



Monthly Report

October 2015

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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 rehabilitative care.

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 and others like it are a 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: CY 2015 Population by Facility

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	69	59	62	85	86	90	88	81	76	69
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	141	128	131	137	142	140	134	130	130	140
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	195	190	198	186	173	156	151	174	178	157
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	32	24	30	24	26	39	37	37	39
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	236	254	238	233	241	245	261	235	236	219
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	35	38	32	29	34	41	40	37	36	32
IDJJ Total	705	701	685	700	700	698	713	694	693	656

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2015 calendar year, IDJJ has experienced a 6.9% decrease in population. This decrease continues the general downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2004. This trend is expected to continue through the rest of the year and into 2016.

Table 2: CY 2015 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	60	60	59	58	58	62	61	61	61	59
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	142	142	146	143	139	135	134	133	133	132
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	136	137	138	136	129	123	124	122	119	117
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	24	23	29	31	30	30	30	30	30	31
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	167	168	159	173	172	162	162	159	158	159
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	64	64	61	67	67	65	64	63	63	62
IDJJ Total	593	594	592	608	595	577	575	568	564	560

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 role full time. The number of security staff includes security supervisors and interns.

* CY refers to the calendar 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%	
<i>December</i>	32.57%	31.29%	
<i>January</i>	34.20%	28.93%	
<i>February</i>	32.81%	23.92%	
<i>March</i>	35.48%	31.23%	
<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%	30.58%

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: CY 2015 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>January</i>	4.26	1.70	0.00	5.96
<i>February</i>	4.99	1.43	0.00	6.42
<i>March</i>	5.11	1.90	0.00	7.01
<i>April</i>	4.43	2.29	0.00	6.72
<i>May</i>	4.29	2.43	0.00	6.72
<i>June</i>	5.44	0.57	0.14	6.15
<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
IDJJ Average	5.21	1.68	0.01	6.91

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: CY 2015 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>January</i>	0.63%	24.06%	36.72%	22.50%	16.09%
<i>February</i>	1.32%	22.86%	37.99%	23.03%	14.80%
<i>March</i>	1.82%	28.60%	34.86%	20.03%	14.69%
<i>April</i>	2.76%	23.04%	37.48%	22.58%	14.13%
<i>May</i>	2.19%	24.38%	33.59%	23.28%	16.56%
<i>June</i>	2.91%	23.26%	33.76%	22.94%	17.12%
<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%
IDJJ Average	1.96%	23.56%	35.42%	23.24%	15.82%

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: CY 2015 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	23	23	21	22	27	21	22	22	19	24
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	50	49	51	49	48	42	40	44	41	34
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	27	24	26	26	17	3	27	27	26	28
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	42	32	36	37	39	50	47	51	52
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	37	32	36	36	40	35	37	36	39	38
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	10	9	12	16	16	20	12	12
IDJJ Total	185	178	176	178	181	156	192	196	188	188

Table 7: CY 2015 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	77.8%	78.1%	80.1%	81.5%	80.7%	74.4%	75.5%	72.4%	75.4%	74.0%	77.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	13.0%	12.9%	11.9%	11.2%	12.2%	15.4%	16.7%	16.8%	15.0%	17.1%	14.2%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.1%	7.9%	6.8%	6.2%	7.2%	9.0%	6.8%	10.2%	8.6%	7.5%	7.8%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%

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: CY 2015 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	65	53	56	84	51	86	85	81	72	75
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	103	87	90	85	83	79	83	86	83	93
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	134	126	131	125	123	98	100	126	124	105
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	18	24	14	21	25	25	27	35
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	176	193	214	167	214	186	195	180	174	170
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	24	30	30	27	34	37	32	33	31	25
IDJJ Total	525	511	539	512	519	507	520	531	511	503

Table 9: CY 2015 Teachers Employed

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	11
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	13	14
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7
IDJJ Total	57	56	56	56	54	57	54	55	56	57

Table 10: CY 2015 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	15.4%	22.6%	21.4%	20.2%	41.2%	26.7%	29.4%	27.2%	36.1%	41.3%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	46.6%	51.7%	40.0%	42.4%	22.9%	51.9%	45.8%	44.2%	43.4%	48.4%
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	57.5%	57.9%	54.2%	56.8%	53.7%	56.1%	54.0%	56.4%	58.1%	59.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47.8%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34.1%	29.0%	16.8%	32.9%	23.8%	23.7%	33.3%	25.6%	28.7%	32.9%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.2%	26.7%	33.3%	44.4%	50.0%	46.0%	46.9%	39.4%	35.5%	52.0%
IDJJ Average	40.6%	38.4%	27.6%	37.8%	33.5%	35.5%	37.2%	35.8%	40.3%	41.2%

Table 11: CY 2015 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	0	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	16
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	6	7	15	10	7	3	7	8	1	67
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	1	9	2	1	7	8	9	2	9	10	58
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	12
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	0	2	5	3	0	2	3	0	3	18
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	10
IDJJ Total	11	15	16	24	22	20	17	19	19	18	181

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: CY 2015 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	5.1	2.3	3.2	3.6	3.1	3.9	5.2	6.5	4.8	4.9
<i>Youth Fights</i>	6.0	4.9	7.4	8.1	6.6	11.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	11.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.2	4.3	4.0	3.8
Overall Reportable Incidents	13.2	9.1	14.1	13.3	12.3	17.9	17.1	20.7	18.8	20.0

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: CY 2015 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	0	1	0	1	5	2	2	5	4
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	3	5	1	6	9	1	2	2	4	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	1
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	5	5	3	9	11	8	5	7	10	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: CY 2015 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2015	02/2015	03/2015	04/2015	05/2015	06/2015	07/2015	08/2015	09/2015	10/2015
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	12	14	36	29	16	6	23	21	8
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	12	25	28	15	1	35	19	23	11	15
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	74	78	92	65	61	61	47	57	100	98
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	137	65	46	94	83	89	101	34	164	44
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	2	9	1	6	2	2	12	7	8
IDJJ Total	237	182	190	211	180	204	175	149	303	173

Uses of mechanical restraints are the temporary application of handcuffs. 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 October 2015

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	73	10.7	187.4
<i>Time Outs</i>	281	41.1	138.7
<i>Cool Downs</i>	114	16.7	31.5

In summer 2015, IDJJ began piloting new policies and procedures regarding the use of confinement and removal of youth from regular programming or 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 is 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. 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

	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	1521	1510	1495	1359	1356
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	959	938	895	785	783
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	423	442	479	447	464
<i>Number of Youth on Warrant Status</i>	139	130	121	127	109

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	29.8	28	27.7	25.2	25.1
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	18.8	17.4	16.6	14.5	14.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.3	8.6
<i>Average Number of Youth on Warrant Status</i>	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2

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 on warrant status are in violation of the terms of their supervised release and are 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 October by Office

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	654	1.7	518	2.3
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	343	1.5	244	2
<i>Aurora</i>	266	2	180	2.8
<i>Rockford</i>	217	1.6	177	2.4
<i>Peoria</i>	329	2.5	283	3.1
<i>East St. Louis</i>	250	2	188	2.5
<i>Champaign</i>	246	2.1	203	3.1
<i>Springfield</i>	172	1.7	136	2.2
IDJJ Total	2477	1.8	1929	2.5

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 specialists 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.