

1994 Statistical Presentation

156576

Illinois
Department
of
Corrections

Odie Washington
Director

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July 1995



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July 14, 1995

Illinois continues to manage one of the most crowded prison systems in the country. The Illinois Department of Corrections houses over 37,600 inmates in institutions designed to hold no more than 22,900. Illinois is the only state which extensively double-cells its maximum security institutions due to crowding.

Continued growth in the number of criminals sentenced to prison aggravates this problem. Now, with "truth in sentencing" legislation passed by the Illinois legislature, many inmates will be serving much longer prison terms, a condition which promotes very dangerous conditions for the Department's staff and the inmates they supervise.

The *1994 Statistical Presentation* can be used to understand how the sentencing patterns in Illinois have resulted in continued growth in the state's prison population during the past 18 years. 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 prison system. Dramatic increases in lower class drug convictions have produced a high volume of inmates admitted to prison who take up valuable bedspace, if but for a relatively short period of time.

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 the data contained in the *1994 Statistical Presentation* are reviewed, it is important that the demands that Illinois' current sentencing structure places on the state's criminal justice system, as well as the likely impact of "truth in sentencing" legislation and any other changes in the sentencing structure, be carefully considered.

Pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 730, Illinois Compiled Statutes, 5/5-5-4.3, I present the *1994 Statistical Presentation*.

Sincerely,

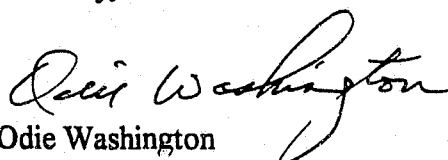

Odie Washington
Director

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Foreword

The *1994 Statistical Presentation*, prepared by the Illinois Department of Corrections, is published in compliance with the Unified Code of Corrections, Chapter 703 Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) 5/5-5-4.3. This report is intended to provide timely, reliable, and comprehensive information to legislators, judges and their staff, criminal justice experts, and other interested parties. The data can be used to review sentencing practices and its impact on the Department of Corrections.

In accordance with statute, this document reports data in terms of time served and sentences imposed by offense and offense categories for the years 1985 through 1994. Data are reported by frequency, average (mean and median), and range. Time served represents stay with the Department of Corrections as well as additional credits for time spent in jail and other holding facilities. Comparisons of inmates sentenced under determinate sentencing can be made to those incarcerated under indeterminate sentencing which was abolished in 1978. 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 provided. The number of inmates incarcerated as an Habitual Criminal or Habitual Child Sex Offender, those found guilty but mentally ill, and offenders given an enhanced sentence are also included.

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

In comparison to previously published *Statistical Presentations*, this edition includes an updated methodology section (Appendix B). The methodology section is important to review as it is a guide to understanding terms and concepts, measures of data, variable definitions, and historical changes in offense descriptions. Generally, most questions regarding the contents contained in this document can be answered within the methodology section.

The methodology section was revised to clarify definitions and explain data collection techniques. Many footnotes that were included in the tables of prior publications and descriptions in the narrative of the report have been placed in the methodology section. For example, Table 4 describes the impact of determinate sentencing based on projected release dates of the December 31, 1994 inmate population. Appendix B now includes a better definition of how projected release dates are calculated with the inclusion of good time awards. Also, a detailed definition of indeterminate versus determinate sentencing can be referenced in the methodology section. These are just two examples of revisions that were made.

Acknowledgements

This report is a collaboration of efforts of Planning and Research staff under the general direction of Karl R. Becker, Deputy Director, Finance and Administration Division, and David M. Boots, Manager. The document is prepared by Robert J. Jones with assistance from Steven P. Karr and Francis B. Nelson, Jr. in formulating text, tables, and graphics for final production.

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, administers access to inmate files.

Introduction

This document is divided into three sections which outline the key elements of incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections. Data from 1985 to 1994, and in some cases from 1978, are reported by offense, offense class, offense type, sentence type, judicial circuit and district, and geographic region.

Part I, *Impact on Population*, describes the important factors behind the increasing Illinois prison population and the trends that are expected to continue. Increases in the Murder, Class X, Class 1, and violent offender populations, resulting from determinate sentencing, can be reviewed. The impact of life, death, and Sexually Dangerous Person sentences on the population is also exhibited. Further, the evolving Habitual Criminal, Habitual Child Sex Offender, guilty but mentally ill, and enhanced Class X populations are presented.

Part II, *Length of Stay*, notes the time inmates are serving for sentences. In addition, the pace of releasing inmates sentenced under indeterminate sentencing is displayed. The impacts of policy changes and new legislation are included. Impact Incarceration Program and adult recidivism data are also presented.

Part III, *Sentences Imposed*, provides the data for determinate and indeterminate sentencing patterns since 1985. The numbers of extended, shortened, and consecutive sentences are also reported by offense. Average sentences for the major offenses are provided by judicial circuit and district, as well as geographic region.

Part I: Impact on Population

Part I: Impact on Population

Summary

Part 1 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, 1994 population reached 36,543, an annual increase of 14% over the past 17 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 persistent accumulation of inmates in the Illinois prison system. Increases in drug sentences, even for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance, remain as contributors to the current growth in the prison population. The volume of violent offenders, whose relatively longer sentences retain these serious offenders in prison, also causes the population to undergo constant growth.

These serious offenders, along with guilty but mentally ill inmates; habitual offenders; and those with an enhanced, a life, or a death sentence; in addition to indeterminate inmates who remain in prison, also contribute to the lasting escalation in a volatile prison population.

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

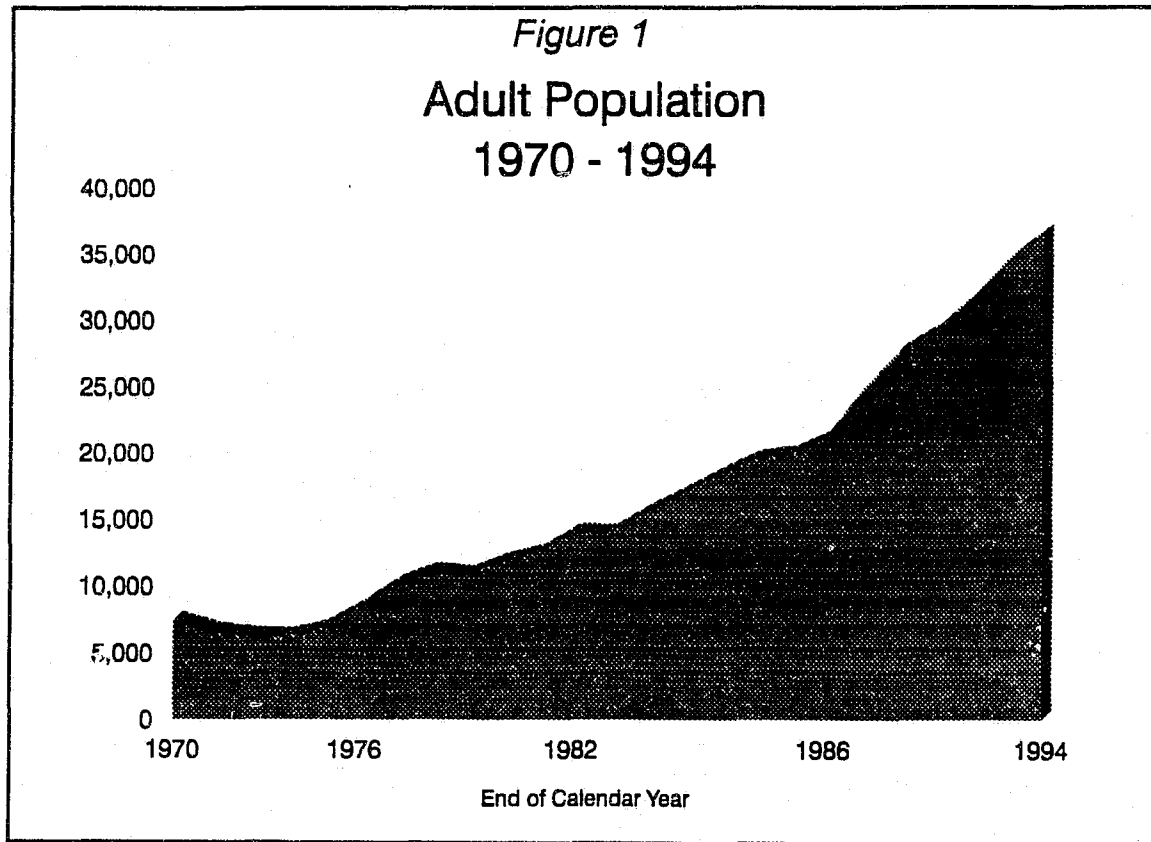
Adult Population

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 with longer sentences than in earlier periods. The expansion in the prison population endured 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 15,462 inmates, or nearly 75% in six years. The prison population grew by over 2,000 more inmates during 1994. This six percent increase was less than the nine percent annual growth experienced over each of the last two years.

Table 1
Adult Prison Population
Calendar Years 1970 - 1994

Calendar Year	Population	Calendar Year	Population
1970	7,326	1983	15,432
1971	6,579	1984	16,854
1972	6,196	1985	18,279
1973	6,100	1986	19,456
1974	6,707	1987	19,850
1975	8,237	1988	21,081
1976	10,054	1989	24,712
1977	10,982	1990	27,516
1978	10,733	1991	29,115
1979	11,749	1992	31,640
1980	12,458	1993	34,495
1981	13,917	1994	36,543
1982	13,895		



Violent Offenders and Drug Offenders in the Prison Population

This recent growth in the prison population is illustrated by the number of drug offenders who serve a prison sentence. This population has experienced a sharp upward shift beginning in 1989. There has been a more gradual rise in violent offenders in prison since 1985. Their lengthy stays in prison have been a considerable contributor to the expanding prison population in Illinois.

Figure 2
**Drug Offenders
in Prison Population 1985 - 1994**

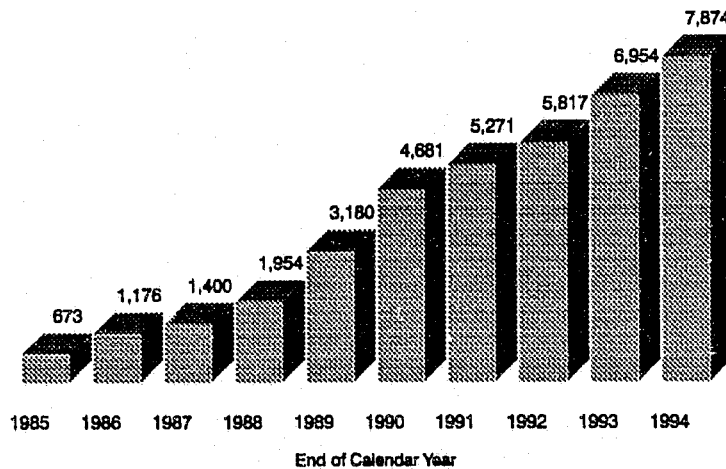
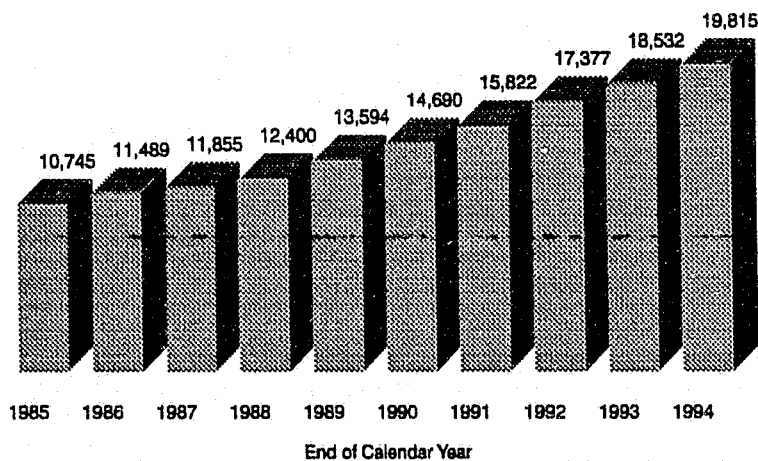


Figure 3
**Violent Offenders
in Prison Population 1985 - 1994**



Impact of Determinate Sentencing

The continued rise in the number of violent inmates, many of whom have been convicted of Class X felonies, and drug offenders are a consequence of determinate sentencing (refer to Appendix B for an explanation 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.

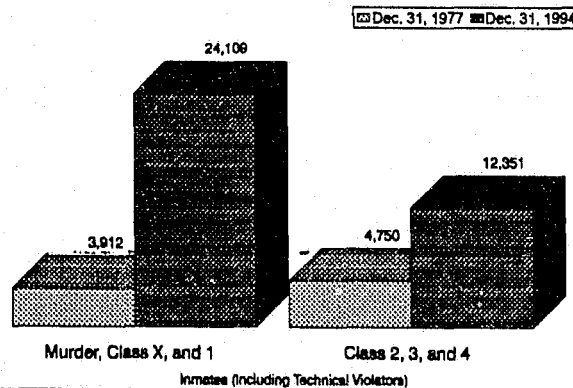
Table 2 shows that the number of inmates incarcerated for the most serious crimes of Murder, Class X, and Class 1 felonies have increased by over 20,000 since 1977 (the year prior to determinate sentencing). Figure 4 shows that the volume of these serious prison inmates has grown more than six times, reaching 24,109 at the end of 1994. In 1977, these habitually violent and long-term drug offenders comprised less than 37% of the prison population. By the end of 1994, Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenders made up 66% of all inmates.

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

Offense Class	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1977	December 1994	Change	December 1977	December 1994	Change
Murder	889	5,544	+4,655	8.4%	15.2%	+8.8%
Class X	-----	12,727	+12,727	-----	34.8%	+34.8%
Class 1	3,223	5,838	+2,615	30.1%	16.0%	-14.1%
Class 2	3,473	7,268	+3,795	32.4%	19.9%	-12.5%
Class 3	1,179	3,321	+2,142	11.0%	9.1%	-1.9%
Class 4	98	1,782	+1,684	0.9%	4.8%	+3.9%
Misdemeanors	223	-----	-223	2.1%	-----	-2.1%
Pre-1973 Offenses	1,607	-----	-1,607	15.0%	-----	-15.0%
Unknown/Unclassified	225	83	-142	2.1%	0.2%	-1.9%

Note: Population includes Community Supervision (PreStart) technical violators.

Figure 4
Comparison of Prison Population by Offense Class
1977 and 1994



Prison Population by Offense Type

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

Table 3 and Figure 5 show the increasing number of offenders in the prison population within each of these five classifications. Since 1985, the number of offenders with crimes against a person rose by nearly 7,500, an 81% increase. Offenders with property crimes grew by 2,324 (38%), while the number of sex offenders in prison has risen by approximately 75% over the past ten years.

The largest increase continues to be in the number of drug offenders, increasing by over 800% during this time period. In 1985, drug offenders comprised only 1 of every 25 inmates in the total prison population. By 1994, this group represented nearly one of every five inmates in Illinois prisons.

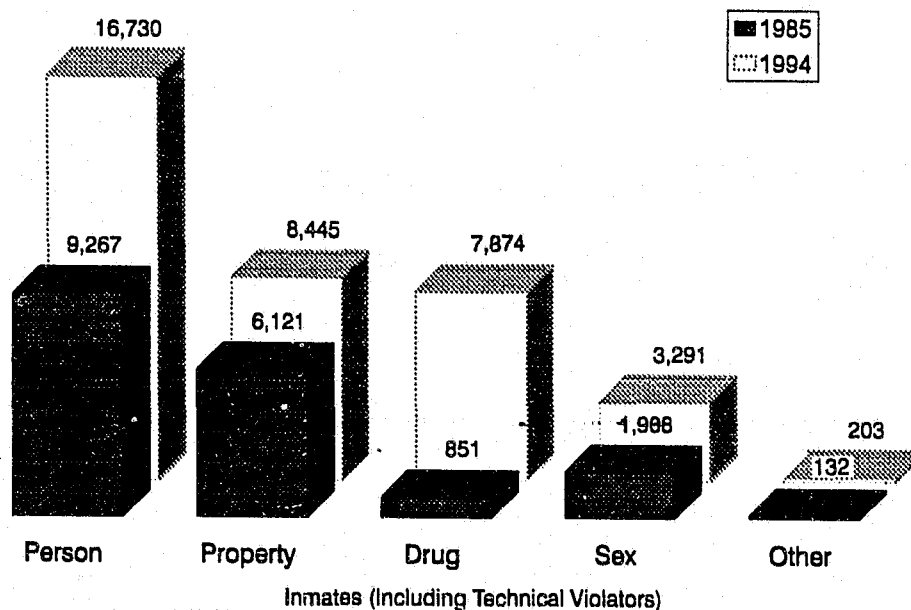
The majority of inmates in prison continues to be those convicted of a violent crime. The total number of inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense comprised 55% of the prison population at the end of 1994.

Table 3
Prison Population by Offense Type

Offense Type	Total Inmate Population			Percent of Population		
	December 1985	December 1994	Change	December 1985	December 1994	Change
Person	9,267	16,730	+7,463	50.7%	45.8%	-4.9%
Property	6,121	8,445	+2,324	33.5%	23.1%	-10.4%
Drug	851	7,874	+7,023	4.7%	21.5%	+16.8%
Sex	1,908	3,291	+1,383	10.4%	9.0%	-1.4%
Other	132	203	+71	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%

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

Figure 5
Prison Population by Offense Type
1985 and 1994



Length of Stay Impact

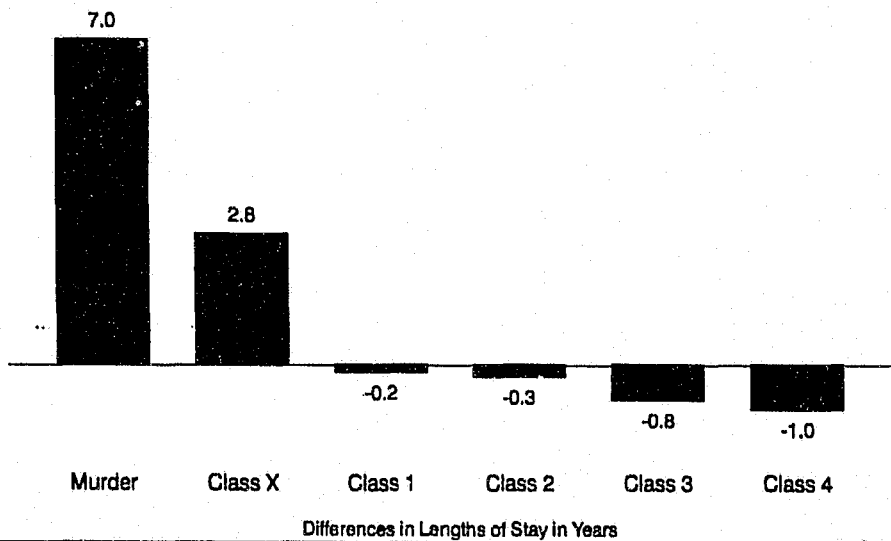
These serious offenders are also serving more time in prison. Since 1978, the average length of stay for an inmate convicted of Murder has risen by 7.0 years. Class X inmates sentenced to prison during 1994 are expected to serve 6.9 years in prison, 2.8 years longer than those with offenses which are currently Class X felonies who were released in 1978.

Table 4
Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay by Offense Class

Offense Class	Actual Average Length of Stay in Years for 1978	Projected Length of Stay in Years December 31, 1994 Population	Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay
Murder	11.0	18.0	+7.0
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	1.8	-0.8
Class 4	2.3	1.3	-1.0

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

Figure 6
Impact of Determinate Sentencing on Length of Stay 1978 and 1994



Time Served and Projected Time to Serve for Determinate Cases

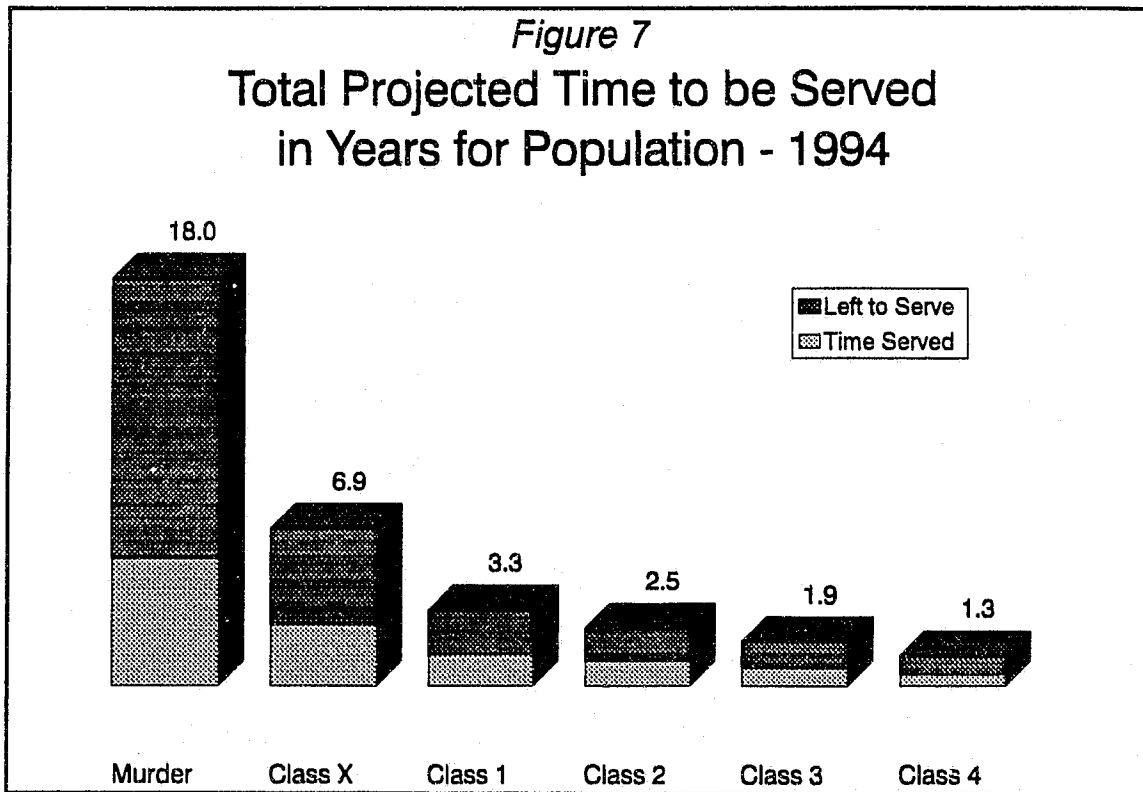
Inmates currently in prison, excluding community supervision violators, have an average of 4.1 years left to serve. The 5,544 murderers without a life or death sentence will be in prison for more than 12 additional years before their projected release date. In addition, 12,727 Class X offenders will be in prison for an average of 4.2 more years.

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

Table 5
Time Served and Projected Time to Serve in Years for the Prison Population
December 31, 1985 and December 31, 1994
Determinate Cases

1985	Inmates	Percent	Average Time Served in Prison	Average Time Left to Serve	Total Projected Time to be Served
Murder	2,071	12.9%	3.3	12.3	15.6
Class X	5,346	33.3%	2.4	4.6	7.0
Class 1	2,482	15.5%	1.3	1.8	3.1
Class 2	3,328	20.8%	1.1	1.2	2.3
Class 3	2,148	13.4%	0.8	0.9	1.7
Class 4	630	3.9%	0.6	0.7	1.3
Other	27	0.2%	—	—	—
Total	16,032	100.0%	1.8	3.8	5.6
1994					
Murder	5,544	15.2%	5.6	12.4	18.0
Class X	12,727	34.8%	2.7	4.2	6.9
Class 1	5,838	16.0%	1.4	1.9	3.3
Class 2	7,268	19.9%	1.1	1.4	2.5
Class 3	3,321	9.1%	0.8	1.1	1.9
Class 4	1,762	4.8%	0.5	0.8	1.3
Other	83	0.2%	—	—	—
Total	36,543	100.0%	2.3	4.1	6.4

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



Prison Population by Offense Type

Table 6 presents data which demonstrate the stockpiling of violent offenders in the prison system. Violent offenders make up approximately 29% of all sentences imposed, 31% of all admissions, and 29% of all exits. However, because of their long sentences (9.2 year average), 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-two percent of sentences imposed, as well as admissions, are for property offenders. However, since a higher percentage (37%) of prison exits are for property offenders, they do not accumulate in the population. Although property offenders make up about one-third of admissions and exits, they make up less than one-fourth of the prison population.

The same is true for drug offenders, comprising 36% of sentences and 35% of admissions, but only comprising 21.5% 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.

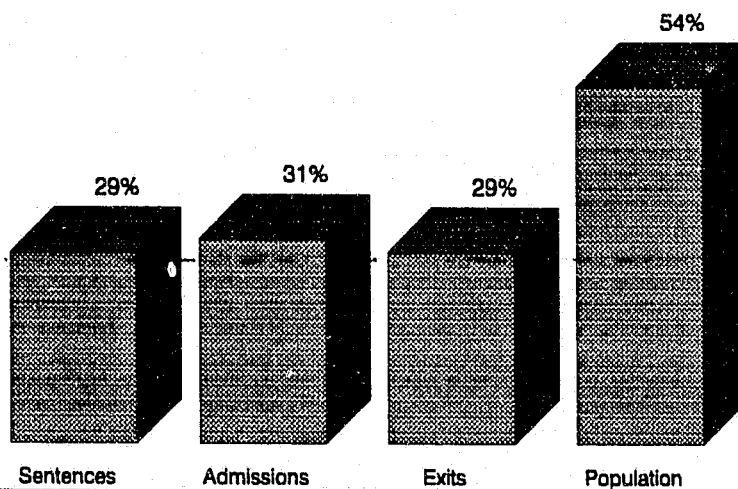
Table 6
Sentences Imposed, Admissions, Population, and Exits
by Offense Type - 1994

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>All Sentences Imposed</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Exits</i>	<i>Population</i>
Violent	29.2%	31.3%	29.0%	54.2%
Property	32.0%	31.9%	36.8%	23.1%
Drug	36.2%	35.3%	32.5%	21.5%
Other	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Cases	34,721	21,846	19,187	36,543

Average Sentences and Time Served in Years

<i>Offense Type</i>	<i>Average Sentence Imposed</i>	<i>Exits: Average Time Served</i>	<i>Exits: Average Prison Stay</i>
Violent	9.2	2.9	2.4
Property	3.9	1.4	1.1
Drug	3.5	1.3	1.0
Other	3.1	1.6	1.3
Total	5.3	1.8	1.4

Figure 8
Violent Offenses
1994



Time Served for Indeterminate Inmates

Most inmates are incarcerated with a determinate sentence, in which a predetermined release date is calculated. Offenders sentenced before 1978 have been committed with an indeterminate sentence. These inmates have a minimum and maximum sentencing range and are released following a determination made by the Prisoner Review Board or the Governor, or at the expiration of their sentence (see Appendix B).

There were 582 inmates in prison at the end of 1994 who were serving an indeterminate sentence. Most have a long period of time before they can be released. With relatively few releases occurring each year, these most serious indeterminate offenders will remain in prison for many years.

Nearly 80% of these inmates are incarcerated for Murder. Another 19% have been incarcerated for Class X offenses. There were also six inmates incarcerated with Class 1 felonies and three more with Class 2 crimes. There were two Sexually Dangerous Persons who have been incarcerated for incidents which occurred before 1979.

Table 7
Time Served in Years for the Prison Population
December 31, 1985 and December 31, 1994
Indeterminate Cases

1985	Inmates	Percent	Average Years Served in Prison
Murder	685	69.8%	9.8
Class X	224	22.8%	9.0
Class 1	26	2.7%	5.8
Class 2	27	2.8%	6.6
Class 3	14	1.5%	3.1
Class 4	4	0.4%	0.1
Other	0	0.0%	—
Total	980	100.0%	9.5
1994			
Murder	458	78.7%	18.3
Class X	113	19.5%	18.3
Class 1	6	1.0%	20.7
Class 2	3	0.5%	20.1
Class 3	0	0.0%	—
Class 4	0	0.0%	—
Other	2	0.3%	15.9
Total	582	100.0%	18.3

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 (699) or death (156) sentence continues to rise. The number in the prison population has expanded by 166% since 1985. The number of Sexually Dangerous Persons (74), who can only be released by court order, also continues to multiply by approximately 12% every year.

The average age of the total 929 inmates (37.4 years) is nearly seven years older than the average age of other inmates in prison at the end of 1994. Of the three groups of inmates, Sexually Dangerous Persons are the oldest, while inmates with life and death sentences are close to the same average age.

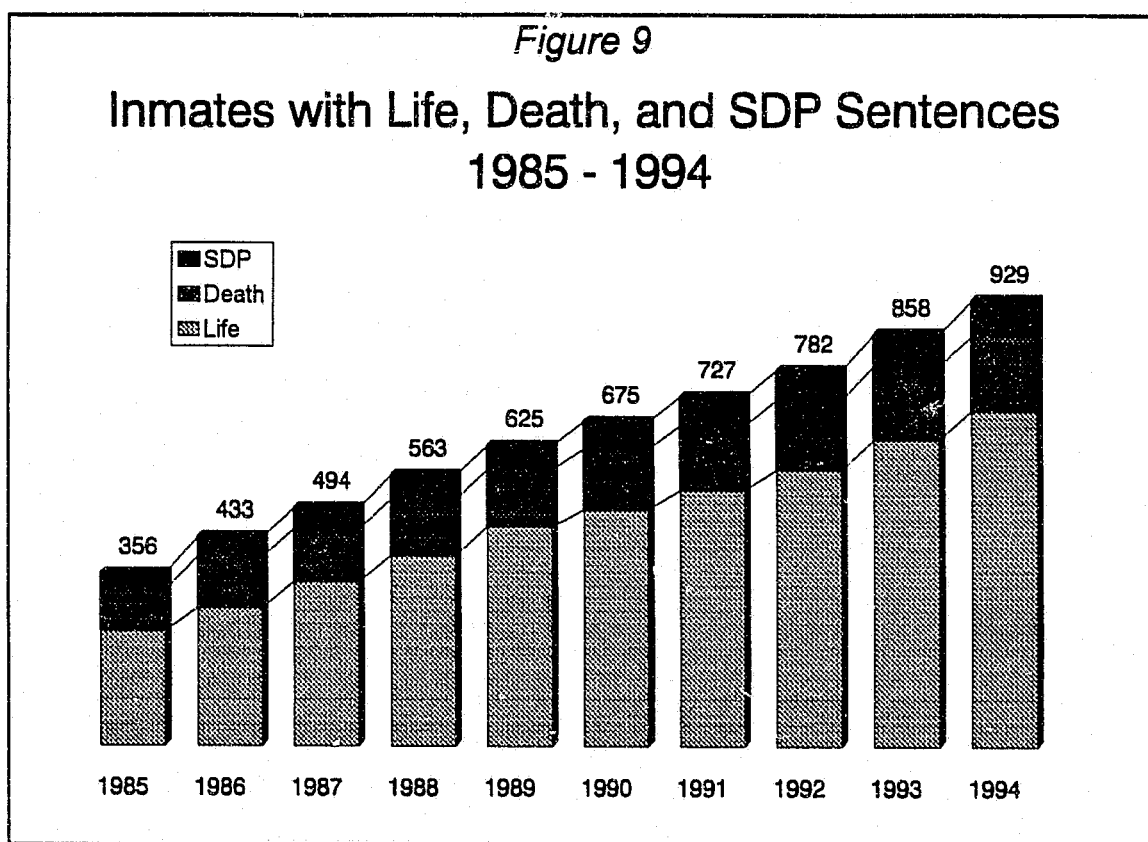


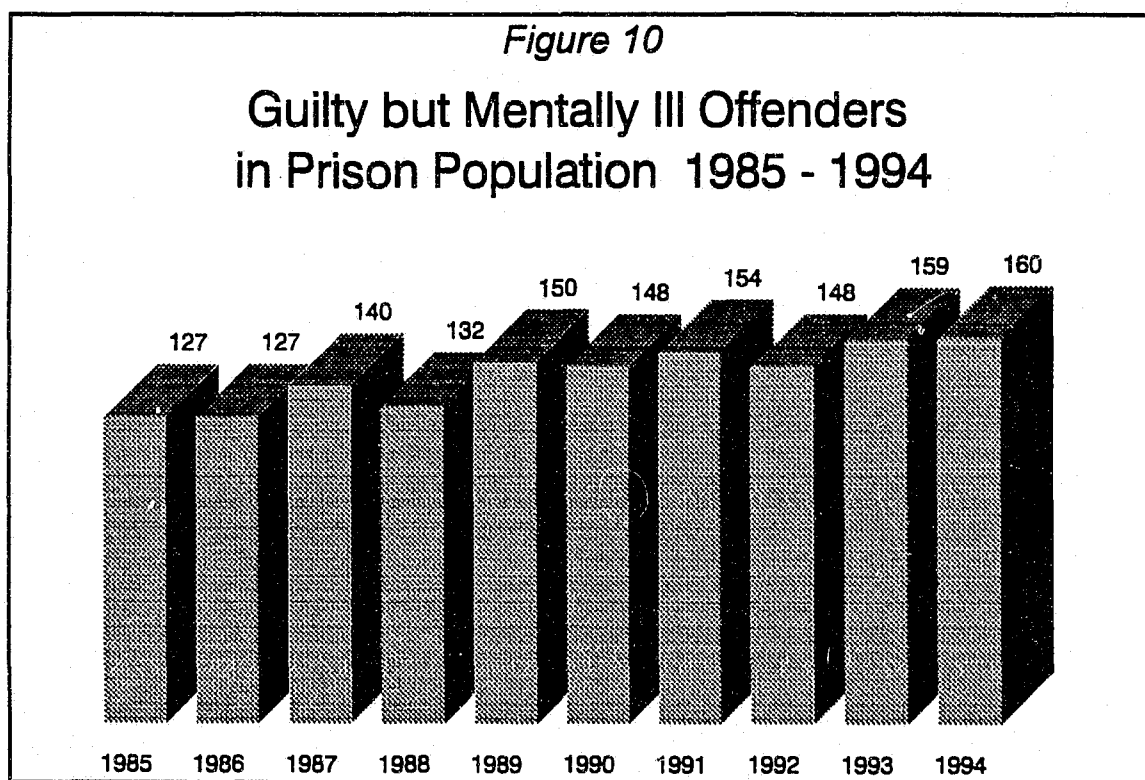
Table 8
Time Served and Age in Years for Life, Death, and Sexually Dangerous Persons
in the Prison Population as of December 31, 1985 - 1994

	<i>Inmates</i>	<i>Average Time Served</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>
<i>Life</i>					
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
1994	699	6.8	5.5	37.0	9.9
<i>Death</i>					
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
1994	156	7.3	4.5	37.2	8.3
<i>SDP</i>					
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
1994	74	5.6	4.3	41.0	13.5
<i>Life, Death, and SDP Total</i>					
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
1994	929	6.8	5.3	37.4	10.0

Guilty But Mentally Ill Inmates

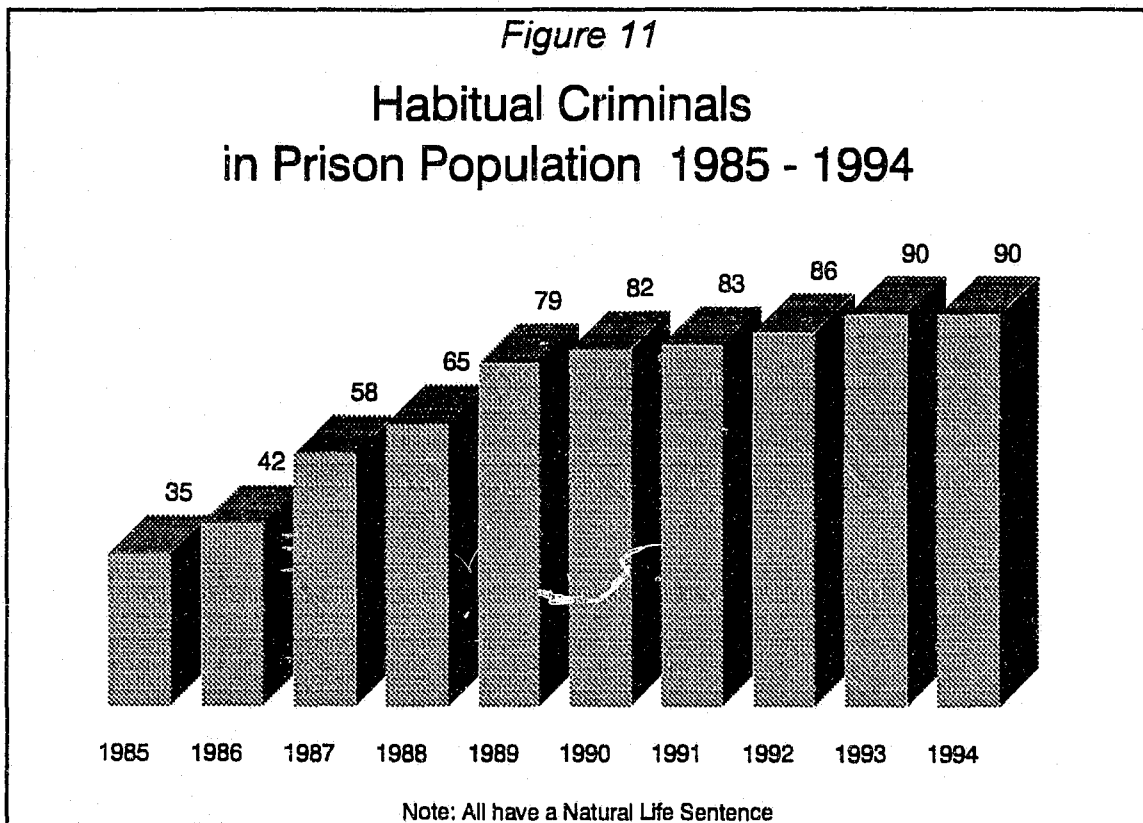
The Department also incarcerates inmates who are "guilty but mentally ill." Illinois statute 720 ILCS 5/6-2 states that a "person who, at the time of the commission of a criminal offense, was not insane but was suffering from a mental illness, is not relieved of criminal responsibility for his conduct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

The number of guilty but mentally ill (GBMI) inmates in the prison population increased by only one during 1994. The GBMI population has remained fairly stable over the past six years.



Habitual Offenders

The number of offenders with a natural life sentence under the Habitual Criminal statute (720 ILCS 5/33B-1) totalled 90 inmates at the end of 1994. These are inmates with three or more Class X offenses who have been prosecuted and sentenced as habitual criminals.



Habitual Child Sex Offenders

The number of habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders in prison multiplied again in 1994. This population experienced a moderate accumulation beginning in 1986. However, as a result of a change in the law, a greater number of these inmates have been sentenced to prison.

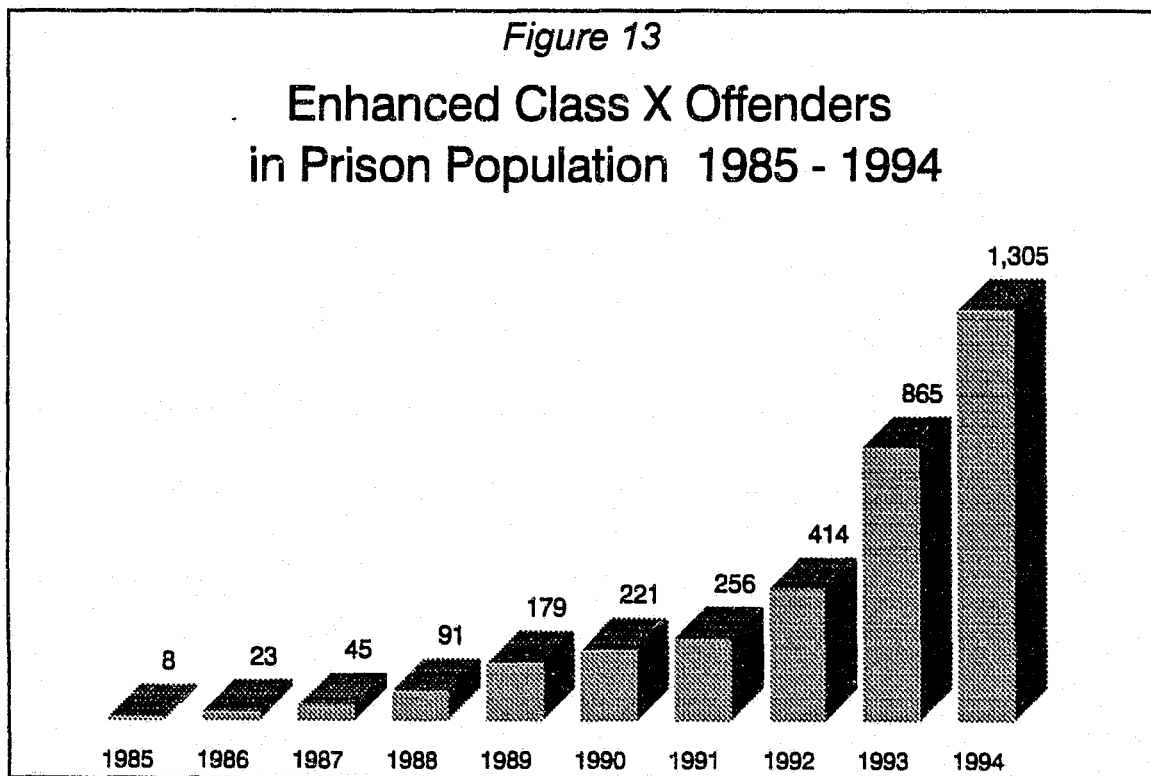
The law (730 ILCS 150/2), effective January 1, 1993, requires that these offenders be designated a Child Sex Offender (CSO) on the first offense. Previously, the designation was not made until the second or subsequent offense. The population of these child sex offenders reached 686 by the end of 1994, surging by six times over the last two years.



"Enhanced Class X" Offenders

There are also inmates who are sentenced under the Illinois Compiled Statutes (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)), which states that when a defendant "is convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony, after having twice been convicted of any Class 2 or greater Class felonies in Illinois,...such defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender" (referred to as an "enhanced Class X" offender).

The number of these inmates, who are serving longer sentences as Class X offenders, has shown recent unprecedented growth. This population exceeded 1,300 during 1994, a 215% rise over the past two years. The number of inmates incarcerated for their third serious felony is expected to continue to grow rapidly over the next several years.



Part II: Length of Stay

PART II: Length of Stay

Summary

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

Over the last five years, the awarding of supplemental meritorious good time, educational, and earned time good conduct credits, subject to specific criteria, has contributed greatly to the increase in exits. Qualified inmates usually include the lower Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 property and drug offenders.

In addition, time served was reduced for 1,265 inmates who graduated from the 120-day Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). With the opening of a third boot camp facility during 1994, further growth in the number of inmates exiting from the IIP is expected.

The return rate to prison within three years of release for inmates who exited prison in 1991 was 42.2%.

Specific length of stay highlights are described in Part II.

Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons

The number of exits from prison grew by more than 12% in 1994 (Figure 14). The increased number of exits is consistent with a trend beginning in 1989. Large increases in prison admissions for lower class offenders and various good time awards have resulted in more prison exits.

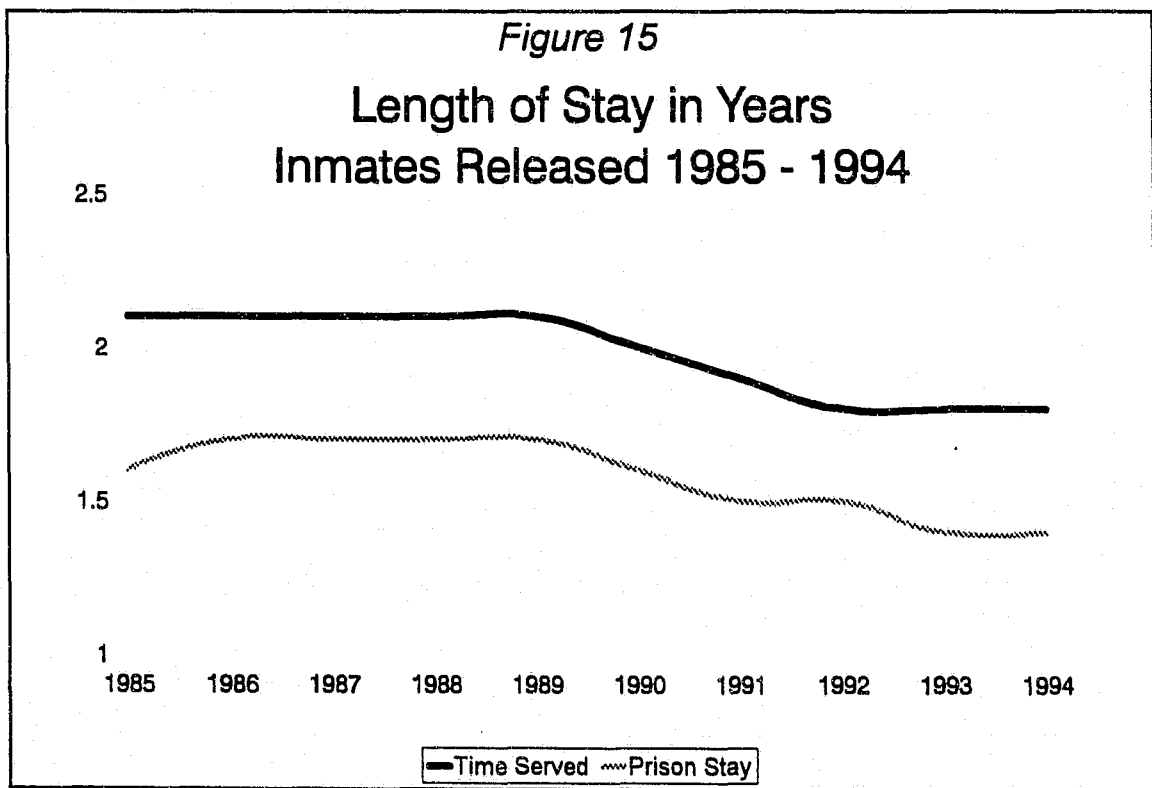
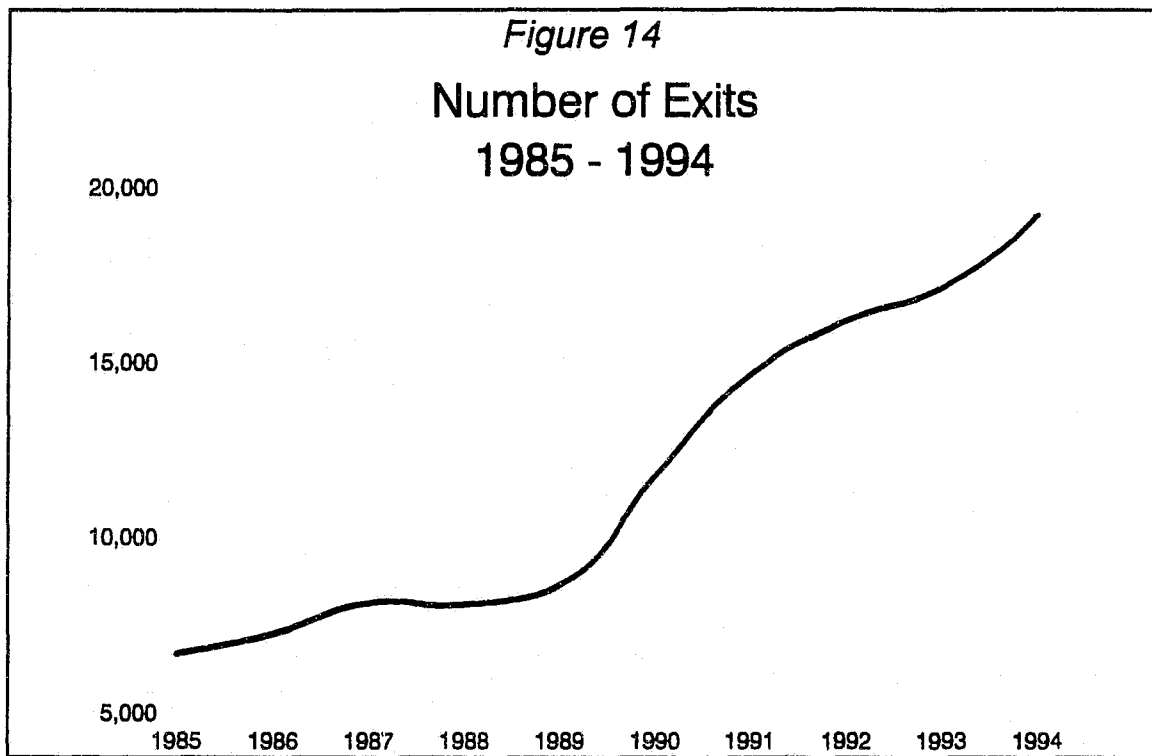
Length of stay is measured in two ways. Prison stay accounts for the time an inmate is admitted to the Department of Corrections until the date of release. Total time served includes prison stay plus credit for time spent in jail, in a juvenile facility, on probation, etc. It must be noted that length of stay data are calculated from prison exits, from which most inmates had served time for the lower offense classes, and may be understating the anticipated time served for all inmates sentenced to prison (see Appendix B).

The average total time served (1.8 years) and the average prison stay (1.4 years) remained the same in 1994. These statistics reflect a downward trend which began in 1990. The decreases in length of stay are associated with the awarding of supplemental meritorious good time (SMGT), educational good conduct credits, and earned time.

Table 9 lists the number of exits, time served, and prison stay for inmates released from 1985 through 1994.

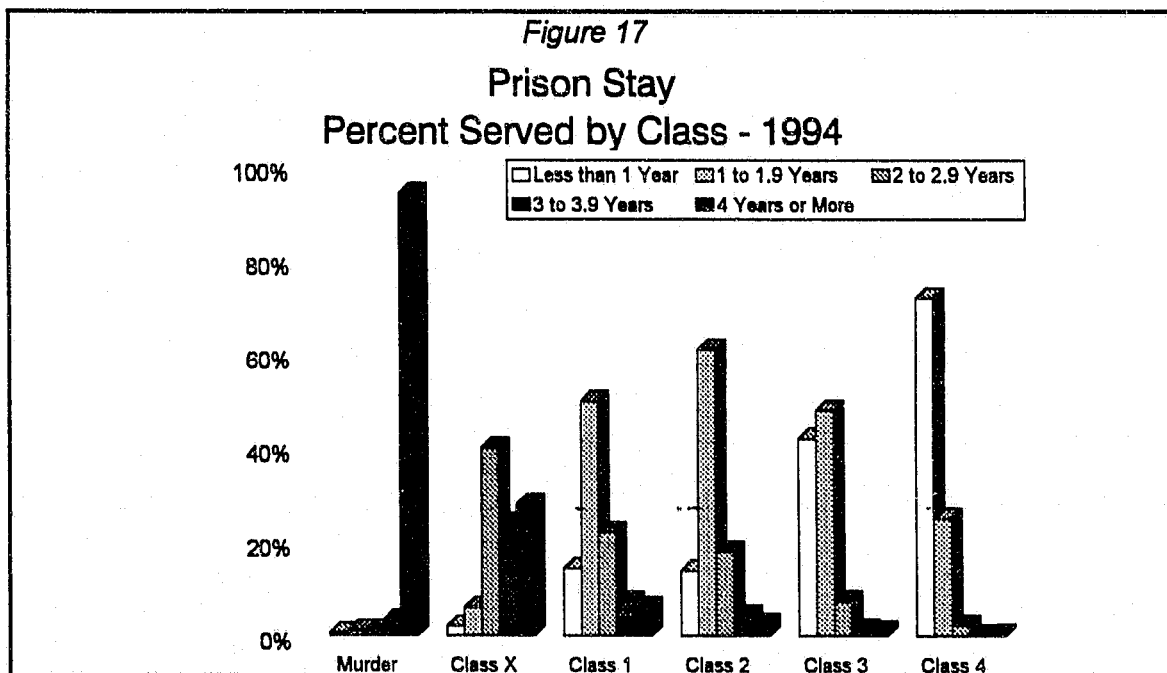
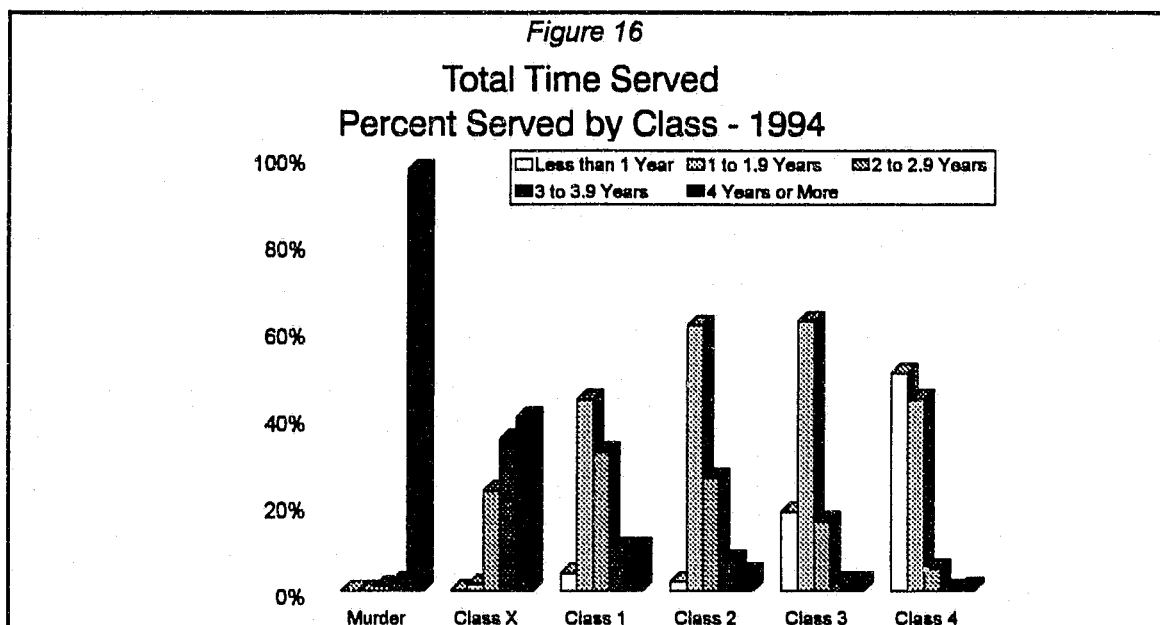
<p align="center">Table 9 Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons Released 1985 - 1994</p>									
Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
		Mean				Mean			
1985	6,676	2.1	1.6	.01	38.6	1.6	1.3	.00	23.4
1986	7,242	2.1	1.7	.05	22.6	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	0.9	.00	35.8
1994	19,187	1.8	1.2	.04	31.6	1.4	0.9	.00	24.9

Note: Data include misdemeanors and unclassified cases which are not reported in Tables 10 and 14.



Total Time Served and Prison Stay

Overall, the majority of inmates (73%) served less than two years. Over half (56%) served less than one year in prison. Most of the inmates released have been those convicted of lower class offenses. Therefore, when separated by offense class, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 inmates generally serve less than three years, while the majority of the Murder and Class X offenders serve longer.



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. Indeterminate sentences have a minimum and maximum range established by the sentencing judge, and inmates are released by the Prisoner Review Board. Some inmates who were given an indeterminate sentence opted to choose a sentence with a set release date when the indeterminate sentencing structure was implemented. (See Appendix B for a more detailed explanation.)

As in prior years, nearly 70% of the exits for all felons released in 1994 consisted of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 offenders. The total average time served (1.8 years) continues to be driven by the higher proportion of inmates with these lower class offenses being released from prison. Average prison stays in 1994 were equal to or lower than the 1993 averages for all offense classes except for Class 3, which experienced a slight increase.

Table 10 provides the number of exits, time served, and prison stay by offense class for inmates released from 1985 through 1994.

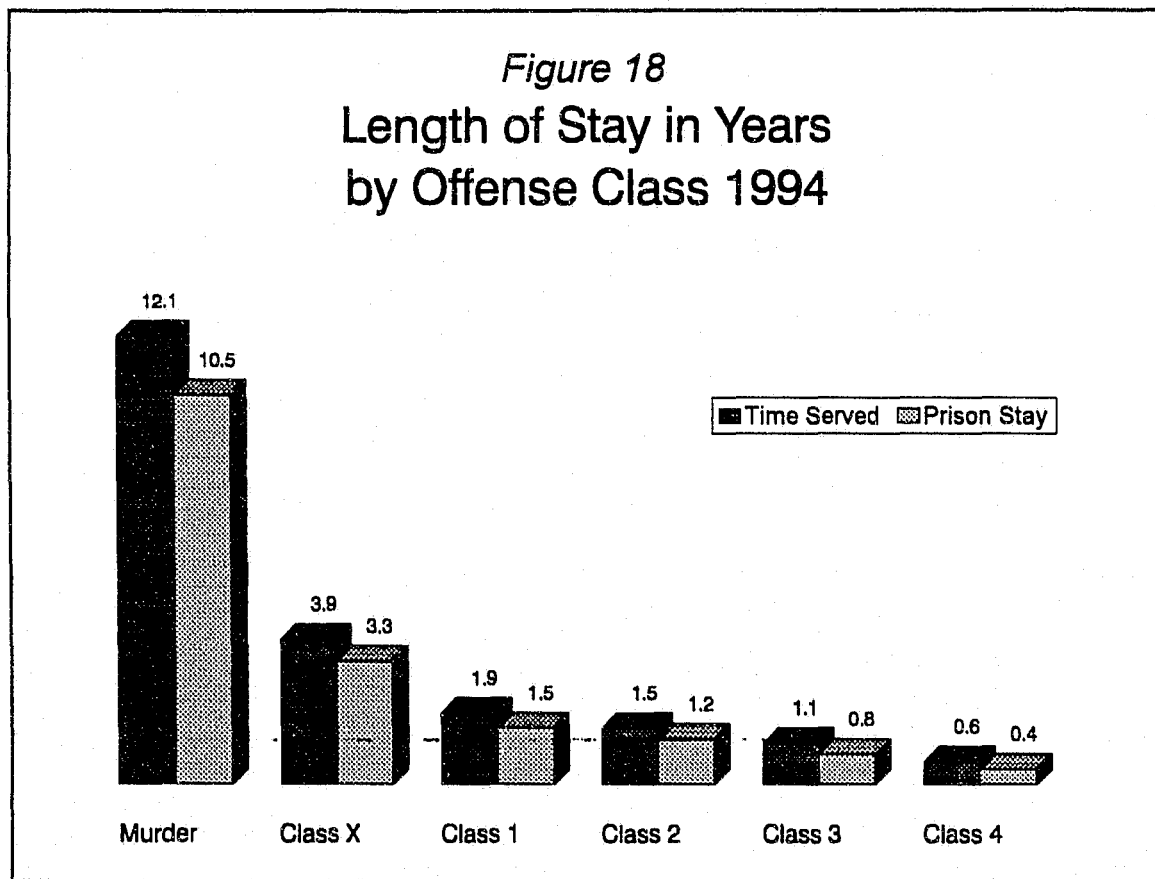


Table 10
Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons
Released 1985-1994 by Offense Class

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
Murder	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
	1994	187	12.1	4.0	12.2	10.5	4.0	10.4
Class X	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
	1994	2,618	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.6
Class 1	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
	1994	3,291	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2
Class 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
	1994	5,758	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9

Table 10
Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons
Released 1985-1994 by Offense Class

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
Class 3	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
	1994	3,626	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Class 4	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
	1994	3,706	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons by Offense Type

Time served has been longest for inmates convicted of sex crimes, serving an average of 3.6 years. Inmates convicted for crimes against a person served an average of 2.7 years. Property and drug offenders served about half as long as offenders sentenced for violent crimes.

Table 11 indicates that when dividing offenses into categories of crimes against a person, sex offenses, property crimes, drug offenses, and other miscellaneous felonies, the number of exits continues to increase, with each category at least doubling over the last ten years. The number of inmates exiting with sex crimes has doubled over the last ten years, but 1994 experienced the same number of exits as compared to 1993.

The largest rise in exits continues to be for drug offenses, which has grown by almost 13 times since 1985. However, during the last ten years, there has been little variation in the average lengths of stay for drug offenders.

The average prison stay for crimes against a person, sex crimes, and property crimes remained stable from 1993 to 1994. Offenders exiting prison with a drug or other offense had a shorter average length of stay in 1994 compared to 1993. Over the last ten years, dramatic increases in average prison stay have been experienced for inmates exiting with crimes against a person or sex crimes.

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.

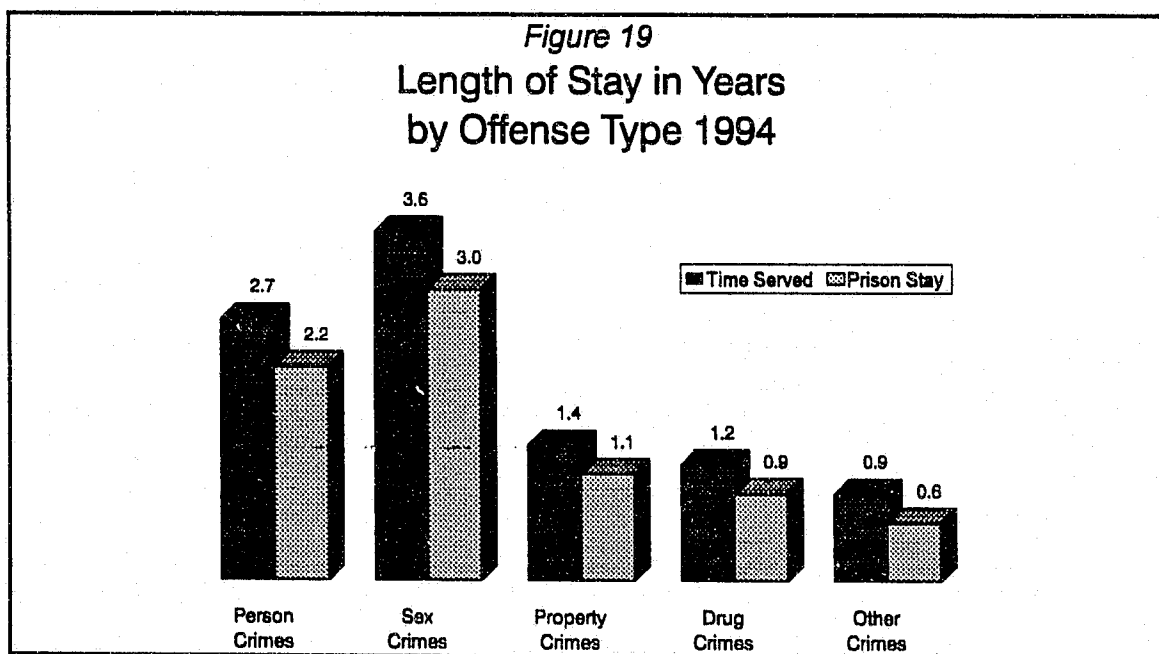


Table 11
Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons
Released 1985-1994 by Offense Type

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
			Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
Person Crimes	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
	1994	4,752	2.7	2.0	0.1	31.6	2.2	1.3	0.0	24.9
Sex Crimes	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
	1994	762	3.6	2.7	0.3	22.3	3.0	2.3	0.0	22.2
Property Crimes	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	8.2	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
	1994	6,776	1.4	1.1	0.1	13.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	12.7
Drug Crimes	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
	1994	6,650	1.2	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	7.4
Other Crimes	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
	1994	247	0.9	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	3.7

Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases

The number of exits for determinate sentences rose by 12% from 1993 to 1994. Both the average time served and the average prison stay have remained fairly constant for the last four years.

Table 12
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985 - 1994

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Average Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
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	8,026	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
1994	19,163	1.7	1.2	.04	16.8	1.4	0.9	.00	16.5

Note: There may be some cases with maximum lengths of stay which would have inmates admitted to prison before determinate sentencing took effect in 1978. These inmates were originally sentenced under an indeterminate sentence, but opted for a set release date. The number of cases includes misdemeanors and unclassified cases which are not reported in Tables 10 and 14.

Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases

There were only 24 inmates with indeterminate sentences who were released by the Prisoner Review Board during 1994. The mean time served for indeterminate cases was 18.9 years. During the last three years, the average time served and average prison stay have increased in large increments. Over the last ten years, both lengths of stay for indeterminate cases have increased approximately twofold.

Table 13
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases
Released 1985 - 1994

Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
		Average		Minimum	Maximum	Average		Minimum	Maximum
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median		
1985	133	9.5	8.8	0.3	38.6	7.8	7.7	0.2	23.4
1986	63	10.1	10.2	0.8	22.6	9.0	9.1	0.1	20.2
1987	46	9.3	10.1	0.4	21.2	8.5	9.2	0.4	20.7
1988	46	12.0	12.9	0.3	24.2	10.8	11.8	0.1	24.1
1989	43	11.5	12.5	0.2	24.9	10.7	11.4	0.2	24.2
1990	52	14.6	14.5	0.5	26.4	13.3	12.7	0.5	25.8
1991	65	16.3	16.0	3.3	30.2	14.3	14.0	1.0	25.7
1992	61	14.6	16.2	0.5	33.9	13.4	15.0	0.2	33.3
1993	54	17.4	17.2	0.5	39.9	15.2	15.9	0.4	35.8
1994	24	18.9	18.6	0.7	31.6	15.6	17.2	0.6	24.9

Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses

Table 14 provides data for inmates exiting with a determinate sentence. Murder and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X) both decreased by three exits each during 1994. Several crimes experienced increases in prison exits with Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4), Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2), Other Class 1, and Other Class 4 offenses rising substantially. Major increases in the number of exits for Aggravated Auto Theft, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, and Attempted Armed Robbery accounted for the difference in Other Class 1 offenses. The increase in Other Class 4 exits was driven by the offenses of Stalking, Obstructing Justice, Home Repair Fraud, and Aggravated Driving Under the Influence.

The number of Robbery, Aggravated Battery, Retail Theft (Class 3), and Theft (Class 3) exits decreased in 1994. Retail Theft was the only offense of these four crimes that did not experience a decrease in exits in 1993 also.

The number of exits continues to decline for Rape (Class X) and Voluntary Manslaughter (Class 1 and 2). The average number of years served for inmates sentenced with these three offenses continues to 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 increase.

The only significant increase in average time served and average prison stay was for Murder and First Degree Murder offenses (annual differences for Rape and Voluntary Manslaughter are described above). The offenses of Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X), Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2), Retail Theft (Class 3), Theft (Class 4), and Other Class 4 offenses all experienced slight increases in lengths of stay.

Armed Robbery (Class X) and Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder had noteworthy decreases in length of stay. Other Class X, Residential Burglary, and Forgery (Class 3) offenses had minimal decreases in lengths of stay.

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Murder/ First Degree Murder	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
	1994	168	11.3	11.7	1.8	16.6	9.8	9.6	0.5	16.1
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	1994	896	3.8	3.0	0.1	16.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	16.5
Attempted Murder/ First Degree Murder (Class X)	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
	1994	219	4.9	3.7	1.1	16.0	4.1	3.1	0.3	15.3
Rape (Class X)	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
	1994	23	12.2	12.2	7.0	15.9	11.1	11.1	6.5	15.6

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault (Class X)	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
	1994	332	4.2	3.7	0.3	9.7	3.5	3.1	0.0	9.5
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	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
	1994	516	3.2	3.0	0.5	8.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	7.4
Other Class X	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
	1994	628	3.6	2.7	0.2	16.5	3.0	2.4	0.0	15.8
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 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
	1994	1,235	1.5	1.4	0.2	6.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	6.2

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Resid. Burglary (Class 1)	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
	1994	934	2.1	1.9	0.3	8.0	1.7	1.4	0.0	7.8
Voluntary Mansl. (Class 1)	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
	1994	22	7.0	7.2	3.7	12.2	5.8	5.9	0.9	10.9
Other Class 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
	1994	1,099	2.1	1.7	0.1	14.7	1.6	1.2	0.0	14.3
Burglary (Class 2)	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
	1994	1,952	1.6	1.4	0.1	13.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	12.7

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Robbery (Class 2)	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
	1994	758	1.7	1.5	0.4	8.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	6.9
Voluntary Mansl. (Class 2)	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
	1994	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manuf/Del of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	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
	1994	1,596	1.3	1.0	0.0	5.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	5.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	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
	1994	829	1.6	1.3	0.2	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	6.0

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Other Class 2	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
	1994	623	1.7	1.5	0.4	9.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	9.1
Aggravated Battery (Class 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
	1994	547	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	4.3
Forgery (Class 3)	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
	1994	344	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.5
Retail Theft (Class 3)	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
	1994	540	0.9	0.7	0.2	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	5.6

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Theft (Class 3)	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
	1994	586	1.0	0.9	0.2	7.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.5
Unlawful Use of a Weapon/ UUV by a Felon ³ (Class 3)	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
	1994	892	1.0	0.9	0.2	6.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	4.0
Other Class 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
	1994	717	1.2	1.0	0.1	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	4.8
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	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
	1994	2,169	0.6	0.5	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.9

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

Table 14
Length of Stay in Years for Determinate Cases
Released 1985-1994 by Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum ¹
Retail Theft (Class 4)	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
	1994	404	0.8	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.2
Theft (Class 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
	1994	210	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.6
Other Class 4	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
	1994	923	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.5

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

Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases by Selected Offenses

Nineteen of the 24 indeterminate releases were for inmates convicted of Murder. Four of the indeterminate cases were Class X offenders and one inmate was incarcerated with a Class 1 offense. The majority of inmates who remain in prison with an indeterminate sentence are incarcerated for these most serious offenses (Table 7). Review Tables 14 and 15 to compare the various lengths of stay by offense for determinate versus indeterminate sentences.

Table 15
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases
Released 1985-1994 for Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Murder	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
	1994	19	19.6	18.4	15.6	31.6	16.2	16.9	0.6	24.9
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	1994	1	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Attempted Murder (Class X)	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
	1994	1	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Rape (Class X)	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
	1994	1	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2
Other Class X	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	7.0	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
	1994	1	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4

Table 15
Length of Stay in Years for Indeterminate Cases
Released 1985-1994 for Selected Offenses

Offense	Year	Cases	Time Served				Prison Stay			
			Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
All Class 1	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	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6
	1993	1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	1994	1	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
All Class 2	1985	9	9.0	9.7	0.3	14.6	7.5	7.9	0.2	9.6
	1986	5	4.4	1.6	0.8	9.5	4.0	1.5	0.1	9.1
	1987	4	4.6	2.8	1.2	11.7	3.8	1.9	0.5	10.8
	1988	3	5.0	4.0	3.3	7.5	4.0	2.7	1.8	7.3
	1989	3	10.8	12.2	6.8	13.4	10.0	11.2	6.4	12.2
	1990	4	3.9	3.6	0.7	7.6	3.4	2.8	0.7	7.2
	1991	1	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7
	1992	3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.2
	1993	1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
	1994	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All Class 3	1985	6	9.6	9.2	3.5	14.2	9.1	9.1	1.1	13.6
	1986	1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
	1987	3	3.0	4.1	0.4	4.5	2.8	3.5	0.4	4.4
	1988	3	10.9	12.5	1.8	18.4	10.2	11.9	1.1	17.7
	1989	3	2.7	1.0	0.7	6.5	2.4	1.0	0.2	6.1
	1990	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1991	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1992	2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.3
	1993	0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1994	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All Class 4	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	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1989	1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
	1990	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1991	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1992	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
	1993	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1994	0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Length of Stay for Most Frequent 25 Offenses

Table 16 lists the 25 most frequently occurring offenses for inmates who exited in 1994, listing the total time served and prison stay for each. Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4) surpassed Burglary (Class 2) as the most common exit offense with 2,169 releasees in 1994. There were 1,952 inmates who exited with a Burglary offense. Both Class 1 and Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance had over 1,000 prison exits during 1994. Drug and property crimes were the most prevalent offenses for inmates exiting prison.

Table 16
Length of Stay in Years for All Adult Felons
Most Frequent 25 Offenses for Inmates Released
1994

Offense	Class	Cases	Total Time Served		Prison Stay	
			Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation
Possession of Controlled Substance	4	2,169	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Burglary	2	1,952	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	2	1,596	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,235	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.8
Residential Burglary	1	934	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.2
Armed Robbery	X	897	3.8	2.2	3.2	2.2
UUW/UUW by Felon ¹	3	892	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	829	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.8
Robbery	2	758	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9
Theft	3	586	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Aggravated Battery	3	547	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7
Retail Theft	3	540	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	X	516	3.2	1.1	2.8	1.1
Retail Theft	4	404	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Forgery	3	344	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	X	332	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.7
Deliver Ccnt Subst to Person Under 18	1	258	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.5
Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder	M	220	5.0	2.8	4.2	2.8
Theft	4	210	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Armed Violence	X	198	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.9
Driving with Suspended License	4	198	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Murder/First Degree Murder	X	187	12.1	4.0	10.5	4.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	186	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.0
Possession of Controlled Substance	1	175	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
Second Degree Murder	1	122	3.8	1.5	2.8	1.5

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

Length of Stay for IIP Graduates and Comparison Group

During 1994, 1,265 inmates graduated from the Department's Impact Incarceration Program (IIP). The average time served for the IIP graduates was eight months, with six months in the Department of Corrections. The six month 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 statutory eligibility criteria for the IIP, but were not recommended, were denied participation by DOC, or refused to consent to participate. These similar inmates, totalling 9,252 exits in 1994, served 1.2 total years of incarceration. They served five months longer in prison than the IIP graduates.

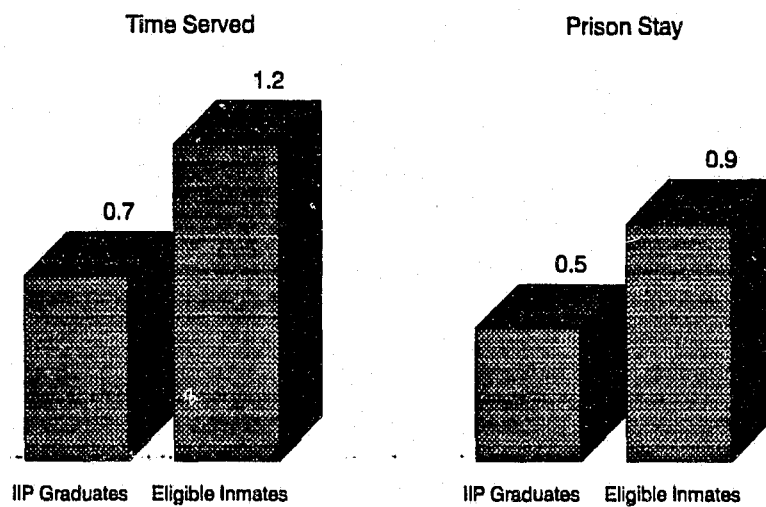
DOC expanded the prison boot camp program to a third facility in August of 1994. The third IIP facility, located in DuQuoin, will allow for valuable institutional bedspace to be reserved for violent offenders.

Table 17
Length of Stay in Years for Adult Felons Released in 1994
Impact Incarceration Program Graduates v. Eligible Inmates Released from Traditional Prison¹

	Cases	Time Served			Prison Stay		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median
IIP Graduates	1,265	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
IIP Eligible Exits	9,252	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8

¹ Inmates exiting prison in 1994 who met statutory eligibility criteria (17-35 years old, 8 year sentence or less, first or second adult felony incarceration, and not convicted of selected offenses), but did not participate in the Impact Incarceration Program.

Figure 20
Length of Stay in Years
Inmates Released - 1994



Recidivism Rates

Inmates who exit prison are tracked to determine how many return to prison for a new crime or for a technical violation of their Release Agreement within three years after release. For inmates released during 1991, 42.2% returned to prison within three years.

Reviewing Table 18, almost half 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 39% 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 higher return rate than those sentenced downstate.

Demographically, the younger releasees had higher return rates, with the percentage returning to prison declining as age increases. Generally, inmates who leave prison at an age older than 56 are less likely to return to prison within three years. Male releasees had a higher return rate than females. While White and Hispanic inmates have comparable return rates, African-American inmates returned to prison most often.

Of the 17,186 exits in 1991, 5,759 (33.5%) were returned to prison after being sentenced for a new offense. The remaining 8.7% 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. Almost 80% of the returns to prison occurred within two years after release.

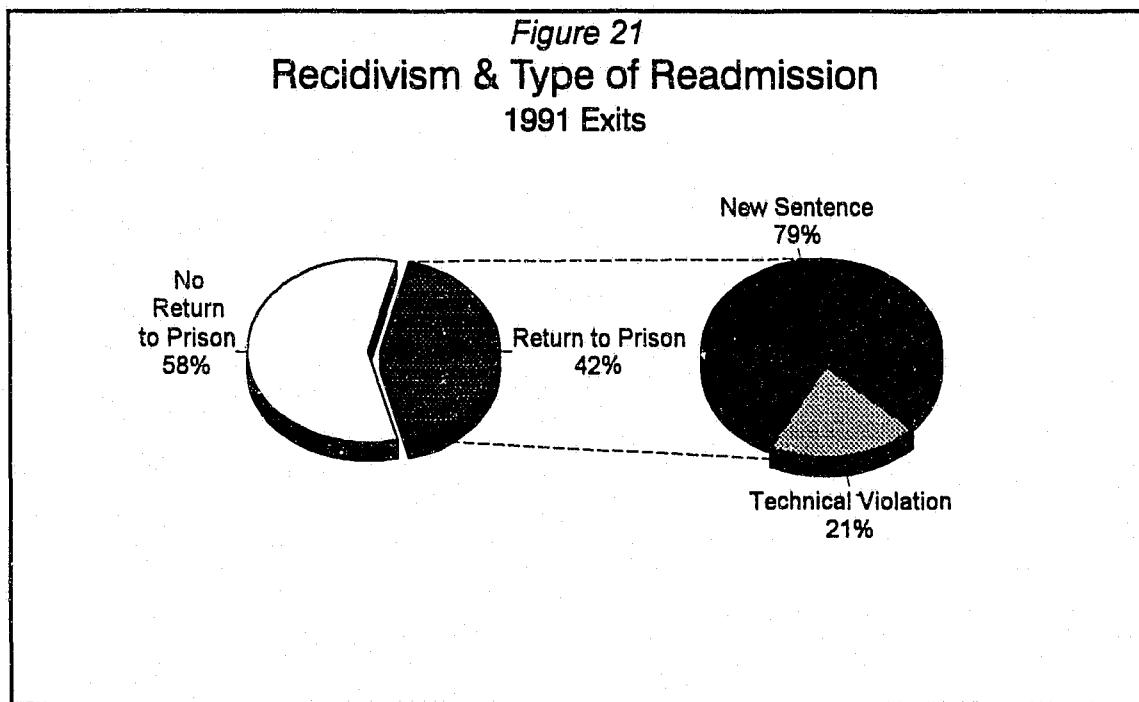


Table 18
Recidivism Rates
1991 Exits

<i>Offense Profile</i>	<i>Number of Exits</i>	<i>Number Returned in 3 Years</i>	<i>3-Year Recidivism Rate</i>
<i>Offense Type</i>			
Person	4,377	1,686	38.5%
Property	7,771	3,845	49.5%
Drug	3,942	1,426	36.2%
Sex	861	214	24.9%
Other	235	80	34.0%
<i>Holding Class</i>			
Murder	213	41	19.2%
Class X	2,213	659	29.8%
Class 1	2,354	931	39.5%
Class 2	5,675	2,619	46.1%
Class 3	3,865	1,778	46.0%
Class 4	2,859	1,221	42.7%
Other	7	2	28.6%
<i>Committing County</i>			
Cook	10,274	4,646	45.2%
Downstate	6,912	2,605	37.7%
<i>Age at Exit</i>			
Under 21	1,711	930	54.4%
21 to 25	4,729	2,246	47.5%
26 to 30	4,188	1,800	43.0%
31 to 35	3,055	1,194	39.1%
36 to 55	3,250	1,028	31.6%
56 and Older	187	32	17.1%
Unknown	66	21	31.8%
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	16,167	6,897	42.7%
Female	1,019	354	34.7%
<i>Race</i>			
Black	10,491	5,116	48.8%
White	5,273	1,659	31.5%
Hispanic	1,330	445	33.5%
Other	92	31	33.7%
<i>Type of Readmission</i>			
New Sentence	17,186	5,759	33.5%
Technical Violation	17,186	1,492	8.7%
<i>Time in Community before Readmission</i>			
One Year or Less	17,186	3,268	19.0%
Two Years or Less	17,186	5,771	33.6%
Three Years or Less	17,186	7,251	42.2%
Total	17,186	7,251	42.2%

Part III: Sentences Imposed

PART III: Sentences Imposed

Summary

The number of sentences imposed continued to climb in 1994, doubling since 1988. Determinate sentences imposed over the past five years, however, have been lower on average than during the 1980's.

The largest increase in the number of sentences has been for Class 4 offenses, especially for Possession of a Controlled Substance. Overall, increases have been most noteworthy for drug offenses, including Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person Under 18. The Department has also been receiving a growing number of offenders sentenced for their third Class 2 or higher offense, who are receiving longer sentences as a result. Increases were also seen in sentences for violent crimes, with average sentences for sex offenses rising by four months during 1994. Shortened and extended sentences were utilized to some extent, while more consecutive sentences were used in 1994 than in the past.

In addition, sentencing disparity among judicial circuits and districts indicates that the majority of sentences for the most serious Murder, Class X, and Class 1 offenses were handed down in Cook County. Conversely, most lower class and longer sentences continue to be imposed downstate.

Detailed sentencing patterns are presented in Part III.

Average Felony Sentence Imposed

The number of determinate sentences imposed rose by another 7% during 1994, following a 5% increase in 1993.

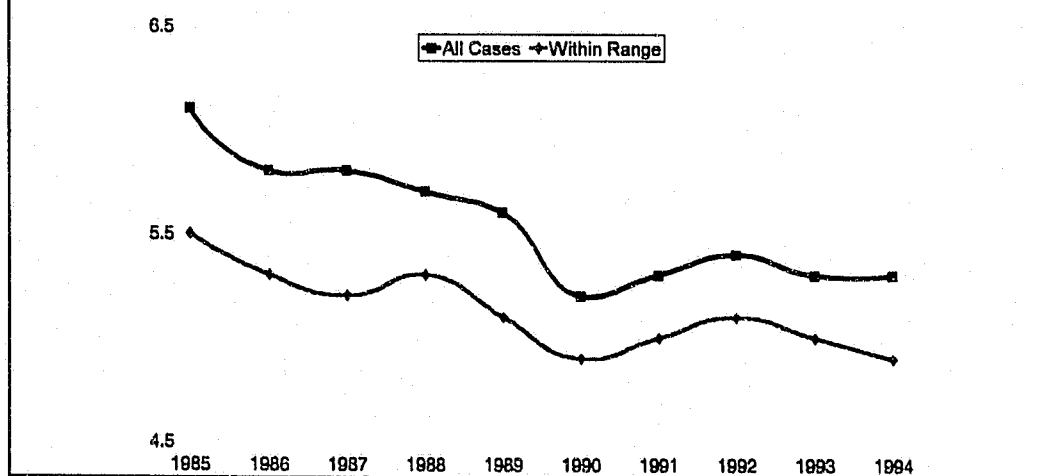
Sentences within the ranges of determinate sentencing averaged 4.9 years in 1994. When including shortened and extended sentence lengths (see Table 26), the average rises to 5.3 years. The overall average sentence length remained at 5.3 years for 1994. However, average sentences imposed since 1989 have been lower than those imposed in the previous five years.

Table 19
Average Felony Sentence Imposed in Years
1985 - 1994

Year	All Determinate Cases			Determinate Cases Within Range		
	Cases	Mean	Median	Cases	Mean	Median
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
1994	34,712	5.3	4.0	31,917	4.9	3.5

Figure 22

Mean Felony Sentence Imposed All Determinate Cases 1985 - 1994



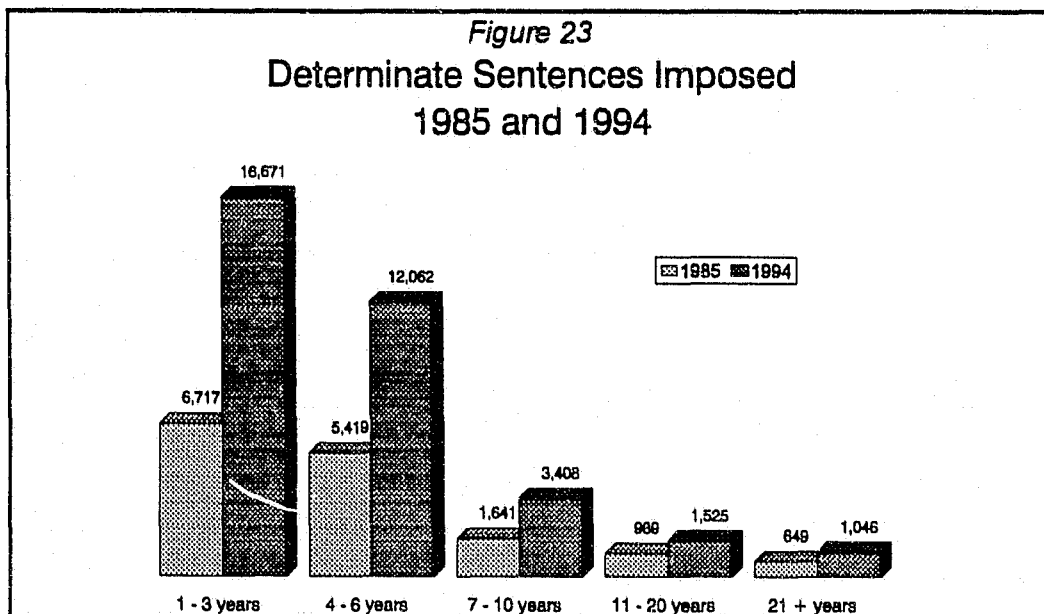
Determinate Sentences Imposed - 1985-1994

The changes in average lengths of stay for sentences imposed during 1994 are illustrated by the 2.1% increase in the percentage of 1- to 3-year sentences. There was also a lower percentage of the 4- to 10-year sentences imposed during 1994.

Table 20
Distribution of Determinate Sentences Imposed for All Offenses
1985 - 1994

Year	1 - 3 Year Sentences		4 - 6 Year Sentences		7 - 10 Year Sentences		11 - 20 Year Sentences		21 + Year Sentences	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
1985	6,717	43.6	5,419	35.2	1,641	10.6	989	6.4	649	4.2
1986	7,009	45.1	5,427	34.9	1,637	10.6	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	10.8	1,461	4.7	900	2.9
1993	14,912	45.9	11,791	36.3	3,468	10.7	1,400	4.3	934	2.9
1994	16,671	48.0	12,062	34.7	3,408	9.8	1,525	4.4	1,046	3.0

Figure 23
Determinate Sentences Imposed
1985 and 1994



Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

In the *1994 Statistical Presentation*, the offenses included under the sentencing statute (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)) which states that defendants who are convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 felony after having been twice convicted of any Class 2 or greater felony would be sentenced as a Class X offender, are referred to as "enhanced Class X" offenses. In Table 21, these offenses are divided into the Class 1 or Class 2 categories for which their third offense would normally be indexed. For example, Residential Burglary would be included in the Class 1 "enhanced Class X" category and Burglary and Robbery would be indexed as Class 2 "enhanced Class X" if they were the offenses for which the inmates received their third conviction.

The number of determinate sentences imposed in 1994 declined for Murder, Class X, and Class 2 offenses. Sentences for Class 3 offenses rose in 1994 after falling in 1993. The most notable increase continues to be for Class 4 offenses, rising by 24% following a 21% growth in 1993; in fact, a total of 13,477 Class 4 sentences have been imposed during the last two years. The escalation in these Class 4 offenses is explained by the increase in the number of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences, most (over 86%) of which have been imposed in Cook County.

Relatively large increases in sentence lengths for Murder and Class X offenses were witnessed in 1994. Average Murder and First Degree Murder sentences rose by 2.1 years in 1994, while the mean sentence imposed for Class X crimes increased by nearly one year. Class 1 sentences rose slightly, while averages for the lower class offenses were unchanged.

Regarding the enhanced Class X offenses, 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 and Table 21 illustrate. Substantial increases took place beginning in the early 1990's. The emergence of offenders convicted of their third Class 2 or higher felony who were sentenced under this legislation took place as more offenders who were committing burglary, robbery, and drug crimes were being arrested, prosecuted, and sentenced under this "third strike" enhancement.

The number of sentences for offenders sentenced with a Class 1 felony as their third conviction jumped from 63 in 1992 to 154 in 1993, and reached 169 in 1994. Their average sentences were closer to the Class X averages than the Class 1 means and medians, and have been going up as more offenders are being sentenced. The growth in the number of offenders sentenced with a Class 2 felony as their third conviction began earlier, around 1991. The number of sentences increased from 78 in 1990 to 479 by 1994. Their average sentence lengths were also higher than those for other Class 2 offenses, but have fallen the last two years.

Table 21¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class²
1985-1994

<i>Offense Class</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Average Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Shortest Sentence</i>	<i>Longest Sentence</i>
Murder/ First Degree Murder	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
	1994	410	35.3	33.0	20.0	60.0
Class X	1985	2,202	11.7	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1986	2,130	11.2	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1987	2,246	11.3	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1988	2,264	11.8	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1989	2,817	11.2	9.0	6.0	30.0
	1990	3,166	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1991	3,690	10.6	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1992	4,054	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1993	3,849	10.8	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	3,817	11.7	9.0	6.0	30.0
Class 1	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
	1994	4,774	5.8	5.0	4.0	15.0
Class 1 (Enhanced Class X)	1985	0	----	----	----	----
	1986	2	4.5	4.5	4.0	5.0
	1987	12	12.3	6.5	4.0	30.0
	1988	24	9.3	8.5	4.0	15.0
	1989	41	10.2	8.0	4.0	30.0
	1990	35	9.6	9.0	4.0	29.0
	1991	40	12.5	10.0	5.0	30.0
	1992	63	8.1	8.0	4.0	30.0
	1993	154	8.6	8.0	6.0	30.0
	1994	169	9.4	8.0	4.0	30.0

¹ Table 21 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified by statute for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26 (see Appendix B).

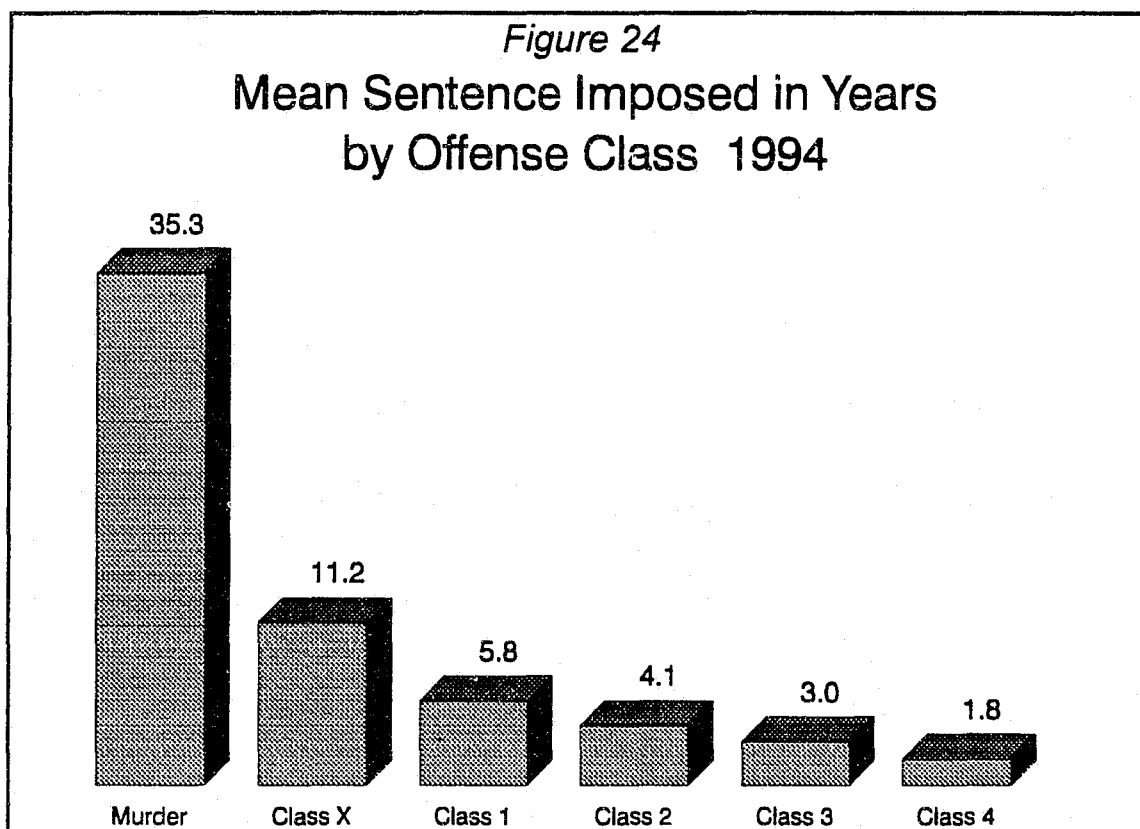
² Totals within each class will not equal the total cases within ranges because enhanced Class 1 and 2 offenses were extended to the 30 year Class X limit instead of the statutory Class 1 (15-year) and Class 2 (7-year) maximums (see longest sentence column). Refer to Appendix B for a more detailed explanation.

Table 21¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Class²
1985-1994

Offense Class	Year	Cases	Average Mean	Median	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Class 2	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
	1994	8,370	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0
Class 2 (Enhanced Class X)	1985	6	9.3	7.0	6.0	20.0
	1986	13	9.5	6.0	3.0	24.0
	1987	21	8.0	6.0	6.0	25.0
	1988	37	8.8	7.0	5.0	30.0
	1989	76	8.3	7.0	3.0	25.0
	1990	78	7.7	6.0	3.0	22.0
	1991	111	8.2	7.0	3.0	30.0
	1992	245	8.5	6.0	3.0	28.0
	1993	447	8.0	6.0	3.0	30.0
	1994	479	7.4	6.0	3.0	26.0
Class 3	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
	1994	6,572	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Class 4	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
	1994	7,459	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.0

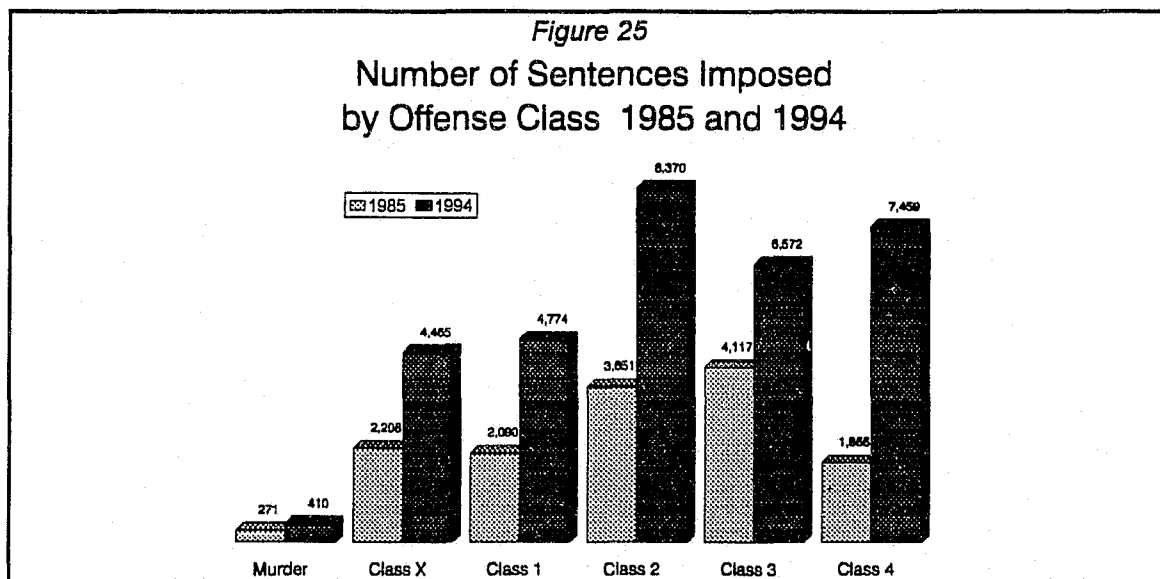
¹ Table 21 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified by statute for each class. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26 (see Appendix B).

² Totals within each class will not equal the total cases within ranges because enhanced Class 1 and 2 offenses were extended to the 30 year Class X limit instead of the statutory Class 1 (15-year) and Class 2 (7-year) maximums (see longest sentence column). Refer to Appendix B for a more detailed explanation.

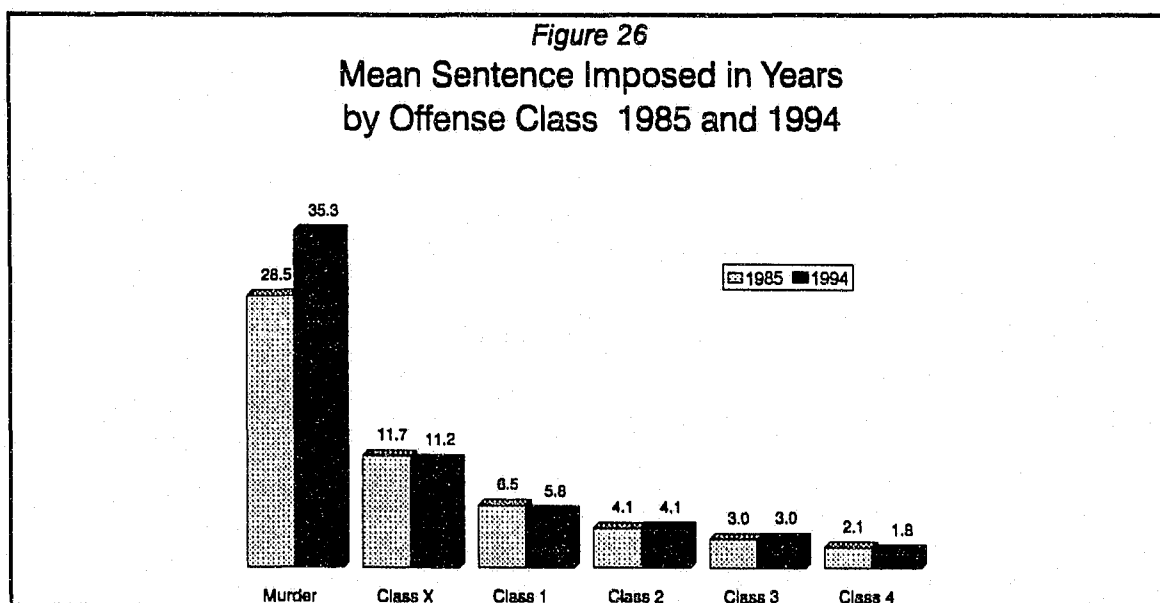


Sentences Imposed and Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Class

Since 1985, the number of sentences imposed each year for Class 2 and Class 4 offenses has risen the most. These sentences would be primarily for property and drug offenders.



Since 1985, average sentences have actually decreased or remained stable for all classes except Murder. Murder and First Degree Murder sentences have risen by almost seven years on average within the last ten years.



Average Sentence Imposed for Selected Offenses

The 1994 average sentence length increases and decreases varied among the selected offenses. Trends can be noted by reviewing Table 22.

The number of Murder sentences (previous statute) continued to decline in 1994, as the average sentence length rose. Over 88% of these sentences were handed down in Cook County. Moreover, the number of sentences imposed annually for First Degree Murder declined for the first time. Seventy-three percent of First Degree Murder sentences were imposed in Cook County. The average sentence imposed for First Degree Murder (36.1 years) reached its highest level to date, and continues to be higher than those sentences imposed under the previous statute. This is because 108 (30%) 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 sentences exhibited a decline similar to that of Murder, also with longer sentences than in previous years. Attempted First Degree Murder sentences experienced a sharp rise of 53% in 1994 after a minimal decrease one year earlier. The average sentence exceeded 14 years for the first time since 1991.

The number of sentences imposed decreased for the other major Class X felonies of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance; however, sentence lengths were higher. Some of the sentences for Other Class X offenses, including Home Invasion, Aggravated Battery With a Firearm, and Armed Violence, continued to grow in 1994. Another Class X offense, Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person Under 18, emerged in 1994 with a relatively large number of sentences. There were 96 sentences imposed in the 6- to 30-year range, averaging 6.7 years.

The number of Residential Burglary sentences decreased in 1994 for the second year in a row, declining by 15% over the last two years. The average sentence increased for the first time since 1987. The number of Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences continued to increase, rising by nearly 8% in 1994. A 29% increase in the number of Other Class 1 sentences imposed (following a 25% increase in 1993) is attributed to a continued climb in sentences for Possession of a Controlled Substance, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Criminal Sexual Assault, Aggravated Auto Theft, and also Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person Under 18. In addition, the average sentence exceeded a six-year average after declining by four months in 1993.

Many of the Class 2 offenses, including Burglary, Robbery, and Motor Vehicle Theft, experienced declines in the number of sentences imposed during both 1993 and 1994. Bear in mind that some of these would be the third such conviction, and these data would be included in the Other Class X category as "enhanced Class X" sentences. The Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences exhibited another nearly 20% rise, although maintaining a 3.8 year

average. There were less sentences handed down for Other Class 2 felonies during 1994, with a slight increase in sentence length. These offenses include Delivery of Cannabis, Cannabis Trafficking, Arson, and Attempted Residential Burglary.

Most of the Class 3 offenses experienced little change during 1994, both in the number of sentences imposed and in sentence length. Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses sustained their upward trend regarding the number of sentences imposed for these Class 3 offenses. Forgery escalated by 24% after a decline in 1993. Other Class 3 felonies include Possession of Cannabis; Attempted Burglary; Attempted Robbery; Delivery of a Controlled Substance or Cannabis; some violent offenses such as Involuntary Manslaughter, Aggravated Stalking, Intimidation, and Aggravated Unlawful Restraint; and the corrections-related offenses of Failing to Report to a Penal Institution, Bringing Contraband into a Correctional Facility, and Bail Bond Violation.

Among Class 4 sentences, a significant rise continues to be noted for the number of Possession of a Controlled Substance sentences. The number of sentences imposed for this lower class drug offense grew by 1,365 in 1994, and has increased by 173% over the past three years. The number of relatively minor driving offenses again exceeded 500 in 1994, reaching a 2.0 year average. Other Class 4 offenses also showed an increase in the number of sentences imposed during 1994, and include Deceptive Practice, Obstruction of Justice, Criminal Damage to Property, Home Repair Fraud, Bail Bond Violation, and other drug and property offenses.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Murder	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
	1994	51	30.2	30.0	20.0	40.0
First Degree Murder	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)	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
	1994	43	13.3	12.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted First Degree Murder (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)	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
	1994	500	13.1	10.0	6.0	30.0

¹ Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of 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 for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Armed Robbery (Class X)	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
	1994	1,371	12.4	9.0	6.0	30.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class X)	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
	1994	586	8.6	7.0	6.0	30.0
Other Class X ²	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
	1994	1,565	9.7	7.5	6.0	30.0
Residential Burglary (Class 1)	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	1,388	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1993	1,287	5.9	5.0	4.0	15.0
	1994	1,191	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 1)	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
	1994	1,588	4.9	4.0	4.0	15.0

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

² Other Class X offenses include the enhanced Class X offenses within the 6 to 30 year range which have been broken into their respective Class 1 and Class 2 categories in Table 21.

Table 22¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Voluntary Manslaughter (Class 1)	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
	1994	3	10.3	10.0	6.0	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
	1994	100	9.9	10.0	4.0	15.0
Other Class 1	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
	1994	1,892	6.1	5.0	4.0	15.0
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse (Class 2)	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
	1994	311	4.6	4.0	3.0	7.0
Burglary (Class 2)	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
	1994	2,577	4.1	4.0	3.0	7.0

¹ Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of 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 for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Robbery (Class 2)	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
	1994	912	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 2)	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
	1994	2,921	3.8	3.0	3.0	7.0
Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2)	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
	1994	1,094	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2	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
	1994	555	4.4	4.0	3.0	7.0
Aggravated Battery (Class 3)	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
	1994	1,049	3.3	3.0	2.0	5.0

¹ Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of 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 for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Forgery (Class 3)	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
	1994	848	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (Class 3)	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
	1994	108	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
Retail Theft (Class 3)	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
	1994	674	2.6	2.0	2.0	5.0
Theft (Class 3)	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
	1994	1,010	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0
Unlawful Use of a Weapon / UW by a Felon (Class 3)	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
	1994	1,740	2.9	3.0	2.0	5.0

¹ Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of 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 for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Other Class 3	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
	1994	1,152	3.1	3.0	2.0	5.0
Driving While Under the Influence / Driving with a Suspended License (Class 4)	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
	1994	514	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
Possession of a Controlled Substance (Class 4)	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
	1994	4,689	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.0
Retail Theft (Class 4)	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
	1994	542	1.9	2.0	1.0	3.0
Theft (Class 4)	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
	1994	310	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0

¹ Table 22 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of 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 for Selected Offenses
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Other Class 4	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
	1994	1,404	2.1	2.0	1.0	3.0

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

Average Sentence Imposed by Offense Type

When separating these offenses into offense type, increases in the number of sentences imposed were seen in all categories except for property crimes. The most substantial growth among offense types continues to be for drug sentences, rising by over 20%, or nearly 2,000 sentences in one year. The largest increase in sex crimes was for Criminal Sexual Assault (Class 1) which climbed by 25%. The number of property sentences fell by 5.5% in 1994. Increases in other crimes imposed in 1994 included Obstruction of Justice, Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution, and some escape-related offenses.

The average sentence lengths for drug crimes continues a steady decline, dropping an average of nearly two months in 1994. The average sentences also decreased for crimes against a person and property crimes.

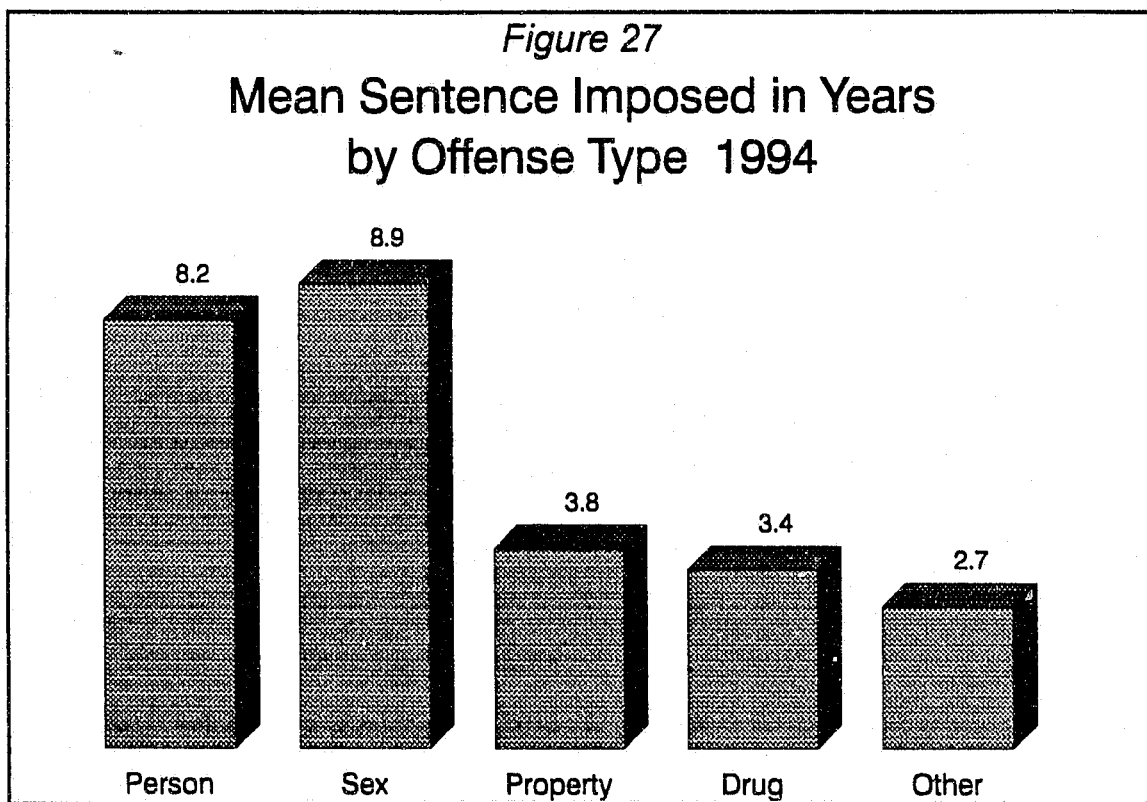


Table 23¹
Average Sentence Imposed in Years for Determinate Cases by Offense Type
1985-1994

Offense	Year	Cases	Average		Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
			Mean	Median		
Person Crimes	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
	1994	8,301	8.2	5.0	1.0	60.0
Sex Crimes	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
	1994	1,128	8.9	6.0	1.0	30.0
Property Crimes	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
	1994	10,177	3.8	3.0	1.0	15.0
Drug Crimes	1985	1,233	3.6	3.0	1.0	18.0
	1986	1,806	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	8,089	3.7	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1993	9,620	3.6	3.0	1.0	30.0
	1994	11,579	3.4	3.0	1.0	30.0
Other Crimes	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
	1994	735	2.7	2.0	1.0	15.0

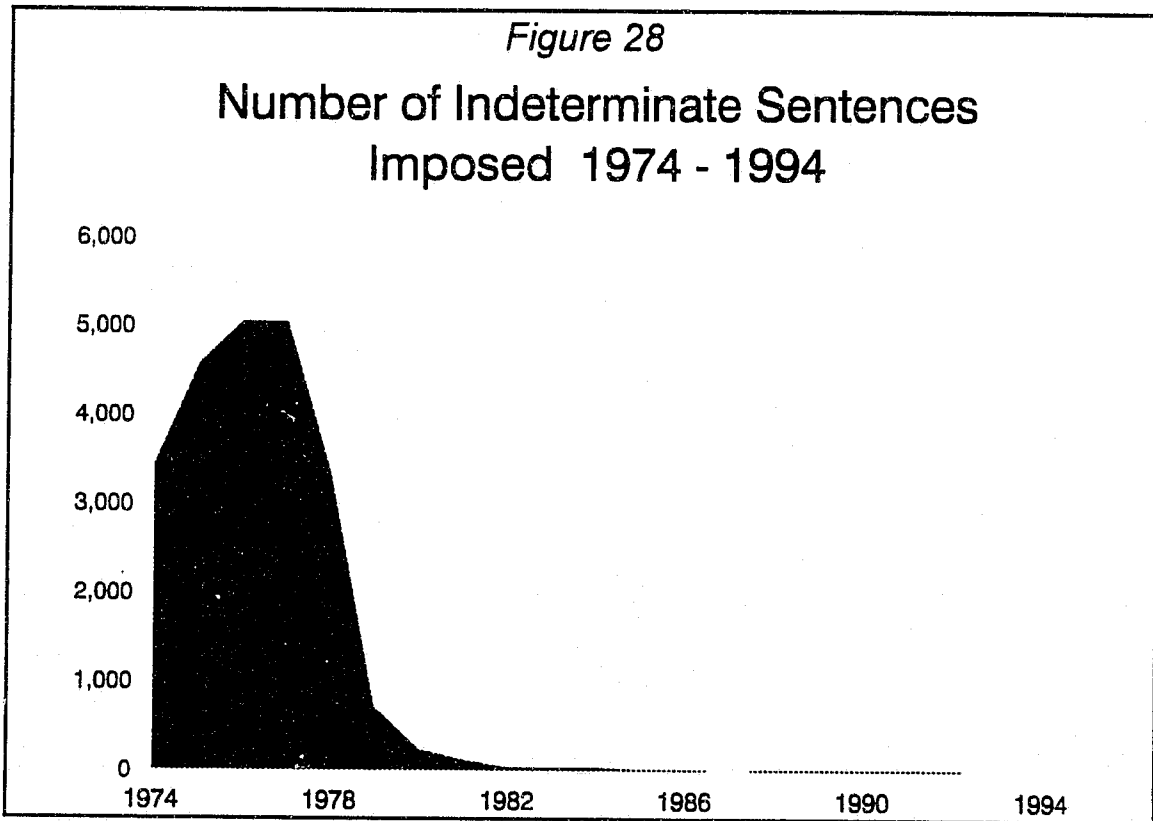
¹ Table 23 data do not reflect sentences that fall outside of the range specified for each case. Extended terms and shortened sentences are reported in Table 26.

Indeterminate Sentences Imposed

In 1994, there was one indeterminate sentence imposed for an offender who had committed a murder before 1978. He received a 60- to 180-year sentence.

Table 24
Average Sentence Imposed in Years of Indeterminate Cases
1974 - 1994

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



Cumulative Average Sentence Imposed: Indeterminate and Determinate Cases

Since 1978, over 290,000 determinate prison sentences have been imposed in Illinois, averaging 5.2 years. Over this same time period, a total of 4,540 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 - 1994

Offense Class	Indeterminate			Determinate ¹	
	Cases	Average Minimum	Average Maximum	Cases	Average
Murder	375	41.3	87.6	4,622	30.2
Class X	1,138	8.5	16.6	44,533	11.0
Class 1	156	5.4	13.6	35,986	6.0
Class 2	1,734	1.7	7.8	88,870	4.0
Class 3	1,006	1.8	4.9	72,834	3.0
Class 4	131	1.3	3.2	43,851	1.9
Total	4,540	6.8	16.0	290,696	5.2

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

Sentences Imposed: Less Than Minimum and Extended Sentences

Three percent of the 1994 sentences were less than the minimum. Most were for Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 felonies, mainly for drug and theft offenses (see Tables 26 and 27). There were also a considerable number of Class X drug offenders who received less than the six-year minimum. No Class 4 sentences were less than the one-year minimum.

Almost one-third represented the holding offense at admission. The other two-thirds were imposed along with another offense(s) which would have been the holding sentence at admission.

Five percent of all sentences imposed during 1994 were for extended terms (Table 26). 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, Class 3, and Class 4 sentences. Nearly 13% of Murder and First Degree Murder sentences were extended beyond their maximum.

Other extended sentences were handed down for crimes against a person, such as Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, Aggravated Robbery, Robbery, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Aggravated Battery, Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UW), and UW by a Felon (Table 28). In 1994, there were 23 extended sentences for Aggravated Unlawful Restraint, and several for Home Invasion, Second Degree Murder, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Aggravated Kidnapping, and Criminal Sexual Assault. There have been, however, many property and drug offenses in which extended sentences were imposed. Only 44% remained as the holding offense.

Table 26
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹
1985-1994

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Lower than Minimum	Extended
Murder/ First Degree Murder	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
	1994	473	410	2	61
Class X ²	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
	1994	4,650	4,441	122	87
Class 1	1985	2,191	2,090	62	39
	1986	1,955	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
	1994	5,239	4,774	388	77
Class 2	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
	1994	8,928	8,370	155	403

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

² Enhanced Class X offenses are included in the Class X category. They are separated into the appropriate Class 1 and Class 2 categories in Table 21. All Class X sentences lower than the minimum in Tables 19 and 26 are below 6 years. In Table 21, only enhanced Class 1 sentences lower than 4 years and Class 2 sentences lower than 3 years are not in the range established by statute.

Table 26
Sentences Imposed for Determinate Cases by Offense Class
Within and Outside of Sentence Limitations¹
1985-1994

Offense Class	Year	Total Cases	Number Within Range	Number out of Range	
				Lower than Minimum	Extended
Class 3	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
	1994	7,289	6,572	298	419
Class 4	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
	1994	8,133	7,459	0	674

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

Table 27
Sentences Less than the Minimum Imposed¹ in Years and
Admissions for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1994

Class (Minimum Sentence) 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)	2	9.0	15	4	200%	6.0	15
Class X (6 years)							
Manuff/Deliver Control Substance	33	1.0	5.0	40	121%	1.0	5.0
Deliver Control Subst to under 18	25	1.0	4.0	31	124%	1.0	5.0
Armed Violence	14	1.0	5.0	12	86%	3.0	5.0
Aggravated Battery	10	2.0	5.0	2	20%	2.0	4.0
Other Class X	40	3.0	5.0	29	73%	2.0	5.0
Total	122	1.0	5.0	114	93%	1.0	5.0
Class 1 (4 years)							
Manuff/Deliver Control Substance	261	1.0	3.5	180	69%	1.0	3.5
Possession of Control Substance	72	1.0	3.5	47	65%	1.0	3.0
Deliver Control Subst to under 18	22	1.0	3.0	13	59%	2.0	3.0
Residential Burglary	9	2.5	3.0	5	56%	1.5	3.0
Other Class 1	24	1.5	3.0	12	50%	1.5	3.5
Total	388	1.0	3.5	257	66%	1.0	3.5
Class 2 (3 years)							
Manuff/Deliver Control Substance	94	1.0	2.5	48	51%	1.0	2.5
Burglary	17	1.0	2.8	9	53%	2.0	2.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	1.0	2.5	6	67%	2.0	2.5
Robbery	7	1.5	2.5	6	86%	1.5	2.5
Other Class 2	28	1.0	2.5	14	50%	1.0	2.5
Total	155	1.0	2.8	83	54%	1.0	2.8
Class 3 (2 years)							
Retail Theft	186	1.0	1.8	116	62%	1.0	1.8
Theft	52	0.5	1.5	30	58%	1.0	1.5
Possession of Cannabis	32	1.0	1.7	19	59%	1.0	1.7
UUV/UUV by a Felon	9	1.0	1.5	5	56%	1.0	1.5
Other Class 3	19	1.0	1.5	10	53%	1.0	1.5
Total	298	0.5	1.8	180	60%	1.0	1.8
Class 4 (1 year)							
Total	0	—	—	0	—	—	—

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

² The percentage of shortened sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class of crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 1994; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 1994 had been sentenced before 1994.

Table 28
Extended Sentences Imposed in Years and
Admissions for Determinate Cases by Selected Offenses
1994

Class (Maximum Sentence) Offense	Sentences Imposed			Admissions for Holding Offense			
	Number	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence	Number	Percent of Sentences Imposed ¹	Lowest Sentence	Highest Sentence
Murder (40 years)	24	42	75	23	96%	45	75
First Degree Murder (60 years)	37	65	100	36	97%	65	100
Total	61	42	100	59	97%	45	100
Class X (30 years)							
Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault	28	32	80	14	50%	32	80
Armed Robbery	24	35	60	6	25%	35	60
Attempt Murder/1st Degree Murder	13	35	90	7	54%	40	90
Home Invasion	7	40	60	3	43%	40	45
Other Class X	15	40	80	9	60%	34	80
Total	87	32	90	39	45%	32	90
Class 1 (15 years)							
Residential Burglary	17	16	30	9	53%	16	30
Aggravated Robbery	13	20	55	1	8%	22	22
2nd Degree Murder	6	16	26	6	100%	16	70
Aggravated Discharge of Firearm	6	20	30	0	0%	---	---
Aggravated Kidnapping	6	18	30	1	17%	18	18
Criminal Sexual Assault	6	16	30	1	17%	22	22
Other Class 1	23	16	55	10	43%	17	28
Total	77	16	55	28	36%	16	70
Class 2 (7 years)							
Burglary	116	8.0	24	65	56%	8.0	15
Robbery	79	7.5	30	41	52%	7.5	30
Manuf/Deliver Control Substance	55	7.5	15	32	58%	7.5	15
Motor Vehicle Theft	55	7.5	24	25	45%	7.5	14
Agg. Criminal Sexual Abuse	30	8.0	45	14	47%	8.0	20
Other Class 2	68	7.5	60	27	40%	8.0	15
Total	403	7.5	60	204	51%	7.5	30
Class 3 (5 years)							
Aggravated Battery	130	6.0	50	45	35%	6.0	10
UUW/UUW by a Felon	82	5.4	40	25	30%	5.5	15
Theft	46	5.5	12	20	43%	5.5	10
Forgery	26	6.0	10	10	38%	6.0	10
Aggravated Unlawful Restraint	23	6.0	30	2	9%	9.0	10
Other Class 3	112	5.5	15	53	47%	5.7	14
Total	419	5.4	50	165	37%	5.5	15
Class 4 (3 years)							
Possess Controlled Substance	298	3.1	12	142	48%	3.1	18
Retail Theft	56	3.2	6	35	63%	3.2	6
Theft	56	3.3	10	29	52%	3.5	10
Possess Burglary Tools	41	3.5	8	0	0%	---	---
Driving with Suspended License	29	3.5	6	13	45%	3.5	6
Obstructing Justice	26	3.5	6	10	38%	3.5	6
Criminal Damage to Property	24	3.5	6.8	8	33%	3.5	6
Other Class 4	144	3.5	30	38	26%	3.5	12
Total	674	3.1	30	275	41%	3.1	18

¹ The percentage of extended sentences imposed which were a holding offense. The others were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence that was the holding offense, which would most likely be an equal or longer sentence for an equal or higher class of crime. Moreover, in some cases, inmates who were already in prison received a sentence in 1994; they would not be counted as an admission. Conversely, some inmates admitted from court during 1994 had been sentenced before 1994.

Consecutive Sentences

There were 2,200 consecutive holding sentences imposed during 1994, 38% higher than in 1993 (Table 29). These consecutive sentences represented 10.2% of all court admissions. The number of consecutive sentences increased in 1994 for each offense class. This indicates that many more inmates admitted in 1994 will be serving the additional prison time which results from continuous sentences.

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 holding offense only, this average dropped to 6.3 years.

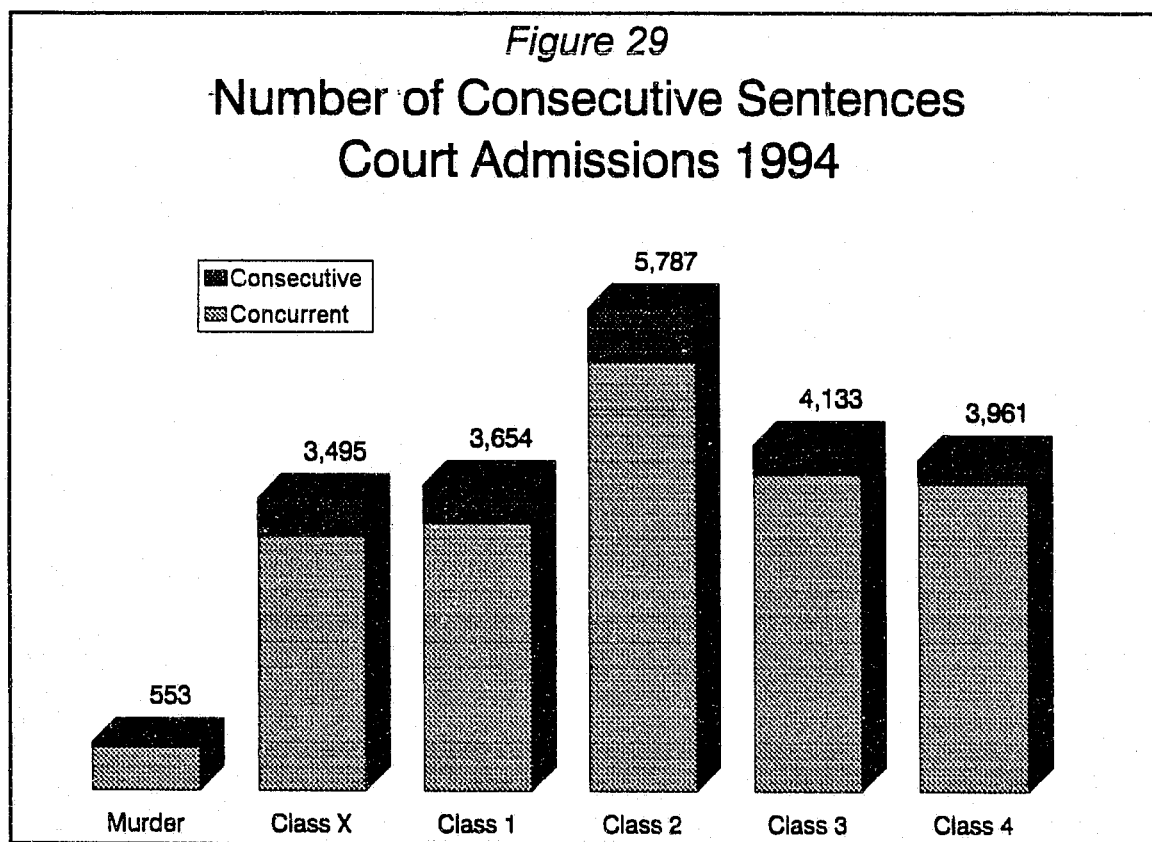


Table 29
Consecutive Sentences Imposed¹ for Holding Offense Class
Court Admissions 1988 - 1994

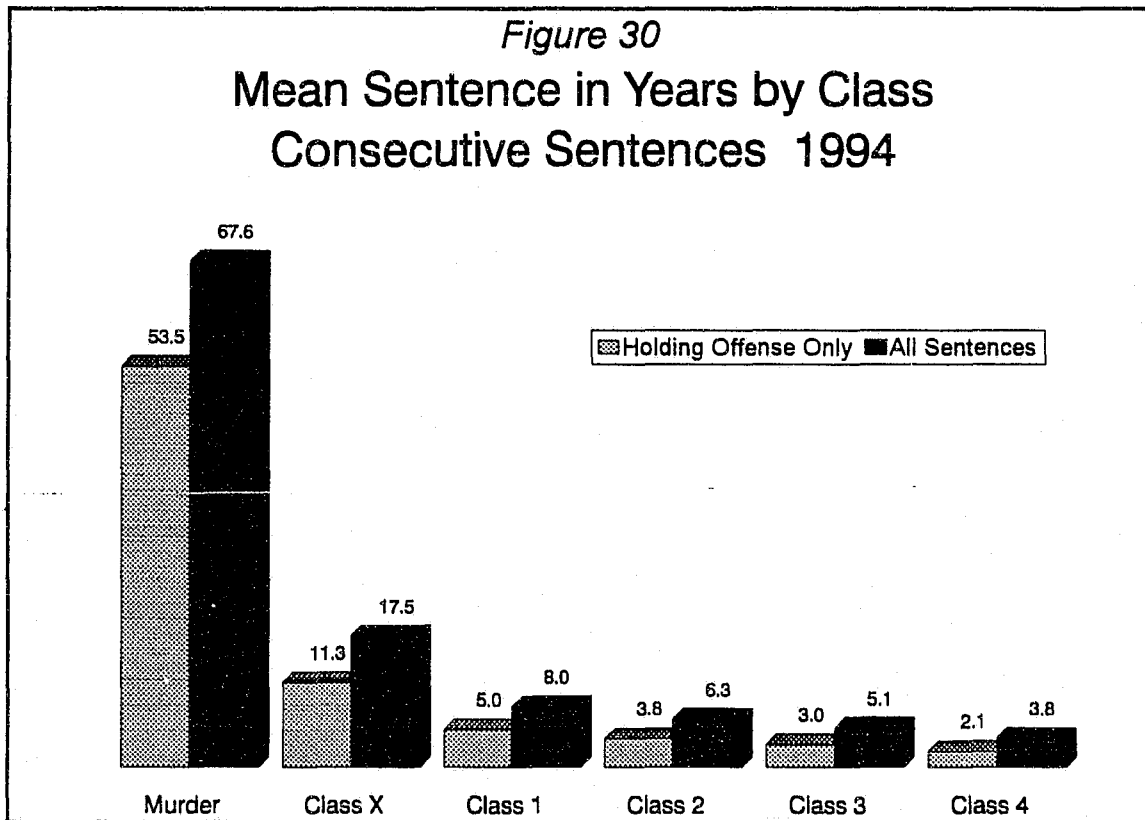
Offense Class Year	Total Admissions	Admissions with Consecutive Sentence	Percent of Total Admissions	Holding Offense Only Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation	All Sentences Mean Sentence	Standard Deviation
Murder							
1988	300	11	3.7%	36.8	15.5	45.8	17.5
1989	318	26	8.2%	43.9	16.1	57.7	22.2
1990	428	28	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
1994	553	49	8.9%	53.5	25.6	67.6	32.6
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
1994	3,495	442	12.6%	11.3	9.8	17.5	16.1
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
1994	3,654	448	12.3%	5.0	2.9	8.0	5.7
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
1994	5,787	644	11.1%	3.8	1.5	6.3	2.4
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
1994	4,133	335	8.1%	3.0	1.5	5.1	2.5

¹ OTS consecutive sentence data begin in 1988 due to differences in formulas used by CIMIS in previous years.
 (Refer to Appendix B, Definitions and Data Interpretation Guidelines.)

Table 29
Consecutive Sentences Imposed¹ for Holding Offense Class
Court Admissions 1988 - 1994

<i>Offense Class</i> <i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Admissions</i>	<i>Admissions with</i> <i>Consecutive</i> <i>Sentence</i>	<i>Percent of</i> <i>Total 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>
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
1994	3,961	282	7.1%	2.1	1.1	3.8	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%	---	---	---	---
1994	13	0	0.0%	---	---	---	---
Total							
1988	9,856	622	6.3%	5.5	7.9	9.6	13.9
1989	12,328	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
1994	21,596	2,200	10.2%	6.3	9.9	9.7	13.5

¹ OTS consecutive sentence data begin in 1988 due to differences in formulas used by CIMIS in previous years.
 (Refer to Appendix B, Definitions and Data Interpretation Guidelines.)



Drug Sentences Imposed

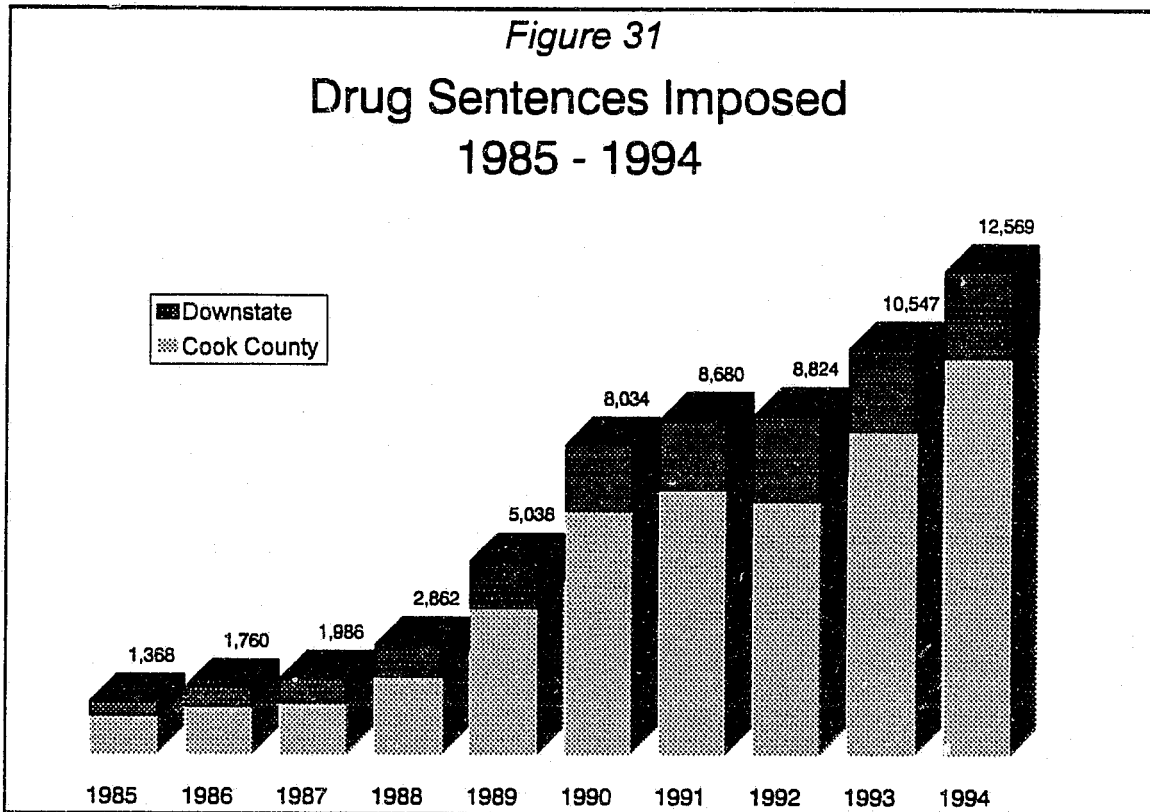
Throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's, a major reason for the increase in the prison population has been attributed to the rise in sentences and admissions for drug offenses. Except for a brief stabilization in the early 1990's, the number of drug sentences imposed has resumed its upward climb.

There had been over 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 20% in the number of drug sentences imposed, bringing the total number imposed in one year to over 10,000 sentences. A 19% increase took place in 1994. The sharp increase in the number of Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance offenses was the main cause for this current growth, but the number of sentences imposed for Delivery of a Controlled Substance to a Person Under 18 has also been on the rise. This most recent development is also accounted for by a large number of drug sentences imposed in Cook County.

Interestingly, the average drug sentence imposed fell in 1994, both in Cook County and the Downstate Region. The average has declined statewide for the last three years.

Table 30
Drug Sentences Imposed
Cook County - Downstate - Statewide
1985-1994

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
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	8,401	3.5	2,146	4.3	10,547	3.6
1994	10,310	3.3	2,259	4.1	12,569	3.5



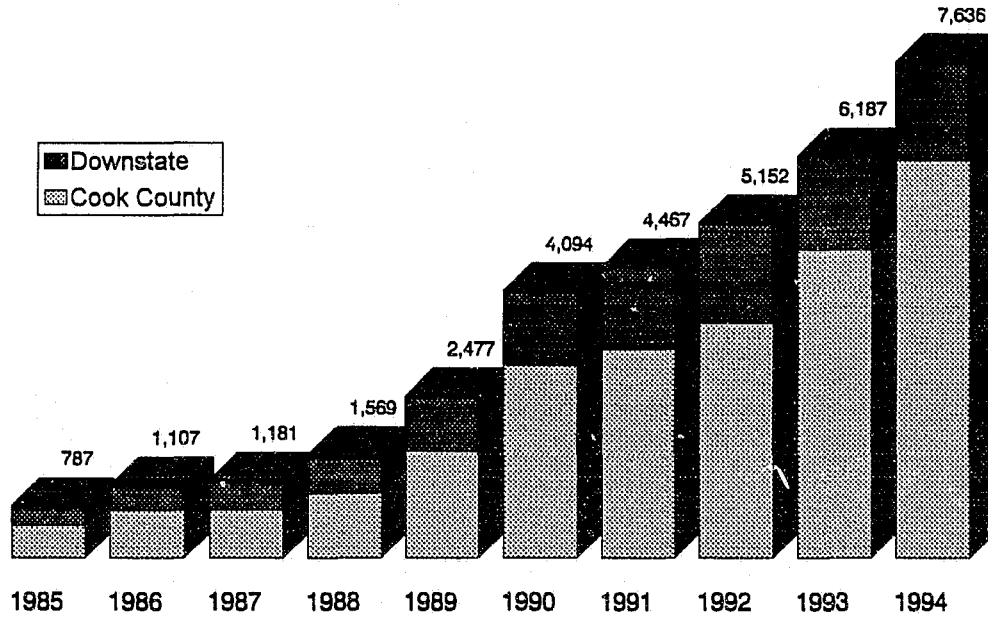
Drug Offense Admissions

Approximately 61% of these sentences resulted in a holding offense at admission to prison. Drug admissions rose by 23% statewide in 1994 as the average sentence fell. Over 80% of drug sentences were for offenders from Cook County. Drug sentences were over six months higher on average when they were imposed downstate. The average sentence for a drug-related holding offense declined in 1994 when imposed outside of Cook County, after a considerable increase in 1993.

Table 31
Drug Offense Admissions
Cook County - Downstate - Statewide
1985-1994

Year	Cook County		Downstate		Statewide	
	Number	Average	Number	Average	Number	Average
1985	501	3.4	286	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
1994	6,128	3.6	1,508	4.3	7,636	3.7

Figure 32
Drug Offense Admissions
1985 - 1994



Most Frequent Sentences Imposed

The offense for which the most sentences were imposed in 1994 was, once again, Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance (Table 32). The nearly 5,000 sentences comprised 14.4% of all sentences imposed during 1994, and resulted in almost 2,400 prison admissions. Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance ranked second, followed by Burglary. Class 1 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance and Class 3 Unlawful Use of a Weapon offenses also ranked high, with each having over 1,800 sentences imposed during 1994.

Other offenses for which sentences were most often assessed included Armed Robbery, Residential Burglary, Aggravated Battery, Motor Vehicle Theft (Class 2), and Theft (Class 3), all of which had over 1,100 sentences imposed. The remaining 6,363 offenses comprise only 18% of all sentences imposed in 1994.

Sometimes multiple sentences were imposed on the same offender. Inmate-based court admissions are reported in Table 32 when the 25 offenses used most often during 1994 transpired as the holding offense.

Table 32
Sentences Imposed and Admissions
25 Offenses Imposed Most Often
1994

Offense	Class	Sentences	Percent of Total Sentences	Mean	Standard Deviator	Court Admissions ²
Possession of Controlled Substance	4	4,987	14.4%	1.9	1.1	2,395
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	2	3,070	8.8%	3.9	1.4	1,885
Burglary	2	2,710	7.8%	4.3	1.8	1,798
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	1	1,850	5.3%	4.6	1.7	1,331
UUW/UUW by Felon ¹	3	1,831	5.3%	3.2	2.0	1,124
Armed Robbery	X	1,400	4.0%	12.9	8.4	883
Residential Burglary	1	1,217	3.5%	6.3	3.3	836
Aggravated Battery	3	1,181	3.4%	4.0	3.3	656
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1,158	3.3%	4.2	1.8	788
Theft	3	1,108	3.2%	3.1	1.4	591
Robbery	2	998	2.9%	5.0	2.8	709
Forgery	3	874	2.5%	3.1	1.3	429
Retail Theft	3	869	2.5%	2.3	1.1	601
Manufacture-Deliver Controlled Substance	X	620	1.8%	8.4	4.3	647
Retail Theft	4	598	1.7%	2.2	0.9	363
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	X	534	1.5%	14.8	11.1	410
Deliver Controlled Substance to under 18	1	478	1.4%	4.7	1.3	369
Murder/First Degree Murder	M	473	1.4%	39.9	17.8	555
Attempted Murder/First Degree Murder	X	434	1.2%	15.2	10.0	327
Driving with Suspended License	4	403	1.2%	2.1	1.0	200
Theft	4	366	1.1%	2.5	1.1	230
Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse	2	343	1.0%	5.5	4.2	218
Possession of Controlled Substance	1	342	1.0%	5.0	3.5	253
Armed Violence	X	256	0.7%	8.8	5.6	192
Deceptive Practices	4	249	0.7%	2.4	1.0	83

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

² There can be more court admissions than sentences when inmates admitted had been sentenced in earlier years.

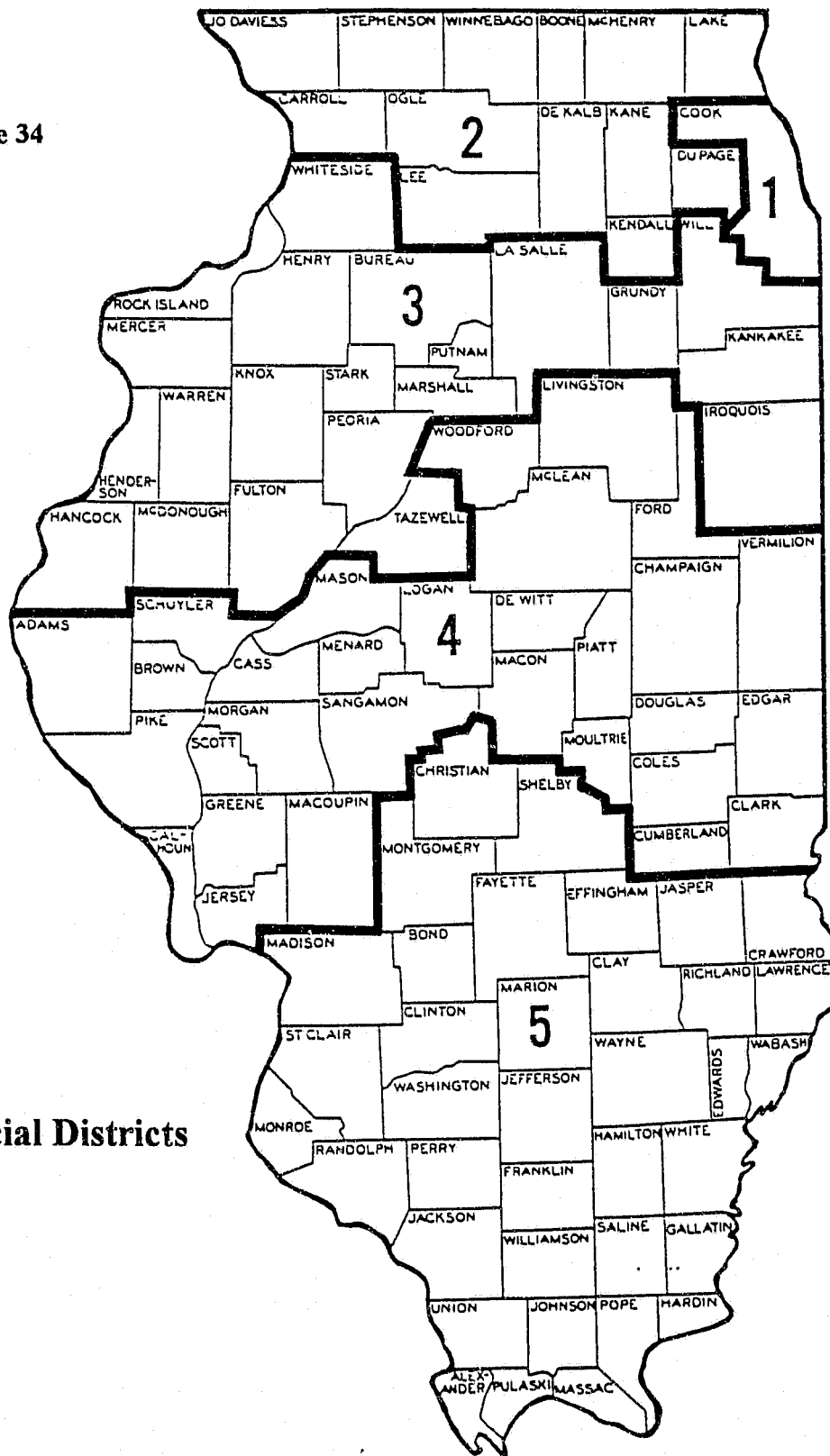
Note: The top 25 offenses totals 28,349, comprising 81.6% of all felony sentences imposed in 1994.

Table 33

Illinois Judicial Districts, Circuits, and Counties within Circuits

District 1	Cook County
Circuit 22	Cook
District 2	Northern Circuits
Circuit 15	Carroll, Jo Davies, 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 34



Judicial Districts

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

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

Variation in the sentencing patterns among the judicial circuits, judicial districts, and regions in the State have remained consistent throughout the years. These data are available for selected offenses in Tables 34 through 62.

The sentence means for Murder and First Degree Murder ranged from 24.0 years to 55.0 years. Over 74% of the sentences for these offenses were imposed in Cook County. However, among the judicial districts, Cook County had the lowest average sentence imposed (34.1 years). The 306 Cook County sentences averaged 5.0 years lower than the 104 sentences imposed in downstate counties.

Cook County imposed 79% of the Class X offenses during 1994. The average sentence imposed did not differ greatly for Cook County in comparison to the Downstate Region for Armed Robbery. The average sentence imposed for Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder offenses had a wide range, between 12.5 years for the Southern District and 21.5 years for the North Central District. Cook County accounted for 88% of the Attempted Murder and Attempted First Degree Murder sentences.

In comparison to all of the Class X offenses, the distribution between regions for Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault sentences imposed varied the least. Fifty-five percent of the sentences imposed occurred in Cook County. The average sentence imposed by circuit for Class X Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance had the smallest range, with a difference of 7.5 years (from 6.0 years to 13.5 years). Eighty-two percent of the Other Class X sentences were imposed in Cook County.

The number of Residential Burglary sentences imposed in the Cook County Region versus the Downstate Region was similar and the range of average sentences imposed differed slightly. The Class 1 offenses of Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance, Controlled Substance Delivery to Persons Under 18, and Possession of a Controlled Substance accounted for 48% of all Class 1 offenses. Of these three Class 1 delivery and possession offenses, 80% of the sentences were imposed in Cook County. Sixty percent of the Other Class 1 offenses were imposed in Cook County.

For the Class 2 offenses of Burglary and Motor Vehicle Theft, the Cook County District had the shortest average sentence imposed among the districts. Further, the Cook County Circuit, along with the 4th and 20th Circuits, had the shortest average sentences imposed for Burglary. Seventy-six percent of the Motor Vehicle Theft offenses occurred in the Cook County Region. The Downstate Region accounted for 82% of the Class 2 Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse sentences imposed but only 9% of the Class 2 Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance sentences.

The offenses of Burglary and Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance consisted of 66% of all Class 2 sentences imposed. The widest range in average sentence imposed among the

Class 2 offenses for the circuits was for Manufacture or Delivery of a Controlled Substance (2.5 years), while the shortest range was for Burglary (0.8 years).

For lower Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 offenses, the average sentences imposed among circuits, districts, and regions were generally minimal due to limited sentencing ranges. However, the disparity in the average sentences imposed between regions for Class 3 Aggravated Battery and Forgery offenses is noteworthy. The mean sentence length for Aggravated Battery sentences in Cook County was one half year longer than for the Downstate Region. Conversely, the mean sentence length for Forgery sentences in the Downstate Region is a little more than six months longer than for Cook County.

Eighty percent of the Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UW) and UW by a Felon sentences were imposed in Cook County. Among circuits for all of the Class 3 offenses, the range for the average UW sentence imposed was widest (1.8 years). However, there was not a difference in the average sentence imposed between regions for the UW offenses. Examination of the Other Class 3 category reveals little variation in sentencing patterns. The range of average sentences imposed among the circuits is minor (1.0 years), resulting in few differences among districts and regions. The number of Other Class 3 sentences imposed between regions is comparable.

The Class 4 sentences in the Other category, Driving While Under the Influence and Driving with a Suspended License, Retail Theft, and Theft were mostly imposed in the Downstate Region (78%). The Cook County District had the lowest average sentence imposed among the districts for all Class 4 offenses except Theft. However, there was little variation between regions in the average sentence imposed for most Class 4 offenses.

Eighty-six percent of the Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance offenses were sentences imposed in Cook County. Possession of a Controlled Substance accounted for 63% of all Class 4 sentences imposed.

Table 34

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

Murder/First Degree Murder

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
13th	0.0	0.0	----	----
8th	24.0	0.0	1	1
18th	30.0	0.0	1	2
4th	30.0	0.0	1	2
17th	31.8	14.1	9	4
21st	32.8	9.8	5	5
22nd	34.1	11.6	306	6
20th	34.6	12.3	16	7
12th	36.3	13.2	8	8
6th	37.4	8.4	8	9
15th	37.5	3.5	2	10
3rd	39.2	12.4	6	11
5th	39.5	3.6	4	12
19th	41.4	7.1	8	13
1st	42.5	24.7	2	14
10th	42.6	11.1	15	15
16th	45.8	12.0	6	16
14th	46.3	18.9	4	17
11th	50.0	0.0	1	18
2nd	50.0	0.0	1	18
7th	50.0	14.1	5	18
9th	55.0	0.0	1	21

District:

Cook Co.	34.1	11.6	306	1
Southern	36.7	12.7	26	2
Northern	38.3	11.9	26	3
N. Central	40.4	12.8	33	4
Central	41.1	11.4	19	5

Region:

Cook Co.	34.1	11.6	306	1
Downstate	39.1	12.3	104	2
Statewide	35.3	11.9	410	

Table 35

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

**Class X
Armed Robbery**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
15th	8.3	1.7	4	1
7th	8.3	3.0	11	1
6th	8.9	2.4	16	3
9th	9.7	4.7	3	4
16th	10.0	5.5	23	5
18th	10.0	6.7	8	5
21st	10.0	4.8	8	5
13th	10.4	4.5	5	8
3rd	10.7	7.8	11	9
17th	10.9	4.4	19	10
11th	11.8	7.3	6	11
4th	12.0	0.0	1	12
1st	12.2	9.5	7	13
22nd	12.4	7.5	1,156	14
12th	12.8	6.1	13	15
19th	12.9	5.9	20	16
5th	13.2	7.0	6	17
2nd	14.9	8.7	7	18
10th	15.0	8.0	26	19
14th	16.4	9.2	8	20
20th	17.5	9.3	11	21
8th	17.5	3.5	2	21

District:

Central	10.2	4.9	41	1
Northern	10.9	5.4	74	2
Cook Co.	12.4	7.5	1,156	3
N. Central	13.5	7.2	63	4
Southern	13.8	8.7	37	5

Region:

Downstate	12.0	6.7	215	1
Cook Co.	12.4	7.5	1,156	2
Statewide	12.4	7.4	1,371	

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>1994 Rank</i>
10th	0.0	0.0	----	----
13th	0.0	0.0	----	----
18th	0.0	0.0	----	----
7th	0.0	0.0	----	----
8th	0.0	0.0	----	----
9th	0.0	0.0	----	----
15th	8.0	0.0	1	1
1st	8.0	0.0	2	1
2nd	10.0	0.0	1	3
17th	12.8	1.7	4	4
4th	13.5	2.1	2	5
3rd	13.6	9.4	5	6
22nd	13.7	7.4	367	7
11th	14.0	0.0	1	8
20th	14.5	3.5	2	9
5th	15.0	0.0	1	10
16th	15.8	8.1	5	11
6th	15.8	7.0	8	11
12th	19.2	6.7	6	13
19th	22.8	9.2	10	14
14th	25.0	5.0	3	15
21st	25.0	0.0	1	15
<i>District:</i>				
Southern	12.5	6.3	12	1
Cook Co.	13.7	7.4	367	2
Central	15.5	6.2	10	3
Northern	18.3	8.9	20	4
N. Central	21.5	6.3	10	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	13.7	7.4	367	1
Downstate	17.0	7.8	52	2
Statewide	14.1	7.5	419	

Table 37

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
15th	6.6	1.3	11	1
21st	7.1	1.6	7	2
3rd	8.0	3.7	10	3
4th	8.5	4.3	11	4
2nd	10.9	8.6	7	5
7th	11.0	7.3	5	6
8th	11.1	3.8	8	7
6th	11.5	7.3	13	8
20th	11.9	7.2	12	9
11th	12.9	6.4	20	10
16th	13.1	6.7	17	11
22nd	13.3	7.6	276	12
14th	13.5	8.5	15	13
18th	13.5	4.8	12	13
13th	14.0	7.5	9	15
17th	15.1	9.8	8	16
1st	15.1	8.3	11	16
9th	15.4	9.5	5	18
10th	16.5	8.8	14	19
19th	16.7	7.7	18	20
12th	17.4	6.0	5	21
5th	20.0	11.0	6	22
<i>District:</i>				
Southern	11.0	6.9	51	1
Central	12.9	7.3	52	2
Cook Co.	13.3	7.6	276	3
Northern	13.3	7.2	66	3
N. Central	14.1	8.0	55	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Downstate	12.9	7.4	224	1
Cook Co.	13.3	7.6	276	2
Statewide	13.1	7.5	500	

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>1994 Rank</i>
2nd	0.0	0.0	----	----
5th	0.0	0.0	----	----
8th	0.0	0.0	----	----
1st	6.0	0.0	1	1
7th	6.7	1.2	3	2
19th	7.2	2.1	16	3
18th	7.4	3.0	33	4
11th	8.0	0.0	1	5
21st	8.3	2.9	4	6
22nd	8.4	3.7	446	7
17th	8.9	3.1	7	8
9th	9.2	3.7	5	9
15th	9.3	1.3	7	10
16th	9.3	3.4	16	10
14th	10.0	3.5	14	12
3rd	10.0	0.0	1	12
20th	10.5	6.4	2	14
13th	11.4	4.9	14	15
6th	11.5	9.2	6	16
10th	12.0	0.0	1	17
4th	12.6	6.1	5	18
12th	13.5	11.1	4	19
<i>District:</i>				
Northern	8.0	2.9	79	1
Cook Co.	8.4	3.7	446	2
Central	9.7	7.3	10	3
N. Central	10.6	5.0	42	4
Southern	11.1	5.4	9	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	8.4	3.7	446	1
Downstate	9.1	4.3	140	2
Statewide	8.6	3.9	586	

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>1994 Rank</i>
2nd	8.7	2.7	4	1
15th	9.1	6.3	14	2
16th	9.2	5.4	22	3
22nd	9.2	5.3	1,278	3
18th	9.5	4.9	20	5
21st	9.7	2.9	6	6
1st	9.8	3.5	8	7
6th	10.1	3.4	24	8
17th	10.4	5.6	24	9
20th	11.1	4.2	7	10
11th	11.9	6.5	19	11
19th	12.0	6.3	30	12
7th	12.6	4.9	5	13
4th	12.7	5.2	18	14
3rd	12.8	9.4	8	15
10th	13.3	7.1	18	16
12th	13.6	7.2	18	17
14th	13.6	6.5	14	17
13th	15.5	10.9	8	19
5th	17.3	7.4	9	20
9th	20.7	6.7	7	21
8th	25.8	5.7	4	22
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	9.2	5.3	1,278	1
Northern	10.3	5.7	110	2
Southern	11.6	5.6	45	3
Central	13.0	6.7	61	4
N. Central	14.1	7.4	71	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	9.2	5.3	1,278	1
Downstate	12.0	6.5	287	2
Statewide	9.7	5.7	1,565	

Table 40

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 1
Residential Burglary

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
13th	5.0	1.0	7	1
7th	5.2	2.0	43	2
9th	5.7	1.8	13	3
18th	5.8	2.2	36	4
1st	5.8	2.2	28	4
11th	5.9	2.2	16	6
16th	5.9	1.7	38	6
17th	5.9	2.3	55	6
14th	6.0	2.6	37	9
22nd	6.0	2.6	599	9
6th	6.0	2.5	41	9
20th	6.1	2.9	40	12
3rd	6.2	2.7	60	13
21st	6.3	2.4	11	14
2nd	6.3	2.8	21	14
10th	6.8	3.7	20	16
4th	6.8	4.1	22	16
12th	6.9	2.4	21	18
19th	7.1	2.3	22	19
5th	7.3	3.3	12	20
8th	7.9	4.1	14	21
15th	8.0	3.8	35	22
<i>District:</i>				
Central	6.0	2.7	126	1
Cook Co.	6.0	2.6	599	1
Southern	6.2	2.9	171	3
N. Central	6.3	2.7	109	4
Northern	6.4	2.7	186	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	6.0	2.6	599	1
Downstate	6.2	2.7	592	2
Statewide	6.1	2.7	1,191	

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>1994 Rank</i>
7th	4.2	0.4	6	1
13th	4.3	0.6	13	2
21st	4.4	0.9	5	3
12th	4.7	1.1	23	4
3rd	4.7	0.9	13	4
22nd	4.8	1.3	1,272	6
18th	5.0	1.3	29	7
20th	5.0	1.5	7	7
11th	5.3	2.5	21	9
6th	5.3	1.5	32	9
9th	5.3	1.2	6	9
14th	5.4	1.2	13	12
15th	5.4	2.0	16	12
16th	5.5	1.5	29	14
2nd	5.5	2.1	2	14
5th	5.5	1.4	10	14
19th	5.8	2.5	43	17
17th	6.0	2.3	24	18
10th	6.1	2.7	7	19
8th	6.3	1.5	3	20
4th	6.8	3.0	8	21
1st	7.3	3.2	6	22
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	4.8	1.3	1,272	1
N. Central	5.0	1.3	67	2
Central	5.3	1.8	72	3
Northern	5.6	2.0	141	4
Southern	5.7	2.3	36	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	4.8	1.3	1,272	1
Downstate	5.4	1.9	316	2
Statewide	4.9	1.5	1,588	

Table 42

**Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 1 Controlled Substance
Delivery to Persons Under 18**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
13th	0.0	0.0	---	---
17th	0.0	0.0	---	---
1st	0.0	0.0	---	---
21st	0.0	0.0	---	---
2nd	0.0	0.0	---	---
5th	0.0	0.0	---	---
8th	0.0	0.0	---	---
19th	4.0	0.0	1	1
20th	4.0	0.0	1	1
7th	4.0	0.0	1	1
15th	4.1	0.4	8	4
11th	4.5	0.7	2	5
12th	4.5	0.7	11	5
4th	4.6	0.9	8	7
22nd	4.7	1.2	379	8
3rd	4.8	1.8	5	9
6th	4.8	1.3	5	9
16th	5.0	1.4	8	11
14th	5.1	2.1	15	12
10th	6.0	2.3	10	13
18th	6.0	0.0	1	13
9th	8.0	0.0	1	15
<i>District:</i>				
Central	4.6	1.1	8	1
Northern	4.6	1.1	18	1
Southern	4.6	1.2	14	1
Cook Co.	4.7	1.2	379	4
N. Central	5.2	1.9	37	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	4.7	1.2	379	1
Downstate	4.9	1.6	77	2
Statewide	4.8	1.3	456	

Table 43

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
12th	0.0	0.0	---	---
4th	0.0	0.0	---	---
15th	4.0	0.0	1	1
18th	4.0	0.0	2	1
20th	4.3	0.6	3	3
10th	4.5	1.0	4	4
6th	4.7	1.0	6	5
11th	5.0	1.0	3	6
14th	5.0	1.7	3	6
16th	5.4	1.3	9	8
22nd	5.5	1.8	207	9
5th	5.8	1.7	4	10
8th	5.8	1.1	2	10
13th	6.0	0.0	1	12
1st	6.0	0.0	1	12
21st	6.0	0.0	2	12
17th	6.4	2.2	7	15
19th	6.9	3.2	7	16
2nd	7.0	4.2	2	17
7th	8.0	0.0	1	18
3rd	10.0	0.0	1	19
9th	10.7	3.8	3	20
<i>District:</i>				
Central	5.3	1.4	16	1
Cook Co.	5.5	1.8	207	2
Northern	5.9	2.3	26	3
Southern	6.1	2.7	7	4
N. Central	6.4	3.1	13	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	5.5	1.8	207	1
Downstate	5.9	2.3	62	2
Statewide	5.6	2.0	269	

Table 44

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

Other Class 1

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
21st	5.0	1.3	7	1
7th	5.9	1.9	17	2
16th	6.1	2.1	54	3
15th	6.2	2.4	13	4
6th	6.4	2.8	33	5
3rd	6.7	2.5	22	6
9th	6.7	3.8	20	6
11th	6.8	2.7	53	8
17th	6.8	3.2	24	8
2nd	6.9	2.5	7	10
22nd	7.0	3.4	760	11
12th	7.1	4.0	37	12
13th	7.1	3.3	9	12
14th	7.3	3.3	25	14
20th	7.5	3.7	31	15
4th	7.6	4.4	33	16
18th	7.7	4.6	10	17
19th	7.7	3.2	44	17
1st	7.9	2.9	14	19
10th	8.1	3.5	36	20
8th	8.3	4.1	7	21
5th	8.4	2.8	14	22

District:

Central	6.8	2.8	124	1
Northern	6.8	2.9	145	1
Cook Co.	7.0	3.4	760	3
N. Central	7.2	3.6	134	4
Southern	7.4	3.5	107	5

Region:

Cook Co.	7.0	3.4	760	1
Downstate	7.0	3.2	510	1
Statewide	7.0	3.3	1,270	

Table 45

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

Class 2
Burglary

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
20th	3.9	1.2	54	1
22nd	3.9	1.2	1,320	1
4th	3.9	1.2	81	1
12th	4.0	1.3	41	4
3rd	4.0	1.2	66	4
7th	4.0	1.1	44	4
10th	4.1	1.2	68	7
14th	4.1	1.2	93	7
13th	4.2	1.2	24	9
16th	4.2	1.2	77	9
19th	4.2	1.2	114	9
21st	4.2	1.3	23	9
2nd	4.2	1.2	46	9
17th	4.3	1.1	39	14
1st	4.3	1.3	44	14
6th	4.3	1.2	108	14
8th	4.3	1.1	34	14
9th	4.3	1.3	33	14
11th	4.4	1.1	56	19
5th	4.4	1.2	48	19
18th	4.6	1.4	80	21
15th	4.7	1.4	84	22

District:

Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	1,320	1
Southern	4.0	1.2	291	2
N. Central	4.1	1.2	282	3
Central	4.3	1.2	290	4
Northern	4.4	1.3	394	5

Region:

Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	1,320	1
Downstate	4.2	1.2	1,257	2
Statewide	4.1	1.2	2,577	

Table 46

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
13th	3.0	0.0	1	1
9th	3.7	0.6	3	2
4th	3.8	1.0	4	3
16th	3.9	1.3	32	4
12th	4.0	1.3	18	5
8th	4.0	0.0	1	5
6th	4.2	1.3	25	7
11th	4.3	1.4	7	8
18th	4.3	1.6	16	8
10th	4.4	1.1	18	10
22nd	4.4	1.4	663	10
15th	4.5	2.1	2	12
2nd	4.5	0.7	2	12
17th	4.6	1.3	15	14
19th	4.7	1.1	20	15
20th	4.7	1.4	19	15
7th	4.8	1.2	19	17
21st	4.9	1.4	10	18
3rd	5.0	1.4	12	19
14th	5.1	1.6	10	20
5th	5.2	1.4	8	21
1st	5.4	1.4	7	22
<i>District:</i>				
Northern	4.3	1.3	85	1
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	663	2
N. Central	4.4	1.3	60	2
Central	4.5	1.3	60	4
Southern	4.8	1.4	44	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	4.4	1.4	663	1
Downstate	4.5	1.3	249	2
Statewide	4.4	1.4	912	

Table 47

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
11th	3.0	0.0	1	1
15th	3.0	0.0	1	1
8th	3.0	0.0	1	1
21st	3.5	1.2	6	4
6th	3.5	0.7	2	4
3rd	3.7	1.0	19	6
4th	3.7	1.0	7	6
16th	3.8	0.9	32	8
20th	3.8	1.0	26	8
9th	3.8	1.0	4	8
12th	3.9	1.1	15	11
22nd	3.9	1.2	836	11
13th	4.0	1.0	11	13
1st	4.0	0.0	1	13
17th	4.1	1.3	10	15
14th	4.2	1.5	16	16
7th	4.2	1.3	13	16
18th	4.3	1.3	34	18
19th	4.3	1.1	32	18
10th	4.5	1.3	17	20
2nd	4.9	1.4	9	21
5th	5.0	0.0	1	22
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	836	1
Southern	3.9	1.1	62	1
Central	4.0	1.2	18	3
N. Central	4.1	1.3	69	4
Northern	4.1	1.1	109	4
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	3.9	1.2	836	1
Downstate	4.0	1.2	258	2
Statewide	3.9	1.2	1,094	

Table 48

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
19th	3.2	0.4	13	1
21st	3.3	0.5	4	2
4th	3.3	0.6	3	2
12th	3.4	0.7	24	4
17th	3.6	0.9	8	5
7th	3.6	0.7	8	5
18th	3.7	1.0	14	7
20th	3.7	0.9	18	7
6th	3.7	0.9	39	7
13th	3.8	0.8	5	10
22nd	3.8	1.1	2,670	10
2nd	3.8	1.1	2	10
14th	3.9	0.8	13	13
16th	3.9	1.2	22	13
10th	4.0	0.7	6	15
15th	4.0	1.4	4	15
9th	4.1	1.1	15	17
3rd	4.2	1.5	19	18
5th	4.6	1.3	8	19
11th	4.8	1.0	13	20
8th	4.8	0.7	6	20
1st	5.7	1.6	7	22
<i>District:</i>				
N. Central	3.7	0.8	67	1
Northern	3.7	1.0	61	1
Cook Co.	3.8	1.1	2,670	3
Central	4.1	1.0	74	4
Southern	4.2	1.4	49	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	3.8	1.1	2,670	1
Downstate	3.9	1.1	251	2
Statewide	3.8	1.1	2,921	

Table 49

**Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 2 Aggravated Criminal
Sexual Abuse**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
12th	3.8	1.0	6	1
5th	3.8	0.9	10	1
19th	3.9	1.0	13	3
1st	3.9	1.0	12	3
9th	4.0	1.2	7	5
17th	4.2	1.7	9	6
2nd	4.2	1.2	6	6
15th	4.3	1.5	21	8
20th	4.3	1.6	9	8
7th	4.3	1.4	9	8
4th	4.4	1.4	23	11
14th	4.7	1.5	17	12
18th	4.7	1.5	7	12
10th	4.8	1.5	22	14
22nd	4.8	1.5	57	14
6th	4.9	1.7	16	16
11th	5.0	1.2	20	17
16th	5.0	1.6	23	17
21st	5.0	0.0	1	17
8th	5.1	1.4	14	20
13th	5.5	1.3	4	21
3rd	6.0	1.2	5	22
<i>District:</i>				
Southern	4.4	1.4	55	1
Northern	4.5	1.5	73	2
N. Central	4.6	1.4	57	3
Central	4.7	1.4	69	4
Cook Co.	4.8	1.5	57	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Downstate	4.6	1.4	254	1
Cook Co.	4.8	1.5	57	2
Statewide	4.6	1.4	311	

Table 50

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

Other Class 2

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
20th	3.6	0.8	10	1
1st	3.8	1.0	10	2
2nd	4.0	1.4	10	3
10th	4.1	1.5	9	4
12th	4.1	1.2	17	4
6th	4.1	1.2	16	4
11th	4.2	1.5	12	7
7th	4.2	1.0	9	7
16th	4.3	1.2	10	9
22nd	4.3	1.3	272	9
17th	4.4	1.2	8	11
18th	4.5	1.4	27	12
19th	4.5	1.5	17	12
8th	4.5	0.8	6	12
13th	4.6	1.6	10	15
5th	4.6	1.6	16	15
9th	4.6	1.6	11	15
14th	4.9	1.6	24	18
4th	4.9	1.6	25	18
15th	5.0	1.4	16	20
21st	5.0	1.4	4	20
3rd	5.1	1.5	16	22

District:

Central	4.3	1.3	59	1
Cook Co.	4.3	1.3	272	1
N. Central	4.5	1.5	75	3
Northern	4.5	1.4	78	3
Southern	4.5	1.5	71	3

Region:

Cook Co.	4.3	1.3	272	1
Downstate	4.5	1.4	283	2
Statewide	4.4	1.4	555	

Table 51

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

Class 3

Aggravated Battery

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
15th	2.5	1.0	12	1
13th	2.6	0.8	7	2
12th	2.7	0.9	85	3
9th	2.7	0.9	26	3
16th	2.9	0.8	48	5
6th	2.9	0.9	63	5
2nd	3.0	1.0	19	7
4th	3.0	1.0	32	7
5th	3.0	0.8	21	7
20th	3.1	1.1	18	10
3rd	3.1	1.3	24	10
7th	3.1	1.1	24	10
10th	3.2	1.1	21	13
18th	3.2	1.2	22	13
14th	3.3	1.4	22	15
19th	3.3	0.9	52	15
21st	3.3	1.3	7	15
11th	3.4	1.0	59	18
1st	3.4	1.1	42	18
22nd	3.5	1.1	401	20
17th	3.6	0.9	20	21
8th	3.6	0.9	24	21

District:

N. Central	2.9	1.0	168	1
Northern	3.1	1.0	154	2
Southern	3.1	1.1	135	2
Central	3.2	1.0	191	4
Cook Co.	3.6	1.1	401	5

Region:

Downstate	3.1	1.0	648	1
Cook Co.	3.6	1.1	401	2
Statewide	3.3	1.1	1,049	

Table 52

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
**Class 3
Forgery**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
7th	2.5	0.9	23	1
22nd	2.6	0.9	246	2
15th	2.7	0.8	42	3
9th	2.7	0.9	24	3
20th	2.8	1.2	14	5
6th	2.8	0.9	43	5
10th	3.0	1.0	23	7
14th	3.0	0.9	38	7
4th	3.0	1.0	21	7
13th	3.2	1.5	6	10
18th	3.2	1.2	80	10
2nd	3.2	1.2	15	10
16th	3.3	1.0	46	13
17th	3.3	1.0	16	13
1st	3.3	1.1	16	13
12th	3.4	1.4	17	16
11th	3.5	0.9	53	17
19th	3.5	1.0	47	17
8th	3.5	1.1	18	17
3rd	3.6	1.2	32	20
5th	3.6	1.0	17	20
21st	3.8	1.3	11	22
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	246	1
N. Central	3.1	1.1	119	2
Central	3.2	1.0	154	3
Northern	3.2	1.1	231	3
Southern	3.3	1.1	98	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	2.6	0.9	246	1
Downstate	3.2	1.1	602	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	848	

Table 53

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
**Class 3 Manufacture or Delivery
of a Controlled Substance**

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
14th	0.0	0.0	---	---
15th	0.0	0.0	---	---
16th	0.0	0.0	---	---
17th	0.0	0.0	---	---
1st	0.0	0.0	---	---
5th	0.0	0.0	---	---
10th	2.0	0.0	1	1
12th	2.0	0.0	1	1
3rd	2.0	0.0	1	1
4th	2.0	0.0	1	1
18th	2.5	0.7	2	5
6th	3.0	0.0	2	6
7th	3.0	0.0	2	6
9th	3.0	0.0	1	6
22nd	3.1	0.9	84	9
8th	3.2	0.4	5	10
19th	3.5	0.0	1	11
11th	4.0	0.0	1	12
13th	4.0	0.0	1	12
20th	4.0	0.0	1	12
21st	4.0	0.0	1	12
2nd	4.0	1.0	3	12
<i>District:</i>				
Northern	2.8	0.8	3	1
N. Central	3.0	1.0	5	2
Cook Co.	3.1	0.9	84	3
Central	3.2	0.4	10	4
Southern	3.3	1.2	6	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	3.1	0.9	84	1
Downstate	3.1	0.8	24	1
Statewide	3.1	0.9	108	

Table 54

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 3
Retail Theft

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
8th	0.0	0.0	---	---
9th	0.0	0.0	---	---
20th	2.0	0.0	3	1
12th	2.2	0.4	5	2
11th	2.3	0.4	16	3
13th	2.3	0.4	2	3
17th	2.4	0.4	15	5
15th	2.5	0.4	6	6
22nd	2.5	0.7	371	6
3rd	2.6	0.7	11	8
16th	2.7	0.9	28	9
21st	2.7	0.6	6	9
18th	2.8	1.0	123	11
19th	2.9	0.9	45	12
10th	3.0	0.7	13	13
1st	3.0	1.0	3	13
4th	3.0	1.4	2	13
5th	3.0	0.0	2	13
6th	3.0	0.8	10	13
14th	3.2	1.2	6	18
7th	3.2	1.3	6	18
2nd	4.0	0.0	1	20

District:

Cook Co.	2.5	0.7	371	1
Central	2.7	0.8	34	2
Southern	2.7	0.8	20	2
N. Central	2.8	0.8	32	4
Northern	2.8	0.9	217	4

Region:

Cook Co.	2.5	0.7	371	1
Downstate	2.8	0.9	303	2
Statewide	2.6	0.8	674	

Table 55

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 3
Theft

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
12th	2.4	0.6	25	1
17th	2.8	0.9	20	2
9th	2.8	1.0	12	2
14th	2.9	0.9	48	4
18th	2.9	1.0	48	4
22nd	2.9	0.9	393	4
6th	2.9	0.9	58	4
16th	3.0	0.9	33	8
21st	3.0	0.9	15	8
7th	3.1	1.1	29	10
20th	3.2	1.2	23	11
3rd	3.2	1.1	15	11
10th	3.3	1.0	21	13
13th	3.3	0.6	3	13
19th	3.3	1.0	81	13
4th	3.3	1.2	29	13
5th	3.3	1.2	20	13
11th	3.4	0.8	30	18
15th	3.4	1.2	27	18
1st	3.6	1.2	29	20
2nd	3.6	1.2	36	20
8th	3.8	0.9	15	22

District:

Cook Co.	2.9	0.9	393	1
N. Central	2.9	0.9	124	1
Northern	3.1	1.0	209	3
Central	3.2	1.0	152	4
Southern	3.4	1.2	132	5

Region:

Cook Co.	2.9	0.9	393	1
Downstate	3.1	1.0	617	2
Statewide	3.0	1.0	1,010	

Table 56

Mean Sentence Imposed in Years
By Judicial Circuit, District, and Region
Class 3

UUW/UUW by a Felon

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
2nd	2.3	0.5	4	1
12th	2.4	0.8	77	2
18th	2.4	0.4	8	2
20th	2.4	0.6	9	2
13th	2.5	0.9	3	5
3rd	2.6	0.7	7	6
4th	2.6	0.9	21	6
22nd	2.9	1.0	1,396	8
7th	2.9	1.1	13	8
1st	3.0	1.7	3	10
17th	3.1	1.0	15	11
21st	3.1	1.0	13	11
5th	3.1	0.9	15	11
6th	3.1	1.1	25	11
10th	3.2	0.9	25	15
19th	3.2	1.1	25	15
14th	3.3	1.0	14	17
16th	3.3	1.1	40	17
15th	3.9	1.1	9	19
8th	3.9	1.1	5	19
11th	4.0	1.0	3	21
9th	4.1	1.1	10	22
<i>District:</i>				
Southern	2.6	0.8	44	1
N. Central	2.8	1.0	142	2
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	1,396	3
Central	3.1	1.1	61	4
Northern	3.2	1.1	97	5
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	2.9	1.0	1,396	1
Downstate	2.9	1.0	344	1
Statewide	2.9	1.0	1,740	

Table 57

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>1994 Rank</i>
13th	2.4	0.8	15	1
7th	2.6	0.7	31	2
12th	2.6	1.0	28	2
2nd	2.7	0.7	24	4
6th	2.9	1.0	49	5
9th	2.9	0.7	28	5
3rd	3.0	1.0	18	7
14th	3.0	0.9	30	7
16th	3.0	1.0	46	7
19th	3.0	1.0	40	7
4th	3.1	1.2	56	11
15th	3.1	1.2	15	11
20th	3.1	1.1	37	11
22nd	3.1	1.1	561	11
5th	3.2	1.0	23	15
8th	3.2	1.0	13	15
10th	3.2	1.0	19	15
18th	3.2	1.0	14	15
1st	3.3	1.2	32	19
17th	3.3	1.2	20	19
21st	3.3	1.4	7	19
11th	3.5	1.0	46	22
<i>District:</i>				
N. Central	2.9	0.9	127	1
Central	3.1	1.0	162	2
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	561	2
Northern	3.1	1.0	135	2
Southern	3.1	1.1	167	2
<i>Region:</i>				
Downstate	3.0	1.0	591	1
Cook Co.	3.1	1.1	561	2
Statewide	3.1	1.0	1,152	

Table 58

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>1994 Rank</i>
21st	0.0	0.0	----	----
18th	1.6	0.6	54	1
7th	1.6	0.7	13	1
13th	1.7	0.7	21	3
15th	1.8	0.6	9	4
14th	1.9	0.7	47	5
1st	1.9	0.7	14	5
22nd	1.9	0.8	63	5
6th	1.9	0.5	22	5
12th	2.0	0.7	8	9
16th	2.0	0.7	13	9
20th	2.0	0.7	31	9
2nd	2.0	0.8	35	9
3rd	2.0	0.7	13	9
4th	2.0	0.7	36	9
11th	2.1	0.7	25	15
19th	2.3	0.6	39	16
8th	2.4	0.6	19	17
9th	2.4	0.7	11	17
10th	2.5	0.5	28	19
17th	2.5	0.5	3	19
5th	2.5	0.6	10	19
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.9	0.8	63	1
Northern	1.9	0.6	118	1
Southern	2.0	0.7	129	3
Central	2.1	0.7	89	4
N. Central	2.1	0.7	115	4

<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.9	0.8	63	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	451	2
Statewide	2.0	0.7	514	

*Drive while under the influence and
Driving with a Suspended License

Table 59

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>1994 Rank</i>
13th	1.5	0.7	7	1
20th	1.5	0.6	20	1
22nd	1.6	0.7	4,021	3
7th	1.6	0.6	45	3
18th	1.7	0.7	48	5
14th	1.8	0.7	39	6
12th	1.9	0.7	38	7
17th	2.0	0.7	12	8
4th	2.0	0.7	9	8
6th	2.0	0.6	63	8
15th	2.1	0.8	9	11
16th	2.1	0.7	88	11
21st	2.1	0.8	17	11
2nd	2.1	0.9	5	11
3rd	2.1	0.8	60	11
19th	2.2	0.6	128	16
1st	2.2	0.6	11	16
5th	2.3	0.8	6	18
10th	2.4	0.6	33	19
11th	2.5	0.7	15	20
9th	2.5	0.7	10	20
8th	2.7	0.4	5	22

<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	4,021	1
Central	1.9	0.7	134	2
N. Central	2.0	0.7	144	3
Southern	2.0	0.8	105	3
Northern	2.1	0.7	285	5

<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.6	0.7	4,021	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	668	2
Statewide	1.7	0.8	4,689	

Table 60

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>1994 Rank</i>
9th	1.0	0.0	1	1
21st	1.5	0.5	5	2
14th	1.8	0.8	13	3
22nd	1.8	0.6	179	3
5th	1.8	0.6	10	3
12th	1.9	0.7	35	6
15th	1.9	0.5	17	6
16th	1.9	0.5	18	6
18th	1.9	0.5	51	6
3rd	1.9	0.7	29	6
6th	1.9	0.6	64	6
7th	1.9	0.8	14	6
13th	2.0	0.0	2	13
2nd	2.0	1.0	3	13
10th	2.1	0.6	26	15
1st	2.1	0.7	12	15
20th	2.1	0.8	11	15
4th	2.3	1.0	4	18
19th	2.4	0.5	19	19
11th	2.6	0.6	21	20
8th	2.6	0.5	4	20
17th	2.9	0.3	4	22
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.8	0.6	179	1
N. Central	1.9	0.7	82	2
Central	2.0	0.7	113	3
Northern	2.0	0.6	109	3
Southern	2.0	0.7	59	3
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	1.8	0.6	179	1
Downstate	2.0	0.7	363	2
Statewide	1.9	0.6	542	

Table 61

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

<i>Circuit</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>1994 Rank</i>
13th	1.5	0.0	1	1
20th	1.7	0.6	66	2
12th	1.9	0.9	9	3
14th	2.0	0.8	10	4
5th	2.0	0.9	5	4
4th	2.1	0.7	14	6
16th	2.2	0.7	8	7
6th	2.2	0.6	50	7
10th	2.3	0.6	16	9
18th	2.3	0.7	11	9
19th	2.3	0.8	9	9
1st	2.3	0.6	3	9
22nd	2.3	0.5	42	9
3rd	2.3	0.5	16	9
9th	2.3	0.5	12	9
11th	2.4	0.8	9	16
21st	2.5	0.7	2	17
2nd	2.6	0.5	4	18
7th	2.6	0.6	14	18
15th	3.0	0.0	3	20
17th	3.0	0.0	1	20
8th	3.0	0.0	5	20
<i>District:</i>				
Southern	1.9	0.7	103	1
N. Central	2.2	0.7	50	2
Central	2.3	0.7	83	3
Cook Co.	2.3	0.5	42	3
Northern	2.3	0.7	32	3
<i>Region:</i>				
Downstate	2.1	0.7	268	1
Cook Co.	2.3	0.5	42	2
Statewide	2.1	0.7	310	

Table 62

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>1994 Rank</i>
12th	1.7	0.7	23	1
20th	1.7	0.8	25	1
18th	1.8	0.7	94	3
13th	1.9	0.9	29	4
21st	1.9	0.9	16	4
6th	1.9	0.6	111	4
15th	2.0	0.8	31	7
22nd	2.0	0.8	336	7
7th	2.0	0.8	48	7
16th	2.1	0.7	65	10
2nd	2.1	0.7	32	10
4th	2.1	0.8	79	10
9th	2.1	0.7	34	10
14th	2.2	0.7	72	14
17th	2.2	0.7	15	14
19th	2.2	0.7	105	14
10th	2.3	0.6	57	17
11th	2.4	0.7	75	18
1st	2.4	0.7	48	18
3rd	2.4	0.7	30	18
5th	2.5	0.6	41	21
8th	2.5	0.6	38	21
<i>District:</i>				
Cook Co.	2.0	0.8	336	1
Northern	2.0	0.7	310	1
N. Central	2.1	0.7	231	3
Central	2.2	0.7	313	4
Southern	2.2	0.8	214	4
<i>Region:</i>				
Cook Co.	2.0	0.8	336	1
Downstate	2.1	0.7	1,068	2
Statewide	2.1	0.8	1,404	

**Appendix A:
Illinois
Sentencing
Practices
Comparison**

Appendix A : Illinois Sentencing Practices Comparison - Indeterminate / Determinate

Offense Class Selected Offenses	Indeterminate Sentence (1977 - 1978)	Average Minimum	Average Maximum	Shortest Minimum	Longest Maximum	Determinate Sentence (1994)	Average Sentence	Shortest Sentence	Longest Sentence
Murder First Degree Murder	Death or Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 14 Years Maximum: No Limit	39.2	81.7	14.0	1,000	Death or Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40 / 60 years	30.2 36.1	20.0 20.0	40.0 60.0
Rape / Agg. Criminal Sexual Assault Attempted Murder Armed Robbery Other Class X	No Sanction	9.9 9.8 6.0 7.7	20.7 20.8 11.6 16.2	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	600 100 200 200	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	13.1 14.1 12.4 9.4	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0
Residential Burglary Other Class 1	No Sanction Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200	Mandatory Imprisonment Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	6.1 5.7	4.0 4.0	15.0 15.0
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 50 20	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
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 20 10 150	Imprisonment Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	3.3 3.0 3.0 2.9	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0
Class 4	Imprisonment Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 10 years	1.4	3.3	1.0	24	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, usually emphasized based on prevalence of cases, have been selected for presentation. Also, 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) during the past few years, new offenses have been added to or aggregated within some tables.

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.

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 (offense types). 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 battery, robbery, armed violence, weapons offenses, and those offenses which implied a high risk of personal injury. Property crimes include burglary, theft, 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."

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 release 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. Some inmates who were given an indeterminate sentence opted to choose a sentence with a set release date when the indeterminate sentencing structure was implemented.

Inmates sentenced in Illinois are eligible to receive credit on their sentence based on good conduct, which is reviewed by the Prisoner Review Board (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). There are several types of credit which 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 (IDOC) 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 educational, vocational, substance abuse, or Correctional Industries programs provided by the Department; one-half day of Earned Time credit is awarded for each day an inmate spends in a program, but only after specific goals have been accomplished. Department rules and regulations prescribe the revocation, suspension, or reduction of such credits for specific rule violations during incarceration. When appropriate, these revoked, suspended, or reduced credits may be restored after review by the Director and the Prisoner Review Board.

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 50% of the observed values are less than the midpoint and 50% of the observed values are greater than the midpoint. The mean is affected by extremely low and 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. An equal number of extreme minimum and maximum cases could affect the mean but would not affect the median.

A standard deviation is usually reported with a mean. The standard deviation is used to define the spread of values, i.e., sentences and lengths of stay, around the mean. It is a statistical measure of dispersion or variability. Adding one standard deviation and subtracting one standard deviation from the mean yields a range which includes approximately 68% of the cases. 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 1994 data not present in earlier data.

There have also been changes in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS Release 4, a product of SPSS, Inc., was used in the 1990 through 1994 reports. SPSS-X (Version 2.1) was used to calculate statistics in the 1988 and 1989 reports. Prior to 1988, SPSS (Version 9.7) was employed. Some changes in the internal formulas may account for slightly different calculations of the median and length of prison stay.

Methods specific to most tables within each of the three parts of this report are discussed in the following pages. Several corresponding figures are also included in the discussions.

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 1994 are listed 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 1994 (Table 2), and inmates released during 1978 and in prison on December 31, 1994 (Table 4). These data are provided to depict the full impact of determinate sentencing to date. Table 6 contains correctional data for calendar year 1994. The remaining tables and corresponding charts in Part I feature populations at the end of 1985 and or through 1994 to represent data for the most recent ten year period.

For cases in Table 5 and for admissions and exit data in Table 6, only cases admitted from court are included. Inmates returned for a technical violation of 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 Table 4 and Table 5.

The data in Table 7 represent cases with an indeterminate or indeterminate day-for-day sentence. Indeterminate cases which were received from court are included; cases returned as a technical violator of community supervision are excluded. Cases given an indeterminate life sentence before February 1978 or which were on bond on December 31, 1994 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 1985 through 1994. 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. 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 exhibits 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 the higher number of CSO sentences to prison.

Figure 13 represents inmates who are sentenced under Illinois compiled Statutes (730 ILCS 5/5-5-3(c)(8)) which 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 felony in Illinois, the defendant shall be sentenced as a Class X offender. These offenses are referred to as "Enhanced Class X" in this document.

Part II

Length of Stay

In the length of stay tables, a case is a record of the cumulative time an inmate spent in prison, jail, and other holding facilities. In situations where an offender served time for more than one offense, the length of stay data 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 facilities, custody in another state, or on probation for which the offender received credit on the sentence, plus time in prison. *Prison Stay* refers only to time spent in IDOC adult facilities. The data are disaggregated by three categories: 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 calculations.

Length of stay data are determined from inmates exiting prison and should be scrutinized carefully. A majority of the exits, particularly cases with serious offenses, generally reflect those offenders with the shortest sentences. Therefore, length of stay data may understate the anticipated time served for all inmates sentenced to prison. The remaining exits have served long periods of time; because there are few exits, these cases have a minimal impact on the means.

Some unusual minimum and maximum lengths of stay may be noted in Tables 9 to 15. These cases were identified and 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.

In the 1994 *Statistical Presentation*, specific Class 1 or lower offenses previously listed in Table 15 for indeterminate sentences have been collapsed into each offense class categories. This was conducted due to the minimal number of indeterminate releases in recent years. Refer to previous *Statistical Presentations* for length of stay data for these specific offenses.

Beginning in the 1991 *Statistical Presentation*, 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 1994, as compared to a group of inmates who met IIP criteria but were not selected to participate, is presented in Table 17.

The *1994 Statistical Presentation* contains updated recidivism data. Recidivism is defined as a return to prison of inmates released in fiscal year 1991 for a new offense or a technical violation within three years of their release. 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.

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.

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 differences in sentence lengths when shortened and extended sentences are calculated.

Table 25 compares indeterminate and determinate sentences imposed. Data have been accumulated from 1978 through 1994, and are disaggregated by offense class. Table 26 summarizes determinate sentences imposed from 1985 to 1994 by offense class, including those which fall into the range, extended sentences, and those less than the minimum. Table 27 and Table 28 report the specific offenses for both sentences imposed and admissions for 1994 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 1994. Average sentence lengths for consecutive sentences are calculated using two methods to demonstrate the impact of these accumulated sentences. First, the mean and standard deviation for the holding offense 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 document.

In Table 30 and Table 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 1994. All sentences, including those outside of the sentencing ranges, are included. Table 32 also lists the number of court admissions for crimes which were the holding offense. The difference between sentences and admissions for each offense represents cases where sentences were imposed but were in conjunction with another sentence which was the holding offense. The sentences would be served concurrently and would have an equal or shorter sentence for an equal or lower class of crime, or would be served consecutively.

In Tables 34 to 62, the most common determinate sentences imposed in 1994 are displayed by judicial circuit and district, and by geographic region. Only those sentences which fall into the range established by statute are reported. 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. Attention should also be given to the number of sentences imposed when making comparisons. A list (Table 33) and maps (Figure 33 and Figure 34) of circuits and districts by county precede the tables.

Notes

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