MONITORING COOK COUNTY'S CENTRAL BOND COURT:

A Community Courwatching Initiative



ABOUT THE COMMUNITY COURTWATCHING INITIATIVE

Last fall, the Coalition to End Money Bond organized more than 70 volunteers to monitor the implementation of General Order 18.8A in Cook County's central bond court. The order aims to ensure that no one is incarcerated at Cook County Jail simply because they are unable to pay a monetary bond. On Februry 27th, 2018, the Coalition to End Money Bond released its findings in the new report: Monitoring Cook County's Central Bond Court: A Community Courtwatching Initiative. The information collected in the courtwatching report shows that some positive changes have occurred as a result of recent reforms but that the order has not met its goal.

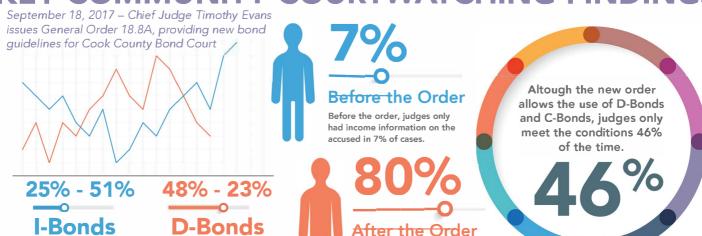
Coalition courtwatchers found that the use of money bonds decreased by 48% after the order went into effect, but nearly half of all money bonds issued were still in amounts above what the accused person could afford to pay. The report also compares results across different judges and used information obtained using Freedom of Information Act requests, to track changes in the number of people in Cook County Jail following the order's implementation.

You can read "Monitoring Cook County's Central Bond Court: A Community Courtwatching Initiative" at: www.chicagoappleseed.org/courtwatchingreport2018

THE COALITION TO END MONEY BOND INCLUDES:

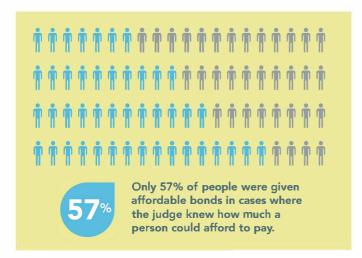
A Just Harvest • Chicago Appleseed Fund for Justice • Chicago Community Bond Fund • Illinois Justice Project • Justice and Witness Ministry of the Chicago Metropolitan Association, Illinois Conference, United Church of Christ • Nehemiah Trinity Rising • The Next Movement committee of the Trinity United Church of Christ Prison Ministry • The People's Lobby • Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law • and Southsiders Organized for Unity and Liberation (SOUL).

KEY COMMUNITY COURTWATCHING FINDINGS



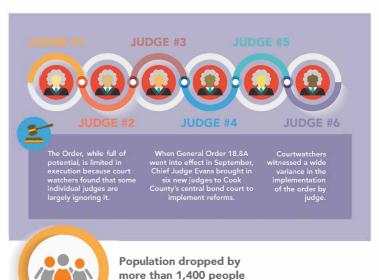
After the order, judges now

know how much the accused person can afford in 80% of



Courtwatchers observed the rate of I-Bonds increase from 25% to 51% after the Order was issued, and the

rate of D-Bonds decrease from 48% to 23%.



more than 1,400 people



D-Bonds – you must pay 10% of the bail amount set by the judge to get out of jail
C-Bonds – you must pay the full amount of the bail that is set to get out of jail, pre-trial
I-Bonds – personal recognizance bonds, mean you pay nothing and are released, and won' owe anything unless you skip your court appointment

In the first three months after the order went into effect, Cook County's jail population:

That gradual decrease stalled out in January, and the jail's population has now remained close to 6,100 people for more than two months

This flatlining is due to judges in both bond court and criminal courtrooms across Cook **County disregarding Chief** Judge Evans' order

Five months after General Order 18.8A went into effect, approximately half of all people incarcerated at Cook County Jail are still there only because they cannot afford to pay a monetary bond