

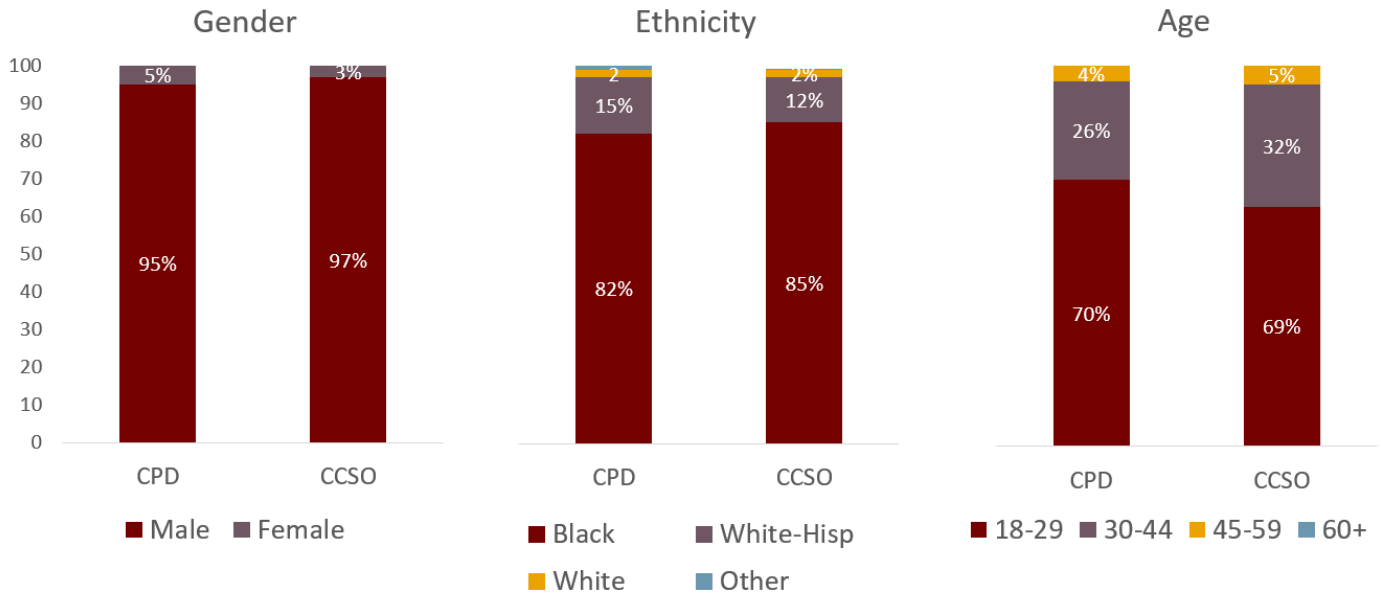
# CCSO Data: A Look at Gun Arrestees on Pre-Trial Electronic Monitoring

## GunStat Presentation Summary

For the purposes of this analysis, EM felony gun population is defined as:

- Placed on EM at any time between August 1st, 2019 and July 31st, 2020.
- Individuals arrested by CPD for new felony gun arrests.
- New felony gun arrests were made, at most, 48 hours prior to a CCSO EM placement to reflect pretrial bond.
- Important caveat – this analysis does not speak to any changes in CCSO jail or EM populations due to COVID-related measures. We are only looking at new pre-trial EM placements for CPD felony gun arrests.

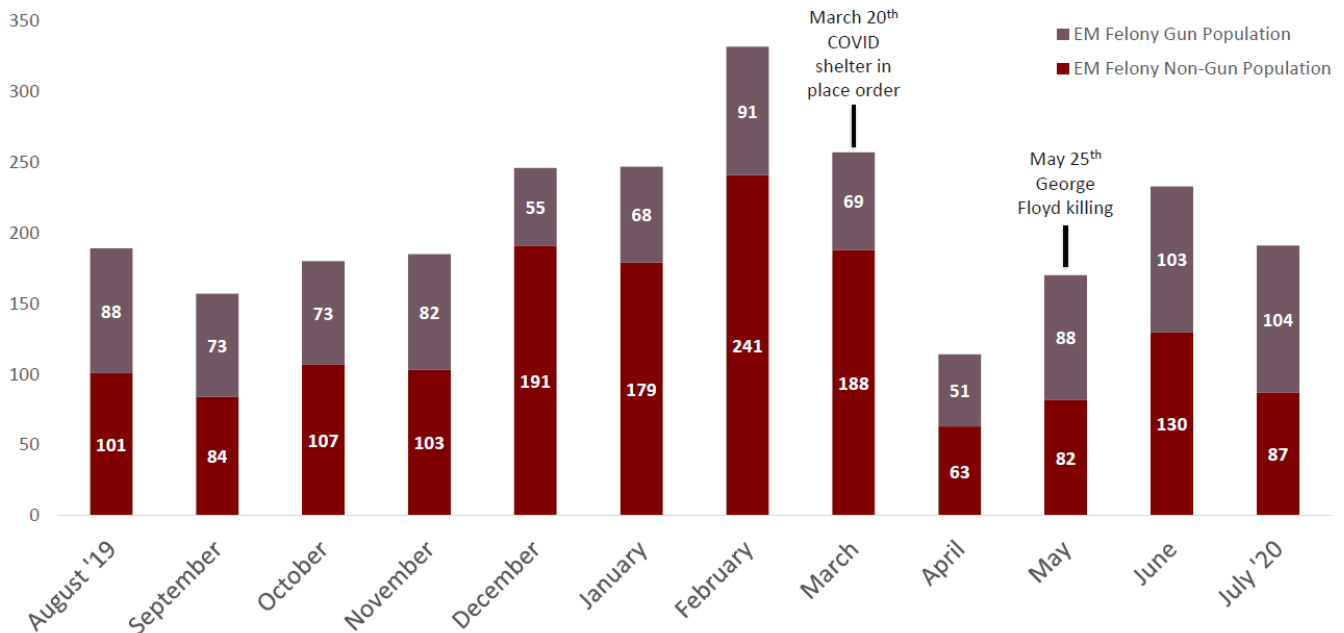
# 1. EM felony gun population is demographically similar to CPD felony gun arrests



Now that we've defined the population in this analysis, looking at the demographic breakdown we see that the composition of CPD felony gun arrests is similar to new EM placements for felony gun arrests.

As a potential next step, linking SAO felony review (FR) data here would give us additional insight into how charges change from CPD arrest through FR. But as an initial look, we see here that the population breakdowns by demographics look similar. This indicates that the new EM population is reflective of who was arrested by CPD during this time period.

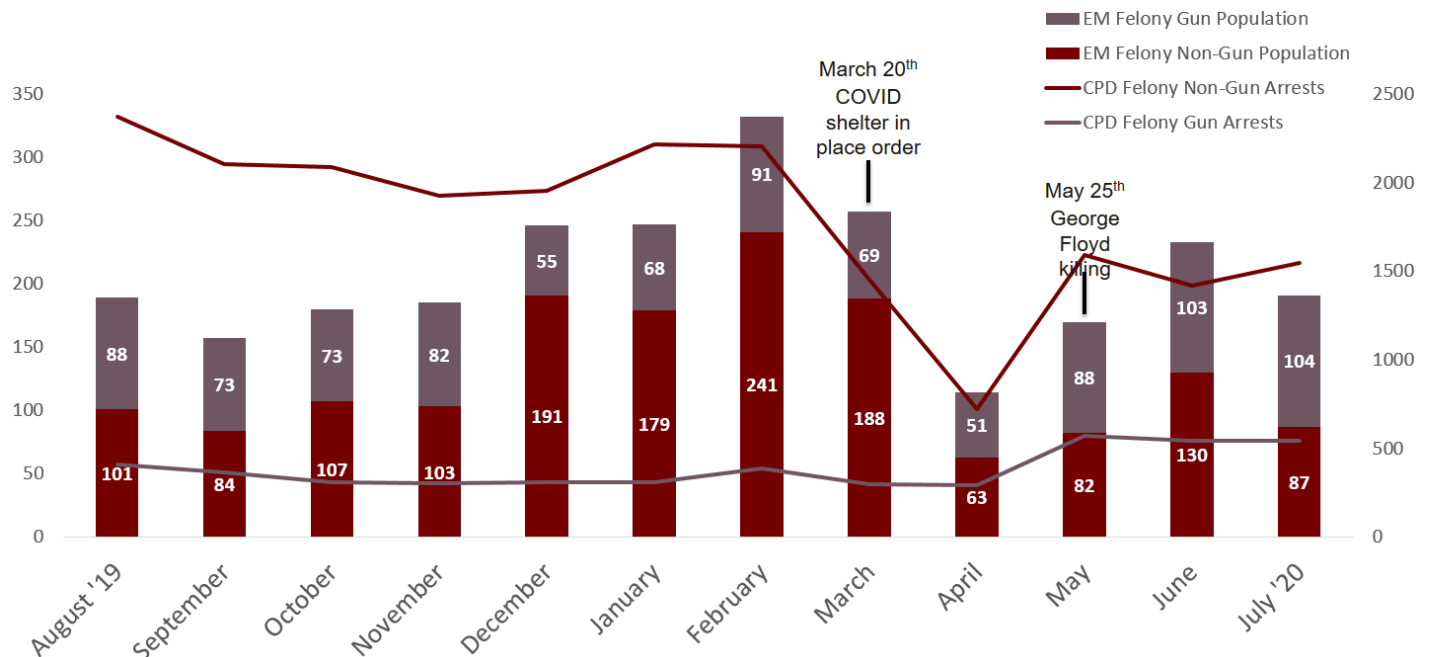
## 2. For new EM placements, felony gun arrestees increased, non-gun arrestees decreased



Here, we look at monthly EM placements for new CPD felony gun arrests. Please note that this is not a cumulative chart; these are monthly counts of new EM placements for a felony gun arrest, not the overall EM population. As a result, these do not account for factors like shifts from jail to EM, or any bond court COVID-related measures, which may have impacted the total EM population. This is important because the total EM population can change significantly over time.

Over the past year, we see a spike in February and a sharp decline around April for new EM felony placements. However, new EM placements for felony gun arrests peaked in June and July.

### 3. While CPD felony non-gun arrests decreased, felony gun arrests increased



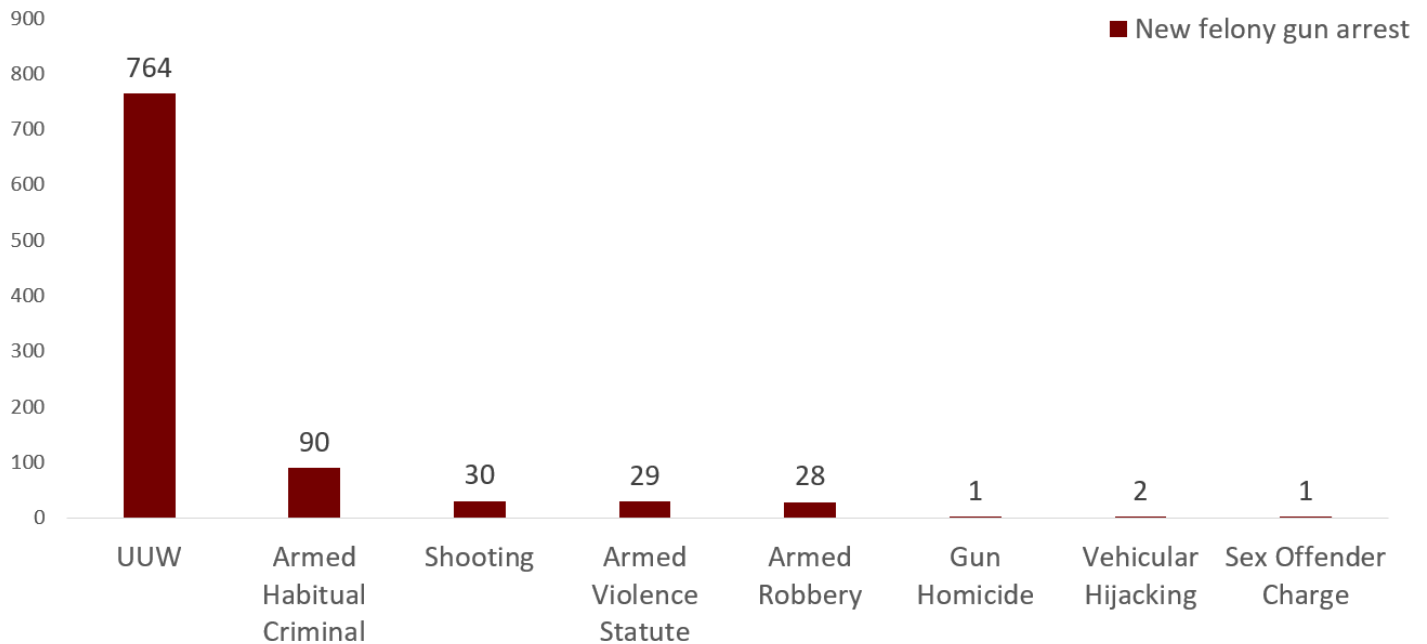
Here is the same chart overlaid with CPD felony gun and non-gun arrests. The trends in new EM placements with felony gun and non-gun arrests generally mirror the trends for felony gun and non-gun arrests by CPD.

*The stacked bars together make up all new felony EM placements, red bars = non-gun EM placement and purple bars = new felony gun EM placement. Overlaid are line graphs showing CPD arrests trends for same offenses and time. The red line is felony non-gun arrests and the purple line is felony gun arrests.*

Let's take the example of February 2020; there were 241 new felony non-gun EM placements and 91 new felony gun EM placements, adding up to 332 new felony EM placements for the month. CPD felony non-gun arrests were around 2000 for the month and felony gun arrests were approximately 500. We find that, from this chart, CPD arrests and new EM placements closely mirror each other.

The share of those arrested for a felony gun who were newly placed on EM did not change very much over the past year. Specifically, comparing August 2019 and July 2020, the share of those arrested for a felony gun charge and newly placed on EM decreased from 22% to 19%.

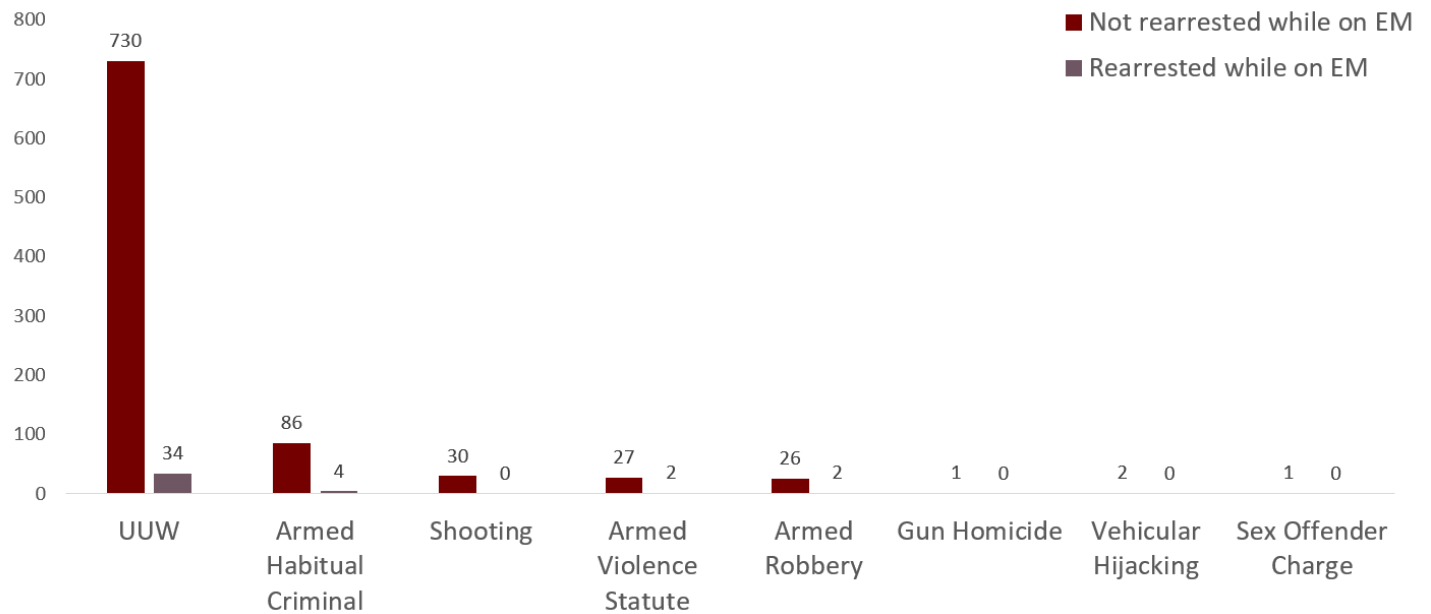
## 4. Most individuals on EM for a new charge were arrested for UUW



Over the past year, a total of 945 people were arrested for a felony gun charge and placed on EM pre-trial. The most common top charge was UUW, followed by AHC. Individuals with these top charges account for over 90% of this population. UUW arrests are consistent with the Cook County Sheriff's Office's findings, presented at the August 2020 GunStat meeting.

The remaining 10% primarily include Shooting, Armed Violence Statute, and Armed Robbery. The following slides will examine the same population, broken down by whether or not they were rearrested while on EM.

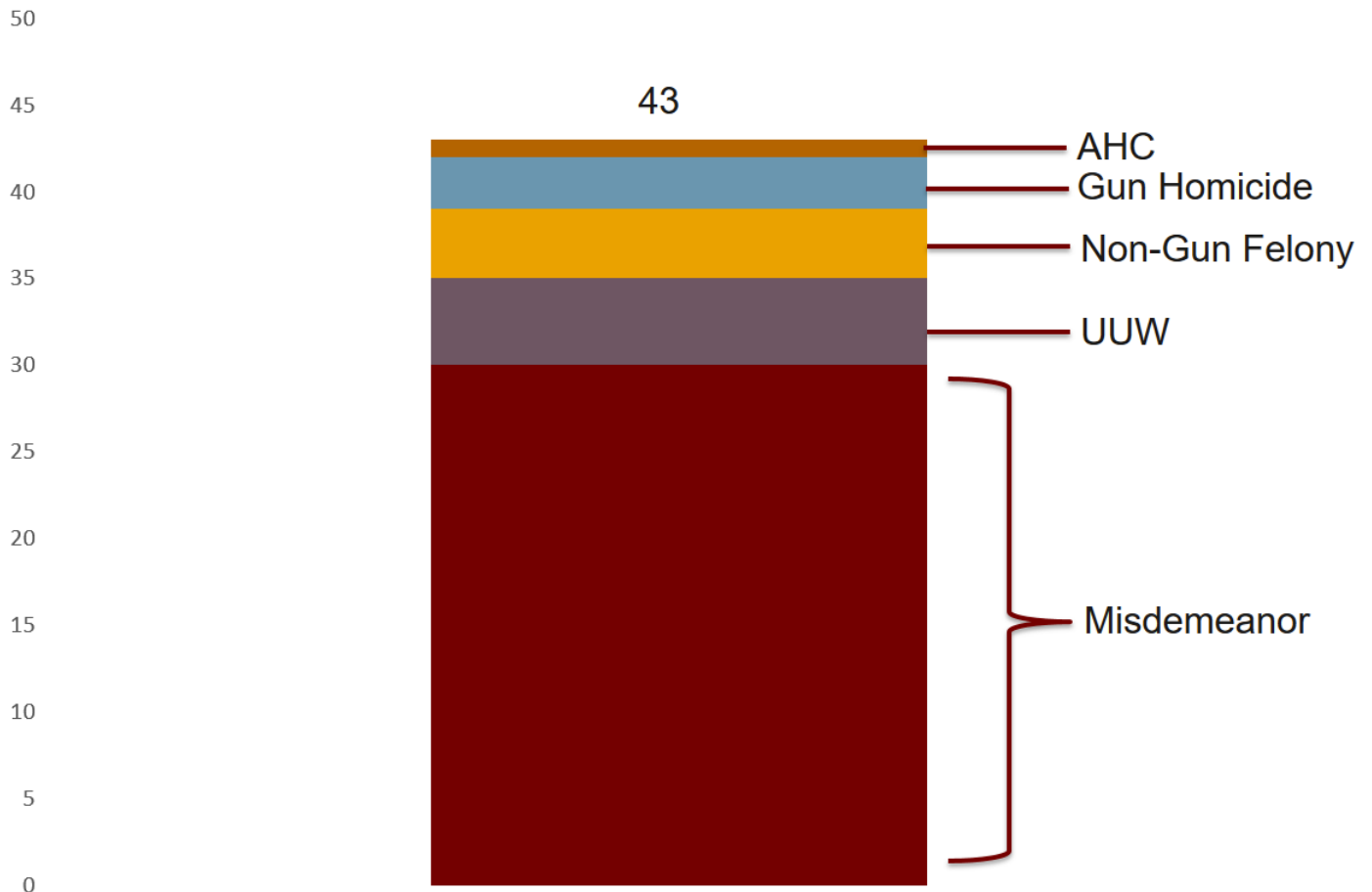
## 5. Most of this EM population is not rearrested while on EM



Here we see the same 945 individuals and the arrest associated with their new EM placement—this population is broken down into those who were or were not rearrested while on EM.

42 individuals were rearrested at least once while on pre-trial EM for a felony gun charge. The majority of those rearrested were on pre-trial EM for a UUW charge

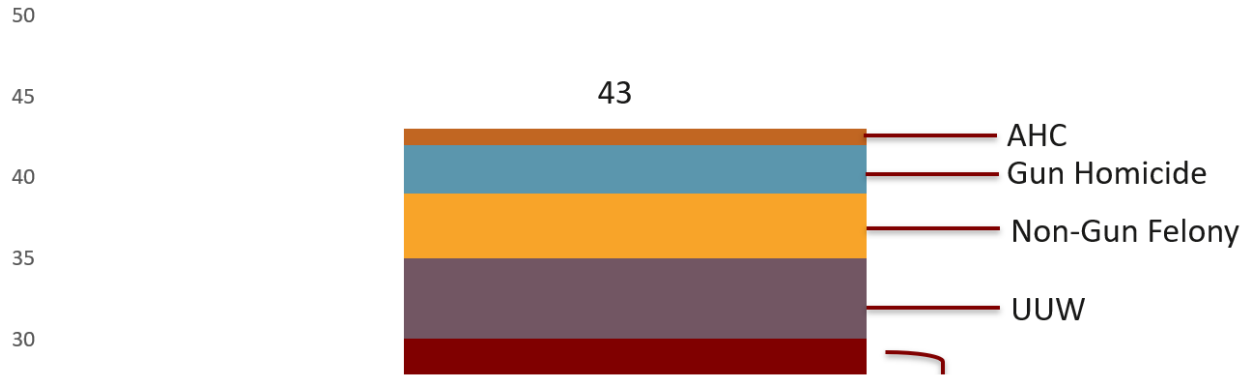
## 6. Most rearrested while on EM were rearrested for a misdemeanor



This chart illustrates the distribution of arrest charge types for individuals rearrested while on a new pre-trial EM placement for a felony gun arrest. The prior slide showed that 42 people were rearrested at least once. We see here that the total rearrests for this population was 43, indicating that one individual was rearrested twice while on pre-trial EM.

Among the 42 individuals who were rearrested while on a new pre-trial EM placement, a large majority were rearrested for a misdemeanor charge. Among those misdemeanor rearrests, 70% were for an issuance of warrant (43% of misdemeanor rearrests) followed by domestic battery (13% of misdemeanor rearrests). There were 14 different types of misdemeanor arrests in total.

Both UUW charges (11% of rearrests) and non-gun felonies charges (10% of rearrests) represent about 20% of rearrests. The remaining rearrests are for 3 Gun Homicides and 1 AHC.



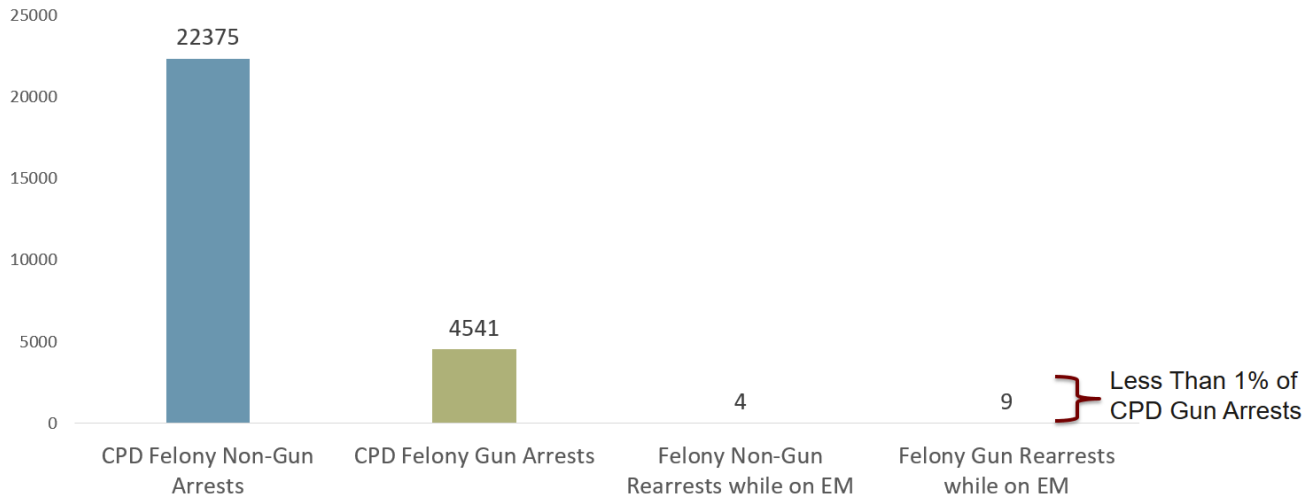
Individual rearrest rate while on EM: **4.4%**



In the past year, only 42 out of 945 individuals on EM for a new felony gun charge were rearrested. *This means that the individual rearrest rate while on EM was 4.4%.*



## 7. Rearrests while on EM compared with CPD arrests



Lastly, we divide rearrests into gun felonies and non-gun felonies. 9 individuals were rearrested for a felony gun arrest (21% of rearrests) while on a new EM placement for UUW, gun homicide, or AHC.

Alternatively, 4 individuals were rearrested for a felony non-gun arrest (9% of rearrests). The remaining rearrests were misdemeanors.

Felony rearrests account for a small proportion of the total number of felony gun arrests made by CPD over the same time period. To be precise, pre-trial EM individuals accounted for less than 1% of CPD Felony Gun Arrests for the same time period.

## 8. Takeaways

- **Less than 5%** of those on EM for new felony gun arrests were rearrested while on EM.
- Most of those rearrested while on EM for new felony gun arrests were rearrested for **misdemeanors** charges.
- Those rearrested for a felony gun charge while on EM for new felony gun arrests represent **less than 1%** of CPD felony gun arrests.

## 9. Potential Next Steps

- Examine EM placement beyond those newly placed on EM pre-trial for a felony gun arrest.
- Link to SAO Felony Review data to account for changes in Felony Review prior to an EM placement.
- Analysis into EM length of stay.
- Incorporate CCSO EM Violation data.