

# A Study of Homeless in Rural Counties in Nevada

*Rural Nevada Continuum of Care*

# 2014

## 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*

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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 2013 Nevada State Demographer estimate of Nevada's population is 2,775,216. 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 500 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 2013, 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	2013 Demographic Profile Data <sup>1</sup>	Area (sq. mi.)
Carson City	55,709	146
Churchill	25,210	5,023
Douglas	47,714	738
Elko	52,779	17,203
Esmeralda	904	3,589
Eureka	2,031	4,180
Humboldt	17,642	9,658
Lander	6,295	5,519
Lincoln	5,151	10,637
Lyon	52,466	2,016
Mineral	4,424	3,813
Nye	44,340	18,159
Pershing	6,994	6,068
Storey	4,117	264
White Pine	10,088	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

<sup>1</sup> Nevada State Demographer

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

Nevada's current unemployment rate stands at 8.8 percent as of December 2013, the second highest in the nation. Unemployment in many of Nevada's rural counties exceeds the overall state rate. Rates vary from a low of 2.7 percent to a high of 11.5 percent in the rural counties.

As of November 2013, unemployment rates for the 15 rural counties were as follows (with the lower and highest rates in bold):

- Carson City: 9.1 percent
- Churchill County: 7.1 percent
- Douglas County: 9.0 percent
- Elko County: 5.1 percent
- Esmeralda County: **2.7 percent**
- Eureka County: 4.7 percent
- Humboldt County: 5.6 percent
- Lander County: 4.6 percent
- Lincoln County: 11.3 percent
- Lyon County: **11.5 percent**
- Mineral County: 11.2 percent
- Nye County: 9.9 percent
- Pershing County: 9.1 percent
- Storey County: 7.7 percent
- White Pine County: 6.1 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, the 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

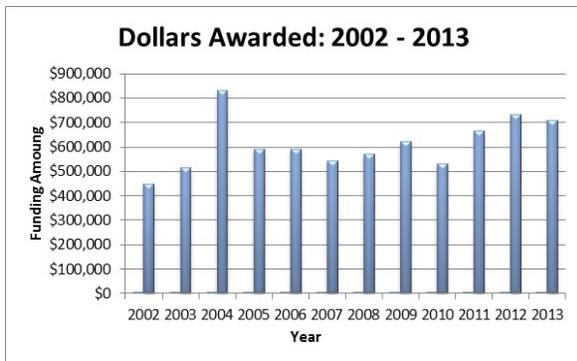
HUD defines a homeless person as “a person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter; and a person in transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the street or an emergency shelter.”<sup>5</sup>

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

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 \$7.3 million in funding for housing, supportive services and a Homeless Management Information System. The 2013 request was \$709,858. 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:

- Nevada Rural Housing Authority
- 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 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. Because 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 RNCoc 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.

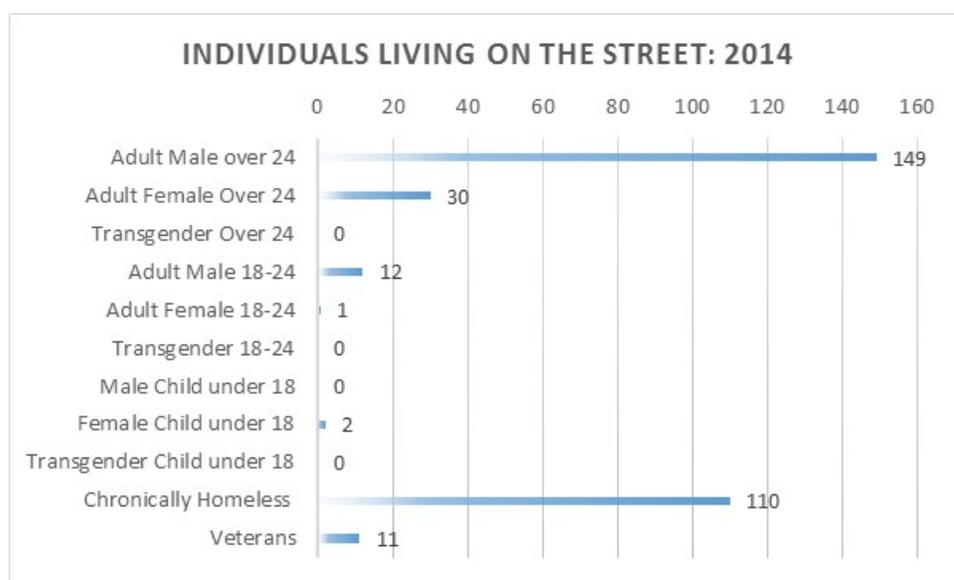
## Results for the 15 Rural Counties

The Rural Nevada Continuum of Care partners and participants conducted a Point in Time (PIT) Count of homeless persons in rural Nevada on January 30, 2014.

### 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.

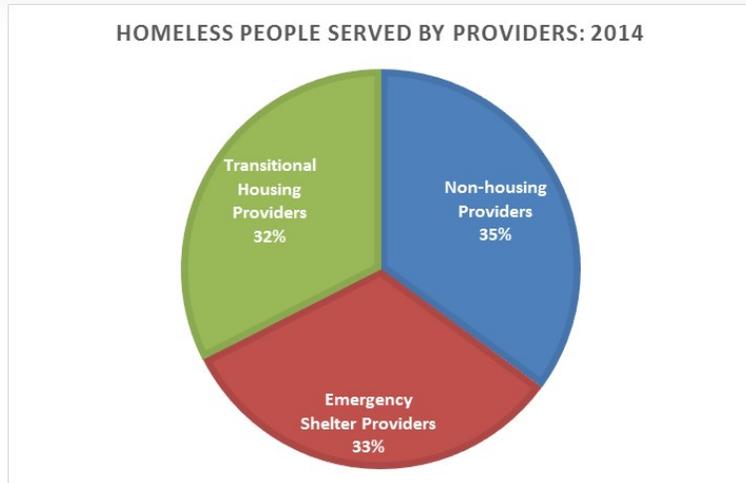
Street count numbers are collected for individuals and families living on the street by county. The street count was conducted in eight of the 15 counties, with Elko reporting the highest numbers. Seven counties (Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Storey, and White Pine) did not conduct a street count in 2014.



In the RNCoc on January 30, 2014, there were 194 individuals counted living on the street. No families were counted as living on the street that day. Of those counted on the street, as well as served by providers, the PIT Count captures the various subpopulations that they represent. In 2013, HUD also required that providers report persons between the ages of 18 to 24 and over 24. This year, HUD added another level of data requirements which included counting persons who are transgendered as well as collecting race and ethnicity from those counted.

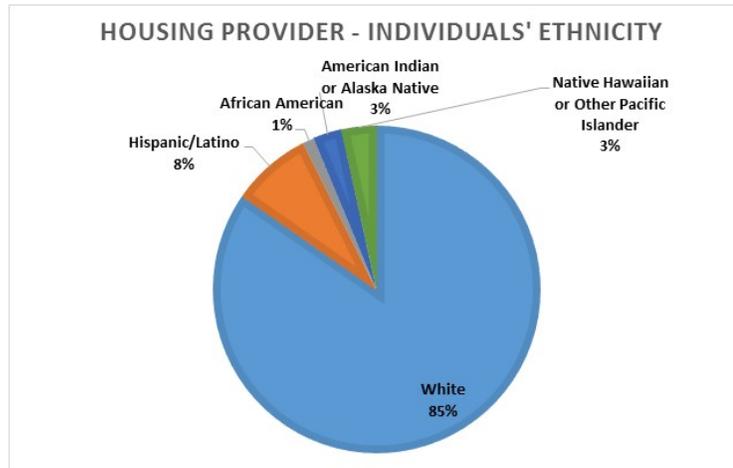
In terms of age and ethnicity, the majority of these individuals were persons over the age of 24 (92 percent) and 7 percent were between the ages of 18 to 24. The remaining 1 percent were under the age of 18. The majority of persons counted on the street were white (94 percent), with the remaining 6 percent being of Hispanic or Latino descent. The RNCoc also collects subpopulation information. Thirteen persons were ages 60 or older, 110 were chronically homeless, and 11 veterans were counted.

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 30, 2014 there were 176 persons in emergency or transitional housing, an increase of 22 persons over the previous year. There were 88 individuals in emergency shelters in the RNCoC. An additional 88 were in transitional housing. The distribution by percent has shifted slightly since 2013 – emergency shelters, transitional housing, and non-housing providers served nearly the same number of people on the day of the count.

The majority were persons over the age of 24 served by housing providers (74 percent). Children under the age of 18 made up the other 22 percent, and some adults ages 18-24 (4 percent) were also served. In terms of ethnicity, the majority of those served were white (85 percent). Other ethnicities included Hispanic/Latino (8 percent) American Indian (3 percent), Native Hawaiian (3 percent) and African American (1 percent). Providers also counted:

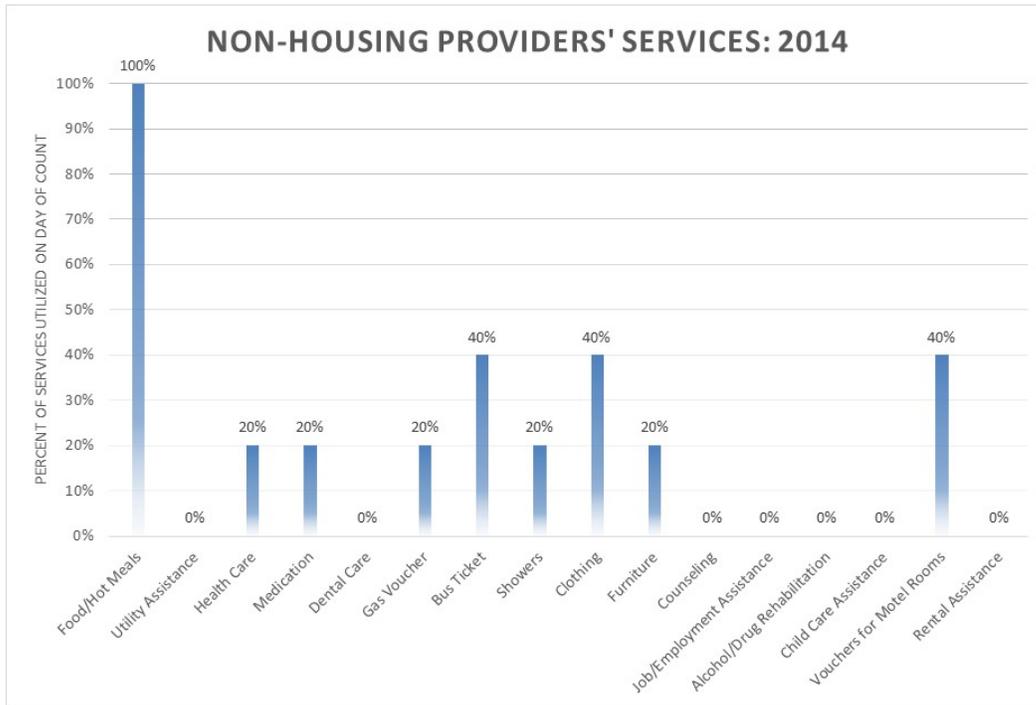


- 41 chronically homeless individuals
- 3 chronically homeless families were served, with 6 total persons in the households
- 10 adults with a serious mental illness
- 14 adults with a substance use disorder
- 15 victims of domestic violence

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 95 persons were provided supportive services on the day of the PIT Count. Out of those served the majority of those counted were men (48 percent, or 46 individuals). Forty women were served, along with 9 children under the

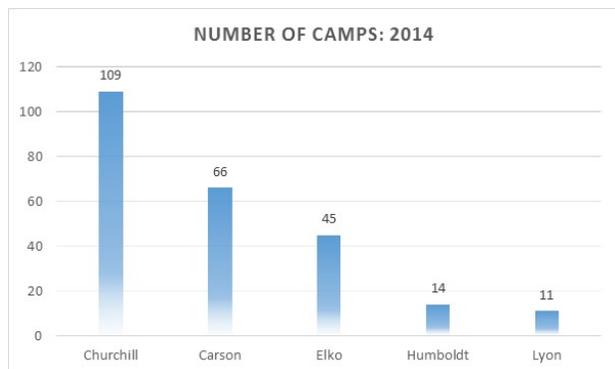
age of 18. Of the 95 people served by non-housing providers, six individuals and two families were considered to be chronically homeless, one individual was a senior, and seven were veterans.

The services provided to homeless individuals varied by service provider and county. The service provided the most was food or hot meals, followed by providing bus tickets, clothing, and vouchers for motel rooms. 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 247 total camps in rural Nevada. The bar graph to the right provides the distribution of camps by county for the four reporting counties.

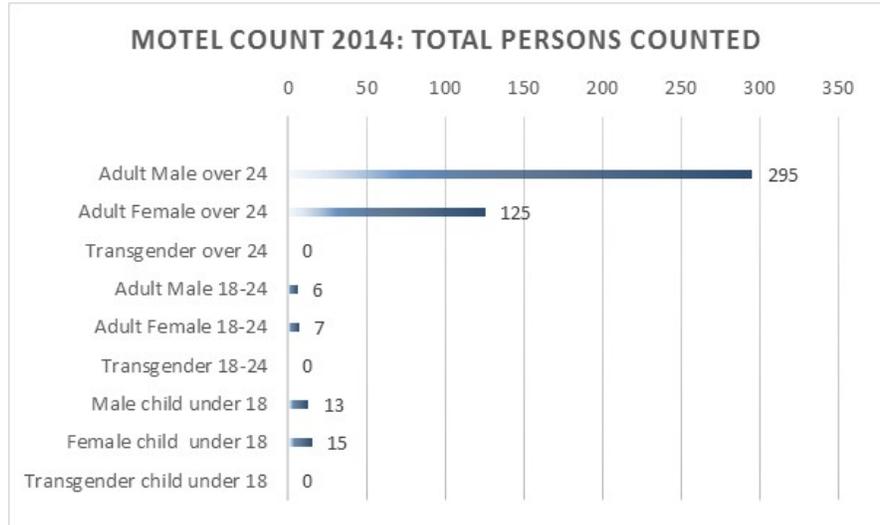


### Motel Count

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. Seven of the counties in the RNCOC reported on persons living in motels in their county. They include Carson, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing and Storey Counties. There were a total of 461 individuals and families living in motels throughout the RNCOC on January 30, 2014.

The number of residents living in a motel for less than a year and who were identified as individuals without dependent children totaled 399. Of the 399, 281 (70 percent) were adult males over 24 and 111 (28 percent) were adult females over 24. Four (1 percent) adult males ages 18-24 and three (1 percent) adult females ages 18-24 were also counted. In addition, 59 family members were also living in motels. This included 34 adults and 25 children. Counted separately as a household with only children, three minor children under the age of 18 were counted as living without an adult.

Individuals and families that have lived in the motels for longer than 12 months were counted as a subpopulation as they are considered long term residents of the motels. Of the total number of persons counted, there were 160 that reported to have lived in the motels for longer than a year.

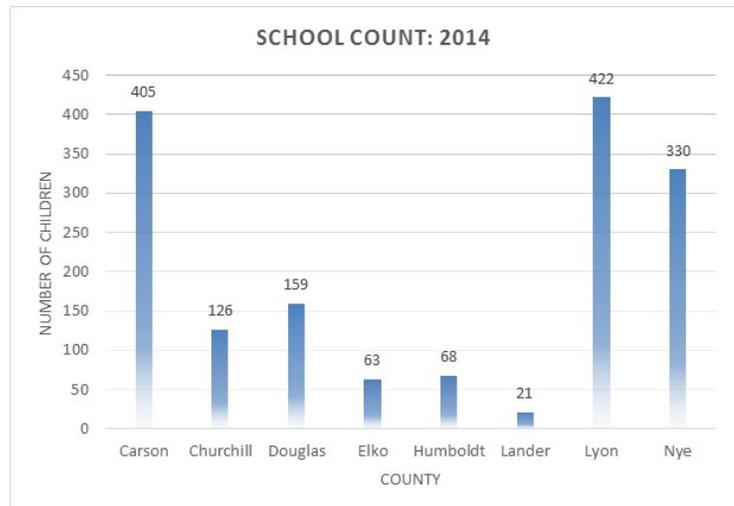


In terms of subpopulations, 50 single individuals were considered to be chronically homeless, 26 families were chronically homeless, and 24 seniors and 11 veterans were counted living in a motel. Additionally, one female was pregnant.

### 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 and make it 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, 2013, and 2014 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.

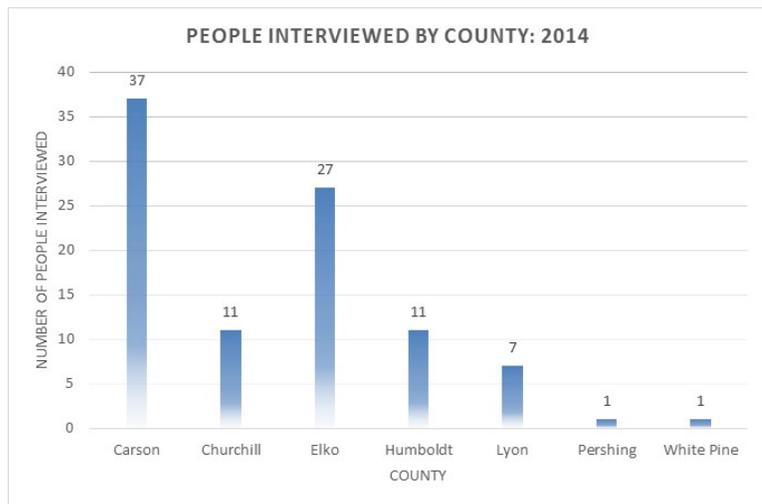
As a result of these collaborative and innovative efforts, the Continuum of Care has recognized 1,594 children in eight counties who are experiencing homelessness. The largest group of children, those doubled up, are most likely living in areas that do not have enough emergency shelters, transitional housing or other resources to keep them housed. Counties participating in the 2014 School Count included Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon and Nye.

School Count Categories	Number				Change
	2011	2012	2013	2014	
<b>Children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>+439</b>
Unsheltered children	4	8	39	25	-14
Children doubled up	721	906	939	1,392	+453
Children living in a hotel/motel	7	58	69	87	+18
Children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	14	50	43	61	+18
Children that fall under an “other” or “unknown” category	316	101	65	29	-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 88 individuals who were homeless or at risk of being homeless on January 30, 2014. This is an increase in the number of interviews conducted in 2013 when 69 interviews were completed. The interviews were conducted in 7 of the 15 rural counties. The counties with sufficient resources to conduct interviews included Carson, Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing and White Pine Counties.



Of the 88 interviews conducted, 60 respondents were male and 28 were female.

The typical interviewee was a single, white adult male, between ages 45-59 with a high school level education and who was not 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**

- Fifty-nine percent reported they were homeless due to being unemployed or losing their job and another 41 percent indicated that they were unable to pay rent. Other causes of homelessness included mental illness/disability (26 percent), alcohol or substance abuse (25 percent), moving to seek work (22 percent), and money management problems (17 percent).
- For those who indicated they were homeless due to being unemployed, 40 percent indicated their previous employment was in a category not listed. Their specific responses ranged from child care, transportation, and providing hospice aid. In previous years, many individuals worked in the housing industry. This year, only 23 percent indicated that they worked in this industry, and another 15 percent stated they worked in the food and beverage industry.
- Twenty-five of the 89 people interviewed indicated they were homeless due to being discharged from an institution with 22 reporting they were discharged from a jail or a prison, 13 were discharged from a mental hospital, another 13 were discharged from a treatment facility and 12 were discharged from a medical facility.

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

- Most (88 percent) of those interviewed said they had become homeless while living in Nevada. The majority (29 percent) lived in Carson City, followed by Elko (22 percent) and Reno/Sparks (9 percent). The other 11 percent who did not become homeless while living in Nevada stated that they lived in California, Texas, and Arizona.
- Forty-six percent lived in Nevada four years or more before becoming homeless.
- Forty-four percent were homeless for the first time. The majority of those interviewed (18 percent) had been homeless for more than three years.
- Sixty percent reported that they had stayed with friend in order to meet their needs for housing, 49 percent said they stayed in a hotel or motel, 42 percent said they were camping or living in their car, 39 percent said they were on the street, and 32 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 (69 percent), can't afford rent (60 percent), and no money for deposit or first or last month's rent (42 percent). The next highest reported reasons were a lack of transportation (20 percent) (which is a common issue in rural communities), and bad credit (17 percent).
- Eleven percent or 10 individuals indicated they were in foster care as a minor.
- Nine 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-five percent of those interviewed indicated they have part or full time employment and 16 percent indicated they have acted as a day laborer for income in the last six months.
- Of those interviewed, 68 percent were actively seeking work on the day they were interviewed. Over a third of the respondents (43 percent) indicated they had been unemployed for more than six months.
- Those interviewed also indicated they receive some social services, including 41 percent that receive food stamps – a decrease from 59 percent in the year prior, 16 percent receive social security, 7 percent receive unemployment compensation, and 1 percent receive TANF.
- Top service needs include: dental care, permanent housing, rental assistance, Section 8 housing vouchers, and job assistance. Similar to 2013, 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**

- Eighty-two percent had a high school degree or higher, with 51 percent of those listing their education as a high school diploma or GED. Seventeen percent completed some high school and 22 percent completed some college. For those people who indicated they had completed a degree, five percent had a bachelor's degree, two percent had a doctorate degree, and one percent had an

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 and 2013 count, more have advanced degrees, and half of those interviewed hold a high school degree or higher.
- The percentage of those who indicated they became homeless due to unemployment has decreased since prior years. Instead, more interviewees indicated they worked in other fields, such as child care, transportation, or hospice care.
- 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.

associate's degree.

- Forty-five percent of those interviewed were ages 45 or older, 25 percent were between 25-34 years old, 15 percent were between 35-44 years old, 9 percent were 60 or older, 3 percent were between the ages of 18-24 and 1 percent were under 18.
- Twenty percent were veterans. Respondents reported serving in Vietnam, Gulf War I, Korea and Iraq.

### **Disabling Conditions, Chronically Homeless, and Mental Health Disorders**

- Thirty-six percent reported having a disabling condition. Forty-six percent have been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months. These individuals who meet both criteria are considered to be chronically homeless.
- Of the 32 people who had one or more disabling conditions, 21 reported that their disability as a mental health issue, 20 described their disability as physical, 5 cited substance abuse as a disability, 4 selected "other," and 1 said their disability was due to HIV/AIDS.
- 2014 was the first year to include questions regarding mental health disorders. Twenty-six persons reported having a disorder. Most of these (39 percent) were substance related disorders, but also included anxiety disorders (34 percent), bi-polar disorder (29 percent), major depression (24 percent), personality disorder (13 percent), psychotic disorder (13 percent), impulse-control disorders (5 percent) and dissociative disorder (3 percent).
- Of those who reported have a substance abuse, when asked what substance they are abusing, many cited alcohol, meth and marijuana.
- For those with mental health disorders, only 35 percent said that they are taking or have been prescribed in the past medications to treat their disorder. The most common medications listed included Zoloft, Lexapro, Prozac, Celexa, Librium, and Paxil.

## **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, 2013, and 2014 new fields were incorporated in the PIT count due to HUD reporting requirements 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**

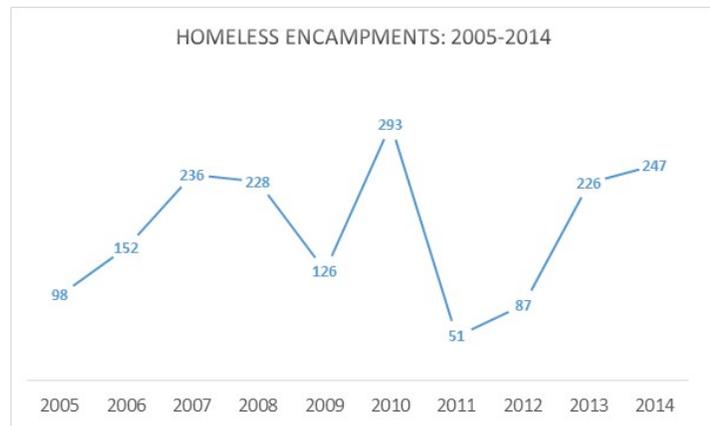
The graph at right shows a slight increase in the unsheltered count (persons living on the street) when compared to previous years. Although



it may be of concern, the increase is due to the increased participation of counties. This indicates that the higher number is a more accurate count of the homeless in rural Nevada. 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.

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, which was likely due to the fact that 2013 was a mandated count year. In 2014, the number of camps counted increased slightly but remained consistent with the number of camps counted in 2013.



Seven counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. These include Carson, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing and Storey Counties. In 2013, the motel count was unusually high. Prior years indicated that when the 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 was attributed to the improving mining economy that many of the rural counties are experiencing.

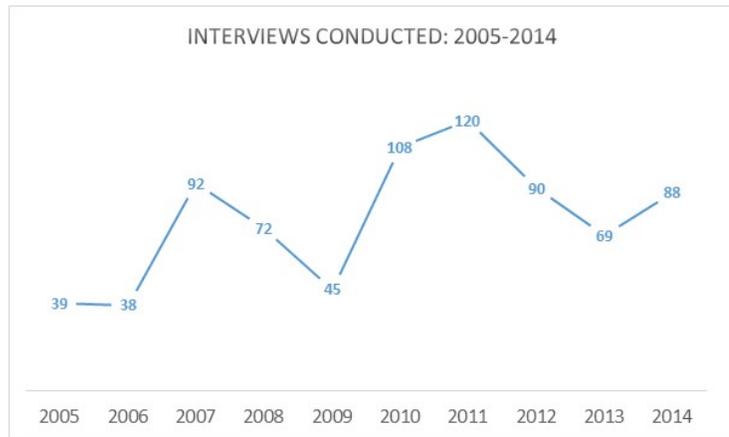
Because of this boom, more people were moving into areas where the permanent housing stock is almost completely unavailable. Because of this, they are living in motels and might otherwise be unsheltered. Results from the 2014 count show numbers similar to 2011 and 2012. It is likely that a number of these individuals have secured housing and are no longer residing in motels.



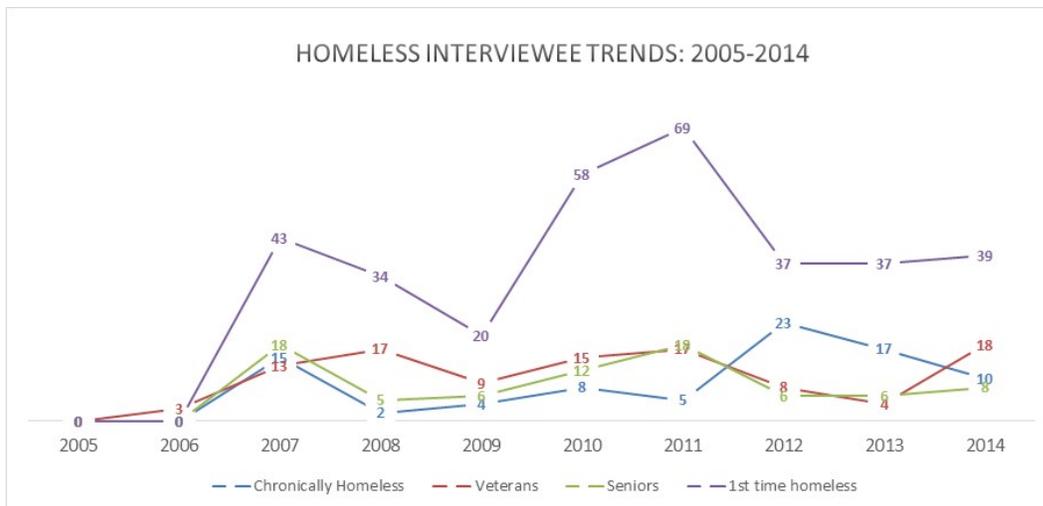
There were 160 people identified as living in motels for one year or more or on a long-term basis in 2014, as compared with the 1,502 people counted in 2013. The 2014 count number are similar to 2012 and 2011 numbers. In terms of percentages, the portion of the population living in a motel long term 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, 59 percent of residents were long term in 2013, and 40 percent were long term in 2014. This decrease may indicate that in 2014, the number of people able to afford stable housing in an apartment/home increased or that permanent housing became available, and fewer are relying on weekly motels for housing.

In 2014, more counties participated in conducting interviews of the homeless which resulted in an increase in homeless interviews. The number of veterans interviewed peaked in 2014 when 18 indicated they had served in the U.S. Armed Forces. The number of seniors has reached a high set in 2007 and 2011 with 18 but decreased to 8 in 2014. For the first time in several years, the percentage of those interviewed had been homeless before. This is indicative of Nevada’s slow economic recovery. 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, increased again in 2013 but has since declined in 2014. The numbers of veterans and seniors have both risen steadily over the years, with 2014 being the year with the highest number of veterans interviewed. In previous years, the number of chronically homeless has remained stable although it increased in 2012 and has since decreased.



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

Year	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	39	26	12		No Data			
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%
2014	88	60	28	10	18	8	39	44%
<b>Change</b>	<b>+19</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-10%</b>

The following sections provide a detailed look at each county in the RNCOC and the degree to which the county participated in the 2014 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 2013, Carson City is home for 55,709 persons according to the Nevada State Demographer.



### Results for 2014

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

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

- Seventy people were counted in the street count. There were 56 adult males and 12 adult females. One male under age 18 and one female under age 18 were also counted. Of the 70 counted, 33 were considered chronically homeless, 2 were chronically homeless families, 4 had chronic substance abuse, 2 were disabled, and 1 was a victim of domestic violence. Three veterans and five seniors were counted.
- Sixty-six encampments were also counted as part of the street count.
- Housing providers reported serving 34 persons. Emergency shelters served 22 individuals, and 4 persons in a family. Transitional housing providers served 8 persons who were part of a household(s).
- Non-housing providers indicated serving 10 homeless individuals, 19 less than those in 2013. One was an adult male and three were adult females. Four male children under the age of 18 and two female children under 18 were also counted.
- In the non-housing provider count, six chronically homeless individuals, and

two chronically homeless families were counted.

- Of the ten counted, one was a veteran and none were seniors.

## **Motel Count**

Carson City conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of 300 people were living in motels at the time of count. A decrease from the previous year's number of 431, in 2013.
- There were 227 adult males, 101 adult females, 7 male children under age 18, and 11 female children under age 18.
- One hundred and six people were living in a hotel for one year or more, 81 were in households without children, 15 in households with at least one adult and one child under 18, and 10 were in households with only children.
- Twenty-seven individuals were considered chronically homeless, three were chronically homeless families. Six veterans, 1 pregnant female, and 21 seniors were also counted.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Carson City conducted 34 homeless interviews in 2014 – 14 more than the year prior. Twenty-four men and ten women were interviewed. None of the 34 indicated there were children in their household. Six reported serving in the Armed Force. Two seniors and one pregnant woman was also counted. The following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- The majority of those interviewed were between 45 and 59 (62 percent). Two (6 percent) were seniors, one person (3 percent) was between 18 and 24, six (18 percent) were between 25 and 34, and four (12 percent) were between 35 and 44.
- Fifteen (45 percent) of those interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time.
- The majority (73 percent) indicated that being unemployed and/or losing their job was the primary factor leading to homelessness and 55 percent indicated they were unable to pay rent.
- Almost all (74 percent) indicated that they became homeless in Carson City. Two (six percent) who were interviewed indicated that they became homeless in Northern California and four (12 percent) indicated a place other than Nevada or Northern California.
- Almost half (44 percent) of those interviewed reported having a high school diploma or equivalent. Twenty-one percent indicated having some college education. In the previous year, 45 percent reported having some college education.
- Half (17 or 50 percent) indicated they had a disability. Fourteen (74 percent) indicated having a mental health disability, nine (47 percent) indicated they had a physical or medical disability, and one (5 percent) indicated having HIV/AIDS. Two (11 percent) had some other type of disability.
- The top two barriers to ending their homelessness included unemployment (74 percent) and an inability to afford rent (62 percent).
- Seventy-seven percent were seeking work, 22 percent of people reported they gained income from part-time work, 3 percent from full-time work, and 9 percent as a day laborer.

- Forty-seven percent had been unemployed for more than four years. Fifteen percent were unemployed for less than six months, fifteen percent for 6 to 12 months, and eighteen percent for 1 to 3 years.
- Four individuals fit the definition for chronically homeless, having a disabling condition and having been homeless more than four times in the last three years.
- Two people indicated becoming homeless due to being discharged from jail/prison and one person due to being discharged from a treatment facility.
- The top three services received included: food (30 people), shelter (20 people), and showers (19 people).
- The top three services needed in the County included: permanent housing (22 people), dental care (20 people), and rental assistance (17 people).

## School Count

Carson County recorded 405 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014, an increase of 46 since 2013. The majority of these children spent the previous night doubled-up (344). Children also spent the previous night in motels (36), in shelters (17), or unsheltered (8).

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

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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 and 2014 had the highest number of chronically homeless individuals counted.

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. A high number of individuals (300 individuals) were also counted in 2014.

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, 2013, and 2014, the highest percentage of those interviewed (73 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 number of homeless children has increased since 2013. As in previous years, most children spend the night doubled-up.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless person.

Street Count					
Carson City	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	124	No Data	No Data	No Data	46
2007	188	0	No Data	No Data	61
2008	205	10	No Data	No Data	42
2009	69	0	No Data	No Data	64
2010	62	19	No Data	No Data	46
2011	77	9	0	2	34
2012	10	0	0	0	15
2013	152	9	0	0	83
2014	70	33	2	3	66

Motel Count		
Carson City	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	227
2007	253	382
2008	140	222
2009	105	275
2010	172	301
2011	86	190
2012	8	8
2013	213	218
2014	106	240

Homeless Interviews					
Carson City	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	20	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	25	28%	Unemployed/lost a job	92% in Carson City	0
2008	33	46%	75% lost a job/unemployed	85% in Carson City	11
2009	18	39%	67% lost a job	83% in Carson City	3
2010	7	43%	71% alcohol/substance abuse	100% in Carson City	4
2011	27	52%	96% unemployed/lost job	85% in Carson City	3
2012	25	50%	65% unemployed	91% in Carson City	4
2013	20	84%	85% unemployed	85% in Carson City	2
2014	34	44%	73% unemployed/lost job 55% unable to pay rent 42% mental illness/disability	74% in Carson City	6

Carson City	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	20	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	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%
2014	34	24	10	4	6	2	15	44%
Change from last year	+14	+9	+6	+3	+4	No Change	+1	-40%

Provider Count								
Carson City	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	88	6	26	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	38	0	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	61	4	4	No Data	No Data	249	3	No Data
2011	37	0	5	2	No Data	105	2	No Data
2012	89	3	12	0	0	51	4	1
2013	67	4	10	1	0	29	2	0
2014	34	2	28	3	0	10	1	0

School Count					
Carson City	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	299	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
2012	429	3	347	45	23
2013	359	6	282	15	18
2014	405	8	344	36	17

# Churchill

## Churchill County

### Introduction

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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 25,210 persons. Of that number,

approximately 8,706 (in 2012) 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Churchill County conducted a non-housing provider count in 2014 and found that no homeless individuals were served. The county did participate in the street count and housing provider survey. They reported the following:

- Four people were counted in the street count. Three adult males and one adult female were counted the day of the PIT count. Of the four people counted, three were chronically homeless, one had a disability, one was severely mentally ill, and one had chronic substance abuse. No veterans or seniors were counted.
- One hundred and nine 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 higher than the previous year of 86 camps in 2013.



- Providers indicated that 29 individuals were being served by housing providers, an increase of 6 from the previous year. Of the 29, 5 were chronically homeless individuals, 9 were mentally ill, 10 had chronic substance abuse, and 7 were disabled. Two veterans, two seniors, and one domestic violence victim were part of the count.

## **Motel Count**

Churchill County conducted a motel count in 2014 but found no homeless individuals.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Churchill County conducted 11 homeless interviews, 7 less than the previous year. Seven men and four women were interviewed. One veteran was interviewed. The following information is obtained through homeless interviews:

- The majority of people interviewed were between the ages of 25 and 34 (64 percent). Two (18 percent) were between the ages of 45 and 59, and 1 (9 percent) was between 35 and 44.
- About half (55 percent) of those interviewed indicated that this was not the first time that they have been homeless. This is an increase compared to the previous two years which were 35 percent in 2012 and 39 percent in 2013. Years prior to 2012 had high first amount of those who were homeless for the first time, ranging from 50 percent to 86 percent.
- Similar to prior, the majority of interviewees indicated alcohol or substance abuse as the leading factor of their homelessness (73 percent). In economically difficult times, many cope with stress by turning to alcohol and/or substance abuse. Unemployment (45 percent) and the inability to pay rent (45 percent) were also cited.
- All of those interviewed had become homeless in Nevada. Thirty-seven percent indicated becoming homeless in Reno/Sparks and eighteen percent in Fallon. Battle Mountain, Carson City, Elko, Ely, and Lake Tahoe were also cities where people became homeless, with 1 person each (9 percent).
- All of those interviewed had at least a high school diploma. Two (18 percent) had some college education, one (9 percent) had a Bachelor's Degree, one (9 percent) had a Master's Degree, and one (9 percent) had a Doctorate.
- Two people indicated being disabled; however, mental health was reported for three people, substance abuse for three people, and physical/medical disability for one person.
- The top three barriers to ending their homelessness included no job/no income (73 percent), can't afford rent (55 percent), and alcohol/drug abuse (55 percent).
- Four people were unemployed and were seeking work at the time of the interview. In the past six months, at the time of the interview, the top sources of income were part-time employment (4 people or 36 percent), full-time employment (4 people or 36 percent), and relatives/partners/friends (4 people or 36 percent).
- Two people had been unemployed for less than six months, one person was unemployed between 2 and 3 years, and one person was unemployed for more than 4 years.
- No one was reported for meeting the definition of chronically homeless which was being homeless four or more times in the past 3 years and having a disabling condition.
- Two persons reported they became homeless when they were discharged from jail/prison.
- The top three services received included: alcohol or drug rehabilitation, food/hot meals, and showers.

- The top three services needed in the County included: dental care, job help/employment assistance, health care.

## School Count

Churchill County recorded 126 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014, an increase of 1 since 2013. Of these, 114 children slept doubled-up in another friend or family member’s home, 3 were in shelters or transitional housing, 6 slept in motels and 3 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 and was over 100 again in 2014. 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, 86 camps were counted in 2013, and 109 camps were counted in 2014.

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 and 2014; 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 until 2012, persons interviewed indicated they became homeless as a result of the loss of a job. In 2012 and onward, the primary cause of homelessness was listed as alcohol or substance abuse.

A majority of persons participating in the interviews have always indicated becoming homeless in Fallon until 2014. In 2014, 37 percent of those interviewed became homeless in Reno or Sparks while only 18 percent became homeless in Fallon.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Churchill County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	9	No Data	No Data	No Data	100
2007	14	0	No Data	No Data	140
2008	0	0	No Data	No Data	123

Street Count					
Churchill County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2009	9	2	No Data	No Data	8
2010	3	3	No Data	No Data	159
2011	7	0	0	1	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	7	0	0	0	86
2014	4	3	0	0	109

Motel Count		
Churchill County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	11
2007	5	17
2008	5	39
2009	6	44
2010	4	24
2011	20	38
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	16	17
2014	0	0

Homeless Interviews					
Churchill County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	10	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	34	71%	Family breakup Alcohol/substance abuse Unemployed/lost job	88% in Fallon	5
2008	2	50%	100% lost a job	100% in Fallon	0
2009	7	86%	43% lost a job	86% in Fallon	2
2010	19	68%	74% lost a job	90% in Fallon	0
2011	31	71%	86% lost job 86% alcohol/substance abuse	67% in Fallon	3
2012	26	35%	73% alcohol/substance abuse 62% unable to pay rent 58% unemployed	58% in Fallon	1
2013	18	39%	61% alcohol/substance abuse 56% unemployment 39% unable to pay rent	71% in Fallon	0
2014	11	55%	73% alcohol/substance abuse 45% unable to pay rent 45% unemployed/lost job	37% in Reno/Sparks 18% in Fallon	3

Churchill County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	10	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	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%
2014	11	7	4	0	3	1	6	55%
Change from last year	-7	-2	-5	-7	+3	+1	-1	+16%

Provider Count								
Churchill County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	40	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	18	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	61	2	2	No Data	No Data	7	2	No Data
2011	19	1	1	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	34	1	6	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	23	1	3	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	29	2	9	0	0	0	0	0

School Count					
Churchill County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	53	1	51	1	0
2012	118	3	103	4	8
2013	125	4	114	4	3
2014	126	3	114	6	3

# Douglas

## Douglas County

### Introduction

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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 47,714. 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 2014

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#### 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:

- Five people were counted in the street count, one person higher than the number served in 2014. All five were adult males and were considered chronically homeless. No veterans or seniors were counted.
- There were no encampments counted in 2014, consistent with what was found in 2013 and 2012.
- Providers indicated that 31 individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of 11 from the previous year. Of those counted, none were considered chronically homeless, three were victims of domestic violence, three were disabled, and two were veterans.
- Non-housing providers reported serving four individuals on the day of the count. Three of these individuals were adult males and one was an adult male. No veterans or seniors were counted.

## **Motel Count**

Douglas County conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of 32 people were living in motels at the time of the count, the largest number since 2007 which had a count of 40.
- There were 22 adult males, 7 adult females, two were male children under 18, and one was a female child under 18 years of age.
- Four people indicated living in motels/hotels for more than a year.
- No one was considered chronically homeless and one veteran was counted.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Douglas County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

## **School Count**

Douglas County recorded 159 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014, a decrease of 37 since last year. Of these children, 122 were living doubled-up with friends or family, 6 were living in a hotel or motel, 12 were living in a shelter, in transitional housing or waiting for foster care, 2 were unsheltered and 17 were indicated as other.

## **Comparisons to Previous Counts**

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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 six persons in 2014. The lowest was one in 2006 and 2009. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal. In 2014, no camps were counted, compared to two counted in 2010 and one in 2011.

The numbers living in motels has increased significantly since last year. In 2006 there were 29 people living in motels. This increased to 35 people in 2007 and decreased to 3 by 2013. In 2014, the number of people living in motels increased again to 28. There are very few long term motel residents in the county. The most was in 2008 with nine persons counted; in 2011 and 2014 the County reported four. The County did not participate in the motel count in 2012. This year (2014), 28 individuals were counted.

2014 was the second year 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 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Douglas County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
2007	3	1	No Data	No Data	2
2008	3	2	No Data	No Data	0
2009	1	1	No Data	No Data	0
2010	3	1	No Data	No Data	2
2011	2	0	0	0	1
2012	2	1	0	0	0
2013	4	2	0	2	0
2014	6	5	0	0	0

Motel Count		
Douglas County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	29
2007	5	35
2008	9	13
2009	0	15
2010	2	2
2011	4	7
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	1	3
2014	4	28

Homeless Interviews					
Douglas County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	3	0%	Family breakup Unemployed/lost job Unable to pay rent	67% in Gardnerville/Minden	0
2008	6	83%	50% lost a job	100% in Douglas County	0
2009	6	33%	33% family breakup	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	0
2010	4	25%	75% lost job Unable to pay rent Evicted due to nonpayment of rent	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	0
2011	19	77%	57% unable to pay rent	100% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	2
2012	5	40%	80% domestic violence 60% unemployment Unable to pay rent	75% in Douglas, Gardnerville, Minden	0
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Douglas County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	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	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Change from last year	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change

Provider Count								
Douglas County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count								
Douglas County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2008	60	0	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	53	1	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	20	0	0	No Data	No Data	3	0	No Data
2011	7	0	0	0	No Data	3	2	No Data
2012	35	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
2013	42	1	2	1	0	5	0	0
2014	28	2	0	0	0	4	0	0

School Count					
Douglas County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	195	0	78	4	7
2012	202	2	150	5	9
2013	196	6	144	5	17
2014	159	2	122	6	12

## Elko County

### Introduction

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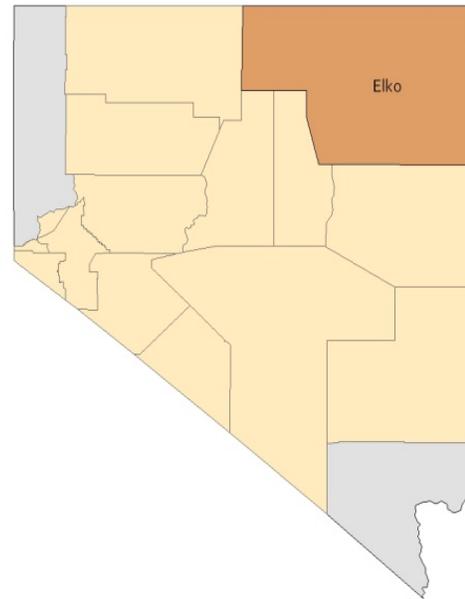
In 1864, when Nevada became the 36th state in the union, the first settlers took up ranching in the Lamoille Valley, which a mere five years later would become part of the newly established Elko County. In 1867, Tuscarora was founded and the first permanent settlers established ranches in Starr Valley 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 2013, Elko County's population was estimated at 52,779.



### Results for 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Elko County conducted a street count and a provider survey in 2014, to determine the number of homeless that were on the street and emergency shelters. They reported the following:

- Forty-five individuals were counted in the street count. Six were adult males and twenty-nine were adult females. All 45 were considered chronically homeless and no veterans or seniors were reported.

- The number of encampments sharply increased in 2012, with six camps counted in 2011 to 58 counted in 2012. In 2013, 50 camps were counted and 45 camps were counted this year in 2014. 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.
- Providers indicated that 13 individuals were served on the day of the count. Nine were adult males and four were adult females.
- Of the 13 counted, three were considered chronically homeless, 3 had chronic substance abuse, and 1 was a veteran. Three were seniors, one was disabled, and one was a victim of domestic violence.

## **Motel Count**

Elko County conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of 42 people were living in motels at the time of the PIT Count in 2014, a much lower count than 2013's count of 2,053. It is also the lowest count since 2010.
- There were 30 adult males and 12 adult females.
- Thirty-two persons in households without children were living in hotels/motels for a year or longer.
- Of the 42 counted, 14 were considered to be chronically homeless individuals and 20 were considered to be chronically homeless families. No veterans or seniors were counted in the motel count.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Elko County conducted 26 homeless interviews. The majority interviewed (19 or 73 percent) were men and six were women. One of the 26 indicated there were children in their household (4 children). Five of the 26 reported serving in the Armed Forces and all five reporting serving in a war. Five (19 percent) were over the age of 60. The following was information obtained through homeless interviews:

- Two (8 percent) people interviewed were between the ages of 18 and 24, six (23 percent) were between 25 and 34, three (12 percent) were between 35 and 44, and 10 (39 percent) were between 45 and 59. Five (19 percent) individuals were seniors over the age of 60.
- Almost half of those interviewed (42 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time. This is slightly lower than the previous year, which was 46 percent in 2013.
- The top reasons listed for homelessness included unemployment (13 percent), unable to pay rent (28 percent), moved to seek work (20 percent), family break-up/problems with family members (20 percent), or alcohol/substance abuse (20 percent).
- The majority of people interviewed became homeless in Elko (73 percent). Battle Mountain, Reno/Sparks, and Northern California were each reported by two (8 percent) individuals that became homeless there. There was one (4 percent) who became homeless in a other location other than Nevada or Northern California.

- Most of those interviewed had a high school diploma or GED (60 percent). Five people (20 percent) had some high school education and five people (20 percent) had some college education or higher.
- Five of the 26 indicated they had a disability with four indicating the disability was physical or medical and two indicating that the disability was substance abuse. Mental health and other were both listed as a disability by one person each.
- The top five barriers that prevent those interviewed from living in permanent housing are: the inability to afford rent (66 percent), no job/income (58 percent), no money for deposit (50 percent), and no transportation (35 percent).
- Eighty percent are seeking work and ten people (39 percent) relied on food stamps, nine (35 percent) were day laborers, and eight (31 percent) had full-time employment as a source of income in the last 6 months.
- Over a third (9 people or 38 percent) had been unemployed for less than six months, and a third (8 people or 33 percent) had been unemployed between 6 and 12 months. Six (25 percent) people had been unemployed anywhere between 1 to 4 years.
- Three of those interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless which was having a disabling condition and being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Four people indicated they were homeless due to being discharged from jail or prison.
- The top three services received included: showers, food/hot meals, and shelter.
- The top three services needed included: dental care, permanent housing, and health care.

## School Count

Elko County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014. A total of 63 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (43), however some were living in a hotel or motel (20).

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

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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 and 45 were counted in 2014.

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 and decreased again to 45 in 2014. 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. 2014 had a much lower count than 2013 with 32 long-term homeless and 10 living in motels for less than a year. 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 2014, 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 and dropped to 73 percent in 2014.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Elko County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	4	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
2007	69	8	No Data	No Data	15
2008	24	22	No Data	No Data	43
2009	76	62	No Data	No Data	46
2010	36	14	No Data	No Data	44
2011	52	40	0	0	6
2012	36	36	0	0	58
2013	0	0	0	0	50
2014	45	45	0	0	45

Motel Count		
Elko County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	38
2007	8	280
2008	174	334
2009	12	42
2010	11	110
2011	68	104

Motel Count		
Elko County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2012	76	9
2013	1,260	793
2014	32	10

Homeless Interviews					
Elko County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	5	CoC Aggregate Data Only in 2006			No Data
2007	7	57%	Unemployed Can't pay rent	71% in Nevada 29% in Utah	3
2008	6	67%	Unemployed Domestic violence Can't pay rent	100% in Elko	0
2009	9	33%	Unemployed Domestic violence Widowed	100% in Nevada 8 in Elko 1 in Wendover	4
2010	30	50%	Unemployed Can't pay rent	83% in Nevada	3
2011	18	50%	Unemployed	88% in Elko	4
2012	17	59%	Unemployed Moved to seek work Can't pay rent	86% in Elko	1
2013	22	46%	Unemployed Alcohol/substance abuse Moved to seek work Disability (mental and physical)	91% in Elko	2
2014	23	42%	52% unemployed/lost job 28% unable to pay rent	73% in Elko	5

Elko County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	5	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	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%
2014	26	19	6	3	5	5	11	42%
Change from last year	+4	+2	+1	-6	+3	+1	+1	-4%

Provider Count								
Elko County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	38	3	22	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	23	6	3	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	0	0	0	0	No Data	14	4	No Data
2011	27	0	4	0	No Data	31	6	No Data
2012	2	0	2	0	0	21	1	0
2013	16	1	7	0	0	63	5	0
2014	13	1	3	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Elko County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	122	23	74	21	4
2014	63	0	43	20	0

# Esmeralda

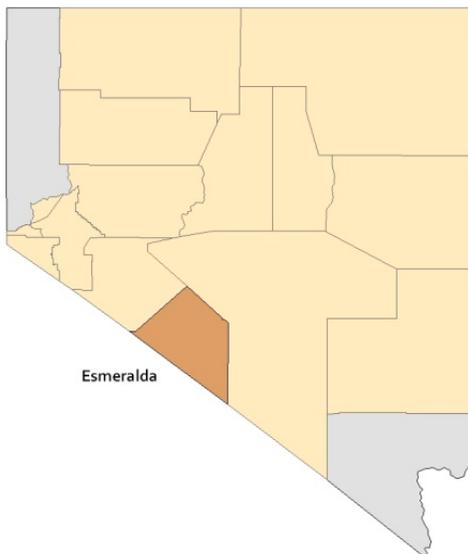
## Esmeralda County

### Introduction

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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 904 in 2013 and it had the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 2.7 percent. At 0.252 people-per-square mile (in 2013), 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 259 in 2012. A very small part of Death Valley National Park lies in its southeast corner.



### Results for 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a street count or provider survey in 2014.

#### Motel Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

#### Homeless Interviews

Esmeralda County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

#### School Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a school count in 2014.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

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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 2014.

Street Count					
Esmeralda County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Esmeralda County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0
2009	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Esmeralda County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count
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Esmeralda County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Esmeralda County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Eureka

## Eureka County

### Introduction

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Eureka County is comprised of three towns - Eureka, Beowawe and Crescent Valley. As of 2013, the population was estimated at 2,031. 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Eureka County did not conduct a street count or provider survey in 2014

#### Motel Count

Eureka County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

#### Homeless Interviews

Eureka County reported no homeless interviews were conducted in 2014.

#### School Count

Eureka County did not conduct a school count in 2014.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

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Eureka County participated in the PIT Count in 2008 to 2013 but reported no homeless individuals. Eureka County did not participate in the 2014 PIT Count.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014.

Street Count					
Eureka County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	No Data	0	0
2009	0	0	No Data	0	0
2010	0	0	No Data	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Eureka County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Eureka County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count								
Eureka County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Eureka County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	0	0	0	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	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 2013 was estimated at 17,642. The largest city is Winnemucca, the county seat where 7,997 (in 2012) of the county's residents reside. Winnemucca is the half-way point between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.



### Results for 2014

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Humboldt County conducted a street count and provider surveys in 2014. They reported the following:

- Twenty-nine people were counted in the street count. Twenty-three were adult males and six were adult females. Of the 29 people, 17 were considered chronically homeless, 13 had substance abuse, 2 were veterans, 1 was severely mentally ill, and 1 was a senior.
- The street count in 2014 counted 14 homeless encampments, more than double the number counted in previous years.
- Providers indicated that five people were being served by housing providers. One of the five was considered to be chronically homeless and all five were adult females.
- The non-housing provider survey indicated serving 62 homeless individuals. Thirty-three were adult males and 28 were adult females. One individual was a male child under 18 years of age.
- Of the 62 counted, six were veterans and one was a senior.

## Motel Count

Humboldt County conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of 28 people were living in motels at the time of the count. A slight decrease since the year 2012 which had a count of 30 people.
- There were 18 adult males, 6 adult females, 1 male child under age 18, and 1 female child under age 18. Households with only children were also counted this year with one male child and one female child.
- Five households without children were living in a motel/hotel for a year or more.
- Nine individuals were considered chronically homeless, there were three chronically homeless families, two were veterans, and two were seniors.

## Homeless Interviews

Humboldt County conducted ten homeless interviews in 2014. Nine of those interviewed reported their gender and five (56 percent) were male and four (44 percent) were female. Three (30 percent) have served in the Armed Forces. One person was under the age of 18 and another was a senior. The following information was obtained through homeless interviews:

- One person was under the age of 18 and one was over the age of 60. Two were between the ages of 25 and 34, one was between the ages of 35 and 44, and two were between the ages of 45 and 59.
- Two (22 percent) of the persons interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time.
- The main reasons for homelessness were unemployed/lost job (4 people or 40 percent), moved to seek work (3 people or 30 percent), and money management problems (3 people or 30 percent).
- Most people interviewed became homeless in Winnemucca (7 people or 70 percent). One person (10 percent) became homeless in Reno/Sparks while two others (20 percent) became homeless in a location not in Nevada or Northern California.
- The highest education completed by those interviewed was a Bachelor's Degree by one person (13 percent). Three (38 percent) people had a high school diploma or GED and four (50 percent) people had some college education or better. One (13 percent) did not complete high school.
- Four people interviewed were disabled and indicated their disabilities as, physical or medical (3 people or 50 percent), mental health (2 people or 40 percent), or other (1 person or 20 percent).
- The top four barriers that prevent those interviewed from living in permanent housing were: inability to pay rent (5 people or 56 percent), no job/no income (4 people or 44 percent), bad credit (2 people or 22 percent), and a criminal record (2 people or 22 percent).
- Five people were unemployed and were also seeking work at the time of the interview. In the past six months, the top source of income was full-time employment (3 people or 38 percent). Part-time employment, day laborer, food stamps, relatives/partner/friends, and non-traditional income sources were reported by two people each (25 percent each). General assistance, social security, and panhandling were reported by one person each (13 person).

- Two people (33 percent) have been unemployed for less than six months. Three (50 percent) people were unemployed between 6 months and 3 years while one (17 percent) person was unemployed for more than 4 years.
- One person interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by having a disabling condition and being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Two people indicated becoming homeless due to being discharged from jail/prison and one person due to being discharged from a treatment facility.
- Services received included: food/hot meals and job help/employment assistance (2 people each); child care services and other (1 person each).
- Services needed included: dental care with one person and health care, job help/employment assistance, showers, drop-in center, section 8 housing vouchers, rental assistance, child care services, and other with one person each.

## School Count

For the first time, Humboldt County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014. A total of 68 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (45), however some were unsheltered (12), living in a hotel or motel (10) or living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care (1).

## 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 2014, the number increased to 29 with 17 chronically homeless individuals. The number of homeless encampments increased to 14 in 2014. The next highest number of homeless encampments was five in the years 2010 and 2012.

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 2014, there were 28 persons counted. There are also fluctuations in the number of long term motel residents in the county. Four persons were long-term homeless in 2007, sixteen in 2010, three in 2011, thirty in 2012, and five in 2014.

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 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Humboldt County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	7	0	No Data	No Data	2

Street Count					
Humboldt County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2008	11	0	No Data	No Data	3
2009	45	45	No Data	No Data	2
2010	11	0	No Data	No Data	5
2011	3	0	0	0	1
2012	15	3	0	0	5
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	29	17	0	2	14

Motel Count		
Humboldt County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	No Data
2007	4	53
2008	0	28
2009	0	0
2010	16	32
2011	3	9
2012	30	0
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	5	23

Homeless Interviews					
Humboldt County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	2	50%	Unemployed Domestic violence	100% in Winnemucca	0
2008	3	100%	Unemployed Domestic violence	2 in Nevada 1 in California	0
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	8	75%	Unemployed Unable to pay rent Family breakup Fire or disaster destroyed home	88% or 7 in Nevada 1 in Oregon	1
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	6	0%	Unemployed Alcohol/substance abuse Mental illness/disability Unable to pay rent Money management problems Moved to seek work	75% in Winnemucca 25% in Northern California	1
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	10	20%	40% Unemployed/lost job	70% in Winnemucca	3

Homeless Interviews					
Humboldt County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
			30% moved to seek work 30% money management problem		

Humboldt County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2007	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	50%
2008	3	1	3	0	1	0	2	67%
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2010	8	4	4	0	1	0	6	75%
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2012	6	3	3	4	1	0	0	0%
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2014	10	5	4	1	3	1	2	20%
Change from last year	+4	+2	+1	-3	+2	+1	+2	+20%

Provider Count								
Humboldt County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	38	2	13	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	17	4	4	No Data	No Data	7	1	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2012	14	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
2014	5	0	1	0	0	62	6	0

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

<b>School Count</b>					
<b>Humboldt County</b>	<b>Number of children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>Number of unsheltered children</b>	<b>Number of children doubled up</b>	<b>Number of children living in a hotel/motel</b>	<b>Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care</b>
<b>2008</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2009</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2010</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2011</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2012</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2013</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2014</b>	68	12	45	10	1

# Lander

## Lander County

### Introduction

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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 2013 was estimated to be 6,295. The population density is relatively low at 1.1 people 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 2014

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#### **Sheltered and Unsheltered Count**

Lander County did not conduct a street count or provider count in 2014.

#### **Motel Count**

Lander County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

#### **Homeless Interviews**

Lander County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

## School Count

Lander County reported 21 children experiencing homelessness in 2014. Ten were doubled-up, five were living in a hotel or motel, there were in shelters, transitional housing, or waiting for foster care, and three were reported as ‘unaccompanied minors.’

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Lander County participated in the PIT Count in from 2006 through 2009 and again in 2011 and 2014. 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.

Lander County conducted a school count in 2011 and reported 20 homeless children. The school count was conducted again in 2014 and reported 21 homeless children

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014.

Street Count					
Lander County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2007	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2008	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2009	4	0	No Data	No Data	0
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Lander County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	400*
2007	0	350**
2008	0	87
2009	0	1
2010	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Lander County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2011	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Lander County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count								
Lander County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2009	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2010	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

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

<b>School Count</b>					
<b>Lander County</b>	<b>Number of children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>Number of unsheltered children</b>	<b>Number of children doubled up</b>	<b>Number of children living in a hotel/motel</b>	<b>Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care</b>
<b>2009</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2010</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2011</b>	20	0	1	1	6
<b>2012</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2013</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2014</b>	21	10	3	3	0

# Lincoln

## Lincoln County

### Introduction

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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 2013 population was estimated at 5,151.

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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a street count in 2014 and no provider surveys were submitted.

#### Motel Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

#### Homeless Interviews

Lincoln County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

#### School Count

Lincoln County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2014.

## 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 2014.

Street Count					
Lincoln County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2009	8	0	No Data	No Data	0
2010	8	8	No Data	No Data	8
2011	3	2	0	2	3
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Lincoln County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	0
2007	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Lincoln County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	0

Homeless Interviews					
Lincoln County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count								
Lincoln County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2009	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Lincoln County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Lyon

## Lyon County

### Introduction

Lyon County is located in western Nevada. As of 2013, the estimated population was 52,466. Its county seat is Yerington. Lyon County also had the highest unemployment rate (11.5 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 2014

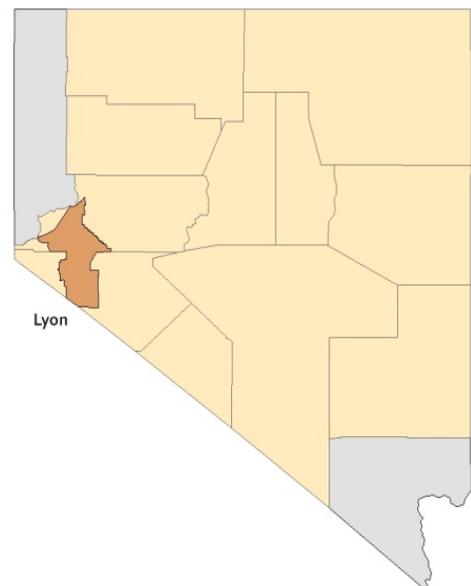
#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

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:

- Nine people were counted in the street count. Eight were adult males and one was an adult female. Of the

nine people, five were chronically homeless, four had a disability, two were severely mentally ill, one had chronic substance abuse, and one was a veteran. No seniors were counted in the street count.

- The street count in 2014 counted 13 homeless encampments. The highest amount counted compared to previous years. The year 2010, also counted 13 homeless encampments.
- Providers indicated that three people were being served by housing providers. All three were adult females and no individuals were considered to be chronically homeless.
- The non-housing provider survey indicated serving 16 homeless individuals. Eight were adult males and six were adult females. There was one male child under 18 years of age and one female child under 18 years of age.



- Of the 16 counted by non-providers, none were chronically homeless, seniors, or veterans.

## **Motel Count**

Lyon County conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of 10 individuals were living in motels at the time of the count. A slight decrease from 2013 which had a count of 13 people.
- There were three adult males, five adult females, one male child under age 18, and one female child under age 18.
- Six households without children were living in a hotel/motel for a year or more and four households with at least one adult and one child under 18 were living in a hotel/motel for a year or more.
- No individuals were considered chronically homeless in the motel count. There were no veterans and one senior.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Lyon County conducted seven homeless interviews in 2014. Five (71 percent) of those interviewed were male and two (29 percent) were female. One (14 percent) person served in the Armed Force and served in an active war. No children or seniors were identified. The following information was obtained through homeless interviews:

- All of those interviewed were between the ages of 35 and 59. Three (43 percent) were between the ages 35 and 44 and four (57 percent) were between the ages of 45 and 59.
- Three (43 percent) individuals indicated being homeless for the first time.
- The primary reasons for homelessness were unemployed/lost job (5 people, or 71 percent), unable to pay rent (4 people or 57 percent), and physical disability (3 people or 43 percent).
- Almost all of those interviewed became homeless in Fernley (6 people or 86 percent). One (14 percent) person became homeless in Dayton.<sup>2</sup>
- All of those interviewed had at least a high school diploma or GED. Five (71 percent) people had a high school diploma or GED and two (29 percent) had some college.
- Four (57 percent) people interviewed were disabled. Their disabilities included physical/medical (3 people or 75 percent) and mental health (1 person or 25 percent).
- All (7 people or 100 percent) the interviewed homeless individuals indicated no job/no income was the primary reason that prevented them from living in permanent housing. Can't afford rent and no money for deposit were reported by four (57 percent) people each. Bad credit, no transportation, criminal record, alcohol/drug abuse, and family problems were reported by one (14 percent) person each.
- Two (29 percent) people who were unemployed were also seeking work at the time of the interview. In the past six months from the time of the interview, the top sources of income were food stamps (3 people or 43 percent), panhandling (3 people or 43 percent), and part-

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<sup>2</sup> After reviewing a draft of the report, Lyon County Human Services noted that most of the individuals had actually become homeless in other places prior to coming to Fernley. This became clear once staff began working to provide services to the individuals.

time employment (2 people or 29 percent). Social security and Bartering were reported by one (14 percent) person each and two (29 percent) people selected a source other than the list provided which included VA Disability and odd jobs.

- The majority of those interviewed were unemployed for more than four years (4 people or 57 percent). One (14 percent) person was unemployed for less than six months and two (29 percent) people were unemployed for 6 months to 12 months.
- None of the individuals interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless which was having a disabling condition and being homeless four or more times in the last three years.
- One person indicated becoming homeless due to being discharged from jail/prison and one person due to being discharged from a mental hospital.
- Services received included: food/hot meals (5 people), showers (2 people), health care, alcohol/drug rehab, shelter, and counseling (1 person each).
- Top services needed included: dental care (7 people), health care (6 people), section 8 housing vouchers (6 people), food/hot meals (5 people), and permanent housing (5 people).

## School Count

Lyon County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014. A total of 422 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (404), none were unsheltered, two were living in a hotel or motel or living in a shelter, and sixteen were living in transitional housing or waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

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Lyon County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The year 2013 had the highest number counted at 17. Nine people were counted this year (2014). 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. The highest number of camps was counted in 2010 and 2014 with 13 camps. In 2008, 10 camps were counted, followed by 6 in 2011, 4 in 2009, and 7 in 2013. 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. In 2014, all ten homeless persons counted in motels were long-term homeless.

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. This percentage dropped in 2014 with 71 percent reporting the primary reason for homelessness was due to unemployment or loss of job. The location of where individuals became homeless has shifted since the 2012 count. This year (2014), the majority of individuals (86 percent) indicated they became homeless in Fernley and 14 percent in Dayton. In 2013, 57 percent became homeless in Reno/Sparks. In 2012, the majority (46 percent indicated) 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 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

<b>Street Count</b>					
<b>Lyon County</b>	<b>Number of homeless individuals</b>	<b>Number of chronically homeless individuals</b>	<b>Number of chronically homeless families</b>	<b>Number of Veterans</b>	<b>Number of homeless encampments</b>
2006	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	1
2007	8	5	No Data	No Data	8
2008	10	6	No Data	No Data	10
2009	2	1	No Data	No Data	4
2010	9	3	No Data	No Data	13
2011	7	3	0	1	6
2012	16	7	1	1	7
2013	17	7	2	1	7
2014	9	5	0	1	13

<b>Motel Count</b>		
<b>Lyon County</b>	<b>Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)</b>	<b>Number of people living in motels less than 1 year</b>
2006	0	0
2007	1	11
2008	0	4
2009	1	1
2010	6	22
2011	2	2
2012	6	6
2013	12	1
2014	10	0

<b>Homeless Interviews</b>
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Lyon County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	3	33%	Family breakup Unemployed or lost job Alcohol/substance abuse Illness of family member Unable to pay rent	33% in Dayton 33% in Fernley 33% in Virginia City/Silver Springs	1
2008	6	50%	67% lost a job or were unemployed	50% in Dayton	3
2009	3	66%	33% lost a job 33% were unable to pay rent 33% have a physical disability	66% in Dayton	0
2010	4	25%	100% lost a job	100% in Fernley	1
2011	3	67%	50% lost job	50% in Silver Springs 50% in Northern California	1
2012	11	64%	78% lost job 22% due to illness 11% unable to pay rent 11% evicted	46% in Fernley 36% in Dayton 18% in Reno/Sparks	1
2013	9	44%	8% lost job 50% unable to pay rent 38% alcohol/substance abuse 38% physical disability 13% moved to seek work 13% family breakup 13% evicted	57% in Reno/Sparks 29% in Fernley 14% in Carson City	0
2014	7	43%	71% unemployed/lost job 57% unable to pay rent 43% physical disability	86% in Fernley 14% in Dayton	1

Lyon County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	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%
2014	7	4	3	0	1	0	3	43%
Change from last year	-2	-2	No Change	No Change	+1	No Change	-1	-1%

Provider Count								
Lyon County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	9	0	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	31	0	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	59	2	No Data
2011	5	1	1	0	No Data	5	0	No Data
2012	18	0	0	0	0	14	3	0
2013	6	0	0	0	0	19	4	0
2014	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	0

School Count					
Lyon County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	266	0	265	0	1
2012	374	0	306	4	10
2013	353	0	325	24	4
2014	422	0	404	2	16

# Mineral

## Mineral County

### Introduction

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Mineral County's population was estimated at 4,424 as of 2013. Its county seat is Hawthorne, where 3,086 of its citizens reside (in 2012). 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Mineral County did not conduct a street or housing provider count in 2014.

#### Motel Count

Mineral County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

#### Homeless Interviews

Mineral County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

#### School Count

Mineral County did not report on children experiencing homelessness in 2014.



## 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, 2013 and 2014. 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 2014.

Street Count					
Mineral County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	0	0	No Data	0	0
2007	0	0	No Data	0	0
2008	1	1	No Data	No Data	0
2009	0	0	No Data	0	0
2010	0	0	No Data	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0
2012	10	2	0	1	2
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Mineral County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	3
2007	0	0
2008	10	10
2009	3	4
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	2
2013	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data

## Homeless Interviews

Mineral County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	1	0%	Evicted for not paying rent.	Hawthorne, NV	No Data
2009	3	33%	2 unemployed 1 family problems Substance abuse issues	Hawthorne, NV	No Data
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Provider Count								
Mineral County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	1	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2010	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	26	0	0	10	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Mineral County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Nye

## Nye County

### Introduction

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Nye County's population was estimated to be 44,340 as of 2013. 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 83 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Nye County conducted a street count in 2014 to determine the number of homeless that were on the street. No provider surveys were completed in 2014.

- Thirty-three individuals were counted during the street count. Twenty-seven were adult males and eight were adult females. Of the 33 homeless people, 24 were chronically homeless, 6 had a disability, 4 were severely mentally ill, and 5 had chronic substance abuse. Eight were seniors and five were veterans.

## Motel Count

Nye County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

## Homeless Interviews

Nye County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

## School Count

Nye County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2014. A total of 330 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (310), none of the children were unsheltered, two were living in a hotel or motel or living in a shelter, and nine were living in transitional housing or waiting for foster care.

## 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. In 2014, 33 homeless individuals were counted on the street.

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 2014. In 2011, 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 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Nye County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	8	No Data	No Data	No Data	5
2007	29	1	No Data	No Data	9
2008	25	6	No Data	No Data	7
2009	3	0	No Data	No Data	0
2010	35	11	No Data	No Data	15
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0

Street Count					
Nye County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2014	33	34	0	5	0

Motel Count		
Nye County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	
2007	0	5
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	No Data	0
2011	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Nye County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	18	33%	Unable to pay rent Lost job/unemployment	93% in Pahrump	4
2008	14	57%	Unable to pay rent Lost job/unemployment	100% in Nevada	2
2009	0	0	0	0	No Data
2010	35	51%	Unemployed Unable to pay rent Evicted	97% in Nevada 1 in California	6
2011	22	41%	68% Unemployed/lost job	95% in Pahrump	4
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Nye County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2007	18	12	6	1	4	0	6	33%
2008	14	12	2	0	2	0	8	57%
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2010	35	30	5	2	6	6	18	51%
2011	22	19	3	0	4	6	9	41%
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	

Nye County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Change from last year	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change

Provider Count								
Nye County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	52	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	3	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	41-Non Housing Provider	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	41	3	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Nye County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	189	0	180	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	330	0	310	2	9

# Pershing

## Pershing County

### Introduction

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Pershing County's estimated population as of 2013 is 6,994. 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Pershing County conducted a street count and non-housing provider survey in 2014. They reported the following:

- Twenty-four people were counted in the street count. Sixteen were adult males and six were adult females. Two individuals were female children under 18. None of the individuals were chronically homeless and two were severely mentally ill. There were two veterans and two seniors counted.
- The non-housing provider survey indicated serving three homeless individuals. One was an adult male and two were adult females. No veterans or seniors were counted.

#### Motel Count

Pershing County conducted a motel count in 2014 and reported the following:

- A total of three people were living in motels at the time of the count. There was one adult male, one adult female. There was also one male child under the age of 18 in a household with only children.
- Three persons in households without children were living in a hotel or motel for a year or longer.

- None of the homeless individuals counted were considered chronically homeless, and no veterans or seniors were counted.

## Homeless Interviews

Pershing County conducted one homeless interview in 2014. The individual was an adult male and the following information was obtained through the interview:

- The individual was between the age range of 25 and 34.
- The interviewee reported being homeless for the first time.
- Unemployment/lost job and eviction for reasons other than non-payment of rent was the reason for homelessness.
- Lovelock was the location where the interviewed first became homeless.
- Some high school was the highest education completed.
- No individuals were disabled.
- No job/no income was the primary reason from attaining permanent housing.
- At the time of the interview, the individual was unemployed and seeking work. In the past six months, the primary sources of income were food stamps and relatives/partner/friends.
- The person was unemployed between 6 and 12 months.
- The person did not fit the definition of chronically homeless which was having a disabling condition and being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- The interview reported homelessness due to being discharged from jail/prison.
- No services were reported to be received or needed.

## School Count

Pershing County did not conduct a school count to determine the number of children that were experiencing homelessness in 2014.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

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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. Before 2014, the highest number counted was one person in 2007, and again in 2008. In 2014, 24 homeless individuals were counted. 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, one in 2011 and three again in 2014. Long term residents are those who have lived in the motel for one year or more.

There has been one person interviewed in the county in 2008. That person indicated that they became homeless in Reno and it was due to a lost job. One person was interviewed in 2014 that became homeless in Ely due to a lost job and eviction.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014.

Street Count					
Pershing County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2007	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	0
2008	1	0	No Data	No Data	0
2009	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	0	0	0	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	24	0	0	2	0

Motel Count		
Pershing County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	10
2007	2	2
2008	0	15
2009	0	0
2010	3	3
2011	1	1
2012	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data
2014	3	0

Homeless Interviews					
Pershing County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	1	0%	Lost job/unemployed	Reno, NV	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	1	100%	100% unemployed/lost job 100% evicted	100% Other	0

Provider Count								
Pershing County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2008	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2009	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2010	4	4	4	No Data	No Data	1	0	No Data
2011	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3	0	0

School Count					
Pershing County	Number of children experiencing homelessness	Number of unsheltered children	Number of children doubled up	Number of children living in a hotel/motel	Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Storey

## Storey County

### Introduction

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Storey County's population estimate as of 2013 was 4,117. 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Storey County did not conduct a street count, non-housing or housing provider surveys in 2014.

#### Motel Count

Storey County conducted a motel count in 2014. No homeless persons were counted.

#### Homeless Interviews

Storey County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2014.

#### School Count

Storey County did not conduct a school count in 2014.

## 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 2014 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Storey County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2008	0	0	No Data	No Data	0
2009	0	0	No Data	No Data	2
2010	6	0	No Data	No Data	1
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Storey County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	10
2011	No Data	No Data
2012	1	1
2013	0	0
2014	0	0

Homeless Interviews					
Storey County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	1	100%	Unemployed	100% Nevada	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Storey County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
			Unable to pay rent	Virginia/Silver City area	
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Storey County	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1 <sup>st</sup> time homeless	
2005	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2010	1	0	1	No Data	0	0	1	10%
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Change from last year	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change

Provider Count								
Storey County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	41	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	2	2	2	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	37	0	0
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>School Count</b>					
<b>Storey County</b>	<b>Number of children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>Number of unsheltered children</b>	<b>Number of children doubled up</b>	<b>Number of children living in a hotel/motel</b>	<b>Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care</b>
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	24	3	21	0	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# White Pine

## White Pine County

### Introduction

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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 2013 was 10,088. 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 2014

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#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

White Pine County did not conduct a street count, non-housing or housing provider surveys in 2014.

## Motel Count

White Pine County did not conduct a motel count in 2014.

## Homeless Interviews

One person was interviewed in White Pine County in 2014.

## School Count

White Pine County did not conduct a school count in 2014.

## 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. Homeless interviews were conducted in 2014 with the result of one homeless person. 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 between the years 2012 to 2014.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2014.

Street Count					
White Pine County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	0	0	No Data	0	0
2007	0	0	No Data	0	0
2008	0	0	No Data	0	0
2009	0	0	No Data	0	0
2010	0	0	No Data	0	0
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
White Pine County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	12
2007	0	0

Motel Count		
White Pine County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
White Pine County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless?	Number of Veterans
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0
2011	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	1	100%	100% alcohol/substance abuse	100% in Ely	0

Provider Count								
White Pine County	Homeless individuals served by housing providers	Veterans served by housing providers	Chronically homeless individuals	Chronically homeless families	Households with only children	Homeless individuals served by non-housing providers	Veterans served by non-housing providers	Households with only children served by non-housing providers
2006	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2007	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2008	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2010	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	0	0	No Data
2011	0	0	0	0	No Data	0	0	No Data
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

<b>School Count</b>					
<b>White Pine County</b>	<b>Number of children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>Number of unsheltered children</b>	<b>Number of children doubled up</b>	<b>Number of children living in a hotel/motel</b>	<b>Number of children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care</b>
2006	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2008	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	16	0	15	1	0
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data