

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.

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
IYC Chicago	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59	60	57	51	45
IYC Harrisburg	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100	91	95	89	81
IYC Pere Marquette	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35	31	29	28	23
IYC St. Charles	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91	93	89	96	95
IYC Warrenville	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

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81	77	76						
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150	148	149						
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49	49	48						
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170	158	159						
IYC Warrenville	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
Jul	y 52.3%	41.1%
Augus	st 51.2%	45.7%
Septembe	r 48.1%	52.2%
Octobe	r 46.2%	55.9%
Novembe	r 46.3%	49.7%
Decembe	r 46.3%	52.8%
Januar	y 47.1%	
Februar	y 41.6%	
Marc	h 44.4%	
Apr	il 44.6%	
Ma	y 42.7%	
Jun	e 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 Attempt	s by Severi	ty per 100 Youth	ı

		PMIN 2	Atham heads	sever self	an Total Attend	150 THOUS
	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. CT 2018 Distribut	ION OF DOMI-	5 Diagnose	s of fouth h	I 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.

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
IYC Chicago	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22	18	17	8
IYC Harrisburg	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36	33	38	34
IYC Pere Marquette	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46	36	39	36
IYC St. Charles	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21	18	19	22
IYC Warrenville	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 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	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%
Alcohol	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%
Other Drugs	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%
No Diagnosis	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 Stu	uents Em	oncu m so											
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	
IYC Chicago	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36	52	48	43	
IYC Harrisburg	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77	82	73	75	
IYC Pere Marquette	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26	23	21	21	
IYC St. Charles	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61	53	71	62	
IYC Warrenville	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 Tea	chers Em	ployed											
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12	12	12	12	
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16	16	19	18	
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	11	11	
IYC Warrenville	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	
IDJJ Total Table 10: CY 2018 Pe	-		-		53	53	54	52	54	54	58	56	
	-		-		53 05/2018	53 06/2018	54 07/2018	52 08/2018	54 09/2018	54 10/2018	58 11/2018	56 12/2018	
	ercent of S	pecial Edu	ucation St	udents			-	-	-	-			
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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
Youth on Youth Assaults	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	11.7	10.7	11.8
Youth Fights	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6	14.4	17.2	18.9
Youth on Staff Assaults	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

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	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	3
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5	4	2	4
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6	5	4	10
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23	21	14	15
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	32	28	29	19	31
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	1	0.4	-
Time Outs	130	46.4	79
Cool Downs	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

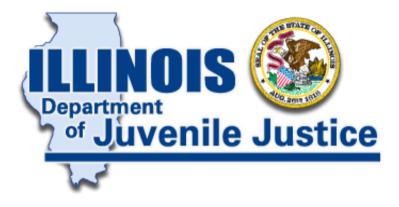
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875	869	859	853
Number of Youth in Community	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423	408	416	445
Number of Youth in Facilities	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274	272	263	238
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178	189	180	160
Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	Januarv	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17	16.6	16.6	15.9
Average Number of Youth in Community	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3	10	10.1	10.3
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	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
Chicago	201	2.7	162	2.8
Chicago Heights	52	1.4	52	1.9
Aurora	78	2	75	2.3
Rockford	138	3.4	137	3.9
Peoria	211	1.6	202	1.7
East St. Louis	132	2.5	116	2.5
Champaign	118	2.1	112	2.5
Springfield	140	2.5	130	2.9
Placement	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 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

November 2018

Bruce Rauner Governor

Heidi Mueller Director The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has two goals:

- Make Illinois communities safer for all residents.
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- 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.

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

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81	77	76		
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150	148	149		
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49	49	48		
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170	158	159		
IYC Warrenville	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 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 staf and interns. Data since July 2018 has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the calendar year.

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

facility. As facilities must be f includes security supervisors

	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%	
January	47.1%	
February	41.6%	
March	44.4%	
April	44.6%	
May	42.7%	
June	40.5%	
IDJJ Average	45.9%	48.9%

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

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 ramental disorders.

Table 1: CV 2018 Date of Solf Harm	Attompts by Soverity por 100 Vouth
Table 4: CY 2018 Rate of Self-Harm	Attempts by Severity per 100 1 outin

		100	al-Ham Attempts	ever Self	am for Attempt	501 THEORE
		Mild	Nou Halli	Seve Atter	Toto.	
	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	
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 w self-harm. A mild attempt is when a youth verbalizes, threatens, or gestures self-injurious behavior. A attempt is when a youth attempts self-harm and appears to be motivated by suicidal intent and as such i harm to self that may require minor medical attention. A serious attempt is when a youth self-harms ar harm to self that requires medical attention or whose attempt is believed to be potentially lethal and is s 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
Janua	y 6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
Februa	y 6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
Marc	<i>h</i> 6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
Apr	<i>il</i> 5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
Ma	y 5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
Jui	<i>e</i> 4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
Ju	<i>ly</i> 4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
Augu	st 7.84%	11.60%	22.88%	30.41%	27.27%
Septemb	er 3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
Octob	er 4.66%	7.14%	22.36%	26.71%	30.12%
Novemb	er 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.

3%. Additionally, ates of diagnosis for

 ho have attempted moderately severe inflicts superficial id as such inflicts scheduled for medical e psychology field to including depression learly all youth in IDJJ nates that between 40 e substance abuse and

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

Table 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%
Alcohol	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%
Other Drugs	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%
No Diagnosis	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 ubstance abuse program or of youth reported in a imary drug of choice for a

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

Table 8: CY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%
IYC Harrisburg	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%
IYC Pere Marquette	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%
IYC St. Charles	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3
IYC Harrisburg	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8
IYC Pere Marquette	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4
IYC St. Charles	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4
IYC Warrenville	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 rece during their stay. Nationally, it is estimated that about 40% of youth held in juvenile facilities have a need for specia 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
10	11
7	7
-	
7	7
7	7
7 54	7 58
7 54 10/2018	7 58 11/2018
7 54 10/2018 38.5%	7 58 11/2018 50.0%
7 54 10/2018 38.5% 42.7%	7 58 11/2018 50.0% 43.8%
7 54 10/2018 38.5% 42.7% 60.9%	7 58 11/2018 50.0% 43.8% 57.1%
7 54 10/2018 38.5% 42.7% 60.9% 64.2%	7 58 11/2018 50.0% 43.8% 57.1% 59.2%
7 54 10/2018 38.5% 42.7% 60.9% 64.2% 46.4%	7 58 11/2018 50.0% 43.8% 57.1% 59.2% 53.6%

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

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

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9
Youth Fights	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0
Youth on Staff Assaults	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

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

Reportable incidents measure incidents of disruption in a correctional facility. The numbers provided are rates per 1 Youth on youth assaults are when one or more youth strikes another youth or youths. Youth fights are when two or 1 in a fight. Youth on staff assaults are when one or more youth commit physical violence against one or more staff m

Table 13: CY 2018 Uses of Chemical Restraints

	micui ites	ci aiiit5						
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10
IYC Warrenville	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 num month. After any use, youth are checked by a medical professional and have an opportunity to shower.

IDJJ Total	40	88	68	73	69	69	90	60
IYC Warrenville	2 1	1	5	1	4	8	12	4
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	32
IYC Pere Marquette	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018

Table 14: CY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for November 2018

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

In summer 2015, IDJJ began piloting new policies and procedures regarding the use of confinement and removal of y programming and housing. These policies and procedures redefine "confinement" broadly and created subtypes bas. The Department also developed new ways of measuring the use of confinement. October 2015 was the first month u 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 co confined. An extended behavioral hold is a placement of a youth in secure location used when the youth's behavior **p** 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 c During this time, youth are routinely de-escalated and counseled by staff. A cool down is the temporary removal of unsecured location while under constant staff supervision. Cool downs are used for youth behaving disruptively and escalate 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 embers.

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. Ising the new measurement confinement, the rate of use nfinement and not youths boses a serious and immediate ontrol, violent, or aggressive. youth from programming to an l are a non-secure tactic to de-

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

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.

7.5

104

8.5

91

8.7

9

10

7.5

10

71

10.3

67

10

66

10.1

6.5

7.6

10.2

7.5

10.1

7.7

11.1

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

Average Number of Youth in Community

Average Number of Youth in Facilities

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



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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.

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

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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

Table 2:	CY 201	8 Securit	v Staff Ho	eadcount by	v Facility
I abit #.		o Securit	y Stall III	caucount b	, i acmicy

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81						
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150						
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49						
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170						
IYC Warrenville	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
July	52.3%	41.1%
August	51.2%	45.7%
September	48.1%	52.2%
October	46.2%	55.9%
November	46.3%	
December	46.3%	
January	47.1%	
February	41.6%	
March	44.4%	
April	44.6%	
May	42.7%	
June	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 S	elf-Harm At	tempts by S	everity per	100 Youth	
	- hid	offitern August	Souce Self	1.5 TON HEINS	on Threads
Januar	y 0.70	0.00	0.00	0.70	
Februar	v 2.50	0.23	0.00	2.73	
Marci	h 1.10	0.22	0.00	1.32	
Apri	1.33	0.22	0.00	1.55	
Ma	v 0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	
Jun	e 0.52	0.00	0.00	0.52	
Jul	v 1.97	0.28	0.00	2.25	
Augus	t 0.93	0.93	0.00	1.86	
Septembe	r 1.90	0.95	0.00	2.85	
Octobe	r 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 selfharm. 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.

		Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
ب	Ianuary	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
Fe	ebruary	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%
Sep	September	3.33%	10.00%	24.00%	32.30%	30.30%
(October	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	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
IYC Chicago	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22	18
IYC Harrisburg	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36	33
IYC Pere Marquette	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46	36
IYC St. Charles	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21	18
IYC Warrenville	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
Marijuana	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%	76.9%	78.9%
Alcohol	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	8.5%	8.0%
Other Drugs	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%	12.8%	11.3%
No Diagnosis	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.

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	
IYC Chicago	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36	52	
IYC Harrisburg	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77	82	
IYC Pere Marquette	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26	23	
IYC St. Charles	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61	53	
IYC Warrenville	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 Tea	achers Em	ploved									
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12	12	
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16	16	
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	
IYC Warrenville	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 Pe	ercent of S	pecial Ed	ucation St	udents							
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	
IYC Chicago	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%	38.5%	
IYC Harrisburg	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40 40/				26 40/		
		57.170	41.4/0	40.070	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%	42.7%	
IYC Pere Marquette	56.5%	36.4%	41.47% 36.4%	40.070 36.4%	40.4% 29.6%	34.0% 30.8%	39.6% 52.2%	27.4% 56.5%	36.4% 57.7%	42.7% 60.9%	
IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles	56.5% 65.6%										
1		36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%	60.9%	
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville	65.6%	36.4% 51.0%	36.4% 41.0%	36.4% 39.3%	29.6% 50.5%	30.8% 58.7%	52.2% 55.8%	56.5% 56.9%	57.7% 59.0%	60.9% 64.2%	
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average	65.6% 32.4% 48.8%	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5%	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2%	36.4% 39.3% 44.2%	29.6% 50.5% 36.8%	30.8% 58.7% 35.9%	52.2% 55.8% 46.7%	56.5% 56.9% 45.2%	57.7% 59.0% 50.0%	60.9% 64.2% 46.4%	
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average	65.6% 32.4% 48.8%	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5%	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2%	36.4% 39.3% 44.2%	29.6% 50.5% 36.8%	30.8% 58.7% 35.9%	52.2% 55.8% 46.7%	56.5% 56.9% 45.2%	57.7% 59.0% 50.0%	60.9% 64.2% 46.4%	Tot
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average	65.6% 32.4% 48.8% verall Dipl	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5%	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% arded	36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2%	29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1%	30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8%	52.2% 55.8% 46.7% 45.5%	56.5% 56.9% 45.2% 41.8%	57.7% 59.0% 50.0% 48.7%	60.9% 64.2% 46.4% 48.7%	Tot 2
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: CY 2018 O	65.6% 32.4% 48.8% verall Dipl 01/2018	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% lomas Awa 02/2018	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% arded 03/2018	36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018	29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018	30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018	52.2% 55.8% 46.7% 45.5% 07/2018	56.5% 56.9% 45.2% 41.8% 08/2018	57.7% 59.0% 50.0% 48.7% 09/2018	60.9% 64.2% 46.4% 48.7% 10/2018	
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: CY 2018 O IYC Chicago	65.6% 32.4% 48.8% verall Dipl 01/2018 6	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% lomas Awa 02/2018 2	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% arded 03/2018 4	36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4	29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1	30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2	52.2% 55.8% 46.7% 45.5% 07/2018 0	56.5% 56.9% 45.2% 41.8% 08/2018 1	57.7% 59.0% 50.0% 48.7% 09/2018 3	60.9% 64.2% 46.4% 48.7% 10/2018 0	2 5
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: CY 2018 O IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg	65.6% 32.4% 48.8% verall Dipl 01/2018 6 6	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% lomas Awa 02/2018 2 4	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% arded 03/2018 4 5	36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4 3	29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1 8	30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2 4	52.2% 55.8% 46.7% 45.5% 07/2018 0 4	56.5% 56.9% 45.2% 41.8% 08/2018 1 4	57.7% 59.0% 50.0% 48.7% 09/2018 3 8	60.9% 64.2% 46.4% 48.7% 10/2018 0 5	25
IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: CY 2018 O IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette	65.6% 32.4% 48.8% verall Dipl 01/2018 6 6 3	36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% bomas Awa 02/2018 2 4 3	36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% arded 03/2018 4 5 3	36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4 3 4	29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1 8 1	30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2 4 4 4	52.2% 55.8% 46.7% 45.5% 07/2018 0 4 6	56.5% 56.9% 45.2% 41.8% 08/2018 1 4 5	57.7% 59.0% 50.0% 48.7% 09/2018 3 8 4	60.9% 64.2% 46.4% 48.7% 10/2018 0 5 3	2

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.

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

		A								
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5	11.7
Youth Fights	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6	14.4
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5	4
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6	5
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23	21
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58			
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	9	3.0	276
Time Outs	119	39.7	80
Cool Downs	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

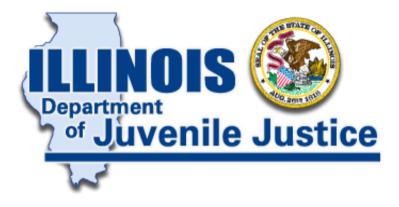
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873	875	869
Number of Youth in Community	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423	408
Number of Youth in Facilities	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274	272
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	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

	January	rebruary	Watch	Арті	lviay	June	July	August	September	October
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17	16.6
Average Number of Youth in Community	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3	10
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	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.

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community	
Chicago	248	2.5	238	2.9	
Chicago Heights	47	1.9	47	2.2	
Aurora	88	2.3	78	2.4	
Rockford	107	2.8	101	3.4	
Peoria	312	2.7	298	3.3	
East St. Louis	129	2.8	120	3.5	
Champaign	135	2.4	125	2.8	
Springfield	112	2.1	107	2.7	
Placement	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 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

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.

1									
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
IYC Chicago	71	71	79	82	71	71	62	59	60
IYC Harrisburg	146	150	149	133	117	115	107	100	91
IYC Pere Marquette	39	39	38	38	35	36	34	35	31
IYC St. Charles	147	148	157	134	120	118	106	91	93
IYC Warrenville	37	36	43	44	42	39	30	32	26
IDJJ Total	442	444	466	431	385	379	339	317	301

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81					
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150					
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49					
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170					
IYC Warrenville	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.

	FY 2018	FY 2019
July	52.3%	41.1%
August	51.2%	45.7%
September	48.1%	52.2%
October	46.2%	
November	46.3%	
December	46.3%	
January	47.1%	
February	41.6%	
March	44.4%	
April	44.6%	
May	42.7%	
June	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									
		white se	Stram hents	ever Self	un for hereit	o Theat			
	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				
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 selfharm. 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%
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.

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
IYC Chicago	25	25	23	28	32	26	30	25	22
IYC Harrisburg	29	37	45	43	41	43	43	37	36
IYC Pere Marquette	47	42	48	49	54	41	47	48	46
IYC St. Charles	29	33	28	35	28	25	31	22	21
IYC Warrenville	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

	v		l l							
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	Average
Marijuana	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	80.1%	79.2%
Alcohol	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	7.1%	7.9%
Other Drugs	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.3%	11.1%
No Diagnosis	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 Stu	dents Enr	olled in Sc	chool								
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018		
IYC Chicago	59	61	70	66	58	56	51	53	36		
IYC Harrisburg	115	121	116	103	104	103	96	84	77		
IYC Pere Marquette	23	22	22	22	27	26	23	23	26		
IYC St. Charles	93	102	122	107	111	92	77	72	61		
IYC Warrenville	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		
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11	12		
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16	16		
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9		
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10	11		
IYC Warrenville	8	9	9	9	9	9	7	6	6		
IDJJ Total	51	50	51	55	53	53	54	52	54		
Table 10: CY 2018 Pe	rcent of S	pecial Edu	ication St	udents							
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018		
IYC Chicago	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%	50.0%		
IYC Harrisburg	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%	36.4%		
IYC Pere Marquette	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%	57.7%		
IYC St. Charles	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%	59.0%		
IYC Warrenville	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 Ov	erall Dipl	lomas Awa	arded								
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018		
IYC Chicago	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	3		
IYC Harrisburg	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	8		
IYC Pere Marquette	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	4		
IYC St. Charles	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	4		
IYC Warrenville	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 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

1									
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7	9.9	9.5
Youth Fights	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0	13.6
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	0
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10	5
IYC Warrenville	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

	mannear re	esti annes							
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6	6
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18	23
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58		
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	10	3.2	144
Time Outs	115	36.4	68
Cool Downs	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

14	840	865	854	054				
	0.0	805	834	854	854	856	873	875
3	310	317	299	340	349	408	411	423
25	419	454	415	363	357	311	291	274
)6	111	94	140	151	144	137	171	178
	.5	419	419 454	419 454 415	419 454 415 363	419 454 415 363 357	419 454 415 363 357 311	419 454 415 363 357 311 291

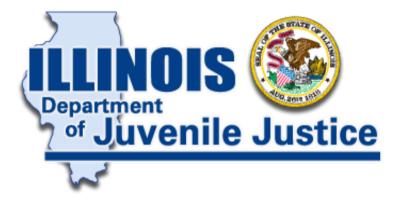
	January	February	March	April	мау	June	July	August	September
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	17
Average Number of Youth in Community	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5	8.7	10	10	10.3
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	10.1	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1	9	7.5	7.1	6.7

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
Chicago	240	2.1	231	2.7
Chicago Heights	48	1.9	43	2.2
Aurora	93	2.1	90	2.2
Rockford	115	2.8	105	3.6
Peoria	224	2	209	2.3
East St. Louis	116	2.4	112	3.1
Champaign	133	2.3	123	2.7
Springfield	181	3.8	175	4.9
Placement	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 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 August 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.

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

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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

Table 2. C1 2018 Security Start Headcould by Facility										
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018		
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81						
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150						
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49						
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170						
IYC Warrenville	68	41	69	68						
IDJJ Total	520	510	526	518						

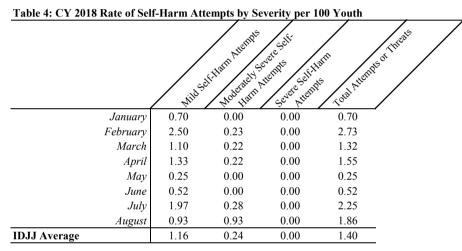
Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

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.

	FY 2018	FY 2019
July	52.3%	41.1%
August	51.2%	45.7%
September	48.1%	
October	46.2%	
November	46.3%	
December	46.3%	
January	47.1%	
February	41.6%	
March	44.4%	
April	44.6%	
May	42.7%	
June	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.



Self-harm rates are measured by the total number of incidents and do not reflect the number of youth who have attempted selfharm. 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.

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
Janua	y 6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
Februa	y 6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
Marc	h 6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
Apr	<i>il</i> 5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
Ma	y 5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
Jui	e 4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
Ju	<i>y</i> 4.80%	10.73%	24.86%	33.62%	25.99%
Augu	st 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.

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

Table 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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

	l l		v						
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	Average
Marijuana	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	77.9%	79.0%
Alcohol	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	10.1%	8.0%
Other Drugs	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	12.1%	11.1%
No Diagnosis	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.

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

Table 8: CY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

		1 7						
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10	11
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17	16
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11	10
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%	35.8%
IYC Harrisburg	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%	27.4%
IYC Pere Marquette	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%	56.5%
IYC St. Charles	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%	56.9%
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	20
IYC Harrisburg	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	4	38
IYC Pere Marquette	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	5	29
IYC St. Charles	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	28
IYC Warrenville	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

Youth Fights		11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5	14.0
Youth on Staff Assaults Overall Reportable Incidents	7.3	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.6	4.4	9.9	10.5
	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
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23	10
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10	6
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10	18
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58	
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	1	0.3	305
Time Outs	144	44.7	62
Cool Downs	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 deescalated 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

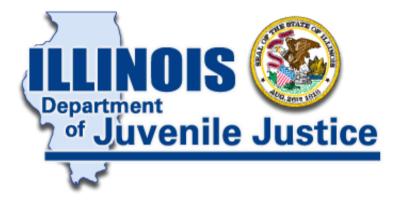
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	844	840	865	854	854	854	856	873
Number of Youth in Community	313	310	317	299	340	349	408	411
Number of Youth in Facilities	425	419	454	415	363	357	311	291
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	106	111	94	140	151	144	137	171
ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Augus
ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist) Average Number of Youth on Caseload	January 17.6	February 17.8	March 18.8	April 17.9	May 17.6	June 17.7	July 17.5	Augus 17.1
	2			1	2		5	-

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

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

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
Chicago	278	2.6	263	2.9
Chicago Heights	45	1.7	44	2.2
Aurora	103	2.3	95	2.4
Rockford	132	3	124	4
Peoria	247	2.7	233	3.4
East St. Louis	124	2.6	119	3.1
Champaign	104	2	95	2.7
Springfield	236	3.4	225	4.2
Placement	612	2.8	225	6.6
IDJJ Total	1881	2.7	1423	3.5

Contacts between Aftercare and a youth start to occur prior to their release from an IDJJ facility. Contacts, both overall and in the community, are face-to-face meetings that occur between Aftercare Specialists and youth, their host site, placement staff, and engaged friends and family members. Contacts per youth provides an average number of contacts an Aftercare 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 July 2018

Bruce Rauner Governor

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: CY 2018 Population by Facility

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

Table 2. CT 2018 Security	Table 2. C1 2018 Security Start Headcount by Facility									
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018			
IYC Chicago	74	84	83	81						
IYC Harrisburg	143	153	152	150						
IYC Pere Marquette	48	52	50	49						
IYC St. Charles	187	180	172	170						
IYC Warrenville	68	41	69	68						
IDJJ Total	520	510	526	518						

Table 2: CY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

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, June, and July 2018 data has not been made available at this time.

* CY refers to the fiscal year.

FY 2018 FY 2 July 52.3% 41.	
5	1%
1 51 200	
August 51.2%	
September 48.1%	
October 46.2%	
November 46.3%	
December 46.3%	
January 47.1%	
February 41.6%	
March 44.4%	
April 44.6%	
May 42.7%	
June 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

14010 4. 01 201	Tuble 4. CT 2010 Rate of Sen Harm Attempts by Severity per 100 Touth										
		Phild S	Athan Arennes	see set	Lan Louis Alentit	or These					
	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						
IDJJ Average		1.20	0.14	0.00	1.33						

Self-harm rates are measured by the total number of incidents and do not reflect the number of youth who have attempted selfharm. 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
Januar	y 6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
Februar	y 6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
Marc	h 6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
Apr	1 5.61%	10.75%	22.90%	24.30%	36.45%
Ма	y 5.53%	11.06%	25.63%	28.64%	29.15%
Jun	e 4.62%	11.96%	25.82%	30.16%	27.45%
Jul	y 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.

					1		
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
IYC Chicago	25	25	23	28	32	26	30
IYC Harrisburg	29	37	45	43	41	43	43
IYC Pere Marquette	47	42	48	49	54	41	47
IYC St. Charles	29	33	28	35	28	25	31
IYC Warrenville	20	21	20	25	26	27	20
IDJJ Total	150	158	164	180	181	162	171

Table 6: CY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	73.5%	75.4%	79.2%
Alcohol	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	9.9%	9.9%	7.7%
Other Drugs	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	14.8%	13.5%	10.9%
No Diagnosis	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.

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

Table 8: CY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

Table 9: CY 2018 Teachers Employed

		1 7					
	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
IYC Chicago	5	5	5	6	7	7	10
IYC Harrisburg	18	18	19	21	17	17	17
IYC Pere Marquette	8	7	7	8	8	9	9
IYC St. Charles	12	11	11	11	12	11	11
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	37.5%	37.3%
IYC Harrisburg	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	34.0%	39.6%
IYC Pere Marquette	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	30.8%	52.2%
IYC St. Charles	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	58.7%	55.8%
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	6	2	4	4	1	2	0	19
IYC Harrisburg	6	4	5	3	8	4	4	34
IYC Pere Marquette	3	3	3	4	1	4	6	24
IYC St. Charles	3	5	5	4	3	5	2	27
IYC Warrenville	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.

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0	10.7
Youth Fights	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9	17.5
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	1	1	0	2	2	0	5
IYC Harrisburg	0	2	4	1	1	1	0
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	8	7	9	9	8	8	23
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	3	4	8	12	7	3	10
IYC Harrisburg	16	60	28	20	31	12	10
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	80	23	31	40	27	46	58
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	2	0.6	1015
Time Outs	152	42.8	93
Cool Downs	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.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	844	840	865	854	854	854	856
Number of Youth in Community	313	310	317	299	340	349	408
Number of Youth in Facilities	425	419	454	415	363	357	311
N I CV JC II JUU	100	111	0.1	140	1 5 1	1.4.4	107
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	106	111	94	140	151	144	137
× *	January	February	94 March	April	May	June	July
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist) Average Number of Youth on Caseload			-		-		
ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	January	February	March	April	May	June	July

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
Chicago	228	1.9	214	2.4
Chicago Heights	40	1.7	34	2.1
Aurora	114	2.3	108	2.6
Rockford	143	2.6	135	3.3
Peoria	234	3.1	222	3.8
East St. Louis	115	2.4	107	3.1
Champaign	114	2.2	102	2.9
Springfield	210	3.1	198	3.8
Placement	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

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	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
IYC Chicago	77	78	71	62	64	65	71	71	79	82	71	71
IYC Harrisburg	120	120	112	120	130	141	146	150	149	133	117	115
IYC Pere Marquette	40	40	39	38	40	33	39	39	38	38	35	36
IYC St. Charles	126	144	146	160	144	146	147	148	157	134	120	118
IYC Warrenville	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

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81		
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150		
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49		
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170		
IYC Warrenville	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
Jul	y 42.3%	52.3%
Augus	t 42.8%	51.2%
Septembe	r 37.6%	48.1%
Octobe	r 39.2%	46.2%
Novembe	r 42.9%	46.3%
Decembe	r 47.1%	46.3%
Januar	y 42.7%	47.1%
Februar	y 46.8%	41.6%
March	h 46.3%	44.4%
Apri	l 48.4%	44.6%
Ma	y 46.9%	42.7%
Juni	e 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 At	tempts	by Severit	y per 100 Y	outh
	_/			

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	1	44	VAN HE	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	/
	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.

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28	32	26
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43	41	43
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49	54	41
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35	28	25
IYC Warrenville	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 6: FY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	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%
Alcohol	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%
Other Drugs	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%
No Diagnosis	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 Stu	uents Em												
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	
IYC Chicago	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66	58	56	
IYC Harrisburg	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103	104	103	
IYC Pere Marquette	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22	27	26	
IYC St. Charles	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107	111	92	
IYC Warrenville	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 Tea	chers Em	ployed											
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	17	17	
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1	12	11	
			_	-	(8	8	9	9	9	9	9	
IYC Warrenville	7	7	7	7	6	0	0	,)		
IYC Warrenville IDJJ Total	7 52	7 51	7 47	48	44	<u> </u>	51	50	51	55	53	53	
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48			-						
	52	51	47	48			-						
IDJJ Total	52 rcent of S	51 pecial Edu	47 Ication Stu	48 udents	44	50	51	50	51	55	53	53	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe	52 rcent of S 07/2017	51 pecial Edu 08/2017	47 ication Stu 09/2017	48 udents 10/2017	44 11/2017	50 12/2017	51 01/2018	50 02/2018	51 03/2018	55 04/2018	53 05/2018	53 06/2018	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4%	47 Ication Stu 09/2017 40.0%	48 udents 10/2017 32.2%	44 11/2017 42.6%	50 12/2017 47.7%	51 01/2018 42.4%	50 02/2018 39.3%	51 03/2018 38.6%	55 04/2018 40.9%	53 05/2018 32.8%	53 06/2018 37.5%	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0%	47 1cation Stu 09/2017 40.0% 53.3%	48 adents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0%	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0%	47 neation Stu 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3%	48 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8%	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5%	47 neation Stu 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0%	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7%	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2%	47 1021017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.1%	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9%	
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5%	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2%	47 1021017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.1%	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9%	Tota
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5% verall Dipl	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2% omas Awa	47 neation Stu 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.1% arded	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0% 42.1%	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4% 49.2%	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5% 49.3%	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4% 48.8%	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5%	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2%	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2%	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1%	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8%	<u>Tota</u> 33
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: FY 2018 Ov	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5% verall Dipl 07/2017	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2% omas Awa 08/2017	47 ication Stu 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.4% 46.1% arded 09/2017	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0% 42.1% 10/2017	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4% 49.2% 11/2017	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5% 49.3% 12/2017	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4% 48.8% 01/2018	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% 02/2018	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% 03/2018	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018	33
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: FY 2018 Ov IYC Chicago	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5% verall Dipl 07/2017 5	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2% omas Awa 08/2017 2	47 incation Sta 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.1% arded 09/2017 1	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0% 42.1% 10/2017 3	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4% 49.2% 11/2017 3	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5% 49.3% 12/2017 0	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4% 48.8% 01/2018 6	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% 02/2018 2	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% 03/2018 4	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2	33 61
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: FY 2018 Ov IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5% verall Dipl 07/2017 5 3	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2% 08/2017 2 7	47 incation Sta 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.4% 46.1% arded 09/2017 1 7	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0% 42.1% 10/2017 3 3	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4% 49.2% 11/2017 3 8	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5% 49.3% 12/2017 0 3	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4% 48.8% 01/2018 6 6 6	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% 02/2018 2 4	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% 03/2018 4 5	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4 3	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1 8	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2 4	33 61 30
IDJJ Total Table 10: FY 2018 Pe IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville IDJJ Average Table 11: FY 2018 Ov IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette	52 rcent of S 07/2017 29.9% 52.2% 50.0% 23.9% 50.0% 37.5% verall Dipl 07/2017 5 3 2	51 pecial Edu 08/2017 32.4% 50.0% 50.0% 23.5% 50.0% 37.2% 08/2017 2 7 2 2	47 incation Sta 09/2017 40.0% 53.3% 58.3% 40.0% 46.4% 46.4% 46.1% arded 09/2017 1 7 2	48 udents 10/2017 32.2% 43.0% 59.3% 43.1% 40.0% 42.1% 10/2017 3 2	44 11/2017 42.6% 43.0% 63.0% 62.9% 32.4% 49.2% 11/2017 3 8 3	50 12/2017 47.7% 41.8% 60.7% 60.0% 37.5% 49.3% 12/2017 0 3 1	51 01/2018 42.4% 41.7% 56.5% 65.6% 32.4% 48.8% 01/2018 6 6 3	50 02/2018 39.3% 39.7% 36.4% 51.0% 27.8% 41.5% 02/2018 2 4 3	51 03/2018 38.6% 41.4% 36.4% 41.0% 20.5% 38.2% 03/2018 4 5 3	55 04/2018 40.9% 46.6% 36.4% 39.3% 44.2% 42.2% 04/2018 4 3 4 3 4	53 05/2018 32.8% 40.4% 29.6% 50.5% 36.8% 41.1% 05/2018 1 8 1 8 1	53 06/2018 37.5% 34.0% 30.8% 58.7% 35.9% 41.8% 06/2018 2 4 4 4	

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

1												
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4	9.0
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8	10.9
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1	1	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9	8	8
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8	12	7	3
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20	31	12
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	31	40	27	
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	0	0.0	0
Time Outs	115	29.7	68
Cool Downs	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
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854	854
Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317	299	340
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454	415	363
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94	140	151

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

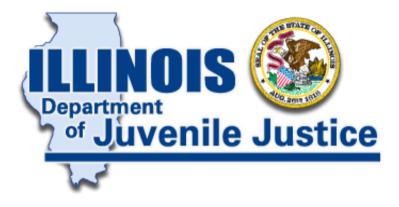
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6
Average Number of Youth in Community	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	8.8	9.5	9.4	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
Chicago	212	1.8	185	2.6
Chicago Heights	35	1.2	30	1.9
Aurora	94	2.1	86	2.3
Rockford	121	2.1	102	2.7
Peoria	180	3.1	168	4.2
East St. Louis	137	3	126	3.8
Champaign	117	2.6	106	3.3
Springfield	183	2.9	175	4
Placement	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.

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

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81	
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150	
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49	
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170	
IYC Warrenville	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	
Table 4. F I 2010 Kale of Sen-Harm	Aucimpus Dy	Severity per 100 100th	

Table 4. F 1 2010 Rate of Sch-Harm Attempts by Severity per 100 Touti												
	build 5	At Ham Avenues	source Self	Tog Henry	a Theore							
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 selfharm. 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

Table 5. FT 2010 Distributio		Diagnosts	or roath m	i acintito	
	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%
DJJ 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.

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28	32
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43	41
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49	54
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35	28
IYC Warrenville	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 6: FY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	76.8%	82.2%
Alcohol	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.8%	6.0%
Other Drugs	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	12.2%	8.9%
No Diagnosis	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 Stu												
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	
IYC Chicago	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66	58	
IYC Harrisburg	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103	104	
IYC Pere Marquette	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22	27	
IYC St. Charles	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107	111	
IYC Warrenville	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 Tea	chers Em	ployed										
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	17	
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1	12	
IYC Warrenville	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 Pe	rcent of S	pecial Edu	ucation St	udents								
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	
IYC Chicago	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	32.8%	
IYC Harrisburg	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	40.4%	
IYC Pere Marquette	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	29.6%	
IYC St. Charles	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	50.5%	
IYC Warrenville	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 O	verall Dip	lomas Aw	arded									
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	Tot
IYC Chicago	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	4	1	3
IYC Harrisburg	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	3	8	5'
IYC Pere Marquette	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	1	20
IYC St. Charles	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	3	5
	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	1
IYC Warrenville	U											

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

		1									
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7	6.4
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.8
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9	8
IYC Warrenville	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.

Table 14: FY 2018 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	49 4	56 6	36 1	58 3	30 7	23 3	80 1	23 1	31 5	40 1	27 4
IIC SI. Churles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	31	40	27
IYC St. Charles											
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20	31
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8	12	7
07/2	2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018

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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	15	3.7	150
Time Outs	120	29.6	80
Cool Downs	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.

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854	854
Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317	299	340
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454	415	363
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94	140	151

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

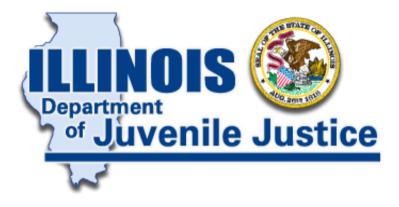
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9	17.6
Average Number of Youth in Community	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5	8.5
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	8.8	9.5	9.4	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
Chicago	247	2.1	215	2.9
Chicago Heights	46	2.3	42	2.6
Aurora	114	2.4	107	2.7
Rockford	171	2.8	146	3.7
Peoria	162	3.2	138	4.9
East St. Louis	137	3.1	119	3.6
Champaign	91	1.9	79	2.5
Springfield	196	3.6	183	5.1
Placement	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:

- 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.

09/2017 11/2017 12/2017 01/2018 02/2018 07/2017 08/2017 10/2017 03/2018 04/2018 IYC Chicago IYC Harrisburg IYC Pere Marquette IYC St. Charles IYC Warrenville **IDJJ** Total

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83	81
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152	150
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50	49
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172	170
IYC Warrenville	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%
Augus	t 42.8%	51.2%
September	r 37.6%	48.1%
October	r 39.2%	46.2%
November	42.9%	46.3%
December	r 47.1%	46.3%
January	42.7%	47.1%
February	46.8%	41.6%
March	46.3%	44.4%
Apri	<i>l</i> 48.4%	44.6%
Мау	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.

mental disorders.					
Table 4: FY 2018 Rate of Sel	f-Harm Att	tempts by Se	everity per 1	00 Youth	
	wild S	Athan hearts	Nentron Several Alterna	sent hent	or these
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 selfharm. 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.

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
Jı	uly 4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
Augi	ıst 6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
Septemb	er 8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
Octob	er 6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
Novemb	er 7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
Decemb	er 6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
Janua	ry 6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
Februa	ery 6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
Mar	ch 6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
Ap	ril 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 Su	bstance Abuse Treatment Participants
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23	28
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45	43
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48	49
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28	35
IYC Warrenville	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
Marijuana	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	78.3%	82.7%
Alcohol	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.9%	5.8%
Other Drugs	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	11.1%	8.6%
No Diagnosis	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 Stu	dents Enr	olled in Sc	chool								
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	
IYC Chicago	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	66	
IYC Harrisburg	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	103	
IYC Pere Marquette	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	22	
IYC St. Charles	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	107	
IYC Warrenville	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 Tea	chers Em	ployed									
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	21	
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	8	
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	1	
IYC Warrenville	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 Pe	rcent of S	pecial Edu	ication St	udents							
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	
IYC Chicago	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	40.9%	
IYC Harrisburg	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	46.6%	
IYC Pere Marquette	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	36.4%	
IYC St. Charles	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	39.3%	
IYC Warrenville	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 Ov	verall Dipl	lomas Awa	arded								
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	Total
IYC Chicago	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	4	30
IYC Harrisburg	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	3	49
IYC Pere Marquette	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	4	25
IYC St. Charles	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	49
IYC Warrenville	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

1										
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4	10.7
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5	13.6
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4	1
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9	9
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8	12
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28	20
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23		
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	7	1.6	581
Time Outs	111	24.7	88
Cool Downs	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
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840	865	854
Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317	299
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454	415
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94	140

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

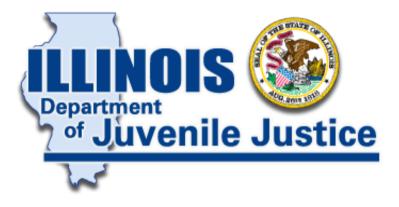
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Average Number of Youth on Caseload	17.7	17.2	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.7	17.6	17.8	18.8	17.9
Average Number of Youth in Community	8.9	7.7	7.7	8	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.5
Average Number of Youth in Facilities	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.1	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
Chicago	195	1.8	171	2.5
Chicago Heights	41	2.1	38	2.4
Aurora	109	2.2	101	2.7
Rockford	152	3	133	3.6
Peoria	123	2.8	105	5.8
East St. Louis	106	2.4	94	2.8
Champaign	78	2.1	61	3.1
Springfield	138	2.5	119	4
Placement	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 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 March 2018

March 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.

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

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84	83
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153	152
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52	50
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180	172
IYC Warrenville	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
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%	
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 Se					
	build	Sol Harn Avenue	Severe salt	herts	the of Thesite
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	
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 selfharm. 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

IDJJ Average		6.64%	10.87%	22.43%	27.00%	33.05%
	March	6.44%	9.87%	22.53%	25.11%	36.05%
	February	6.80%	7.48%	23.36%	23.81%	38.55%
	January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
	December	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
	November	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
	October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
	September	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
	August	6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
	July	4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
		Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses

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
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25	23
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37	45
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42	48
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33	28
IYC Warrenville	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
Marijuana	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	82.3%	83.2%
Alcohol	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%
Other Drugs	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.5%	8.3%
No Diagnosis	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.

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	
IYC Chicago	67	68	45	59	54	44	59	61	70	
IYC Harrisburg	92	98	90	100	107	110	115	121	116	
IYC Pere Marquette	26	26	24	27	27	28	23	22	22	
IYC St. Charles	109	115	110	102	89	90	93	102	122	
IYC Warrenville	26	26	28	30	34	32	34	36	39	
IDJJ Total	320	333	297	318	311	304	324	342	369	
Table 9: FY 2018 Tea	chers Em	ploved								
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	7	
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11	11	
IYC Warrenville	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	
IDJJ Total	52	51	47	48	44	50	51	50	51	
Table 10: FY 2018 Pe	rcent of S	pecial Edu	cation Stu	idents						
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	
IYC Chicago	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%	38.6%	
IYC Harrisburg	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%	41.4%	
IYC Pere Marquette	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%	36.4%	
IYC St. Charles	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%	41.0%	
IYC Warrenville	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 Ov	erall Dipl	omas Awa	rded							
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	Tota
IYC Chicago	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	4	26
IYC Harrisburg	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	5	46
IYC Pere Marquette	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	21
IYC St. Charles	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	5	45
IYC Warrenville	3	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	13
IDJJ Total	21	22	14	17	17	6	20	17	17	15

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	r 100 Youth
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	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3	8.4
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8	14.5
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2	4
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7	9
IYC Warrenville	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.

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	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4	8
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60	28
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23	
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	21	4.6	196
Time Outs	197	43.3	75
Cool Downs	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

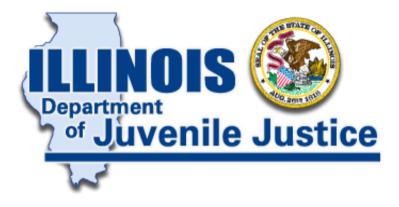
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
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Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310	317
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419	454
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111	94
<i>· · ·</i>	155	100							
le 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	Marc
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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
Chicago	163	1.6	145	2.4
Chicago Heights	51	2.3	45	2.8
Aurora	125	2.7	113	3.3
Rockford	123	2.8	108	3.9
Peoria	133	1.8	123	2.2
East St. Louis	136	4.1	122	4.2
Champaign	75	2.6	63	3.7
Springfield	109	2.1	97	3
Placement	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 specialists will have for each youth on their caseload. Contacts per youth in community only examines contacts regarding youth that are actively monitored in the community. Per Departmental policy, Aftercare Specialists are meant to have one to four meetings per month with each youth, depending on their level of supervision.



Monthly Report

February 2018

Bruce Rauner Governor

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- Foster better life outcomes for youth in the Department's custody by providing appropriate and effective rehabilitation.

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- 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.

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

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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

			Į.					
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74	84
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143	153
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48	52
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187	180
IYC Warrenville	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.

	pre meaneane
FY2017	FY 2018
42.3%	52.3%
42.8%	51.2%
37.6%	48.1%
39.2%	46.2%
42.9%	46.3%
47.1%	46.3%
42.7%	47.1%
46.8%	41.6%
46.3%	
48.4%	
46.9%	
47.3%	
44.2%	48.2%
	42.3% 42.8% 37.6% 39.2% 42.9% 42.9% 47.1% 42.7% 46.8% 46.3% 46.3% 48.4% 46.9% 47.3%

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 Se	lf-Harm Att	empts by Se	verity per 1	00 Youth	
	Phile 2	Althom hearth	Nenter Self	an Tour Henry	of Threads
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	
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 selfharm. 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.

		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%
Se	eptember	8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
	October	6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
N	ovember	7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
D	ecember	6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
	January	6.68%	9.58%	24.72%	24.50%	34.52%
I	February	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.

					1			
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25	25
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29	37
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47	42
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29	33
IYC Warrenville	20	17	11	13	17	18	20	21
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150	158

Table 6: FY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	84.8%	83.4%
Alcohol	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%
Other Drugs	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	7.6%	8.3%
No Diagnosis	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.

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

Table 8: FY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5	5
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12	11
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%	39.3%
IYC Harrisburg	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%	39.7%
IYC Pere Marquette	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%	36.4%
IYC St. Charles	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%	51.0%
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	2	22
IYC Harrisburg	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	4	41
IYC Pere Marquette	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	18
IYC St. Charles	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	5	40
IYC Warrenville	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	f Reportable	Incidents per	· 100 Youth
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1		1						
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018	02/2018
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.3
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3	11.8
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0	2
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8	7
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3	4
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16	60
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80	23
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	8		85
Time Outs	261		83
Cool Downs	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

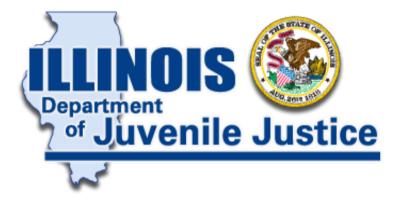
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	859	845	827	836	815	832	844	840
Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313	310
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425	419
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106	111
<i>v i</i>	155	156	127	,	107			
le 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)			September	October	November	December	January	February
<i>v i</i>	July 17.7	August 17.2						February 17.8
le 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	

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
Chicago	139	1.8	124	2.1
Chicago Heights	84	1.4	78	1.6
Aurora	105	2.7	97	2.9
Rockford	84	2.1	76	2.9
Peoria	114	3.2	109	4
East St. Louis	92	2.6	86	3
Champaign	60	2.2	53	3.8
Springfield	81	1.7	73	2.1
Placement	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.



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IYC Harrisburg	120	120	112	120	130	141	146
IYC Pere Marquette	40	40	39	38	40	33	39
IYC St. Charles	126	144	146	160	144	146	147
IYC Warrenville	33	30	31	29	38	39	37
IDJJ Total	396	412	399	409	416	424	442

Table 1: FY 2018 Population by Facility

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

Table 2: FY 2018 Security	able 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility										
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018				
IYC Chicago	78	77	73	79	78	77	74				
IYC Harrisburg	147	145	142	150	149	145	143				
IYC Pere Marquette	43	43	44	49	49	50	48				
IYC St. Charles	189	185	180	195	190	189	187				
IYC Warrenville	67	67	65	70	69	68	68				
IDJJ Total	524	517	504	543	535	529	520				

Table 2: FY 2018 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

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.

FY2017	FY 2018
42.3%	52.3%
42.8%	51.2%
37.6%	48.1%
39.2%	46.2%
42.9%	46.3%
47.1%	46.3%
42.7%	47.1%
46.8%	
46.3%	
48.4%	
46.9%	
47.3%	
44.2%	48.2%
	42.3% 42.8% 37.6% 39.2% 42.9% 47.1% 42.7% 46.8% 46.3% 46.3% 46.9% 47.3%

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

1 able 4. F 1 2010 Kate 01	Sen-marin At	empts by Se	evenny per r	oo i ouun	
	phia?	atthem Alegore N	sever Self	Tool Menns	of Threads
J	uly 1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80	
Aug	ust 2.26	0.25	0.00	2.51	
Septem	ber 1.99	0.75	0.00	2.74	
Octo	ber 1.97	0.49	0.00	2.46	
Novem	ber 1.20	0.00	0.00	1.20	
Decem	ber 0.95	0.24	0.00	1.19	
Janu	ary 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 selfharm. 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
Jul	y 4.47%	11.91%	23.08%	30.77%	29.78%
Augu	st 6.63%	10.07%	20.39%	31.70%	31.20%
Septembe	r 8.65%	12.02%	19.47%	25.96%	33.89%
Octobe	r 6.06%	13.38%	23.23%	29.55%	27.78%
Novembe	r 7.77%	12.14%	22.33%	25.00%	32.77%
Decembe	r 6.30%	11.38%	22.76%	26.63%	32.93%
Januar	y 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.

					1		
	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018
IYC Chicago	26	21	25	24	22	23	25
IYC Harrisburg	25	24	26	26	24	22	29
IYC Pere Marquette	45	48	47	43	51	44	47
IYC St. Charles	22	28	35	28	26	29	29
IYC Warrenville	20	17	11	13	17	18	20
IDJJ Total	138	138	144	134	140	136	150

Table 6: FY 2018 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

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
Marijuana	79.8%	82.6%	83.3%	87.2%	83.6%	82.2%	83.3%	83.1%
Alcohol	7.6%	5.8%	6.3%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.4%
Other Drugs	9.2%	8.0%	7.6%	6.8%	8.6%	9.6%	8.7%	8.4%
No Diagnosis	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.

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

Table 8: FY 2018 Students Enrolled in School

Table 9: FY 2018 Teachers Employed

	07/2017	08/2017	09/2017	10/2017	11/2017	12/2017	01/2018		
IYC Chicago	10	10	8	7	6	6	5		
IYC Harrisburg	20	18	18	18	18	18	18		
IYC Pere Marquette	7	7	7	9	7	7	8		
IYC St. Charles	8	9	7	7	7	11	12		
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	29.9%	32.4%	40.0%	32.2%	42.6%	47.7%	42.4%
IYC Harrisburg	52.2%	50.0%	53.3%	43.0%	43.0%	41.8%	41.7%
IYC Pere Marquette	50.0%	50.0%	58.3%	59.3%	63.0%	60.7%	56.5%
IYC St. Charles	23.9%	23.5%	40.0%	43.1%	62.9%	60.0%	65.6%
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	5	2	1	3	3	0	6	20
IYC Harrisburg	3	7	7	3	8	3	6	37
IYC Pere Marquette	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	15
IYC St. Charles	8	10	2	8	2	2	3	35
IYC Warrenville	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
Youth on Youth Assaults	6.2	10.5	7.7	8.6	7.4	7.8	7.5
Youth Fights	17.0	16.8	16.2	18.0	16.3	14.5	10.3
Youth on Staff Assaults	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
IYC Chicago	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
IYC Harrisburg	1	1	3	3	1	2	0
IYC Pere Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IYC St. Charles	7	7	3	6	5	10	8
IYC Warrenville	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
IYC Chicago	8	6	5	7	6	3	3
IYC Harrisburg	32	34	32	21	12	17	16
IYC Pere Marquette	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
IYC St. Charles	49	56	36	58	30	23	80
IYC Warrenville	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

			Average
	Number	Rate of	Length
	of Uses	Usage	of Hold
Extended Behavioral Holds	30	7.0	178
Time Outs	212	49.8	83
Cool Downs	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.

	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare	859	845	827	836	815	832	844
Number of Youth in Community	364	316	317	319	310	311	313
Number of Youth in Facilities	362	391	383	398	398	407	425
N I CN IC II SIM	122	120	107	110	107	114	100
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants	133	138	127	119	107	114	106
Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	July	August	September	October	November	December	Januar
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ble 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)	July	August	September	October	November	December	Januar

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
Chicago	181	2.4	161	3.4
Chicago Heights	105	1.5	91	1.4
Aurora	108	2.8	99	3.3
Rockford	108	2.9	101	3.5
Peoria	129	3.2	116	4.3
East St. Louis	103	3	98	3.5
Champaign	66	2.6	53	4.1
Springfield	115	2.3	113	2.8
Placement	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 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.