

A Study of Homeless in Rural Counties in Nevada

Rural Nevada Continuum of Care

2013

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 2013 19
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 21
- Churchill County 25
 - Introduction 25
 - Results for 2013 25
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 27
- Douglas County 31
 - Introduction 31
 - Results for 2013 31
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 32
- Elko County 37
 - Introduction 37
 - Results for 2013 37
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 39
- Esmeralda County 44
 - Introduction 44
 - Results for 2013 44
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 44
- Eureka County 47
 - Introduction 47
 - Results for 2013 47
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 47
- Humboldt County 50
 - Introduction 50
 - Results for 2013 50
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 51
- Lander County 54
 - Introduction 54

Contents

- Results for 2013 54
- Comparisons to Previous Counts 55
- Lincoln County 57
 - Introduction 57
 - Results for 2013 57
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 58
- Lyon County 60
 - Introduction 60
 - Results for 2013 60
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 62
- Mineral County 67
 - Introduction 67
 - Results for 2013 67
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 68
- Nye County 71
 - Introduction 71
 - Results for 2013 71
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 72
- Pershing County 75
 - Introduction 75
 - Results for 2013 75
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 75
- Storey County 78
 - Introduction 78
 - Results for 2013 78
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 79
- White Pine County 82
 - Introduction 82
 - Results for 2013 82
 - Comparisons to Previous Counts 83

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 of Nevada

Nevada was admitted to the United States on October 31, 1864 becoming the 36th state. The 2010 United States Census gives Nevada's population as 2,700,551, making it the 35th largest state in population. The 2012 Nevada State Demographer estimate of Nevada's population is 2,721,794. 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 2012, there were about 2.7 million residents, with 88 percent of the population residing in the metropolitan areas of Las Vegas and Reno. The remaining 12 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	2012 Demographic Profile Data ¹	Area (sq. mi.)
Carson City	55,485	146
Churchill	25,512	5,023
Douglas	47,223	738
Elko	52,790	17,203
Esmeralda	813	3,589
Eureka	2,018	4,180
Humboldt	17,652	9,658
Lander	6,287	5,519
Lincoln	5,447	10,637
Lyon	53,328	2,016
Mineral	4,677	3,813
Nye	45,766	18,159
Pershing	6,978	6,068
Storey	4,288	264
White Pine	10,535	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

¹ Nevada State Demographer

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

Nevada's current unemployment rate stands at 10.2 percent as of December 2012, the highest in the nation. Unemployment in many of Nevada's rural counties exceeds the overall state rate. Rates vary from a low of 4.2 percent to a high of 13.7 percent in the rural counties.

As of December 2012, unemployment rates for the 15 rural counties were as follows:

- Carson City: 10.1 percent
- Churchill County: 8.3 percent
- Douglas County: 10.9 percent
- Elko County: 5.3 percent
- Esmeralda County: **4.2 percent**
- Eureka County: 4.3 percent
- Humboldt County: 5.6 percent
- Lander County: 5.3 percent
- Lincoln County: 11.8 percent
- Lyon County: **13.7 percent**
- Mineral County: 11.2 percent
- Nye County: 11.9 percent
- Pershing County: 10.5 percent
- Storey County: 8.4 percent
- White Pine County: 6.3 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. Additionally, the CoCs must plan and be responsive to new regulations issued as part of the HEARTH Act.

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)

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

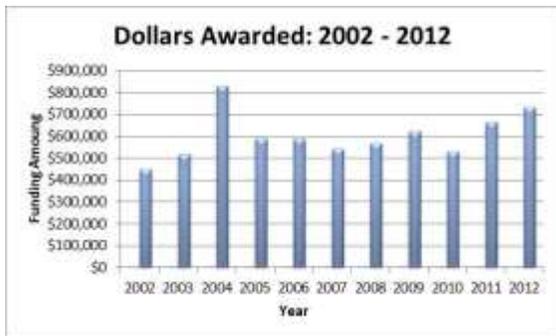
HUD defines a homeless person as "a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter; and a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter."⁵

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.

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 \$5.75 million in funding for housing, supportive services and a Homeless Management Information System. The 2012 request was \$731,390, the highest amount awarded since 2004. 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. The Rural Nevada CoC added a count of children experiencing homelessness in Nevada’s school districts in 2011 and a new category was added to housing and non-



housing provider surveys to include households comprised of only children. In addition, for the 2013 PIT count, HUD included an age breakout of young adults to better understand homelessness among this younger generation. HUD also included a breakout of female Veterans (in previous years, gender was not asked when determining veteran status).

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. All counties with HUD grants provide a sheltered count and street counts as able. Street counts are mandatory during odd numbered years, so one was mandated for this year’s count. Since each county is different from the next and they are aware of their unique demographics, they are best equipped to determine which of the optional counts yield the best results for them to plan a coordinated response to homelessness.

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

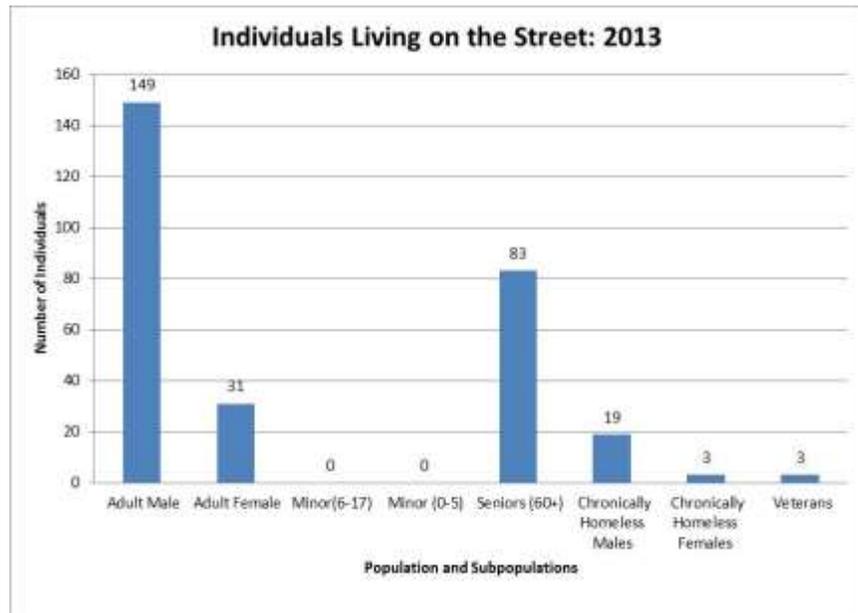
The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care partners and participants conducted a Point in Time (PIT) Count of the homeless persons in rural Nevada on January 24, 2013.

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.

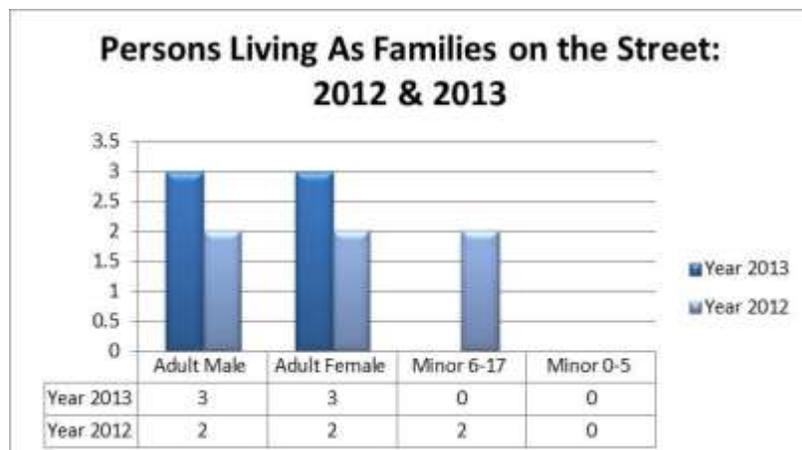
Street count numbers are collected for individuals and families living on the street by county. The street count was conducted in eight of the 15 counties, with Carson City reporting the highest numbers. Elko, Eureka, Nye and White Pine Counties reported that no homeless were found on the streets.

Seven counties (Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Pershing and Storey) did not conduct a street count in 2013.



In the RNCOC on January 24, 2013, there were 180 individuals counted living on the street. Of that total, 83 were ages 60 or older, 22 were chronically homeless (male and female combined), and 3 Veterans were counted. The majority of these individuals were persons over the age of 24 (93 percent) and 5 percent were between the ages of 18 to 24. The remaining 2 percent remain unaccounted for.

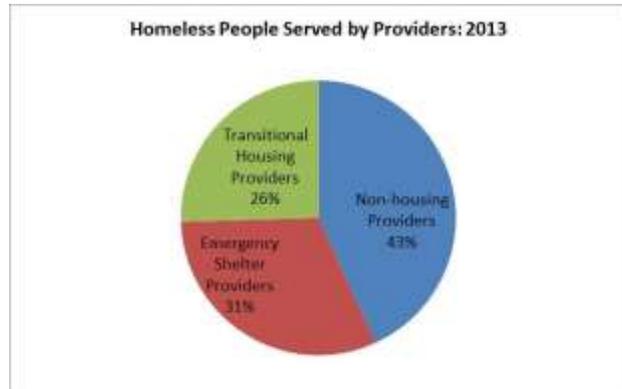
In addition to the 180 individuals living on the street, there were 3 families living on the street that day. Lyon County counted three



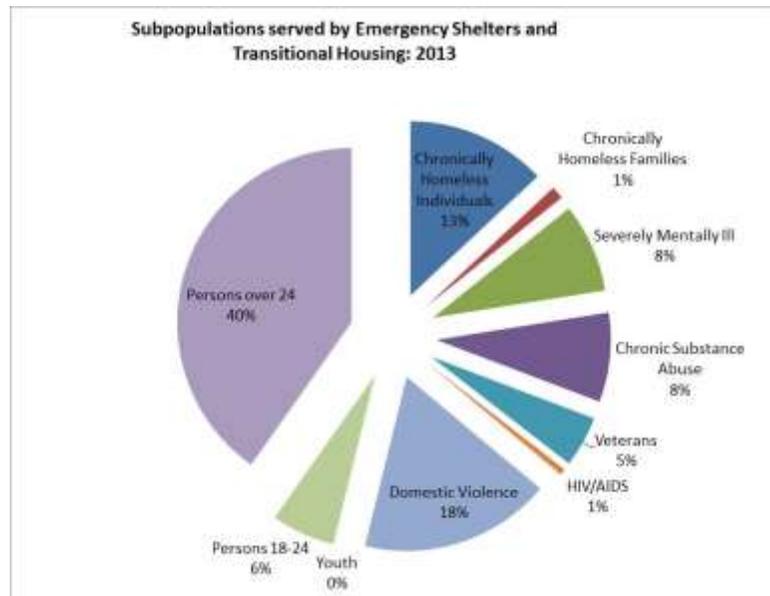
families consisting of an adult male and female in each.

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 24, 2013 there were 154 persons in emergency or transitional housing, a decrease of 66 from the previous year. There were 85 individuals in Emergency Shelters in the RNCoc. An additional 69 were in Transitional Housing. The distribution by percent has shifted slightly since 2012. More were served by non-housing providers, and fewer were served by emergency shelter and transitional housing providers. Thirty-four persons or 22 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.

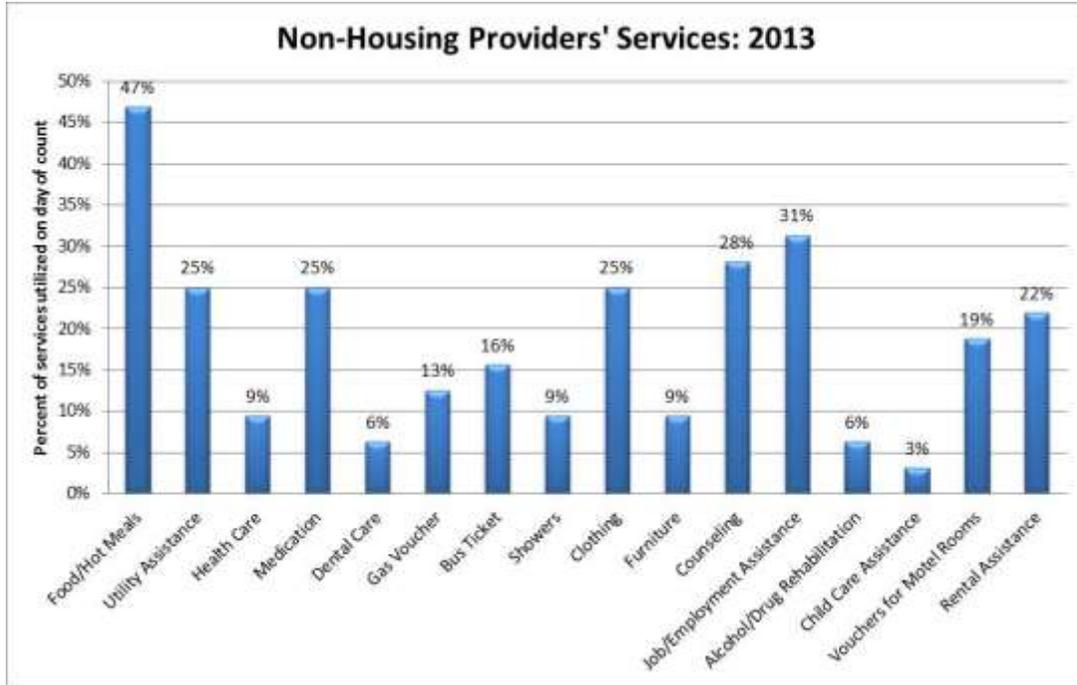


Of those served by providers, the PIT Count captures the various subpopulations that they represent. This year, HUD also required that providers report persons between the ages of 18 to 24 and over 24. The majority were persons over the age of 24 (38 percent). Others indicated they were chronically homeless, while the next highest subpopulation were victims of domestic violence.



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 120 persons were provided supportive services on the day of the PIT Count. Out of those served the majority those counted were men (54 percent, or 63 individuals). Twenty-six women were served, along with 9 children ages zero to five, and 22 children ages six to seventeen. Of the 120 people served by non-housing providers, 26 men and 19 women were considered to be chronically homeless, 15 were seniors, and 11 were Veterans. There were 53 families served on the day of the PIT Count.

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

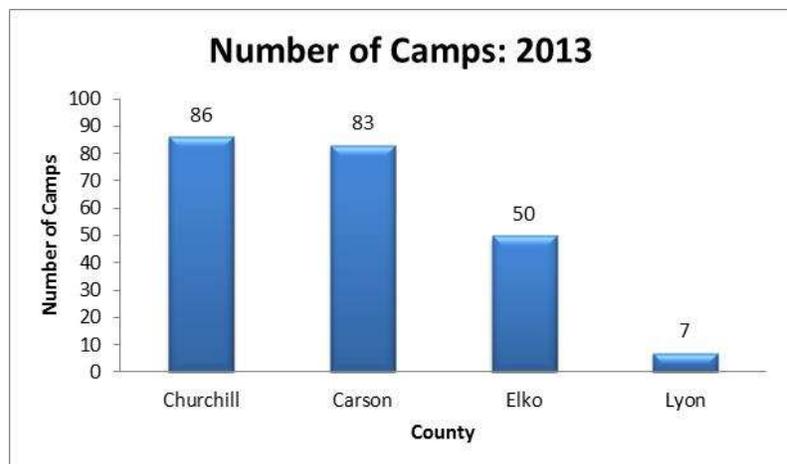


Homeless Camps

Counties also identified the number of encampments in their geographic area. They included 226 total camps in rural Nevada. Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Nye, and White Pine reported no camps. The bar graph below provides the distribution of camps by county for the four 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. Six of the counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. They include Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, and White Pine Counties. There were a total of 2,546 individuals, and families living in motels throughout the RNCoc on January 24, 2013.

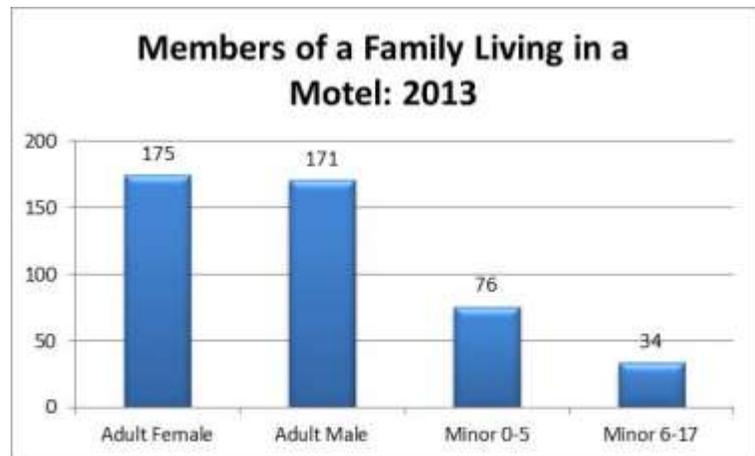


The count collects information on two groups: those who have lived in motels for under a year and those who have lived in motels for over a year.

The number of residents living in a motel for less than a year and who were identified as individuals without dependent children totaled 588. Of the 588, 474 (69 percent) were adult males and 94 (41 percent) were adult females. Three minor children ages zero to five were counted without an adult, and seventeen minor children ages six to seventeen were counted as living without an adult. In addition, 56 seniors and 21 Veterans were counted.

In addition, 456 family members were also living in motels. This included 346 adults and 110 children. The majority of the children (76) were ages six to seventeen, with 34 children reported as being between the ages of zero to five.

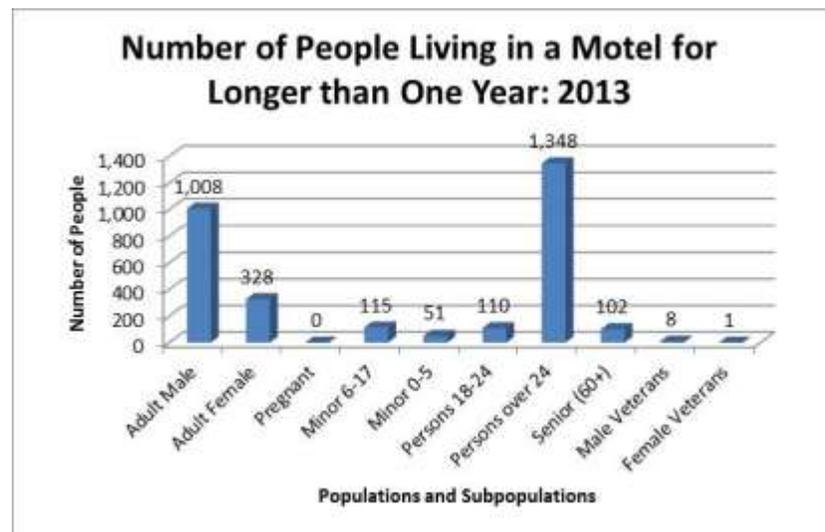
Individuals and families that have lived in the motels for longer than 12 months are counted separately as they are considered long term residents of the motels. In addition to the numbers reported above, there were 1,502 persons that reported to have lived in the motels for longer than a year. Over a thousand (1,008) adult males, 328 adult females, and 166 children were counted.



Finally, it is important to note that living in the weekly motels with a lack of security is thought to be tremendously stressful on parents and their children.

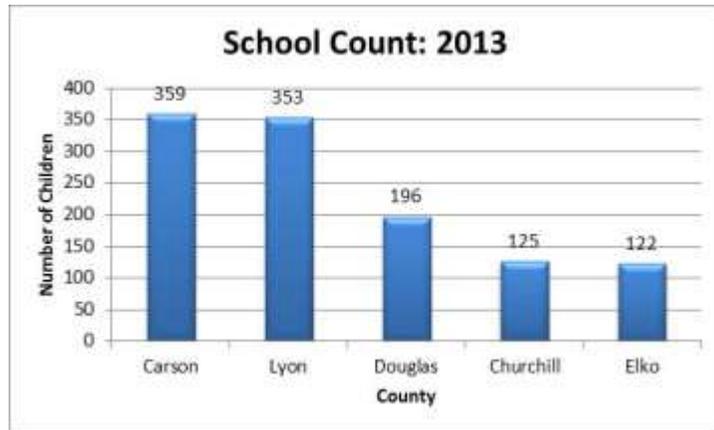
School Count

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.

The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care planned for and implemented the school count for the first time in 2011. They continued the practice with the 2012 and 2013 PIT Counts in order 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 1,155 children in five 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 2013 School Count included Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, and Lyon.

School Count Categories	Number			Change
	2011	2012	2013	
Children experiencing homelessness	1,062	1,123	1,155	+32
Unsheltered children	4	8	39	+31
Children doubled up	721	906	939	+33
Children living in a hotel/motel	7	58	69	+11
Children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	14	50	43	-7
Children that fall under an “other” or “unknown” category	316	101	65	-36

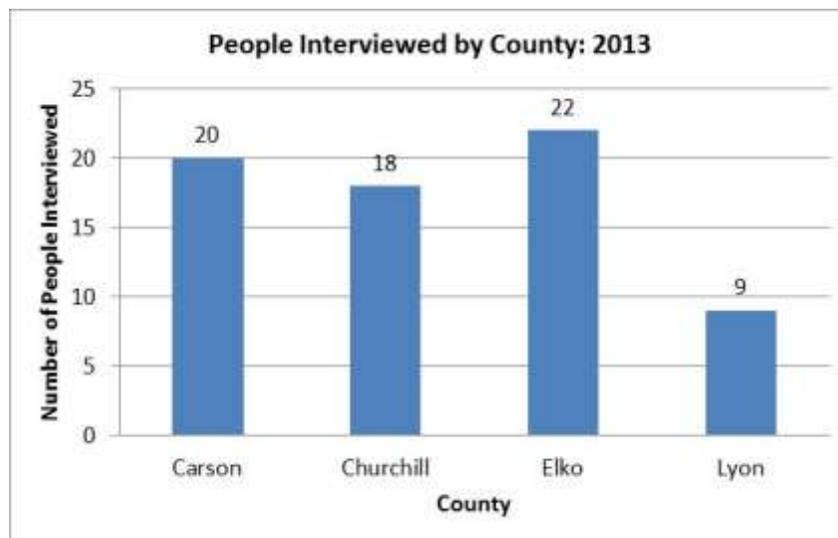
Homeless Interviews

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 69 individuals who were homeless or at risk of being homeless on January 24, 2013. This is a decrease in the number of interviews conducted in 2012 when 90 interviews were completed. The interviews were conducted in four of the 15 rural counties. The counties with sufficient resources to conduct interviews included Carson, Churchill, Elko, and Lyon Counties.



Of the 69 interviews conducted, 47 respondents were male and 21 were female (one did not provide their gender).



The typical interviewee was a single adult male, between ages 45-59 with a high school level education and was homeless for the first time due to unemployment. 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

- Sixty-six percent reported they were homeless due to being unemployed or losing their job, 35 percent indicated they were homeless due to alcohol or substance abuse, and 32 percent indicated that they were unable to pay rent. Other causes of homelessness included eviction

due to money management problems (19 percent), moved to seek work (19 percent), physical disability (17 percent), evicted due to non-payment of rent (17 percent), family break-up (15 percent) and mental illness (15 percent). Further, 9 percent cited domestic violence as the reason for their homelessness and 8 percent indicated that a temporary living situation had ended.

- For those who indicated they were homeless due to being unemployed, 40 percent indicated their previous employment was housing related, such as construction or real estate, while 37 percent indicated they had worked in the food and beverage industry, 21 percent were in the landscaping/gardening industry, and 21 percent were in retail. 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.
- Thirteen of the 69 people interviewed indicated they were homeless due to being discharged from an institution with ten reporting they were discharged from a jail or a prison, one was discharged from a medical facility, and two were discharged from a treatment facility.

Homeless Experience and Family Background

- All of those interviewed said they had become homeless while living in Nevada. The majority (31 percent) lived in Elko, followed by Carson City (28 percent) and Fallon (19 percent).
- Forty-six percent lived in Nevada four years or more before becoming homeless, slightly less than the 44 percent who indicated the same in 2012.
- Fifty-four percent were homeless for the first time, 37 percent had been homeless for 12 months or more, 21 percent had been homeless between three and six months and 34 percent had been homeless for three months or less.
- Fifty-one percent reported that they had stayed with friend in order to meet their needs for housing, 45 percent indicated that they had camped or lived in their car, 38 percent said they stayed in a hotel or motel, 40 percent said they were on the street and 29 percent said they were staying in an emergency 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: no job/no income (66 percent), can't afford rent (61 percent), and no money for deposit or first or last month's rent (46 percent). The next highest reported reasons were a lack of transportation (30 percent), which is a common issue in rural communities, and bad credit (30 percent).
- Fifteen percent or 10 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

- Forty-seven percent of those interviewed indicated they have part or full time employment and 19 percent indicated they have acted as a day laborer for income in the last six months.

- Of those interviewed, 77 percent were actively seeking work on the day they were interviewed. Almost half of the respondents (48 percent) indicated they had been unemployed for more than six months.
- Those interviewed also indicated they receive some social services, including 59 percent that receive food stamps – a slight increase from 53 percent in the year prior, 14 percent receive social security, 3 percent receive unemployment compensation and 2 percent receive TANF.
- Top service needs include: permanent housing, Section 8 housing vouchers, and job assistance. This year, a high number also indicated they need health and dental care. This differs from previous years where transportation and bus tickets were normally cited.

Education Levels and Veteran Status

- Seventy percent had a high school degree or higher, with 36 percent of those listing their education as a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-eight percent completed some high school and 28 percent completed some college. For those people who indicated they had completed a degree, three percent had an Associate’s Degree, one percent had a Bachelor’s Degree, and one percent had a doctorate degree.
- Two-thirds (60%) of those interviewed were ages 45 or older, 13 percent were between 35-44 years old, 19 percent were between 25-34 years old, and 7 percent were between the ages of 18-24.
- Six percent were Veterans. Respondents reported serving in Iraq, the Gulf War, and Vietnam.

Disabling Conditions and Chronically Homeless

- Thirty-seven percent reported having a disabling condition. Twenty-six percent have been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months.
- Of the 25 people who had one or more disabling conditions, 18 described their disability as physical, 10 reported that their disability as a mental health issue, 7 cited substance abuse as a disability, 1 said their disability was developmental, and 1 selected “other.”

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

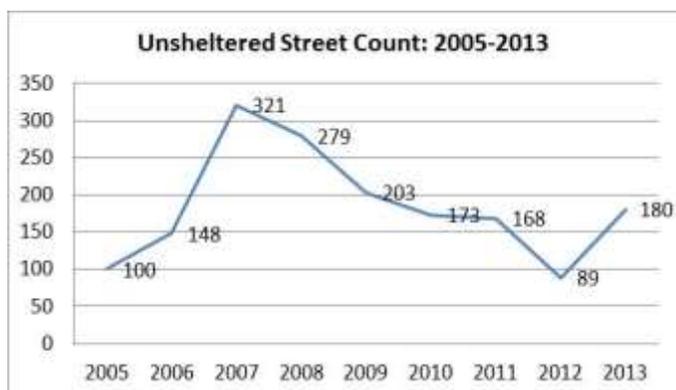
- The demographic makeup of the homeless has shifted and more interviewees are educated than before. Similar to the 2012 count, more have advanced degrees, and more than two-thirds of those interviewed hold a high school degree or higher.
- Almost one-third of those who indicated they became homeless 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 fourth year in a row, many people who were interviewed in prior years participated this year. This indicates that they have been struggling with homelessness in Nevada for at least four years.

Comparisons to Previous Counts

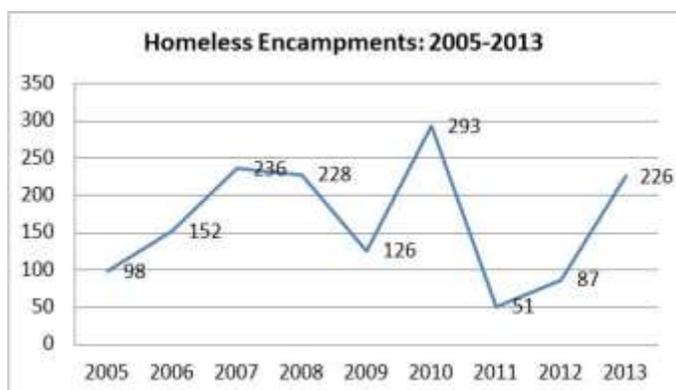
Other than the school count and tracking the number of households with only children, since 2005, counties in the RNCoc have conducted the PIT Count to gather information on specific subpopulations of homeless. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, new fields were incorporated in the PIT count but the integrity of previous fields were maintained 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) in previous years, which demonstrates a stabilization. There was a sharp decrease in 2012, attributed to the low number of providers participating in the street count as it was not mandated by HUD. This year was a mandated count year and numbers are consistent with those counted in previous years.



The number of homeless encampments (camps) documented decreased dramatically from 2010 to 2012. This was 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 2005 to 2010, it is clear that the 51 encampments counted in 2011 and 87 counted in 2012 is not truly indicative of homelessness in rural Nevada. Rather, there are more

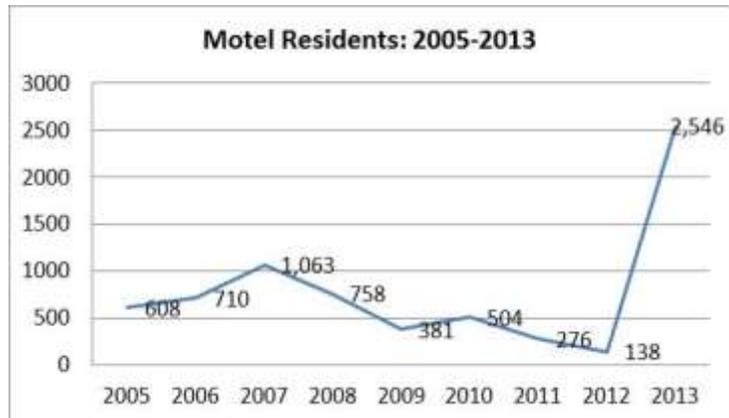


camps that could not be counted due to decreased resources to devote to the count as well as increased security measures required by this methodology. In 2013, camp numbers increased back to pre-2011 numbers. In total, 226 camps were counted. This increase is likely due to 2013 being a mandated count year.

Six counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. These include Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, and White Pine Counties. The motel count was unusually high in 2013. Prior years indicated that when this numbers from this count was combined with the

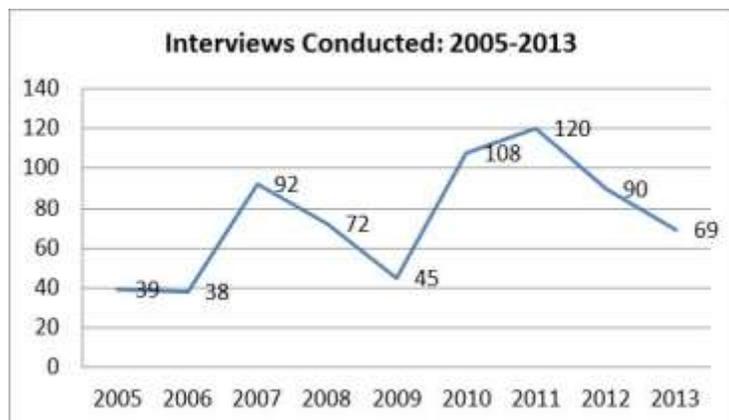
unsheltered count, the trend of homeless without shelter in Rural Nevada appeared to be stabilizing. Numbers in 2013 depict a different scenario. The massive increase in motel resident numbers is attributed to the improving mining economy that many of the rural counties are experiencing.

Because of this boom, more people are moving into areas where the permanent housing stock is almost completely unavailable. Because of this, they are living in motels and would otherwise be unsheltered. 2013 was also the first year where although there were fewer counties participating in the motel count, more motels in these counties submitted homeless numbers. The majority of the numbers reported come from Elko County. When those numbers are filtered from the total, there are 493 persons counted as homeless motel residents, still higher than 2011 and 2012 numbers.



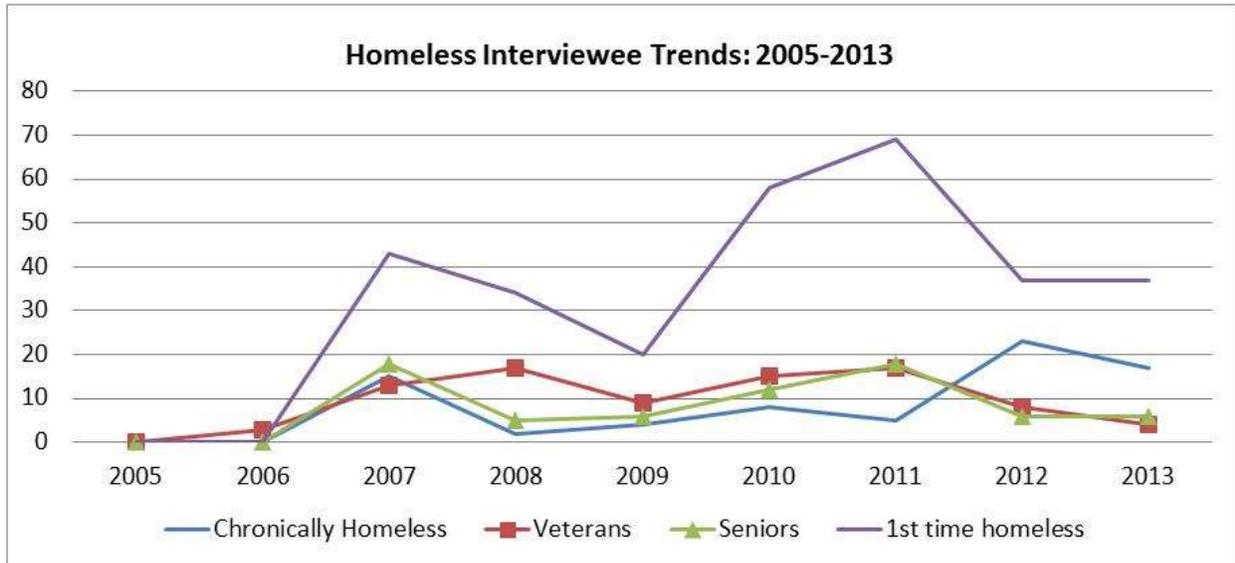
There were 1,502 people identified as living in motels for one year or more or on a long term basis in 2013, as compared with the 121 people counted in 2012, and the 184 people counted in 2011. In terms of percentages, the portion of the population living in a motel long term has fluctuated over the past three years: in 2010, 43 percent of the motel residents were long term, in 2011, 67 percent of the motel residents were living there long term, 47 percent of the motel residents were long term in 2012, and in 2013, this number increased to 59 percent. This may indicate that in 2013, the number of people able to afford stable housing in an apartment/home decreased or that permanent housing is not available, and more are relying on weekly motels for housing.

In 2013, fewer counties participated in conducting interviews of the homeless which resulted in a decrease in homeless interviews. The number of Veterans interviewed peaked in 2011 at 17 but has since decreased to 4. The number of seniors has also reached the high mark set in 2007 and 2011 with 18 but decreased to 6 in 2013. A higher percentage of those interviewed are homeless for the first time in 2013. This 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 below 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 peaked in 2011, declined in 2012, and has since risen in 2013. The numbers of Veterans and seniors have both risen steadily over the years but the number of Veterans counted in 2013 declined, while the number of seniors remained the same as the previous year. In previous years, the number of chronically homeless has remained stable however it increased in 2012 and since decreased in 2013.



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

Year	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1st time homeless	
2005	39	26	12		No Data			
2006	38	16	22	No Data	3		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%
2012	90	54	36	23	8	6	37	42%
2013	69	47	21	17	4	6	37	54%
Change	-21	-7	-15	-6	-4	No change	No Change	+12%

The following sections provide a detailed look at each county in the RNCOC and the degree to which the county participated in the 2013 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. Estimated for 2012, Carson City is home for 55,485 persons according to the Nevada State Demographer.



Results for 2013

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 152 homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2013. This was an increase of 142 from the previous year. There were 125 male individuals and 27 females counted on the street. Of the 152 total, 80 were seniors, 8 were chronically homeless males, and 1 was a chronically homeless female.
- Eight chronically homeless males and one chronically homeless female was counted. No minors or Veterans were counted.
- In addition, 83 encampments were counted in 2013, an increase of 68 from 2012.
- Providers indicated that 67 individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of 22 from the previous year.
- Non-housing providers served 29 homeless individuals, 22 less than those served in 2012. Of these, 13 were chronically homeless, 2 families were chronically homeless, 4 were seniors, and 2 were Veterans. A total of 8 minor children were also served.

Motel Count

Carson City conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 431 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2013. This is a major increase of 423 from the previous year's number of 8, and second highest number of people counted in the history of the PIT count for Carson City.
- There were 83 male, 25 female, and 1 minor age six to seventeen individuals living in motels for less than a year at the time of the count. Another 109 were counted as families. This included 58 males, 29 females, 6 minor children ages zero five, and 16 minor children ages six to seventeen. In addition, ten seniors and two Veterans were counted.
- There were 213 people living as long term residents of motels in 2013, compared to 8 in 2012. Long term motel residents included 145 males, 55 females, 4 children ages zero to five and 9 children ages six to seventeen. Ninety-five seniors and seven Veterans were counted, one of which was female.

Homeless Interviews

Carson City conducted 20 homeless interviews in 2013 – 5 fewer than the year prior. Fifteen men and four women were interviewed. Two of the 20 indicated there were children in their household. Two reported being Veterans. The following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- The majority of those interviewed were between 45 and 59 (79 percent). Two (11 percent) were seniors, one person (5 percent) was between 18 and 24, and one other (5 percent) was between 35 and 44.
- The majority of those interviewed (84 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- Almost all (85 percent) indicated that they became homeless in Carson City and all those interviewed had become homeless in Nevada.
- The majority (85 percent) indicated that being unemployed and/or losing their job was the primary factor leading to homelessness.
- Almost half (45 percent) of those interviewed reported having some college education. In prior years, the majority of the homeless held a high school diploma or had completed some college but very few reported advanced studies.
- Four of the 20 indicated they had a disability, although six reported having a physical or medical disability. One person reported having a substance abuse disability.
- One individual was chronically homeless, having been homeless more than four times in the last three years.
- Ten had lived in a Nevada town for four years or more and all interviewees were Nevada residents when they became homeless.
- The top two barriers to ending their homelessness included unemployment (84 percent) and an inability to afford rent (47 percent).
- Eighty percent were seeking work and 78 percent of the people reported they gained income from full or part time work and day labor.
- Twenty-eight percent have been unemployed for less than six months.
- The top three services received included: food, showers, and shelter (each with high response rates).

- The top three services needed in the County included: dental care, permanent housing, and rental assistance (each with high response rates).

School Count

Carson County recorded 359 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2013, a decrease of 70 since 2012. The majority of these children spent the previous night doubled-up (282). Children also spent the previous night in motels (15), in shelters (18), unsheltered (6) or were counted as other (38).

Comparisons to Previous Counts

Carson City has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. Over the past six 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. However, in 2012, there was a sharp decrease in the number of persons counted. 2013 had the highest number of individuals counted since 2008.

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 and 2012. In 2013, 431 individuals were counted living in motels. This is a sharp increase from the previous year. More motels participated in the 2013 count than in 2012, which may explain this difference.

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, 2012, and 2013 the highest percentage of those interviewed (85 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 school count also recorded fewer children as experiencing homelessness than in 2012, although numbers are still higher than the 2011 baseline. Similar to last year, this year most children spent the previous night doubled-up.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless person.

Year	Carson Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 st 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%
2012	25	19	6	4	4	4	12	50%
2013	20	15	4	1	2	2	16	84%
Change	-5	-4	-2	-3	-2	-2	+4	+34%

CARSON County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	124	188	205	69	62	77	10	152
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	10	0	19	9	0	9
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0				
Number of Veterans	No Data	2	0	0				
Number of homeless encampments	46	61	42	64	46	34	15	83
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	253	140	105	172	86	8	213
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	227	382	222	275	301	190	8	218
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	20	25	33	18	7	27	25	20

CARSON County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	28%	46%	39%	43%	52%	50%	84%
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	65% unemployed	85% unemployed
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	91% in Carson City	85% in Carson City
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	11	3	4	3	4	2
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	88	38	61	37	89	67
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	6	0	4	0	3	4
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	26	2	4	5	12	10
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	0	1
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	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	249	105	51	29
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	2	4	2

CARSON County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	1	0					
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	299	429	359				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	Unk.	3	6				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	Unk.	347	282				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	Unk.	45	15				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	Unk.	23	18				

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 25,512 persons. Of that number, approximately 8,609 (in 2011) 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Churchill County did not participate in the non-housing provider count in 2013. The county did participate in the street count. They reported the following:

- Seven adult males were counted the day of the PIT count.
- Two of the seven were seniors.
- Eighty-six camps were counted. This number is lower than the high of 159 camps reported in 2010 (Churchill County did not participate in the street count in 2012, and no camps were counted in 2011).

Housing provider surveys were used to determine the number of homeless that were in emergency shelter or transitional housing. They reported the following:

- Providers indicated that 23 individuals were being served by housing

providers, a decrease of 11 from the previous year.

- Of these, 3 were chronically homeless individuals, 5 were mentally ill, 5 had chronic substance abuse, and 1 individual had HIV/AIDS.
- One Veteran was served by housing providers.
- No households with only children were counted as served by housing providers.

Motel Count

Churchill County conducted a motel count in 2013. This year, a total of 33 individuals were counted. Fourteen males and two females were counted as long term residents (living in a motel for a year or longer). Fifteen males and two females were found to be living in motels for less than a year. The count performed in 2013 has yielded the highest number of individuals living in motels. This is likely indicative of the local economy. People are better able to pay or get a voucher for nightly or weekly rentals but are unable to commit to longer leases.

Homeless Interviews

Churchill County conducted 18 homeless interviews, 8 less than the previous year. Nine men and nine women were interviewed. The majority of people interviewed were between the ages of 25 and 34 (44 percent). Over a third (33 percent) were between the ages of 45 and 59, 11 percent were between the ages of 18 and 24, and another 11 percent were between 35 and 44. One of the women was pregnant and 3 of the 18 interviewed indicated they had school-age children in their household. No Veterans were interviewed. The following information is obtained through homeless interviews:

- Two-thirds (61 percent) of those interviewed indicated that this is not the first time that they have been homeless. This is quite a difference from previous years where the majority of those interviewed reported being homeless for the first time. This indicates a trend where many of those who were homeless for the first time in the past have had repeated episodes of homelessness.
- All of those interviewed had become homeless in Nevada, and the majority (71 percent) indicated that they became homeless in Fallon.
- Similar to last year, the majority of interviewees indicated alcohol or substance abuse as the leading factor of their homelessness (61 percent). In economically difficult times, many cope with stress by turning to alcohol and/or substance abuse. Unemployment (56 percent) and the inability to pay rent (39 percent) were also cited.
- Most of those interviewed had some high school education, with 11 of the 18 reporting a GED, High School Diploma or completing some high school (but not graduating), six had completed some college, and one held an Associate's Degree.
- A third (33 percent) indicated they had at least one disability and further questioning revealed that some had multiple disabilities. For four of the six that said they have a disability, they indicated it was substance abuse disability and four also reported they had a physical or medical disability. This may be an indication that rather than seek medical help, people are attempting to self-medicate.
- Close to half (44 percent) of the 18 had lived in a Nevada town for four years or more; all of those interviewed were Nevada residents when they became homeless.

- Seven people reported meeting the definition of chronically homeless, indicating they had been homeless four or more times in the past 3 years.
- The majority of those interviewed (11) had been homeless a year or less. About 89 percent were living with family or friends at the time of the count.
- The top five barriers to ending their homelessness included an inability to afford rent, lack of first/last month's rent or deposit, unemployment, bad credit and the lack of transportation.
- The top two industries these individuals worked in at the time they became unemployed were the food and beverage industry, and housing related. Nearly all (81 percent) of individuals said they are currently seeking work.
- Four persons reported they became homeless when they were discharged from jail/prison, two persons cited becoming homeless when they were discharged from a treatment facility.
- The top three services received included: alcohol or drug rehabilitation, food, and counseling (each with high response rates).
- The top five services needed in the County included: health care, job help/employment assistance, dental care, Section 8 vouchers, and rental assistance (each with high response rates).

School Count

Churchill County recorded 125 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2013, an increase of 7 over the previous year. Of these, 114 children slept doubled-up in another friend or family member's home, 3 were in shelters or transitional housing, 4 slept in motels and 4 children slept unsheltered.

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 had routinely been over 100 until 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. In 2012, Churchill did not participate in the street count and in 2013, 86 camps were counted.

The number of people living in motels has also fluctuated but to a lesser degree, ranging from a low of 11 in 2006 to a high of 58 in 2011. In 2011, 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 were living there as well. This is an indication that these people are financially insecure and are unable to commit to an apartment or home. Churchill did not participate in the motel count in 2012 however, the 2013 motel count yielded 33 individuals.

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 except for 2012 and 2013, where substance abuse was listed as the primary cause of homelessness.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 st 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%
2012	26	10	16	8	1	0	9	35%
2013	18	9	9	7	0	0	7	39%
Change	-8	-1	-7	-1	-1	No change	-2	+4%

CHURCHILL County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
# of homeless individuals	9	14	0	9	3	7	No Data	7
# of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	2	3	0	No Data	0
# of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	No Data	0				
# of Veterans	No Data	1	No Data	0				
# of homeless encampments	100	140	123	8	159	0	No Data	86
Motel Count								
# of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	5	5	6	4	20	No Data	16
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	11	17	39	44	24	38	No Data	17
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	10	34	2	7	19	31	26	18
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	71%	50%	86%	68%	71%	35%	39%

CHURCHILL County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	73% alcohol/substance abuse; 62% unable to pay rent; 58% unemployed	61% alcohol/substance abuse, unemployment 56%, unable to pay rent 39%
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	88% in Fallon	100% in Fallon	86% in Fallon	90% in Fallon	67% in Fallon	58% in Fallon	71% in Fallon
Number of Veterans	No Data	5	0	2	0	3	1	0
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	40	18	61	19	34	23
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	2	1	1	1
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	2	1	6	3
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	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	7	No data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	No data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
School Count								

CHURCHILL County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	53	118	125				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	1	3	4				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	51	103	114				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1	4	4				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0	8	3				

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 47,223. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Douglas County conducted a street count and a provider surveys 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 four adult male homeless individuals counted as part of the street count in 2013, which is slightly higher than the number served in 2012 (2). In addition, two of these individuals were chronically homeless and two were Veterans.
- There were no encampments counted in 2013, consistent with what was found in 2012.
- Providers indicated that 42 individuals were being served by housing providers, an increase of seven from the previous year and the highest number counted since 2009. Of those considered counted, eight were considered “unsheltered,” two were chronically homeless individuals, one chronically homeless family, four mentally ill individuals, three individuals with chronic substance abuse, and one veteran were served. Nine were victims of domestic violence. No unsheltered persons were counted as chronically homeless.
- Non-housing providers reported serving five individuals on the day of the count. Two of these individuals were female and another two were minor children between the ages of zero to five.

Motel Count

Douglas County conducted a motel count in 2013 and reported four persons living in motels. One adult male had been living in a motel for longer than a year. Another male had been living in a motel for less than a year, and one family consisting of an adult male and female were also found living in a motel for less than a year. In addition, the female was found to be chronically homeless.

Homeless Interviews

Douglas County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Douglas County recorded 196 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2013, a decrease of 6 since last year. Of these children, 144 were living doubled-up with friends or family, five were living in a hotel or motel, seventeen were living in a shelter, in transitional housing or waiting for foster care, six were unsheltered and twenty-four were unaccompanied youth or were separated from their family and placed elsewhere through CPS.

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 four persons in 2013. The lowest was one in 2006 and 2009. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal. In 2013, no camps were counted, compared to two counted in 2010 and one in 2011.

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. The County did not participate in the motel count in 2012. This year (2013), 4 individuals were counted and one was living in a motel for longer than a year.

2013 was the first year since the 2006 count where the county did not conduct interviews. 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. 2012 was the first year where domestic violence was highest rated response regarding the reason for homelessness.

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. In 2012, 75 percent of individuals became homeless in Douglas County. 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 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 st 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%
2012	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	40%
2013	No Data							
Change	-14	-8	-5	No change	-2	-4	-11	-37%

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	4
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	1	2	1	1	0	1	2

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	2
Number of homeless encampments	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	5	9	0	2	4	No Data	1
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	29	35	13	15	2	7	No Data	3
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	1	3	6	6	4	19	5	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0%	83%	33%	25%	77%	40%	No Data
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	80% domestic violence, 60% unemployed, 60% unable to pay rent	No Data
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	75% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	0	0	0	2	0	No Data
Provider Count								

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	60	53	20	7	35	42
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	1	0	0	0	1
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	2	0	0	0	2	2
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	2	1				
Number of households with only children	No Data	0	0					
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	3	1	5
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	2	0	0
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0					
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	195	202	196				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	2	6				

DOUGLAS County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of children doubled up	No Data	178	150	144				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	4	5	5				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	7	9	17				

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 2012, Elko County's population was estimated at 52,790.



Results for 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Elko County conducted a street count, a provider survey, and non-housing 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:

- No homeless individuals were counted as part of the street count in 2013.

- The number of encampments sharply increased in 2012, with six camps counted in 2011 to 58 counted in 2012. In 2013, this had plateaued to 50 camps. The increase seen in 2012 is accurate when compared to count performed in previous years. In prior years, those counting had no interaction with persons living on the street. Approaching encampments may have been deemed a dangerous activity so 2011's encampment count may have been inaccurate.
- Non-housing providers indicated that 63 individuals had been served on the day of the count, some of which were children ages zero to five (3) and ages six to seventeen (18). Nineteen of these individuals were found to be chronically homeless. In addition, 7 seniors and 5 Veterans were served. Twenty-four families were also served by non-housing providers, 20 of which were determined to be chronically homeless.
- Housing providers indicated that 16 individuals were served on the day of the PIT Count, 7 of which were chronically homeless, 3 were severely mentally ill, 4 had chronic substance abuse, and 1 was a veteran.

Motel Count

Elko County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 2,053 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2013, a massive increase from the prior year's numbers. Most of these individuals were long term residents (1,260) and others were individuals and families living in motels for less than a year (793). This increase is attributed to the improvement in the mining economy in Elko. Many of these individuals are miners who utilize motels as housing, but would otherwise be homeless.
- There were 843 male and 268 female individuals living in motels for over a year at the time of the count. Minors between the ages of zero to five and six to seventeen were also counted (45 and 104 respectively). Five seniors and two Veterans were also counted.
- There were 371 males and 66 females living in motels for less than a year. In addition, minors between the ages of zero to five and six to seventeen were also living in motels (3 and 16 respectively). Four seniors and two Veterans were also counted.
- There were 253 persons living in motels as part of a family. This included 110 males, 143 females, 26 children between the ages of zero to five, and 58 children between the ages of six to seventeen. One veteran was counted as part of a family.

Homeless Interviews

Elko County conducted 22 homeless interviews. The majority interviewed (17 or 77 percent) were men and five were women. One of the 22 indicated there were children in their household. Two of the 22 reported being Veterans and served during war time. Four were over the age of 60. The following was information obtained through homeless interviews:

- One person that was interviewed was between the ages of 18 and 24, two were between the ages of 25 and 34, six were between the ages of 35 and 44, nine were between the ages of 45 and 59 and four were over the age of 60.
- Almost half of those interviewed (46 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time. This is slightly lower than the previous year.

- The main reasons listed for homelessness included unemployment (47 percent), alcohol/substance abuse (32 percent), moved to seek work (26 percent), mental illness/disability (26 percent), or physical disability (26 percent). These are similar to reasons listed in the previous year although alcohol/substance abuse and disabilities are new reasons listed in 2013.
- All people interviewed indicated that they became homeless in Nevada with 91 percent indicating they became homeless in Elko.
- Most of those interviewed had a high school diploma or GED (46 percent). About a third (32 percent) had some high school education. Almost 20 percent had some higher education, including a doctorate. One individual only had a middle school education.
- Twelve of the 22 indicated they had a disability with seven indicating the disability was physical or medical and eight indicating that the disability was mental. Other disabilities listed include substance abuse (2 or 15 percent).
- The top five barriers that prevent those interviewed from living in permanent housing are: the inability to afford rent, unemployment, not having money for the deposit, lack of transportation, and no available housing.
- Sixty-five percent are seeking work and 73 percent of people have relied full time, part time or worked as a day laborer as a source of income in the last 6 months.
- About a third (32 percent) have been unemployed for six months to a year, and the other two-thirds have been unemployed anywhere between one to more than four years.
- Nine of those interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Five people indicated they were homeless due to being discharged from jail or prison.
- The top three services received included: food/hot meals, showers, and shelter.
- The top three services needed included: health care, dental care, and permanent housing.

School Count

Elko County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2013. A total of 122 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (74), however some were unsheltered (23), living in a hotel or motel (21) or living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care (4).

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, up to 52 in 2011 and back down to 36 in 2012. In 2013, no homeless individuals were counted on the street.

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. In 2012, 58 encampments were found. For the 2013 count, that number had decreased to 50.

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 for less than a year 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, 110 in 2010, and 104 in 2011. In 2012, the number of those living in a motel was 9. 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. In 2012, that number increased to 76. 2013 has seen the highest increase in the motel count. A total of 2,053 people were counted. There is a high rate of migratory employment in the county, particularly with people traveling to Elko to work in the mines. The mining economy in 2012-2013 has boomed, bringing many workers and their families to Elko. Because of the limited permanent housing stock, many of these workers and their families are living in motels. Without these motels, they would otherwise be homeless. In addition, more motels participated in this count than in previous years. This also attributes to the higher number of homeless living in motels.

From 2007 through 2013, 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, 100 percent in 2008 and 2009, 88 percent in 2011, and 86 percent in 2012. In 2013, 91 percent indicated they had become homeless in Elko. The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1st 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%
2012	17	14	3	4	1	2	10	59%
2013	22	17	5	9	2	4	10	46%
Change	+5	+3	+2	+5	+1	+2	No change	-13%

Elko County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	4	69	24	76	36	52	36	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	8	22	62	14	40	36	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	0	15	43	46	44	6	58	50
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	8	174	12	11	68	76	1,260
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	38	280	334	42	110	104	9	793
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	5	7	6	9	30	18	17	22
Percent of first time homeless		57%	67%	33%	50%	50%	59%	46%
Why homeless?	CoC Aggregate Data Only in 2006	Unemployed, can't pay rent	Unemployed, domestic violence, can't pay rent	Unemployed, domestic violence, widowed	Unemployed, can't pay rent	Unemployed	Unemployed, moved to seek work, can't pay rent	Unemployed, alcohol/substance abuse, moved to seek work, disability (mental and physical)

Elko County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	86% in Elko	91% in Elko
Number of Veterans	No Data	3	0	4	3	4	1	2
Provider Count								
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	38	23	0	27	2	16
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	3	6	0	0	0	1
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	22	3	0	4	2	7
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	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	21	63
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	4	6	1	5
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	122

Elko County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	23						
Number of children doubled up	No Data	74						
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	21						
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	4						

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 813 in 2012 and it had the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 4.2 percent. At 0.227 people-per-square mile (in 2012), 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 288 in 2011. A very small part of Death Valley National Park lies in its southeast corner.



Results for 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a street count or provider survey in 2013.

Motel Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Esmeralda County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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 2013.

Esmeralda County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of Veterans	No Data							
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data							
Number of households with only children	No Data							
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data							
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data							

Esmeralda County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data							
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 2012, the population was estimated at 2,018. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Eureka County conducted a non-housing provider survey in 2013 and 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 or reported as being served on the day of the PIT count.

Motel Count

Eureka County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Eureka County reported no homeless interviews were conducted in 2013.

School Count

Eureka County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

Comparisons to Previous Counts

Eureka County participated in the PIT Count in 2008 to 2013 but reported no homeless individuals.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013.

Eureka County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0				
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children	No Data							
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	0

Eureka County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0					
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				

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 2012 was estimated at 17,652. The largest city is Winnemucca, the county seat where 7,839 (in 2011) of the county's residents reside. Winnemucca is the



half-way point between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

Results for 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Humboldt County conducted a street count and a non-housing provider count in 2013. They reported the following:

- No individuals were served by non-housing providers on the day of the count.
- Similarly, no individuals were counted on the street on the day of the count.

Motel Count

Humboldt County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Humboldt County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Humboldt County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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. In 2012, the number increased to 15 with 2 chronically homeless individuals. 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. In 2012, the number of camps counted increased to 5.

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 2012 there were thirty 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, in 2011, three indicated they had been living in a motel for longer than one year and in 2012 all 30 said they had been living in a motel for longer than a year.

While interviews were conducted in 2007 and 2008, the most persons interviewed were in 2010 which was reported in the previous section. Unemployment has been the major factor listed as the cause of homelessness in all interviews since 2007.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 st time homeless		
2005	No Data							
2006	No Data							
2007	2	1	1	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							
2012	6	3	3	4	1	0	0	0%
2013	No Data							
Change	-2	-1	-1	+4	No change	No change	-6	-75%

Humboldt County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	7	11	45	11	3	15	No data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	45	0	0	3	No data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No data
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No data
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	2	3	2	5	1	5	No data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	4	0	0	16	3	30	No data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	No Data	53	28	0	32	9	29	No data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	2	3	No Data	8	No Data	6	No data
% of first time homeless	No Data	50%	100%	No Data	75%	No Data	0%	No data
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	Unemployment, alcohol/substance abuse, mental illness/disability, unable to pay rent, money management problems, moved to seek work	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	75% in Winnemucca and 25% in Northern California	No data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	0	No Data	1	No Data	1	No data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	38	0	17	No Data	14	No data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	2	0	4	No Data	0	No data

Humboldt County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	13	0	4	No Data	0	No data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	No data					
Number of households with only children	No Data	0	No data					
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	7	0	No Data	0
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	1	0	No Data	0
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	0						
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							

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 2012 was estimated to be 6,287. 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.



Results for 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lander County did not conduct a street count or provider count in 2013.

Motel Count

Lander County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Lander County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Lander County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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 2013.

Lander County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	0	4	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	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	No Data	No Data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	400*	350**	87	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Lander County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Veterans	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children	No Data							
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data							
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	20	No Data	No Data				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	11	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	6	No Data	No Data				

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 2012 population was estimated at 5,447.

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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a street count in 2013 and no provider surveys were submitted.

Motel Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Lincoln County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Lincoln County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2013.

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 2013.

Lincoln County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	8	8	3	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	0	8	2	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of Veterans	No Data	2	No Data	No Data				
Number of homeless encampments	0	No Data	0	0	8	3	No Data	No Data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Lincoln County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children	No Data							
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data							
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							

Lyon

Lyon County

Introduction

Lyon County is located in western Nevada. As of 2012, the estimated population was 53,328. Its county seat is Yerington. Lyon County also had the highest unemployment rate (13.7 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 2013

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 23 homeless individuals (including members of a family) counted as part of the street count in

2013. This was an increase of 7 from the previous year.

- Of the single individuals, 13 males and 4 females were counted on the street. Of these, one was a senior, five were chronically homeless males, two were chronically homeless females, and one was a Veteran.
- Of the families counted during the street count, three were male and three were females. Two families were considered to be chronically homeless.
- There were seven encampments counted in 2013, which is the same number counted in the previous year.



Housing providers indicated that six individuals were being served. This is a decrease of twelve from the previous year. All of the individuals counted were victims of domestic violence. The numbers of those served by housing providers has decreased over the past three years. The highest number counted was in 2009 (31). However, this was a discrepancy due to the fact that in 2009, the transitional housing clients were counted in Lyon County's case management program. To reduce duplication, they were not counted in homeless counts and were therefore not included in recent years.

The non-housing providers counted nineteen individuals being served the day of the PIT count. Of these, four were Veterans and four were seniors. In addition, 44 chronically homeless families were also served.

Motel Count

Lyon County conducted a motel count and reported the following:

- A total of 13 individuals were living in motels at the time of the PIT count in 2013.
- Only one person was living in a motel for less than a year. This was a decrease of five from the previous year, however more people had been living in a motel for over a year in 2013.
- Another 12 individuals had been living in the motel for over one year. Five of these individuals were males, three were females, two were minors between the ages of six to seventeen, and another two were minors between the ages of zero to five. One of the eight adults was a senior.

Homeless Interviews

Lyon County conducted nine homeless interviews. Six of the interviews were with males and three were female. No Veterans participated in the interview. None had children in their household. Following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- Of those interviewed and responded to this question, one of the nine interviewed was between the ages of 18 and 24, three were between the ages of 25 and 34 and five were between the ages of 45 and 59.
- Four of the nine people interviewed (44 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- Four individuals (57 percent) indicated that they became homeless in the Reno/Sparks, while the other indicated they became homeless in Fernley (29 percent) and Carson City (14 percent).
- Approximately 88 percent indicated that the loss of a job was the primary factor leading to homelessness. Fernley has suffered significant business layoffs since 2009. Other reasons cited include: unable to pay rent (50 percent), alcohol/substance abuse (38 percent), physical disability (38 percent), moved to seek work (13 percent), family break-up (13 percent) and evicted due to non-payment of rent (13 percent).
- Of those that responded to the question, the majority (56 percent) held a high school diploma.

- The top barriers to ending their homelessness included no job or income (67 percent) and the inability to afford rent (56 percent).
- None of the individuals interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Three individuals (38 percent) had been homeless for more than four years and another 3 had been homeless for 6-12 months. Other periods of homelessness ranged from less than 6 months (13 percent) to 1-2 years (13 percent).
- Six of the nine interviewed were camping or living in a car and the other three indicated they were living on the street.
- Three people indicated the industry they worked in when they became unemployed, which was housing related (construction, real estate, etc.). Other industries listed include retail (33 percent), landscaping/gardening (17 percent), casino industry (17 percent) and food/beverage (17 percent).
- The top service received was food/hot meals with 83 percent indicating they had received this service.
- The top services needed included: health care, dental care, job help/employment assistance, permanent housing, rental assistance, and medication (each with 100 percent response rates).
- Almost all respondents (88 percent) indicated they are seeking work.

School Count

Lyon County reported 353 children experiencing homelessness in 2013. The street count and motel count are not indicative of the true extent of homelessness. Of the 353, 325 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. Twenty-four children were living in a hotel/motel, one was in a shelter, transitional housing or was waiting for foster care and another four were counted living in trailers, including manufacturing homes which is considered homeless through McKinney Vento.

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. This year (2013) had the highest number counted at 23. Sixteen people were counted in 2012, follow by ten people were counted in 2008, nine in 2010, seven in 2011 and five in 2012. The lowest was two persons in 2006 and 2009. In addition, 2013 was the second year where a homeless family was counted. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal. In 2010, there was a high of 13 camps counted compared to the seven counted this year (2013) and in the last. In 2008, 10 camps were counted, followed by 6 in 2011 and 4 in 2009. 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 and in 2012 increased to six. In 2013, the number of homeless individuals had surged to 13. This may be an indication that those who lost their jobs during the recession 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. The highest number (100 percent) of persons interviewed who indicated that the loss of a job had resulted in homelessness was in 2010. In 2011, 50 percent indicated the same. In 2012 and 2013, a high percentage of individuals (78 percent and 88 percent respectively) again reported the loss of a job as leading to their homelessness. The location of where individuals became homeless has shifted since the 2012 count. This year (2013), the majority of individuals (57 percent) indicated they became homeless in Reno/Sparks, and others indicated they became homeless in Fernley (29 percent) and Carson City (14 percent). Last year (2012), the majority (46 percent indicated) they became homeless in Fernley, while 36 percent indicated they became homeless in Dayton and 18 percent in Reno/Sparks. In previous years, persons indicated Northern California and Virginia City as well.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1st 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%
2012	11	7	4	3	1	0	7	64%
2013	9	6	3	0	0	0	4	44%
Change	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	No Change	-3	-20%

Lyon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	2	8	10	2	9	7	16	17
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	5	6	1	3	3	7	7
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	1	2
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	1	1	1
Number of homeless encampments	1	8	10	4	13	6	7	7
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	1	0	1	6	2	6	12
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	0	11	4	1	22	2	6	1
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	2	3	6	3	4	3	11	9
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	33%	50%	66%	25%	67%	64%	44%
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	78% lost job, 22% due to illness, 11% unable to pay rent, 11% evicted	88% lost job, 50% unable to pay rent, 38% alcohol/substance abuse, 38% physical disability, 13% moved to seek work, 13% family break-up, 13% evicted

Lyon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	46% in Fernley, 36% in Dayton, 18% in Reno/Sparks	57% in Reno/ Sparks, 29% in Fernley, 14% in Carson City
Number of Veterans	No Data	1	3	0	1	1	1	0
Provider Count								
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	9	31	0	5	18	6
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	1	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	1	1	No Data	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	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	59	5	14	19
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	0	3	4
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
School Count								

Lyon County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	266	374	353				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	0	0				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	265	306	325				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0	4	24				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing, waiting for foster care, or other	No Data	1	10	4				

Mineral

Mineral County

Introduction

Mineral County's population was estimated at 4,677 as of 2012. Its county seat is Hawthorne, where 3,008 of its citizens reside (in 2011). 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Mineral County did not conduct a street or non-housing provider count in 2013. They did conduct a housing provider count, however no individuals were served the day of the count.

Motel Count

Mineral County conducted a motel count in 2013. No homeless individuals were counted.

Homeless Interviews

Mineral County conducted no homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Mineral County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2013.

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 however 2012 had the highest number recorded with ten individuals counted. One person was counted on the street in 2008. No camps have ever been counted until 2012 where 2 camps were 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. No data was provided in 2012 and 2013. 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. Since 2009, no homeless interviews have been completed. Additionally, Mineral County has not participated in the school count this year or last year.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013.

Mineral County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	No Data				
Number of Veterans	0	0	No Data	0	0	0	1	No Data
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	No Data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	3	0	10	4	0	0	2	0
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	1	3	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0%	33%	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

Mineral County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Why homeless?	No Data	0	Evicted for not paying rent.	2-unemployed 1-family problems, substance abuse issues.	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	Hawthorne, NV	Hawthorne, NV	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless served by housing providers.	No Data	2	1	0	0	No Data	26	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	0	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	10	No Data
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	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	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	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	No Data	No Data

Mineral County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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 45,766 as of 2012. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Nye County conducted a street count in 2013 although no homeless individuals were counted. Non-housing provider surveys were also completed however no homeless individuals were counted. No other provider surveys were completed in 2013.

Motel Count

Nye County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Nye County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Nye County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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 zero in 2013. 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.

No homeless interviews were collected in 2013. Last year, twenty-two were interviewed. 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. The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 st 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%
2012	No Data							
2013	No Data							

Nye County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	8	29	25	3	35	No Data	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	1	6	0	11	No Data	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	5	9	7	0	15	No Data	0	0
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	5	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	18	14	0	35	22	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	33%	57%	0	51%	41%	No Data	No Data
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	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	93% in Pahrump	100% in Nevada	0	97% in Nevada, 1 from CA	95% in Pahrump	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	4	2	No Data	6	4	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	No Data	52	3	41-Non-Housing Provider	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Nye County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
homeless individuals								
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data							
Number of households with only children	No Data							
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	41	No Data	0	0
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	No Data	0	0
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0					
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	189	No Data	No Data				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	180	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				

Pershing

Pershing County

Introduction

Pershing County's estimated population as of 2012 is 6,978. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Pershing County did not conduct a street count and a provider count in 2013.

Motel Count

Pershing County did not conduct a motel count in 2013.

Homeless Interviews

Pershing County did not conduct homeless interviews for the 2013 PIT Count.

School Count

Pershing County did not conduct a school count to determine the number of children that were experiencing homelessness in 2013.

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 2013.

Pershing County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	0	1	1	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	No Data	0	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	2	0	0	3	1	No Data	No Data
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	10	2	15	0	3	1	No Data	No Data
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	1	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0%	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	0	Lost job / unemployed	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	Reno, NV	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	0	4	0	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	4	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	4	0	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	0	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	1	0	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of unsheltered	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Pershing County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
children								
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 2012 was 4,288. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Storey County did not conduct a street count, non-housing or housing provider surveys in 2013.

Motel Count

Storey County conducted a motel count in 2013. No homeless persons were counted.

Homeless Interviews

Storey County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2013.

School Count

Storey County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Rural Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Vets	Seniors	1 st 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							
2012	No Data							
2013	No Data							
Change	N/A							

Storey County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	6	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data							
Number of Veterans	No Data							
Number of homeless encampments	No Data	0	0	2	1	No Data	No Data	No Data
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	1	0
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	No Data	0	0	0	10	No Data	1	0
Homeless Interviews								

Storey County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	0	0	1	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0	0	100%	No Data	No Data	No Data
Why homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	Unemployed, unable to pay rent	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	100% Nevada Virginia/Silver City area	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	No Data	0	0	41	2	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	No Data	0	0	0	2	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless individuals	No Data	0	0	0	2	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data				
Number of households with only children	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	0	No Data	37	No Data
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	0	No Data
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	No Data	0	No Data				
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	24	No Data	No Data				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	3	No Data	No Data				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	21	No Data	No Data				

Storey County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				

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 2012 was 10,535. 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 2013

Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

White Pine County conducted a street count and 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 was one homeless female individual over the age of 24 years counted as part of the non-housing provider count in 2013. This was higher than the previous year.
- Providers indicated that no individuals were being served by housing providers, similar to the previous year.
- No homeless individuals were counted as part of the street count.

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 2013 PIT Count.

School Count

White Pine County did not conduct a school count in 2013.

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 last 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 and in 2013, one person was served by non-housing providers.

In the first year of conducting the school count, White Pine County has identified 16 children that were experiencing homelessness. A school count was not conducted in 2012 or 2013.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2013.

White Pine County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Street Count								
Number of homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0					
Number of Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0
Number of homeless encampments	0	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0
Motel Count								
Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of people living in motels less than 1 year	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeless Interviews								
Number of Homeless Interviews	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Percent of first time homeless	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

White Pine County	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Why homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Where did they become homeless?	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Number of Veterans	No Data	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
Provider Count								
Number of homeless individuals served by housing providers.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Veterans served by housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless individuals	0	0	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
Number of chronically homeless families	No Data	0	0	0				
Number of households with only children	No Data	0	0					
Number of homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Veterans served by non-housing providers	0	0	No Data	0	0	0	0	0
Number of households with only children served by non-housing providers	No Data	0	0					
School Count								
Number of children experiencing homelessness	No Data	16	No Data	No Data				
Number of unsheltered children	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				
Number of children doubled up	No Data	15	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a hotel/motel	No Data	1	No Data	No Data				
Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	No Data	0	No Data	No Data				