



Average Offender Profiles

Sentencing policy is often driven by high-profile, extreme cases, but most of the offenders we incarcerate are not extreme cases. To focus the discussion on the “Average Joe,” SPAC created these snapshots of average offenders in several offense categories.

These snapshots have no predictive value. The snapshots are not meant to affect decisions in individual cases, nor are they descriptive of any one unique person. In each category, there are many people who fall outside the average profile. Nonetheless, the recurring themes in terms of race, age, educational attainment, and recidivism are important for understanding broad outcomes of our sentencing policies.

The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) is a statutorily created council that does not support or oppose legislation. SPAC offers these profiles to stimulate the discussion of how we are using incarceration and what we want our prison system to accomplish. SPAC was created to collect, analyze and present data from all relevant sources to more accurately determine the consequences of sentencing policy decisions and to review the effectiveness and efficiency of current sentencing policies and practices.

Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC) and Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) data were used to determine all the features of the profiles. The results reflect the data, including any inaccuracies or gaps. For example, out-of-state criminal records may be missing. Race and ethnicity are as reported by DOC intake. Where possible, the median (50th percentile) was used rather than averages. On some features, cumulative percentages (education) or pluralities (offense and class types) are used. Further methodology is available upon request.

Kathryn Saltmarsh
Executive Director

Nathaniel Inglis Steinfeld
Research Director

Michael Elliott
Governmental Affairs & Communications Advisor

Mark Powers
Senior Research Analyst

Roger Franklin
Data Manager

John Specker
Research Analyst

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Joan Doe (Female Felon)

8 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 were female.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Jane Doe with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average female offender coming out of state prison?

Doe is a 36-year-old, white female, born in Illinois. She considers herself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that she graduated high school.

- For every 100 female felons released in FY 2017, 53 were white, 40 were black, and 7 were Hispanic.
- 79 were born in Illinois.
- 12 of these 100 female felons were younger than 25 and 4 were above 55.
- 64 were single like Doe; 14 reported being married, 12 divorced.
- Doe may have exaggerated on her education, but she probably completed at least half of high school (36 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 29 completed less than that, 35 were missing education-level data).
- Females (38 of every 100) were most often from Cook County.

Before this incident, Doe had **4 prior arrests for felonies** and **6 prior misdemeanor arrests**, as well as 5 more arrests with an unknown or petty offense class. 6 arrests were for **property** offenses and 3 were for **drug** offenses.

- From those 15 arrests, Doe has been **convicted of 2 felonies** and **2 misdemeanors**. Two were for **property** offenses and one was a **drug** offense.

What was her sentence?

Doe was sentenced for either **theft** or a **controlled substance offense**.

- Doe was sentenced to 1 year and six months in prison for a Class 4 felony. For the women sentenced to Class 3 or higher felonies, the average sentence was 3.5 years.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 22 were sentenced for theft; 19 for possession of a controlled substance; and 14 for manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance.
- 13 had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- Doe was one of the 41 female offenders held on a Class 4 felony.
 - o 21 were held on Class 3 felonies.
 - o 22 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 10 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 5 were held on Class X felonies or first-degree murder.
- Doe was not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing (TIS) laws.
 - o 3 of every 100 female offenders had served 75% or 85% of their sentences under TIS requirements.

How long was she incarcerated?

After being arrested for possession of a controlled substance in early 2010 in Cook County, Doe spent **117 days (4 months) in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

Doe spent **9 months in state prison** (median).

Doe was **released from Logan CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 1 year, 1 month in prison and jail**.

- 64 of every 100 female offenders released were from Logan (a multilevel security facility) and 27 from Decatur (the former women's facility, which is minimum security).
- 6 were released from adult transition centers and one from electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Doe was **released to mandatory supervised release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), she is likely to be **rearrested 8 times, once for a misdemeanor, once for a felony, and 6 times for petty offenses**.

- Most likely to be arrested for a felony drug, misdemeanor property crime, or other types of misdemeanors.
- Of all the arrests, likely to be reconvicted for a felony property offense within three years.
- 10 of every 100 female offenders are likely to be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release and 18 for a new felony sentence.

Joe D. (Drug Offense)

26 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for a drug offense.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Joe D. with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average drug offender coming out of state prison?

Joe D. is a 36-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he completed high school.

- 11 of every 100 drug offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 65 were black, 27 white, and 7 Hispanic.
- 85 were born in Illinois.
- 16 of every 100 drug offenders were younger than 25 and 5 were above 55.
- Most reported being single like D., but 13 reported being married and 6 divorced.
- D. might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (42 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 40 completed less than that, and 17 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, Joe D. had **6 arrests for felonies, 7 arrests for misdemeanors, and 6 arrests for unknown or petty offenses**. 4 of these arrests were for property offenses, 6 were drug offenses, and 3 were violent offenses.

- From those 19 arrests, D. had **3 felony** convictions and 2 misdemeanor or petty offense convictions, including **2 drug offenses, 1 violent** offense, and **1 property** offense.

What was his sentence?

Joe D. was **sentenced in 2016 to 1 year, 8 months for Class 4 Possession of a Controlled Substance**.

- For all drug offenders who were convicted of higher felony classes (Class 3 or above), the average sentence was 4.5 years in prison.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 48 of every 100 drug offenders were sentenced for a possession of a controlled substance (typically Class 4 felony) while 44 were sentenced for manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance (typically Class 1 or 2).
- 22 of every 100 drug offenders exiting prison in FY 2017 had been re-incarcerated for violating the conditions of their mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- D. was one of the 45 of every 100 drug offenders held on a Class 4 felony
 - o 8 were held on Class 3 felonies.
 - o 19 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 21 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 7 were held on Class X felonies.
- D. was typically not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, Joe D. spent **145 days (5 months) in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

D. spent **11 months in state prison** (median).

D. was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 1 year, 4 months in prison and jail**.

- 20 out of every 100 drug offenders were released from Stateville (maximum security).
- 7 offenders were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

D. was released on **Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (3 years from release), D. is likely to be **rearrested twice**.

- Most likely to be rearrested for a drug offense.
- 33 out of the 100 drug offenders will be convicted within 3 years, most often for a drug offense.
- 17 of every 100 drug offenders released in 2017 will be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe Dui (DUI/Driving Offense Felon)

9 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for a DUI or driving offense.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Joe Dui with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average DUI / driving felony offender coming out of state prison?

Joe Dui is a 41-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he completed high school.

- 6 of every 100 DUI/driving offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 40 were black, 37 white, and 23 Hispanic.
- 73 were born in Illinois.
- While Dui's age was average, 4 of every 100 driving offenders were younger than 25 and 10 were older than 55.
- Most reported being single like Dui, but 21 reported being married and 13 said divorced.
- Dui might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (43 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 29 completed less than that, and 28 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, Joe Dui had **4 arrests for felonies, 8 arrests for misdemeanors, and 5 arrests for unknown or petty offenses**. At least 3 of these arrests were for property offenses, 3 were drug offenses, and 4 were violent offenses.

- From those 17 arrests, Dui had been convicted of **2 felony** offenses. He had **4 total** convictions, including convictions for driving offenses, drugs, violent, and property offenses.

What was his sentence?

Joe Dui received a **3 year prison sentence for a Class 4 Driving Under the Influence (DUI)** in 2016.

- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 53 of every 100 DUI/driving offenders were sentenced for a DUI (typically a Class 2 or 4 felony) while 45 were sentenced for driving on a revoked license (almost always Class 4 and sentenced to 1 year in prison).
- 11 of every 100 DUI/driving offenders exiting prison in FY 2017 had been readmitted for violation the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- Dui's was held on a Class 4 felony like 68 out of every 100 DUI/driving offenders.
 - o 4 were held on Class 3 felonies.
 - o 23 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 6 were held on Class 1 or X felonies.
- Dui was not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, Joe Dui spent **105 days in the local jail** prior to sentencing (median).

Dui spent **7 months in state prison** (median).

Dui was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 11 months in prison and jail**.

- Nine out of every 100 driving offenders were released from Vandalia CC (minimum security) and seven were released from East Moline CC (minimum security).
- Three offenders were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Joe Dui was released on **Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (3 years from release), Dui may be expected to be **rearrested one time**.

- Most likely to be rearrested for a violent offense.
- 22 out of every 100 DUI/driving offenders will be reconvicted within 3 years.
- 11 of every 100 DUI/driving offenders released in 2017 will be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe E. (Elderly Felon)

6 of every 100 inmates leaving prison in FY 2017 were over the age of 60.

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Who is the average elderly offender coming out of state prison?

E. is a 61-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished high school or obtained a GED.

- 6 of every 100 elderly offenders released in FY 2017 were over 60 years old.
- 61 were black, 32 white, and 7 Hispanic.
- 67 were born in Illinois.
- 43 reported being single like E., but 22 reported being married and 23 divorced.
- E. may have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed high school (55 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 33 completed less than that, and 12 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, E. had at least **6 prior felony arrests** and **7 prior misdemeanor arrests**, as well as 11 arrests for unknown or petty offenses, 5 were for violent offenses, 11 were property, and 4 were drug offenses.

- From those 24 arrests, E. has been convicted of **4 felonies** and **2 misdemeanors**. 1 of the convictions was for a **violent** offense, 3 were for **property** offenses and 1 was for a **drug** offense.

What was his sentence?

E. most likely received a **Theft** or **Controlled Substance Possession** sentence in FY 2016, a **Class 4 felony**.

- E. was sentenced to **1 and a half years in prison** on a Class 4 felony; for all elderly inmates released on Class 3 or higher felonies, the average sentence length was 6 years
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 13 of every 100 elderly offenders were sentenced for theft, 12 for possession of a controlled substance, and 9 for a manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance.
- 25 of every 100 elderly offenders exiting prison had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- E. was one of the 34 of every 100 inmates whose highest holding offense class was a Class 4 felony:
 - o 4 were held on first-degree murder.
 - o 11 were held on Class X felonies.
 - o 11 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 25 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 15 were held on Class 3 felonies.
- E. was unlikely to have been limited in good-time credits under Truth-In-Sentencing laws.
 - o More and more elderly offenders will be subject to TIS as this population grows in prisons.
 - o 9 of these 100 elderly offenders were sentenced under the 85% TIS rules.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, E. spent **175 days (6 months) in the local jail** prior to sentencing (median).

E. spent **1 year, 4 months in state prison** (median).

E. was **released from Stateville CC** in FY2017, with **almost 2 years in prison and jail**.

- 15 of every 100 elderly offenders released were from Stateville CC (maximum) and 8 were released from Dixon CC (medium).
- Four of every 100 elderly offenders were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- 3 of every 100 elderly offenders had died.
- Individuals are typically released on Friday.

E. was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), E. may be expected to be **rearrested once**.

- 53 of every 100 elderly offenders will *not* be rearrested; of those that are arrested, 20 will be reconvicted of a new offense within 3 years.
- 18 of every 100 elderly offenders released in 2017 are likely to be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joey M. (Murderer)

2 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for murders.

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Who is the average murderer coming out of state prison?

M. is a 43-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished high school or completed his GED. For every 100 murderers released in FY 2017:

- 6 were women.
- 66 were black, 15 Hispanic, and 19 white.
- 83 were born in Illinois.
- 4 were younger than 25 when released and 18 were above 55.
- Most reported being single like M., but 10 reported being married and 7 divorced.
- M. might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (41 of the 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 40 completed less than that, and 19 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, M. had **9 prior arrests** (3 were for violent offenses).

- From those 9 arrests, M. has been convicted twice, once for a **violent** offense, once for an unknown offense.

What was his sentence?

M. was sentenced to **31 years in prison for first degree murder** in 1997.

For every 100 murderers released from prison:

- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 52 had sentences for First-Degree Murder
- 23 had sentences for attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder.
- 18 had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- M. was one of the 52 of every 100 murderers whose highest holding offense-class was first-degree murder.
 - o 23 were held on Class X felonies, mostly attempted murder;
 - o 16 were held on Class 1 felonies;
 - o 3 were held on Class 2 felonies;
 - o 5 were held on Class 3 felonies.
- 5 of every 100 murderers admitted to prison were sentenced to natural life without the possibility of parole.
- 5 of every 100 murderers die while in prison.

M. received Day-for-Day good-time credits and received a determinate sentence.

- 2 of every 100 murderers *released* in FY 2017 were sentenced to indeterminate sentences prior to 1977.
- 5 had served 100% of their sentence under post-1999 truth-in-sentencing (TIS) laws.
- 21 served 85% of their attempted-murder sentences under TIS requirements.

How long was he incarcerated?

M was arrested for the murder in 1995 in Cook County and spent **872 days (2.4 years) in the local jail** prior to sentencing (median).

M. spent **15 years and 4 months in state prison** (median).

M. was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 18 years in prison and jail**.

For every 100 murderers released:

- 15 were from Stateville (maximum security); 14 were from Dixon (medium).
- 79 went onto mandatory supervised release. 21 were released without parole or MSR because their sentences were fully discharged.
- 5 of every 100 died in prison.
- No murder offenders were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- Individuals were typically released on a Friday.

M. was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), M. is likely to be **rearrested once**.

- Most likely arrested for a misdemeanor offense.
- M. is unlikely to be convicted again; however, 22 of every 100 murderers are reconvicted within three years.
- 16 of every 100 murderers released in 2017 will be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release. 8 of every 100 will return for a new sentence or from resentencing.

Prop Joe (Property Felon)

24 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for a property offense.

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Who is the average property offender coming out of state prison?

Prop Joe is a 36 year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he completed high school.

- 13 of every 100 property offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 51 were black, 40 white, and 8 Hispanic.
- 82 were born in Illinois.
- 22 of every 100 property offenders were younger than 25 and 6 were above 55, but the average was in his 30s.
- Most reported being single like Prop Joe, but 13 reported being married and 8 said divorced.
- Prop Joe might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (47 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 36 completed less than that, and 18 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, Prop Joe had **6 prior arrests for felonies, 8 prior arrests for misdemeanors, and 6 arrests for unknown or petty offenses**. At least 9 of these arrests were for other property offenses, 3 were drug offenses, and 4 were violent offenses.

- From those 20 arrests, Prop Joe had had 6 total convictions including **3 felony** property offenses, **2 misdemeanor** convictions, and 1 unknown conviction.

What was his sentence?

Prop Joe received a **sentence for a Class 4 felony retail theft** offense in 2016.

- Prop Joe was sentenced to 1 and a half years for a Class 4 felony. For all property offenders receiving sentences on higher felony classes (Class 3 and above), the average sentence was 4 years.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.

Out of every 100 property offenders:

- 40 were sentenced for theft or retail theft (Class 3 and 4 felonies)
- 39 were sentenced for burglary or residential burglary (Class 2 and 1 felonies).
- 24 had been readmitted for violations of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- Prop Joe's was held on a Class 4 felony.
 - o 22 of every 100 property offenders were held on Class 3 felonies;
 - o 30 were held on Class 2 felonies;
 - o 17 were held on Class 1 felonies;
 - o 1 was held on a Class X felony.
- Prop Joe was not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, Prop Joe spent **132 days (4 months) in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

Prop Joe **spent 11 months in state prison** (median).

Prop Joe was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 1 year, 3 months in prison and jail**.

- Eight out of every 100 offenders were released from Logan CC, a women's correction center.
- Five offenders were released from adult transition centers and almost none from electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Prop Joe was released on **Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (3 years from release), Prop Joe is likely to be **rearrested 3 times**.

- Most likely to be rearrested for a property offense.
- From these 3 arrests, he may have 1 additional conviction, which will likely be another property offense within 3 years.
- 21 of every 100 property offenders released in 2017 will be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe R.T. (Joe Retail Theft)

6 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for retail theft.

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Who is the average retail theft offender coming out of state prison?

Joe R.T. is a 40-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished his junior year in high school.

- For every 100 retail theft offenders released in FY 2017, 23 were women.
- 56 were black, 36 white, and 7 Hispanic.
- 81 were born in Illinois.
- 8 out of every 100 exiting retail theft offenders were younger than 25 and 9 were older than 55.
- Most retail theft offenders reported being single like R.T., but 14 reported being married, 11 divorced.
- R.T. may have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (51 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 29 completed less than that, and 19 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, R.T. had **8 prior arrests for felonies** and **12 prior arrests for misdemeanors** (most were property offenses), as well as **8 prior arrests** for an unknown or petty offense.

- Out of those 20-plus arrests, R.T. has been convicted of **5 felonies** and **2 misdemeanors**, most of which were property offenses.

What was his sentence?

R.T. was sentenced to **1 year and 10 months in prison for Class 4 Retail Theft felony**

- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 26 out of every 100 offenders were sentenced for Class 3 or 4 felony retail theft.
- 19 of every 100 retail thieves exiting prison had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- R.T. was one of the 74 of these 100 whose highest holding offense class was a Class 4 felony.
 - o 26 were held on Class 3 felonies.
- R.T. was not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, R.T. spent **98 days in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

R.T. was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after **9 months of incarceration in prison and jail**.

- 9 of every 100 retail theft offenders were released from Vandalia (minimum security facility).
- Very few were released from adult transition centers and almost none from electronic monitoring program.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

R.T. was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), R.T. is likely to be **rearrested 3 times**.

- Most likely rearrested for property offenses.
- Of all the arrests, R.T. is likely to be convicted for 1 more property offense (usually a felony) within 3 years.
- 15 of every 100 retail theft offenders released in 2017 will return to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe S.O. (Sex Offender)

8 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had sentences for a sex offense.

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Who is the average sex offender coming out of state prison?

Joe S.O. is a 41-year-old, white male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he completed high school.

- 2 of every 100 sex offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 43 were white, 41 black, and 15 Hispanic.
- 82 were born in Illinois.
- 9 of every 100 sex offenders were younger than 25 and 15 were above 55, but the average was in his 30s.
- Most reported being single like Joe S.O., but 18 reported being married and 14 said divorced.
- S.O. might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (52 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 37 completed less than that, and 11 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, S.O. had **3 prior arrests for felonies**, **4 prior arrests for misdemeanors**, and 4 arrests for unknown or petty offenses. 3 of these arrests were for other property offenses, 1 was a drug offense, and 3 were violent offenses.

- From those 11 arrests, S.O. had been convicted of **2 felony** offenses. Including misdemeanors, he had **3 total convictions**, including convictions for **1 property** and **1 violent** offenses.

What was his sentence?

S.O. received a **sentence for a Sex Offender Registry Violation** in 2016.

- S.O. originally received a **3 year prison sentence as a Class 3 felon**, then a 6 year sentence on a Class 2 sentence for second or subsequent registration offense.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 38 of every 100 sex offenders were sentenced for a Sex Offender Registry related violation. 30 were sentenced for Criminal Sexual Assault and 23 for Criminal Sexual Abuse.
- 49 of every 100 sex offenders exiting prison in FY 2017 had been readmitted for violation the conditions of their mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- S.O.'s holding offense class was Class 2 (40 out of 100 sex offenders).
 - o 6 were held on Class 4 felonies;
 - o 22 were held on Class 3 felonies;
 - o 11 were held on Class 1 felonies;
 - o 20 were held on Class X felonies.
- S.O. may have been limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.
- 26 out of 100 sex offender had to serve 85% of their sentence.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, S.O. spent **191 days (6 months) in the local jail** prior to sentencing (median).

S.O. spent **22 months in state prison** (median).

S.O. was **released from Big Muddy River CC** in FY 2017 after a **total of 2 years, 4 months in prison and jail**.

- 11 out of every 100 offenders were released from Big Muddy River CC (medium security) in FY 2017. 10 were released from Dixon (medium security) and 9 from Stateville (maximum security).
- Almost none were released from adult transition centers or from electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

S.O. was released on **Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (3 years from release), S.O. may be expected to be **rearrested 1 time**.

- Most likely to be rearrested for an "other" offense such as a registry violation. S.O. is unlikely to have a new conviction within 3 years.
- 48 of every 100 sex offenders released in 2017 will be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe T.V. (Technical Violator of MSR)

26 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 were technical violators of MSR.

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Who is the average technical violator coming out of state prison?

Joe T.V. is a 35-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he completed high school.

- For every 100 technical violators released in FY 2017, four were women.
- 64 were black, 27 white, and 9 Hispanic.
- 84 were born in Illinois.
- 22 of every 100 technical violators were younger than 25 and 6 were above 55.
- Most reported being single like T.V., but 12 reported being married and 8 said divorced.
- T.V. might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (47 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 46 completed less than that, and 7 were missing education-level data).

What was his sentence?

Joe T.V. received a **sentence for a Burglary** offense in 2015 and **served 1 year and 1 month in prison before being released to MSR** to be supervised for 2 years.

- 11 of every 100 technical violators were originally sentenced for manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance (typically Class 1 or 2), 9 for a possession of a controlled substance (typically 4 felony), and 7 were originally sentenced for robbery.
- T.V.'s holding offense class was a Class 2 felony (32 out of every 100 technical violators).
 - o 28 were held on Class 4 felonies.
 - o 15 were held on Class 3 felonies.
 - o 15 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 10 were held on Class X felonies.

Before this incarceration, Joe T.V. had **6 prior arrests for felonies, 8 prior arrests for misdemeanors, and 5 prior arrests for unknown or petty offenses**. 6 of these arrests were for property offenses, 4 were drug offenses, and 5 were violent offenses.

- From those 19 arrests, Joe T.V. had been convicted of **3 felony** offenses. He had 5 total **convictions**, including 1 conviction for a **drug** offense, 1 **violent** conviction, and 2 **property** convictions.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2015, Joe T.V. spent **156 days (5 months) in the local jail** prior to sentencing (median). After the PRB approved the violation and return to prison, Joe T.V. **spent 5 months in state prison for his technical violation** (median).

T.V. was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after serving a total time in prison and jail of 10 months.

- 40 out of every 100 technical violators were released from Stateville (maximum security).
- Almost none were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Because Joe T.V. had already been on MSR, he was released on a **discharged sentence** and without additional community supervision on MSR. Past cohorts show that, by June 2020 (3 years from release), T.V. may be expected to be **rearrested 3 times**.

- Most likely to be rearrested for a violent offense.
- 39 out of the 100 technical violators will be convicted within three years, most often for a property offense.
- 34 of every 100 technical violators released in 2017 will be returned to prison for a new sentence within three years, which will include its own new period of MSR.

Joe V. (Violent Felon)

26 of every 100 inmates leaving prison in FY 2017 had sentences for a violent offense.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Joe V. with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average violent offender coming out of state prison?

V. is a 35-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished his junior year in high school.

- 5 of every 100 violent offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 56 were black, 31 white, and 13 Hispanic.
- 81 were born in Illinois.
- 19 of every 100 violent offenders released were younger than 25, and seven were above 55.
- Most reported being single like V., but 13 reported being married and nine divorced.
- V. may have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (44 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 41 completed less than that, and 15 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, V. had at **least 4 prior arrests for felonies** and **10 prior arrests for misdemeanors** (nearly 5 were for violent offenses, 4 were property, and 2 were drug offenses).

- From those 14 arrests, V. has been convicted of **2 felonies** and **1 misdemeanor**. 2 convictions were for a **violent** offense and 1 was for a **drug** offense.

What was his sentence?

V. most likely received a **sentence for Robbery or Aggravated Battery**.

- V. was sentenced to **7 years and 10 months in prison as a Class X felon**.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.

For every 100 violent offenders exiting prison:

- 42 were sentenced for aggravated battery or robbery and 12 were sentenced for domestic battery.
- 34 had been readmitted for violation of the conditions of their mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- V's holding class:
 - o 4 were held on first-degree murder felony.
 - o 24 were held on Class X felonies.
 - o 14 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 23 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 35 were held on Class 3 or 4 felonies.
- V. may have been limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing (TIS) sentence credit restrictions.
- 21 served 85% of their sentences under TIS.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2015, V. spent **238 days (8 months) in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

V. spent **almost two years (22 months) in state prison** (median).

V. was **released from Stateville CC** after a **total of 2 and half years in prison and jail**.

- 17 of every 100 violent offenders released were from Stateville CC (maximum). 6 were released from Dixon CC (medium) and 5 from Pinckneyville CC (medium).
- No aggravated battery offenders were released from adult transition centers or electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

V. was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), V. is likely to be **rearrested 2 times**.

- 65 of every 100 violent offenders will be rearrested and 32 will be reconvicted of a new offense.
- 32 of every violent offenders released in 2017 are likely to be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe Wey Ponn (Weapon Felon)

10 of every 100 inmates leaving state prison in FY 2017 had a sentence for a weapon violation.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Wey Ponn with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average weapon offender coming out of state prison?

Joe Ponn is a 28-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished his junior year in high school.

- 2 of every 100 weapons offenders released in FY 2017 were female.
- 78 were black, 13 Hispanic, and 9 white.
- 91 were born in Illinois.
- 43 of these 100 weapon offenders were younger than 25 and 2 were above 55.
- Most reported being single, although 8 reported being married, 4 divorced.
- Ponn might have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (27 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 37 completed less than that, and 37 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, Ponn had **4 prior arrests for felonies** and **7 prior arrests for misdemeanors**, as well as 3 more arrests with an unknown or petty offense class. 4 of those arrests were for violent offenses, and 6 arrests were for property or drug offenses.

- From those 14 arrests, Ponn has been **convicted of 2 felony** offenses and **1 misdemeanor** offense.

What was his sentence?

Ponn received a **4 year prison sentence for UYW-Felon, a Class 2 felony**.

- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 29 offenders were sentenced to 1 year in prison for a Class 4 weapons offense.
- 46 of every 100 offenders were sentenced for UYW-Felon while 38 were sentenced for UYW or aggravated UYW.
- 27 of every 100 offenders exiting prison had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- Ponn was 1 of the 43 of every 100 weapons offenders held as a Class 2 felon.
 - o 17 were held on a Class 3 felony.
 - o 29 were held on a Class 4 felony.
- Ponn was not limited in good-time credits under truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2015, Ponn spent **191 days (6 months) in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

Ponn **spent 8 months in state prison** (median).

Ponn was **released from Stateville CC** in FY 2017 after **1 year, 2 months of incarceration in prison and jail**.

- 34 of every 100 weapons offenders were released from Stateville (maximum security). Vandalia (minimum) had 8 exits and East Moline (minimum) had 7.
- One of these offenders was released from an adult transition center and none from electronic monitoring program.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Ponn was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), Ponn is likely to be **rearrested 3 times and convicted of one felony**.

- Most likely to be arrested for "other," drug, or violent offenses. "Other" includes registration and misdemeanor offenses.
- 27 of the weapon offenders released in 2017 are likely to return to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.

Joe Y. (Young Felon)

20 of every 100 inmates leaving prison in FY 2017 were under the age of 25.

Who is the typical offender? To promote discussion of the common rather than the extreme case, SPAC analyzed the most common characteristics of people leaving state prison from July 2016 to June 2017 (fiscal year 2017) for each type of crime. SPAC used people exiting prison to be able to accurately reflect their length of stay and recidivism patterns. The analysis uses the most common, average, and median (50th percentile) metrics to produce a hypothetical Joe Y. with a composite offender's experience.

Who is the average young offender coming out of state prison?

Y. is a 22-year-old, black male, born in Illinois. He considers himself single and reported to the Illinois Department of Corrections that he finished his junior year in high school.

- 5 of every 100 young offenders released in FY 2017 were women.
- 67 were black, 21 white, and 11 Hispanic.
- 89 were born in Illinois.
- Most reported being single like Y., but 3 reported being married.
- Y. may have exaggerated on his education, but he probably completed at least half of high school (22 of every 100 reported completing high school or obtaining a GED, 41 completed less than that, and 37 were missing education-level data).

Before this incident, Y. had **4 prior felony arrests** and **10 prior arrests for misdemeanors** (3 were for violent offenses, 3 were property, and 2 were drug offenses).

- From those 14 arrests, Y. has been convicted of **1 felony**, most likely a **property** offense.

What was his sentence?

Y. most likely received a **sentence for Unlawful Use of a Weapon or Burglary** in FY 2016.

- Y. received a 3 years and 5 months prison sentence as a Class 2 felon.
- Data do not show whether there was a plea agreement.
- 20 of every 100 young offenders were sentenced for some form of Unlawful Use of a Weapon. 15 additional offenders were sentenced for burglary and 11 for robbery.
- 29 of every 100 young offenders exiting prison in FY 2017 had been readmitted for violating the conditions of mandatory supervised release (MSR, commonly known as "parole").
- Y. was one of the 31 of every 100 young offenders held as a Class 2 felon.
 - o 5 were held on Class X felonies.
 - o 18 were held on Class 1 felonies.
 - o 31 were held on Class 2 felonies.
 - o 15 were held on Class 3 felonies.
 - o 31 were held on Class 4 felonies.
- 2 of these 100 young offenders were sentenced under the 85% truth-in-sentencing laws.

How long was he incarcerated?

After being arrested in 2016, Y. spent **163 days, or 5 months in jail** prior to sentencing (median).

Y. **spent 8 months in state prison** (median).

Y. was **released from Stateville CC** after a **total of 1 year and 1 month in prison and jail**.

- 27 of every 100 young offenders released were from Stateville CC (maximum). 7 were released from Vandalia CC (minimum) and 6 from Vienna CC (minimum).
- 2 of every 100 young offenders were released from adult transition centers and none from electronic monitoring.
- Individuals are typically released on a Friday.

Y. was **released to Mandatory Supervised Release**. Past trends show that, by June 2020 (three years from release), Y. is likely to be **rearrested three times**.

- 81 of every 100 young offenders will be rearrested and 44 will be reconvicted of a new offense within three years.
- 29 of every young offenders released in 2017 are likely to be returned to prison for violating conditions of supervised release, for which they will serve the remainder of the supervision period before being fully discharged.