



Juvenile Services Annual Report 2022

Detention



Ada County's juvenile detention facility has been in operation since 1974. We are currently housing youth in two units with 36 beds that support direct supervision. Direct supervision provides a safer and more secure facility for youth, staff and visitors by actively managing resident behavior and identifying problems early. *Inspiring hope for the future*

Admissions

Warrant or Detention Order

If the court issues a warrant, youth may self-surrender or be taken into custody by law enforcement.

New Law Violation

We use the RAI to evaluate if these juveniles should be detained or released on a promise to appear (PTA).

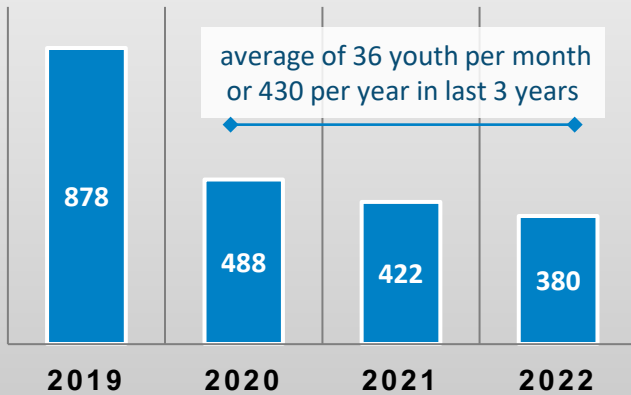
County Contract

For 2022, we housed 16 contract youth (2 Malheur, 4 Boise and 10 Valley) for a total of 295 days.

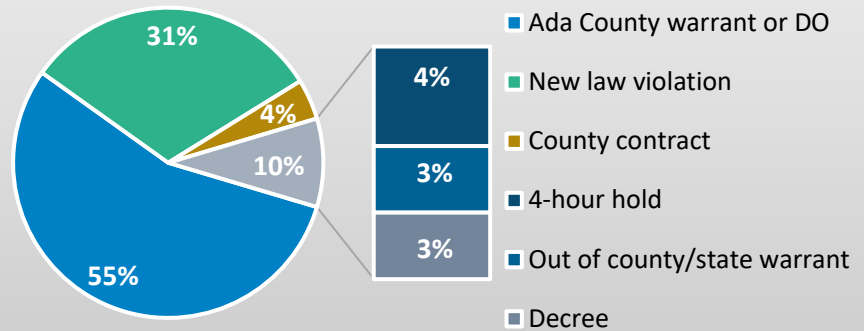
All Others

Includes 4-hour holds, decrees and out-of-county or state warrants and runaways.

Number of Youth Admitted



Admission Type 2022

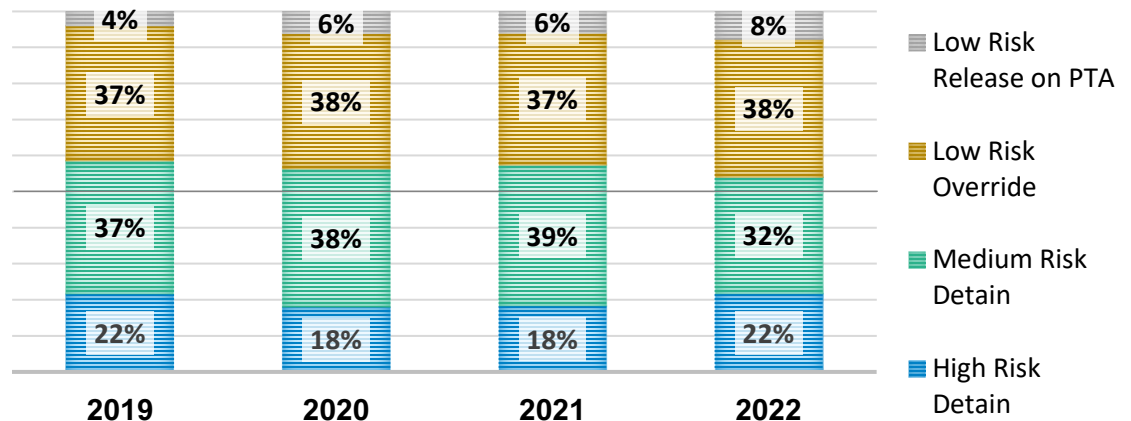


Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

We use a risk assessment instrument (RAI) to evaluate if juveniles brought in on a new law violation should be detained or released on a promise to appear (PTA). The Idaho Juvenile Corrections Act presumes that juveniles will not remain in custody unless they are a risk to public safety or themselves. The RAI is validated for Ada County youth to help objectively assess this risk based on the seriousness of their crime and history with the justice system.

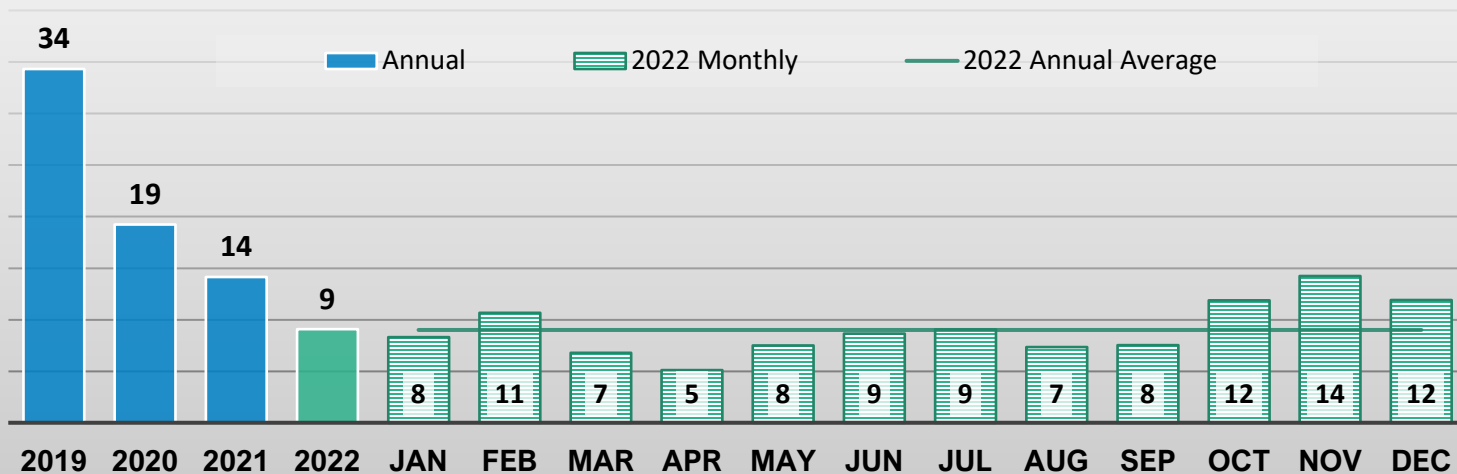
RAIs Completed

2019	171
2020	128
2021	131
2022	115



Average Daily Population

calculated as the # youth in custody at midnight of each day

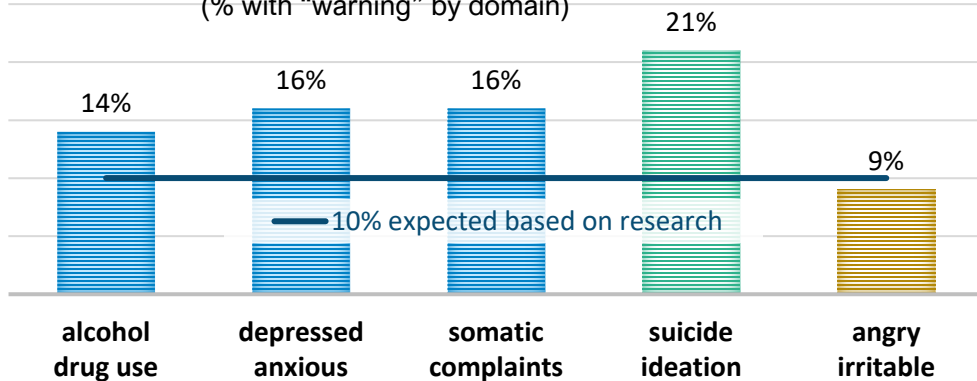


Our average daily population dropped from 27 to 10 residents during the Mar 25 – May 1, 2020 statewide COVID stay-at-home order. Populations have likely remained low since the order because of changes in law enforcement procedures, continued restriction of community movement and delays in court operations. Unfortunately, our behavioral health assessment and record of incidents show a higher proportion of youth with behavioral health needs, including risk of suicide.

Resident Management

MAYSI Assessments Sep 2020 – Aug 2022

(% with “warning” by domain)



The MAYSI-2 is a brief behavioral health screening tool we use to determine when a youth needs a safety watch and the level of that safety watch. Research suggests that 10% of general population may present with a “warning” in each domain.

31% Behavioral Health Need

of youth screen with high behavioral health need. This proportion has increased from 21% in 2019.

23% Suicide Watch

of youth were placed on suicide watch in 2022. This is relatively consistent, but we had zero attempts in 2022.

<2% Assaultive

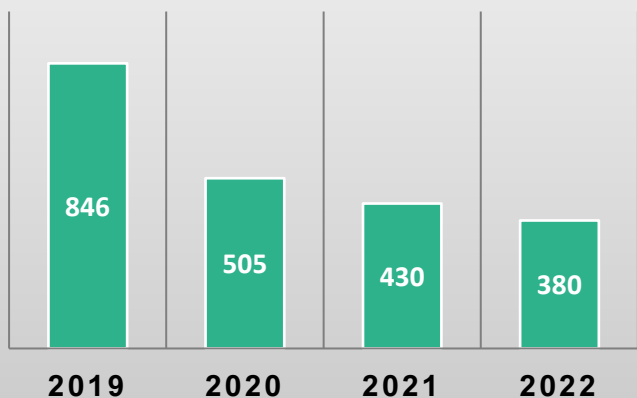
of youth are involved in an assault on staff each year, and we had no youth fights in the past 2 years.

see incident summary report for details

Incidents by Type		2019	2020	2021	2022
# youth housed & release in 2022		695	398	327	278
# youth	Assessed as a MAYSI “level”	143 (21%)	95 (24%)	108 (33%)	64 (31%)
	Placed on suicide watch	177 (26%)	102 (26%)	86 (26%)	64 (23%)
	Attempted suicide	9	9	4	0
	Assaulted staff	11	14	4	4
	Assaulted another youth	9	2	0	0

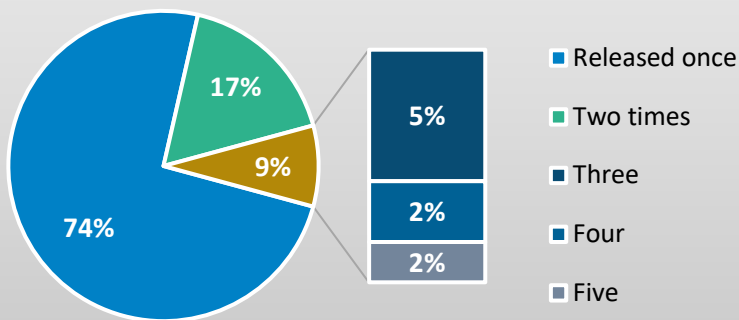
Releases

Number of Youth Released

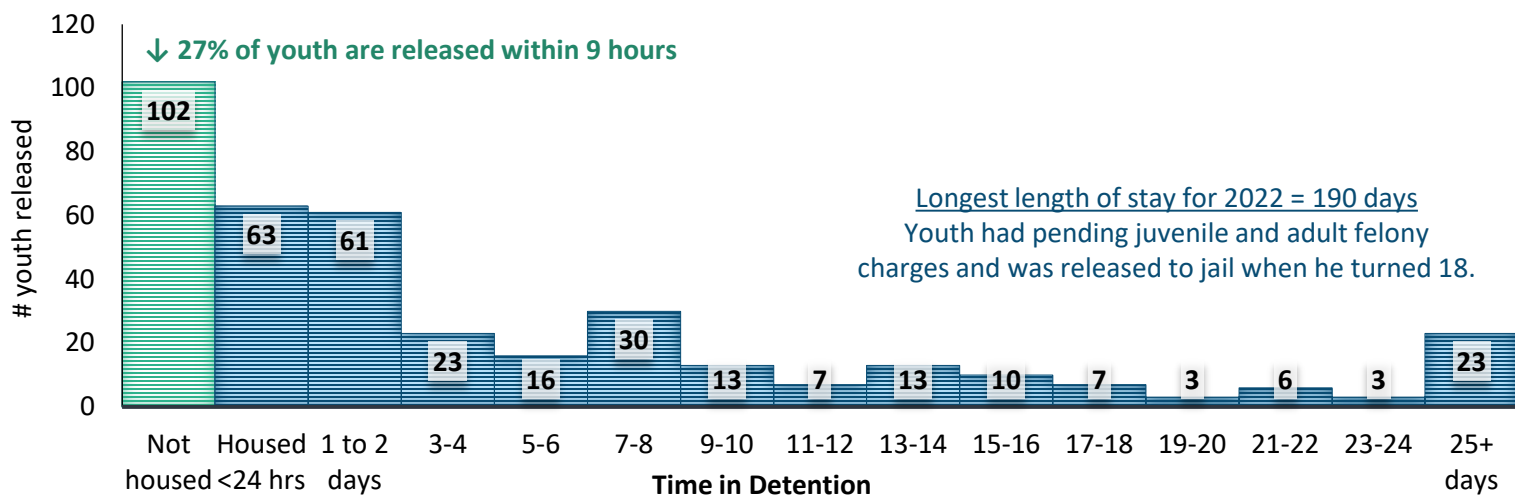


Repeat Releases 2022

- 273 unique youth were released from our facility in 2022
- 70 (26%) of them were with us more than once

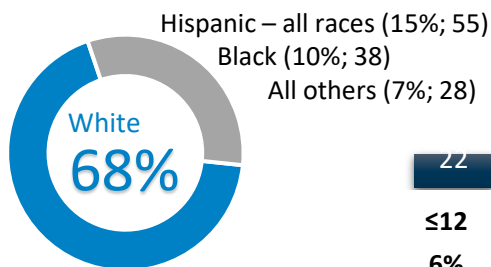


Length of Stay for Youth Released in 2022

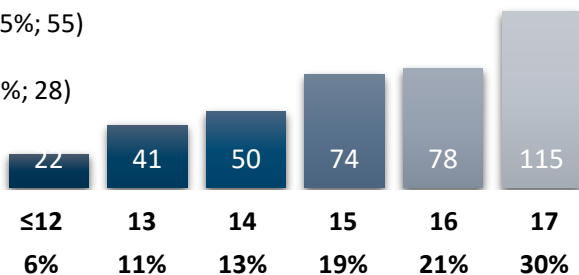


Youth Demographics 2022 (380 releases)

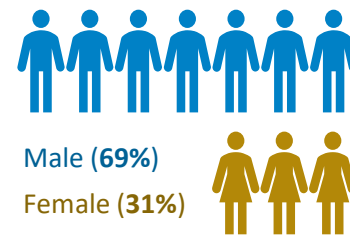
Race/Ethnicity



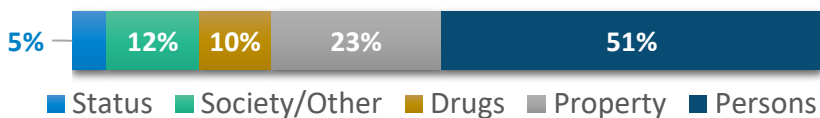
Age



Gender



Category of Most Serious Charge*



*Charges current as of date queried (Jan 12, 2023)

Severity of Most Serious Charge*

