



Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Annual Report

As of December 1, 2014

Mission

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

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Overview of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is a stand-alone state agency, with administrative offices in Springfield and Chicago. In its role as the state juvenile corrections agency, IDJJ's mission is to enhance public safety and promote positive youth outcomes by providing strength-based individualized services to youth in a safe learning and treatment environment, so that they may successfully reintegrate into their communities. Formerly part of the Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC), IDJJ was created by statute in 2006 as an independent agency charged with providing individualized services to youth in contact with the law – recognizing that they have different needs than adults – to help them return successfully to their communities. In the last full fiscal year (FY 2014), IDJJ held, on average each day, 850 youth in six secure facilities. IDJJ was also responsible for approximately 1,300 youth on parole/Aftercare in Illinois' communities. Currently ninety-four percent of youth committed to IDJJ are male; six percent are female.

Ages served:

IDJJ serves and houses individuals committed to state custody through juvenile court delinquency proceedings. A small subset of individuals under the age of 17, who are tried and convicted as adults in criminal court, and who are also under age 17 when sentenced to DOC can be housed at IDJJ until they turn 21 years of age. Youth can be committed to IDJJ if, at the time of their offense, they were at least 13 years of age but not older than 18. Youth are committed to IDJJ for an indeterminate sentence until the age of 21. In FY 2014, the average age of a youth residing in an IDJJ facility was 17 years old, and the average age of a youth under IDJJ Aftercare supervision in his or her community was 18 years old.

Reasons for admittance:

If a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent by a judge in one of Illinois' circuit courts, they can be placed on probation or committed to IDJJ. Juveniles committed to IDJJ have been adjudicated delinquent of a wide range of committing offenses, including misdemeanors and felonies ranging from property and drug offenses to violent crimes. In addition, as described above, some youth convicted in adult court can also be housed in IDJJ facilities until their ultimate transfer to the DOC. During FY 2014, roughly one-third (32%) of youth committed to IDJJ were adjudicated delinquent of a Class 2 felony, which includes offenses such as robbery, burglary, and arson.

Average length of stay:

Youth committed to IDJJ in calendar year 2013 spent, on average, nine months in facilities.

Overview of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, cont.

Services provided:

IDJJ assesses each youth's individual needs during the intake process to determine needed services. All youth are provided basic medical care, education, food, and housing. IDJJ also provides mental health and substance abuse services based on the individual treatment needs of the youth. Other recreational and volunteer programs also exist and vary by facility.

Illinois Youth Center (IYC) facilities statewide:

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

IDJJ Youth Statistics Snapshot

As of 08/31/14

	In-Facility		Parole/Aftercare	
	Number	%	Number	%
<u>Total Population</u>	726		1,259	
IYC Chicago	74	10%		
IYC Harrisburg	170	23%		
IYC Kewanee	186	26%		
IYC Pere Marquette	38	5%		
IYC St. Charles	226	31%		
IYC Warrenville	32	4%		
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	694	94%	1147	91%
Female	32	6%	112	9%
<u>Age</u>				
Average Age	17.2		18.1	
16 Yrs. & Under	235	32%	162	13%
17 to 20 Yrs	491	68%	1064	85%
20.5 Yrs. & Over	0	0%	16	1%
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>				
White	169	23%	332	26%

Black	474	65%	779	62%
Hispanic	81	11%	142	11%
American Indian	2	0%	0	0%
Asian	0	0%	4	0%
Unknown/Other	0	0%	2	0%
<u>Committing Counties</u>				
Cook	306	42%	387	31%
Collar Counties	38	5%	97	8%
Metro-East	34	5%	37	3%
Central	185	25%	366	29%
Southern	60	8%	74	6%
Northern	101	14%	246	20%
Other	2	0%	52	4%
<u>Jurisdiction</u>				
Juvenile Court Commitments	676	94%	1180	98%
Criminal Court Sentences	41	6%	20	2%
<u>Offense Class</u>				
Murder	8	1%	3	0%
Class X	74	10%	54	4%
Class 1	178	25%	315	25%

Class 2	235	32%	424	34%
Class 3	123	17%	239	19%
Class 4	90	12%	139	11%
Class A	18	2%	27	2%
Class B	0	0%	0	0%
Class C	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	49	4%
<u>Education</u>				
Students Enrolled in School	557			
Students Enrolled in Online	442			

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Historical Summary

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

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 Illinois’ first Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ).

This IDJJ enabling 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 the adult-focused DOC. As a result, IDJJ continued to rely on DOC for various resources, including administrative shared fiscal services, training, and parole functions.

General Revenue Fund (GRF) appropriations for the Department:

FY15 GRF Appropriation	\$118,220
FY14 GRF Appropriation	\$116,888*
FY13 GRF Appropriation	\$116,390
FY12 GRF Appropriation	\$123,820
FY11 GRF Appropriation	\$124,420
FY10 GRF Appropriation	\$117,664
FY09 GRF Appropriation	\$129,007
FY08 GRF Appropriation	\$126,335
FY07 GRF Appropriation	\$116,647

(GRF in thousands)

**Does not include supplemental for bargaining unit increases.*

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).

Federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA):

- In June 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) published a final rule adopting national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape, as directed by PREA.
- PREA standards mandate that, by 2017, each secure juvenile facility maintain sufficient security staffing ratios.
- During each one-year period starting on August 20, 2013, the agency shall ensure that at least one-third of each facility type operated by the agency, or by a private organization on behalf of the agency, is audited.

Departmental Challenges

While progress has been made, the Department has yet to realize all that was envisioned in its enacting legislation. IDJJ has recently begun to establish its independence from DOC, but it has not yet created the type of youth-centered rehabilitative environment that will successfully transition youth back to their communities. Resources and administrative improvements have been hampered by external pressures, including merger talks with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) in 2010; facility closures in 2012 and 2013; costly litigation; and a federal review resulting from PREA findings.

As noted above, the agency's funding appropriation remained fairly consistent; however, the expectations about the provision of programs and services have continued to grow.

The Department's major areas of focus have included the following:

- In 2009, IDJJ began a partnership with the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the Department's behavioral health policies, practices, and programming. The assessment helped IDJJ identify tangible improvement goals such as: building a model treatment program that develops youth competencies through the use of evidence-based practices; creating a youth-centered environment; implementing a case management system with screening, assessment and individualized case plans for all youth entering IDJJ; creating a model reentry system for youth leaving IDJJ facilities; and enhancing data analysis and evaluation.
- In 2010, a leadership transition signaled the administration's interest in merging IDJJ with the Department of Children and Family Services. Statewide workgroups were created to facilitate planning and determine how best to implement the Department's statutory mandates in this new organizational context. After considerable time and energy, the decision was made for IDJJ to continue as a stand-alone state agency.
- In 2011, IDJJ began the process of closing two of its eight secure care facilities. The closure discussion was fueled by an assessment that declining numbers of youth admitted to the Department and bed capacity mandated a better use of state resources. The work consumed much of the statewide debate around juvenile justice, brought extended arbitration and litigation involving IDJJ's primary employee union, and eventually resulted in the closings of the Illinois Youth Centers in Murphysboro and Joliet in early 2013.

Departmental Challenges, cont.

- In 2012, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), representing all youth residing in IDJJ youth centers, filed a class action lawsuit (*RJ v Jones*) against the Department seeking improvement in three broad areas: education, mental health services and general health and safety conditions. To conserve public resources, the Department worked with the ACLU to negotiate a consent decree. Under the supervision of the federal court and experts, the Department is now working to implement the requirements of a remedial plan and supplemental order.
- In 2013, a lawsuit filed (*MH v Monreal*) against the Prisoner Review Board, later joining IDJJ's Director as a defendant, complained of inadequate legal representation for youth during the parole revocation hearing process. A court-approved consent decree was entered and is expected to be implemented in 2015. The goal of the consent decree is to secure due process by providing legal counsel for youth who are subject to a parole revocation hearing.
- In June 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics ("BJS report") released a report entitled: *Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth, 2012*, which concluded that Illinois was among four states with an overall rate of reported sexual abuse exceeding 15%. The BJS findings reinforced agency concerns and accelerated the pace of reform already underway.

Watchdog organizations, like the John Howard Association, echo these myriad issues, and serve as a constant reminder of the progress yet to be achieved.

Moving Forward – Working Toward Growth and Becoming an Independent Agency

The Department is still relatively new and changing for the better. In July 2013, IDJJ staff began working with the Secretary of State and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) to recodify the Administrative Code Rules (IDJJ's initial set of Administrative Rules became effective in August 2014), which will further distinguish the agency and its mission from that of DOC.

As part of IDJJ's goal to improve long-term outcomes for youth by relying on more effective and therapeutic behavioral strategies and ensuring youth are receiving the treatment, education and services they need, the Department is working to:

- Significantly reduce the use of confinement.
- Increase accessibility and quality of mental health services.
- Increase accessibility to community-based prosocial services.
- Enhance academic curriculum and provide blended learning opportunities.
- Implement Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports department-wide.
- Implement Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) responsive policies.
- Provide comprehensive professional development and training.
- Inform IDJJ staff of important issues facing the agency, program updates and mark positive milestones.

In the face of unprecedented budgetary constraints, the Department is working with several partners to support its transformation. The MacArthur Foundation Models for Change initiative and the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission have both provided financial support, expert advice, and evidence-based research to guide improvements.

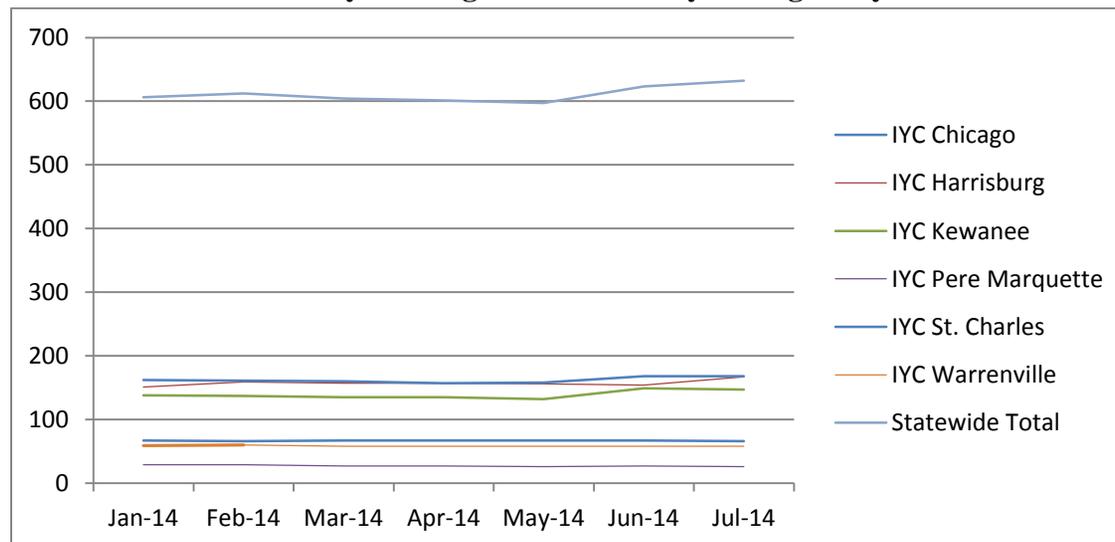
The agency is currently developing a strategic plan while simultaneously working to implement various state and federal mandates. Through individualized treatment, programming, and comprehensive case management, IDJJ is committed to helping its youth successfully transition back to their communities. Positive investments will set youth on a path to leading productive lives.

Changes Underway at IDJJ

IDJJ makes every effort to leverage challenges as catalysts for positive change with the goal of improving youth outcomes. As Illinois is shifting its model of juvenile justice, there have also been major shifts in national juvenile justice best practices. For example, the majority of research and national discourse demonstrates a significant shift toward eliminating the use of youth confinement and an increasing number of states are banning this approach as inhumane, ineffective, and costly. Illinois is monitoring these national efforts and implementing findings and best practices as appropriate for its population. IDJJ is pleased to highlight some of its most dynamic changes:

- **Building a strong team.** IDJJ continues its effort to further separate the Department from adult corrections. Acting Director Candice Jones has an extensive background in juvenile justice and is working to introduce best practices and reforms that will guide IDJJ toward the individualized, rehabilitative model envisioned in its original enabling legislation. IDJJ has renewed its focus on building a strong leadership team to steer the Department’s growth, including hiring a new Deputy Director of Operations, Deputy Director of Programs, Deputy Director of Aftercare, Chief Financial Officer and School Superintendent. This added support will enable the Department to take a thoughtful, strategic approach to improving operations, programs, and services. In addition, IDJJ has made concerted hiring efforts to begin addressing long-standing critical vacancies in its facilities. These staffing increases will place the Department in a better position to provide individualized care for youth.

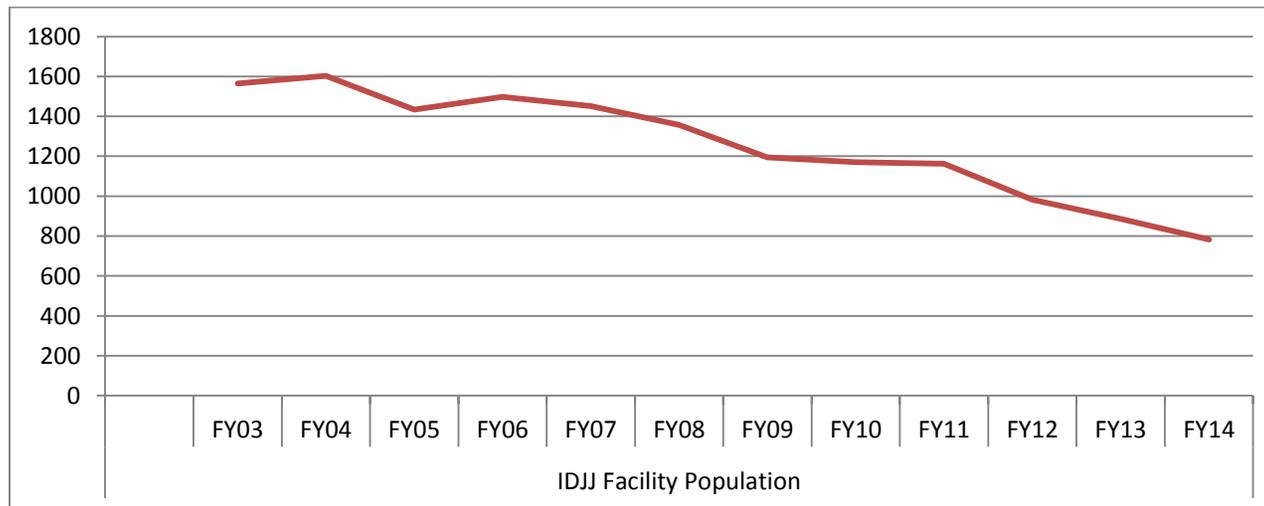
IDJJ Facility Staffing Levels: January through July 2014



Changes Underway at IDJJ, cont.

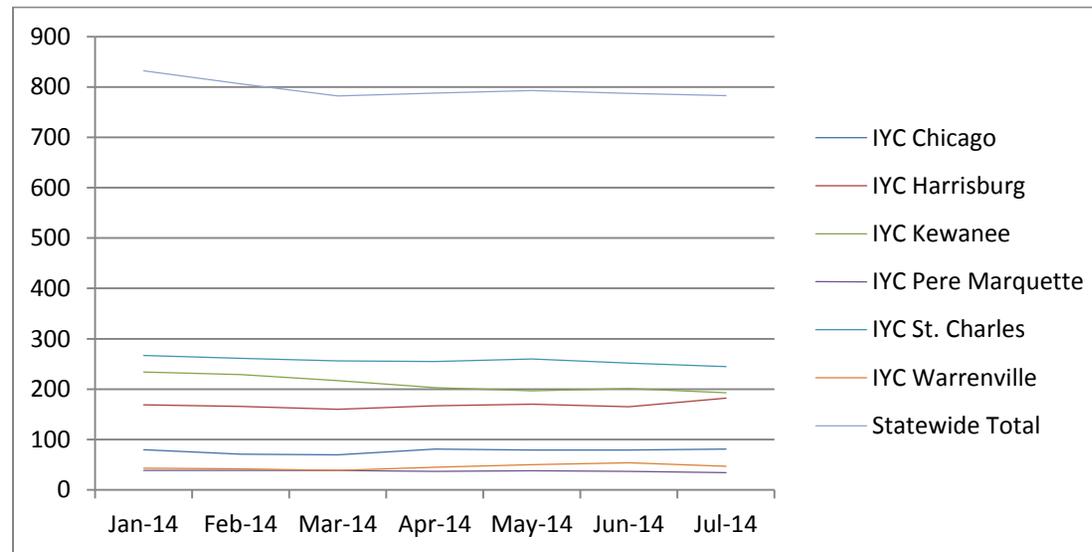
- **Continued reduction in facility population.** The population of the six youth facilities continues to decrease, from 901 in December, 2012 to 782 in June, 2014. Over the past 10 years, IDJJ's population has steadily declined, going from a daily average population of over 1,500 youth in IDJJ facilities in Fiscal Year 2003, to a current population of approximately 800 youth in six state facilities. Moving forward, intensive resources are required to provide individualized and specialized care to address the complex mental health, educational, social/emotional, and reentry challenges of the high-needs youth population committed to IDJJ.

IDJJ Facility Population Trend Statewide: Fiscal Year 2003 – Fiscal Year 2014



Changes Underway at IDJJ, cont.

IDJJ Population Trend By Facility and Statewide: January through July 2014

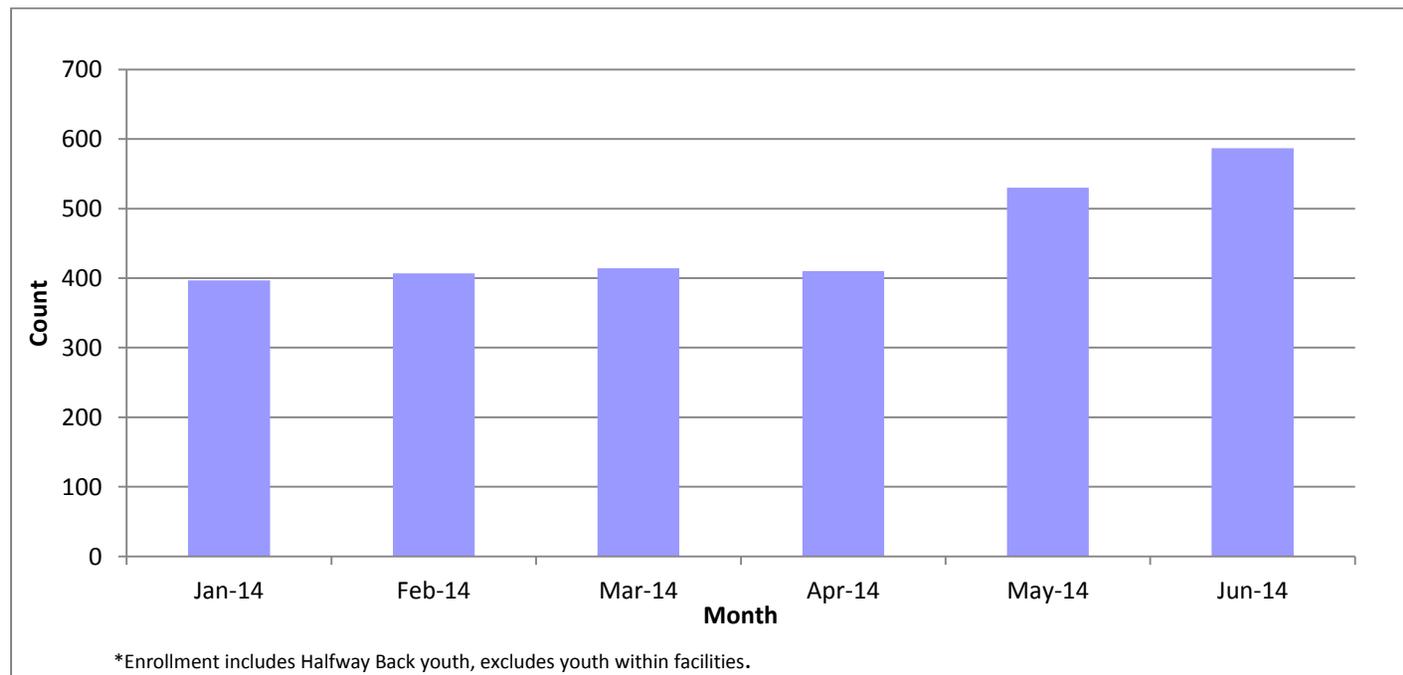


- **Expanded Aftercare statewide with new statutory authority.** On January 1, 2014, IDJJ received authority to implement Aftercare statewide as authorized by Public Act 98-0558. Aftercare Specialists are replacing IDOC adult parole officers who have historically monitored IDJJ youth on large and blended caseloads. The new law grants Aftercare Specialists the same authority as adult parole agents and provides additional responsibilities for case management and supervision. The goal of the Aftercare model is to move toward a youth-focused intervention of rehabilitation and therapeutic services that support quality community supervision for all youth committed to IDJJ, and move away from an adult model of supervision.

Changes Underway at IDJJ, cont.

Aftercare Specialists have been hired and have received training to work with youth, family and community partners to assist youth in successfully transitioning from life in IDJJ facilities back to their communities. These specialists help identify substance abuse and mental health treatment and services; education and vocational programs; workforce development and job training; mentoring; and, anger management counseling. This work began as a pilot in fiscal year 2012 (calendar year 2011) through federal grant funding with 282 youth assigned to aftercare specialists. The number of assignments increased to 492 in fiscal year 2013. By the end of calendar year 2014, Aftercare Specialists will be supervising youth statewide.

Number of Youth Enrolled* in Aftercare: January through July 2014



Changes Underway at IDJJ, cont.

Under the Aftercare model, the Department anticipates an increased number of youth released to Aftercare will receive a continuum of services in the community. The goal is to provide better linkages to community-based services and support that increase successful re-integration and reduce recidivism.

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

Because of the needs of our youth and their transience, IDJJ provides a “blended” educational program comprising traditional classroom opportunities as well as online virtual classrooms. Through the virtual learning opportunities, students can work at their own pace and gain credit recovery, with teachers providing additional assistance when needed. IDJJ made targeted infrastructure improvements to enable the use of online education and credit recovery for youth through an online virtual high school program. The online education opportunities are in addition to the traditional classroom instruction provided by the Department. Of those youth enrolled in educational programming, approximately 82 percent are enrolled in online classes.

IDJJ’s ability to meet the youth’s educational needs was one of the primary areas of concern raised in the *RJ v Jones* consent decree. The firm takeaway is that the Department has not been doing enough to meet youth’s educational needs. The Department’s School District has seen considerable transition over the last several years and had been without a Superintendent for more than one year. In addition, considering the unique needs of IDJJ’s student population, the ratio of teachers to youth has been too low. The state of Illinois’ current process for hiring educators has hampered IDJJ’s ability to hire qualified teachers in a timely manner. While IDJJ has much work to do in the area of education, the Department has recently hired a new School District Superintendent and is working quickly to make necessary improvements. The prevailing wisdom in school transformation is that you have to raise expectations to improve outcomes, and that is what the Department is striving to do.

- **Incentivizing behavior - Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS).** IDJJ is implementing PBIS across all six facilities, joining over 25,000 schools in the United States and abroad that have implemented PBIS as a behavior management system. The tenets of this process are safety, responsibility, and respect.

Changes Underway at IDJJ, cont.

For a decade, PBIS has been a component of the behavior management system in the education setting of the Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg, within IDJJ. In 2007, the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles initiated PBIS in the classrooms. Currently, through assistance from the University of Oregon as a grantee of the U. S. Department of Education, IDJJ is in the process of implementing PBIS in the remaining four IDJJ Youth Centers and promoting the PBIS core tenants of “Be Respectful. Be Responsible. Be Safe” in the daily lives of youth and staff.

IDJJ’s implementation of PBIS goes beyond the classroom to include programming, security, and everyday interactions in the Youth Centers. The PBIS system allows staff to maintain accountability for youth and give fair and immediate feedback, and provides for data collection which assists staff in making data-informed decisions when interacting with youth. Implementing PBIS throughout the Youth Centers supports a consistent behavior modification system that focuses on positive reinforcement rather than on negative punishment for youth across all facilities statewide.

- **Modernized information technology.** In Fiscal Year 2014, IDJJ began the process, with primary support from the Department of Corrections, of creating an enhanced data tracking and management system through implementation of “Youth 360.” This improved management system will enable better data analysis, allow for integrated case management and drive more informed decisions about programming and Aftercare.
- **PREA Implementation:** The federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) place requirements on the Department that compel a safer and more developmentally appropriate environment for youth who remain in the Department’s custody. PREA has required IDJJ to re-examine all policies and procedures related to youth safety. In response, the Department has increased training and reporting opportunities, as well as expanded the scope of incidents and behaviors that must be reported. It also requires that the Department improve youth to staff ratios. These changes will be phased in over the next several years but began in fiscal year 2014.

Tracking Outcomes

Currently, a substantial amount of information pertaining to the needs of youth served, and the services provided to them during their commitment to IDJJ, is not automated. Because of this lack of critical information regarding the needs and services being automated, it would take extensive time and resources to gauge the outcomes of youth and the impact that the services provided have on these outcomes. IDJJ's current data systems – the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) and the Automated Management System (AMS) – date back to the early 1980s, and are not capable of generating the various data reports that the Department needs to measure outcomes. As a result, the Department has sought out and developed alternative methods of collecting and analyzing data.

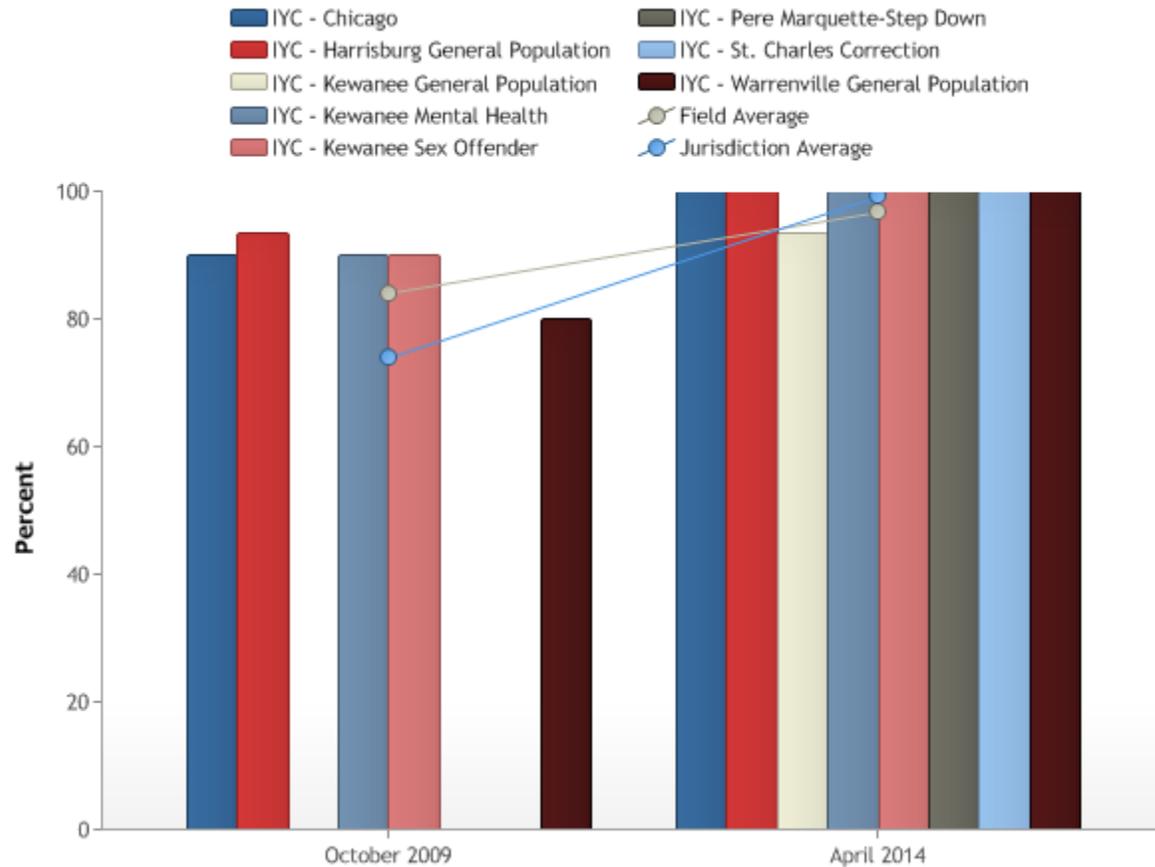
In 2012, the Department was able to hire a full-time data analyst to manually pull data from the historic IDJJ tracking systems and generate reports as part of a grant through Northwestern University. The Department recently established Quality Assurance and Research Manager positions, as well as two supporting data positions that will enable the Department to comprehensively collect, track and analyze data. These improvements will also enable the Department to gauge the degree to which services provided to youth within IDJJ impact outcomes for the first time.

Additionally, the Department has partnered with the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) to utilize Performance Based Standards (PBS), a data-driven improvement model grounded in research that holds juvenile justice agencies to the highest standards for operations, programs and services. The IDJJ receives PBS data reports for each of the six facilities bi-annually based on a random sampling of youth and staff at each facility and covers several areas of concern, including but not limited to safety, security, education, screenings and assessments. In addition, the reports provide insight and data from other juvenile justice agencies across the country, allowing IDJJ to see how its outcomes compare to that of other states.

The following reports provide a snapshot of the Department's data from 2009 and 2014, compared to the field average. Overall, the data shows that there has been significant improvements in some areas but also highlights that there is much work to be done. The following reports were generated by PBS. PBS was launched in 1995 by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

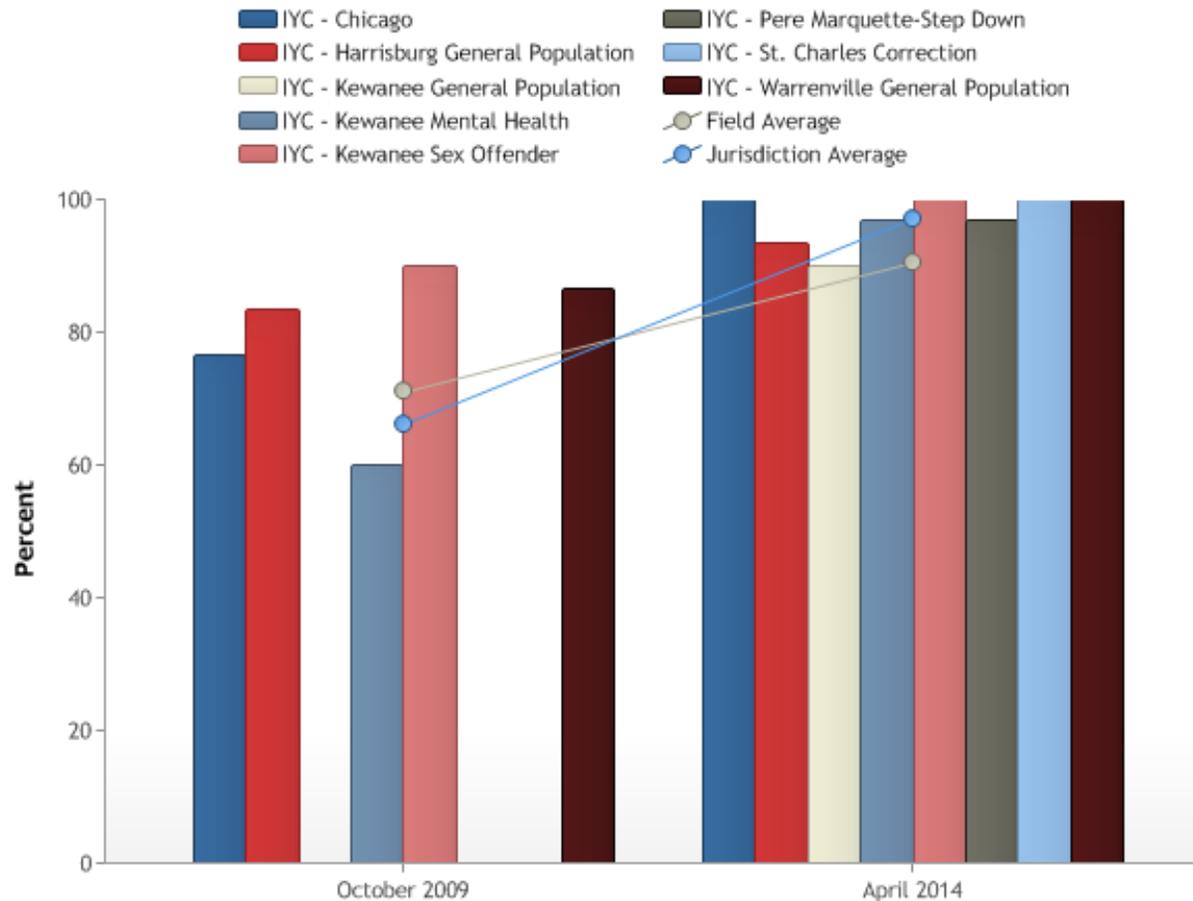
Percent of youths presented for admission who had a complete intake screening completed by trained or qualified staff



In April of 2014, 99.18 percent of youth admitted to IDJJ have a complete intake screening by trained or qualified staff, exceeding the national field average of 96.71 percent.

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

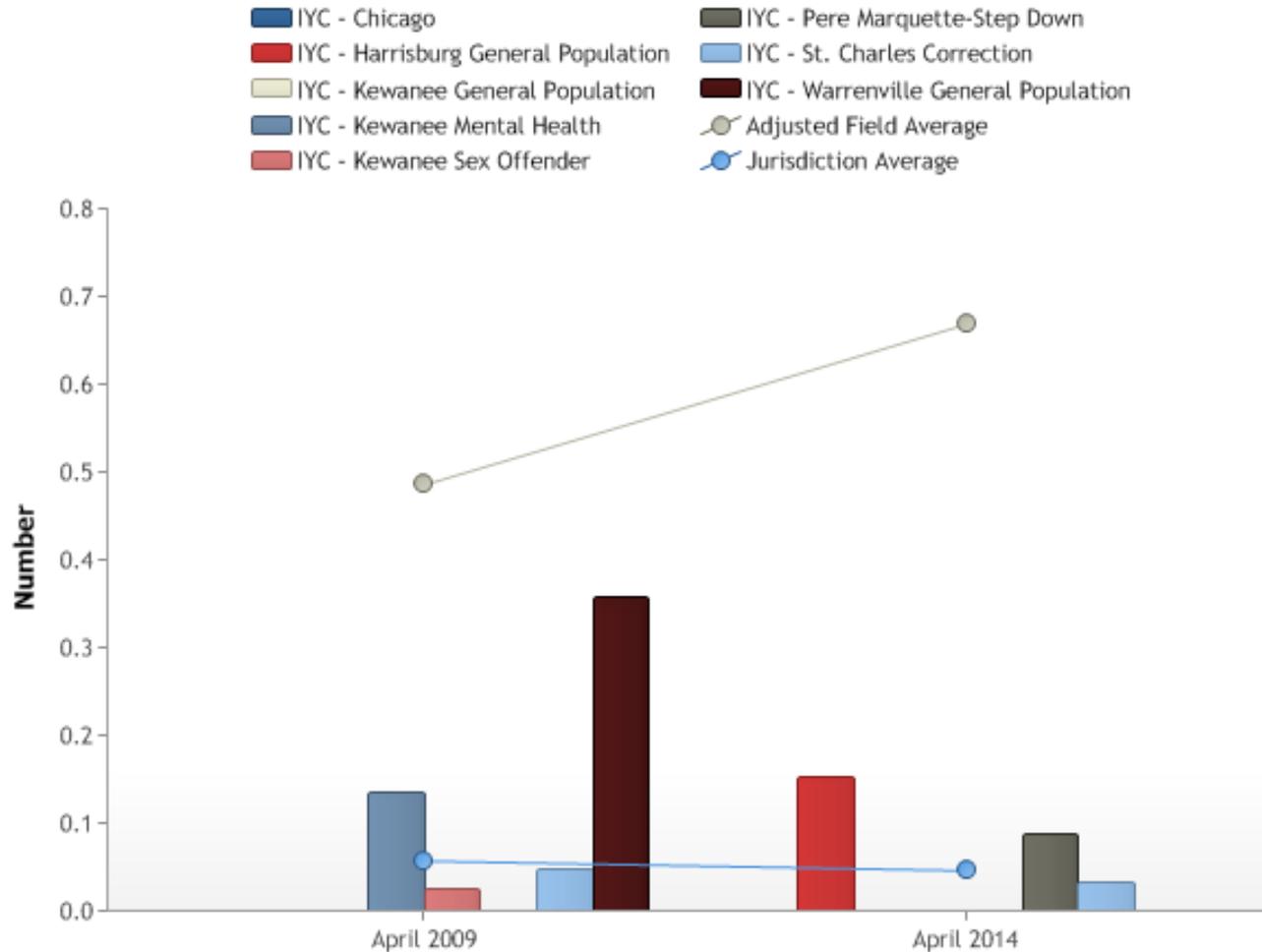
Percent of youths presented for admission who had a mental health intake screening completed by trained or qualified staff in one hour or less



In April of 2014, 97.13 percent of youth admitted to IDJJ have a mental health intake screening by trained or qualified staff within an hour exceeding the national field average of 90.48 percent.

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

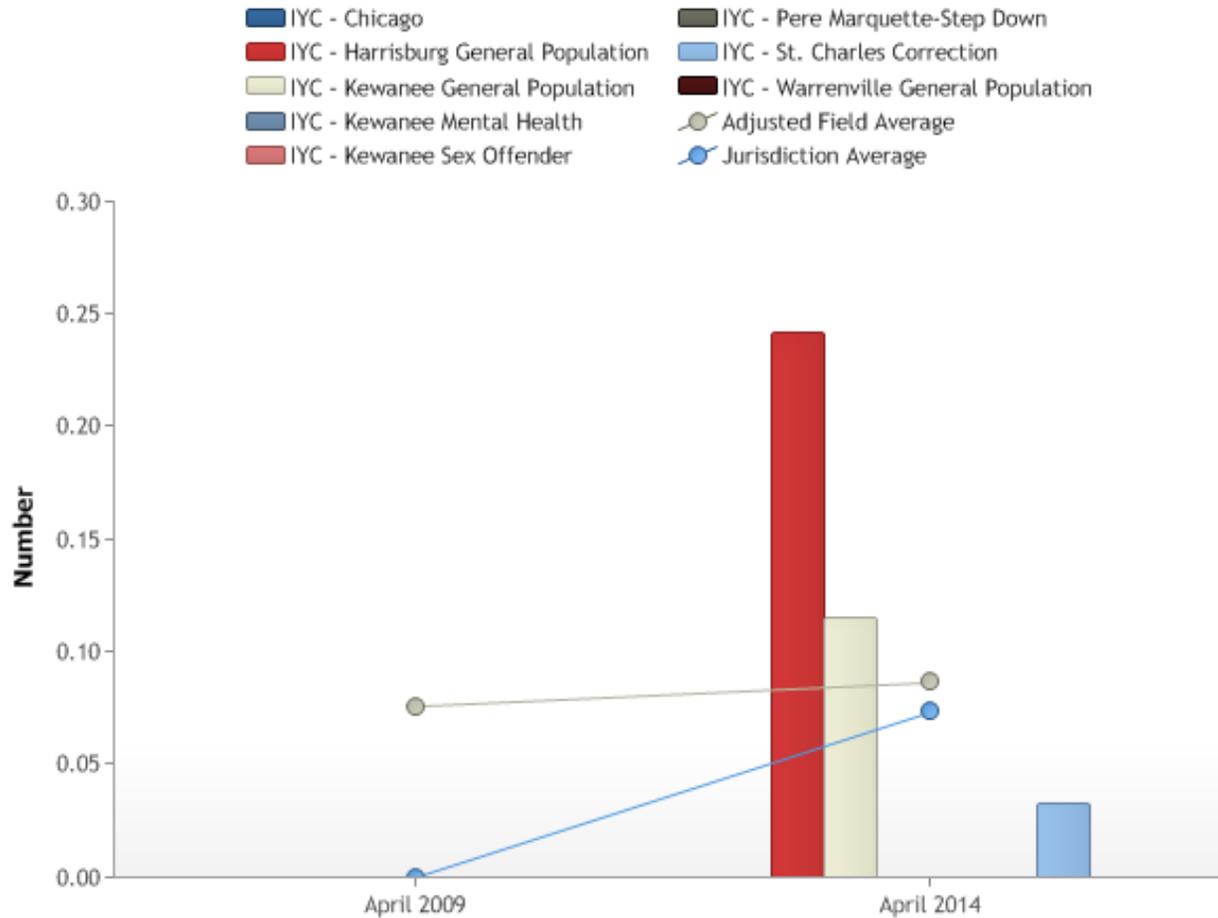
Physical restraint use per 100 person-days of youth confinement



The use of physical restraints has declined in IDJJ over the last five years (.05), but is increasing nationwide (.67).

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

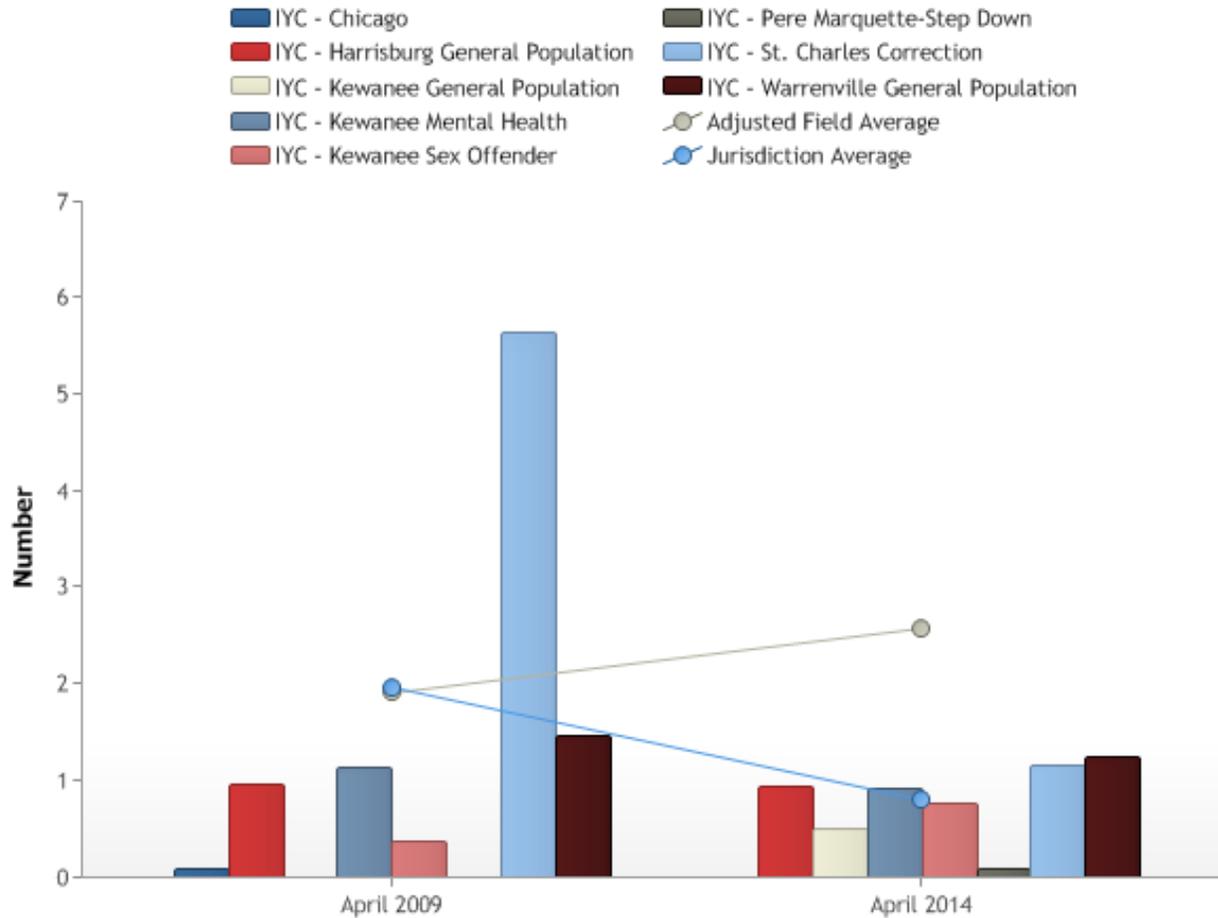
Chemical restraint use per 100 person-days of youth confinement



The use of chemical restraints in IDJJ (.07) remains slightly lower than the national average (.09)

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

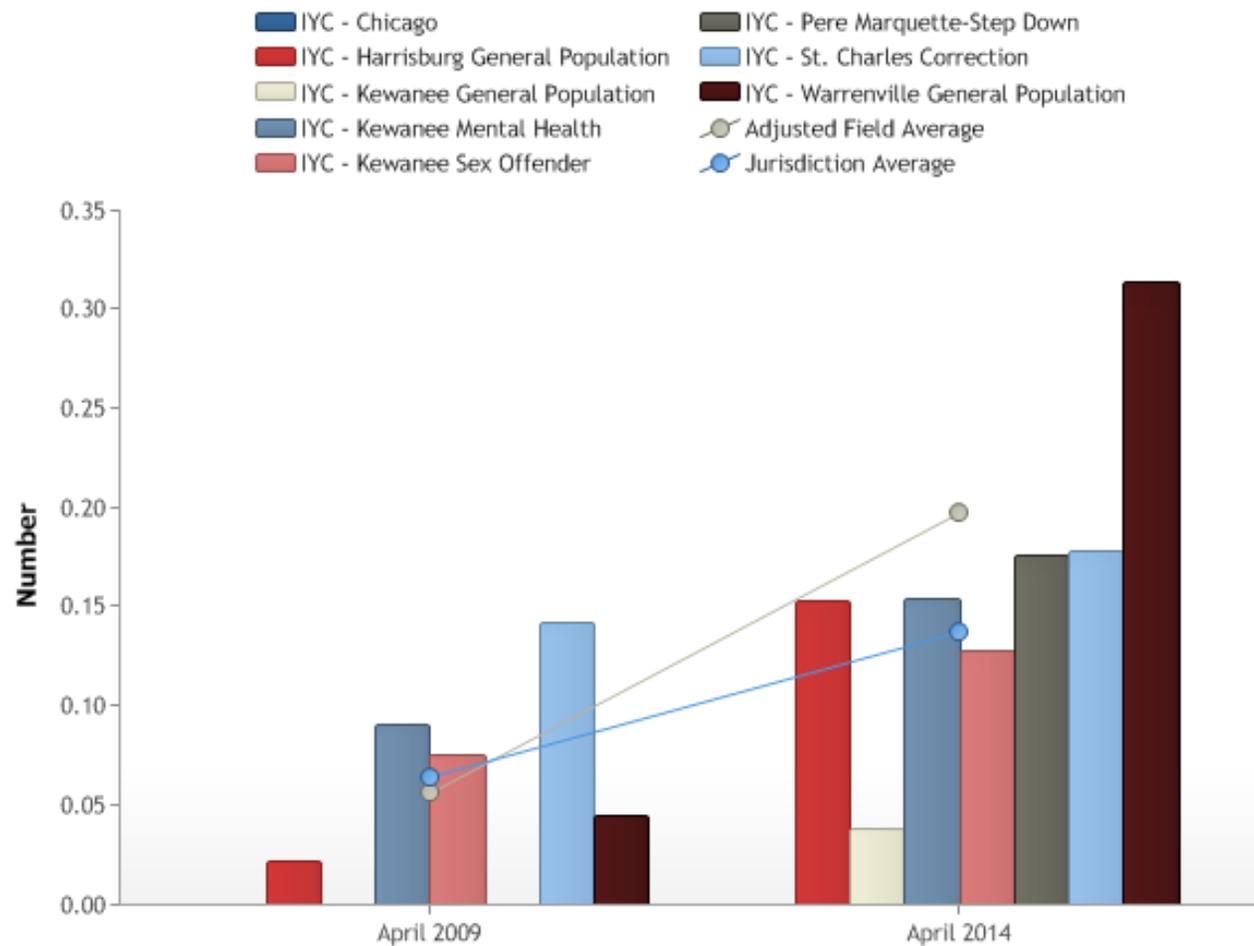
Isolation, room confinement, segregation/special management unit use per 100 person-days of youth confinement



IDJJ has reduced the use of isolation from a unit use of 1.97 in 2009 to .80 in April 2014.

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

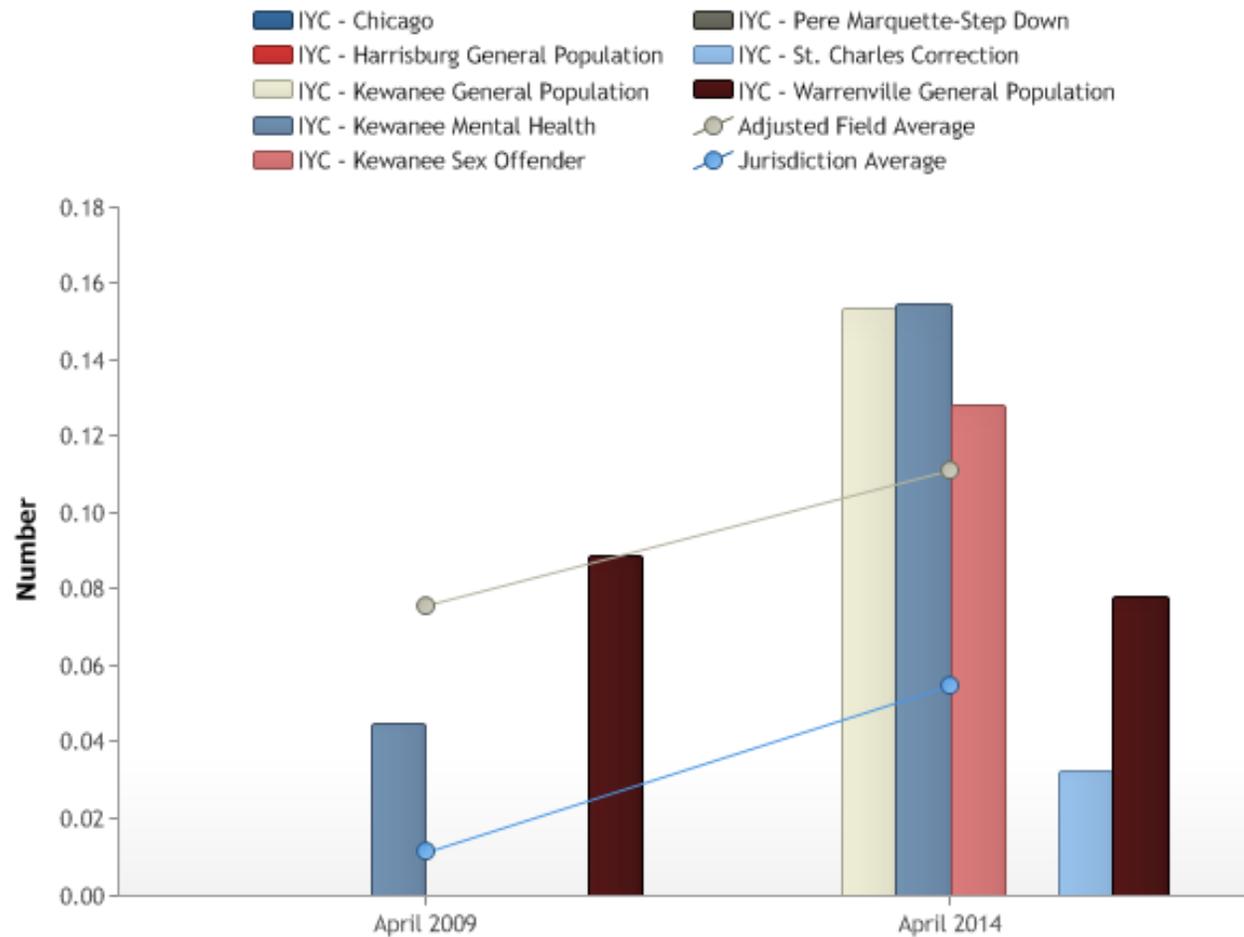
Injuries to youths by other youths per 100 person-days of youth confinement



Injuries to youth by other youth has increased in IDJJ from April 2009 to April 2014 (from .06 to .20) but remains at or lower than the 2014 national field average (.20).

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

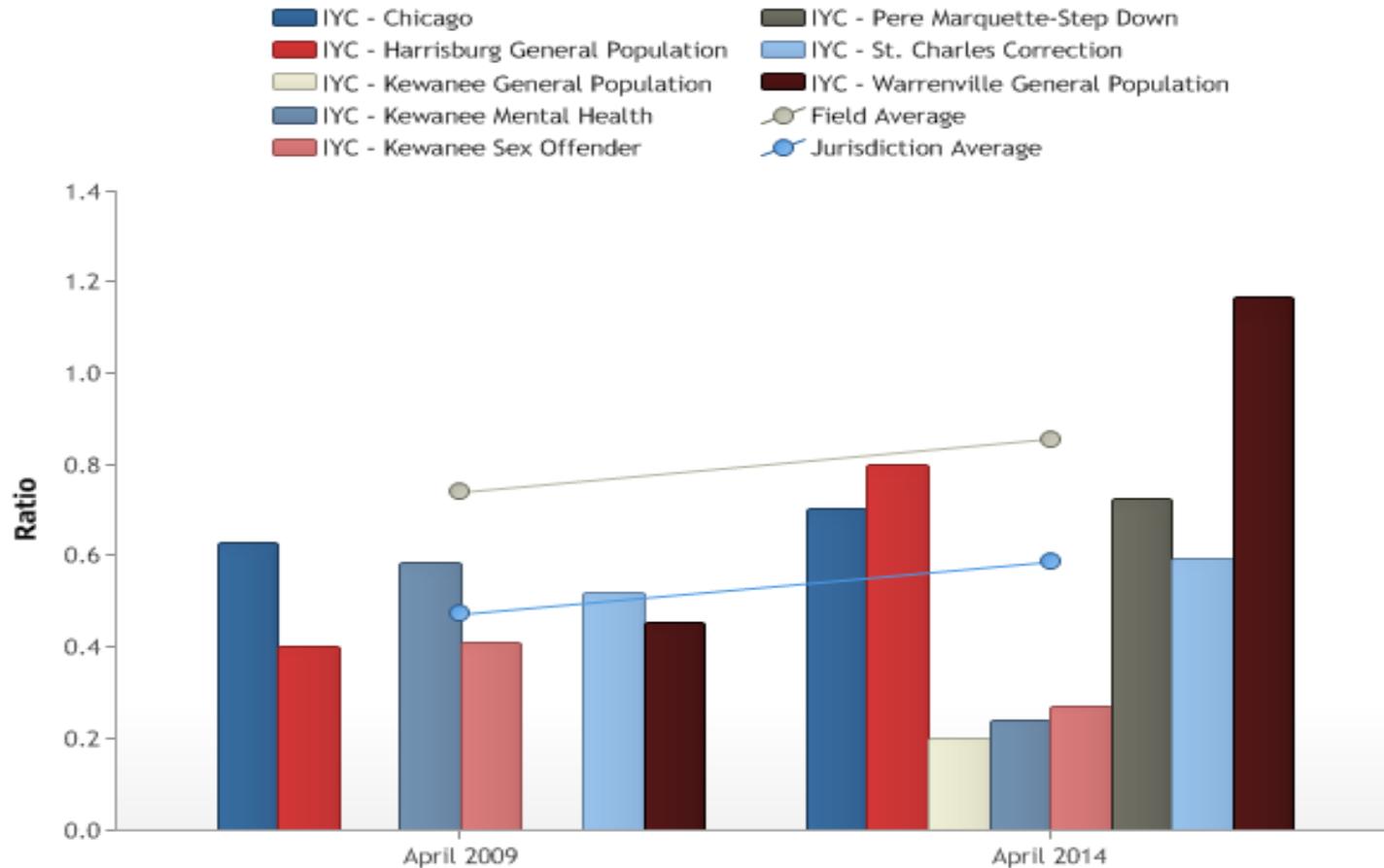
Assaults on staff per 100 person-days of youth confinement



Assaults on staff have increased slightly in IDJJ from April 2009 to April 2014 (from .01 to .06) but remains significantly lower than the 2014 national field average (.11).

Tracking Outcomes, cont.

Average Daily Ratio of Direct Care Staff to Youth



The staff to youth ratio has improved, but IDJJ's staffing ratio (.59) remains significantly lower than the 2014 national field average (.86).

Conclusion

When it was created in 2006, IDJJ was tasked with becoming a youth-focused rehabilitative system designed to improve positive outcomes for youth while protecting public safety. The Department has struggled mightily to realize all that was envisioned at its inception. While IDJJ has taken steps to enhance developmentally appropriate programming and educational services, incorporate a treatment approach to serve incarcerated youth, improve professional development and training, and work with facility operations to move away from a traditional, punitive adult corrections model, there is still much work to be done to realize the Department's mission.

IDJJ now stands at a crossroad. Under new leadership and equipped with a comprehensive series of expert reports and recommendations, the Department is well-positioned to make significant progress in providing age-appropriate rehabilitative care that reduces recidivism and increases positive youth outcomes.

There is much to accomplish but, with the support of several key stakeholders, IDJJ is taking on the challenge to fulfill its statutory mission of acting in the best interests of the youth who are committed to its care.

Appendixes

- Facility overview: IYC-Chicago
- Facility overview: IYC-Harrisburg
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Illinois Youth Center at Chicago



Opened: July 1999

Capacity: 130

Level 2 Medium Juvenile Male

Population as of 6/30/14: 72

Average Age: 16.3

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 juvenile parole violators in the greater Chicago area. Transitional programming has been supplemented by federal grants that allow the facility to contract for re-entry services. These services assist youth in their return home and transition back into the community. Key programs for youth at IYC Chicago include Family Integrated Transitions (FIT) – an intensive family-based therapy program for youth with substance abuse and mental health disorders and their caregivers. The program, beginning while youth are housed in the facility and continuing through the first several months of Aftercare, teaches parents and guardians how to provide the structure and support youth need to address their problem behaviors. IYC Chicago also participates in the Bridges to Pathways program in collaboration with the City of Chicago, linking youth with educational and vocational services; and Storycatchers Theatre, a trauma-informed program empowering youth to tell their stories and forge a new, positive path through music and theater.

Illinois Youth Center at Harrisburg



Opened: July 1983

Capacity: 300

Level 2 Medium Juvenile Male

Population as of 6/30/14: 171

Average Age: 17.2

Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg serves as one of the secure medium-security Level 2 facilities for the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. IYC-Harrisburg provides a broad range of services to youth incarcerated at the facility. These services include remedial and secondary education, a GED program, library services, vocational training, guidance and work training programs. Substance abuse treatment, diagnostic, evaluative services, special education programs and various mental health programs are also provided. One of IYC-Harrisburg's successes has been with the Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress (SPARCS) program, designed to help youth with significant trauma history develop behavioral management techniques and coping skills to help them move forward with their lives.

Illinois Youth Center at Kewanee



Opened: November 2001

Capacity: 354

Level 1 Maximum Juvenile Male

Population as of 6/30/14: 202

Average Age: 17.6

Opened in November 2001, **Illinois Youth Center - Kewanee** is a secure maximum-security facility that houses young men and the maximum security population for the Department. IYC-Kewanee has five 60-room housing units. The facility includes a Medical Unit with six infirmary beds, and eight crisis cells. The school at Kewanee has 18 general education classrooms and three vocational classrooms. IYC-Kewanee is currently designated as a special treatment facility, focusing on treatment for youth with severe, acute mental health issues, substance abuse problems and problem sexual behaviors. IYC-Kewanee has a wide range of intensive treatment programs in place to address these issues, including psychiatric and counseling services. The New Beginnings Program, developed by IYC-Kewanee mental health staff in consultation with experts in the field, provides a structured therapy model designed to address problem sexual behaviors while helping youth prepare for transition back into community settings. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and volunteer programs support these services.

Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette



Opened: March 1963

Capacity: 40

Level 3 Minimum Juvenile Male

Population as of 6/30/14: 37

Average Age: 16.1

IYC-Pere Marquette is a level three, minimum security male facility with an open campus. 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. Youth participate in activities such as maintaining portions of the local state park and highways, horticulture, community service projects, and educational programs at local community colleges. Youth at IYC-Pere Marquette also have the opportunity to obtain driver's licenses and participate in programming designed to help them learn to live independently. IYC-Pere Marquette does not house any special offender population.

Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles



Opened: December 1904

Capacity: 348

Level 2 Medium Juvenile Male

Population as of 6/30/14: 250

Average Age: 17.2

The **Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles** is a Level 2 medium-security facility. It is unique as a facility because in addition to the general population program, the facility processes the majority of all male youth committed to IDJJ at intake. IYC-St. Charles is also designated as a special treatment facility, providing specialized treatment for youth with chronic mental health issues. IYC-St. Charles provides a range of services and programs for youth in custody, including remedial and secondary education, a GED program, special education services and vocational training. Substance abuse treatment, diagnostic, evaluative services, psychiatric care, and mental health programming are all offered. IYC-St. Charles also participates in the Bridges to Pathways program.

Illinois Youth Center at Warrenville



Opened: January 1973

Capacity: 78

Level 1 Maximum Juvenile Female

Population as of 6/30/14: 50

Average Age: 16.4

IYC - Warrenville serves a juvenile female population with multiple service needs. IYC-Warrenville also processes all female youth committed to IDJJ. The center provides GED and high school diploma academic services, special education, an in-patient substance abuse treatment program, vocational programs, mental health services, medical services, clinical services, leisure time activities, parenting education, assessments and family reunification programming. IYC-Warrenville was the first facility in IDJJ to participate in the Storycatchers Program and has participated in music education and performance programming offered by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Chicago Children's Choir.