

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Stakeholders,

As I write this letter, we are in the midst of another surge in COVID-19 cases around the state, brought on by the highly contagious Omicron variant. Within IDJJ, we are seeing a more rapid and significant spike in cases than we have ever seen before. Thankfully, our relatively high staff vaccination rate (79%) and mitigation efforts mean that most cases have been mild. Still, almost two years in, this pandemic continues to challenge us--operationally, physically, and mentally.



As exhausted as we all are, I can see the lion-hearted spirit of the IDJJ team shining through as I look back on all that we have accomplished in 2021—even during the pandemic. Since the start of Governor Pritzker's Administration, IDJJ has focused on implementing a strategic operating plan with four core priorities:

- Transformation: From an adult-focused prison model to a youth-and-family-focused, community-integrated, restorative juvenile justice model
- Compliance: Successfully exiting consent decree litigation
- Improved Youth Outcomes: improving practices to ensure youth can succeed
- Infrastructure: Building efficient and supportive infrastructure to allow IDJJ to function independently from IDOC

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

And despite navigating a global pandemic for two years, we enter the final year of our plan achieving significant progress in all four areas:

- Announcing IDJJ's 21st Century Plan for Transformation with Governor Pritzker and Lt. Governor Stratton at the start of FY21 and completing Phase I of the plan in FY21
- Increasing IDJJ's consent decree compliance rate from about 65% in 2018 to essentially total compliance in 2021
- Being designated by a consortium of national juvenile justice organizations as one of three Promising Practice Models in the nation and holding a significant decrease in recidivism for the third year in a row.
- Completing critical capital projects and building efficient operating structures within IDJJ

It is our lionhearted spirit that has propelled us forward to achieve these strategic plan goals, and that keeps me hopeful and energized for the year ahead, despite the difficulties we face. It is our lionhearted passion for the youth we serve that keeps us focused on enriching and improving our schools, programs, and services. It is our lionhearted commitment to public service that motivates us to continuously improve the quality and fidelity of our practices. And it is the lionhearted hope and compassion of our youth that compels them to support and mentor one another, even after successfully discharging from our custody. While we are at it, we also raise money for victims of tornadoes in Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky; we cook our colleagues chili to keep their spirits up; we show up wearing jingle bells with goodies for our youth early Christmas morning.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

As one of our federal consent decree monitors noted, “The IDJJ team continues to achieve things I wasn’t sure were possible.” I think that about sums it up. So I look forward to the road ahead and all that DJJ can accomplish in 2022. I look forward to continuing and expanding our work with partners in communities across the state as we implement our 21st Century Transformation. And I look forward to reporting back a year from now on all the things we have done.

Thank you for your continued support,

Heidi Mueller

ABOUT IDJJ

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) houses and provides services to youth committed to the Department's custody and assists them in transitioning back into the community. DJJ does not serve youth who are in temporary detention awaiting adjudication, as those are managed at the county level through Juvenile Temporary Detention Centers (JTDCs).

Formerly part of the Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC), DJJ was created by statute in 2006 as an independent agency with the understanding that youth are physically, emotionally, and cognitively different from adults and should be treated in a developmentally appropriate manner. DJJ's goal is to provide comprehensive rehabilitative services to youth who are committed to the custody of DJJ, and upon release in transitioning young people back into the community through Aftercare.

POPULATION

DJJ serves and houses youth who are committed to state custody through juvenile court proceedings. DJJ also houses a small number of individuals who are convicted as adults in criminal court and who are also under age 18 when sentenced to DOC.

Youth can be committed as a juvenile to DJJ if, at the time of their offense, they were at least 14 years of age, but not older than 18. Most DJJ youth are committed to DJJ for an indeterminate sentence until the age of 21, which means that they do not have a required minimum sentence to complete, rather their release is contingent on the completion of programming. The average age of youth in DJJ facilities on the last day of the fiscal year 2021 was 17.9 and the average age of youth under Aftercare supervision in the community on the last day of the fiscal year 2021 was 18.4 years. Most youth committed to DJJ are discharged from custody and community supervision are generally 19 years of age or younger. The average length of stay for youth DJJ custody is 3.9 months (119 days).

ABOUT IDJJ

On the last day of the fiscal year 2021, DJJ held 118 youth in five secure facilities. DJJ also provided monitoring and services for 355 youth on Aftercare in communities throughout the state on the last day of the fiscal year 2021. Since the early 2000s, there is a national downward trend in juvenile justice system populations. DJJ'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, and a significant further decline due to COVID-19 mitigation efforts. From a peak of 2174 youth in FY 1999 to this fiscal year, the number of youth in custody has decreased by 94%.

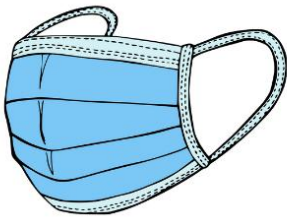


IDJJ COVID-19 SAFETY PROTOCOL SUMMARY

(As of December 1, 2021)

Universal Masking

- Masks must be worn inside of the facility at all times



Entry Screening Protocol:

- Checking for symptoms, potential exposure, and body temperatures daily for all facility staff and visitors
- All visitors over the age of 5 must have a negative rapid test before entry

79% Employee Vaccination Rate

IYC Facility	Staff Vax Rates	Youth Vax Rates
CHI	67	67
HRB	72	34
PER	82	41
STC	88	36
WRV	86	63

COVID-19 Testing Protocol with BINAX Now Rapid Tests:

- Weekly testing when county positivity rate is under 10%; bi-weekly testing when county positivity rate is 10% or higher for all staff and volunteers who are not fully vaccinated
- When a positive test occurs within a facility, all staff, regardless of vaccination status are surveillance tested every 3-4 days until there are 14 days without an additional positive test
- Visitors age 5 and up must be tested at the time of each visit
- Youth are tested when symptoms are present, prior to facility transfer. If unvaccinated, prior to any off grounds activity or visit

248 Positive Cases

- Between youth and staff since April 2020

IYC Facility	Staff Positive Cases	Youth Positive Cases
CHI	32	15
HRB	50	8
PER	26	1
STC	74	20
WRV	18	5

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

In 2005, Juvenile Justice stakeholders throughout Illinois worked to separate the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) into its own state agency. Public Act 94-0696 took effect July 1, 2006, establishing the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) as an independent agency charged with providing individualized services to youth in contact with the law – recognizing that they have different physical, emotional, and cognitive needs than adults.

IDJJ's founding statute transferred certain rights, duties, powers, and functions from IDOC's 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." Unfortunately, when the agencies were legally separated in 2006, IDJJ was not equipped with sufficient resources to function independently. As a result, IDJJ continued to rely on the adult-focused IDOC for administrative support, fiscal services, training, and parole functions and struggled to establish itself as a youth-focused agency.

Since 2006, IDJJ has gradually established increasing independence from IDOC in areas including Aftercare operations, policy and programmatic changes, training, and data management. IDJJ still relies on IDOC for some public safety shared services and some administrative functions of the agency, the Department has, however, hired human resources and fiscal support staff with the end goal of building the infrastructure necessary to fully separate from IDOC.

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

In 2018, IDJJ developed a new four-year operating plan, reflecting progress already achieved and a newly focused mission to “build youth skills and strengthen families to promote community safety and positive youth outcomes.” The plan included four core priorities, including:

- Transformation: From an adult-focused prison model to a youth-and-family-focused, community-integrated, restorative juvenile justice model
- Compliance: Successfully exiting consent decree litigation
- Improved Youth Outcomes: improving practices to ensure youth can succeed
- Infrastructure: Building efficient and supportive infrastructure to allow IDJJ to function independently from IDOC

Legislative efforts in 2019 and 2020 aimed to advance the goals identified in the new operating plan:

- House Bill 3704 (2019): added family engagement as a core function and duty of IDJJ, directing IDJJ to “develop policies and procedures promoting family engagement and visitation appropriate for juvenile populations.”

In 2021, IDJJ filed HB3513 seeking to improve family engagement, and sentencing equity for youth adjudged Habitual and Violent Juvenile Offenders. HB3513 established family engagement as a central piece of each youth’s treatment plan. Further, the bill established more equitable and proportionate sentence enhancements and allow youth adjudicated as Habitual Violent Juvenile Offenders to receive good conduct credits similar to adult offenders and all other youth adjudicated as delinquent.

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

Governor Pritzker also signed significant legislative reforms that advance the transformation of juvenile justice in Illinois during the 2021 Spring Legislative Session:

- SB2116

Requires IDJJ to provide a nonpartisan peer-led civics program to teach civics to soon-to-be-released citizens. The workshops on civics education will be taught by two co-facilitators: one youth committed to IDJJ custody who is specifically trained in voting rights education and one member of an established nonpartisan civic organization.

- SB1552

Aims to increase communication between detention centers and IDJJ by making relevant information held by IDJJ available to the Director of any juvenile detention facility by written request.

- HB212

Mental Health Task Force where IDJJ will be required to assist with recommending a method to ensure all Illinois Youth receive Mental Health education and have access to mental health care in the school setting.

- HB3895

Requires IDJJ to implement a Staff Wellness Program to support health and wellbeing among staff and service providers within IDJJ. The law also requires IDJJ to establish response teams to provide support to employees and staff affected by events that are both duty-related and not duty-related.

- SB2122

Prohibits the use of deception when interrogating a minor who is under 18 years of age in order to elicit an oral, written, or sign language confession. The law applies to all custodial interrogations conducted at a police station or other place of detention.

21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL

Since the announcement of the 21st Century Illinois Transformation Plan in July 2020, the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has worked diligently to fulfill its commitment to reduce the harm of incarceration by divesting from the adult prison model, creating a restorative close to home model, and building a continuum of care in the community. To date the department has completed:

- Extensive communication and feedback gathering through virtual townhalls with youth, families, system partners, and advocates.
- Created the Advancing Transformation Committee to solicit Recommendations to improve the Department and refine the 21st Century Illinois Transformation Plan.
- Developed the Community Services Division and piloted the Department's first mobile intake unit.
- Increased Community Programming through new partnerships with Community-Based Organizations.
- Downsized the Chicago Administrative Office to use resources more efficiently.
- Designed IYC Lincoln and prepared for groundbreaking in Spring 2021.
- Finalized the scope of renovations at IYC Warrenville.
- Submitted a Request for Information (RFI) for an alternate IYC Chicago site.

ADVANCING TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE

During this past fiscal year, DJJ partnered with the Justice Equity and Opportunity Initiative and the Civic Consulting Alliance to convene stakeholders, justice-involved youth and families, staff, system partners, community partners, service providers, advocates, and experts, to form the Advancing Transformation Committee.

21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL

It was important to DJJ to hear from a variety of stakeholders, especially those with lived experience, who have different perspectives about the Department's transformation and what success could look like.

Over an 8-month period, nearly 50 Committee Members and Co-chairs met in total 16 times to discuss how DJJ can better support youth, families, communities, and staff through the Plan for Transformation. Members discussed each stage of the IDJJ process (entry, stay, Aftercare, and discharge) and generated 27 recommendations to transform DJJ so that it can better serve youth, families, and communities.

In November 2021, the final Advancing Transformation Committee recommendation report was published and is now available on the department's website. Several themes arose from the recommendations, including calls for increased transparency and intergovernmental collaboration; better communication and partnership with families; and valuing the humanity, individuality, and development of our youth in all of our practices.

Taken altogether, the recommendations are well aligned with the goal of the 21st Century Illinois Transformation Model to divest from harmful adult prison models and practices, invest in communities, and create closer to home facilities and programs that are developmentally appropriate for youth.

On our website, we have also included a response to the recommendation report, which includes our heartfelt thanks for the time, effort, and critical dialogue that occurred in the creation of these recommendations. The Department is grateful to have an engaged group of stakeholders committed to ensuring that the 21st Century Transformation Model is successful.

21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

IDJJ is currently in the middle of a capital development project which entails a remodel of four buildings at the old Lincoln Developmental Center in Lincoln, Illinois. The project will also include the construction of a new building that spans approximately 29,000 square feet. The project is currently in the design phase and construction is scheduled to start in August of 2022 with an anticipated completion date of August 2023. IDJJ has been able to include youth input in the Lincoln design. In October, a group of current DJJ youth participated in a virtual call with members of the design team and provided input on proposed designs.

The Lincoln facility will house up to 30 youth ages 13-20 that are committed to IDJJ from the central region of Illinois where IDJJ currently has no youth centers. IYC Lincoln is being designed as a trauma-informed space, with a focus on creating a safe, community, family, and youth-centered learning environment.

IDJJ is also in the process of renovations at the Warrenville facility. Similar to the Lincoln project, Warrenville will be transformed from an outdated correctional facility into a trauma-informed treatment and learning center. It is anticipated that this project will be completed after the Lincoln project in early 2025.

NEW COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Since the announcement of the 21st Century Transformation Model, DJJ has been working to increase our community partnerships throughout the state. DJJ has partnered with Chapin Hall, a policy research center through the University of Chicago, for assistance in identifying location and programming gaps in our existing relationships.

21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL

Last year, Chapin Hall conducted a geo-mapping analysis to determine the best locations for DJJ facilities that would minimize travel times for families. DJJ has provided Chapin Hall with a list of our current community partners, their locations, and the services they provide for comparison to the geo-mapping dataset. This comparison will help determine geographical and programmatic gaps in our current partnerships and help direct our community outreach.

MOBILE INTAKE PILOT

A significant part of the 21st Transformation Model is the adoption of a mobile intake process. This process entails meeting with newly committed youth in county facilities to make initial contact with them and their families, provide orientation, and complete some initial assessments before a youth comes to a DJJ facility.

Over the past year, DJJ has worked with Chapin Hall to redesign the intake workflow to improve the quality of the onboarding experience for youth and families. Part of this process involves “assessing our assessments” to eliminate redundancies and improve a youth’s experience. It will also give DJJ an opportunity to identify additional information-sharing opportunities with local jurisdictions to help avoid youth from receiving duplicate assessments from multiple providers. Moving forward with the mobile intake concept will help DJJ identify youth appropriate for immediate placement on Aftercare with community-based services at commitment and potentially avoid transfer to a DJJ facility at all.

DJJ will be partnering with a county detention center in early 2022 to pilot this process. During the pilot, DJJ staff will go to the JDC to provide orientation for the youth and families while completing some initial intake assessments to determine appropriate housing and programming. Feedback from the pilot will be incorporated into the work DJJ is doing with Chapin Hall to improve the overall DJJ intake process.

CONSENT DECREE PROGRESS

HISTORY

In 2012, a lawsuit was filed alleging that certain DJJ conditions and services violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Specifically, the complaint addressed various aspects of DJJ's mental health services, general and special education services, and other practices affecting the general safety and welfare of the youth in DJJ custody.

To address the allegations of the lawsuit, the court approved a consent decree that required DJJ to improve its conditions and services. A consent decree is an agreement between parties of a case that establishes a detailed plan of action that is enforceable by the court. In the case of the RJ Consent Decree, a Remedial Plan was created which required sustainable reforms to the Department's policies, practices, and services to youth. The court also appointed independent experts to monitor DJJ's efforts to comply with the requirements of the Remedial Plan. Each year, the monitors file reports with their compliance findings and recommendations.

AREAS OF FOCUS

Mental Health

We are working on critical staffing and improved quality assurance for mental health treatment and services to ensure quality service delivery.

Education

The Department will continue efforts to ensure full-time, full-day instruction and expand offerings for Career and Technical Education.

General Safety and Welfare

DJJ will continue to work with the General Safety and Welfare monitor to improve security staffing at the St. Charles facility and department-wide quality assurance practices.

IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

The heart of IDJJ's mission and purpose is to promote positive youth outcomes, and in doing so, to promote stronger, safer and healthier communities. IDJJ seeks to achieve this mission by building youth skills with evidence-based, developmental programming and by strengthening families through wraparound support and robust family engagement.

For the third year in a row, IDJJ has seen higher success rates and lower recidivism than any time in the previous decade. The FY21 recidivism rate was 36.9%, slightly lower than the 37.4% in FY20 and more than 20 percentage points lower than IDJJ's 60% recidivism rate in the early 2000s. In FY21, more than 60% of all youth released onto Aftercare obtained employment and held it for at least 3 months, and because some of the youth released were too young to be eligible for employment, this represents an even greater percentage of eligible youth. According to national Performance-Based Standards data, IDJJ led the field in improving youth mental health outcomes, reducing self-harm among youth, and reducing harmful practices like solitary confinement and use of chemical agents. And despite the pandemic, a greater percentage of youth than ever before—nearly 25%—participated in credit-bearing post-secondary vocational and educational programs.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR IDJJ

These positive outcomes are just some of the reasons why, in 2021, IDJJ was recognized by a consortium of national leaders, including the Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators, the Children's Law and Policy Center, and the Georgetown Center for Juvenile Justice Reform as a National Promising Practice Site—one of just three sites named with this distinction nationwide. The Department was recognized for its success in replacing harmful solitary confinement practices with robust de-escalation and individual behavioral intervention plans. As a Promising Practice Site, IDJJ has committed to hosting delegates from other state juvenile justice systems and providing technical assistance to help them make similar changes.

IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

In addition to being named a National Promising Practice Site, IDJJ's Warrenville campus received national recognition, receiving the 2021 Barbara Allen Hagen Award from Performance-Based Standards (PbS) for marked improvements in facility culture and climate, and for embodying the PbS mission to treat children in the justice system "like they are our own." Delegates from Warrenville accepted the award on August 13 at a national PbS award ceremony in Nashville.

SKILL-BUILDING PROGRAMS

In FY21, IDJJ promoted positive youth outcomes by continuing to expand evidence-based skill-building programs. Some of our most successful new programs include the following:

Co-occurring disorders program - IYC Chicago has implemented an innovative treatment program for youth with both substance use and mental health disorders unit who are returning to Cook County. The program provides treatment with a unified clinical team instead of separate therapists. The treatment team includes facility therapists along with the community-based providers who will continue working with each youth after their release, so this therapeutic relationship is established while the youth is in custody. In its first year of implementation, the program has shown significantly improved outcomes for youth. Of the 52 participants, over 70% have continued in treatment, as compared to about 30% who complete traditional treatment approaches. Moreover, fewer than 10% have returned to custody thus far, which is significantly lower than DJJ's overall recidivism rate of 36.9%.

IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

Real Mentoring - The Department is especially excited about a promising program launched in 2021 by two young leaders who were successfully discharged from IDJJ custody. The Rising Elevating And Leading (REAL) credible messenger mentoring program was developed with the support of the Illinois Collaboration on Youth. The REAL model includes establishing a one-on-one mentoring relationship and a reentry curriculum delivered by youth who have successfully navigated reentry. When youth transition home, they maintain this mentoring relationship and also participate in regular group zoom sessions with other reentering youth. REAL follows emerging best practices to effectively implement programming delivered by those who've experienced the justice system and want to give back to others in similar situations.

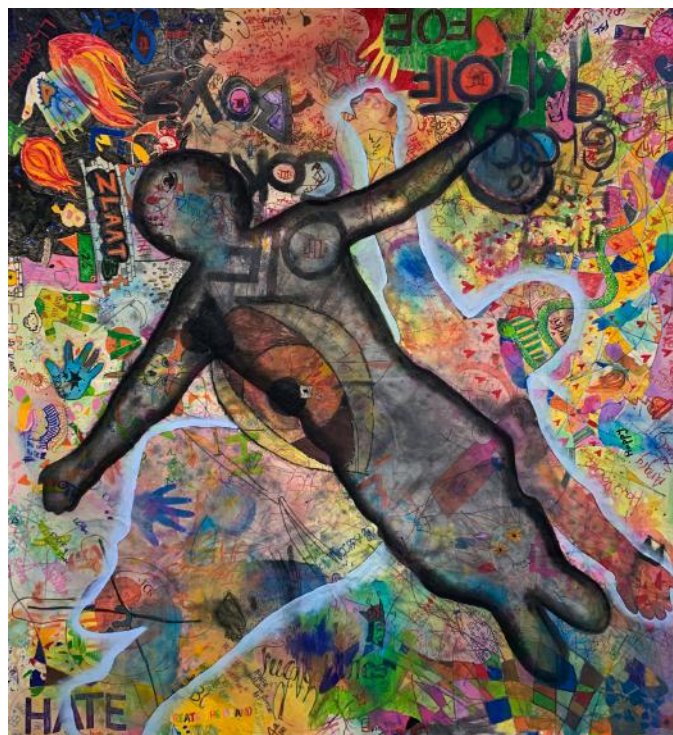
Success Story:

Upon release from IDJJ, "Reggie" enrolled in Goodwill Industries Welding and Forklift training programs. The first IDJJ alum to graduate from the program, he immediately found work and has since completed Aftercare successfully. He is now engaged as a peer mentor with the REAL mentoring program and is helping other young people succeed

Sky Art - is a well-established art therapy intervention for justice-involved youth. Licensed therapists from Sky Art launched services at IYC Chicago in 2021. Their approach uses the art-making process to create a safe space to communicate difficult feelings, build participants' capacity to communicate their feelings, experiences, triumphs, and challenges, and process anxiety, depression, isolation, and trauma. This has been a wonderful addition to the mental health services at IYC Chicago and Sky Art will be expanding to IYC Warrenville in 2022.

IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

Examples of youth art from IYC Chicago



IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

Expanding Educational Partnerships - In the Spring of 2021, the University of Chicago Law School offered a 10 week high school seminar to 10 youth representing all five IYCs. The seminar was delivered by Law School Professor Emily Buss with 10 law students. In addition to a covering topics such as constitutional rights, free expression and the right to bear arms, the law students were each paired with a DJJ youth for one-on-one work related to the course topics. A story about the seminar was featured in The Record magazine for alumni of the law school.

Link to the article here:

Challenged beyond Their Wildest Dreams' | University of Chicago Law School (uchicago.edu)

Success Story:

After participating in the seminar, "Jeff" decided that college was in his future. He earned his high school diploma in December of 2021, completed his FAFSA with the help of his DJJ counselor, and has applied to several colleges in anticipation of his release in early spring. Upon release, he plans to work to save up money until he starts school in the fall

Through 2021, IDJJ continued its partnership with Northwestern Prison Education Program. Over the winter term, Northwestern provided a non-credit bearing class for youth in four of our facilities, focused on the history of the criminal legal system. Because of the success of this class, they provided a credit-bearing Expository Writing class over the summer quarter. Near the end of the course, Northwestern facilitated a campus visit for our students. This was a transformative experience for our youth to see a beautiful Big Ten campus, interact with Northwestern students who participate in the Prison Education Project, and participate in two sample classes with Northwestern faculty.

IMPROVING YOUTH OUTCOMES

Eleven students from IYC Chicago, IYC Harrisburg, IYC St. Charles, and IYC Warrenville completed this class, and 8 students received an A grade for the course! In November 2021, 10 youth from IYC Chicago, IYC St. Charles, and IYC Warrenville were able to participate in a campus visit. The highlight of the visit was time spent with the football team. Our youth toured their state-of-the-art athletic facility, observed part of practice, and had Q&A panels with the football coach, two current players, and an alumnus of the program. Additionally, we participated in two sample classes, Astronomy, and Global Health. Several youths expressed that the visit helped them see a different, more positive future for themselves, and all plan to continue to strive for post-secondary vocational or academic goals.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

The fourth core priority of IDJJ's four-year operating plan is to build an efficient, supporting infrastructure that helps employees better fulfill the Department's mission and ensures IDJJ is using state resources efficiently and effectively.

SEPARATING FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Since legislation established IDJJ as a standalone agency in 2006, the Department has lacked the resources necessary to fully separate agency functions from the Department of Corrections and build its own internal infrastructure. This has resulted in repeated audit findings over several audit cycles. Over the last three years, IDJJ has prioritized building and improving its infrastructure bit by bit, subject to budgetary capacity. The Department has gradually hired and trained fiscal, grants management, and human resources staff, as well as contracting with Dolt for a dedicated IT manager. These hires, in addition to the implementation of the SAP system, have allowed IDJJ to take over a number of fiscal and hiring functions from the Department of Corrections in FY20 and FY21.

In the last year of IDJJ's four-year operating plan, the Department will continue to prioritize hiring fiscal and human resources staff to enable full separation of operations from the Department of Corrections.

POLICY IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to fiscal and human resources operations, IDJJ has historically remained tied to legacy Department of Corrections policies and has struggled to establish its own set of relevant, developmentally appropriate Administrative Directives. To ensure IDJJ functions in a way that aligns with the Department's mission and acknowledges the unique needs of its youth population, as part of its infrastructure improvement goals, IDJJ has engaged in the necessary task of updating, revising and rescinding all legacy IDOC and IDJJ policy. This is a slow and meticulous process, but the Department has made significant progress through 2021 and anticipates being close to completion by the end of 2022.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

PHYSICAL PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

Perhaps the most significant and noticeable infrastructure improvement in 2021 has been the demolition of several condemned buildings on the St. Charles campus. The condemned buildings had been slated for demolition with the Capital Development Board for a decade and posed a significant safety risk to youth and staff at the St. Charles location. Demolition began in the Spring of 2021 and was completed in the early fall. Visitors to the campus before and after the demolition described the change as “healing,” while staff and youth report that the improved physical space has led to a calmer, safer, more positive atmosphere.

Additional physical plant improvements have included updating HVAC systems, painting and murals, electrical and roofing, and working in collaboration with youth to improve landscaping and introduce greenery into IDJJ living spaces.

In 2022, IDJJ will continue to pursue repair, maintenance, and beautification of physical plant spaces to ensure they are functional, safe, trauma-informed, and developmentally appropriate.

UPDATING DETENTION STANDARDS

20 Ill. Adm. Code 2602 County Juvenile Detention Standards

The Department of Juvenile Justice is required to establish minimum standards for the physical conditions of the juvenile detention centers (or Juvenile Temporary Detention Centers, JTDCs) across the State. These standards had not been updated since 1988. Since that time, there have been significant changes to the way youth are provided detention services. Because the amendments were extensive, the former Part 2602 was repealed and replaced by the current Part 2602.

The completed rulemaking provides minimum standards that reflect current practices. Numerous definitions have been added: delinquent minor, direct staff supervision, full compliance, gender nonconforming, intersex, medical practitioner, mental health practitioner, pat-down search, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and transgender. Additionally, relevant Sections of the Prison Rape Elimination Act's (PREA) (33 USC 303) federal rules (29 CFR 125) have been added. These provisions detail the guidelines the juvenile detention centers shall follow with respect to personnel matters including hiring, promotion, and training; youth record keeping; medical assessment; placement of youth; grievances regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment; searches of youth; and rules of conduct for youth while in the facility. Also, a Section for mental health services has been added allowing the juvenile detention centers to hire or contract with mental health providers. If needed once assessed, youth with significant mental health needs will have a service plan developed that will include counseling or psychotherapy, behavioral management strategies, and goals, medication, a protocol for monitoring progress, and needed adjustments to normal detention programs and procedures. Juvenile detention centers shall also have a policy regarding suicide prevention and intervention. A Section for all grievances, other than those covered by PREA, has been added to allow youth the opportunity to file a grievance on matters such as damaged or lost personal property, staff conduct, handling of mail, dietary issues, medical or mental health treatment issues, requests for Americans with Disabilities Act accommodations, and disciplinary issues.

UPDATING DETENTION STANDARDS

20 III. Adm. Code 2602 County Juvenile Detention Standards

Other updates include clarifying that calls with attorneys are private and shall not be monitored. Juvenile detention centers, can, on a case-by-case basis, allow visits outside the normal visiting hours. Juvenile detention centers shall also prioritize family engagement when setting visitation regulations. Visitation has been increased to one hour from 30 minutes. Juvenile detention centers shall also provide an option for video conferencing. Another change clarifies that at specified times (following admission, after leaving the facility grounds, and after visits) youth may be strip-searched only when there is individualized reasonable suspicion.

Further, juvenile detention centers shall designate a qualified educational authority to provide educational services to youth. All programs shall meet all State and federal education standards. Teacher ratios shall be at least 1 teacher per every 12 general education students and 1 teacher for every 8 special education students. Juvenile detention centers shall file an annual plan no later than August 1 with the Department which shall include the number of anticipated school days, how the curriculum complies with State and federal standards, how the class size will be limited, and how credits will be calculated and awarded. No later than July 1 of each year, juvenile detention centers shall file with the Department an annual report that includes the number of students served, the total number of days, and teacher to student ratios.

DATA & DEMOGRAPHICS

AVERAGE AGE:

17.9
FACILITY

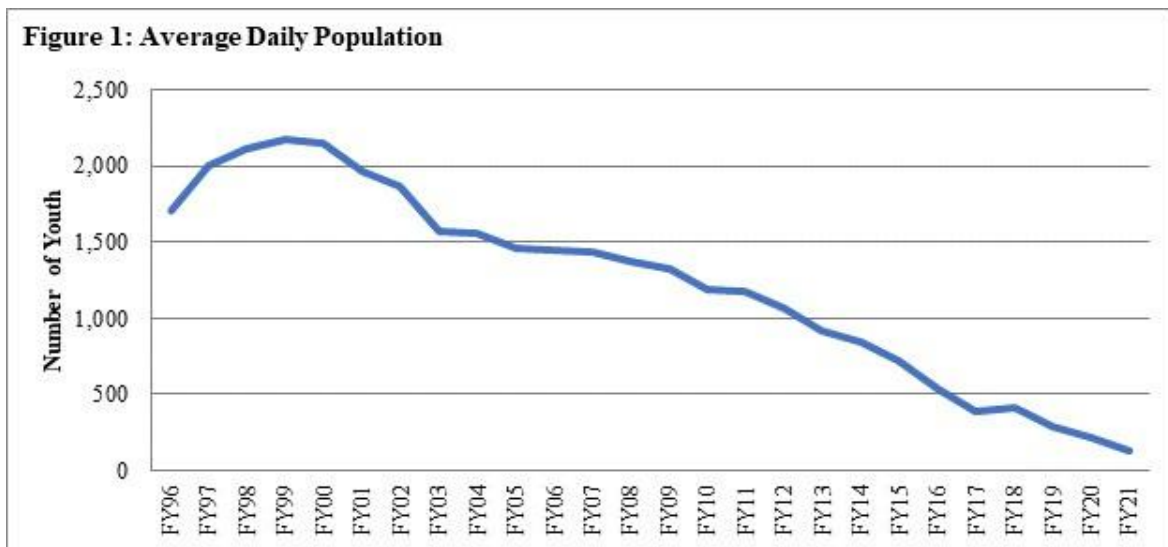
18.4
AFTERCARE

POPULATION:

118
FACILITY

355
AFTERCARE

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION:



128.2 **19.9** **39.3** **11.1** **35.3** **22.5**
IYC TOTAL CHI HRB PM STC WRV

*As of June 30th, 2021

CHI=Chicago, HRB=Harrisburg, PM=Pere Marquette, STC=St. Charles, WRV=Warrenville

DATA & DEMOGRAPHICS

RECIDIVISM RATE:

FY 2018 EXITS

36.9%

285 OF 772

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTER	NUMBER	PERCENT %
CHI	20	16.9
HRB	34	28.8
PM	10	8.5
STC	34	28.8
WRV	20	16.9

SEX	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT %	NUMBER	PERCENT %
MALE	110	94	341	96.1
FEMALE	7	6	14	3.9

*As of June 30th, 2021

CHI=Chicago, HRB=Harrisburg, PM=Pere Marquette, STC=St. Charles, WRV=Warrenville

DATA & DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT %	NUMBER	PERCENT %
16 & UNDER	24	20.5	60	17.1
17 TO 20	89	76.1	270	76.9
20.5 & OVER	4	3.4	21	6.0
AVERAGE AGE		17.9		18.4

RACE/ ETHNICITY	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT %	NUMBER	PERCENT %
WHITE	21	17.9	56	16.6
BLACK	73	62.4	249	70.1
HISPANIC	13	11.1	29	8.2
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0	1	0.3
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1	0.9	0	0
MULTI/BIRACIAL	9	7.7	17	4.8

*As of June 30th, 2021

DATA & DEMOGRAPHICS

COMMITTING COUNTIES [1]	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT %	NUMBER	PERCENT %
COOK	22	18.8	99	27.9
COLLAR COUNTIES	10	8.5	27	7.6
METRO EAST	10	8.5	22	6.2
CENTRAL	38	32.5	112	0.3
SOUTHERN	11	9.4	22	6.2
NORTHERN	26	22.2	58	16.3
OTHER	0	0	15	4.2

OFFENSE CLASS	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT %	NUMBER	PERCENT %
MURDER	11	9.4	0	0
CLASS X FELONY	40	34.2	75	21.1
CLASS 1 FELONY	33	28.2	101	28.5
CLASS 2 FELONY	28	23.9	122	34.4
CLASS 3 FELONY	2	2.6	24	6.8
CLASS 4 FELONY	2	1.7	18	5.1

*As of June 30th, 2021

DATA & DEMOGRAPHICS

PREFIX

INSTITUTIONS

AFTERCARE

NUMBER PERCENT %

NUMBER PERCENT %

COURT EVALUATION

5

4.3

0

0

DELINQUENT

61

52.1

318

89.6

EXTENDED JURISDICTION

5

4.3

7

2

FELON

30

25.6

0

0

FIRST DEGREE MURDER

4

3.4

0

0

HABITUAL JUVENILE

8

6.8

6

1.7

VIOLENT JUVENILE

4

3.4

9

2.5

FROM OTHER STATE

0

0

15

4.2

COMMITTING COUNTIES [1]

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

*As of June 30th, 2021

BUDGET

ORGANIZATION	FUND NAME	APPROPRIATION NAME	NET TRANS AMT	EXP YTD AMT
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$2,580,900.00	\$2,449,436.84
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	SOC SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$234,700.00	\$226,119.69
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$2,426,000.00	\$2,223,359.19
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$35,100.00	\$10,575.70
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$15,100.00	\$7,592.90
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$3,200.00	\$664.70
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$10,200.00	\$3,809.71
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	EDP	\$2,601,700.00	\$2,479,215.11
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$368,400.00	\$346,982.92
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$24,300.00	\$10,113.46
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	STATEWIDE HOSPITALIZATION	\$10,700.00	\$4,251.25
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	INV COMPLNT, EVAL POL/ PROC, ET	\$352,800.00	\$221,198.17
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	POSITIVE BEHVR INTERVENTION	\$75,000.00	\$11,498.86
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	TORT CLAIMS	\$320,000.00	\$60,286.43
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	SHERIFF FEE FOR CONVEYING JUVS	\$7,900.00	\$1,520.75
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	REPAIRS, MAINT, & OTR CAP IMP	\$1,000,000.00	\$266,079.26
GENERAL OFFICE	GENERAL REVENUE	REFUNDS	\$5,000.00	\$532.80
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$4,915,000.00	\$4,819,555.91
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	TRS CONTRIBUTIONS	\$600.00	\$0.00
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	SOC SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$402,000.00	\$370,444.64
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$831,000.00	\$818,297.95
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$4,000.00	\$0.00
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$8,900.00	\$0.00
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$5,300.00	\$0.00
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$6,000.00	\$0.00
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$55,900.00	\$47,185.86
SCHOOL DISTRICT	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$0.00	\$0.00
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$5,550,500.00	\$5,455,261.65
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	SOC SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$457,000.00	\$407,956.21
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$10,341,400.00	\$9,666,255.32
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$16,600.00	\$5,431.31
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL & ALLOWANCES FOR	\$4,200.00	\$406.40
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$7,800.00	\$4,223.01
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$8,900.00	\$0.00
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$0.00	\$0.00
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$242,900.00	\$233,515.80
AFTERCARE	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$154,600.00	\$45,189.46
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$8,500,000.00	\$8,425,923.06
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	STUDENT, MEMBER, INMATE COMPEN	\$7,400.00	\$983.36
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$639,000.00	\$621,562.83
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$3,124,300.00	\$2,705,485.24
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$4,900.00	\$0.00
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$216,100.00	\$103,997.34
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$5,000.00	\$1,239.28
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$33,100.00	\$0.00
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$38,200.00	\$36,626.02
IYC CHICAGO	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$11,000.00	\$4,696.22

ORGANIZATION	FUND NAME	APPROPRIATION NAME	NET TRANS AMT	EXP YTD AMT
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$16,800,000.00	\$16,783,867.48
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	STUDENT, MEMBER, INMATE COMPEN	\$24,000.00	\$5,380.88
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$1,241,000.00	\$1,225,790.39
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$2,800,000.00	\$2,580,561.78
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$14,100.00	\$4,769.30
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL & ALLOWANCES FOR	\$3,200.00	\$172.07
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$181,500.00	\$129,109.97
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$10,200.00	\$3,666.40
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$56,100.00	\$8,742.34
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$64,000.00	\$45,970.54
IYC HARRISBURG	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$27,700.00	\$7,974.88
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$5,720,000.00	\$5,686,482.86
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	STUDENT, MEMBER, INMATE COMPEN	\$26,800.00	\$3,887.72
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$417,000.00	\$413,785.78
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$1,086,300.00	\$985,265.30
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$13,700.00	\$2,666.67
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL & ALLOWANCES FOR	\$1,200.00	\$0.00
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$188,300.00	\$136,935.56
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$6,000.00	\$1,917.20
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$28,100.00	\$8,669.66
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$41,000.00	\$40,069.37
IYC PERE MARQUETTE	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$15,200.00	\$6,333.93
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$17,582,000.00	\$17,467,045.47
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	STUDENT, MEMBER, INMATE COMPEN	\$14,600.00	\$1,158.91
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$1,337,000.00	\$1,286,653.64
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$5,716,800.00	\$5,438,675.46
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$4,300.00	\$344.80
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL & ALLOWANCES FOR	\$200.00	\$0.00
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$333,200.00	\$243,604.91
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$19,000.00	\$8,837.29
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$73,500.00	\$20,224.94
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$243,100.00	\$55,589.65
IYC ST CHARLES	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$60,000.00	\$11,302.63
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	REGULAR POSITIONS	\$8,825,000.00	\$8,797,503.81
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	STUDENT, MEMBER, INMATE COMPEN	\$6,300.00	\$3,195.45
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	SOCIAL SECURITY/MEDICARE	\$654,000.00	\$647,930.97
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	\$2,247,400.00	\$2,179,372.91
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	TRAVEL	\$7,500.00	\$2,616.23
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	COMMODITIES	\$149,500.00	\$135,188.59
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	PRINTING	\$5,800.00	\$3,187.03
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	EQUIPMENT	\$48,000.00	\$8,270.38
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$46,700.00	\$46,443.84
IYC WARRENVILLE	GENERAL REVENUE	OP OF AUTO EQUIPMENT	\$10,300.00	\$4,457.86
GENERAL OFFICE	DOC* REIMBURSEMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT PROGRAMS	\$5,000,000.00	\$1,370,389.05
GENERAL OFFICE	DOC* REIMBURSEMENT	FED PROGS, CONSTR OF BEDS, ETC	\$3,000,000.00	\$500,141.73
GENERAL OFFICE	DOC* REIMBURSEMENT	MISC PROGS, MED/FOOD, CONSTR	\$5,000,000.00	\$117,903.07

* = DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

MISSION-DRIVEN INITIATIVES FOR 2022

In the coming year, IDJJ plans to continue to expand our skill-building programming, including the following:

- Vocational programming in partnership with entities like Elgin Community College, The Technology and Manufacturing Association.
- Credible messenger STEM programming to learn coding and music engineering.
- Culturally responsive therapy and programming with Dr. Obari Cartman and the Chicago Association of Black Psychologists.
- Youth Advisory Councils.

The Department will also focus on strengthening families in the new year by continuing family engagement initiatives established and maintained in 2021, such as:

- Continuing to offer family therapy and include families in multi-disciplinary staffings.
- Providing wrap-around support such as relocation assistance, victim services, and emergency stabilization support to families in need.
- Partnering with restorative justice practitioners to offer family mediation and peace circles for youth returning home.