



Monthly Report

March 2016

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The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has two goals:

- Make Illinois communities safer for all residents.
- Foster better life outcomes for youth in the Department's custody by providing appropriate and effective rehabilitation.

In March 2015, the Department unveiled its comprehensive strategic plan focusing on five core principles:

- Right-Size: Reduce the use of secure custody for low-risk youth
- Rehabilitate: Improve programs to meet the needs of high-risk youth
- Reintegrate: Improve programs to ensure successful reentry
- Respect: Create a safe and respectful environment for youth and staff
- Report: Increase transparency and accountability

This monthly report is part of the Department's commitment to enhance reporting and transparency. This allows the Department to more effectively inform stakeholders and the public about operations and outcomes.

Table 1: FY 2016 Population by Facility

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	88	81	76	69	64	47	53	55	48
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	134	130	130	140	136	133	109	112	114
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	151	174	178	157	140	131	104	89	69
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	37	37	39	40	37	40	40	38
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	261	235	236	219	197	161	127	118	120
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	40	37	36	32	24	15	14	15	21
IDJJ Total	713	694	693	656	601	524	447	429	410

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the current fiscal year to date, the Department has experienced a 41.2% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2004.

Table 2: FY 2016 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	61	61	61	59	59	61	61	66	67
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	134	133	133	132	137	135	133	135	137
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	124	122	119	117	118	118	117	124	120
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30	30	30	31	38	37	37	40	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	162	159	158	159	170	164	162	172	169
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	64	63	63	62	71	70	69	73	73
IDJJ Total	575	568	564	560	593	585	579	610	604

The headcount of security staff is obtained by examining the number of security staff on active payroll for each facility. As facilities must be staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, it takes 3 or 4 staff to fill one post, full time. The number of security staff includes security supervisors and interns.

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
<i>July</i>	31.29%	23.48%	27.34%
<i>August</i>	32.21%	27.58%	31.02%
<i>September</i>	30.66%	29.70%	31.83%
<i>October</i>	32.50%	28.91%	32.12%
<i>November</i>	32.05%	29.81%	35.86%
<i>December</i>	32.57%	31.29%	37.57%
<i>January</i>	34.20%	28.93%	39.25%
<i>February</i>	32.81%	23.92%	40.86%
<i>March</i>	35.48%	31.23%	36.25%
<i>April</i>	30.30%	31.28%	
<i>May</i>	33.29%	30.96%	
<i>June</i>	28.41%	29.58%	
IDJJ Average	32.15%	28.89%	34.68%

Nationally, the rates of incarcerated youth on psychotropic medication tend to range between 20 and 40%. Additionally, greater numbers of incarcerated females utilize psychotropic medications than males and have higher rates of diagnosis for mental disorders.

Table 4: FY 2016 Rate of Self-Harm Attempts by Severity per 100 Youth

	Mild Self-Harm Attempts	Moderately Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Total Attempts or Threats
<i>July</i>	3.23	1.26	0.00	4.49
<i>August</i>	7.20	1.30	0.00	8.50
<i>September</i>	7.07	2.74	0.00	9.81
<i>October</i>	6.10	1.22	0.00	7.32
<i>November</i>	5.30	2.09	0.00	7.39
<i>December</i>	4.27	2.41	0.00	6.68
<i>January</i>	7.38	1.08	0.00	8.46
<i>February</i>	3.02	0.50	0.00	3.52
<i>March</i>	2.86	0.95	0.00	3.81
IDJJ Average	5.16	1.51	0.00	6.66

Self-harm rates are measured by the total number of incidents and do not reflect the number of youth who have attempted self-harm. A mild attempt is when a youth verbalizes, threatens, or gestures self-injurious behavior. A moderately severe attempt is when a youth attempts self-harm and appears to be motivated by suicidal intent and as such inflicts superficial harm to self that may require minor medical attention. A serious attempt is when a youth self-harms and as such inflicts harm to self that requires medical attention or whose attempt is believed to be potentially lethal and is scheduled for medical observation.

Table 5: FY 2016 Distribution of DSM-5 Diagnoses of Youth in Facilities

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
<i>July</i>	1.71%	22.98%	34.01%	25.16%	16.15%
<i>August</i>	2.12%	22.06%	34.97%	24.67%	16.18%
<i>September</i>	1.70%	23.46%	35.03%	24.54%	15.28%
<i>October</i>	2.43%	20.87%	35.83%	23.65%	17.22%
<i>November</i>	2.23%	21.79%	35.57%	24.21%	16.20%
<i>December</i>	3.44%	24.95%	39.78%	18.92%	16.34%
<i>January</i>	1.54%	17.74%	39.07%	22.88%	18.77%
<i>February</i>	5.00%	16.58%	36.05%	24.74%	17.63%
<i>March</i>	4.50%	21.43%	29.10%	23.28%	21.69%
IDJJ Average	2.74%	21.32%	35.49%	23.56%	17.27%

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition, is a commonly used tool in the psychology field to provide standard criteria and descriptions of mental disorders. It contains a variety of mental disorders including depression and bipolar disorder and also includes diagnoses of conduct disorder and substance abuse disorders. Nearly all youth in IDJJ facilities have a minimum of one diagnosis according to DSM-5 definitions. Nationally, research estimates that between 40 and 60% of incarcerated juveniles have a diagnosable mental disorder. These estimates tend to exclude substance abuse and conduct disorders.

Table 6: FY 2016 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	22	22	19	24	23	28	24	22	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	40	44	41	34	24	20	37	36	31
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	27	27	26	28	28	23	23	25	27
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50	47	51	52	47	50	50	53	52
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	37	36	39	38	35	36	34	28	29
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	16	20	12	12	9	5	4	8	6
IDJJ Total	192	196	188	188	166	162	172	172	167

Table 7: FY 2016 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.5%	72.4%	75.4%	74.0%	73.0%	77.5%	72.3%	69.7%	74.0%	73.8%
<i>Alcohol</i>	16.7%	16.8%	15.0%	17.1%	16.0%	15.6%	16.8%	16.6%	14.7%	16.1%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.8%	10.2%	8.6%	7.5%	8.0%	5.6%	8.0%	10.3%	11.3%	8.5%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	3.1%	1.3%	1.4%	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%

Each of the six IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilizes education and group therapy to help decrease future substance use. The number of treatment participants is the total number of youth enrolled in a substance abuse program during the month of interest. Due to treatment failure, drop out, and rolling acceptance into the programs, the number of youth reported in a program tends to be greater than the actual number of youth enrolled at one time. Primary substance abused is the primary drug of choice for a youth in treatment. Many youth enrolled in treatment are polysubstance users and are treated accordingly.

Table 8: FY 2016 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	85	81	72	75	60	43	50	48	45
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	83	86	83	93	98	95	80	75	86
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	100	126	124	105	82	81	61	46	31
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	25	25	27	35	28	33	25	26	29
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	195	180	174	170	175	138	102	100	102
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32	33	31	25	20	9	10	13	21
IDJJ Total	520	531	511	503	463	399	328	308	314

Table 9: FY 2016 Teachers Employed

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	9
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	18	17
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	9	10	11	11	15	17	17	17	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	12	13	14	14	18	18	20	20
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
IDJJ Total	54	55	56	57	63	70	71	75	75

Table 10: FY 2016 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.4%	27.2%	36.1%	41.3%	30.0%	34.9%	30.0%	37.5%	33.3%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	45.8%	44.2%	43.4%	48.4%	39.8%	42.1%	43.8%	48.0%	45.3%
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	54.0%	56.4%	58.1%	59.0%	58.5%	60.5%	62.3%	67.3%	48.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	48.5%	52.0%	42.3%	51.7%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	33.3%	25.6%	28.7%	32.9%	34.3%	30.4%	19.6%	39.0%	39.2%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	46.9%	39.4%	35.5%	52.0%	40.0%	11.1%	30.0%	38.5%	33.3%
IDJJ Average	37.2%	35.8%	40.3%	41.2%	40.8%	40.9%	37.8%	45.5%	41.7%

Table 11: FY 2016 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	11
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	8	1	2	5	6	5	11	48
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	9	2	9	10	9	2	5	11	11	68
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	5	0	0	3	3	3	0	4	18
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	2	3	0	3	5	14	2	1	3	33
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
IDJJ Total	17	19	19	18	20	26	17	18	29	183

School District 428 offers three types of diplomas for students: 8th grade, high school, and general equivalency. The District offers blended learning, utilizing both online and in-person instruction. An estimated 10% of youth admitted to the Department receive some sort of diploma during their stay. Nationally, it is estimated that about 40% of youth held in juvenile facilities have a need for special education services.

Table 12: FY 2016 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	2/2016	03/2016
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	5.2	6.5	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	7.1
<i>Youth Fights</i>	9.7	9.9	10.0	11.3	12.2	13.9	11.3	14.2	12.4
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	2.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	1.6	3.3	4.3	3.5	5.7
Overall Reportable Incidents	17.1	20.7	18.8	20.0	18.3	21.3	19.3	23.0	25.2

Reportable incidents measure incidents of disruption in a correctional facility. The numbers provided are rates per 100 youth in IDJJ custody. Youth on youth assaults are when one or more youth strikes another youth or youths. Youth fights are when two or more youth mutually engage in a fight. Youth on staff assaults are when one or more youth commit physical violence against one or more staff members.

Table 13: FY 2016 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	2/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	0	2
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	2	2	4	1	0	2	0	0	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	5	7	10	6	3	3	2	0	6

Uses of chemical restraints are instances of the use of pepper spray as a use of force. The table provides a total number of uses at each facility per month. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional and have an opportunity to shower.

Table 14: FY 2016 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	11/2015	12/2015	01/2016	2/2016	03/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	23	21	8	12	10	4	4	2
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	23	11	15	18	17	16	9	10
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	47	57	100	98	95	68	87	42	49
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	101	34	164	44	47	35	65	51	25
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	12	7	8	2	2	9	2	2
IDJJ Total	175	149	303	173	174	132	181	108	88

Uses of mechanical restraints are the temporary application of handcuffs as a use of force. The numbers provided are the total number of uses at each facility per month. If there is an incident where two youth are placed in mechanical restraints at the same time, that is counted as two uses. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for March 2016

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	9	2.1	411
<i>Time Outs</i>	227	54.0	74
<i>Cool Downs</i>	90	21.4	34

In summer 2015, IDJJ began piloting new policies and procedures regarding the use of confinement and removal of youth from regular programming and housing. These policies and procedures redefine “confinement” broadly and created subtypes based on the reason for its use. The Department also developed new ways of measuring the use of confinement. October 2015 was the first month using the new measurement strategy. To aid public understanding of confinement use, data is being presented on the number of uses of types of confinement, the rate of use per 100 youth in facility, and the average length of a confinement hold in minutes. The numbers represent uses of confinement and not youths confined. An extended behavioral hold is a placement of a youth in secure location used when the youth’s behavior poses a serious and immediate threat to safety or security. A time out is where a youth is placed in a secure location due to behavior that is out of control, violent, or aggressive. During this time, youth are routinely de-escalated and counseled by staff. A cool down is the temporary removal of youth from programming to an unsecured location while under constant staff supervision. Cool downs are used for youth behaving disruptively and are a non-secure tactic to de-escalate behavior.

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	984	995	1003
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	463	442	447
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	361	371	371
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	160	182	185

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	18.3	18.1	18.2
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	10.3	9.8	9.9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8	8.2	8.3

There are three groups of youth served by Aftercare. Youth in facilities are currently held in an IDJJ facility, but preparing for their transition to the community. Youth in the community are currently supervised through Aftercare after release from a facility. Youth suspended or with warrants are in violation of the terms of their supervised release and are supervised in the community or being held in a facility pending a legal hearing or have a warrant issued for their arrest. The average number of youth on caseload provides the average number of all types of youth that one Aftercare Specialist will supervise.

Table 18: Aftercare Specialist Contact per Youth in March by Office

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	385	2.2	296	3
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	141	1.3	125	1.7
<i>Aurora</i>	186	1.7	167	2.9
<i>Rockford</i>	176	3.1	141	3.9
<i>Peoria</i>	262	3.4	233	4.7
<i>East St. Louis</i>	160	2.4	133	3.2
<i>Champaign</i>	141	1.3	132	2.5
<i>Springfield</i>	175	1.5	123	3.3
IDJJ Total	1626	2	1353	3

Contacts between Aftercare and a youth start to occur prior to their release from an IDJJ facility. Contacts, both overall and in the community, are attempted or actual face-to-face meetings that occur between Aftercare Specialists and youth, their host site, placement staff, and engaged friends and family members. Contacts per youth provides an average number of contacts an Aftercare specialist will have for each youth on their caseload. Contacts per youth in community only examines contacts regarding youth that are actively monitored in the community. Per Departmental policy, Aftercare Specialists are meant to have one to four meetings per month with each youth, depending on their level of supervision.