

# A STUDY OF HOMELESS IN RURAL COUNTIES IN NEVADA

---

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



2016 POINT IN TIME REPORT

## Table of Contents

Overview of Nevada .....	1
Introduction to the Continuum of Care.....	2
Conducting a Point in Time Count.....	5
Results for the 15 Rural Counties .....	8
Sheltered and Unsheltered Count .....	8
Homeless Camps.....	11
Motel Count.....	11
School Count.....	12
Homeless Interviews .....	13
Comparisons to Previous Counts.....	17
Trends since 2005 .....	17
Carson City .....	21
Introduction.....	21
Results for 2016.....	21
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	23
Churchill County .....	27
Introduction .....	27
Results for 2016.....	27
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	29
Douglas County .....	33
Introduction .....	33
Results for 2016.....	33
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	35
Elko County .....	39
Introduction .....	39
Results for 2016.....	39
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	41
Esmeralda County .....	45
Introduction .....	45
Results for 2016.....	45
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	45
Eureka County.....	48
Introduction.....	48
Results for 2016.....	48
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	48
Humboldt County.....	51
Introduction.....	51
Results for 2016.....	51
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	53

---

Lander County .....	57
Introduction .....	57
Results for 2016.....	58
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	59
Lincoln County .....	62
Introduction .....	62
Results for 2016.....	62
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	63
Lyon County .....	66
Introduction .....	66
Results for 2016.....	66
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	67
Mineral County .....	72
Introduction .....	72
Results for 2016.....	72
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	73
Nye County.....	76
Introduction .....	76
Results for 2016.....	76
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	77
Pershing County .....	81
Introduction .....	81
Results for 2016.....	81
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	82
Storey County .....	85
Introduction .....	85
Results for 2016.....	85
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	86
White Pine County.....	89
Introduction .....	89
Results for 2016.....	89
Comparisons to Previous Counts .....	90

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. In 2010 the United States Census gives Nevada's population as 2,700,551, making it the 35th largest state in population, and in 2015 estimates it as 2,890,845<sup>1</sup>. 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 2014, there were about 2.8 million residents, with 88 percent of the population residing in the metropolitan areas of Washoe and Clark County. 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	2014 Demographic Profile Data <sup>2</sup>	Area (sq. mi.)
<b>Carson City</b>	53,969	146
<b>Churchill</b>	25,103	5,023
<b>Douglas</b>	48,553	738
<b>Elko</b>	53,358	17,203

<sup>1</sup> Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015, Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Release Date: December 2015

<sup>2</sup> Nevada State Demographer

County	2014 Demographic Profile Data <sup>2</sup>	Area (sq. mi.)
<b>Esmeralda</b>	926	3,589
<b>Eureka</b>	1,903	4,180
<b>Humboldt</b>	17,388	9,658
<b>Lander</b>	6,560	5,519
<b>Lincoln</b>	5,004	10,637
<b>Lyon</b>	53,344	2,016
<b>Mineral</b>	4,584	3,813
<b>Nye</b>	45,456	18,159
<b>Pershing</b>	6,714	6,068
<b>Storey</b>	3,974	264
<b>White Pine</b>	10,218	8,897

Mining and tourism are Nevada's two most important industries. Nevada's current unemployment rate stands at 5.7 percent as of February 2016, the tenth highest in the nation. Unemployment in nine of Nevada's rural counties exceeds the overall state rate. As of February 2016, unemployment rates<sup>3</sup> for the 15 rural counties were as follows (with the lower and highest rates in bold):

Unemployment rates by county			
<b>Carson City</b>	6.7	<b>Lincoln</b>	5.1
<b>Churchill</b>	5.8	<b>Lyon</b>	8.3
<b>Douglas</b>	5.7	<b>Mineral</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Elko</b>	4.8	<b>Nye</b>	7.5
<b>Esmeralda</b>	4.9	<b>Pershing</b>	6.5
<b>Eureka</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>Storey</b>	7.4
<b>Humboldt</b>	5.7	<b>White Pine</b>	6.6
<b>Lander</b>	6.2		

As is the case with unemployment, Nevada's foreclosure rates continue to be higher than many other states in the nation. 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 Nevada has been slow to recover from the economic crisis, which leads to greater risk of homelessness.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://data.bls.gov>

# 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. About seven 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 systems 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 services (funded by other sources).

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.

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.

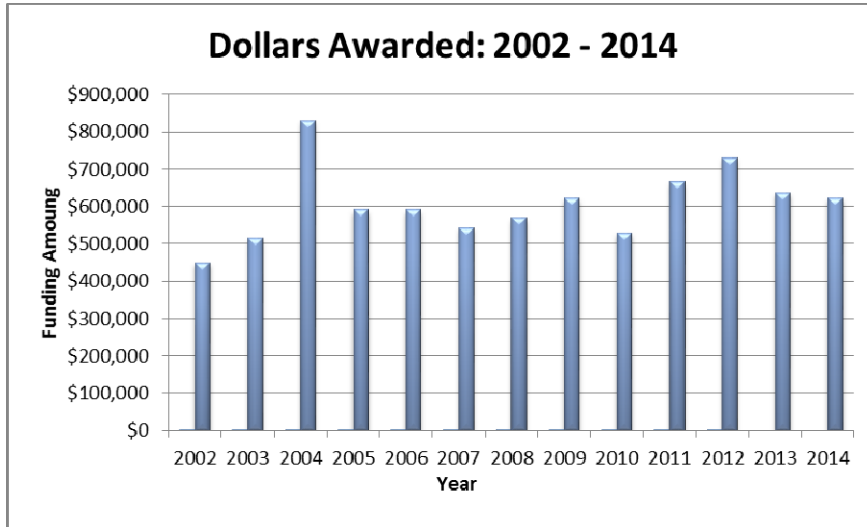
Each year since 2002, the RNCoc has successfully submitted applications for McKinney-Vento funding. This has resulted in almost \$7.9 million in funding for housing, supportive services, and up until 2013, a Homeless Management Information System.<sup>4</sup>

The 2014 award was \$623,593. The RNCoc's HUD FY2015 request was \$751,516. HUD announced funding for FY2015 Tier 1 projects in February 2016. Funding for Tier 2 projects is expected to be

---

<sup>4</sup> Funding for the HMIS project in rural Nevada was lost in 2013 due to budgetary cuts at the federal level, however a new HMIS project was proposed in the RNCoc's request for FY2015 funds. HUD announced the new HMIS project was awarded in February 2016.

announced later in spring 2016. Only the amount that has been fully awarded are 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)



## 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
- Nevada Governor’s Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Cooperative Agreement to Benefit Homeless Individuals – States (CABHI-States)
- 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 2013, 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). For the 2015 count, HUD added additional fields about parenting youth households to develop a better understanding of those youth and transition age youth (18-24) who are homeless and are also parents. Additionally, in 2016 HUD refined it's chronically homeless definition which impacted the PIT street count survey.

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 who 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. 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 that 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 28, 2016.

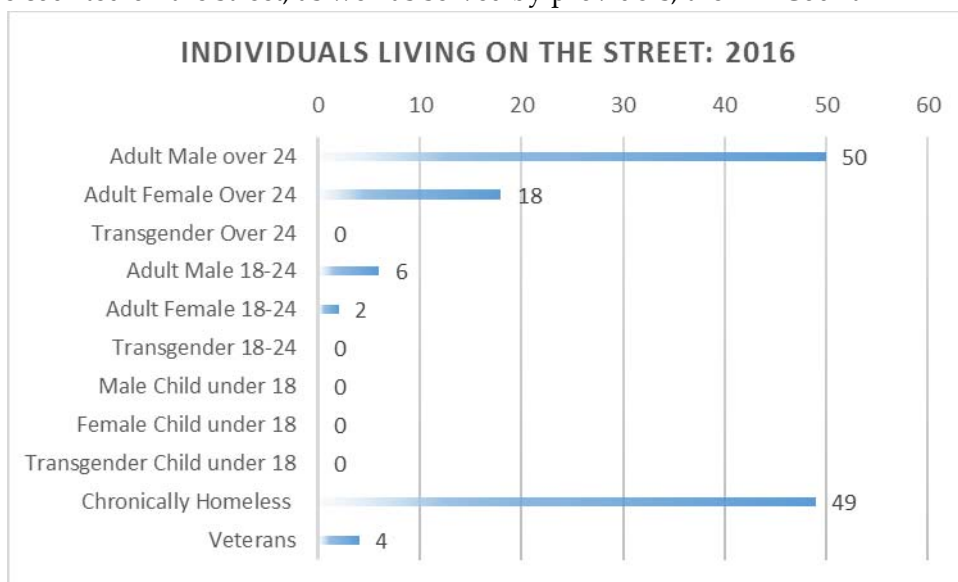
### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

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 five of the 15 counties, with Carson reporting the highest numbers. Nine counties (Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, and White Pine) did not conduct a street count in 2016. Individuals with unknown ages or gender were not included in the above chart.

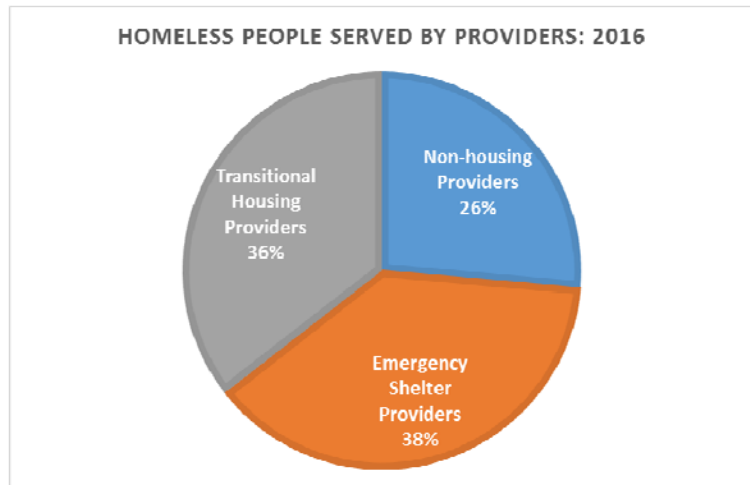
In the RNCoc on January 28, 2016, there were 76 individuals counted living on the street, significantly less individuals than last year's count of 195. One family was counted as living on the street that day. Of those counted on the street, as well as served by providers, the PIT Count

captured the various subpopulations that they represented. In 2013, HUD required that providers report persons between the ages of 18 to 24 and over 24. In 2014, HUD added another level of data requirements which included counting persons who are transgendered as well as collecting race and ethnicity from those counted.



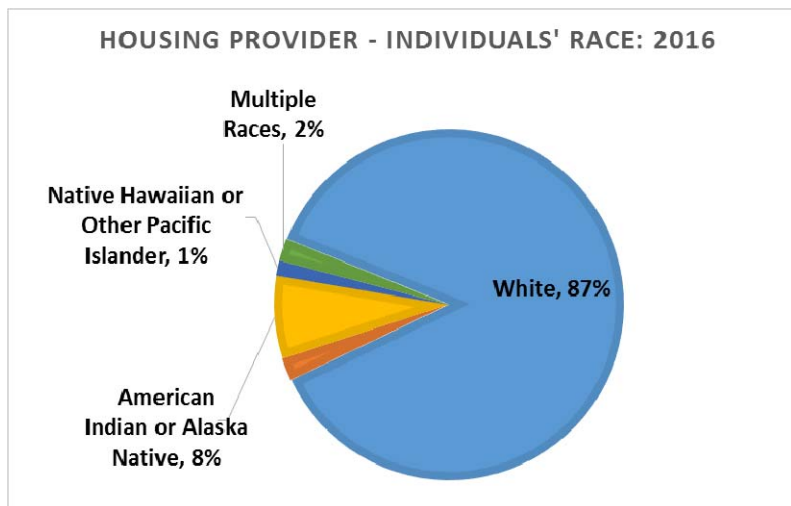
In terms of age and ethnicity, the majority of these individuals were persons over the age of 24 (68 of 76 or 89 percent) and 11 percent were between the ages of 18 to 24. The majority of persons counted on the street were white (89 percent), 9 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2 percent was African American. The RNCoc also collects subpopulation information. Forty-nine were chronically homeless, and 4 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 28, 2016 there were 145 persons in emergency or transitional housing, an increase of 4 people over the previous year. There were 75 individuals in emergency shelters in the RNCoc in 2016. An additional 70 were in transitional housing. The percentage of providers that served homeless people has been distributed differently in 2016 than in previous years (2013, 2014, and 2015) in which non-housing providers served a large portion of homeless people. In 2016 emergency shelter providers served 38 percent of homeless people, transitional housing providers served 36 percent, and non-housing providers served 26 percent. In 2015, non-housing providers served 71 percent of homeless people on the day of the count compared to 16 percent for emergency shelters and 13 percent for transitional housing providers.

Of the 145 served by housing providers, the majority were persons over the age of 24 (58 percent). Children under the age of 18 made up the other 33 percent, and some adults ages 18-24 (9 percent) were also served. In terms of ethnicity, 78 percent of those served were non-Hispanic/non-Latino. The remaining 22 percent were Hispanic/Latino and are categorized as White in terms of race. The majority of those served were white (87 percent). Other ethnicities included American Indian (8 percent), black or African American (2 percent), multiple races (2 percent), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1 percent). Providers also counted:

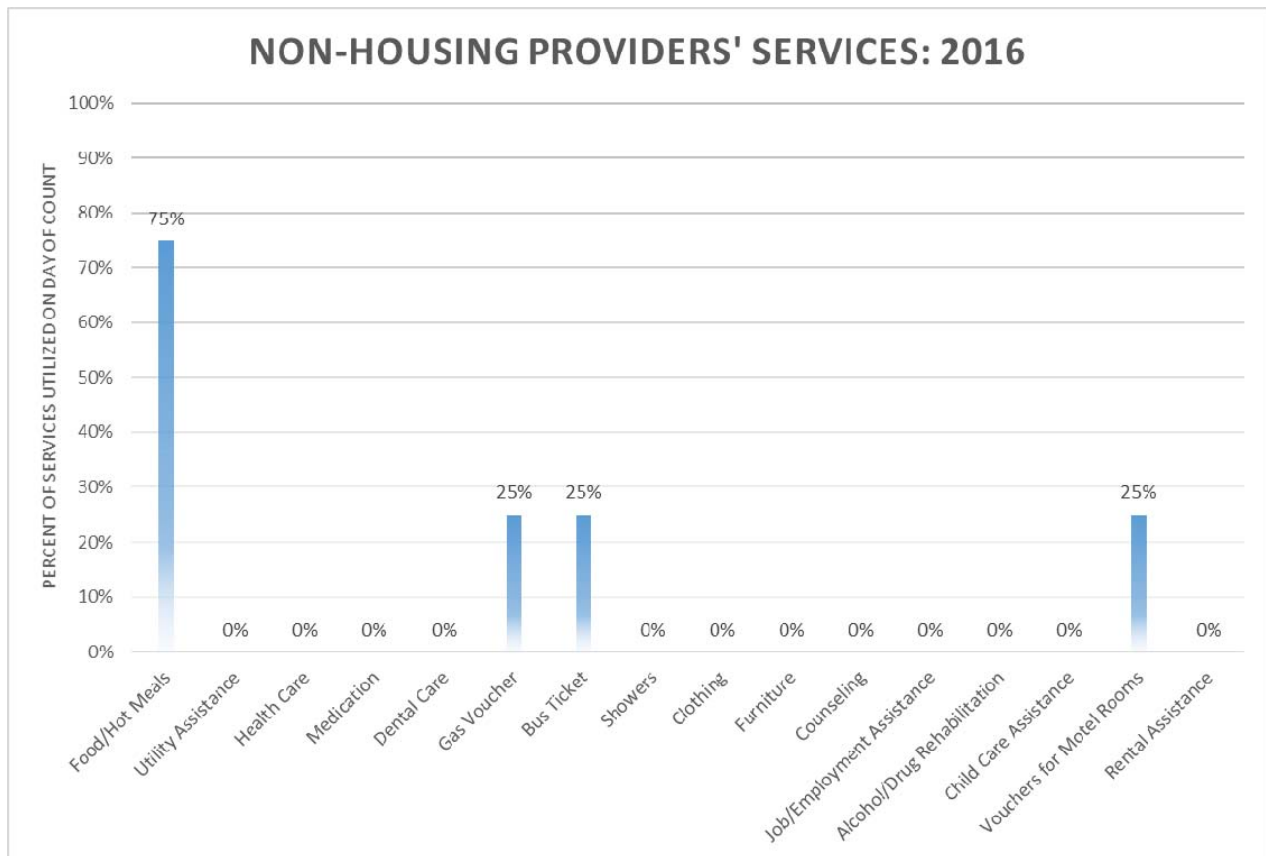


- 25 chronically homeless individuals
- 5 chronically homeless families were served,
- 24 adults with a serious mental illness

- 26 adults with a substance use disorder
- 28 victims of domestic violence

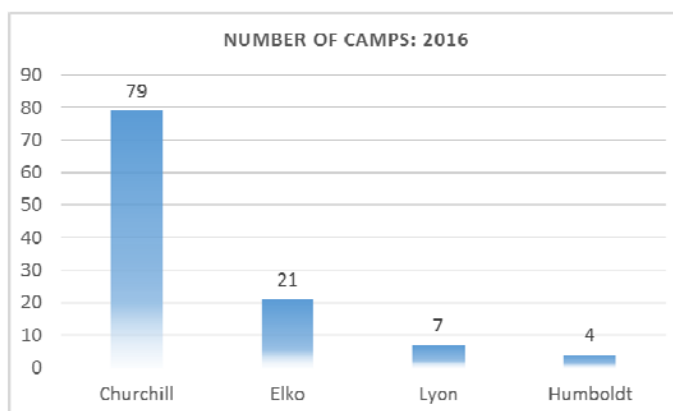
There are many homeless who are served by other social service providers that participate in the RNCoC. Seven service providers (non-housing providers) provided information in 2016, and indicated that 79 persons were provided supportive services on the day of the PIT Count. Out of those served the majority of those counted were men (53 percent or 42 individuals) along with 29 women (37 percent) and 8 children under the age of 18 (10 percent). Of the 79 people served by non-housing providers, 51 individuals and one family were considered to be chronically homeless, 21 individuals were seniors, and 6 were veterans.

The services provided to homeless individuals varied by service provider and county. Of the seven non-housing providers, services provided the most were food or hot meals, followed by providing gas voucher, bus ticket, 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 111 total camps in rural Nevada. The bar graph to the right provides the distribution of camps, by county, for the four counties with camps.

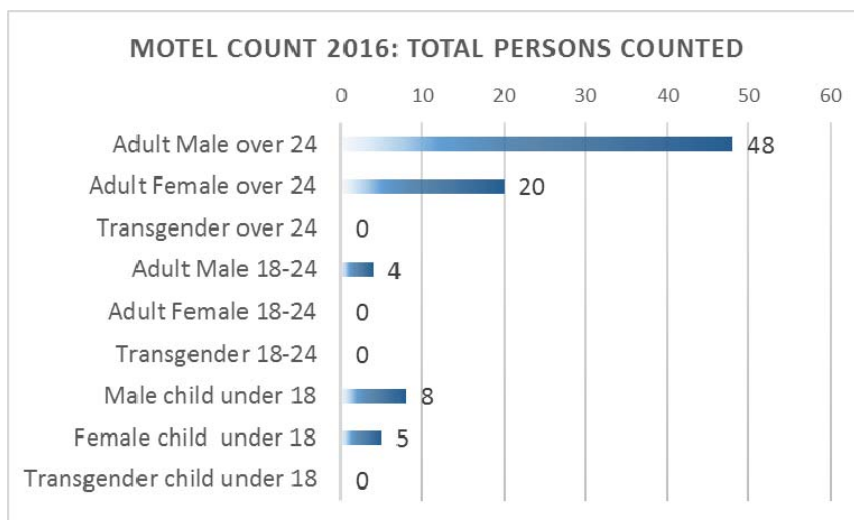


## Motel Count

The motel count identified individuals and families that are living in motels. It also counted separately those individuals or families who have been living in a motel for longer than a year and are designated as long term residents. Three of the counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. They include Douglas, Humboldt, and Pershing Counties. There were a total of 85 people living in motels throughout the RNCoc on January 28, 2016.

The number of residents living in a motel for less than a year and who were identified as individuals without dependent children totaled 64. Of the 64, 43 (67 percent) were adult males over 24 and 17 (27 percent) were adult females over 24. Four (6 percent) adult male age 18-24 were also counted. In addition, 17 family members were also living in motels. This included 8 adults and 9 children. Counted separately as a household with only children, four minor children under the age of 18 were counted as living without an adult.

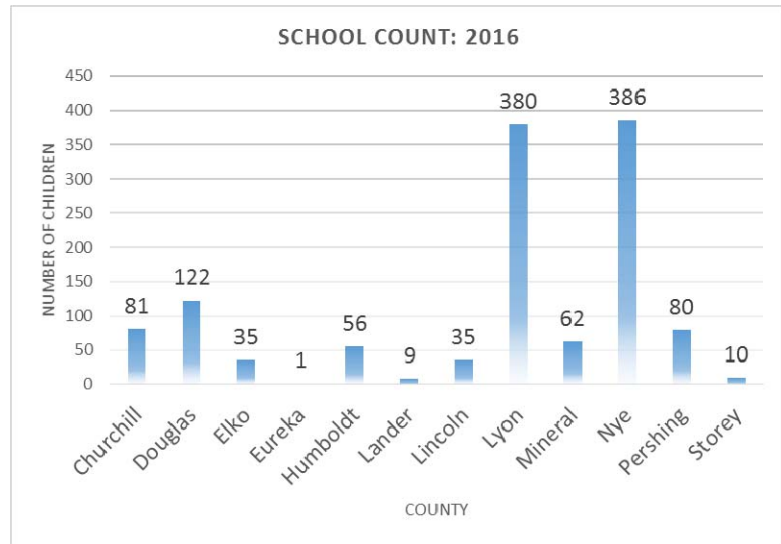
Individuals and families that have lived in the motels for longer than 12 months were counted as a subpopulation as they are considered long term residents of the motels. Of the total number of persons counted, there were 47 that reported to have lived in the motels for longer than a year.



In terms of subpopulations, 34 single individuals were considered to be chronically homeless, 9 families were chronically homeless. Eighteen seniors and 6 veterans were counted living in a motel.

## 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 PIT Counts every year 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 homelessness, 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 1,257 children in twelve 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 2016 School Count included Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, and Storey.

School Count Categories	Number						Change
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
<b>Children experiencing homelessness</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>+63</b>
Unsheltered children	4	8	39	25	11	30	+19
Children doubled up	721	906	939	1,392	1,028	1043	+15
Children living in a hotel/motel	7	58	69	87	66	46	-20

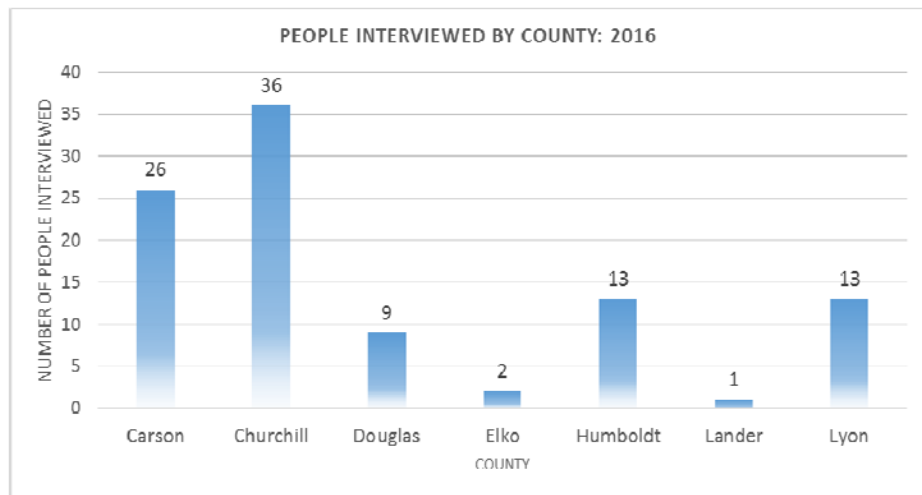


Children living in a shelter, transitional housing or waiting for foster care	14	50	43	61	57	75	+18
Children that fall under an "other" or "unknown" category	316	101	65	29	32	63	+31

## 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 100 individuals who were homeless or at risk of being homeless on January 28, 2016. This is a slight decrease in the number of interviews conducted in 2015 when 103 interviews were completed. The interviews were conducted in seven of the 15 rural counties. The counties with sufficient resources to conduct interviews included Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Lander, and Lyon.



Of the 100 interviews conducted and responded to the question pertaining to gender, 57 respondents were male and 39 were female.



The typical interviewee was a white adult male, between ages 45-59 with some high school or with high school level education (diploma). 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

- (n=75) Forty one percent reported they were homeless due to a lost job, no work, or unemployment, and another 19 percent

indicated alcohol or substance abuse. Low income (12 percent) and family breakdown (12 percent) were other top factors of homelessness.

- (n=71) For those who indicated they were homeless due to being unemployed, 43 percent indicated their previous employment was in a category not listed. Their specific responses ranged from warehouse worker, housekeeping, manufacturing industry, laborer, driver, insurance, to illegal sales. In previous years, many individuals worked in the housing industry. This year, 15 percent indicated that they worked in this industry, and another 25 percent stated they worked in the food and beverage industry.
- (n=75) One person interviewed indicated he/she was homeless due to being convicted and not being able to get help (no driver's license).
- (n=92) Sixty six percent reported having no job or no income prevent them from living in permanent housing, 54 percent indicated they cannot afford rent, and 50 percent that they have no money for deposit or first/last month rent.

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

- (n=91) Most (67 percent) of those interviewed said they last lived in a city in Nevada. The majority (16 percent) lived in Carson City, followed by Fallon (12 percent), Reno (6.5 percent), Gardnerville (6.5 percent) and Elko (4 percent). The other 33 percent last lived in a city outside of Nevada. The top states were California (9.8 percent), Utah (3 percent), and Oregon (3 percent).
- (n=100) Fifty four percent were homeless for the first time.
- (n=81) Thirty one percent have been homeless between 1 month and 1 year, 33 percent between 1 and 3 years, and 28 percent have been homeless for more than 4 years.
- (n=94) Sixty percent reported that they had stayed with family or friends in order to meet their needs for housing, 44 percent said they were camping or living in their car, 37 percent said they were on the street, 30 percent said they were doubling up with another family, 26 percent stayed in a hotel or motel, 15 percent stayed in an emergency shelter, 7 percent said they stayed in a transitional housing, and 2 percent stayed at a subsidized permanent housing (not for previously homeless persons). These numbers indicate that people have used multiple methods to gain shelter. Individuals may have stayed in multiple categories in the past year and percentages may exceed 100 percent.
- (n=92) The top three reasons cited as preventing individuals from living in permanent housing were: no job/no income (66 percent), can't afford rent (54 percent), and no money for deposit or first or last month's rent (50 percent). The next highest reported reasons were a lack of transportation (30 percent) (which is a common issue in rural communities), and drug abuse (22 percent).
- (n=96) Thirteen percent or 12 individuals indicated they were in foster care as a minor.
- (n=97) Ten 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**

- (n=86) Twenty eight percent of those interviewed indicated they worked part or full time for income in the last six months and 14 percent indicated they have acted as a day laborer for income.

- (n=87) Of those interviewed, 67 percent were actively seeking work on the day they were interviewed. Over half of the respondents (61 of 81 or 75 percent) indicated they had been unemployed for more than six months.
- (n=86) Those interviewed also indicated they receive some social services, including 57 percent who receive food stamps – an increase from 44 percent in the year prior, 14 percent receive social security, 1 percent receive unemployment compensation, and 1 percent receive TANF.
- Top service needs include: permanent housing (55 people), rental assistance (49 people), dental care (46 people), Section 8 housing vouchers (44 people), job assistance (32 people), and health care (21 people). Similar to 2013, 2014, and 2015 a high number indicated they needed health and dental care. This differs from previous years when transportation and bus tickets were normally cited.

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

- (n=97) Sixty four percent had a high school degree or higher, with 40 percent of those listing their education as a high school diploma or GED. Twenty eight percent completed some high school and 19 percent completed some college. For those people who indicated they had completed a degree, four percent had an associate’s degree and two percent had a bachelor’s degree. Seven percent of those interviewed had a middle school education or lower.
- (n=96) Thirty five percent of those interviewed were between the ages of 45-59. Seventeen percent were ages 25-34, 14 percent were 35-44, and 12 percent were 18-24. There were 21 (22 percent) seniors ages 60 or above and no children under 18.
- (n=97) Twelve percent were veterans. Two respondents reported serving in the Gulf War I, and two reported serving in Afghanistan War.

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

- (n=91) Twenty nine percent of those interviewed were homeless four or more times in the past three years. These individuals are considered to be

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 previous counts, more have advanced degrees, and 83 percent 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, the number reporting issues with alcohol and substance abuse continue to rise each year.
- Affordability of rent continues to be a top barrier to permanent housing, illustrating the need for housing that is affordable for extremely and very low income individuals and families.

chronically homeless.

- (n=90) Forty percent reported having a disabling condition. Seven of 32 (22 percent) have been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months. Seven individuals met both criteria and are considered to be chronically homeless.
- Of the 36 people who had one or more disabling conditions, 20 reported that their disability as a mental health issue, 18 described their disability as physical/medical, 11 cited substance abuse as a disability, one indicated a developmental disability, and 2 selected “other.”
- Twenty three persons reported having a mental disorder. Seventeen individuals reported having multiple disorders and the disorder breakout below may exceed 100 percent. Most indicated having some kind of anxiety disorder (58 percent). Other disorders were major depression (46 percent), substance abuse disorders (46 percent), personality disorder (15 percent), bi-polar disorder (12 percent), psychotic disorder (12 percent), dissociative disorder (8 percent), and impulse-control disorders (4 percent).
- Of those who reported have a substance abuse problem, when asked what substance they are abusing, many cited alcohol, meth, marijuana, heroin, THC, and opiates.
- (n=25) For those with mental health disorders, 68 percent said that they are taking or have been prescribed in the past medications to treat their disorder. The most common medications listed included Prozac, Zoloft, Exeffor, and Paxil.

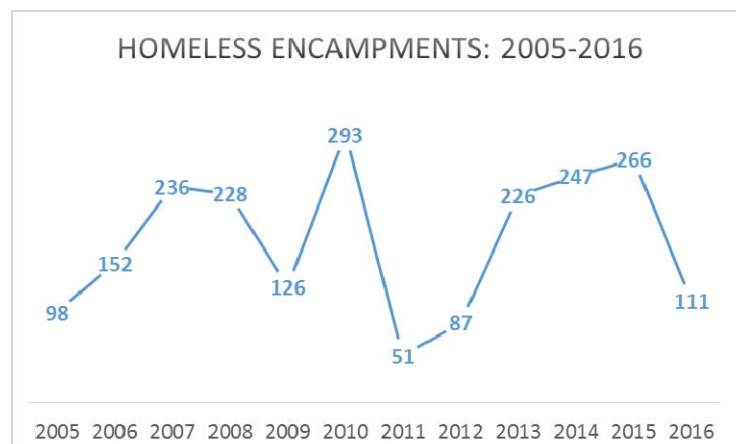
## Comparisons to Previous Counts

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, 2014, and 2015 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. In 2016, HUD changed its definition of chronically homeless which resulted in the refinement of the homeless interview, street count, and housing provider surveys to ensure the questions regarding chronicity were accurate. 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

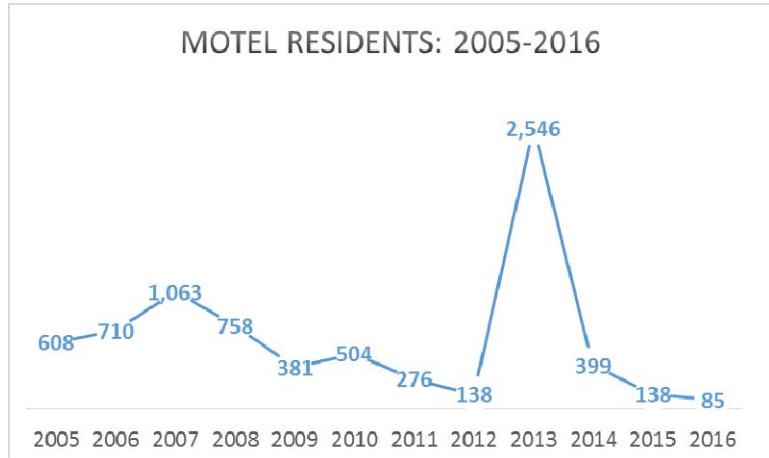
The graph at right shows a significant decrease in the unsheltered count (persons living on the street) when compared to previous years. There are several variables that could attribute to this decrease, including increased focus on ensuring individuals on the street are placed into housing, and other factors such as the colder weather on the day of the count. 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 2016 count of homeless individuals shows a sharper decrease than the one in 2012.

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. The number of camps continued to increase until 2015 that registered 266 encampments. In 2016 a sharp decrease is observed, in this year 111 homeless encampments were count.

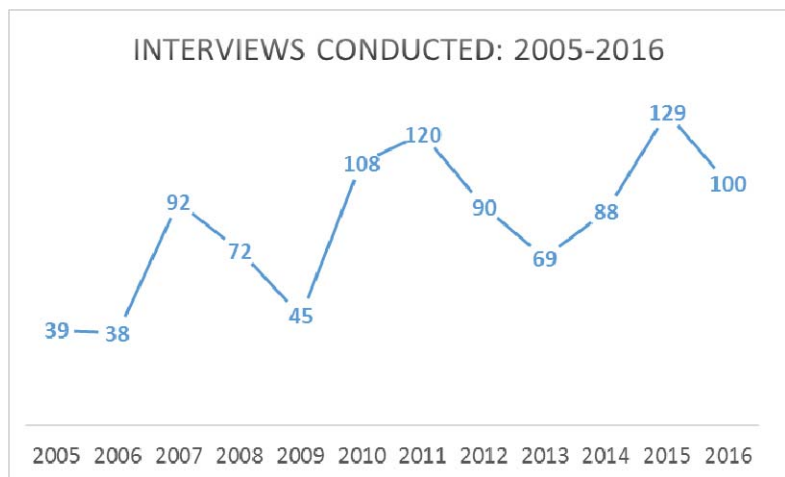
Three counties in the RNCoc reported on persons living in motels in their county. These include Douglas, Humboldt, and Pershing Counties. In 2013, the motel count was unusually high. Prior years indicated that when the numbers from this count was combined with the unsheltered count, the trend of homeless 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 were living in motels and might otherwise be unsheltered. Results from the 2014 count show numbers similar to 2011, and 2012, and continued to decline in 2015 and 2016. This year's decline is attributed to fewer counties participating in the motel count.

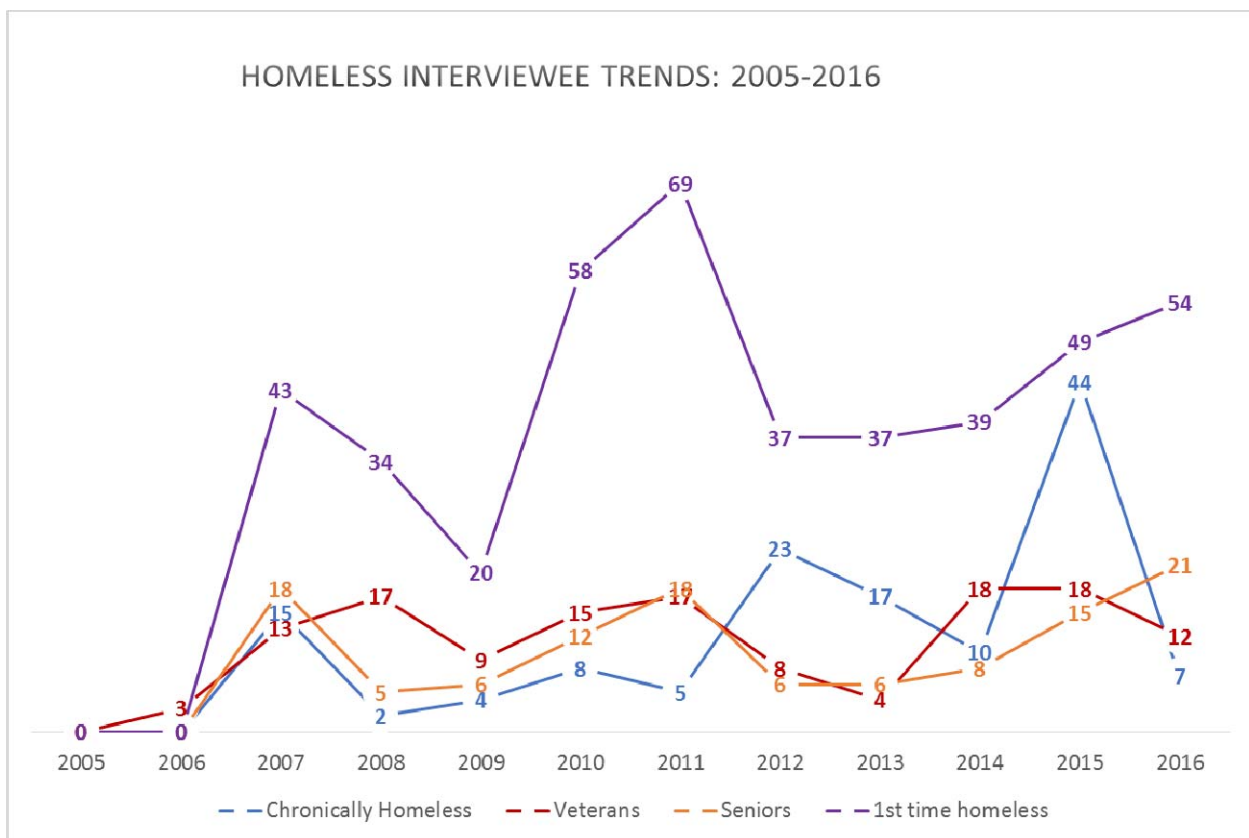
There were 64 people identified as living in motels for one year or more or on a long-term basis in 2016, as compared with 53 people in 2015, 160 people in 2014, and 1,502 people counted in 2013. The 2014 count number was similar to 2009 number with a continual decline in 2015 and 2016. In terms of percentages, 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, 40 percent were long term in 2014, 38 percent were long term in 2015, and 80 percent in 2016.

In 2016, seven counties participated in homeless interviews, more than the number of participating counties in 2015; however, the number of interviews decreased from 129 to 100. The number of veterans interviewed peaked in 2014 when 18 indicated they had served in the U.S. Armed Forces and dropped to 16 in 2015 and to 12 in 2016. The number of seniors



has reached a high set in 2007 and 2011 with 18 but decreased to 8 in 2014 and went up to 13 in 2015 and to 21 in 2016. Fifty four percent of those interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time, compared to thirty-eight percent reported in 2015. 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, and declined to a consistent 37 or 39 homeless between the years 2012 to 2014. In 2015, the number of first time homeless increased to 49 and in 2016 to 54. The numbers of veterans and seniors have both risen steadily over the years, with 2014 and 2015 being the years with the highest number of veterans interviewed. However; in 2016 the number of veterans decreased from 18 in 2015 to 12 in 2016, while the number of seniors continues to increase in 2016. In previous years, the number of chronically homeless has remained stable although it increased in 2012. Chronically homeless have then declined until 2014 and increased to its highest count of 44 in 2015 to sharply decrease to seven in 2016.



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%
2015	129	87	37	44	18	15	49	38%
2016	100	57	39	7	12	21	54	54%
<b>Change</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+16%</b>

The following sections provide a detailed look at each county in the RNCoC and the degree to which the county participated in the 2016 PIT Count.



# Carson City

## Carson City

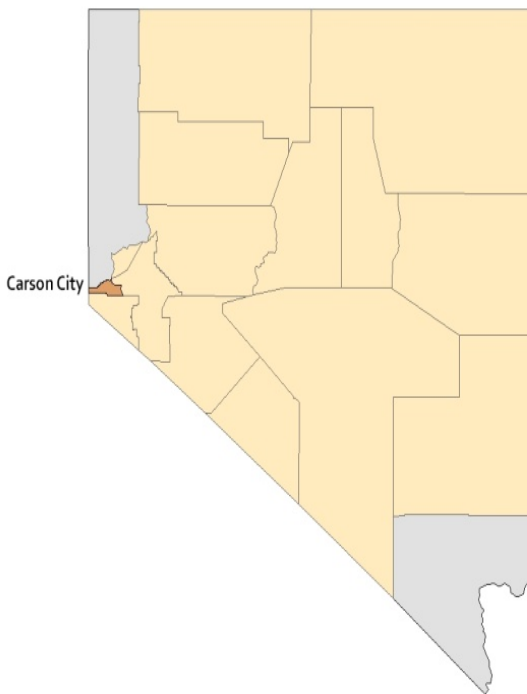
### Introduction

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, and 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 2014, Carson City is home for 53,969 persons according to the Nevada State Demographer.

### Results for 2016

#### 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:



- Forty-four people were counted in the street count. There were 33 adult males and 11 adult females. No children were counted. Of the 44 counted, 3 were considered chronically homeless, no chronically homeless families was counted, 5 had chronic substance abuse, 7 were disabled, and 1 was victims of domestic violence. Three veterans and two seniors were counted.
- There were no encampments counted as part of the street count.
- Housing providers reported serving 50 individuals. Emergency shelters served 38 individuals and transitional housing providers served 12 persons and a total of 6 household(s).
- There was no individual counted in the Non-housing provider's survey for Carson City.

## Motel Count

Carson City conducted a motel count in 2016 and there was no individual counted.

## Homeless Interviews

Carson City conducted 26 homeless interviews in 2016 – 5 less than the year prior. Eighteen men and eight women were interviewed. No children under the age of 18 were counted. One reported serving in the armed forces. One senior and one pregnant woman were also counted. The following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- (n=23) The majority of those interviewed were between 45 and 59 (61 percent). Five (22 percent) were between 35 and 44, two (9 percent) between the ages of 18 and 24, one (4 percent) was senior, and one (4 percent) was between 25 and 34. There were no individuals under the age of 18.
- (n=26) Eleven (42 percent) of those interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time.
- (n=21) The majority (29 percent) indicated that being unemployed and/or losing their job was the factor leading to homelessness and 19 percent said they become homeless because of alcohol or substance abuse.
- (n=25) Forty-eight percent indicated that the last city they lived in was Carson City and 44 percent indicated the last city they lived in was in a state other than Nevada.
- (n=26) Almost half (46 percent) of those interviewed reported having a high school diploma or equivalent. Three (12 percent) also indicated having an Associates Degree. Two (8 percent) indicated having some college education or a college degree. In the previous year, 40 percent reported having some college education.
- (n=26) Ten (39 percent) indicated they had a disability. All of them (100 percent) indicated they had a physical or medical disability, five (50 percent) indicated having a mental health disability, and one (10 percent) had a disability that was not listed. There were no individuals reporting a developmental disability, a substance abuse problem, or HIV/AIDS.
- (n=25) The top two barriers to ending their homelessness included unemployment (18 people or 72 percent) and having no money for deposit or first/last month rent (8 people or 32 percent).
- (n=24) Seventeen (70.8 percent) were unemployed and seeking work.
- (n=23) Nine (39 percent) people reported they gained income from Food Stamps, five (22 percent) from part-time employment, and full-time employment, day laborer, and other sources not listed were income sources for four people each (17 percent each). Social Security (three people or 13 percent), relatives/partners/friends (one person or 4 percent), bartering (one person or 4 percent), and non-traditional sources (one person or 4 percent) were also sources of income indicated by the interviewees.
- (n=23) Eight (35 percent) had been unemployed for more than four years. Five (22 percent) were unemployed for less than six months, three (13 percent) between six and twelve months, two (9 percent) between one and two years, two (9 percent) for less than a month, one (4 percent) between two to three years.
- (n=26) Two individuals fit the definition for chronically homeless, having a disabling condition and being homeless for a year or having been homeless more than four times in the last three years.

- The top three services received included: food (23 people), health care (17 people), and showers (15 people).
- The top three services needed in the County included: affordable permanent housing (16 people), Section 8 (Housing Vouchers) (15 people), and dental care (13 people).

## School Count

Carson County did not participate in the School County in 2016. In 2015, Carson County recorded 446 children who were experiencing homelessness, an increase of 41 since 2014.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Carson City has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. Over the past ten 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 from 77 people living in the street in 2011 to 10 in 2012. In 2013, there is a significantly increase to 152, number that decrease in 2014 to 70. In 2016, there is a decrease from 72 people living in the street in 2015 to 44 in 2016. 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 less than a year 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 and at its lowest point in 2012 with 8 people. Since 2007 the number declined in 2008 and 2009 to 140 and 105 respectively, increased in 2010 to 172, and suddenly decreased in subsequent years of 2011 and 2012 to 86 and eight, respectively. In 2013, 213 individuals were counted living in motels, the second highest after 2007. This is a large 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 experiencing long-term homelessness (106 individuals) were also counted in 2014. In 2015, the number of individuals living in motels for a year or more dropped to 44. In 2016 Carson City did not conduct a motel count.

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 through 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. In 2015, unemployment or lost job was still the primary cause of homelessness, but the percentage dropped down to 33 percent. In 2016, the percentage of people that indicated they were homeless due to unemployment or lost a job went up again to 66 percent.

The number of homeless children decreased significantly from 446 in 2015 to five children in 2016. In 2015 the number of homeless children has been the highest compared to previous years. As in previous years and in 2016, most children spend the night doubled-up. In 2016, 95 children doubled-up the night before the Count.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016 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
2015	72	27	2	5	58
2016	44	3	3	3	0

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
2015	44	56
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Carson City	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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

Homeless Interviews					
Carson City	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
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
2015	31	32%	33% unemployed/lost job	31% in Carson City 28% in California	7
2016	26	42%	29% unemployed/lost job 19% alcohol/substance abuse	48% in Carson City 44% out of state	1

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

Carson City	Homeless Interviews	Men	Women	Chronically Homeless	Veterans	Seniors	1st 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%
2015	31	22	8	8	7	5	10	32%
2016	26	18	8	2	1	1	11	42%
Change from last year	-5	-4	No Change	-6	-6	-4	+1	+10%

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

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
2013	67	4	10	1	0	29	2	0
2014	34	2	12	2	0	10	1	0
2015	38	0	10	1	0	7	0	0
2016	50	4	19	5	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

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
2015	446	8	387	24	19
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Churchill

## Churchill County

### Introduction

---

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



Churchill County is located in Northern Nevada approximately one hour east of Reno. It encompasses approximately 4,900 square miles of fertile agricultural lands, desert, mountains and valleys, and contains only one urban area, the city of Fallon. The most current population estimate of the county is 25,103 persons. Of that number, approximately 8,645 (in 2014) 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 in Fallon is where the Naval Strike, Air Warfare Center and TOPGUN host Naval and joint combat training. Additionally, Churchill County is a leading producer of green energy.

### Results for 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Churchill County conducted a non-housing provider count in 2016 and found that no homeless individuals were served. The county did participate in the street count and housing provider survey.

They reported the following:

- Seven people were counted in the street count. Six adult males and one adult female were counted the day of the PIT count. Of the seven people counted, three were chronically homeless, and four had a disability. One senior and no veterans were counted.
- Seventy-nine camps were counted, a decrease of 64 camps since 2015.
- Providers indicated that 32 individuals were being served by housing providers, a decrease of one from the previous year.
- Providers served 15 adults with serious mental illness and 17 with substance use disorder.

## Motel Count

Churchill County conducted a motel count in 2016 but found that owners were not willing to share homeless data.

## Homeless Interviews

Churchill County conducted 36 homeless interviews, 10 more than the previous year. Fourteen men and twenty women were interviewed. Five veterans and three chronically homeless individuals were counted. The following information was obtained through homeless interviews:

- (n=36) The majority of people interviewed were between the ages of 25 and 34 (36 percent). Ten (28 percent) were between 45 and 59, five (14 percent) were between the ages of 35 and 44, four (11 percent) were between 18 and 24, and four (11 percent) were sixty and older.
- (n=36) More than half (67 percent) of those interviewed indicated that this was the first time that they have been homeless. This is higher compared to the previous year which was 50 percent. Years prior to 2012 had high amounts of individuals who were homeless for the first time, ranging from 50 percent to 86 percent.
- (n=30) Similar prior years, unemployment or lost job and alcohol or substance abuse was the leading factors of homelessness. However, unlike previous years, the majority of interviewees indicated unemployment or lost job as the leading factor (47 percent) instead of alcohol or substance abuse (27 percent). In economically difficult times, many cope with stress by turning to alcohol and/or substance abuse.
- (n=35) The majority of those interviewed last lived in Fallon (31 percent). Twenty-three percent of those interviewed last lived in a city outside of Nevada.
- (n=36) Of those interviewed, sixteen (44 percent) had a high school diploma or equivalent while nine (25 percent) had some college experience and two (6 percent) had a Bachelor's Degree. Nine (25 percent) did not complete high school.
- (n=33) Sixteen people indicated being disabled. Substance abuse was the leading disability with thirteen people (81 percent), 12 (75 percent) had mental health, two (13 percent) had a physical/medical disability, three (19 percent) indicated having another kind of disability, and one did not answer.
- (n=35) The top three barriers to ending their homelessness included no money for deposit or first/last month rent (74 percent), no job/no income (71 percent), and can't afford rent (69 percent).
- Twenty eight 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 food stamps (25 people or 74 percent), relatives/partners/friends (15 people or 44 percent), part-



time employment (6 people or 18 percent), day laborer (6 people or 18 percent), and non-traditional income sources (6 people or 18 percent).

- (n=30) Eight (27 percent) people had been unemployed between one and two years, seven (23 percent) people between six months to twelve months, six (20 percent) people had been unemployed for less than six months, six (20 percent) people were unemployed for more than four years, and 3 (10 percent) people between two and three years.
- There were three individuals who were considered chronically homeless.
- One person reported they became homeless when they were discharged from jail/prison.
- The top three services received included: food/hot meals (30 people), health care (26 people), and showers (25 people).
- The top three services needed in the County included: affordable permanent housing (24 people), rental assistance (22 people), and Section 8 housing vouchers (20 people).

## School Count

Churchill County recorded 81 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2016, an increase of 8 since 2015. Of these, 67 children slept doubled-up in another friend or family member's home, 4 were in shelters or transitional housing, 6 slept in motels and four 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 (8 encampments) and was over 100 again in 2010. 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. Eighty six camps were counted in 2013, 109 camps were counted in 2014, and 143 were counted in 2015. In 2016, the number of encampments decreased to 79.

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, 2014, and 2015; however, the 2013 motel count yielded 33 individuals. Churchill attempted a motel count in 2016, but found that owners were not willing to share data.

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. From 2012 to 2015 the primary cause of homelessness was listed as alcohol or substance abuse. In 2016, interviews indicate that the primary cause of homelessness was unemployment or the loss of a job.

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. In 2015, 38 percent indicated they became homeless in Fallon and 15 percent in Reno. In 2016, 31 percent of the interviewees reported becoming homeless in Fallon and 23 percent indicated they became homeless out the state.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016 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
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
2015	6	1	0	0	143
2016	7	3	0	0	79

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	No Data	No Data
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	0	0

Homeless Interviews					
Churchill County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	26	50%	61% alcohol/substance abuse 30% lost job/unemployed	38% in Fallon 15% in Reno	1
2016	36	67%	47% unemployed/lost job 27% alcohol/substance abuse	31% in Fallon 23% out of state	5

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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%
2015	26	14	12	7	1	2	13	50%
2016	36	14	20	3	5	4	24	67%
Change from last year	+10	No Change	+8	-4	+4	+2	+11	+17%

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
2015	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	32	2	0	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
2015	73	0	61	7	5
2016	81	4	67	6	4

# Douglas

## Douglas County

### Introduction

---

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

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

Today, the county seat is located in the town of Minden.

The county covers an approximate area of 751 square miles, and is located in the western portion of the State. Its population is estimated at 48,553. 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 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

- Douglas County conducted a street count and found a total of 9 individuals on the day of the count. Six were males, and three were females.

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

- Providers indicated that 33 individual was being served by housing providers, a decrease of 3 from the previous year. Of those counted, there were no chronically homeless, four were victims of domestic violence, and one veteran was counted.
- A non-housing provider count was not conducted.

## **Motel Count**

Douglas County conducted a motel count in 2016 and reported the following:

- A total of 34 people were living in motels at the time of the count, an increase since last year which had a count of 21.
- There were 17 adult males, 9 adult females, five were male children, and three female children under 18.
- Eight people indicated living in motels/hotels for more than a year.
- Three were considered chronically homeless, two were veterans, and seven seniors over the age of 60 were counted.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Douglas County conducted 9 homeless interviews in 2016. Six men and three women were interviewed. None of individuals reported having a child in their household. Five seniors and veterans counted. The following is information obtained through homeless interviews.

- (n=9) The majority of those interviewed were seniors (5 people or 56 percent). Three (33 percent) were between 18 and 24, and one (11 percent) was between 45 and 59. There were no adults between the ages of 25 and 44. No individuals under 18 were counted.
- (n=9) Four (44 percent) of those interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time.
- (n=4) Two (50 percent) indicated that not receiving enough money from social security was a factor leading to homelessness, one (25 percent) became homeless due to alcohol abuse, and one (25 percent) was due to unemployment or lost job..
- (n=6) All individuals indicated that the last city they lived in was Gardnerville.
- (n=8) Three (38 percent) indicated having some high school education, three others (38percent) reported having a high school diploma or equivalent, and two (25 percent) indicated having middle school education.
- (n=2) No individuals were disabled.
- (n=9) The top two barriers to ending their homelessness included an inability to afford rent (89 percent) and no money for deposit or first/last month rent (44 percent).
- (n=9) One individual (11 percent) was unemployed and seeking work.
- In the last six month, four individuals (44 percent) reported they gained income from food stamps, three (33 percent) from social security, three (33 percent) from panhandling, one (11 percent) from a full-time employment, one (11 percent) from relatives/partners/friends, and one (11 percent) from another source that was not listed.
- (n=3) One individual (33 percent) was unemployed for less than six months, one (33 percent) between six and twelve months, and one (33 percent) between two and three years.

- (n=9) No individuals fit the definition for chronically homeless, having a disabling condition and being homeless for a year or having been homeless more than four times in the last three years.
- The top three services received included: food/hot meals (5 people), showers (4 people), and health care (3 people).
- The top five services needed in the County included: food/hot meals (5 people), dental care (5 people), showers (4 people), drop-in center (4 people), and shelter (4 people).

## School Count

Douglas County recorded 122 children who were experiencing homelessness in 2016, a decrease of 44 since last year. Of these children, 70 were living doubled-up with friends or family, 22 were living in a hotel or motel, 9 were living in a shelter, in transitional housing or waiting for foster care, 8 were unsheltered and 13 were indicated as other.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Douglas County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2006. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was 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 2007 and 2010 and one in 2011. In 2016, Douglas County counted nine individuals on the street count.

The number living in motels for less than a year has decreased since 2014, from 28 in 2014 to 17 in 2015. 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 followed by 2016 with eight persons; in 2011, 2014, and 2015, the County reported four. The County did not participate in the motel count in 2012.

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. From 2008 to 2011, the response to why the person was homeless was economically based in either loss of a job or the inability to pay rent. 2012 was the first year where domestic violence was the highest rated response regarding the reason for homelessness. 2015 was the third year the county did not conduct interviews. In 2016, Douglas County conducted the homeless interview, persons interviewed difference reasons for being homeless including dependency on social security (50 percent of the interviewees), alcohol/substance abuse, loss of a job, low income, and unavailability to pay the rent.

Most persons interviewed indicated they had become homeless in Minden or Gardnerville with percentages ranging from 67 percent in 2007 to 100 percent in 2008 through 2011. In 2016, 100 percent of the interviewees indicated that they had become homeless in Gardnerville. 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 2016 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
2015	0	0	0	0	0
2016	9	0	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
2015	4	17
2016	8	26

Homeless Interviews					
Douglas County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
2006	1	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2007	3	0%	Family breakup Unemployed/lost job	67% in Gardnerville/Minden	0



Homeless Interviews					
Douglas County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
			Unable to pay rent		
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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	9	4	50% dependent on social security 25% alcohol/substance abuse 25% lost job/unemployed 25% low income 25% unable to pay rent	100% in Gardnerville	0

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	9	6	3	0	0	5	4	44%
Change from last year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
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
2015	36	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	33	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

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
2015	166	1	110	21	11
2016	122	8	70	22	9

# Elko County

## Introduction

---

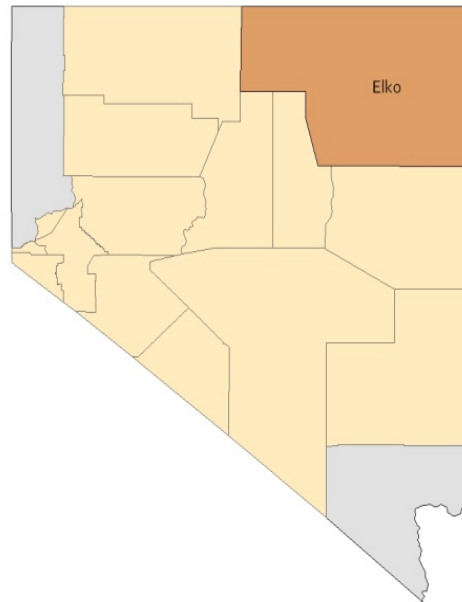
In 1864, when Nevada became the 36th state in the union, the first settlers took up ranching in the Lamoille Valley, which a mere five years later would become part of the newly established Elko County. In 1867, Tuscarora was founded and the first permanent settlers established ranches in Starr Valley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

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

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

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

In 2014, Elko County's population was estimated at 53,358.



## Results for 2016

---

### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Elko County conducted a street count and a provider survey in 2016, to determine the number of homeless that were on the street and emergency shelters. They reported the following:

- Six individuals were counted in the street count. Three were adult males and three were adult females. Two of the six were considered chronically homeless and one veteran and one senior was reported.

- The number of encampments were below 40 for three of the eleven years of recorded data. In 2016, 21 encampments were counted, a decrease of 19 encampments counted in 2015.
- Providers indicated that 19 individuals were served on the day of the count. All 19 were adults over the age of 24.
- Of the 19 counted, six were considered chronically homeless, one had serious mental illness, three had substance abuse disorder, and no veterans were counted.

## **Motel Count**

Elko County did conduct a motel count in 2016.

## **Homeless Interviews**

Elko County conducted two homeless interviews. The interviews included one (50 percent) male and one (50 percent) female. No veterans, seniors, or children were interviewed. The following was information obtained through homeless interviews:

- (n=2) One person (50 percent) interviewed was between the ages 25-34 and one person (50 percent) was between the ages 45-59.
- (n=2) One person interviewed (50 percent) indicated they were homeless for the first time.
- (n=2) One person (50 percent) indicated family issues that led to homelessness and one person (50 percent) indicated unemployment or the loss of a job.
- (n=2) One person (50 percent) interviewed last lived in the city of Elko while the other person (50 percent) last lived in Utah.
- (n=2) Both of those interviewed had some high school education, but did not complete high school.
- (n=2) Neither of the two interviewed had a disabling condition.
- (n=2) The barriers that are preventing those interviewed from finding permanent housing are: no job/no income (100 percent), no money for deposit or first/last month rent (100 percent), bad credit (50 percent), no transportation (50 percent), can't afford rent (50 percent), and family problems (50 percent).
- (n=2) One was unemployed and seeking work. This person has been unemployed for 1 to 2 years.
- (n=2) The sources of income for those interviewed were: food stamps (100 percent), part-time employment (50 percent), full-time employment (50 percent), and vouchers (50 percent).
- Neither of the interviewed individuals were chronically homeless.
- The top four services received included: job help/employment assistance (2 people), health care (2 people), food/hot meals (2 people), counseling (2 people).
- The top four services needed included: affordable permanent housing (1 person), rental assistance (1 person), section 8 housing vouchers (1 person), and child care services (1 person).

## **School Count**

Elko County conducted a school count in 2016 and counted 35 children experiencing homelessness. Twelve were unsheltered while 23 doubled up with friends or family.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Elko County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been large fluctuations in the persons counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The highest number counted was 84 persons in 2015; the lowest was zero in 2013. 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, 45 were counted in 2014, and 84 in 2015. In 2016, the number of people living on the street dropped down to 6 people.

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 and have decreased over the years to 40 encampments in 2015 and to 21 in 2016. 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 zero in 2015, 9 in 2012, 38 in 2006 and 42 in 2009 to highs of 793 in 2013, 334 in 2008, 280 in 2007, 110 in 2010, and 104 in 2011. The number of long term residents of motels also fluctuates considerable from lows of zero in 2006 and 2015; and eight in 2007 to a high of 1,260 in 2013, and 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 in 2013, 1,260 of them were experiencing long-term homelessness. 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 in 2013 than in other years. This also attributes to the higher number of homeless living in motels. In 2016, Elko County did not conduct a motel count.

From 2007 through 2015, unemployment was listed as the reason for homelessness for those interviewed. Other reasons in earlier years included inability to pay rent and domestic violence. In addition to unemployment, individuals indicated they were homeless because they had nowhere to go (14 percent) in 2015. In 2016, 50 percent of the persons participating in the interviews indicated the reason for homelessness included a family breakup and unemployment/a lost job, respectively.

Most persons interviewed indicated they had become homeless in Nevada with percentages ranging from 71 percent in 2007 to 100 percent in 2008. In 2014, 73 percent indicated they had become homeless in Elko. Fifteen percent last lived in the city of Elko in 2015, and 11 percent last lived in

Reno. In 2015, forty-four percent of those interviewed last lived in a city outside of Nevada. In 2016, 50 percent of the persons interviewed indicated that they became homeless in Elko and the other 50 percent in a city out of the state.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016 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
2015	84	44	0	5	40
2016	6	2	0	1	21

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
2012	76	9
2013	1,260	793
2014	32	10
2015	0	0
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Elko County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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

Homeless Interviews					
Elko County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
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
2015	53	38%	27% unemployed/lost job 14% nowhere to go	15% in Elko 11% in Reno	4
2016	2	50%	50% family issues 50% unemployed/lost job	50% in Elko 50% out of state	0

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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%
2015	53	35	14	18	4	4	20	38%
2016	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	50%
Change from last year	-51	-34	-13	-18	-4	-4	-19	+12%

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
2015	14	4	11	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	19	1	6	0	0	8	0	0

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	35	12	23	0	0



# Esmeralda

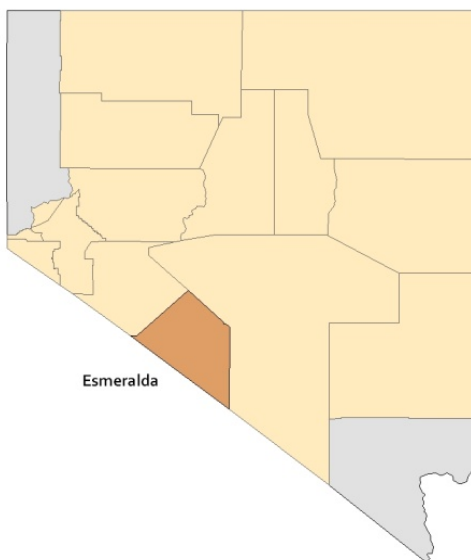
## Esmeralda County

### Introduction

---

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

Esmeralda County contains 3,588 square miles of land and almost no surface water. Its population was estimated at 926 in 2014 and it had the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 4.4 percent. At 0.258 people-per-square mile (in 2014), 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 272 in 2014. A very small part of Death Valley National Park lies in its southeast corner.



### Results for 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a street count or provider survey in 2016.

#### Motel Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

#### Homeless Interviews

Esmeralda County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

#### School Count

Esmeralda County did not conduct a school count in 2016.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

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

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Esmeralda County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Esmeralda County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for “Where did you become homeless” changed to “What was the last city you lived in?”

Provider Count								
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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

# Eureka

## Eureka County

### Introduction

Eureka County is comprised of three towns - Eureka, Beowawe and Crescent Valley. As of 2014, the population was estimated at 1,903. Its county seat is Eureka. Eureka County is part of the Elko Metropolitan 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 2016

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Eureka County conducted a street county in 2016, and reported no individuals. Eureka County did not conduct a provider survey in 2016.

#### Motel Count

Eureka County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

#### Homeless Interviews

Eureka County reported no homeless interviews were conducted in 2016.

#### School Count

Eureka County conducted a school count in 2016.

- One child was counted and was doubling up with a friend or another family.

### Comparisons to Previous Counts

Eureka County participated in the PIT Count in 2008 a 2013 but reported no homeless individuals. In 2016, Eureka County conducted a School counted and counted one child. This is the first instance of a homeless person recorded for the PIT Count for Eureka County.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	0	0	0	0	0

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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Eureka County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Eureka County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	1	0	1	0	0

# Humboldt

## Humboldt County

### Introduction

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

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

The population in 2014 was estimated at 17,388. The largest city is Winnemucca, the county seat where 8,042 (in 2014) of the county's residents reside. Winnemucca is the half-way point between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.



### Results for 2016

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Humboldt County conducted a street count and provider surveys in 2016. They reported the following:

- Five people were counted in the street count. Four were adult males, one was an adult females, and there were no children. Of the five people, none were considered chronically homeless. No veterans or seniors were counted.
- The street count in 2016 counted 4 homeless encampments, the same number counted in 2015.
- Providers indicated that seven people were being served by housing providers. None of the seven were chronically homeless or children.
- The non-housing provider survey indicated serving 29 homeless individuals.

#### Motel Count

Humboldt County conducted a motel count in 2016 and reported the following:

- A total of 50 people were living in motels at the time of the count. An increase of the previous count of 5. It is also an increase from the years 2014 (count of 28) and 2012 (count of 30).
- There were 34 adult males and 11 adult female. Five children were also counted.
- Thirty-nine were counted living in

motels for a year or more (78 percent) and eleven lived in motels for less than a year (22 percent).

- Thirty-one individuals were chronically homeless and eight families were chronically homeless.
- Four veterans, ten seniors, and one pregnant woman was counted.

## Homeless Interviews

Humboldt County conducted thirteen homeless interviews in 2016. Eight were male and five were female. Two have served in the armed forces. There were no children and four seniors were counted. The following information was obtained through homeless interviews:

- (n=13) Six people (46 percent) were between the ages of 45 and 59, four (31 percent) were 60 or over, two (15 percent) were ages 35 to 44, and one (8 percent) was between the ages of 25 and 34.
- (n=13) Six (46 percent) of the persons interviewed indicated being homeless for the first time.
- (n=6) The main reason for homelessness was unemployment or couldn't find work (67 percent).
- (n=9) Thirty-three percent of people last lived in Winnemucca while twenty-two percent indicated last living in a city in California.
- (n=11) The highest education completed by those interviewed was some college by three people (27 percent). Five (46 percent) people had a high school diploma or GED and three (27 percent) did not complete high school.
- (n=7) Three people interviewed were disabled. Of the three, all indicated having a physical/medical disability (100 percent), two had mental health issues (67 percent), and one had substance abuse issues (33 percent).
- (n=8) The top barriers that prevented those interviewed from living in permanent housing was: no job/no income (6 people or 75 percent), can't afford rent (2 people or 25 percent), and no transportation (2 people or 25 percent).
- (n=8) 6 people (75 percent) were unemployed and seeking work at the time of the interview.
- (n=6) In the past six months, the top source of income were social security (2 people or 33 percent), part-time employment (1 person or 17 percent), food stamps (one person or 17 percent), vouchers (1 person or 17 percent, and bartering (1 person or 17 percent). Two people indicated sources of income that were not listed in the interview.
- (n=8) Four people (40 percent) have been unemployed for less than six months. Four (40percent) of people have been unemployed for more than 4 years while two (20 percent) were unemployed between 2 to 3 years.
- One person interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless by having a disabling condition and homeless for at least a year or being homeless four or more times in the past three years.
- Top services received included: food/hot meals (7 people), health care (4 people), and medication (1 person).
- Top services needed included: affordable permanent housing (3 people), rental assistance (2 people), dental care (2 people), job help/employment assistance (2 people), health care (2 people), and showers (2 people).



## School Count

Humboldt County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness for the first time in 2014. A total of 38 children were counted in 2015 and in 2016, 56 children were counted. Fifty-three were doubled up with a friend or another family, two were in hotels or motels, and one was living in a shelter, transitional housing, or waiting for foster care.

## 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 2015, 8 homeless individuals were counted and two of them were chronically homeless. In 2015 the number of homeless encampments was four, a decrease of 10 since 2014, which was 14. In 2016, the number of homeless individuals living on the street was five, and the number of encampments was four.

The number of people living in motels less than a year has also fluctuated but to a lesser degree, ranging from zero in 2009 to a high of 53 in 2007. In 2014, there were 23 persons counted and in 2015, there were zero persons counted living in a motel for less than a year. In 2016, the number of people living in motels less than a year increase significantly from zero in 2015 to ten in 2016. 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, five in 2014 and 2015, and 39 in 2016 (the higher reported over the years).

While interviews were conducted in 2007 and 2008, the most persons interviewed were in 2015 with 14 people, follows by 13 in 2016, and ten in 2010.. 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 2016 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
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
2015	8	2	0	1	4
2016	5	0	0	0	4

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
2015	5	0
2016	39	11

Homeless Interviews					
Humboldt County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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 30% moved to seek work 30% money management problem	70% in Winnemucca	3
2015	14	36%	64% unemployed/can't find work 27% no money	21% in Reno 21% in Winnemucca	5
2016	13	46%	67% unemployed/lost job	33% in Winnemucca 22% in California	2

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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%
2015	14	12	2	7	5	1	5	36%
2016	13	8	5	1	2	4	6	46%
Change from last year	-1	-4	+3	-6	-3	+3	+1	+10%

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
2015	16	0	3	1	0	70	0	0
2016	7	0	0	0	0	29	0	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
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

<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>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
<b>2015</b>	38	1	26	9	2
<b>2016</b>	56	0	53	2	1

# Lander

## Lander County

### Introduction

---

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

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

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

The total population of Lander County in 2014 was estimated to be 6,560. The population density is relatively low at 1.2 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 2016

---

### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lander County conducted a non-housing provider survey in 2016. They reported the following:

- The non-housing provider survey indicated serving 15 homeless individuals. Four were adult males and eleven were adult females. No children under the age of 18 were counted.
- Of the 15, two were veterans and no seniors were counted.

### Motel Count

Lander County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

### Homeless Interviews

Lander County conducted one homeless interview in 2016.

- This person was male, aged between 25 and 34, was not a veteran, and was no chronically homeless.
- The interviewed person was not first time homeless.
- The person had a high school diploma or equivalent.
- The reason for homelessness was being discharged from jail and had no job or money.
- The last city lived in was Battle Mountain.
- The reasons listed preventing the interviewee from permanent housing were can't afford rent, no job/no income, no money for deposit or first/last month rent, bad credit, no transportation, criminal record, eviction record, alcohol/drug abuse, and family problems.
- Sources of income was relatives/partner/friends.
- This person was currently unemployed and seeking work. He was unemployed between 1 and 2 years.
- (n=8) 6 people (75 percent) were unemployed and seeking work at the time of the interview.
- (n=6) In the past six months, the top source of income were social security (2 people or 33 percent), part-time employment (1 person or 17 percent), food stamps (one person or 17 percent), vouchers (1 person or 17 percent, and bartering (1 person or 17 percent). Two people indicated sources of income that were not listed in the interview.
- (n=8) Four people (40 percent) have been unemployed for less than six months. Four (40percent) of people have been unemployed for more than 4 years while two (20 percent) were unemployed between 2 to 3 years.
- Top services received included: job help/employment assistance, counseling, and alcohol/drug rehab.
- Top services needed included: affordable permanent housing, rental assistance, and dental care.

### School Count

Lander County reported 9 children experiencing homelessness in 2016. Five were doubled-up, and four were living in a shelter, transitional housing, or waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Lander County participated in the PIT Count from 2006 through 2009 and again in 2015. The years they reported homeless individuals for that PIT Count was in 2009 when they reported four persons and in 2015 with 8 persons, three of which were chronically homeless.

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 as living in a motel for less than a year. That number declined to 87 in 2008 and only one person was reported as living in a motel in 2009. In 2015, the count was conducted again and 12 people were found living in motels. In 2016, Lander County did not conduct a motel count.

In 2016, Lander County reported one individual living in homelessness. The interviewee indicated he/she became homeless due to being recently released from jail. This individual indicated he/she last lived in Battle Mountain.

Lander County conducted a school count in 2011 and reported 20 homeless children. The school count was conducted again in 2014, with 21 children and declined to 4 children in 2015. In 2016, the school count reported 9 children experiencing homelessness.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	8	3	0	0	0
2016	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**

Motel Count		
Lander County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2008	0	87
2009	0	1
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
2015	0	12
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Lander County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	1	0%	100% recently released from jail	100% in Battle Mountain	0

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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



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
2014	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	14	1	0
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	15	2	0

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
2009	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2010	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2011	20	0	1	1	6
2012	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2013	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2014	21	10	3	3	0
2015	4	0	2	0	1
2016	9	0	5	0	4

# Lincoln

## Lincoln County

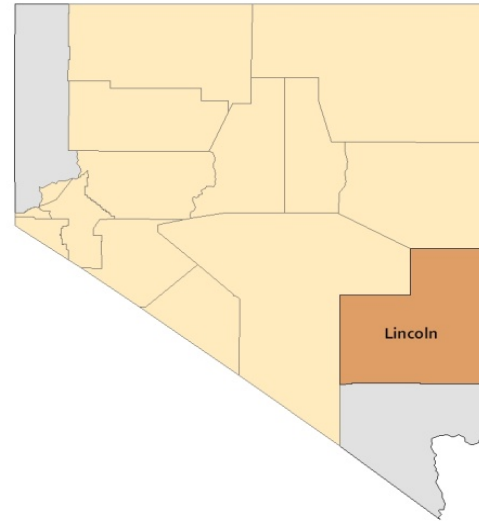
### Introduction

---

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

Lincoln County includes the communities of Pioche (the county seat), Panaca, Caliente, Alamo, Rachel, and Ursine. U.S. Highway 93 traverses the region in a north-south direction, and for about 120 miles it is designated as a "scenic highway." The 2014 population was estimated at 5,004.

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 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a street count in 2016 and no provider surveys were submitted.

#### Motel Count

Lincoln County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

#### Homeless Interviews

Lincoln County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

#### School Count

Lincoln County reported 35 children experiencing homelessness. Sixteen were doubled up while 19 were living in shelter, transitional housing, or waiting for foster care.

## 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 2016.

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Lincoln County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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

<b>School Count</b>					
<b>Lincoln 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>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>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2015</b>	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>2016</b>	35	0	16	0	19

# Lyon

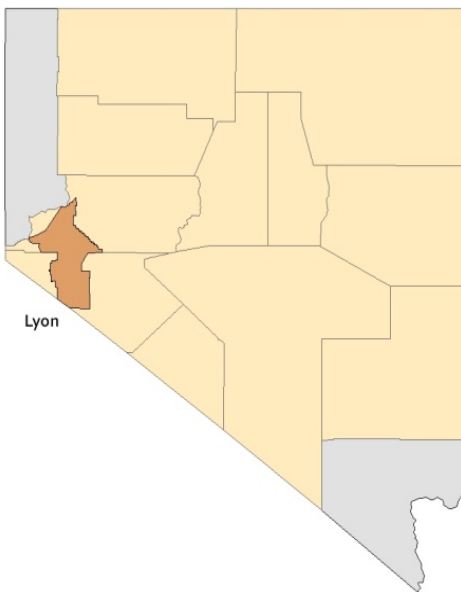
## Lyon County

### Introduction

Lyon County is located in western Nevada. As of 2014, the estimated population was 53,344. Its county seat is Yerington.

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 is land and 23 square miles 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 2016

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

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

- One person was counted in the street count. The person was an adult male over the age of 24, not chronically homeless, and not a veteran or senior.
- The street count in 2016 counted seven homeless encampments, 14 less than in 2015.
- The provider count indicated four homeless individuals served by housing providers. None were veterans or chronically homeless.
- Two of the four counted in the provider count were children under the age of 18.

#### Motel Count

Lyon County conducted a motel count in 2016, however they were unable to obtain data from motel owners.

#### Homeless Interviews

Lyon County conducted 13 homeless interviews in 2016. Nine (69 percent) of those interviewed were male and two (15 percent) were female. Two people did not specify gender. Four (31 percent) people served in the armed forces. Seven seniors and no children were identified. The following information was obtained through

homeless interviews:

- (n=12) The majority of those interviewed were seniors (7 people or 58 percent). Two (17 percent) were between the ages of 45 to 59, two (17 percent) were between 18 and 24, and one person (8 percent) was between the ages of 35 and 44.
- (n=13) Eight people (62 percent) were homeless for the first time.
- (n=11) The primary reason for homelessness was lost job or unemployed (45 percent).
- (n=12) The majority of people last lived in Reno (25 percent).
- (n=13) One person (8 percent) indicated having an Associate's Degree while four people (31 percent) had some college education. Six people (46 percent) did not graduate high school while two (15 percent) had a high school diploma or equivalent.
- (n=13) Seven (54 percent) people interviewed were disabled. Their disabilities included physical/medical (6 people or 86 percent), mental health (6 people or 86 percent), and substance abuse (1 person or 14 percent).
- (n=12) The top three reasons preventing people from permanent housing were can't afford rent (7 people or 58 percent), no job/no income (58 percent), and no money for deposit or first/last month rent (4 percent).
- (n=11) Four (36 percent) people who were unemployed and were also seeking work at the time of the interview. Seven people (64 percent) were unemployed and not seeking work.
- (n=11) In the past six months from the time of the interview, the top sources of income were food stamps (8 people or 73 percent), social security (2 people or 18 percent), and relatives/partner/friends (2 people or 18 percent).
- (n=10) The majority of those interviewed were unemployed for more than four years (5 people or 50 percent). Two (20 percent) people were unemployed for 2 to 3 years and two (20 percent) people were unemployed for 1 to 2 years.
- (n=13) One of the individuals interviewed fit the definition of chronically homeless which was having a disabling condition and homeless for at least a year or being homeless four or more times in the last three years.
- Services received included: food/hot meals (9 people), showers (8 people), health care (3 people), and medication (3 people).
- Top services needed included: rental assistance (11 people), dental care (11 people), affordable permanent housing (8 people), health care (8 people), and transitional housing (8 people).

## School Count

Lyon County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2016. A total of 380 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (329), three were unsheltered, eight were living in a hotel or motel, and none were living in transitional housing or waiting for foster care. Forty children were listed as other.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

---

Lyon County has participated in most aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. The year 2015 had the highest number counted at 20. Seventeen people were counted in 2013, and nine people in 2014. The

lowest was one person in 2016, followed by two persons in 2006 and 2009. In addition, 2015 was the third year where a homeless family was counted. Similarly, the number of homeless encampments has routinely been minimal, but has been the highest count of 21 in 2015, followed by 13 in 2010 and 2014. In 2016, there were 7 encampments counted.

Lyon County did not conduct a motel count in 2015. They attempted to conduct a count in 2016 but found that the owners were not willing to share that data. The numbers living in motels less than a year increased significantly in 2010, from one in 2009 to 22 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 one. 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 or having no work 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. In 2015, 75 percent of the interviewees indicated loss of job or having no work as the primary reason for homelessness. In 2016, this percentage went down to 45 percent of the people reporting unemployment or loss of job as their primary reason for homelessness.

The location of where individuals became homeless has shifted since the 2012 count. In 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, 46 percent indicated becoming 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. In 2015, individuals indicated Reno (40 percent) as their last city of residence with 20 percent in Fernley and 20 percent in Gardnerville. In 2016, 25 percent of the interviewees indicated they became homeless in Reno.

The following tables show the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016 in several categories and in regard to interviews of homeless persons.

Street Count					
Lyon County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
2006	2	No Data	No Data	No Data	1



Street Count					
Lyon County	Number of homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless individuals	Number of chronically homeless families	Number of Veterans	Number of homeless encampments
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
2015	20	5	2	0	21
2016	1	0	0	0	7

Motel Count		
Lyon County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	0	0

Homeless Interviews					
Lyon County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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

Homeless Interviews					
Lyon County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	Number of Veterans
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%	88% 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
2015	5	20%	75% lost job/no work 25% drinking problem	40% in Reno 20% in Fernley 20% in Gardnerville	1
2016	13	62%	45% unemployed/lost job	25% in Reno	4

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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%
2015	5	4	1	4	1	3	1	20%
2016	13	9	2	1	4	7	8	62%
Change from last year	+8	+5	+1	-3	+3	+4	+7	+42%

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
2015	4	0	0	0	0	249	14	17
2016	4	0	0	0	0	No Data	No Data	No Data

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
2015	467	1	442	5	19
2016	380	3	329	8	0

# Mineral

## Mineral County

### Introduction

---

Mineral County's population was estimated at 4,584 as of 2014. Its county seat is Hawthorne, where 3,023 of its citizens reside (in 2014). 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 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Mineral County conducted a non-housing provider count in 2016.

- No individuals were counted in the non-housing count.

#### Motel Count

Mineral County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

#### Homeless Interviews

Mineral County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

#### School Count

Mineral County reported 62 children experiencing homelessness in 2016. All 62 were living doubled up.

## 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 when two camps were counted.

The numbers living in motels has also been very small with a high in 2008 when ten persons were counted as living in a motel for a year or more. In 2012, there were two individuals living in a motel for less than a year. In 2007, 2010 and 2011 no persons were counted. No data was provided in 2013, 2014, 2015, or 2016.

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 until 2016, in which 62 children were reported as experiencing homelessness and 62 were living in a doubled up situation.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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

Motel Count		
Mineral County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	2
2013	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data
2015	0	0
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	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
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	0	0

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	62	0	62	0	0

## Nye County

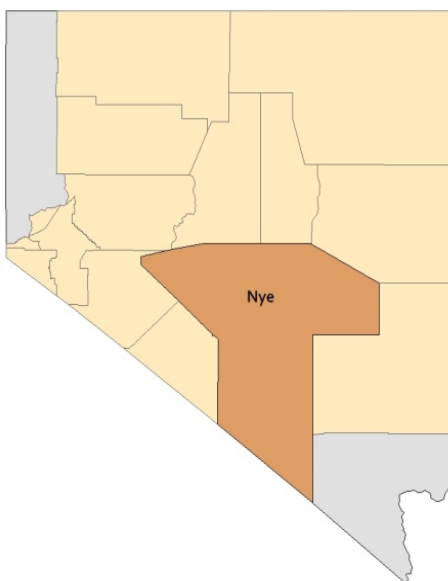
### Introduction

---

Nye County's population was estimated to be 45,456 as of 2014. 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 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Nye County conducted a street count in 2016 to determine the number of homeless that were on the street. A total of four individuals were counted. Fifty percent were between the ages of 18-24, and the other 50 percent were over the age of 25. Seventy-five percent were male, and 25 percent were female. All individuals counted were White.

Nye County also conducted a non-housing provider count in 2016. A total of 27 individuals were served by a non-housing provider on the day of the count.



## Motel Count

Nye County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

## Homeless Interviews

Nye County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

## School Count

Nye County conducted a count for children who were experiencing homelessness in 2016. A total of 386 children were counted. The majority of these children were living doubled up (354), 30 were living in shelters or transitional housing while two were living in a hotel or motel.

## 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 2012 and 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. Nye County did not conduct a street count in 2011 and 2015. A count was conducted in 2016, where four individuals were counted.

There is little data about the numbers living in motels. The only year motel data was available was in 2007 when five individuals were counted as living in motels less than a year.

No homeless interviews were collected since 2012. In 2011, twenty-two experiencing homelessness 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 2016 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	33	0	5	0
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	4	0	0	0	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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Nye County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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	
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	
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2016	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	27	4	0

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

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
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
2015	352	0	344	0	3
2016	386	0	354	2	30

# Pershing

## Pershing County

### Introduction

---

Pershing County's estimated population as of 2014 is 6,714. The county seat is Lovelock. The county was created out of Humboldt County in 1919, and was 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 is land and 31 square miles is water.

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



### Results for 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Pershing County conducted a non-housing provider survey in 2016. They reported the following:

- The non-housing provider survey indicated no homeless individuals served by non-housing providers

#### Motel Count

Pershing County conducted a motel count in 2016.

- One homeless individual was counted as living in motels for less than one year.
- This individual was male and a senior.
- No veterans were counted.

#### Homeless Interviews

Pershing County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

## School Count

Pershing County counted 80 children experiencing homelessness in 2016. Three children were unsheltered while 63 were living doubled up, six were living in a hotel or motel, and eight were living in a shelter, transitional housing, or waiting for foster care.

## Comparisons to Previous Counts

Pershing County has participated in several aspects of the PIT Count since 2007. There have been relatively few persons ever counted on the street as part of the PIT Count. Before 2014, the highest number counted was one person in 2007, and again in 2008. In 2014, 24 homeless individuals were counted and three were counted in 2015. No homeless encampments have been reported for any of the years of the count. Pershing County did not conduct a street count in 2016.

The number of individuals living in a motel less than a year has fluctuated over the year, ranging from a low of zero in 2009 to a high of 15 in 2008. In 2010 three individuals were living in a motel for less than a year, two in 2007, one in 2011, and zero individuals living in a motel for less than a year 2014. There are very few long term motel residents in the county. The most reported was 3 in 2010 and 2014, followed by 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 and in 2014, but no other interviews have since been conducted.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	3	1	0	0	0
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Motel Count		
Pershing County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
2006	0	10

Motel Count		
Pershing County	Number of long-term homeless (1 year+)	Number of people living in motels less than 1 year
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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	0	1

Homeless Interviews					
Pershing County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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

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
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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	2	0	0
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	0	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	80	3	63	6	8



# Storey

## Storey County

### Introduction

---

Storey County's population estimate as of 2014 was 3,974. 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 is land and 0 square miles of it is water.



### Results for 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Storey County did not conduct a street count in 2016:

- No homeless individuals were counted and there were no homeless encampments.

#### Motel Count

Storey County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

#### Homeless Interviews

Storey County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

#### School Count

Storey County conducted a school count in 2016 and reported ten children experiencing homelessness.

## 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 in 2010 when six homeless individuals were reported, and in 2009 when 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 2016 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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	0	0	0	0	0

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
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data

Homeless Interviews					
Storey County	Number of Homeless Interviews	Percent of first time homeless	Why homeless?	Where did they become homeless? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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 Unable to pay rent	100% Nevada Virginia/Silver City area	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for "Where did you become homeless" changed to "What was the last city you lived in?"

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	
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	
2016	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

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
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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
Storey 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	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	10	0	0	0	0

# White Pine

## White Pine County

### Introduction

---

White Pine County embraces 8,877 square miles in eastern Nevada, in the White Pine Range adjacent to the Utah border. White Pine County's estimated population as of 2014 was 10,218. 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 2016

---

#### Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

White Pine County did not conduct a street count, non-housing or housing provider surveys in 2016.

## Motel Count

White Pine County did not conduct a motel count in 2016.

## Homeless Interviews

White Pine County did not conduct homeless interviews in 2016.

## School Count

White Pine County did not conduct a school count in 2016.

## 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 for less than a year. Homeless interviews were conducted in 2014 with the result of one homeless person, who became homeless in Ely. In 2008, two persons were served by housing providers and in 2013, one person was served by non-housing providers.

In the first year (2011) 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 2016.

The following table shows the comparison of data from 2006 to 2016.

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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	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
2008	0	0
2009	0	0
2010	0	0
2011	0	0
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014	No Data	No Data
2015	No Data	No Data
2016	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? / What was the last city they lived in?*	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

\*In 2015, the question for “Where did you become homeless” changed to “What was the last city you lived in?”

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

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
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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

School Count					
White Pine 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	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
2015	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
2016	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data