3	5	7
21st	15.7	12.4	3	8
11th	15.8	9.1	5	9
Cook Co.	16.0	8.8	75	10
17th	17.3	5.7	7	11
6th	21.5	9.7	8	12
12th	30.0	0.0	1	13
19th	30.0	0.0	1	13
District:				
Southern	12.1	4.6	14	1
Northern	15.2	6.2	17	2
Cook Co.	16.0	8.8	75	3
N. Central	16.4	10.4	9	4
Central	17.1	10.2	18	5
Region:				
Downstate	15.3	8.1	58	1
Cook Co.	16.0	8.8	75	2
Statewide	15.7	8.5	133	

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>2002 Rank</i>
4th	----	----	0	----
9th	6.5	0.7	2	1
16th	7.9	3.1	15	2
7th	8.9	1.7	10	3
13th	9.0	4.2	2	4
15th	9.9	2.3	7	5
20th	9.9	2.7	7	5
10th	10.4	3.3	13	7
12th	10.5	6.3	22	8
Cook Co.	11.1	5.6	755	9
17th	11.5	6.4	22	10
18th	11.6	4.9	24	11
21st	11.8	5.0	5	12
19th	11.9	4.8	12	13
6th	12.1	6.3	26	14
1st	12.2	4.4	5	15
5th	13.1	6.6	11	16
3rd	13.5	2.1	2	17
2nd	14.0	2.8	2	18
14th	15.0	0.0	2	19
11th	17.0	0.0	1	20
8th	20.3	12.7	3	21
District:				
N. Central	10.5	5.1	46	1
Northern	10.8	5.0	80	2
Cook Co.	11.1	5.6	755	3
Southern	11.6	3.4	16	4
Central	12.3	6.5	51	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	11.1	5.6	755	1
Downstate	11.2	5.4	193	2
Statewide	11.1	5.5	948	

Table 39

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

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2002 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	0	----
2nd	----	----	0	----
5th	----	----	0	----
7th	----	----	0	----
11th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
3rd	7.0	0.0	1	1
4th	7.7	1.2	3	2
18th	10.8	3.4	4	3
21st	11.3	6.1	3	4
14th	12.0	0.0	1	5
20th	13.0	9.9	2	6
Cook Co.	14.1	7.1	125	7
16th	14.2	6.5	6	8
8th	15.0	0.0	1	9
19th	21.8	6.8	5	10
9th	24.0	10.4	3	11
6th	25.0	7.1	2	12
17th	25.0	0.0	1	12
10th	26.0	0.0	1	14
12th	28.0	0.0	1	15
District:				
Southern	9.3	5.3	6	1
Cook Co.	14.1	7.1	125	2
Northern	16.4	7.3	16	3
N. Central	19.1	9.5	9	4
Central	21.7	7.6	3	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	14.1	7.1	125	1
Downstate	16.3	8.2	34	2
Statewide	14.6	7.4	159	

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>2002 Rank</i>
20th	----	----	0	----
9th	6.0	0.0	1	1
21st	6.5	0.7	2	2
15th	6.7	1.3	8	3
7th	7.0	2.0	4	4
3rd	7.2	1.3	3	5
18th	7.7	2.1	27	6
Cook Co.	8.4	3.3	126	7
17th	8.5	2.6	24	8
19th	8.5	3.0	10	8
1st	8.6	2.7	7	10
16th	8.7	3.2	68	11
2nd	8.8	3.6	11	12
5th	8.9	3.2	18	13
10th	9.3	3.9	13	14
12th	9.4	4.6	23	15
13th	9.5	3.8	16	16
4th	10.0	4.8	32	17
11th	10.8	3.5	6	18
14th	10.8	6.3	8	18
6th	12.4	4.6	18	20
8th	15.9	9.5	7	21
District:				
Northern	8.3	2.8	137	1
Cook Co.	8.4	3.3	126	2
N. Central	9.4	4.4	63	3
Southern	9.4	4.2	53	3
Central	11.1	5.4	53	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	8.4	3.3	126	1
Downstate	9.2	4.1	306	2
Statewide	9.0	3.9	432	

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>2002 Rank</i>
12th	6.0	0.0	3	1
9th	7.5	2.1	2	2
15th	7.9	2.2	9	3
10th	8.2	2.0	6	4
Cook Co.	8.4	3.6	78	5
1st	8.6	1.6	7	6
8th	9.0	1.4	2	7
13th	9.0	2.4	4	7
21st	9.6	4.9	7	9
20th	11.3	8.6	4	10
7th	12.0	9.5	6	11
16th	12.0	2.8	4	11
17th	12.0	6.2	6	11
2nd	12.9	8.4	7	14
14th	13.0	5.5	5	15
11th	14.6	7.6	7	16
5th	15.5	5.3	4	17
4th	17.0	7.3	5	18
18th	17.8	9.3	9	19
3rd	18.0	0.0	1	20
19th	18.4	7.4	8	21
6th	19.7	8.7	7	22
District:				
Cook Co.	8.4	3.6	78	1
N. Central	9.3	4.0	27	2
Southern	12.4	7.0	24	3
Northern	13.8	7.5	36	4
Central	15.1	8.0	26	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	8.4	3.6	78	1
Downstate	12.7	7.1	113	2
Statewide	11.0	6.3	191	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	6.7	0.7	9	1
15th	7.9	1.7	20	2
16th	8.3	3.7	39	3
9th	8.5	5.0	4	4
17th	8.9	4.4	37	5
13th	9.0	3.9	9	6
20th	10.2	3.9	17	7
Cook Co.	10.3	5.7	468	8
12th	11.0	6.3	27	9
5th	11.6	5.2	17	10
14th	11.6	4.8	18	10
2nd	11.7	3.5	3	12
11th	12.3	4.9	10	13
19th	12.4	5.1	23	14
4th	12.6	6.5	18	15
10th	12.8	6.6	22	16
8th	13.0	5.6	4	17
3rd	13.1	6.6	11	18
7th	13.1	7.0	8	18
18th	14.3	2.8	9	20
1st	16.0	9.7	5	21
6th	16.1	7.1	17	22
District:				
Northern	9.6	4.4	128	1
Cook Co.	10.3	5.7	468	2
N. Central	10.8	5.7	89	3
Southern	12.2	6.1	54	4
Central	13.4	6.2	56	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	10.3	5.7	468	1
Downstate	11.0	5.5	327	2
Statewide	10.6	5.6	795	

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>2002 Rank</i>
4th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
20th	4.5	0.7	2	1
19th	5.3	1.2	11	2
17th	6.1	2.7	8	3
13th	6.3	1.1	2	4
16th	6.3	2.7	6	4
18th	6.5	5.0	4	6
12th	6.6	2.1	16	7
Cook Co.	6.6	2.7	255	7
5th	7.0	4.3	3	9
7th	7.0	2.4	4	9
14th	7.0	4.2	2	9
15th	7.0	0.0	1	9
2nd	7.3	1.2	3	13
10th	8.0	3.9	5	14
1st	8.5	0.7	2	15
6th	9.0	3.8	10	16
3rd	9.7	4.2	10	17
11th	10.0	3.4	5	18
8th	12.0	0.0	1	19
21st	14.0	0.0	1	20
District:				
Northern	5.9	2.5	30	1
Cook Co.	6.6	2.7	255	2
N. Central	7.1	2.9	26	3
Southern	8.5	3.7	17	4
Central	8.7	3.5	23	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	6.6	2.7	255	1
Downstate	7.4	3.3	96	2
Statewide	6.8	2.9	351	

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>2002 Rank</i>
5th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
10th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
19th	----	----	0	----
4th	4.6	1.0	16	1
11th	5.0	0.0	1	2
20th	5.0	0.6	5	2
21st	5.0	1.3	7	2
Cook Co.	5.1	1.5	499	5
3rd	5.2	0.9	7	6
12th	5.3	1.8	24	7
16th	5.3	1.6	45	7
15th	5.4	1.5	15	9
2nd	5.6	2.6	12	10
1st	6.0	2.8	2	11
17th	6.2	2.4	16	12
6th	6.3	1.8	15	13
8th	6.7	0.6	3	14
14th	7.0	2.4	4	15
7th	7.3	5.8	3	16
District:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.5	499	1
Southern	5.1	1.6	42	1
N. Central	5.4	1.8	35	3
Northern	5.5	1.8	76	4
Central	6.4	2.4	22	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.1	1.5	499	1
Downstate	5.5	1.9	175	2
Statewide	5.2	1.6	674	

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>2002 Rank</i>
9th	4.2	0.4	9	1
7th	4.5	0.7	24	2
Cook Co.	4.7	1.3	586	3
21st	4.8	1.6	22	4
10th	5.0	1.6	15	5
15th	5.1	1.3	17	6
19th	5.1	1.4	69	6
16th	5.2	1.5	95	8
12th	5.3	1.7	38	9
17th	5.5	1.9	90	10
18th	5.6	1.6	38	11
13th	5.7	2.8	10	12
20th	5.8	3.1	6	13
5th	5.9	1.9	31	14
14th	5.9	2.6	16	14
8th	6.0	1.3	7	16
2nd	6.1	2.7	11	17
3rd	6.1	1.2	18	17
1st	6.3	1.1	7	19
6th	6.3	2.6	78	19
4th	6.8	3.5	18	21
11th	7.3	3.5	27	22
District:				
Cook Co.	4.7	1.3	586	1
N. Central	5.2	1.9	110	2
Northern	5.3	1.6	309	3
Central	6.1	2.6	167	4
Southern	6.3	2.5	60	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.7	1.3	586	1
Downstate	5.6	2.1	646	2
Statewide	5.2	1.8	1,232	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	4.0	0.0	3	1
7th	4.6	0.9	5	2
1st	4.8	0.4	5	3
9th	4.8	1.0	6	3
20th	4.8	0.7	9	3
13th	5.0	0.0	2	6
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	197	6
2nd	5.4	1.5	10	8
10th	5.4	1.8	11	8
16th	5.4	1.6	24	8
5th	5.5	2.7	25	11
11th	5.5	1.3	3	11
6th	5.6	1.9	11	13
19th	5.6	2.1	10	13
4th	6.2	2.3	8	15
14th	6.3	2.9	6	16
3rd	6.4	3.2	5	17
15th	7.0	4.2	2	18
17th	7.0	1.4	2	18
12th	8.0	5.7	2	20
8th	8.5	2.9	10	21
18th	9.0	3.6	3	22
District:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	197	1
N. Central	5.5	2.2	30	2
Southern	5.5	1.8	37	2
Northern	5.9	2.2	41	4
Central	6.0	2.7	54	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	5.0	1.6	197	1
Downstate	5.7	2.3	162	2
Statewide	5.3	1.9	359	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	4.9	1.6	19	1
20th	5.0	1.2	35	2
13th	5.2	2.0	9	3
11th	5.4	2.1	15	4
18th	5.5	1.9	48	5
15th	5.6	1.8	24	6
9th	5.7	3.3	15	7
16th	5.7	2.8	29	7
2nd	5.9	2.1	24	9
19th	5.9	1.9	52	9
1st	6.0	2.6	35	11
14th	6.0	2.1	13	11
12th	6.1	2.1	63	13
17th	6.1	2.5	41	13
4th	6.3	2.7	24	15
6th	6.3	2.6	37	15
7th	6.4	3.1	33	17
Cook Co.	6.4	2.6	520	17
5th	6.6	2.3	29	19
8th	6.9	3.0	13	20
10th	7.3	3.5	38	21
3rd	7.7	4.2	36	22
District:				
Northern	5.8	2.2	194	1
N. Central	6.2	2.7	157	2
Southern	6.2	2.9	154	2
Central	6.3	2.6	127	4
Cook Co.	6.4	2.6	520	5
Region:				
Downstate	6.1	2.6	632	1
Cook Co.	6.4	2.6	520	2
Statewide	6.2	2.6	1,152	

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>2002 Rank</i>
15th	4.7	1.5	7	1
9th	5.7	1.4	9	2
1st	5.9	2.6	19	3
16th	6.0	2.6	48	4
11th	6.1	2.3	22	5
12th	6.1	2.9	18	5
14th	6.1	2.4	15	5
2nd	6.2	2.7	23	8
17th	6.2	2.8	41	8
21st	6.3	2.0	15	10
4th	6.4	2.9	20	11
19th	6.4	2.4	54	11
18th	6.5	2.6	36	13
Cook Co.	6.6	3.1	572	14
13th	6.7	3.4	13	15
5th	7.1	2.8	18	16
8th	7.1	3.5	7	16
20th	7.1	3.8	31	16
3rd	7.3	3.5	16	19
7th	7.3	4.0	16	19
10th	7.4	4.1	17	21
6th	8.0	3.8	37	22
District:				
Northern	6.2	2.6	186	1
N. Central	6.4	2.9	87	2
Cook Co.	6.6	3.1	572	3
Southern	6.6	3.2	109	3
Central	7.2	3.4	100	5
Region:				
Downstate	6.5	3.0	482	1
Cook Co.	6.6	3.1	572	2
Statewide	6.6	3.0	1,054	

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>2002 Rank</i>
4th	3.0	0.0	4	1
2nd	3.8	0.9	16	2
16th	3.8	0.8	20	2
9th	3.9	0.9	13	4
21st	3.9	1.4	10	4
14th	4.0	1.4	13	6
13th	4.1	1.7	7	7
15th	4.1	1.1	8	7
3rd	4.2	1.2	10	9
10th	4.2	1.5	16	9
19th	4.2	1.1	29	9
12th	4.3	1.2	12	12
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	108	13
20th	4.5	1.6	17	14
5th	4.6	1.3	24	15
11th	4.6	1.3	14	15
7th	4.7	1.3	16	17
18th	4.7	1.6	18	17
6th	4.8	1.5	18	19
8th	5.0	1.4	14	20
17th	5.1	1.5	10	21
1st	5.4	1.2	7	22
District:				
N. Central	4.1	1.3	71	1
Southern	4.2	1.3	54	2
Northern	4.3	1.3	85	3
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	108	4
Central	4.7	1.3	86	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	108	1
Downstate	4.4	1.3	296	1
Statewide	4.4	1.3	404	

Table 50

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

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>2002 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	0	----
2nd	----	----	0	----
3rd	----	----	0	----
4th	----	----	0	----
7th	----	----	0	----
8th	----	----	0	----
9th	----	----	0	----
10th	----	----	0	----
13th	----	----	0	----
14th	----	----	0	----
15th	----	----	0	----
18th	----	----	0	----
20th	3.0	0.0	2	1
Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	427	2
16th	4.0	1.4	13	3
21st	4.0	0.0	1	3
12th	4.3	1.1	6	5
6th	4.5	2.1	2	6
17th	4.6	1.8	6	7
11th	5.0	0.0	1	8
19th	6.7	0.6	3	9
5th	7.0	0.0	1	10
District:				
Southern	3.0	0.0	2	1
Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	427	2
N. Central	4.2	1.0	7	3
Northern	4.5	1.7	22	4
Central	5.3	1.7	4	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	427	1
Downstate	4.5	1.5	35	2
Statewide				
	3.9	1.2	462	

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>2002 Rank</i>
7th	3.8	1.1	49	1
13th	4.0	1.3	34	2
16th	4.0	1.2	71	2
4th	4.1	1.2	61	4
6th	4.1	1.1	146	4
17th	4.1	1.3	76	4
19th	4.1	1.2	91	4
11th	4.2	1.1	63	8
14th	4.2	1.4	86	8
3rd	4.3	1.2	55	10
12th	4.4	1.3	61	11
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	1,008	11
2nd	4.5	1.5	47	13
18th	4.5	1.3	74	13
20th	4.5	1.3	51	13
5th	4.6	1.3	62	16
8th	4.6	1.3	36	16
10th	4.6	1.5	94	16
15th	4.6	1.6	60	16
1st	4.7	1.4	41	20
21st	4.9	1.4	25	21
9th	5.0	1.4	35	22
District:				
Central	4.2	1.2	356	1
Northern	4.3	1.3	372	2
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	1,008	3
Southern	4.4	1.3	255	3
N. Central	4.5	1.4	335	5
Region:				
Downstate	4.3	1.3	1,318	1
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	1,008	2
Statewide				
	4.3	1.4	2,326	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	3.4	0.5	8	1
19th	3.6	1.0	22	2
4th	3.8	1.0	45	3
5th	3.8	1.0	44	3
9th	3.8	1.0	28	3
16th	3.8	1.2	46	3
Cook Co.	3.8	1.2	1,397	3
10th	3.9	1.0	33	8
13th	4.0	1.0	10	9
14th	4.0	1.1	8	9
17th	4.0	1.2	10	9
1st	4.1	0.8	20	12
2nd	4.1	1.2	70	12
3rd	4.1	1.4	23	12
7th	4.1	1.1	30	12
6th	4.2	1.4	47	16
12th	4.3	1.3	29	17
20th	4.3	0.9	20	17
18th	4.4	1.1	5	19
11th	4.6	1.3	62	20
15th	4.6	1.8	5	20
8th	4.9	1.1	25	22
District:				
Cook Co.	3.8	1.2	1,397	1
Northern	3.9	1.2	88	2
N. Central	3.9	1.1	116	2
Southern	4.0	1.1	178	4
Central	4.3	1.2	208	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	3.8	1.2	1,397	1
Downstate	4.1	1.2	590	2
Statewide				
	3.9	1.2	1,987	

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>2002 Rank</i>
7th	3.0	0.0	8	1
16th	3.5	0.9	32	2
6th	3.6	0.8	13	3
21st	3.6	0.5	7	3
3rd	3.7	0.9	13	5
4th	3.7	0.9	17	5
18th	3.9	1.0	53	7
2nd	4.0	1.3	15	8
11th	4.1	1.2	14	9
19th	4.1	1.2	27	9
20th	4.1	1.2	21	9
Cook Co.	4.1	1.3	522	9
5th	4.2	1.1	10	13
13th	4.2	1.6	13	13
14th	4.2	1.0	15	13
17th	4.2	1.4	15	13
1st	4.3	0.9	11	17
10th	4.3	1.5	20	17
12th	4.6	1.3	24	19
9th	4.8	1.8	3	20
15th	4.8	1.9	8	20
8th	5.3	1.1	5	22
District:				
Northern	3.9	1.2	135	1
Central	3.9	1.1	50	1
Southern	4.0	1.0	77	3
Cook Co.	4.1	1.3	522	4
N. Central	4.3	1.3	82	5
Region:				
Downstate	4.0	1.2	344	1
Cook Co.	4.1	1.3	522	2
Statewide				
	4.1	1.3	866	

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>2002 Rank</i>
9th	3.0	0.0	2	1
2nd	3.5	0.7	2	2
13th	3.5	0.7	2	2
20th	3.5	0.5	16	2
7th	3.8	1.5	7	5
3rd	3.9	1.0	10	6
16th	3.9	1.1	10	6
1st	4.0	1.0	3	8
11th	4.0	0.0	2	8
14th	4.0	1.0	3	8
18th	4.1	1.2	17	11
6th	4.3	1.2	18	12
15th	4.3	0.6	3	12
12th	4.4	1.3	14	14
8th	4.5	0.7	2	15
19th	4.5	1.2	11	15
4th	4.6	1.8	4	17
Cook Co.	4.7	1.5	249	18
5th	4.8	0.8	5	19
21st	4.8	1.5	4	19
10th	4.9	1.7	7	21
17th	5.0	1.6	5	22
District:				
Southern	3.8	0.9	35	1
Northern	4.3	1.2	46	2
N. Central	4.3	1.3	32	2
Central	4.3	1.1	34	2
Cook Co.	4.7	1.5	249	5
Region:				
Downstate	4.2	1.2	147	1
Cook Co.	4.7	1.5	249	2
Statewide	4.5	1.4	396	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	3.1	0.4	7	1
20th	3.8	0.8	16	2
18th	3.9	1.0	69	3
6th	4.0	1.2	27	4
16th	4.0	1.1	42	4
19th	4.0	1.1	42	4
15th	4.2	1.2	14	7
1st	4.3	1.4	20	8
2nd	4.3	1.4	25	8
4th	4.3	1.4	25	8
Cook Co.	4.3	1.4	395	8
3rd	4.4	1.2	17	12
7th	4.4	1.5	20	12
11th	4.4	1.2	48	12
12th	4.4	1.4	26	12
14th	4.4	1.2	19	12
17th	4.4	1.2	34	12
10th	4.5	1.6	23	18
13th	4.5	1.2	9	18
5th	4.6	1.4	26	20
9th	4.7	1.8	7	21
8th	5.6	1.0	9	22
District:				
Northern	4.1	1.1	201	1
Southern	4.2	1.3	103	2
Cook Co.	4.3	1.4	395	3
N. Central	4.4	1.4	91	4
Central	4.4	1.3	130	4
Region:				
Downstate	4.2	1.3	525	1
Cook Co.	4.3	1.4	395	2
Statewide	4.3	1.3	920	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	2.6	0.9	18	1
14th	2.7	0.9	39	2
2nd	2.8	0.9	36	3
13th	2.8	0.8	16	3
16th	2.8	1.0	86	3
19th	2.8	1.0	64	3
3rd	2.9	0.7	20	7
11th	2.9	0.8	145	7
12th	2.9	1.0	57	7
4th	3.0	1.1	48	10
5th	3.0	1.1	43	10
6th	3.0	1.0	69	10
7th	3.0	0.9	29	10
15th	3.0	1.0	30	10
9th	3.1	1.0	30	15
10th	3.1	1.1	40	15
20th	3.1	1.2	38	15
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	505	15
1st	3.2	1.2	41	19
17th	3.2	1.0	42	19
18th	3.2	1.0	58	19
8th	3.4	1.0	29	22
District:				
N. Central	2.9	1.0	200	1
Northern	3.0	1.0	280	2
Central	3.0	0.9	315	2
Southern	3.0	1.1	183	2
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	505	5
Region:				
Downstate	3.0	1.0	978	1
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	505	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,483	

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>2002 Rank</i>
20th	2.5	0.9	37	1
Cook Co.	2.6	0.8	309	2
9th	2.7	0.9	10	3
16th	2.7	1.0	53	3
1st	2.8	1.0	18	5
6th	2.8	0.8	43	5
15th	2.8	1.0	25	5
17th	2.8	0.9	61	5
19th	2.8	0.9	81	5
3rd	3.0	1.3	29	10
7th	3.0	1.0	56	10
18th	3.0	1.0	120	10
21st	3.0	1.3	13	10
4th	3.1	1.1	37	14
12th	3.1	1.1	47	14
2nd	3.2	1.0	13	16
10th	3.2	0.9	64	16
11th	3.2	0.9	41	16
14th	3.3	0.9	39	19
13th	3.4	1.0	13	20
5th	3.5	1.1	36	21
8th	3.7	1.0	22	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.8	309	1
Northern	2.9	1.0	340	2
Southern	2.9	1.1	134	2
N. Central	3.2	1.0	186	4
Central	3.2	1.0	198	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.8	309	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	858	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	1,167	

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>2002 Rank</i>
2nd	2.0	0.0	1	1
3rd	2.2	0.3	13	2
16th	2.4	0.6	29	3
20th	2.4	0.5	22	3
21st	2.4	0.5	4	3
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	756	3
6th	2.5	0.7	15	7
7th	2.6	0.9	11	8
1st	2.7	0.6	3	9
19th	2.7	0.8	60	9
4th	2.8	1.2	6	11
14th	2.8	0.9	28	11
12th	2.9	1.0	31	13
9th	3.0	1.7	3	14
17th	3.0	0.9	40	14
18th	3.1	1.0	138	16
5th	3.3	0.5	4	17
10th	3.3	0.9	24	17
15th	3.3	0.6	6	17
11th	3.4	1.0	13	20
13th	3.6	1.3	10	21
8th	3.8	0.8	6	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	756	1
Southern	2.4	0.6	45	1
Northern	2.9	0.9	273	3
N. Central	3.0	1.0	100	4
Central	3.0	0.9	49	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.4	0.6	756	1
Downstate	2.9	0.9	467	2
Statewide	2.6	0.8	1,223	

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>2002 Rank</i>
16th	2.6	0.8	26	1
18th	2.7	0.9	66	2
Cook Co.	2.7	0.8	333	2
6th	2.8	0.9	73	4
9th	2.8	0.8	5	4
1st	2.9	1.0	24	6
2nd	3.0	0.9	28	7
4th	3.0	1.0	30	7
5th	3.0	1.0	44	7
7th	3.0	0.9	29	7
15th	3.0	0.9	23	7
3rd	3.1	1.1	25	12
14th	3.1	0.9	30	12
19th	3.1	1.0	73	12
13th	3.2	0.9	6	15
17th	3.2	1.1	18	15
20th	3.2	1.1	24	15
11th	3.4	1.1	41	18
21st	3.4	1.1	10	18
10th	3.5	1.0	28	20
12th	3.6	1.0	32	21
8th	3.8	1.0	22	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.7	0.8	333	1
Northern	2.9	0.9	206	2
Southern	3.0	1.0	131	3
Central	3.1	1.0	209	4
N. Central	3.4	1.0	111	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.7	0.8	333	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	657	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	990	

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>2002 Rank</i>
13th	2.0	0.0	2	1
9th	2.5	0.5	6	2
12th	2.6	1.2	14	3
6th	2.7	0.9	14	4
5th	2.8	1.0	9	5
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	418	5
3rd	2.9	1.0	8	7
4th	2.9	1.1	14	7
7th	2.9	0.8	12	7
20th	3.0	1.1	22	10
21st	3.0	0.9	9	10
16th	3.1	1.0	29	12
17th	3.1	1.0	15	12
10th	3.3	1.1	10	14
11th	3.3	1.0	4	14
19th	3.3	1.1	17	14
14th	3.4	0.8	11	17
15th	3.5	1.0	4	18
18th	3.5	1.1	4	18
2nd	3.6	1.0	7	20
1st	3.7	1.1	9	21
8th	4.0	1.0	3	22
District:				
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	418	1
N. Central	2.9	1.0	52	2
Central	2.9	0.9	42	2
Southern	3.1	1.1	60	4
Northern	3.2	1.0	69	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	418	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	223	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	641	

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>2002 Rank</i>
15th	2.6	0.9	17	1
4th	2.7	1.0	46	2
7th	2.7	0.9	39	2
16th	2.7	0.8	54	2
19th	2.7	0.8	82	2
9th	2.8	0.8	19	6
21st	2.8	0.9	17	6
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	611	6
3rd	2.9	1.1	26	9
12th	2.9	1.0	44	9
5th	3.0	1.0	42	11
20th	3.0	1.1	42	11
1st	3.1	1.1	33	13
6th	3.1	1.0	68	13
10th	3.1	1.1	41	13
14th	3.1	1.2	59	13
11th	3.2	0.9	38	17
18th	3.2	1.0	58	17
2nd	3.3	1.0	35	19
17th	3.3	1.1	46	19
8th	3.6	1.1	19	21
13th	3.6	1.1	14	21
District:				
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	611	1
Northern	2.9	1.0	257	2
Southern	3.0	1.1	182	3
N. Central	3.1	1.1	194	4
Central	3.1	1.0	206	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	2.8	1.0	611	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	839	2
Statewide	2.9	1.0	1,450	

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>2002 Rank</i>
9th	1.6	0.5	6	1
19th	1.6	0.6	13	1
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	50	1
3rd	1.7	0.6	12	4
14th	1.7	0.6	22	4
20th	1.7	0.7	9	4
5th	1.8	0.5	14	7
13th	1.8	0.5	13	7
16th	1.8	0.6	27	7
6th	1.9	0.6	74	10
4th	2.0	0.7	8	11
15th	2.0	0.0	1	11
21st	2.0	1.4	2	11
2nd	2.2	0.9	13	14
7th	2.2	0.7	9	14
10th	2.2	0.6	28	14
1st	2.3	0.6	13	17
8th	2.3	0.6	4	17
11th	2.3	0.6	26	17
17th	2.5	0.4	4	20
18th	2.6	0.9	4	21
12th	2.7	0.8	6	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	50	1
Northern	1.8	0.7	49	2
N. Central	2.0	0.7	77	3
Central	2.0	0.6	127	3
Southern	2.0	0.7	55	3
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	50	1
Downstate	2.0	0.6	308	2
Statewide	1.9	0.7	358	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	1.4	0.5	20	1
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	349	2
3rd	1.6	0.6	48	3
19th	1.6	0.6	175	3
1st	1.7	0.7	43	5
5th	1.7	0.7	38	5
7th	1.7	0.6	40	5
16th	1.7	0.7	76	5
6th	1.8	0.6	45	9
9th	1.8	0.4	22	9
12th	1.8	0.7	30	9
4th	1.9	0.7	108	12
13th	1.9	0.7	41	12
20th	1.9	0.7	33	12
2nd	2.0	0.8	36	15
10th	2.0	0.8	26	15
15th	2.0	0.7	49	15
17th	2.0	0.7	77	15
18th	2.0	0.7	142	15
8th	2.1	0.7	34	20
11th	2.1	0.6	98	20
14th	2.2	0.8	66	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	349	1
Northern	1.8	0.7	519	2
Southern	1.8	0.7	268	2
N. Central	1.9	0.7	205	4
Central	1.9	0.6	255	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.6	349	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	1,247	2
Statewide	1.8	0.7	1,596	

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>2002 Rank</i>
21st	1.0	0.0	1	1
4th	1.3	0.5	15	2
13th	1.5	0.4	8	3
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	10	3
9th	1.6	0.4	9	5
20th	1.6	0.7	26	5
6th	1.7	0.6	92	7
17th	1.7	0.4	5	7
19th	1.7	0.7	40	7
7th	1.8	0.8	15	10
12th	1.8	0.6	15	10
15th	1.8	0.7	16	10
16th	1.8	0.8	21	10
18th	1.9	0.7	57	14
2nd	2.0	0.7	11	15
3rd	2.0	0.8	15	15
11th	2.0	0.6	60	15
14th	2.0	0.8	41	15
1st	2.1	1.0	12	19
5th	2.2	0.7	28	20
8th	2.3	0.8	16	21
10th	2.3	0.6	11	21
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	10	1
Northern	1.8	0.7	139	2
Southern	1.8	0.8	79	2
N. Central	1.9	0.7	85	4
Central	1.9	0.7	211	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.7	10	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	514	2
Statewide	1.8	0.7	524	

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>2002 Rank</i>
19th	1.6	0.6	191	1
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	5,629	1
16th	1.7	0.7	127	3
21st	1.7	0.9	38	3
7th	1.8	0.6	40	5
12th	1.8	0.7	153	5
17th	1.8	0.5	64	5
20th	1.8	0.7	45	5
3rd	1.9	0.7	55	9
18th	1.9	0.7	146	9
4th	2.0	0.7	65	11
5th	2.0	0.8	123	11
6th	2.0	0.7	130	11
9th	2.0	0.9	30	11
10th	2.0	0.7	69	11
13th	2.1	0.7	21	16
14th	2.1	0.8	60	16
11th	2.2	0.7	51	18
15th	2.2	0.8	19	18
1st	2.3	0.6	29	20
2nd	2.4	0.7	78	21
8th	2.4	0.7	47	21
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	5,629	1
Northern	1.8	0.7	547	2
N. Central	1.9	0.8	371	3
Central	2.0	0.7	391	4
Southern	2.1	0.7	272	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	5,629	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	1,581	2
Statewide	1.7	0.7	7,210	

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>2002 Rank</i>
1st	----	----	0	----
2nd	----	----	0	----
3rd	----	----	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	0.4	345	1
7th	1.4	0.5	4	2
12th	1.7	0.7	10	3
6th	1.8	0.4	10	4
16th	1.8	0.3	3	4
10th	1.9	0.8	8	6
17th	2.8	0.3	3	7
District:				
Southern	----	----	0	----
Cook Co.	1.2	0.4	345	1
Central	1.6	0.4	14	2
N. Central	1.8	0.7	18	3
Northern	2.3	0.6	6	4
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.2	0.4	345	1
Downstate	1.8	0.6	38	2
Statewide	1.2	0.5	383	

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>2002 Rank</i>
2nd	1.4	0.5	5	1
20th	1.5	0.5	20	2
Cook Co.	1.5	0.5	881	2
1st	1.6	0.6	11	4
16th	1.6	0.7	25	4
19th	1.6	0.6	47	4
3rd	1.7	0.7	32	7
7th	1.7	0.5	12	7
4th	1.8	0.3	7	9
13th	1.8	0.3	3	9
21st	1.8	0.8	21	9
9th	1.9	0.8	10	12
14th	1.9	0.6	12	12
6th	2.0	0.6	55	14
12th	2.0	0.8	31	14
15th	2.1	0.6	8	16
10th	2.2	0.7	39	17
18th	2.2	0.6	23	17
17th	2.3	0.6	21	19
5th	2.4	0.8	12	20
11th	2.4	0.5	15	20
8th	2.8	0.4	6	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.5	881	1
Southern	1.6	0.6	75	2
Northern	1.9	0.7	124	3
N. Central	2.0	0.8	116	4
Central	2.1	0.6	100	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.5	0.5	881	1
Downstate	1.9	0.7	415	2
Statewide	1.6	0.6	1,296	

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>2002 Rank</i>
2nd	1.0	0.0	2	1
21st	1.5	0.8	6	2
15th	1.8	0.8	5	3
20th	1.8	0.6	30	3
Cook Co.	1.8	0.7	96	3
3rd	1.9	0.8	17	6
7th	1.9	0.8	12	6
16th	1.9	0.6	17	6
5th	2.0	0.7	19	9
6th	2.0	0.6	65	9
9th	2.0	0.9	11	9
10th	2.0	0.8	17	9
19th	2.1	0.6	15	13
12th	2.2	0.9	11	14
4th	2.4	0.8	4	15
17th	2.4	0.5	4	15
18th	2.4	0.7	10	15
8th	2.5	0.5	6	18
11th	2.6	0.5	10	19
1st	2.8	0.4	2	20
14th	2.8	0.4	9	20
13th	3.0	0.0	3	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.8	0.7	96	1
Southern	1.8	0.7	55	1
Northern	2.1	0.6	51	3
Central	2.1	0.7	112	3
N. Central	2.2	0.8	57	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.8	0.7	96	1
Downstate	2.1	0.7	275	2
Statewide	2.0	0.7	371	

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>2002 Rank</i>
12th	1.3	0.5	6	1
7th	1.4	0.4	5	2
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	184	2
13th	1.5	0.0	1	4
16th	1.5	0.6	12	4
19th	1.5	0.5	12	4
21st	1.5	0.5	5	4
1st	1.7	0.3	3	8
6th	1.7	0.5	12	8
9th	1.7	0.3	3	8
20th	1.7	0.9	7	8
4th	1.9	0.9	4	12
14th	1.9	0.7	5	12
18th	1.9	0.6	7	12
3rd	2.0	0.0	1	15
10th	2.0	0.0	1	15
15th	2.0	0.0	2	15
5th	2.1	0.8	6	18
8th	2.1	0.6	5	18
11th	2.1	0.5	7	18
17th	2.1	0.4	8	18
2nd	2.6	0.7	7	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	184	1
N. Central	1.6	0.5	21	2
Northern	1.7	0.6	41	3
Central	1.9	0.6	35	4
Southern	2.0	0.8	22	5
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.4	0.6	184	1
Downstate	1.8	0.6	119	2
Statewide	1.5	0.7	303	

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>2002 Rank</i>
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	967	1
16th	1.7	0.7	110	2
19th	1.8	0.7	133	3
3rd	1.9	0.7	56	4
6th	1.9	0.6	144	4
18th	2.0	0.7	88	6
20th	2.0	0.8	63	6
2nd	2.1	0.8	73	8
4th	2.1	0.7	94	8
5th	2.1	0.7	72	8
7th	2.1	0.7	88	8
8th	2.1	0.7	31	8
9th	2.1	0.7	53	8
10th	2.1	0.7	63	8
12th	2.1	0.8	39	8
13th	2.1	0.6	39	8
15th	2.1	0.7	47	8
17th	2.1	0.7	44	8
1st	2.2	0.7	46	19
14th	2.2	0.8	58	19
21st	2.2	0.7	18	19
11th	2.3	0.6	99	22
District:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	967	1
Northern	1.9	0.7	422	2
N. Central	2.1	0.7	270	3
Central	2.1	0.7	434	3
Southern	2.1	0.7	332	3
Region:				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	967	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	1,458	2
Statewide	1.8	0.8	2,425	

**Admissions**

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 provides admission data from 1993 through 2002.

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 64.4% from 1993 to 2002, increasing by nearly 24% since 1999. Increases over the past three years have been shaped by a high volume of technical violations. The number of court admissions rose steadily from 1993 through 1998, fell for two years, and jumped to its highest level during 2002, with 27,390 admissions. However, the average sentence lengths have been steadily declining since 1993, with the mean sentences dropping by 26.3% over the last ten years.

The number of admissions for inmates with a life sentence increased from 1993 through 1998, but has fallen steadily since. The number of death sentences imposed each year has been sporadic, with a high of 13 sentences in 1996 and a low of one sentence in 2001. There were seven Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) admissions in 2002, peaking at 21 admissions in 1999.

The volume of technical violation admissions has been determined by IDOC policies. A somewhat steady climb was seen from 1993 through 1998. But the number of admissions jumped nearly 500% over the next three years, then fell below 7,000 admissions during 2002.

*Table 71*  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years  
Admissions 1993 - 2002

Year	Court Admissions			Life	Death	SDP	Technical Violations	Total Cases
	Number	Mean	Median					
1993	20,318	5.7	4.0	57	8	6	502	20,891
1994	21,758	5.4	4.0	66	11	11	582	22,428
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

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 2002, there were 344 admissions for inmates with a holding offense of Murder or First Degree Murder. This is a 40.2% decrease from the number of admissions in 1993; however, the 2002 total represents the first annual increase since 1998. The average sentence for Murder and First Degree Murder admissions has increased by 2.5 years from 1993 to 2002, with many recent fluctuations.

The number of admissions for Class X holding offenses has also declined since 1993. Class X admissions fell by 46.0% from 1993 through 2000, but have risen by 13.4% over the past two years. The average Class X sentence rose to and remained at 11.0 years from 1996 to 1998, but has fallen slightly to 10.5 years in 2002. The volume of Class 2 admissions has also decreased since 1993, but has undergone fluctuations throughout this ten-year period. Class 2 admissions rose 17.6% from 1993 to 1997, then fell 24.7% through 2001. These property and drug offenses did rise again in 2002, by 9.6%. Mean Class 2 sentences have been between 4.4 and 4.5 years since 1995.

All other offense classes saw an increase in the number of admissions from 1993 through 2002. Class 1 admissions experienced an overall increase of 12.7%, but saw a 15.3% decline from 1998 to 2001. Class 1 admissions did increase by 5.6% during the last year. Mean Class 1 sentences have averaged between 5.6 and 5.8 years since 1995. Class 3 admissions saw an overall increase of 29.2% during the past ten years, despite a 15.6% drop from 1999 to 2001. Class 3 admissions rose another 18.0% in 2002. The average sentence for Class 3 holding offenses fell slightly over the ten-year period, from 3.0 to 2.8 years. The largest increase over the past ten years was for Class 4 admissions, constantly rising by 223.2%. Over half (52.7%) of the admissions were for Possession of a Controlled Substance. Sentences for Class 4 admissions fell to their lowest point during 2002, averaging 1.8 years.

Table 72  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Class  
Court Admissions 1993 - 2002

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder/ First Degree Murder	1993	575	36.9	30.0	6.0	100.0
	1994	487	39.4	35.0	6.0	180.0
	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
Class X	1993	3,429	9.8	8.0	1.0	120.0
	1994	3,513	9.8	8.0	1.0	90.0
	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
	2002	2,099	10.4	8.0	1.0	75.0
Class 1	1993	3,369	5.2	4.0	1.0	20.0
	1994	3,681	5.4	4.0	1.0	70.0
	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
	2002	3,597	5.7	5.0	1.0	30.0
Class 2	1993	5,905	4.1	4.0	1.0	34.0
	1994	5,851	4.1	4.0	1.0	30.0
	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
	2002	5,231	4.4	4.0	1.0	30.0
Class 3	1993	3,812	3.0	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1994	4,162	3.0	3.0	1.0	15.0
	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
	2002	4,174	2.8	2.5	1.0	20.0
Class 4	1993	4,925	2.8	2.5	1.0	40.0
	1994	3,228	2.0	2.0	1.0	12.0
	1995	3,972	2.0	2.0	1.0	18.0
	1996	4,769	1.9	1.6	1.0	24.0
	1997	3,956	1.9	1.7	1.0	12.0
	1998	5,190	1.9	2.0	1.0	18.0
	1999	5,608	1.9	1.7	1.0	10.0
	2000	7,031	1.9	1.5	1.0	14.0
	2002	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

## **Court Admissions by Offense Type**

Table 73 lists court admission data by offense type. After peaking in 1994, the volume of admissions for crimes against a person had declined by 17.9% through 2001. In 2002, however, admissions for crimes such as homicide, battery, robbery, armed violence, and unlawful use of a weapon increased by 16.7%. The average sentence for the inmates admitted for these violent crimes has fallen consistently over the past ten years, from a 9.4-year average in 1993 to a 7.6-year average in 2002. The number of admissions for sex crimes, which include Sexually Dangerous Persons, rose by 59.4% during the past ten years, and by 15.8% 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 5.0 years in 2002.

The number of admissions for property crimes have fluctuated considerably since 1993. Admissions for such crimes as burglary, retail theft, forgery, residential burglary, and motor vehicle theft jumped by 17.8% in 2002, after declining each year since 1999. Average sentences for property offense admissions have fallen by six months over the past ten years. Admissions for drug crimes rose by 83.5% since 1993, growing 18.4% over the past two 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 41.5% of all admissions during 2002. Like the other offense type categories, average sentences for drug crime admissions have fallen steadily since 1993.

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 1993 through 1999, but have fluctuated over the past three years. Average sentences for the remaining admissions have declined gradually since 1993.

Table 73  
Average Sentence Imposed in Years by Offense Type  
Court Admissions 1993 - 2002

Offense	Year	Cases	Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Person Crimes	1993	5,643	9.4	6.0	1.0	120.0
	1994	5,904	9.0	5.0	1.0	180.0
	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
Sex Crimes*	1993	864	9.2	6.0	1.0	60.0
	1994	880	9.4	6.0	1.0	80.0
	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
Property Crimes	1993	7,292	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	6,887	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	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
Drug Crimes	1993	6,187	3.9	3.0	1.0	80.0
	1994	7,636	3.7	3.0	1.0	80.0
	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
Other Crimes	1993	338	2.6	2.3	1.0	9.0
	1994	370	2.7	2.0	1.0	17.0
	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

\* 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	1977 - 1978					2002			
	Indeterminate Sentence	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	36.2	20.0	60.0
Class X Rape/Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault Attempted Murder Armed Robbery Other Class X	No Sanction	9.9	20.7	1.0	600	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	15.7	6.0	30.0
Class 1 Residential Burglary Other Class 1	No Sanction Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	6.2 5.8	4.0 4.0	15.0 15.0
Class 2 Robbery Burglary Other Class 2	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 20 years	1.8 1.6 1.8	5.2 4.9 5.4	1.0 1.0 1.0	25 50 20	Imprisonment Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years	4.5 4.3 4.1	3.0 3.0 3.0	7.0 7.0 7.0
Class 3 Aggravated Battery Theft Forgery Other Class 3	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 10 years	2.6 1.4 1.5 2.2	7.3 3.9 4.8 6.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	600 20 10 150	Imprisonment Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	3.0 3.0 2.9 2.8	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
Class 4	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 10 years	1.4	3.3	1.0	24	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 years Maximum: 3 years	1.7	1.0	3.0

**Appendix B:  
Definitions  
and  
Data  
Interpretations**



## General Methodology

All data presented in the *2002 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" 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 new laws enacted in Illinois (First Degree Murder, 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; 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 are 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, have been 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 *2002 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 2002 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 implied a high risk of personal injury. Burglary, theft, and various types of fraud are part of the property crime offense type. Drug offenses include any manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance and cannabis. Except when noted, drug crimes also include offenses for driving while under the influence. Sex offenses include rape, criminal sexual assault or abuse, prostitution, and other such crimes. The other offenses are those not included in the above categories, such as disorderly conduct, gambling, escape, bail bond violation, obstructing justice, bringing contraband into a penal institution, and business offenses. Generally, crimes against a person and assaultive sex offenses are classified as "violent crimes."

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

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

There also have been changes in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS Release 4.1 was used in the 1990 through 1997 reports. SPSS-X (Version 2.1) was utilized to calculate statistics in the 1988 and 1989 reports. Prior to 1988, SPSS (Version 9.7) was employed. SPSS for Windows (Version 7.5) was used to analyze data for the 1998 through 2001 *Statistical Presentations*, and SPSS for Windows (Version 11.5) was used to analyze data for the 2002 *Statistical Presentation*. Adjustments in the internal formulas and logarithms may account for slight statistical calculation differences.

Some data reported in the 2002 *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 2002 *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, the rules and regulations shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment shall receive one day of good conduct credit for each day of his or her sentence of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9. Each day of good conduct credit shall reduce by one day the prisoner's period of imprisonment or recommitment under Section 3-3-9.

(2.3) The rules and regulations on early release shall provide that a prisoner who is serving a sentence for reckless homicide as defined in subsection (e) of Section 9-3 of the Criminal Code

of 1961 committed on or after January 1, 1999 shall receive no more than 4.5 days of good conduct credit for each month of his or her sentence of imprisonment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Part I**

### **Impact on the Population**

A case is a record of an inmate who served a period of time in prison. 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 2002 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 2002, respectively. Inmates released during 1978 and 2002 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 2002. Table 6 incorporates data for 2002. The remaining tables and corresponding charts in Part I feature populations at the end of 1993 and/or through 2002 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, 2002 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, death, or SDP sentence at the end of December 1993 through 2002. Sentences imposed both before and after determinate sentencing are included. The number of each will not total the previous year's total plus admissions for that year because of vacated sentences, remanded sentences, deaths, or releases. Projected time to be served could not be calculated because some cases will never be released (death and life without parole sentences) or release dates are unknown (SDP and life with parole).

Figure 10 focuses on the volume of habitual child sex offenders in the prison population. Effective January 1, 1993, the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150/1) now requires that these offenders be designated as a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first

offense. Previously, the designation of Habitual Child Sex Offender was not made until the second or subsequent offense. This would result in the higher number of CSO sentences to prison. However, when the law was initially put into effect, many offenders were mislabeled as Child Sex Offenders due to a lack of reliable victim information. Since 1995, the State Attorneys have been providing much better information and the Record Office staff are identifying only those inmates who meet the criteria under the Habitual Child Sex Offender Registration Act. Any analyses of these data should be deferred until more accurate trends develop.

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

## **Part II**

### **Length of Stay**

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

In the *2002 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 2002. 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 2002, as compared to a group of inmates who met IIP criteria but were not selected to participate, is discussed.

The *2002 Statistical Presentation* contains updated recidivism data. Recidivism is defined as a return to prison of inmates released in fiscal year 1999 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, death, and SDP sentences.

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, SDP, and indeterminate sentences imposed each year from 1993 through 2002 are available in Table 20. Note that these data represent the number of sentences, not the number of inmates sentenced. Unclassified cases are included as determinate cases in Table 20, but are not reported in other tables that are disaggregated by offense and class.

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

Data reported in Tables 22, 23, and 24 do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each class (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-1). Judges may impose a sentence up to twice the maximum range (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) for cases 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 2002 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 2002, and are disaggregated by offense class. Table 27 summarizes determinate sentences imposed from 1993 to 2002 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 2002 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 1993 through 2002 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. 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. 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 2002. 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 2002 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 2002 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 as a Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) (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 reports 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.