



Monthly Report

July 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
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	63	77	73	74	74	77
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	137	143	126	120	127	108	120
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	32	37	40	39	32	38	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	123	97	107	111	132	130	126
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30	40	36	30	26	36	33
IDJJ Total	381	381	386	373	391	386	396

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

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%	
<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
IDJJ Average	2.29	0.15	0.00	2.44

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%
IDJJ Average	5.10%	10.50%	24.26%	31.74%	28.40%

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
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	13	22	27	22	26	25	26
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	29	35	28	27	28	25
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	43	48	49	44	46	45
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	10	13	10	13	14	26	22
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	19	22	21	14	18	20
IDJJ Total	108	126	142	133	125	143	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	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	79.8%	74.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	7.6%	10.5%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	9.2%	7.2%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	8.3%

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
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	55	61	73	71	73	63	67
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	100	102	91	95	97	89	92
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	27	34	30	22	21	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	76	65	74	83	94	99	109
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29	37	34	27	27	29	26
IDJJ Total	286	292	306	306	313	301	320

Table 9: CY 2017 Teachers Employed

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

Table 10: CY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

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

Table 11: CY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	07/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	2	1	2	0	3	5	5	18
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	5	7	7	0	11	3	3	36
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	3	1	6	8	4	2	25
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	0	1	2	2	0	3	8	16
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	2	4	7	3	22
IDJJ Total	11	13	14	10	26	22	21	117

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
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7	6.2
<i>Youth Fights</i>	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3	17.0
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4	6.9
Overall Reportable Incidents	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4	30.1

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
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	2	1	1	0	3	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	6	6	3	3	2	4	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	8	4	4	2	8	8

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

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 July 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	81	20.8	264
<i>Time Outs</i>	242	62.2	91
<i>Cool Downs</i>	48	12.3	30

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
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	893	903	886	881	875	854	859
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	374	381	390	374	368	364
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	371	382	372	359	369	356	362
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	139	147	133	132	132	130	133

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

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

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 July 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	153	2.2	142	3
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	109	1.3	95	1.6
<i>Aurora</i>	104	2.5	102	2.6
<i>Rockford</i>	86	1.8	80	2.1
<i>Peoria</i>	165	3.4	157	5.1
<i>East St. Louis</i>	241	1.9	141	4.1
<i>Champaign</i>	55	2.8	50	3.1
<i>Springfield</i>	126	1.7	110	2.2
<i>Placement</i>	619	2.9	193	4.1
IDJJ Total	1658	2.3	1070	3

Contacts between Aftercare and a youth start to occur prior to their release from an IDJJ facility. Contacts, both overall and in the community, are 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

June 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59	63	77	73	74	74
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137	143	126	120	127	108
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32	37	40	39	32	38
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123	97	107	111	132	130
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30	40	36	30	26	36
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381	381	386	373	391	386

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: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77	76	74	86	86	80
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149	146	143	152	150	149
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46	45	46	46	46	45
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179	179	189	201	197	191
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70	72	69	68	69	68
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	521	518	521	553	548	533

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

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
July	27.34%	42.30%
August	31.02%	42.80%
September	31.83%	37.62%
October	32.12%	39.17%
November	35.86%	42.90%
December	37.57%	47.13%
January	39.25%	42.66%
February	40.86%	46.79%
March	36.25%	46.32%
April	38.43%	48.40%
May	44.14%	46.87%
June	42.80%	47.33%
IDJJ Average	36.46%	44.19%

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

Table 4: FY 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
July	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
August	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
September	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
October	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
November	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
December	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
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
IDJJ Average	2.16	0.28	0.00	2.44

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

Table 5: FY 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
July	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
August	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
September	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
October	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
November	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
December	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
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%
IDJJ Average	4.11%	10.87%	26.27%	29.82%	28.92%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13	22	27	22	26	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25	29	35	28	27	28
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40	43	48	49	44	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10	13	10	13	14	26
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20	19	22	21	14	18
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108	126	142	133	125	143

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	76.0%	72.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	7.7%	11.6%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	11.5%	7.0%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	4.8%	9.2%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55	61	73	71	73	63
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100	102	91	95	97	89
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26	27	34	30	22	21
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76	65	74	83	94	99
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29	37	34	27	27	29
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286	292	306	306	313	301

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	8	10	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	21	21
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	7	6	6
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8	12	13	9	10	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46	51	53	51	54	53

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%	36.5%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%	48.3%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%	47.6%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%	32.3%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%	62.1%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%	41.9%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	3	5	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	7	7	0	11	3	61
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	6	8	4	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	2	0	3	22
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	7	27
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	13	14	10	26	22	175

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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3	9.7
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3	13.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2	9.4
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8	32.4

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: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0	3
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6	6	3	3	2	4
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9	8	4	4	2	8

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	06/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4	6	20	11	2	11
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24	38	51	34	29	59
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70	29	40	63	30	19
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5	14	10	3	3	5
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103	88	121	111	65	95

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 June 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	93	24.3	532
<i>Time Outs</i>	219	57.2	111
<i>Cool Downs</i>	96	25.1	37

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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893	903	886	881	875	854
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383	374	381	390	374	368
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371	382	372	359	369	356
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139	147	133	132	132	130

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9	17.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11	9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9	8.7

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 June 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	191	2.7	170	3.6
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	131	1.6	113	1.9
<i>Aurora</i>	107	2.5	101	2.5
<i>Rockford</i>	105	2.2	101	2.5
<i>Peoria</i>	208	4.2	204	6.6
<i>East St. Louis</i>	289	2.3	158	4.5
<i>Champaign</i>	56	2.8	54	3.4
<i>Springfield</i>	144	2	129	2.5
<i>Placement</i>	599	2.8	213	4.4
IDJJ Total	1830	2.5	1243	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.



Monthly Report

May 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59	63	77	73	74
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137	143	126	120	127
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32	37	40	39	32
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123	97	107	111	132
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30	40	36	30	26
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381	381	386	373	391

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.

Table 2: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77	76	74	86	86
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149	146	143	152	150
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46	45	46	46	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179	179	189	201	197
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70	72	69	68	69
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	521	518	521	553	548

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

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
July	27.34%	42.30%
August	31.02%	42.80%
September	31.83%	37.62%
October	32.12%	39.17%
November	35.86%	42.90%
December	37.57%	47.13%
January	39.25%	42.66%
February	40.86%	46.79%
March	36.25%	46.32%
April	38.43%	48.40%
May	44.14%	46.87%
June	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	43.91%

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

Table 4: FY 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
July	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
August	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
September	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
October	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
November	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
December	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
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
IDJJ Average	2.17	0.31	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: FY 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
July	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
August	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
September	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
October	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
November	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
December	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
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%
IDJJ Average	4.00%	10.68%	26.64%	29.83%	28.85%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13	22	27	22	26
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25	29	35	28	27
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40	43	48	49	44
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10	13	10	13	14
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20	19	22	21	14
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108	126	142	133	125

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	80.9%	71.9%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	7.3%	11.9%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.5%	6.6%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	6.4%	9.6%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55	61	73	71	73
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100	102	91	95	97
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26	27	34	30	22
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76	65	74	83	94
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29	37	34	27	27
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286	292	306	306	313

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	8	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	21
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	7	6
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8	12	13	9	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46	51	53	51	54

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%	37.0%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%	45.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%	31.8%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%	34.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%	63.0%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%	40.6%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	3	20
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	7	7	0	11	58
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	6	8	36
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	2	0	19
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	20
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	13	14	10	26	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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9	9.3
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3	9.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.2
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0	23.8

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: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6	6	3	3	2
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9	8	4	4	2

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	05/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4	6	20	11	2
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24	38	51	34	29
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70	29	40	63	30
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5	14	10	3	3
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103	88	121	111	65

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 May 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	23	6.0	414
<i>Time Outs</i>	227	58.8	94
<i>Cool Downs</i>	211	54.6	26

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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893	903	886	881	875
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383	374	381	390	374
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371	382	372	359	369
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139	147	133	132	132

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3	21.9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5	11
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.9

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 May 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	340	2.4	224	3.5
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	169	2	133	2.4
<i>Aurora</i>	261	1.8	154	3
<i>Rockford</i>	111	2.3	96	2.5
<i>Peoria</i>	159	3.4	137	4.6
<i>East St. Louis</i>	397	2.6	205	5.1
<i>Champaign</i>	94	2.8	88	3.4
<i>Springfield</i>	291	3.1	253	3.7
IDJJ Total	1822	2.5	1290	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.



Monthly Report

April 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59	63	77	73
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137	143	126	120
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32	37	40	39
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123	97	107	111
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30	40	36	30
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381	381	386	373

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.

Table 2: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77	76	74	86
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149	146	143	152
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46	45	46	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179	179	189	201
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70	72	69	68
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	521	518	521	553

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

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
July	27.34%	42.30%
August	31.02%	42.80%
September	31.83%	37.62%
October	32.12%	39.17%
November	35.86%	42.90%
December	37.57%	47.13%
January	39.25%	42.66%
February	40.86%	46.79%
March	36.25%	46.32%
April	38.43%	48.40%
May	44.14%	
June	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	43.61%

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

Table 4: FY 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
July	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
August	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
September	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
October	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
November	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
December	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
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
IDJJ Average	2.15	0.29	0.00	2.44

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

Table 5: FY 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
July	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
August	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
September	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
October	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
November	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
December	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
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%
IDJJ Average	3.87%	10.52%	27.01%	29.56%	29.04%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13	22	27	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25	29	35	28
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40	43	48	49
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10	13	10	13
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20	19	22	21
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108	126	142	133

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	76.9%	71.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	11.1%	12.4%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	5.6%	6.8%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	6.5%	9.9%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55	61	73	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100	102	91	95
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26	27	34	30
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76	65	74	83
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29	37	34	27
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286	292	306	306

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	8
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8	12	13	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46	51	53	51

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%	29.6%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%	41.1%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%	40.0%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%	37.3%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%	59.3%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%	38.9%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	17
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	7	7	0	47
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	6	28
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	2	19
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	16
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	13	14	10	127

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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1	8.6	9.3	11.9
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4	18.3	17.2	14.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.8
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1	34.0	33.1	32.0

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: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6	6	3	3
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9	8	4	4

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	04/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4	6	20	11
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24	38	51	34
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70	29	40	63
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5	14	10	3
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103	88	121	111

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 April 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	11	2.9	707
<i>Time Outs</i>	207	54.8	113
<i>Cool Downs</i>	176	46.6	19

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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893	903	886	881
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383	374	381	390
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371	382	372	359
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139	147	133	132

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3	19.4	20.4	20.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8	9.6	10.3	10.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.7

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 April 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	271	1.9	214	3
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	189	1.7	137	2.9
<i>Aurora</i>	226	2	138	2.8
<i>Rockford</i>	134	2	119	2.2
<i>Peoria</i>	162	2.6	154	3.9
<i>East St. Louis</i>	353	2.7	184	5.1
<i>Champaign</i>	200	3.3	173	3.5
<i>Springfield</i>	144	2.4	128	3
IDJJ Total	1679	2.2	1247	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

March 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59	63	77
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137	143	126
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32	37	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123	97	107
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30	40	36
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381	381	386

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.

Table 2: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77	76	74
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149	146	143
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46	45	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179	179	189
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70	72	69
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	521	518	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.

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
<i>July</i>	27.34%	42.30%
<i>August</i>	31.02%	42.80%
<i>September</i>	31.83%	37.62%
<i>October</i>	32.12%	39.17%
<i>November</i>	35.86%	42.90%
<i>December</i>	37.57%	47.13%
<i>January</i>	39.25%	42.66%
<i>February</i>	40.86%	46.79%
<i>March</i>	36.25%	46.32%
<i>April</i>	38.43%	
<i>May</i>	44.14%	
<i>June</i>	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	43.08%

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

Table 4: FY 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>July</i>	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
<i>August</i>	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
<i>September</i>	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
<i>October</i>	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
<i>November</i>	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
<i>December</i>	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
<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
IDJJ Average	2.10	0.32	0.00	2.42

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

Table 5: FY 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>July</i>	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
<i>August</i>	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
<i>September</i>	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
<i>October</i>	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
<i>November</i>	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
<i>December</i>	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
<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%
IDJJ Average	3.70%	10.43%	27.37%	29.25%	29.25%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13	22	27
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25	29	35
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40	43	48
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10	13	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20	19	22
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108	126	142

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	68.9%	71.1%	70.3%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	13.2%	12.4%	12.6%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	11.3%	9.9%	10.2%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55	61	73
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100	102	91
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26	27	34
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76	65	74
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29	37	34
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286	292	306

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	7	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8	12	13
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46	51	53

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%	44.3%	30.1%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%	55.9%	48.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%	33.3%	38.2%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%	38.5%	35.1%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%	51.4%	41.2%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%	46.9%	38.9%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	17
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	7	7	47
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	22
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	17
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	14
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	13	14	117

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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1	8.6	9.3
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4	18.3	17.2
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.6
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1	34.0	33.1

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

Table 13: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6	6	3
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9	8	4

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	03/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4	6	20
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24	38	51
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70	29	40
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5	14	10
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103	88	121

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for March 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	22	5.8	285
<i>Time Outs</i>	280	74.0	99
<i>Cool Downs</i>	239	63.2	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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893	903	886
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383	374	381
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371	382	372
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139	147	133

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3	19.4	20.4
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8	9.6	10.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.8	10.1

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 March 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	367	2.7	299	2.8
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	118	1.9	67	3.4
<i>Aurora</i>	231	2.3	131	3.6
<i>Rockford</i>	146	2	141	3
<i>Peoria</i>	190	1.8	172	2.5
<i>East St. Louis</i>	310	2.1	159	4.4
<i>Champaign</i>	248	3.7	214	5.6
<i>Springfield</i>	146	2.4	109	3.8
IDJJ Total	1757	2.3	1292	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.



Monthly Report

February 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59	63
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137	143
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32	37
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123	97
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30	40
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381	381

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.

Table 2: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77	76
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149	146
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46	45
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179	179
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70	72
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	521	518

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

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
<i>July</i>	27.34%	42.30%
<i>August</i>	31.02%	42.80%
<i>September</i>	31.83%	37.62%
<i>October</i>	32.12%	39.17%
<i>November</i>	35.86%	42.90%
<i>December</i>	37.57%	47.13%
<i>January</i>	39.25%	42.66%
<i>February</i>	40.86%	46.79%
<i>March</i>	36.25%	
<i>April</i>	38.43%	
<i>May</i>	44.14%	
<i>June</i>	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	42.67%

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

Table 4: FY 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>July</i>	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
<i>August</i>	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
<i>September</i>	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
<i>October</i>	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
<i>November</i>	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
<i>December</i>	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
<i>January</i>	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
<i>February</i>	3.14	0.00	0.00	3.14
IDJJ Average	2.00	0.33	0.00	2.32

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

Table 5: FY 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>July</i>	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
<i>August</i>	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
<i>September</i>	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
<i>October</i>	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
<i>November</i>	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
<i>December</i>	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
<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%
IDJJ Average	3.62%	10.81%	27.65%	28.80%	29.12%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25	29
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40	43
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10	13
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20	19
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108	126

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	68.9%	70.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	13.2%	12.6%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	6.6%	6.9%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	11.3%	10.3%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55	61
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100	102
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26	27
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76	65
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29	37
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286	292

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8	12
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46	51

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%	44.3%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%	55.9%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%	33.3%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%	38.5%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%	51.4%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%	46.9%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	15
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	7	40
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	3	21
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	1	15
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	12
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	13	103

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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1	8.6
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4	18.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1	34.0

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: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6	6
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9	8

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	02/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24	38
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70	29
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5	14
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103	88

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for February 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	5	1.3	772
<i>Time Outs</i>	202	52.9	97
<i>Cool Downs</i>	189	49.5	22

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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893	903
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383	374
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371	382
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139	147

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3	19.4
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8	9.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.5	9.8

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 February 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	358	2.6	301	2.7
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	121	1.9	72	3.4
<i>Aurora</i>	214	2.3	125	3.7
<i>Rockford</i>	151	2	139	3.1
<i>Peoria</i>	191	1.9	168	2.5
<i>East St. Louis</i>	312	2.1	161	4.5
<i>Champaign</i>	255	3.7	218	5.6
<i>Springfield</i>	136	2.3	105	3.7
IDJJ Total	1738	2.3	1289	3.5

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 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

January 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: FY 2017 Population by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	81	74	74	67	72	65	59
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	126	136	134	127	130	125	137
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	30	32	29	37	34	32
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	110	126	119	145	125	111	123
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	28	29	30
IDJJ Total	393	395	390	399	392	364	381

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.

Table 2: FY 2017 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	80	80	76	75	78	78	77
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	140	141	139	152	152	149
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	38	41	41	41	46	46	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	171	168	167	166	166	187	179
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	74	69	67	66	72	71	70
IDJJ Total	506	498	492	487	514	534	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.

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
<i>July</i>	27.34%	42.30%
<i>August</i>	31.02%	42.80%
<i>September</i>	31.83%	37.62%
<i>October</i>	32.12%	39.17%
<i>November</i>	35.86%	42.90%
<i>December</i>	37.57%	47.13%
<i>January</i>	39.25%	42.66%
<i>February</i>	40.86%	
<i>March</i>	36.25%	
<i>April</i>	38.43%	
<i>May</i>	44.14%	
<i>June</i>	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	42.08%

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

Table 4: FY 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>July</i>	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
<i>August</i>	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
<i>September</i>	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
<i>October</i>	1.02	0.26	0.00	1.28
<i>November</i>	1.51	0.50	0.00	2.01
<i>December</i>	1.11	0.83	0.00	1.94
<i>January</i>	1.09	0.27	0.00	1.36
IDJJ Average	1.83	0.37	0.00	2.20

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

Table 5: FY 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>July</i>	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
<i>August</i>	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
<i>September</i>	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
<i>October</i>	2.53%	10.91%	30.71%	27.16%	28.68%
<i>November</i>	2.56%	11.79%	27.18%	27.95%	30.51%
<i>December</i>	4.04%	11.86%	26.42%	28.84%	28.84%
<i>January</i>	4.70%	8.09%	28.46%	31.85%	26.89%
IDJJ Average	3.25%	11.00%	28.14%	28.33%	29.28%

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

Table 6: FY 2017 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	21	25	22	20	18	20	13
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	30	35	31	28	25	24	25
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	51	49	44	39	43	45	40
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	16	17	16	15	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	15	13	10	11	9	13	20
IDJJ Total	138	133	123	115	111	117	108

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

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	72.4%	66.3%	64.6%	64.4%	70.4%
<i>Alcohol</i>	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.5%	14.1%	16.2%	14.4%	12.5%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	5.7%	5.4%	6.1%	5.6%	7.0%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	10.3%	14.1%	13.1%	15.6%	10.1%

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: FY 2017 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	69	69	62	68	61	55
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	93	103	101	84	81	87	100
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	29	19	20	20	26	24	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	90	90	97	102	93	103	76
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	29	31	31	29	29	29
IDJJ Total	320	310	318	299	297	304	286

Table 9: FY 2017 Teachers Employed

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	9	10	10	7	7	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	19	19	19	19	19	19
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	13	10	11	11	10	10	8
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IDJJ Total	55	51	53	53	49	49	46

Table 10: FY 2017 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%	46.8%	44.1%	49.2%	49.1%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%	52.4%	51.9%	41.4%	38.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%	30.0%	38.5%	41.7%	30.8%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%	27.5%	25.8%	17.5%	18.4%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%	45.2%	44.8%	31.0%	37.9%
IDJJ Average	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%	40.5%	40.1%	33.9%	34.3%

Table 11: FY 2017 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	0	1	1	1	3	2	14
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	1	7	6	5	3	5	33
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	18
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	3	0	2	5	1	0	14
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	11
IDJJ Total	23	7	13	11	14	11	11	90

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: FY 2017 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.9	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.6	6.1	11.1
<i>Youth Fights</i>	13.7	14.1	12.2	13.1	12.4	12.7	14.4
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.1	1.5	3.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
Overall Reportable Incidents	28.7	23.2	21.6	23.8	25.5	26.0	33.1

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

Table 13: FY 2017 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	2	0	1	0	0	2	2
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	3	1	6	4	3	6
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	12	4	2	7	4	5	9

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

Table 14: FY 2017 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	10/2016	11/2016	12/2016	01/2017
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	9	1	5	3	5	4
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	10	18	18	34	18	24
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	30	9	20	40	22	70
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	9	4	4	3	4	5
IDJJ Total	63	58	32	48	81	49	103

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 January 2017

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	16	4.3	593
<i>Time Outs</i>	214	58.1	78
<i>Cool Downs</i>	160	43.4	30

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

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	917	920	913	912	905	884	893
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	383	370	377	359	369	383	383
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	359	384	372	386	379	351	371
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	175	166	164	167	157	150	139

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	19.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	9.1	9	9.2	8.8	9	9.3	9.8
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.6	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 January 2017

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	369	2.4	301	2.7
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	141	1.8	102	3.3
<i>Aurora</i>	214	2.3	127	3.6
<i>Rockford</i>	151	2.1	139	3.1
<i>Peoria</i>	189	1.9	168	2.5
<i>East St. Louis</i>	306	2.2	155	4.3
<i>Champaign</i>	248	3.7	194	5.1
<i>Springfield</i>	133	2.3	112	3.7
IDJJ Total	1751	2.4	1298	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.