







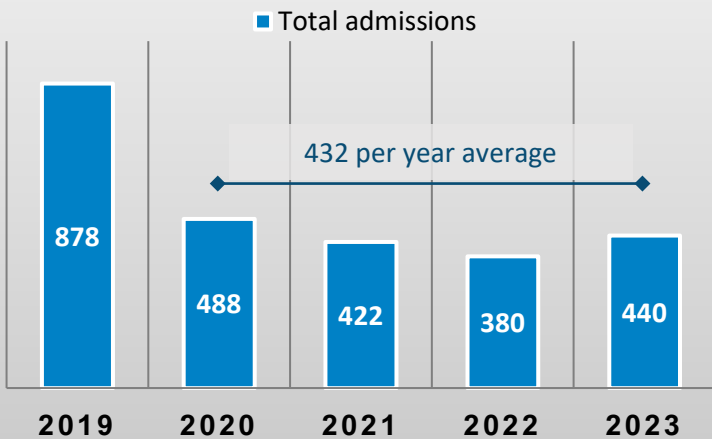
Juvenile Detention January – December 2023

Admissions

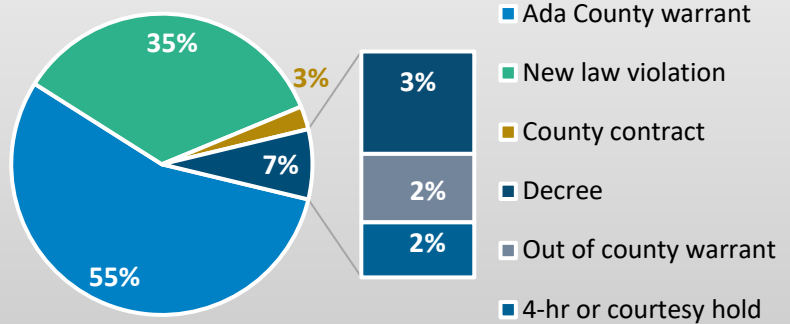
Ada County’s juvenile detention facility has been in operation since 1974. We are currently housing youth in two units with 36 beds that support direct supervision. Direct supervision provides a safer and more secure facility for youth, staff and visitors by actively managing resident behavior and identifying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

 <p>Warrant or Detention Order</p> <p>If the court issues a warrant, youth may self-surrender or be taken into custody by law enforcement.</p>	 <p>New Law Violation</p> <p>We use the RAI to evaluate if these juveniles should be detained or released on a promise to appear (PTA).</p>	 <p>County Contract</p> <p>In 2023, we had 11 contract youth admissions (1 Malheur, 3 Boise and 7 Valley) for a total of 263 days.</p>	 <p>All Others</p> <p>Includes 4-hour holds, courtesy holds, decrees, and out-of-county or state warrants and runaways.</p>
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Number of Admissions



Admission Type Jan-Dec 2023

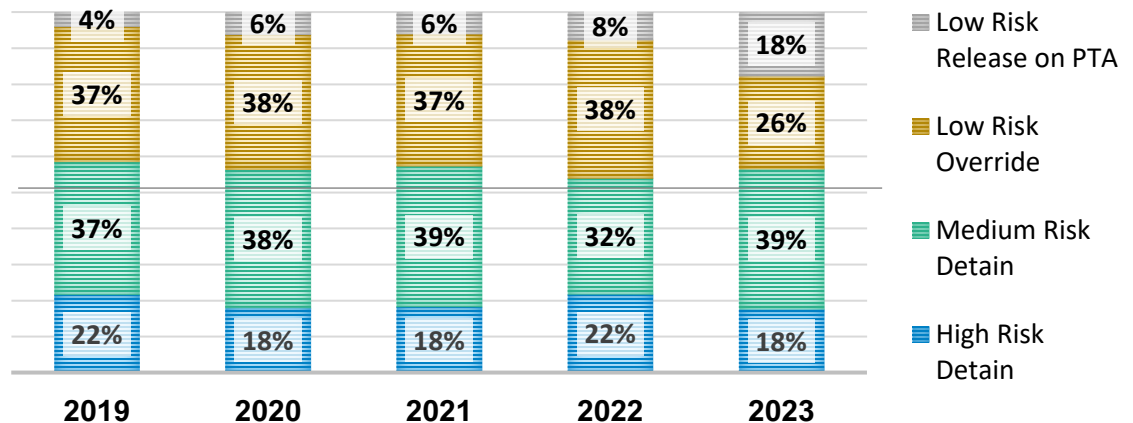


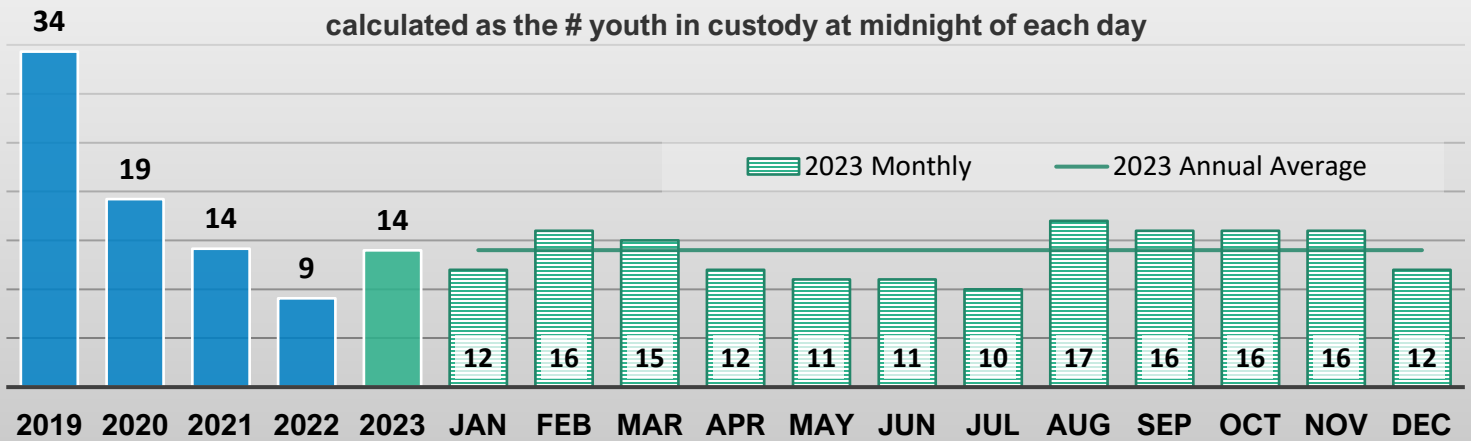
Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

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. The RAI score is a recommendation and law enforcement can “override” a low score and keep the youth in custody.

RAIs Completed

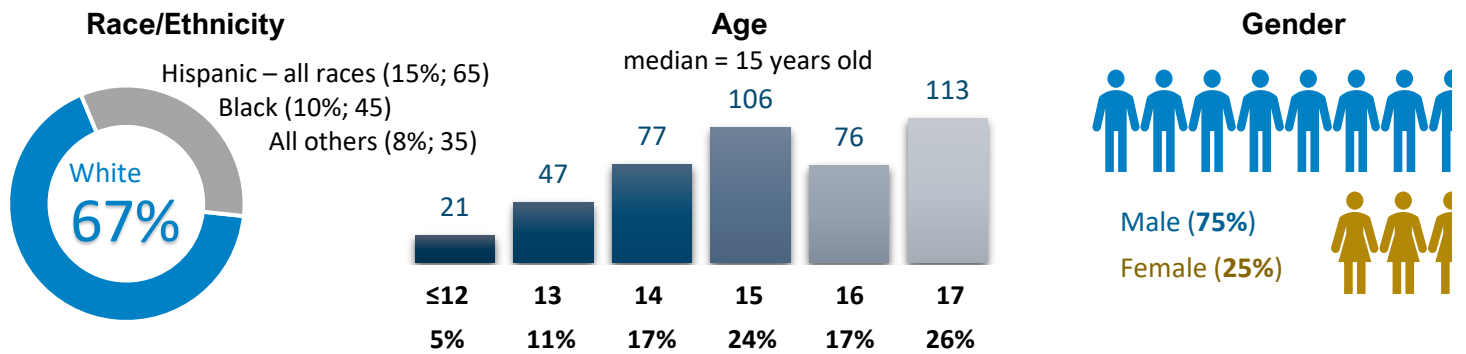
2019	171
2020	128
2021	131
2022	115
2023	147



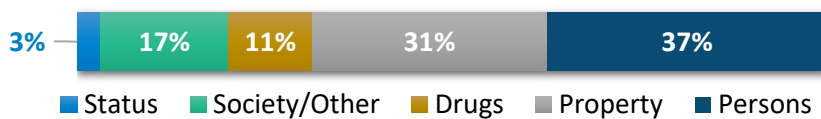


(n = 440 admissions)

Youth Demographics Jan-Dec 2023

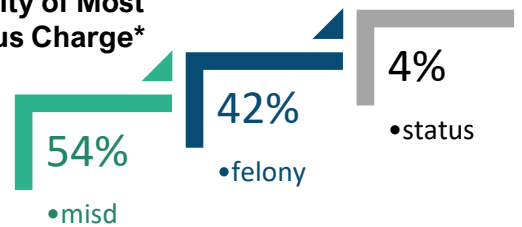


Category of Most Serious Charge*



*Charges current as of date queried (January 3, 2024)

Severity of Most Serious Charge*



In addition to the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) used at intake for youth brought in on a new law violation (pg 1), we have adopted other assessments to evaluate the risk and need of youth admitted to our facility. Information about the youth in our facility helps inform housing and programming decisions and provides for more efficient care and supervision.

- **MAYSI-2 Brief Screen** – behavioral health screening tool to determine if a youth needs a safety watch and the level of that safety watch
- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Risk Assessment** – screen to determine risk of sexual victimization and abusiveness
- **IDJC Human Trafficking Screener** – assesses risk that a youth is a victim of human trafficking
- **Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACEs)** – measures potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (e.g., violence, abuse, and growing up in a family with mental health or substance abuse problems)
- **Alaska Screening Tool (AST)** – screens for substance abuse, mental illness, and traumatic brain injury

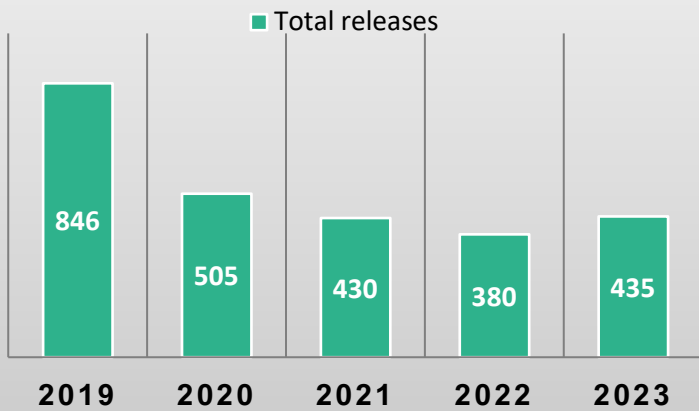
43% High Need

of youth screen with high behavioral health need – a 21% increase from 2019.

32% Suicide Watch

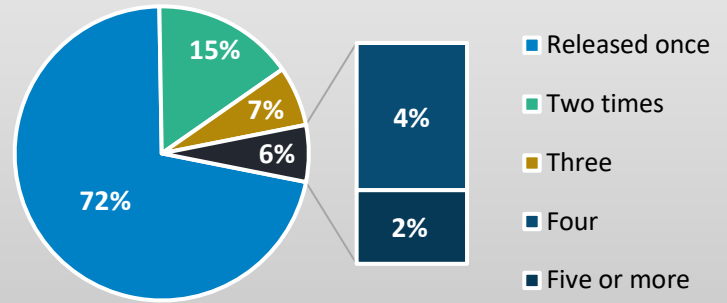
of youth were placed on suicide watch in 2023 – up from 23-26% in previous years.

Number of Youth Released



Repeat Releases Jan-Dec 2023

- 289 unique youth were released from our facility Jan-Dec 2023
- 82 (28%) of them were with us more than once

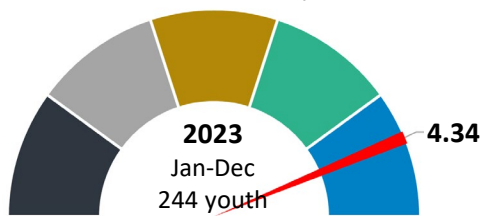


Exit Survey

How safe did you feel while in detention?
(Very Unsafe, Unsafe, Neutral, Safe, Very Safe)

2021 = 4.47
Aug 13-Dec, 70 youth

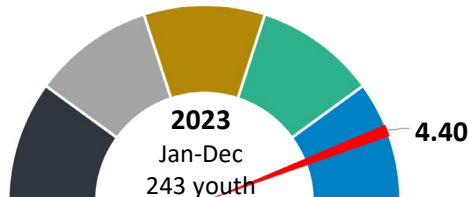
2022 = 4.32
Jan-Dec, 200 youth



Did detention employees treat you with respect?
(Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Often, Almost Always)

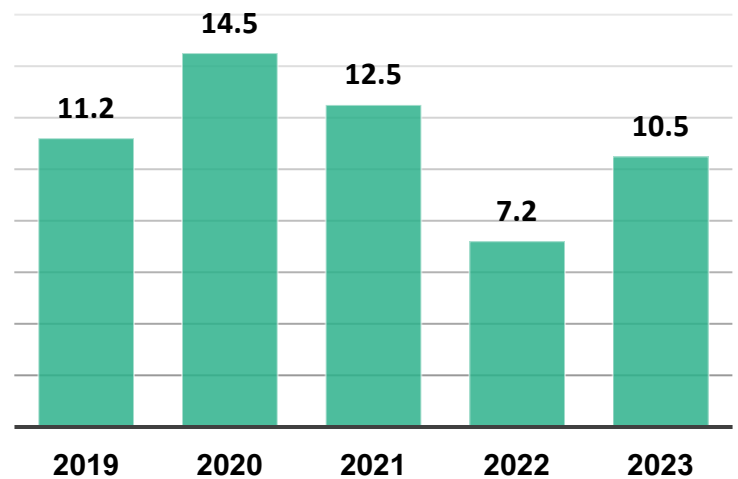
2021 = 4.54
Aug 13-Dec, 70 youth

2022 = 4.55
Jan-Dec, 200 youth



Average Length of Stay

of days
(released youth only)



Length of Stay for Youth Released Jan-Dec 2023

