



Monthly Report

December 2018

J.B. Pritzker
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 2018 Population by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59	60	57	51	45
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100	91	95	89	81
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35	31	29	28	23
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91	93	89	96	95
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	36	43	44	42	39	30	32	26	28	28	22
IDJJ Total	442	444	466	431	385	379	339	317	301	298	292	266

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

Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	74	84	83	81	77	76						
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	153	152	150	148	149						
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48	52	50	49	49	48						
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	187	180	172	170	158	159						
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	68	41	69	68	67	67						
IDJJ Total	520	510	526	518	497	499						

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. Data since July 2018 has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY 2018	FY 2019
July	52.3%	41.1%
August	51.2%	45.7%
September	48.1%	52.2%
October	46.2%	55.9%
November	46.3%	49.7%
December	46.3%	52.8%
January	47.1%	
February	41.6%	
March	44.4%	
April	44.6%	
May	42.7%	
June	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	45.9%	49.6%

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 2018 Rate of Self-Harm Attempts by Severity per 100 Youth

	Mild Self-Harm Attempts	Moderately Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Total Attempts or Threats
January	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
February	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
March	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
April	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
May	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
June	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
July	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
August	0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86
September	1.90	0.95	0.00	2.85
October	1.34	0.00	0.00	1.34
November	1.72	0.00	0.00	1.72
December	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.72
IDJJ Average	1.22	0.27	0.00	1.55

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 2018 Distribution of DSM-5 Diagnoses of Youth in Facilities

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
February	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
March	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
April	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
May	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
June	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
July	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
August	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
September	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
October	4.66%	7.14%	22.36%	26.71%	30.12%
November	4.53%	9.76%	26.48%	27.53%	31.71%
December	4.59%	10.25%	26.50%	25.09%	33.57%
IDJJ Average	5.45%	10.02%	24.34%	27.68%	31.76%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22	18	17	8
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36	33	38	34
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46	36	39	36
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21	18	19	22
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20	17	16	12	17	13
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171	149	141	117	130	113

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%	76.9%	82.3%	79.6%	79.3%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	8.5%	5.4%	6.2%	7.6%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%	12.8%	10.8%	10.6%	11.2%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36	52	48	43
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77	82	73	75
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26	23	21	21
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61	53	71	62
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30	31	26	28	28	22
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277	263	226	238	241	223

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12	12	12	12
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16	16	19	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	11	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6	7	7	7
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52	54	54	58	56

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%	38.5%	50.0%	62.8%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%	42.7%	43.8%	37.3%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%	60.9%	57.1%	57.1%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%	64.2%	59.2%	64.5%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%	45.2%	50.0%	46.4%	53.6%	54.6%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%	41.8%	48.7%	48.7%	51.9%	53.4%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8	5	5	2	58
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4	3	1	0	37
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4	6	3	3	44
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	14
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	13	19	14	12	6	178

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	11.7	10.7	11.8
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6	14.4	17.2	18.9
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5	8.5	6.0	7.2	10.0
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0	34.4	31.6	32.0	35.1	40.7

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5	4	2	4
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28	11	5	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: CY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6	5	4	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23	21	14	15
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	32	28	29	19	31
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4	5	2	3	13
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90	60	62	57	40	69

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for December 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	1	0.4	-
<i>Time Outs</i>	130	46.4	79
<i>Cool Downs</i>	13	4.6	49

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

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875	869	859	853
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423	408	416	445
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274	272	263	238
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178	189	180	160

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17	16.6	16.6	15.9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3	10	10.1	10.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.5

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

Table 18: Aftercare Specialist Contact per Youth by Office in December 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	201	2.7	162	2.8
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	52	1.4	52	1.9
<i>Aurora</i>	78	2	75	2.3
<i>Rockford</i>	138	3.4	137	3.9
<i>Peoria</i>	211	1.6	202	1.7
<i>East St. Louis</i>	132	2.5	116	2.5
<i>Champaign</i>	118	2.1	112	2.5
<i>Springfield</i>	140	2.5	130	2.9
<i>Placement</i>	470	2.4	175	4.4
IDJJ Total	1540	2.3	1161	2.6

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



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November 2018

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

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

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

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- Reintegrate: Improve programs to ensure successful reentry
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09/2018	10/2018	11/2018
60	57	51
91	95	89
31	29	28
93	89	96
26	28	28
301	298	292

09/2018	10/2018	11/2018
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if includes security supervisors

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

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<i>September</i>	48.1%	52.2%
<i>October</i>	46.2%	55.9%
<i>November</i>	46.3%	49.7%
<i>December</i>	46.3%	
<i>January</i>	47.1%	
<i>February</i>	41.6%	
<i>March</i>	44.4%	
<i>April</i>	44.6%	
<i>May</i>	42.7%	
<i>June</i>	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	45.9%	48.9%

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

Table 4: CY 2018 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>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
<i>April</i>	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
<i>May</i>	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
<i>June</i>	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
<i>July</i>	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
<i>August</i>	0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86
<i>September</i>	1.90	0.95	0.00	2.85
<i>October</i>	1.34	0.00	0.00	1.34
<i>November</i>	1.72	0.00	0.00	1.72
IDJJ Average	1.30	0.26	0.00	1.55

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

Table 5: CY 2018 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>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
<i>April</i>	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
<i>May</i>	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
<i>June</i>	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
<i>August</i>	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
<i>September</i>	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
<i>October</i>	4.66%	7.14%	22.36%	26.71%	30.12%
<i>November</i>	4.53%	9.76%	26.48%	27.53%	31.71%
IDJJ Average	5.53%	9.99%	24.14%	27.92%	31.60%

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

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Table 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20	17	16
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171	149	141

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%

Each of the IDJJ facilities have an in-house substance abuse treatment program. Treatment at the facilities utilize ed help decrease future substance use. The number of treatment participants is the total number of youth enrolled in a s during the month of interest. Due to treatment failure, drop out, and rolling acceptance into the programs, the numbe program tends to be greater than the actual number of youth enrolled at one time. Primary substance abused is the pr youth in treatment. Many youth enrolled in treatment are polysubstance users and are treated accordingly.

10/2018	11/2018
18	17
33	38
36	39
18	19
12	17
117	130

10/2018	11/2018	Average
76.9%	82.3%	79.2%
8.5%	5.4%	7.7%
12.8%	10.8%	11.2%
1.7%	1.5%	1.8%

ucation and group therapy to
 substance abuse program
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Table 8: CY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30	31	26
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277	263	226

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52	54

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%	45.2%	50.0%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%	41.8%	48.7%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	0
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	13	19

School District 428 offers three types of diplomas for students: 8th grade, high school, and general equivalency. The learning, utilizing both online and in-person instruction. An estimated 10% of youth admitted to the Department rec during their stay. Nationally, it is estimated that about 40% of youth held in juvenile facilities have a need for special district data is collected on the final day of the month.

10/2018	11/2018
52	48
82	73
23	21
53	71
28	28
238	241

10/2018	11/2018
12	12
16	19
9	9
10	11
7	7
54	58

10/2018	11/2018
38.5%	50.0%
42.7%	43.8%
60.9%	57.1%
64.2%	59.2%
46.4%	53.6%
48.7%	51.9%

10/2018	11/2018	Totals
0	1	24
5	5	56
3	1	37
6	3	41
0	2	14
14	12	172

e District offers blended
 eive some sort of diploma
 ul education services. School

Table 12: CY 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0	34.4

Reportable incidents measure incidents of disruption in a correctional facility. The numbers provided are rates per 100 youth. Youth on youth assaults are when one or more youth strikes another youth or youths. Youth fights are when two or more youth are involved 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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28	11

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

Table 14: CY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	32
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90	60

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for November 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	5	1.7	162
<i>Time Outs</i>	114	39.2	78
<i>Cool Downs</i>	28	9.6	57

In summer 2015, IDJJ began piloting new policies and procedures regarding the use of confinement and removal of youth from programming and housing. These policies and procedures redefine "confinement" broadly and created subtypes based on the reason for confinement. The Department also developed new ways of measuring the use of confinement. October 2015 was the first month using this strategy. To aid public understanding of confinement use, data is being presented on the number of uses of types of

per 100 youth in facility, and the average length of a confinement hold in minutes. The numbers represent uses of confinement. An extended behavioral hold is a placement of a youth in secure location used when the youth's behavior is a 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. During this time, youth are routinely de-escalated and counseled by staff. A cool down is the temporary removal of a youth from an unsecured location while under constant staff supervision. Cool downs are used for youth behaving disruptively and escalating behavior.

09/2018	10/2018	11/2018
9.5	11.7	10.7
13.6	14.4	17.2
8.5	6.0	7.2
31.6	32.0	35.1

00 youth in IDJJ custody.
 more youth mutually engage
 members.

09/2018	10/2018	11/2018
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
5	4	2
0	0	0
5	4	2

ber of uses at each facility per

09/2018	10/2018	11/2018
6	5	4
23	21	14
0	0	0
28	29	19
5	2	3
62	57	40

e the total number of uses at
 that is counted as two uses.

youth from regular
 ed on the reason for its use.
 Using the new measurement
 confinement, the rate of use

Confinement and not youths
poses a serious and immediate
control, violent, or aggressive.
youth from programming to an
are a non-secure tactic to de-

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875	869	859
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423	408	416
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274	272	263
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178	189	180

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17	16.6	16.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3	10	10.1
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5

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 November 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	251	2.5	240	2.9
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	52	2.1	45	2.1
<i>Aurora</i>	86	2.2	79	2.5
<i>Rockford</i>	102	2.5	96	2.6
<i>Peoria</i>	289	2.5	280	3.1
<i>East St. Louis</i>	132	2.9	120	3.5
<i>Champaign</i>	142	2.5	127	2.9
<i>Springfield</i>	122	2.3	105	2.7
<i>Placement</i>	578	2.9	179	5
IDJJ Total	1754	2.6	1271	3.1

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

October 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59	60	57
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100	91	95
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35	31	29
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91	93	89
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	36	43	44	42	39	30	32	26	28
IDJJ Total	442	444	466	431	385	379	339	317	301	298

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

Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	74	84	83	81						
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	153	152	150						
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48	52	50	49						
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	187	180	172	170						
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	68	41	69	68						
IDJJ Total	520	510	526	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. Data since May 2018 has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY 2018	FY 2019
<i>July</i>	52.3%	41.1%
<i>August</i>	51.2%	45.7%
<i>September</i>	48.1%	52.2%
<i>October</i>	46.2%	55.9%
<i>November</i>	46.3%	
<i>December</i>	46.3%	
<i>January</i>	47.1%	
<i>February</i>	41.6%	
<i>March</i>	44.4%	
<i>April</i>	44.6%	
<i>May</i>	42.7%	
<i>June</i>	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	48.2%	41.1%

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 2018 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>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
<i>April</i>	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
<i>May</i>	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
<i>June</i>	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
<i>July</i>	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
<i>August</i>	0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86
<i>September</i>	1.90	0.95	0.00	2.85
<i>October</i>	1.34	0.00	0.00	1.34
IDJJ Average	1.25	0.28	0.00	1.54

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 2018 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>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
<i>April</i>	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
<i>May</i>	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
<i>June</i>	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
<i>August</i>	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
<i>September</i>	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
<i>October</i>	4.66%	7.14%	22.36%	26.71%	30.12%
IDJJ Average	5.63%	10.02%	23.91%	27.96%	31.59%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22	18
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36	33
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46	36
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21	18
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20	17	16	12
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171	149	141	117

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%	76.9%	78.9%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	8.5%	8.0%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%	12.8%	11.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.8%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36	52
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77	82
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26	23
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61	53
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30	31	26	28
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277	263	226	238

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12	12
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6	7
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52	54	54

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%	38.5%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%	42.7%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%	60.9%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%	64.2%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%	45.2%	50.0%	46.4%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%	41.8%	48.7%	48.7%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3	0	23
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8	5	51
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4	3	36
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4	6	38
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	12
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	13	19	14	160

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	11.7
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6	14.4
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5	8.5	6.0
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0	34.4	31.6	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: CY 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5	4
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28	11	5	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: CY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23	21
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58			
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4	5	2
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90			

Uses of mechanical restraints are the temporary application of handcuffs as a use of force. The numbers provided are the total number of uses at each facility per month. If there is an incident where two youth are placed in mechanical restraints at the same time, that is counted as two uses. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional. Data for August and September was not available for all facilities at the time of publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for October 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	9	3.0	276
<i>Time Outs</i>	119	39.7	80
<i>Cool Downs</i>	61	20.4	48

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

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875	869
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423	408
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274	272
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178	189

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17	16.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3	10
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.6

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

Table 18: Aftercare Specialist Contact per Youth by Office in October 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	248	2.5	238	2.9
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	47	1.9	47	2.2
<i>Aurora</i>	88	2.3	78	2.4
<i>Rockford</i>	107	2.8	101	3.4
<i>Peoria</i>	312	2.7	298	3.3
<i>East St. Louis</i>	129	2.8	120	3.5
<i>Champaign</i>	135	2.4	125	2.8
<i>Springfield</i>	112	2.1	107	2.7
<i>Placement</i>	567	2.8	181	5.2
IDJJ Total	1745	2.6	1295	3.2

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



Monthly Report

September 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59	60
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100	91
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35	31
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91	93
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	36	43	44	42	39	30	32	26
IDJJ Total	442	444	466	431	385	379	339	317	301

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

Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	74	84	83	81					
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	143	153	152	150					
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	48	52	50	49					
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	187	180	172	170					
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	68	41	69	68					
IDJJ Total	520	510	526	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. Data since May 2018 has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY 2018	FY 2019
<i>July</i>	52.3%	41.1%
<i>August</i>	51.2%	45.7%
<i>September</i>	48.1%	52.2%
<i>October</i>	46.2%	
<i>November</i>	46.3%	
<i>December</i>	46.3%	
<i>January</i>	47.1%	
<i>February</i>	41.6%	
<i>March</i>	44.4%	
<i>April</i>	44.6%	
<i>May</i>	42.7%	
<i>June</i>	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	48.2%	41.1%

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 2018 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>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
<i>April</i>	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
<i>May</i>	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
<i>June</i>	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
<i>July</i>	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
<i>August</i>	0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86
<i>September</i>	1.90	0.95	0.00	2.85
IDJJ Average	1.24	0.31	0.00	1.56

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 2018 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>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
<i>April</i>	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
<i>May</i>	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
<i>June</i>	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
<i>August</i>	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
<i>September</i>	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
IDJJ Average	5.74%	10.34%	24.08%	28.09%	31.75%

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

Table 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20	17	16
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171	149	141

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%	79.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	7.9%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%	11.1%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30	31	26
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277	263	226

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52	54

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%	45.2%	50.0%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%	41.8%	48.7%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3	23
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8	46
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4	33
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4	32
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	12
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	13	19	146

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5	8.5
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0	34.4	31.6

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

Table 13: CY 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28	11	5

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 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58		
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4	5
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90		

Uses of mechanical restraints are the temporary application of handcuffs as a use of force. The numbers provided are the total number of uses at each facility per month. If there is an incident where two youth are placed in mechanical restraints at the same time, that is counted as two uses. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional. Data for August and September was not available for all facilities at the time of publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for September 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	10	3.2	144
<i>Time Outs</i>	115	36.4	68
<i>Cool Downs</i>	67	21.2	47

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

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5	7.1	6.7

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 September 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	240	2.1	231	2.7
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	48	1.9	43	2.2
<i>Aurora</i>	93	2.1	90	2.2
<i>Rockford</i>	115	2.8	105	3.6
<i>Peoria</i>	224	2	209	2.3
<i>East St. Louis</i>	116	2.4	112	3.1
<i>Champaign</i>	133	2.3	123	2.7
<i>Springfield</i>	181	3.8	175	4.9
<i>Placement</i>	494	2.4	158	4.3
IDJJ Total	1644	2.4	1246	2.9

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



Monthly Report

August 2018

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- 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 2018 Population by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	37	36	43	44	42	39	30	32
IDJJ Total	442	444	466	431	385	379	339	317

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

Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	74	84	83	81				
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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. Data since May 2018 has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY 2018	FY 2019
<i>July</i>	52.3%	41.1%
<i>August</i>	51.2%	45.7%
<i>September</i>	48.1%	
<i>October</i>	46.2%	
<i>November</i>	46.3%	
<i>December</i>	46.3%	
<i>January</i>	47.1%	
<i>February</i>	41.6%	
<i>March</i>	44.4%	
<i>April</i>	44.6%	
<i>May</i>	42.7%	
<i>June</i>	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	48.2%	41.1%

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 2018 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>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
<i>April</i>	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
<i>May</i>	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
<i>June</i>	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
<i>July</i>	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
<i>August</i>	0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86
IDJJ Average	1.16	0.24	0.00	1.40

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 2018 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>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
<i>April</i>	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
<i>May</i>	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
<i>June</i>	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
<i>August</i>	7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
IDJJ Average	6.04%	10.38%	24.09%	27.57%	31.93%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20	17
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171	149

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	79.0%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	8.0%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.1%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30	31
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277	263

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%	45.2%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%	41.8%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	20
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	38
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	29
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	2	12
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	13	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: CY 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0	34.4

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

Table 13: CY 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28	11

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

Table 14: CY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90	

Uses of mechanical restraints are the temporary application of handcuffs as a use of force. The numbers provided are the total number of uses at each facility per month. If there is an incident where two youth are placed in mechanical restraints at the same time, that is counted as two uses. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional. Data for August was not available for all facilities at the time of publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for August 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	1	0.3	305
<i>Time Outs</i>	144	44.7	62
<i>Cool Downs</i>	86	26.7	44

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

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<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873
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	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
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<i>Aurora</i>	103	2.3	95	2.4
<i>Rockford</i>	132	3	124	4
<i>Peoria</i>	247	2.7	233	3.4
<i>East St. Louis</i>	124	2.6	119	3.1
<i>Champaign</i>	104	2	95	2.7
<i>Springfield</i>	236	3.4	225	4.2
<i>Placement</i>	612	2.8	225	6.6
IDJJ Total	1881	2.7	1423	3.5

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<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
<i>April</i>	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
<i>May</i>	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
<i>June</i>	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
<i>July</i>	1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25
IDJJ Average	1.20	0.14	0.00	1.33

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Table 5: CY 2018 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>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
<i>April</i>	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
<i>May</i>	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
<i>June</i>	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
<i>July</i>	4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
IDJJ Average	5.78%	10.20%	24.26%	27.16%	32.59%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	25	25	23	28	32	26	30
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	29	37	45	43	41	43	43
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	47	42	48	49	54	41	47
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	29	33	28	35	28	25	31
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	21	20	25	26	27	20
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171

Table 7: CY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	79.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	7.7%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	10.9%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%	2.2%

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

Table 8: CY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	59	61	70	66	58	56	51
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	115	121	116	103	104	103	96
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	23	22	22	22	27	26	23
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	93	102	122	107	111	92	77
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	34	36	39	43	38	39	30
IDJJ Total	324	342	369	341	338	316	277

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	5	5	6	7	7	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	18	18	19	21	17	17	17
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	8	7	7	8	8	9	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	12	11	11	11	12	11	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	8	9	9	9	9	9	7
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54

Table 10: CY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%	46.7%
IDJJ Average	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%	45.5%

Table 11: CY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	19
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	34
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	24
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	27
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	10
IDJJ Total	20	17	17	15	15	17	13	114

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7
<i>Youth Fights</i>	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9
Overall Reportable Incidents	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3	38.0

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

Table 13: CY 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	2	0	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	0	2	4	1	1	1	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	7	9	9	8	8	23
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	9	10	13	12	11	9	28

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 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	3	4	8	12	7	3	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	60	28	20	31	12	10
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	80	23	31	40	27	46	58
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	1	1	5	1	4	8	12
IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for July 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	2	0.6	1015
<i>Time Outs</i>	152	42.8	93
<i>Cool Downs</i>	45	12.7	47

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>	844	840	865	854	854	854	856
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	313	310	317	299	340	349	408
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	425	419	454	415	363	357	311
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	106	111	94	140	151	144	137

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5

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 July 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	228	1.9	214	2.4
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	40	1.7	34	2.1
<i>Aurora</i>	114	2.3	108	2.6
<i>Rockford</i>	143	2.6	135	3.3
<i>Peoria</i>	234	3.1	222	3.8
<i>East St. Louis</i>	115	2.4	107	3.1
<i>Champaign</i>	114	2.2	102	2.9
<i>Springfield</i>	210	3.1	198	3.8
<i>Placement</i>	628	2.8	222	5.7
IDJJ Total	1826	2.5	1342	3.3

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 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	78	71	62	64	65	71	71	79	82	71	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	120	120	112	120	130	141	146	150	149	133	117	115
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	39	38	40	33	39	39	38	38	35	36
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148	157	134	120	118
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	33	30	31	29	38	39	37	36	43	44	42	39
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442	444	466	431	385	379

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81		
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150		
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49		
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170		
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68	41	69	68		
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520	510	526	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. May and June 2018 data has not been made available at this time.

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
July	42.3%	52.3%
August	42.8%	51.2%
September	37.6%	48.1%
October	39.2%	46.2%
November	42.9%	46.3%
December	47.1%	46.3%
January	42.7%	47.1%
February	46.8%	41.6%
March	46.3%	44.4%
April	48.4%	44.6%
May	46.9%	42.7%
June	47.3%	40.5%
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
August	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
September	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
October	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
November	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
December	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
January	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
February	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
March	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
April	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
May	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
June	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52
IDJJ Average	1.38	0.20	0.00	1.58

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 2018 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	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
November	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
December	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
February	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
March	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
April	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
May	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
June	4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
IDJJ Average	6.30%	10.97%	23.02%	27.18%	32.54%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28	32	26
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43	41	43
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49	54	41
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35	28	25
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21	20	25	26	27
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158	164	180	181	162

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	81.5%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	6.4%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	9.4%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66	58	56
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103	104	103
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22	27	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107	111	92
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36	39	43	38	39
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342	369	341	338	316

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	17	17
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1	12	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50	51	55	53	53

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%	35.9%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%	41.8%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	4	1	2	33
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	3	8	4	61
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	1	4	30
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	3	5	57
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	17
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	17	15	15	17	198

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9	24.3

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1	1	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9	8	8
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	9	10	13	12	11	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 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8	12	7	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20	31	12
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	31	40	27	
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	6	1	3	7	3	1	1	5	1	4	8
IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40	88	68	73	69	

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. For June 2018, St. Charles data was not available prior to publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for June 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	0	0.0	0
<i>Time Outs</i>	115	29.7	68
<i>Cool Downs</i>	52	13.4	45

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>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854	854
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317	299	340
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454	415	363
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94	140	151

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	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1

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 June 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	212	1.8	185	2.6
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	35	1.2	30	1.9
<i>Aurora</i>	94	2.1	86	2.3
<i>Rockford</i>	121	2.1	102	2.7
<i>Peoria</i>	180	3.1	168	4.2
<i>East St. Louis</i>	137	3	126	3.8
<i>Champaign</i>	117	2.6	106	3.3
<i>Springfield</i>	183	2.9	175	4
<i>Placement</i>	653	2.7	201	5.6
IDJJ Total	1732	2.5	1179	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 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	78	71	62	64	65	71	71	79	82	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	120	120	112	120	130	141	146	150	149	133	117
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	39	38	40	33	39	39	38	38	35
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148	157	134	120
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	33	30	31	29	38	39	37	36	43	44	42
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442	444	466	431	385

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81	
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150	
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49	
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170	
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68	41	69	68	
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520	510	526	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. May 2018 data has not been made available at this time.

* FY refers to the fiscal year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2017	FY 2018
July	42.3%	52.3%
August	42.8%	51.2%
September	37.6%	48.1%
October	39.2%	46.2%
November	42.9%	46.3%
December	47.1%	46.3%
January	42.7%	47.1%
February	46.8%	41.6%
March	46.3%	44.4%
April	48.4%	44.6%
May	46.9%	42.7%
June	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
August	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
September	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
October	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
November	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
December	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
January	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
February	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
March	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
April	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
May	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
IDJJ Average	1.46	0.22	0.00	1.68

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 2018 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	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
November	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
December	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
February	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
March	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
April	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
May	5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
IDJJ Average	6.45%	10.88%	22.76%	26.91%	33.01%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28	32
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43	41
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49	54
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21	20	25	26
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158	164	180	181

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	82.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	6.0%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	8.9%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.9%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66	58
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103	104
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22	27
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107	111
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36	39	43	38
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342	369	341	338

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	17
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	8
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1	12
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	9	9
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50	51	55	53

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%	36.8%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%	41.1%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	4	1	31
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	3	8	57
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	1	26
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	3	52
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	15
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	17	15	15	181

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

Table 12: FY 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0	26.9

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9	8
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	9	10	13	12	11

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

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<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20	31
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	31	40	27
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IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40	88	68	73	69

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. For March and April 2018, St. Charles data was not available prior to publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for May 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	15	3.7	150
<i>Time Outs</i>	120	29.6	80
<i>Cool Downs</i>	45	11.1	42

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

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<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854	854
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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	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.9

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

Table 18: Aftercare Specialist Contact per Youth by Office in May 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	247	2.1	215	2.9
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	46	2.3	42	2.6
<i>Aurora</i>	114	2.4	107	2.7
<i>Rockford</i>	171	2.8	146	3.7
<i>Peoria</i>	162	3.2	138	4.9
<i>East St. Louis</i>	137	3.1	119	3.6
<i>Champaign</i>	91	1.9	79	2.5
<i>Springfield</i>	196	3.6	183	5.1
<i>Placement</i>	704	2.7	225	5.4
IDJJ Total	1868	2.7	1254	3.7

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 2018

Bruce Rauner
Governor

Heidi Mueller
Director

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has two goals:

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- 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 2018 Population by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	78	71	62	64	65	71	71	79	82
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	120	120	112	120	130	141	146	150	149	133
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	39	38	40	33	39	39	38	38
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148	157	134
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	33	30	31	29	38	39	37	36	43	44
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442	444	466	431

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68	41	69	68
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520	510	526	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

	FY2017	FY 2018
July	42.3%	52.3%
August	42.8%	51.2%
September	37.6%	48.1%
October	39.2%	46.2%
November	42.9%	46.3%
December	47.1%	46.3%
January	42.7%	47.1%
February	46.8%	41.6%
March	46.3%	44.4%
April	48.4%	44.6%
May	46.9%	
June	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
August	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
September	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
October	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
November	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
December	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
January	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
February	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
March	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
April	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55
IDJJ Average	1.58	0.24	0.00	1.82

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 2018 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	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
November	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
December	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
February	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
March	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
April	5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
IDJJ Average	6.54%	10.86%	22.48%	26.73%	33.39%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21	20	25
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158	164	180

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	82.7%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	5.8%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	8.6%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	1.7%	3.0%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36	39	43
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342	369	341

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	9
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50	51	55

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%	44.2%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%	42.2%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	4	30
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	3	49
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	25
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	49
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	13
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	17	15	166

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8	25.0	30.8	31.0

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	9	10	13	12

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

Table 14: FY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8	12
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23		
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	6	1	3	7	3	1	1	5	1
IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40	88	41	33

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. For March and April 2018, St. Charles data was not available prior to publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for April 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	7	1.6	581
<i>Time Outs</i>	111	24.7	88
<i>Cool Downs</i>	61	13.6	47

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>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317	299
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454	415
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94	140

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	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4

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

Table 18: Aftercare Specialist Contact per Youth by Office in April 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	195	1.8	171	2.5
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	41	2.1	38	2.4
<i>Aurora</i>	109	2.2	101	2.7
<i>Rockford</i>	152	3	133	3.6
<i>Peoria</i>	123	2.8	105	5.8
<i>East St. Louis</i>	106	2.4	94	2.8
<i>Champaign</i>	78	2.1	61	3.1
<i>Springfield</i>	138	2.5	119	4
<i>Placement</i>	789	2.6	245	6.3
IDJJ Total	1731	2.4	1067	3.6

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 2018

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<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148	157
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The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month.

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<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68	41	69
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520	510	526

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

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.3%	52.3%
<i>August</i>	42.8%	51.2%
<i>September</i>	37.6%	48.1%
<i>October</i>	39.2%	46.2%
<i>November</i>	42.9%	46.3%
<i>December</i>	47.1%	46.3%
<i>January</i>	42.7%	47.1%
<i>February</i>	46.8%	41.6%
<i>March</i>	46.3%	44.4%
<i>April</i>	48.4%	
<i>May</i>	46.9%	
<i>June</i>	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
<i>September</i>	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
<i>October</i>	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
<i>November</i>	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
<i>December</i>	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
<i>January</i>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
<i>March</i>	1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32
IDJJ Average	1.61	0.24	0.00	1.85

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 2018 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>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
<i>September</i>	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
<i>October</i>	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
<i>November</i>	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
<i>December</i>	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
<i>January</i>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
<i>March</i>	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
IDJJ Average	6.64%	10.87%	22.43%	27.00%	33.05%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21	20
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158	164

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	83.2%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	8.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	3.1%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36	39
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342	369

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9	9
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50	51

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%	27.8%	20.5%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%	41.5%	38.2%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	26
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	46
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	21
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	45
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	13
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	17	151

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.9	7.9
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8	25.0	30.8

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	9	10	13

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 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	6	1	3	7	3	1	1	5
IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40	88	41

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. For March 2018, St. Charles data was not available prior to publication.

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for March 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	21	4.6	196
<i>Time Outs</i>	197	43.3	75
<i>Cool Downs</i>	52	11.4	43

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>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94

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	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.2	11.1

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 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	163	1.6	145	2.4
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	51	2.3	45	2.8
<i>Aurora</i>	125	2.7	113	3.3
<i>Rockford</i>	123	2.8	108	3.9
<i>Peoria</i>	133	1.8	123	2.2
<i>East St. Louis</i>	136	4.1	122	4.2
<i>Champaign</i>	75	2.6	63	3.7
<i>Springfield</i>	109	2.1	97	3
<i>Placement</i>	908	2.5	256	5.7
IDJJ Total	1823	2.4	1072	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 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

February 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	78	71	62	64	65	71	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	120	120	112	120	130	141	146	150
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	39	38	40	33	39	39
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	33	30	31	29	38	39	37	36
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442	444

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68	41
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520	510

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

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.3%	52.3%
<i>August</i>	42.8%	51.2%
<i>September</i>	37.6%	48.1%
<i>October</i>	39.2%	46.2%
<i>November</i>	42.9%	46.3%
<i>December</i>	47.1%	46.3%
<i>January</i>	42.7%	47.1%
<i>February</i>	46.8%	41.6%
<i>March</i>	46.3%	
<i>April</i>	48.4%	
<i>May</i>	46.9%	
<i>June</i>	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
<i>September</i>	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
<i>October</i>	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
<i>November</i>	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
<i>December</i>	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
<i>January</i>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
<i>February</i>	2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73
IDJJ Average	1.67	0.25	0.00	1.92

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 2018 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>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
<i>September</i>	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
<i>October</i>	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
<i>November</i>	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
<i>December</i>	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
<i>January</i>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
<i>February</i>	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
IDJJ Average	6.67%	11.00%	22.42%	27.24%	32.68%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	83.4%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.3%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%

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.

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	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%	27.8%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%	41.5%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	41
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	18
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	40
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	13
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	134

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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3	5.9
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8	25.0

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	9	10

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

Table 14: FY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	6	1	3	7	3	1	1
IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40	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 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	8		85
<i>Time Outs</i>	261		83
<i>Cool Downs</i>	56		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
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111

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	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	10.2

There are three groups of youth served by Aftercare. Youth in facilities are currently held in an IDJJ facility, but preparing for their transition to the community. Youth in the community are currently supervised through Aftercare after release from a facility. Youth 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 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	139	1.8	124	2.1
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	84	1.4	78	1.6
<i>Aurora</i>	105	2.7	97	2.9
<i>Rockford</i>	84	2.1	76	2.9
<i>Peoria</i>	114	3.2	109	4
<i>East St. Louis</i>	92	2.6	86	3
<i>Champaign</i>	60	2.2	53	3.8
<i>Springfield</i>	81	1.7	73	2.1
<i>Placement</i>	734	2	193	4.8
IDJJ Total	1493	2	889	2.9

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

January 2018

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 2018 Population by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	77	78	71	62	64	65	71
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	120	120	112	120	130	141	146
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	39	38	40	33	39
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	126	144	146	160	144	146	147
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	33	30	31	29	38	39	37
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	78	77	73	79	78	77	74
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	147	145	142	150	149	145	143
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	43	43	44	49	49	50	48
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	189	185	180	195	190	189	187
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	67	67	65	70	69	68	68
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520

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

	FY2017	FY 2018
<i>July</i>	42.3%	52.3%
<i>August</i>	42.8%	51.2%
<i>September</i>	37.6%	48.1%
<i>October</i>	39.2%	46.2%
<i>November</i>	42.9%	46.3%
<i>December</i>	47.1%	46.3%
<i>January</i>	42.7%	47.1%
<i>February</i>	46.8%	
<i>March</i>	46.3%	
<i>April</i>	48.4%	
<i>May</i>	46.9%	
<i>June</i>	47.3%	
IDJJ Average	44.2%	48.2%

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 2018 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>	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80
<i>August</i>	2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51
<i>September</i>	1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74
<i>October</i>	1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46
<i>November</i>	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20
<i>December</i>	0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19
<i>January</i>	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70
IDJJ Average	1.55	0.25	0.00	1.80

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 2018 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>	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
<i>August</i>	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
<i>September</i>	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
<i>October</i>	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
<i>November</i>	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
<i>December</i>	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
<i>January</i>	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
IDJJ Average	6.65%	11.50%	22.28%	27.73%	31.84%

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 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	26	21	25	24	22	23	25
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	25	24	26	26	24	22	29
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	45	48	47	43	51	44	47
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	22	28	35	28	26	29	29
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	20	17	11	13	17	18	20
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150

Table 7: FY 2018 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	83.1%
<i>Alcohol</i>	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.4%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	8.4%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	3.4%	3.6%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.7%	2.7%	3.2%

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 2018 Students Enrolled in School

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	67	68	45	59	54	44	59
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	92	98	90	100	107	110	115
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	26	26	24	27	27	28	23
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	109	115	110	102	89	90	93
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	26	26	28	30	34	32	34
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	10	10	8	7	6	6	5
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	20	18	18	18	18	18	18
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	7	7	7	9	7	7	8
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	9	7	7	7	11	12
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	7	7	6	8	8
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51

Table 10: FY 2018 Percent of Special Education Students

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	50.0%	50.0%	46.4%	40.0%	32.4%	37.5%	32.4%
IDJJ Average	37.5%	37.2%	46.1%	42.1%	49.2%	49.3%	48.8%

Table 11: FY 2018 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	20
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	37
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	15
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	35
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	10
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	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 2018 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5
<i>Youth Fights</i>	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	6.9	10.5	13.7	9.4	6.5	6.2	7.3
Overall Reportable Incidents	30.1	37.8	37.6	36.0	30.2	28.4	25.8

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 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	1	1	3	3	1	2	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	7	7	3	6	5	10	8
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDJJ Total	8	11	6	10	6	12	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 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	6	5	7	6	3	3
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	32	34	32	21	12	17	16
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	49	56	36	58	30	23	80
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	6	1	3	7	3	1
IDJJ Total	94	107	74	90	56	48	40

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 2018

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	30	7.0	178
<i>Time Outs</i>	212	49.8	83
<i>Cool Downs</i>	112	26.3	34

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

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	859	845	827	836	815	832	844
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	364	316	317	319	310	311	313
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	362	391	383	398	398	407	425
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	133	138	127	119	107	114	106

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	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 January 2018

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	181	2.4	161	3.4
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	105	1.5	91	1.4
<i>Aurora</i>	108	2.8	99	3.3
<i>Rockford</i>	108	2.9	101	3.5
<i>Peoria</i>	129	3.2	116	4.3
<i>East St. Louis</i>	103	3	98	3.5
<i>Champaign</i>	66	2.6	53	4.1
<i>Springfield</i>	115	2.3	113	2.8
<i>Placement</i>	795	2.2	170	5.2
IDJJ Total	1710	2.3	1002	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.