

DETENTION FACILITY

Examination of the Costs of Homelessness and Issues Related to Determining the Cost-Effectiveness of Supportive Services and Housing in Washoe County, NV

January, 2007

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List of Figures

1-1, Washoe County Detention Facility, Homeless Charges, 2002 – 2006 ytd (1/1/06 – 12/5/06)

Executive Summary

The Washoe County Detention Facility is being bombarded with an influx of inmates in the face of limited capacity. The continuing high number of

afford the travel fare. The other

(H.E.L.P.), where the goal of the progr

or family outside of the Reno/Sparks

data, there has been an almost across-the-board increase in all charge types to the overall number of homeless individuals charged over the years. The problem seems to have increased over the past five years.

The area of downtown Reno, identified as bounded by Keystone Avenue, 7th Street, Wells Avenue, and California Avenue, represented the geographic source of the majority of these char

1 – Detention Facility Service Providers

Detention Facility Section & Data Provider

1 – Washoe County Sheriff's Office

Type of data from provider:

£

1 - WCSO – Washoe County Detention Facility

Description of facility, staff, and capacity limitation

The Washoe County Jail has a bed capacity of 1,245; however, the effectively operative beds reduce the capacity to 1,124. At an inmate count of anything over 1,124 physically in the Parr facility starts the **early release process. Clearly, this number serves as a crucial number for the detention facility and its ability to function efficiently.** There are also

court appearance (jail portion of cost with staff for video arraignment) and lastly, transportation to courts and medical appointments.

Other related incarceration costs are hard to calculate because of the variety in length of stay per inmate and various costs associated with different charges and cooperation of inmates. The only other costs that may be derived would be based on specific case examples provided by the WCSO.

cost related to the number of travels from 2001 to 2006 is shown. The total number of travels has also taken a downward trend from 192 in 2001 to 64 in 2005, and then an increase to 101 in 2006.

Approximately 10% of those assisted through the IAP are homeless. The average length of time served for a homeless inmate in 2004 was estimated at 16.4 days. With such a short length of stay, the IAP usually does not have the opportunity to place homeless inma

In 2004, 2,240 homeless individuals were held as a CPC. Although these individuals are not actually “housed” in the jail, general costs are still incurred, including medical evaluation, Deputy searches, welfare check distribution, and other similar costs.

Programs and Alternatives to Incarceration Unit (AIU)

All programs are completely voluntary. Any inmate who is able to move in the facility without behavior problems will be scheduled to attend the requested program upon the first available opening. Ideally any inmate who volunteers and qualifies will receive personal assistance in completing any counseling or program ordered or recommended.

House Arrest Program

WCSO House Arrest looks to safely reduce jail population, allow offenders to maintain their employment and care for their family. N5.91 8 in 1992, the program offers extensive 24 hour, 7-day-a-week In-Home Electronic Monitoring, and Breath Alcohol Monitoring for those offenders who qualify.

Levels of supervision are determined by A.I.U. staff after taking all case and individual needs into co

Homeless Evaluation Liaison Program (H.E.L.P.)

The goal of H.E.L.P. is to make contact with those who are physically or mentally unable to find available res

The underlying similar factor in the charges listed is that they are generally assessed as second-time offense charges. Meaning, an initial arrest/charge was already given, and now the individual is incurring another charge for not complying with the associated requirements and stipulations placed with the earlier offense.

Approximate number of incarcerated homeless within the Washoe County Detention Facility

Figure 1-3 shows the number of homeless inmates housed in various detention facility units and placed in A.I.U. programs. The number of homeless inmates housed in various detention facility units and A.I.U. programs is based on the organizational definition derived by the Programs Coordinator, and Alternatives

Mental Health Housing Unit #3

Homeless inmates in the Mental Health Housing Unit #3 are those found to have anywhere from minoi2 0seriHou l

always work. The discharge plan is more of a referral to services that are

Special Housing Unit 7 represents inmates who need constant care or supervision. These inmates receive maximum classification and are in separate cells for good reason.

Of the 479 charges pulled under a “none-fixed” address data field, 373 of those charges fell within the designated study area, while 106 charges were found to lie outside of the study area. Therefore suggesting approximately 78% of homeless related arrests are made within the downtown Reno sub-region.

The map shows a pattern along 4th Street throughout the study site area and between 1st and 4th Street. The result in Figure 1-4 suggest the downtown area east of Arlington and between 1st and 4th Street to Evans Avenue, is the most likely region within the Reno/Sparks area for homeless individuals teet 8arreste found dwelling.

When special events and holiday festivities are taking place in downtown Reno, more homeless individuals are likel

and

PROBATION VIOLATION – Will go before a district court judge to determine if

