



Monthly Report

September 2016

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The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has two goals:

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

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

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

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

Table 1: CY 2016 Population by Facility

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	53	55	48	63	58	66	81	74	74
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	109	112	114	111	105	110	126	136	134
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	104	89	69	61	47	34	0	0	0
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	40	40	38	39	40	39	39	30	32
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	127	118	120	126	116	107	110	126	119
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	14	15	21	31	37	34	37	29	31
IDJJ Total	447	429	410	431	403	390	393	395	390

The population is measured as the number of youth in a facility on the last day of the month. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Department experienced a 44% decrease in population. This decrease continues the downward trend in populations that has been occurring since 2000.

Table 2: CY 2016 Security Staff Headcount by Facility

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	61	66	67	67	77	76	80	80	76
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	133	135	137	134	145	143	143	140	141
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	117	124	120	118	110	104	99	81	81
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	37	40	40	40	39	38	38	41	41
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	162	172	169	168	178	172	171	168	167
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	69	73	73	72	77	77	74	69	67
IDJJ Total	579	610	604	599	626	610	605	579	573

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

* CY refers to the calendar year.

Table 3: Percent of Youth on Psychotropic Medication

	FY2016	FY 2017
<i>July</i>	27.34%	42.30%
<i>August</i>	31.02%	42.80%
<i>September</i>	31.83%	37.62%
<i>October</i>	32.12%	
<i>November</i>	35.86%	
<i>December</i>	37.57%	
<i>January</i>	39.25%	
<i>February</i>	40.86%	
<i>March</i>	36.25%	
<i>April</i>	38.43%	
<i>May</i>	44.14%	
<i>June</i>	42.80%	
IDJJ Average	36.46%	40.91%

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

Table 4: CY 2016 Rate of Self-Harm Attempts by Severity per 100 Youth

	Mild Self-Harm Attempts	Moderately Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Severe Self-Harm Attempts	Total Attempts or Threats
<i>January</i>	7.38	1.08	0.00	8.46
<i>February</i>	3.02	0.50	0.00	3.52
<i>March</i>	2.86	0.95	0.00	3.81
<i>April</i>	1.68	0.72	0.00	2.40
<i>May</i>	0.48	0.24	0.00	0.72
<i>June</i>	1.01	0.25	0.25	1.51
<i>July</i>	1.78	0.25	0.00	2.03
<i>August</i>	4.79	0.50	0.00	5.29
<i>September</i>	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.52
IDJJ Average	2.72	0.50	0.03	3.25

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

Table 5: CY 2016 Distribution of DSM-5 Diagnoses of Youth in Facilities

	Youth with No Diagnosis	Youth with One Diagnosis	Youth with Two Diagnoses	Youth with Three Diagnoses	Youth with Four or More Diagnoses
<i>January</i>	1.54%	17.74%	39.07%	22.88%	18.77%
<i>February</i>	5.00%	16.58%	36.05%	24.74%	17.63%
<i>March</i>	4.50%	21.43%	29.10%	23.28%	21.69%
<i>April</i>	4.13%	21.36%	28.88%	21.60%	24.03%
<i>May</i>	3.72%	17.87%	30.27%	21.34%	26.80%
<i>June</i>	4.31%	15.23%	28.68%	23.35%	28.43%
<i>July</i>	2.80%	12.21%	27.23%	26.72%	31.04%
<i>August</i>	3.19%	11.30%	28.50%	28.26%	28.75%
<i>September</i>	2.95%	10.81%	28.50%	27.52%	30.22%
IDJJ Average	3.57%	16.06%	30.70%	24.41%	25.26%

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 2016 Number of Substance Abuse Treatment Participants

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	24	22	22	25	29	20	21	25	22
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	37	36	31	33	33	33	30	35	31
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	23	25	27	25	20	16	9	-	-
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	50	53	52	47	49	52	51	49	44
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	34	28	29	23	21	17	12	11	16
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	4	8	6	18	19	19	15	13	10
IDJJ Total	172	172	167	171	171	157	138	133	123

Table 7: CY 2016 Primary Substance Abused by Youth in Treatment

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2106	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	Average
<i>Marijuana</i>	72.3%	69.7%	74.0%	74.8%	75.9%	77.3%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	74.3%
<i>Alcohol</i>	16.8%	16.6%	14.7%	14.3%	13.1%	15.2%	11.6%	9.8%	9.8%	13.5%
<i>Other Drugs</i>	8.0%	10.3%	11.3%	7.5%	6.2%	3.8%	6.3%	9.8%	9.8%	8.1%
<i>No Diagnosis</i>	1.4%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	4.8%	3.8%	7.1%	5.4%	5.4%	3.9%

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: CY 2016 Students Enrolled in School

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	50	48	45	53	52	64	71	69	69
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	80	75	86	74	68	68	93	103	101
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	61	46	31	29	22	18	-	-	-
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	25	26	29	28	34	30	29	19	20
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	102	100	102	94	94	92	90	90	97
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	10	13	21	33	36	33	37	29	31
IDJJ Total	328	308	314	311	306	305	320	310	318

Table 9: CY 2016 Teachers Employed

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	10
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	17	18	17	16	18	17	18	19	19
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	17	17	16	16	15	14	-	-	-
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	18	20	20	19	17	15	13	10	11
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
IDJJ Total	71	75	75	74	74	70	55	51	53

Table 10: CY 2016 Percent of Special Education Students

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	30.0%	37.5%	33.3%	30.2%	30.8%	39.1%	36.6%	33.3%	36.2%
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	43.8%	48.0%	45.3%	43.2%	42.6%	42.6%	44.1%	51.5%	50.5%
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	62.3%	67.3%	48.4%	44.8%	50.0%	38.9%	-	-	-
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	52.0%	42.3%	51.7%	50.0%	41.2%	30.0%	48.3%	31.6%	20.0%
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	19.6%	39.0%	39.2%	31.9%	41.9%	28.3%	24.4%	21.1%	22.7%
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	30.0%	38.5%	33.3%	27.3%	25.0%	21.2%	29.7%	31.0%	38.7%
IDJJ Average	37.8%	45.5%	41.7%	36.7%	35.6%	33.8%	35.6%	35.5%	35.8%

Table 11: CY 2016 Overall Diplomas Awarded

	01/2016	02/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016	Totals
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	1	1	0	2	0	4	6	0	1	15
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	6	5	11	12	8	8	6	1	7	64
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	5	11	11	4	3	0	-	-	-	34
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	3	0	4	1	3	2	6	2	4	25
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	2	1	3	4	7	9	3	3	0	32
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	5
IDJJ Total	17	18	29	23	21	24	23	7	13	175

School District 428 offers three types of diplomas for students: 8th grade, high school, and general equivalency. The District offers blended learning, utilizing both online and in-person instruction. An estimated 10% of youth admitted to the Department receive some sort of diploma during their stay. Nationally, it is estimated that about 40% of youth held in juvenile facilities have a need for special education services. School district data is collected on the final day of the month. Due to the removal of all youth from the facility during July, Kewanee data is not included.

Table 12: CY 2016 Rate of Reportable Incidents per 100 Youth

	01/2016	2/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>Youth on Youth Assaults</i>	3.7	5.3	7.1	9.6	8.1	7.6	7.9	7.6	6.3
<i>Youth Fights</i>	11.3	14.2	12.4	13.0	18.4	16.7	13.7	14.1	12.2
<i>Youth on Staff Assaults</i>	4.3	3.5	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.8	7.1	1.5	3.1
Overall Reportable Incidents	19.3	23.0	25.2	28.6	33.2	32.1	28.7	23.2	21.6

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 2016 Uses of Chemical Restraints

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

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

Table 14: CY 2016 Uses of Mechanical Restraints

	01/2016	2/2016	03/2016	04/2016	05/2016	06/2016	07/2016	08/2016	09/2016
<i>IYC Chicago</i>	4	4	2	3	5	3	1	9	1
<i>IYC Harrisburg</i>	16	9	10	9	17	43	17	10	18
<i>IYC Kewanee</i>	87	42	49	25	22	8	3	-	-
<i>IYC Pere Marquette</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>IYC St. Charles</i>	65	51	25	56	45	54	34	30	9
<i>IYC Warrenville</i>	9	2	2	5	11	7	7	9	4
IDJJ Total	181	108	88	98	101	115	63	58	32

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

Table 15: Uses of Confinement for September 2016

	Number of Uses	Rate of Usage	Average Length of Hold
<i>Extended Behavioral Holds</i>	15	3.8	703
<i>Time Outs</i>	210	53.3	88
<i>Cool Downs</i>	128	32.5	27

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

Table 16: Youth on Aftercare

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Total Number of Youth Assigned to Aftercare</i>	984	995	1003	988	977	938	917	920	913
<i>Number of Youth in Community</i>	463	442	447	467	436	406	383	370	377
<i>Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	361	371	371	396	369	354	359	384	372
<i>Number of Youth Suspended or with Warrants</i>	160	182	185	125	172	178	175	166	164

Table 17: Caseloads in Aftercare (Per Specialist)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
<i>Average Number of Youth on Caseload</i>	18.3	18.1	18.2	20.1	18.7	18.1	17.7	18.4	18.3
<i>Average Number of Youth in Community</i>	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.1	9	9.2
<i>Average Number of Youth in Facilities</i>	8	8.2	8.3	9.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	9.4	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 in September by Office

Aftercare Regional Office	Overall Contacts	Contacts per Youth	Community Contacts	Contacts per Youth in Community
<i>Chicago</i>	281	2.8	183	3.1
<i>Chicago Heights</i>	212	1.9	161	3.1
<i>Aurora</i>	277	2.1	123	3.3
<i>Rockford</i>	142	2.4	131	3
<i>Peoria</i>	191	3.4	176	5.5
<i>East St. Louis</i>	203	1.5	160	3.8
<i>Champaign</i>	218	3	178	3.6
<i>Springfield</i>	223	2.9	167	2.8
IDJJ Total	1747	2.3	1279	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.