



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT
OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

2020
ANNUAL
REPORT

JB PRITZKER
GOVERNOR

HEIDI MUELLER
DIRECTOR

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Stakeholders,

The year 2020 has been like no other in my lifetime. Trying to safely navigate this agency through a global pandemic, civil unrest, and economic crisis has been one of the most demanding chapters in my career. As I look forward to 2021, it is clear that many of the challenges we all face will continue well into this new year and beyond.



And yet, I am filled with hope and optimism for the future of IDJJ. In the midst of a global crisis—and in some ways because of it—we are at a real inflection point for this Department. The pandemic forced us to think differently, and our national reckoning with racism showed us that maintaining our current systems as they are is untenable.

Most significantly for this Department, in July, Governor Pritzker and Lieutenant Governor Stratton announced a plan to transform IDJJ over the next four years. This announcement marks a public commitment to thoughtfully and transparently reshape our Department into a model built on developmental science and restorative justice, while also rooted in equity, community partnership, and love. The transformation includes providing restorative and therapeutic services and programming within small, regional residential centers, investing in community wraparound support and intervention services as an alternative to secure custody, and increasing financial support for victim services in communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence.

Since the July announcement, IDJJ has held virtual discussion and feedback forums with stakeholders, including system-involved youth, their families, juvenile court judges, and IDJJ employees. We have begun building a Community Services Division around our existing Aftercare Department to provide a continuum of community-based supports for young people and their families. We have begun the renovation of a small, regional residential center in Central Illinois. We have worked with the Governor's Office to create a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion plan and are implementing that plan. In the coming year, we expect to hold additional stakeholder discussion forums, launch official Transformation working groups, expand wrap-around and vocational programming, and to launch some mobile educational services for youth in their community. Of course, achieving the vision of the DJJ Transformation involves an enormous amount of work, but the feedback thus far has been positive and full of excitement about what is possible with this rare opportunity for thoughtful collaboration and innovation.

In addition to our new 21st Century Illinois Transformation Model, IDJJ's continued progress toward successfully exiting the *RJ v Mueller* consent decree, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, is more cause for optimism. In 2020, IDJJ reached substantial compliance on all but a handful of requirements, and we anticipate closing out the remaining areas of partial compliance within this calendar year. Add to these things the Grand Opening of our first ever Barber and Cosmetology Schools at IDJJ; our first Homecoming Dance; and eligible young people registering and voting for the first time and it is clear that the virus has not altered DJJ's focus on our mission or halted our momentum in advancing that mission.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR, CONTINUED

And it is even more clear that the reason for this remarkable progress in these unprecedented times is the commitment of the staff at IDJJ and our partners, and the tremendous capacity for growth of the young people in our care.

I do not know what the next several months will bring, but I do know that COVID-19 has not released its grip on us yet and that the next few months will continue to be challenging. I know that transforming the Department of Juvenile Justice is an enormous project that will get messy at times and will take all of our efforts to achieve. I know that this is work worth doing.

As we look back on 2020, we are incredibly grateful to the agency partners, legislators, community partners, advocates, volunteers, and families who have helped us weather this year and continue to help us serve, teach and support the rehabilitation of the youth committed to our care.

And I cannot overstate my gratitude and admiration for the IDJJ employees who have continued to show up day after day and give their best as public servants in spite of the storms swirling around us.

These extraordinary times have called for extraordinary measures and I am proud to lead a department that goes above and beyond to serve the youth at IDJJ.

ABOUT ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

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.



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 13 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 2020 was 17.5 years and the average age of youth under Aftercare supervision in the community on the last day of the fiscal year 2020 was 18.3 years. Most youth committed to DJJ are discharged from custody and community supervision are generally 19 years of age or younger and the average length of stay for youth DJJ custody is 4.1 months.¹

On the last day of the fiscal year 2020,² DJJ held 103 youth in five secure facilities. DJJ also provided monitoring and services for 503 youth on Aftercare in communities throughout the state on the last day of the fiscal year 2020. 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 in 2020 due to COVID-19 mitigation efforts. From a peak of 2,174 youth in FY 1999 to this fiscal year, the number of youth in custody has decreased by 90%.

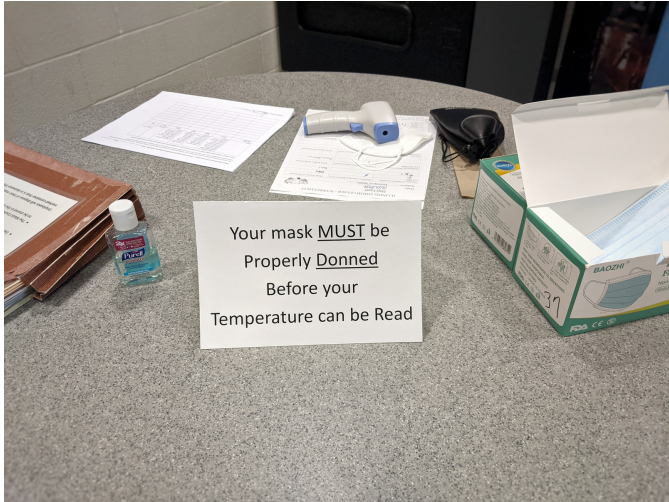
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1: The average was calculated from all youth who were released in the fiscal year 2020

2: June 30, 2020

3: Release and population numbers were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 RESPONSE



The COVID-19 pandemic had a tremendous impact on FY2020. Since its onset, The Department of Juvenile Justice has worked diligently to ensure that staff and youth are safe and healthy.

IDJJ worked closely with the Governor's Office, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, and the Department of Public Health to focus on prevention and planning in response to COVID-19. Additionally, the Department consistently updated and aligned its mitigating actions and emergency response protocols to protect

the health and safety of our youth and staff. On the last day of FY2020, IDJJ's was implementing Phase III reopening procedures. All operational procedures, programming, and education were modified for safety, and the following mitigation activities were in place:

- all staff is screened for possible COVID-19 exposure and symptoms before beginning their shift.
- all staff and youth must wear masks at all times throughout the facility.
- social distancing is encouraged between all youth and staff.
- limiting close contact where possible is encouraged between all youth and staff.
- personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies, and sanitizer are readily available when needed.
- limited contact between youth on different units.
- virtual programming and visits encouraged.
- all procedures subject to change based on increased community spread where the facility is located and/or increased COVID-19 spread within a facility.

Additionally, in December 2020, IDJJ began testing all staff who are reporting to work in the Illinois Youth Centers (IYC). With the help of the Governor's Office, the Illinois Department of Public Health, and the Illinois State Board of Education, IDJJ has secured BinaxNOW rapid test kits and has implemented a weekly testing protocol at each Illinois Youth Center.

During this trying time in history, the staff at IDJJ found creative ways to keep youth engaged and safe while activities and visitation were suspended or amended for their safety. Community partners were generous and provided additional snacks and activities to youth within the facilities. As the pandemic continues, IDJJ continues to move forward as best as possible towards the mission of building youth skills and strengthening families to promote community safety and positive youth outcomes.

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES

In 2005, Juvenile Justice stakeholders throughout Illinois worked to separate the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC) 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 DOC'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 DOC 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 DOC in areas including Aftercare operations, policy and programmatic changes, training, and data management. IDJJ still relies on DOC for public safety shared services and some administrative functions of the agency, the Department is working to build the infrastructure necessary to fully separate from DOC.

In 2015, DJJ developed and implemented a comprehensive operating plan in an effort to reduce re-offending, improve youth outcomes, and move closer to realizing the vision set forward in Public Act 94-0696. This operating plan included five core priorities that continue to drive IDJJ'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

From 2015 to 2018, several legislative changes reflected the core priorities set forward in IDJJ's operating plan:

- Public Act 99-0268 (SB1560) (2015): stopped youth adjudicated for misdemeanors from being sentenced to IDJJ custody, set statutory terms for post-release supervision of juveniles based on offense type, eliminated previously indeterminate post-release supervision for juveniles, and suspended IDJJ custody of youth on Aftercare with pending adult criminal charges.
- Public Act 99-0628 (SB2777) (2016): prohibited commitment to IDJJ for certain Class 4 offenses concerning various damages or trespasses to property in varying capacities, transferred release decision-making authority from the Prisoner Review Board to IDJJ, required any minor under 18 to be housed in IDJJ facilities whether adjudged a delinquent minor or sentenced as an adult.

LEGISLATIVE MILESTONES, CONTINUED

- Senate Bill 1519, House Bill 3165, and House Bill 2987 (2017): respectively expanded the hiring pool for security staff, required all staff to be trained on restorative justice practices, and ensured that dually-involved youth have a caseworker present at any aftercare revocation or violation hearing.
- Public Acts 100-095, 100-765, and 100-724 (2018): improved the hiring process for IDJJ teachers, made access to identification documents easier for youth and ensured that youth have consistent and accurate Target Release Date calculations.

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 DJJ to function independently from DOC

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 2020, IDJJ filed HB5632 seeking to improve family engagement, transitional placements for committed youth, and sentencing equity for youth adjudged Habitual and Violent Juvenile Offenders. HB5632 was assigned to the Illinois House Judiciary Committee, however, IDJJ’s legislative endeavors were paused due to COVID-19.
 - **Provide Buses to Families:** a key part of family engagement is access to reliable transportation. IDJJ will improve family engagement by providing free travel via buses to and from IDJJ facilities. Additionally, HB5632 will establish family engagement as a central piece of each youth’s treatment plan.
 - **Expand Youth Access to Transitional Services:** in line with the 21st Century Transformation Plan, HB5632 will eliminate restrictions that previously prevented IDJJ from providing services and support to youth with the most critical need. If successful, all youth committed to IDJJ will have access to step-down services like vocational training and educational opportunities.
 - **Improve Sentencing Equity:** the current Habitual and Violent Juvenile Offender sentence structure results in harsher sentences for younger youth and bars juveniles from receiving any good conduct credits; HB5632 establishes more equitable and proportionate sentence enhancements and allows for youth adjudged Habitual Violent Juvenile Offenders to receive good conduct credits like adult offenders and all other delinquent youth.

CONSENT DECREE PROGRESS



While legislative efforts were paused in favor of COVID-19 relief efforts, progress towards meeting substantial compliance in Mental Health, General Safety Issues, Education, Confinement, Community Placement, and Quality Assurance for the remaining consent decree moved forward. Below you will find your past achievements and current progress in each area.

The figure below illustrates DJJ's progress towards Substantial Compliance with the Consent Decree. Our positive movement towards fulfillment has been made through the diligent hard work by staff, and the use of data to track our progress.

CONSENT DECREE HISTORY

September 2012:

A lawsuit is filed alleging that certain DJJ conditions, services, and treatment violate the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The complaint addresses DJJ mental health services, general and special education services, room confinement, safety, and commitment beyond release dates for lack of community placement.

December 2012:

The court entered and approved a consent decree and appointed 3 experts to investigate DJJ conditions and services, and to file a report with their findings and recommendations

[A consent decree is a common practice when the government has sued to make a person or corporation comply with the law (improper securities practices, pollution, restraints of trade, conspiracy) or the defendant agrees to the consent decree (often not to repeat the offense) in return for the government not pursuing criminal penalties.]

Consent decrees are reviewed for their level of compliance. DJJ must meet "substantial compliance" in all the categories listed to resolve the case.

DJJ'S PROGRESS

Mental Health:

Achievements: Addressing youth who are in crisis in a timely manner. Assessing youth for hospitalization. Implementing family therapy.

Working on: continuity of mental health treatment. upon reentering the community.

Safety and General Issues:

Achievements: General programming, legal assistance to all youth. Creation and implementation of a comprehensive treatment model, behavioral management system, individualized youth development plans.

Working on: maintaining staffing ratios

DJJ'S PROGRESS, CONTINUED.

Education:

Achievements: Establishing proper teaching staffing levels, a substitute teacher policy, and special education policies and procedures:

Working on: Curriculum development, Full-time, Full-day instruction.

Confinement:

Achievements: Eliminating punitive confinement; limiting isolation; conditions of confinement.

Working on: implementation of confinement.

Quality Assurance:

DJJ is establishing a Deputy Director of Quality Assurance to reach compliance in this area.

Community Placement:

Compliance threshold met on all aspects: placement coordinator, discharge planning on intake, preparation of youths for placement, and placement.

MAJOR RESEARCH

Since the inception of the juvenile court, the first of which was established in Cook County Illinois in 1899, minors in conflict with the law have been treated differently than adults. At the time, the perception was that a youth's criminal behaviors were caused by unmet needs or poor supports, and not by an inherently criminogenic by nature. As a result, rehabilitation became the focus of treatment for youth in trouble with the law as opposed to a punitive correctional approach.

In the years following, with scientific advancements and research, findings emerged that supported the idea that young people are different from adults, particularly in their ways of thinking and processing information. Most notably was the finding that the prefrontal cortex, the area in the brain responsible for organization, long term planning, impulse control, and emotional regulation, all of which are related to juvenile justice system involvement, does not fully mature until a person's mid-twenties (Casey et al 2005). Further, according to researchers Davis and colleagues (2016), the growth of this brain area can be impaired if the youth experiences trauma in their lifetime, which in part explains why 67% of youth in substance use treatment in correctional facilities have a history of childhood trauma. The authors suggest that to address the myriad of needs among justice-involved youth, an individualized treatment approach be applied to reduce recidivism (Davis et al, 2016).

It has been well established that traditional juvenile correctional environments may expose youth to more traumatic experiences than to provide a space to heal from them (Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2004). Further, attitudes in society have shifted in the direction of funding alternatives to incarceration, which have shown better outcomes than from the traditional correctional model (Re-Examining Juvenile Incarceration, 2015).

To align themselves with the research, many states have shifted resources to community-based and individualized treatment models in their work with their justice-involved youth. These models keep young people close to their communities of origin and their families and focus on intensive, individualized treatment.

MAJOR RESEARCH, CONTINUED

Having the facilities closer to their home communities enables the facilities to create linkages to services during the youth's stay, which can be retained once the youth is released. Several states have implemented a "closer to home" model with success, including Texas (Fabelo et al, 2015), New York (OCFS), Missouri (The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2015), Kentucky (Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice), Tennessee (Juvenile Justice), and Washington State (Department of Children, Youth & Families). In light of this success, public attitudes are also shifting in support of a smaller facility and closer-to-home model, with 80% of respondents in one study supporting the requirement that juvenile facilities house no more than 31 youth at a time (Kelly, 2017). In addition, jurisdictions such as Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. have invested significantly in community wraparound services with great success.

DATA, DEMOGRAPHICS & BUDGET

In November 2020, IDJJ began collecting summary information at the conclusion of youth cases on Aftercare. This data collection takes a snapshot of youth accomplishments and challenges at the time of discharge from community supervision. Data focuses on a variety of factors like compliance with treatment or medication and school and work engagement. Variables like this allow IDJJ to have an idea of positive youth outcomes - beyond the traditional system measures of return to facility or warrants issued. IDJJ intends to make this data available in 2021.

FISCAL YEAR POPULATION SNAPSHOT ON JUNE 30, 2020

SEX	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Male	99	96.1	508	94
Female	4	3.9	28	5.2

AGE	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Average Age		17.5		18.3
16 & Under	37	35.9	90	16.9
17 to 20	66	64.1	409	77.0
20.5 & Over	0	0.0	32	6.0

RACE/ETHNICITY	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
American Indian	0	0	1	.2
Asian	0	0	1	.2
Black	73	70.9	374	69.8
Hispanic	9	8.7	45	8.4
White	0	0	93	17.4
Multi/Biracial	2	1.9	22	4.1

COMMITTING COUNTIES[i]	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Cook	17	16.5	171	31.9
Collar Counties	7	6.9	45	8.4
Metro-East	5	4.9	17	3.2
Central	42	40.8	153	28.5
Southern	6	5.8	44	8.2
Northern	26	25.2	92	17.2
Other	0	0.0	14	2.6

OFFENSE CLASS	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Murder	9	8.7	4	0.7
Class X Felony	33	32.0	108	20.1
Class 1 Felony	26	25.2	146	27.2
Class 2 Felony	26	25.2	215	40.1
Class 3 Felony	4	3.9	25	4.7
Class 4 Felony	5	4.9	24	4.5

PREFIX	INSTITUTIONS		AFTERCARE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT
Court Evaluation	4	3.9	4	0.7
Delinquent	53	51.5	472	88.1
Extended Jurisdiction	3	2.9	21	3.9
Felon	30	29.1	6	1.1
First Degree Murder	4	3.9	3	0.6
Habitual Juvenile	6	5.8	7	1.3
Violent Juvenile	3	2.9	9	1.7
From Other State	0	0.0	14	2.6

DIPLOMAS AWARDED	
High School	65
General Education Diploma (GED)	45
Elementary	18
Total	128

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMMING	
Youth Enrolled	252
Successful Completion	149
Percentage of Discharges for Successful Completion	50.8

COLLEGIATE PROGRAMMING	
College Credits Earned	83
Youth Enrolled per Month	17
Percentage of Enrolled Youth Earning at Least 1 College Credit	40

BUDGET

Fund Name	Revenue Source	Revenue Type	Revenue
General Revenue	General Office	Receipts From Revenue Producing	\$8,826.64
General Revenue	IYC Pere Marquette	Inter-Agency Receipts	\$465.40
General Revenue	IYC St. Charles	Receipts From Revenue Producing	\$7,943.74
General Revenue	IYC Warrenville	Receipts From Revenue Producing	\$1,005.99
General Revenue	IYC Harrisburg	Receipts From Revenue Producing	\$843.66
General Revenue	IYC Chicago	Receipts From Revenue Producing	\$255.88
General Revenue	Prior Year Refund	Prior Year Refunds	\$42,559.44
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Other Inmate Costs Recovered	All Other Sources	\$2,434.34
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Criminal Justice Trust Fund	Federal Sources	\$46,080.00
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Sbe Fed Dept Of Education	Federal Sources	\$888,870.00
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	General Revenue Fund	Inter-Agency Receipts	\$237,346.91
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	State Board Of Education	Inter-Agency Receipts	\$7,093.65
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Reimburse-Locally Held Funds	All Other Sources	\$370.00
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Sbe-Fed.Dept Of Ag/Lunch Reimb	Federal Sources	\$245,626.33
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Sbe-Fed Dept Of Ag-Brkfst Reim	Federal Sources	\$150,285.64
Dept Of Corrections Reimbursement Fund	Prior Year Refund	Prior Year Refunds	\$29,327.18

General Revenue Fund (GRF), appropriation spending for the Department for Fiscal Year 2020:

FY21 GRF Appropriation	\$111,812
FY20 GRF Appropriation	\$111,812
FY19 GRF Appropriation	\$107,107
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. For a detailed accounting of the expenses and revenue of the department, please look to the end of the report in the appendices.

Spending and Revenue tables are listed as appendices at the end of this report.

LOOKING AHEAD



21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL



In 2015, the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice established a new mission to build youth skills and strengthen families by promoting community safety and positive youth outcomes. The progress towards realizing the mission has steadily progressed over the past five years with the careful consideration of major research on adolescent development, IDJJ’s own data, and juvenile justice data from across the country. In July of 2020, the mission took on a new form and meaning with the announcement of the 21st Century Illinois Transformation Model by the Pritzker Administration in conjunction with Lieutenant Governor Juliana Stratton’s Justice,

Equity, and Opportunity Initiative. The 21st Century Illinois Transformation Model is a new plan that will transform the state’s juvenile justice system over the next four years. The plan is built upon major research in youth development, decades of evidence from across the country, and within the Department, to advance the goal of reducing the harm of incarceration, achieving better youth outcomes, and increased community safety. The new model focuses intently on providing restorative and therapeutic services and programming within small, regional residential centers, investing in community wraparound support and intervention services as an alternative to secure custody and increasing financial support for victim services in communities that are disproportionately impacted by violence.

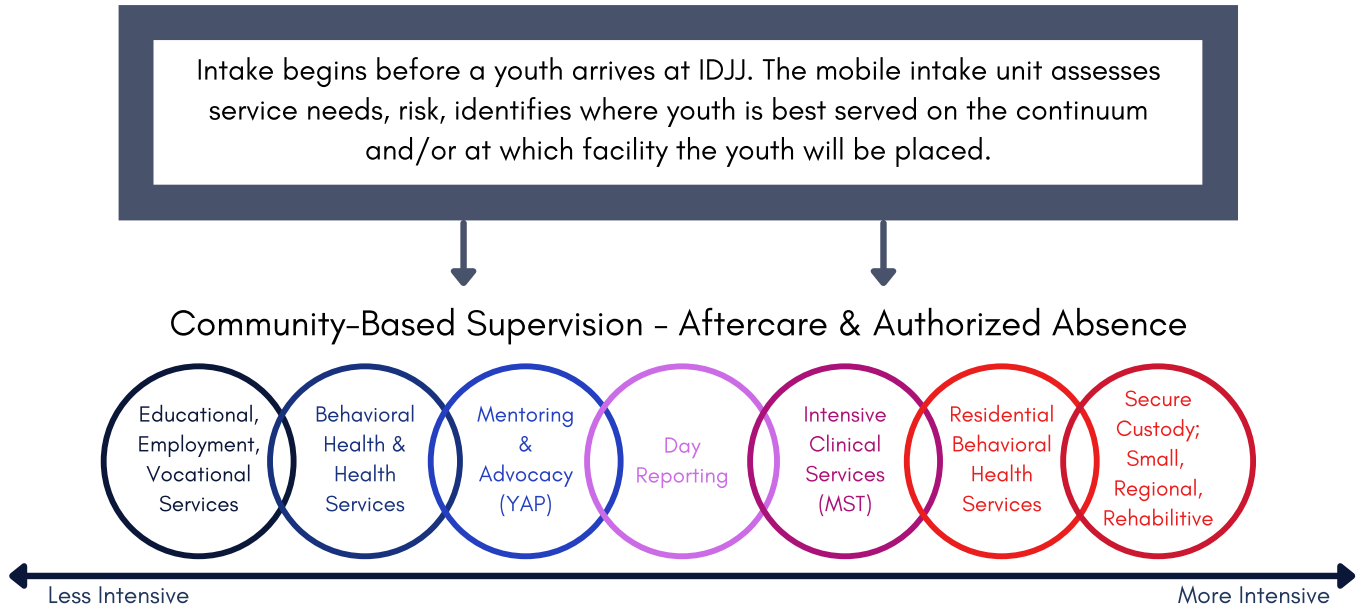
AFTERCARE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

Investing in community wraparound support and intervention services comes by way of the new and forthcoming Community Services Division at IDJJ. It is a continuum of services ranging from “light touch” supervision for youth and families who are achieving success, high quality and high availability mentoring and advocacy, educational supports, “high touch” supervision, day reporting, and other highly structured community-based programming, intensive clinical services delivered in-home, residential behavioral health services, and programming within a secure custody setting which is small, regional, rehabilitative and trauma-informed. A youth’s path through a transformed DJJ will be based upon their individual needs and risks of harming others, with stays in secure settings minimized when services can be delivered at a lower level of the service continuum

A key function of the new Community Services Division is the Mobile Intake Unit. A “mobile” intake unit obtains information from the committing court, the youth, and the youth’s family before they ever arrives at a DJJ facility. The mobile intake unit is a multidisciplinary team of staff – case managers, mental health professionals, substance abuse assessors, and healthcare – who respond to the local detention center to obtain documentation, interview the youth, talk with detention center staff, and reach out to the family. This interaction occurs as soon as possible after the committing court sentences the youth. Based on this information, the mobile intake unit completes the YASI risk assessment, other mental health, and substance use assessments, and matches the youth to appropriate services, whether in a secure Illinois Youth Center or other appropriate settings (see Figure 1).

21ST CENTURY ILLINOIS TRANSFORMATION MODEL

FIGURE 1 - INTAKE UNIT & 21ST CENTURY CONTINUUM OF SERVICES



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

In addition to ramping up the Community Services Division, IDJJ began the initial steps of implementing Phase I of the Plan for Transformation. Phase I includes stakeholder engagement to gather feedback and conduct research to help in refining the plan and moving forward with capital developments at the new site for DJJ's smaller, regional, and rehabilitative center in Central Illinois.

The Stakeholder Engagement process will consist of virtual round tables with families and youth served by the department, juvenile court judges, probation services, juvenile defenders, juvenile justice advocates, and various community leaders.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The move towards a smaller, regional, and restorative model begins with the renovation of a former residential facility for individuals with developmental disabilities in Lincoln, IL. The new Illinois Youth Center will provide a closer to home, secured custody facility for youth from Central Illinois. Currently, 40% of youth committed to the department are from Central Illinois, however, there is not a facility located within 100 miles of the region. The new facility will house up to 30 youth and the project is in the beginning phases of planning and selecting key vendors for the renovation process.

Individuals wanting to learn more about the plan for Transformation at IDJJ can visit:
<https://www2.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/transformation.aspx>

CHALLENGES

As the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice begins its transformation towards a 21st-century model, the department also seeks to make changes in operations and policies to minimize inequities and to encourage harmony among staff and youth. While we look ahead, the department will also be focusing on two primary areas for this goal: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), and Trauma-informed care.

In Summer 2020, in response to the unrest and racial tensions in the United States, the Governor announced a requirement that all departments develop a plan to address racial inequities as well as to promote equity and inclusion of diversity. Over the Summer and Fall, DJJ developed its DEI plan, which was submitted to the governor's office for approval. By the end of 2021, we hope to address some of the inequities in policy for both staff and youth. Additionally, our plan aims to include a diversity of voices, which includes feedback from youth and staff. Our major work in this area begins in 2021 when cultural responsiveness training will be conducted for staff to better engage with youth from dissimilar backgrounds. We are also currently examining our existing policies and are examining collected data to identify any inequalities or disparities.

Our second area of focus is to integrate trauma-informed care into our policies and practice. Trauma-informed care acknowledges that individuals may have a history of trauma and makes necessary changes to operations and procedures to minimize the re-exposure of trauma. The Substance Use Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) has identified six core tenets of Trauma-informed care: Safety, Trustworthiness, Peer Support, Collaboration & Mutuality, Empowerment & Choice, and Historical & Gender Issues. At DJJ, becoming Trauma-informed will involve restructuring how decisions are made, how youth are treated, and how their behavior is addressed, how staff is supported, among others. Our first step is to develop a framework and timeline for change in the department to become Trauma-informed.

RECIDIVISM

Recidivism measures a return to the justice system and is an essential measurable outcome to assess agency performance. DJJ calculates recidivism by measuring the percentage of youth released from a DJJ facility who return to a DJJ facility within three years. As these rates measure three years from release, the most recent rates include youth who exited facilities in 2017. For those youth, 37.7% returned within three years to a DJJ facility. This represents a 4 point increase in recidivism over the previous year. This number is still a vast improvement over the previous recidivism rates where the Department hovered around 55% consistently. The exits from 2016 and 2017 show a promising trend of sustaining lower recidivism rates, particularly as DJJ's population decreases and the concentration of working with higher risk young people increases.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

HOPE BARBER COLLEGE & SALON MAYA



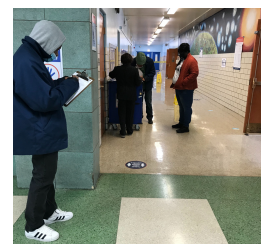
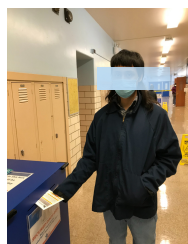
In March 2020, IDJJ opened its first accredited barber and cosmetology program for youth at IYC Chicago and IYC Warrenville. The Department was honored to be joined by Governor and First Lady Pritzker at the program's Grand Opening ceremony. Youth can earn credit hours to obtain a barber license at IYC Chicago and also earn credit hours towards a barber or cosmetology license at IYC Warrenville. The first cohort of barber program students are slated to graduate by Spring 2021.

EDUCATION & PROGRAMMING



School District #428 awarded 65 High School Diplomas, 45 General Education Diplomas, and 18 Elementary School Diplomas. An average of 11 youth per month participated in Career & Technical Education programs and an average of 17 youth per month were enrolled in Collegiate Programming.

2020 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



All eligible youth at IDJJ were offered an opportunity to register to vote in the 2020 Presidential Election and participate in in-person voting or vote by mail. Multiple youth from across all facilities chose to exercise their right to vote and were provided with voter education support from their home facility.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

HOMECOMING 2020



IYC Warrenville transformed its gym into an upscale dinner and dance hall for their first-ever Homecoming dance. Several youth were nominated for Homecoming Court and were presented with awards and personalized T-shirts, and the Homecoming King and Queen were announced during the dance.

DIA DE LOS MUERTOS



IYC Chicago culminated their Hispanic Heritage Month celebrations with a special Aztec dance performance. They also celebrated the memory of loved ones who have passed on with Dia de Los Muertos activities, including creating mini ofrendas out of shoeboxes for their loved ones or celebrities. The festivities also included games, music, food, and cookie decorating.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP



IDJJ launched a pilot program with Northwestern University at the three Northern Illinois Youth Centers. The 8-week course called The Criminal Legal System in America: Foundations in Advocacy and was a combination of history, sociology, criminology, and political theory of the justice system.

APPENDICES

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

APPENDICES

2020 FISCAL YEAR SPENDING

Organization	Fund Name	Category	Appropriated	Expended
General Office	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$2,268,700	\$2,232,982.66
General Office	General Revenue	Soc Security/Medicare	\$217,600	\$206,569.26
General Office	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$2,138,800	\$2,043,228.83
General Office	General Revenue	Travel	\$23,000	\$20,331.83
General Office	General Revenue	Commodities	\$14,500	\$10,331.08
General Office	General Revenue	Printing	\$3,100	\$471.01
General Office	General Revenue	Equipment	\$25,000	\$5,605.17
General Office	General Revenue	Edp	\$2,267,500	\$1,735,112.15
General Office	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$506,100	\$133,309.86
General Office	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$25,100	\$23,175.10
General Office	General Revenue	Statewide Hospitalization	\$10,000	\$5,985.82
General Office	General Revenue	Inv Complnt, Eval Pol/Proc, Et	\$268,500	\$211,177.83
General Office	General Revenue	Positive Behvr Intervention	\$75,000	\$10,903.26
General Office	General Revenue	Tort Claims	\$176,500	\$64,505.97
General Office	General Revenue	Sheriff Fee For Conveying Juvs	\$7,800	\$2,075.45
General Office	General Revenue	Repairs, Maint, & Otr Cap Imp	\$1,000,000	\$192,607.94
General Office	General Revenue	Refunds	\$5,000	\$0.00
General Office	Dept Of Corrections Re	School District Programs	\$5,000,000	\$1,108,644.96
General Office	Dept Of Corrections Re	Fed Progs, Constr Of Beds, Etc	\$3,000,000	\$52,257.40
General Office	Dept Of Corrections Re	Misc Progs, Med/Food, Constr	\$5,000,000	\$187,996.40
School District	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$5,306,500	\$5,302,070.33
School District	General Revenue	Trs Contributions	\$600	\$0.00
School District	General Revenue	Soc Security/Medicare	\$404,000	\$395,139.87
School District	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$811,700	\$774,974.74
School District	General Revenue	Travel	\$12,400	\$661.00
School District	General Revenue	Commodities	\$5,000	\$495.21
School District	General Revenue	Printing	\$3,000	\$0.00
School District	General Revenue	Equipment	\$0	\$0.00
School District	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$23,500	\$12,470.26
School District	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$0	\$0.00
Aftercare	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$5,348,900	\$5,341,782.26
Aftercare	General Revenue	Soc Security/Medicare	\$394,100	\$393,491.80
Aftercare	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$8,407,400	\$7,758,421.29
Aftercare	General Revenue	Travel	\$20,000	\$10,276.09
Aftercare	General Revenue	Travel & Allowances For	\$1,100	\$486.04
Aftercare	General Revenue	Commodities	\$12,000	\$649.38
Aftercare	General Revenue	Printing	\$4,000	\$1,480.00
Aftercare	General Revenue	Equipment	\$0	\$0.00
Aftercare	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$184,000	\$132,773.70
Aftercare	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$125,000	\$91,832.24
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$9,067,800	\$9,057,755.06
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Student, Member, Inmate Compen	\$8,000	\$2,694.40
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Social Security/Medicare	\$710,000	\$663,741.80
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$3,612,900	\$2,651,261.65
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Travel	\$3,000	\$463.30
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Commodities	\$338,700	\$234,536.43
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Printing	\$9,100	\$3,713.32
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Equipment	\$32,400	\$2,741.56
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$29,700	\$22,677.53
NC-Chicago	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$10,500	\$7,984.84
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$17,471,400	\$17,471,178.75
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Student, Member, Inmate Compen	\$23,000	\$11,133.12
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Social Security/Medicare	\$1,330,800	\$1,279,672.34
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$2,906,000	\$2,630,696.59
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Travel	\$13,100	\$10,164.01
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Travel & Allowances For	\$2,700	\$1,641.96
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Commodities	\$445,500	\$368,418.38
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Printing	\$8,000	\$6,618.64
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Equipment	\$55,000	\$9,231.43
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$54,500	\$53,847.08
NC-Harrisburg	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$26,500	\$20,670.31
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$5,797,500	\$5,795,863.11
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Student, Member, Inmate Compen	\$28,500	\$10,709.11
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Social Security/Medicare	\$422,000	\$418,445.93
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$1,106,300	\$986,095.98
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Travel	\$12,100	\$3,333.04
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Travel & Allowances For	\$800	\$328.53
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Commodities	\$205,000	\$201,437.46
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Printing	\$6,000	\$4,799.76
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Equipment	\$27,500	\$12,344.05
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$41,500	\$41,333.14
NC-Pere Marquette	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$16,900	\$12,501.49
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$18,581,200	\$18,580,241.85
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Student, Member, Inmate Compen	\$15,400	\$2,530.45
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Social Security/Medicare	\$1,366,300	\$1,357,623.84
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$6,088,500	\$5,262,069.80
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Travel	\$2,000	\$394.75
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Travel & Allowances For	\$300	\$0.00
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Commodities	\$285,900	\$261,967.12
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Printing	\$14,000	\$4,783.87
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Equipment	\$72,000	\$0.00
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$45,900	\$43,762.97
NC-St. Charles	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$67,500	\$43,340.27
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Regular Positions	\$8,296,000	\$8,295,107.10
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Student, Member, Inmate Compen	\$6,000	\$2,336.66
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Social Security/Medicare	\$633,300	\$612,476.25
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Contractual Services	\$2,114,600	\$1,987,960.15
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Travel	\$5,800	\$5,312.36
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Commodities	\$192,000	\$179,907.54
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Printing	\$5,500	\$2,980.22
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Equipment	\$49,000	\$11,923.14
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Telecommunications	\$44,700	\$42,853.70
NC-Warrenville	General Revenue	Op Of Auto Equipment	\$8,200	\$8,109.00