



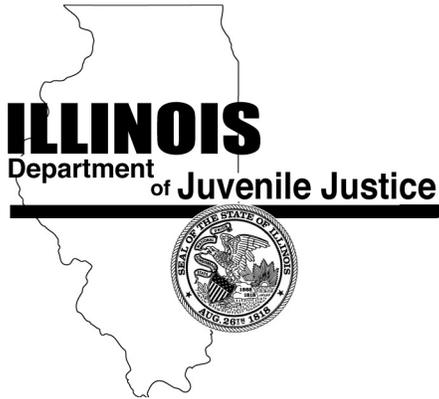
Annual Report 2016

Bruce Rauner

Governor

Heidi Mueller

Acting Director



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Governor

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Acting Director

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Dear Illinois Stakeholders,

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) was created by the Illinois Legislature in 2006, with the mission of enhancing public safety and positive youth outcomes by providing strength-based, individualized services to youth in a safe, learning and treatment environment so that they may successfully reintegrate back into the community. Put another way, our task is to help youth tap into existing skills and build new ones, so that when they leave us, they are better equipped to succeed in the face of the challenges they encounter than when they arrived.

Calendar year 2016 marked IDJJ's 10-year anniversary as an independent agency. Over the past 10 years, the Department has struggled to fulfill its mission. We started as an under-resourced, ill-equipped agency attempting to serve the needs of Illinois' most troubled and vulnerable youth. Along the way, we have stumbled while trying to establish our identity as a truly youth-focused agency. In 2012, we were sued by the ACLU on behalf of the youth residing in our facilities because we were not meeting the basic educational, mental health, and safety needs of our youth – too often sending them back into the community worse off than when we received them. In 2013, we were joined as defendants in the *MH v. Findley* lawsuit against the Prisoner Review Board because of a lack of due process in the parole revocation process. We settled both lawsuits – admitting our failures and recognizing that we must do better.

And yet, in 2016, I see reason for optimism and, even, excitement. The Department has made significant progress – especially in the past few years. In 2015, IDJJ received funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to create and implement a strategic operating plan to help guide our work and better achieve our goals. In the plan, we identified and publicly reported five core priorities: right-size; rehabilitate; reintegrate; respect; and, report. Since releasing the plan in March 2015, IDJJ has successfully implemented many of the initiatives set out in the plan. In FY 2016, for example, we have seen a 44% drop in population in facilities, from 697 youth on July 1, 2015 to 390 youth on June 30, 2016. In calendar year 2016, we achieved full launch of the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) and CaseWorks case planning system, enabling our staff to utilize a validated risks, needs and strengths assessment tool to inform goal-driven case planning and case management. We opened our first Day Reporting Center in Chicago, and a second Center in East St. Louis where youth on Aftercare can receive community-based supports if they are struggling. In 2016, the Department made more real progress: we overhauled our use of confinement; we completed and were found 100% compliant on our first full PREA audits; and, we were found to have achieved substantial compliance by our federal monitor on the *MH v. Findley* remedial plan.

Despite these successes, we know there is much more work to be done. In 2017, we will be focused on further improving the case management we provide, adding more evidence-based

interventions to meet youth needs, filling critical staff vacancies in education and security, providing more and better educational and vocational opportunities for our youth, and fully transitioning from our outdated legacy record system to a web-based, integrated platform. With the passage and signing into law by Governor Rauner of Senate Bill 2777, beginning January 1st, 2017, the Department will also take over release decision-making authority from the Prisoner Review Board. As part of our preparation for the implementation of this change in law, IDJJ is retooling the way we set lengths of stay and determine release, anchoring these processes in research and best practices for youth.

The road we have travelled has been difficult, and we will continue to face many challenges in the year ahead. But we know that we are not alone in our mission to create stronger, safer Illinois communities one youth and one family at a time. I look forward to continued, bipartisan collaboration in the year to come as we strive to provide the best possible service to the youth committed to our care and their families.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Heidi Mueller", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Heidi Mueller
Acting Director

Overview of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Mission:

The mission of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice is to enhance public safety and positive youth outcomes by providing strength-based individualized services to youth in a safe, learning and treatment environment so that they may successfully reintegrate back into the community.

About IDJJ:

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is a state agency charged with providing individualized services to youth committed to secure custody so they can return successfully to their communities. Formerly part of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), IDJJ was created by statute in 2006 as an independent agency in recognition that youth are physically, emotionally, and cognitively different from adults and should be treated in a developmentally appropriate manner. IDJJ provides services to youth in five secure residential facilities located throughout the State and those on Aftercare in the community. The Department has administrative offices in Springfield and Chicago.

In March 2015, the Department developed and published, and has been implementing, a comprehensive strategic operating plan to make significant progress in providing age-appropriate rehabilitative care that reduces recidivism and increases positive youth outcomes. Five core priorities are driving the Department's efforts to create safer communities and improve youth outcomes:

- 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

Populations Served:

IDJJ serves and houses individuals committed to state custody through juvenile court proceedings. A small subset of individuals who are tried and convicted as adults in criminal court and who are also under age 17 when sentenced to IDOC can also be housed at IDJJ until they turn 21 years of age. Due to new legislation (Public Act 99-0268) beginning on January 1, 2017, any youth under the age of 18 when sentenced to IDOC can be housed in IDJJ facilities up until their 21st birthday.

Youth can be committed as a juvenile to IDJJ if, at the time of their offense, they were at least 13 years of age, but not older than 18. Youth are committed to IDJJ for an indeterminate sentence until the age of 21. On average, youth in IDJJ facilities tend to be 17.2 years old and the average age of a youth under IDJJ Aftercare supervision in the community is 18.2 years old. Additionally, a majority of youth committed to IDJJ are discharged from custody and community supervision prior to their 20th birthday.

In the last full fiscal year (FY 2016), IDJJ held, on average each day, 541 youth in six secure facilities. IDJJ also provided monitoring and services for approximately 800 youth on Aftercare in Illinois' communities. Since the early 2000s, there has been a national downward trend in juvenile justice populations. IDJJ's population has declined similarly, with more significant decreases in recent years due to a focused statewide effort to reduce the use of secure confinement for youth. In the 2016 fiscal year, the Department had an average daily population of 541 youth in facilities. This was a decrease of 25% in average population over the previous fiscal year. Over the course of fiscal year 2016 itself, IDJJ saw a 44% decrease in actual population from the first day of fiscal year 2016 (697) to the last day of fiscal year 2016 (390). Decreasing populations resulted from several factors, including: prior year legislation (Senate Bill 1560, House Bill 2471, House Bill 2567, House Bill 3141, and House Bill 3718) aimed at right-sizing juvenile justice populations in secure custody and creating determinate Aftercare custody periods; implementation of diversion and graduated sanctions on Aftercare; and, increased judicial emphasis on the Illinois Juvenile Court Act's least restrictive means requirements.

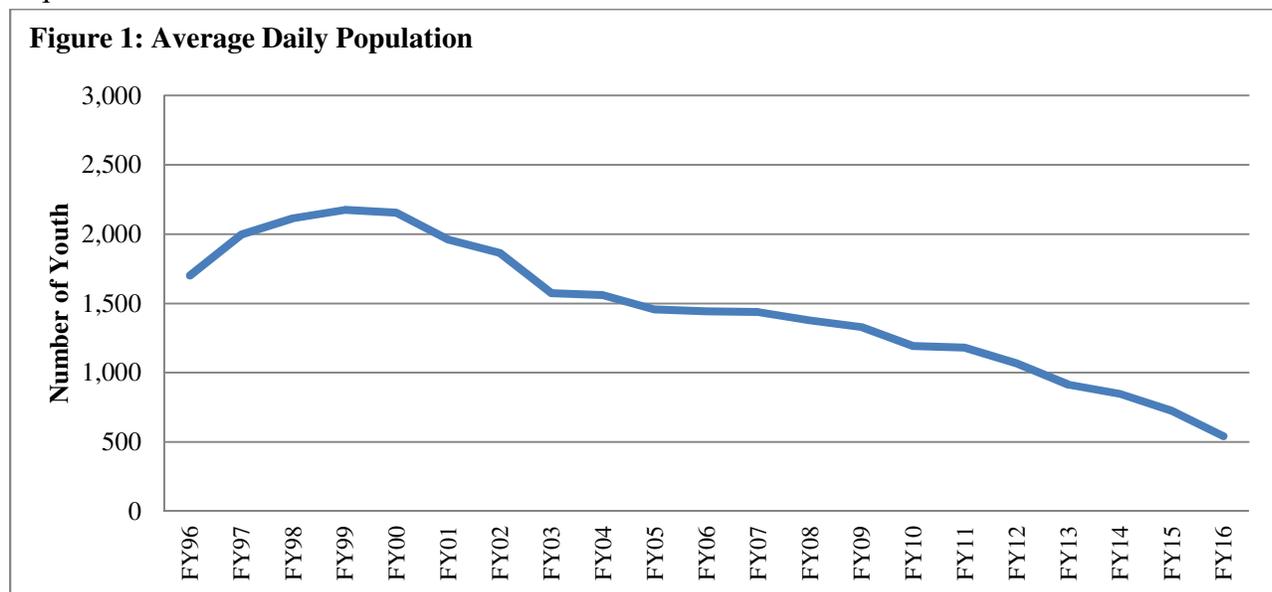


Chart examines average number of youth in IDJJ facilities during a fiscal year¹.

¹ IDJJ data is sourced from the departmental system of record – Youth 360 or Juvenile Tracking System. All statistics have been calculated historically by the Illinois Department of Correction's Planning and Research and currently by IDJJ's Quality Assurance and Research Manager.

Figure 2: Number of Youth in IDJJ Facilities

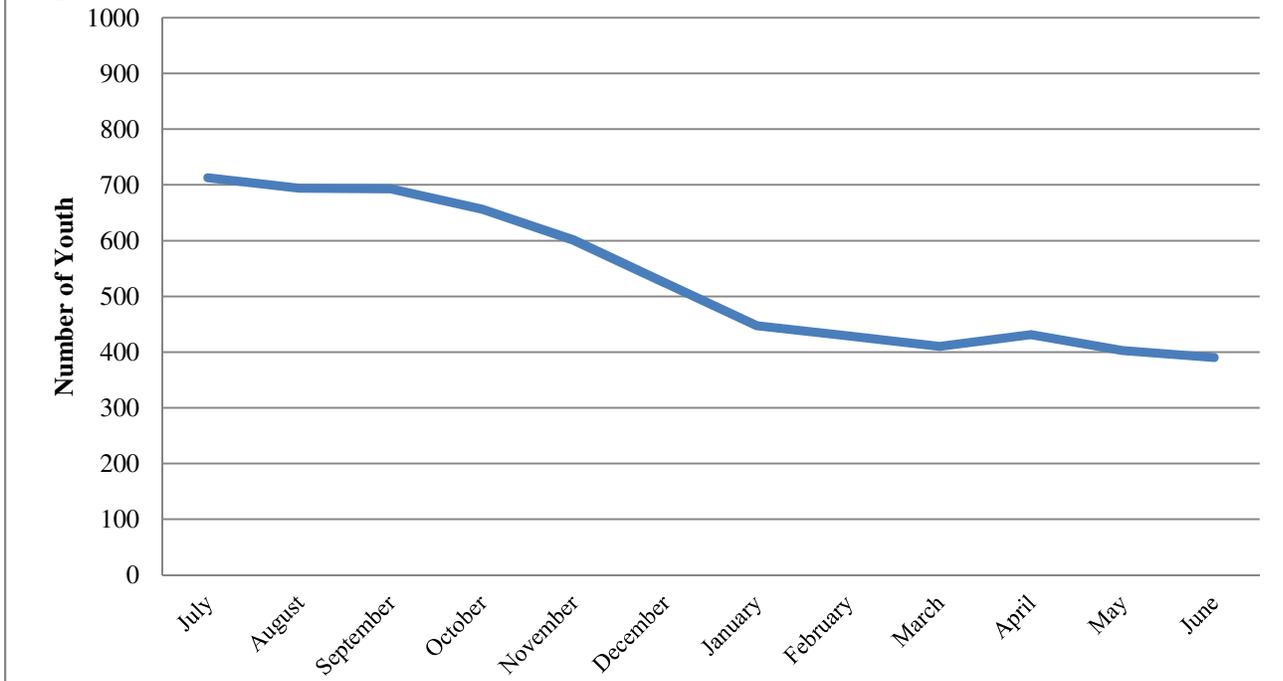


Chart examines number of youth currently held in all IDJJ facilities on the last day of the month.

In addition to the decreasing facility populations, Aftercare also experienced a loss in youth population. Efforts to limit the length of time youth are on Aftercare (Senate Bill 1560) greatly contributed to the over 50% decrease in the number of youth on Aftercare across the fiscal year (from 1195 to 580 youth in community). Decreasing Aftercare population has allowed for implementation of evidence based practices such as individualized youth services and smaller caseloads. This allows staff to have more frequent contact with youth to provide greater assistance during their transition to the community, increasing the likelihood that youth will be successful in finding a more positive path.

Figure 3: Number of youth on Aftercare in the community

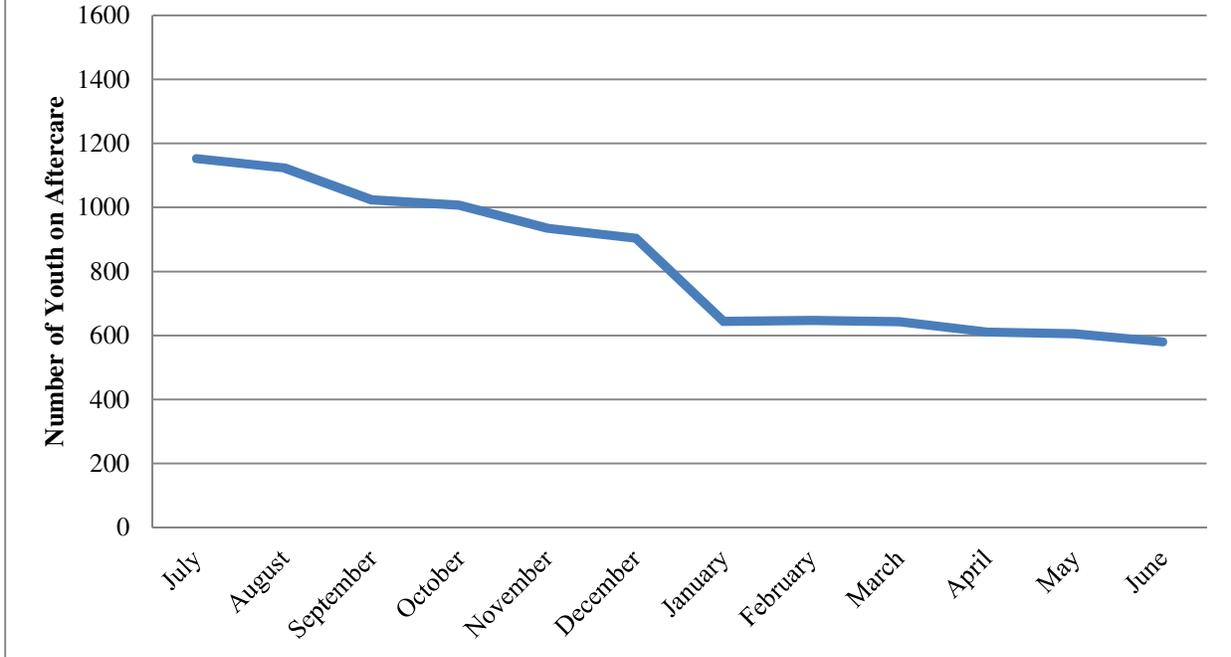


Chart examines the number of youth on Aftercare on the last day of the month.

Youth Snapshot:

On the final day of the 2016 fiscal year, the Department housed a total of 390 youth throughout 6 facilities. An additional 580 youth were monitored in the community by Aftercare specialists. The following tables provide a snapshot of youth in facilities and on Aftercare on June 30th, 2016.

Total Population	Institutions		Aftercare
	Number	Percent	
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	66	16.9%	
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	110	28.2%	
<i>IYC-Kewanee</i>	34	8.7%	
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	39	10.0%	
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	107	27.4%	
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	34	8.7%	
Total	390		

Sex	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Male</i>	374	95.9%	559	96.4%
<i>Female</i>	15	3.8%	21	3.6%
<i>Transgender</i>	1	0.3%	0	0.0%

Age	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Average Age</i>	17.2		18.2	
<i>16 & Under</i>	164	42.1%	58	10.0%
<i>17 to 20</i>	225	57.7%	506	87.2%
<i>20.5 & Over</i>	1	0.3%	16	2.8%

Race/Ethnicity	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>White</i>	85	21.8%	133	22.9%
<i>Black</i>	252	64.6%	372	64.1%
<i>Hispanic</i>	52	13.3%	75	12.9%
<i>Asian</i>	1	0.3%	0	0.0%

Committing Counties ²	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Cook</i>	124	31.8%	229	39.5%
<i>Collar Counties</i>	34	8.7%	50	8.6%
<i>Metro-East</i>	12	3.1%	20	3.4%
<i>Central</i>	104	26.7%	154	26.6%
<i>Southern</i>	34	8.7%	31	5.3%
<i>Northern</i>	82	21.0%	96	16.6%

² Committing Counties: Cook = Cook; Collar Counties = DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will; Metro East Counties = Madison, St. Clair; Central IL Counties = Adams, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Dewitt, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jasper, Jersey, Knox, Livingston, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Mason, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Peoria, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Tazewell, Vermillion Warren, Woodford; South IL Counties = Alexander, Clay, Clinton, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson; North, IL Counties = Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, Grundy, Henry, Jo-Daviess, Kankakee, Kendall, LaSalle, Lee, Mercer, Ogle, Putnam, Rock Island, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago; Other = Out of State

Offense Class	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Murder</i>	7	1.8%	1	0.2%
<i>Class X Felony</i>	53	13.6%	42	7.2%
<i>Class 1 Felony</i>	93	23.8%	185	31.9%
<i>Class 2 Felony</i>	147	37.7%	251	43.3%
<i>Class 3 Felony</i>	53	13.6%	48	8.3%
<i>Class 4 Felony</i>	37	9.5%	53	9.1%
<i>Misdemeanor</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Jurisdiction	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Juvenile Court Commitments</i>	366	93.8%	578	99.7%
<i>Criminal Court Sentences</i>	24	6.2%	2	0.3%

Average lengths of stay:

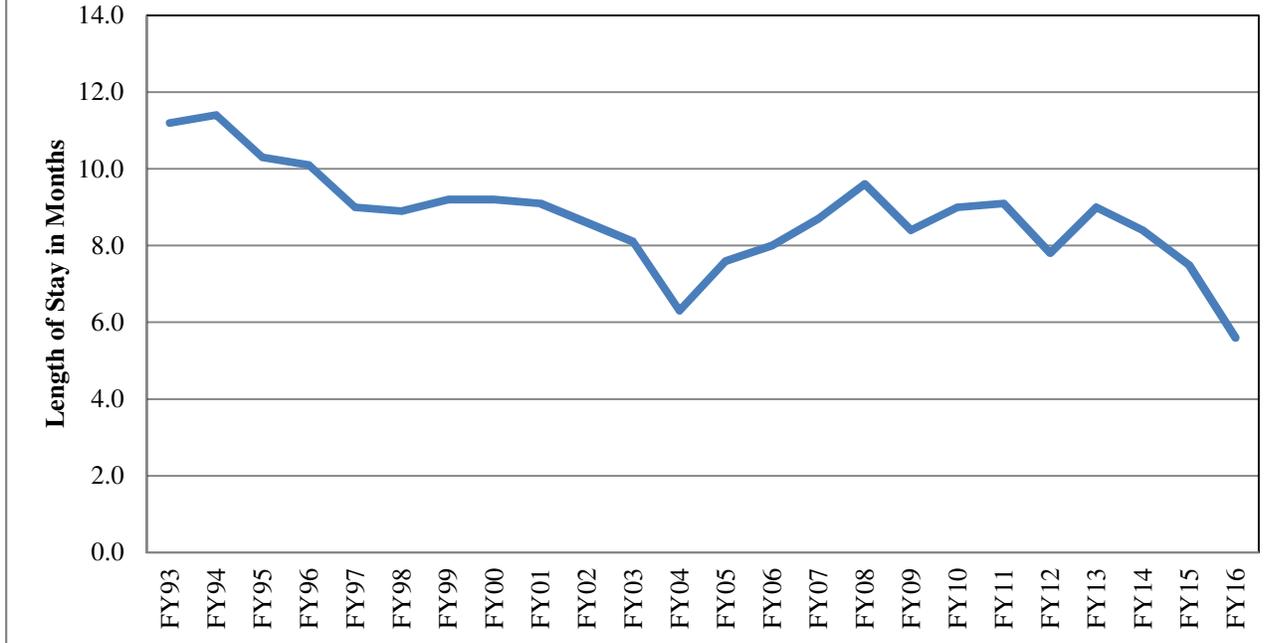
For fiscal year 2016, the typical youth admitted to a facility spent 5.6 months, or 171 days, with IDJJ. For those that exited Aftercare in the same time period, they spent slightly more than a year (12.2 months) being monitored in the community.

The average length of stay in IDJJ has decreased over the years. In the most recent fiscal year, youth spent over 5 months fewer in facility per admission than they did in fiscal year 1993. When comparing FY 2016 to FY 2015, the average length of stay decreased by nearly 2 months, or 57 days per youth.

Although length of stay for the agency overall has decreased, the different admission types of youth have not all experienced similar declines. Delinquent youth on their initial commitment and court evaluation youth have experienced stability in their length of stays from FY 2015 to FY 2016. However, length of stays for returned parole violators have greatly decreased, from averaging over 8 months per admission to only 4 months per admission in the past year³.

³ Delinquent youth are youth found delinquent that are on their first commitment to an IDJJ facility. Court evaluation youth are sentenced to IDJJ on a regular juvenile commitment, but the juvenile court sets another court date to evaluate the youth's progress at IDJJ and to possibly vacate the commitment. Returned parole violators are youth who were released from an IDJJ facility to Aftercare and subsequently returned to facility. Returns are due to technical violations, which includes new arrests.

Figure 4: Average Length of Stay by Fiscal Year



The graph illustrates the trend across time in length of stay in facility. Data summarizes the average number of months youth spend in an IDJJ facility per admission for all youth that exit during a fiscal year.

Recent legislative and policy changes affecting IDJJ have contributed to decreasing lengths of stay both in facilities and the community. Legislation that became effective on January 1, 2016 established length of supervision for youth on Aftercare. Previously, youth were assigned to Aftercare until they were 21 years old, no matter their age at release, unless IDJJ filed a petition for an earlier discharge. Senate Bill 1560 introduced set Aftercare terms based on seriousness of committing offense: 6 months for Class 3 and 4 offenses; 12 months for Class 1 and 2 offenses; and, 18 months for Class X offenses. This has allowed for youth to earn a discharge from Aftercare monitoring in an earlier timeframe. Further, the introduction of new policies related to a consent decree affecting the Prisoner Review Board and IDJJ, including preliminary hearings and legal representation for youth during the revocation process, has contributed to decrease the length of stay for parole violators in facility. With these changes, preliminary hearings have become an earlier point where a youth may be released and more youth are being resumed to Aftercare supervision by the Prisoner Review Board.

Figure 5: Average Length of Stay for Types of Youth

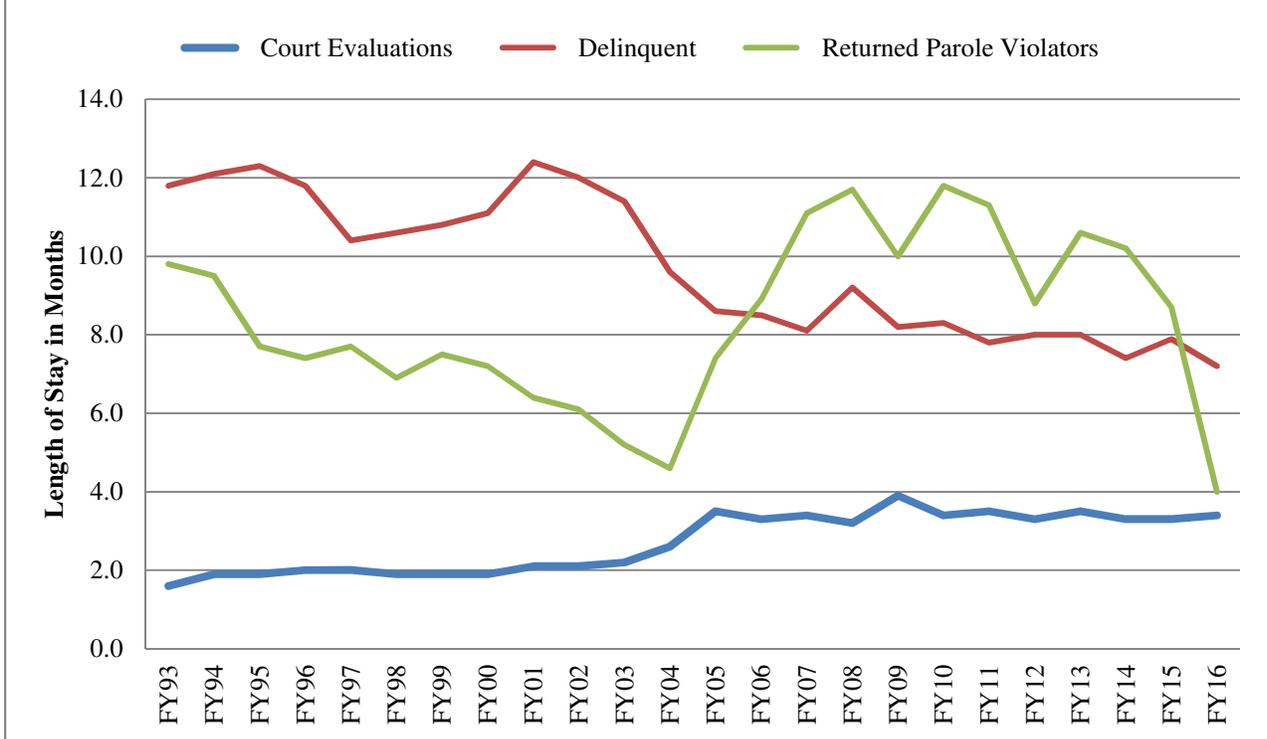


Chart examines average length of stay for three types of admissions to IDJJ facilities: delinquent initial commitments, court evaluations, and returned parole violators.

Services provided:

The Department has implemented and is continuing to enhance evidence-based case management and behavioral health services as its core intervention model. When youth are first admitted to an IDJJ facility, a comprehensive set of assessments are completed to determine each youth’s individual risks, needs, and strengths during the intake process. These assessments range from examinations of criminogenic risk factors to substance abuse and suicide screenings, to complete physical and dental examinations. The results determine placement and needed services. The assessments help youth and their counselors develop a comprehensive case plan with goals and action steps that help youth build positive new skills and develop existing strengths.

At all facilities, all youth are provided basic medical care, education services, food, recreation, housing, and case management. IDJJ also provides mental health and substance abuse services based on the individual treatment needs of the youth. Mental health treatment includes individual, group, and family counseling services, along with groups to address trauma, anger management, and structured skill building. For youth with significant mental health needs or youth in need of juvenile sex offender treatment, IDJJ operates specialized therapeutic treatment

units. The Department has also implemented an evidence-based behavior management model, Positive Behavior Incentives and Supports (PBIS). This model has been used in schools, residential facilities and juvenile correctional centers throughout the country to motivate youth to increase positive behavior and decrease negative behaviors. In addition, over 50 community partners provide services for youth in IDJJ facilities, including religious services, tutoring, literacy programs, and recreation.

For youth in the community, IDJJ works with a variety of partners to provide specialized treatment and placement for youth in need of these services. Moreover, Aftercare specialists provide individualized case management and supervision to all youth. As part of their duties, Aftercare staff utilizes graduated sanctions to correct problem behavior, including referral to day reporting center and adding additional conditions of release, such as curfews or electronic monitoring. The Aftercare team utilizes an evidence-based model for cost-effective supervision by increasing the intensity of supervision for youth who are at higher risk of re-offending, while tapering supervision for youth who are lower risk or who have made good progress in reaching Aftercare goals.

Illinois Youth Center (IYC) facilities statewide:

- IYC-Chicago
- IYC-Harrisburg
- IYC-Kewanee
- IYC-Pere Marquette
- IYC-St. Charles
- IYC-Warrenville

As of June 30th, 2016, IDJJ held youth in 6 facilities statewide. By the end of July, youth were only held in 5 facilities. The IYC-Kewanee was identified closure by IDJJ⁴ due to the decreased population and the Department's movement toward smaller, regional centers as a safer and more effective rehabilitation model. Closing this large facility helps the Department focus on providing quality, individualized, rehabilitative programming to youth in facilities closer to their families and the communities to which they will return. Current and future departmental efforts continue to strive towards that goal.

⁴ Although IDJJ will be no longer using the facility, the Illinois Department of Corrections is currently planning and preparing to transition the Kewanee facility into a re-entry facility for adult offenders.

Historical Summary of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

In 2005, supporters throughout Illinois worked to separate the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) into its own state agency to focus on the needs of youth. Efforts were made to highlight research that outlined adolescent brain development and the different treatment needs of adults and youth. Advocates highlighted the successes of other states, like Missouri, that were experiencing better outcomes – including lower recidivism rates – by implementing policies that were informed by research in the field of child and adolescent development.

Senate Bill 92 was passed by the Illinois General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor on November 17, 2005. Public Act 94-0696 became effective July 1, 2006 and created the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ).

This statute transferred certain rights, duties, powers, and functions from the Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division to IDJJ. The language specified the intent to “create the Department of Juvenile Justice in order to provide treatment and services through a comprehensive continuum of individualized educational, vocational, social, emotional, and basic life skills to enable youth to avoid delinquent futures and become productive, fulfilled citizens.” While the two agencies were legally separated in 2006, IDJJ was not equipped with sufficient resources to function independently of IDOC. As a result, IDJJ continued to rely on IDOC for various resources, including administrative shared fiscal services, training, and parole functions. In the years that followed, IDJJ made slow gains towards independence.

Recently, IDJJ has established independence from its former parent agency in areas including community supervision, policy and programmatic changes, training, and data management. For example, IDJJ now has separated Aftercare operations from adult parole and has been building its own administrative infrastructure related to policy development and implementation. Nevertheless, public safety shared services and IDOC still perform some administrative functions for the agency.

General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriation spending for the Department:

FY17 GRF Appropriation	\$121,411*
FY16 GRF Appropriation	\$117,934*
FY15 GRF Appropriation	\$120,737
FY14 GRF Appropriation	\$116,888
FY13 GRF Appropriation	\$116,390
FY12 GRF Appropriation	\$123,820
FY11 GRF Appropriation	\$124,420
FY10 GRF Appropriation	\$117,664

FY09 GRF Appropriation	\$129,007
FY08 GRF Appropriation	\$126,335
FY07 GRF Appropriation	\$116,647

(GRF in thousands)

* FY17 value is an estimation of expenditures and FY16 value is actual expenditures in the fiscal year. Due to a lack of enacted appropriations, this is spending tied to the *RJ* Consent Decree and court order.

Mandates and Responsibilities

State Statute Requires IDJJ to:

- Accept juveniles committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment, and rehabilitation.
- Maintain and administer all State juvenile correctional institutions, and to establish and maintain institutions to meet the needs of the youth committed to its care.
- Identify the need for and recommend the funding and implementation of an appropriate mix of programs and services within the juvenile justice continuum (*i.e.* educational, vocational, alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services where appropriate).
(730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-20)

Federal Mandates – Youth Committed to IDJJ are Entitled to:

- Special education and related services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (34 C.F.R. pt. 300).
- Protections and supports under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (34 C.F.R. pt. 104).
- Protections under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (28 C.F.R. pt. 35).

Consent Decrees:

- In 2012, the American Civil Liberties Union, representing all youth residing in IDJJ youth centers, filed a class action lawsuit (*RJ v. Mueller*) against the Department seeking improvements in three broad areas: mental health; education; and, conditions of confinement. A consent decree was ordered by the federal court in April 2014. Under the supervision of the federal court and court-appointed monitors, the Department is implementing the requirements of a remedial plan and supplemental orders that require increases in staff, revisions of policies and procedures, enhanced training, and enhanced oversight.
- In 2013, IDJJ's Director was joined as a co-defendant in a lawsuit filed against the Prisoner Review Board (*MH v. Findley*). The lawsuit complained of inadequate legal representation of youth during the parole revocation hearing process. A court ordered consent decree was entered in August 2014. The goal of the consent decree is to secure due process by providing legal counsel as well as certain procedural requirements for youth who are subject to a parole revocation hearing.

2016 Departmental Progress

In 2015, through funding from the MacArthur Foundation and the support of Business and Professional People for the Public Interest (BPI), IDJJ developed a strategic operating plan focusing on five core priorities: right-size; rehabilitate; reintegrate; respect; and, report.

This strategic focus has helped the agency achieve significant progress over the past two fiscal years. IDJJ has worked diligently to keep Illinois' communities safer while providing better services to youth in secure care and the community. IDJJ has reduced the number of youth in facilities and has taken steps to ensure that those youth who are most appropriate for care and custody receive it. IDJJ has continued to improve assessment, rehabilitative programming, and case management throughout the agency, both in facility and the community.

2016 highlights include:

- **Rollout of YASI and CaseWorks:** In order to improve departmental programming, IDJJ launched the YASI assessment and CaseWorks case planning system in November of 2015. The YASI, or Youth Assessment Screening Instrument, is a comprehensive, validated risk assessment instrument that examines risk, need, and protective factors of youth. A full assessment is completed for each youth within 30 days of their admission to facility. CaseWorks is a case planning tool which helps staff create goals and action steps to address the risks and build on the strengths identified by the YASI. Within two weeks of a completed YASI assessment, a case plan is completed for each youth in custody. At this time, 1107 full assessments, 1695 prescreen assessments, and over 400 case plans have been completed. Both risk assessment and case planning are core practices that are found to be related to reduction in recidivism across a variety of correctional settings.
- **Right-Sizing:** During the past fiscal year, IDJJ implemented several bills⁵ signed into law by Governor Rauner aimed at right-sizing the juvenile justice population in secure custody in Illinois. These bipartisan reforms help ensure that state services and secure custody are reserved for only the most serious and highest risk offenders, diverting other youth to more effective community-based programs. Changes in legislation included the following effects: barring youth convicted of misdemeanors from being sentenced to IDJJ custody; clarifying the length of community supervision and ensuring that the length of time is consistent with research and evidence-based practices; eliminating automatic transfer from juvenile court to adult court of 15-year-olds accused of certain crimes; restoring judges' discretion to consider whether public safety and rehabilitation goals will be best addressed by the juvenile court system or the adult court system; and prohibiting children under the age of 13 from being held in a county detention facility unless there is no viable community-based alternative.

⁵ On January 1, 2016 the following bills were implemented by IDJJ: Senate Bill 1560, House Bill 2461, House Bill 2567, House Bill 3141 and House Bill 3718.

- **PREA Compliance:** In August 2016, IDJJ completed Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Audits for all facilities for the first time. IDJJ was found in full compliance of the requirements of the federal PREA law by outside auditors. These laws required agency-wide changes related to training, data collection, policy, and investigations. The agency has made all the reports available on the IDJJ website:
<https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/PrisonRapeEliminationAct.aspx>.
- **New Confinement Policies:** At the beginning of the fiscal year, IDJJ formalized changes to how solitary confinement is used in accordance with the *RJ v. Mueller* Consent Decree. The use of confinement includes all situations in which a youth is separated from general programming. Uses are defined and subject to specific decision-making criteria and parameters. The Department also developed new methods of tracking confinement. Through the new rules, solitary confinement of youth in juvenile facilities has been significantly limited. Confinement is no longer allowed for purposes of punishment and is limited in time. Routine checks and de-escalation of youth must occur, mental health professional follow up with youth, and youth return to regular programming when their behavior is safe and stable.
- **Departmental Release Authority:** With the passage of Senate Bill 2777, IDJJ was granted release authority over youth in its custody beginning on January 1, 2017. Prior to the legislation, Illinois was the only state in the country using an adult-focused Prisoner Review Board to make release decisions for youth. Since the passage of the law, the Department has prepared by drafting policies and procedures to determine targeted dates of release from facility, manners of review and adjustment of release dates, and procedures for release consideration. The new process is evidence-based and takes into account the youth's committing offense, their likelihood of reoffending, and their progress within departmental facilities. Currently, IDJJ is preparing for the full launch of the new process on January 1, 2017.
- **Legislation:** In July and August 2016, Governor Rauner signed several pieces of legislation⁶ aimed at improving the state's juvenile justice system. Some reforms sought to improve the system overall, while some continued to focus on admissions to IDJJ facilities. The legislative reforms include: reducing the period of probation or conditional discharge for certain Class X and forcible felonies; limiting the commitment of minors to IDJJ for certain possessory Controlled Substances Act violations; allowing youth convicted as an adult to be held in IDJJ custody if under the age of 18; redirecting those adjudicated of certain non-violent, class 4 felony offenses from IDJJ custody; and, ensuring that dually-involved youth (*i.e.* youth involved with both IDJJ and the Illinois Department of Children and Family

⁶ The Governor signed the following bills into law in July and August of 2016: Senate Bill 2777, Senate Bill 3005, Senate Bill 2524, House Bill 5771 and House Bill 6291.

Services) receive their first identification card from the Secretary of State's office free of charge.

- **Youth Day Reporting Centers:** In March 2016, IDJJ began servicing youth in the state's first juvenile Day Reporting Center in Cook County. Open six days a week, the Center provides an intermediate sanction and alternative to returning youth to IDJJ facilities when difficulties arise during adjustment in the community. Further, it hosts a range of programs to promote positive behavior, including: GED classes; vocational education and job development programs; and, programs that focus on writing, performance, and activities that build self-efficacy and life skills. These programs represent a partnership between IDJJ and community-based organizations to provide comprehensive services for youth and their families in the community. Recently, IDJJ opened a second center in East St. Louis and plans to open centers in Peoria and Champaign in 2017. Efforts to expand the number of day reporting centers statewide are aimed at lowering the number of youth who are returned to secure custody for minor, technical parole violations and providing youth with supports needed to move forward on a positive path.
- **Placement:** In an effort to provide the best services possible to youth, IDJJ has made improvements to securing residential placements for youths released from IDJJ facilities. After hiring a new Resource and Placement Administrator, Aftercare has dedicated specific staff statewide to focus on the task of finding, investigating, and approving release locations for youth needing placement after release from a Youth Center, resulting in quicker identification of and placement into residential services. In addition to improving placement services, IDJJ has established therapeutic residential units for youth in its care with special treatment needs. Indian Oaks Academy and Maryville Academy each operate six-bed, staff-secured, residential units that provide intensive services, focusing on sex offenders and/or youth with significant mental, behavioral, or cognitive needs. Youth are identified for placement in these units according to IDJJ policies outlining eligibility criteria and staff protocol. The Aftercare team provides intensive monitoring of these youth in the programs and, together with the providers, participates in regular departmental staffings to report on youth progress.
- **Staff Training and Development:** IDJJ has continued to improve training protocols and staff skill development. This improvement has resulted in more effective implementation of new policies and procedures related to changes within the Department. A new, comprehensive and supportive training model has been developed. The model involves initial concept introduction, large group training on core concepts, and ongoing individualized coaching and technical assistance. Training has also focused on actively engaging and empowering supervisory and management staff to assess and address staff performance on new initiatives, enabling more of the Department to take ownership of

changes. Recently, the agency has begun offering pre-service training for all employees to ensure every employee begins their career at IDJJ as informed and prepared as possible. Continuing efforts have also sought to improve annual training at each facility by targeting training to staff roles and improving curricula.

- **Community Partnerships:** In an effort to continually improve services available to youth, IDJJ constantly strives to improve and increase partnerships with the community. In the past year, IDJJ has developed new partnerships and strengthened existing ones. An ongoing partnership between IYC-Pere Marquette and YouthBuild is giving youth the opportunity to earn trade certificates and their GED and take college courses through Lewis and Clark Community College. In addition to these benefits, youth can also earn a stipend for participating in the program. IDJJ has also partnered with Lake Land College to establish post-secondary and dual-credit vocational training programs that allow youth to earn transferrable high school and/or college credit while obtaining vocational certifications. IYC-Harrisburg and IYC-St. Charles will begin to offer youth opportunities to take courses in areas such as horticulture, culinary arts, building trades, and commercial custodial trades. Currently, Lake Land is hiring instructors and completing repairs to reopen training facilities at these youth centers, which had been shuttered for several years.
- **Data Tracking and Transparency:** IDJJ is committed to increasing transparency and accountability, to strengthening capacity to measure program effectiveness, and to making data available to the public for review. To aid in these goals, IDJJ launched a new data management system in December 2015: Youth 360. This cloud-based CRM platform replaced the legacy, mainframe system of Juvenile Tracking System as the Department's data system of record. The new system allows for improvements and increases in cross-system collaboration and intra-agency communication. Efforts have begun and are ongoing to build out the system to house more information and move away from costly and inefficient paper recordkeeping. IDJJ has also hired a new Quality Assurance and Research Manager who is responsible for collecting and analyzing existing data, expanding data tracking capabilities, and developing and producing key indicators for the Department. Data is continually made available to the general public every month at www.illinois.gov/idjj.

Department Challenges & Opportunities for Growth

IDJJ has reduced the number of youth in secure care in its Youth Centers and being monitored on Aftercare, but more remains to be done to ensure that IDJJ custody is reserved for the most appropriate youth. IDJJ is providing improved individualized support to youth and is making improvements at connecting them to community-based services to help them succeed when they are released. In addition, staff have been trained in areas like crisis de-escalation and goal-driven case management, and have been using more effective tools to help improve youth outcomes. Nevertheless, challenges persist and much work remains to be done.

The Department's major challenges and opportunities for growth in fiscal year 2016 have focused on the following areas:

Litigation

- **Challenge:** Two significant lawsuits were brought against IDJJ in 2012 and 2013 that continue to have an impact on departmental operations.

In 2012, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), representing all youth residing in IDJJ youth centers, filed a class action lawsuit (*RJ v. Mueller*) against the Department seeking improvements in three broad areas: education; mental health; and, conditions of confinement. The Department negotiated a consent decree with the ACLU and three court-appointment monitors are overseeing the Department's compliance.

In 2013, a lawsuit filed (*MH v. Findley*) against the Prisoner Review Board (PRB), later joining IDJJ's Director as a defendant, complained of due process violations for youth involved in the Aftercare revocation hearing process. A court-approved consent decree was entered, and revocation hearings implementing the new processes commenced in January 2015. The consent decree imposes certain deadlines and procedures, including the appointment of legal counsel, to ensure that youths involved in revocation proceedings receive due process protections.

- **Opportunity:** Both consent decrees have served as catalysts for assessing and improving conditions in IDJJ for youth and staff.

Under the supervision of the federal court and appointed monitors, the Department continues to implement the requirements of a remedial plan and supplemental order for the *RJ* Consent Decree. This year, the agency has made considerable progress toward substantial compliance with these requirements. Progress has included finalizing a contract with Lake Land College to provide vocational training to youth at IYC-St. Charles and IYC-Harrisburg, contracting with residential providers to provide treatment for youth with special needs, implementing significant changes in the use of confinement, and collaborating with the Independent

Juvenile Ombudsman to address and resolve youth issues, complaints, and concerns.

As required by the *MH* consent decree, in January 2015, the Department, in collaboration with the PRB, began implementing new procedures for Aftercare revocation proceedings. In September 2016, the court-appointed monitor found IDJJ and the PRB were in substantial compliance with all provisions of the consent decree. The Department continues to work with the PRB to improve processes so that substantial compliance is maintained in all areas.

- **Next Steps:** IDJJ is focusing its hiring efforts on vacant school positions and security staff to support compliance with the *RJ* Consent Decree’s programmatic and educational mandates, including minimum out-of-room times and full-day educational instruction. Moreover, the agency is continuing to educate staff on consent decree requirements and update training in key areas, such as LGBTQI issues, use of force, and Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports. A court order has been issued to allow IDJJ to continue operations as the State’s budget negotiations continue.

Aftercare

- **Challenge:** For many youth in the juvenile justice system, the greatest challenge occurs when released from facility and they are confronted with the same factors that contributed to their incarceration. IDJJ must ensure that these youth receive the placements, breadth of services, and supports they need. Aftercare specialists must provide supervision and monitoring according to a youth’s risk level, provide case management and linkage to services within community, and mete appropriate sanctions and rewards for youth behavior. While progress has been made in improving Aftercare services, more work remains to be done.
- **Opportunity:** The Department is continuing to strengthen the Aftercare system through solidifying placement resources, expanding resource networks, and developing community based graduated sanctions, like day reporting centers. As a result, the Department has been able to provide a higher level of care to youth who need it most and increase the rates of contact with youth, both inside facilities and outside in the community. Residential resources have been developed for youth with special treatment needs to create secure units, outside IDJJ facilities, where youth can receive intensive services. Finally, implementation of the YASI risk assessment and case planning has helped strengthen referrals and day-to-day case management.
- **Next Steps:** To make Aftercare as effective as it must be, the Department is working to increase training for staff, providing greater options for reinforcement and sanction of youth in the community, and improving reporting on the progress of youth in the program. Further, efforts are focusing on improving youth’s transition from the facility to the community by

increasing Aftercare specialists' contacts with youth while in facility, improving communication and staffings between facility and Aftercare staff, and introducing a preparation program for youth prior to release.

Staffing

- Challenge:** IDJJ has historically been understaffed since its separation from IDOC, from administration to line staff. While IDJJ has increased its hiring efforts, unique staffing challenges – such as year-round school operations, facility locations and bureaucratic hiring practices – have continued to present hurdles to full staffing. As a result, IDJJ has not yet met its hiring goals for education at some facilities.
- Opportunity:** During FY 2016, IDJJ experienced improvement in security staffing ratios at each of the facilities. With decreasing youth populations, decreased staff turnover, and continued hiring efforts, the Department increased the ratio of security staff to youth at each of the facilities. Additionally, positions in administrative operations, in the areas of compliance, data, and records, were established and filled. Other staffing improvements included hiring additional licensed mental health professionals and additional Youth and Family Specialists, with IDJJ meeting consent decree standards in both areas.
- Next Steps:** IDJJ has expanded its recruitment activities to fill teacher vacancies to bring the Department closer to the 10:1 student/teacher ratios for general education and the 6:1 student/teacher ratios for special education. The Department will also continue screening and hiring of security staff to maintain and continue with improvements since in the previous year.

	Average Security Staff	Average Facility Staff
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	65	86
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	136	202
<i>IYC-Kewanee</i>	118	176
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	36	55
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	166	236
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	70	101
IDJJ Total	591	856

The above table provides information on the average number of security and facility staff per pay period throughout FY 2016. School district, Aftercare and general office staff are excluded from these counts.

Case Planning and Treatment

- **Challenge:** IDJJ is committed to implementing proven strategies to help youth successfully return to their communities. Decades of research shows that validated risk assessment, personalized case planning, and access to a range of high-quality services and programming are core components of any effective juvenile justice intervention. Further, IDJJ is attempting to devise and implement a comprehensive treatment strategy for all youth in facilities and in the community to utilize effective practices and highly trained staff to improve statewide outcomes. These efforts are especially important in that, in addition to criminal behavior risks, nearly all (98.88 percent) youth in IDJJ facilities have either mental health or substance abuse treatment needs, making accurate assessment, personalized case planning, and high quality services critical.
- **Opportunity:** In 2016, IDJJ began to provide for every youth in custody an individualized case plan, based on their individual YASI assessment results. Additionally, the mental health department at each facility began to offer family therapy in addition to ongoing trauma informed services, anger management, and dialectical behavioral therapy. IDJJ also took the opportunity to retool the juvenile sex offender treatment program during the program's move from IYC-Kewanee to IYC-Harrisburg. Working with staff from Department of Corrections as well as licensed community treatment providers, IDJJ has developed a new program whose curriculum is aligned with those used by community providers throughout the state and delivered by licensed therapists.
- **Next Steps:** IDJJ is developing quality assurance measures to ensure that risk assessments and case plans are completed in a valid and consistent manner and used for targeting interventions. The Department is also working with the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts to develop an agreement to transfer historical YASI data from juvenile probation departments to IDJJ when youth are committed to the Department. In addition, the agency is working to integrate the YASI assessment and case planning software into its new data management system (Youth 360) to develop and store coordinated case plans for each youth. These tools and resources will help staff coordinate case plans and consistent services for youth rehabilitation that begin in Youth Centers and continue on Aftercare. Finally, IDJJ is focusing on ensuring the treatment offered in IDJJ facilities is of the highest quality, through a review current curricula and introduction of evidence-based programming.

School District

- **Challenge:** The IDJJ School District is unique among school districts in Illinois in its organization, governance, funding, and oversight. The School Board is an appointed board; teachers are certified, but governed by the Personnel Code; and, the District operates in five residential programs geographically dispersed within a state agency. Hiring teachers

continues to be a struggle, due to the challenges such as a year-round school operation. Ensuring special education students have the supports and intervention they need has also been a chronic challenge.

- **Opportunity:** School District 428 has developed creative solutions to help provide the best possible learning environment for youth. For example:
 - IDJJ provides a blended learning program comprised of traditional classroom opportunities and online virtual classrooms. Through the virtual learning opportunities, students can work at their own pace and gain credit recovery, with teachers providing additional assistance when needed.
 - The IDJJ school system has instituted a new school schedule, including Not-In-Attendance (NIA) days to minimize instructional disruptions due to staff absence.
 - The leadership team has also made strengthening vocational education a high priority so that youth have critical job and life skills when they are released. This year, a partnership with a community college and hiring of new staff has furthered this purpose.
 - IDJJ piloted, at IYC-Chicago and IYC-Warrenville, a computer tablet program that allows youth to take courses in a broad range of subjects and to progress at their own pace.

- **Next Steps:** In the last six months, IDJJ has expanded its recruitment activities to fill teacher vacancies and vacancies in other key positions, such as school counselors and special education coordinators. The Department is also aggressively hiring special education teachers to provide the appropriate level of support for higher needs youth. Additional efforts have focused on strengthening leadership and skill building among staff to improve outcomes.

Tracking Outcomes

A central component of IDJJ's strategic plan is a commitment to increasing transparency and accountability, to strengthening the Department's capacity to measure program effectiveness and their impact on youth outcomes, and to making expanded data available to the public for review.

Since inception, IDJJ has struggled with data collection, management and reporting. While only in use for less than a year, Youth 360 – the Department's data management system – is enabling IDJJ to better track youth progress, assess program effectiveness, and inform decision-making. Current and future efforts focus on expansion of data collection capabilities to improve departmental outcome metrics.

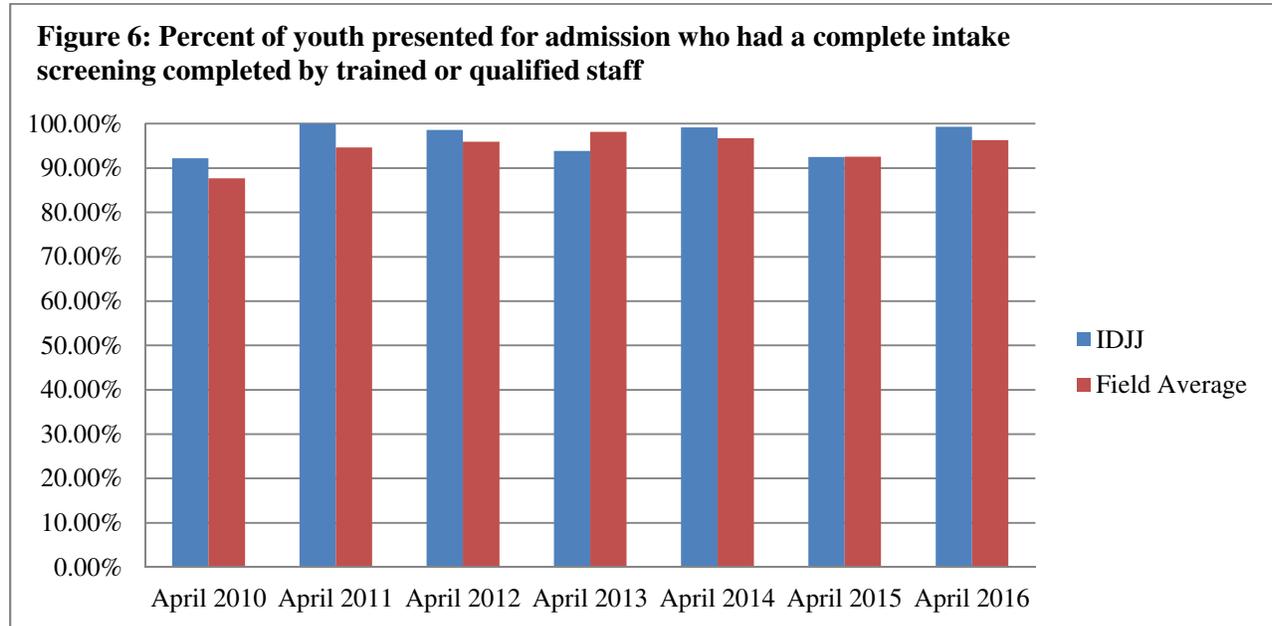
Moreover, IDJJ now releases monthly public reports that provide more data on specific facilities, departmental processing, and the youth served. The issuance of these monthly reports is part of IDJJ's efforts of more effectively informing stakeholders and the public about the Department's operations and outcomes. Those reports can be found on IDJJ's website at www.illinois.gov/idjj. Further, the Department has continued to emphasize data collected through Performance Based Standards (PBS) to provide a variety of outcome measures for IDJJ.

IDJJ understands that the issuance of new data may raise additional questions. The Department believes that it is better to begin providing the information that is available now rather than waiting indefinitely for all the ideal systems to be in place. As improvements to IDJJ's data collection and reporting systems occur, we will be able to provide additional information and longer trend lines for analysis. As IDJJ begins providing consistent, accurate information to the public, the hope is that this data will help facilitate a more robust dialogue about the state of juvenile justice in Illinois.

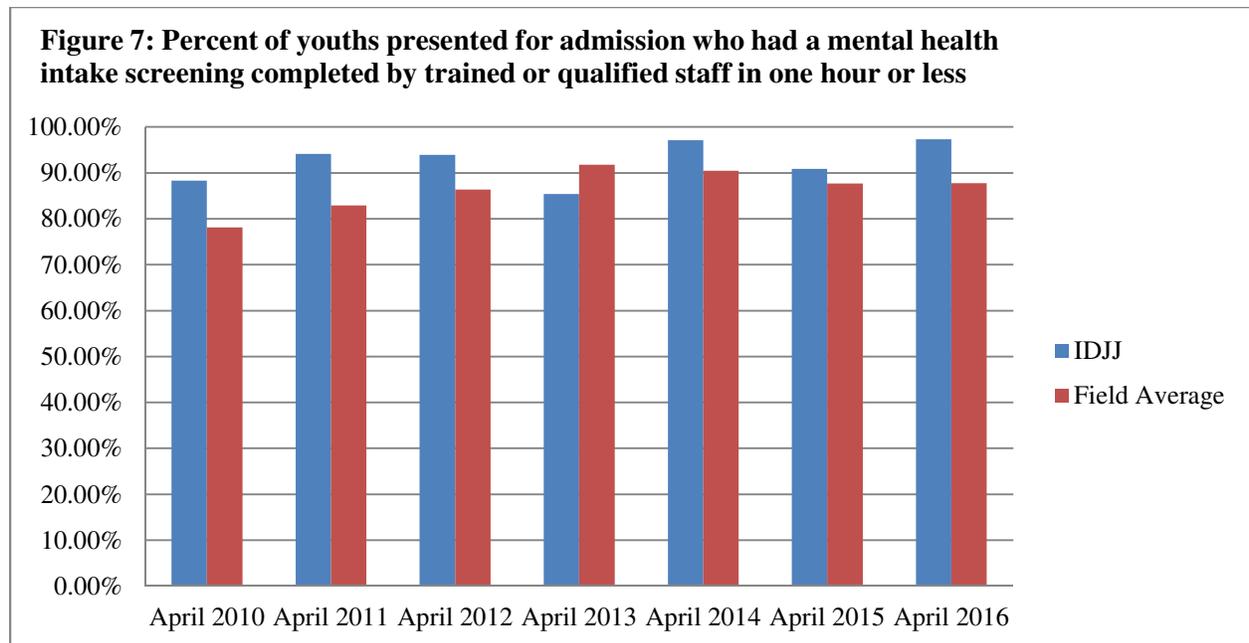
Performance Based Standards Measures

Performance Based Standards (PBS) is a program that IDJJ has been engaged in since 2009. Supported by the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA), PBS is a data-driven improvement model grounded in research that holds juvenile justice agencies to the highest standards for operations, programs, and services. The Council, with support for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, developed a variety of outcome and process measures that could be collected from juvenile correctional facilities. This data gives IDJJ the ability to track additional outcome measures and changes across time; moreover, it provides the ability to compare IDJJ to jurisdictions across the country. IDJJ generates PBS data reports for each of the facilities bi-annually covering several areas, including safety, security, health, screenings, and assessments. In addition, the reports provide insight and data from other juvenile justice agencies across the country, allowing IDJJ to see how its outcomes compare to that of other jurisdictions.

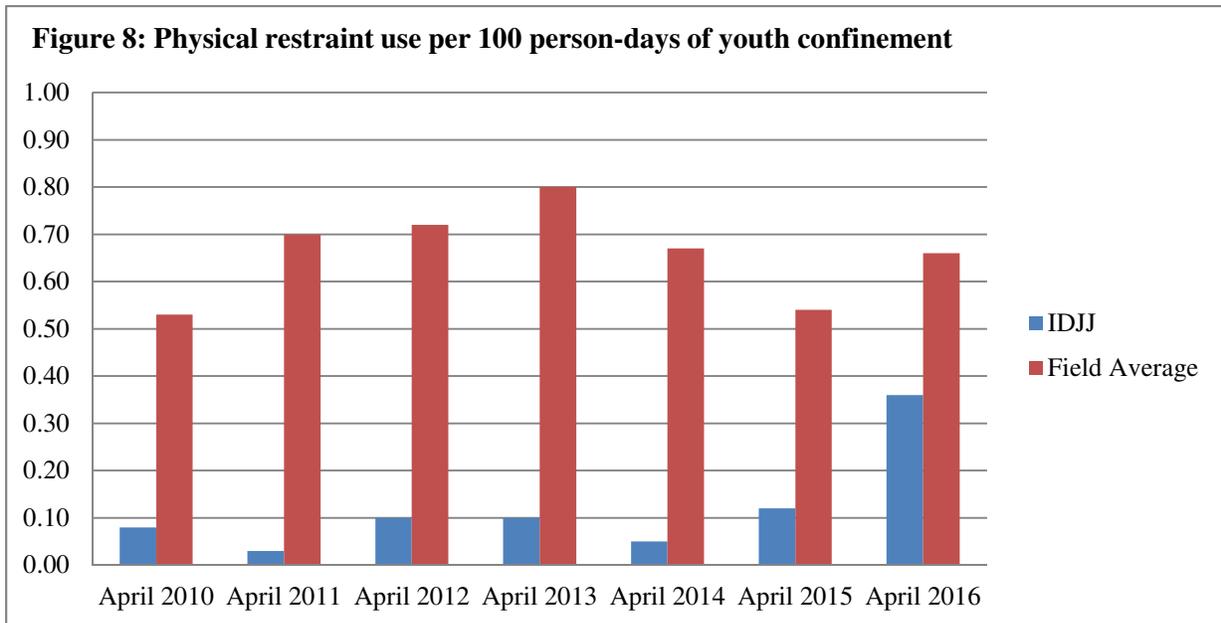
Data for PBS is presented in aggregate format. This allows for examination of the overall performance of the Department. Additionally, data is presented across time periods. This further allows IDJJ to see how change has occurred across time.



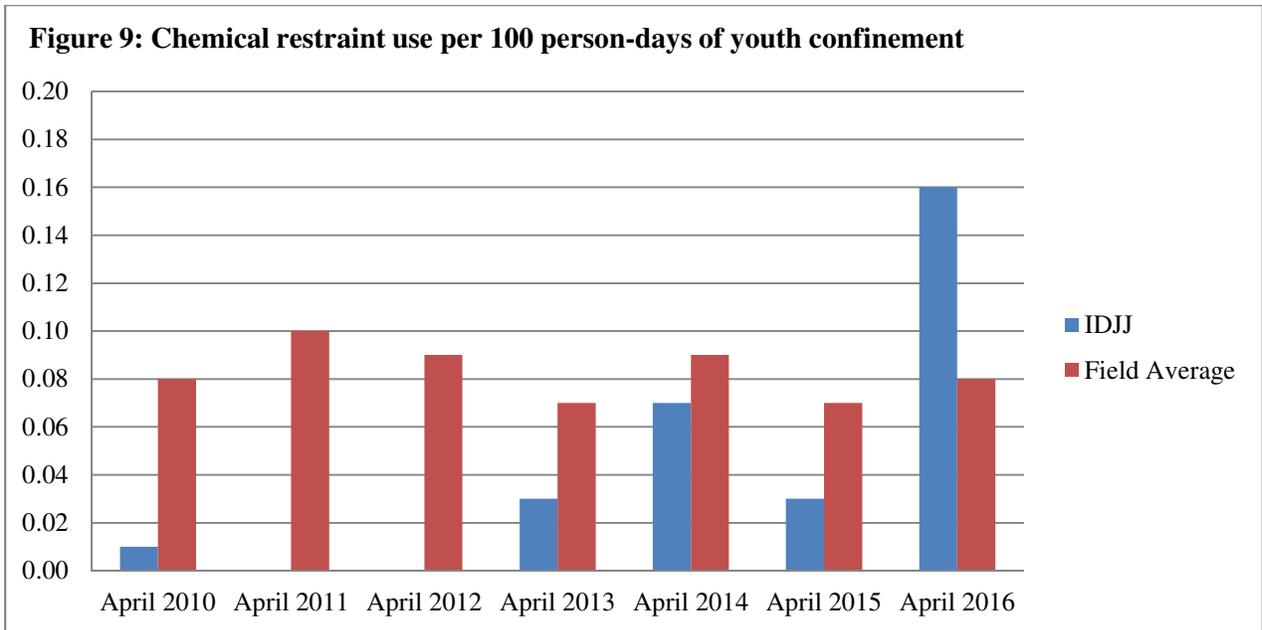
For all the periods of data collection, the Department has averaged over 90% of youth receiving complete intake screenings from trained and qualified staff. For nearly every data collection period, IDJJ has been at or above the field average. The Department has three reception centers: Harrisburg, St. Charles, and Warrentonville. However, a brief intake and key screenings are completed any time a youth changes facilities.



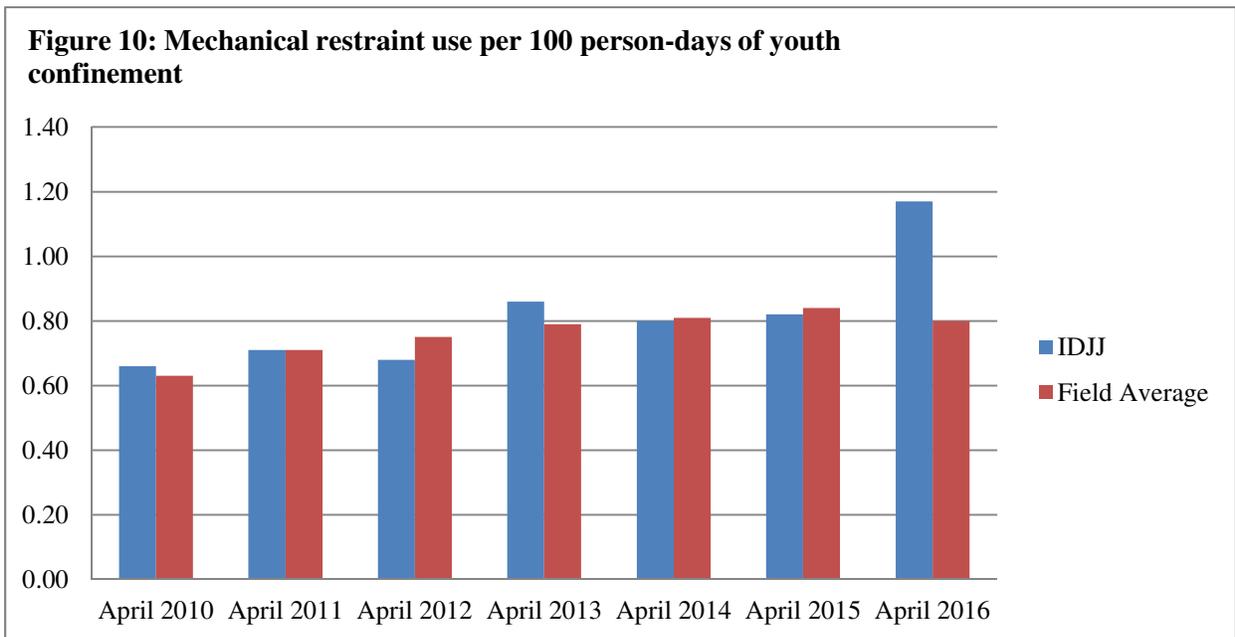
For the most recent data collection period, the Department had over 95% of youth receiving mental health screenings by trained and qualified staff within one hour of admission to facilities. For nearly every time period, the IDJJ numbers are better than the field average. In addition to the timely initial screenings provided by mental health staff, rescreening and ongoing and emergency services are regularly provided. Over 60% of youth currently in facilities received individual mental health services at least monthly. Additional services and treatment programs are provided in group format or on an as needed basis.



Use of physical restraints is rare in IDJJ facilities. Departmental use is consistently well below the field average. The increase in use of physical restraints in the current data collection is believed to be a result of better emphasis on data collection and more complete reporting within the Department.

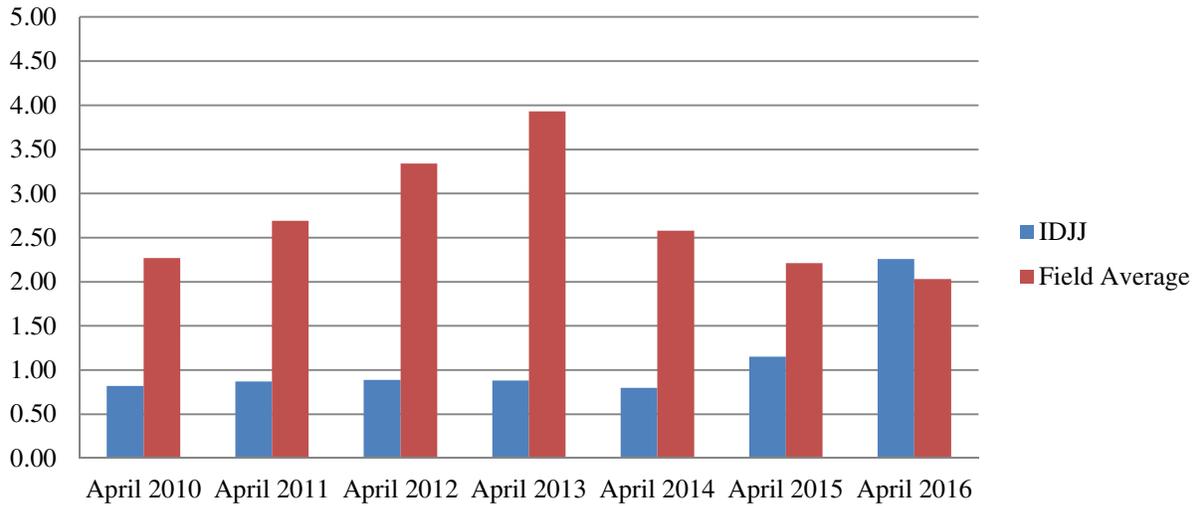


The use of chemical restraint is not stable in the agency. Although most months have few, if any, instances of use, occasional months have much higher rates. Publically available monthly reports provide the exact number of uses over the past fiscal year.



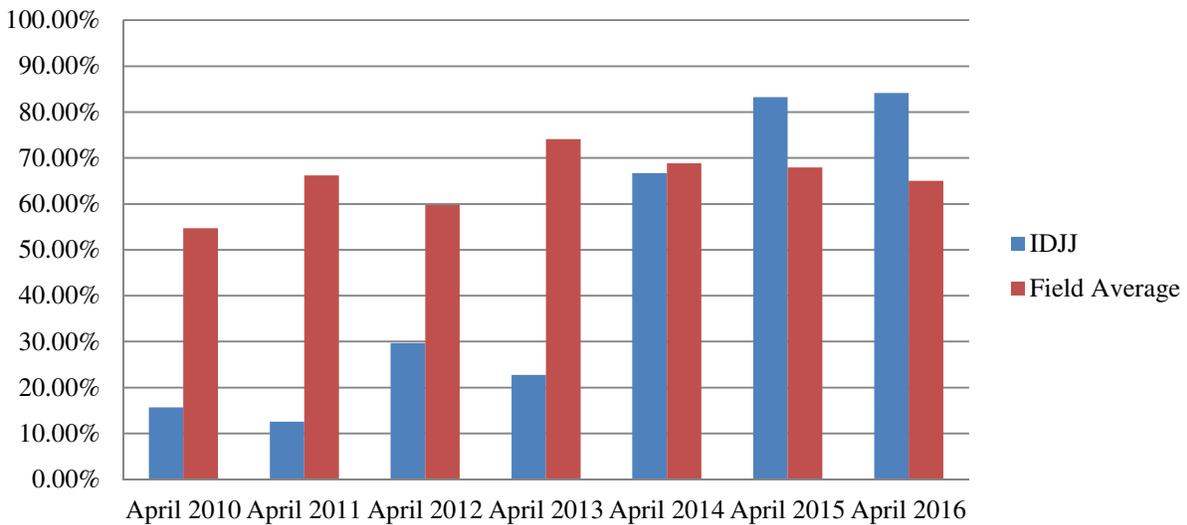
Use of mechanical restraints has been slightly elevated during the past data collection. Nevertheless, the departmental average tends to be close to or at the field average. Again, the public monthly reports have made the exact number of uses of mechanical restraints by facility and month available. Further, with the decline in youth numbers, the same number of uses of mechanical restraints results in higher rates of use.

Figure 11: Isolation, room confinement, segregation/special management unit user per 100 person-days of youth confinement



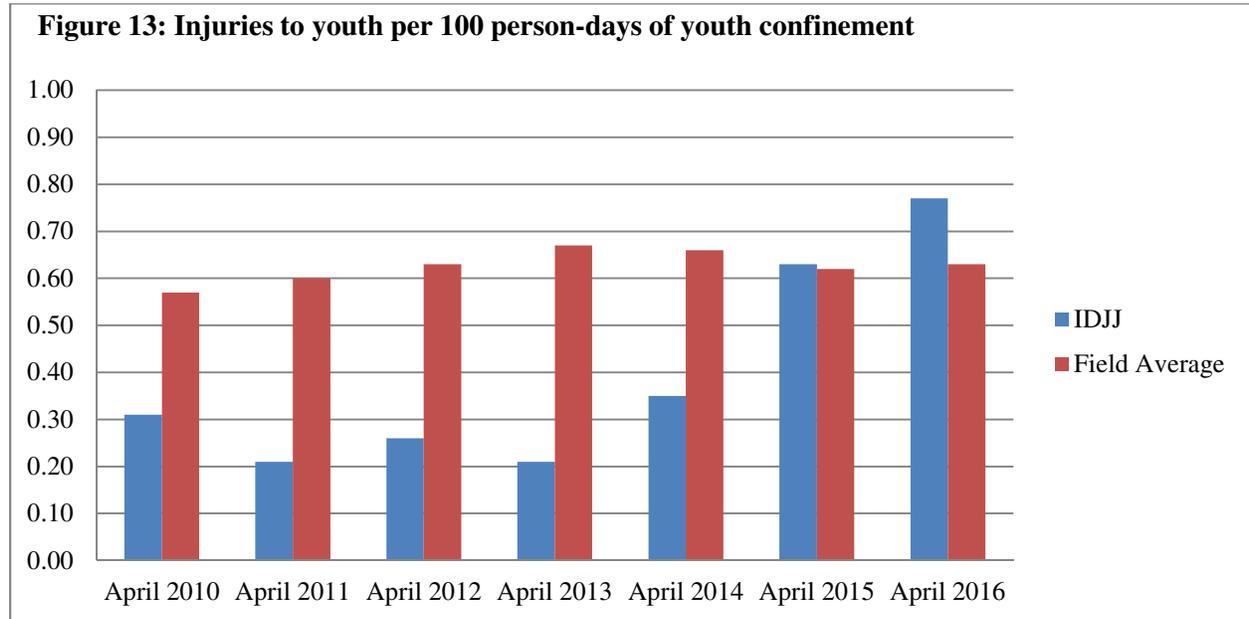
At the beginning of the fiscal year, IDJJ implemented new rules and manners of recording uses of confinement. The Department sought to alter the manner in which youth were removed from regular programming and housing. This introduced limits and procedures to utilize and record the use of confinement. Although the agency has experienced an increase in the recording of confinement, duration of confinement has decreased.

Figure 12: Percent of isolation, room confinement, and segregation/special management unit cases terminated in four hours or less

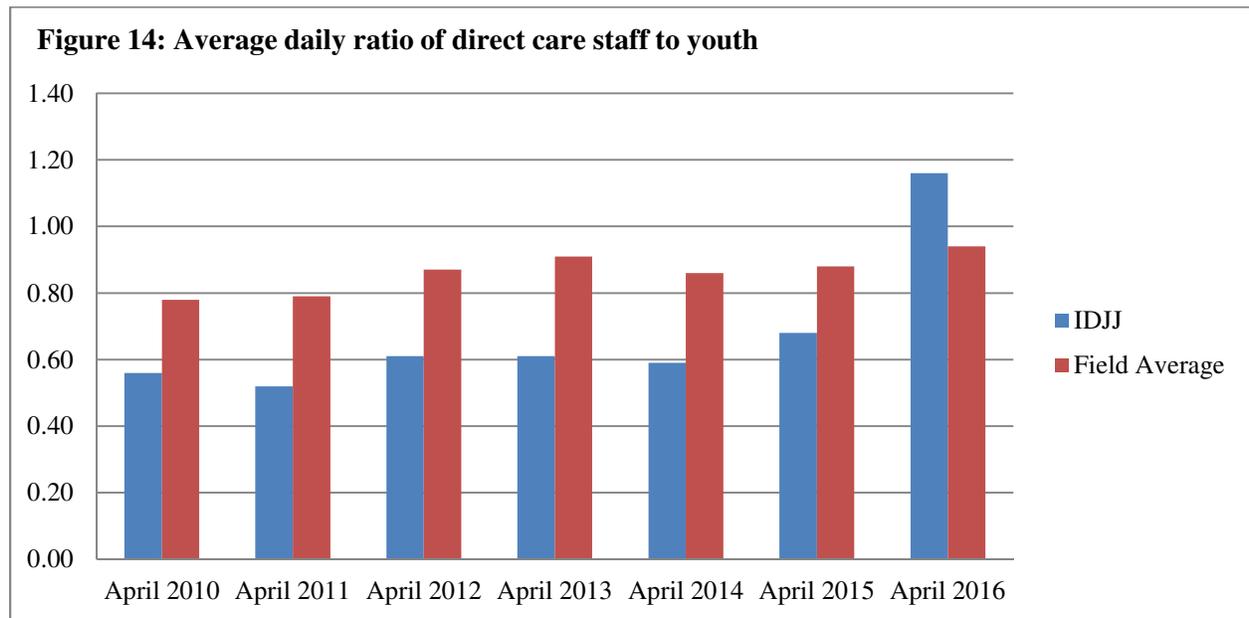


Although the rate of use of isolation and confinement has been increasing in the Department, the length of stay has greatly decreased. While previously less than a quarter of youth would be released from isolation and confinements in four hours, at present over eighty percent of youth

are. This is better than the field average. Although IDJJ has been using confinement more frequently, the duration of confinement has continued to decrease.

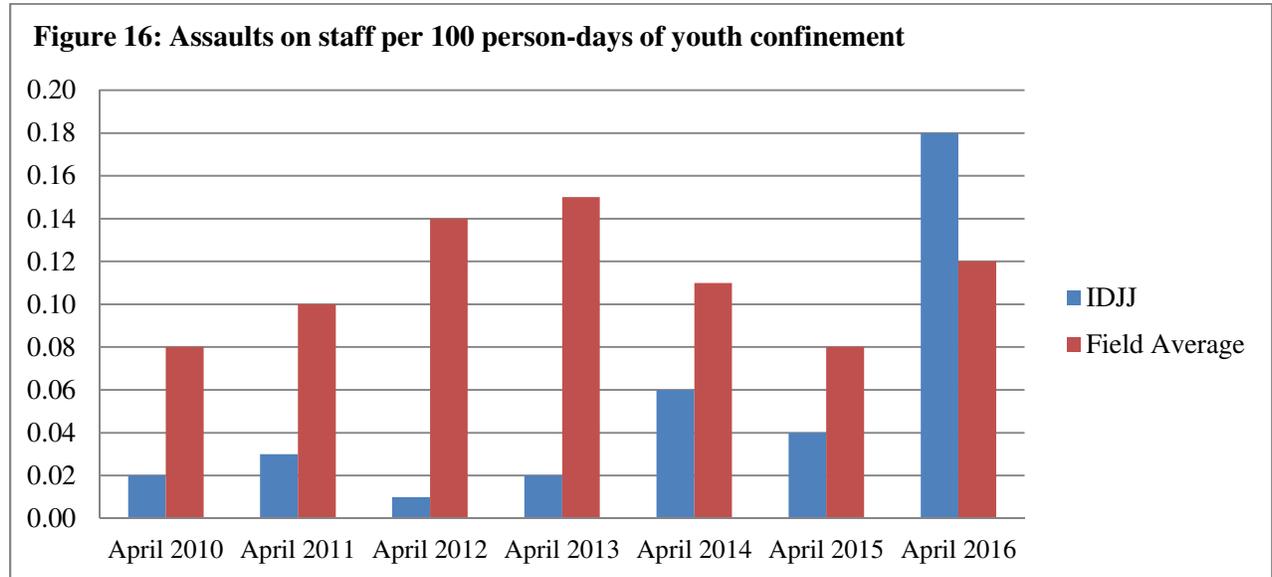


Injuries to youth measure the number of injuries youth report, whether accidental, caused by a disruption in the facility, or resulting from sports activities. Although departmental numbers were higher during the last data collection period, the numbers tend to be lower than the field average.

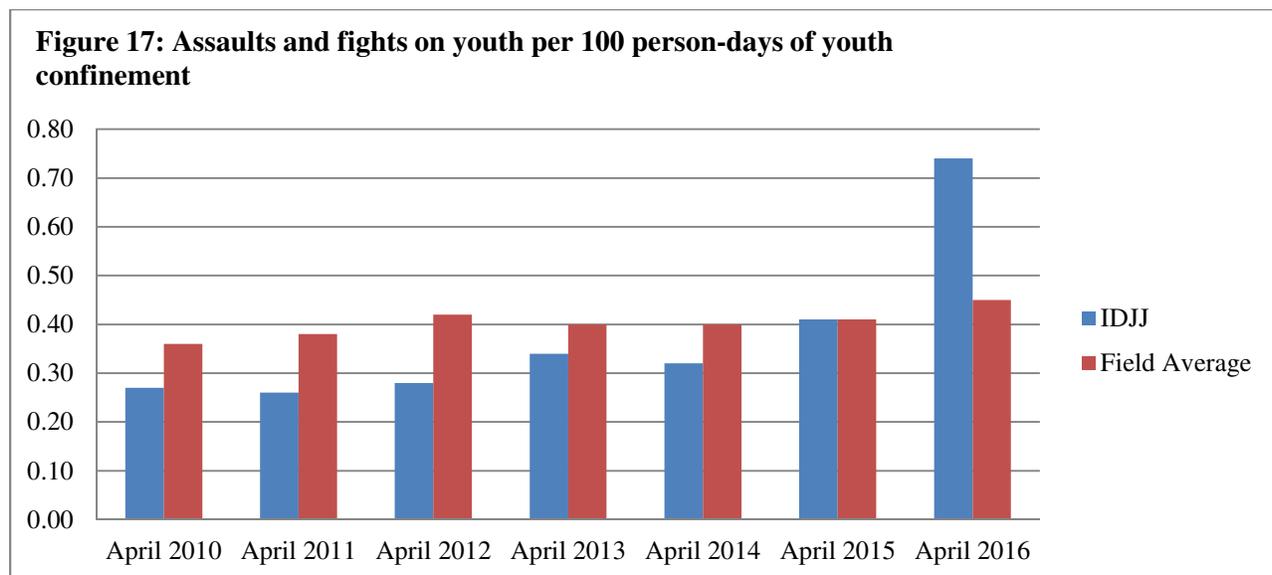


The daily ratio of direct care staff to youth had been improving in recent years. With the decrease in the number of youth in facilities and the increase in numbers of direct care staff

(more teachers and security staff), the Department now experiences higher ratios of direct care staff to youth than the field average. To interpret, IDJJ has over one direct care staff member for each youth in facility.



The rates of assaults on staff were elevated in the last data collection period, to the point that the IDJJ value was above the field average. With the decline in youth population and the continual increase in staffing, even if the same number of staff assaults occurs, the rates will increase. This results from both the higher number of staff and the lower number of youth in facilities. IDJJ makes monthly rates available through public reporting.



Although the rate of assaults and fights was slightly higher during the last data collection period, the departmental average tends to be lower than the field average. IDJJ makes the rates of fights

and assaults on youth available monthly. Moreover, with the decrease in youth populations, the same number of fights and assaults results in higher rates.

Youth Outcomes

IDJJ has been attempting to track more youth outcomes and progress. This data reflects measures that seek to expound on how youth are faring within IDJJ facilities.

Each of the IDJJ facilities provides school services. Blended learning is utilized with teachers combining online and classroom teaching methods. Pearson’s Gradpoint platform is used as the online curriculum for the agency with youth completing the majority of their required credit hours through the service. Despite decreasing youth populations, IDJJ youth received more diplomas in FY 2016 than FY 2015 (251 vs. 219).

Youth Educational Attainment in FY2016

	8 th Grade Diplomas	High School Diplomas	General Equivalency Degrees	Total Degrees	GradPoint Courses Completed
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	6	5	6	17	288
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	16	33	27	76	962
<i>IYC-Kewanee</i>	3	64	8	75	913
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	6	5	13	24	350
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	5	34	14	53	869
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	4	2	0	6	271
IDJJ Total	40	143	68	251	3764

Youth Receiving Treatment in FY2016

	Average Youth in Individual Treatment	Average Groups per Month	Substance Abuse Average
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	31	30	23
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	108	80	34
<i>IYC-Kewanee</i>	62	49	25
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	24	19	50
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	76	62	31
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	36	40	12
IDJJ Total	337	280	175

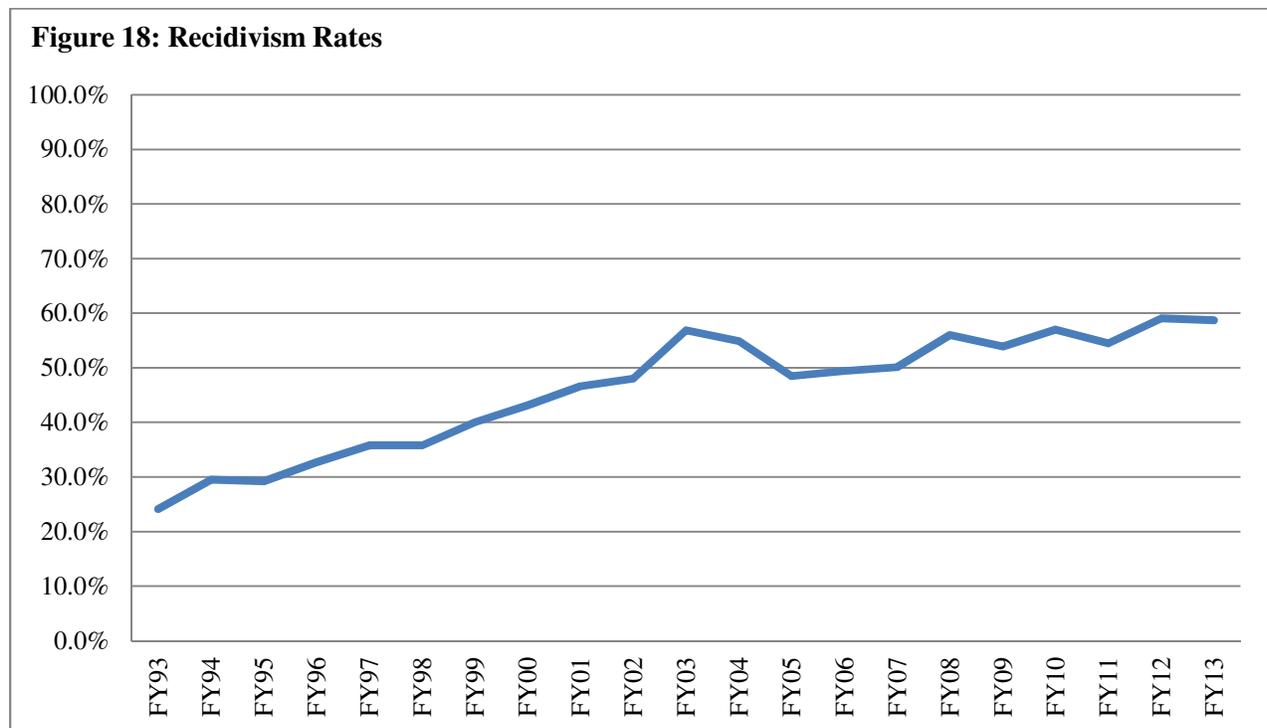
Over 60% of youth in IDJJ custody received monthly individual mental health services. Emergency and non-emergency referrals for service and treatment are available for all youth as needed or as requested. Group therapy sessions are also offered at each IDJJ facility. Group sessions are provided for youth in general population and specialized treatment, as well as newly arrived youth in reception and classification. Youth need not be receiving individual services to participate in group treatment. Although services are currently being expanded, family therapy is being administered at all facilities. It is expected that a much greater number of services for families will be provided in FY 2017 than 2016. Mental health services also include psychiatric services and psychotropic medication as appropriate based on youth needs.

Substance abuse treatment is offered at each facility. Community partners, Wells Center and Community Education Centers, are contracted to provide services using a curriculum provided by Forward Thinking. Substance abuse treatment provides youth 90 to 120 days of intensive outpatient services while in facility. IYC-Pere Marquette is unique among IDJJ facilities as it is a step-down program that provides substance abuse treatment to all its residents.

Individual treatment average is the average number of youth receiving individual treatment sessions from IDJJ mental health treatment staff in a given month. Group treatment average is the average number of treatment groups held at each facility in a month. Substance abuse average is the average number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment services each month.

Recidivism rates

For correctional agencies, recidivism provides an outcome measure to assess agency performance by looking at return to criminal behavior. Recidivism rates measure the percentage of youth released from an IDJJ facility who return to an IDJJ facility within three years. As these rates measure three years from release, the most recent rates are from youth that exited facilities in 2013. For those youth, 58.7 percent returned within three years. Current and recent changes to policies relating to the return of parole violators to facility should decrease this rate in the future. Moreover, IDJJ is currently working with other criminal justice agencies in the state to improve the measurement of recidivism for the Department and the State. Efforts focus on providing additional measures of recidivism that look at return to an adult or juvenile state correctional facility and rearrests for felony offenses.



Conclusion

This year, IDJJ reduced the number of youth in secure care in facilities and decreased the number of youth monitored in the community. The Department has taken concrete strides to provide effective assessment and treatment to each youth that enters IDJJ, has enhanced programming and community partnerships, has provided more intensive and appropriate interventions for youth on Aftercare, and has improved education services to all youth in facilities. Further, IDJJ has improved administrative capacity: expanded and improved training; increased agency transparency; and improved data management.

Significant progress has been made, but the Department still has significant work to complete in the upcoming year. IDJJ has future plans to complete the transition to becoming the release authority to youth facility, to continue making progress in accomplishing court-mandated requirements from two consent decrees, and continue improving the education and rehabilitative services of the agency in both facilities and the community.

Facility Profiles

Illinois Youth Center at Chicago



- **Opened:** July 1999
- **Capacity:** 130
- **Average population in FY 2016:** 65
- **Population:** Medium Juvenile Male
- **Average age:** 17.3
- **Available programs:** Substance abuse treatment, mental health services, parenting group and family therapy, medical services, academic programming, recreational activities (movies, tablets, board games, gym, field trips)
- **Community partners:** Safe Humane (animal care and training), Living Word Christian Center (religious counseling), Urban Missionaries (religious counseling), StoryCatchers Theater, Apostolic Faith Church (religious counseling), Liberty Temple (religious counseling), Alcoholics Anonymous, Drug Out, Current Events Group, Mt. Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church (religious counseling), School of the Art Institute of Chicago (video production class), The Negaunee Music Institute at the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (song writing workshop)

- **2016 programming highlights:**

- Chicago youth have had numerous opportunities for field trips during the past year. These include trips to the Steppenwolf, Goodman, Drury Lane, Porchlight, and Court theaters. Additional trips have included the Safe Humane dog training site and Ravinia. As a special trip, Chicago and Aftercare collaborated to take youth tailgating and to a White Sox game as a reward for good behavior in facility.
- A variety of motivational speakers have also visited the facility in the past year, including Chicago Symphony Orchestra's Maestro Muti, Chicago Blackhawks players, and Northwestern basketball players.
- IYC-Chicago has partnered with the School of the Art Institute of Chicago to provide the opportunity for the youths to participate in a video workshop to produce short videos scripted, directed and edited collaboratively by both teams (IYC-Chicago youths/SAIC students). The workshop includes tutorials in screenwriting, storyboarding, editing concepts and various other issues illustrated and critiqued through examples demonstrated to both groups.
- Chicago provides many opportunities for families to connect with their youth, with the staff, and with each other. Event highlights include: parent/teacher conferences; graduations; a Father's Day event; a summer barbecue; IYC-Chicago's Got Talent Event; and, a holiday.

IYC-Chicago is a leased property that occupies the third floor of a rehabbed warehouse building on Chicago's West Side. The facility also serves as a drop-off center for all Aftercare violators in the greater Chicago area.

Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg



- **Opened:** July 1983
- **Capacity:** 300
- **Average population in FY 2016:** 124
- **Population:** Medium Juvenile Male
- **Average age:** 17.2
- **Available programs:** Substance abuse treatment, education (high school diploma/GED), mental health services including individual and group counseling/therapy, SPARCS groups, access to Youth Build (community based GED/vocational programming), community-based outings ranging from skill building (check writing and community college access) to volunteer work at local food bank to working to local cities on various projects.
- **Community partners:** City of Harrisburg, City of Eldorado, City of Rosiclare, Southeastern Illinois College, People's Bank, Anna Bixby Center, Four C's Food Bank, Feed My Sheep Food Bank, Fountain View Nursing Home.
- **2016 programming highlights:**
 - Select youth took a day trip to the Harrisburg Illinois Fair Grounds for a community service outing. Youth did an excellent job cleaning the fairgrounds and received several compliments. Youth received their own pizza along with a soda and a t-shirt for their hard work.
 - IYC-Harrisburg Youth participated in a staff/youth softball game. Youth played staff and then youth played with staff on mixed teams. Youth also participated in PBIS annual field day, where youth participated in multiple track and field challenges and activities.

- The education staff hosted multiple “Cool in School” events, including cookouts, meals, and video games. The events provide a reward for youth who have exhibited good behavior and completed courses. Staff also hosted a Pi day activity, as a reward for youth with good behavior.

IYC-Harrisburg also serves as the Reception and Classification Center for all male youth from the central and southern part of the state.

Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette



- **Opened:** March 1963
- **Capacity:** 40
- **Average population in FY 2016:** 38
- **Population:** Minimum Juvenile Male
- **Average age:** 17.0
- **Available programs:** Substance abuse education and treatment, education, GED attainment, special education, mental health services, YouthBuild participation, religious programming, Alcoholics Anonymous, work assignments and leisure activities.
- **Community partners:** Mayor Grafton, Mayor Jerseyville, Mayor Alton, Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville, Lewis & Clark Community College, Principia College, Youth Build, Regional Office of Education (ROE#40), Call for Help, Inc., Two Rivers National Wildlife Refuge, Pere Marquette State Park, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Great Rivers Land Trust, Senior Services Plus, Inc., Educational Opportunity Centers, Children’s Home & Aid, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Department of Motor Vehicles – Edwardsville, Hope Center, Adopt-A- Highway, Anti-Defamation League, Illinois Coalition Assistance Commission and Saint Louis University ROTC.

- **2016 programming highlights:**

- IYC-Pere Marquette has had 12 youth complete the Youth Build program. All youth earned their GEDs, and all will receive their OSHA 10 certification and Pre-Apprenticeship Certificate Training in construction maintenance. An additional 6 youth are expected to enroll in the program in January 2017.
- In order to improve the relationship between IDJJ young men and Law Enforcement (police), IYC-Pere Marquette invited officers come and talk to youth. The forum gave the officers a chance to teach principles of being safe, responsible, and respectful if and when they come into contact with law enforcement. Youth were also given a chance to ask questions.
- In August, the Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette hosted members from the Saint Louis University Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, and guest speakers from the military branch to conduct leadership activities as part of the activities for the Leadership/NIA Week Celebration.
- In fall 2016, youth and staff at Pere Marquette began competing together in an adult recreational soccer league at Vetta Sports Complex in O'Fallon, IL. Staff and community organizations have worked together to ensure that league fees and uniforms are provided for interested youth. The team is comprised of 5 youth and 3 staff. The two coaches are community volunteers.
- In March, five criminal justice students from Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville organized a youth development program, providing training on interviewing skills, stress management, conflict resolution, and professionalism.

IYC-Pere Marquette is IDJJ's only open campus facility. IYC-Pere Marquette is the first step-down juvenile facility totally dedicated to helping youth develop skills necessary to successfully reintegrate back into the community. Youth transition to Pere Marquette from other facilities approximately 90 days before release and benefit from more intense treatment-oriented programming and community-based learning opportunities, which provide a structured environment to help develop independent living skills and positive social skills.

Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles



- **Opened:** December 1904
- **Capacity:** 348
- **Average population in FY 2016:** 172
- **Population:** Medium Juvenile Male
- **Average age:** 17.4
- **Available programs:** Substance abuse education and treatment, education (eighth grade and high school diploma programs, online education, tutoring, literacy programs and vocational programs), GED attainment, special education, mental health services (individual and group therapy), medical services (dental and medical care, medical education), chaplaincy services (Torch program, religious services and mentoring), recreational programs (yoga, weight lifting, Wheaton College basketball club, flag football, running club, softball, basketball, Teen Center, Student Council/Leadership Development)
- **Community partners:** Lord of Life Church (Torch Program & individual tutoring/mentors, Volunteer Summit meeting host), Kane County Young Life (Special Treatment Youth Mentoring),

Wheaton College (tutoring and basketball club), Literacy Volunteers of America (educational tutoring, book club, mentoring), St. Rita's Church (Catholic Services), Mr. Usini Perkins & Husain Abdul Aziz-Chicago Youth Centers (Community Advocacy/Youth and Family Mentoring Services), Cynthia Bathurst – Safe Humane of Chicago, Dave Hummel (Comfort Dog Services), St. Charles Fire Department, St. Charles Police Department and Campton Hills Police Department

- **2016 programming highlights:**

- St. Charles held a Blackhawks Hockey Workshop for youths in the Substance Abuse Program. Former Chicago Blackhawks player, Daniel Carcillo, came out and spoke with the boys about substance abuse and paving their way to a brighter future by making better choices in the future.
- IYC-St. Charles added yoga, weightlifting, softball, and a running club to its list of recreational resources being offered through its Volunteer Services program. These additional recreational offerings are the result of the relationships that continue to flourish with many volunteer organizations and individuals.

IYC-St. Charles is the Reception and Classification Center for male youth entering IDJJ from the Northern part of Illinois. IYC-St. Charles is also designated as a special treatment facility, providing specialized treatment for youth with chronic mental health issues. The facility is also designated as the agency's only full-time infirmary for youth with higher medical needs during their stay.

Illinois Youth Center at Warrenville



- **Opened:** January 1973
- **Capacity:** 78
- **Average population in FY 2016:** 27
- **Population:** Medium and Maximum Juvenile Female and Minimum and Medium Males
- **Average age:** 16.3
- **Available programs:** Case management/counseling, chaplaincy programs (religious services, visitation, mentoring, bible studies and holiday activities), leisure time activities (sports, movies, games, cook outs, trivia/art/poetry contests, theatre writing, book club, exercise, knitting and motivational speakers), substance abuse intervention and treatment, education, special education, literacy volunteers, dog literacy program, vocational instruction, GED preparation, Story Catchers/Fabulous Females theatre group, Edovo Tablet pilot study, and medical and health care.
- **Community partners:** Story Catchers, Naperville Humane Society, Jump Start Literacy Volunteers – DuPage County, Regional Office of Education, Wheaton College, College of DuPage – Criminal Justice Program, numerous religious groups (St. Irene Catholic, St. John A.M.E., Warrenville Bible Chapel, Elim Knitting, New Life Covenant, Resurrection Church, Chicago Church of God, Grace Church of DuPage, New Name Women’s Ministry)
- **2016 programming highlights:**

- Warrenville youth participated in over 25 off grounds trips taken this year to various theatres; Goodman, Paramount, Mercury, Ravinia, Chicago Symphony, Navy Pier, and Drury Lane that youth with good behavior attended.
- This year, Storycatchers Theatre and the Fabulous Females of Warrenville presented their reading and performance of stories and songs called DEAR SKY. This youth written presentation was performed for families, community members, staff, and students at several local colleges. As a highlight to the year, the Fabulous Females performed for the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in Springfield, which was covered by local press: <http://illinoistimes.com/article-16943-court-drama.html>.
- Warrenville also expanded the use of restorative justice by implementing “Restorative Contracts” allowing youth to work with staff that have written a Youth Disciplinary Report but are willing to work with the youth “to restore” the infraction by restoring the community, the relationship and the environment.
- Peace Circles began this year by one of Warrenville’s teachers. A variety of staff collaborated to facilitate intentional restorative justice community groups to work through complex issues that affect the individual and society. Participation by youth is voluntary.
- New community programs have also began at Warrenville. New Name Women’s Ministry started providing physical fitness classes, food tasting and proper table etiquette instruction, how to interview for a job, how to write a resume, and how to dress for success. Wheaton College students have started volunteering by running basketball tournaments, yoga classes, Bible study and guitar singing sessions.

IYC-Warrenville serves as the Reception and Classification Center for all young women entering IDJJ. It is the only female facility in the state. In March of 2016, Warrenville became a coed facility and has transferred over 50 boys to date.