



Monthly Report

December 2017

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

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- 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: CY 2017 Population by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	63	77	73	74	74	77	78	71	62	64	65
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120	120	112	120	130	141
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40	40	39	38	40	33
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126	144	146	160	144	146
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33	30	31	29	38	39
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396	412	399	409	416	424

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month.

Table 2: CY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	76	74	86	86	80	78	77	73	79	78	77
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	149	146	143	152	150	149	147	145	142	150	149	145
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	46	45	46	46	46	45	43	43	44	49	49	50
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	179	179	189	201	197	191	189	185	180	195	190	189
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	70	72	69	68	69	68	67	67	65	70	69	68
IDJJ Total	521	518	521	553	548	533	524	517	504	543	535	529

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.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
July	42.3%	52.3%
August	42.8%	51.2%
September	37.6%	48.1%
October	39.2%	46.2%
November	42.9%	46.3%
December	47.1%	46.3%
January	42.7%	
February	46.8%	
March	46.3%	
April	48.4%	
May	46.9%	
June	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.4%

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 2017 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
January	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
February	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
March	2.91	0.26	0.00	3.17
April	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65
May	2.33	0.52	0.00	2.85
June	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09
July	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
August	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
September	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
October	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
November	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
December	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
IDJJ Average	2.03	0.23	0.00	2.26

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 2017 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
January	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
February	6.17%	9.51%	24.16%	32.13%	28.02%
March	4.33%	7.38%	25.19%	32.82%	30.28%
April	5.43%	11.37%	23.77%	32.30%	27.13%
May	5.34%	12.21%	22.90%	32.57%	26.97%
June	5.25%	13.00%	22.25%	29.75%	29.75%
July	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
November	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
December	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
IDJJ Average	5.93%	11.04%	23.17%	30.09%	29.78%

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 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26	21	25	24	22	23
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25	24	26	26	24	22
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45	48	47	43	51	44
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22	28	35	28	26	29
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20	17	11	13	17	18
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	138	138	144	134	140	136

Table 7: CY 2017 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	78.1%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	8.2%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	7.6%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	6.2%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize 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 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67	68	45	59	54	44
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92	98	90	100	107	110
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26	26	24	27	27	28
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109	115	110	102	89	90
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26	26	28	30	34	32
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320	333	297	318	311	304

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	8	7	6	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	19	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	18	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	9	7	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	12	13	9	10	9	8	9	7	7	7	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	8
IDJJ Total	46	51	53	51	54	53	52	51	47	48	44	50

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%
IDJJ Average	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	2	1	3	3	0	27
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	7	7	3	8	3	64
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	35
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	10	2	8	2	2	40
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	2	1	1	0	27
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	22	14	17	17	6	193

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. School district data is collected on the final day of the month.

Table 12: CY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4

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 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	3	1	2
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	7	3	6	5	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8	11	6	10	6	12

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 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	6	20	11	2	11	8	6	5	7	6	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	24	38	51	34	29	59	32	34	32	21	12	17
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	70	29	40	63	30	19	49	56	36	58	30	23
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	14	10	3	3	5	4	6	1	3	7	3
IDJJ Total	103	88	121	111	65	95	94	107	74	90	56	48

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 December 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	34	8.1	1306
<i>Time Outs</i>	254	60.2	86
<i>Cool Downs</i>	46	10.9	52

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	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	893	903	886	881	875	854	859	845	827	836	815	832
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	374	381	390	374	368	364	316	317	319	310	311
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	371	382	372	359	369	356	362	391	383	398	398	407
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133	138	127	119	107	114

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5

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 by Office in December 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	155	2	140	2.6
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	93	1.2	74	1.1
<i>Aurora</i>	94	2.7	85	2.9
<i>Rockford</i>	87	2.4	74	3
<i>Peoria</i>	113	2.8	98	3.8
<i>East St. Louis</i>	80	2.4	76	2.7
<i>Champaign</i>	63	2.7	51	3.4
<i>Springfield</i>	115	2.4	105	2.6
<i>Placement</i>	700	2	164	5.9
IDJJ Total	1500	2.1	867	2.8

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 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.



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- 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

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<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120	120	112	120	130
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40	40	39	38	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126	144	146	160	144
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33	30	31	29	38
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396	412	399	409	416

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Department experienced a 44% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2000. The same decrease was not seen in FY 2017, however, populations have remained relatively stable.

Table 2: CY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	76	74	86	86	80	78	77	73	79	78
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	149	146	143	152	150	149	147	145	142	150	149
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	46	45	46	46	46	45	43	43	44	49	49
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	179	179	189	201	197	191	189	185	180	195	190
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	70	72	69	68	69	68	67	67	65	70	69
IDJJ Total	521	518	521	553	548	533	524	517	504	543	535

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.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.30%	52.31%
<i>August</i>	42.80%	51.24%
<i>September</i>	37.62%	48.14%
<i>October</i>	39.17%	46.20%
<i>November</i>	42.90%	46.29%
<i>December</i>	47.13%	
<i>January</i>	42.66%	
<i>February</i>	46.79%	
<i>March</i>	46.32%	
<i>April</i>	48.40%	
<i>May</i>	46.87%	
<i>June</i>	47.33%	
IDJJ Average	44.19%	52.31%

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 2017 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>	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
<i>February</i>	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
<i>March</i>	2.91	0.26	0.00	3.17
<i>April</i>	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65
<i>May</i>	2.33	0.52	0.00	2.85
<i>June</i>	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09
<i>July</i>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
<i>September</i>	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
<i>October</i>	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
<i>November</i>	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
IDJJ Average	2.13	0.23	0.00	2.36

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 2017 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>	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
<i>February</i>	6.17%	9.51%	24.16%	32.13%	28.02%
<i>March</i>	4.33%	7.38%	25.19%	32.82%	30.28%
<i>April</i>	5.43%	11.37%	23.77%	32.30%	27.13%
<i>May</i>	5.34%	12.21%	22.90%	32.57%	26.97%
<i>June</i>	5.25%	13.00%	22.25%	29.75%	29.75%
<i>July</i>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
<i>September</i>	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
<i>October</i>	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
<i>November</i>	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
IDJJ Average	5.89%	11.01%	23.20%	30.40%	29.50%

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 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26	21	25	24	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25	24	26	26	24
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45	48	47	43	51
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22	28	35	28	26
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20	17	11	13	17
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	138	138	144	134	140

Table 7: CY 2017 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	77.7%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	8.5%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	7.4%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	6.4%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize 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 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67	68	45	59	54
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92	98	90	100	107
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26	26	24	27	27
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109	115	110	102	89
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26	26	28	30	34
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320	333	297	318	311

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	8	7	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	19	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	9	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	12	13	9	10	9	8	9	7	7	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
IDJJ Total	46	51	53	51	54	53	52	51	47	48	44

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%
IDJJ Average	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	2	1	3	3	27
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	7	7	3	8	61
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	2	2	2	3	34
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	10	2	8	2	38
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	2	1	1	27
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	22	14	17	17	187

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. School district data is collected on the final day of the month.

Table 12: CY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2

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: CY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	3	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	7	3	6	5
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8	11	6	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 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	6	20	11	2	11	8	6	5	7	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	24	38	51	34	29	59	32	34	32	21	12
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	70	29	40	63	30	19	49	56	36	58	30
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	14	10	3	3	5	4	6	1	3	7
IDJJ Total	103	88	121	111	65	95	94	107	74	90	56

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 November 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	24	5.8	415
<i>Time Outs</i>	310	74.3	78
<i>Cool Downs</i>	127	30.4	39

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	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	893	903	886	881	875	854	859	845	827	836	815
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	374	381	390	374	368	364	316	317	319	310
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	371	382	372	359	369	356	362	391	383	398	398
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133	138	127	119	107

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9

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 by Office in November 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	231	2.3	173	3.9
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	105	1.4	94	1.4
<i>Aurora</i>	96	2.8	89	3.2
<i>Rockford</i>	80	2.1	77	2.7
<i>Peoria</i>	117	3.2	104	5
<i>East St. Louis</i>	135	1.1	78	3.1
<i>Champaign</i>	49	2.2	47	2.9
<i>Springfield</i>	125	2.3	107	2.7
<i>Placement</i>	598	2.7	223	5.3
IDJJ Total	1536	2.2	992	3.2

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 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.



Monthly Report

October 2017

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

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: CY 2017 Population by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	63	77	73	74	74	77	78	71	62
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120	120	112	120
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40	40	39	38
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126	144	146	160
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33	30	31	29
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396	412	399	409

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Department experienced a 44% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2000. The same decrease was not seen in FY 2017, however, populations have remained relatively stable.

Table 2: CY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	76	74	86	86	80	78	77	73	79
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	149	146	143	152	150	149	147	145	142	150
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	46	45	46	46	46	45	43	43	44	49
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	179	179	189	201	197	191	189	185	180	195
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	70	72	69	68	69	68	67	67	65	70
IDJJ Total	521	518	521	553	548	533	524	517	504	543

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.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.30%	52.31%
<i>August</i>	42.80%	51.24%
<i>September</i>	37.62%	48.14%
<i>October</i>	39.17%	46.20%
<i>November</i>	42.90%	
<i>December</i>	47.13%	
<i>January</i>	42.66%	
<i>February</i>	46.79%	
<i>March</i>	46.32%	
<i>April</i>	48.40%	
<i>May</i>	46.87%	
<i>June</i>	47.33%	
IDJJ Average	44.19%	52.31%

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 2017 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>	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
<i>February</i>	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
<i>March</i>	2.91	0.26	0.00	3.17
<i>April</i>	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65
<i>May</i>	2.33	0.52	0.00	2.85
<i>June</i>	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09
<i>July</i>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
<i>September</i>	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
<i>October</i>	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
IDJJ Average	2.22	0.25	0.00	2.48

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 2017 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>	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
<i>February</i>	6.17%	9.51%	24.16%	32.13%	28.02%
<i>March</i>	4.33%	7.38%	25.19%	32.82%	30.28%
<i>April</i>	5.43%	11.37%	23.77%	32.30%	27.13%
<i>May</i>	5.34%	12.21%	22.90%	32.57%	26.97%
<i>June</i>	5.25%	13.00%	22.25%	29.75%	29.75%
<i>July</i>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
<i>September</i>	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
<i>October</i>	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
IDJJ Average	5.70%	10.89%	23.29%	30.94%	29.17%

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 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26	21	25	24
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25	24	26	26
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45	48	47	43
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22	28	35	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20	17	11	13
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	138	138	144	134

Table 7: CY 2017 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	77.1%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	9.0%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	7.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	6.7%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize 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 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67	68	45	59
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92	98	90	100
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26	26	24	27
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109	115	110	102
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26	26	28	30
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320	333	297	318

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	8	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	19	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	12	13	9	10	9	8	9	7	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
IDJJ Total	46	51	53	51	54	53	52	51	47	48

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%
IDJJ Average	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	2	1	3	24
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	7	7	3	53
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	2	2	2	31
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	10	2	8	36
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	2	1	26
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	22	14	17	170

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. School district data is collected on the final day of the month.

Table 12: CY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0

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 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	3
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	7	3	6
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8	11	6	10

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 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	6	20	11	2	11	8	6	5	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	24	38	51	34	29	59	32	34	32	21
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	70	29	40	63	30	19	49	56	36	58
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	14	10	3	3	5	4	6	1	3
IDJJ Total	103	88	121	111	65	95	94	107	74	90

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 October 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	20	4.9	495
<i>Time Outs</i>	333	82.1	92
<i>Cool Downs</i>	115	28.3	28

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	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	893	903	886	881	875	854	859	845	827	836
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	374	381	390	374	368	364	316	317	319
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	371	382	372	359	369	356	362	391	383	398
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133	138	127	119

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9	8.9	7.7	7.7	8
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9

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 by Office in October 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	163	2	147	2.9
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	103	1.3	87	1.3
<i>Aurora</i>	96	2.6	93	2.8
<i>Rockford</i>	84	4.2	81	4.5
<i>Peoria</i>	91	2.1	82	3.6
<i>East St. Louis</i>	248	2.1	122	4.1
<i>Champaign</i>	57	2.5	51	3.2
<i>Springfield</i>	138	2.3	124	2.8
<i>Placement</i>	703	2.7	243	6.1
IDJJ Total	1683	2.3	1030	3.2

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 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.



Monthly Report

September 2017

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

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: CY 2017 Population by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	63	77	73	74	74	77	78	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120	120	112
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40	40	39
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126	144	146
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33	30	31
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396	412	399

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Department experienced a 44% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2000. The same decrease was not seen in FY 2017, however, populations have remained relatively stable.

Table 2: CY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	76	74	86	86	80	78	77	73
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	149	146	143	152	150	149	147	145	142
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	46	45	46	46	46	45	43	43	44
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	179	179	189	201	197	191	189	185	180
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	70	72	69	68	69	68	67	67	65
IDJJ Total	521	518	521	553	548	533	524	517	504

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.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
July	42.30%	52.31%
August	42.80%	51.24%
September	37.62%	48.14%
October	39.17%	
November	42.90%	
December	47.13%	
January	42.66%	
February	46.79%	
March	46.32%	
April	48.40%	
May	46.87%	
June	47.33%	
IDJJ Average	44.19%	52.31%

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 2017 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
January	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
February	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
March	2.91	0.26	0.00	3.17
April	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65
May	2.33	0.52	0.00	2.85
June	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09
July	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
August	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
September	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
IDJJ Average	2.25	0.23	0.00	2.48

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 2017 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
January	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
February	6.17%	9.51%	24.16%	32.13%	28.02%
March	4.33%	7.38%	25.19%	32.82%	30.28%
April	5.43%	11.37%	23.77%	32.30%	27.13%
May	5.34%	12.21%	22.90%	32.57%	26.97%
June	5.25%	13.00%	22.25%	29.75%	29.75%
July	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
IDJJ Average	5.66%	10.62%	23.30%	31.09%	29.32%

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 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26	21	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25	24	26
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45	48	47
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22	28	35
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20	17	11
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	138	138	144

Table 7: CY 2017 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	76.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	9.5%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	7.4%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	7.1%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize 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 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67	68	45
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92	98	90
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26	26	24
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109	115	110
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26	26	28
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320	333	297

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	8
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	19	19	20	21	21	20	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	7	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	12	13	9	10	9	8	9	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
IDJJ Total	46	51	53	51	54	53	52	51	47

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%
IDJJ Average	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	2	1	21
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	7	7	50
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	2	2	29
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	10	2	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	2	25
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	22	14	153

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. School district data is collected on the final day of the month.

Table 12: CY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2	10.5	7.7
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0	16.8	16.2
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9	10.5	13.7
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1	37.8	37.6

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 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	3
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	7	3
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8	11	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 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	6	20	11	2	11	8	6	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	24	38	51	34	29	59	32	34	32
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	70	29	40	63	30	19	49	56	36
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	14	10	3	3	5	4	6	1
IDJJ Total	103	88	121	111	65	95	94	107	74

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 September 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	30	7.5	455
<i>Time Outs</i>	256	63.8	87
<i>Cool Downs</i>	154	38.4	32

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	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	893	903	886	881	875	854	859	845	827
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	374	381	390	374	368	364	316	317
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	371	382	372	359	369	356	362	391	383
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133	138	127

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.1
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9	8.9	7.7	7.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.4

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 by Office in September 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	166	2.4	149	3
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	116	1.5	105	1.8
<i>Aurora</i>	84	2.4	74	2.8
<i>Rockford</i>	80	3.1	79	3.2
<i>Peoria</i>	104	3	92	5.4
<i>East St. Louis</i>	219	1.9	118	4.2
<i>Champaign</i>	55	2.4	50	2.8
<i>Springfield</i>	112	1.8	103	2.2
<i>Placement</i>	647	2.5	230	5
IDJJ Total	1583	2.3	1000	3.2

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 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.



Monthly Report

August 2017

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

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: CY 2017 Population by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	63	77	73	74	74	77	78
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120	120
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126	144
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33	30
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396	412

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Department experienced a 44% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2000. The same decrease was not seen in FY 2017, however, populations have remained relatively stable.

Table 2: CY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	76	74	86	86	80	78	77
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	149	146	143	152	150	149	147	147
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	46	45	46	46	46	45	43	43
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	179	179	189	201	197	191	189	188
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	70	72	69	68	69	68	67	66
IDJJ Total	521	518	521	553	548	533	524	521

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.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.30%	52.31%
<i>August</i>	42.80%	51.24%
<i>September</i>	37.62%	
<i>October</i>	39.17%	
<i>November</i>	42.90%	
<i>December</i>	47.13%	
<i>January</i>	42.66%	
<i>February</i>	46.79%	
<i>March</i>	46.32%	
<i>April</i>	48.40%	
<i>May</i>	46.87%	
<i>June</i>	47.33%	
IDJJ Average	44.19%	52.31%

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 2017 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>	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
<i>February</i>	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
<i>March</i>	2.91	0.26	0.00	3.17
<i>April</i>	2.65	0.00	0.00	2.65
<i>May</i>	2.33	0.52	0.00	2.85
<i>June</i>	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09
<i>July</i>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
IDJJ Average	2.28	0.16	0.00	2.45

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 2017 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>	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
<i>February</i>	6.17%	9.51%	24.16%	32.13%	28.02%
<i>March</i>	4.33%	7.38%	25.19%	32.82%	30.28%
<i>April</i>	5.43%	11.37%	23.77%	32.30%	27.13%
<i>May</i>	5.34%	12.21%	22.90%	32.57%	26.97%
<i>June</i>	5.25%	13.00%	22.25%	29.75%	29.75%
<i>July</i>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
IDJJ Average	5.29%	10.44%	23.78%	31.74%	28.75%

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 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26	21
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25	24
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45	48
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20	17
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	138	138

Table 7: CY 2017 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	82.6%	75.1%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	9.9%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	8.0%	7.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	3.6%	7.7%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize 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 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67	68
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92	98
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109	115
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26	26
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320	333

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	7	7	7	8	10	10	10	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	19	19	19	20	21	21	20	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	12	13	9	10	9	8	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
IDJJ Total	46	51	53	51	54	53	52	51

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%	29.9%	32.4%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%	52.2%	50.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%	50.0%	50.0%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%	23.9%	23.5%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%	50.0%	50.0%
IDJJ Average	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%	37.5%	37.2%

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	2	20
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	7	43
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	2	27
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	10	26
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	23
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	22	139

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. School district data is collected on the final day of the month.

Table 12: CY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2	10.5
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0	16.8
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9	10.5
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1	37.8

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 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8	11

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 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	08/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	6	20	11	2	11	8	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	24	38	51	34	29	59	32	34
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	70	29	40	63	30	19	49	56
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	5	14	10	3	3	5	4	6
IDJJ Total	103	88	121	111	65	95	94	107

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 August 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	81	20.3	348
<i>Time Outs</i>	268	67.2	81
<i>Cool Downs</i>	108	27.1	36

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.

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<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133	138

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7	17.7	17.2
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9	8.9	7.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7	8.8	9.5

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 by Office in August 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	145	2	133	2.8
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	117	2.1	105	2.4
<i>Aurora</i>	121	2.7	111	3.3
<i>Rockford</i>	84	2.3	81	2.6
<i>Peoria</i>	125	3.7	117	5.3
<i>East St. Louis</i>	238	2	119	3.7
<i>Champaign</i>	84	2.9	77	3.7
<i>Springfield</i>	142	2.3	125	2.7
<i>Placement</i>	606	2.4	218	5.5
IDJJ Total	1662	2.4	1086	3.4

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 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.