

Methodology for JHA Profiles

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Introduction:

- The figures reported in a JHA profile are derived from information reported by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) in an IDOC population data set available to the public on the IDOC website [here](#). JHA will indicate the IDOC population data set used by JHA staff to create a profile within the applicable profile. IDOC population data sets contain information about people in prison or on Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/Parole status as of the date of the data set. The IDOC data sets and the JHA profiles are static, a snapshot in time of the population.
- IDOC lists a single **holding offense** for each person included in a population data set, and all figures reported by JHA in a profile are based upon this single holding offense. If a person is imprisoned/on Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/Parole status for one criminal offense, this will be the holding offense listed by IDOC. If a person is imprisoned/on MSR/Parole status for multiple offenses simultaneously, the criminal offense used as the holding offense in an IDOC population data set should be the offense resulting in the person's longest court-imposed sentence as determined by IDOC. It is common for a person to be incarcerated or on MSR/Parole status for multiple offenses simultaneously. The court-imposed sentences for these offenses may be served consecutively or concurrently (see 730 ILCS 5/5-8-4). It is not possible for JHA to determine if a person is imprisoned or on MSR/Parole status for multiple offenses based on the information contained in an IDOC population data set alone. Thus, we cannot state with absolute certainty if and how person's unlisted offense(s) affects variables reported by JHA in a profile. However, as the holding offense listed by IDOC is the offense used to calculate a person's sentence, we are confident that the figures reported in a profile are reliable.
- Statutory definitions of criminal offenses are taken from *Illinois Criminal Law and Procedure* (West's 2020).
- JHA and IDOC do not utilize a shared methodology. Therefore, JHA and IDOC define some terms and variables differently, and many of the variables discussed herein are exclusive to JHA.

Any discrepancy between summary information regarding the IDOC prison or MSR/Parole populations produced by JHA and IDOC should be explained by this methodology document and other documents underlying a respective profile. Additionally, JHA is limited to information provided by IDOC to the public. IDOC's primary data sets contain much more information than what is made available to the public.

If any figures within a JHA created profile are cited, it should be made clear that JHA is the source so the cited figures are not mistaken as IDOC work product. All terms and variables

below clearly indicate whether they are taken directly from an IDOC data set or created by JHA using information contained within an IDOC data set [source in brackets].

Additionally, some values in the IDOC data set may be modified by JHA in a copy of the data set held by JHA when a profile is created. A value in the data set will be changed if we are certain that the value is incorrect AND we have reliable information as to the correct value. Such instances are very rare. All values in a data set we change are listed in the respective Data Set Modifications document for each profile if applicable.

- The IDOC Population Data Sets are processed by JHA staff using IBM's SPSS statistics software. Most of the information contained in an IDOC data set is transformed into the variables described below. We will share the SPSS syntax JHA created to process an IDOC data set upon request, and welcome constructive feedback regarding our methodology and profiles.

Definitions of Terms and Variables:

Admission Type [IDOC] is defined by IDOC as, “the means by which inmate entered IDOC custody. Direct from Court refers to the inmate's first admission to the Illinois Department of Corrections after being convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a felony offense. Discharge & recommitted is when the inmate has been discharged off his/her sentence (finished parole term) and then returned to DOC on a new mitt.” (comment by IDOC Research and Planning Unit attached to cell I-6 of the “Dec 2020 Prison Stock” data set). The IDOC Admission Types contained within the profile reflect the count of all values listed under the “Admission Type” variable.

- Some IDOC Admission Type categories are exclusive to IDOC's Parole Population Data Sets.
- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Admission Type—Recidivism [JHA] indicates whether a person is included within one of the four categories that follow: one, First IDOC Sentence - the person is serving the custodial part or Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/Parole term (depending on the profile) of their first court-imposed prison sentence to IDOC; two, Second/+ IDOC Sentence - the person is serving the custodial part or MSR/Parole term (depending on the profile) of their second or subsequent court-imposed prison sentence to IDOC; three, Technical MSR/Parole Violator - the person is incarcerated (or was in the case of MSR population) as the result of a violation of their MSR, Parole, or Conditional Release terms; or four, unknown (JHA cannot determine if a person should be included in one of the three prior Admission Type—Recidivism categories based on the information provided by IDOC in the applicable population data set).

JHA creates the “Admission Type—Recidivism” variable by combining the values of IDOC's “Admission Type” variable as follows:

1. First IDOC Sentence: ‘Direct from court,’ ‘Transferred from juvenile,’ and ‘Juv parole to adult parole’
2. Second/+ IDOC Sentence: ‘Discharged & recommitted,’ ‘MSR violator, New sentence,’ and ‘Parole violator, New sentence’
3. Technical MSR/Parole Violator: ‘Technical parole violator,’ ‘Technical MSR violator,’ and ‘Conditional Release Violator’

4. Unknown: ‘COVID-19 County Admit,’ ‘Return to Custody,’ ‘Return additional mittimus,’ ‘Admit from other custody,’ ‘Not in IDOC custody,’ ‘Cook County Admission,’ ‘Graham Co Jail Adm,’ ‘Logan Co Jail Adm,’ ‘Menard Co Jail Adm,’ and ‘Northern Co Jail Adm’

JHA does not apply time constraints upon any category listed above. IDOC counts a recidivism as a person returning to IDOC custody within three years of release from prison, whether this return to IDOC custody is the result of a new court-imposed sentence or technical MSR/Parole/Conditional Release violation. Thus, IDOC’s recidivism figures will not match JHA’s recidivism categories of ‘Second/+ IDOC Sentence’ and ‘Technical MSR/Parole Violator.’ Neither JHA or IDOC’s measure of recidivism accounts for arrests and convictions that do not result in a return to IDOC.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Age [JHA] represents the age of people on the day the IDOC data set was generated. To create this variable, JHA calculates the number of years between a person’s “Date of Birth” listed in the IDOC data set and the date of the data set that corresponds with the profile. Individual values are then grouped into the age ranges listed in the profile.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Age at Release [JHA] represents the age a person was upon release from prison and the beginning of their Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/Parole/Conditional Release term. To create this variable, JHA calculates the number of years between IDOC’s “Date of Birth” and “Projected Mandatory Supervised Release MSR Date” (projected MSR date) variables listed in the applicable IDOC data set. Individual values are then grouped into the age ranges listed in the profile.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population profiles.

County Where Person was Sentenced for Holding Offense—Regional [JHA] reflects the region within Illinois where a person was sentenced for their holding offense. JHA created this variable by combining the values of IDOC’s “Sentencing County” variable into the groups listed in the profile.

Please note that the county where a person was sentenced for their holding offense is not always the county where a person resided prior to being taken into custody by law enforcement for their holding offense, and it may not be the county a person will go to upon release from prison.

List of the 102 Illinois counties by region:

Cook: Cook

Chicago Metro—Suburbs: DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

North IL—North of I-80: Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, Grundy, Henry, Jo Daviess, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Rock Island, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago

Central IL—Between I-80 & I-70: Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jersey, Kankakee, Knox, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, and Woodford

St. Louis Metro—Suburbs: Madison and St. Clair

South IL—South of I-70: Alexander, Bond, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson

- Please note that some IDOC population data sets have ‘Out of state’ listed as a person’s sentencing county. This value will only be reported in a profile if it is not an outlier.
- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

County Where Person on MSR Resides—Regional [JHA] reflects the region within Illinois where a person is residing while on MSR or indicates if the person currently resides out of state under the supervision of the correctional authority of the state in which they reside as of the date of the applicable IDOC data set. All people on MSR in Illinois must reside at a “host site” approved by IDOC. A host site can be a private residence or transitional living housing (mostly half-way houses and shelters). A person on MSR can only move from one host site to another upon approval from IDOC.

JHA created this variable by combining the values of IDOC’s “County of Residence” variable into the groups listed in the profile.

Please note that the county where a person is residing while on MSR is not always the county where a person resided prior to being taken into custody by law enforcement for their holding offense, or the county in which a person was sentenced for their holding offense.

List of the 102 Illinois counties by region, and Out of State:

Cook: Cook

Chicago Metro—Suburbs: DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will

North IL—North of I-80: Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, Grundy, Henry, Jo Daviess, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Rock Island, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago

Central IL—Between I-80 & I-70: Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jersey, Kankakee, Knox, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Putnam, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, and Woodford

St. Louis Metro—Suburbs: Madison and St. Clair

South IL—South of I-70: Alexander, Bond, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson

Out of State—Out of State

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population Profiles.

County of Residence—Sentencing County Match [JHA] is a dichotomous measure (No/Yes) indicating whether the county a person resides in while MSR/Parole is the same county as the sentencing county as of the date of the applicable IDOC data set. This variable is created by identifying whether the values of IDOC’s “County of Residence” and “Sentencing County” variables match for each person included in the Parole Population Data set. If a person is included in the ‘yes’ category, the values of the “County of Residence” and “Sentencing County” variables match. A person is included in the ‘no’ category if the values for these variables listed for each person on MSR/Parole do not match. This includes people who are ‘Out of State.’

While IDOC’s “Sentencing County” variable is static, the “County of Residence” may change if a person on MSR/Parole moves upon approval from IDOC. We cannot account for people whose “County of Residence” changed subsequent to the date of the applicable IDOC data set because the profiles are based upon IDOC data sets that are a snapshot in time. Additionally, a person who “maxed out” of prison (i.e. completed their MSR term in a prison and were released without being under IDOC supervision) cannot be accounted for because IDOC cannot track individuals who are no longer serving a court-imposed prison sentence to IDOC.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population Profiles.

Effectively Eligible by Law to Receive Earned Sentence Credits for Holding Offense [JHA] is calculated using JHA’s “Subject to “Truth in Sentencing” for Holding Offense” variable. The possible values for this variable are no and yes. People in the ‘no’ category include the following: any person required to serve 100% or 85% of their court-imposed sentence under “Truth in Sentencing” (TIS); people whose holding offense is Gunrunning; people serving a life sentence; people civilly committed to IDOC as SDPs; and any person whose holding offense is a sex offense who is not included in a previously listed cohort. People in the ‘yes’ category include all people who were not included in the no category (people whose court-imposed sentence is calculated at 50% (i.e. day for day) and 75% (excluding people whose holding offense is Gunrunning) whose holding offense is not a sex offense.

JHA determines who is statutorily eligible to receive earned sentence credits according to the plain language of the law governing sentence credits (730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). We translate the Rules and Regulations for Sentence credits as stating that people whose sentences are subject to 100% and 85% TIS are ineligible by law to receive sentence credits. The law also states that a person whose holding offense is a sex offense requiring them to register as a sex offender are ineligible to receive sentence credits unless they complete sex offender treatment programming or receive a waiver from IDOC’s Director. JHA believes that the proportion of sex offenders in IDOC who meet the aforementioned criteria (not subject to 85% TIS and completed treatment programming/received waiver from Director) to be eligible for sentence credits is a number close to zero. Hence the use of the term ‘effectively ineligible’ in this variable’s description.

The law permits IDOC to create additional eligibility criteria based on numerous factors that further restricts who may earn sentence credits. However, we emphasize that the language in the law IDOC uses to create additional eligibility criteria is advisory rather than mandatory in nature.

Therefore, JHA asserts that it is possible to determine the people who are statutorily eligible for sentence credits by knowing their TIS status, whether they are serving a life sentence, whether they were civilly committed to IDOC as an SDP, and whether they are required to register as a sex offender. We recognize IDOC has the legal authority to impose additional eligibility criteria for sentence credits. However, *a person being ineligible for sentence credits due to IDOC's additional eligibility criteria does not make them ineligible by law to receive sentence credits*. IDOC may lawfully adjust such eligibility criteria as the Department sees fit. IDOC cannot, however, lawfully award sentence credits to people subject to 100%, 85%, or 75% (if gunrunning) TIS or people serving a court-imposed life sentence in any circumstance. IDOC can lawfully award sentence credits to people classified as sex offenders who are not subject to Truth in Sentencing—85% if certain conditions are met. Because close to zero-percent of people classified as sex offenders meet the criteria, however, we consider people classified as sex offenders to be effectively ineligible by law to receive sentence credits. Additionally, the majority of people in IDOC whose holding offense is a sex offense are subject to Truth in Sentencing—85%.

In this instance, JHA uses the terms sentence credits and earned sentence credits interchangeably. Both terms encompass the two types of sentence credits people may earn under Paragraphs 3, 4, and 4.1 of 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3(a).

- This variable is exclusive to the IDOC Prison Population profiles.

Estimated Age at Custody [JHA] represents the age of a person when they were likely taken into custody for their holding offense. To create this variable, JHA calculates the number of years between a person's "Date of Birth" and "Custody Date" as listed in the applicable IDOC data set. Age at custody is an estimate because IDOC determines a person's custody date according to the number of days the person was held in pretrial detention for their holding offense. Not all people are held in pretrial detention for their holding offense every day from time of arrest to the final disposition of their criminal case(s). Thus, some values within JHA's "Estimated Age at Custody" variable will be higher than the person's actual age when they were taken into custody (i.e. the person may have been younger at time of arrest than indicated by value calculated by JHA). In no case will a person have been older at time of arrest than indicated by JHA's "Estimated Age at Custody" variable. After the estimated age at custody is calculated, individual values are grouped into the age ranges listed in the profile.

JHA elected to use IDOC's "Custody Date" variable rather than "Current Admission Date" to calculate the JHA "Estimated Age at Custody" variable for two reasons. One, we determined that a person's age at custody is a more useful indicator than the age they were admitted to IDOC due to substantial variance in the number of days spent in pretrial detention across the prison population. Two, a person's custody date for their holding offense will not change unless IDOC determines they were held in pretrial detention for more or less days than was indicated on the documents that accompanied them when initially placed in IDOC custody. Instances of a person's custody date being changed by IDOC are outliers.

JHA believes that most of the values for the "Estimated Age at Custody" variable will be within a year of a person's age at the time when they committed their holding offense. Thus, "Estimated Age at Custody" is used interchangeably with "Estimated Age at Time of Offense" in the profile. As is the case with "Estimated Age at Custody," some "Estimated Age at Time of Offense" values

will be higher than the person's actual age when they committed the holding offense they are currently imprisoned for (i.e. the person may have been younger when they committed their holding offense). In no case will a person have been older at time the holding offense was committed than indicated by JHA's "Estimated Age at Time of Offense" variable.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Estimated Age at Discharge [JHA] represents the age a person is expected to be upon discharge from Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR). To create this variable, JHA calculates the number of years between IDOC's "Date of Birth" and "Projected Discharge Date" variables as listed in the applicable IDOC data set. Individual values are then grouped into the age ranges listed in the profile. People with no projected discharge date are separated into an 'indeterminate' category. People included in the 'indeterminate' category include those who are serving a 3-years-to-life MSR term, SDP's, and people who were serving a court-imposed life prison sentence that was commuted by the Governor of Illinois by means of Executive Clemency.

"Estimated Age at Discharge" is an estimate because a person's discharge date may change. A person's discharge date may be extended due to them being declared to be a MSR/Parole/Conditional Release violator by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board. In such a situation, the person is often returned to prison as a violator, with the days a person was in the community as a violator prior to return to custody typically not counting against their prison sentence/term of post release supervision.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR Population Profiles.

Estimated Age at Release [JHA] represents the age a person is expected to be upon release from prison. To create this variable, JHA calculates the number of days between IDOC's "Date of Birth" and "Projected Mandatory Supervised Release MSR Date" (projected MSR date) variables listed in the applicable IDOC data set. If a person is held as a Mandatory Supervisor Release (MSR) violator or is a C Number whose projected MSR date is not listed or produces a negative value, the projected MSR date will be substituted with the value of IDOC's "Projected Discharge Date" variable. People with no projected MSR date or projected discharge date are separated into an 'unknown' category unless they are serving a court-imposed life sentence. People who are civilly committed to IDOC as Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP's) are not counted when the "Estimated Age at Release" variable is calculated. After the estimated age at release is calculated, individual values are grouped into the age ranges listed in the profile.

Age at release is an estimate because a person's projected MSR date and discharge date is subject to change. A person's projected MSR and discharge date may be extended due to them being found guilty of an IDOC rule violation, the sentence being recalculated, the person being found guilty in a court of law of an offense committed while they are incarcerated, and other reasons. Conversely, a person's projected MSR date may be reduced due to the person earning sentencing credits for successful completion of select programs and good conduct, restoration of good time lost, and other reasons.

- This variable is exclusive to the IDOC Prison Population Profiles.

Estimated Age at Time of Offense [JHA]: see Estimated Age at Custody

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR Population profiles.

Estimated Length of Court-Imposed Prison Sentence for Holding Offense After “Truth in Sentencing” Multiplier Applied [JHA] is calculated by multiplying JHA’s “Length of Court-Imposed Prison Sentence for Holding Offense” variable by IDOC’s “Truth in Sentencing” variable after it is converted into a numerical value. A person may be required to serve 100%, 85%, 75%, or 50% of their court-imposed prison sentence; this is determined by law based on the holding offense (see 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3). Thus, the multipliers are 1, .85, .75, and .5 respectively.

Please note that a person whose sentence is calculated at 75% or 50% may earn sentencing credits reducing the time they are imprisoned for their holding offense. Conversely, a person whose sentence is calculated at 85%, 75%, or 50% may be required to serve up to 100% of their court-imposed sentence if they have “good time” revoked for violating IDOC rules. Many people are simultaneously serving multiple court-imposed prison sentences, concurrently or consecutively, and this may affect the “Truth in Sentencing” multiplier in ways JHA cannot account for because only the holding offense is listed by IDOC in the population data sets. We believe that such instances are outliers however.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Estimated Time Until Discharge from MSR [JHA] is calculated by determining the number of days that will elapse between the date IDOC’s data set was generated and IDOC’s “Projected Discharge Date” variable. Individual values are then grouped into the categories listed in the profile. There are many people in the parole population data set whose projected discharge date occurs prior to the date the data set was generated. They are represented by the ‘negative value’ category in the respective profile.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population Profiles.

Estimated Time Until Release [JHA] is calculated by determining the number of days that will elapse between the date IDOC’s data set was generated and IDOC’s “Projected Mandatory Supervised Release MSR Date” variable. Individual values are then grouped into the categories listed in the profile. There are many people in the prison population data set whose projected Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) date occurs prior to the date the data set was generated. They are represented by the ‘negative value’ category in the respective profile. The majority of these people are MSR violators who were returned to prison for violating a condition(s) of MSR post-release or never left prison because they were not able to find a host (such people are commonly referred to as door or gate violators).

- This variable is exclusive to the IDOC Prison Population Profiles.

Felony Class of Holding Offense [IDOC] is IDOC’s “Crime Class” variable renamed. All felonies in Illinois are grouped into the following categories: Class M (murder), Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4. The felony class indicates the seriousness of an offense as determined by Illinois’ law makers, ranging from most serious (Class M) to least serious (Class 4). Additionally, the maximum and minimum range of the custodial part of a prison sentence (prison time) and the length of the Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) term following the custodial part of a prison sentence (all prison sentences in Illinois = custodial prison term + MSR term) for a given holding offense is determined by the felony class of the offense most of the time. For example, the possible prison sentence for a Class 4 felony usually ranges from 1 to 3 years,

followed by a 1-year term of MSR to be served in the community after a person is released from prison.

There are numerous offenses or elements of an offense, however, that may extend a prison sentence beyond the standard sentencing range attached to each felony class, or trigger an extended MSR term. Therefore, we advise not to use felony class alone to determine how long a person's sentence or MSR term is or could have been. To establish the true sentencing range for each person, the specific statute underlying the holding offense and whether any elements of the offense trigger a sentencing enhancement must be ascertained.

There are people in IDOC who are 'unclassified' where "Crime Class" is concerned. The majority of these people are civilly committed to the custody of IDOC as a Sexually Dangerous Person (SDP). There is no felony class listed for these people because they are not serving a court-imposed prison sentence in response to a criminal offense.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Gender [IDOC] is IDOC's "Sex" variable renamed.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

JHA Offense Type [JHA]: please refer to the JHA Offense Type Explained section of this document below at page 10.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Length of Court-Imposed Prison Sentence for Holding Offense [JHA] is created by combining IDOC's "Sentence Years" (converted to months) and "Sentence Months." People serving a life sentence are identified by copying and then transforming "Sentence Years" into a dichotomous outcome measure indicating whether they are serving a life sentence.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Length of Time Served in Prison/Jail for Holding Offense Prior to MSR [JHA] is calculated by determining the number of days between IDOC's "Custody Date" and "Projected Mandatory Supervised Release MSR Date" variables. Thus, this variable represents the total amount of time a person was incarcerated for their holding offense in a county jail in Illinois and/or an IDOC prison prior to their Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) term. Individual values are then grouped into the categories listed in the profile. As IDOC's "Custody Date" variable reflects the time a person was held in a county jail for their holding offense prior to transfer to IDOC custody in most cases, JHA uses the term 'Prison/Jail' in this variable's title.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population Profiles.

Race [JHA] represents a person's racial identity determined by the value of IDOC's "Race" variable listed for each person in an IDOC data set. There are more racial identity values in the IDOC data set than is represented by the JHA "Race" variable. We condensed the following racial

identities into a single 'Other' category, as the percentage of IDOC's population represented by each is close to zero-percent: American Indian, Asian, Bi-Racial, and Unknown. When generating bivariate tables and graphs, JHA does not use the 'Other' category due to the small number of people counted as 'Other.'

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Subject to "Truth in Sentencing" for Holding Offense [JHA]: We created the "Subject to 'Truth in Sentencing' for Holding Offense" variable because IDOC's "Truth in Sentencing" (TIS) variable is not a reliable indicator of a person's TIS status. For example, many people in the IDOC population data set serving a life sentence and SDP's have a value of 'day for day' or '85% [...]' listed under IDOC's "Truth in Sentencing" variable. Therefore, to better measure a person's TIS status, JHA created a TIS variable where people serving a life sentence and SDP's are not counted amongst people whose sentences are calculated as day-for-day or 85%.

JHA's "Subject to 'Truth in Sentencing' for Holding Offense" variable is created using IDOC's "Truth in Sentencing" and "Sentence Years" variables in three steps. One, people who are serving a life sentence or civilly committed to IDOC as Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP) are identified through a recoding of IDOC's "Sentence Years" variable. Two, IDOC's "Truth in Sentencing" variable is used to determine if a person's sentence for their holding offense is calculated at day-for-day (i.e. 50%), 75%, 85% (several distinct offenses listed by IDOC under 85% combined to one 85% category), or 100% ONLY IF the person is not serving a life sentence or a SDP. Three, the cohorts of people identified as serving a life sentence and SDP's are added to the cohorts of people identified by TIS status. This results in the following distinct values for JHA's "Subject to 'Truth in Sentencing' for Holding Offense" variable: 50%, 75%, 85%, 100%, Life, and SDP. SDP figures are not typically not reported in profiles as they are not serving a court-imposed prison sentence and therefore TIS does not apply to them. The SDP cohort is identified so that these people can be accounted for when there are missing values for other variables, most of which are a measure related to length of prison sentence.

- This variable is reported in both the IDOC Prison Population and MSR/Parole Population profiles.

Time Served on MSR [JHA] represents the number of days, reported in months, a person has served of their Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) term as of the date of the applicable data set. This variable is calculated by determining the number of days that elapsed between IDOC's "Projected Mandatory Supervised Release MSR Date" variable and the date IDOC's data set was generated. Individual values are then grouped into the categories listed in the profile. When computing this variable, first JHA filters out people whose "Projected Discharge Date" variable is listed in the applicable IDOC data set as occurring prior to the date of the data set.

- This variable is exclusive to the MSR/Parole Population Profiles.

JHA Offense Types Explained:

Offense Type indicates the nature of the criminal offense listed as a person's holding offense.

JHA and IDOC do not use a uniform definition for offense types. Therefore, the number of people classified by JHA as being incarcerated for a given offense type may differ from IDOC. However,

JHA is limited in our analysis to the information contained in the IDOC data sets. IDOC possesses more information about people sentenced to IDOC custody and the criminal offenses that resulted in their incarceration than is made available to the public in the IDOC population data sets.

JHA classifies criminal offenses by offense type using the plain language of the statute describing each offense and court findings (example: court finding of great bodily harm).

A complete list of the offenses contained within each of JHA's offense types can be found in a document titled "Offenses by Offense Type" accompanying each profile.

Person: Person offenses are crimes that involve a person(s) inflicting actual or threatened physical harm or emotional harm upon another person(s). However, such crimes that are sexual in nature are not included in the person offense category and are classified separately as sex offenses.

This category of offense includes any violation of the Vehicle Code resulting in the death or physical injury of a person, and offenses described in 720 ILCS 5/9-3 (Involuntary Manslaughter and Reckless Homicide).

The overwhelming majority of person offenses require direct interaction between two or more people resulting in the victimization of a person, either while these people are within relatively close physical proximity to one another or an offender uses any medium of communication to victimize another person.

JHA parses the person offense category into two subcategories: one, 'Person—Death/Physical Injury,' and two, 'Person—Death/Physical Injury Unclear.' Offenses are only included in the 'Person—Death/Physical Injury' category if death or physical harm is an element of the offense according to the statute describing the offense, or a court finding of death or injury is noted in IDOC's description of an offense. Inchoate offenses (attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation) are not included in the 'Person—Death/Physical' injury category, as it is not clear from IDOC's listing of the offense in and of itself that a death or physical injury occurred. Additionally, crimes charged as aggravated battery due to the location of conduct (720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(c)), status of the victim (720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(d)(1 thru 8 & 10 & 11)) and other elements of the offense other than physical injury (720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(f)(1 thru 4) and 720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(g)(2 & 3)) are not included in the 'Person—Death/Physical Injury' category because it is not clear from IDOC's description of the holding offense that a death or physical injury occurred. If the holding offense listed by IDOC is unclear as to whether a person died or was physically injured, the offense is classified as 'Person—Death/Physical Injury Unclear.' It is possible that victims of a specific offense classified as 'Person—Death/Physical Injury Unclear' suffered physical harm, but this cannot be determined from IDOC's description of the offense alone.

Sex: "Sex-related offenses are any crimes that have a sexual component. They may involve actual or threatened physical harm (e.g., sexual assault) or mental or emotional harm to a victim (e.g., child pornography)" (from [National Institute of Justice](#)). All offenses included in this category of offense type are described in 720 ILCS 5/11 et. seq. (section of the Criminal Code dedicated to sex offenses).

If a holding offense is a violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, these offenses are classified separately from sex offenses by JHA because a violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act are not crimes that are sexual in nature in and of themselves.

Drug: this offense type includes manufacture, delivery, or possession of a controlled substance (violation of any statute contained within Acts 550, 570, or 646-648 of the Criminal Code).

Property: “In a property crime, a victim's property is stolen or destroyed, without the use or threat of force against the victim. Property crimes include burglary and theft as well as vandalism and arson” (from [National Institute of Justice](#)). Crimes such as fraud and identity theft are also included in JHA’s property offense category.

For the purpose of classifying offenses, JHA believes property crimes may be perpetrated against any private entity in addition to a person, including but not limited to financial institutions, retailers, and manufacturers. Offenses involving property owned by a governmental entity are included in JHA’s state offense category.

Firearm/Weapon: this category of offense type includes illegal possession of a weapon, illegal trafficking of weapon, and illegal alteration of a weapon.

The offense Armed Habitual Criminal is included in this offense type (see 720 ILCS 5/24-1.7).

If a weapon is used to victimize a person, such an offense is included in one of the two person offense types described above.

The majority of offenses included in this offense type are firearm related.

DUI/Vehicle Violation without Death/Physical Injury: this category of offense includes any violation of the Vehicle Code that did not result in the death or physical injury of a person.

The majority of offenses included in this offense type are Aggravated DUI or driver’s license violations resulting from a person’s driving privileges being restricted because of a previous DUI.

Sex Offender/MVOAY Registry Violation: this offense category includes violations of the Sex Offender Registration Act or the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Act (Acts 150 and 154 of the Code of Corrections respectively).

If a holding offense is a violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act, these offenses are classified separately from sex offenses because a violation of the Sex Offender Registration Act are not crimes that are sexual in nature in and of themselves.

State/Other: this category of offense includes offenses resulting in a governmental entity and society at large being victimized. Offenses included in this category include the government or people of the state being victimized in the general sense (example: fleeing the police) and specific (example: criminal damage to government property). This category also includes behavior that is not criminal unless the event takes place in a correctional facility (example: possessing a cell phone in a prison).

If an individual who works for the state or an entity of local government is personally victimized in a way that may have resulted in physical injury, such acts are included in the person offense category.

Offenses classified as ‘other’ are limited to offenses against animals.