



CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY MODEL BOND COURT DASHBOARD

Performance Period : January - March 2019

This dashboard presents seven key performance measures being used to monitor implementation of the Model Bond Court initiative in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

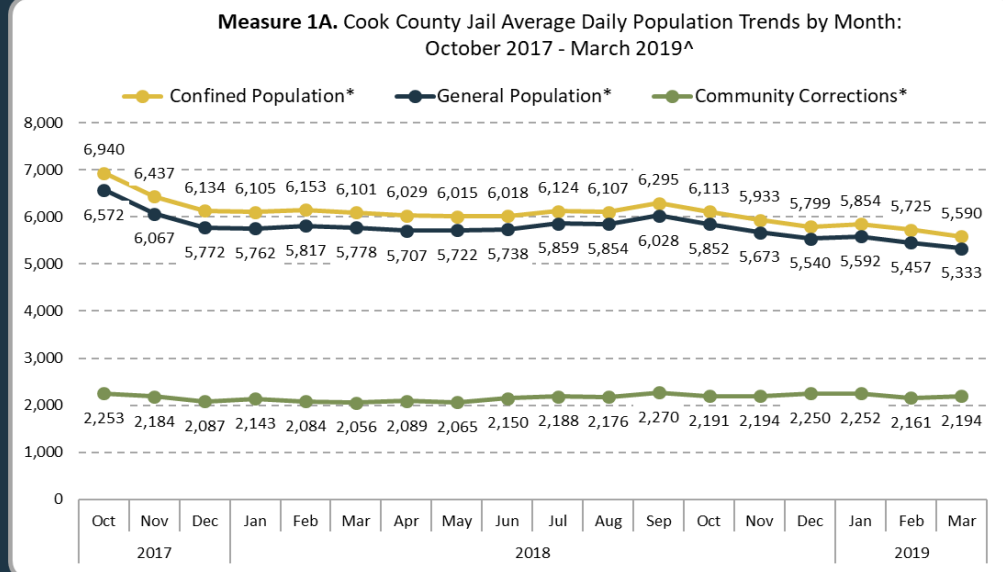
MEASURE 1. COOK COUNTY JAIL POPULATION TRENDS

Measure 1A shows the Cook County Jail's monthly average daily population trends post- implementation of General Order 18.8A (Effective September 18, 2017) .

- **Confined Population** - From October 2017 to March 2019, the confined population decreased 19.5%.
- **General Population** - From October 2017 to March 2019, the general population decreased 18.9%.
- **Community Corrections Population (Sheriff's Electronic Monitoring)** - From October 2017 to March 2019, the Community Corrections Population decreased by 2.6%.

Reduction in Jail Population Pre-Implementation of General Order 18.8A

From July 2015 (implementation of the Public Safety Assessment in Central Bond Court) to October 2017 (first full month post-implementation of G.O. 18.8A), the monthly ADP of the general population decreased by 16% (from 7,822 to 6,572).



[^] Average Daily Population "ADP" calculations generated by the Office of the Chief Judge Information Services Department using "Sheriff's Daily Report" (October 2017 – March 2019). The daily reports are provided to the OCJ by the Cook County Sheriff's Office Bureau of Information and Technology Business Intelligence Unit. The Sheriff's Daily Report does not provide subcategory breakdown of the inmate population (e.g., pre-trial detainees, sentenced individuals, charged with felony or misdemeanor, etc.). The monthly ADP calculation totals the number of inmates on each day of the month being measured divided by the number of days in the month.

* The Confined Population consists of the male and female divisional population, Hospital, VRIC, Pre-Release Treatment Programs, and Residential Treatment programs, as well as the off-site population confined in jails outside of Cook County. The general population consists of the male and female division population on site at CCDOC. The Community Corrections Population includes Sheriff's Electronic Monitoring Program and VRIC post-release.

Measure 1B provides a point-in-time snapshot of the composition of the pretrial population under the custody of the Cook County Sheriff on March 31, 2019.

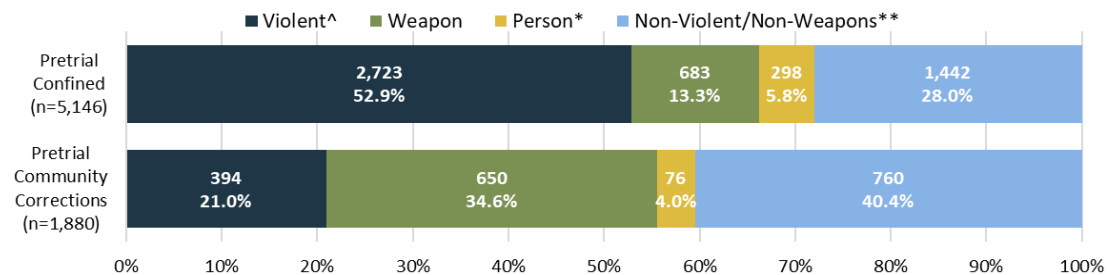
Pretrial Confined Population

- 52.9% of the pretrial confined population was accounted for by those charged with a violent crime, followed by weapons violations (13.3%), person crimes (5.8%), and non-violent/non-weapons violations such as property and drug violations (28%).

Pretrial Community Corrections Population (Sheriff's Electronic Monitoring)

- 21% of the pretrial EM population was accounted for by those charged with a violent crime, followed by weapons violations (34.6%), person crimes (4%), and non-violent/non-weapons violations such as property and drug violations (40.4%).

Measure 1B. Composition of The Pretrial Population Under the Custody of the Cook County Sheriff by Top Charge on 3/31/19



[^] Violent charge type is comprised of four offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated battery.

* Person charges include assault, battery, child neglect and other miscellaneous person offenses.

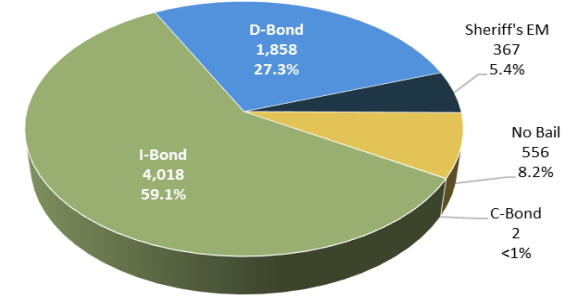
** Non-violent/non-weapons charges include property and drug offenses.

FELONY MEASURE 2. INITIAL BAIL ORDERS SET AMONG PUBLIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT (PSA) FELONY DEFENDANTS

Measure 2 shows initial bail order outcomes (i.e., type of bail ordered) among felony defendants who appeared in bond courts across the jurisdiction with a completed Public Safety Assessment (PSA) during the performance period.

- More than 6 out of 10 of the felony defendants appearing in bond court received a non-monetary bond.
 - 59.1% of the defendants received an I-bond; 5.4% received a court order for Sheriff's Electronic Monitoring.
- 27.3% of the defendants appearing in bond court received a D-bond.
- Less than 1% of the defendants received a C-bonds.

Felony Measure 2. Initial Bail Order Set for PSA Assessed Felony Defendants: January - March 2019 (n = 6,801)

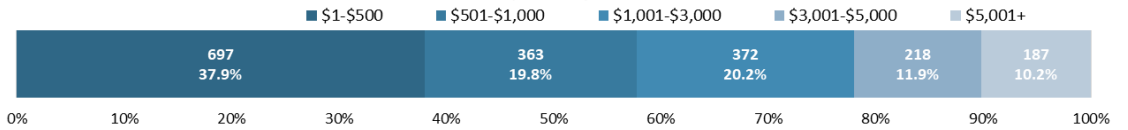


FELONY MEASURE 3. D-BOND DOLLAR AMOUNT NEEDED TO SECURE INITIAL RELEASE FROM CUSTODY

Measure 3 shows the 10% dollar amount needed to secure release from custody for defendants who received a D-bond on their new felony case.

- Bail was set at \$500 or less in 37.9% of the defendants that received a D-bond.

Felony Measure 3. 10% D-bond Amount Needed to Secure Initial Release Among PSA Felony Defendants (n=1,837)^



^ D-bond values were missing for 21 defendants

FELONY MEASURE 4. RATE OF PRETRIAL RELEASE BY INITIAL BAIL ORDER

Measure 4 provides a point-in-time snapshot of the pretrial rate of release among felony defendants who appeared in bond courts during the reporting period. Only pretrial releases documented in the Sheriff's Office Release file by the last day of the reporting period are reflected in the figure.

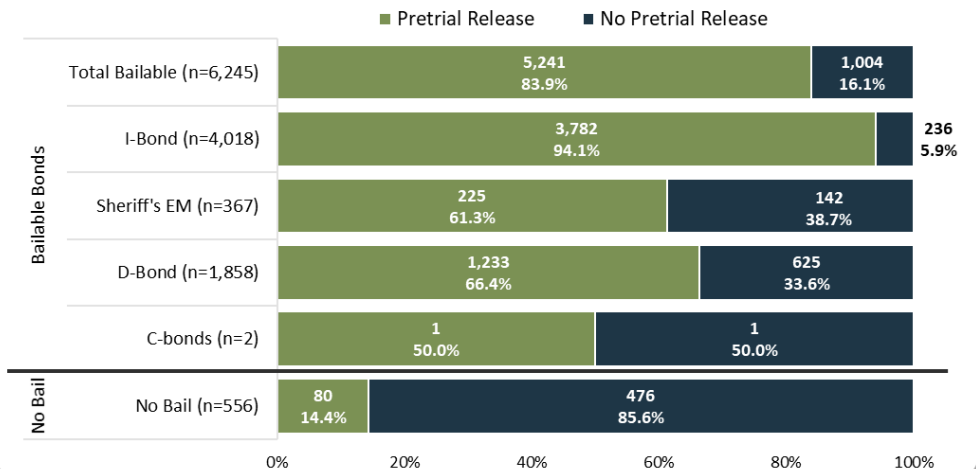
Bailable Bonds

- More than 8 out of 10 felony defendants who received a bailable bond secured an initial pretrial release from Cook County Jail.
 - 94.1% of the defendants who received an I-Bond had an initial pretrial release from custody. Defendants who received an I-bond on their new case may remain detained on other pending cases.
 - 61.3% of the defendants court ordered to Sheriff's EM were successfully released from physical incarceration in the Cook County Jail. A non-admission to Sheriff's EM may be because a defendant (1) has a more restrictive bond (e.g., unpaid D-Bond on a current case or a No Bail Hold on another active pre-trial or probation case); (2) is determined to be ineligible for Sheriff's EM (e.g., no place to stay or active IDOC or out of jurisdiction warrant); or (3) refuses placement on Sheriff's EM. Additionally, the defendant may have been placed on Sheriff's EM after the end of the current reporting period (March 31, 2019).
 - 66.4% of the defendants required to post 10% of their D-bond value for release did so, securing their initial pretrial release from custody.
 - 50% of defendants required to post 100% of their C-bond value for release did so,

Non-Bailable Bonds

- 14.4% of the defendants who received an initial no-bail order secured a bailable bond during a subsequent court date which resulted in an initial pretrial release from custody.

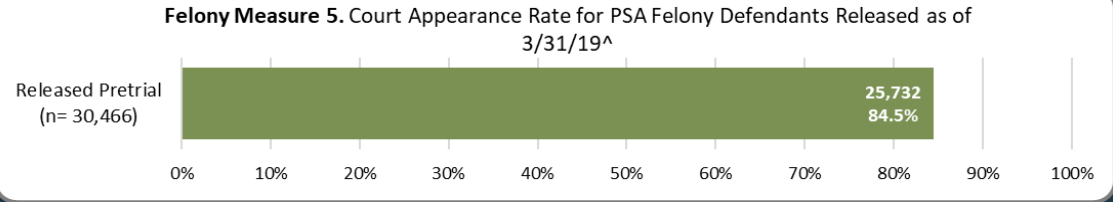
Felony Measure 4. Pretrial Rate of Release Among PSA Felony Defendants Who Appeared in Bond Court January - March 2019 by Initial Bail Order (Released as of 3/31/19)



FELONY MEASURE 5. COURT APPEARANCE RATE

Measure 5 provides preliminary outcomes on the percentage of defendants released pretrial who make all scheduled court appearances.

- 84.5% of the felony defendants who appeared in bond court and were released between October 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 have successfully appeared for all scheduled court hearings to date.

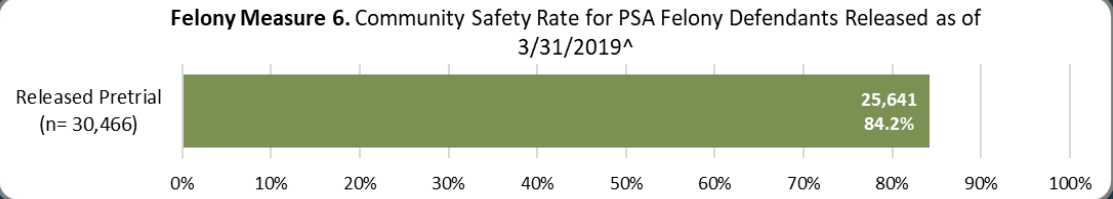


[^] Felony defendants who appeared in bond courts with a completed PSA on or after 10/01/17 (post-implementation of G.O. 18.8A).

FELONY MEASURE 6. COMMUNITY SAFETY RATE

Measure 6 provides preliminary outcomes on the percentage of defendants released pretrial who are not charged with a new offense while in the community.

- 84.2% of the felony defendants who appeared in bond court and were released between October 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 have not been charged with a new offense while in the community.

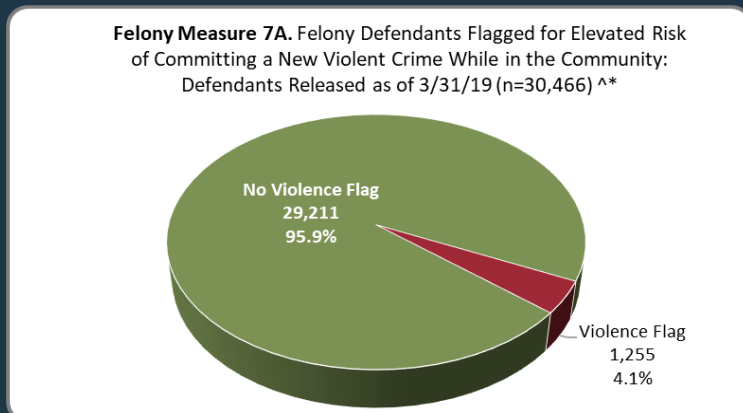


[^] Felony defendants who appeared in bond courts with a completed PSA on or after 10/01/17 (post-implementation of G.O. 18.8A).

FELONY MEASURE 7. ASSESSMENT OF RISK FOR NEW VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Measure 7A provides a snapshot of the number of defendants released pretrial who were flagged at initial assessment as posing an elevated risk for committing a new violent offense while awaiting trial.

- 4.1% of the felony defendants who appeared in bond court and were released between October 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 were flagged at initial assessment as posing an elevated risk for committing a new violent offense while in the community.

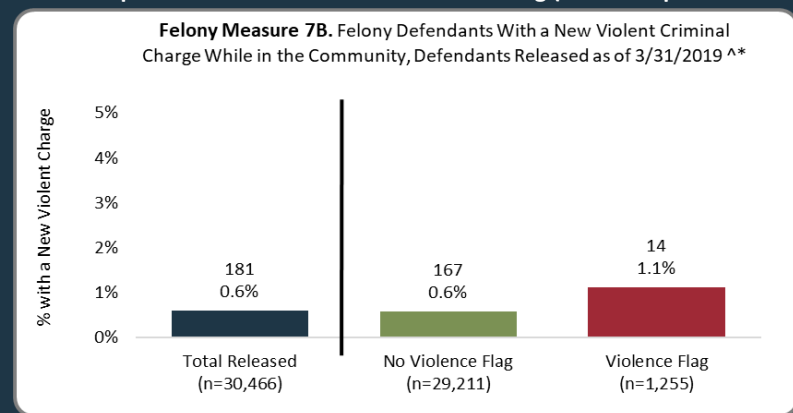


[^] Felony defendants who appeared in bond courts with a completed PSA on or after 10/01/17 (post-implementation of G.O. 18.8A).

^{*} The Public Safety Assessment uses a combination of nine risk factors that are entirely dependent on criminal history to identify individuals who may pose an elevated risk for committing a new violent crime while awaiting trial.

Measure 7B provides a snapshot of the number of defendants released pretrial who were charged with a new violent offense while in the community.

- Overall, less than 1% of the felony defendants who appeared in bond court and were released between October 1, 2017 and March 31, 2019 were charged with committing a new violent offense while in the community.
 - Defendants with a violence flag were more likely to be charged with a new violent offense compared to those without the violence flag (1.1% compared to 0.6%).



[^] Felony defendants who appeared in bond courts with a completed PSA on or after 10/01/17 (post-implementation of G.O. 18.8A).

^{*} New violent criminal charge is defined as a case filing for a violent offense that allegedly occurred while defendant was on pretrial release.

Note: Data presented in the dashboard are based on a case-level merge of the electronic docket and a monthly release file from the Cook County Sheriff's Office. Percentages featured in this report may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The Public Safety Assessment (PSA)

You may hear discussion about the PSA in court today. Here is a brief explanation of the PSA and how it works.

Following a person's arrest, a judge must decide whether that person should:

be released
to await trial.



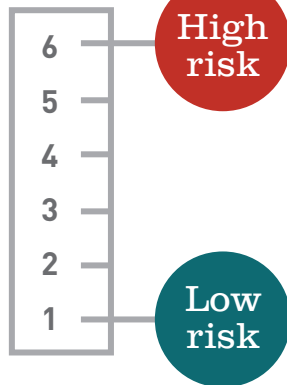
be detained
in jail to
await trial.



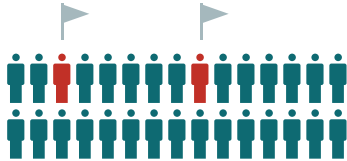
A judge considers many factors in making this decision. One tool that judges may use to help make this decision is the PSA.



The PSA produces a score that represents the likelihood that a defendant who is released before trial will commit a new crime or will fail to appear for a future court appearance.



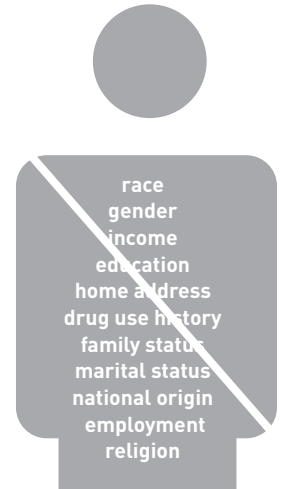
The PSA also flags the small number of defendants who pose an elevated risk of committing a crime of violence if released before trial.



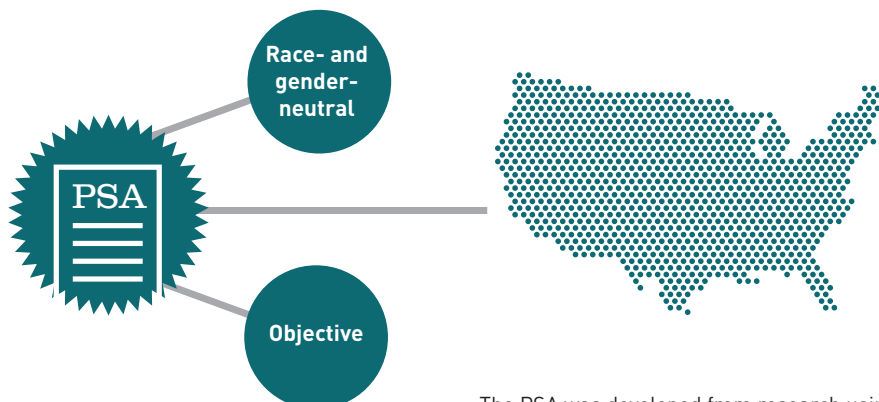
The PSA score is calculated based on nine factors.

Current violent offense	Pending charge at the time of the offense	Prior misdemeanor conviction
Prior felony conviction	Prior violent conviction	Prior failure to appear pretrial in past 2 years
Prior failure to appear pretrial older than 2 years	Prior sentence to incarceration	Age at current arrest

The PSA does NOT look at any of the following factors:



The PSA provides information that is race- and gender-neutral. It helps guide pretrial decision making in an effort to increase safety, reduce taxpayer costs, and enhance fairness and efficiency in the system.



The PSA was developed from research using data from across the United States.

The PSA score is not the only information that a judge considers, and the final decision will always be made by a judge.



For more information about the PSA, please visit www.arnoldfoundation.org.