

**McLean County
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council**

January 10, 2018

Judge Robert Freitag and Judge Kevin Fitzgerald were both unavailable to chair the meeting. William Scanlon chaired the meeting in their absence.

ISU Stevenson Center Data Report

Case processing time (CPT) for 2007 – 2016 was reviewed:

- The mean CPT was 151.4 days; the median was 125 days
- 2013 – 2016 CPT has been higher than the 10-year average
- No case type is being disposed of within the standards set for case processing time
- The main factors in CPT are charge severity, number of appearances, number of charge counts, number of days in custody and whether there is another case pending at the same time
- Race/Ethnicity, gender, age, year filed and recidivism do not have a direct effect on CPT
- There was a comparison between case categories and class of offenses. The more serious a charge, the longer to disposition
- The longer a person is in custody, the shorter the case processing time (holding all other factors constant)

The next step is to look at the assignment of judge as it effects CPT and the type of the plea.

Mental Health bookings and reporting has been reviewed. The Stevenson Center uses several indicators from the EJS database to construct a measure of those persons who are booked or charged with mental health issues. These indicators are recorded by either the arresting officer, jail staff or a self-report by the defendant. The flag continues with the person on any subsequent contact within EJS.

- Between 2002-2017 approximately 7100 persons with a mental health issue were booked. This is 22.6% of the total bookings in that time-frame. The mean number of bookings for this cohort was four (4).
- The percentage of those with a mental health issue has been increasing since 2002, and the increase has been greater since 2010.
- Currently almost 25.6% of bookings have a reported mental health issue.
- In comparison, those with a mental health flag within the database have more bookings than those who are not reporting a mental health issue.

The next steps are to look at the severity of charge in relation to this group and the impact of CIT on the jail population.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority – Recidivism of Persons returned from Prison

Dr. David Olson presented on behalf of the ICJIA. There are five (5) counties within IL who are participating in the research on parole and recidivism. This research is designed to assist the participating counties to make community decisions on public policy and resource management. The initial findings:

1. Felony arrests and felony case filings have increased since 2010, but the admissions to IDOC have decreased 40%
2. There are several measures of recidivism – each has some strengths and limitations. Recidivism also has factors which correlate to risk to reoffend, and some which may vary depending on justice system resources and social resources within the community
3. The methodology to examine recidivism was as follows:
 - A review of detailed data regarding everyone released from IDOC in Illinois from SFY 2011 to SFY 2015
 - Complete Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) from Illinois State Police/ICJIA for pre- and post-release arrests and convictions for all IDOC releasees
 - Examined those released between SFY 2011 and 2014 to ensure minimum of 3-year post-release follow-up; first exit during study period when multiple exits occurred
 - Frequencies plus multivariate statistical analyses to measure influence of/account for influence of age, race, gender, education level, marital status, whether they had children, gang membership, offense that resulted in prison sentence (nature of offense and felony class), criminal history (prior prison admissions, prior arrests overall and for specific types of offense, such as domestic violence, other violence, and drug sale/delivery offenses) and days between exit and criminal history check
 - Examination of 3 types of recidivism: arrest for any offense, arrest for a violent offense, and arrest for domestic violence offense
 - Analyses of statewide data to determine if McLean County had different recidivism rates (N=70,800)
 - Analyses of McLean data to determine if predictive characteristics differ from statewide analyses (N=721)

There was a short discussion of the recidivism measures in comparison to the remainder of Illinois – McLean County is about the same in rates or percentage of recidivism. Most persons who do reoffend do so in the first year from release. The mandatory domestic violence arrest policy locally coupled with the mandatory return to IDOC policy results in a situation where the most common recidivism offense is domestic violence, and the most common offense for return to IDOC is domestic violence.

Additionally, those with an extensive arrest record prior to admission to the IDOC had the highest recidivism rate, although most were not rearrested for a crime of violence.

The ICJIA will be trying to recreate the same research for those on probation.

Veteran's Court

Cassy Taylor, Court Services Director, reported the Veteran's Court has submitted their petition for certification to the AOIC, and are in the implementation phase. There have been team meetings, but there will be a site visit prior to formal certification.

The Bloomington PD and Normal PD have been added to the team.

McLean County Jail Expansion and Remodeling

The work continues on schedule. The exterior has been framed and the exterior finish concrete panels are being hung. All cells are installed. There will be an update at the April meeting.

E-filing

William Scanlon, Trial Court Administrator, gave an update on the status of e-filing. The mandate began for most civil cases on January 1, 2018. The challenges continue to revolve around the education and customer service for pro se filers. There have been limited technical problems, but most have been resolved.

It is expected that the Supreme Court will mandate the e-filing of criminal cases by January 1, 2019 or July 1, 2019 at the latest.

Meeting adjourned: 12:57 p.m.

Next Meetings:	CJCC Executive Committee meeting	February 14 at 7:45 a.m.
	CJCC Executive Committee meeting	March 14 at 7:45 a.m.
	CJCC meeting	April 11 at 12:00 noon