

# A Study of Homeless in Rural Counties in Nevada

*Rural Nevada Continuum of Care*

# 2011

## POINT IN TIME REPORT

*For the rural counties of Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda,  
Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing,  
Storey and White Pine Counties*

# Contents

Overview of Nevada .....	1
Introduction to the Continuum of Care.....	2
Conducting a Point in Time Count.....	4
Results for the 15 Rural Counties .....	8
Comparisons to Previous Counts.....	16
Carson City .....	19
Introduction .....	19
Results for 2011.....	19
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	21
Churchill County .....	25
Introduction .....	25
Results for 2011.....	25
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	27
Douglas County .....	31
Introduction .....	31
Results for 2011.....	31
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	33
Elko County .....	37
Introduction .....	37
Results for 2011.....	37
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	39
Esmeralda County .....	43
Introduction .....	43
Results for 2011.....	43
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	43
Eureka County.....	46
Introduction .....	46
Results for 2011.....	46
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	46
Humboldt County.....	49
Introduction .....	49
Results for 2011.....	49
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	50
Lander County .....	54
Introduction .....	54

# Contents

- Results for 2011..... 54
- Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 55
- Lincoln County ..... 57
  - Introduction ..... 57
  - Results for 2011..... 57
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 58
- Lyon County ..... 60
  - Introduction ..... 60
  - Results for 2011..... 60
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 62
- Mineral County ..... 66
  - Introduction ..... 66
  - Results for 2011..... 66
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 67
- Nye County ..... 70
  - Introduction ..... 70
  - Results for 2011..... 70
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 71
- Pershing County ..... 75
  - Introduction ..... 75
  - Results for 2011..... 75
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 75
- Storey County ..... 78
  - Introduction ..... 78
  - Results for 2011..... 78
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 78
- White Pine County..... 81
  - Introduction ..... 81
  - Results for 2011..... 81
  - Comparisons to Previous Counts ..... 82

This report was prepared by Social Entrepreneurs, Inc. on behalf of the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care. The Point in Time Count was conducted by volunteers in each of the rural counties. Volunteers included social service providers, law enforcement, county agencies and citizens. This report would not have been possible without their commitment and assistance.

The Point in Time Count was designed under the guidance of the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care Steering Committee.

**This report is dedicated to all individuals and families in Nevada seeking a safe place to stay.**

# Overview

## Overview of Nevada

Nevada was admitted to the United States on October 31, 1864 becoming the 36th state. The 2009 Population Estimate from the United States Census gives Nevada's population as 2,643,085, making it the 36th largest state in population. At the same time, Nevada encompasses 110,540 square miles, making it the seventh largest state by area. Nevada is roughly 483 miles long and 320 miles wide and consists of mostly mountainous and desert terrain.

Altitudes vary widely from 1,000 feet to over 13,000 feet. Approximately 86 percent of the state's land is owned by the U.S. federal government under various jurisdictions both civilian and military. Much of this land mass is found in the 15 rural counties of Nevada. These counties comprise the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCoC). Nevada has 17

counties with two (Clark and Washoe) housing most of the state's population.

As of 2009, there were about 2.6 million residents, with over 85 percent of the population residing in the metropolitan areas of Las Vegas and Reno. The remaining 15 percent of Nevada's population reside in the remaining 15 rural counties of the RNCoC. Their population compared to square miles varies dramatically by county:

County	2010 population projection from Nevada State Demographer	Area (sq. mi.)
Carson City	55,188	146
Churchill	26,357	5,023
Douglas	50,355	738
Elko	52,042	17,203
Esmeralda	1,158	3,589
Eureka	1,559	4,180
Humboldt	17,511	9,658
Lander	5,592	5,519
Lincoln	4,238	10,637
Lyon	52,470	2,016
Mineral	4,524	3,813
Nye	44,844	18,159
Pershing	7,069	6,068
Storey	4,148	264
White Pine	9,495	8,897



Mining and tourism are Nevada's two most important industries. Tourism in particular has suffered considerable difficulties since the economic recession began in 2008. This coupled with Nevada's exceedingly high rates

of home foreclosures, paints a grim picture regarding factors that lead to homelessness.

Nevada's current unemployment rate stands at 14.9 percent, one of the highest in the nation. Unemployment in many of Nevada's rural counties exceeds the overall state rate. Rates vary from a low of 7.4 percent to a high of 19.2 percent in the rural counties.

As of December 2010, unemployment rates for the 15 rural counties were as follows:

- Carson City: 13.6 percent
- Churchill County: 11.4 percent
- Douglas County: 14.8 percent
- Elko County: 8.3 percent
- Esmeralda County: 8.5 percent
- Eureka County: 8.5 percent
- Humboldt County: 9.3 percent
- Lander County: **7.4 percent**
- Lincoln County: 12.9 percent
- Lyon County: **19.2 percent**
- Mineral County: 14.2 percent
- Nye County: 16.3 percent
- Pershing County: 12.2 percent
- Storey County: 14.2 percent
- White Pine County: 9.4 percent

As is the case with unemployment, Nevada also leads the nation in rates of foreclosures. While the highest number of foreclosures continues to occur in Clark County, the rural counties are also experiencing high foreclosure rates.

When examining these economic factors, it becomes clear that high unemployment, high foreclosure rates and a continuing budget crisis in the state all lead to greater risk of homelessness.

## Introduction to the Continuum of Care

The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a set of three competitively-awarded programs created to address the problems of homelessness in a comprehensive manner with other federal agencies.

Since the first Continuum of Care (CoC) competition in 1995, the number of grants awarded to rural areas has grown from 52 projects in 1995 to 565 projects in 2006. Nine percent of the homeless population in the United States is located in rural areas and since 1999, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded 10 percent of annual CoC funding to rural area projects.

Rural continua are typically organized into a regional, state, or balance of state CoC system. Nevada has three CoCs: Northern Nevada, Southern Nevada and the Balance of State. The balance of state CoC is referred to as the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCOC). CoCs are most commonly organized around two main goals – planning for a homeless housing and service system in a community and applying for funding from HUD's competitive McKinney-Vento Act programs.

To receive HUD McKinney-Vento funding,



organizations must work through a local CoC. All RNCOC partners should be invested in planning and determining how funding should be used; but depending on the partner their roles can and should vary. Rural continua, which often have a broad and very diverse partnership base, must handle the complicated task of organizing and building capacity among their partners while still being strategic and clear about the varying roles and responsibilities of each partner.

Rural continua address specific programmatic, funding, communication, and geographic constraints that more urban communities do not need to consider when providing services to the homeless or organizing a CoC.

The underlying factors that cause homelessness in rural areas are no different than those in urban areas. However, strategies for addressing homelessness that work well in urban areas may not be effective in rural areas.

Rural homeless populations often are 'unseen' and spread out in remote locations. Although rural communities often pride themselves on 'taking care of their own,' the hidden nature of rural homelessness means that the issue is most often viewed as an urban problem and overlooked in a rural context. Moreover, resources and infrastructure for providing emergency services for the homeless and addressing underlying issues that cause homelessness are often scarce.

Each year, HUD publishes a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance in the Federal Register. CoCs are eligible to apply for funds but not guaranteed that they will be awarded funds. Funding awards are determined based on the quality of the application which

describes the RNCOC's strategy and progress in addressing goals related to homelessness. It also documents the extent of unmet need and provides information about the proposed projects in the application. Each application must include a certification that the project is consistent with the Consolidated Plan of the jurisdiction where each proposed project is found.

Projects included in the application can fall into one of three categories:

- Supportive Housing Program (SHP)
- Shelter Plus Care (S + C)
- Single Room Occupancy (SRO)

HUD defines a homeless person as "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter; and a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter."<sup>5</sup>

HUD's definition of homelessness presents challenges in rural areas. In large part due to the lack of emergency shelters, individuals and families without permanent housing often live doubled up with family members and friends, or 'couch surf' from place to place, but with no place to call home.

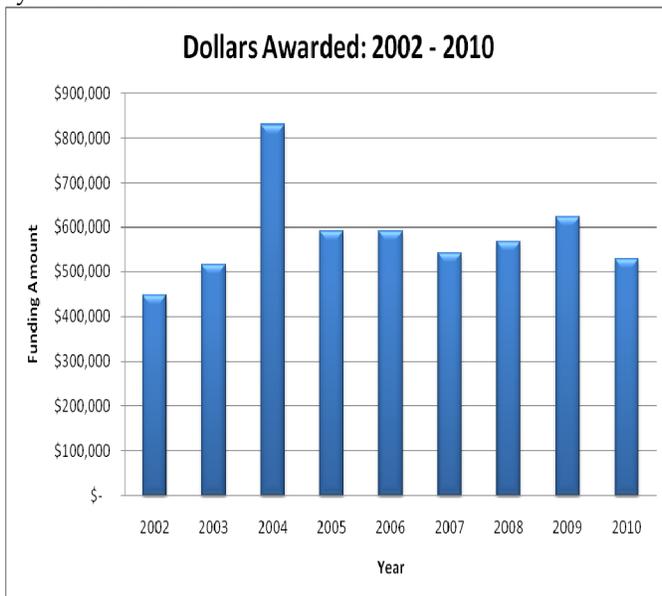
**SHP** helps develop housing and related supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent living. Program funds help homeless people live in a stable place, increase their skills or income, and gain

more control over the decisions that affect their lives.

The **S + C** program provides rental assistance that, when combined with social services, provides supportive housing for homeless people with disabilities and their families. The program allows for a variety of housing choices such as group homes or individual units, coupled with a range of supportive services (funded by other sources).

The **SRO** program provides Section 8 rental assistance for moderate rehabilitation of buildings with SRO units— single-room dwellings, designed for the use of an individual, that often do not contain food preparation or sanitary facilities. A public housing authority makes Section 8 rental assistance payments to the landlords for the homeless people who rent the rehabilitated units.

Each year since 2002, the RNCOC has successfully submitted applications for McKinney-Vento funding. This has resulted in almost \$5.25 million in funding for housing, supportive services and a Homeless Management Information System. Funding by year is as follows:



The 2010 request was \$578,246 of which \$529,743 has been awarded; the RNCOC is awaiting word on the balance for a new project that was requested. Only the amount that has been awarded is reflected in the graph.

Counties with CoC Funding include:

- Carson (S+C)
- Douglas (SHP)
- Elko (S+C)
- Churchill (SHP)
- All participating counties (HMIS)
- Rural Clinic locations (Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Nye, Elko, Carson, Churchill and Douglas) (S+C)
- Specific sites of S+C in the counties include:
  - Battle Mountain
  - Carson
  - Fallon
  - Fernley
  - Hawthorne
  - Lovelock
  - Minden
  - Silver Springs
  - Tonopah
  - Winnemucca
  - Yerington

## Conducting a Point in Time Count

To receive Continuum of Care (CoC) funding, continua must conduct counts of the homeless population in order to help demonstrate and quantify need.

A Point-in-Time (PIT) Count must be completed at least once every other year. A PIT Count is a one-day, statistically reliable, unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered persons who are homeless in a defined geographic area.

Conducting the PIT Count can be particularly challenging in rural areas because few staff members are qualified and trained to complete it and homeless individuals are dispersed over wide geographic areas. Due to a scarcity of emergency shelters in rural areas, those who are homeless often live in areas that are difficult to find and/or access.

The PIT Count is therefore especially important for rural counties; because it quantifies a 'hidden' problem that many believe only exists in urban areas. Nothing can more effectively dispel the myth that homelessness is a non-issue in rural areas than hard data to the contrary.

The PIT Count is an opportunity to increase awareness and collective knowledge about the problem of rural homelessness and helps the Rural Nevada CoC and its member counties better understand and address homelessness. Since 2005, the RNCOC has conducted an annual PIT Count in the geographic region comprised of the 15 rural counties known as the Rural Nevada CoC.

Other housing and homeless planning initiatives routinely use the RNCOC PIT data and goals including:

- Western Nevada Home Consortium
- Nevada Housing Division
- Provisional Assistance Through Housing (PATH)
- Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) Participants
- Local Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) efforts

The PIT effort includes a "street" count or unsheltered count of the homeless, a survey of homeless service providers, a motel count in which motel owners/operators are asked to

count the number of individuals and families living at the motel, and interviews with homeless individuals and families in some areas. This year, the Rural Nevada CoC added a count of children experiencing homelessness in Nevada's school districts.

The motel count is not required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as people living in motels are not considered homeless. However, it is deemed important data to collect as it provides information on people that are possibly under-housed or at-risk of becoming homeless. Additionally, the count of children attending school is not required by the HUD. But because the number of families experiencing homelessness is a growing issue, Nevada's Rural CoC has deemed it important to capture the number of affected children.

Each rural county participates in the PIT Count at the level they are able, based on the resources available in that county. Some complete all types of counts and some complete one type of count. Since each county is different from the next and they are aware of their unique demographics, they are best equipped to determine which counts yield the best results.

A lead participant is identified in each county. This lead is charged with identifying what resources they can utilize to complete the count, given that it is solely a volunteer effort which does not include funding to complete the collection or reporting of data. The spirit and participation of rural participants reflects their commitment to their communities, and their desire to do what they can with few resources. To further demonstrate the coordinated and collaborative nature of this year's PIT:

- The street count was conducted with law enforcement, code enforcement, and social service agencies to count the number of homeless individuals and families sleeping in parks, on the streets, by rivers or in camps.
- The motel count was conducted in conjunction with motel owners/operators. Motel owners/operators counted the number of individuals and families living at the motel. Volunteers visited each motel to collect the data sheet or assist the motel owner/operator in completing the count in their motel.
- The homeless interview survey was conducted with homeless individuals and families on the same day as the PIT Count to get a clearer picture of the needs of the Homeless.
- The school count was conducted by each school district's homeless liaison on the day of the PIT Count. Although schools use a different definition of homelessness, the liaisons captured the number of children according to whether they slept "doubled-up," in a hotel or motel, in a shelter, in transitional housing or waiting for foster care, or were unsheltered.

All data was then collected and either entered directly into online surveys developed by Social Entrepreneurs, Inc. (SEI) or submitted

to SEI for data entry. SEI validated the data, compiled it by county and synthesized it for this report.

There are many barriers to addressing homelessness in rural counties.

Understanding the unique needs of these communities, through the PIT Count, helps the Rural Nevada CoC plan and implement strategies to address them.

Barriers to addressing homelessness include:

- **Transportation:** Large distances must be traversed to reach services that are few and far between and there are usually limited or no public transportation options available.
- **Isolation:** Rural areas can be isolating due to their expansiveness and/or sparse populations. People who are homeless often feel cut off, geographically and, for recently arrived immigrant populations, linguistically and culturally, from the services that are available in the area.
- **Shortage of Services:** Few homeless-specific providers are available in most rural areas and mainstream services can be difficult to access, spread over large areas, and often not structured to accommodate the homeless population.

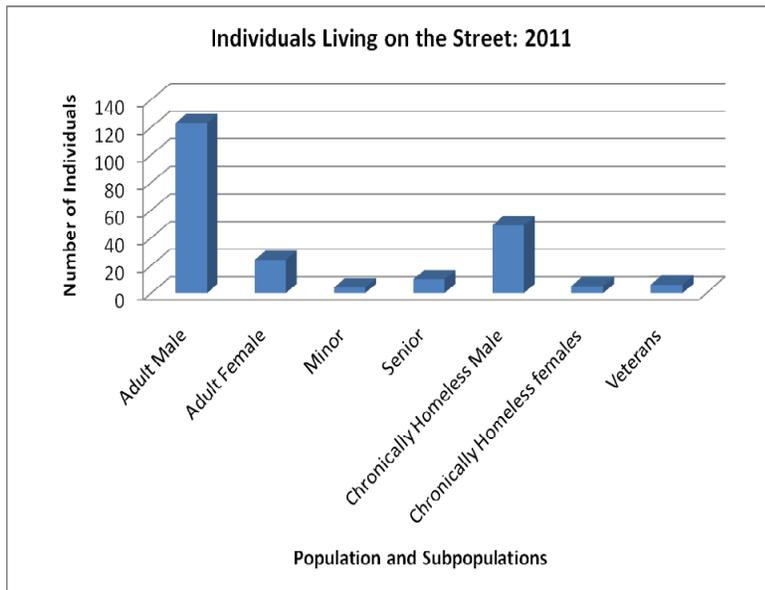
These problems overlap. For example, the shortage of services nearby may mean that homeless individuals have to travel to a neighboring community to get the services they need, which can be difficult due to a lack of public transportation options. Similarly, geographic and linguistic/cultural isolation of homeless individuals in a community may exacerbate the invisibility of the population.

Rural homelessness is sometimes referred to as an 'invisible' problem because of a pervasive lack of awareness that homelessness is an issue in rural communities. This is in large part due to the dispersal of the rural homeless population and the lack of obvious 'street homelessness' in rural communities. People taking shelter in seasonal hunting or fishing cabins, campgrounds, abandoned barns, trailers or in vehicles are simply not visible to the general public or government officials. This lack of visibility can make it difficult to engage the community to take action or to persuade government officials to invest public resources in affordable housing and services to the homeless.

# Results for the 15 Rural Counties

The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care partners and participants conducted a Point in Time (PIT) Count of the homeless persons in rural Nevada on January 27, 2011.

## Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

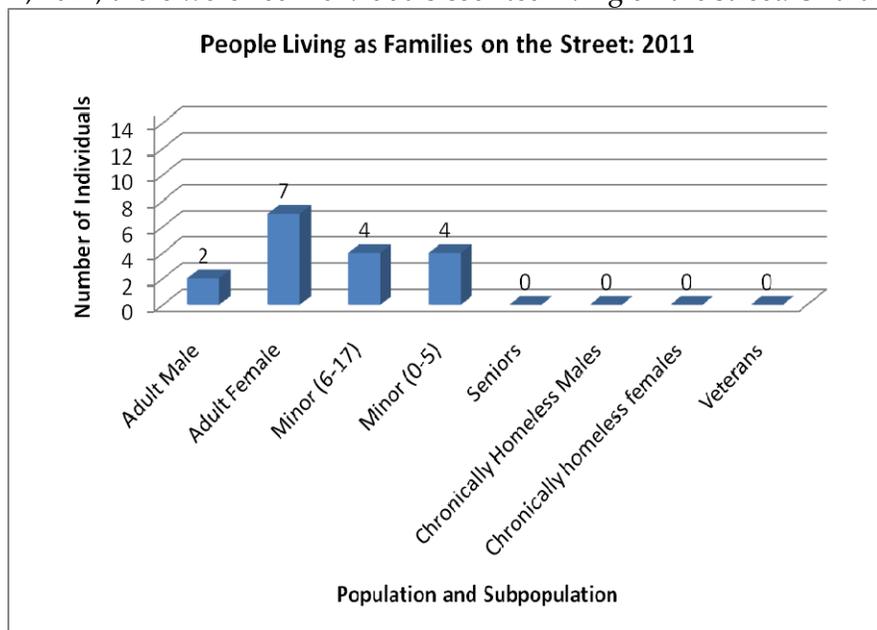


There are three components to the count of sheltered and unsheltered. The first is a count of persons on the street, the second is a count of individuals that are receiving homeless services in a setting such as emergency shelter or transitional housing, and the third is a count of homeless being served by non-housing providers.

Street count numbers are collected for individuals and families living on the street by county. The street count was conducted in twelve of the fifteen counties, with Carson

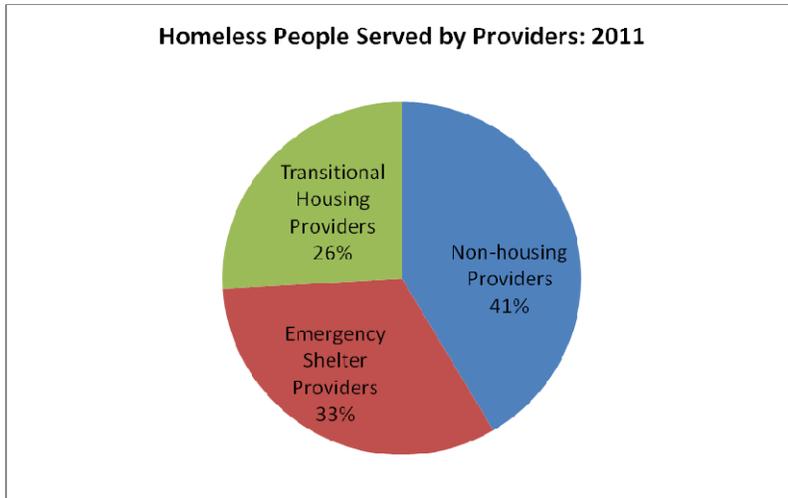
City reporting the highest numbers. Eureka, Mineral and Pershing Counties reported that no homeless were found on the streets. Five counties (Esmeralda, Lander, Nye, Storey and White Pine) did not conduct a street count in 2011.

In the RNCOC on January 27, 2011, there were 168 individuals counted living on the street. Of that total, 151 single individuals were counted, 10 of these were ages 60 or older. In addition to the 168 individuals living on the street, there were 17 family members living on the street that day. Families were counted in Carson and Elko Counties.



The second component of the sheltered and unsheltered count includes those

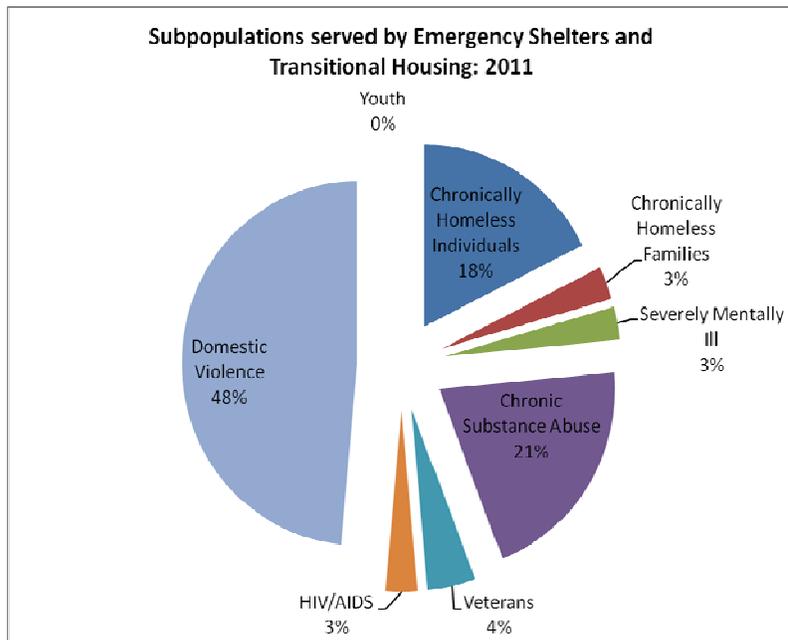
individuals receiving homeless services in an emergency shelter or transitional housing. Service providers are regularly contacted by homeless individuals who are not in their housing type at the time of the PIT Count. In these instances, providers not only report the number of individuals that are sheltered but also note unsheltered individuals who contacted them during the PIT Count.



On January 27, 2011 there were 203 persons in emergency or transitional housing, an increase of 54 from the previous year. There were 113 individuals in Emergency Shelters in the RNCoC. An additional 90 were in Transitional Housing. The distribution by percent has remained exactly the same from the 2010 Count to the 2011 PIT Count. This indicates that the Continuum has successfully

funded new projects in areas that are not only being utilized to a higher degree but have been strategic. Nineteen persons or nine percent contacted a housing provider that day, indicating they were unsheltered. These individuals are reported separately from the street count as there is no way of knowing if they had been counted on the street.

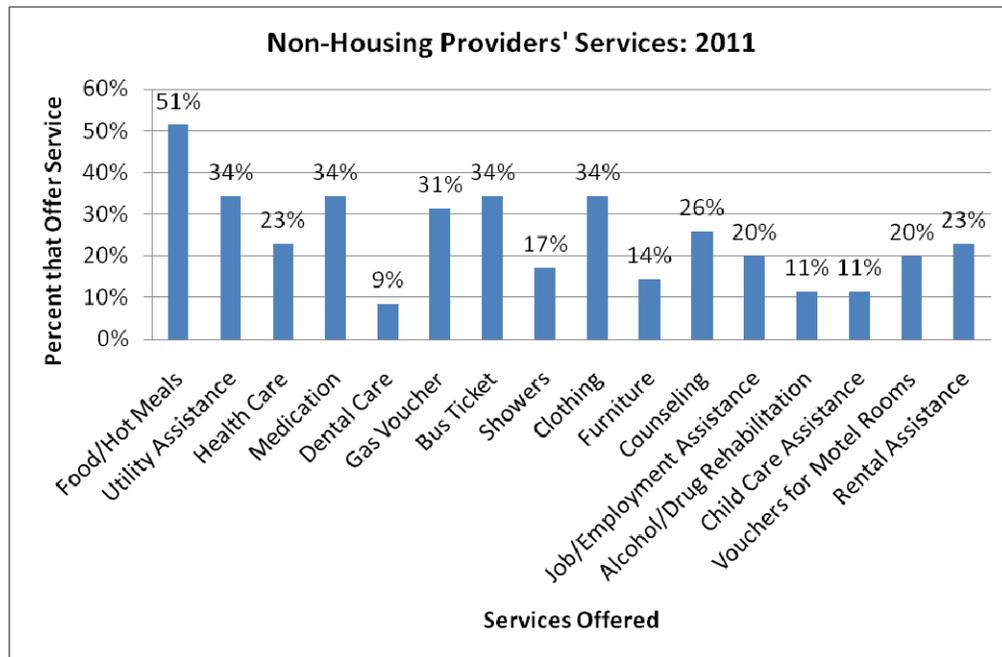
Of those served by providers, the PIT Count captures the various subpopulations that they represent. The majority indicated they were victims of domestic violence, while the next highest subpopulation indicated they suffered from chronic substance abuse, followed by chronically homeless individuals.



There are many homeless who are served by other social service providers that participate in the RNCoC. These service providers (non-housing providers) indicated that 144 persons were provided supportive services on the day of the PIT Count.

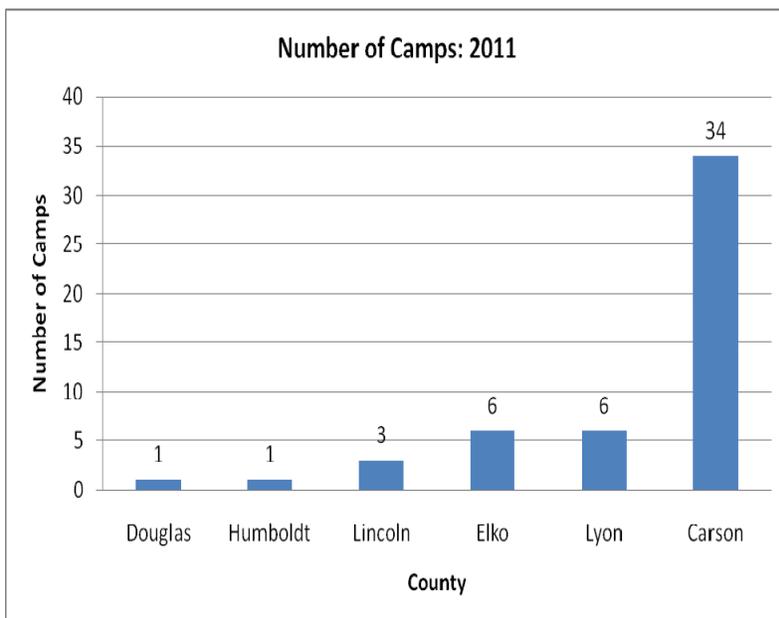
The majority of those served were men (54%, or 78 individuals). Thirty-six women were served, along with 17 children ages 0 to 5, and 20 children ages six to 17. Of the 144 people served by non-housing providers, 35 men and women were considered to be chronically homeless, 12 were seniors, 10 were Veterans, and 96 were part of a family.

The services provided to homeless individuals varied by service provider and county. The service provided the most was food or hot meals, followed by utility assistance, medication, bus tickets, and clothing. Total services provided can be seen in the bar graph below.



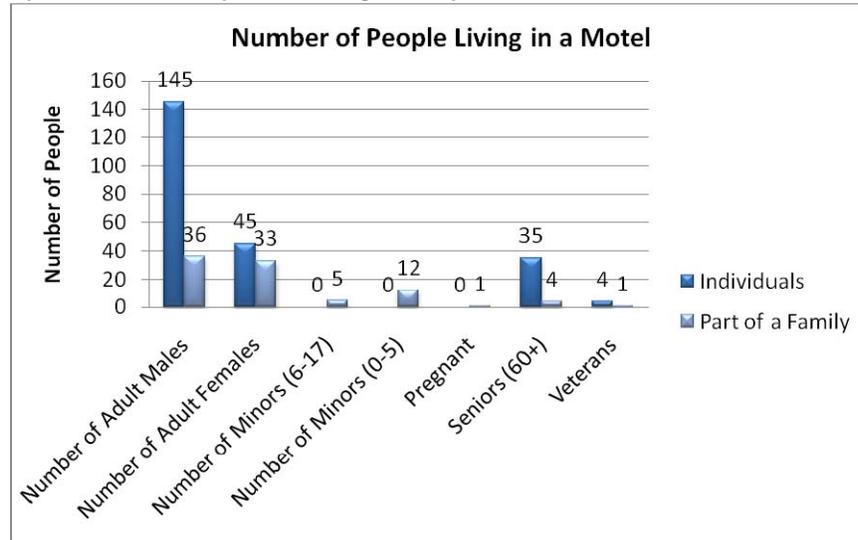
### Homeless Camps

Counties also identified the number of encampments in their geographic area. They included 51 total camps in rural Nevada. Churchill, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey and White Pine reported no camps. The bar graph below provides the distribution of camps by county for the six reporting counties.



## Motel Count

The motel count identified individuals and families that are living in motels. It also counts separately those individuals or families who have been living in a motel for longer than a year and are designated as long term residents. Twelve of the counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. They include Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey and White Pine Counties. There were a total of 276 individuals and families living in motels throughout the RNCoc on January 27, 2011.

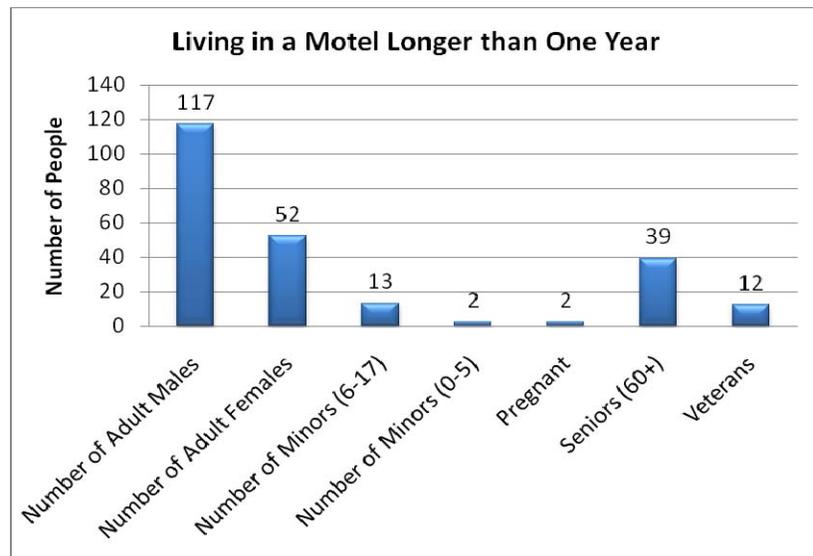


and families living in motels throughout the RNCoc on January 27, 2011.

The number of motel residents that were identified as individuals without dependent children totaled 190. Of the 190, 145 were male and 45 were female. Of these, 35 were seniors and four were Veterans.

In addition to the individuals living without dependent children, 86 family members were also living in motels. This included 69 adults, one that was pregnant and four which were seniors. There were 17 children living in motels with their families. The majority of the children (12) were ages birth to five, with five children reported as being between the ages of six to 17.

Individuals and families that have lived in the motels for longer than 12 months are counted separately as they are considered long term residents of the motels. In addition to the numbers reported above, there were 184 persons that reported to have lived in the motels for longer than a year. A significant number of them are seniors, 39 of the 184.

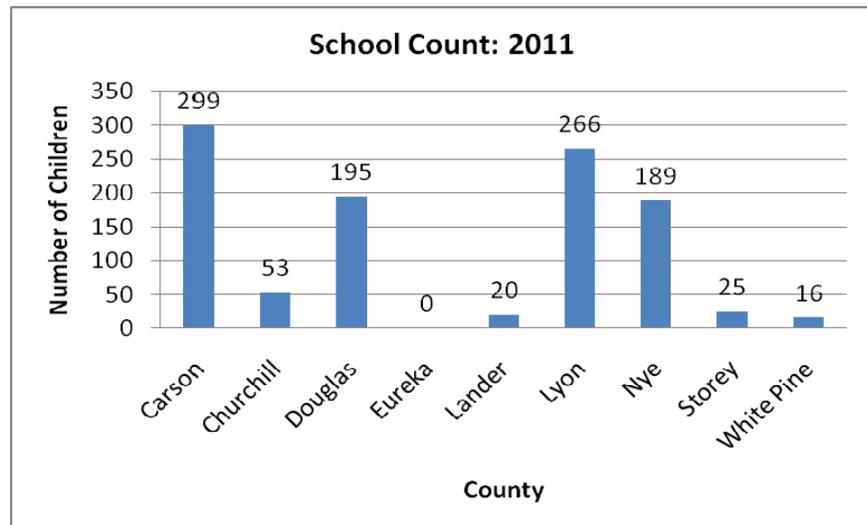


Finally, while there were relatively few children counted as long term residents, it is important to note that 15 children in the RNCoc had been living in the weekly motels for longer than a year. This extended period of time with a lack of security is thought to be tremendously stressful on parents and their children.

## School Count

In the fall of 2010, the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care sponsored an education collaboration meeting with all school district homeless liaisons in the Continuum. At this meeting, participants shared strategies for linkages, identified best practices and promoted further participation. As a result of this meeting, the group determined that it was in the best interests of our communities' children to leverage information each school district was collecting to make available to the community at-large.

New in 2011, the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care planned for and implemented a new count – the school count – to capture information on our communities' children who are experiencing issues of homelessness. Although the Department of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have differing definitions of homeless, the RNCoc has captured the data to reflect



those differences. Although HUD does not recognize “doubling up” as homeless, it is widely understood that these people are under housed and at risk of becoming homeless. It is also important to note that some of these children’s families may be reflected in other counts so the degree of duplication is unknown.

As a result of these collaborative and innovative efforts, the Continuum of Care has recognized 1,062 children in nine counties who are experiencing homelessness. The largest group of children, those doubled up, are most likely living in areas that do not have enough emergency shelters, transitional housing or other resources to keep them housed. Counties participating in the 2011 School Count included Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Eureka, Lander, Lyon, Nye, Storey and White Pine.

School Count Categories	Number
Children experiencing homelessness	1,062
Unsheltered children	4
Children doubled up	721
Children living in a hotel/motel	7
Children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	14
Children that fall under an “other” or “unknown” category	316

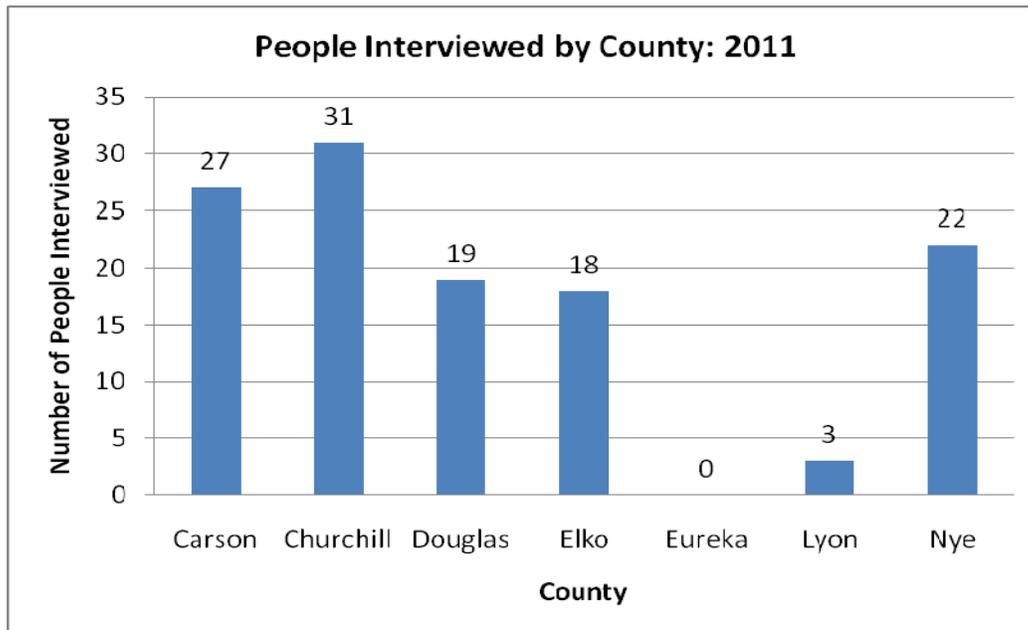
## Homeless Interviews

Homeless interviews are intended to provide a snapshot of the circumstances and needs of the homeless in rural counties. These interview results are considered a sample of the greater population of homeless in the RNCoc.

Surveys were conducted with 120 individuals who were homeless or at risk of being homeless on January 27, 2011. This is an increase in the number of interviews conducted over 2010 when 108 interviews were completed and 2009 when 45 interviews were completed. The interviews were conducted in seven of the 15 rural counties. The counties with sufficient resources to conduct interviews included Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Lyon and Nye Counties.



Of the 120 interviews conducted, 75 respondents were male and 44 were female.



Specific events that led to homelessness, the interviewees' homeless experience and background, disabling conditions, education levels and Veteran status, and employment status and social service supports are described on the next two pages.

### **Events Leading to Homelessness**

- Seventy-three percent reported they were homeless due to being unemployed or losing their job, 62 percent indicated that they were unable to pay rent and 21 percent indicated they were homeless due to alcohol or substance abuse. Other causes of homelessness included eviction due to non-payment of rent (17 percent), a family break-up or problems with family members (33 percent) and money management problems (25 percent) and moved to seek work (17 percent). Further, 11 percent indicated that a temporary living situation had ended; four percent indicated they were discharged from an institution, and 13 percent said they had a physical disability. In addition, 15 percent reported they were homeless due to a mental illness/disability.
- For those who indicated they were homeless due to being unemployed, 27 percent indicated their previous employment was housing related, such as construction or real estate, while 28 percent indicated they had worked in the food and beverage industry, 10 percent were in the casino industry, and 16 percent were in mining. This supports a trend throughout Nevada, In 2009 the majority of the unemployed who became homeless were in the housing related field, whereas in 2010 and 2011 that had expanded to the service industries. This illustrates the continued effect of the recession on the economy and its impact on homelessness.
- Fourteen of the 108 people interviewed indicated they were homeless due to being discharged from an institution with six reporting they were discharged from a jail or a prison, and 14 were discharged from a medical facility.

### **Homeless Experience and Family Background**

- Ninety-eight percent become homeless while living in Nevada. The majority (25 percent) lived in Carson City, followed by Fallon (19 percent) followed by the Douglas/ Gardnerville/ Minden area and Pahrump, both areas at 18 percent.
- Forty-five percent lived in Nevada four years or more before becoming homeless, slightly more than the 44 percent who indicated the same in 2010.
- Fifty-nine percent were homeless for the first time, 44 percent had been homeless for 12 months or more, 10 percent had been homeless between three and six months and 27 percent had been homeless for three months or less.
- Fifty-eight percent reported that they had stayed with friend in order to meet their needs for housing while 51 percent indicated that they had lived with another family or shared living space with others in order to have shelter. These numbers indicate that people have used multiple methods to gain shelter. Many times, people do not know where they will sleep that night, which explains why this response rate is over 100 percent.
- The top three reasons cited as preventing individuals from living in permanent housing were: can't afford rent (84 percent), no job/no income (72 percent) and no money for deposit or first or last month's rent (66 percent). The next highest reported reason was a lack of transportation (28 percent), which is a common issue in rural communities.
- Twelve percent or 14 individuals indicated they were in foster care as a minor.
- Six percent indicated that they were part of a pattern of intergenerational homelessness, as their parents were also homeless in the past.

### **Employment Status & Social Service Supports**

- Twenty-six percent of those interviewed indicated they have part or full time employment and eight percent indicated they have acted as a day laborer for income in the last six months.

- Of those interviewed, 75 percent were actively seeking work on the day they were interviewed. Almost half of the respondents (49 percent) indicated they had been unemployed for less than a year.
- Those interviewed also indicated they receive some social services, including 71 percent that receive food stamps – a dramatic increase from 40 percent in the year prior, nine percent receive social security, nine percent receive unemployment compensation and eight percent receive TANF.
- Top service needs include: rental assistance, permanent housing, Section 8 housing vouchers, and bus tickets. Assistance with employment was also noted as a high priority unmet need. Transportation is also a great need with 73 percent of those interviewed indicating that they walk as their primary mode of transportation and almost half of those interviewed indicated they need bus tickets.

#### **Education Levels and Veteran Status**

- Seventy-four percent had a high school degree or higher, with 44 percent of those listing their education as a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-one percent completed some high school and 18 percent completed some college. For those people who indicated they had completed a degree, seven percent had an Associate’s Degree, five percent had a Bachelor’s Degree and one percent had a Master’s Degree.
- Forty-eight percent were ages 45 or older, 13 percent were between 35-44 years old, and 18 percent were between 26-34 years old, 16 percent were between the ages of 18-25, and five percent were under 18.
- Fifteen percent were Veterans, of which 40 percent served in Afghanistan, 30 percent served in Iraq, and 20 percent served in the Gulf War. This is very different from the composite in 2010 in which 27 percent of the Veterans had served in the first Gulf War, while 47 percent served in Vietnam.

#### **Disabling Conditions and Chronically Homeless**

- Four percent have a disabling condition and have been homeless four or more times in the past three years.

There are several trends that can be interpreted from the homeless interviews:

- The demographic makeup of the homeless has shifted and more interviewees are educated than before. More this year than last have advanced degrees, and almost two-thirds of those interviewed hold a high school degree or higher.
- Almost one-third of those who indicated they became homeless due to unemployment indicated their previous employment was housing-related. Because it is unknown when the housing market will be profitable again, training may be needed to ensure employment for this segment of the population in a different industry.
- For the second year in a row, many people participated in interviews for the second time. This indicates that they have been struggling with homelessness in Nevada for at least three years.

- 32 percent or 38 people had one or more disabling conditions. Many of these 38 individuals specified multiple disabling conditions: 18 specified physical or medical, 16 specified mental health, 12 cited substance abuse, two listed a developmental disability and five did not answer.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

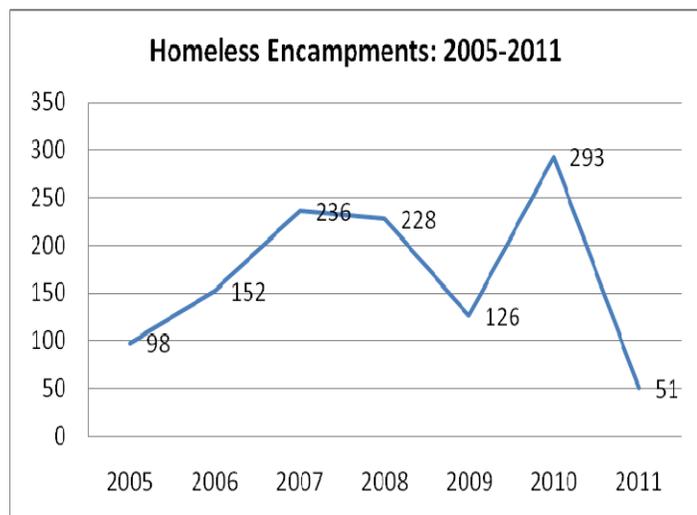
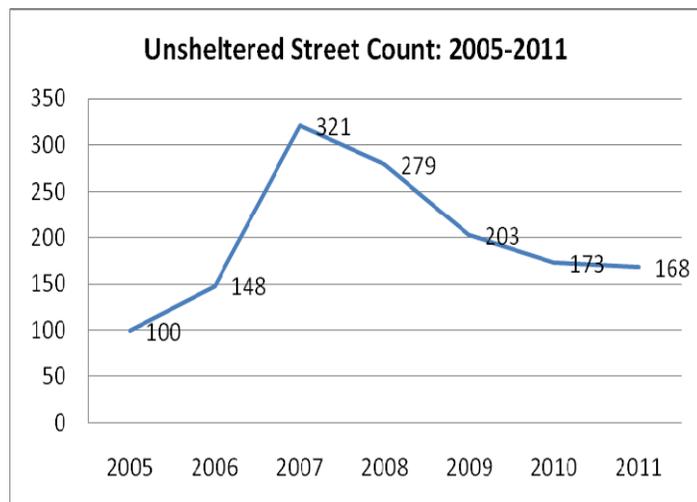
Other than the new school count, since 2005, counties in the RNCoc have conducted the PIT Count to gather information on specific subpopulations of homeless. In response to new data elements needed by HUD, for the 2011 PIT Count the Rural Continuum of Care has incorporated new fields but has maintained the integrity of previous fields to allow for multi-year comparison. Viewing a comparison of results by year allows the RNCoc and its partners to understand migration patterns and fluctuations in homelessness throughout the geographic region. As mentioned previously, conducting a street count in rural communities is challenging as there are wide expanses of area that are not possible to cover in each community with limited volunteers and assistance from law enforcement.

### Trends since 2005

The graph at right shows a slight decrease in the unsheltered count (persons living on the street), which demonstrates a stabilization.

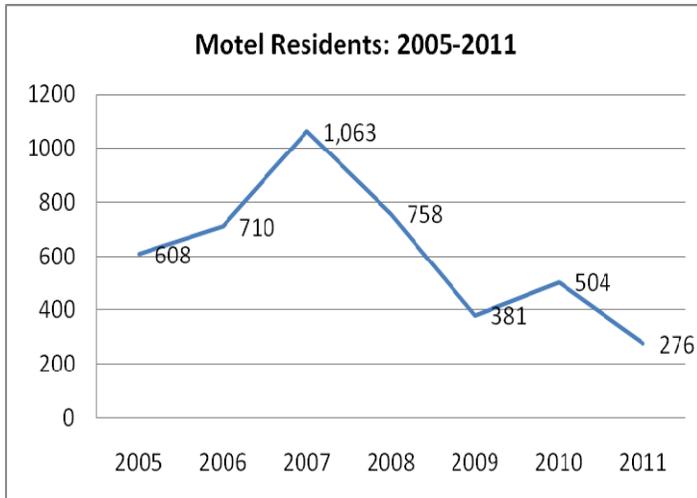
However, the number of homeless encampments (camps) documented has decreased dramatically from 2010 to 2011. This is due to the new methodology required to collect information on chronic homelessness and Veteran status for HUD. Because the number of people that are living unsheltered on the street has remained roughly the same from last year to this year, it is clear that the 51 encampments counted in 2011 is not truly indicative of homelessness in rural Nevada. Rather, there are more camps that could not be counted due to decreased resources to devote to the count as well as increased security measures required by this new methodology.

Twelve counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. These include Carson, Churchill,



Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey and White Pine Counties. When this number is combined with the unsheltered count, the trend of homeless without shelter in Rural Nevada appears to be stabilizing.

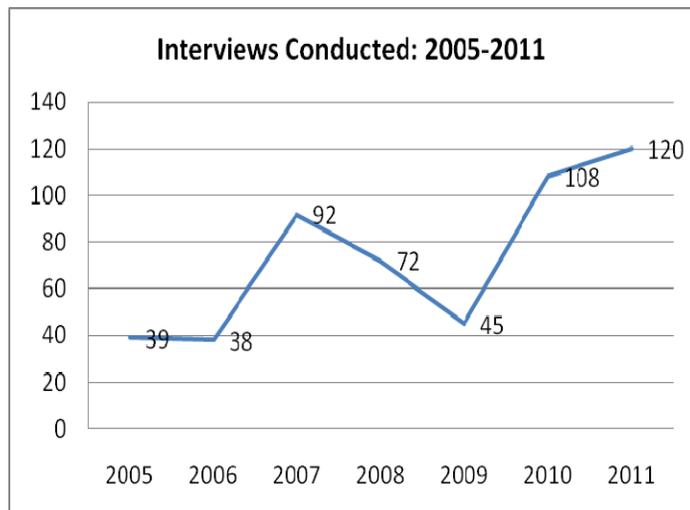
In terms of residents living in motels, since 2005, the numbers have fluctuated considerably. This is often due to the level of participation by counties. The numbers sharply increased in 2007 and again in 2010 with more people living in motels as their primary residence. In 2011, the least number of people were counted as living in a motel. However, two-thirds of these people have been living in a motel for one year or more.

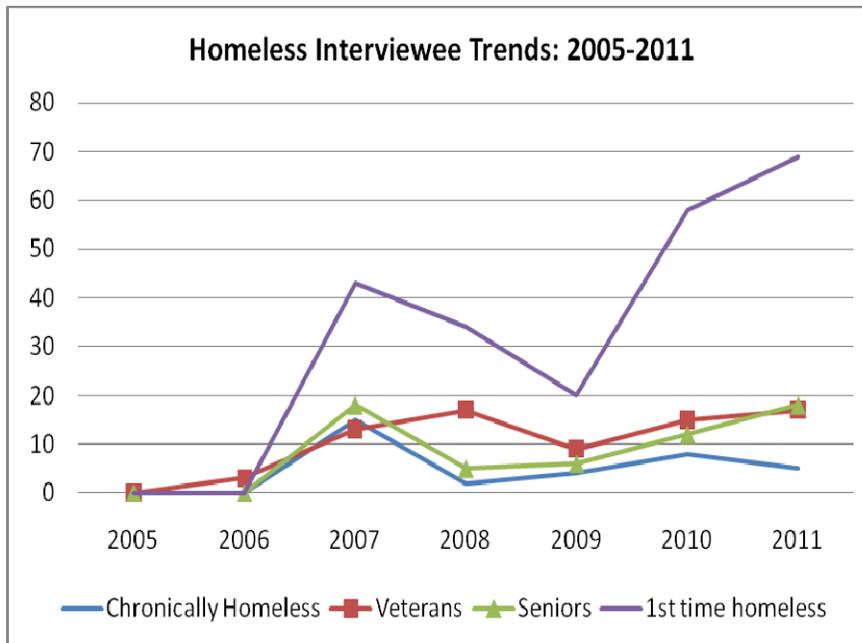


There were 184 people identified as living in motels for one year or more or on a long term basis in 2011, as compared with the 219 people counted in 2010 and the 181 people in 2009. In terms of percentages, the portion of the population living in a motel long term has increased gradually over the past three years: in 2009, 48 percent of the motel residents were long term, in 2010, 43 percent of the motel residents were living there long term, and in 2011, this number increased to 67 percent. This may

indicate that fewer people are able to afford stable housing in an apartment/home and are relying on weekly motels for housing as they can only afford rent on a week to week basis.

In 2011, more counties participated in conducting interviews of the homeless and more homeless individuals consented to be interviewed than in any previous year. More women than ever before are participating in homeless interviews. Additionally, the number of Veterans has reached the high mark set in 2008 with 17, the number of seniors has also reached the high mark set in 2007 with 18, and more of those interviewed – both by number and by percentage – are homeless for the first time in 2011. This sharp increase is indicative of Nevada’s dire economic state. Some of those interviewed indicated they had been interviewed previously. This speaks both to the number of persons experiencing homelessness for longer duration and the trust that service providers enjoy from their clients to be willing to be interviewed.





The graph to the left demonstrates the Homeless Interviewee Trends and the trend lines follow the chronically homeless, Veteran, senior and first time homeless subpopulations. The number of first time homeless is the most notable with the greatest increase since 2009. The numbers of Veterans and seniors have both risen steadily over the years, while the number of chronically homeless has remained stable.

The table below expresses data not included in the previous graphs to allow for multi-year comparison.

Year	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless
2005	39	26	12	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2006	38	16	22	No Data	3	No Data	No Data
2007	92	55	37	15	13	18	43 47%
2008	72	53	19	2	17	5	34 47%
2009	45	23	22	4	9	6	20 44%
2010	108	80	28	8	15	12	58 54%
2011	120	75	44	5	17	18	69 59%
<b>Change</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+11 +5%</b>

The following sections provide a detailed look at each county in the RNCOC and the degree to which the county participated in the 2011 PIT Count.

# Carson City

## Carson City

### Introduction

Carson City is both a county and the capital of Nevada. The land area in square miles is 146. Carson City was founded as a community in 1858, seven years after the first settlement of Eagle Station trading post in 1851. President Abraham Lincoln, recognizing the importance of Nevada's silver and gold to the Union's Civil War effort, signed the proclamation that ushered Nevada into statehood on October 31, 1864. Carson City was selected as the state capital at the constitutional convention and has retained that honor to the present day. As of 2010, Carson City is home for 55,188 persons according to the state demographer.



### Results for 2011

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Carson City conducted a street count and a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were on the street, in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were 77 homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was an increase of 15 from the previous year. There were 66 male individuals and 11 females counted on the street. Of the 77 total, there were two seniors and no minors on the night of the count.
- Nine of the men met the definition of chronically homeless and two individuals were Veterans.
- In addition, 34 encampments were counted in 2011, a decrease of 12 from 2010.
- Providers indicated that 37 individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of 24 from the previous year. The street count, when compared to the provider survey may be an indication that more people have become homeless. Due to structural damage caused by a fire to one housing provider's building, less beds are available in the county this year than there were last year.

## **Motel Count**

Carson City conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 190 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2011. This was a decrease of 111 from the previous year's number of 301.
- There were 61 males and six female individuals living in motels at the time of the count. Of the 190 total, 30 were seniors, and three were Veterans. No individual children were counted.
- There were 36 persons living in motels as part of a family. This included 17 males, 16 females, three children between the ages of six and 17. Four seniors were counted as part of a family.
- There were 86 people living as long term residents of motels in 2011, compared to 172 in 2010. Long term motel residents included 59 males, 24 females, and three children ages six to 17. Twenty-eight of the long term residents were seniors and nine were Veterans.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Carson City conducted 27 homeless interviews in 2011 – 20 more than the year prior. Seventeen men and 10 women were interviewed. Four of the 27 indicated there were children in their household. Three reported being Veterans. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- Ages of those interviewed fell between 18 and 60 or over, with 14 of the 27 interviewed in the 45 to 59 age category.
- Over half of those interviewed (52 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- Eighty-five percent indicated that they became homeless in Carson City.
- Almost all (96 percent) indicated that being unemployed and/or losing their job was the primary factor leading to homelessness.
- Seventy-four percent had some high school education or higher; nine reported that they had some college, an Associate's Degree, a Bachelor's Degree or a Master's Degree. In prior years, the majority of the homeless held a high school diploma or had completed some college but very few reported advanced studies.
- Seven of the 27 indicated they had a disability. All seven indicated they had a physical or medical disability, two stated they also had a mental disability and one indicated he or she had a developmental disability.
- Nine had lived in a Nevada town for four years or more and 26 of the 27 were Nevada residents when they became homeless.
- The top four barriers to ending their homelessness included unemployment, an inability to afford rent, lack of first/last month's rent or deposit, and lack of transportation.
- Seventy-three percent were seeking work and 21 percent of the people reported they gained income from full or part time work and day labor.
- Fifty percent have been unemployed one year or less.

## **School Count**

Carson County recorded 299 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2011. The specific circumstances of these children's living conditions are unknown.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Carson City has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. Over the past five years, there have been considerable fluctuations in those counted on the street; between 2009 and 2011 the numbers seem to have stabilized with the most recent year showing a gradual increase. Specifically, 69 people were counted on the street in 2009, 62 were counted in 2010, and 77 were counted in 2011.

The number of people living in motels has also fluctuated, ranging from a low of 190 in 2011 to a high of 382 in 2007. The number of long term motel residents was at a high in 2007 with 253 persons counted. This declined in 2008 and 2009, increased in 2010 and sharply decreased in 2011.

For every year that interviews were conducted other than in 2010, persons interviewed indicated they became homeless as a result of the loss of a job. In 2010, substance abuse was indicated as the primary cause of homelessness. In 2011, the highest percentage of those interviewed (96 percent) since collecting this information indicated that they were homeless due to unemployment or lost a job. This may be indicative of the local economy.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Year	Carson Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data							
2006	20	No Data						
2007	25	15	10	0	0	5	7	28%
2008	33	32	1	8	11	4	15	46%
2009	18	10	8	1	3	1	7	39%
2010	7	6	1	6	4	0	3	43%
2011	27	17	10	2	3	2	14	52%
Change	+20	+11	+9	-4	-1	+2	+11	+9%

CARSON County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	124	188	205	69	62	77
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	10	0	19	9
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2
Number of homeless encampments	46	61	42	64	46	34
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	253	140	105	172	86
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	227	382	222	275	301	190
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	20	25	33	18	7	27
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	28%	45.50%	39%	43%	52%
Why homeless?	No Data	Unemployed/lost a job	75% lost a job/were unemployed	67% lost a job	71% due to alcohol/substance abuse	96% unemployed/lost job
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	92% in Carson City	85% in Carson City	83% in Carson City	100% in Carson City	85% in Carson City

<b>CARSON County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of veterans	No Data	0	11	3	4	3
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	88	38	61	37
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	6	0	4	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	26	2	4	5
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	2				
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	249	105
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	2
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	299				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	Unknown				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	Unknown				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	Unknown				

<b>CARSON County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	Unknown				

# Churchill

## Churchill County

### Introduction

Churchill County was an original county formed when the Nevada Territory was established in 1861. The population at that time was small, and, for governing purposes, Churchill was attached to Lyon County, with the county seat being established at Buckland's Station. From 1861 to 1865 the county seat remained there. When Nevada became a state in 1864, county lines were redrawn in some areas.

Churchill County is located in Northern Nevada approximately one hour east of Reno. It encompasses approximately 4,900 square miles of fertile agricultural lands, desert, mountains and valleys, and contains only one urban area, the city of Fallon. The most current population estimate of the county is 26,357 persons. Of that number, approximately 8,600 persons reside within the city limits of Fallon, the county seat.

Churchill County is also the home of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, a number of



lakes, expansive wetlands and wildlife refuge areas, and the U. S. Naval Air Station Fallon where the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center and TOPGUN host Naval and joint combat training. Additionally, Churchill County is a leading producer of green energy.

### Results for 2011

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Churchill County conducted a street count and a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were on the street, in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were seven homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2010. This was an increase of four from the previous year.
- There were five males and two females counted on the street. Of the seven, no seniors and no minors were on the street on the night of the count.
- None of the individuals met the definition of chronically homeless and one person indicated they were a Veteran.
- Although 159 encampments were counted in 2010, which was consistent with other years, no encampments were counted in 2011.
- Providers indicated that 19 individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of 42 from the previous year.

- The street count and motel count, when compared to the provider survey may be an indication that more people have moved to the street or into a motel rather than to services between 2010 and 2011.

## **Motel Count**

Churchill County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 38 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2010. This is an increase of 14 from the previous year.
- There were 11 male and seven female individuals living in motels at the time of the count. Of the total, none counted were seniors or chronically homeless. One of these individuals was a Veteran.
- No minors were counted as living alone.
- There were eight persons living in motels as part of a family. This included four females, two children between the ages of zero to five, and two children between the ages of six to 17. One of the women was pregnant at the time of the count. No men and no seniors were counted as part of a family.
- At the same time, the number of people that indicated that they had been living in the motels for over a year was 20 in 2010, an increase of 16 from 2009. This is the highest number of people living long-term in a hotel or motel since Churchill County began collecting this information, which is likely indicative of the local economy. People are more and more able to pay or get a voucher for nightly or weekly rentals but are unable to commit to longer leases.
- Long term motel residents included nine males, eight females, one minor between the ages of six and 17 and two minors between the ages of zero and five. This is in sharp contrast to last year, which recorded that four men were living in a hotel or motel for longer than one year. Those facing homelessness and living long term in a hotel has shifted from single men to entire families. One of the long term residents was a Veteran.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Churchill County conducted 31 homeless interviews, 12 more than the previous year. Fifteen men and 16 women were interviewed. All of the people interviewed were between the ages of 18 and 59. One woman was pregnant and 10 of the 19 interviewed indicated they had school-age children in their household. One of the people interviewed reported being a Veteran. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- Ages of those interviewed varied with 11 persons reporting they were between 26 and 34 years of age, 10 persons were ages 18 to 25, and an additional six were between the ages of 45 and 59. Four were between ages 35 to 44. The homeless population of 18 to 25 year olds has grown from last year to this year.
- Almost three-quarters of those interviewed (71 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- Sixty-seven percent indicated that they became homeless in Fallon.
- Eighty-six percent indicated that loss of a job or unemployment was the primary factor leading to homelessness, while the same percent of people indicated they were homeless due

to alcohol/substance abuse. In economically difficult times, many cope with stress by turning to alcohol and/or substance abuse.

- All 31 interviewed had some high school education with 18 of the 31 reporting a GED or High School Diploma, five had completed some college and two held an Associate's Degree. While in previous years, many had been educated to the high school level; very few had an education beyond high school. This year, interviewees indicated an overall increase in educational level.
- Fourteen of the 31 indicated they had at least one disability. Eleven of the 14 indicated a substance abuse disability and eight of the 14 indicated they had a mental disability. This may be an indication that rather than seek medical help, people are attempting to self-medicate.
- Over half (51 percent) of the 31 had lived in a Nevada town for four years or more; 100 percent of those interviewed were Nevada residents when they became homeless.
- One person reported meeting the definition of chronically homeless, indicating they had been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months.
- The majority of those interviewed (21) had been homeless less than a year. Almost three-quarters (71 percent) were living in transitional housing.
- The top five barriers to ending their homelessness included an inability to afford rent, lack of first/last month's rent or deposit, unemployment, criminal record and alcohol and/or drug abuse.
- The top three industries these individuals worked in at the time they became unemployed were housing, mining, and the food and beverage industry.
- Four persons reported they became homeless when they were discharged from jail/prison.
- The top four services received included: showers, alcohol and/or drug rehabilitation, respite care and Shelter Plus Care (each with response rates of 100 percent).
- The top four services needed in the County included: a drop-in center, Section 8 vouchers, rental assistance and child care assistance (each with response rates of 100 percent).

## School Count

Churchill County recorded 53 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2011. Of these, one child slept unsheltered, 51 children slept doubled-up in another friend or family member's home, and one child has been living in a hotel or motel.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Churchill County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. The number of people counted as living on the street fluctuates. The highest number counted was 14 persons in 2007; the lowest was zero in 2008. The number of homeless encampments has routinely been over 100 with the exception of 2009. In 2011, there were zero camps counted. This is likely due to the fact that interviews were conducted for the first time as part of this count. In years prior, those counting had no interaction with persons living on the street. Approaching encampments may have been deemed a dangerous activity.

The number of people living in motels has also fluctuated but to a lesser degree, ranging from a low of five in 2007 to a high of 44 in 2009. In 2011, Churchill counted 38 people that were living in a hotel

or motel. This year, the largest number of people living in a motel for a year or more was counted. Not only have the numbers increased in those living in a motel long-term, but several families are now living there as well. This is an indication that these people are financially insecure and are unable to commit to an apartment or home.

In 2007, persons participating in the interviews indicated a family breakup and/or substance abuse was the primary cause of homelessness. For each year that interviews were conducted thereafter, persons interviewed indicated they became homeless as a result of the loss of a job.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	10	No Data						
2007	34	15	19	0	5	7	24	71%
2008	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	50%
2009	7	4	3	0	2	0	6	86%
2010	19	9	10	0	0	1	13	68%
2011	31	15	16	1	3	0	22	71%
Change	+12	+6	+6	+1	+3	-1	+9	+3%

CHURCHILL County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
# of homeless individuals	9	14	0	9	3	7
# of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	2	3	0
# of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
# of veterans	No Data	1				
# of homeless encampments	100	140	123	8	159	0
Motel Count						
# of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	5	5	6	4	20
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	11	17	39	44	24	38

CHURCHILL County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	10	34	2	7	19	31
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	71%	50%	86%	68%	71%
Why homeless?	No Data	Family breakup, alcohol/substance abuse, unemployed/lost job	100% lost a job	43% lost a job	74% lost a job	86% lost job; 86% due to alcohol/substance abuse
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	88% in Fallon	100% in Fallon	86% in Fallon	90% in Fallon	67% in Fallon
Number of veterans	No Data	5	0	2	0	3
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	40	18	61	19
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	2	1
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	2	1
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	7	No data
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	No data
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	53
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	1
Number of children doubled up	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	51

<b>CHURCHILL County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0				

# Douglas

## Douglas County

### Introduction

---

On November 25, 1861, Douglas County became one of the first nine counties established by the first Nevada Territorial Legislature, with the county seat located in the town of Genoa. The county was retained when the territory became a state on October 31, 1864. Douglas County is the site of some of Nevada's earliest developments.

Many small communities are scattered along the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, remnants of some of the first towns in the state. Genoa, originally known as Mormon Station, is the oldest of these and was settled in 1851. In 1910, the Douglas County Courthouse in Genoa was badly damaged by fire. This disaster, along with a population decline within the town of Genoa and subsequent growth in the town of Minden, prompted the Nevada Legislature to change the location of the county seat during the 1915 session. Today, the county seat is located in the town of Minden.

The county covers an approximate area of 751 square miles, and is located in the western portion of the State. Its population is estimated at 50,355. Douglas County borders the State of California to the west, Lyon County to the east, and the state capital of Carson City to the north. Included within the County's boundaries are portions of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, Lake Tahoe, Topaz Lake, and the Carson and Walker Rivers.

Since statehood, the boundaries of Douglas County have only been realigned two times: between Douglas County and Ormsby County (now Carson City) in 1965, and between Douglas County and Lyon County in 1967.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Douglas County conducted a street count and a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were on the street, in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were two homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was a decrease of one from 2010, which indicates that more are being served by providers.
- There were two males and no females counted on the street. Neither of the two was a senior, Veteran, or minor, and neither met the definition of chronically homeless.
- There was one encampment counted in 2011, a decrease of one from 2010.
- Providers indicated that seven individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of 13 from the previous year and a decrease of 46 from 2009. This may be due to the end of funding from the 2007 legislature for transitional housing.

## **Motel Count**

Douglas County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of seven people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2011. This was an increase of five from the previous year.
- There were no persons who reported living in motels as part of a family.
- The number of people that indicated that they had been living in the motels for over a year was four in 2011, compared to two in 2010.
- There were three males and one female individuals living in motels for a period longer than one year. Of the four, all were seniors.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Douglas County conducted 19 homeless interviews, the highest number since Douglas County began collecting this information, and reported that nine were male and nine were female. One person did not report their gender. Four indicated there were children in their household. One reported being a Veteran and four were seniors. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- Five reported they were under the age of 18, one was between the ages of 18 and 25, four were between the ages of 26 and 34, one was between ages 35 and 44, three were between the ages of 45 and 59, and four were seniors.
- Over three-quarters (77 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- All interviewed (100 percent) indicated that they became homeless in the County, citing locations such as Minden, Gardnerville and Douglas as the place they became homeless.
- Over half (57 percent) indicated that an inability to pay rent was the primary factor leading to homelessness.
- Sixty-two percent indicated they had either a GED or Diploma or some college, with 23 percent reporting an advanced degree. While in previous years, many had been educated to the high school level; very few had an education beyond high school. This year's interview data shows more of the people experiencing homelessness have higher educational attainment levels.
- Over one-third (35 percent) indicated they had a disability. Half indicated their disability was physical or medical, 25 percent indicated they had HIV/AIDS, and another 25 percent did not indicate what their disability was.

- Over one-third (35 percent) had lived in Minden/Douglas/Gardnerville for four years or more.
- The top three barriers to ending their homelessness included an inability to afford rent, unemployment, and family problems.
- One-third reported seeking work and one-third had gained income from full or part time work.
- Of those seeking work, 75 percent have been unemployed a year or more. This is the opposite of last year when the majority had been unemployed for one year or less.
- The top two industries worked in when they became unemployed were in the food and beverage industry and retail industry.
- One indicated he/she was homeless due to being discharged to the street from jail or prison; one indicated he/she was homeless due to being discharged from a medical facility.
- The top services received included: food, showers, shelter, transitional housing and job assistance, bus tickets, medication, and counseling (each with 100 percent response rate).
- The top services needed included: Section 8 housing vouchers and permanent housing (each with 100 percent response rate).

## School Count

Douglas County recorded 195 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2011. Of these children, 178 were living doubled-up with friends or family, four were living in a hotel or motel and seven were living in a shelter, in transitional housing or waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Douglas County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2006. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was three persons in 2007, 2008 and 2010. The lowest was one in 2006 and 2009. In 2011, the County reported two were living on the street. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal. In 2011, one camp was counted, compared to two counted in 2010.

The numbers living in motels has decreased significantly since the first count. In 2006 there were 29 people living in motels. This increased to 35 people in 2007. However in 2008 and 2009 the numbers living in motels declined to 13 and 15 respectively. By 2010, that number was further reduced to two, and in 2011, the number rose slightly to seven. There are very few long term motel residents in the county. The most was in 2008 with nine persons counted; in 2011 the County reported four.

In 2007, persons participating in the interviews indicated the reason for homelessness included a family breakup, unemployment, a lost job and/or an inability to pay rent. For each year that interviews were conducted thereafter, persons interviewed indicated different reasons for being homeless including as a result of the loss of a job, a family break up, inability to pay rent and eviction. In the past two years, the response to why the person is homeless is economically based in either loss of a job or the inability to pay rent.

Most persons interviewed indicated they had become homeless in Minden or Gardnerville with percentages ranging from 67 percent in 2007 to 100 percent in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Given the

small total number of people interviewed, this is not a significant finding but it is safe to assume that most people who become homeless in the county resided there prior to homelessness.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	1	No Data						
2007	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0%
2008	6	2	4	0	0	0	5	83%
2009	6	0	6	0	0	1	2	33%
2010	4	1	3	0	0	1	1	25%
2011	19	9	9	0	2	4	13	77%
Change	+15	+8	+6	No change	+2	+3	+12	52%

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	1	3	3	1	3	2
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	1	2	1	1	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	No Data	0				
Number of homeless encampments	0	2	0	0	2	1
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	5	9	0	2	4
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	29	35	13	15	2	7

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	1	3	6	6	4	19
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0%	83%	33%	25%	77%
Why homeless?	No Data	Family breakup, unemployed/lost job, unable to pay rent	50% lost a job	33% due to family breakup	75% lost a job/ were unable to pay rent/ evicted due to nonpayment of rent	57% unable to pay rent
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	67% in Gardnerville/Minden	100% in Douglas County	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden
Number of veterans	No Data	0	0	0	0	2
Provider Count						
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	60	53	20	7
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	1	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	2	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	3

<b>DOUGLAS County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
providers						
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	2
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	195				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	178				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	4				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	7				

## Elko County

### Introduction

---

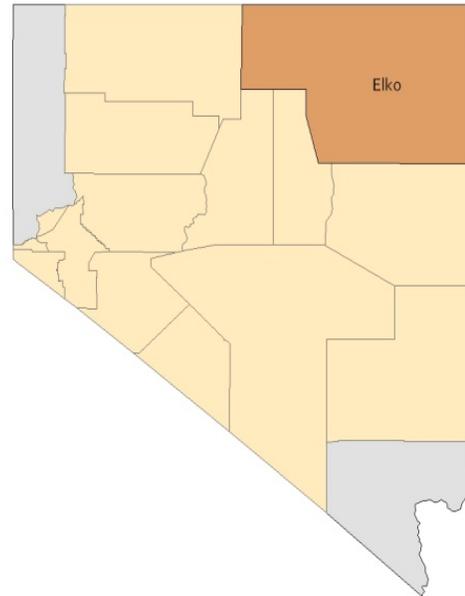
In 1864, when Nevada became the 36th state in the union, the first settlers took up ranching in the Lamoille Valley, which a mere five years later would become part of the newly established Elko County. In 1867, Tuscarora was founded and the first permanent settlers established ranches in Starr Valley and South Fork Valley.

With the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1868, Elko, Carlin and Wells were established. That same year the Idaho Central Wagon Road connected Carlin to the mines in Silver City, Idaho. Mountain City was also founded.

On March 5, 1869, by act of the Nevada Legislature, Elko County, the 4th largest county in the continental United States, was created. Elko County is 17,203 square miles.

Of all Nevada counties, Elko's economy remains healthy today, and the town still serves as the business hub for much of northeastern Nevada. U.S. News and World Report ranked Elko as one of the best places in the nation to retire. The major industry in the town is mining and several major gold companies operate in the area, employing thousands.

In 2009, Elko's population was estimated at over 52,042.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Elko County conducted a street count and a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were on the street, in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were 52 homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was a decrease of 16 from the previous year.

- There were 38 male individuals, 10 females and four minors ages six to 17 counted on the street. Of the total, there were two seniors, 36 chronically homeless males, and four chronically homeless females.
- One adult male, one adult female and four minors between the ages of six and 17 were living as a family. It unknown whether this was one family or more than one family.
- The number of encampments sharply decreased from 2010, with six camps counted in 2011. This is a decrease of 38 encampments. This is likely due to the fact that interviews were conducted for the first time. In years prior, those counting had no interaction with persons living on the street. Approaching encampments may have been deemed a dangerous activity.
- Housing providers indicated that 27 individuals were served on the day of the PIT Count. Non-housing service providers counted 31 homeless that same day.

## **Motel Count**

Elko County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 104 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2011. This is consistent with the previous year's count of 110 living in a motel.
- There were 67 males and 19 female individuals living in motels at the time of the count. Of the total, two were seniors. No children living without an adult were counted.
- There were 36 persons living in motels as part of a family. This included 16 males, 11 females, seven children between the ages of zero to five, and two children between the ages of six to 17. No seniors were counted as part of a family.
- At the same time, the number of people that indicated that they had been living in the motels for over a year was stable between 2009 and 2010 with a dramatic increase in 2011. This year, the County reported 68 as living in a motel for a year or longer. Of the 68, 43 were adult males, 17 were adult females, and eight minors between the ages of six and 17. Two of the women were pregnant, six people were seniors, and two were Veterans.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Elko County conducted 18 homeless interviews. Five men and 13 women were interviewed. One of the 18 indicated there were children in their household. Two of the 18 reported being Veterans and served during war time. Four were over the age of 60. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- One person that was interviewed was under the age of 18, three were between the ages of 18 and 25, one was between the ages of 26 and 34, one was between the ages of 35 and 44, eight were between the ages of 45 and 59 and four were over the age of 60.
- Half of those interviewed (50 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time. This is exactly the same breakout as the previous year.
- The main reasons listed for homelessness included unemployment or the inability to pay rent. These are the exact same reasons as those given in 2010.
- All people interviewed indicated that they became homeless in Nevada with 88 percent indicating they became homeless in Elko.
- Almost two-thirds (59 percent) had lived in a Nevada town for four years or more.

- One-hundred percent were Nevada residents when they became homeless.
- Almost one-fifth (18 percent) indicated the highest level of schooling they had completed was middle school, almost one-fifth (18 percent) indicated the highest level of schooling was some high school, while 24 percent held a GED or high school diploma. Almost half (41 percent) had completed some college, held an Associate's Degree or a Bachelor's Degree.
- Four of the 18 indicated they had a disability with one indicating the disability was physical or medical and two indicating that the disability was mental. One person did not respond.
- The top five barriers to ending their homelessness: being unemployed, the inability to afford rent, problems with family members, having a physical disability, and lack of money for first and/or last month's rent.
- Seventy-eight percent are seeking work and 75 percent people have gained income from full or part time work and day labor.
- Fifty-seven percent have been unemployed for one year or less.
- Seventeen percent of those interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- One person indicated he/she was homeless due to being discharged from jail or prison.
- The top services received included: food, showers, drop-in center, and alcohol and drug rehabilitation (each with 100 percent response rates).
- The top services needed included: Section 8 vouchers, permanent housing, transitional housing, and bus tickets (each with 100 percent response rates).

## School Count

Elko County did not conduct a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2011.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Elko County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been large fluctuations in the persons counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was 76 persons in 2009; the lowest was four in 2006. However, the trend in persons counted has dramatically increased and decreased in subsequent years, going from four in 2006 to 69 in 2007, 24 in 2008, 76 in 2009, down to 36 in 2010 and up to 52 in 2011.

The number of homeless encampments in 2006 was zero, rising to 15 in 2007. From 2008 through 2010, the number of encampments counted was consistent – 43 camps were counted in 2008, 46 in 2009 and 44 in 2010. In 2011, the number of encampments counted decreased from the previous year to six. As described previously, the method of collecting more information about this group of people has changed from a simple visual count to the need to briefly interview. This change in methodology has most likely impacted the number of encampments the County can report as some areas may be deemed too dangerous to travel to.

The numbers living in motels has also fluctuated to a great degree, ranging from lows of 38 in 2006 and 42 in 2009 to highs of 280 in 2007, 334 in 2008 and 110 in 2010. In 2011, the number of those living in a motel has remained similar to the number in 2010 at 104. There is a high rate of migratory employment in the county, with people traveling to Elko to work in the mines. This may account for the high numbers of persons living in motels for extended periods of time. The number of long term

residents of motels also fluctuates considerable from lows of zero in 2006 and eight in 2007 to a high of 174 in 2008. In 2009 and 2010 those numbers declined to 12 and 11 respectively, while in 2011, the number climbed to 68.

From 2007 through 2011, unemployment was listed as the reason for homelessness for those interviewed. Other reasons in earlier years included inability to pay rent and domestic violence. Most persons interviewed indicated they had become homeless in Nevada with percentages ranging from 71 percent in 2007 to 100 percent in 2008 and 2009. In 2011, 88 percent indicated they had become homeless in Elko. The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	5	No Data						
2007	7	7	0	8	3	4	4	57%
2008	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	67%
2009	9	6	3	3	4	2	3	30%
2010	30	25	5	3	3	3	15	50%
2011	18	13	5	3	4	4	9	50%
Change	-12	-12	No change	No change	+1	+1	-6	No change

Elko County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	4	69	24	76	36	52
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	8	22	62	14	40
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	No Data	0				
Number of homeless encampments	0	15	43	46	44	6

Elko County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	8	174	12	11	68
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	38	280	334	42	110	104
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	5	7	6	9	30	18
Percent of first time homeless		57%	67%	33%	50%	50%
Why homeless?	CoC Aggregate Data Only in 2006	Unem- ployed, can't pay rent / deposits	Unem- ployed, domestic violence, can't pay rent/depos- -its	Unemplo yed, domestic violence, widowed	Unemploy ed, can't pay rent / deposits	83% Unem- ployed
Where did they become homeless?		71% Nevada and 29% Utah	100% in Elko, Nevada	100% in Nevada, 8 in Elko and 1 in Wendover	83% in Nevada	88% in Elko
Number of veterans	No Data	3	0	4	3	4
Provider Count						
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	38	23	0	27
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	3	6	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	22	3	0	4

<b>Elko County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	14	31
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	4	6
<b>School Count</b>						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data					
Number of unsheltered children	No Data					
Number of children doubled up	No Data					
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Esmeralda

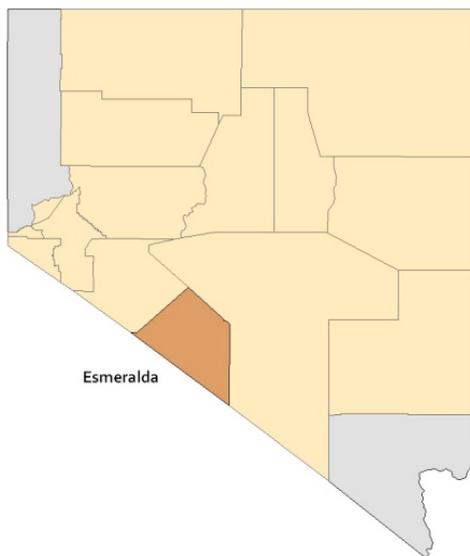
## Esmeralda County

### Introduction

---

Esmeralda County, located halfway between Reno and Las Vegas, is home to many mining communities and ghost towns. Esmeralda County is in south central Nevada with California to the southwest. Boundary Peak (13,140'), the highest point in Nevada, is here.

Esmeralda County contains 3,588 square miles of land and almost no surface water. Its population was estimated at 1,158 in 2010. At 0.194-people-per-square mile (in 2007), Esmeralda County has the second lowest density population in the 48 contiguous states. The county seat is Goldfield. Esmeralda County's largest population center is Goldfield with an estimated population of 441 in 2009. A very small part of Death Valley National Park lies in its southeast corner.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a street count or provider survey in 2011.

#### Motel Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

#### Homeless Interviews

Esmeralda County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2011.

#### School Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a school count in 2011.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Esmeralda County participated in the PIT Count in 2008, but reported no homeless individuals for that PIT Count.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

<b>Esmeralda County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Street Count</b>						
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Motel Count</b>						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Homeless Interviews</b>						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data					
<b>Provider Count</b>						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data					
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data					
Number of veterans served by non-housing	No Data					

<b>Esmeralda County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
providers						
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data					
Number of unsheltered children	No Data					
Number of children doubled up	No Data					
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Eureka

## Eureka County

### Introduction

---

Eureka County is comprised of three towns - Eureka, Beowawe and Crescent Valley. As of 2010, the population was estimated at 1,559. Its county seat is Eureka. Eureka County is part of the Elko Micropolitan Statistical Area.

Eureka County was created out of eastern Lander County in 1873 after silver was discovered more than 100 miles (160 km) east of Austin. The residents of the new mining camp complained that Austin was too far to go for county business and a new county was created. It was named for the ancient Greek term, Eureka, meaning, "I have found it." This term was used earlier in California and other locations. Eureka has always been the county seat.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 4,180 square miles, of which, 4,176 square miles (of it is land and four square miles of it is water.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Eureka County did not conduct a housing provider survey in 2011 but conducted a street count to determine the number of homeless that were on the street or being served by non-housing providers. No individuals were found in the street count.

#### Motel Count

Eureka County conducted a motel count in 2011 but reported no individuals living in a motel.

#### Homeless Interviews

Eureka County reported no homeless interviews were conducted in 2011.

#### School Count

Eureka County reported no children were experiencing homelessness on the date of the PIT Count.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Eureka County participated in the PIT Count in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 but reported no homeless individuals.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

Eureka County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0

Eureka County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	0				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	0				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0				

# Humboldt

## Humboldt County

### Introduction

Humboldt County is located in the rugged high desert region of north-central Nevada, bordered on the north by Oregon and by neighboring Nevada counties to the west, south and east. The County's 9,626 square miles offer some of the most varied, spectacular scenery in the State.

The County's economy is derived in large part from its main industries: mining, agriculture and tourism and construction.

The population in 2010 was estimated at 17,511. The largest city is Winnemucca, the county seat where over 7,500 of the county's residents reside. Winnemucca is the half-way point between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.



### Results for 2011

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Humboldt County conducted a street count to determine the number of homeless that were on the street or being served by non-housing providers. The County did not conduct a housing provider survey in 2011. They reported the following:

- There were three homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was a decrease of eight from the previous year.
- All three individuals counted were men. Of these, there were no seniors and no Veterans on the date of the count.
- None of the individuals met the definition of chronically homeless.
- No families were counted.
- One encampment was counted in 2011, which was a decrease from 2010's five.

#### Motel Count

Humboldt County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of nine people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2011. This was an increase of decrease of 23 from the previous year.
- There were four male and two female individuals living in motels at the time of the count. Of the total individuals, two were seniors. No children were counted as living without an adult.
- Of the persons living in motels as part of a family, three were males, two were females, and one was between the ages of six to 17. No seniors and no Veterans were counted as part of a family.
- At the same time, the number of people that indicated that they had been living in the motels for over a year was three in 2011. Long term motel residents included one male, one female and one minor between the ages of six and 17.
- None of the long term residents were seniors or Veterans.

## Homeless Interviews

Humboldt County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2011.

## School Count

Humboldt County reported no children were experiencing homelessness on the date of the PIT Count.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Humboldt County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was 45 persons in 2009; the lowest was three in 2011. The number of homeless encampments has remained relatively low with the smallest number, one, counted in 2011. In 2010, there were five camps counted, compared to two counted in 2009, three in 2008 and two in 2007.

The number of people living in motels has also fluctuated but to a lesser degree, ranging from zero in 2009 to a high of 53 in 2007. In 2011 there were nine persons counted. There are also fluctuations in the number of long term motel residents in the county. In 2007, four persons indicated they had lived in motels for more than a year, in 2010, 16 indicated they had lived in a motel for more than one year and in 2011, three indicated they had been living in a motel for longer than one year.

While interviews were conducted in 2007 and 2008, the most persons interviewed were in 2010 which was reported in the previous section. The main difference is that persons participating in the interviews indicated domestic violence in 2007 and 2008 as a reason they became homeless.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	No Data							
2007	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	50%
2008	3	1	3	0	1	0	2	67%
2009	No Data							
2010	8	4	4	0	1	0	6	75%
2011	No Data							
Change	N/A							

Humboldt County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
# of homeless individuals	No Data	7	11	45	11	3
# of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	45	0	0
# of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
# of veterans	No Data	0				
# of homeless encampments	No Data	2	3	2	5	1
Motel Count						
# of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	4	0	0	16	3
# of people living in motels as primary residence.	No Data	53	28	0	32	9
Homeless Interviews						
# of Homeless Interviews	No Data	2	3	No Data	8	No Data
% of first time homeless	No Data	50%	100%	No Data	75%	No Data

Humboldt County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Why homeless?	No Data	Unemployment, Domestic Violence	Unemployment, Domestic Violence	No Data	Unemployed, unable to pay rent, family break up, fire or disaster destroyed home.	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	100% Winnemucca	2-Nevada, 1 No. California	No Data	88% or 7 people in Nevada, 1 Oregon	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	0	0	No Data	1	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	38	0	17	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	2	0	4	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	13	0	4	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	7	0
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	1	0
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of children doubled up	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>Humboldt County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Lander

## Lander County

### Introduction

---

Lander County was formed on December 19, 1862 and was named after General Frederick W. Lander, a Civil War hero and prominent builder of a wagon road across Nevada. Situated in the center of the state, the Lander County region attracted prospectors fanning out across the Great Basin after the 1859 discovery of the Comstock Lode.

The county originally encompassed the eastern third of the State and was called "The Mother of Counties." It was later divided into the Counties of Lander, Eureka, White Pine, and Elko. The first county seat was located in Jacobsville, six miles west of Austin. In September, 1863, voters mandated its move to Austin and in May, 1979 to Battle Mountain.

Located in north central Nevada, Lander County encompasses 5,621 square miles. Over 85 percent of the County is currently public land managed by federal agencies.

The total population of Lander County in 2010 was estimated to be 5,592. The population density is relatively low at one person per square mile. Approximately 85 percent of Lander County residents live in the northern portion of the county.

In recent years Lander County's economy has been dominated by mining. Agriculture also plays a significant role in the local economy. Although the mining industry has declined in Lander County in recent years, it is still the dominant sector of the local economy. Lander

County also has the lowest unemployment rate out of all of the rural counties.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lander County did not conduct a street count or provider count in 2011 and zero people were served by non-housing providers on the day of the count.

#### Motel Count

Lander County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

#### Homeless Interviews

Lander County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2011.

## School Count

Lander County reported 20 children were experiencing homelessness on the date of the PIT Count. Of these 20 children, 11 were living in a doubled-up situation with friends or family, one was living in a hotel or motel and six were living in a shelter, transitional housing or were waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Lander County participated in the PIT Count in from 2006 through 2009 and again in 2011. The only year they reported homeless individuals for that PIT Count was in 2009 when they reported four persons.

The other main data source they have provided is the number of persons living in motels as their primary residence. These numbers are skewed because most were employed but the lack of housing units led them to reside in motels. This was largely the case in 2006 and 2007 when 400 and 350 persons respectively were counted. That number declined to 87 in 2008 and only one person was reported as living in a motel in 2009.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

Lander County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	0	4	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data					
Number of veterans	No Data					
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels as primary residence. *Under housed not homeless workers living in motels. ** Combination of under housed and homeless	400*	350**	87	1	No Data	No Data

Lander County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	20				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	11				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	6				

# Lincoln

## Lincoln County

### Introduction

---

Lincoln County is the third largest of Nevada's seventeen counties, covering 10,634 square miles. Named for President Abraham Lincoln, the Nevada legislature established the county in 1867. It originally included a much larger southeastern portion of the state, including all of Clark County, which was detached from Lincoln in 1909.

Lincoln County includes the communities of Pioche (the county seat), Panaca, Caliente, Alamo, Rachel, and Ursine. U.S. Highway 93 traverses the region in a north-south direction, and for about 120 miles it is designated as a "scenic highway." The 2010 population was estimated at 4,238.

The northern half of Lincoln County lies within the high desert zone while the southern portion, lower in altitude, blends into the Mohave Desert and is more barren. Five of Nevada's twenty-three state parks—Beaver Dam, Cathedral Gorge, Echo Canyon, Kershaw-Ryan, and Spring Valley—are located within Lincoln County. The Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area lies in the central part of the county in the Pahrangat Valley.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lincoln County conducted a street count to determine the number of homeless that were on the street. They reported the following:

- There were three homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was a decrease from eight counted in the previous year.
- Three encampments were counted in 2011, which was a decrease of five from the total provided in 2010.
- No provider surveys were submitted in 2011.

## Motel Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

## Homeless Interviews

Lincoln County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2011.

## School Count

Lincoln County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2011.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Lincoln County has participated in the street count of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was eight persons reported in both 2009 and 2010. Zero persons were reported in 2006 and 2008 and no data was provided in 2007. In 2011, the County reported three individuals living on the street. The numbers living in motels either were reported as zero or not reported for each year of the count. No persons have participated in the homeless interviews for any year of the count.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

Lincoln County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	8	8	3
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	0	8	2
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	No Data	2				
Number of homeless encampments	0	No Data	0	0	8	3
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data

<b>Lincoln County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
<b>Provider Count</b>						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
<b>School Count</b>						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data					
Number of unsheltered children	No Data					
Number of children doubled up	No Data					
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Lyon

## Lyon County

### Introduction

Lyon County is located in western Nevada. As of 2010, the estimated population was 52,470. Its county seat is Yerington. Lyon County also had the highest unemployment rate (19.2 percent) out of all the rural counties in Nevada.

Lyon County was one of the nine original counties created in 1861. Its first County Seat was Dayton, which had just changed its name from Nevada City in 1862, and had been called Chinatown before that. After the Dayton Court House burned down in 1909, the seat was moved to Yerington in 1911.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 2,016 square miles, of which, 1,994 square miles of it is land and 23 square miles of it is water. It is adjacent to Washoe County to the north, Storey County to the northwest, Churchill County to the east and Douglas County to the west.

### Results for 2011

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lyon County conducted a street count and a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were on the street, in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were seven homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was a

decrease of two from the previous year.

- There were seven male individuals and no females counted on the street. Of the seven, there were four seniors and no minors on the night of the count. Two of the men were believed to be chronically homeless while one was confirmed to be chronically homeless. Additionally, one was a Veteran.
- No families were counted on the street.
- There were six encampments counted in 2011, which was a decrease of seven from the previous year.



Housing providers indicated that five individuals were being served, an increase of five from the previous year. This may be a result of the present budget crisis in the state which has resulted in fewer services being available at the county level. It could also be due to more consistent data collection standards for “housing” providers.

## **Motel Count**

Lyon County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- Two people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2011. This was a decrease of 20 from the previous year.
- It was not reported whether people were living as individuals or as families in 2011. However, two individuals have been living in the motel for over one year. One of these individuals is male, the other female. One of the two was a senior.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Lyon County conducted three homeless interviews. Two of the interviews were with males, one was a female. One person reported they were a Veteran. None had children in their household.

Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- One of the three interviewed was between the ages of 45 and 59, while two were over the age of 60.
- Two of the three people interviewed (66 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- One person (50 percent) indicated that they became homeless in the Silver Springs, while the other indicated they became homeless in Northern California (50 percent). The third interviewee did not respond to the question.
- Half (50 percent) indicated that loss of a job was the primary factor leading to homelessness. Fernley has suffered significant business layoffs since 2009.
- Of the two that responded to the question, both held a high school diploma.
- The top barriers to ending their homelessness included an inability to afford rent (100 percent), unemployment (33 percent), bad credit (33 percent) and “don’t want to” (33 percent).
- No one interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- One person has been homeless less than one month, while the other two have been homeless for over one year.
- Two of the three interviewed were camping or living in a car, one indicated they were sometimes able to stay with family or friends, and one indicated that he/she was living on the street.
- One person indicated the industry they worked in when they became unemployed, which was in insurance.
- The top services received included: food, showers, medication and counseling (each with 100 percent response rates).

- The top services needed included: dental care, and employment assistance (each with 100 percent response rates).
- Two respondents indicated they are not seeking work, the third interviewee did not respond to the question.

## School Count

Lyon County reported 266 children experiencing homelessness in 2011. This indicates that the seven individuals counted on the street, the two counted in the motel and the five counted by providers are not indicative of the true extent of homelessness. Of the 266, 265 of the children are living in a doubled up situation. This indicates that many of these families either do not have access to the limited services available in the county or those services are unavailable. One of the children is living in a shelter, transitional housing or is waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Lyon County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was 10 people in 2008, followed by nine in 2010 and seven in 2011. The lowest was two persons in 2006 and 2009. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal. In 2010, there was a high of 13 camps counted, compared to four in 2009, 10 in 2008 and six in 2011. Only one camp was counted in 2006.

The numbers living in motels increased significantly in 2010. In 2006 there were zero persons living in motels. This increased to 11 people in 2007. However in 2008 and 2009 the numbers living in motels declined to four and one respectively. By 2010, that number was at its highest rate ever with 22 persons counted as living in motels. In 2011, this number dropped to two. This may be an indication that those who lost their jobs in 2010, may have been evicted from their apartment or home, and could only afford to pay for housing by the night. Considering those children living in a doubled up situation, it is likely that for those who are unable to pay for their own housing instead live with friends or family.

The loss of a job has been cited as the primary reason for homelessness each year that interviews have been conducted. However, because 100 percent of persons interviewed in 2010 indicated that the loss of a job was the reason compared to the 33 percent in 2009 that indicated the same, and 50 percent in 2011, it may be that the economic conditions worsened drastically in 2010, and some have not yet found new work in 2011. In 2011, 50 percent indicated they became homeless in Silver Springs, while the other 50 percent indicated they became homeless in Northern California. In previous years, persons indicated Dayton and Virginia City as well.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	2	No Data						
2007	3	3	0	5	1	1	1	33%
2008	6	4	2	0	3	1	3	50%
2009	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	67%
2010	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	25%
2011	3	2	1	0	1	2	2	67%
Change	-1	-2	+1	-1	No change	+1	+1	+42%

Lyon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	2	8	10	2	9	7
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	5	6	1	3	3
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	No Data	1				
Number of homeless encampments	1	8	10	4	13	6
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	1	0	1	6	2
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	0	11	4	1	22	2

Lyon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	2	3	6	3	4	3
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	33%	50%	66%	25%	67%
Why homeless?	No Data	Family breakup, unemployed or lost job, alcohol/substance abuse, illness of family member, unable to pay rent	67% lost a job or were unemployed	33% lost a job, 33% were unable to pay rent, 33% have a physical disability	100% lost a job	50% lost job
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	33% in Dayton, 33% in Fernley, 33% in Virginia City/ Silver Springs	50% in Dayton	66% in Dayton	100% in Fernley	50% in Silver Springs, 50% in Northern California
Number of veterans	No Data	1	3	0	1	1
Provider Count						
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	9	31	0	5
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	1

<b>Lyon County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	1	1	No Data	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	59	5
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	0
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	266				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	265				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	1				

# Mineral

## Mineral County

### Introduction

---

Mineral County's population was estimated at 4,524 as of 2010. It is one of only three of Nevada's 17 counties that had a decrease in population since the 2000 census. Its county seat is Hawthorne, where over 3,000 of its citizens reside. Mineral County was carved out of Esmeralda County in 1911 shortly after the county seat of Esmeralda was moved to Goldfield in 1907. Its name came from the surrounding area, which is heavily mineralized.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 3,813 square miles of which, 3,756 square miles of it is land and 57 square miles of it is water. Mineral County is located in West-Central Nevada with the rugged Wassuk Range serving as a boundary dividing Mineral County from Mono County,



California and Lyon County, Nevada. The Wassuk Range averages 9,000 feet elevation with Mt. Grant extending up to 11,245 feet.

Mineral County is generally mountainous, with canyons and large arid plateaus rising upward from the Walker Lake Basin. Mineral County's primary industry is the U. S. Ammunition Depot which is the world's largest facility of its kind.

### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Mineral County conducted a street count to determine the number of homeless that were on the street. They reported the following:

- There were no homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2011. This was the same as was reported in previous years. There were also zero encampments counted in 2011.
- No provider data was provided in 2011.

#### Motel Count

Mineral County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

#### Homeless Interviews

Mineral County conducted no homeless interviews in 2011.

## School Count

Mineral County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2011.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Mineral County has participated in several aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The only time one person was counted was in 2008. No camps have ever been counted. The numbers living in motels has also been very small with a high in 2008 when ten persons were counted. In 2007, 2010 and 2011 no persons were counted. The greatest number of interviews conducted with homeless individuals was in 2009 when three people participated. Two indicated that they were homeless because they were unemployed and one person indicated they had family and substance abuse problems. All indicated they became homeless in Hawthorne.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

Mineral County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	1	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	1	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of veterans	0	0	No Data	0	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	10	3	0	0
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	3	0	10	4	0	0
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	1	3	0	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0%	33%	0	No Data

Mineral County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Why homeless?	No Data	0	Evicted for not paying rent.	2-unemployed 1-family problems, substance abuse issues.	0	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	Hawthorne, NV	Hawthorne, NV	0	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	0	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	2	1	0	0	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>Mineral County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of children doubled up	No Data					
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Nye

## Nye County

### Introduction

---

Nye County's population was estimated to be 44,844 as of 2010. At 18,159 square miles, it is the largest county in Nevada and the third largest county in terms of area in the United States, excluding the boroughs of Alaska. Its county seat is Tonopah.

The center of Nevada is located in Nye County, very near Yucca Mountain. The largest community in Nye County is Pahrump, an unincorporated town.

Nye County is larger than the combined total area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Delaware. Of this vast land area, only 822,711 acres, or just over seven percent of the total, is private land; the majority of the county's land (92 percent) is owned by the federal government.

The county features several environmentally sensitive areas, including Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, the White River Valley, several Great Basin sky islands and a portion of Death Valley National Park. Visitors to Death Valley often stay at Beatty or Amargosa Valley.

The county has no incorporated cities. The seat of government in Tonopah is 160 miles from Pahrump, where about 86 percent of the



county's population resides. Nye County was created in 1864 and named in honor of James W. Nye, who served as the first governor of the Nevada Territory and later as a U.S. Senator from the state. The first county seat was Ione in 1864, followed by Belmont in 1867, and finally by Tonopah in 1905.

### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Nye County did not conduct a street count or a provider survey in 2011.

#### Motel Count

Nye County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

## Homeless Interviews

Nye County conducted 22 homeless interviews and reported that 19 men and three women were interviewed. None of the 22 indicated there were children in their household. Four of the 22 reported having served during wartime and six were seniors. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- Almost half of those interviewed (41 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- A majority of persons interviewed (95 percent) indicated that they became homeless in Pahrump; 50 percent of these had been living in Pahrump for over four years.
- The primary reason for becoming homeless was being unemployed (68 percent).
- Ten of those interviewed held a high school diploma, and four had completed some college. Seven completed some high school but did not earn a diploma, while one stated the highest level of education they completed was some middle school.
- Six individuals answered a question regarding disabilities with 66 percent indicating they had a physical or mental disability. The remainder indicated that they had a substance abuse disability or a developmental disability.
- For almost half (41 percent) this is the first time they have been homeless.
- None interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Almost two-thirds (64 percent) have been homeless for a period longer than one year.
- All respondents stated that they would live in permanent housing but are unable to afford rent and do not have a job or meaningful income. Two of the respondents have full-time jobs, while six are day laborers. Over three-fourths (76 percent) are seeking work, and of these, 91 percent have been unemployed for a period longer than six months.
- The top three industries worked in when they became unemployed were the housing, mining, and food and beverage industries.
- One was homeless due to being discharged to the street from a medical facility. One was discharged from the military.
- Over half of the respondents (53 percent) indicated that they have received food or hot meals, while 35 percent indicated they received showers.
- All respondents indicated the top services needed are: a drop in center, drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation, permanent housing, shelter, transitional housing, Shelter Plus Care, bus tickets, rental assistance, counseling and child care services.

## School Count

Nye County reported 189 children were experiencing homelessness in 2011. Of these children, 180 are living in a doubled up situation. The living situation for the remaining nine is unknown.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Nye County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. The numbers of persons counted on the street as part of the PIT Count ranges from a high of 35 persons in 2010, to a low of three in 2009. In other years, the number was reported as eight in 2006, 29 in 2007 and 25 in 2008.

The number of homeless encampments has also fluctuated from a high of 15 in 2010 to a low of zero in 2009. There were five camps reported in 2006, nine in 2007 and seven in 2008.

There is little data about the numbers living in motels. The only year motel data was available was in 2006, when five individuals were counted as living in motels.

Twenty-two were interviewed in 2011. This is 13 fewer than in 2010, but is the second largest number since 2007. It has been consistently reported in interviews throughout the years that inability to pay rent, a lost job and unemployment were the main causes of homelessness. For the most part, almost all of the individuals interviewed reported becoming homeless in Nevada – over the last five years only one has lived in a state other than Nevada. The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	No Data							
2007	18	12	6	1	4	0	6	33%
2008	14	12	2	0	2	0	8	57%
2009	No Data							
2010	35	30	5	2	6	6	18	51%
2011	22	19	3	0	4	6	9	41%
Change	-13	-11	-2	-2	-2	No change	-9	-10%

Nye County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	8	29	25	3	35	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	1	6	0	11	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data					
Number of veterans	No Data					
Number of	5	9	7	0	15	No Data

Nye County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
homeless encampments						
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	5	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	18	14	0	35	22
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	33%	57%	0	51%	41%
Why homeless?	No Data	Unable to pay rent, lost job / unemployment	Unable to pay rent, lost job / unemployment	0	Unemployed, unable to pay rent, evicted	68% Unemployed/ lost job
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	93% in Pahrump	100% in Nevada	0	97% in Nevada, 1 from CA	95% in Pahrump
Number of veterans	No Data	4	2	No Data	6	4
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	52	3	41-Non-Housing Provider	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>Nye County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
families						
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	41	No Data
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	No Data
<b>School Count</b>						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	189				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	180				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0				

# Pershing

## Pershing County

### Introduction

---

Pershing County's estimated population as of 2010 is 7,069. The county seat is Lovelock. The county was created out of Humboldt County in 1919, and is the last county in the state of Nevada to be created.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 6,068 square miles, of which, 6,037 square miles of the county is land and 31 square miles is water.

Pershing County is located directly east of Washoe County in the north western part of the state.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Pershing County conducted a street count and a provider count as part of the PIT Count. No individuals were found to be homeless.

#### Motel Count

Pershing County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- One adult male individual was living in a motel at the time of the 2011 PIT Count.
- Three were living in a motel in 2010, and none were reported in motels in 2009.
- The individual counted this year had been living in a motel for longer than one year.
- There were no persons living in motels as part of a family.

#### Homeless Interviews

Pershing County did not conduct homeless interviews for the 2011 PIT Count.

#### School Count

Pershing County did not conduct a school count to determine the number of children that were experiencing homelessness in 2011.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Pershing County has participated in several aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the

street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was one person in 2007, and again in 2008. No homeless encampments have been reported for any of the years of the count.

There are very few long term motel residents in the county. The most reported was 15 in 2008, followed by three in 2010, two in 2007 and one in 2011. Long term residents are those who have lived in the motel for one year or more.

There has only ever been one person interviewed in the county, which was in 2008. That person indicated that they became homeless in Reno and it was due to a lost job.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

Pershing County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	0	1	1	0	No Data	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	No Data	0
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	2	0	0	3	1
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	10	2	15	0	3	1
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	1	0	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0%	0	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	0	Lost job / unemployed	0	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	Reno, NV	0	No Data	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	0	4	0
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	4	0
Number of chronically	No Data	0	0	0	4	0

<b>Pershing County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
homeless individuals						
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	0
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	1	0
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
<b>School Count</b>						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data					
Number of unsheltered children	No Data					
Number of children doubled up	No Data					
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data					
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data					

# Storey

## Storey County

### Introduction

---

Storey County's population estimate as of 2010 was 4,148. Its county seat is Virginia City. Storey County is part of the Reno–Sparks Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Storey County was created in 1861. It is the smallest county in the state, outside of Carson City. Despite its small size, it was the most populous in Nevada when it was created in 1861. Virginia City has always been its county seat.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 264 square miles, of which, 263 square miles of it is land and 0 square miles of it is water.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Storey County did not conduct a street count or a provider survey in 2011.

#### Motel Count

Storey County did not conduct a motel count in 2011.

#### Homeless Interviews

Storey County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2011.

#### School Count

Storey County conducted a school count to determine the number of children that were experiencing homelessness in 2011. As a result of this count, 24 children were identified as experiencing homelessness. Of these, 21 were living in a doubled up situation, while three were living unsheltered.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Storey County has participated in some aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. No homeless persons were reported until 2009 when two camps were counted and 41 persons were seen by housing providers. 2010 is the first year with data in most of the categories. Due to the school count findings, it can be assumed that many more are living unsheltered and/or doubled up than realized.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	No Data							
2007	No Data							
2008	No Data							
2009	No Data							
2010	1	0	1	No Data	0	0	1	100%
2011	No Data							
Change	N/A							

Storey County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	6	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data				
Number of veterans	No Data	No Data				
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	0	0	2	1	No Data
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	No Data	0	0	0	10	No Data
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	0	0	1	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0	0	100%	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	Unemployed, unable to pay rent	No Data

Storey County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	100% Nevada Virginia/Silver City area	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	41	2	No Data
Number of veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	2	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	2	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data				
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	24				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	3				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	21				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0				

# White Pine

## White Pine County

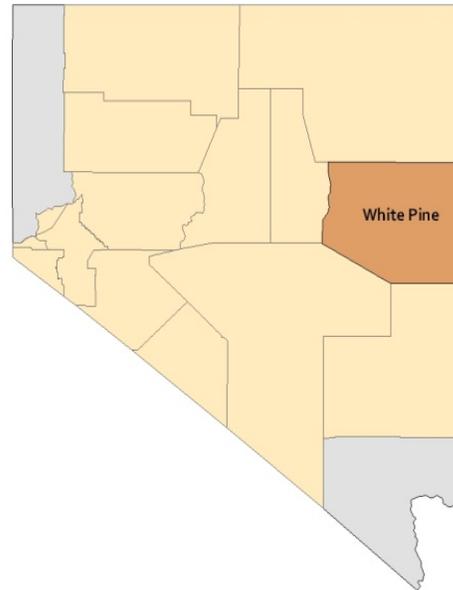
### Introduction

---

White Pine County embraces 8,877 square miles in eastern Nevada, in the White Pine Range adjacent to the Utah border. White Pine County's estimated population as of 2010 was 9,495. Its county seat is Ely, where almost half of the county residents live.

White Pine County was created in 1869 out of eastern Lander County and was named for the heavy growth of pine trees in the area, thought to be white pine. Hamilton was the first county seat from 1869 to 1887 when it was replaced after a fire by Ely.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 8,897 square miles, of which, 8,876 square miles of it is land and 21 square miles of it is water. Several sections of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest exist within the county, within the Snake Range, Egan Range, White Pine Range, Ruby Mountains, and Schell Creek Range. The county also contains Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historical Park. White Pine County is home to a number of designated wilderness areas. In the southeastern part of the county is Great Basin National Park and Wheeler Peak, the tallest mountain wholly within Nevada.



### Results for 2011

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

White Pine County did not conduct a street count but did conduct a provider survey to determine the number of homeless that were in emergency shelter or transitional housing or being served by non-housing providers. They reported the following:

- There were no homeless individuals counted as part of the provider count in 2011. This was the same as the previous year.
- Providers indicated that no individuals were being served by housing providers, similar to the previous year.

## Motel Count

White Pine County conducted a motel count and reported no individuals living in weekly motels.

## Homeless Interviews

White Pine County conducted no homeless interviews for the PIT Count.

## School Count

White Pine County conducted a school count to determine the number of children that were experiencing homelessness in 2011. Sixteen children were identified as experiencing homeless this year, of which 15 have been living doubled up while one has been living in a hotel or motel.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

White Pine County has participated in some aspects of the PIT Count since 2006. No persons have been counted on the street during any of the counts. Similarly no camps have been reported. The only time a motel count was conducted was in 2006. At that time 12 persons were found to be living in motels. No homeless interview data has been reported for the PIT Count since 2006. In 2008, two persons were served by housing providers. No other persons were reported in any other years of the count.

In the first year of conducting the school count, White Pine County has identified 16 children that are experiencing homelessness. This is very important to consider in supplementing other collected information.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2011.

White Pine County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Street Count						
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data					
Number of veterans	0	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	0	No Data

White Pine County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motel Count						
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people living in motels as primary residence.	12	0	0	0	0	0
Homeless Interviews						
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Number of veterans	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data
Provider Count						
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Number of veterans served by housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	No Data	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0				
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0

<b>White Pine County</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
Number of veterans served by non-housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0
School Count						
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	16				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	15				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0				