



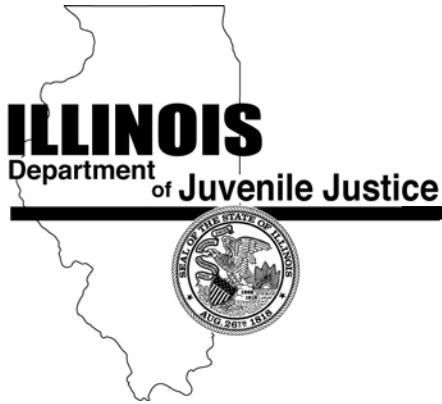
Annual Report 2017

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Dear Stakeholders,

Calendar year 2017 marked a shift for the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Having successfully reduced the population of youth in IDJJ custody by over 44% in 2016, the Department turned to implementing several major initiatives aimed at improving outcomes for the youth remaining in custody and enhancing supports for those youth when they return to their communities.

Beginning January 1, 2017, as a result of PA 99-0628, the Department took over release authority for youth in custody, developing a new release process rooted in evidence-based principles of criminogenic risk, youth development, and multi-disciplinary case management. The process includes objective release decision-making criteria and allows youth to earn time reductions for completing rehabilitative programming, demonstrating positive skills, and achieving behavioral goals.

In 2017, the Department also made strides in education, increasing graduation rates and improving special education services for youth in IDJJ custody, while also establishing vocational certificate and college credit earning programming at four of the five IDJJ campuses. Likewise, the Department improved mental health staffing and services, decreasing the rate of injury-causing self-harm attempts by youth by 91% since 2015.

The Aftercare Division successfully established two community-based Day Reporting Centers in 2017 and focused on implementing an evidence-based, supportive case management model with help from the Vera Institute. This work resulted in a decrease in the percentage of youth returning to IDJJ for Aftercare violations or reoffending while on Aftercare. Further, Aftercare vastly improved placement coordination and services, resulting in a decrease in the number of youth remaining in IDJJ facilities past their target release dates from more than 75 in early 2015 to less than 5 in October 2017.

Finally, in 2017 the Department has achieved significant gains toward compliance with federal mandates, being certified PREA compliant for the second year in a row and achieving substantial compliance with the *MH v Findley* consent decree. Court-appointment monitoring in *MH* will be completed in early 2018. The Department has also achieved substantial compliance in several areas of the *RJ v Mueller* consent decree, while moving into partial compliance in others.

Yet for all of these gains, the Department has seen an increase in incidents between youth and staff. These incidents have increased as lower risk level youth have been diverted from IDJJ custody and the remaining high-risk youth have entered the system with more complex challenges. Likewise, reductions in use of confinement has increased the amount of time youth must spend out of their rooms and interacting with staff and with one another, allowing more opportunities for conflict to arise. The good news is that IDJJ is not alone in this struggle. A

number of states across the country have encountered these challenges and have successfully increased safety and positive outcomes in their facilities, providing a roadmap for states like Illinois that are not as far along in the reform process. The Department has already begun implementing many of these successful strategies.

Accordingly, a key focus for IDJJ in 2018 is creating a safer, healthier climate for youth and staff alike. The Department will do this by continuing efforts to ensure facilities are adequately staffed; working toward more specialized youth living clusters with smaller numbers of youth; redoubling training and support for staff; implementing effective behavior management; and working to foster positive relationships between youth, families, and staff.

These priorities will not only improve the climate within IDJJ facilities, but will also advance the Department's statutory mandate: to promote community safety by helping youth build the skills they need to succeed when they return to their communities.

Ultimately, we know the success of IDJJ relies upon the team efforts of all stakeholders--from legislators to staff to youth and families to advocates to community organizations who provide essential services. Thank you to all of you for your work to promote the safety, wellbeing and success of the youth—and the future—of Illinois.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Heidi Mueller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent loop at the end.

Heidi Mueller

Overview of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Mission:

The mission of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice is to build youth skills and strengthen families to promote community safety and positive youth outcomes.

About IDJJ:

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is the state agency charged with providing services to youth committed to secure custody and to assist with successful transition back 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 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

Since their development, IDJJ has focused efforts to reform juvenile corrections around these priorities.

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 18 when sentenced to IDOC can also be housed at IDJJ until they turn 21 years of age.

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. The majority of youth are committed to IDJJ for an indeterminate sentence until the age of 21. On average, youth in IDJJ facilities tend to be 17.0

years old and the average age of a youth under IDJJ Aftercare supervision in the community is 17.9 years old. Additionally, a majority of youth committed to IDJJ are discharged from custody and community supervision prior to their 20th birthday.

In fiscal year 2017, IDJJ held, on average each day, 384 youth in five secure facilities. IDJJ also provided monitoring and services for approximately 500 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. From FY 2016 to FY 2017, average daily populations of youth decreased 29%. From the peak in FY 1999 to this fiscal year, IDJJ has experienced a decrease in institutionalized populations of 82%.

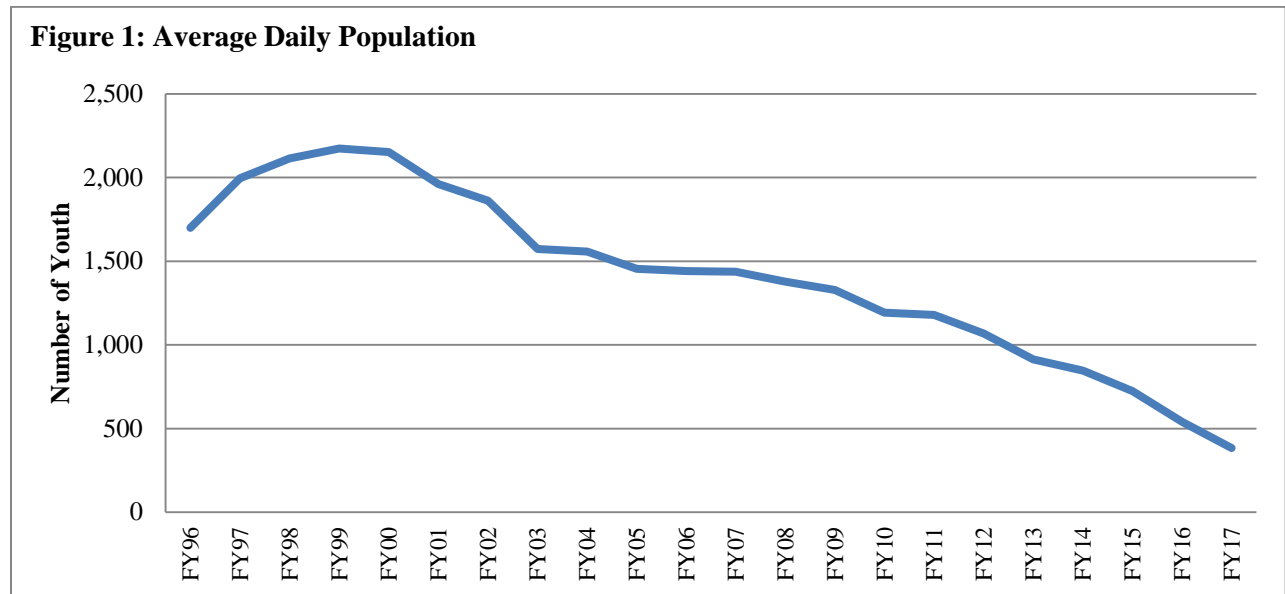


Chart examines average number of youth in IDJJ facilities during a fiscal year¹.

Youth Snapshot:

On the final day of the 2017 fiscal year, the Department housed a total of 386 youth throughout 5 facilities. An additional 497 youth were monitored in the community by Aftercare specialists. The following tables provide a snapshot of youth in facilities and on Aftercare on June 30, 2017.

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.

Total Population	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent		
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	74	19.2%		
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	108	28.1%		
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	38	9.9%		
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	130	33.5%		
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	36	9.4%		
Total	386		497	

Sex	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Male</i>	371	96.4%	482	97.0%
<i>Female</i>	14	3.6%	13	2.6%
<i>Transgender</i>	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Age	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Average Age</i>	17.0		17.9	
<i>16 & Under</i>	177	46.0%	121	24.4%
<i>17 to 20</i>	208	54.0%	373	75.2%
<i>20.5 & Over</i>	0	0.0%	2	0.4%

Race/Ethnicity	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>White</i>	78	20.3%	150	21.1%
<i>Black</i>	264	68.6%	316	63.6%
<i>Hispanic</i>	37	9.6%	74	14.9%
<i>Asian</i>	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
<i>Biracial</i>	5	1.3%	2	0.4%

Committing Counties ²	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Cook</i>	159	41.3%	148	29.8%
<i>Collar Counties</i>	22	5.7%	50	10.1%
<i>Metro-East</i>	13	3.4%	23	4.6%
<i>Central</i>	114	29.6%	132	26.6%
<i>Southern</i>	19	4.9%	36	7.2%
<i>Northern</i>	58	15.1%	97	19.5%
<i>Out of State</i>	0	0.0%	11	2.2%

Offense Class	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Murder</i>	11	2.9%	0	0.0%
<i>Class X Felony</i>	68	17.7%	54	11.1%
<i>Class 1 Felony</i>	93	24.2%	131	27.0%
<i>Class 2 Felony</i>	144	37.4%	223	45.9%
<i>Class 3 Felony</i>	42	10.9%	48	9.9%
<i>Class 4 Felony</i>	27	7.0%	30	6.2%

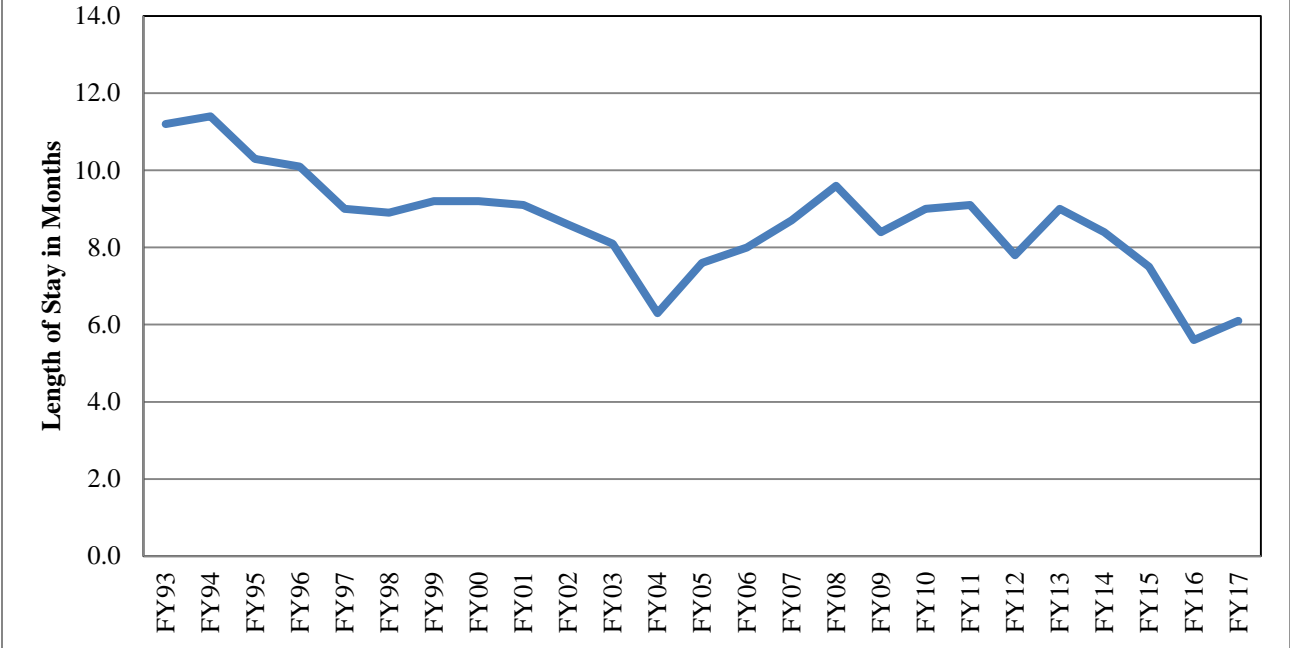
Jurisdiction	Institutions		Aftercare	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>Juvenile Court Commitments</i>	360	93.2%	497	100.0%
<i>Criminal Court Sentences</i>	26	6.8%	0	0.0%

Average lengths of stay:

For fiscal year 2017, the typical youth admitted to a facility spent 6.1 months, or 191 days, with IDJJ. For those that exited Aftercare in the same time period, they spent slightly more than a year (12.1 months) being monitored in the community. The average length of stay in IDJJ has decreased over the years.

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; Out of State

Figure 2: 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.

Illinois Youth Center (IYC) facilities statewide:

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

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 is completed to determine each youth’s individual risks, needs, and strengths during the intake process. These assessments cover criminogenic risk factors, mental health and substance abuse needs, and physical and dental examinations. The results determine placement and 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 specialists utilize graduated sanctions to correct problem behavior, including referral to day reporting centers 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.

Historical Summary of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Since July 1, 2006, the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has been serving the needs of court-adjudicated youth throughout the state of Illinois. In 2005, supporters throughout Illinois worked to separate the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) into its own agency to focus on the needs of youth. Efforts were made to highlight research that outlined adolescent brain development, the different treatment needs of adults and youth, and better outcomes experienced in other states' juvenile systems. 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 and relied on IDOC for various resources, focusing mostly on administrative tasks. In the years that followed, IDJJ made slow gains towards independence. Nevertheless, public safety shared services and IDOC still perform some administrative functions for the agency.

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

FY18 GRF Appropriation	\$112,000
FY17 GRF Appropriation	\$107,485*
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

(GRF in thousands)

* FY17 and FY16 values are actual expenditures in the fiscal year. Due to a lack of enacted budget appropriations, this spending was authorized through 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).
- Protections, including minimum staffing levels, under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) (28 C.F.R. pt. 115).

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, which include 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 Aftercare (juvenile 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 Aftercare revocation hearing.

2017 Departmental Progress

IDJJ works to keep Illinois' communities safer by providing services to youth in secure care and the community. The Department strives to improve services for our youth each year.

2017 highlights include:

- **Departmental Release Authority:** P.A. 99-0628, signed into law in July of 2016, transferred release authority for youth in custody from the Prison Review Board to IDJJ. With this legislation, Illinois became the final state in the U.S. to move release decision making for juveniles from an adult review board to a youth-focused entity. As a result, beginning January 1, 2017, the Department took over release authority for youth in custody. To fulfill this new duty, IDJJ developed a new release process. The new process sets targeted release dates based on criminal history and seriousness of offenses. Release dates are adjusted based on youth behavior – extending for disciplinary infractions and decreasing for reaching rehabilitative goals and improving behaviors in facility. Reviews for release are triggered annually, when youth meet the targeted release date, or when youth achieve significant milestone goals – such as obtaining a high school diploma or successfully completing substance abuse treatment.
- **Monthly Staffing Improvements:** As part the new release process, the Department trained staff and enhanced its monthly staffing process. Monthly staffings are held to assess youth progress toward goals and needs for additional programming. These staffings now involve a multi-disciplinary team including staff from security to mental health and education to recreation. All members of the staffing team have input and impact on youth progress, and input into whether a youth is ready for release. Additionally, focused staffings are held more often for youth with very high needs or who exhibit problematic behaviors.
- **Expanding Educational Opportunities:** During the 2017 fiscal year, IDJJ School District 428 made strides in improving and expanding educational opportunities for youth in facilities. Improvements focused on enhancing regular education services to help more youth recover high school credits and obtain diplomas and G.E.D.s, the delivery of special education services, and providing opportunities for vocational and post-secondary learning. General education improvements focused on ensuring full-day school, enhancing the blended learning model and working closely with youth to motivate and help guide them toward graduation. Special education improvements were centered on the hiring of new special education resource coordinators and school counselors. These staff focused on improving communication with prior school districts and helping youth receive educational services. Post-secondary vocational and collegiate opportunities were established at 4 of the 5 IDJJ facilities. Youth can now earn vocational certificates and college credits in horticulture, food services, highway construction, building maintenance, and other areas, as well as pursuing

general college education credits. Current partners providing collegiate services to IDJJ youth include Lewis and Clark Community College, Principia College, Lake Land College, and the College of Du Page. In December 2017, IDJJ established a new partnership with the City Colleges of Chicago and had the first nursing student accepted into the Malcolm X College healthcare track. The Department also partners with YouthBuild programs to provide vocational training and certification at two of its facilities.

- **PREA Compliance:** After having all agency facilities and the Department found 100% compliant with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) in August 2016, the Office of the Governor was able to certify the state juvenile facilities as compliant. Second cycle audits were completed on two IDJJ facilities in June 2017 as required by law. Both IYC-Chicago and IYC-Warrenville were found to be compliant with the federal statute, with no corrective actions required. The reports are available on the IDJJ website: <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/PrisonRapeEliminationAct.aspx>.
- **Legislation:** In Summer 2017, Governor Bruce Rauner signed legislation³ furthering juvenile justice reforms. These reforms included: expanding the hiring pool for security staff; requiring all staff to be trained on restorative justice practices; and, ensuring that dually-involved youth (i.e. youth involved with both IDJJ and the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services) have a caseworker present at any aftercare revocation or violation hearing.
- **Streamlined Hiring:** In order to improve staffing levels, efforts have been made to streamline hiring. The Department and Public Safety Shared Services have established a procedure outlining the responsibilities and response times in the hiring process, which has improved communication and timeliness in the hiring cycle. Further, a SharePoint site has been established to aide communication and assist in more timely hires.
- **Staff Training and Development:** IDJJ has continued to improve staff skill development. In this fiscal year, new trainings have focused on youth interventions, physical interventions, and trauma informed care. Training in safer physical intervention techniques and crisis de-escalation has been expanded in the department and provided to all administrators, supervisors and new security staff, and is currently underway for all existing security staff. Further, new policies have been implemented to clarify decision making for line staff around using physical intervention. Trainings were conducted at all facilities with all shifts to communicate the new policies. Finally, as the Department recognizes the growing research on the impact of trauma with our youth population, trainings on creating a trauma-informed environment have begun with all IDJJ educators and Aftercare staff. This training will be expanded to all IDJJ staff in 2018.

³ The Governor signed the following bills into law in July and August of 2017: Senate Bill 1519, House Bill 3165, and House Bill 2987.

- **Community Partnerships:** This year, IDJJ has enrolled about 30 youth in college courses across the agency. Partnerships with community colleges across the state (Lake Land, Lewis and Clark, College of DuPage, and City Colleges of Chicago) have allowed youth in four facilities to work towards college credit. Additional community partners have provided youth with restorative community service opportunities – through food drives, volunteer work, letter writing to service members, and disaster recovery efforts. Through a partnership with the Naperville Humane Society, youth at IYC Warrenville have learned to train and socialize rescue dogs to increase their adoptability, resulting in the successful adoption of 7 formerly abused animals since June of 2017. Through a partnership with the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, youth at IYC Chicago have worked with art students to write, act in, film, edit and produce short films. And through the Department’s well-established partnership with Storycatchers Theater, youth at two facilities and on Aftercare work on healing past traumas by creating and performing original musicals based on their life stories. Youth even have the opportunity to be hired as resident artists through Storycatchers once they are released from IDJJ. Although these community partnerships have been singled out, each facility has strong partnerships with many community organizations. These community partnerships provide unique opportunities for youth and help serve the Department’s rehabilitative mission while also strengthening and giving back to the community. Week after week, volunteers help provide services to youth and opportunities for growth and change. At the end of this report, community partners are listed for each facility with highlights of unique programs these partners have offered.

Department Challenges & Opportunities for Growth

As IDJJ has made strides in the past year, challenges. The Department's major challenges and opportunities for growth in fiscal year 2017 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 and remedial plan 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 continued with progress toward substantial compliance with these requirements, moving into partial or substantial compliance in all areas. Progress has included providing post-secondary and vocational opportunities for youth, improving services for special education students, hiring a child and adolescent psychiatrist, and improving departmental quality assurance.

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 so that substantial compliance is maintained in all areas. IDJJ anticipates meeting all requirements to terminate court-appointed monitoring in early 2018.

- **Next Steps:** IDJJ is focusing efforts to implement new policies focused on behavioral management of youth in facilities. Further, staffing and training efforts still seek to ensure compliance with all areas of the remedial plans.

Challenges Accompanying Reform Efforts

- **Challenge:** To meet the requirements of the *RJ* Consent Decree, IDJJ undertook a large number of reform efforts. Efforts to change the disciplinary process and use of confinement have presented challenges, such as increases in incidents between youth and staff and criminal prosecutions of youth for staff assault at IYC – Harrisburg.
- **Opportunity:** The Department is working to build new programming for youth and providing more training for staff on understanding youth behavior and development and effective ways of responding to and changing youth behavior. Advanced training in physical interventions and de-escalation has been provided to security staff. Further, the Department is implementing and developing new policy and procedure to provide intensive interventions to very high needs youth. Further, IDJJ has been implementing a new release policy which takes into account youth behavior in release decision making, motivating youth to learn skills that help them improve self-control and appropriate behavior..
- **Next Steps:** In the next year, IDJJ will be introduction more trainings for staff to provide additional skills and tools to work with youth. A new behavioral management plan and disciplinary procedure also will be rolled out. Finally, the Department is developing a staff wellness program to improve staff overall wellness and morale and a peer response team to provide support when adverse events occur.

Aftercare

- **Challenge:** For many youth in the juvenile justice system, the greatest challenge occurs when they are released back into the community and face the same circumstances that contributed to their incarceration. IDJJ must ensure that these youth build skills and receive the supports and services they need to overcome obstacles and succeed. Aftercare specialists must provide support and supervision according to a youth’s risk level, provide case management and linkage to services within community based on youth needs, and respond consistently with appropriate rewards or sanctions for youth behavior. While much progress has been made in improving Aftercare services, the Department continues to refine the Aftercare model and improve data collection to drive effective policy decisions.

Opportunity: The Department is continuing to strengthen the Aftercare system through the use of graduated sanctions, bridging from facility to the community, and seeking youth input

in program development. Day reporting centers are currently operational for Chicago and East St. Louis, with more expected to come online in Peoria, Champaign and Rockford in early 2018. These Day Reporting Centers provide community based wrap-around services for struggling youth and help to address and correct problems rather than cycling youth back in and out of facilities. In 2017, Aftercare developed an enhanced Aftercare Transition program to better prepare youth for reentry by clearly communicating expectations in the community and providing skill building. Finally, Aftercare established a Youth Advisory Board made up of youth on Aftercare who provide input and perspective to IDJJ leadership about policies and programs that are most likely to be effective and meaningful to IDJJ youth and their families.

- **Next Steps:** To improve Aftercare’s effectiveness, the Department is implementing SMART – Supportive Monitoring using Appropriate Responses for Transformation – and evaluate the effectiveness of this model with a randomized, controlled trial. Developed in partnership with the Vera Institute of Justice, this case management model focuses on family empowerment, providing needed support, and shared decision making in an effort to help youth build the internal skills they need to successfully navigate the challenging life circumstances they often face. Aftercare staff were trained on the model in the fall of 2017, and random assignment of youth into the pilot or control groups began December 1. The Department plans to make the results of the study publicly available once analysis is complete.

Staffing and Staff Wellness

- **Challenge:** Since separation from IDOC, IDJJ has struggled to fully staff key areas in some facilities, including administration, education and security. While IDJJ has increased its hiring efforts, challenges – such as year-round school operations, facility locations and State hiring practices – present hurdles to full staffing. In addition, as is the case across the county, the Department has seen a changing workforce with employees that are likely to move through several different jobs throughout their career and may see IDJJ as more of a stepping stone than a permanent path. Finally, staffing patterns and vacancies vary by facility, with the most critical staffing shortages occurring at IYC St. Charles. An uptick in youth-on-staff incidents and a higher number of staff on leaves of absence at that facility have also contributed to understaffing.
- **Opportunity:** During FY 2017, IDJJ continued to see security staffing ratios which met PREA standards.⁴ Other staffing improvements included increasing educational support

⁴ While IDJJ has consistently met PREA ratios up to this point, in October 2017 the Department of Justice issued a new interpretation of the security staff ratio requirement, changing the manner in which the ratio is calculated. Under the new calculation method, IDJJ no longer meets PREA ratios in certain areas within its facilities. The Department has determined that approximately 100 additional staff will need to be hired, statewide to meet the ratio

staff, such as school counselors, and vocational educators. Improvements in staffing have also been maintained in Aftercare, with Youth and Family Specialists, and in the mental health department. Finally, the Department has worked with Public Safety Shared Services to improve interagency communication and streamline hiring. By the end of 2017, hiring rates were keeping pace with or exceeding attrition rates.

- **Next Steps:** IDJJ continues to focus on improving educational and security staffing levels by increasing recruitment, holding more frequent screenings, expediting the hiring process, and running more intern Academy cohorts. Additionally, the revamping of the youth disciplinary process and behavioral management system aims to regulate youth behavior, while increased training on safer, more effective tools for working with challenging youth is aimed at reducing aggressive youth behavior and improving staff's ability to respond proactively to youth in crisis. Further, IDJJ has begun the process of creating a staff wellness program, seeking to increase staff support and boost morale. Finally, IDJJ is working to be more proactive and prepared for a changing, more transient workforce by increasing opportunities for career growth within the department and being prepared for increased attrition among newer employees who are more likely to move into other jobs over time.

Serving the Highest Need Youth

- **Challenge:** As IDJJ populations have declined, very few low risk youth are held in IDJJ facilities. For the past fiscal year, 87% of youth in facilities were high risk. Additionally, over 85% of youth have high criminogenic needs. The population of youth that the Department serves is youth with high risk of reoffending and high needs for services.
- **Opportunity:** In order to provide the best services to youth, multidisciplinary staffing teams meet with youth and their families when possible on a monthly basis. At these staffings, youth and staff discuss youth progress toward the goals they need to achieve to help them avoid returning to criminal behavior once they are released. Moreover, youth are incentivized and rewarded for participation in programming that builds skills to navigate risks and barriers in the community, such as substance abuse treatment, self-regulation, and independent living skills. Finally, new programming aimed at improving youth transition to the community and improving educational and vocational skills have been implemented.
- **Next Steps:** IDJJ is developing new policies on youth behavioral management and the youth disciplinary process to aid in managing challenging behaviors in Departmental facilities. The Department is also working to improve relationships between youth and staff as a critical component of both facility safety and effective behavior change. Further, expansion of trauma informed treatment groups and implementation of more trauma informed practices in

in all areas. While states have additional time to meet these new staffing ratios, the Department is working to add staff over the next two fiscal years to reach the federal staffing goals.

facilities seeks to help staff understand and predict how youth may respond to triggers their environment and create a calmer, healthier, more structured environment. Finally, support and training of staff seeks to help all staff have the wellbeing and skills necessary to effectively work with difficult youth.

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 schools in five residential facilities geographically dispersed within a state agency. Hiring teachers in some facilities continues to be a struggle due to challenges such as year-round school operation, starting salaries lower than those in surrounding districts, and a hiring cycle that is much longer than what is typical for a community school district. Ensuring special education students have the supports and intervention they need has also been a chronic challenge that exposes the Department to ongoing risk of litigation under the IDEA.
- **Opportunity:** School District 428 has focused on providing a positive learning environment for youth and enhancing educational opportunities. For example:
 - IDJJ has hired a new Director of Special Education, Special Education Resource Coordinators, and School Counselors. These new staff assisted in bringing the percentage of youth with active IEPs within the Department up to the target of 100% compliance in 2017.
 - The Department has hired a Director of Career and Technical Education, and has established post-secondary vocational and college opportunities at four of the five facilities. The Department expects to have post-secondary educational programming at all five facilities by early 2018.
 - IDJJ facilities have been certified as College Board testing sites. This allows youth in facilities to be able to take college entrance exams, and in 2017 IDJJ offered ACT exams to youth for the first time.
 - Technology enhancements have been undertaken in all schools. Improved internet connectivity and greater availability of resources, like laptops, projectors, and headphones, have helped with providing blended learning instruction at all schools.
 - Governor Rauner proclaimed November 1, 2017 School District #428 School Naming Day. Throughout the fall of 2017, IDJJ educators at each facility voted on names for their schools and on November 1, each school was officially named with a ribbon cutting ceremony. Local legislators and community partners participated in the naming ceremonies at each facility, along with IDJJ Executive Staff. Naming each school brought focus to the Department's vision of improving educational outcomes for youth, and helps to destigmatize the education the youth earn while living in IDJJ facilities.

- **Next Steps:** IDJJ continues to focus recruitment activities to fill teacher vacancies and ensure all facilities are staffed with appropriate numbers of general and special education teachers. Further efforts are being made to strengthen and expand vocational and collegiate programming available to youth, increasing the chances that all youth can reach their potential and become productive citizens.

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. To this end, IDJJ has worked to expand the role of Youth 360 – the Department's data management system. As more data is captured electronically, more data-informed decision making is possible. Additionally, for the past several years, IDJJ has made monthly public reports available to provide more data on specific facilities, departmental processing, and the youth served. Those reports can be found on IDJJ's website at www.illinois.gov/idjj. Further, the Department has continued to emphasize data based performance evaluation through Performance Based Standards (PBS)—a database tracking performance of over 200 juvenile correctional facilities across key outcome measures--to measure outcomes at IDJJ as compared to average outcomes across the juvenile justice field.

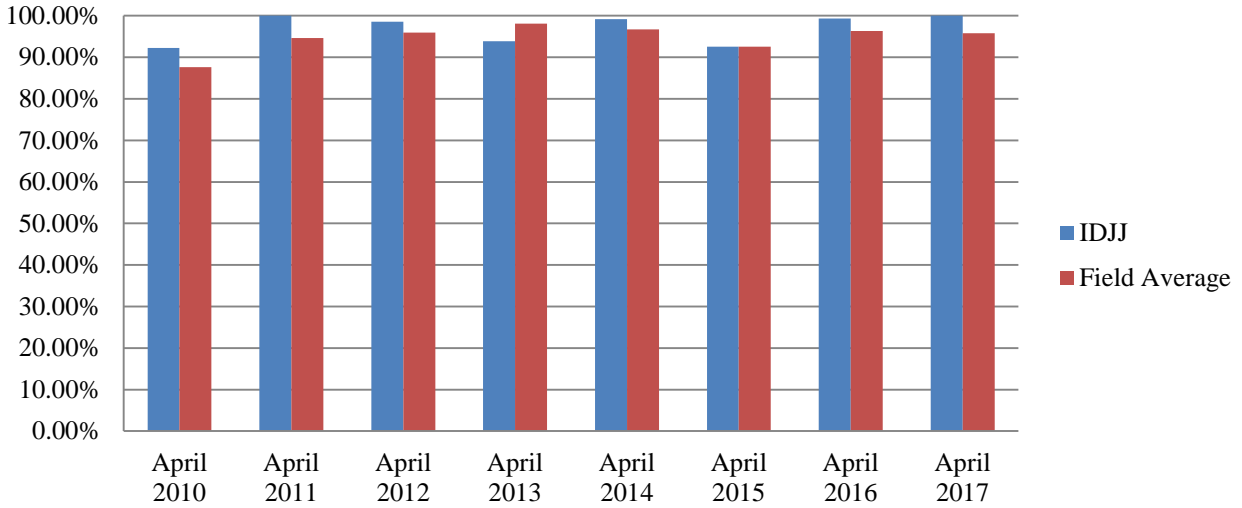
As improvements to IDJJ's data collection and reporting systems occur, we will be able to provide additional information and longer trend lines for analysis. As IDJJ begins providing consistent, accurate information to the public, the hope is that this data will help facilitate a more robust dialogue about the state of juvenile justice in Illinois and ultimately guide the state toward the most effective policy and practice possible.

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, assessments, and family engagement. 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.

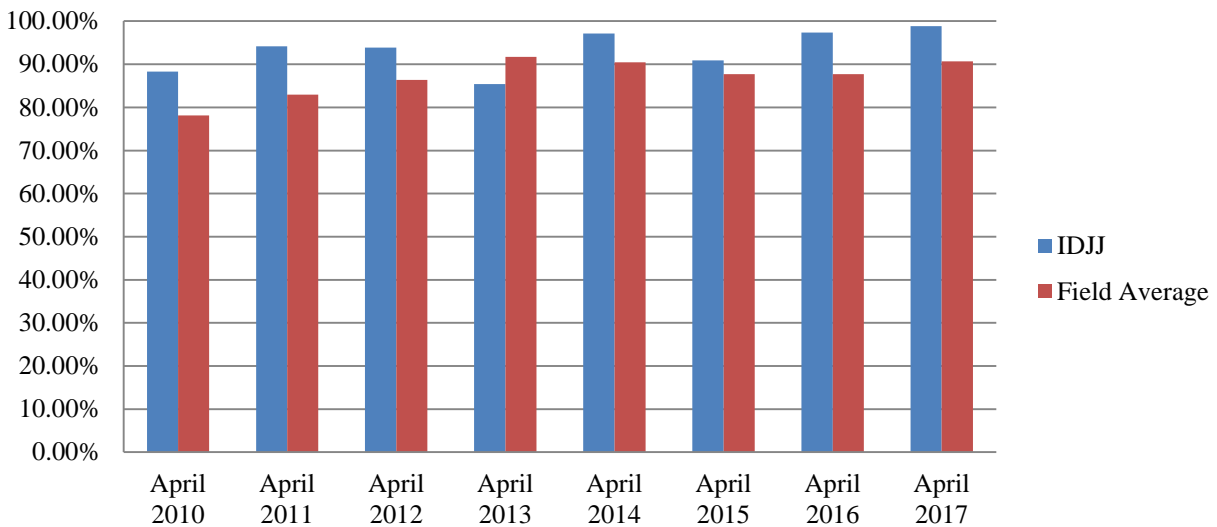
Data for PBS is presented in aggregate format. This allows for examination of the overall performance of the Department. Additionally, data is presented across time periods. This further allows IDJJ to see how change has occurred across time.

Figure 3: Percent of youth presented for admission who had a complete intake screening completed by trained or qualified staff



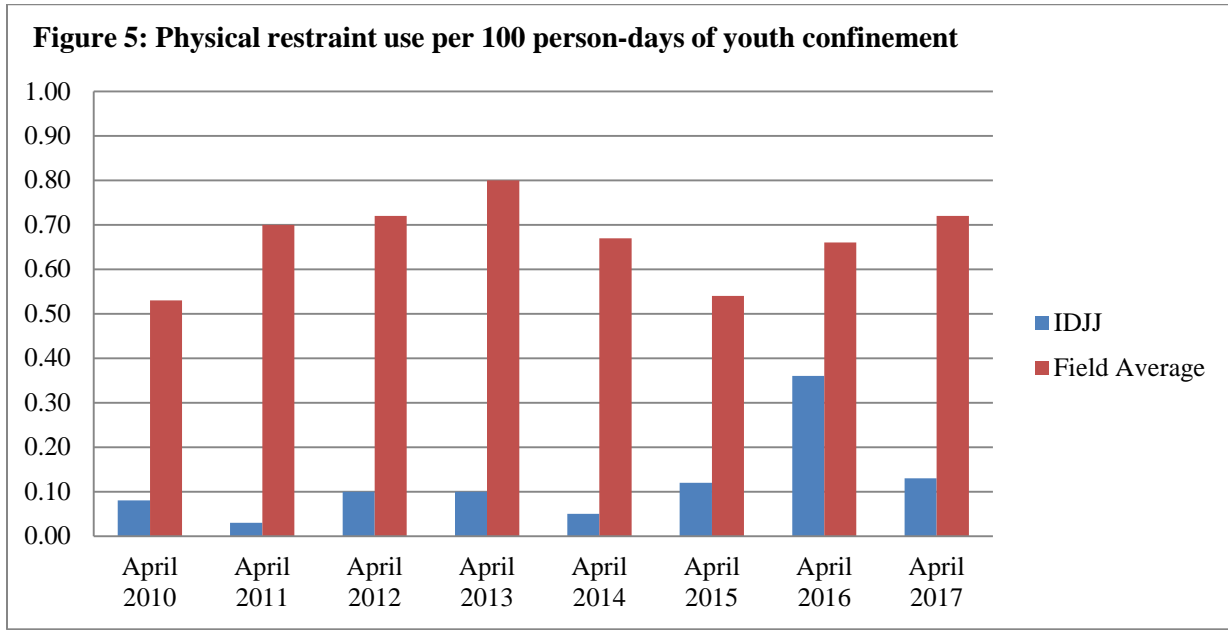
For all the periods of data collection, the Department has averaged over 90% of youth receiving complete intake screenings from trained and qualified staff. For nearly every data collection period, IDJJ has been at or above the field average. The Department has three reception centers: Harrisburg, St.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

Figure 4: Percent of youths presented for admission who had a mental health intake screening completed by trained or qualified staff in one hour or less

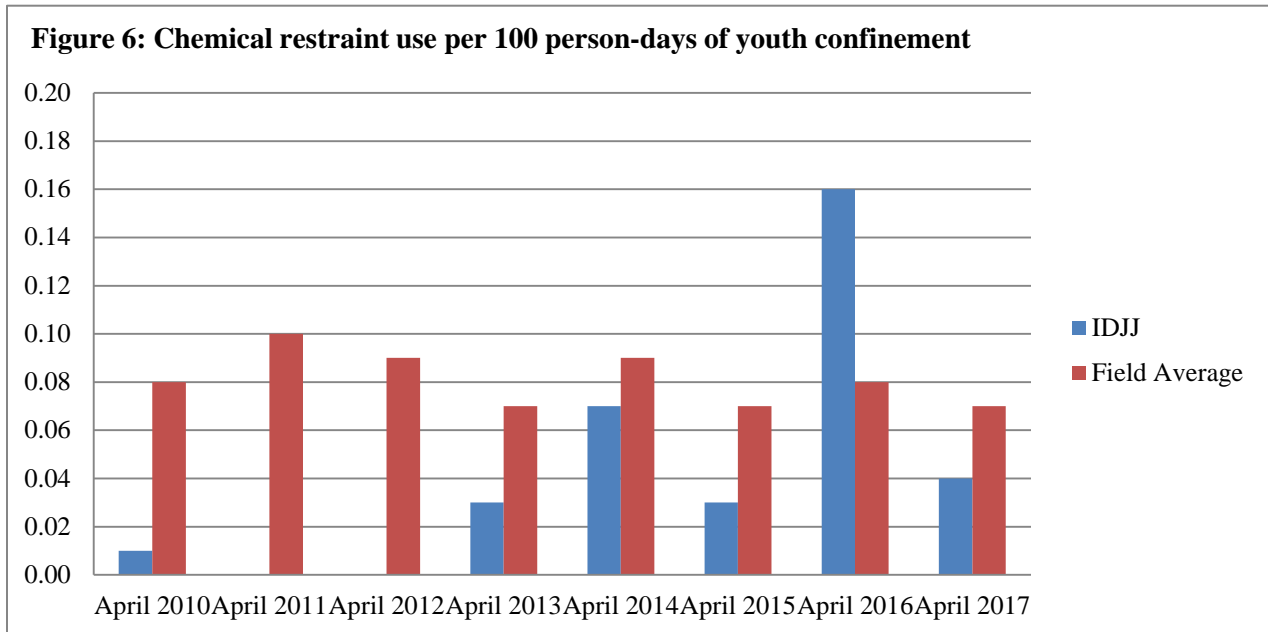


For the most recent data collection period, the Department had over 95% of youth receiving mental health screenings by trained and qualified staff within one hour of admission to facilities. For nearly every time period, the IDJJ numbers exceeded the field average, but still have

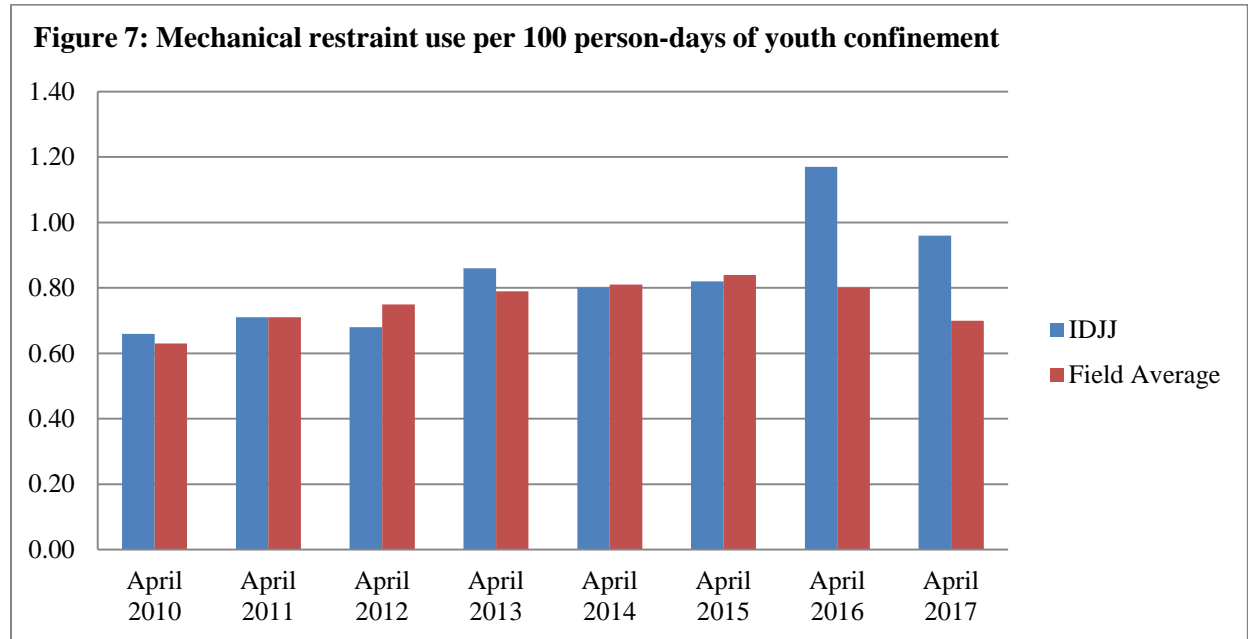
improved overall since 2010. In addition to the timely initial screenings provided by mental health staff, rescreening and ongoing and emergency services are regularly provided. Over 60% of youth currently in facilities received individual mental health services at least monthly. Additional services and treatment programs are provided in group format or on an as needed basis.



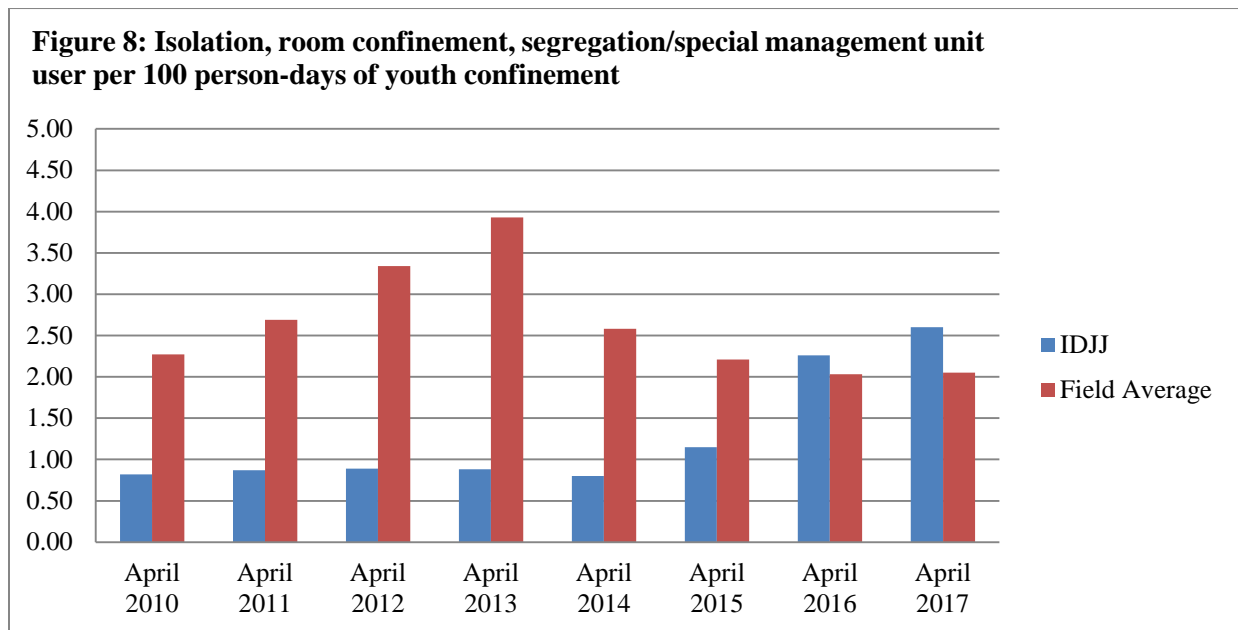
Use of physical restraints is rare in IDJJ facilities. Departmental use is consistently well below the field average. The increase in use of physical restraints in the current data collection is believed to be a result of better emphasis on data collection and more complete reporting within the Department.



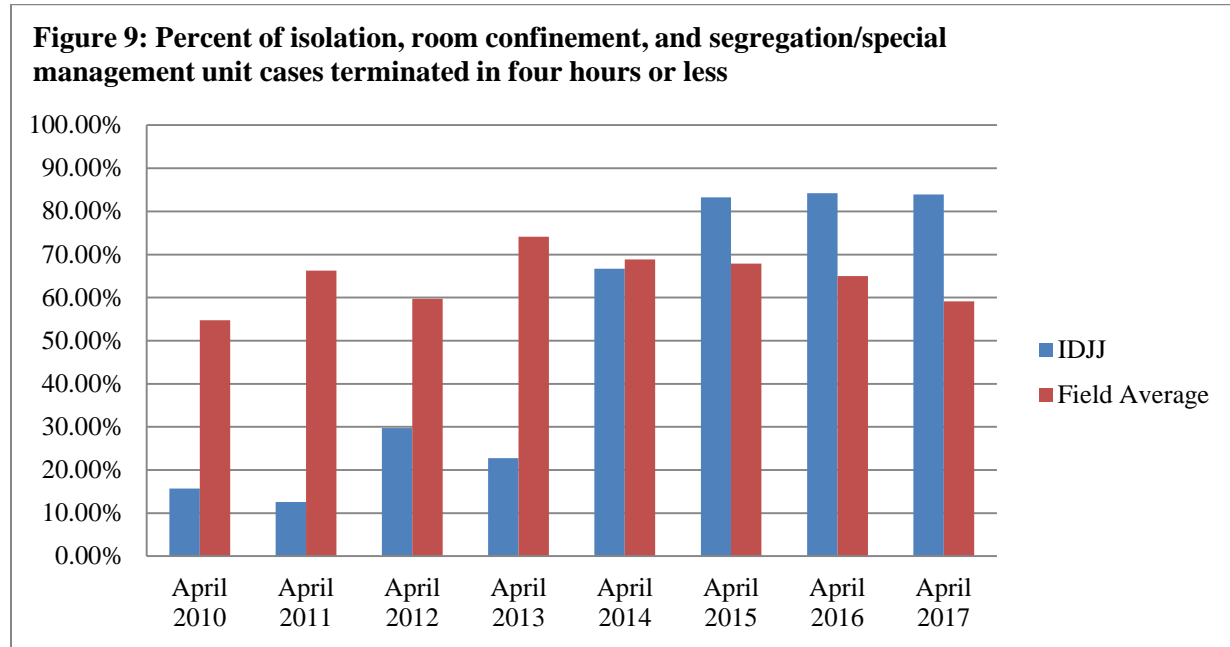
The use of chemical restraint is not stable in the agency. Although most months have few, if any, instances of use, occasional months have much higher rates. Publicly available monthly reports provide the exact number of uses over the past fiscal year.



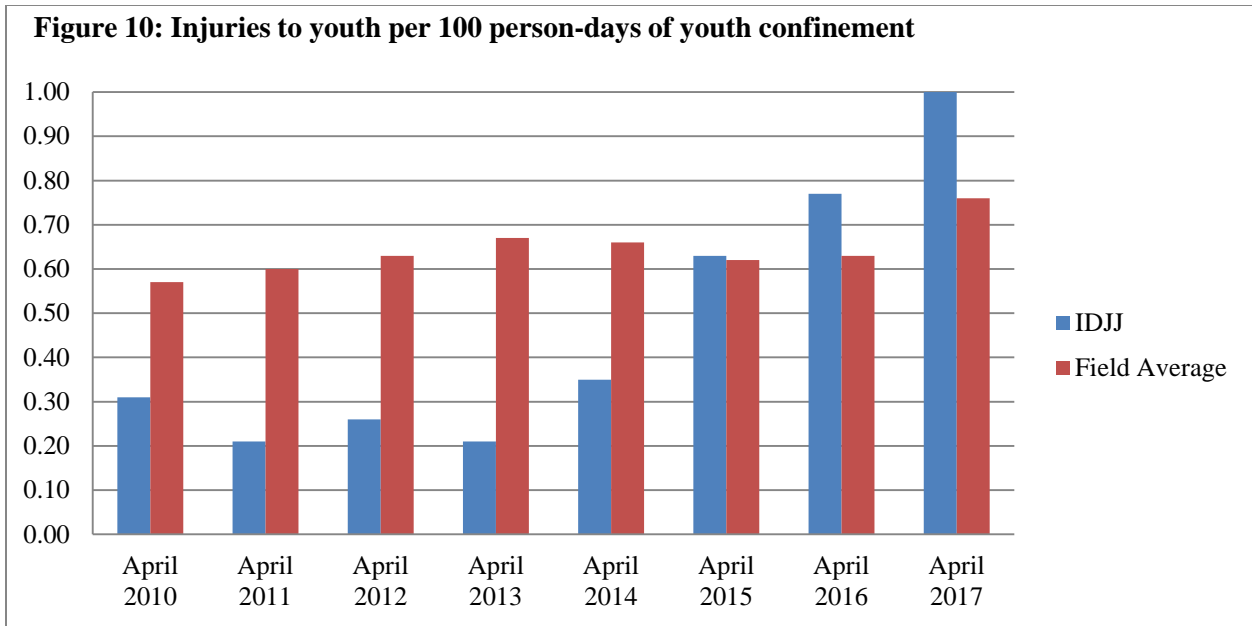
Use of mechanical restraints has been slightly elevated during the past few data collections. Nevertheless, the departmental average tends to be close to or at the field average. Again, the public monthly reports have made the exact number of uses of mechanical restraints by facility and month available.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



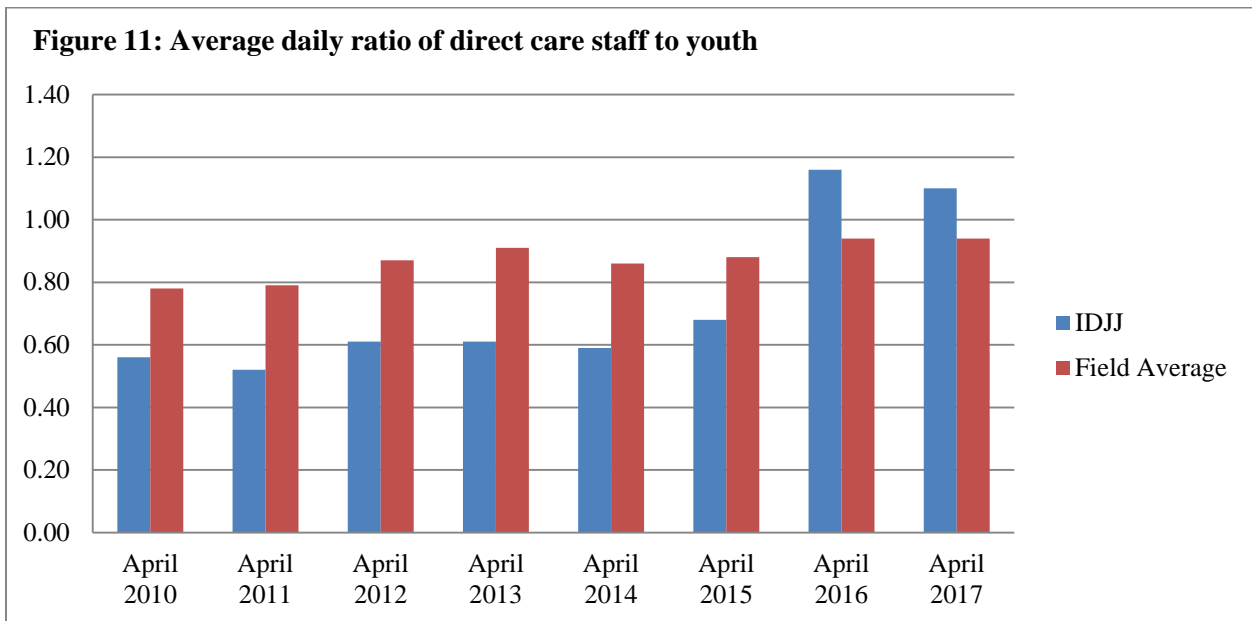
At the beginning of the fiscal year, IDJJ implemented new rules and procedures for recording uses of confinement. The Department sought to alter the manner in which youth were removed from regular programming and housing, including introducing limits and procedures to utilize and record the use of confinement.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



Although the rate of use of isolation and confinement has been increasing in the Department, the length of time for youth in isolation 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, signaling the use of isolation as a behavior management strategy as opposed to a punitive measure.

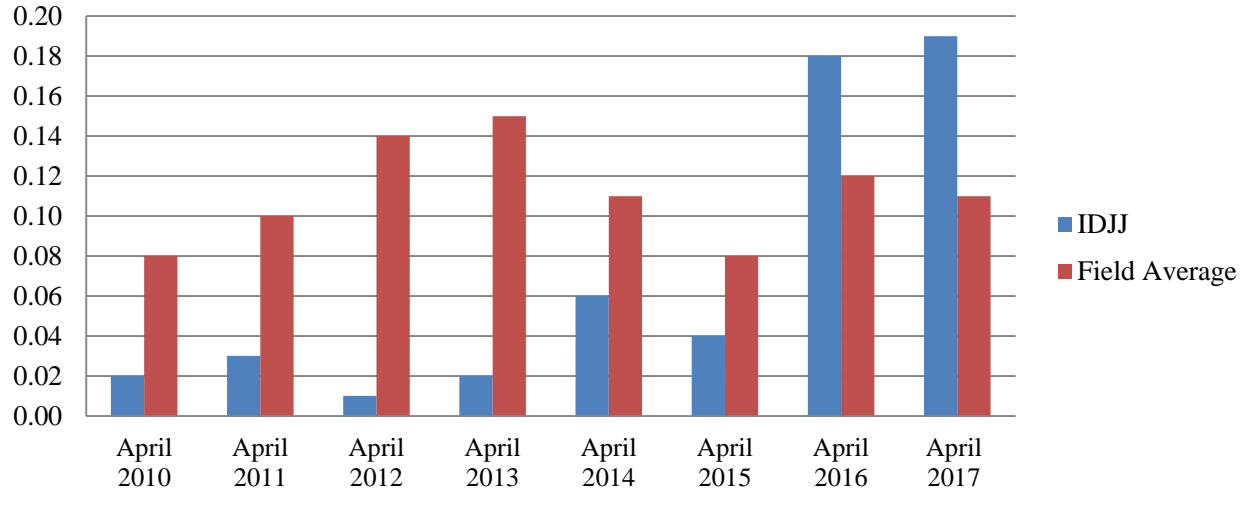


Injuries to youth measure the number of injuries youth report, whether accidental, caused by a disruption in the facility, or resulting from sports activities.



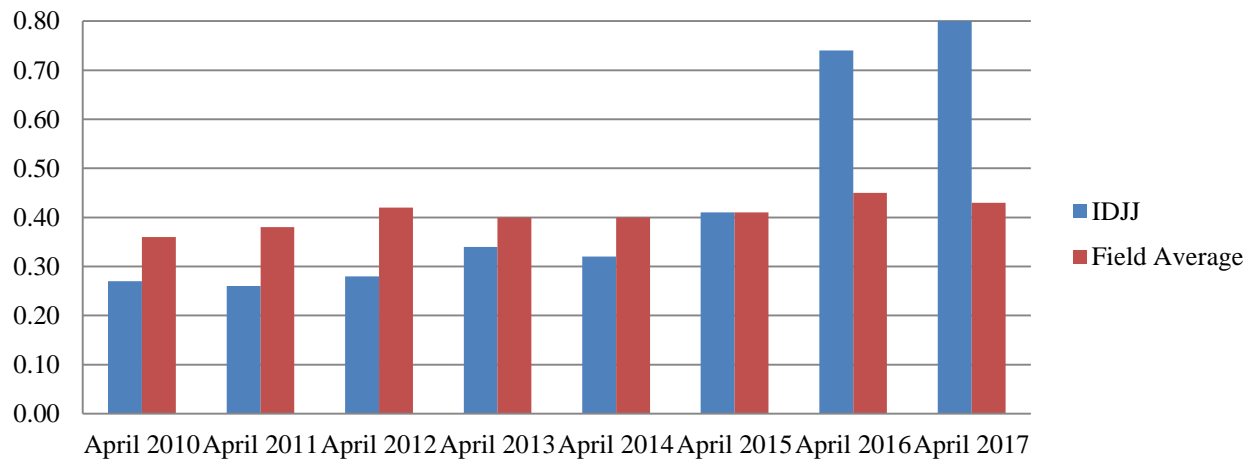
The daily ratio of direct care staff to youth had been improving in recent years. With the decrease in the number of youth in facilities and the increase in numbers of direct care staff (more teachers and security staff), the Department now experiences higher ratios of direct care staff to youth than the field average. To interpret, IDJJ has over one direct care staff member for each youth in facility.

Figure 12: Assaults on staff per 100 person-days of youth confinement



The rates of assaults on staff have increased in the past several years as youth populations have declined. As discussed, as the youth population decreases, the rate increases even if the total number remains the same. In recent years, the number of assaults has increased, including assaults due to spitting, throwing food, liquids, or bodily fluids. IDJJ makes monthly rates available through public reporting.

Figure 13: Assaults and fights on youth per 100 person-days of youth confinement



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.

Youth Educational Attainment in FY2017

	8 th Grade Diplomas	High School Diplomas	General Equivalency Degrees	Total Degrees
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	2	14	9	25
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	15	21	25	61
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	5	16	19	40
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	1	16	4	22
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	14	6	7	27
IDJJ Total	37	73	64	175

Youth Receiving Treatment in FY2017

	Average Youth in Individual Treatment	Average Groups per Month	Substance Abuse Average
<i>IYC-Chicago</i>	35	22	22
<i>IYC-Harrisburg</i>	104	39	29
<i>IYC-Pere Marquette</i>	25	14	45
<i>IYC-St. Charles</i>	63	32	14
<i>IYC-Warrenville</i>	40	41	15
IDJJ Total	266	163	125

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. Mental health services also include psychiatric services and psychotropic medication as appropriate based on youth needs.

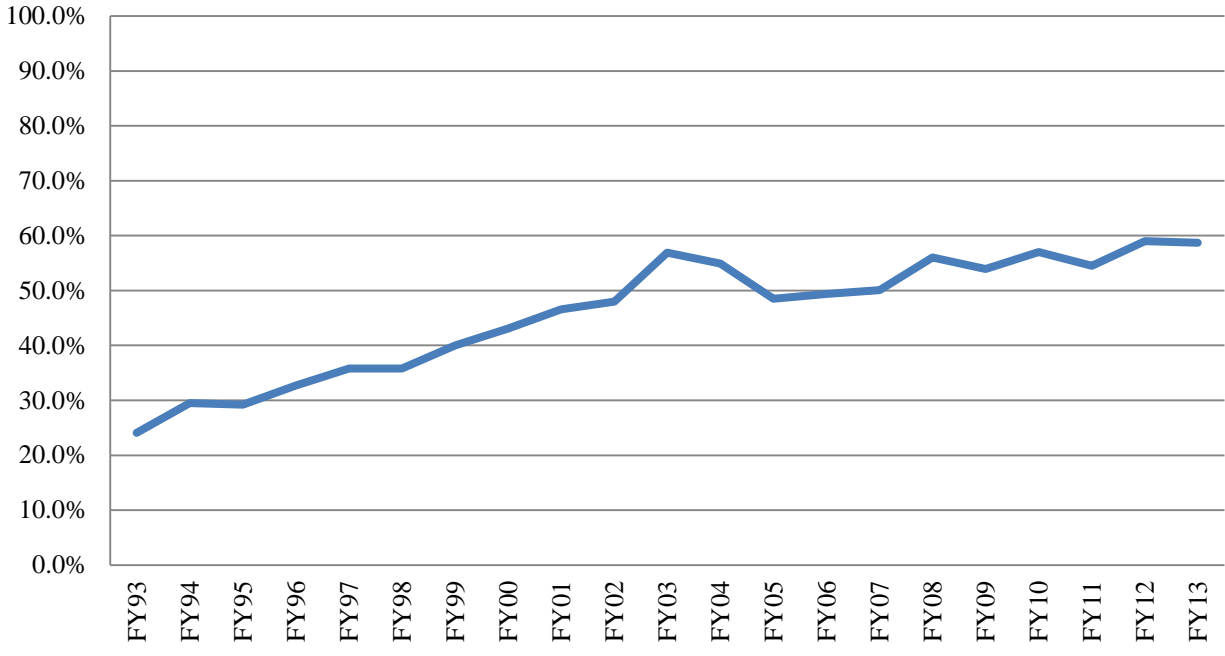
Substance abuse treatment is offered at each facility. Community partners, Youth Outreach Services and Community Education Centers, are contracted to provide services using the evidence-based Forward Thinking curriculum. Substance abuse treatment is a phased, intensive outpatient program that takes about 90 days to complete on average. IYC-Pere Marquette is unique among IDJJ facilities as it is a step-down program that provides substance abuse treatment to all its residents as a core component of its rehabilitative programming.

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 2014. For those youth, 57.8 percent returned within three years to an IDJJ facility. Changes to policies beginning in 2015 relating to the return of parole violators to facility as well as improvements in rehabilitative programming 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. The last report capturing this fuller picture of recidivism was published by ICJIA in 2010, and found that when incarceration in IDOC and felony rearrests were included in the analysis, 88% of youth released from IDJJ in 2007 recidivated within 3 years. It is also important to note that, as Illinois has reduced incarceration of low-risk youth in recent years, the youth remaining in IDJJ facilities are those who come in with a high risk of reoffending.

Figure 14: Recidivism Rates



Conclusion

This year, the Department has taken concrete strides to improve programming and opportunities for youth in facilities. Moreover, work has been done to incentivize youth participation in programming and make release decisions objective and informed by youth progress. Vocational and post-secondary opportunities have been expanded, resulting in youth receiving college credit while incarcerated and even leaving the Department with college scholarships in hand. Community partnerships have continued to provide a great asset to IDJJ in serving youth.

Significant progress has been made, but the Department seeks to make more measurable strides in the upcoming year. Priorities for the coming year include improving facility safety and climate through increased staffing, enhanced staff training, better staff support and improved structure; continuing to improve youth education outcomes and access to post-secondary educational opportunities; and improving the Department's understanding of and responses to trauma in our youth population and among staff. Through these efforts, the Department also expects to reach substantial compliance along a number of additional areas of the *RJ v Mueller* consent decree in 2018.

Facility Profiles

Illinois Youth Center at Chicago



- **Opened:** July 1999
- **Capacity:** 130
- **Average population in FY 2017:** 71
- **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)

- **2017 programming highlights:**

- Chicago youth have had numerous opportunities for field trips during the past year. These include trips to the Lyric Opera, Second City, Steppenwolf, Goodman, Drury Lane, Porchlight, and Court theaters. Additional trips have included the Safe Humane dog training site. As a special trip, Chicago youth went tailgating and to a White Sox game as a reward for good behavior in facility.
- A variety of new programs and opportunities have been made available for Chicago youth. Yoga, a new circuit fitness program, and chess have been added by new volunteers. Additionally, two new programs have been added for Honor Dorm youth: drumline; and, The Plug, a mentoring program.
- IYC-Chicago has continued to partner with the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in a collaborative program 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.

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 2017:** 130
- **Population:** Medium Juvenile Male
- **Average age:** 17.4
- **Available programs:** Substance abuse treatment, sex offender 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 Rosiclaire, Southeastern Illinois College, People's Bank, Anna Bixby Center, Four C's Food Bank, Feed My Sheep Food Bank, Fountain View Nursing Home, Harrisburg High School, House of Hope, McDonalds.
- **2017 programming highlights:**
 - Youth at IYC-Harrisburg took a number of outing this year. Youth took a day trip to the Harrisburg Illinois Fair Grounds for a community service outing, where youth cleaned the groups. Youth were also available to take tickets to McDonalds to learn about operations and day to day management of a restaurant.
 - 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 Pi day, as a

reward for good behavior. Finally, taking advantage of the great viewing location, youth and staff had a solar eclipse viewing party.

- 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.

IYC-Harrisburg also serves as the Reception and Classification Center for 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 2017:** 33
- **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., Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Department of Motor Vehicles – Jerseyville, Hope Center, Adopt-A- Highway, Anti-Defamation League, St. John’s United Methodist Church, Dream Center, River of Life Family Church, Alton Mental Health, Christ United Methodist Church, St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, Grafton United Methodist Church, Riverbend Community

Center, 100 Black Men of Alton, Grace Baptist Church, New Beginnings, Christ United Methodist Church, Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church, Ancient of Days Church, Madison County Christians for Christ Ministries, Rock Springs Park, East St. Louis Day Reporting Center, and Illinois Coalition Assistance Commission.

- **2017 programming highlights:**

- IYC-Pere Marquette has had 23 youth complete the Youth Build program. Fifteen of these youth received their GEDs and another two graduated high school. These youth have the opportunity for training and certifications, including OSHA 10 certification and Pre-Apprenticeship Certificate Training in construction maintenance. An additional 5 youth are currently enrolled in the program with more expected to attend in the future.
- A variety of groups have been working inside and outside the facility to help integrate youth into the community. Programs by law enforcement and ROTC have occurred at the facility. Students from Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville and Principia College have also come into the facility to partner with youth. Additionally, youth have been working with a recording studio and local college. These partnerships allow youth to have an opportunity to learn about recording and high end production.
- 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 members have worked to ensure that league fees and uniforms are provided for interested youth.
- Pere Marquette has also expanded programs available for graduates. Beginning in July 2017, nine youth have attended Lewis and Clark Community College's Youth Careers Pathways program. Pathways introduces youth considering higher education to learn about different programs offered at the college, to include: Youth Build, Highway Construction, Auto Maintenance, Welding, Information Technology, and Certified Nursing Assistant. An additional 5 youth have been taking general education courses at Lewis and Clark. Finally, Pere Marquette has been partnering with E. St. Louis Aftercare and the Day Reporting Center to provide weekly activities for youth that have graduated, to include: Nutrition Classes, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Partners for Pets and Community Service Garden.

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 2017:** 118
- **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, certificate 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), Jumpstart Tutors, TREC, Young Life, Wayside Cross Kennedy Bible Study, Life Changers, Rhyme to Reason Ministries, Prison Fellowship, St. Charles Christ Community Church, Heir Force Ministries, St. Charles Fire Department, St. Charles Police Department and Campton Hills Police Department

- **2017 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 has added a new vocational program operating in partnership with Lake Land College. Youth are able to study custodial maintenance, construction, or horticulture. Courses are available for both youth enrolled in high school and those that have graduated. Youth enrolled in the horticulture were able to see the fruits of their labor literally – as the late summer and fall harvest brought bounties.
- Community partners continued to provide a wide variety of activities and services for youth. From prayer group to religious services, from mentoring to tutoring, youth participate in a multitude of programs run by community volunteers.

IYC-St. Charles is the Reception and Classification Center for male youth entering IDJJ from the Northern portion 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 2017:** 31
- **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 theatre group, Edovo Tablet pilot study, and medical and health care.
- **Community partners:** Story Catchers, Naperville Humane Society, Drug Out Support, Torch Mentoring, Justice Debate Club, ProSe Services, Provision Chess Club, Union Hill MB Book Club, 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, Village Baptist Church, Willow Creek of Barrington, Gideon’s International Church, New Name Women’s Ministry)
- **2017 programming highlights:**

- Warrenville youth participated in many off grounds trips taken this year. Highlights included a trip to the Lyric Opera and to see *Hamilton*. Youth also attended a White Sox games and went to various museums – like the Shedd Aquarium and Field Museum.
- This year, Storycatchers Theatre and the Fabulous Females of Warrenville presented their reading and performance of stories and songs called *Death is the Enemy*. This youth written presentation was performed for families, community members, staff, and students at several local colleges.
- New programs have also been added to Warrenville. Literacy Volunteers of Illinois have been providing tutoring and Teen Parent Connection has been providing parenting classes for youth.
- New furry residents have been added to IYC-Warrenville. Youth have been hosting dogs at the facility from the Naperville Humane Society. Rehabilitating and training the dogs to aid adoption, 5 dogs have been through the facility in the past year. Additionally, youth have been going to the Humane Society to walk dogs and clean cages.

IYC-Warrenville serves as the Reception and Classification Center for all females entering IDJJ and serves as the only female facility. Since March of 2016, Warrenville has been a coeducational facility accepting minimum and medium security males.