

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**STATISTICAL
PRESENTATION
1993**

Howard A. Peters III, Director

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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1993

Statistical Presentation

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June 9, 1994

Crime continues to be one of the most critical issues facing this country. Public concern over the threat of violent crime is at an all time high; this concern has produced efforts to significantly enhance punishment for criminal offenders. This year an emerging federal crime bill encourages states to significantly extend the terms of incarceration for criminal offenses, federalizes many crimes historically handled by state criminal justice systems, mandates life sentences for offenders convicted of serious felonies if they had two or more prior convictions, and expands the scope of capital punishment. On the state level, legislation has been introduced which more than doubles the size of the state prison system at a cost of billions of dollars.

The 1993 Statistical Presentation can be used to understand how the sentencing patterns in Illinois during the past 17 years have resulted in dramatic growth in the state's prison population. Currently, the Department of Corrections' adult inmate facilities are at 155% of capacity while nearly 80% of inmates are double or multi-celled.

The escalation in the number and length of prison sentences, especially for violent and forcible felonies, has resulted in the long-term accumulation of inmates in the Illinois prison system. Only the enactment and use of such programs as meritorious and supplemental meritorious good conduct credits, earned time, electronic detention, and the Impact Incarceration Program have averted prison crowding from reaching crisis proportions.

As you review the data contained in this 1993 Statistical Presentation, it is important to carefully consider the demands that Illinois' current sentencing structure places on the state's criminal justice system, as well as the likely impact of any significant change in the sentencing structure.

Pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-4.3, I present the *1993 Statistical Presentation*.

Sincerely,

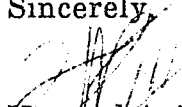

Howard A. Peters III
Director

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FOREWARD

The *1993 Statistical Presentation*, prepared by the Illinois Department of Corrections, is published in compliance with the Unified Code of Corrections (Chapter 730 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/5-5-4.3). This report is intended to provide timely, reliable and comprehensive information to judges, their staffs and other interested parties. The data are for use in reviewing sentences to prison and length of stay with the Department of Corrections.

In accordance with statute, this document reports data in terms of time served and sentences imposed by offense and offense categories for the years 1984 through 1993. Data are reported by frequency, average (mean and median) and range. Time served represents stay with the Department of Corrections as well as total length of stay, which includes additional time spent in jail and other holding facilities. Comparisons of inmates sentenced under determinate sentencing can be made to those incarcerated under the previous indeterminate sentencing structure. Life, death and Sexually Dangerous Person sentence imposed data are reported. Sentences less than the minimum or more than the maximum, as outlined in determinate sentencing statutes, are reported. The number of inmates incarcerated as an Habitual Offender or Habitual Child Sex Offender, those found Guilty But Mentally Ill, and offenders given an enhanced sentence are also reported.

Tables have been added in response to the changing pattern of inmates sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections. Sentence imposed and length of stay data are made available specifically for Manufacture or Delivery/Possession of a Controlled Substance and many theft offenses. Some Class 4 driving offenses were added in 1992. Offenses are also broken down into crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, and sex crimes.

A table listing the types of consecutive sentences imposed is now available. Indeterminate sentence data are reported by year only; there has been a minimal number of such sentences imposed since 1978. Because of national concerns relating to the increasing arrest, prosecution, conviction, and imprisonment for drug offenders, tables and charts show the increasing incarceration of drug offenders. In the 1993 report, data for violent offenders sentenced to prison are highlighted.

Data for the Department's Impact Incarceration Program are included. Recidivism data are also presented in the 1993 report.

All unusual cases are audited and reviewed. Any errors are corrected before data are reported. All data reported in this document fully conform to all state and federal laws and resolutions concerning the security, privacy and confidentiality of the materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Robert J. Jones of Planning and Research. Karl R. Becker, Deputy Director, Finance and Administration Division, and David M. Boots, Manager, Planning and Research provided direction and assistance.

The preparation of this report was accomplished with the assistance of the Data Processing Section, who maintain the automated offender records, and the Transfer Coordinator's Office, who maintain Central Office manual files for the Illinois Department of Corrections. Lynn McGovern, Data Processing, provided her expertise in the process of accessing and resolving data discrepancies in the Offender Tracking System (OTS). Additional thanks are extended to Mike Noga, Data Processing, for his efforts in supplying and verifying the automated data files. Diane Jockisch, Transfer Coordinator, was very helpful in providing access to inmate files.

Appreciation is also extended to those persons responsible for the production of this document. Francis B. Nelson, Jr. and Steven P. Karr of Planning and Research were extremely helpful in the preparation of the tables, text, graphics, and final production for this report.

INTRODUCTION

This document is divided into three sections which outline the key components of incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections. Data from 1984 to 1993, and in some cases from 1978, are reported by offense, offense class, offense type, sentence type, as well as by judicial circuit and district, and geographic region.

Part I, Impact on Population, addresses the important factors behind the increasing prison population in Illinois and why this trend is expected to continue. Increases in the Murder, Class X and Class 1 as well as violent offender populations resulting from determinate sentencing can be noted. The impact of life, death and Sexually Dangerous Person sentences on the population can also be seen. Also, the changing Habitual Offender, Habitual Child Sex Offender, Guilty But Mentally Ill and enhanced Class X populations have been presented.

Part II, Length of Stay, notes the time inmates are serving in prison. In addition, the pace of releasing inmates sentenced under indeterminate sentencing can be seen. The impacts of policy changes and new legislation are also shown. Impact Incarceration Program and recidivism data are also presented.

Part III, Sentences Imposed, provides the data for determinate and indeterminate sentencing patterns since 1984. The number of extended, shortened and consecutive sentences are also reported by offense. Average sentences for the major offenses are provided by judicial circuit and district, and geographic region in this section.

Part I: Impact on Population

PART I: Impact on Population

Summary

Part I uses sentencing and population data to demonstrate how determinate sentencing contributes to the continuing growth of the prison population in Illinois. At the end of 1977, the population was 10,982. The December 31, 1993 population reached 34,495, an increase of 214% over the past 16 years.

The constant increase in the number of inmates, particularly the number and length of Murder, Class X and Class 1 sentences imposed since determinate sentencing began in 1978, has resulted in continued accumulation of inmates in the Illinois prison system. Increases in drug sentences, even Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance offenses, remain as contributors to the current growth in the prison population. The number of violent offenders, whose relatively longer sentences retain these serious offenders in the population, also causes the population to undergo constant growth.

These serious offenders, along with indeterminate inmates who remain in prison, guilty but mentally ill inmates and habitual offenders, and those with an enhanced, a life or a death sentence also contribute to the lasting escalation in a volatile prison population. Detailed impacts on the prison population as a result of these changes in sentencing are explained in Part I.

Figure 1 and Table 1 - Adult Population

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the rise in the adult prison population since 1970. Increases beginning in 1974 are attributed to more felons being sentenced to prison than in earlier periods, and with longer sentences. The increase in population continued after determinate sentencing was implemented in 1978. It began to slow in the early 1980's when the Department's forced release policy was in effect. A significant rise began again once forced release ended in 1983.

The sharpest ascension began in 1988, since which time the prison population has increased by 13,414 inmates, or 64% in just five years. In 1993, the prison population grew by another 2,855 inmates. This 9% increase matched the one-year growth experienced in 1992.

Figure 1
Adult Population
1970 - 1993

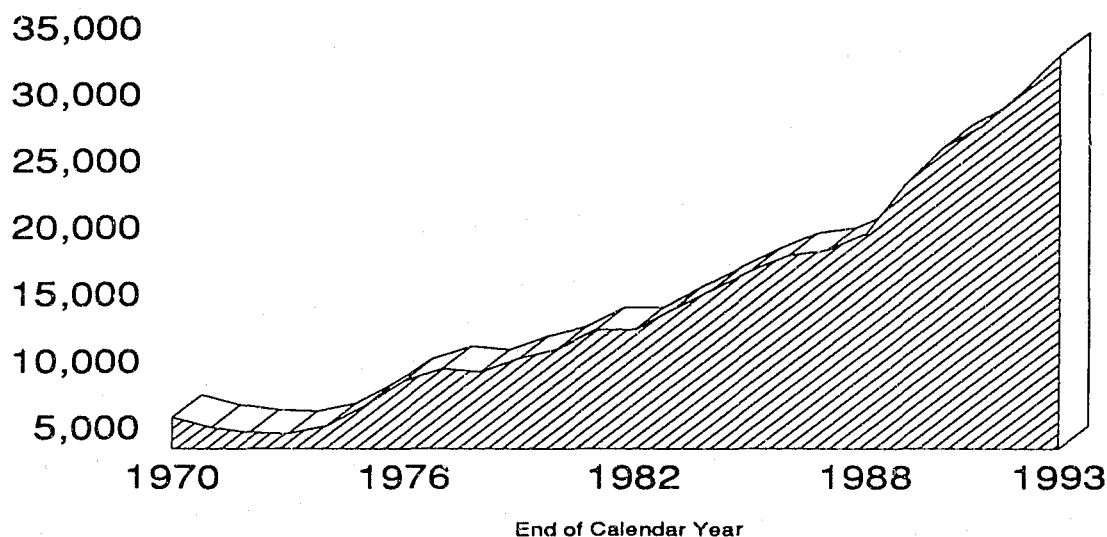


Table 1
Adult Prison Population - Calendar Years 1970-1993

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1970	7,326	1982	13,895
1971	6,579	1983	15,432
1972	6,196	1984	16,854
1973	6,100	1985	18,279
1974	6,707	1986	19,456
1975	8,237	1987	19,850
1976	10,054	1988	21,081
1977	10,982	1989	24,712
1978	10,733	1990	27,516
1979	11,749	1991	29,115
1980	12,458	1992	31,640
1981	13,917	1993	34,495

Figures 2 and 3 - Drug Offenders and Violent Offenders in the Prison Population

This recent growth is mirrored in the number of drug offenders who are serving a prison sentence. This population also took a sharp upward turn in 1988. There has also been a gradual increase in violent offenders in the prison population since 1984. Because these inmates remain in prison for long periods of time, they tend to increase the population.

Figure 2
Drug Offenders
in Prison Population 1984 - 1993

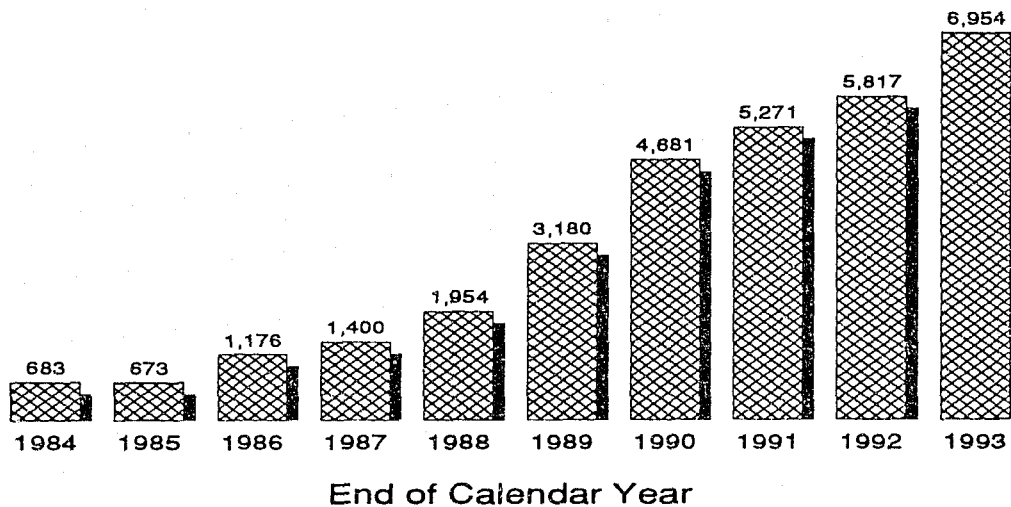


Figure 3
Violent Offenders
in Prison Population 1984 - 1993

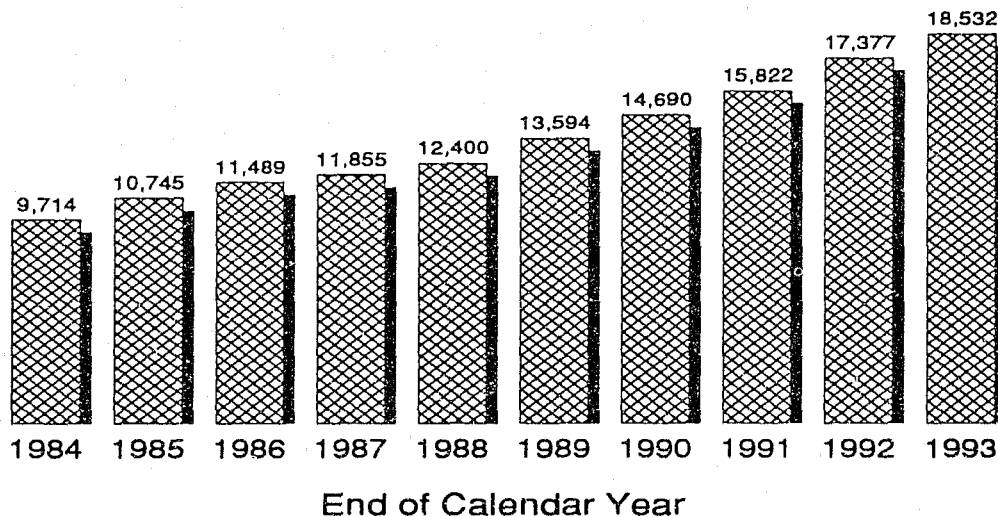


Table 2 and Figure 4 - Impact of Determinate Sentencing

Determinate sentencing has not only resulted in an increase in the number of inmates, but has also slowed the rate of movement through prison. Table 2 shows that the number of inmates incarcerated for the most serious crimes of Murder, Class X and Class 1 felonies increased by 18,495 since 1977, just prior to determinate sentencing. Figure 4 shows the 473% increase in the number of these serious prison inmates, reaching 22,407 at the end of 1993.

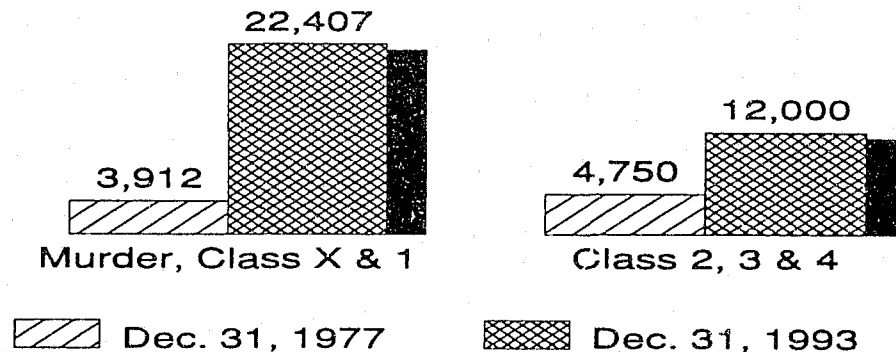
In 1977, these often dangerous violent and long-term drug offenders comprised less than 37% of the prison population. By the end of 1993, Murder, Class X and Class 1 offenders made up 65% of all prison inmates.

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

Offense Class	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1977	December 1993	Change	December 1977	December 1993	Change
Murder	689	5,187	+4,498	6.4%	15.0%	+8.6
Class X	—	11,730	+13,997	—	34.0%	+19.8
Class 1	3,223	5,490	+2,267	30.1%	15.9%	-14.2
Class 2	3,473	7,436	+3,963	32.4%	21.6%	-10.8
Class 3	1,179	2,993	+1,814	11.0%	8.7%	-2.3
Class 4	98	1,571	+1,473	0.9%	4.5%	+3.6
Misdemeanors	223	—	-223	2.1%	—	-2.1
Offense before 1973	1,607	—	-1,607	15.0%	—	-15.0
Unknown/Unclassified	225	88	-137	2.1%	0.3%	-1.8

Note: Population includes Community Supervision (PreStart) technical violators.
Source: 1993 Statistical Presentation and Offender Tracking System

Figure 4
Comparison of Prison Population by Offense Class 1977 & 1993



Inmates (Including Technical Violators)
Source: Table 2

Table 3 and Figure 5 - Prison Population by Offense Type

Offenses are also separated 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."

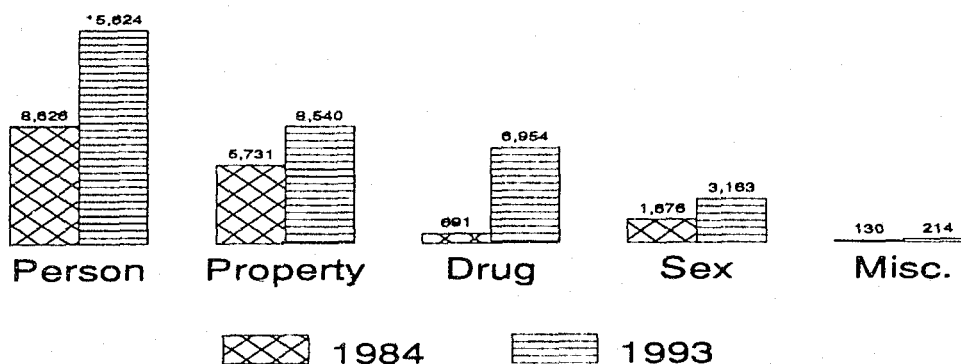
Table 3 and Figure 5 show the increasing number of offenders in the prison population in each of these five groups. Since 1984, the number of offenders with crimes against a person rose by nearly 7,000, an 81% increase. Offenders with property crimes grew by 2,809 (49%) over the past 10 years, while nearly twice as many sex offenders are in prison.

The largest increase continues to be in the number of drug offenders, increasing by over 900% in this time period. In 1984, drug offenders comprised only 1 of every 25 inmates in the total prison population. By 1993, this group represented one of every five inmates in Illinois prisons.

The majority of inmates in prison continues to be those convicted of a violent crime. The total number of inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense comprised 54% of the prison population at the end of 1993.

<i>Table 3</i> Prison Population by Offense Type						
Offense Type	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1984	December 1993	Change	December 1984	December 1993	Change
Person	8,626	15,624	6,998	51.2%	45.3%	-5.9%
Property	5,731	8,540	2,809	34.0%	24.7%	-9.3%
Drug	691	6,954	6,263	4.1%	20.2%	16.1%
Sex	1,676	3,163	1,487	9.9%	9.2%	-0.7%
Other	130	214	84	0.8%	0.6%	-0.2%

Figure 5
**Prison Population by Offense Type
1984 & 1993**



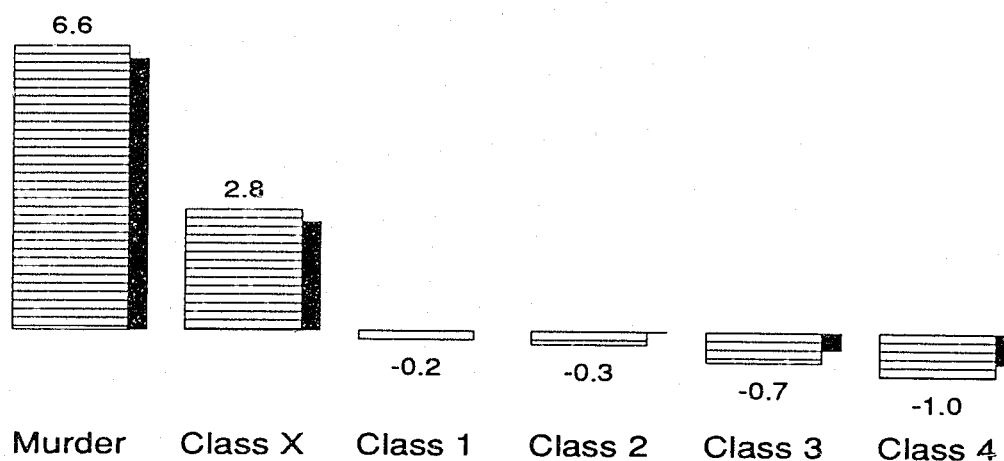
Source: Table 3

Table 4 and Figure 6 - Length of Stay Impact

These 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 6.6 years. Class X inmates sentenced to prison during 1993 are expected to serve 6.9 years in prison, 2.8 years longer than those released in 1978.

<p><i>Table 4</i> Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay by Offense Class</p>			
	<i>Average Length of Stay in Years for 1978</i>	<i>Projected Length of Stay in Years December 31, 1993 Population</i>	<i>Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay</i>
Murder	11.0	17.6	+6.6
Class X	4.1	6.9	+2.8
Class 1	3.5	3.3	-0.2
Class 2	2.7	2.4	-0.3
Class 3	2.6	1.9	-0.7
Class 4	2.3	1.3	-1.0

Figure 6
Impact of Determinate Sentencing
on Length of Stay 1978 & 1993



Differences in Lengths of Stay in Years
Source: Table 4

Table 5 and Figure 7 - Time Served and Projected Time to Serve - Determinate Cases

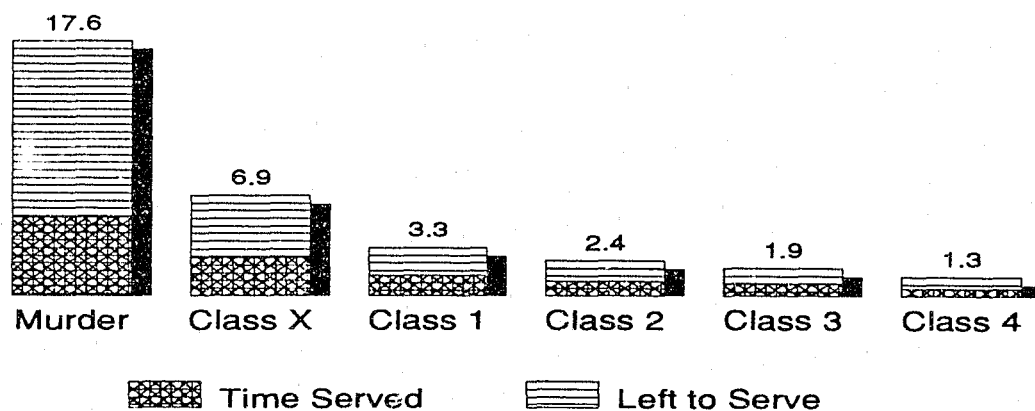
Inmates currently in prison, excluding community supervision violators, have an average of 3.8 years left to serve. The 4,646 murderers without a life or death sentence will be in prison for more than 12 additional years before their projected release date. For Class X offenders, 11,415 will be in prison for an average of 4.3 more years.

In addition, an increasing number of the serious, long-term offenders will be added to the prison population each year, with relatively few releases. Thus, there will continue to be an accumulation of these inmates in prison.

<p align="center">Table 5 Time Served and Projected Time to Serve in Years for the Prison Population December 31, 1984 and December 31, 1993 Determinate Cases</p>					
	<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>
1984					
Murder	1,736	11.7%	2.9	12.6	15.5
Class X	4,890	32.9%	2.2	4.6	6.8
Class 1	2,201	14.8%	1.1	1.8	2.9
Class 2	3,244	21.8%	1.0	1.3	2.3
Class 3	2,029	13.7%	0.7	1.0	1.7
Class 4	626	4.2%	0.5	0.7	1.2
Other	131	0.9%	—	—	—
Total	14,857	100.0%	1.6	3.6	5.2
1993					
Murder	4,646	14.0%	5.4	12.2	17.6
Class X	11,415	34.3%	2.6	4.3	6.9
Class 1	5,392	16.2%	1.4	1.9	3.3
Class 2	7,270	21.9%	1.0	1.4	2.4
Class 3	2,920	8.8%	0.8	1.1	1.9
Class 4	1,553	4.7%	0.5	0.8	1.3
Other	66	0.1%	—	—	—
Total	33,262	100.0%	2.1	3.8	5.9

Note: Inmates admitted from court only. Community Supervision (PreStart) technical violators are excluded.

Figure 7
Total Projected Time to be Served
in Years for Population-1993



Source: Table 5

Table 6 and Figure 8 - Prison Population by Offense Type

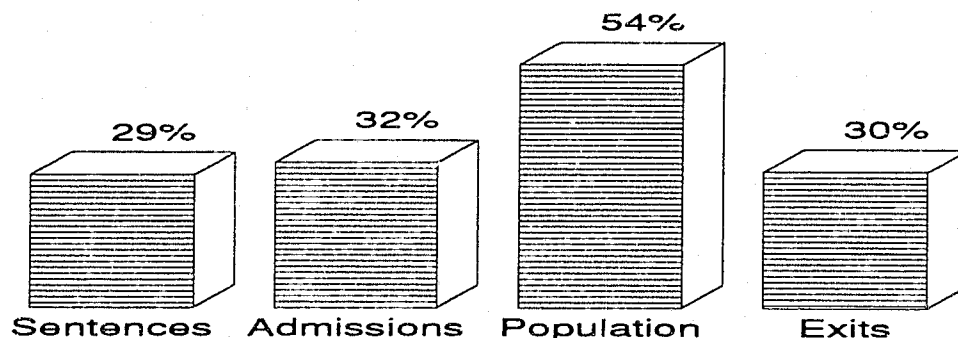
The 1993 Statistical Presentation introduces data which demonstrate the stockpiling of violent offenders in the prison system. Table 6 shows that violent offenders make up 29% of all sentences imposed and 32% of all admissions. They also make up 30% of all exits. However, because of their long sentences (9.2 year average), these violent offenders remain in prison and make up the largest percentage (54%) of the population.

On the other hand, property and drug offenders are serving relatively less time in prison. Thirty six percent of sentences imposed and 36% of admissions are for property offenders. However, since a higher percentage (38%) of all exits are for property offenders, they do not accumulate in the population. Although they make up over one-third of admissions and exits, they make up less than 25% of the prison population.

The same is true for drug offenders, comprising nearly one-third of sentences and 31% of admissions, but only comprising 20% of the population. This is confirmed by their relatively short sentences and time served.

Therefore, while the number of violent inmates will continue to escalate in the prison population, drug and property offenders will pass through the prison system at a faster pace. As a result, these offenders comprise a relatively smaller proportion of the population.

Table 6 Offense Type - 1993				
Sentences Imposed, Admissions, Population, and Exits				
Offense Type	All Sentences Imposed	Admissions	Population	Exits
Violent	29.2%	32.0%	53.7%	30.0%
Property	35.8%	35.5%	24.7%	38.2%
Drug	32.4%	31.0%	20.2%	30.1%
Other	2.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Cases	32,510	20,239	34,495	17,098
Offense Type	Average Sentence Imposed	Exits: Average Time Served	Exits: Average Prison Stay	
Violent	9.2	2.9	2.3	
Property	3.9	1.4	1.1	
Drug	3.6	1.3	1.0	
Other	2.8	1.5	1.2	
Total	5.3	1.8	1.4	

**Figure 8
Violent Offenses
1993**

Source: Table 6

Table 7 - Time Served - Indeterminate Inmates

There are 592 inmates in prison who are serving an indeterminate sentence, with most having a long period of time before they can be released by the Prisoner Review Board, by the Governor, or at the expiration of their sentence. Nearly 80% of these inmates are incarcerated for Murder. Another 19% have been incarcerated for a Class X offense. With relatively few releases occurring each year, these most serious indeterminate offenders will remain in prison for many years.

Table 7
Time Served in Years for the Prison Population
December 31, 1984 and December 31, 1993
Indeterminate Cases

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Average Time Served in Prison</i>
<i>1984</i>			
Murder	708	66.3%	8.8
Class X	264	24.7%	8.0
Class 1	28	2.6%	6.1
Class 2	37	3.5%	6.2
Class 3	16	1.5%	3.9
Class 4	5	0.5%	4.4
Other	10	0.9%	—
Total	1,068	100.0%	8.4
<i>1993</i>			
Murder	471	79.6%	17.4
Class X	111	18.8%	16.9
Class 1	7	1.2%	19.7
Class 2	3	0.5%	19.1
Class 3	0	0.0%	—
Class 4	0	0.0%	—
Total	592	100.0%	17.3

Table 8 and Figure 9 - Inmates with a Sentence of Life, Death, or Sexually Dangerous Person

There is also a growing number of inmates who will never be released. The number of inmates with a life (638) or death (154) sentence continues to rise. The number in the prison population has risen by 211% since 1984. The number of Sexually Dangerous Persons (66), who can only be released by court order, also continues to grow.

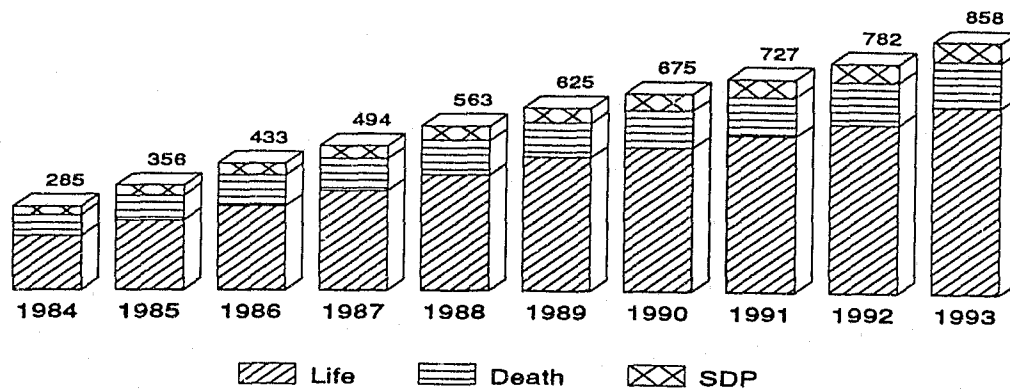
The average age of these 858 inmates (37.2 years) is nearly seven years older than the average age of other inmates in prison at the end of 1993.

Table 8
Time Served and Age in Years for Life, Death and Sexually Dangerous Persons
in the Prison Population as of December 31, 1984-1993

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Average Time Served</i>	<i>Standard Deviation¹</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Standard Deviation¹</i>
<i>Life</i>					
1984	184	4.2	6.5	34.4	10.9
1985	237	4.2	6.1	34.1	10.7
1986	286	4.4	5.8	34.4	10.8
1987	340	4.3	5.3	35.0	10.5
1988	395	4.8	5.5	34.8	10.2
1989	456	5.0	5.1	35.3	9.9
1990	491	5.6	5.2	35.8	9.9
1991	533	6.1	5.4	36.3	9.9
1992	575	6.3	5.4	36.6	9.6
1993	638	6.5	5.4	36.9	9.7
<i>Death</i>					
1984	71	2.9	1.9	33.4	8.0
1985	85	3.3	2.4	33.4	7.5
1986	107	3.5	2.7	32.7	7.5
1987	110	4.0	2.9	33.3	7.7
1988	118	4.6	3.1	33.9	7.5
1989	119	5.4	3.3	35.1	7.8
1990	127	5.4	3.6	35.2	7.8
1991	134	5.9	3.8	36.1	7.8
1992	145	6.3	4.1	36.3	8.1
1993	154	6.7	4.3	36.8	7.9
<i>SDP</i>					
1984	30	3.6	3.4	38.5	16.4
1985	34	3.8	2.8	37.1	15.6
1986	40	3.4	2.6	36.6	14.4
1987	44	3.5	2.8	38.3	14.3
1988	50	4.3	3.1	38.7	15.4
1989	50	5.0	3.2	38.6	15.6
1990	57	4.8	3.7	40.0	13.7
1991	60	4.7	3.5	39.8	13.1
1992	62	5.1	3.7	40.7	12.9
1993	66	5.6	4.0	41.0	12.7
<i>Life, Death and SDP Total</i>					
1984	285	3.9	5.1	34.7	11.2
1985	356	3.9	4.9	34.2	10.7
1986	433	4.1	4.6	34.2	10.6
1987	494	4.2	4.2	35.0	10.5
1988	563	4.7	4.6	34.8	10.3
1989	625	5.0	4.7	35.5	10.1
1990	675	5.5	4.8	36.0	9.9
1991	727	5.9	5.0	36.6	9.8
1992	782	6.2	5.1	36.9	9.7
1993	858	6.5	5.1	37.2	9.8

¹The standard deviation is a measure of variability and is expressed in the same unit as the average time served and age (years). Adding one standard deviation and subtracting one standard deviation from the average yields a range which includes approximately 68 percent of the cases. A larger standard deviation indicates a wider range of time served and age.

Figure 9
Inmates with Life, Death
and SDP Sentences 1984 - 1993

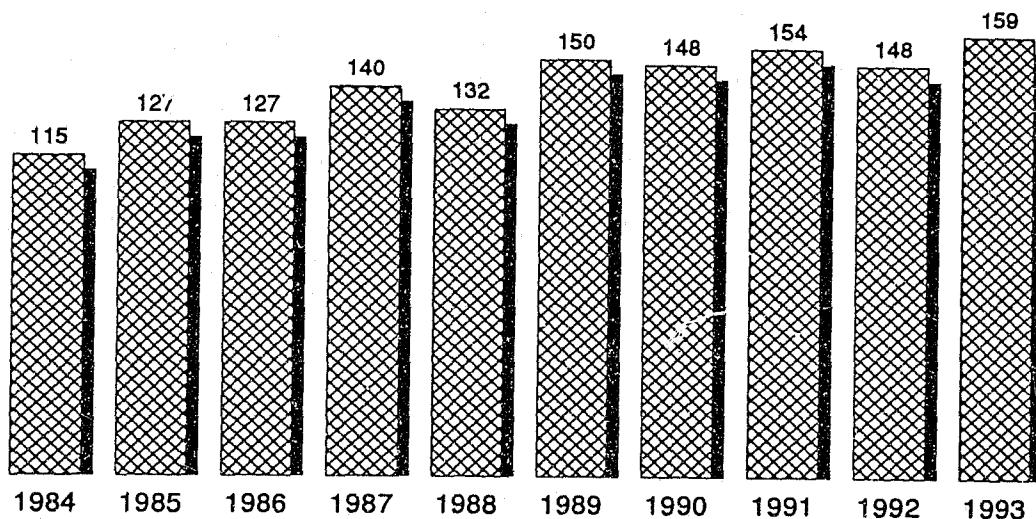


Source: Table 8

Figure 10 - Guilty But Mentally III Inmates

After decreasing in 1992, the number of Guilty But Mentally III (GBMI) inmates in the prison population increased to 159 during 1993. This is the highest number of GBMI inmates in prison at any point in time.

Figure 10
Guilty but Mentally III Offenders
in Prison Population 1984 - 1993

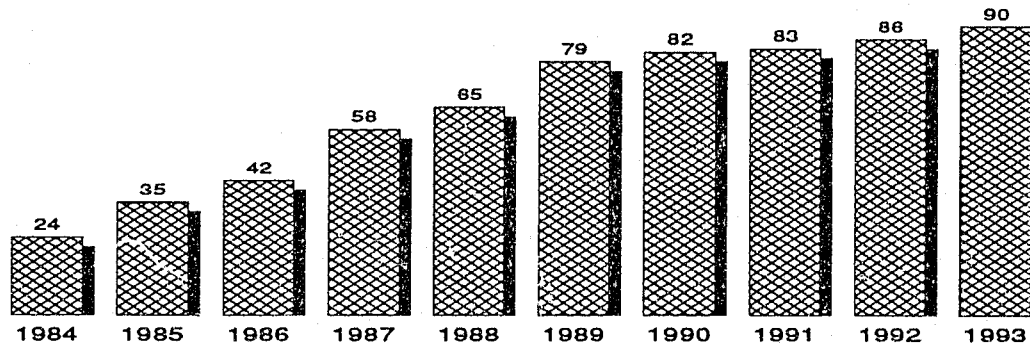


Source: Offender Tracking System

Figure 11 - Habitual Offenders

The number of inmates sentenced to a natural life sentence under the Habitual Offender Statute (90) has increased three-fold since 1984. The number of these inmates continues to rise as offenders with three or more Class X offenses are prosecuted and sentenced as habitual offenders.

Figure 11
**Habitual Offenders
in Prison Population 1984 - 1993**

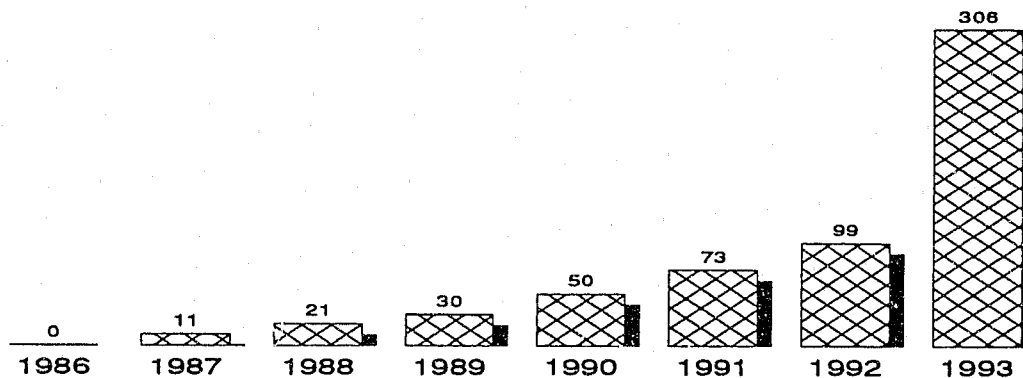


Note: All have Natural Life Sentence
Source: Offender Tracking System

Figure 12 - Habitual Child Sex Offenders

The number of habitual child sex offenders in prison increased dramatically during 1993. Beginning in 1986, habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders grew gradually through 1992. However, as a result of a change in the law, a greater number of these inmates have been sentenced to prison. The new law, effective January 1, 1993, 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 population of these child sex offenders reached 306 by the end of 1993, a growth of over 200% in one year.

Figure 12
**Habitual Child Sex Offenders & Child Sex
Offenders in Prison Population 1986-1993**

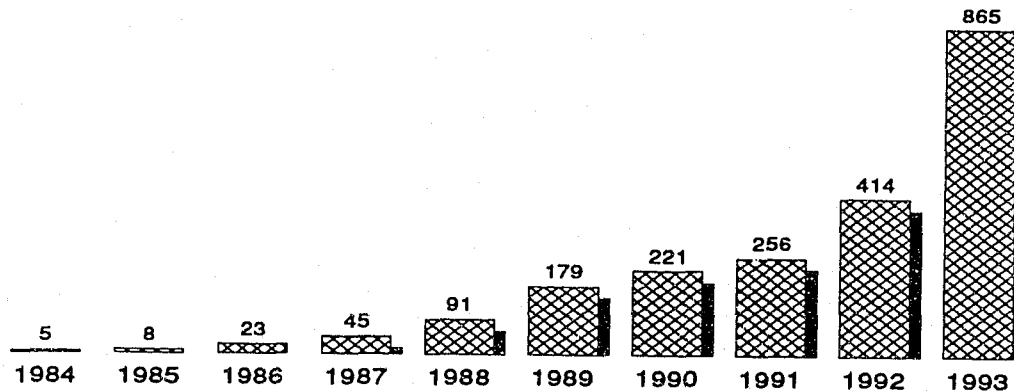


Note: HCSO Statute effective Aug 1986
CSO Statute effective Jan 1993

Figure 13 - Enhanced Class X Offenders

There are also inmates who are sentenced under the enhanced sentencing statute. The Illinois Compiled Statutes (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)) states that when a defendant is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having been twice convicted of any Class 2 or greater Class felonies in Illinois, the defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. The number of these offenders, who are serving longer sentences as Class X inmates, has shown recent unprecedented growth. There have been no changes in the law to account for this growth.

Figure 13
**Enhanced Class X Offenders
in Prison Population 1984 - 1993**



Source: Offender Tracking System

Part II: Length of Stay

PART II: Length of Stay

Summary

As the number of prison sentences imposed grows over time, an increase in exits also occurs. Inmates convicted of Murder and Class X offenses, particularly sex offenses and crimes against a person, serve the longest period of time.

Supplemental and educational good time have contributed to recent increases in exits, particularly for the lower Class 2, 3 and 4 property and drug offenses. Moreover, the earned time programs initiated during 1993 should continue this trend for qualified inmates.

In addition, with the Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) in full operation, time served was reduced for the 869 inmates who completed this program in 1993. With the opening of a second boot camp facility during 1993, further growth in the number of inmates exiting from the IIP is also expected.

The return rate to prison within three years of release for inmates released in 1990 remains at 46%.

Specific length of stay highlights are described in Part II.

Table 9 & Figures 14 and 15 - Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons

The number of exits from prison grew by less than 6% in 1993. The recent acceleration in the number of exits has slowed; the number of exits had been increasing by nearly 100% since 1988.

Time served is measured in two ways. Prison stay accounts for the time an inmate is admitted to the Department of Corrections until the date of release. Total time served includes prison stay plus credit for time spent in jail, in a juvenile facility, on probation, etc. Although the average total time served remained the same from 1992 (1.8 years), the average prison stay decreased in 1993, continuing a downward trend which began in 1986. The increases in exits and decreases in length of stay continue to be associated with the granting of 90 additional days of supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT) and educational good time.

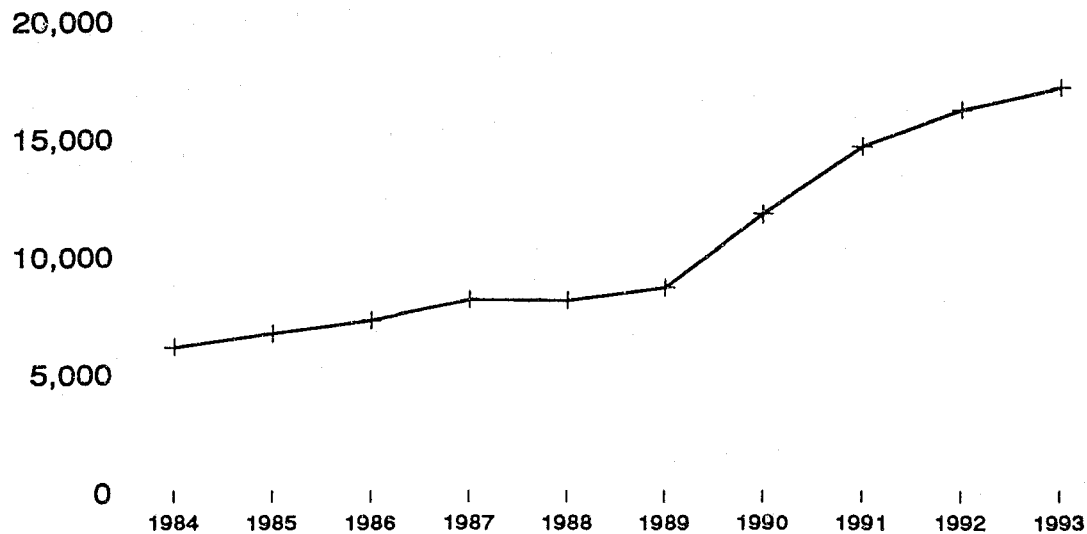
Table 9 lists the number of exits, time served and prison stay for inmates released 1984 through 1993.

Table 9
Length Of Stay in Years For All Adult Felons
Released 1984-1993

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
		Mean	Median			Median	Minimum		
1984	6,081	2.0	1.5	.09	21.9	1.5	1.2	.00	21.5
1985	6,678	2.1	1.6	.01	38.6	1.6	1.3	.00	23.4
1986	7,242	2.1	1.7	.05	22.8	1.7	1.3	.00	20.2
1987	8,114	2.1	1.6	.03	31.6	1.7	1.2	.01	31.1
1988	8,075	2.1	1.7	.10	24.2	1.7	1.2	.00	24.1
1989	8,617	2.1	1.7	.10	24.9	1.7	1.2	.00	24.2
1990	11,731	2.0	1.5	.03	36.3	1.6	1.1	.00	31.5
1991	14,601	1.9	1.3	.00	30.2	1.5	1.0	.00	25.7
1992	16,152	1.8	1.3	.00	33.9	1.5	0.9	.00	33.3
1993	17,098	1.8	1.3	.00	39.9	1.4	0.8	.00	35.8

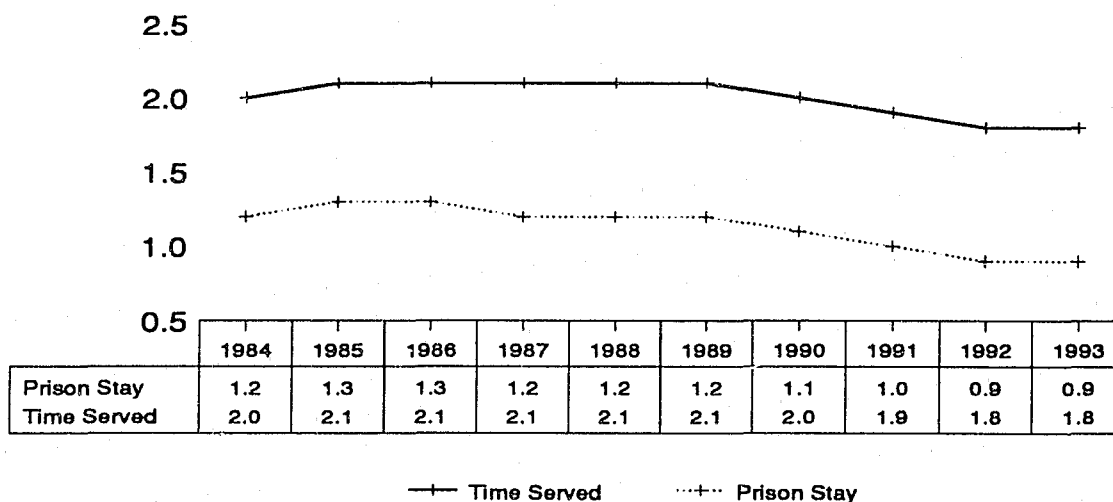
Includes misdemeanors and unclassified cases which are not reported in Tables 10 and 14.

Figure 14
Number of Exits
1984-1993



Source: Table 9

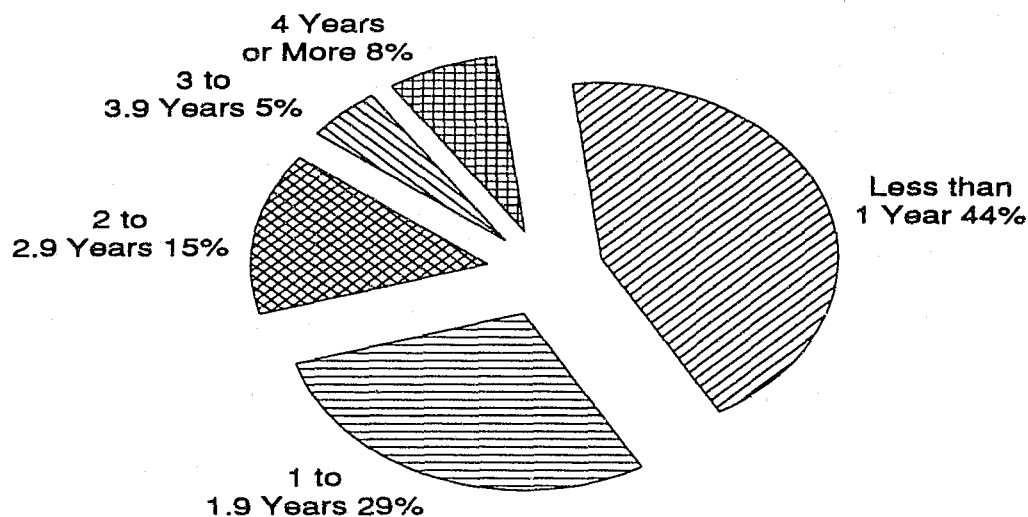
Figure 15
Length of Stay in Years
Inmates Released 1984-1993



Figures 16 and 17 - Total Time Served and Prison Stay

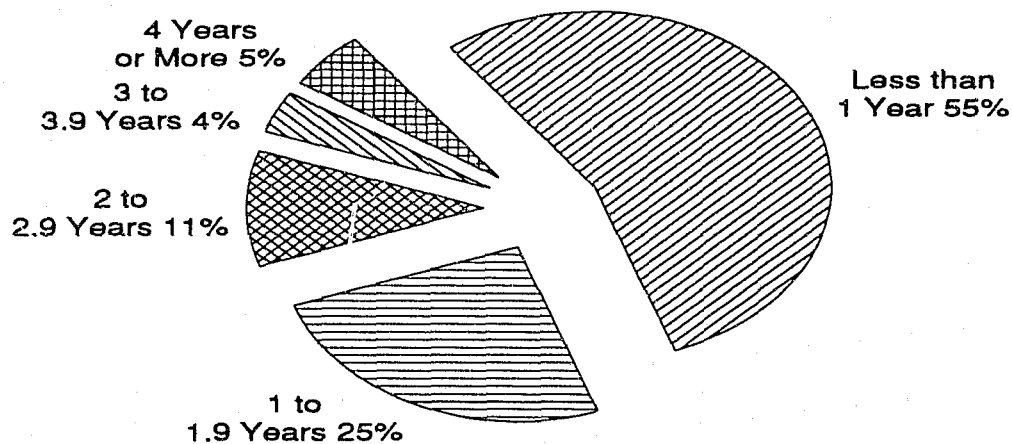
Because of the large percentage of inmates exiting for these lower classes of offenses, the majority of inmates (72%) served less than two years. Over half (55%) served less than one year in prison.

**Figure 16
Total Time Served-1993**



Total Exits = 17,098

**Figure 17
Prison Stay-1993**



Total Exits = 17,098

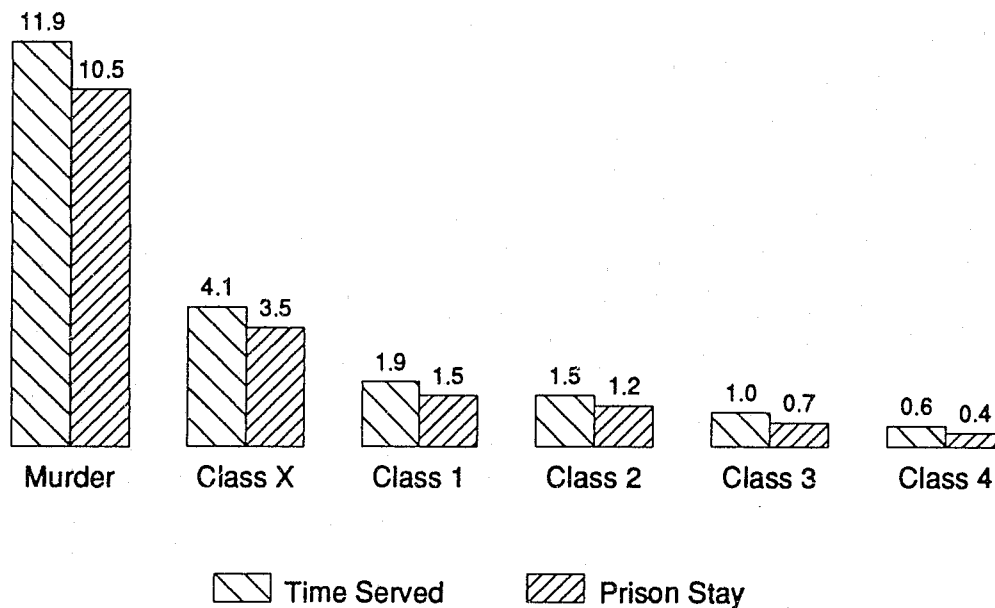
Table 10 and Figure 18 - Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons by Offense Class

Inmates are released from prison depending on the type of sentence for which they had been incarcerated. Determinate sentences are designated fixed sentences derived from a range set by statute (730 ILCS 5/5-8-1). Inmates have a predetermined released date which is 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 a determination is made by the Prisoner Review Board. Only offenders who committed their crime before February 1, 1978 would have received an indeterminate sentence.

As in previous years, nearly 70% of the exits for all felons released in 1993 were for Class 2, 3 or 4 offenders. The total average length of stay (1.8 years) continues to be driven by the higher proportion of inmates with these lower offense classes being released from prison. Average lengths of stay in 1993 were equal to or lower than the 1992 averages for all offense classes except for Murder, an offense for which inmates are not eligible for SMGT.

Table 10 provides the number of exits, time served and prison stay by offense class for inmates released 1984 through 1993.

Figure 18
Length of Stay in Years
by Offense Class - 1993



Source: Table 10

Table 10
Length Of Stay in Years For All Adult Felons
Released 1984-1993 by Offense Class

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation ¹	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation ¹	Median
Murder	1984	97	8.6	3.2	7.9	6.9	3.4	6.6
	1985	62	8.8	4.0	9.0	7.4	4.2	7.4
	1986	57	9.8	4.4	9.6	8.4	4.1	8.4
	1987	81	9.2	4.2	9.2	8.1	4.3	8.1
	1988	113	9.6	4.1	9.4	8.5	4.1	8.5
	1989	106	9.9	3.4	9.7	8.8	3.5	9.0
	1990	150	11.4	4.7	10.7	9.9	4.7	9.2
	1991	190	11.5	4.3	10.8	9.9	4.3	9.3
	1992	206	11.6	4.4	10.8	10.4	4.3	9.6
	1993	203	11.9	4.9	11.1	10.5	4.3	9.9
Class X	1984	1,026	3.9	1.9	3.4	3.2	1.8	2.7
	1985	980	4.1	2.2	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.9
	1986	1,079	4.1	1.7	3.7	3.4	1.7	3.2
	1987	1,221	4.3	2.1	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.2
	1988	1,259	4.3	2.0	3.7	3.6	1.9	3.1
	1989	1,343	4.3	2.1	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.0
	1990	1,634	4.3	2.4	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.9
	1991	1,787	4.3	2.4	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.7
	1992	2,109	4.1	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.7
	1993	2,300	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6
Class 1	1984	633	2.0	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.6
	1985	878	2.3	0.9	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.7
	1986	1,026	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.7
	1987	1,062	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.8
	1988	1,037	2.6	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.7
	1989	1,136	2.7	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.7
	1990	1,571	2.5	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.7
	1991	2,157	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
	1992	2,350	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4
	1993	2,736	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
Class 2	1984	1,613	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
	1985	1,947	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4
	1986	2,126	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
	1987	2,579	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.2
	1988	2,640	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.2
	1989	2,651	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
	1990	3,650	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.2
	1991	4,724	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
	1992	5,289	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
	1993	5,321	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0

¹The standard deviation is a measure of variability and is expressed in the same unit as the average time served or average prison stay (years). Adding one standard deviation to the average and subtracting one standard deviation from the average yields a range which includes approximately 68 percent of the cases.

Table 10
**Length Of Stay in Years For All Adult Felons
 Released 1984-1993 by Offense Class**

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation ¹	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation ¹	Median
Class 3	1984	1,870	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
	1985	1,934	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
	1986	2,046	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0
	1987	2,065	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	1988	2,012	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
	1989	2,081	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7
	1990	2,678	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
	1991	3,369	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
	1992	3,639	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
	1993	3,644	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Class 4	1984	789	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
	1985	869	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
	1986	903	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
	1987	1,104	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
	1988	1,009	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
	1989	1,294	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
	1990	2,047	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
	1991	2,371	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	1992	2,558	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
	1993	2,891	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

¹The standard deviation is a measure of variability and is expressed in the same unit as the average time served or average prison stay (years). Adding one standard deviation to the average and subtracting one standard deviation from the average yields a range which includes approximately 68 percent of the cases.

Table 11 and Figure 19 - Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons by Offense Type

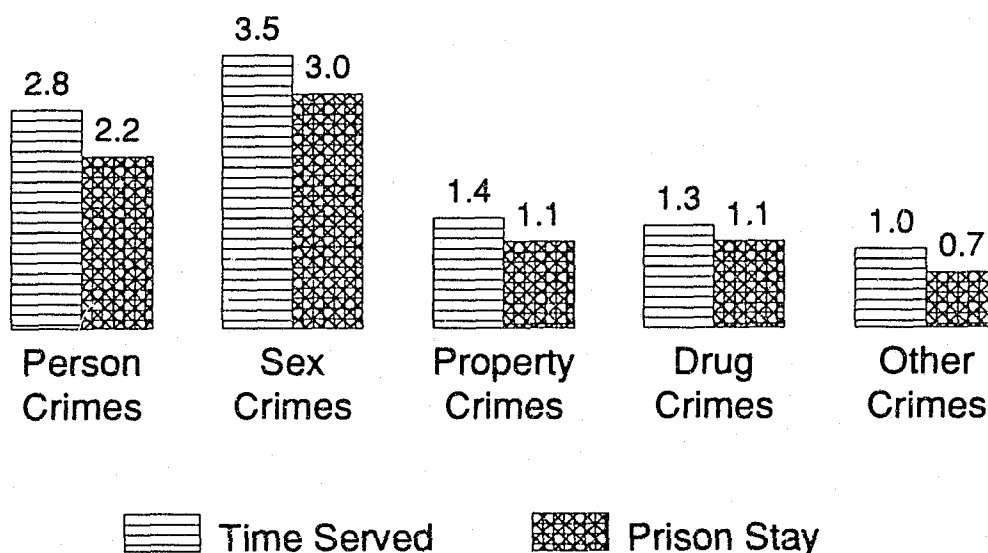
Length of stay is highest for inmates convicted of sex crimes, serving an average of 3.5 years. Inmates convicted for other violent crimes served an average of 2.8 years. Property and drug offenders served less than half as long as offenders sentenced to these more serious crimes.

Table 11 indicates that when dividing offenses into categories of crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, sex crimes and other miscellaneous felonies, the number of exits continues to increase, with each category at least doubling over the last 10 years. The average length of stay for crimes against a person increased in 1993, the first time since 1988. Exits for sex offenses have increased by 147% since 1984, but showed a slight decline in 1993. Longest times served are for inmates sentenced for violent felonies, i.e., crimes against a person and sexual assault offenses.

The largest rise in exits continues to be for drug offenses, increasing by over 1,200% since 1984. However, during the last 10 years, average lengths of stay for drug offenders have remained fairly stable.

Offenses in the "other" category also continue to rise. These offenses mainly include escape-related offenses, such as escape from a penal institution, bail bond violation, and failure to report to a penal institution. Offenders in this category have also been sentenced for crimes against the government, such as obstructing justice and mob action.

Figure 19
**Length of Stay in Years
by Offense Type 1993**



Source: Table 11

Table 11
Length Of Stay in Years For All Adult Felons
Released 1984-1993 by Offense Type

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average				Average			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Person Crimes	1984	1,956	2.3	2.1	0.1	6.9	1.8	1.5	0.0	6.5
	1985	2,123	2.4	2.1	0.2	8.1	1.9	1.6	0.0	7.4
	1986	2,276	2.5	2.1	0.1	13.6	2.0	1.6	0.0	12.5
	1987	2,436	2.7	2.3	0.0	31.6	2.2	1.8	0.0	31.1
	1988	2,376	2.9	2.3	0.1	19.9	2.4	1.7	0.0	19.0
	1989	2,499	2.9	2.2	0.2	14.8	2.3	1.6	0.0	13.3
	1990	3,065	2.9	2.2	0.2	36.3	2.3	1.5	0.0	31.5
	1991	3,527	2.7	1.8	0.1	14.7	2.2	1.3	0.0	13.5
	1992	4,114	2.7	1.7	0.0	16.8	2.1	1.3	0.0	16.2
	1993	4,428	2.8	1.8	0.0	39.9	2.2	1.3	0.0	30.5
Sex Crimes	1984	309	3.0	2.7	0.3	6.9	2.5	2.2	0.1	6.5
	1985	341	3.1	2.8	0.5	8.1	2.6	2.2	0.0	7.1
	1986	429	3.1	2.7	0.3	8.8	2.5	2.1	0.0	7.9
	1987	529	2.9	2.5	0.2	9.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	9.1
	1988	521	3.2	2.7	0.2	19.9	2.6	2.1	0.0	10.2
	1989	686	3.3	2.7	0.1	11.6	2.7	2.1	0.0	11.0
	1990	665	3.3	2.7	0.3	13.2	2.8	2.1	0.0	12.4
	1991	722	3.4	2.7	0.2	14.1	2.8	2.1	0.0	12.5
	1992	782	3.5	2.7	0.1	14.6	2.9	2.2	0.0	14.1
	1993	763	3.5	2.7	0.4	36.0	3.0	2.2	0.0	35.8
Property Crimes	1984	3,094	1.4	1.3	0.1	7.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	5.9
	1985	3,486	1.6	1.4	0.0	7.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.1
	1986	3,749	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.9	1.3	1.2	0.0	6.5
	1987	4,180	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.4
	1988	4,102	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	7.9
	1989	3,952	1.6	1.3	0.0	7.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	7.0
	1990	5,199	1.6	1.3	0.1	9.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.0
	1991	6,176	1.4	1.1	0.0	8.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	8.1
	1992	6,389	1.4	1.0	0.0	9.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	9.2
	1993	6,531	1.4	1.0	0.0	14.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	13.2
Drug Crimes	1984	387	1.3	1.0	0.2	5.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	4.9
	1985	476	1.3	1.1	0.3	5.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.1
	1986	610	1.4	1.2	0.2	6.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	6.1
	1987	790	1.4	1.2	0.0	7.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	7.5
	1988	882	1.5	1.2	0.1	9.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	8.2
	1989	1,262	1.4	1.2	0.0	9.6	1.1	0.9	0.0	8.9
	1990	2,565	1.3	1.2	0.0	9.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	8.4
	1991	3,924	1.2	1.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	6.3
	1992	4,585	1.3	1.0	0.0	14.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	13.7
	1993	5,147	1.3	1.0	0.1	9.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	9.3
Other Crimes	1984	76	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.7
	1985	109	1.1	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.2
	1986	114	1.2	1.0	0.3	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.3
	1987	132	1.0	0.7	0.2	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.2
	1988	145	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1989	175	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.7
	1990	185	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.1
	1991	187	1.0	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	3.6
	1992	221	1.1	0.8	0.1	6.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.9
	1993	229	1.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.0

Table 12 - Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases

The number of exits for determinate sentences rose by another 6% in 1993. Both the overall average time served and the prison stay have remained stable for the last 3 years.

Table 12
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases
Released 1984-1993

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
1984	5,821	1.8	1.4	.09	6.9	1.4	1.2	.00	6.5
1985	6,535	1.9	1.6	.01	8.1	1.5	1.3	.00	7.4
1986	7,178	2.0	1.7	.05	13.6	1.6	1.3	.00	12.5
1987	8,068	2.0	1.6	.03	31.6	1.6	1.2	.01	31.1
1988	8,022	2.1	1.7	.10	19.9	1.6	1.2	.00	19.0
1989	8,574	2.1	1.7	.10	14.8	1.7	1.2	.00	13.3
1990	11,679	2.0	1.5	.03	36.3	1.6	1.1	.00	31.5
1991	14,536	1.8	1.3	.04	14.7	1.4	0.9	.00	13.5
1992	16,091	1.8	1.3	.00	16.8	1.4	0.9	.00	16.2
1993	17,044	1.8	1.2	.00	19.7	1.4	0.9	.00	14.7

There may be some cases with maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date. The number of cases includes misdemeanors and unclassified cases which are not reported in Table 14.

Table 13 - Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases

Fifty-four indeterminate cases were released by the Prisoner Review Board during 1993. They had served an average of 17.4 years, the highest average stay of any year since 1978.

Table 13
Length Of Stay in Years For Indeterminate Cases
Released 1984-1993

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
1984	203	8.5	7.9	.50	21.9	6.8	6.7	.07	21.5
1985	133	9.5	8.8	.32	38.6	7.8	7.7	.22	23.4
1986	63	10.1	10.2	.77	22.6	9.0	9.1	.13	20.2
1987	46	9.3	10.1	.40	21.2	8.5	9.2	.40	20.7
1988	46	12.0	12.9	.30	24.2	10.8	11.8	.10	24.1
1989	43	11.5	12.5	.20	24.9	10.7	11.4	.20	24.2
1990	52	14.6	14.5	.50	26.4	13.3	12.7	.50	25.8
1991	65	16.3	16.0	3.30	30.2	14.3	14.0	1.00	25.7
1992	61	14.6	16.2	.50	33.9	13.4	15.0	.20	33.3
1993	54	17.4	17.2	.50	39.9	15.2	15.9	.40	35.8

Table 14- Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses

As seen in Table 14, the number of exits did decrease for some felonies. These include Attempted Murder (Class X); Burglary, Robbery and Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2); Aggravated Battery (Class 3); and both Class 3 and Class 4 Theft.

Time served and prison stay rose for Murder/First Degree Murder and the Class X offenses of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance. Many of these inmates are not eligible for SMGT. In addition, average sentences rose for Other Class 2 offenses and Class 4 Retail Theft. The lengths of stay for most of the remaining offenses remained constant in 1993.

The number of exits also continues to decline for Rape (Class X) and Voluntary Manslaughter (Class 1 and 2). The average number of years served for inmates sentenced for these three offenses remain on the rise because the statutes have been revised (see Appendix B). The few inmates exiting under the old offenses were admitted prior to the statutory changes. Those with shorter sentences had exited in previous years. Since the remaining cases are for those with longer sentences, the average for those being released continues to rise.

As more inmates are sentenced to prison for the revised Criminal Sexual Assault/Abuse offenses, their average lengths of stay continue to build. For those inmates sentenced to Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X), the average prison stay rose by another month in 1993; the average length of stay has increased in every year since enactment. Similar increases have occurred for two other related statutes: Criminal Sexual Assault (Class 1) and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2). However, the average prison stays remain lower than those for inmates sentenced under the former Rape statutes

Table 15 - Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases by Selected Offenses

All but three of the indeterminate releases were for inmates convicted of Murder and Class X offenses. The majority of inmates who remain in prison with an indeterminate sentence are incarcerated for these most serious offenses (Table 7). Compare Tables 14 and 15 to see the various lengths of stay by offense for determinate versus indeterminate sentences.

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder/ First Degree Murder ²	1984	9	3.6	3.9	1.5	6.1	2.5	2.3	1.1	4.0
	1985	15	4.2	4.3	1.2	6.7	3.1	3.1	0.4	5.5
	1986	28	7.5	8.5	1.4	13.6	6.2	6.5	0.6	12.5
	1987	63	8.4	9.2	1.4	31.6	7.3	8.0	1.2	31.1
	1988	89	8.4	9.2	0.2	19.9	7.4	8.2	0.1	19.0
	1989	87	9.1	9.5	1.7	14.8	7.9	8.7	0.2	13.3
	1990	114	9.8	9.7	1.1	36.3	8.3	8.9	0.3	31.5
	1991	144	9.8	9.7	1.3	14.7	8.4	8.9	0.0	13.5
	1992	166	10.3	9.8	2.2	14.8	9.2	9.3	2.0	14.0
	1993	171	10.5	10.2	0.6	19.7	9.3	9.4	0.5	14.3
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1984	541	3.5	3.2	0.6	6.8	2.9	2.6	0.1	6.4
	1985	504	3.7	3.3	0.4	7.3	3.1	2.7	0.0	6.5
	1986	549	4.0	3.6	1.2	13.6	3.4	3.0	0.0	11.8
	1987	586	4.2	3.7	1.1	11.2	3.6	3.2	0.0	10.8
	1988	577	4.3	3.7	1.5	10.5	3.6	3.2	0.0	9.9
	1989	508	4.4	3.8	0.8	11.9	3.8	3.3	0.1	11.7
	1990	627	4.5	3.7	1.1	13.9	3.8	3.1	0.5	11.4
	1991	608	4.4	3.6	0.8	13.8	3.7	3.0	0.0	13.3
	1992	669	4.3	3.5	1.0	16.8	3.7	2.8	0.1	15.8
	1993	727	4.1	3.0	0.4	14.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	14.5
Attempted Murder (Class X)	1984	70	3.6	3.3	0.1	7.2	3.0	2.7	0.0	5.9
	1985	86	3.9	3.3	2.6	7.8	3.2	2.8	1.1	6.9
	1986	104	4.0	3.4	1.0	9.2	3.4	3.0	0.0	8.4
	1987	132	4.6	4.0	1.7	10.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	9.7
	1988	128	4.5	4.3	1.9	9.2	3.8	3.6	0.0	8.5
	1989	125	4.6	4.0	1.7	11.8	3.8	3.5	0.3	10.5
	1990	155	5.1	4.3	1.3	12.2	4.4	3.6	0.5	11.9
	1991	147	5.6	4.8	0.7	12.3	4.4	3.7	0.0	11.5
	1992	169	5.3	4.7	2.3	16.3	4.4	3.8	0.4	16.2
	1993	160	5.2	3.7	1.8	15.2	4.4	2.9	0.2	14.7
Rape (Class X)	1984	121	3.9	3.7	0.8	7.3	3.2	2.9	0.0	6.5
	1985	117	4.1	3.8	2.2	8.1	3.5	3.3	1.0	7.1
	1986	136	4.4	4.1	1.3	8.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	8.3
	1987	122	5.3	4.5	1.7	29.1	4.5	3.7	1.3	28.2
	1988	91	5.6	5.0	0.3	12.1	4.7	4.4	0.0	10.2
	1989	86	6.6	6.1	2.7	11.6	5.7	5.5	0.3	11.0
	1990	67	7.8	7.4	2.8	13.2	6.9	6.8	0.6	12.4
	1991	54	8.8	8.7	4.7	13.2	7.5	7.3	3.4	11.7
	1992	44	10.1	9.7	2.3	14.0	9.3	9.2	2.0	13.6
	1993	31	11.0	10.7	3.0	14.7	9.8	9.6	2.7	14.3

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

²Murder was changed to First Degree Murder effective on July 1, 1987 (Public Act 84-1450). With the first exit occurring in 1989 (the inmate died in prison after 6 months with IDOC), First Degree Murder lengths of stay are included in this category beginning in 1989. There were seven First Degree Murder exits during 1993.

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average				Average			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1984	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	4	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.6
	1987	43	2.6	2.7	1.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.1	2.8
	1988	101	2.9	2.8	0.5	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	4.0
	1989	200	3.2	2.9	0.2	5.1	2.6	2.6	0.1	4.9
	1990	222	3.5	3.2	1.2	6.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	5.9
	1991	268	3.8	3.7	1.3	7.2	3.1	2.8	0.0	6.6
	1992	285	4.1	3.7	0.7	7.7	3.3	3.0	0.0	7.1
	1993	293	4.2	3.8	0.9	8.8	3.5	3.3	0.2	8.6
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1984	40	2.8	2.6	1.0	5.5	2.3	2.3	0.3	4.9
	1985	38	3.0	2.8	0.5	5.4	2.6	2.7	0.3	4.6
	1986	75	3.0	2.8	0.4	6.5	2.5	2.5	0.2	6.1
	1987	97	3.1	2.7	0.3	7.9	2.7	2.6	0.2	7.5
	1988	139	3.1	2.7	0.3	9.5	2.7	2.7	0.1	8.1
	1989	190	3.2	2.8	0.2	9.6	2.7	2.6	0.1	8.9
	1990	282	3.0	2.8	0.7	9.6	2.6	2.6	0.1	8.4
	1991	360	2.8	2.5	0.2	6.5	2.4	2.4	0.0	6.0
	1992	508	3.0	2.5	0.2	14.5	2.6	2.5	0.1	13.7
	1993	519	3.1	2.5	0.4	9.5	2.7	2.5	0.1	9.3
Other Class X	1984	162	3.4	3.1	1.2	6.7	2.8	2.5	0.3	6.2
	1985	175	3.8	3.5	1.3	7.3	3.2	3.0	0.7	6.4
	1986	192	4.0	3.7	1.3	8.4	3.4	3.2	0.2	7.8
	1987	222	4.2	3.7	0.7	10.0	3.5	3.2	0.0	9.5
	1988	209	4.4	3.8	0.8	10.2	3.9	3.4	0.4	9.8
	1989	222	4.3	3.7	0.5	11.6	3.8	3.0	0.1	10.8
	1990	270	4.4	3.3	0.4	12.9	3.7	2.8	0.1	11.8
	1991	335	4.1	3.0	1.0	14.1	3.4	2.5	0.1	12.5
	1992	420	4.0	3.0	0.4	14.6	3.3	2.5	0.2	14.1
	1993	551	3.7	3.0	0.0	14.5	3.1	2.5	0.0	14.1
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1984	13	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.2	2.1
	1985	29	1.8	1.8	0.5	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.5
	1986	41	2.0	1.8	0.2	5.6	1.7	1.7	0.2	4.6
	1987	59	2.0	1.8	0.2	4.8	1.5	1.5	0.1	4.4
	1988	59	1.7	1.7	0.2	3.7	1.4	1.4	0.2	3.7
	1989	124	1.9	1.7	0.5	5.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	4.7
	1990	347	1.7	1.7	0.2	4.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	4.3
	1991	724	1.5	1.5	0.2	4.5	1.2	1.3	0.0	4.4
	1992	884	1.5	1.5	0.2	4.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	4.5
	1993	1,032	1.5	1.5	0.2	5.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	5.1

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

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Resid. Burglary (Class 1)	1984	393	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.2	2.6
	1985	543	2.2	2.1	0.8	3.8	1.8	1.8	0.2	3.5
	1986	625	2.4	2.2	0.9	4.6	2.0	1.8	0.1	4.2
	1987	638	2.5	2.2	0.7	5.5	2.1	1.9	0.1	5.3
	1988	649	2.5	2.2	0.5	6.0	2.1	1.8	0.1	5.7
	1989	606	2.6	2.2	0.4	7.4	2.2	1.8	0.1	7.0
	1990	805	2.6	2.2	0.8	8.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	7.6
	1991	925	2.3	2.0	0.3	8.5	1.9	1.5	0.0	8.1
	1992	868	2.4	2.0	0.0	9.7	2.0	1.7	0.0	9.2
	1993	894	2.2	1.7	0.0	8.6	1.8	1.4	0.0	8.0
Voluntary Mansl. (Class 1)	1984	39	2.2	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.1	2.6
	1985	49	2.6	2.3	1.3	7.4	1.7	1.6	0.0	5.3
	1986	81	2.8	2.6	1.2	6.9	2.0	1.7	0.1	5.7
	1987	96	3.2	2.7	0.7	5.7	2.4	2.2	0.5	5.3
	1988	90	3.5	3.5	1.7	6.3	2.5	2.5	0.0	5.6
	1989	103	4.2	4.1	1.7	7.3	3.3	3.2	0.1	6.7
	1990	99	4.3	4.3	1.3	8.0	3.3	3.1	0.1	7.5
	1991	78	5.4	5.6	0.6	8.4	4.4	4.5	0.6	7.4
	1992	51	5.5	5.7	1.5	8.8	4.4	4.6	0.0	7.5
	1993	26	6.4	6.8	2.2	8.7	5.5	6.0	1.3	8.2
Other Class 1	1984	185	2.2	1.9	0.3	6.6	1.8	1.6	0.1	6.1
	1985	249	2.4	2.0	0.3	7.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	6.7
	1986	272	2.3	2.0	0.2	7.2	1.8	1.7	0.0	6.4
	1987	267	2.4	1.8	0.5	9.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	8.5
	1988	238	2.6	2.0	0.2	8.3	2.1	1.7	0.0	8.2
	1989	298	2.5	2.0	0.2	8.6	2.0	1.7	0.1	7.8
	1990	319	2.5	1.9	0.2	10.7	2.0	1.6	0.0	9.9
	1991	428	2.1	1.7	0.2	9.7	1.7	1.4	0.0	9.4
	1992	546	2.2	1.7	0.2	12.8	1.7	1.4	0.0	11.4
	1993	783	2.1	1.7	0.2	14.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	13.7
Burglary (Class 2)	1984	962	1.8	1.5	0.4	7.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	5.9
	1985	1,142	1.9	1.7	0.0	7.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	6.1
	1986	1,191	1.9	1.7	0.2	9.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	9.3
	1987	1,335	1.8	1.5	0.2	8.8	1.5	1.2	0.0	8.4
	1988	1,156	1.9	1.6	0.4	8.2	1.5	1.2	0.0	7.9
	1989	1,112	1.9	1.7	0.1	8.6	1.5	1.3	0.0	8.1
	1990	1,518	1.8	1.5	0.3	9.2	1.4	1.2	0.0	8.0
	1991	1,825	1.6	1.4	0.0	7.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	7.4
	1992	2,004	1.6	1.3	0.1	8.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.5
	1993	1,931	1.6	1.4	0.1	14.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	13.2

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

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average				Average			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Robbery (Class 2)	1984	412	1.8	1.6	0.3	6.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	5.5
	1985	513	2.0	1.8	0.6	6.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	6.2
	1986	516	2.0	1.8	0.1	6.9	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.4
	1987	510	2.0	1.7	0.1	6.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.1
	1988	519	1.9	1.7	0.6	6.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.4
	1989	545	2.0	1.7	0.2	9.2	1.4	1.2	0.0	8.6
	1990	703	1.9	1.6	0.2	7.4	1.4	1.2	0.0	7.1
	1991	819	1.8	1.5	0.4	6.9	1.3	1.0	0.0	6.3
	1992	875	1.7	1.5	0.1	8.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.3
	1993	783	1.7	1.5	0.2	9.2	1.3	1.1	0.0	8.7
Voluntary Mansl. (Class 2)	1984	50	3.3	3.2	0.7	5.5	2.5	2.3	0.4	4.4
	1985	34	3.4	3.2	0.2	6.9	2.7	2.5	0.0	6.5
	1986	12	4.6	4.6	1.3	6.7	3.5	3.6	0.7	5.2
	1987	10	5.7	6.0	1.7	6.7	4.9	5.2	1.7	5.9
	1988	6	6.2	6.6	4.8	7.4	5.4	6.1	3.2	6.7
	1989	3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.3	6.6	5.3	6.9
	1990	2	8.6	8.6	7.3	10.0	8.3	8.3	7.2	9.4
	1991	1	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
	1992	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1993	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1984	54	1.5	1.3	0.2	5.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	4.6
	1985	75	1.7	1.4	0.7	5.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	5.1
	1986	103	1.4	1.4	0.2	3.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	3.1
	1987	159	1.4	1.3	0.5	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	3.0
	1988	214	1.5	1.3	0.2	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	3.3
	1989	245	1.6	1.3	0.2	5.8	1.3	1.2	0.1	5.2
	1990	576	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.4
	1991	883	1.4	1.2	0.2	5.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	4.8
	1992	1,060	1.4	1.0	0.1	4.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	4.2
	1993	1,196	1.3	1.0	0.2	6.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	6.1
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1984	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	74	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.2	1.6
	1987	277	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.6
	1988	433	1.6	1.5	0.2	3.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	3.3
	1989	390	1.8	1.7	0.1	3.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	3.7
	1990	475	1.8	1.5	0.3	4.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	4.4
	1991	756	1.6	1.5	0.2	6.4	1.2	1.0	0.1	4.3
	1992	827	1.5	1.3	0.2	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.5
	1993	817	1.5	1.4	0.3	6.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	6.2

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

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Other Class 2	1984	123	1.7	1.4	0.7	5.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	4.9
	1985	174	1.9	1.7	0.5	6.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	6.3
	1986	225	1.7	1.5	0.5	8.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.6
	1987	284	1.7	1.4	0.5	6.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	5.2
	1988	309	1.8	1.5	0.5	6.4	1.3	1.2	0.1	5.9
	1989	353	1.9	1.7	0.1	6.7	1.5	1.2	0.1	6.7
	1990	372	1.9	1.5	0.4	11.2	1.5	1.2	0.1	10.8
	1991	439	1.7	1.5	0.2	7.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	6.2
	1992	520	1.7	1.5	0.1	8.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	8.0
	1993	592	1.8	1.5	0.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	6.7
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1984	319	1.4	1.3	0.1	5.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	5.3
	1985	338	1.4	1.3	0.1	6.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	6.1
	1986	348	1.5	1.3	0.5	11.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	10.3
	1987	416	1.4	1.2	0.0	7.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	6.8
	1988	358	1.4	1.3	0.5	4.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	4.7
	1989	395	1.5	1.2	0.3	5.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.3
	1990	482	1.4	1.2	0.3	6.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	6.2
	1991	570	1.4	1.2	0.4	9.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	9.0
	1992	651	1.3	1.1	0.0	6.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.2
	1993	601	1.3	1.0	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
Forgery (Class 3)	1984	176	1.2	1.0	0.4	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.4
	1985	188	1.4	1.2	0.1	4.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	4.3
	1986	183	1.3	1.0	0.4	5.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.0
	1987	188	1.3	1.1	0.3	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.4
	1988	229	1.3	1.2	0.3	5.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	5.2
	1989	192	1.3	1.2	0.3	6.5	1.0	0.8	0.1	6.3
	1990	288	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	4.3
	1991	338	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.2
	1992	314	1.1	1.0	0.4	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	4.0
	1993	342	1.1	1.0	0.1	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.3
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1984	123	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.1
	1985	132	0.9	0.9	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.6
	1986	158	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.5
	1987	199	1.0	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.7
	1988	232	1.0	0.9	0.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.0
	1989	241	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.7
	1990	259	1.0	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	4.1
	1991	337	0.9	0.7	0.1	4.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.8
	1992	485	0.8	0.5	0.2	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.5
	1993	593	0.8	0.6	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.7

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

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
Theft (Class 3)	1984	760	1.1	0.9	0.1	5.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.4
	1985	758	1.2	1.0	0.1	7.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.7
	1986	725	1.2	1.0	0.0	4.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	3.8
	1987	619	1.2	1.0	0.2	6.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.4
	1988	596	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.4
	1989	572	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	5.6
	1990	726	1.1	0.9	0.3	5.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	5.0
	1991	716	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.0	3.1
	1992	659	1.0	0.9	0.2	5.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.5
	1993	600	1.0	0.9	0.1	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	7.0
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/UUW by a Felony ² (Class 3)	1984	130	1.3	1.0	0.3	4.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	4.1
	1985	156	1.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.1
	1986	216	1.2	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.8
	1987	229	1.2	1.0	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.8
	1988	220	1.2	1.1	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.8
	1989	261	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.7
	1990	341	1.1	0.9	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.8
	1991	471	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.1
	1992	680	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.3
	1993	815	1.0	1.0	0.3	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	5.9
Other Class 3	1984	356	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.3
	1985	356	1.3	1.0	0.3	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	3.9
	1986	415	1.3	1.1	0.3	5.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	5.3
	1987	411	1.3	1.0	0.2	6.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.4
	1988	374	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.7
	1989	417	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	5.7
	1990	582	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	5.4
	1991	937	1.1	1.0	0.2	7.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	5.1
	1992	848	1.2	1.0	0.2	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.7
	1993	692	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1984	127	0.8	0.7	0.2	5.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.8
	1985	147	0.8	0.7	0.3	7.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	7.4
	1986	189	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.7
	1987	225	0.7	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.2
	1988	254	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.7
	1989	367	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.6
	1990	808	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.9
	1991	1,026	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.0
	1992	1,219	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.8
	1993	1,543	0.6	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.2

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

²Unlawful Use of Weapon (Chapter 720, Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/24-1) and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Chapter 720, Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/24-1.1) were combined. Both are a Class 3 felony and have similar lengths of stay.

Table 14
Length Of Stay in Years For Determinate Cases¹
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1984	101	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1
	1985	112	0.9	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.6
	1986	107	0.8	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.5
	1987	185	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.4
	1988	147	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7
	1989	200	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.5
	1990	306	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.4
	1991	374	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0
	1992	316	0.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.5
	1993	374	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.6
Theft (Class 4)	1984	195	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.4
	1985	206	1.0	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.4
	1986	195	1.1	0.9	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.4
	1987	227	0.9	0.8	0.2	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.4
	1988	171	0.8	0.8	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.8
	1989	160	0.8	0.7	0.1	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.1
	1990	232	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.3
	1991	219	0.7	0.6	0.2	7.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	7.1
	1992	200	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.4
	1993	195	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.5
Other Class 4	1984	363	0.9	0.8	0.1	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	4.9
	1985	401	0.9	0.9	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.5
	1986	412	0.9	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.3
	1987	467	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.2
	1988	436	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	3.2
	1989	566	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.0
	1990	701	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.7
	1991	752	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.3
	1992	822	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	3.3
	1993	779	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	4.2

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

Table 15
Length Of Stay in Years For Indeterminate Cases
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average				Average			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder	1984	88	9.1	8.2	5.5	18.1	7.4	6.8	0.1	16.6
	1985	47	10.3	9.5	6.0	23.6	8.8	7.9	0.5	23.4
	1986	29	12.0	11.5	1.1	22.6	10.6	10.3	0.9	18.1
	1987	18	11.8	11.2	6.0	21.2	10.8	10.2	5.4	20.7
	1988	24	14.1	12.7	6.4	24.2	12.8	11.5	5.0	24.1
	1989	19	13.7	12.3	7.4	24.9	12.7	11.2	7.0	24.2
	1990	36	16.2	14.7	6.8	26.4	14.7	13.4	2.6	25.8
	1991	46	16.9	16.4	6.4	30.2	14.6	14.5	1.0	25.1
	1992	40	16.9	16.5	3.4	33.9	15.5	15.4	2.7	33.3
	1993	32	19.5	18.3	4.0	39.9	16.8	16.7	2.9	30.5
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1984	56	7.7	7.4	1.8	14.4	6.0	6.1	0.2	14.0
	1985	37	9.2	8.1	1.9	38.6	6.0	5.9	0.4	18.2
	1986	13	9.5	8.8	3.7	13.1	8.5	8.5	3.2	11.9
	1987	8	9.0	10.4	1.8	12.0	8.5	9.7	1.3	11.7
	1988	10	10.9	12.4	1.7	14.6	9.5	11.6	1.6	14.1
	1989	5	12.5	13.0	9.2	14.6	11.5	11.5	9.2	13.0
	1990	6	12.3	12.9	2.6	16.7	11.5	12.5	2.6	15.9
	1991	6	14.3	15.3	6.7	17.1	13.3	14.9	4.8	16.9
	1992	5	9.9	4.0	0.5	26.5	9.7	3.9	0.3	26.1
	1993	9	14.5	16.5	0.5	25.1	13.6	15.7	0.4	22.7
Attempted Murder (Class X)	1984	11	7.7	7.0	3.8	11.3	7.1	6.8	3.0	11.0
	1985	6	8.7	8.8	8.0	9.2	7.5	7.1	6.4	8.5
	1986	1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	1987	2	13.8	13.8	8.7	18.9	13.4	13.4	8.3	18.4
	1988	2	13.9	13.9	12.3	15.4	13.2	13.2	11.9	14.5
	1989	2	14.0	14.0	12.3	15.7	13.7	13.7	12.3	15.1
	1990	2	14.3	14.3	12.7	15.9	13.2	13.2	10.8	15.7
	1991	5	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.8	11.4	12.8	3.9	14.0
	1992	3	16.3	16.7	14.7	17.4	13.9	14.0	11.4	16.4
	1993	2	21.8	21.8	18.6	25.1	12.5	12.5	6.7	18.3
Rape (Class X)	1984	19	8.5	7.8	4.4	21.9	7.6	7.0	0.1	21.5
	1985	13	10.6	8.5	6.0	21.2	9.4	7.8	3.7	21.2
	1986	5	8.6	10.3	2.1	17.9	7.5	9.1	1.8	14.3
	1987	4	11.1	12.1	8.1	12.3	9.9	10.7	6.7	11.6
	1988	2	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.9	10.5	10.5	8.9	12.1
	1989	2	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.5
	1990	3	19.4	21.2	12.8	24.2	17.2	18.0	12.6	21.0
	1991	1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
	1992	4	18.5	18.6	16.8	20.1	17.3	17.1	15.1	19.7
	1993	6	17.8	16.8	3.0	36.0	17.3	16.1	2.9	35.8
Other Class X	1984	6	6.3	4.6	2.3	11.0	6.0	4.5	2.3	10.5
	1985	4	8.1	8.5	5.8	9.7	7.6	7.6	5.7	9.3
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	5	4.0	2.5	1.8	10.9	3.3	1.6	0.7	10.4
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	3	8.4	6.8	4.1	14.4	7.9	6.1	3.9	13.8
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	3	13.7	13.1	11.3	16.6	13.2	12.4	10.9	16.3
	1992	2	8.2	8.2	1.8	14.5	7.4	7.4	1.7	13.0
	1993	2	9.7	9.7	3.1	16.3	9.2	9.2	2.6	15.7

Table 15
Length Of Stay in Years For Indeterminate Cases
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
Class 1	1984	3	5.0	6.9	1.1	7.0	4.7	6.7	0.5	6.8
	1985	8	6.3	7.9	0.8	11.3	5.8	6.7	0.7	11.0
	1986	7	10.2	9.7	1.8	20.9	8.9	8.4	1.5	20.2
	1987	2	10.9	10.9	9.7	12.0	10.6	10.6	9.3	11.9
	1988	1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	1989	5	9.9	12.2	0.2	12.5	9.7	11.9	0.2	12.4
	1990	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	1991	2	12.5	12.5	3.3	21.6	12.3	12.3	3.2	21.3
	1992	1	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
	1993	1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Burglary (Class 2)	1984	3	6.2	6.9	1.3	10.5	4.4	1.5	1.1	10.5
	1985	3	6.2	8.6	0.3	9.7	5.9	7.7	0.2	9.6
	1986	3	4.2	1.7	1.5	9.5	4.0	1.6	1.4	9.1
	1987	2	2.5	2.5	1.2	3.8	1.4	1.4	0.5	2.3
	1988	2	5.4	5.4	3.3	7.5	4.6	4.6	1.8	7.3
	1989	1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
	1993	1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Robbery (Class 2)	1984	3	6.9	7.7	0.5	12.6	4.6	1.4	0.2	12.3
	1985	2	13.2	13.2	11.8	14.6	13.2	13.2	11.8	14.5
	1986	2	4.6	4.6	0.8	8.4	4.0	4.0	0.1	7.9
	1987	1	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
	1990	2	5.2	5.2	2.8	7.6	5.0	5.0	2.7	7.2
	1991	1	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
	1992	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Mansl. (Class 2)	1984	4	10.5	10.3	1.5	19.7	10.1	10.2	1.0	19.1
	1985	3	9.7	10.0	8.4	10.7	5.8	7.5	1.6	8.4
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1988	1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	1989	1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
	1990	2	2.5	2.5	0.7	4.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.9
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Class 2	1984	2	7.7	7.7	5.0	10.4	6.7	6.7	5.0	8.4
	1985	1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15
Length Of Stay in Years For Indeterminate Cases
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1984	1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	1985	2	11.4	11.4	9.6	13.1	11.2	11.2	9.4	13.1
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1988	1	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
	1989	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery (Class 3)	1984	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1993	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Theft (Class 3)	1984	4	5.6	1.9	0.9	11.0	5.5	1.9	0.9	10.7
	1985	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	1986	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	1987	2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.4
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Use of a Weapon (Class 3)	1984	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1985	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1988	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1989	1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Class 3	1984	1	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1985	3	10.5	8.8	8.5	14.2	10.3	8.7	8.5	13.6
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	1988	2	7.2	7.2	1.8	12.5	6.5	6.5	1.1	11.9
	1989	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15
Length Of Stay in Years For Indeterminate Cases
Released 1984-1993 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
All Class 4	1984	2	4.6	4.6	0.5	8.7	3.8	3.8	0.2	7.5
	1985	3	7.7	9.3	2.1	11.7	7.5	9.2	1.7	11.6
	1986	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1987	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1988	1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1989	1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	1990	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1991	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1992	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	1993	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16 - Length of Stay for Most Frequent 25 Offenses

The offense with the most exits continues to be Burglary. The 1,932 released burglars served an average of 1.6 years. In addition, Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4) and both Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance had over 1,000 exits during 1993. Table 16 lists the 25 most frequently occurring offenses for inmates who exited in 1993, listing the total time served and prison stay for each.

Drug and property offenses are the most prevalent, with many average stays below the overall means of 1.8 years (total time served) and 1.4 years (prison stay).

Table 16
Length Of Stay in Years For All Adult Felons
Most Frequent 25 Offenses for Inmates Released
1993

Offense	Class	Cases	Total Time Served		Prison Stay	
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Burglary	2	1,932	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.9
Possession Controlled Substance	4	1,543	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manuf-Del Controlled Substance	2	1,196	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6
Manuf-Del Controlled Substance	1	1,032	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.7
Residential Burglary	1	895	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	817	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
¹ UUW/UUW by Felon	3	815	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Robbery	2	783	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9
Armed Robbery	X	736	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.8
Aggravated Battery	3	601	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7
Theft	3	600	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
Retail Theft	3	593	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Manuf-Del Controlled Substance	X	520	3.1	1.0	2.7	1.1
Retail Theft	4	374	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Forgery	3	343	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Agg Criminal Sexual Assault	X	293	4.2	1.6	3.5	1.6
Armed Violence	X	223	3.6	2.1	3.0	2.1
Agg Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	205	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.9
Murder/First Degree Murder	M	203	11.9	4.9	10.5	4.3
Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder	X	199	4.9	3.2	4.1	3.1
Theft	4	195	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Driving with Suspended License	4	170	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Possess Controlled Substance	1	148	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8
Criminal Sexual Assault	1	127	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.4
² Home Invasion	X	112	4.6	2.6	3.9	2.6

¹Unlawful Use of a Weapon and Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon were combined. Both are Class 3 felonies and have similar time served and prison stay averages.

²Home Invasion was added in 1993.

Table 17 and Figure 20- Length of Stay for IIP graduates and Comparison Group

During 1993, 869 inmates graduated from the Department's Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). These inmates served an average of nine months total, with six months in the Department of Corrections. The six month time period 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 program.

These lengths of stay were compared to those for inmates who met eligibility criteria for the IIP, but were not selected or did not volunteer to participate. This comparison group, totalling 4,950 exits in 1993, served 1.2 total years of incarceration. They served six months longer in prison than comparable inmates who served time in the IIP.

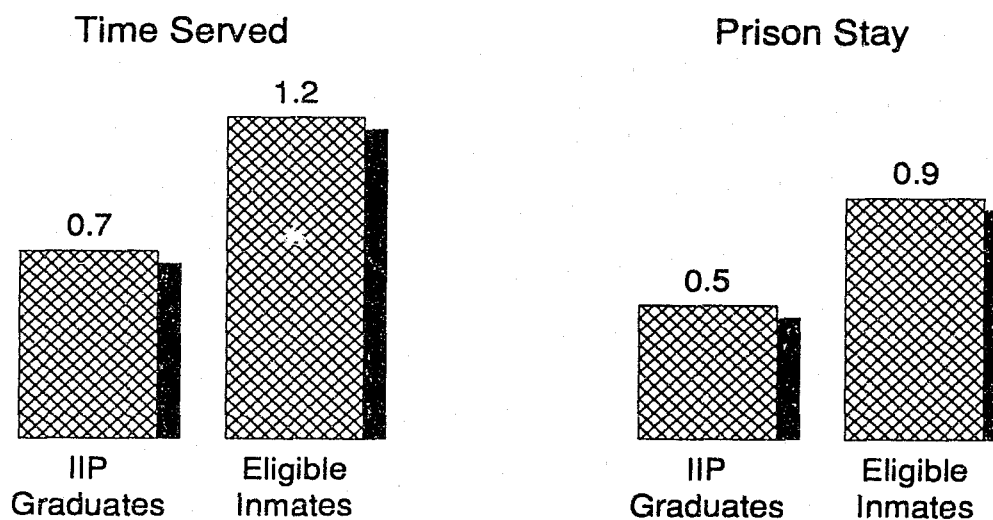
As a result of Public Act 88-0311 (Senate Bill 956), the IIP eligibility criteria were expanded during 1993. The maximum age increased from 29 years to 35 years, the maximum sentence rose from five years to eight years, and inmates sentenced to their second adult felony incarceration would now be eligible for the IIP. These changes, accompanied by the opening of a second IIP facility in Greene County, should increase the number of exits from IIP in future years.

Table 17
Length Of Stay in Years For Adult Felons Released in 1993
Impact Incarceration Program Graduates v. Eligible Inmates Released from Traditional Prison*

	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
IIP Graduates	869	0.7	.20	0.7	0.5	.11	0.5
IIP Eligible Exits	4,950	1.2	.61	1.0	0.9	.81	0.8

*Inmates exiting prison in 1993 who met legal eligibility criteria (17-29 years old, 5-year sentence or less, first adult felony incarceration, and not convicted of specific offenses), but did not participate in the Impact Incarceration Program.

Figure 20
Length of Stay in Years
Inmates Released - 1993



Source: Table 17

Table 18 and Figure 21 - Recidivism Rates

Inmates who exit prison are tracked for three years to see how many return to prison for a new crime or for a technical violation of their Release Agreement. For inmates released in 1990, 45.7% returned to prison within three years.

Reviewing Table 18, over 53% of those who exited with a property crime were back in prison within three years. For those who had committed a crime against a person, over 42% later returned to prison. Return rates were lowest for drug offenders and sex offenders. Class 2 and Class 3 offenders had the highest return rates, while those sentenced for Murder and Class X offenses had the lowest recidivism rates. Inmates committed from Cook County had a slightly higher return rate than those sentenced downstate.

Demographically, the younger offenders had the higher return rates, with the percentage returning to prison declining as inmates got older. Relatively few inmates who leave prison at an age older than 35 return to prison within three years. Males had a higher return rate than females. Over 50% of the African-American inmates returned to prison. The other races returned at rates between 30% and 38%.

Of the 11,964 exits in 1990, 3,286 (27.5%) were returned to prison after being sentenced for a new offense. The remaining 18.2% were returned for a technical violation, which includes a violation of their Release Agreement, a misdemeanor conviction, being found AWOL from Mandatory Supervised Release, or a felony charge pending disposition at the time of readmission. Over half of those released inmates who return to prison are readmitted within the first year.

Figure 21
Recidivism & Type of Readmission
1990 Exits

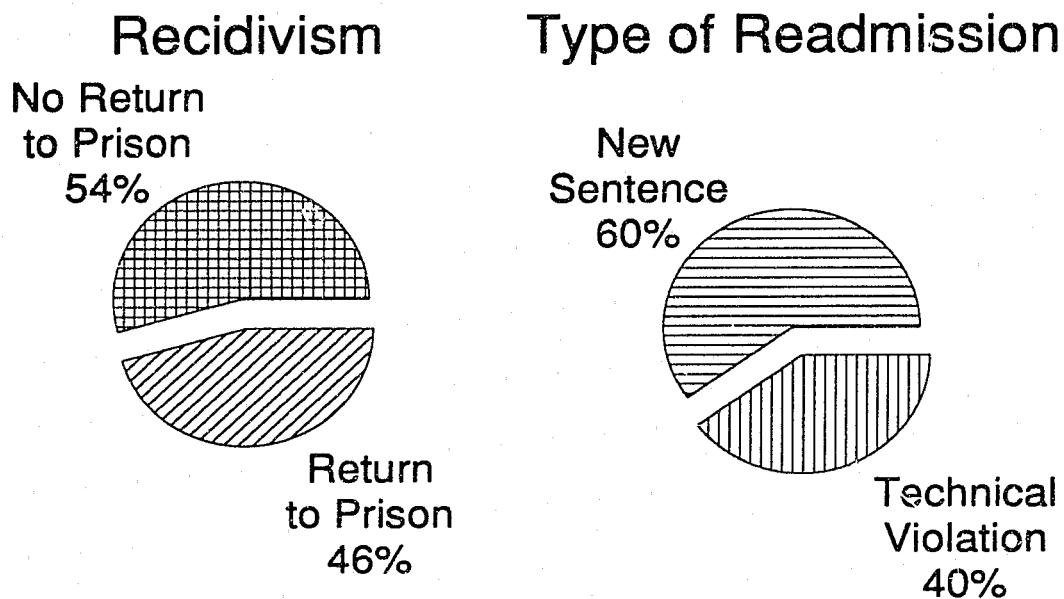


Table 18
Recidivism Rates
1990 Exits

<i>Offense Profile</i>	<i>Number of Exits</i>	<i>Number Returned in 3 years</i>	<i>3-Year Recidivism Rate</i>
Offense Category			
Person	3,444	1,456	42.3%
Property	5,592	2,994	53.5%
Drug	1,909	670	35.1%
Sex	782	244	31.2%
Other	237	106	44.7%
Holding Class			
Murder	146	32	21.9%
Class X	1,783	619	34.7%
Class 1	1,552	663	42.7%
Class 2	3,840	1,930	50.3%
Class 3	2,734	1,356	49.6%
Class 4	1,899	864	45.5%
Other	10	6	60.0%
Committing County			
Cook	6,955	3,276	47.1%
Downstate	5,009	2,194	43.8%
Age			
17 to 20	1,009	585	58.0%
21 to 25	3,373	1,748	51.8%
26 to 30	2,934	1,395	47.5%
31 to 35	2,145	918	42.8%
36 to 55	2,280	781	34.3%
56 and Older	165	25	15.2%
Unknown	58	18	31.0%
Sex			
Male	11,209	5,198	46.4%
Female	755	272	36.0%
Race			
Black	7,143	3,675	51.4%
White	3,849	1,455	37.8%
Hispanic	891	316	35.5%
Other	81	24	29.6%
Type of Readmission			
New Sentence		3,286	27.5%
Technical Violation	11,964	2,184	18.2%
Time in Community Before Readmission			
One Year or Less		2,888	24.1%
Two Years or Less	11,964	4,580	38.3%
Three Years or Less		5,470	45.7%
Total	11,964	5,470	45.7%

Part III: Sentences Imposed

Part III: Sentences Imposed

Summary

The number of sentences imposed has remained stable for the past two years, after a steep ascension which began in 1988.

Average sentences, after increasing each of the last two years, averaged lower in 1993. Increases have been most prevalent for drug offenses, although growth in the number and length of sentences for many violent crimes have occurred as well. In 1993, some new offenses, including those related to escape, began to be imposed at a more rapid rate. Shortened, extended and consecutive sentences are used to some degree.

In addition, sentencing characteristics across judicial circuits and districts indicate that the majority of the most violent Murder, Class X and Class 1 sentences are imposed in Cook County. On the other hand, most lower class and longer sentences are imposed downstate. Detailed sentencing patterns are described in Part III.

Table 19 and Figure 22 - Average Felony Sentence Imposed

After rapid increases occurred since 1989, the number of determinate sentences imposed rose by only 5% in 1993. The overall average sentence length decreased in 1993. However, sentences imposed since 1989 are lower than those imposed in the previous five years.

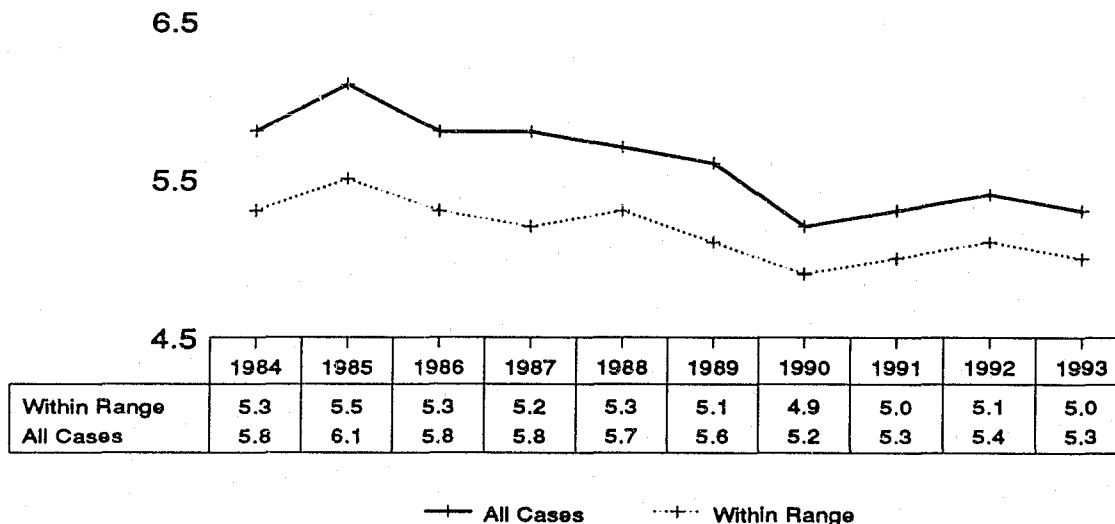
Sentences within the ranges of determinate sentencing averaged 5.0 years in 1993. When including shortened and extended sentence lengths, the average rises to 5.3 years.

Table 19
Average Felony Sentence Imposed in Years
1984-1993

Year	All Determinate Cases			Determinate Cases Within Range		
	Cases	Mean	Median	Cases	Mean	Median
1984	14,029	5.8	4.0	12,929	5.3	4.0
1985	15,415	6.1	4.0	14,203	5.5	4.0
1986	15,538	5.8	4.0	14,406	5.3	4.0
1987	16,631	5.8	4.0	15,512	5.2	4.0
1988	17,037	5.7	4.0	15,822	5.3	4.0
1989	22,262	5.6	4.0	20,544	5.1	4.0
1990	26,950	5.2	3.5	24,861	4.9	3.5
1991	29,110	5.3	4.0	26,773	5.0	4.0
1992	30,910	5.4	4.0	28,494	5.1	4.0
1993	32,505	5.3	4.0	29,954	5.0	4.0

Misdemeanor sentences were seldom imposed on offenders sentenced to prison after the Department of Corrections stopped accepting misdemeanants during July 1983.

Figure 22
Average Felony Sentence Imposed
All Determinate Cases 1984-1993



Source: Table 19

Table 20 and Figure 23 - Determinate Sentences Imposed - 1984-1993

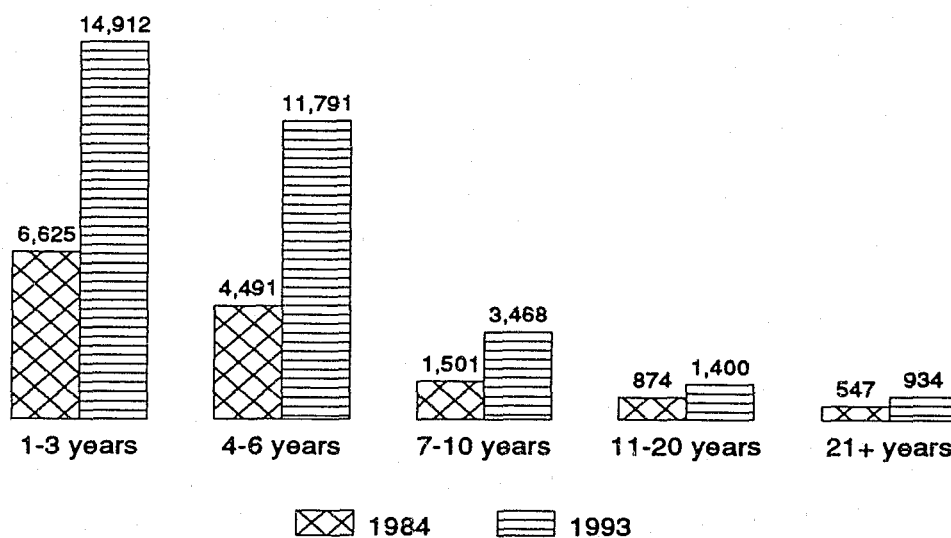
The decrease in average length of stay in 1993 is illustrated by the increase in the percentage of 1 to 3 year sentences. There were also less of the 11 to 20 year sentences imposed in 1993.

Table 20
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed for All Offenses
1984-1993

Year	1-3 Year Sentence		4-6 Year Sentence		7-10 Year Sentence		11-20 Year Sentence		21+ Year Sentence	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
1984	6,625	47.2	4,491	32.0	1,501	10.7	874	6.2	547	3.9
1985	6,717	43.6	5,419	35.0	1,641	10.6	989	6.4	649	4.2
1986	7,009	45.1	5,427	34.9	1,637	10.5	868	5.6	597	3.8
1987	7,420	44.6	5,826	35.0	1,871	11.3	925	5.6	589	3.5
1988	7,866	46.2	5,735	33.7	1,903	11.2	879	5.2	654	3.8
1989	10,409	46.7	7,559	34.0	2,407	10.8	1,135	5.1	752	3.4
1990	13,172	48.9	9,282	34.4	2,533	9.4	1,213	4.5	750	2.8
1991	13,264	45.6	10,619	36.5	3,092	10.6	1,346	4.6	789	2.7
1992	13,949	45.1	11,281	36.5	3,319	10.7	1,461	4.7	900	2.9
1993	14,912	45.9	11,791	36.3	3,468	10.7	1,400	4.3	934	2.9

Note: The sentence ranges are inclusive of any sentence less than the beginning of the following range. For example, a 1-3 year range is inclusive of all sentences up to, but not including, 4 years.

Figure 23
Determinate Sentences Imposed
1984 & 1993

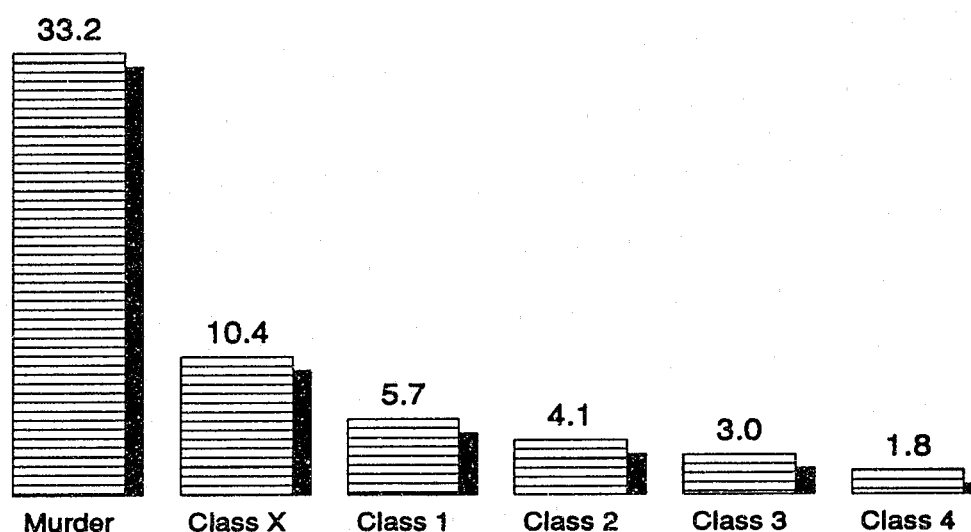


Source: Table 20

Table 21 and Figure 24 - Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

For the second year in a row, the number of determinate sentences imposed continued to rise for all classes of offense except for Class 3 inmates. The most notable increases were for Class 4 offenses, rising by 21% in 1993 for a total of 1,044 new Class 4 sentences. This follows an 18% increase in 1992. The increase in these Class 4 offenses is explained by the increase in the number of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences, most (over 85%) of which are imposed in Cook County. Mean sentence length increased for Murder and Class 2 offenses only. The average Class X sentence dropped by an average of four months from 1992 to 1993.

Figure 24
Average Sentence Imposed in Years
by Offense Class 1993



Source: Table 21

Table 21¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder/ First Degree Murder ²	1984	215	27.9	25.4	20.0	40.0
	1985	271	28.5	28.3	20.0	40.0
	1986	256	29.4	29.8	20.0	40.0
	1987	249	27.9	26.8	20.0	40.0
	1988	247	29.1	28.0	20.0	60.0
	1989	272	30.6	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1990	363	29.5	26.0	20.0	60.0
	1991	388	31.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1992	392	33.0	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1993	481	33.2	30.0	20.0	60.0
Class X	1984	1,947	11.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1985	2,208	11.7	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1986	2,142	11.2	8.1	6.0	30.0
	1987	2,278	11.2	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1988	2,323	11.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	2,929	11.1	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	3,270	10.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	3,831	10.6	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	4,353	10.7	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	4,441	10.4	8.0	6.0	30.0
Class 1 ³	1984	1,863	6.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1985	2,090	6.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1986	1,852	6.4	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1987	1,984	6.4	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1988	2,141	6.2	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1989	2,644	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	3,042	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	3,527	5.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1992	4,110	5.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	4,347	5.7	5.0	4.0	15.0
Class 2	1984	3,112	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1985	3,651	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1986	4,217	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1987	5,006	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1988	4,820	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1989	6,825	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1990	7,831	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1991	8,494	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1992	8,543	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	8,570	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0

¹Table 21 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

²Murder was changed to First Degree Murder effective July 1, 1987 (Public Act 84-1450). The maximum sentence was lengthened from 40 years to 60 years and the extended term was increased from 80 years to 100 years. Beginning in 1988, First Degree Murder sentences are included in this category.

³Voluntary Manslaughter was upgraded to a Class 1 offense in 1982. Residential Burglary was also introduced as a Class 1 offense in 1982. This change caused an increase in Class 1 cases beginning in 1983.

Table 21' (continued)
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
1984-1993

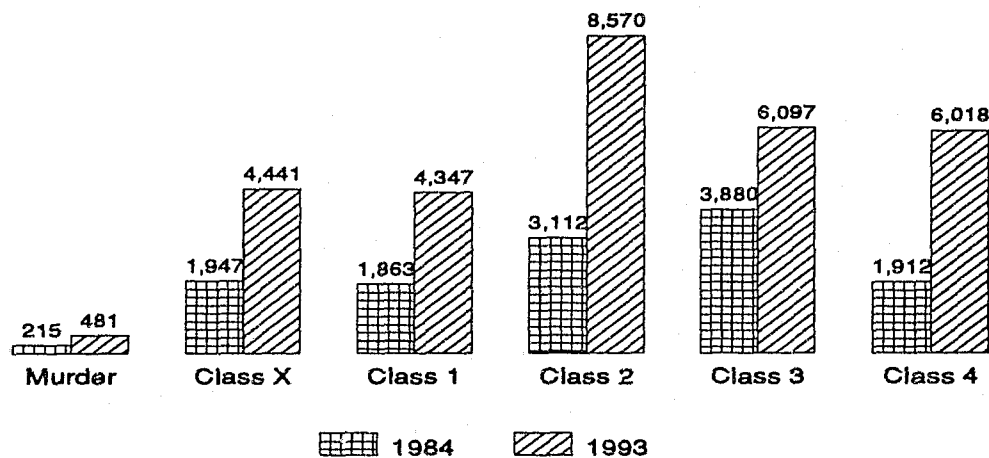
<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Class 3	1984	3,880	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1985	4,117	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	3,977	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	3,945	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	4,004	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	4,722	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	6,223	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	6,303	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	6,122	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	6,097	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Class 4	1984	1,912	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1985	1,866	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1986	1,962	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1987	2,050	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	2,287	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1989	3,152	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1990	4,132	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1991	4,230	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1992	4,974	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	6,018	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0

'Table 21 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Figures 25 and 26 - Sentences Imposed and Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

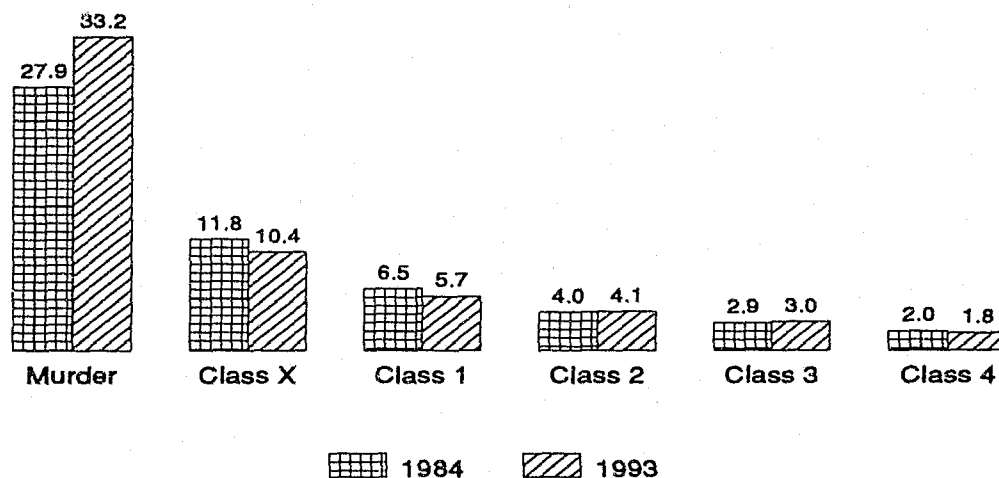
Since 1984, the number of Class 2 and Class 4 sentences has risen the most. These sentences would be primarily for property and drug offenders. Since 1984, average sentences have actually decreased for Class X, Class 1, and Class 4 inmates. Murder sentences have risen by over five years while Class 2 and Class 3 sentences have remained relatively stable.

Figure 25
Number of Sentences Imposed
by Offense Class 1984 & 1993



Source: Table 21

Figure 26
Average Sentence Imposed in Years
by Offense Class 1984 & 1993



Source: Table 21

Table 22 - Average Sentence Imposed for Selected Offenses

The number of Murder sentences (previous statute) continued to decline in 1993. Over 93% of these sentences were handed down in Cook County. However, the number of sentences imposed for First Degree Murder offenses dropped to a level consistent with previous years, after experiencing an increase in 1992. Only 77% of First Degree Murder sentences were imposed in Cook County.

The average sentence imposed for First Degree Murder (34.5 years) continues to be higher than those sentences imposed under the previous statute. This is because 104 (28%) of the First Degree Murder sentences were over 40 years, which had been the maximum sentence for the previous Murder statute.

The number of Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences fell slightly in 1993, although the average length of stay increased in both categories.

The number of sentences imposed decreased for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, all Class X offenses. However, some of the sentences for other Class X offenses, including Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery With a Firearm and Armed Violence, rose in 1993.

The Illinois prison system is beginning to experience a rapid rise in the number of inmates sentenced under an enhanced sentencing statute, as Figure 13 had illustrated. When a defendant is convicted of a Class 2 or Class 1 felony, after having been twice convicted of any Class 2 or greater felony, he or she would be sentenced as a Class X offender. During 1993, 441 of these sentences were imposed. Average sentences for Class X felonies were generally lower in 1993.

The number of Residential Burglary sentences also decreased in 1993. A 25% increase in the number of other Class 1 sentences imposed is attributed to an increase in sentences for Aggravated Auto Theft, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Criminal Sexual Assault, Vehicular Invasion, and Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person Under 18. However, the average sentence declined by four months.

Except for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, the majority of Class 2 offenses also experienced a decline in the number of sentences imposed during 1993. There was a slight increase in the number of Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Delivery of Cannabis, Arson, and Escape sentences in the Class 2 category.

A similar trend is seen in most of the Class 3 offenses, except that the number of Retail Theft and Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses rose in 1993. A slight increase was noted in the number of Class 3 sentences for the crimes of Attempted Burglary, Attempted Robbery, Delivery of a Controlled Substance or Cannabis, Aggravated Stalking, and the escape-related offenses of Failing to Report to a Penal Institution and Bail Bond Violation.

Among Class 4 sentences, a significant rise is observed in the number of Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences. The number of these lower class drug offenses has increased by 93% over the past two years.

Other Class 4 offenses showing an increase in the number of sentences imposed during 1993 included Deceptive Practice, Obstruction of Justice, Criminal Damage to Property, Bail Bond Violation, and other drug and property offenses.

The 1993 average sentence length increases and decreases varied among the selected offenses. Trends can be noted by reviewing Table 22.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder	1984	215	27.9	25.4	20.0	40.0
	1985	271	28.5	28.3	20.0	40.0
	1986	256	29.4	29.8	20.0	40.0
	1987	249	27.9	26.8	20.0	40.0
	1988	212	28.6	28.0	20.0	40.0
	1989	171	28.6	28.0	20.0	40.0
	1990	232	26.6	25.0	20.0	40.0
	1991	204	28.2	27.0	20.0	40.0
	1992	128	27.9	26.0	20.0	40.0
	1993	107	28.6	28.0	20.0	40.0
First Degree Murder ²	1988	35	31.7	28.0	20.0	60.0
	1989	101	34.0	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1990	131	34.6	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1991	184	34.6	30.0	20.0	60.0
	1992	264	35.4	34.5	20.0	60.0
	1993	374	34.5	30.0	20.0	60.0
Attempted Murder (Class X)	1984	183	12.1	9.9	6.0	30.0
	1985	231	13.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1986	194	12.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1987	209	13.4	10.1	6.0	30.0
	1988	205	12.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	179	13.5	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	221	13.0	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	314	12.0	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	186	12.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	157	12.5	10.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted First Degree Murder ² (Class X)	1988	23	15.3	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	45	12.6	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	70	14.4	11.5	6.0	30.0
	1991	93	14.2	12.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	248	13.3	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	246	13.9	10.5	6.0	30.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	1984	9	12.1	8.5	6.0	25.0
	1985	236	11.6	8.8	6.0	30.0
	1986	352	11.8	9.2	6.0	30.0
	1987	377	11.7	9.1	6.0	30.0
	1988	405	12.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	447	12.0	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	451	12.4	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	497	11.7	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	527	11.7	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	520	11.9	10.0	6.0	30.0

¹Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

²Murder was changed to First Degree Murder, Attempted Murder was renamed Attempted First Degree Murder (also Class X), and Voluntary Manslaughter was changed to Second Degree Murder (also Class 1) effective July 1, 1987 (Public Act 84-1450).

Table 22'
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Armed Robbery (Class X)	1984	926	11.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1985	1,061	11.1	8.2	6.0	30.0
	1986	956	11.1	8.2	6.0	30.0
	1987	982	11.4	9.9	6.0	30.0
	1988	880	13.0	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	1,034	11.8	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	1,083	11.2	8.5	6.0	30.0
	1991	1,401	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	1,682	11.0	8.3	6.0	30.0
	1993	1,379	10.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	1984	102	7.4	6.1	6.0	25.0
	1985	123	7.1	6.1	6.0	18.0
	1986	249	7.5	6.1	6.0	23.0
	1987	315	7.9	6.0	6.0	30.0
	1988	392	7.8	7.0	6.0	20.0
	1989	625	8.2	7.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	781	8.1	6.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	734	8.5	6.3	6.0	30.0
	1992	684	8.6	7.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	676	8.3	7.0	6.0	25.0
Other Class X	1984	727	12.9	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1985	557	13.2	10.0	6.0	30.0
	1986	391	12.5	9.8	6.0	30.0
	1987	395	11.8	9.9	6.0	30.0
	1988	418	11.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	599	11.6	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	664	10.6	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	792	10.3	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	1,026	10.1	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	1,463	9.7	7.0	6.0	30.0
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	1984	1,256	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1985	1,293	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1986	1,133	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1987	1,247	6.2	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1988	1,233	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1989	1,319	6.0	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	1,229	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	1,351	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1992	1,398	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,287	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	1984	64	5.4	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1985	111	5.2	5.0	4.0	10.0
	1986	142	5.1	4.0	4.0	10.0
	1987	170	5.5	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1988	352	5.3	4.5	4.0	15.0
	1989	723	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	1,090	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	1,187	5.1	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1992	1,402	5.0	4.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,474	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0

'Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Average Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Voluntary Manslaughter (Class 1)	1984	114	8.8	9.1	4.0	15.0
	1985	143	8.7	8.1	4.0	15.0
	1986	136	8.9	8.0	4.0	15.0
	1987	123	8.3	7.5	4.0	15.0
	1988	65	8.3	8.0	4.0	15.0
	1989	41	9.5	10.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	21	9.2	10.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	12	10.6	11.0	5.0	15.0
	1992	8	9.2	10.5	4.0	12.0
	1993	3	14.0	15.0	12.0	15.0
Second Degree Murder ² (Class 1)	1987	4	8.7	9.0	5.0	12.0
	1988	37	8.6	8.0	4.0	15.0
	1989	82	9.2	10.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	105	9.9	10.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	117	9.4	9.0	4.0	15.0
	1992	126	9.3	9.3	4.0	15.0
	1993	117	9.3	10.0	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	1984	429	7.3	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1985	543	7.5	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1986	442	7.1	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1987	440	7.0	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1988	454	7.1	6.0	4.0	15.0
	1989	479	6.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1990	597	6.6	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1991	860	6.2	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1992	1,176	6.2	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,466	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	1984	8	4.1	3.5	3.0	6.0
	1985	113	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1986	155	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1987	187	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1988	184	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1989	244	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1990	273	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1991	256	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1992	321	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	293	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
Burglary (Class 2)	1984	1,821	3.9	3.1	3.0	7.0
	1985	2,105	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1986	2,032	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1987	2,187	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1988	1,998	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1989	2,701	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1990	2,869	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1991	2,966	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1992	3,125	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	2,872	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0

¹Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Robbery (Class 2)	1984	769	4.1	3.9	3.0	7.0
	1985	845	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1986	724	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1987	842	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1988	808	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1989	1,008	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1990	1,099	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1991	1,233	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1992	1,116	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	1,073	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	1984	234	4.0	3.2	3.0	7.0
	1985	285	4.2	3.6	3.0	7.0
	1986	406	4.0	3.4	3.0	7.0
	1987	486	4.1	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1988	700	4.1	3.9	3.0	7.0
	1989	1,443	3.9	3.3	3.0	7.0
	1990	1,942	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1991	2,080	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1992	2,081	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	2,449	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	1984	0	-	-	-	-
	1985	9	4.2	4.6	3.0	5.0
	1986	616	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1987	940	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1988	790	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1989	1,059	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1990	1,237	3.9	3.0	3.0	7.0
	1991	1,394	4.0	3.5	3.0	7.0
	1992	1,327	4.0	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	1,243	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2	1984	280	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1985	294	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1986	284	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1987	364	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1988	340	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1989	370	4.2	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1990	411	4.5	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1991	565	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1992	573	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
	1993	640	4.3	4.0	3.0	7.0
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	1984	694	3.4	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1985	691	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	687	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	693	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	759	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	793	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	979	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	1,032	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	1,009	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	976	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0

¹Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Forgery (Class 3)	1984	483	2.9	2.9	2.0	5.0
	1985	528	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	554	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	505	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	532	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	604	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	656	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	642	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	715	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	684	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 3)	1984	132	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1985	150	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1986	119	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	102	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1988	217	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	310	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	984	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	1,066	3.2	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	230	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	149	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
Retail Theft (Class 3)	1984	184	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1985	233	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	276	2.8	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	361	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1988	330	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	317	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	449	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1991	485	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	639	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	699	2.7	2.5	2.0	5.0
Theft (Class 3)	1984	1,581	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1985	1,437	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	1,189	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	1,174	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	1,042	2.9	2.9	2.0	5.0
	1989	1,172	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1990	1,273	2.8	2.8	2.0	5.0
	1991	1,110	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	1,151	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,080	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/ UUW by a Felon (Class 3)	1984	226	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1985	321	2.9	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1986	385	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	362	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	458	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	581	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	715	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	942	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	1,301	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,343	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0

¹Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Other Class 3	1984	580	2.8	2.5	2.0	5.0
	1985	757	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1986	767	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1987	748	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1988	666	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1989	945	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1990	1,167	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1991	1,026	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1992	1,077	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
	1993	1,166	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
Driving While Under Influence/ Driving with Suspended License (Class 4)	1984	0	—	—	—	—
	1985	0	—	—	—	—
	1986	57	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1987	164	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	264	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1989	358	1.6	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1990	433	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1991	456	1.8	1.9	1.0	3.0
	1992	514	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	496	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	1984	300	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1985	339	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1986	409	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1987	475	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	600	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1989	1,051	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1990	1,777	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1991	1,720	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1992	2,426	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
	1993	3,324	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
Retail Theft (Class 4)	1984	190	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1985	194	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1986	225	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1987	272	1.7	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	296	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1989	415	1.7	1.8	1.0	3.0
	1990	510	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1991	564	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1992	601	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	611	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Theft (Class 4)	1984	402	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1985	283	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1986	366	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1987	286	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	270	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1989	284	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1990	377	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1991	368	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1992	285	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	291	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0

¹Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 22'
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1984-1993

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Other Class 4	1984	1,020	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1985	1,050	2.2	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1986	905	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1987	853	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1988	857	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1989	1,044	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1990	1,035	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1991	1,122	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1992	1,148	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0
	1993	1,296	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0

'Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside the range specified for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Table 23 and Figure 27- Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

When breaking these offenses into offense type, increases in the number of sentences were seen in the drug and "other" crimes categories. Although the average sentence lengths for drug crimes continues a steady decline, the number of drug crimes with a prison sentence increased by another 19% in 1993. By offense class, Class 4 drug offenses climbed 38%, Class 2 by 28%, and Class 1 drug crimes by 21%.

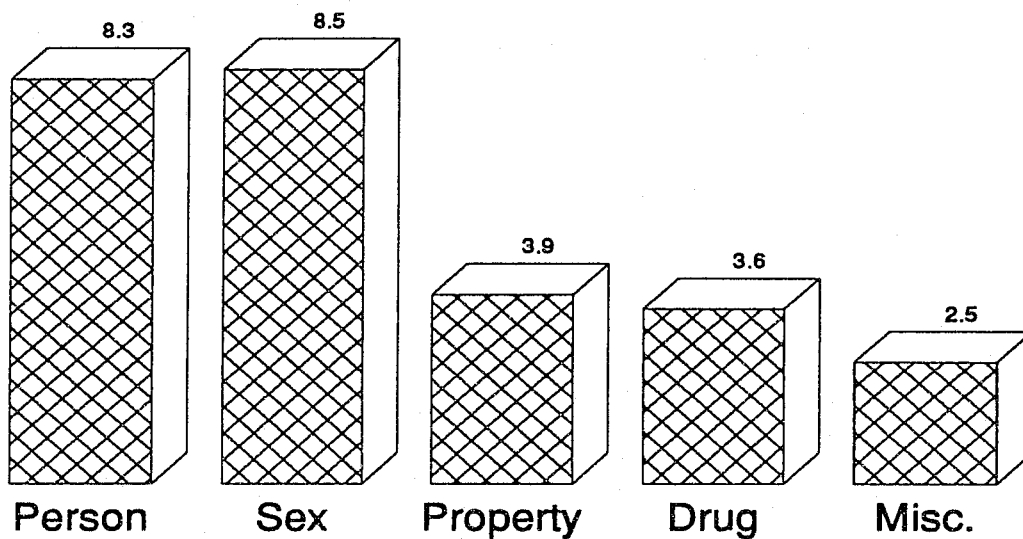
Although the number of person crimes, property crimes and sex offenses declined in 1993, their average sentences rose. Significant increases in sex crimes included Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X) which increased by 48%, and Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2) which increased by 27%.

Increases in other crimes imposed in 1993 included Obstruction of Justice, Escape, Bail Bond Violation, Mob Action, and Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution. Among these other crimes, the Class 4 offenses rose by 52%.

Table 23
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Type
1984-1993

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Person Crimes	1984	4,093	8.1	5.0	1.0	40.0
	1985	4,527	8.4	6.0	1.0	40.0
	1986	4,209	8.3	6.0	1.0	40.0
	1987	4,339	8.2	6.0	1.0	40.0
	1988	4,335	8.3	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1989	5,125	8.1	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1990	5,906	8.0	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1991	7,001	8.0	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1992	7,805	8.1	5.0	1.0	60.0
	1993	7,776	8.3	5.0	1.0	60.0
Sex Crimes	1984	667	10.1	8.0	1.0	30.0
	1985	852	9.4	7.0	1.0	30.0
	1986	838	8.4	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1987	862	8.2	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1988	881	8.8	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1989	977	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1990	1,028	8.4	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1991	1,028	8.6	7.0	1.0	30.0
	1992	1,156	8.2	6.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	1,092	8.5	6.0	1.0	30.0
Property Crimes	1984	6,830	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1985	7,218	3.7	3.0	1.0	20.0
	1986	7,321	3.7	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1987	7,949	3.7	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1988	7,424	3.7	3.0	1.0	17.0
	1989	8,979	3.7	3.0	1.0	25.0
	1990	9,860	3.6	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1991	10,250	3.7	3.0	1.0	25.0
	1992	10,850	3.8	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	10,773	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
Drug Crimes	1984	1,001	3.4	3.0	1.0	25.0
	1985	1,233	3.6	3.0	1.0	18.0
	1986	1,606	3.8	3.0	1.0	25.0
	1987	1,853	4.1	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1988	2,647	4.0	3.0	1.0	20.0
	1989	4,716	4.0	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1990	7,328	3.8	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1991	7,819	3.9	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1992	8,069	3.7	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	9,620	3.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
Other Crimes	1984	338	2.7	3.0	1.0	7.0
	1985	373	2.7	2.5	1.0	20.0
	1986	432	2.6	2.3	1.0	15.0
	1987	509	2.7	2.5	1.0	15.0
	1988	535	2.6	2.0	1.0	30.0
	1989	747	2.7	2.0	1.0	20.0
	1990	739	2.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
	1991	675	2.8	3.0	1.0	10.0
	1992	614	2.6	2.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	693	2.5	2.0	1.0	12.0

Figure 27
Average Sentence in Years
by Offense Type 1993



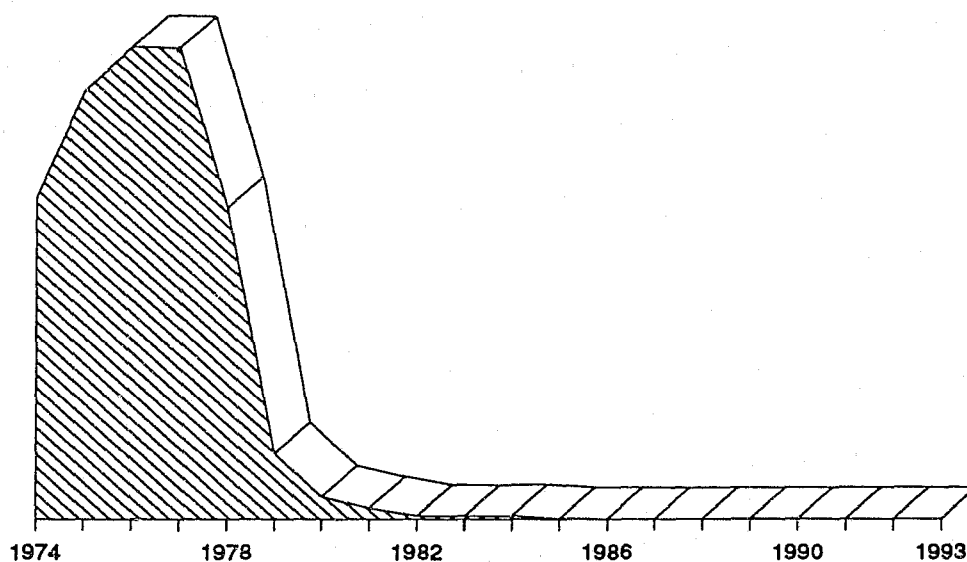
Source: Table 23

Table 24 and Figure 28 - Indeterminate Sentences Imposed

For the first time, there were no indeterminate sentences imposed for offenders who had committed crimes before 1978.

Table 24 Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Indeterminate Cases 1974-1993			
Year	Cases	Average Minimum	Average Maximum
1974	3,436	3.8	9.3
1975	4,578	3.5	8.6
1976	5,051	3.5	8.3
1977	5,041	3.9	9.0
1978	3,326	5.5	13.5
1979	704	10.5	21.6
1980	241	9.0	21.4
1981	121	10.3	24.1
1982	37	7.7	22.1
1983	34	9.0	27.2
1984	39	13.1	31.9
1985	7	12.3	20.0
1986	4	7.3	13.0
1987	1	4.0	12.0
1988	4	19.5	36.0
1989	6	8.3	20.2
1990	7	60.6	117.7
1991	4	6.0	8.3
1992	4	31.3	82.5
1993	0		

Figure 28
Number of Indeterminate Sentences
Imposed 1974 - 1993



Source: Table 24

Table 25 - Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed: Indeterminate and Determinate Cases

Since 1978, over 258,000 determinate prison sentences have been imposed in Illinois, averaging 5.2 years. A total of 4,539 indeterminate prison sentences have been imposed for offenses committed before February 1, 1978.

Table 25
Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Indeterminate and
Determinate Cases by Offense Class
1978-1993

Offense Class	Cases	Indeterminate		Determinate ¹	
		Average Minimum	Average Maximum	Cases	Average
Murder ²	374	41.2	87.4	4,212	29.7
Class X	1,138	8.5	16.6	40,092	11.0
Class 1	156	5.4	13.6	31,212	6.0
Class 2	1,734	1.7	7.8	80,500	4.0
Class 3	1,006	1.8	4.9	66,253	3.0
Class 4	131	1.3	3.2	36,392	1.9
Total	4,539	6.8	15.9	258,661	5.2

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

²Includes Murder (prior to July 1, 1987) and First Degree Murder.

Tables 26, 27, & 28 - Sentences Imposed: Less than Minimum and Extended Sentences

Three percent of the 1993 sentences were less than the minimum. Most were for Class 1, 2 and 3 felonies, mainly for drug and theft offenses. No Class 4 sentences were less than the one year minimum. There was only one First Degree Murder sentence less than the 20 year minimum.

Only 54% turned out to be the holding offense at admission. The others were associated with another offense(s) which was the holding sentence at admission.

Five percent of all sentences imposed during 1993 were for extended terms. These sentences are imposed for crimes with heinous or aggravating circumstances.

Extended terms are used in all classes of offenses, but 87% were for Class 2, 3 and 4 sentences. These extended sentences are handed down mainly for crimes against a person, such as Murder and First Degree Murder, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, Robbery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Aggravated Battery, Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UUW) and UUW by a Felon. There are, however, many property and drug offenses in which extended sentences are imposed. Only 37% turned out to be for the holding offense.

Table 26
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹ 1984-1993

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Lower than Minimum	Extended
Murder/ First Degree Murder ²	1984	256	215	0	41
	1985	318	271	0	47
	1986	294	256	0	38
	1987	295	249	0	46
	1988	292	247	1	44
	1989	323	272	4	47
	1990	445	363	12	70
	1991	452	388	12	52
	1992	450	392	7	51
	1993	540	481	1	58
Class X	1984	2,082	1,947	39	96
	1985	2,348	2,208	26	114
	1986	2,279	2,142	46	91
	1987	2,411	2,278	31	102
	1988	2,471	2,323	65	83
	1989	3,143	2,929	95	119
	1990	3,487	3,270	144	73
	1991	4,030	3,831	115	84
	1992	4,543	4,353	96	94
	1993	4,649	4,441	109	99
Class 1	1984	1,981	1,863	77	41
	1985	2,191	2,090	62	39
	1986	1,935	1,852	57	46
	1987	2,084	1,984	62	38
	1988	2,325	2,141	125	59
	1989	2,851	2,644	148	59
	1990	3,421	3,042	332	47
	1991	4,034	3,527	430	77
	1992	4,576	4,110	395	71
	1993	4,784	4,347	391	46
Class 2	1984	3,321	3,112	79	130
	1985	3,863	3,651	65	147
	1986	4,493	4,217	104	172
	1987	5,316	5,006	108	202
	1988	5,114	4,820	96	198
	1989	7,302	6,825	135	342
	1990	8,302	7,831	204	267
	1991	9,001	8,494	175	332
	1992	9,071	8,543	128	400
	1993	9,168	8,570	153	445

¹Sentence limitations are outlined in the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-31, 5/5-5-3.2, 5/5-8-1, and 5/5-8-2.

²Murder was changed to First Degree Murder effective on July 1, 1987 (Public Act 84-1450). The maximum sentence was increased from 40 years to 60 years and the extended term was lengthened from 80 years to 100 years. Beginning in 1988, First Degree Murder sentences are included in this category.

Table 26
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹ 1984-1993

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Lower than Minimum	Extended
Class 3	1984	4,236	3,880	186	170
	1985	4,526	4,117	197	212
	1986	4,353	3,977	176	200
	1987	4,308	3,945	173	190
	1988	4,374	4,004	159	211
	1989	5,236	4,722	224	290
	1990	6,791	6,223	229	339
	1991	6,999	6,303	275	421
	1992	6,844	6,122	345	377
	1993	6,761	6,097	314	350
Class 4	1984	2,149	1,912	0	237
	1985	2,156	1,866	0	290
	1986	2,163	1,962	1	200
	1987	2,213	2,050	4	159
	1988	2,462	2,287	3	172
	1989	3,407	3,152	2	253
	1990	4,504	4,132	7	365
	1991	4,594	4,230	2	362
	1992	5,426	4,974	0	452
	1993	6,603	6,018	0	585

¹Sentence limitations are outlined in the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-31, 5/5-5-3.2, 5/5-8-1, and 5/5-8-2.

Table 27
Sentences Less Than the Minimum Imposed in Years
and
Admissions for Determinate Cases By Selected Offenses
1993

Class (Minimum Sentence) ¹ Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed ²	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence
Murder/First Degree Murder (20 years)	1	6.0	6.0	3	300%	6.0	10.0
<i>Class X (6 years)</i>							
Manf/Deliver Cont. Subst.	58	1.0	5.0	47	81%	1.0	5.0
Armed Violence	16	1.0	5.0	14	88%	1.0	5.0
Armed Robbery	7	3.0	5.0	6	86%	3.0	5.0
Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault	6	4.0	5.0	6	100%	3.0	5.0
Other Class X	22	1.0	5.0	18	82%	3.0	5.0
Total	109	1.0	5.0	91	83%	1.0	5.0
<i>Class 1 (4 years)</i>							
Manf/Deliver Cont. Subst.	287	1.0	3.5	147	51%	1.0	3.5
Possess Cont. Subst.	53	1.0	3.0	17	32%	1.0	3.0
Manf/Del Controlled Substance	17	1.0	3.0	11	65%	1.0	3.0
Residential Burglary	14	2.0	3.0	6	43%	3.0	3.0
Other Class 1	20	2.0	3.3	17	85%	2.0	3.0
Total	391	1.0	3.5	198	51%	1.0	3.5
<i>Class 2 (3 years)</i>							
Manf/Deliver Cont. Subst.	70	1.0	2.5	32	46%	1.0	2.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	1.0	2.5	9	50%	2.0	2.5
Burglary	12	1.0	2.5	9	75%	1.0	2.5
Escape	10	2.0	2.0	2	20%	2.0	2.0
Robbery	8	2.0	2.5	3	38%	2.0	2.5
Other Class 2	35	1.0	2.5	19	54%	1.0	2.5
Total	153	1.0	2.5	74	48%	1.0	2.5
<i>Class 3 (2 years)</i>							
Retail Theft	219	1.0	1.8	117	53%	1.0	1.8
Theft	43	1.0	1.7	21	49%	1.0	1.5
Possession Cannabis	15	1.0	1.5	6	40%	1.0	1.5
Manf/Deliver Cont. Subst.	12	1.0	1.5	7	58%	1.0	1.5
Bail Bond Violation	6	1.0	1.0	1	17%	1.0	1.0
Forgery	6	1.0	1.7	1	17%	1.5	1.5
UUW/UUW by Felon	6	1.0	1.5	4	67%	1.0	1.5
Other Class 3	7	1.0	1.5	4	57%	1.0	1.5
Total	314	1.0	1.8	161	51%	1.0	1.8

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

²The percentage of the 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 of crime. In some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 1993; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 1993 had been sentenced before 1993.

Table 28
Extended Sentences¹ Imposed in Years
and
Admissions for Determinate Cases By Selected Offenses
1993

Class (Maximum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence
Murder (40 years)	30	45	80	28	93%	45	80
First Degree Murder (60 years)	28	65	100	23	82%	65	100
Total	58	45	100	51	88%	45	100
Class X (30 years)							
Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault	33	34	120	17	52%	35	60
Armed Robbery	25	32	80	5	20%	35	60
Attempt Murder/1st Degree Murder	14	35	120	5	36%	35	120
Cont Substance Trafficking	8	38	50	6	75%	38	50
Home Invasion	7	35	50	3	43%	40	60
Other Class X	12	35	80	6	50%	40	80
Total	99	32	120	42	42%	35	120
Class 1 (15 years)							
Aggravated Kidnapping	10	17.0	30	1	10%	17	17
Residential Burglary	7	16.0	25	3	43%	16	20
Aggravated Discharge of Firearm	6	18.0	50	0	0%	—	—
Aggravated Battery of a Child	5	19.0	25	4	80%	19	20
Other Class 1	18	17.0	60	3	17%	17	20
Total	46	16.0	60	11	24%	16	20
Class 2 (7 years)							
Burglary	145	7.5	22	59	41%	7.5	24
Robbery	111	7.5	22	46	41%	7.5	15
Manf/Deliver Cont. Subst.	50	8.0	19	18	36%	8.0	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	43	8.0	15	24	56%	8.0	14
Agg. Criminal Sexual Abuse	21	8.0	60	13	62%	8.0	14
Other Class 2	75	7.5	34	29	39%	8.0	34
Total	445	7.5	60	189	42%	7.5	34
Class 3 (5 years)							
Aggravated Battery	90	5.1	30	29	32%	5.1	11
UUV/UUV by Felon	87	5.1	80	23	26%	6.0	10
Theft	54	5.5	10	20	37%	5.5	10
Forgery	20	5.5	10	6	30%	5.5	10
Retail Theft	12	6.0	9	7	58%	6.0	8
Other Class 3	87	5.5	26	26	30%	6.0	15
Total	350	5.1	80	111	32%	5.1	15
Class 4 (3 years)							
Possession Cont. Subst.	256	3.3	15	77	30%	3.5	7
Retail Theft	58	3.2	6	21	36%	3.5	6
Theft	53	3.3	9	22	42%	3.5	9
Possession Burglary Tools	34	4.0	9	1	3%	4.0	4
Driving with Suspended License	20	3.3	6	5	25%	4.0	5
Criminal Damage to Property	17	3.5	10	5	29%	4.0	5
Bail Bond Violation	16	3.5	10	3	19%	4.0	9
Other Class 4	131	3.2	120	54	41%	3.3	12
Total	585	3.2	120	188	32%	3.3	12

¹The 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 of crime. In some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 1993 they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 1993 had been sentenced before 1993.

Table 29 and Figures 29 and 30 - Consecutive Sentences

There were 1,594 consecutive holding sentences imposed during 1993, which is 7.9% of all court admissions. The number of consecutive sentences increased in 1993 for the more serious, higher class offenses.

When the consecutive sentences are accumulated, the average sentence per inmate rises by over three years. When calculating the total time of all consecutive sentences, the average sentence for all admissions was 9.7 years. When averaging sentences for the one holding offense, this average dropped to 6.3 years.

Table 29
Consecutive Sentences Imposed for Holding Offense Class
Court Admissions 1988-1993

<i>Offense Class</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Admissions</i>	<i>Admissions¹ with</i> <i>Consecutive</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i> <i>Admissions</i>	<i>Holding Offense Only</i> <i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>	<i>All Sentences</i> <i>Mean</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>Deviation</i>
Murder							
1988	300	11	3.7%	36.8	15.5	45.8	17.5
1989	318	26	8.2%	43.9	16.1	57.7	22.2
1990	428	28	6.5%	37.9	18.6	51.4	29.9
1991	447	21	4.7%	39.6	12.6	47.3	17.1
1992	516	33	6.4%	44.9	21.6	58.1	30.8
1993	628	35	5.6%	43.6	18.1	56.3	24.1
Class X							
1988	1,629	89	5.5%	11.9	12.5	17.6	17.7
1989	2,058	145	7.0%	13.0	13.5	21.3	23.5
1990	2,356	185	7.9%	12.3	10.5	19.2	17.9
1991	2,779	209	7.5%	14.3	14.4	22.3	23.5
1992	3,250	308	9.5%	12.9	12.0	19.8	19.2
1993	3,425	338	9.9%	12.2	10.9	18.3	16.3
Class 1							
1988	1,470	95	6.5%	6.2	6.4	11.1	13.4
1989	1,674	139	8.3%	5.7	4.3	9.9	7.2
1990	1,982	151	7.6%	5.2	3.2	8.6	4.2
1991	2,396	166	6.9%	6.0	4.8	9.9	8.3
1992	2,997	229	7.6%	5.5	3.5	8.5	4.8
1993	3,341	286	8.6%	4.9	2.6	7.6	3.6
Class 2							
1988	2,987	188	6.3%	4.0	1.9	8.5	15.3
1989	3,831	439	11.5%	4.3	4.3	8.3	8.8
1990	4,693	401	8.5%	3.7	1.3	6.5	2.4
1991	5,249	360	6.9%	4.1	2.1	7.1	3.7
1992	5,689	451	7.9%	4.3	2.1	6.9	3.1
1993	5,827	505	8.7%	3.9	1.3	6.4	2.3
Class 3							
1988	2,299	160	7.0%	2.8	1.5	5.6	3.2
1989	2,680	199	7.4%	2.7	1.3	5.2	2.5
1990	3,370	216	6.4%	3.1	1.1	5.3	2.5
1991	3,641	203	5.6%	2.7	1.1	4.8	2.0
1992	3,905	255	6.5%	2.9	1.8	5.2	3.7
1993	3,786	248	6.6%	2.9	1.4	4.9	2.4

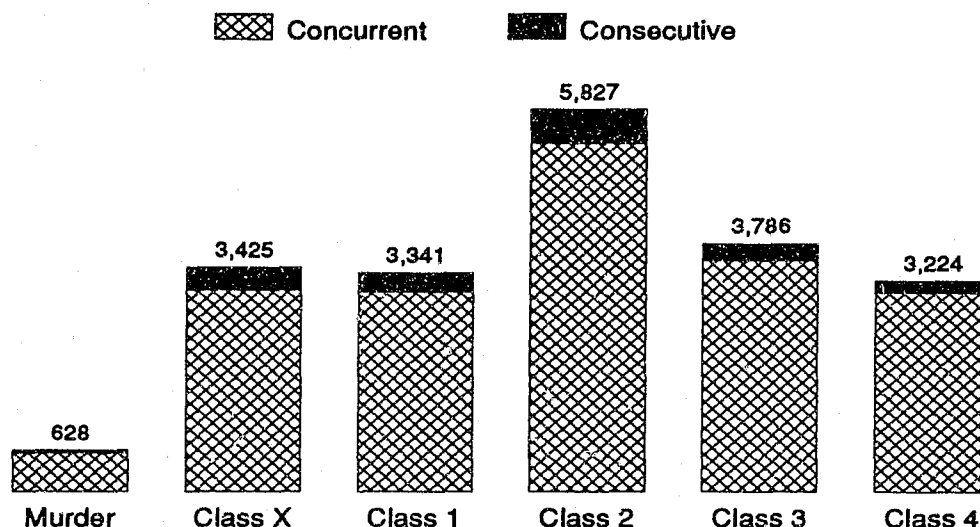
¹Data for 1984 to 1988 consecutive sentences reported in the 1988 Statistical Presentation were calculated on CIMIS. Because OTS uses a different formula to note consecutive sentences, comparisons would be inaccurate. Therefore, OTS consecutive sentence data are reported beginning in 1988 (refer to Appendix B, Definitions and Data Interpretation Guidelines).

Table 29
Consecutive Sentences Imposed for Holding Offense Class
Court Admissions 1988-1993

Offense Class Year	Total Admissions	Admissions ¹ with Consecutive Sentence	Percent of Total Admissions	Holding Offense Only		All Sentences	
				Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation	Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation
Class 4							
1988	1,160	77	6.6%	1.8	0.8	3.9	2.1
1989	1,635	109	6.7%	1.7	0.9	3.9	2.1
1990	2,212	119	5.4%	2.1	1.3	3.9	2.1
1991	2,342	110	4.7%	1.9	0.9	3.5	1.9
1992	2,741	188	6.9%	2.1	1.1	3.6	1.8
1993	3,224	182	5.6%	2.0	1.0	3.7	1.8
Other							
1988	11	2	18.2%	15.5	20.5	22.0	25.5
1989	130	0	0.0%	—	—	—	—
1990	7	1	14.3%	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
1991	3	0	0.0%	—	—	—	—
1992	7	0	0.0%	—	—	—	—
1993	8	0	0.0%	—	—	—	—
Total							
1988	9,856	622	6.3%	5.5	7.9	9.6	13.9
1989	12,326	1,057	8.6%	6.1	9.4	10.5	14.5
1990	15,048	1,101	7.3%	5.9	8.2	9.5	12.4
1991	16,857	1,069	6.3%	6.6	9.4	10.5	14.1
1992	19,105	1,464	7.7%	6.7	9.6	10.3	13.9
1993	20,239	1,594	7.9%	6.3	8.8	9.7	12.2

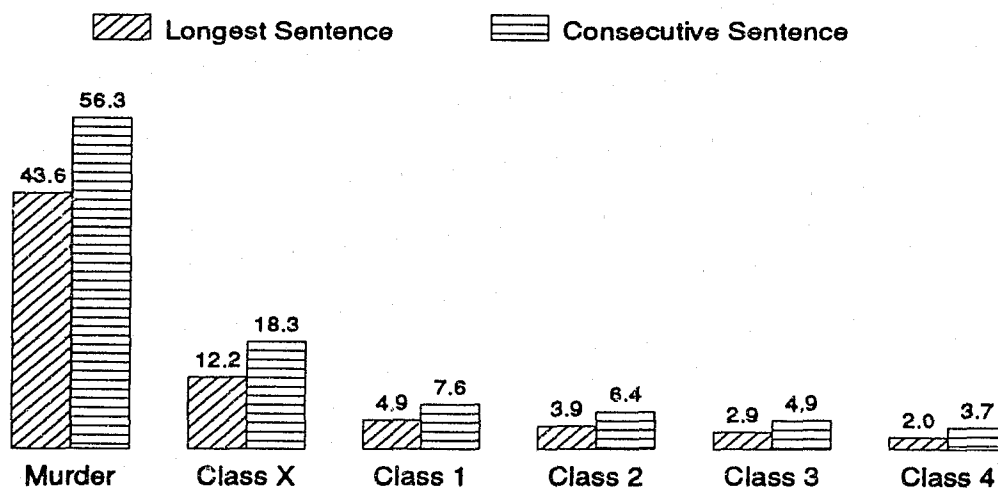
¹Data for 1984 to 1988 consecutive sentences reported in the 1988 Statistical Presentation were calculated on CIMIS. Because OTS uses a different formula to note consecutive sentences, comparisons would be inaccurate. Therefore, OTS consecutive sentence data are reported beginning in 1988 (refer to Appendix B, Definitions and Data Interpretation Guidelines).

Figure 29
Number of Consecutive Sentences
Court Admissions 1993



Source: Table 29

Figure 30
Average Sentence by Class
Consecutive Sentences 1993



Source: Table 29

Table 30 and Figure 31 - Drug Sentences Imposed

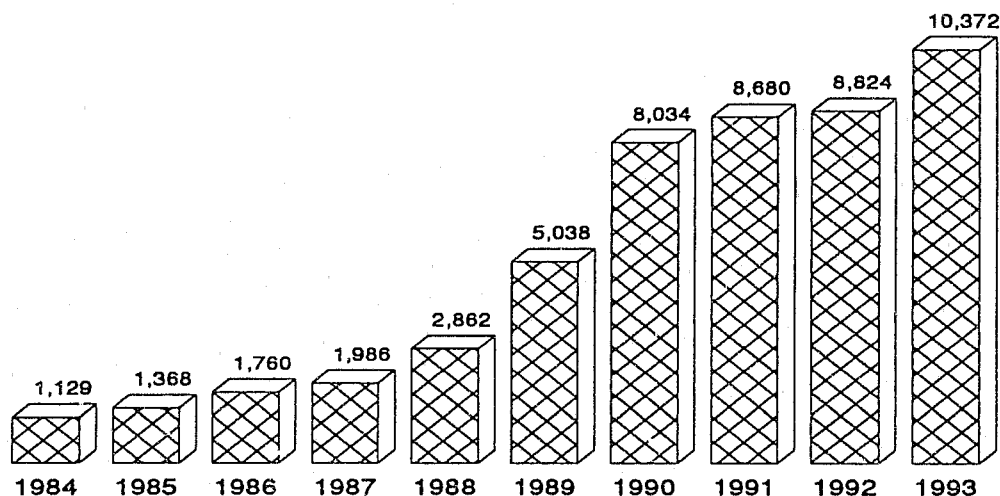
Throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's, a major reason for the increase in the prison population has been attributed to the rise in sentences and admissions for drug offenses. However, after climbing in the late 1980's, the number of drug sentences imposed began to stabilize beginning in 1991.

There had been a 300% increase in the number of drug sentences imposed from 1987 to 1990. In 1991, however, there was only an 8% increase in drug sentences, followed by a 2% rise in 1992. Notwithstanding, in 1993 there was an increase of nearly 18% in the number of drug sentences imposed. This brought the total number imposed in one year to over 10,000 sentences. Again, Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance offenses rose sharply during 1993. This most recent development is accounted for by a large number of drug sentences imposed in Cook County.

Table 30
Drug Sentences Imposed
Cook County - Downstate - Statewide
1984-1993

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
1984	797	3.3	332	3.7	1,129	3.5
1985	1,003	3.6	365	3.7	1,368	3.6
1986	1,256	3.9	504	3.5	1,760	3.7
1987	1,336	4.2	650	4.0	1,986	4.1
1988	2,033	4.0	829	4.3	2,862	4.1
1989	3,823	4.0	1,215	4.1	5,038	4.0
1990	6,342	3.8	1,692	4.3	8,034	3.9
1991	6,882	3.9	1,798	4.4	8,680	4.0
1992	6,581	3.6	2,243	4.2	8,824	3.7
1993	8,348	3.5	2,024	4.4	10,372	3.7

Figure 31
Drug Sentences Imposed
1984 - 1993



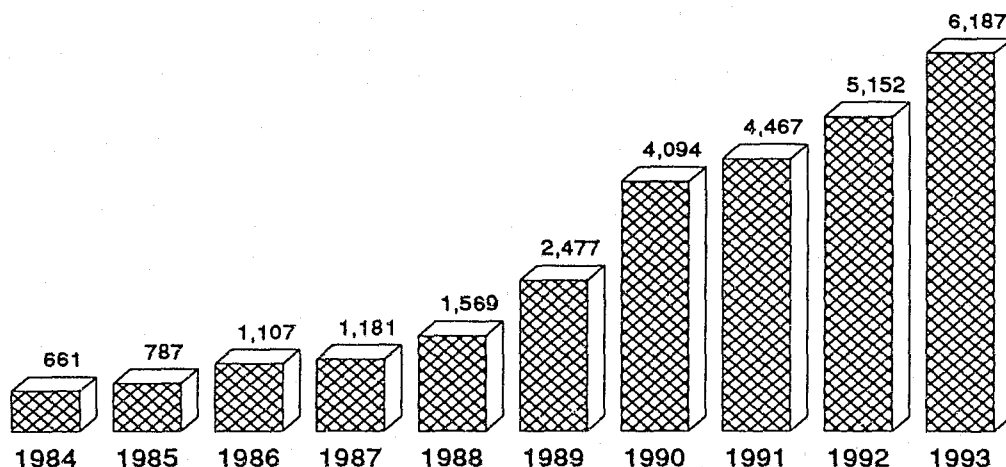
Source: Table 30

Table 31 and Figure 32 - Drug Offense Admissions

Downstate, the number of admissions for drug sentences actually declined as the average sentence rose. Over 80% of drug sentences were for offenders from Cook County. Notwithstanding, drug sentences were over one year higher on average when they were imposed downstate. The average sentence for a drug-related holding offense declined in 1993 when imposed in Cook County, but rose by four months downstate.

Table 31 Drug Offense Admissions Cook County - Downstate - Statewide 1984-1993						
	<i>Cook County</i>		<i>Downstate</i>		<i>Statewide</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Average</i>
1984	396	3.3	5	3.9	661	3.5
1985	501	3.4	235	3.8	787	3.6
1986	735	3.9	372	3.4	1,107	3.7
1987	737	4.1	444	4.0	1,181	4.1
1988	1,001	4.0	568	4.3	1,569	4.1
1989	1,651	4.2	826	4.3	2,477	4.3
1990	2,963	3.9	1,131	4.3	4,094	4.0
1991	3,215	4.0	1,252	4.4	4,467	4.1
1992	3,618	3.7	1,534	4.4	5,152	3.9
1993	4,752	3.6	1,435	4.7	6,187	3.9

Figure 32
Drug Offense Admissions
1984 - 1993



Source: Table 31

Table 32 - Most Frequent Sentences Imposed

The offense for which the most sentences were imposed in 1993 was Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance. These sentences comprised 11% of all sentences imposed during 1993. Following Burglary as the second most occurring offense, Class 2 and Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance ranked next in number of sentences imposed during 1993. Other offenses for which sentences were most often assessed included Armed Robbery, Residential Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2), UUW by a Felon, Robbery, Theft (Class 3), and Aggravated Battery, all of which had over 1,000 sentences imposed.

Some of these sentences were imposed on the same offender. The numbers of court admissions for which these sentences are for the holding offense are also available for the top 25 offenses in Table 32. The remaining 6,189 offenses comprise only 19% of all sentences imposed in 1993.

Table 32
Sentences Imposed and Admissions in 1993
25 Offenses Imposed Most Often

<i>Holding Offense</i>	<i>Crime Class</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Percent of Total Sentences</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Admissions</i>
Possession Controlled Substance	4	3,580	11.0%	1.9	1.1	1,745
Burglary	2	3,029	9.3%	4.3	1.7	2,077
Manf-Del Controlled Substance	2	2,568	7.9%	3.9	1.4	1,583
Manf-Del Controlled Substance	1	1,762	5.4%	4.5	1.7	1,247
Armed Robbery	X	1,411	4.3%	11.4	7.9	1,015
Residential Burglary	1	1,308	4.0%	6.0	2.9	988
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1,302	4.0%	4.1	1.6	905
Unlawful Use of Weapon by Felon	3	1,207	3.7%	3.4	2.9	773
Robbery	2	1,192	3.7%	4.9	2.3	841
Theft	3	1,177	3.6%	3.1	1.4	652
Aggravated Battery	3	1,069	3.3%	3.8	2.2	619
Retail Theft	3	930	2.9%	2.4	1.1	632
Manf-Del Controlled Substance	X	710	2.2%	8.4	5.1	586
Forgery	3	710	2.2%	3.1	1.3	365
Retail Theft	4	669	2.1%	2.2	0.9	402
Agg Criminal Sexual Assault	X	559	1.7%	14.2	12.0	455
Murder/First Degree Murder	M	539	1.7%	37.0	16.7	644
Attempted Murder/1st Degree Murder	X	418	1.3%	14.4	10.3	315
Deliver Cont Subs to under 18	1	386	1.2%	4.6	1.4	287
Driving with Suspended License	4	351	1.1%	2.1	0.9	200
Theft	4	344	1.1%	2.5	1.2	214
Armed Violence	X	316	1.0%	9.6	7.7	237
Agg Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	314	1.0%	5.3	4.2	214
Deceptive Practices	4	236	0.7%	2.3	0.9	90
Unlawful Use of Weapon	3	229	0.7%	3.4	2.3	132

The remaining 6,189 offenses comprise 19.0% of the sentences imposed in 1993.

Table 33

Illinois Judicial Districts, Circuits, and Counties within Circuits

District 1 **Cook County**

Circuit Cook Cook

District 2 **Northern Circuits**

Circuit 15 Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson

Circuit 16 DeKalb, Kane, Kendall

Circuit 17 Boone, Winnebago

Circuit 18 DuPage

Circuit 19 Lake, McHenry

District 3 **North Central Circuits**

Circuit 9 Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Warren

Circuit 10 Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, Tazewell

Circuit 12 Will

Circuit 13 Bureau, Grundy, LaSalle

Circuit 14 Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside

Circuit 21 Iroquois, Kankakee

District 4 **Central Circuits**

Circuit 5 Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Vermilion

Circuit 6 Champaign, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Piatt

Circuit 7 Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, Scott

Circuit 8 Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Mason, Menard, Pike, Schuyler

Circuit 11 Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Woodford

District 5 **Southern Circuits**

Circuit 1 Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Williamson

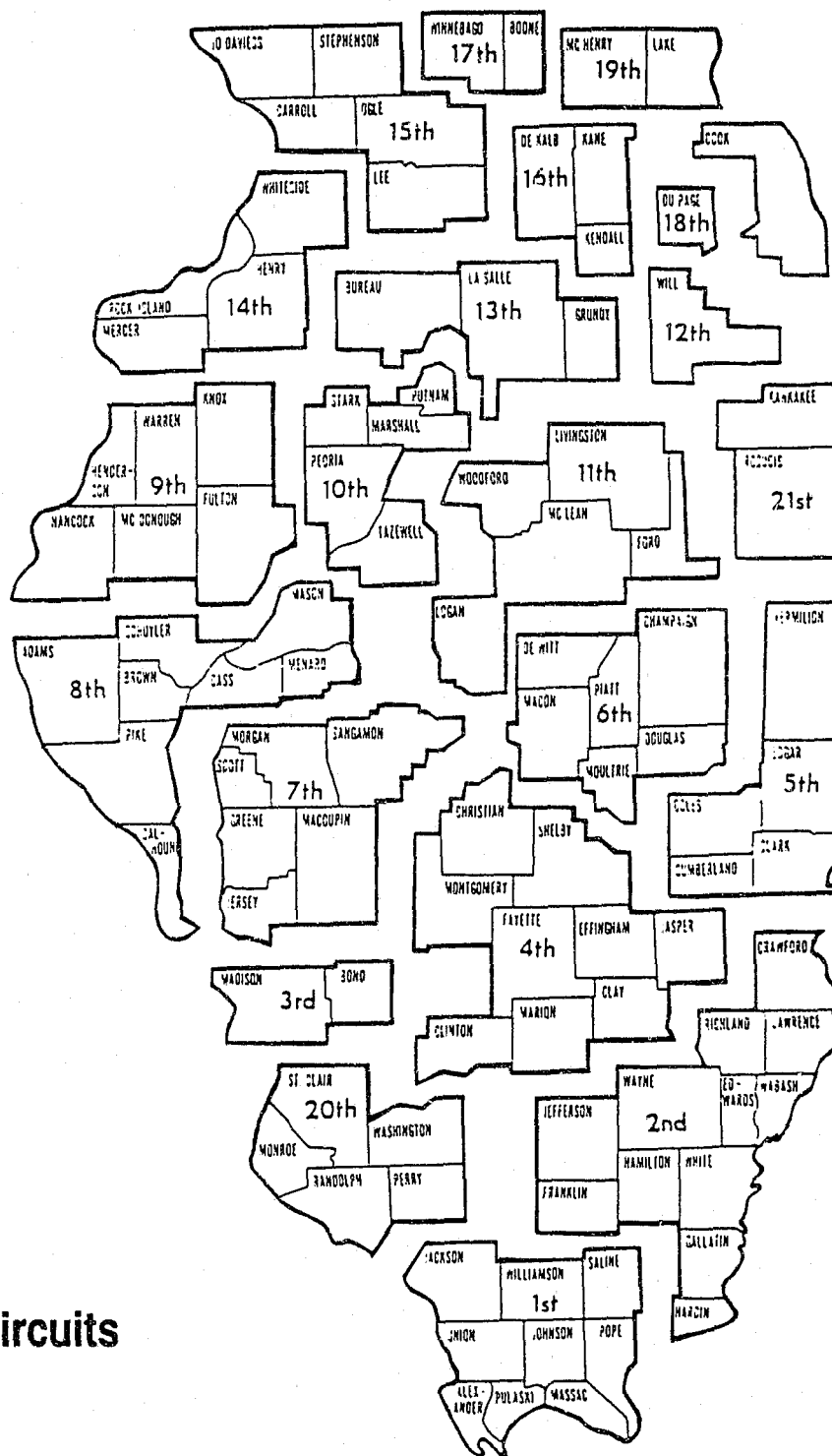
Circuit 2 Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, White

Circuit 3 Bond, Madison

Circuit 4 Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, Shelby

Circuit 20 Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington

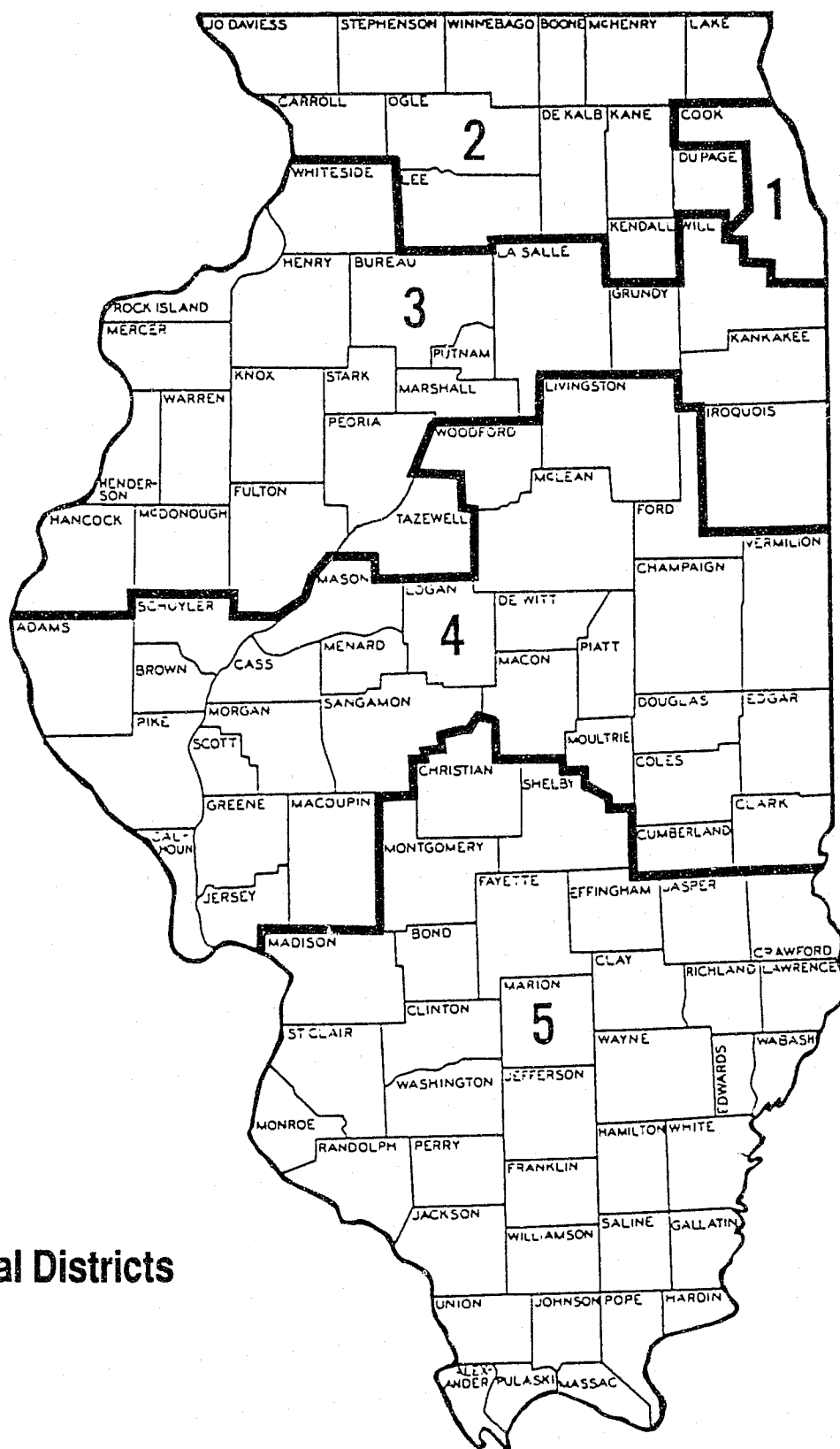
Figure 33



Judicial Circuits

Source : Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Figure 34



Judicial Districts

Source : Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Tables 34-57 - Mean Sentences Imposed by Judicial Circuit, Judicial District, and Region

When examining 1993 sentencing patterns among Judicial Circuits and Districts, many of the following characteristics remain consistent with previous years.

At least one Murder or First Degree Murder sentence was imposed in each Judicial Circuit throughout Illinois. Nearly 81% were imposed in Cook County. Sentences ranged from 25.0 years through 46.5 years. Among Judicial Districts, Cook County had the lowest average sentence imposed (32.5 years). Highest sentences imposed for Murder/First Degree Murder were in the Central Judicial District. The 389 Cook County sentences averaged 3.5 years lower than the 92 sentences imposed among downstate counties.

Overall, as in the previous years, Cook County imposed nearly 80% of the Class X sentences during 1993. Armed Robbery sentences were highest in Cook County as well as the Central and Southern Districts. Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences were over four years lower, on average, when imposed in Cook County. The downstate counties only imposed 44 such sentences, averaging over 17 years.

Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences averaged nearly two years higher in Cook County than those imposed downstate. Cook County also had a higher standard deviation, which indicates those sentences had a wider range than those imposed in the downstate counties. Most of the Class X Manufacture and Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences were imposed in the northern part of the State; only 7% of these sentences were imposed in the Central and Southern Districts. Although 84% of the other Class X sentences were imposed in Cook County, their average sentence was over three years shorter than those imposed downstate.

Residential Burglary and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance accounted for over 63% of the Class 1 sentences imposed in 1993. For Residential Burglary, sentences were highest in the Central and Southern Districts, particularly in the 4th, 8th and 2nd Judicial Circuits. Class 1 Controlled Substance offenses averaged over five years in the Northern and Central Districts, including all of the Judicial Circuits in the Central District and the 16th, 17th and 19th Circuits in the Northern District.

Other Class 1 sentences ranged from a low of 4.6 years in the 9th Judicial Circuit to 7.9 years in three Judicial Circuits (1st, 5th and 18th). Again, Cook County sentences averaged lower than all Districts.

A greater percentage of Burglary sentences were imposed in downstate counties throughout 1993, 42% as opposed to only 30% in 1992. Burglary sentences had a range from 3.5 years through 4.9 years. Robbery sentences were higher in Cook County, which imposed nearly 80% of the sentences. Over 80% of Motor Vehicle Theft sentences were imposed in Cook County, although they had the lowest average sentence for these offenses.

Nearly 90% of Class 2 controlled substance offenses were assessed in Cook County, as they shared the lower mean sentence length with the Southern District. Other Class 2 offenses averaged 4.4 years both in Cook County and the overall downstate area, with nearly 60% of these sentences imposed outside of Cook County.

Among Aggravated Battery sentences, Cook County handed down only 46%, but had a higher average than those imposed downstate. Class 3 Forgery, Retail Theft and Theft sentence lengths were lower in Cook County. The Central District had the highest sentences for these three offenses.

Unlawful Use of a Weapon/UUW by a Felon sentences had a fairly wide range for Class 3 offenses. They extended from a low of 2.3 years in the 9th Judicial Circuit to a high of 4.8 years in the 8th Judicial Circuit, which comprises the counties directly below those in the 9th Circuit. These sentences averaged 3.0 years with a 1.0 standard deviation across the State. Other Class 3 sentences were generally lower in the northern part of Illinois, with Cook County imposing 54%.

Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4) sentences were almost exclusively generated in the Cook County area. Cook County judges handed down over 95% of these lower class drug possession offenses; others in the northern counties imposed another 9%. Cook County, however, did impose lower sentences on average.

Most (62%) of the Class 4 Retail Theft sentences were handed down in the downstate counties. Their average lengths were also higher downstate.

The Class 4 driving offenses of Driving While Under the Influence and Driving With a Suspended License are presented to show the patterns of these relatively minor offenses for which violators have been given a prison sentence. Over 84% of these sentences were assessed downstate, ranging from a 1.5 year average to as high as 2.6 years.

Three out of every four Other Class 4 offenses were imposed in the downstate counties. Average sentences for this region were fairly close to the overall 2.1 year average.

Table 34

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

Murder/First Degree Murder

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
16th	25.0	0.0	1	1	2
15th	26.0	5.3	3	2	18
2d	27.5	10.6	2	3	3
21st	28.7	9.9	3	4	1
17th	29.8	2.4	4	5	7
14th	31.0	7.4	5	6	4
12th	32.4	13.5	7	7	11
Cook	32.5	11.5	389	8	6
20th	33.4	15.7	9	9	8
1st	35.0	0.0	1	10	19
13th	35.0	10.0	3	10	15
3d	35.8	13.9	6	12	5
10th	37.4	14.5	8	13	9
9th	37.5	17.7	2	14	21
18th	37.6	10.0	7	15	11
11th	38.1	16.7	8	16	22
19th	39.8	13.3	6	17	16
4th	40.0	8.7	3	18	20
8th	40.0	0.0	1	18	16
6th	42.0	20.5	5	20	14
7th	44.2	8.6	6	21	13
5th	46.5	4.9	2	22	10

District:

Cook	32.5	11.5	389	1	1
N Central	33.8	11.8	28	2	2
Northern	34.5	10.5	21	3	4
Southern	34.6	13.1	21	4	2
Central	41.5	14.2	22	5	5

Region:

Cook	32.5	11.5	389	1	1
Downstate	36.0	12.6	92	2	2
Statewide	33.2	11.8	481		

Table 35

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

Armed Robbery

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
8th	6.0	0.0	1	1	22
13th	7.0	1.4	2	2	10
21st	8.0	2.4	9	3	5
9th	8.3	3.6	6	4	16
4th	9.0	4.2	2	5	13
10th	9.2	4.3	15	6	9
16th	9.3	2.6	11	7	2
17th	9.3	4.1	14	7	1
15th	9.9	2.3	7	9	6
6th	10.1	4.3	28	10	15
20th	10.2	4.3	36	11	10
18th	10.4	3.9	24	12	4
19th	10.4	4.0	13	12	21
12th	10.8	2.8	11	14	3
Cook	10.9	6.4	1,142	15	7
7th	11.0	6.1	4	16	8
1st	11.6	3.5	9	17	19
3d	11.9	6.0	17	18	10
11th	12.3	6.1	9	19	18
14th	13.0	8.1	9	20	14
2d	14.3	6.0	3	21	20
5th	19.4	10.2	7	22	17

District:

N Central	9.8	4.7	52	1	1
Northern	9.9	3.6	69	2	2
Cook	10.9	6.4	1,142	3	3
Southern	10.9	4.8	67	3	4
Central	11.8	6.5	49	5	5

Region:

Downstate	10.6	4.9	237	1	2
Cook	10.9	6.4	1,142	2	1
Statewide	10.8	6.2	1,379		

Table 36

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District and Region
Attempted Murder
Attempted First Degree Murder

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
2d	0.0	0.0	0	---	9
4th	0.0	0.0	0	---	20
8th	0.0	0.0	0	---	11
13th	0.0	0.0	0	---	6
17th	0.0	0.0	0	---	4
14th	10.0	0.0	1	1	21
16th	10.8	4.3	6	2	3
15th	11.3	4.7	3	3	12
20th	12.3	3.2	4	4	16
Cook	12.9	7.6	359	5	1
7th	15.0	0.0	2	6	15
9th	15.0	0.0	2	6	8
11th	15.0	2.8	2	6	19
18th	17.0	11.3	2	9	10
1st	18.8	8.5	4	10	22
5th	19.0	1.4	2	11	17
21st	19.0	15.6	2	11	5
3d	19.6	4.3	5	13	14
12th	21.0	12.7	2	14	2
6th	24.3	11.5	4	15	7
19th	29.0	1.4	2	16	13
10th	30.0	0.0	1	17	18
<i>District:</i>					
Cook	12.9	7.6	359	1	1
Northern	14.7	8.2	13	2	2
Southern	17.1	6.2	13	3	5
N Central	18.8	9.6	8	4	3
Central	19.5	8.0	10	5	4
<i>Region:</i>					
Cook	12.9	7.6	359	1	1
Downstate	17.2	7.9	44	2	2
Statewide	13.4	7.7	403		

Table 37

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District and Region
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
21st	0.0	0.0	0	---	1
7th	8.0	0.0	1	1	4
1st	8.4	4.4	13	2	2
8th	9.0	1.9	7	3	14
11th	9.0	3.4	30	3	15
20th	9.0	6.6	13	3	21
17th	9.3	3.9	4	6	13
14th	9.7	4.3	13	7	18
3d	10.0	5.7	19	8	12
12th	10.0	4.4	7	8	3
16th	10.0	7.8	9	8	10
19th	10.7	4.2	12	11	20
13th	10.9	7.5	11	12	6
18th	11.0	2.8	9	13	22
15th	12.1	7.7	8	14	8
9th	12.3	8.8	6	15	17
6th	12.7	7.9	6	16	11
Cook	12.7	7.5	317	16	7
10th	13.4	5.3	13	18	5
4th	14.5	7.2	11	19	16
5th	14.8	2.0	5	20	19
2d	17.3	6.6	6	21	9
<i>District:</i>					
Central	10.0	4.3	49	1	4
Northern	10.7	5.5	42	2	5
Southern	11.0	6.5	62	3	3
N Central	11.3	6.0	50	4	2
Cook	12.7	7.5	317	5	1
<i>Region:</i>					
Downstate	10.8	5.7	203	1	2
Cook	12.7	7.5	317	2	1
Statewide	11.9	6.9	520		

Table 38

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

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984- 1992 Rank</i>
1st	6.0	0.0	1	1	22
2d	6.0	0.0	1	1	15
7th	6.0	0.0	3	1	5
15th	6.4	0.9	5	4	17
12th	6.9	1.6	8	5	7
16th	6.9	1.2	12	5	8
20th	7.0	0.0	1	7	21
17th	7.1	1.4	7	8	10
4th	7.8	2.1	4	9	3
Cook	8.2	3.3	509	10	6
6th	8.3	2.3	15	11	11
18th	8.3	3.5	45	11	9
9th	8.5	2.1	2	13	1
10th	8.5	0.0	1	13	12
14th	8.7	4.5	15	15	12
3d	8.8	1.9	11	16	2
19th	9.8	5.6	9	17	18
11th	10.0	3.1	10	18	16
13th	11.5	4.2	14	19	20
5th	13.0	0.0	1	20	14
8th	15.0	0.0	1	21	19
21st	15.0	0.0	1	21	4

<i>District:</i>					
Northern	8.0	3.4	78	1	3
Cook	8.2	3.3	509	2	1
Southern	8.2	2.0	18	2	5
Central	9.0	3.0	30	4	4
N Central	9.5	4.1	41	5	2

<i>Region:</i>					
Cook	8.2	3.3	509	1	1
Downstate	8.6	3.4	167	2	2
Statewide	8.3	3.3	676		

Table 39

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

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984- 1992 Rank</i>
15th	7.0	1.0	3	1	7
Cook	9.2	5.2	1,227	2	4
16th	9.9	4.3	13	3	2
17th	10.3	5.6	11	4	6
6th	10.5	6.0	30	5	5
8th	10.7	5.2	6	6	21
18th	11.1	5.2	27	7	8
12th	11.3	8.5	7	8	3
4th	12.4	7.4	5	9	14
11th	12.7	7.0	23	10	15
1st	12.8	7.8	6	11	22
10th	13.1	7.0	18	12	9
19th	13.1	6.8	16	12	19
9th	13.2	7.7	6	14	11
20th	13.5	8.4	13	15	16
14th	13.8	9.1	8	16	10
3d	14.0	8.3	14	17	17
7th	14.3	5.4	4	18	13
2d	14.8	7.6	4	19	12
13th	15.3	10.2	8	20	18
5th	15.5	8.5	6	21	20
21st	15.5	11.2	8	21	1

<i>District:</i>					
Cook	9.2	5.2	1,227	1	1
Northern	11.0	5.5	70	2	3
Central	11.9	6.5	69	3	4
N Central	13.6	8.4	55	4	2
Southern	13.6	7.8	42	4	5

<i>Region:</i>					
Cook	9.2	5.2	1,227	1	1
Downstate	12.3	7.0	236	2	2
Statewide	9.7	5.7	1,463		

Table 40

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

Residential Burglary

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
13th	4.6	0.9	12	1	8
17th	5.0	1.3	36	2	1
11th	5.2	1.5	26	3	14
9th	5.3	1.6	15	4	6
16th	5.3	1.7	52	4	10
12th	5.4	2.1	25	6	3
15th	5.4	1.6	19	6	5
20th	5.5	1.8	32	8	9
10th	5.6	2.0	41	9	15
18th	5.6	1.9	42	9	7
Cook	5.9	2.6	704	11	13
5th	6.2	2.5	16	12	19
14th	6.2	2.1	28	12	4
21st	6.2	2.8	17	12	11
3d	6.3	3.3	53	15	17
6th	6.4	3.1	43	16	18
7th	6.6	3.8	24	17	1
1st	6.9	2.4	29	18	21
19th	7.2	3.3	31	19	20
4th	7.5	3.9	11	20	12
8th	7.6	4.0	12	21	22
2d	8.4	3.5	19	22	15

District:

Northern	5.7	2.1	180	1	3
N Central	5.7	2.1	138	1	1
Cook	5.9	2.6	704	3	2
Central	6.3	3.1	121	4	4
Southern	6.6	3.0	144	5	5

Region:

Cook	5.9	2.6	704	1	1
Downstate	6.0	2.6	583	2	2

Statewide 5.9 2.6 1,287

Table 41

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

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
21st	4.0	0.0	1	1	7
4th	4.2	0.4	5	2	19
2d	4.3	0.5	4	3	15
14th	4.5	0.8	22	4	20
15th	4.5	0.7	13	4	18
20th	4.5	0.8	20	4	1
18th	4.6	0.8	37	7	2
12th	4.8	1.0	23	8	4
Cook	4.8	1.3	1,140	8	5
3d	4.9	1.1	18	10	10
10th	4.9	0.8	14	10	8
1st	5.0	0.0	3	12	17
13th	5.2	1.9	9	13	12
16th	5.2	1.5	36	13	6
17th	5.2	1.6	24	13	13
19th	5.3	1.5	38	16	13
5th	5.4	1.7	5	17	16
6th	5.5	2.4	29	18	11
7th	5.5	2.1	2	18	3
11th	5.8	1.8	18	20	21
8th	6.3	2.0	7	21	22
9th	6.3	4.3	6	21	8

District:

Southern	4.7	0.8	50	1	3
Cook	4.8	1.3	1,140	2	1
N Central	4.9	1.6	75	3	3
Northern	5.0	1.4	148	4	2
Central	5.7	2.1	61	5	5

Region:

Cook	4.8	1.3	1,140	1	1
Downstate	5.1	1.5	334	2	2

Statewide 4.9 1.4 1,474

Table 42

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

Other Class 1

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
9th	4.6	0.9	5	1	1
7th	5.0	1.7	20	2	10
12th	5.3	2.8	37	3	2
3d	5.5	1.7	26	4	20
4th	5.8	3.1	14	5	10
11th	5.9	2.4	34	6	4
Cook	6.0	2.9	1,119	7	15
10th	6.1	3.0	32	8	4
15th	6.2	3.3	17	9	7
14th	6.3	3.0	24	10	13
16th	6.4	3.6	33	11	7
17th	6.6	3.4	21	12	3
8th	6.7	3.1	13	13	17
13th	6.8	3.5	10	14	21
20th	6.9	3.5	26	15	16
2d	7.0	3.7	10	16	9
19th	7.0	3.1	37	16	19
21st	7.1	3.7	19	18	4
6th	7.5	3.6	45	19	14
1st	7.9	3.6	15	20	18
5th	7.9	3.2	9	20	22
18th	7.9	3.3	20	20	10

District:

Cook	6.0	2.9	1,119	1	4
N Central	6.0	3.1	127	1	1
Southern	6.5	3.1	91	3	5
Central	6.6	3.1	121	4	3
Northern	6.8	3.3	128	5	2

Region:

Cook	6.0	2.9	1,119	1	2
Downstate	6.5	3.2	467	2	1
Statewide	6.1	3.0	1,586		

Table 43

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

Burglary

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
14th	3.5	0.7	44	1	7
20th	3.6	0.9	51	2	1
10th	3.8	1.0	72	3	16
12th	3.8	1.1	56	3	3
7th	3.9	1.0	52	5	12
5th	4.0	0.9	51	6	20
6th	4.0	1.0	108	6	14
17th	4.0	1.2	40	6	9
Cook	4.0	1.2	1,653	6	11
9th	4.1	1.3	48	10	6
4th	4.2	1.3	56	11	10
16th	4.2	1.3	73	11	2
1st	4.3	1.2	52	13	21
3d	4.3	1.3	62	13	15
15th	4.3	1.1	63	13	13
18th	4.3	1.3	78	13	7
19th	4.3	1.1	97	13	19
21st	4.3	1.4	31	13	4
11th	4.5	1.3	79	19	18
13th	4.6	1.1	29	20	4
2d	4.9	1.5	37	21	17
8th	4.9	1.4	40	21	22

District:

N Central	3.9	1.1	280	1	2
Cook	4.0	1.2	1,653	2	1
Northern	4.2	1.2	351	3	3
Central	4.2	1.2	330	3	5
Southern	4.2	1.3	258	3	4

Region:

Cook	4.0	1.2	1,653	1	1
Downstate	4.2	1.2	1,219	2	2
Statewide	4.1	1.2	2,872		

Table 44

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

Robbery

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
13th	0.0	0.0	0	—	1
2d	3.3	0.6	3	1	16
7th	3.8	1.0	24	2	12
18th	3.8	0.5	4	2	14
21st	3.8	0.8	6	2	9
3d	3.9	1.2	11	5	18
12th	3.9	1.0	15	5	5
1st	4.0	1.7	6	7	21
16th	4.0	1.1	20	7	8
6th	4.2	1.0	27	9	3
15th	4.3	1.5	3	10	10
10th	4.4	1.1	19	11	17
Cook	4.4	1.4	847	11	7
4th	4.5	2.1	2	13	5
8th	4.5	0.7	2	13	22
14th	4.5	1.1	12	13	11
20th	4.5	1.4	13	13	3
17th	4.9	1.1	15	17	1
19th	4.9	1.3	22	17	19
5th	5.0	1.1	9	19	15
9th	5.3	0.5	4	20	20
11th	5.3	1.0	9	20	13

District:

Southern	4.1	1.3	35	1	5
N Central	4.3	1.1	56	2	3
Central	4.3	1.1	71	2	2
Cook	4.4	1.4	847	4	1
Northern	4.5	1.2	64	5	4

Region:

Downstate	4.3	1.2	226	1	2
Cook	4.4	1.4	847	2	1

Statewide 4.4 1.4 1,073

Table 45

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

Class 2

Motor Vehicle Theft

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
9th	0.0	0.0	0	—	1
5th	3.0	0.0	1	1	16
13th	3.0	0.0	1	1	12
21st	3.3	0.5	6	3	1
1st	3.5	0.7	2	4	19
6th	3.5	0.8	6	4	15
14th	3.5	0.6	8	4	11
20th	3.6	0.8	29	7	4
7th	3.7	0.9	12	8	9
16th	3.7	0.6	26	8	7
Cook	3.9	1.1	1,001	10	8
15th	4.0	1.7	3	11	22
17th	4.0	1.0	5	11	10
2d	4.1	0.9	8	13	3
11th	4.1	1.3	5	13	20
19th	4.1	1.1	30	13	18
3d	4.3	1.5	21	16	6
18th	4.4	1.4	24	17	4
12th	4.5	1.7	25	18	21
10th	4.6	1.7	15	19	14
4th	4.7	1.5	10	20	17
8th	5.2	1.3	5	21	13

District:

Cook	3.9	1.1	1,001	1	2
Central	3.9	1.2	29	1	4
Northern	4.0	1.1	88	3	3
Southern	4.0	1.2	70	3	1
N Central	4.2	1.5	55	5	5

Region:

Cook	3.9	1.1	1,001	1	1
Downstate	4.1	1.2	242	2	2

Statewide 3.9 1.2 1,243

Table 46

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

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
21st	0.0	0.0	0	—	14
1st	3.3	0.5	8	1	17
7th	3.5	0.5	10	2	11
17th	3.5	0.5	5	2	1
18th	3.5	0.7	2	2	5
20th	3.6	0.8	36	5	2
2d	3.8	0.8	6	6	19
9th	3.8	1.2	15	6	7
12th	3.8	1.0	19	6	3
14th	3.8	1.0	15	6	4
Cook	3.8	1.1	2,186	6	8
6th	3.9	1.0	33	11	15
16th	3.9	1.1	26	11	6
3d	4.0	0.7	11	13	10
10th	4.0	1.3	13	13	12
4th	4.3	1.2	3	15	20
5th	4.3	1.1	9	15	18
11th	4.3	1.2	18	15	13
19th	4.4	1.6	19	18	16
8th	4.8	1.8	4	19	21
13th	4.8	1.3	5	19	8
15th	6.0	1.7	6	21	22

District:

Southern	3.7	0.8	64	1	3
Cook	3.8	1.1	2,186	2	2
N Central	3.9	1.1	67	3	1
Central	4.0	1.1	74	4	5
Northern	4.2	1.4	58	5	4

Region:

Cook	3.8	1.1	2,186	1	1
Downstate	4.0	1.1	263	2	2
Statewide	3.8	1.1	2,449		

Table 47

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District and Region
Other Class 2

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
12th	3.7	1.0	25	1	6
1st	4.0	1.3	26	2	22
13th	4.0	1.3	43	2	3
16th	4.0	1.2	27	2	5
17th	4.0	0.8	4	2	1
21st	4.0	0.9	11	2	2
18th	4.0	1.2	18	2	8
7th	4.2	1.3	24	8	10
14th	4.2	1.3	35	8	12
15th	4.3	1.2	17	10	20
20th	4.3	1.5	23	10	9
4th	4.4	1.4	42	12	19
6th	4.4	1.3	26	12	4
9th	4.4	1.7	9	12	7
Cook	4.4	1.4	383	12	12
10th	4.5	1.3	28	16	11
2d	4.7	1.4	27	17	16
8th	4.8	1.4	22	18	21
11th	4.8	1.3	37	18	15
3d	5.1	1.5	56	20	17
5th	5.1	1.1	20	20	18
19th	5.1	1.4	30	20	14

District:

N Central	4.1	1.3	151	1	1
Cook	4.4	1.4	383	2	3
Northern	4.4	1.3	96	2	2
Southern	4.6	1.5	174	4	5
Central	4.7	1.3	129	5	4

Region:

Cook	4.4	1.4	383	1	2
Downstate	4.4	1.4	550	1	1
Statewide	4.4	1.4	933		

Table 48

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

Aggravated Battery

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
4th	2.4	0.8	35	1	3
21st	2.6	0.6	7	2	20
7th	2.7	0.9	17	3	14
12th	2.7	1.0	47	3	9
13th	2.7	0.9	13	3	2
1st	2.9	1.2	25	6	17
9th	2.9	1.2	15	6	1
14th	2.9	1.1	20	6	10
20th	2.9	0.9	15	6	11
10th	3.1	0.9	23	10	16
16th	3.1	1.0	32	10	3
2d	3.2	1.0	17	12	5
3d	3.3	0.9	21	13	8
5th	3.3	1.0	21	13	19
6th	3.3	1.1	65	13	6
19th	3.3	1.1	38	13	18
15th	3.4	1.1	10	17	13
17th	3.4	1.3	10	17	7
18th	3.5	1.2	21	19	12
Cook	3.5	1.2	449	19	21
11th	3.6	1.0	45	21	15
8th	3.7	1.0	30	22	22

District:

N Central	2.8	1.0	125	1	1
Southern	2.9	1.0	113	2	1
Northern	3.3	1.1	111	3	3
Central	3.4	1.1	178	4	4
Cook	3.5	1.2	449	5	5

Region:

Downstate	3.1	1.1	527	1	1
Cook	3.5	1.2	449	2	2

Statewide 3.3 1.1 976

Table 49

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

Forgery

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
21st	2.1	0.2	6	1	4
Cook	2.6	0.8	250	2	5
4th	2.8	1.0	12	3	7
10th	2.8	1.0	18	3	17
12th	2.9	0.8	17	5	1
14th	2.9	1.0	18	5	11
15th	2.9	0.9	20	5	13
16th	2.9	1.1	20	5	9
17th	2.9	1.1	10	5	16
6th	3.1	0.9	33	10	8
9th	3.1	1.1	18	10	10
20th	3.1	1.3	14	10	2
7th	3.2	1.0	26	13	14
18th	3.2	1.2	71	13	15
1st	3.3	1.5	4	15	22
3d	3.3	1.2	27	15	6
11th	3.3	1.1	35	15	20
8th	3.5	1.0	24	18	18
19th	3.5	0.9	37	19	21
2d	3.7	1.2	3	20	18
13th	3.7	0.8	5	20	3
5th	3.8	0.7	16	22	12

District:

Cook	2.6	0.8	250	1	1
N Central	2.9	1.0	82	2	2
Northern	3.1	1.1	158	3	5
Southern	3.2	1.2	60	4	3
Central	3.3	1.0	134	5	4

Region:

Cook	2.6	0.8	250	1	1
Downstate	3.2	1.1	434	2	2

Statewide 3.0 1.0 684

Table 50

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

Class 3 Retail Theft

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
4th	2.0	0.0	1	1	19
20th	2.1	0.2	5	2	2
21st	2.2	0.3	8	3	1
9th	2.3	0.4	2	4	5
3d	2.5	0.5	3	5	4
Cook	2.5	0.7	414	5	9
6th	2.6	0.8	13	7	11
5th	2.7	0.6	3	8	12
10th	2.7	0.5	20	8	14
12th	2.8	0.8	13	10	16
16th	2.8	0.8	22	10	13
17th	2.8	0.9	13	10	20
7th	2.9	1.0	4	13	15
19th	2.9	0.7	43	13	17
1st	3.0	1.2	5	15	22
2d	3.0	0.0	1	15	8
15th	3.0	0.7	2	15	6
18th	3.0	1.0	108	15	17
14th	3.2	1.2	12	19	10
11th	3.8	1.1	5	20	21
13th	4.0	0.0	1	21	3
8th	4.5	0.0	1	22	7

District:

Cook	2.5	0.7	414	1	2
Southern	2.5	0.8	15	1	1
N Central	2.7	0.8	56	3	3
Northern	3.0	0.9	188	4	4
Central	3.0	1.0	26	4	5

Region:

Cook	2.5	0.7	414	1	1
Downstate	2.9	0.9	285	2	2
Statewide	2.7	0.8	699		

Table 51

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

Class 3 Theft

Circuit:	Mean	Std Dev	Cases	1993 Rank	1984-1992 Rank
13th	2.7	0.9	8	1	3
14th	2.7	0.8	48	1	15
20th	2.7	0.8	25	1	2
21st	2.7	1.0	23	1	13
6th	2.8	0.8	50	5	4
Cook	2.8	1.0	482	5	8
7th	2.9	0.9	18	7	10
9th	2.9	1.0	11	7	6
12th	2.9	0.9	18	7	5
4th	3.0	1.0	25	10	11
16th	3.0	0.9	38	10	1
17th	3.0	1.2	10	10	6
2d	3.1	1.2	30	13	17
18th	3.1	0.9	50	13	12
3d	3.2	1.0	18	15	8
15th	3.2	1.0	45	15	14
10th	3.3	1.0	15	17	16
19th	3.3	1.0	68	17	18
5th	3.5	1.1	22	19	19
11th	3.5	0.9	35	19	20
1st	3.6	1.2	32	21	22
8th	4.2	1.1	9	22	21

District:

Cook	2.8	1.0	482	1	1
N Central	2.8	0.9	123	1	2
Southern	3.1	1.1	130	3	3
Northern	3.2	1.0	211	4	3
Central	3.2	1.0	134	4	3

Region:

Cook	2.8	1.0	482	1	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	598	2	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,080		

Table 52

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

UW/UW by a Felon

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
9th	2.3	0.6	3	1	8
4th	2.5	0.7	9	2	2
12th	2.5	0.8	54	2	7
18th	2.6	0.7	5	4	13
20th	2.6	1.0	8	4	1
16th	2.7	1.1	19	6	3
5th	2.8	0.9	6	7	18
7th	2.8	0.7	3	7	5
13th	2.9	0.3	4	9	12
10th	3.0	0.8	17	10	17
21st	3.0	1.4	4	10	15
Cook	3.0	1.0	1,090	10	8
3d	3.1	1.1	11	13	10
11th	3.2	0.9	8	14	14
2d	3.3	1.3	4	15	15
6th	3.3	1.0	22	15	6
14th	3.3	1.3	12	15	11
19th	3.3	1.0	36	15	21
17th	3.4	0.8	16	19	3
1st	4.2	0.8	5	20	19
15th	4.3	1.2	3	21	20
8th	4.8	0.3	4	22	22
<i>District:</i>					
N Central	2.7	1.0	94	1	4
Cook	3.0	1.0	1,090	2	1
Southern	3.0	1.1	37	2	2
Northern	3.2	1.0	79	4	5
Central	3.3	1.0	43	5	3
<i>Region:</i>					
Cook	3.0	1.0	1,090	1	1
Downstate	3.0	1.0	253	1	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,343		

Table 53

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

Other Class 3

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
12th	2.5	0.9	31	1	8
18th	2.5	0.6	17	1	3
13th	2.6	0.9	23	3	1
15th	2.7	0.7	10	4	13
20th	2.7	0.9	41	4	15
4th	2.8	1.0	43	6	7
9th	2.8	1.1	24	6	4
14th	2.8	1.0	35	6	10
2d	2.9	1.1	23	9	15
10th	2.9	0.9	19	9	11
6th	3.0	1.0	62	11	4
7th	3.0	1.1	26	11	14
17th	3.0	1.1	9	11	6
1st	3.1	1.0	26	14	22
16th	3.1	1.1	33	14	2
21st	3.1	1.1	8	14	9
Cook	3.1	1.0	709	14	12
19th	3.3	1.0	45	18	21
11th	3.4	1.2	48	19	20
8th	3.5	1.0	22	20	19
5th	3.8	1.1	27	21	18
3d	4.1	1.1	34	22	17
<i>District:</i>					
N Central	2.7	1.0	140	1	1
Northern	3.0	1.0	114	2	2
Cook	3.1	1.0	709	3	3
Southern	3.1	1.1	167	3	5
Central	3.3	1.1	185	5	4
<i>Region:</i>					
Cook	3.1	1.0	709	1	1
Downstate	3.1	1.1	606	1	1
Statewide	3.1	1.0	1,315		

Table 54

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

**Class 4 Possession
of a Controlled Substance**

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984- 1992 Rank</i>
20th	1.6	0.6	39	1	3
Cook	1.6	0.7	2,836	1	2
16th	1.8	0.7	63	3	5
18th	1.8	0.8	31	3	10
4th	1.9	0.9	7	5	20
6th	1.9	0.7	47	5	9
7th	1.9	0.7	37	5	6
13th	1.9	0.7	8	5	8
2d	2.0	0.0	3	9	13
12th	2.0	0.7	34	9	4
14th	2.0	0.8	24	9	15
11th	2.1	0.8	9	12	18
15th	2.1	1.0	4	12	14
19th	2.2	0.6	80	14	17
21st	2.2	0.8	6	14	6
3d	2.3	0.7	33	16	11
8th	2.3	0.6	3	16	20
10th	2.4	0.7	33	18	16
1st	2.6	0.7	6	19	22
9th	2.6	0.5	8	19	12
5th	2.9	0.4	8	21	18
17th	3.0	0.0	5	22	1

District:

Cook	1.6	0.7	2,836	1	1
Northern	2.0	0.7	183	2	3
Central	2.0	0.7	104	2	5
Southern	2.0	0.8	88	2	2
N Central	2.1	0.8	113	5	4

Region:

Cook	1.6	0.7	2,836	1	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	488	2	2
Statewide	1.7	0.8	3,324		

Table 55

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

Class 4 Retail Theft

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984- 1992 Rank</i>
2d	0.0	0.0	0	---	10
8th	0.0	0.0	0	---	2
13th	1.6	0.5	4	1	1
3d	1.7	0.6	39	2	3
16th	1.7	0.6	10	2	2
4th	1.8	0.8	5	4	19
Cook	1.9	0.6	233	5	8
6th	2.0	0.7	52	6	5
14th	2.0	0.8	8	6	7
15th	2.0	0.7	18	6	3
18th	2.0	0.6	42	6	12
7th	2.1	0.6	36	10	15
12th	2.1	0.8	33	10	6
19th	2.1	0.6	29	10	18
21st	2.3	0.9	12	13	9
10th	2.4	0.6	47	14	16
5th	2.5	0.6	10	15	13
17th	2.5	0.7	4	15	16
20th	2.5	0.5	6	15	14
11th	2.6	0.5	10	18	21
1st	2.7	0.6	12	19	20
9th	3.0	0.0	1	20	1

District:

Cook	1.9	0.6	233	1	1
Northern	2.0	0.6	103	2	5
Southern	2.0	0.7	62	2	2
Central	2.1	0.6	108	4	3
N Central	2.2	0.7	105	5	4

Region:

Cook	1.9	0.6	233	1	1
Downstate	2.1	0.7	378	2	2
Statewide	2.0	0.7	611		

Table 56

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

Class 4 Driving Offenses*

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
21st	0.0	0.0	0	—	1
13th	1.5	0.6	24	1	6
9th	1.6	0.6	16	2	10
18th	1.6	0.7	34	2	2
4th	1.8	0.5	48	4	9
14th	1.8	0.6	64	4	16
15th	1.8	0.3	12	4	6
Cook	1.8	0.8	78	4	11
6th	2.0	0.5	33	8	8
7th	2.0	0.8	27	8	3
12th	2.0	0.8	4	8	5
2d	2.1	0.6	13	11	14
3d	2.1	0.8	9	11	3
16th	2.2	0.7	18	13	12
17th	2.2	0.5	8	13	21
19th	2.2	0.7	32	13	15
10th	2.3	0.5	15	16	13
20th	2.3	0.8	6	16	20
1st	2.4	0.5	10	18	19
11th	2.4	0.6	25	18	18
8th	2.5	0.5	12	20	22
5th	2.6	0.7	8	21	17

District:

Cook	1.8	0.8	78	1	2
N Central	1.8	0.7	123	1	4
Northern	2.0	0.7	104	3	1
Southern	2.0	0.6	86	3	3
Central	2.2	0.7	105	5	5

Region:

Cook	1.8	0.8	78	1	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	418	2	1
Statewide	1.9	0.7	496		

*Drive while Under the Influence and
Driving with a Suspended License

Table 57

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

Other Class 4

<i>Circuit:</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1993 Rank</i>	<i>1984-1992 Rank</i>
4th	1.9	0.7	88	1	9
16th	1.9	0.7	57	1	4
20th	1.9	0.7	105	1	2
2d	2.0	0.7	40	4	19
13th	2.0	0.7	26	4	1
14th	2.0	0.7	77	4	14
15th	2.0	0.7	29	4	5
18th	2.0	0.7	79	4	6
6th	2.1	0.7	138	9	3
7th	2.1	0.7	58	9	11
Cook	2.1	0.8	407	9	12
10th	2.2	0.7	52	12	18
11th	2.2	0.7	73	12	14
12th	2.2	0.7	32	12	6
1st	2.3	0.8	34	15	21
5th	2.3	0.6	39	15	10
9th	2.3	0.6	47	15	6
19th	2.3	0.6	69	15	14
8th	2.4	0.7	76	19	22
3d	2.5	0.7	34	20	14
21st	2.5	0.7	17	20	20
17th	2.7	0.5	10	22	12

District:

Southern	2.0	0.7	301	1	1
Cook	2.1	0.8	407	2	5
Northern	2.1	0.7	244	2	1
N Central	2.1	0.7	251	2	4
Central	2.2	0.7	384	5	1

Region:

Cook	2.1	0.8	407	1	2
Downstate	2.1	0.7	1,180	1	1
Statewide	2.1	0.7	1,587		

Appendix A: Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison

Appendix A: Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison — Indeterminate / Determinate

OFFENSE CLASS SELECTED OFFENSES	INDETERMINATE SENTENCE (1977-1978)	AVERAGE MINIMUM	SHORTEST MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	LONGEST MAXIMUM	DETERMINATE SENTENCE 1993	AVERAGE SENTENCE	SHORTEST SENTENCE	LONGEST SENTENCE
MURDER Murder First Degree Murder	Death or Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 14 years Maximum: NO Limit	39.2	81.7	14.0	1,000.0	Death or Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40/60 years	28.6 34.5	20.0 20.0	40.0 60.0
X Rape/Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault Attempted Murder Armed Robbery Other Class X	NO SANCTION	9.9 9.8 6.0 7.7	20.7 20.8 11.6 16.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	600.0 100.0 200.0 200.0	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	11.9 13.4 10.8 9.3	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0
1 Class 1	Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: NO Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200.0	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	5.7	4.0	15.0
2 Robbery Burglary Other Class 2	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 20 years	1.8 1.6 1.8	5.2 4.9 5.4	1.0 1.0 1.0	25.0 50.0 20.0	Imprisonment Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years	4.4 4.1 3.9	3.0 3.0 3.0	7.0 7.0 7.0
3 Aggravated Battery Theft Forgery Other Class 3	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 year 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	600.0 20.0 10.0 150.0	Imprisonment Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	3.3 3.0 3.0 3.0	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
4 Class 4	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years	1.4	3.3	1.0	24.0	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years	1.8	1.0	3.0

Appendix B: Definitions and Data Interpretation

General Methodology

Each offense presented in this report is followed by a reference to the class of offense as categorized in the Illinois Criminal Sentencing Code. All offenses refer to offense categories enacted with determinate sentencing legislation as of February 1, 1978.

The most relevant offenses have been selected for presentation. As a result of new laws in Illinois (Criminal Sexual Assault, Residential Burglary, Class 2 Motor Vehicle Theft, Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon), changes in the statutes (revised Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance statutes), or more use of prison sentences (Retail Theft, Driving with a Suspended License), over the past few years, new offenses have been added to the report.

Voluntary Manslaughter was upgraded from a Class 2 to a Class 1 offense in 1982; data beginning in 1983 report it as a Class 1 offense. Data for Residential Burglary were added when it became a mandatory prison sentence in 1983. On July 1, 1984, the Illinois Criminal Sexual Assault Act took effect, replacing Rape and associated offenses with Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault. On January 1, 1985, a Class 2 Motor Vehicle Theft offense became effective. The effects of these statutory changes are shown in the report.

Class X and Class 2 Manufacture/ Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Class 2 Motor Vehicle Theft, and Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance determinate sentence cases were added to the tables in 1987. Because of the increasing number of cases for Class 1 Manufacture/Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Class 3 and Class 4 Retail Theft and Class 4 Theft, these offenses were added to the length of stay tables beginning with the 1992 report. In addition, with the number of cases increasing for Unlawful Use of a Weapon by a Felon (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/24-1.1), these offenses were added to Unlawful Use of a Weapon (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/24-1). Their average lengths of stay were not significantly different, so they were combined in the tables. These new offenses had been included in the "Other Class" categories in *Statistical Presentations* prior to 1992.

Effective July 1, 1987, Murder was changed to First Degree Murder (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/9-1), Attempted Murder was renamed Attempted First Degree Murder (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/8-4-c-1) and Voluntary Manslaughter was changed to Second Degree Murder (Chapter 720 ILCS 5/9-2) (Public Act 84-1450). Changes were also made in the definition of the First Degree Murder and Second Degree Murder offenses. 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. Attempted First Degree Murder remains a Class X offense and Second Degree Murder remains a Class 1 offense. These new offenses are reported beginning with 1987 data.

Additional Class 3 and 4 offenses were introduced in the 1992 *Statistical Presentation* to indicate the high number of prison sentences being imposed for these offense classes with the lowest sentence lengths. Tables 34 to 57 specify the number and average sentences by judicial circuit and district so that the areas of the State imposing the most sentences for these less serious offenses can be noted.

Inmates are sentenced to prison in two ways. 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 released date which is 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 a determination is made by the Prisoner Review Board. Only offenders who committed their crime before February 1, 1978 would have received an indeterminate sentence.

Inmates sentenced in Illinois are eligible to receive credit for early release based on good conduct, which is reviewed by the Prisoner Review Board (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). There are several ways in which credit can be awarded. First, each inmate shall receive one day of good conduct credit which reduces by one day the period of incarceration set by the court for each day in prison, except when a term of "natural life" has been imposed. Second, the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections may award up to 180 days additional good conduct credit for meritorious service as the Director deems proper, except that additional 90 days may not 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 an educational, vocational, substance abuse, or Correctional Industries program provided by the Department; one-half day of Earned Time credit is awarded for each day an inmate spends in a program, but only after specific goals have been accomplished. Department rules and regulations prescribe the revocation, suspension or reduction of such credits for specific rule violations during incarceration. When appropriate, these revoked, suspended or reduced credits may be restored after review by the Director and the Prisoner Review Board.

As of July 12, 1983, misdemeanants could no longer be sentenced to the Department of Corrections as the holding (longest sentence) offense. Misdemeanor sentences imposed after this date are consecutive or concurrent with a felony which incarcerates the inmate in the Department of Corrections.

Offenses have been categorized into offense classes to indicate the relative seriousness of the crimes committed by offenders sentenced to prison in Illinois. Another method is to group them into the categories of crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, and sex offenses. Offenses were classified into these categories as determined by the Uniform Crime Reporting systems used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Illinois State Police.

Crimes against a person include batteries, robberies, armed violence, weapons offenses, and those offenses which implied a high risk of personal injury. Property crimes include burglaries, thefts, and various types of fraud. Drug offenses include any manufacture, delivery or possession of a controlled substance or cannabis. Sex offenses include rape, criminal sexual assault or abuse, and other such crimes. The miscellaneous 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".

The 1993 Statistical Presentation includes recidivism data. Recidivism is defined as a

return to prison of inmates released in fiscal year 1990 for a new offense or a technical violation within three years of release. Table 18 lists the number of 1990 exits, and number and percent returned to prison by offense, class, committing county, age at release, sex, race, type of readmission, and time in the community. Recidivism data are presented only briefly as a method to determine how many of those released return to prison. No causal inferences or other statistical interpretations should be implied from the data.

In addition to the arithmetic mean, the median is often included 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 exactly 50 percent of the scores lie below that length and 50 percent are above it. The mean is affected by extremely low or high values. Medians are sensitive to an uneven distribution of cases. A large percentage of low values will produce a mean greater than the median. This is true for most data comparisons. 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 few extreme minimum and maximum cases would have some effect on the mean and no effect on the median.

Along with the mean, a standard deviation is usually reported. 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, averages among offenses within the same class of crime or judicial circuit for example, the means may be close to each other, but dissimilar standard deviations would indicate different spreads of those values around that mean.

In those tables reporting percents, the percents may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

During 1988, the Department converted its Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) to a new Offender Tracking System (OTS). OTS is a more efficient, larger data base with better tracking capabilities to provide more effective management information. The data purification during conversion may have caused some differences in 1988 through 1993 data not present in earlier data.

There was also a change in the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) in 1990. SPSS Release 4, a product of SPSS, Inc., was used in the 1990 through 1993 reports. SPSS-X (Version 2.1) had been used to calculate statistics in the 1988 and 1989 reports. Prior to 1988, SPSS (Version 9.7) was used. Some changes in the internal formulas may make slightly different calculations for the median and length of prison stay.

Part I

Impact on Population

A case is a record of time in years an inmate served in prison. Where an offender served time for more than one offense, time served is for the holding offense. The holding offense is the offense which holds the inmate in Illinois Department of Corrections' custody for the longest period of time.

The end of calendar year prison populations from 1970 through 1993 are provided in Table 1 to illustrate the trends in Illinois over an extended period of time. Prison population numbers and percentages include all inmates incarcerated on December 31, 1977 and 1993 (Table 2) and inmates released during 1978 and in prison on December 31, 1993 (Table 4). These data are provided to depict the full impact of determinate sentencing to date. Table 6 contains correctional data for calendar year 1993. The remaining tables and corresponding charts in Part I feature populations at the end of 1984 and 1993 to represent data for the most recent 10 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 community supervision (PreStart) are excluded. Only cases with a determinate sentence and cases originally sentenced with an indeterminate sentence which opted for a set release date are included. Life, death and Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) cases are excluded from Tables 4 and 5.

The data in Table 7 represent cases sentenced with an indeterminate or indeterminate day-for-day sentence. Indeterminate cases which were received from court are included; cases returned as a technical violator of parole are excluded. Cases given an indeterminate life sentence before February 1978 or which were on bond on December 31, 1993 are not counted as cases in Table 7. Time projected to be served and time left to serve could not be calculated because release can only be granted by the Prisoner Review Board or the Governor. This type of release date cannot be predetermined.

For Table 8, the cases represent inmates incarcerated with a life, death or SDP sentence at the end of December 1984 through 1993. Sentences imposed both before and after determinate sentencing are included. The number of each will not total the previous year total plus admissions for that year because of vacated sentences, remanded sentences, deaths, or releases. Average time served and age represent the arithmetic mean. Standard deviations are also included in Table 8. 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 12 shows the increase in the number of habitual child sex offenders in the prison population. Effective January 1, 1993, the law for habitual child sex offenders (730 ILCS 150/2) 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 a higher number of CSO sentences to prison.

There are also inmates who are sentenced under the enhanced sentencing statute (Figure 13). The Illinois Compiled Statutes (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)) state that when a defendant is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having been twice convicted of any Class 2 or greater Class felonies in Illinois, the defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender.

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, or other holding facilities. In situations where an offender served time for more than one offense, the length of stay data are for the holding offense. The holding offense is the offense which holds the inmate in Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) custody for the longest period. All types of exits from prison, including release to parole, Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) or PreStart, expiration of sentence discharge, death, court-ordered discharge, reversal, and reversal and remanded sentence, are reported. Release data of Sexually Dangerous Persons are also included.

Length of stay data are for two time periods. *Time Served* is comprised of time spent in jail, mental health custody, juvenile facility, custody in another state, or on probation for which the offender received credit on the sentence, plus time in prison. *Prison Stay* refers just to the time spent in IDOC adult facilities. The data are broken out by three categories: all cases of adult felons, determinate cases, and indeterminate cases. For offenders released to parole, MSR or PreStart who are revoked and returned to prison, the additional time spent completing the original sentence is not included in the length of stay calculation.

Some unusual minimum and maximum lengths of stay may be noted in Tables 9 to 15. These cases were identified and their records were examined to find the causes. For example, some extremely short lengths of stay were for inmates who died in the institution or had their sentences reversed. Extremely short minimum prison stays occurred for inmates who served a large percentage of their sentence in jail due to such circumstances as continuances and illness. Large differences between total time served and prison stay can be attributed to credit for time served on probation, in a mental health center, juvenile facility, Treatment Alternative to Street Crimes (TASC) or other community drug program, or prison in another state. Some extremely 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 in the 1991 report, the influence of the Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) on length of stay has been presented. The effect of the program on length of stay for inmates released in 1993, as compared to a group of inmates who meet IIP criteria but were not selected to participate, is presented in Table 17. As a result of Senate Bill 956, which was signed into law on August 11, 1993 as Public Act 88-0311, eligibility criteria for the Impact Incarceration Program were expanded. The age group increased from 29 years to 35 years, the maximum sentence rose from five years to eight years, and inmates sentenced to their second adult felony incarceration would now be eligible for the IIP. For the *1993 Statistical Presentation*, because few, if any, inmates who meet these new criteria would be released during 1993, the comparison group for Table 17 includes inmates who

met only the original criteria but did not participate in the IIP.

During 1988, the Department converted its Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) to a new Offender Tracking System (OTS). OTS is a more efficient, larger data base with better tracking capabilities which provides more management information. The data purification during conversion may have caused some differences in 1988 through 1993 data not present in earlier data.

PART III

Sentences Imposed

In Part III of this report, a sentence represents any case in which a sentence for a period of incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections is imposed for an offense. Thus, 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 the Department of Corrections, not necessarily the date they are received by the Department.

The average sentence represents reported cases within each offense category for that year excluding life, death, and Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP) sentences. For Tables 19, 21, 22 and 23, in addition to the mean, the median is reported as a measure of average sentence for specified years. For Tables 24, 25, and 29 through 32, the average represents the mean sentence length.

Data reported in Tables 21, 22 and 23 do not reflect sentences which fall outside of the range specified for each class (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-1). Judges may impose a sentence up to twice the maximum range (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-2) for cases which reflect factors in aggravation (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.2) or may minimize a sentence of imprisonment for cases with mitigating circumstances (Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3.1). Interpretation of sentence data for cases less than the minimum must take into account that, if the court does not specify the class of crime for drug offenses, the highest class of crime is entered until the courts clarify the information. Compare the data in Table 19 to note the difference in overall sentence lengths when shortened and extended sentences are calculated.

Table 26 summarizes all sentences imposed from 1984 to 1993 by offense class, including those which fall into the range, extended sentences and those less than the minimum. Tables 27 and 28 report the specific offenses for both sentences imposed and admissions for 1993 which were less than the minimum and greater than the maximum. A case is counted as an admission only if the listed offense was the holding offense.

Court admissions for inmates with consecutive sentences are reported in Table 29. They are listed by offense class for the years 1988 through 1993. For the *1993 Statistical Presentation*, average sentence lengths for consecutive sentences are calculated in two ways to demonstrate the impact of these accumulated sentences. First, the mean and standard deviation for the one holding offense is 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 labelled "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 report.

In Tables 30 and 31, sentences for drug offenses include violations of the Controlled

Substances Act and Cannabis Control Act, and do not include sentences for Driving While Under the Influence. All sentences within and outside of statutory ranges are included. In Table 31, only court admissions for holding drug offenses are included.

Table 32 lists the offenses for which sentences have been imposed most often during 1993. All sentences, including those outside of the sentencing ranges, are included. Also provided are measures of central tendency (mean and standard deviation) and the number of court admissions for crimes which were the holding offenses. The other sentences were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was for the holding offense, which would have an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class of crime.

In Tables 34 to 57, mean determinate sentences imposed in 1993 and the standard deviation are reported by judicial circuit and district, and by geographic region. Only those sentences which fall into the range established by statute are reported. In previous reports, the median had been used at the average sentence. The mean is used in the *1993 Statistical Presentation* to reduce the number of tied rankings and to account for some of the extremely low and high sentences imposed in certain jurisdictions. The purpose of these tables is to aid judges and other court administrators to discern sentencing patterns within their jurisdiction. These tables should be interpreted as comparisons among circuits and districts of average sentence lengths and the number imposed in relation to other jurisdictions within Illinois. Rankings (lowest to highest) for similar sentences imposed from 1984 through 1992 are included to compare sentencing patterns across the state for the past ten years. Attention should also be given to the number of sentences imposed when making comparisons. A list (Table 33) and maps (Figures 33 and 34) of circuits and districts by county precede the tables.

Notes

Notes

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