

HOMELESS



Help Hope Home
Ending Homelessness In Southern Nevada

2018

C E N S U S & S U R V E Y

Southern Nevada

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

Report produced by Bitfocus, Inc.



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- City of Henderson Department of Public Works & Parks and Recreation
- City of Las Vegas Administrative Services
- City of Las Vegas Office of Community Services
- City of Las Vegas Parks and Recreation Department
- City of North Las Vegas Neighborhood and Leisure Services Department
- Clark County Parks and Recreation
- Clark County Public Communications
- Clark County Public Response Office
- Clark County Fire Department
- Clark County IT/GISMO
- Clark County School District
- Clark County Social Service
- Henderson Police Department
- HELP of Southern Nevada
- Henderson Fire Department
- Las Vegas Fire and Rescue
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- National Civilian Conservation Corps
- Nevada Homeless Alliance
- Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth
- North Las Vegas Fire Department
- North Las Vegas Police Department
- Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services
- Southern Nevada Children First
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INTRODUCTION

In collaboration with Bitfocus Inc., Clark County Social Service (CCSS) conducted the 2018 Southern Nevada Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Survey. All components of the project were conducted according to the requirements and standards of practice outlined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).*

The project included a comprehensive enumeration, or Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, and an in depth survey of the homeless population in Clark County, Nevada (hereafter referred to as Southern Nevada).

Southern Nevada and its community partners carried out this census and survey in order to obtain the data necessary to evaluate the nature and scope of homelessness in Southern Nevada. The data collected in this study will be analyzed and used to populate the HUD Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and the PIT reports. The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, and funders, as well as local, state, and national government entities, with funding and creating effective and efficient services and programs for those who are homeless in Southern Nevada.

Summary of Methodology

The 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey project was composed of two overarching components: a PIT Count and a subsequent comprehensive 39-question survey. An additional youth survey was conducted for any persons identified as under the age of 25.

The PIT Count was a community-wide effort to enumerate the sheltered and the unsheltered homeless population in Southern Nevada. The survey was conducted to obtain in-depth information regarding the characteristics of homeless persons in Southern Nevada. The sheltered and unsheltered counts were conducted on the night (HUD defines “night” as the time between sunset and sunrise) of January 24, 2018 while the survey was administered during the weeks immediately following the PIT Count.

In order to optimize resource utilization, extraneous census tracts were removed from the 2018 enumeration effort. More specifically, census tracts that yielded zero enumeration in 2015, 2016, and 2017 were overlaid with data from first responder calls for homeless persons, and those census tracts that previously yielded both zero enumeration and zero first responder calls were removed from the 2018 census tract canvassing. This resulted in census tract coverage of 94%.

* United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (September 2017) Notice CPD-17-08: Notice for Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) Data Collection for Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program.

Definition of Homeless

The HUD definition of homeless is as follows:

*An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; as well as an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.**

This definition excludes persons who are staying with family or friends in private homes, motels, or other such settings.

Important Changes to 2018 Methodology

Targeted Street Surveys

Conducting surveys is one component of the HUD approved methodology to collect specific information on persons experiencing homelessness. Past efforts aimed to equitably distribute surveys between sheltered and unsheltered populations to gain comprehensive knowledge of the homeless population in Southern Nevada. Recent improvements to ongoing and collaborative data collection strategies using HMIS upon enrollment to the various shelters has allowed a more targeted focus on “street” homelessness for the year 2018. Using information gathered from the actual January 24th overnight visual count to determine the sample size and locations, survey interviewers were deployed to conduct the surveys. Due to this targeted approach to better understand “street” homelessness in Southern Nevada, survey response comparisons of the sheltered population will not be reported here.

Conversion Factor for Vehicles and Structures

During the yearly PIT Count, volunteers encounter vehicles, tents and structures (i.e. abandoned buildings) with obvious signs of human habitation for which they are instructed to count the number of people they see. However, it is common to happen upon signs of human habitation with no absolute confirmation as to how many people are occupying that tent, dwelling or vehicle. To account for this, HUD has provided guidance for use of a multiplier during the enumeration process. In previous years, the conversion has relied on multipliers established in 2014. Due to the transient and changing nature of persons experiencing homeless, HUD has stressed the need for each

* United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development. 24 CFR Parts 91, 582, and 583, Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Homeless”

community to utilize their data and local information to reassess these multipliers every few years to ensure they reflect the population with as much precision as possible. The Southern Nevada Continuum of Care incorporated information from their outreach teams and data collected in HMIS from those same teams to evaluate and adjust the multiplier to more accurately represent the population of persons experiencing homeless.

Challenges and Limitations

The results of any PIT Count, including that of Southern Nevada, must be regarded in a conservative manner, as they may not represent the true number of homeless individuals and families. Even the most comprehensive methodology cannot account for those homeless individuals who remain hidden or not visible to enumeration teams (e.g. families, youth, and undocumented individuals).

Many homeless persons experience short episodes of homelessness throughout the year, at times other than the PIT Count. In many areas, levels of homelessness are in constant flux, characterized by seasonal changes as well as changes caused by unpredictable economic factors. Thus, the annual estimate provided in this report utilizes PIT Count data to provide an estimated number of homeless persons in a given Continuum of Care (CoC) over the course of a year. This reduces the degree of underrepresentation of the true number of homeless persons at any given point in time during the year.

Additionally, the self-reporting research technique used in the survey effort presents a range of challenges, one of which is misrepresentation. There is no way to confidently conclude that each question was answered with honesty and accuracy. It is important to note that carefully selected and highly trained interviewers reviewed the responses of these surveys. All surveys were reviewed for quality responses, and any incomplete surveys or falsified responses were eliminated from the final results.

National Reporting

Information is power. Several forms of national data collection have played an exceptionally vital role in government decision-making.

1. Point-In-Time Count (PIT)
2. Annual Homelessness Surveys
3. Housing Inventory Count (HIC)
4. Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR)
5. HUD System Performance Measures

These data sources provide invaluable information regarding the utilization and efficacy of services dedicated to serving homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless. The spectrum of such services is vast. Common examples include emergency shelter services, outreach services, mental health services, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. The information obtained from national reporting is crucial to identifying what resources are needed, and where these resources need to be allocated. In addition, the data generated by these reports measure the progress of each CoC, including their efficacious utilization of government funds.

Point-in-Time Count (PIT)

Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is a single night enumeration of persons experiencing homelessness, conducted within the last 10 days of January, nationwide.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The data collected from the PIT Counts are combined with information from the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), which is also conducted annually by CoCs nationwide. The HIC is a point in time inventory of projects/programs (e.g. emergency shelters, safe havens, etc.) within a CoC. It measures the number of beds and units available to serve persons who are experiencing homelessness.

Annual Homelessness Surveys

In addition to the PIT and HIC, each CoC nationwide conducts a comprehensive annual survey. These surveys are intended to further investigate the precursors and defining characteristics of homelessness, as well as the defining characteristics of different homeless subpopulations.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

The information that is garnered from the PIT, HIC, and surveys is then merged to articulate the causes and characteristics of homelessness on a local, state, and national level. Every year, data from these sources are channeled into the creation of the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to

Congress. The contents of the AHAR are then used to determine funding, and lend to knowledge-based creation of federal, state, and local policies.

HUD presents the AHAR to Congress annually to convey information regarding the extent and nature of homelessness in America. It provides a full continuum of information regarding homeless assistance programs and services.

The AHAR is essentially a research summary created using information collected from the following data collection systems:

- PIT Counts conducted nationwide to enumerate homeless populations and capture information about homeless populations in each state
- Housing Inventory Count (HIC) to determine the number of homeless assistance programs and beds
- Data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

HUD System Performance Measures

The System Performance Measures (Sys PM) report uses system-level performance information to gauge the state of the homeless response system. The report contains seven measures and data is collected from both the PIT Count and HMIS.

- Measure 1: Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless
- Measure 2: The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness
- Measure 3: Number of Homeless Persons
- Measure 4: Employment and Income Growth for Persons in CoC Program-funded Projects
- Measure 5: Number of Persons who Become Homeless for the First Time
- Measure 6: Homeless Prevention and Housing Placement of Persons Defined by Category 3 of HUD's Homeless Definition in CoC Program-funded Projects (this measure is not currently reported)
- Measure 7: Successful Placement from Street Outreach and Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing

Summary of Document

This document comprises the following main sections:

Executive Summary	Summary of findings from each main section of both the PIT count and the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey.
Homeless Census Findings	This section presents the key findings of the 2018 PIT Count.
Homeless Survey Findings - Homelessness Profile	This section summarizes general findings from the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, including general information on homelessness in Nevada (demographics, geography, utilization of government assistance, etc.).
Homeless Survey Findings - Homeless Subpopulations.	This section summarizes general findings from the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey in regards to the HUD-defined homeless subpopulations (chronically homeless, severely mentally ill adults, adults with substance abuse, adults with HIV/AIDs, and victims of domestic violence).
Homeless Survey Finding - Youth Survey Data	This section presents the key findings from the youth-specific survey administered to homeless youth in Southern Nevada. This survey contains questions that target the specific issues that are unique to youth homelessness such as gender identity, education, and access to services.
Conclusion	This section summarizes the findings of the PIT and the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey in relation to the State of Nevada.
Appendices	The series of appendices located at the end of the document provide information such as methodology, copies of the survey tools, and summaries of responses.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The PIT Count is an enumeration of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, conducted annually over the course of one night during the last 10 days of January, and is required of all COCs per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

PIT Counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide to provide unduplicated counts and statistically reliable estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations in a single night.

The 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless PIT Count identified 6,083 homeless persons in Southern Nevada. Of these persons, 36.1% (2,199 persons) were sheltered and 63.9% (3,884 persons) were unsheltered.

Methodology

The project included a comprehensive enumeration, or Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, of the homeless population of Southern Nevada. This enumeration was conducted during the night of January 24, 2018. In the weeks immediately following the PIT Count, 398 street surveys were administered to homeless persons throughout Southern Nevada.

A detailed account of the methodology for the 2018 PIT Count can be found in Appendix IV, and the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey results can be found in Appendix I.

Both the PIT Count and the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey were designed to obtain comprehensive and targeted data, highlighting the prevalence and characteristics of the general homeless population and specific subpopulations within the general homeless population. The survey was designed to unveil additional details in regards to the scope of homelessness in Southern Nevada.

2018 Homeless Census & Survey: Summary of Findings

The 2018 Southern Nevada PIT Count indicates that between 2017 and 2018, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness decreased from 6,490 to 6,083, respectively. The number of unsheltered homeless persons decreased from 4,353 to 3,884 respectively during this time period.

Figure 1: Point-in-Time Homeless Census & Annual Estimate of Homelessness Data

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017 - 2018 Net Change	2017 - 2018 Percent Change
Unsheltered	3,916	3,731	4,353	3,884	-469	-10.77%
Sheltered	3,593	2,477	2,137	2,199	62	2.9%
Total Point-in-Time Count	7,509	6,208	6,490	6,083	-407	-6.27%
Annual Estimate	34,397	30,016	24,981	16,641	-8,340	-33.39%

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018), 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

The 2018 annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Southern Nevada was 16,641. This represents a 33.39% decrease (8,340 persons) from the 2017 annual estimate of 24,981 persons.

It's important to note that the HUD-approved method for determining annual estimates factors in the length of time homeless to determine annual inflow. Due to this methodology, it's entirely possible for the annual estimate to be lower than in previous years, while sections of the PIT total may be greater.

In 2017, an estimated 1.2% of the total Nevada population was homeless. In 2018, this percentage decreased to 0.75% (based on population estimates from the State of Nevada Department of Taxation).

Conditions: Sheltered/Unsheltered

63.9% of homeless persons in Southern Nevada were unsheltered.

- Between 2017 and 2018, unsheltered homelessness decreased by 10.77% (469 persons). When comparing the unsheltered totals to the overall homeless total relative to their year, there was a 3.2% decrease since 2017. In 2017, unsheltered homeless represented 67.1% of the entire homeless population (4,353 persons). In 2018, unsheltered homeless represented 63.9% of the entire homeless population (3,884 persons).

36.1% of the persons enumerated in the PIT Count were in sheltered facilities.

- Between 2017 and 2018, sheltered homelessness increased by 2.9% (62 persons). In Southern Nevada, in the early morning of January, 25, 2018, 1,659 persons were in emergency shelters, 524 persons were in transitional housing, and 16 persons were in safe haven.
- There was an increase (1.5%, 24 persons) in Emergency Shelter utilization between 2017 and 2018, and an increase in Transitional Housing utilization (8.7%, 42 persons). Safe Haven utilization decreased by 20% (4 persons) between 2017 and 2018.

Survey Demographics

The majority of homeless individuals surveyed in Southern Nevada identified as *White/Caucasian*, were of male gender, and were between the ages of 51 and 60.

Gender

- 68.6% of survey respondents identified as male, 30.4% of respondents identified as female 0.8% of respondents identified as transgender, and 0.3% of respondents reported they don't identify as male, female, or transgender.

Age

- Youth homelessness decreased between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, 2% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21. This represents a 0.7% decrease from the number of homeless persons in this category in 2017 (2.7%). 0% of survey respondents were *under the age of 18*. This represents a 0.3% decrease compared to 2017.
- The majority (30.2%) of respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60. This number is slightly lower for this age group than 2017 (30.3%).

Race and Ethnicity

- The majority of respondents identified their racial group as *White/Caucasian* (57.3%), and 32.7% identified as *Black/African American*. The fewest number of respondents identified as *Pacific Islander* (2.3%).
- 10.1% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Hispanic/Latino*. 89.9% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*.

Residency Prior to Homelessness

- The majority of survey respondents (74.8%) reported living in Clark County when they most recently became homeless. 1.8% reported living in other areas of Nevada (outside of Clark County), while 23.4% of respondents reported living outside of Nevada when they most recently became homeless.

HUD-Defined Households

In 2018, there were 106 households with at least one adult and one child; homeless veterans comprised 0.9% (1 household) of this population. There were 5,406 households without children; homeless veterans comprised 10.9% (591 households) of this population. There were 216 households with only children (under the age of 18). There were 21 Parenting Youth Households, and there were 1,294 Unaccompanied Youth Households in 2018.

Households With At Least One Adult & One Child

- In 2018, 59.3% of the homeless population living in households with at least one adult and one child were under the age of 18, 14.1% were between the ages of 18-24, and 26.6% were over the age of 24.

Households Without Children

- In 2018, 19.4% of the homeless population living in households without children was between the ages of 18-24, and the remaining population was over the age of 24.

Households With Only Children

- In 2018, there were 218 people in households with only children (under 18).

Youth Households

- In 2018, 21.3% (1,295 persons) of the entire point-in-time count total (6,083 persons) were Unaccompanied Young Adults (between ages 18-24) and Unaccompanied Children (under age 18).
- Out of the 21 Parenting Youths (youth parents only) enumerated, 2 were under the age of 18, and 19 were between the ages of 18 and 24. There were 26 children with these parenting youth, collectively.
- The 1,294 Unaccompanied Youth Households (1,295 total persons) were comprised of 214 Unaccompanied Children (under age 18) and 1,081 Unaccompanied Youth (ages 18-24).

Veterans

Definition

For the purposes of homeless services, the VA recommends two questions to determine veteran status:

1. *"Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?"*
2. *"Were you activated into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?"*

Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the official HUD definition for veteran is as follows:

...persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Survey and Point-in-Time Count Results:

- 9.8% (594 persons) of the entire PIT Count total (6,083 persons) were veterans.
- There was only one household with one adult veteran and one child (0.2%) included in this total, the remaining were households without children (99.8%).
- 429 (72.2%) veterans were sheltered during this count, while 165 (27.8%) were unsheltered.
- 8.0% (32) of survey respondents were veterans. This is less than the percentage of veteran respondents in 2017 when 12.8% of survey respondents were veterans.
- 4 (12.5%) respondents were *female* and 28 (87.5%) were *male*. There were no veteran survey respondents who identified as *transgender*.
- The majority of homeless veterans reported they are *White/Caucasian* (56.3%) and 96.9% of veteran respondents are *Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino*.
- 68.7% of veteran respondents reported *Honorable Discharge*.
- 68.8% reported at least one disabling condition.

Causes, Occurrence, and Duration of Homelessness

- 56.2% survey respondents cited *job loss* as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary cause of homelessness for the majority of this population. 2.5% of survey respondents cited *aging out of foster care* as their reason for homelessness.
- 51% of survey respondents reported that they were *homeless for the first time*, and 24.6% of survey respondents reported that they had been *homeless four or more times in the last three years*. 50.1% of the 2018 survey respondents reported that they had been *homeless for a year or more* since their last housing situation; this is one criterion included in the HUD definition of chronic homelessness.
- The majority of survey respondents (74.8%) reported living in *Clark County* when they most recently became homeless, and the majority (62%) of survey respondents reported that they were *renting a home or apartment* prior to becoming homeless.

Income, Employment, & Circumstances Preventing Permanent Housing

- 88.7% of survey respondents reported they were experiencing *unemployment* at the time of the survey. *Need Clothing* was the leading barrier to obtaining employment (23.5%) closely followed by *No Transportation* (22.7%), and *No Phone* (22%).
- 15.4% of survey respondents claimed to be receiving more than \$500 per month in government income benefits, and 40.4% reported to be receiving no money from government benefits. 74.9% of survey respondents claimed to be receiving no money from private non-government income sources, and 95% of survey respondents were receiving \$500 or less from private non-government income sources.
- The majority of respondents cited *No Job/No Income* (67.8%) or *Inability To Afford Rent* (54.9%) as their primary obstacle to obtaining permanent housing.

Utilization of Government Assistance & Programs

- In 2018, the most commonly used service/assistance was *Free Meals* (55.9%).
- In regards to Government assistance and programs, 86.3% of 2018 survey respondents reported receiving some sort of government benefits.

- Of the respondents receiving government assistance, 75.8% were receiving food stamps, 10.6% were receiving SSI/SSDI assistance, and 5.4% were receiving social security.

Nighttime Accommodations

- 2018 census data indicated that 1,133 persons of the unsheltered (street) population was found to be living in cars/vans/RVs, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks.

Medical

- In 2018, 21% of homeless respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless, they had needed medical care but had been unable to receive it.
- From 2017 to 2018, the number of homeless individuals reporting chronic health conditions increased from approximately 29.9% to 40.5%.
- According to *Section 223 of the Social Security Act*, multiple physical and mental conditions are considered disabling to homeless individuals, preventing them from obtaining work or housing. These conditions include:
 - Physical disabilities
 - Mental illness
 - Severe depression
 - Alcohol or drug abuse
 - Chronic health problems
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Tuberculosis
 - Hepatitis C
 - Trauma
 - Developmental disabilities
- 67.3% of homeless survey respondents reported they had at least one disabling condition. 37.9% of the population surveyed have or ever had a physical disability.

Incarceration

- 3.8% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time, and 11.1% of respondents cited incarceration as one of the top three reasons for their homelessness. 9.8% of homeless respondents indicated their criminal record was preventing them from securing permanent housing, and 8.6% indicated that their criminal record was preventing them from obtaining employment.
- The majority (61.9%) of survey respondents had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey. 10.9% spent more than 50 nights in jail or prison during the 12

months prior to the survey, 16.6% of survey respondents reported spending one separate term in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey, and 3% of survey respondents reported spending six or more separate terms in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.

*HUD-Defined Homeless Subpopulations**

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Definition:

For purposes of reporting in the PIT count, a chronically homeless person: 1) is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; 2) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and 3) can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.

- On any given night in 2018, it is estimated that Southern Nevada has approximately 505 chronically homeless individuals. This is a 14.8% (65 persons) increase since 2017 (440).
- The estimated number of chronically homeless individuals in Southern Nevada in 2018 represents 8.3% of the total 2018 Southern Nevada point-in-time homeless population.

Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals

Definition:

Any individual who meets the definition for Chronically Homeless Individual and has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

- 2018 census data indicated that 10.3% of veterans experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT count (61 persons) identified as chronically homeless.
- Of the chronically homeless veteran individuals, 34.4% (21 persons) were unsheltered.

* United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (September 2017) Notice CPD-17-08: Notice for Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) Data Collection for Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program.

Adults with Serious Mental Illness

Definition

This subpopulation category includes persons with mental health problems that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

- 44.7% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness, of which 75.7% responded that it prevents them from obtaining work or housing.
- 54.3% of survey respondents reported experiencing Depression, of which 70.9% responded that it prevents them from obtaining work or housing.
- 21.2% of survey respondents reported experiencing PTSD, of which 69% responded that it prevents them from obtaining work or housing.

Adults with Substance Use Disorder

Definition

This category includes persons with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

- 38.9% of the survey respondents reported to be currently experiencing alcohol or drug abuse at the time of the survey. This represents an increase compared to 2017, when 35.7% of respondents cited problems with alcohol/drug abuse.

Co-Occurring Disorders

Definition

Although this category is not considered a HUD-defined homeless subpopulation, it is still of great concern and interest to the community and policymakers. This category includes persons who experience substance abuse paired with mental illness, depression, PTSD, or any combination thereof, that keeps them from obtaining work or housing.

- 18% of survey respondents reported suffering from co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse and that this co-occurring disorder prevented them from obtaining work or housing.
- 20% of survey respondents reported suffering from co-occurring depression and substance abuse and that this co-occurring disorder prevented them from obtaining work or housing.

- 10% of survey respondents reported suffering from co-occurring PTSD and substance abuse and that this co-occurring disorder prevented them from obtaining work or housing.

Adults With HIV/AIDS

Definition

This subpopulation category includes persons who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

- Of the total 2018 Southern Nevada point-in-time homeless population, 1.3% were experiencing HIV or AIDS related illnesses. This percentage is higher than the percentage reported in 2017 (0.6%).

Victims of Domestic Violence

Definition

This subpopulation category includes adults who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking at any point in the past.

- Of the total 2018 Southern Nevada point-in-time homeless population, 11.4% were considered victims of domestic violence. This represents a decrease from 2017 (13.5%).

Conclusion

The 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless PIT Count identified 6,083 homeless persons in Southern Nevada. Of these persons, 36.1% (2,199 persons) were sheltered, and 63.9% (3,884 persons) were unsheltered.

Inherent difficulties are associated with any methodology that is applied to enumerating homeless persons, and these difficulties warrant careful consideration when evaluating totals such as those presented in this report. For example, many homeless persons (especially women and children) are eliminated from the total count as they typically are afraid of being located, often for safety reasons. Thus, many reside in locations that make them undetectable to enumeration teams. Even the most systematic and comprehensive methodologies fall short of gathering entirely representative numbers that reflect the true homeless population.

The same careful consideration should be applied to the analysis of the Homeless Survey data. While the extrapolation method has proven to be reliable, and is considered the standard method of estimating the subpopulation totals, it must be emphasized that this method produces estimates that vary in their representativeness of the actual sample population.

However, despite these challenges, the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey provides both valid and useful data, creating a more comprehensive view of the nature and scope of homelessness in Southern Nevada in 2018. The fact that the same methodology (with minor adjustments), characterized by the same difficulties, has been used since 2007 enables Southern Nevada to continue tracking key patterns and trends amongst their homeless population. This consistent approach continues to highlight the changing conditions of homelessness in this region, so that necessary action can be taken to improve the livelihood of these homeless persons. Through its impact on the policy-makers in Southern Nevada, this report will allow for more constructive and innovative solutions to be applied to the problem of homelessness.

HOMELESS CENSUS FINDINGS

The following data presents the results of the homeless census component of this report. All Continuums of Care (CoCs) are required to conduct a Point-In-Time (PIT) Count during the last 10 days in January of each year in order to enumerate the number of homeless persons in their communities.

Southern Nevada integrates the data that is collected from these census findings into their CoC applications for Homeless Assistance Grants. It provides elected officials for each of the jurisdictions in Southern Nevada a clear view of the Southern Nevada homeless population, and guides policymakers in their allocation of funds for homeless services and programs.

Point-In-Time Count Procedure

HUD defined households, Sheltered & Unsheltered Homeless

The 2018 Southern Nevada PIT Count targeted two main elements of homelessness: all homeless persons were categorized as Sheltered Homeless or Unsheltered Homeless. All persons within these designations were further categorized according to type of household, as defined by HUD: General Households, Veteran Household, and Youth Households. In addition, persons in households composed of only children will be referred to as either Unaccompanied Child, Unaccompanied Youth, or Parenting Youth

General Summary of Findings

A total of 6,083 homeless persons in Southern Nevada were enumerated on the night of January 24, 2018. This is a 6.3% decrease from the 2017 PIT Count.

Unsheltered Homeless

In Southern Nevada, the total unsheltered homeless population decreased from 4,353 to 3,884 between 2017 and 2018, respectively. This represents a 10.77% (469 persons) decrease when compared to the overall totals of both years. The unsheltered homeless population total includes homeless persons found: in parks or on the street; in the tunnels under Clark County; in cars, vans, RVs; in encampments; and in abandoned buildings.

Five percent (197 persons) of the entire unsheltered homeless population counted were under the age of 18 (i.e. unsheltered unaccompanied children). Annually, this number typically includes the unsheltered unaccompanied youth enumerated by the Clark County School District. However, there

were no unsheltered unaccompanied youth to account for in 2018 within the Clark County School District. When comparing these totals to those of 2017, the total number of unsheltered unaccompanied children decreased by 17.2%. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of unsheltered unaccompanied children enumerated by the Clark County School District remained the same at zero persons.

Sheltered Homeless

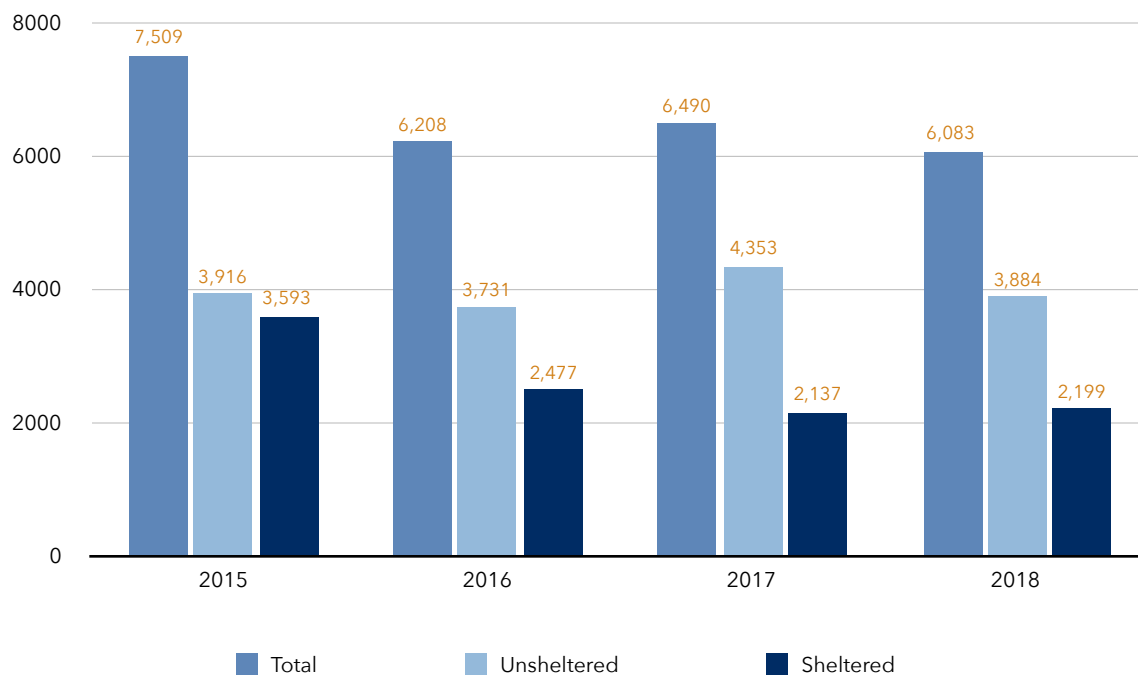
To be considered sheltered for this PIT count, homeless persons must have been entered into an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven on or before the date of the count, or exited after the date of the count.* The total number of sheltered, homeless persons counted in Southern Nevada in 2018 was 36.1% (2199 persons) of the total homeless population; representing a 2.9% increase from 2017.

In 2018, 7.3% (161 persons) of the sheltered homeless persons counted were under the age of 18 (i.e. Children in all Family Units, excluding unaccompanied children).

In 2018, 264 sheltered homeless persons enumerated were persons in families (i.e. households with at least one adult and one child). This is a 9.6% decrease (28 persons) compared to 2017. These 264 persons in families comprised 95 family households. This can be compared to 2017 data, which showed that the 292 persons in families comprised 108 households.

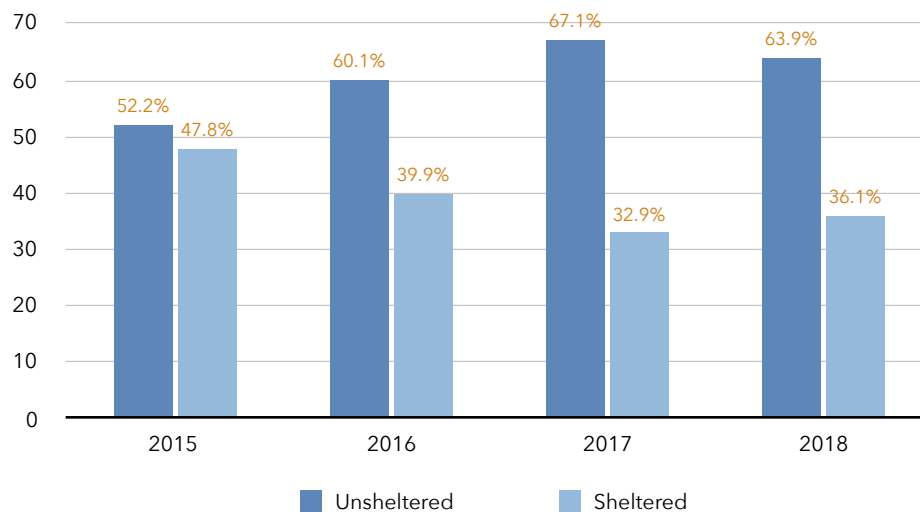
* Persons NOT included in the PIT Count are as follows: those residing in permanent supportive housing programs; those residing in programs with beds/units not dedicated for persons who are homeless (i.e. detox centers); those temporarily staying with friends; those in hospitals or jail; those staying in their own unit with assistance from a Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) Provider Program.

Figure 2: Point-In-Time Count Homeless Census Population



Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Point-In-Time Homeless Census Population



N:2015 = 7,509, 2016 = 6,208, 2017 = 6,490, 2018=6083

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

HUD-Defined Households

HUD requires CoCs to collect and report information on the following household types for both sheltered and unsheltered persons, and for sheltered persons in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven projects: General Households, Veteran Households, and Youth Households.

Also required are the demographics of parenting youth and unaccompanied youth, both separately, as well as persons experiencing chronic homelessness by household type: persons in households with at least one adult and one child, persons in households without children, and persons in households with only children. It is important to note that when reporting on any chronically homeless households (whether or not there are children), if one member of the household qualifies as chronically homeless, then all persons in the household should be counted as chronically homeless.

The following tables summarize these findings.

All Households

Figure 4: Households With At Least One Adult And One Child, 2018

	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	87	8	11	106
Total Number of Persons	247	17	33	297
Number of Children (under age 18)	152	9	15	176
Number of Young Adults (age 18-24)	17	7	18	42
Number of Adults (over age 24)	78	1	0	79
Gender (Adults and Children)	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	165	11	10	186
Male	82	6	23	111
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (Adults and Children)	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	185	14	30	229
Hispanic/Latino	62	3	3	68

	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Sheltered				
Race (Adults and Children)	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
White	86	3	19	108
Black or African American	154	12	10	176
Asian	0	0	1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0	1	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1
Multiple Races	4	2	1	7
Sheltered				
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Figure 5: Households without Children, 2018

	Sheltered				
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	1298	490	16	3602	5,406
Total Number of Persons	1404	494	16	3654	5,568
Number of Young Adults (age 18-24)	57	76	0	948	1,081
Number of Adults (over age 24)	1347	418	16	2706	4,487
Sheltered					
Gender	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	281	46	10	1067	1,404
Male	1111	443	6	2568	4128
Transgender	9	5	0	18	32
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	3	0	0	1	4
Sheltered					
Ethnicity	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1250	441	15	3299	5005
Hispanic/Latino	154	53	1	355	563
Sheltered					
Race	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	749	285	13	2074	3121
Black or African American	544	175	1	1123	1,843
Asian	37	4	0	96	137
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	10	0	95	121
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	7	1	76	92
Multiple Races	50	13	1	190	254
Sheltered					
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Persons	178	0	11	316	505

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Figure 6: Households With Only Children (Under Age 18), 2018

	Sheltered				
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	7	12	0	197	216
Total Number of Persons (Under 18)	8	13	0	197	218
Sheltered					
Gender	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	6	10	0	156	172
Male	1	3	0	41	45
Transgender	1	0	0	0	1
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Sheltered					
Ethnicity	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	8	9	0	156	173
Hispanic/Latino	0	4	0	41	45
Sheltered					
Race	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	4	4	0	73	81
Black or African American	2	7	0	83	92
Asian	0	0	0	10	10
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	1	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	2	1	0	31	34
Sheltered					
Chronically Homeless	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0	0

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Veteran Households

Figure 7: Veteran Households With At Least One Adult And One Child, 2018

	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	1	0	0	1
Total Number of Persons	2	0	0	2
Total Number of Veterans	1	0	0	1
Gender (Veterans Only)	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	0	0	0	0
Male	1	0	0	1
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (Veterans Only)	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	0	1
Race (Veterans Only)	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
White	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	1	0	0	1
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			
	ES	TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Figure 8: Veteran Households without Children, 2018

	Sheltered				Total
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	
Total Number of Households	146	280	0	165	591
Total Number of Persons	148	284	0	167	599
Total Number of Veterans	147	281	0	165	593
Gender (Veterans Only)	Sheltered				Total
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	
Female	5	5	0	48	58
Male	142	274	0	116	532
Transgender	0	2	0	1	3
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (Veterans Only)	Sheltered				Total
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	132	264	0	150	546
Hispanic/Latino	15	17	0	15	47
Race (Veterans Only)	Sheltered				Total
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	
White	90	165	0	94	349
Black or African American	45	100	0	51	196
Asian	3	2	0	4	9
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	7	0	4	15
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	3	5
Multiple Races	4	6	0	9	19
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered				Total
	ES	TH	SH	Unsheltered	
Total Number of Persons	40	0	0	21	61

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Youth Households

Figure 9: Unaccompanied Youth Households, 2018

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Total number of unaccompanied youth households	62	87	0	1145	1,294
Total number of unaccompanied youth	63	87	0	1145	1295
Number of unaccompanied youth (under age 18)	6	11	0	197	214
Number of unaccompanied youth (age 18 and 24)	57	76	0	948	1,081
Gender	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Female	31	33	0	430	494
Male	29	52	0	710	791
Transgender	3	2	0	5	10
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	49	62	0	1012	1,123
Hispanic/Latino	14	25	0	133	172
Race	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
White	25	32	0	611	668
Black or African American	31	46	0	373	450
Asian	0	1	0	35	36
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	1	0	25	26
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	2	0	20	22
Multiple Races	7	5	0	81	93
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	5	5

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Figure 10: Parenting Youth Households, 2018

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Total number of parenting youth households	11	8	0	2	21
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	26	17	0	4	47
Total number of parenting youth	11	8	0	2	21
Number of parenting youth (under age 18)	1	1	0	0	2
Number of parenting youth (age 18 and 24)	10	7	0	2	19
Number of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	15	9	0	2	26
Gender (Parents Only)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Female	11	8	0	2	21
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (Parents Only)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	8	7	0	1	16
Hispanic/Latino	3	1	0	1	5
Race (Parents Only)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
White	4	2	0	0	6
Black or African American	4	5	0	2	11
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	3	1	0	0	4

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Total Number of Households	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Persons	0	0	0	0	0

ES = Emergency Shelter TH = Transitional Housing SH = Safe Haven

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Safe Haven shelters are for individuals only, thus households with at least one adult and one child do not apply.

Figure 11: Unsheltered Homeless: Persons In Vehicles, Vans/RVs, Abandoned Buildings, Encampments, & Parks

	2018	Percentage of Unsheltered Homeless
Persons In Cars	127	3.3%
Persons in Vans & RVs	125	3.2%
Persons in Abandoned Buildings	69	1.8%
Persons in Encampments	810	20.9%
Persons in Parks	2	0.05%
Total	1133	29.2%

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018), 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Due to 2018 methodology changes to the conversion factor for such dwellings, annual comparisons should be approached with caution and will not be presented in this report.

Countywide Annual Estimation

Many persons experience short episodes of homelessness at times of the year other than that of the PIT Count. Thus, the PIT Count has an inherent bias and is not representative of the homeless population in its entirety; it is possible that it under-represents the prevalence of homelessness during other months of the year. Because more people are homeless than can be counted at any point in time, it is necessary to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless persons in Southern Nevada over the course of a year. The following is a HUD-approved method for using the PIT Count to calculate an annual estimate of homeless persons.

Three factors are used to determine the annual estimate.*

1. A = The point-in-time enumeration of currently homeless people (found in the unsheltered and sheltered count)
2. B = The number of currently homeless people who became homeless within the last 7 days
3. C = The proportion of currently homeless people who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months

The equation for calculating the annual estimate is:

$$A + [(B \times 51) \times (1 - C)] = \text{Annual Estimate}$$

For Southern Nevada in 2018: $6,083 + [(273.741 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.244)] = 16,641.438 = 16,641$ persons
 For Southern Nevada in 2017: $6,490 + [(480.225 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.245)] = 24,981.064 = 24,981$ persons
 For Southern Nevada in 2016: $6,208 + [(583.540 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.200)] = 30,016.432 = 30,016$ persons
 For Southern Nevada in 2015: $7,509 + [(653.290 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.193)] = 34,396.446 = 34,397$ persons

The 2018 annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Southern Nevada was 16,641. This represents a 33.39% decrease (8,340 persons) from the 2017 annual estimate of 24,981 persons.

According to the annual estimate above and the 2018 estimates from the State of Nevada Department of Taxation, homelessness makes up 0.75% of Southern Nevada's total population of 2,229,396 people.

* Burt, M & Wilkins, C. Corporation for Supportive Housing. *Estimating The Need: Projecting From Point-In- Time To Annual Estimates Of The Number Of Homeless People In A Community And Using This Information To Plan For Permanent Supportive Housing*. 2005.

Figure 12: Point-In-Time Homeless Count & Annual Estimate of Homelessness Net Change

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017-2018 Net Change	2017 -2018 Percent Change
Point-in-Time Count						
	7,509	6,208	6,490	6,083	-407	-6.3%
Annual Estimate						
	34,397	30,016	24,981	16,641	-8,340	-33.4%
Total Population (updated year)						
	2,069,450 (2014 updated)	2,118,353 (2015 updated)	2,166,181 (2016 updated)	2,229,396 (2017 updated)	63,215	2.9%
Point-in-Time to Annual Multiplier						
	4.6	4.8	3.9	2.7	-1.2	-30.8%
Percentage of Total Population						
	1.7%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	-0.4%	-33.3%

Source: Bitfocus, Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018) 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

* It is important to emphasize the fact that, per HUD, hidden homeless were not enumerated in 2016 or 2017. However, the hidden homeless were enumerated in all years prior. To accommodate this change in official requirements, the totals for 2015 have been adjusted to remove the hidden homeless totals (which were a substantial portion of the unsheltered homeless totals) in order to maintain data comparability.

** Previous Southern Nevada Census & Survey documents used 2010 population estimates from the U.S. Department of Commerce. In the 2017 report, all years' population estimates were updated to reflect the population estimates from the State of Nevada Department of Taxation.

SURVEY FINDINGS: PROFILE OF HOMELESSNESS

This section of the 2018 Southern Nevada Census and Survey Report provides a comprehensive overview of the scope of homelessness in Southern Nevada. The information was generated from the data obtained through the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey.

The 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey was administered during the weeks directly following the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. A total of 398 unique surveys were completed. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results. Thus, the total number of respondents for each question will not always coincide with the total number of surveys.

The following is an overview of the results. Due to the limitations in connecting homeless individuals to their clinical profiles, the surveys were designed to yield data reflecting self-described and self-defined responses.*

Demographics

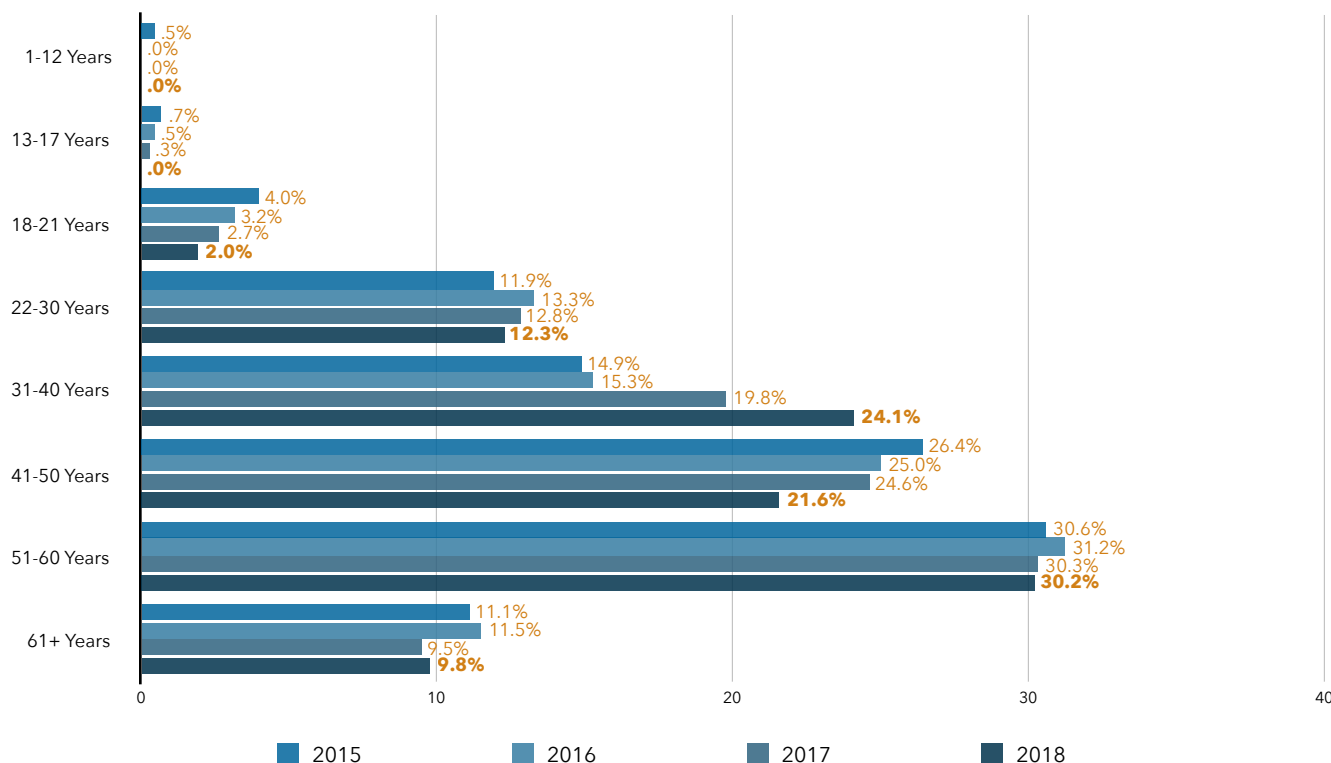
Understanding the demographics of the Southern Nevada homeless population is key to defining the specific needs of this population. This information can be used to create more effective programs, alter existing programs, and predict future challenges.

In order to obtain demographic information characterizing the homeless residents in Southern Nevada, the survey participants answered several questions pertaining to age, gender, ethnicity, race, and family status.

**For additional information on survey methodology, please see Appendix VI.*

Age

Figure 13: Survey Respondents by Age, 2018



N: 2015 = 922, 2016 = 973, 2017 = 727 ; 2018 = 398

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

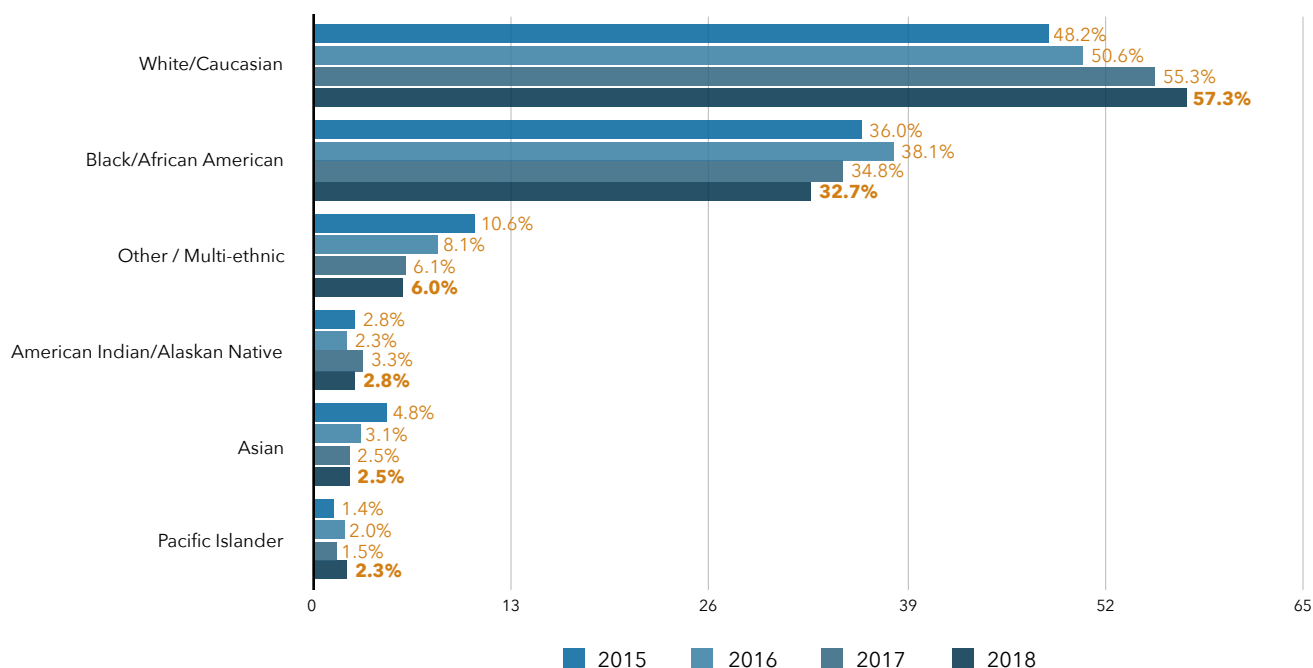
Summary:

- 30.2% of respondents were between the ages of 51 and 60.
- 0% of survey respondents were under the age of 18. This represents a 0.3% decrease compared to 2017.
- 2.0% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21. This is a 0.7% decrease from the number of homeless persons in this category in 2017 (2.7%).
- 9.8% of survey respondents were over the age of 61. This is more than 2017 when 9.5% reported belonging to this age group.

Race/Ethnicity

The most recent surveys conducted in Southern Nevada prior to 2018 (years 2015, 2016 and 2017) have shown that individual homeless persons are more likely to be White/Caucasian males over the age of 30. 2018 sustained that trend showing 68.6% of the respondents identifying themselves as male gender, and 57.3% identifying themselves as White/Caucasian.

Figure 14: Adult Respondents by Race

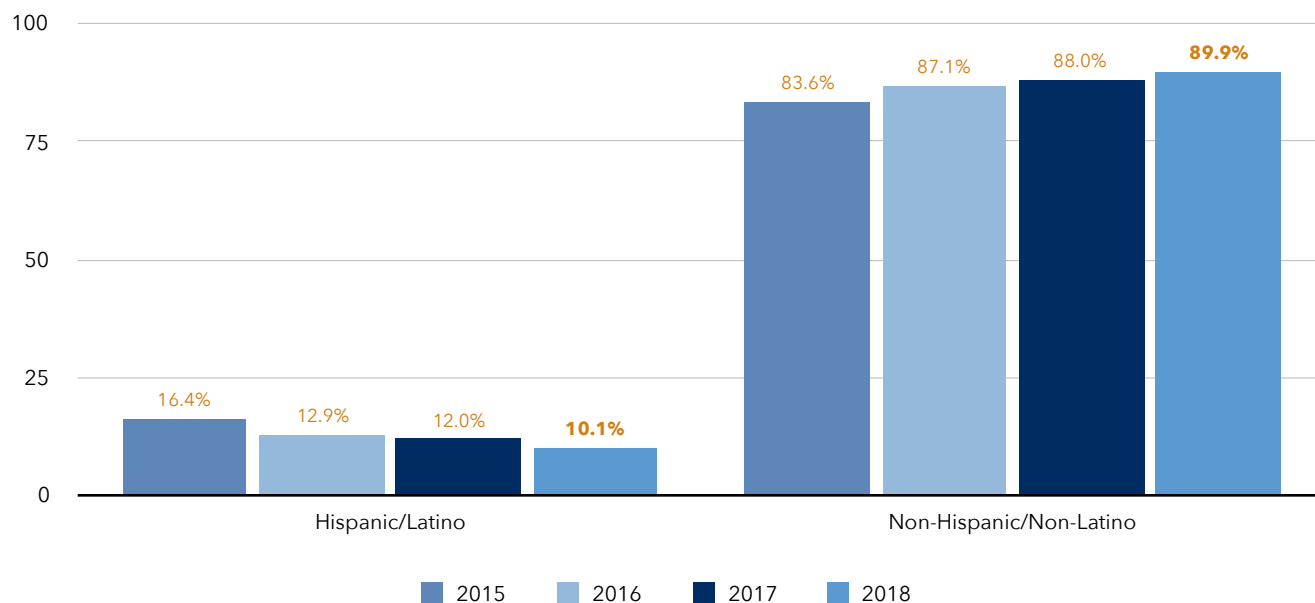


Multiple response question N: 2015 = 922 respondents offering 957 responses, 2016 = 973 respondents offering 1,013 responses, 2017 = 727 respondents offering 752 responses, 2018 = 398 respondents offering 412 responses,
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 57.3% of survey respondents identified their racial group as *White/Caucasian*.
- 32.7% of respondents identified their racial group as *Black/African American*.
- 2.8% of respondents identified their racial group as *American Indian/Alaskan Native*.
- 4.8% of respondents identified their racial group as *Asian/Pacific Islander*.
- 6% of respondents identified their racial group as *Other/Multi-Ethnic*.

Figure 15: Respondents by Ethnicity



N: 2015 = 899, 2016 = 967, 2017 = 724, 2018=397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 10.1% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Hispanic/Latino*.
- 89.9% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*.

Gender

Past homeless surveys nationwide have consistently found that the majority of homeless adults are male. The 2017 and 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Surveys reflected the continuation of this trend; in both 2017 and 2018 the majority of survey respondents identified as male gender.

Summary:

- 68.6% of respondents identified as *male*. This is higher than 2017 (68.1%).
- 30.4% of respondents identified as *female*. This is lower than 2017 (30.8%).
- 4.9% of female respondents reported they were pregnant. This is lower than 2017 (8.9%).
- 0.8% of respondents identified as *transgender*. This is more than 2017 (0.4%).
- 0.3% of respondents reported they *don't identify as male, female, or transgender*. This is lower than 2017 (0.7%).

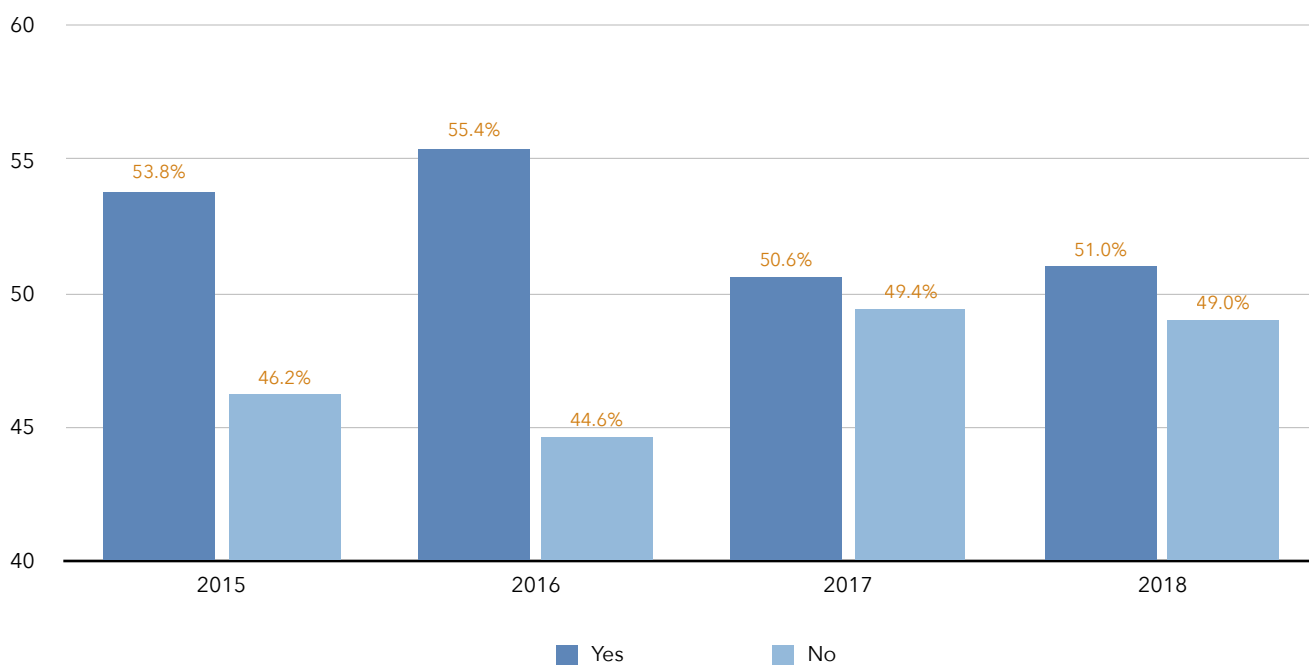
Homelessness Conditions

The following section presents a broad view of the various characteristics and causes of homelessness. This section details the duration and frequency of homelessness, living conditions, and obstacles that homeless persons face when trying to secure permanent housing. Employment and income status are also discussed in depth.

Conditions Prior to Homelessness

Occurrence of Homelessness

Figure 16: Is This The First Time You've Been Homeless?



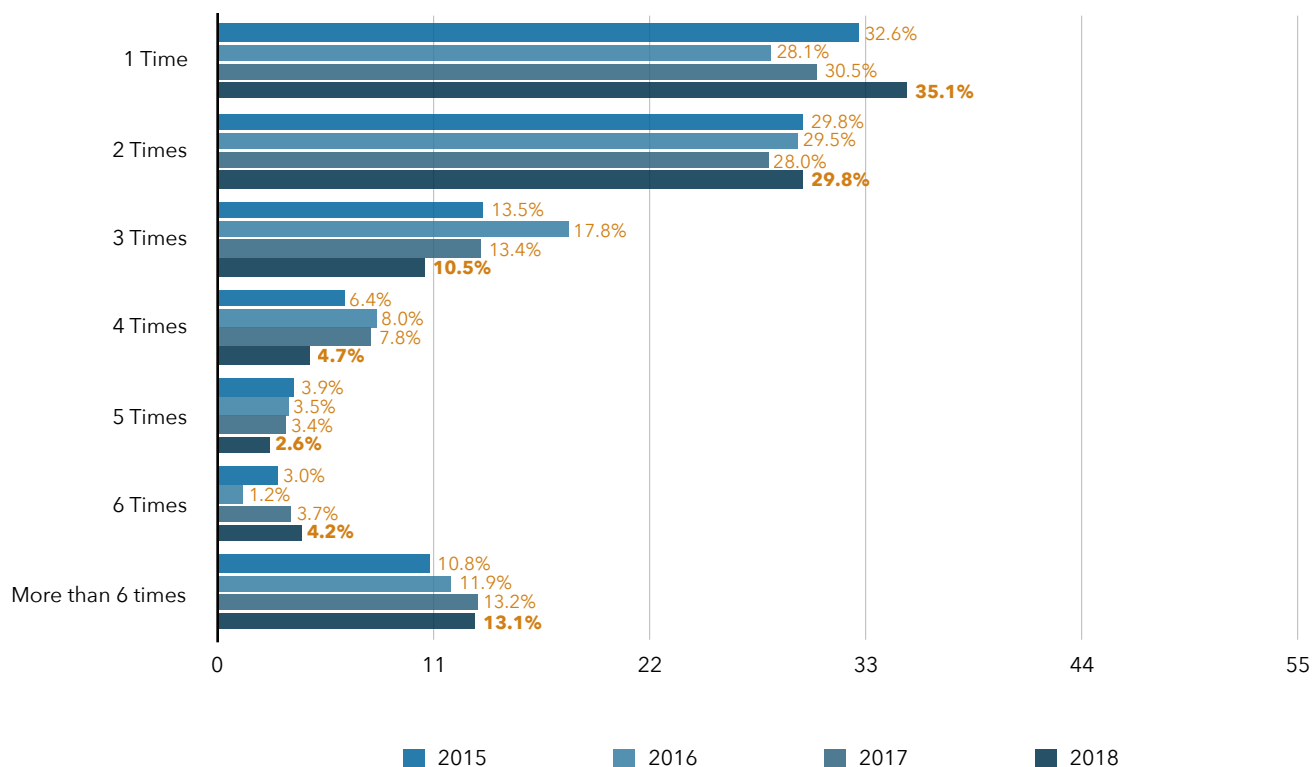
N: 2015 = 913, 2016 = 965, 2017 = 722, 2018=392

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- Slightly more survey respondents (51%) reported that they were homeless for the first time than did survey respondents in 2017 (50.6%).

Figure 17: Number of Times Respondents Had Been Homeless in the Last 3 Years, Including This Time



N: 2015 = 362, 2016 = 427, 2017 = 357, 2018=191

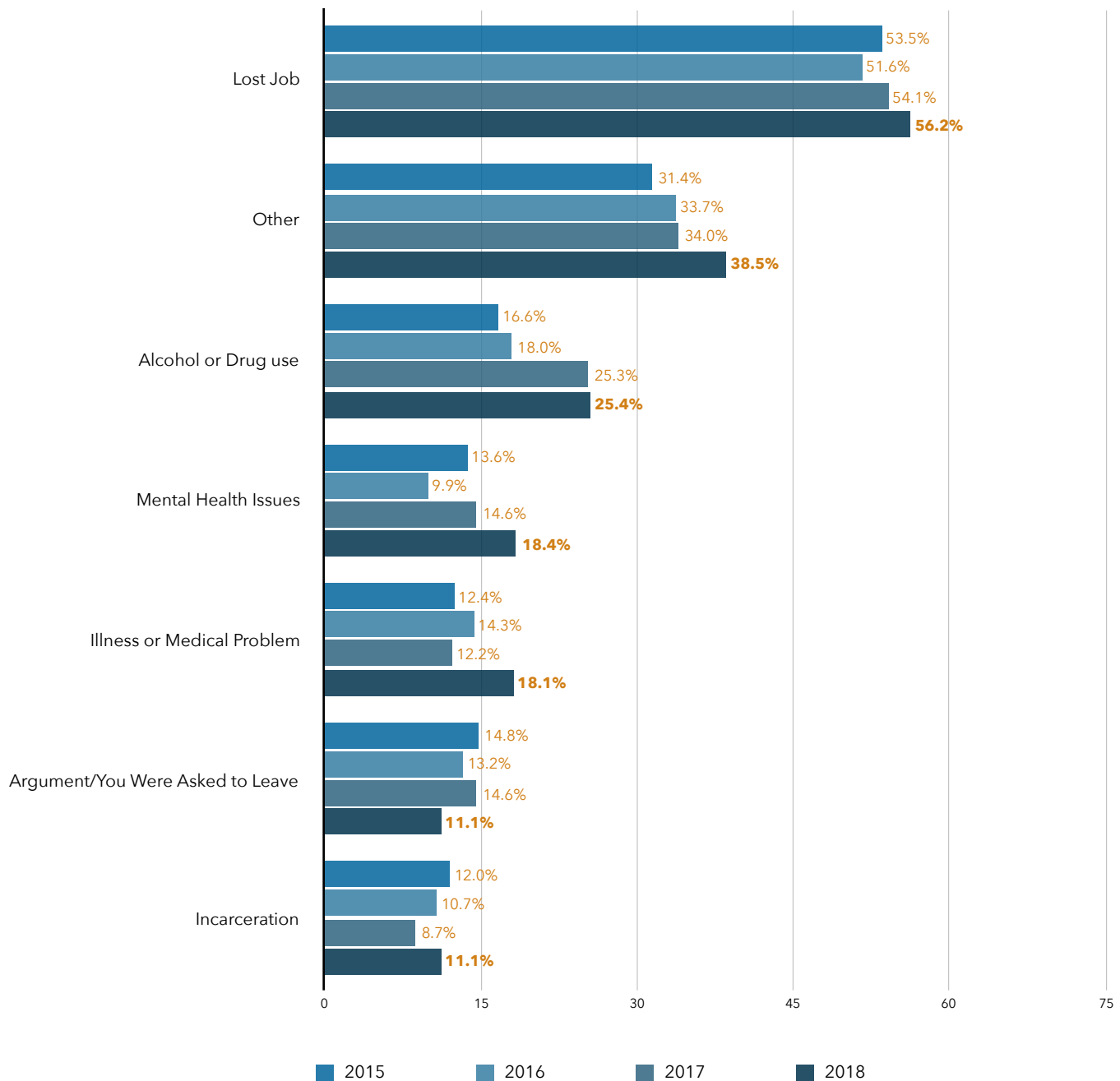
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of survey respondents who have been homeless four or more times in the last three years decreased from 28.1% to 24.6%. This is important due to the fact that this is one of the criterion that determines whether a person can be deemed chronically homeless. More details on the definition for chronic homelessness are available in the *Appendix V- Glossary*.
- For those respondents who reported being homeless on at least 4 separate occasions in the past 3 years (47 respondents), 85.1% (40 respondents) of these respondents reported that the combined length of time for these homeless episodes was at least 12 months.

Primary Causes of Homelessness

Figure 18: Top Events That Led to Respondents' Homelessness (Top 7 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

2015: 920 respondents provided 1,824 responses; 2016: 966 respondents provided 1,797 responses; 2017: 724 respondents provided 1,472 responses; 2018: 397 respondents provided 920 responses

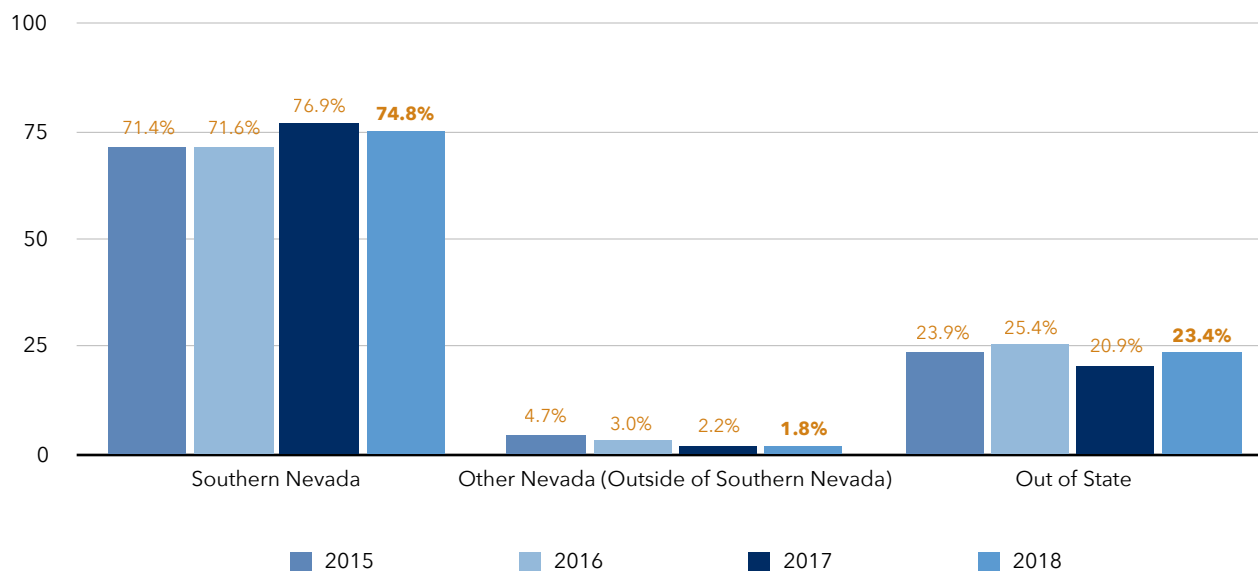
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 56.2% of 2018 survey respondents cited *Job Loss* as the primary cause of their homelessness, making it the primary cause of homelessness for the majority of this population. In 2017, *Job Loss* was also the most frequently cited primary cause of homelessness, comprising 54.1% of respondents.
- *Other* was the second most commonly cited primary cause of homelessness in 2018 (38.5%). This is more than that of 2017 (34%).
- *Alcohol or Drug Use* was the third most commonly cited primary cause of homelessness in 2018 (25.4%). In 2017, it was also the third most commonly cited primary cause of homelessness, comprising 25.3% of survey respondents.
- Mental Health Issues was the fourth most commonly cited cause of homelessness in 2018 (18.4%). This was not reported as a top 6 issue in 2017 (14.6%).
- *Illness or Medical Problem* was the fifth most commonly cited cause of homelessness in 2018. Between 2017 and 2018, *Illness or Medical Problem* increased from 12.2% to 18.1% of survey responses.
- There were two events that ranked 6th in 2018. 11.1% of respondents cited *Argument/Family or Friend Asked You to Leave* and *Incarceration* as their primary reason for homelessness. This was different than 2017 (14.6% and 8.7% ,respectively).

County of Residency Prior to Homelessness

Figure 19: Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless



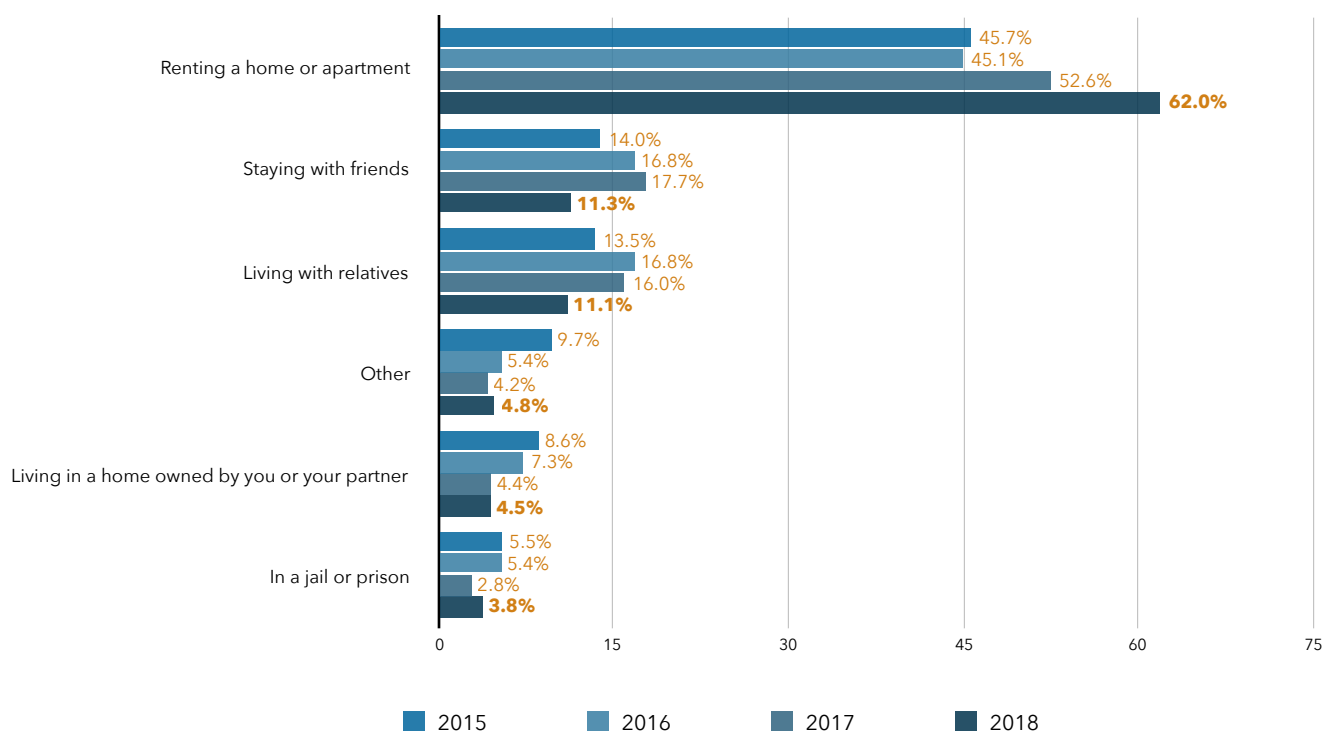
N: 2015 = 912, N: 2016 = 964, 2017 =723, 2018=397 Source:
Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- The majority of survey respondents (74.8%) reported living in *Southern Nevada* when they most recently became homeless.

Previous Living Arrangements

Figure 20: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Time (Top 6 Responses in 2018)



N: 2015 = 921; N: 2016 = 965; N: 2017 = 724 ; N: 2018=397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

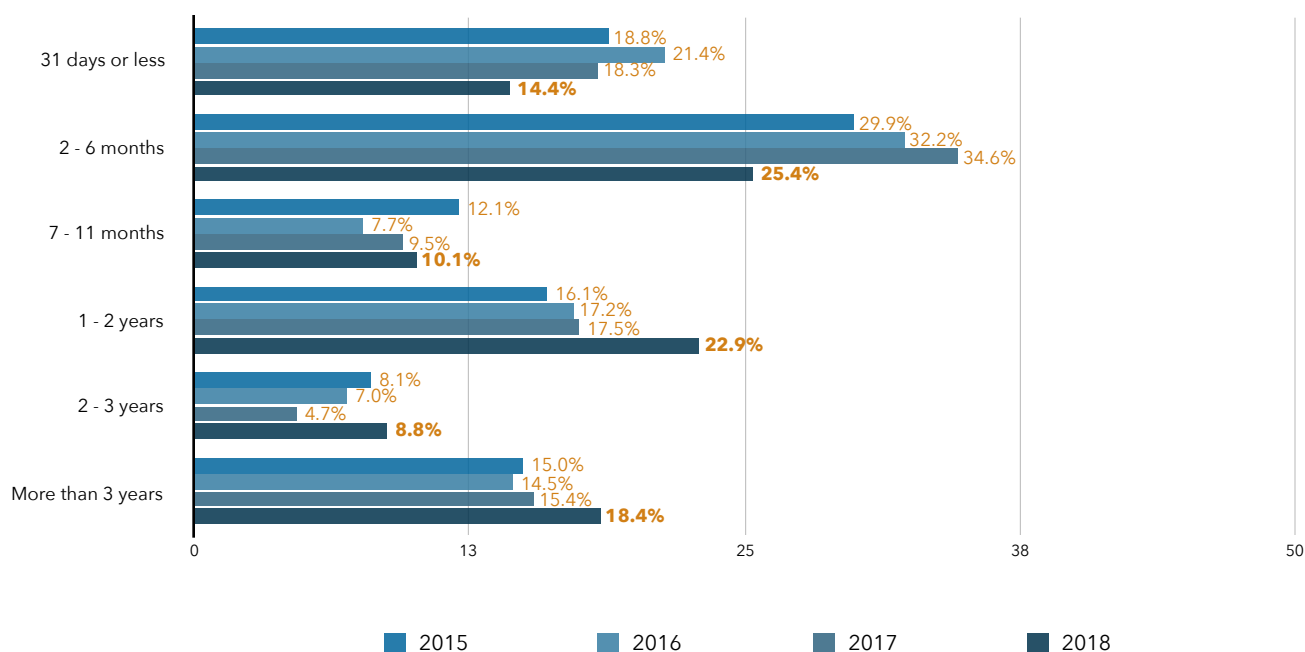
Summary:

- The majority (62%) of survey respondents reported that they were *renting a home or apartment* prior to becoming homeless. This is more than 2017, when 52.6% of respondents cited the same information.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of survey respondents reporting that they were *living with relatives* or *friends* immediately prior to becoming homeless decreased from 16% and 17.7% to 11.1% and 11.3%, respectively.

Living Conditions

Duration of Homelessness

Figure 21: Length of Time Since Last Permanent Housing Situation



N: 2015 = 915; 2016 = 966; 2017 = 726 ; 2018= 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

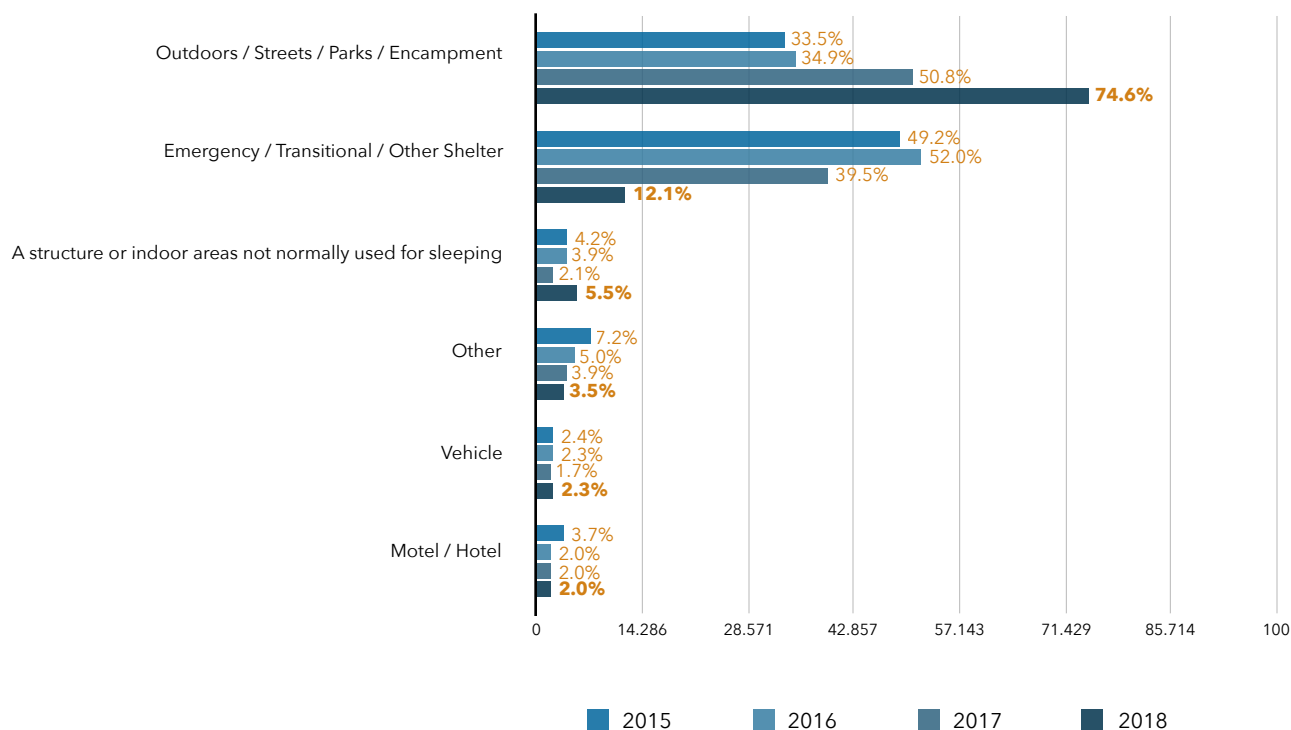
Summary:

- 50.1% of the 2018 survey respondents reported that they had been been homeless for a year or more since their last housing situation.* This has increased from 2017 (37.6%).
- 14.4% of 2018 survey respondents reported having been homeless for 31 days or less, which is an decrease from the 18.3% recorded in 2017.
- 18.4% of 2018 survey respondents indicated they had been homeless for more than 3 years. The number of persons homeless for more than 3 years increased since 2017, when 15.4% of survey respondents qualified for this category.

* This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered "chronically homeless" (see Homeless Survey- Homeless Subpopulations section for more information).

Typical Nighttime Accommodations

Figure 22: Where Respondents Typically Stay at Night



N: 2015 = 920; N: 2016 = 967; N: 2017 = 725; 2018=398

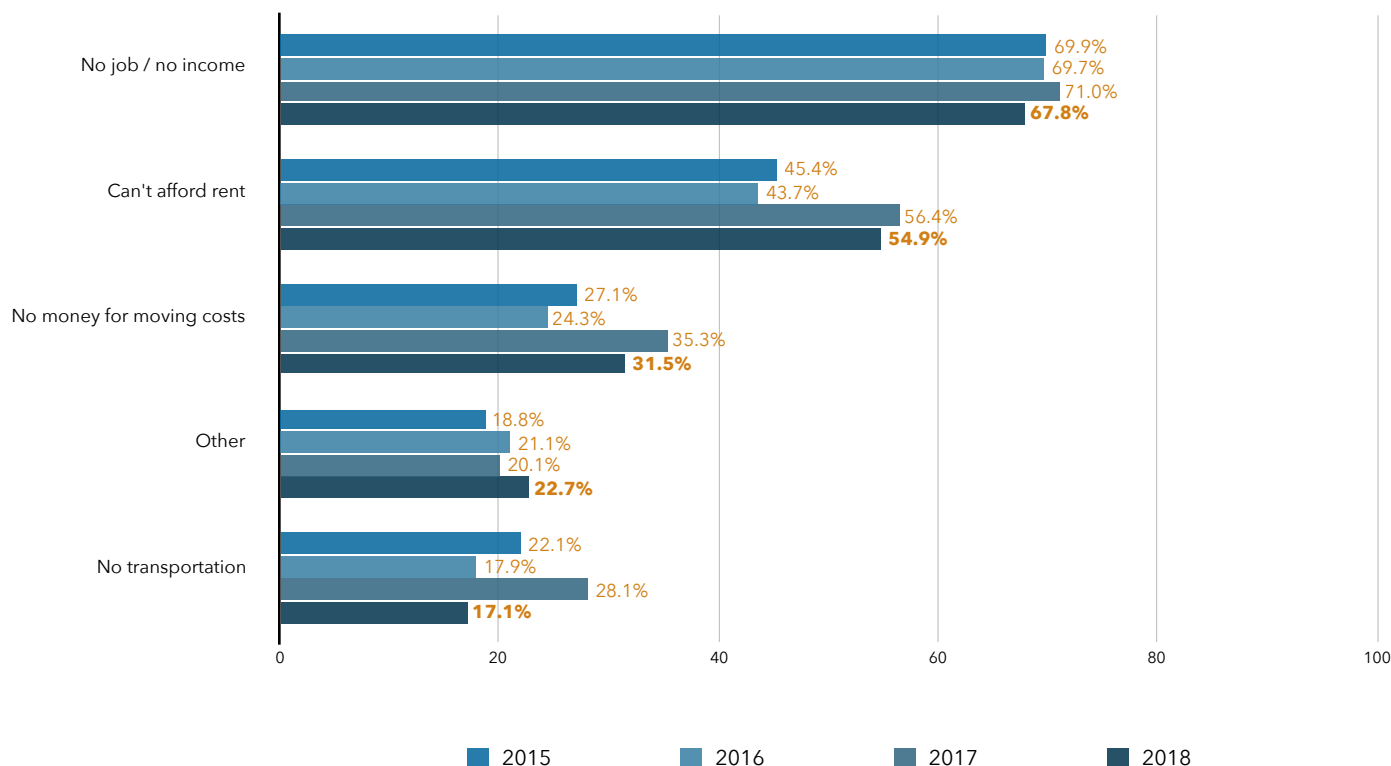
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 74.6% of survey respondents reported living outdoors (streets, parks, encampments). This is a 23.8% increase from 2017.
- 12.1% of survey respondents reported sheltered living accommodations (emergency shelter, transitional housing, other shelter). This number is 27.4% less than 2017 (39.5%).

Obstacles to Obtaining Permanent Housing

Figure 23: Circumstances That Were Preventing Respondents From Securing Permanent Housing (Top 5 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

919 respondents provided 2,081 responses in 2015; 966 respondents provided 2,019 responses in 2016; 723 respondents provided 1,834 responses in 2017; 397 respondents provided 951 responses in 2018

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

Summary:

- As with previous surveys, *No Job/No Income* was the most commonly cited obstacle to obtaining housing in 2018 (67.8%). This number is less than that of 2017 (71%).
- 54.9% of 2018 survey respondents cited *Inability To Afford Rent* as their primary obstacle to obtaining permanent housing. This number is less than 2017 (56.4%).

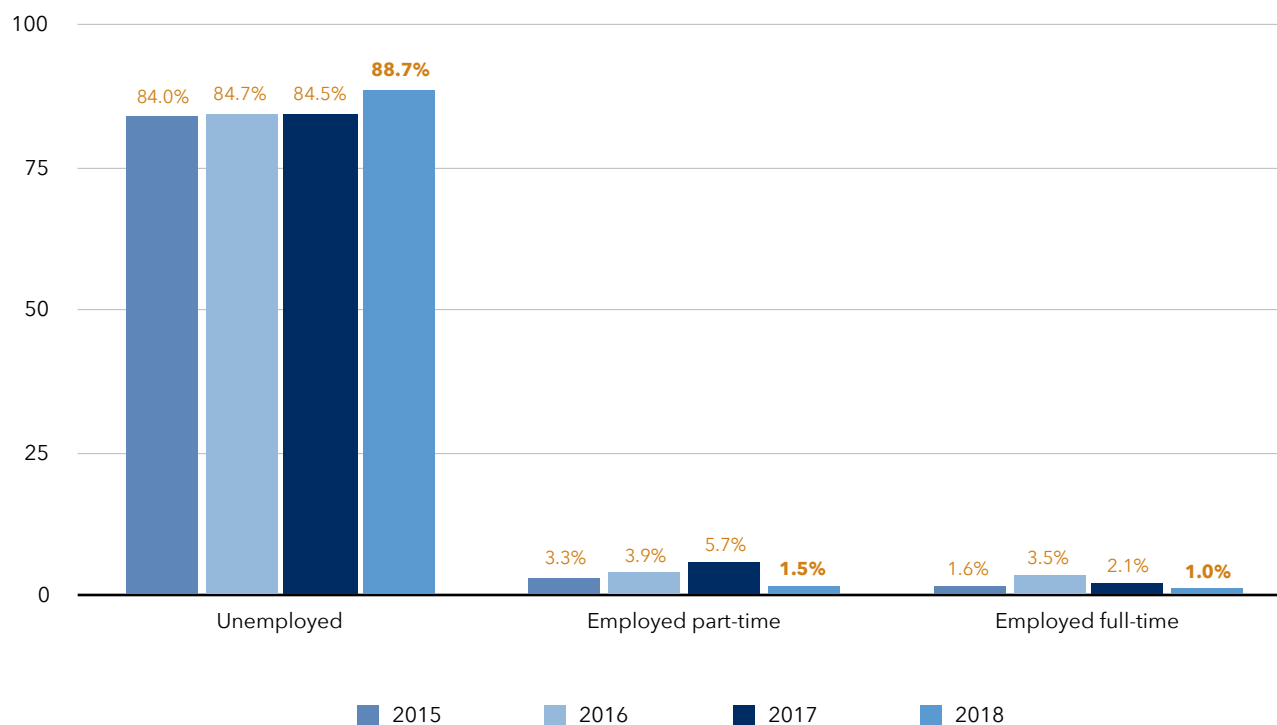
Income & Employment

Employment Status

Effective January 18, 2018, the poverty guidelines – updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2) – indicates that the official 2018 poverty level for an individual is \$12,140, or \$1,012 per month.* Note that the poverty level has increased slightly since 2017 when it was \$1,005/month.†

As shown in previous reports, lack of income has a substantial impact on the rate of homelessness in Southern Nevada. In previous years, utilization of government assistance has been low. This trend continued, although utilization of moderate amounts of government assistance has increased slightly since 2013.

Figure 24: Employment Status of Respondents



N: N: 2015 = 915; N: 2016 = 971; N: 2017 = 723; N: 2018=397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Federal Register, Vol. 813, No. 12, pp. 2642-2644, 2018

† U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Federal Register, Vol. 82, No. 19, p. 8832, 2017

Summary:

- 88.7% of survey respondents reported they were experiencing *unemployment* at the time of the survey. This number represents an increase compared to 2017 (84.5%).
- 6.8% of respondents reported they were *retired*, 1.5% reported they are *self-employed*, 0.3% reported having *seasonal work*, and another 0.3% reported being a *student*.

Figure 25: Respondent's Barriers to Getting Employment (Top 10 Responses in 2018)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017 - 2018 Net Change
Need Clothing	17.2%	16.8%	24.1%	23.5%	-0.60%
No Transportation	28.7%	22.5%	32.4%	22.7%	-9.7%
No Permanent Address	19.5%	17.9%	25.8%	21.2%	-4.6%
Need Training	17.5%	15.9%	23.7%	20.2%	-3.5%
Health Problems	16.4%	13.9%	19.7%	19.9%	0.2%
Other	19.3%	19.9%	29.6%	17.7%	-11.9%
Disabled	14.6%	19.6%	29.5%	17.7%	-11.8%
Need Education	12.5%	10.6%	17.1%	16.9%	-0.20%
No Photo Identification	11.5%	14.0%	21.9%	14.6%	-7.3%
No Jobs	15.0%	10.3%	15.1%	8.6%	-6.5%

Multiple response question.

907 respondents provided 2,093 responses in 2015; 950 respondents provided 1,998 responses in 2016; 709 respondents provided 2,164 responses in 2017; 396 respondents provided 1,039 responses in 2018

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

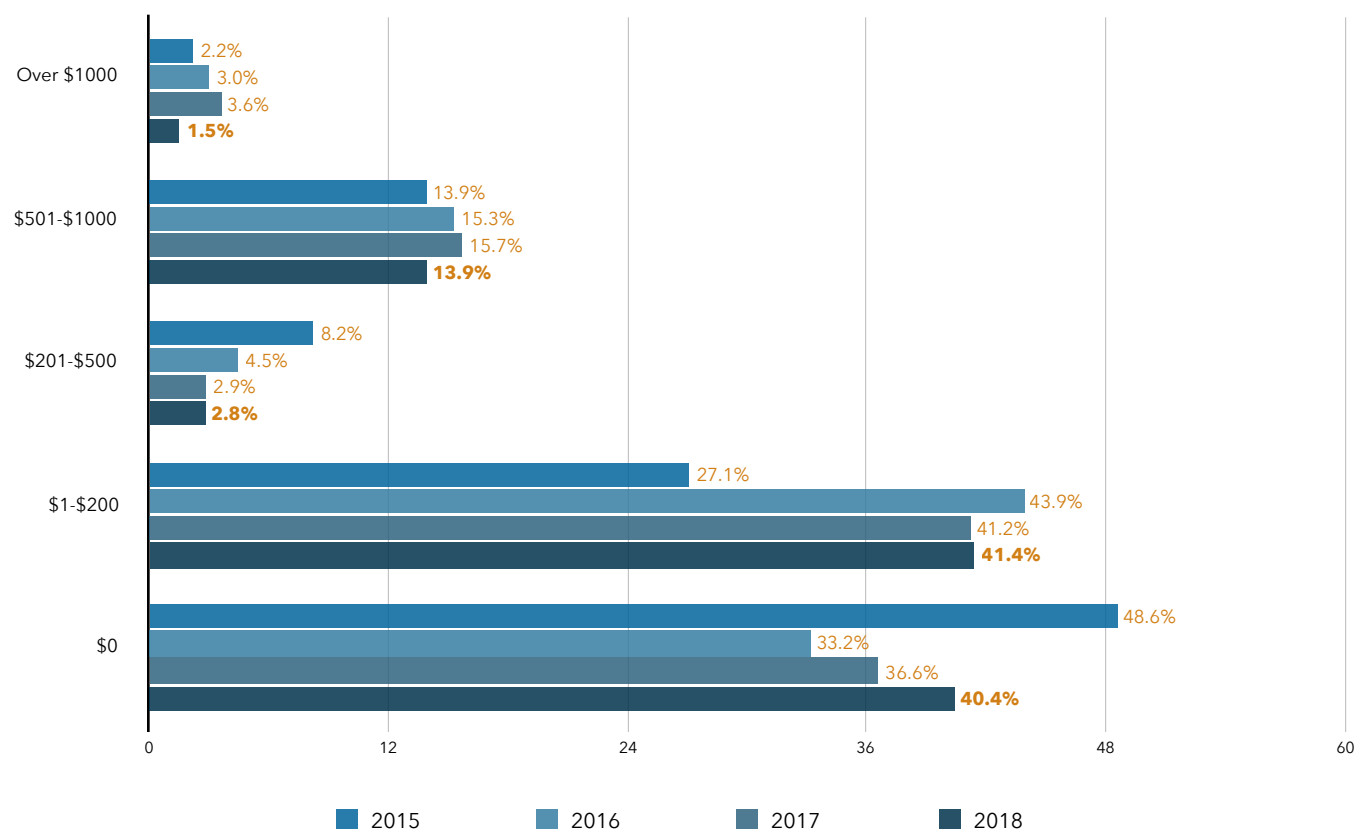
NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

Summary:

- In 2018, the leading barrier to employment was *Need Clothing* (23.5%). In 2017, the leading barrier was *No Transportation* (32.4%).
- Between 2017 and 2018, there was a 11.8% decrease in respondents identifying that *Disability* among top barriers to getting employment.

Income - From Government Benefits

Figure 26: Total (Gross) Monthly Income From All Government Benefits



N: N: 2015 = 919; N: 2016 = 970; N: 2017 = 724 ; N: 2018=396

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 15.5% of survey respondents claimed to be receiving more than \$500 per month in government benefits, which is, in general, less than previous years.
- The number of survey respondents (40.4%) who reported to be receiving no money from government benefits increased by 3.8% since 2017.

Income – From Private Non-Government Sources

Summary:

- 2018 survey responses indicate homeless individuals are receiving slightly higher amounts of income from other sources (e.g. panhandling, recycling, etc.). More specifically, 74.9% of 2018 survey respondents claimed to be receiving no money from other sources, compared to 2017 (74.8%).
- 95.1% of the 2018 survey respondents were receiving \$500 or less from other sources. This is more than 2017 (91.9%).

Income – From Other Sources

NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

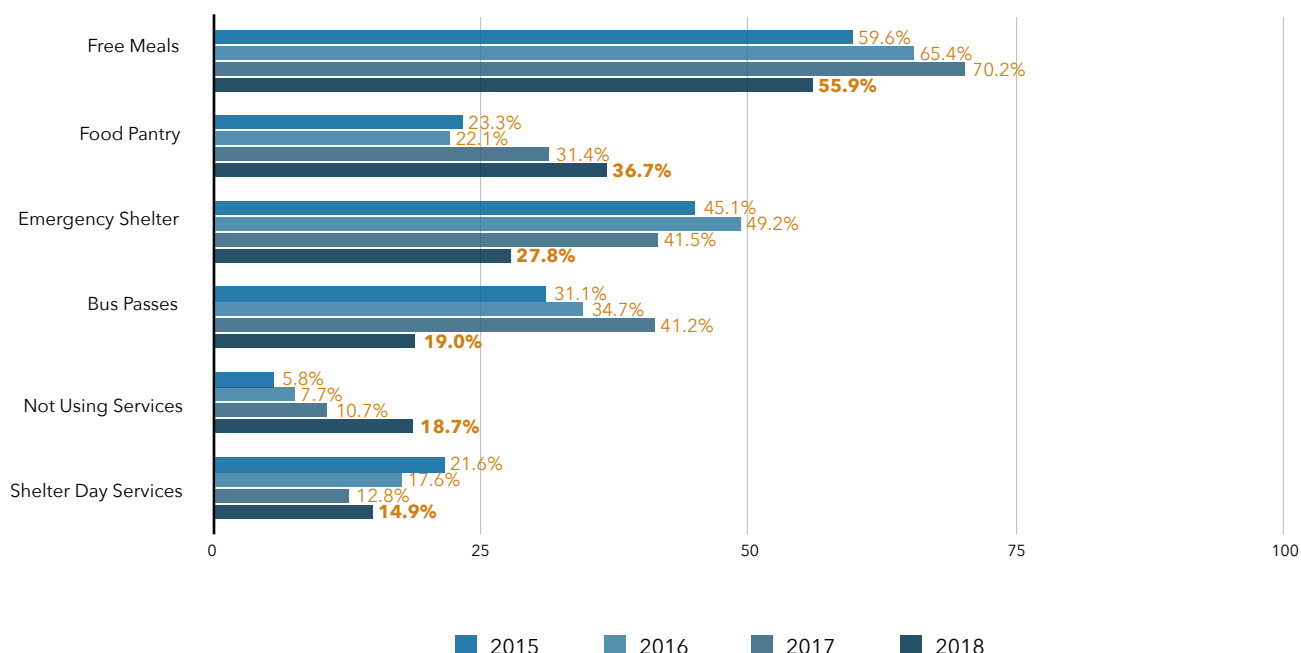
Summary:

- From 2017 to 2018, the number of survey respondents receiving income from family and friends decreased from 16.2% to 7.5%.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the amount of income survey respondents were obtaining through recycling increased from 9.0% to 14.6%.

Utilization of Government Assistance & Homelessness Programs

Services & Programs: Type of Assistance & Barriers to Assistance

Figure 27: Types of Services or Assistance Used (Top 6 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

914 respondents provided 2,308 responses in 2015; 958 respondents provided 2,419 responses in 2016; 711 respondents provided 1,858 in 2017; 395 respondents provided 846 in 2018

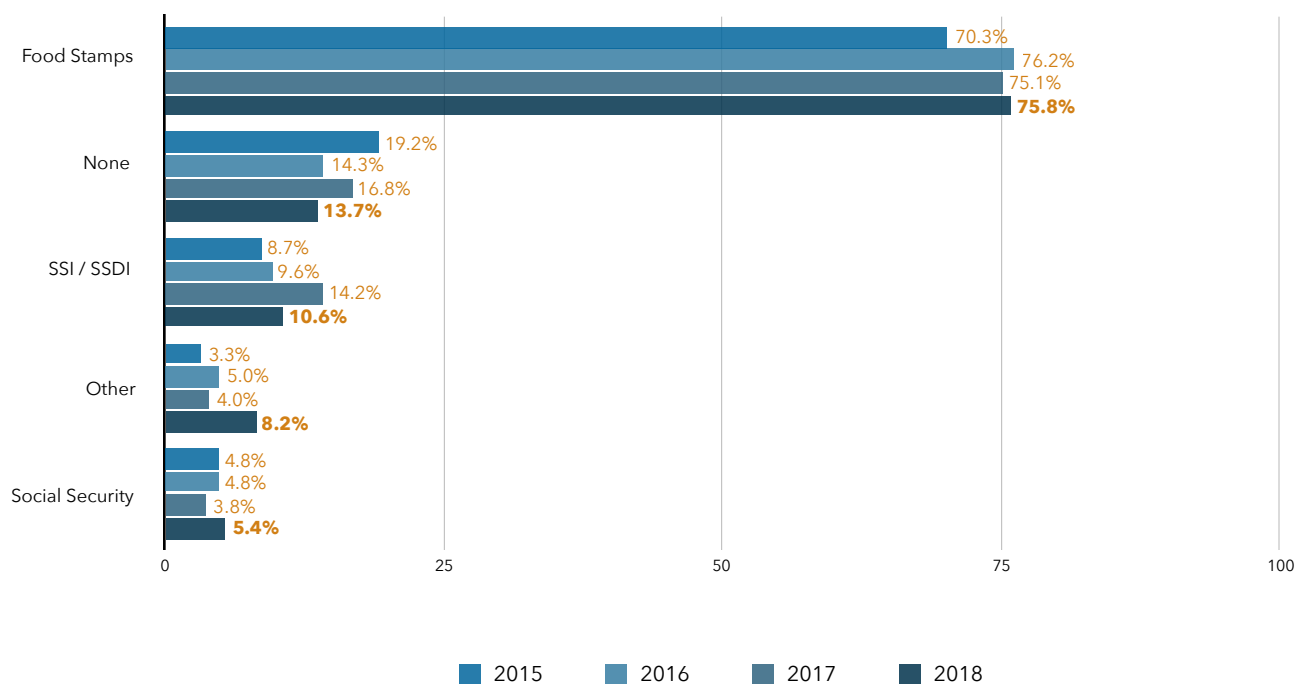
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

Summary:

- Between 2017 and 2018, utilization of *Emergency Shelters* decreased by 13.7%.
- Usage of *Bus Pass* services decreased by 22.2% between 2017 and 2018.
- 18.7% of 2018 survey respondents reported not using any services , which is more than 2017 (10.7%).
- 55.9% of 2018 survey respondents reported using *Free Meals*, which is less than 2017 (70.2%).

Figure 28: Of Those Receiving Some Form of Government Assistance, Types of Assistance Received (Top 5 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

899 respondents provided 1,105 responses in 2015; 942 respondents provided 1,173 responses in 2016; 692 respondents provided 843 responses in 2017; 388 respondents provided 473 responses in 2018

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

Summary:

- 86.3% of 2018 survey respondents reported receiving some sort of government benefits, which is higher than than 2017 (83.2%). *
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of respondents receiving *Social Security* benefits increased from 3.8% to 5.4%.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of survey respondents receiving *Food Stamps* increased from 75.1% to 75.8%.

* For the purposes of this study, the following forms of government assistance were included: general assistance or general relief; food stamps; service-connected VA disability compensation; not service-connected VA pension; other veterans' benefits; social security; SSI/SSDI; TANF; WIC; Clark County Social Service housing assistance; other governmental assistance; no government assistance.

Aging Out of Foster Care

In 2018, 2.5% of survey respondents cited *Aging Out Of Foster Care* as their reason for homelessness. This is an increase from 2017, when 0.6% of respondents claimed that *Aging Out Of Foster Care* was the reason they were homeless.

Medical

Many persons experiencing homelessness, especially the chronically homeless subpopulation, suffer physical and/or development disabilities, chronic health problems, and mental illnesses such as PTSD and depression.

Although medical problems amongst homeless populations are disproportionate to that of the general population, members of this population are the least likely to find, or even have access to, health care. Homeless persons typically seek out hospital emergency rooms when in need of medical attention, but those who do seek medical care at hospitals suffer from higher incidences of untreated mental illness and/or substance abuse.*

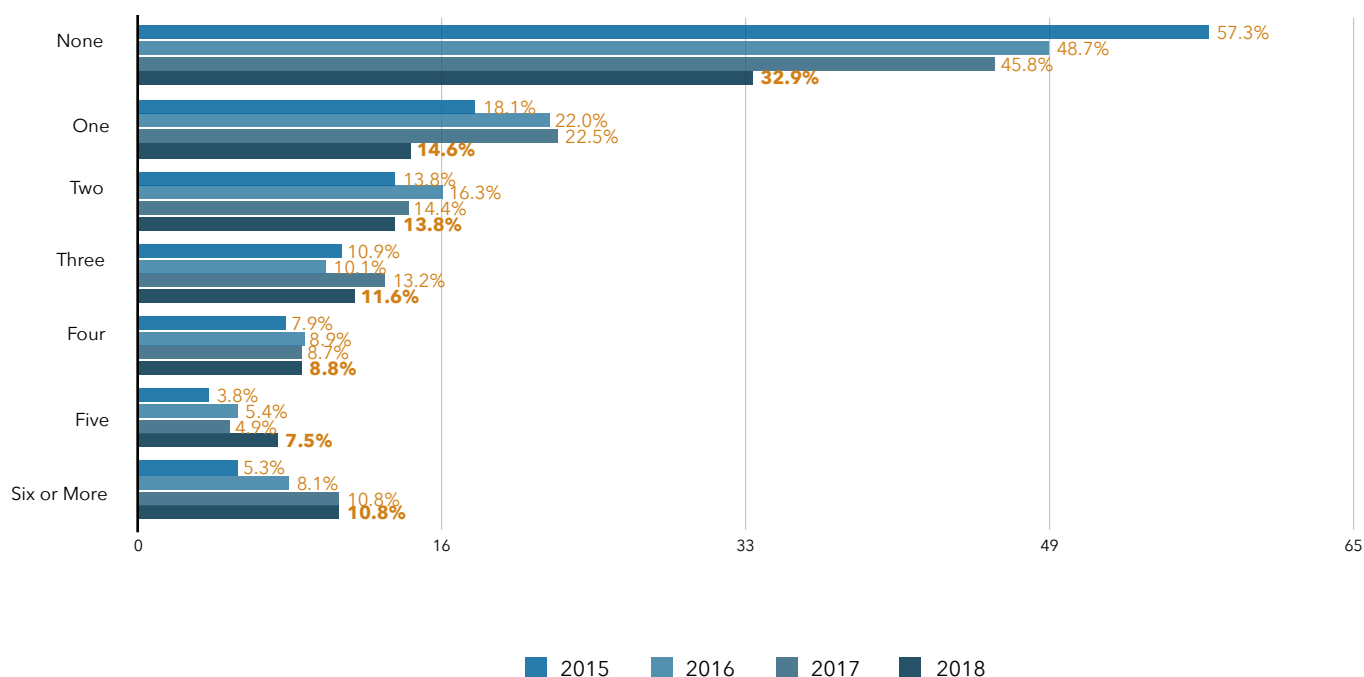
In 2017, 52.9% of the Southern Nevada survey respondents reported the hospital emergency room as their usual source of medical care compared to 6.5% that stated they utilize free/community clinics. In contrast, 72.6% of 2018 survey respondents reported the hospital emergency room as their usual source of medical care, and the utilization of free/community clinics decreased to 3%.

* Ku, BS et al. *Factors Associated with Use of Urban Emergency Departments by the U.S. Homeless Population*. Public Health Rep. 2010 May-Jun; 125(3): 398-405

Health & Disability

Disabling Conditions

Figure 29: Number of Disabling Conditions Among All Homeless Respondents, 2018



N: 2015 = 922; 2016: N = 973; 2017: N = 727; 2018: N = 398

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:*

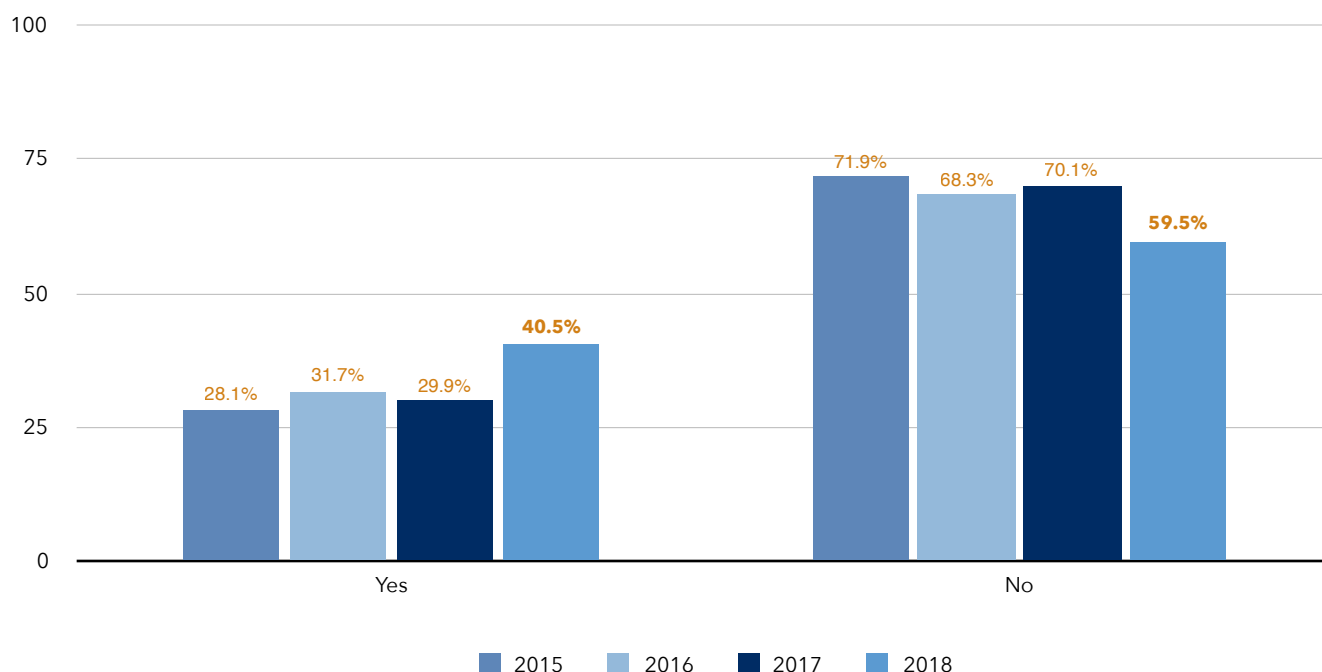
- 67.1% of survey respondents reported one or more disabling conditions. This is a 7.4% decrease compared to 2017 when 74.5% of survey respondents were in this category.
- 32.9% of survey respondents reported no disabling conditions. This is a 13.1% decrease since 2017 when 45.8% of survey respondents reported no disabling conditions.

* Any one of (1) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that: which is (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. The survey questions that were applied to these standards included the existence of one or more of the following: physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol/drug abuse, domestic violence/abuse, chronic health problem, AIDS/HIV related illness, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, PTSD, Developmental Disability, Emphysema, Diabetes, Asthma, Cancer, Kidney disease/renal/dialysis, history of hypothermia/frostbite, liver disease/cirrhosis, heart disease/arrhythmia.

- 10.8% of survey respondents reported six or more disabling conditions. This is the same as in 2017.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of survey respondents reporting three disabling conditions decreased from 13.2% to 11.6%.

Chronic Health Problems

Figure 30: Are You or Have You Ever Experienced Chronic Health Problems?



N: 2015 = 912; N: 2016 = 969; N: 2017 = 723 ; N: 2018= 398

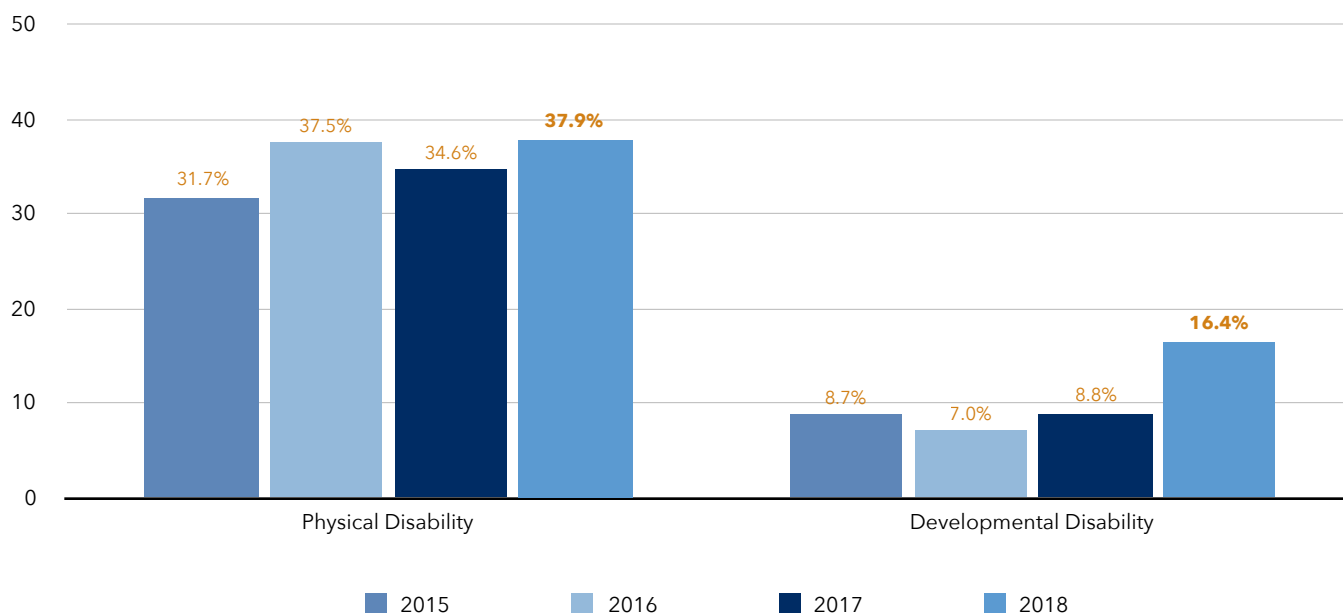
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 40.5% of survey respondents reported that they had ever experienced chronic health problems. This percentage is higher than in 2017 when 29.9% of respondents indicated they had ever experienced chronic health problems.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of respondents saying they had never experienced chronic health problems decreased by 10.6%.

Physical & Developmental Disabilities

Figure 31: Percentage of Respondents Who Currently or in the Past Experienced a Physical or Developmental Disability



2015: Physical Disability N = 913; Developmental Disability N = 916; 2016: Physical Disability N = 970; Developmental Disability N = 969; 2017: Physical Disability N = 723; Developmental Disability N = 720; 2018: Physical Disability N = 396; Developmental Disability N = 397; NOTE: Answers not mutually exclusive.

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2017 2016, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary: Physical Disabilities

- 37.9% of survey respondents indicated they were currently or had ever experienced a physical disability.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of respondents reporting physical disabilities increased by 3.3%.

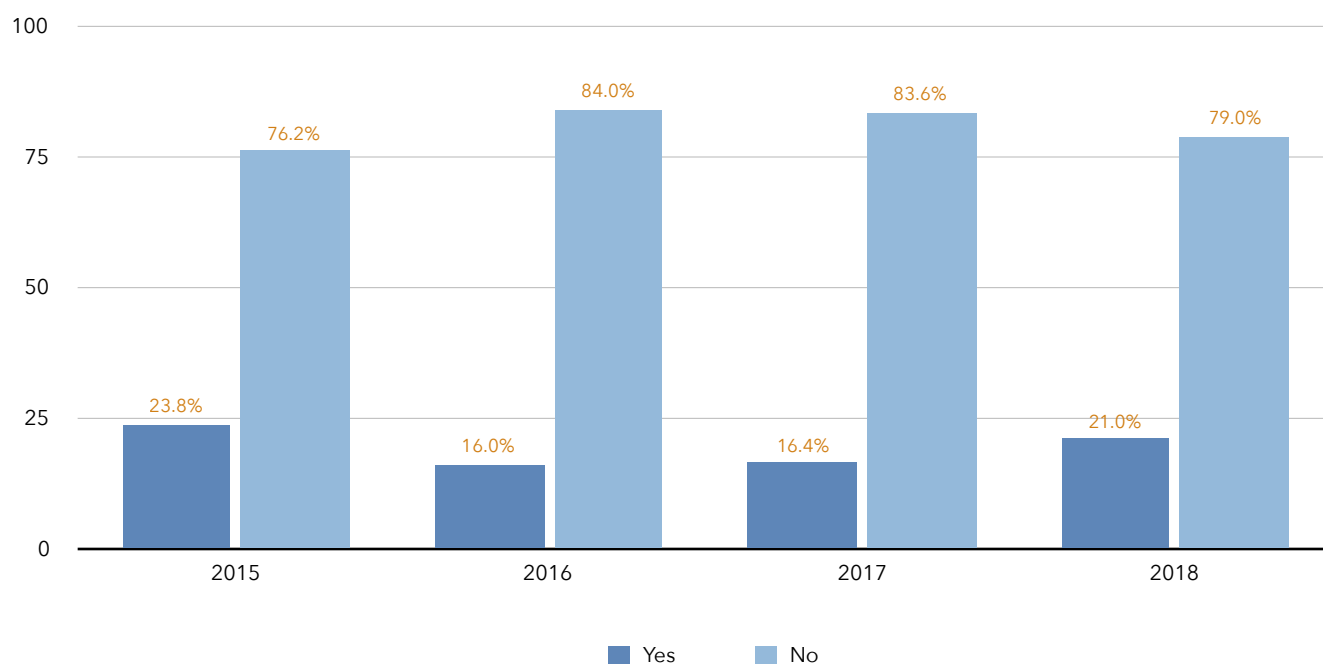
Summary: Developmental Disabilities

- In 2018, 16.4% of survey respondents indicated they currently or had ever experienced a developmental disability.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of respondents reporting developmental disabilities increased by 7.6%.

Medical Care

Access to Medical Care

Figure 32: Have You Needed Medical Care and Been Unable to Receive It Since Becoming Homeless This Last Time?



N: 2015 = 906; 2016 = 961; 2017 = 721 ; 2018 = 395

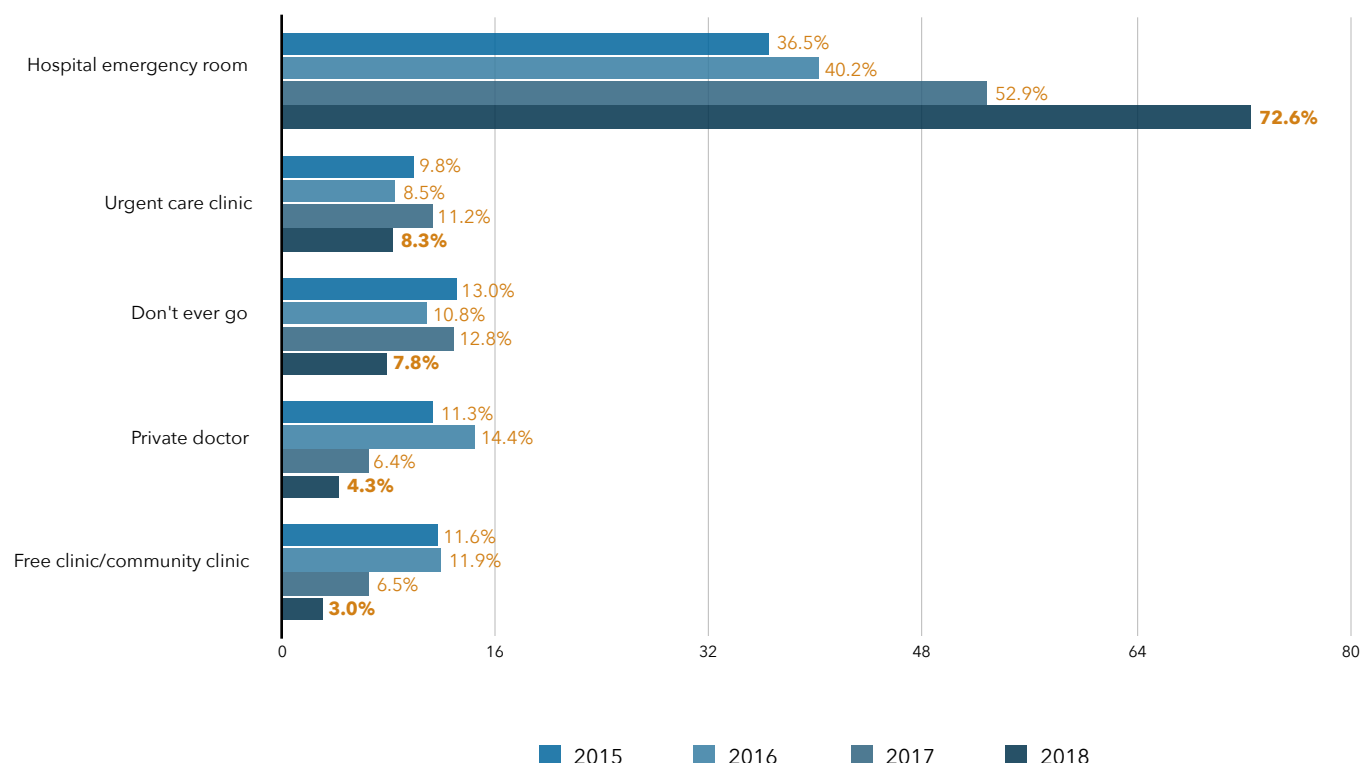
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- From 2017 to 2018, the number of survey respondents reporting they needed medical attention but were unable to receive it increased by 4.6%.
- 21% of 2018 survey respondents indicated that they have been unable to receive medical care when they needed it since most recently becoming homeless. This is a 4.6% increase from 2017 when 16.4% of the respondents reported they were unable to receive medical care when they needed it.

Sources of Medical Care

Figure 33: Respondents' Usual Source of Medical Care (Top 5 Responses in 2018)



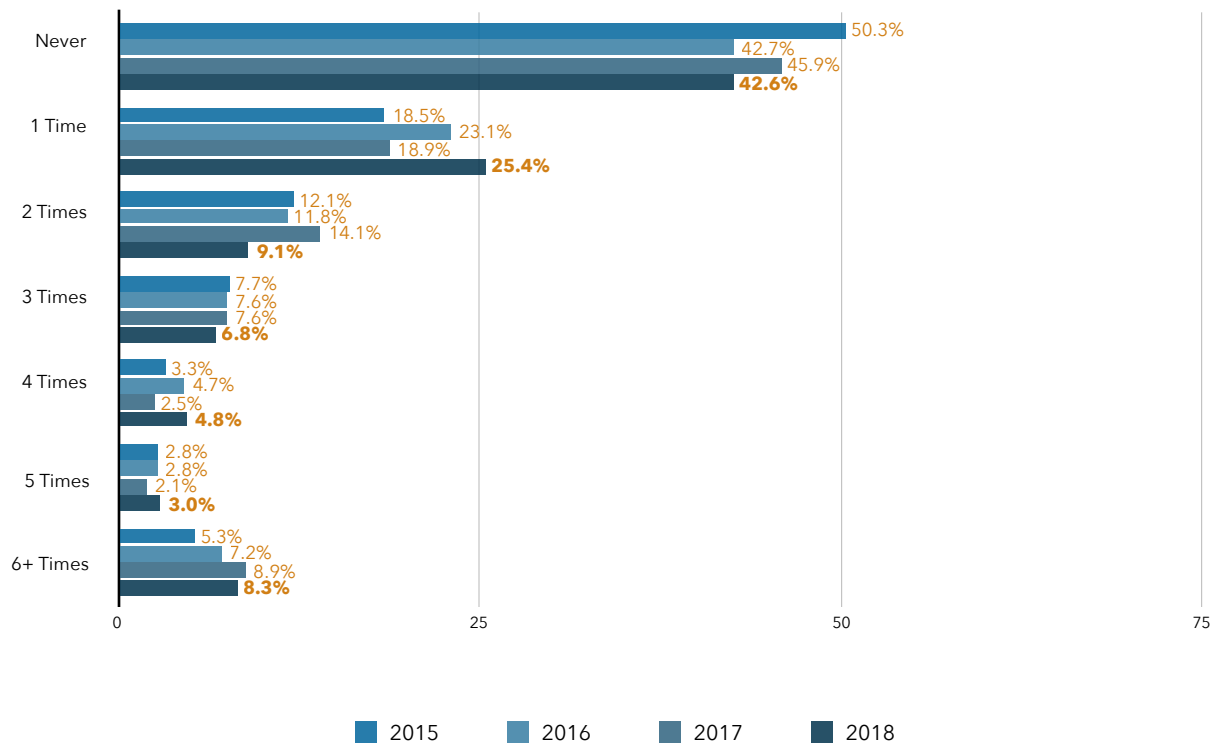
N: 2015 = 917; 2016 = 969; 2017 = 724 ; 2018 = 398

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 72.6% of survey respondents reported using the *Hospital Emergency Room (ER)* as their usual source of medical care. This number is higher than that of 2017, when 52.9% of survey respondents indicated they used the *ER* as their usual source of medical care.
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of survey respondents who cited the *Free Clinic/Community Clinic* as their usual source of medical care decreased from 6.5% to 3.0%.
- 7.8% of survey respondents indicated that they did not receive any medical services. This decreased by 5% between 2017 and 2018.

Figure 34: Number of Times Respondents Had Used The Emergency Room For Any Treatment In The Year Prior to the Survey



N: 2015 = 920; 2016 = 969; 2017 = 723 ; 2018 =397

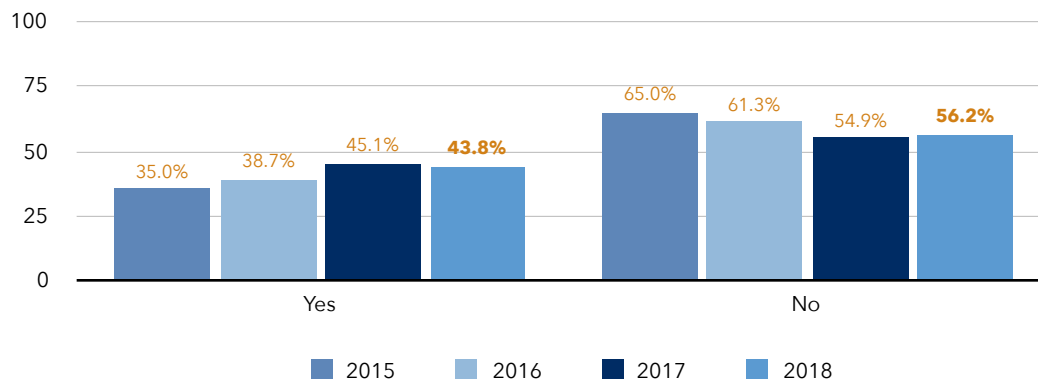
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- In 2018, 25.4% of respondents indicated that they used the *ER* once in the 12 months prior to the survey. This represents a 6.5% increase from 2017 (18.9%).
- The number of respondents who claimed to never use the *ER* during the 12 months prior to the survey decreased from 45.9% in 2016 to 42.6% in 2018.
- 8.3% of survey respondents claimed to have used the *ER* six or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey. This number is lower than that of 2017 (8.9%).

Current and/or past Substance Abuse Experiences

Figure 35: Have You Ever Abused Drugs/Alcohol Or Been Told You Do?



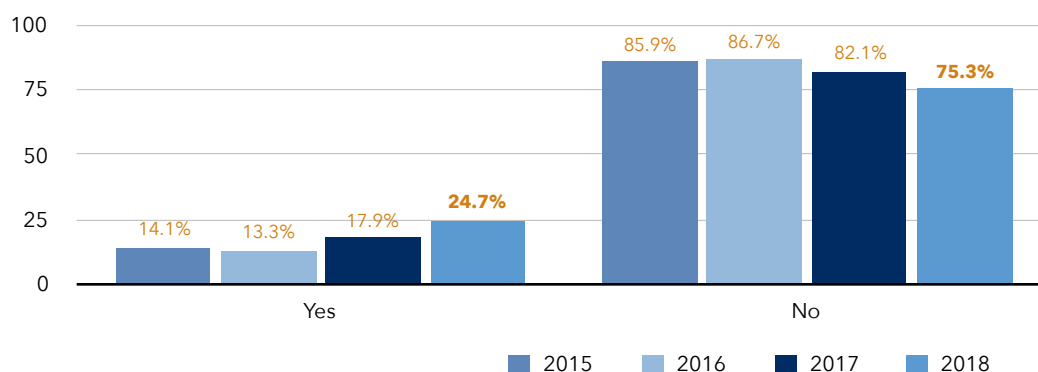
N: 2015 = 913; 2016 = 966; 2017 = 719; 2018 = 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- In 2018, 43.8% of survey respondents indicated that they had ever *Abused Drugs/Alcohol* or had been told they do. This is lower than 2017 (45.1%).

Figure 36: Have You Consumed Alcohol Every Day For The Past Month?



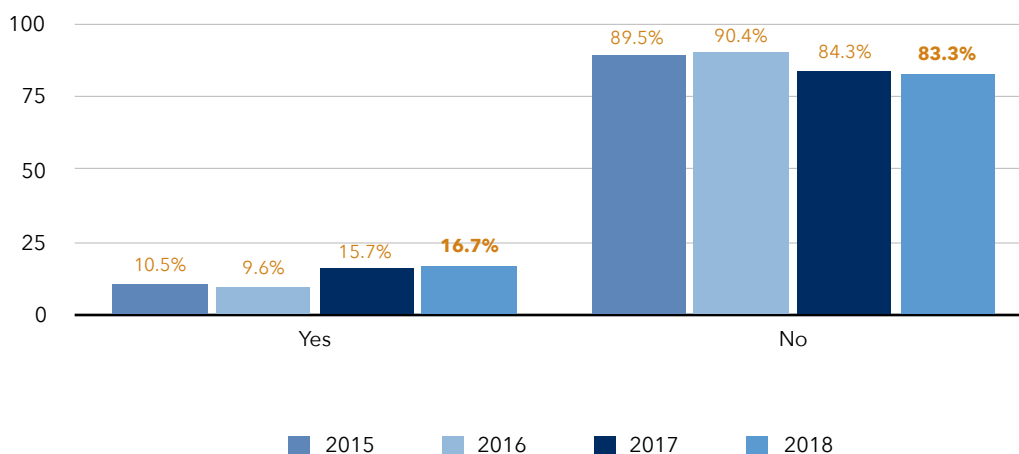
N: 2015 = 911; 2016 = 968; 2017 = 720; 2018 = 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 24.7% of survey respondents indicated that they had consumed *Alcohol* every day for the past month. This is higher than 2017 (17.9%).

Figure 37: Have You Ever Used Injection Drugs Or Shots?



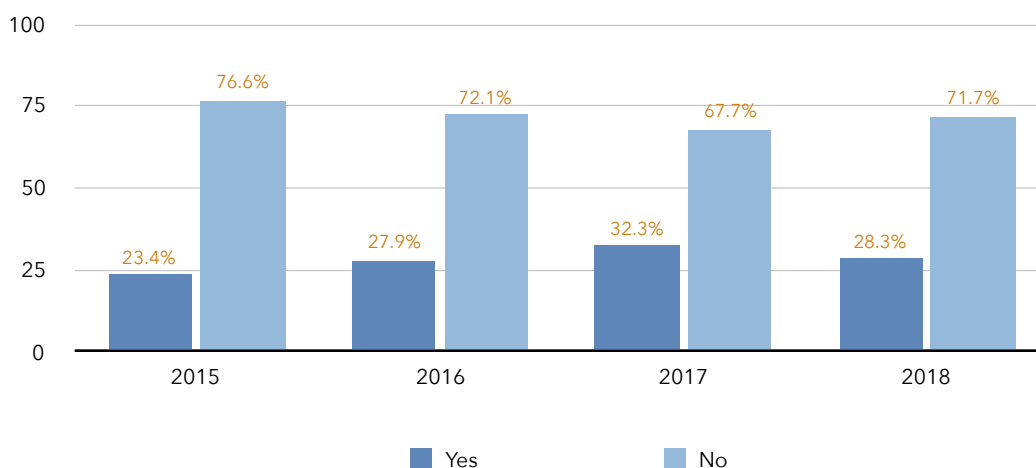
N: 2015 = 915; 2016 = 964; 2017 = 719; 2018 = 396

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 16.7% of survey respondents indicated that they had ever used *Injection Drugs or Shots*. This is higher than 2017 (15.7%).

Figure 38: Have You Ever Been Treated For Alcohol Or Drug Abuse?



N: 2015 = 913; 2016 = 969; 2017 = 719; 2018 = 396

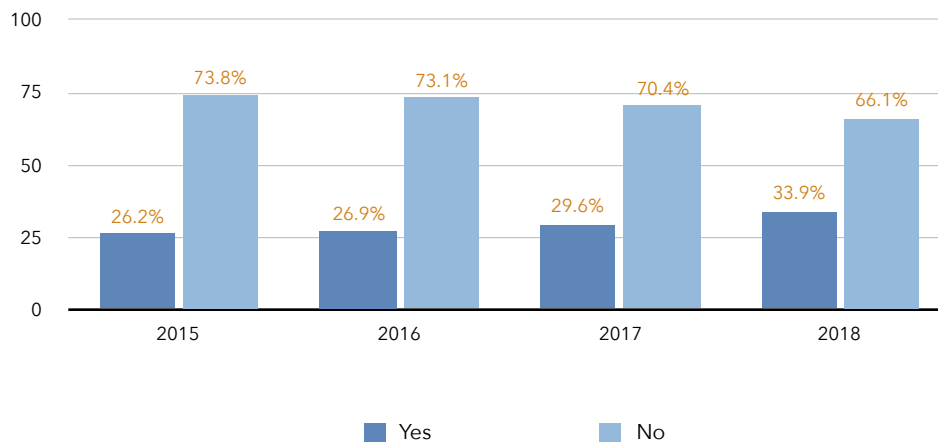
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 28.3% of survey respondents indicated that they had ever *Been Treated for Alcohol or Drug Abuse*. This is lower than 2017 (32.3%).

Current and/or past Mental Health Experiences

Figure 39: Are You Currently, Or Have You Ever, Received Treatment For Mental Health Issues?



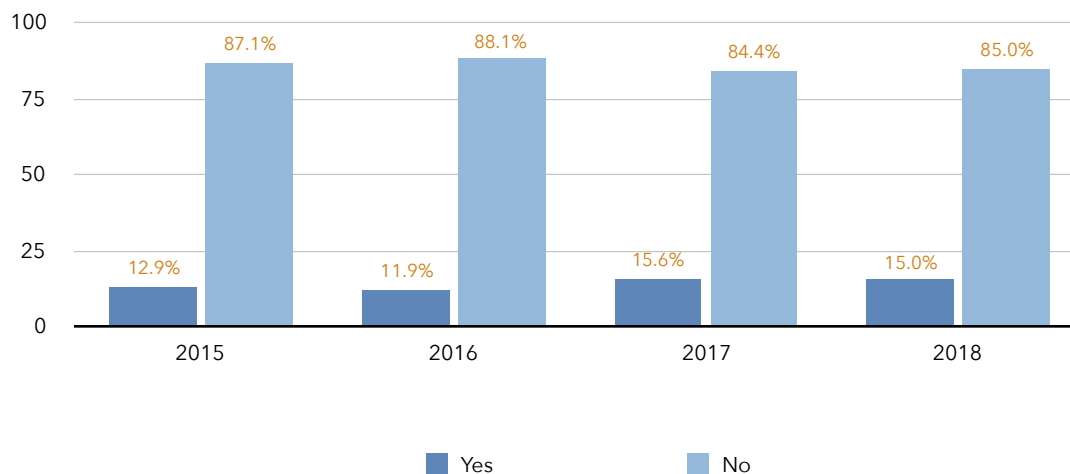
N: 2015 = 920; 2016 = 970; 2017 = 719; 2018 = 398

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 33.9% of survey respondents indicated that they are *Currently Receiving Treatment for Mental Health Issues, Or Have in the Past*. This is higher than 2017 (29.6%).

Figure 40: Were You Ever Taken To The Hospital Against Your Will For Mental Health Reasons?



N: 2015 = 919; 2016 = 966; 2017 = 717; 2018 = 393

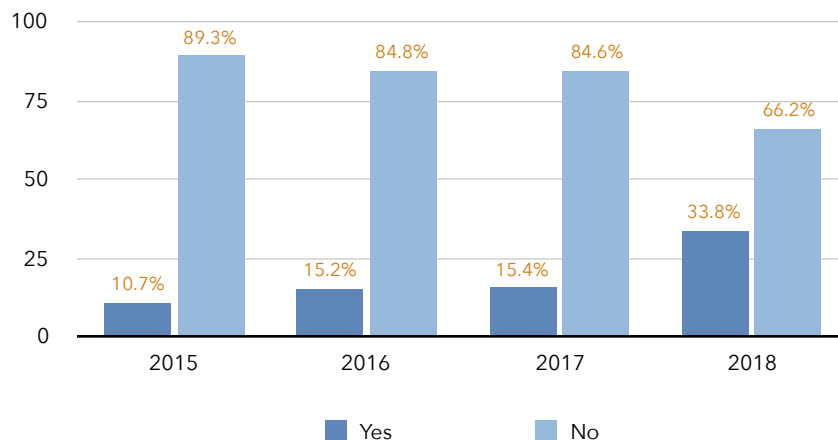
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 15% of survey respondents indicated that they had ever *Been Taken to the Hospital Against their will for Mental Health Reasons*. This is lower than 2017 (15.6%).

Survey Administrator Observations

Figure 41: Observation – Serious Physical Health Conditions



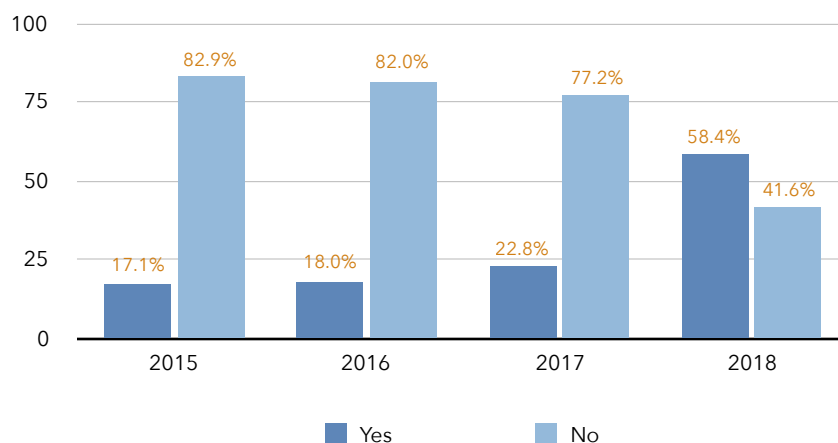
N: 2015 = 833; 2016 = 970; 2017 = 716 ; 2018 = 396

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 33.8% of respondents had *Observable Signs of Serious Physical Health Conditions*. This is higher than 2017 (15.4%).

Figure 42: Observation – Alcohol Or Drug Abuse



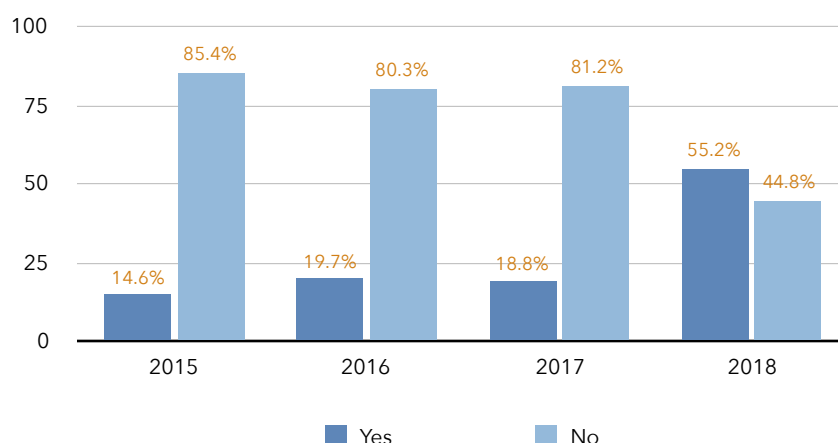
N: 2015 = 829; 2016 = 966; 2017 = 718 ; 2018 = 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 58.4% of respondents had *Observable Signs of Alcohol or Drug Abuse*. This is higher than 2017 (22.8%).

Figure 43: Observation - Severe Persistent Mental Illness



N: 2015 = 830; 2016 = 970; 2017 = 718; 2018 = 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 55.2% of respondents had *Observable Signs of Severe Persistent Mental Illness*. This is higher than 2017 (18.8%).

Incarceration

The transition from incarceration to general society leaves many at risk for homelessness. A released prisoner has a 1-in-13 odds of becoming homeless.* Past survey results revealed that some individuals struggle with this transition in Southern Nevada.

Transition from Jail or Prison

- 3.8% of survey respondents reported they were incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time. This is higher than 2017, when 2.8% of respondents reported being incarcerated immediately before becoming homeless this time. Of those respondents who reported being incarcerated, 75.4% reported that they became homeless immediately after being released from jail or prison.
- 11.1% of respondents cited incarceration as one of the top three reasons for their homelessness. This is a higher than 2017, when this same category was 8.7%.
- A criminal record prevents many homeless individuals from securing permanent housing and employment. Between 2017 and 2018, the number of homeless respondents who indicated their

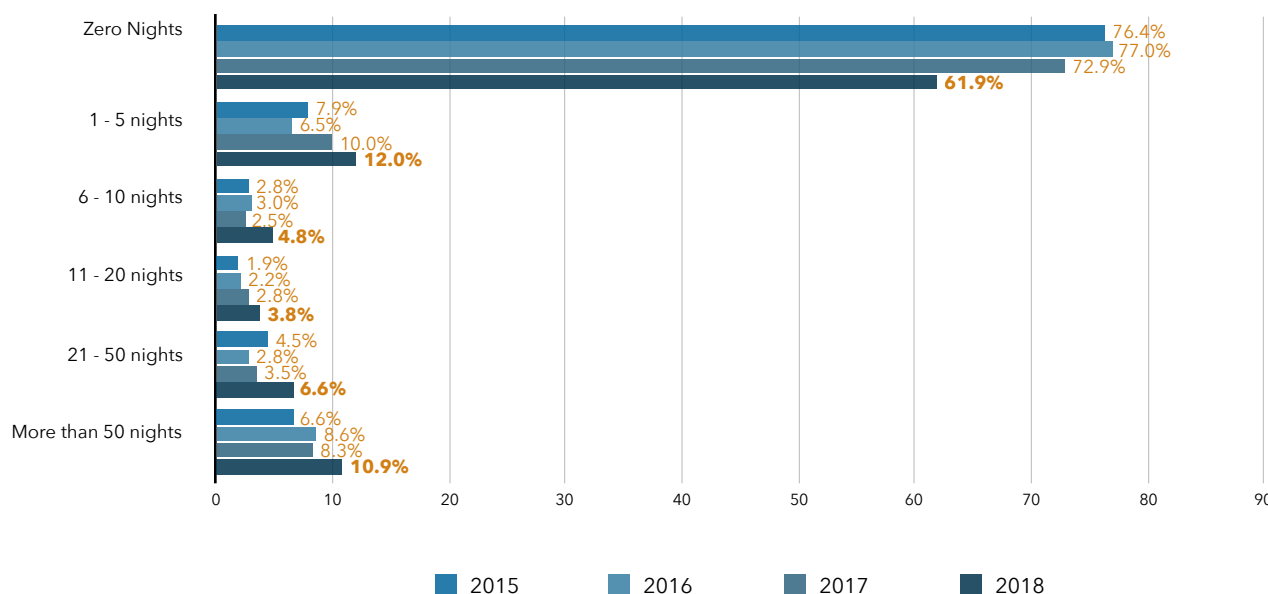
* National Alliance to End Homelessness: *The State of Homelessness in America* 2012.

criminal record was preventing them from securing permanent housing increased from 5.9% to 9.8%.

- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of homeless respondents who indicated that their criminal record was preventing them from obtaining employment increased from 6.9% to 8.6%.

Nights in Jail or Prison

Figure 44: Number of Nights Respondents Reported Spending in Jail/Prison In The Year Prior To The Survey



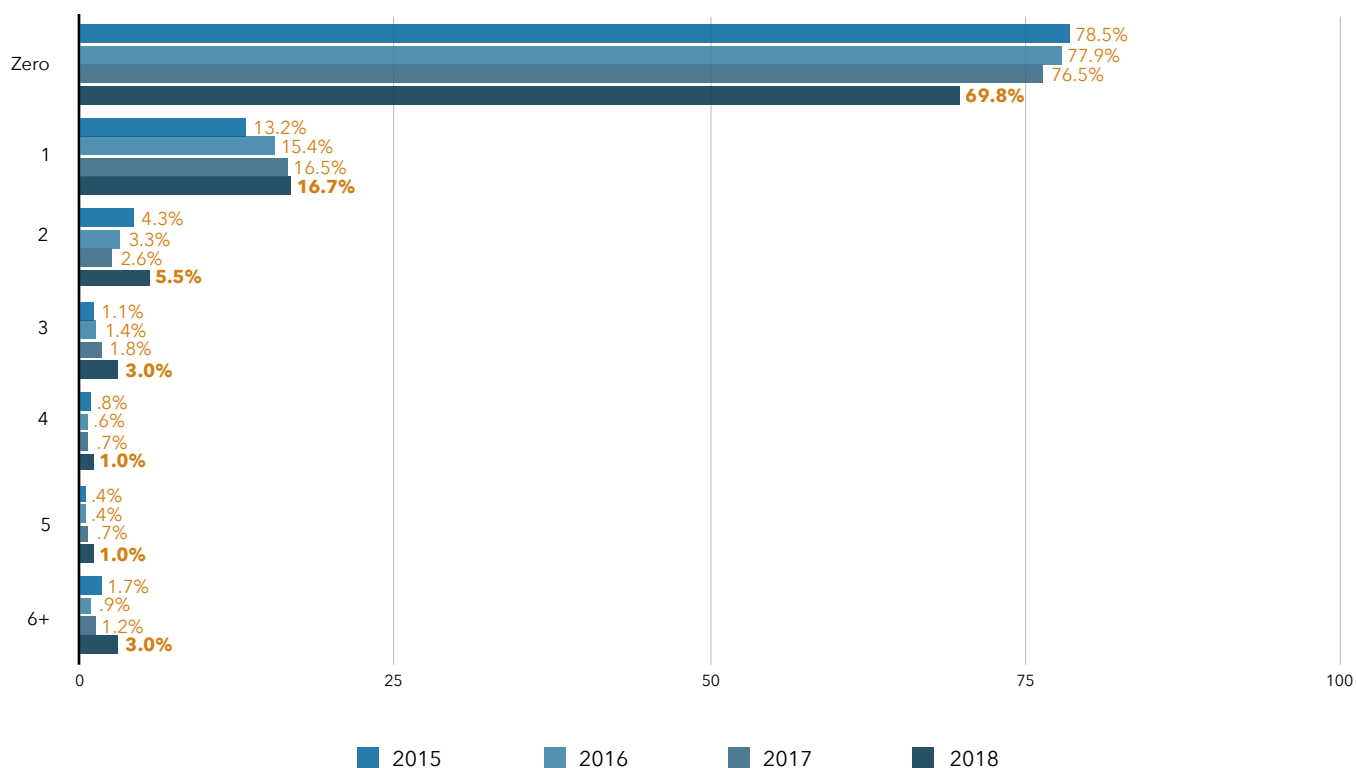
N: 2015 = 915; 2016 = 968; 2017 = 719 ; 2018= 396

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV..

Summary:

- The majority (61.9%) of survey respondents had spent no nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey. This is an decrease from 2017 (72.9%).
- 12% spent 1-5 nights in jail or prison, and 10.9% spent more than 50 nights in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Figure 45: Number of Separate Terms Respondents Reported Serving in Jail/Prison In The Year Prior To The Survey



N: 2015 = 917; 2016 = 972; 2017 = 722; 2018=397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, & 2017 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 69.8% of survey respondents reported spending no time in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey. This is lower than 2017 (76.5%).
- 16.7% of survey respondents reported spending one separate term in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 3.0% of survey respondents reported spending six or more separate terms in jail or prison during the 12 months prior to the survey. This is higher than 2017 (1.2%).

Homeless Families

Homeless Families with Children: General Information

For the purposes of this report, a homeless family is defined as a household consisting of at least one adult over the age of 18 with at least one child under the age of 18.

- 44.3% of survey respondents reported having children.
 - Of these children (ages 5-17), 97% were reported to be in school.

Figure 46: Of Respondents With Children, Percentage with Children In The Following Age Groups:

Age Group & Number of Children	2018
0-5 Years Old	
1 Child	44.2%
2 Children	37.2%
3 Children	11.6%
4+ Children	7.0%
6-12 Years Old	
1 Child	60.4%
2 Children	22.9%
3 Children	10.4%
4+ Children	6.3%
13-17 Years Old	
1 Child	62.5%
2 Children	28.1%
3 Children	9.4%
4+ Children	0%
18+ Years Old	
1 Child	27.6%
2 Children	31.9%
3 Children	18.1%
4+ Children	22.4%

2018 = 0-5= 43; 6-12= 48; 13-17=32; 18+=116

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV

Homeless Families with Children: Additional Information

Child Education

97% of respondents with children claimed that their school-aged children (ages 5-17) were enrolled in school. This is a higher number compared to 2017, when 90.9% of respondents reported their children being in school.

Children Living in Foster Care or With Other Family Members

Of the respondents who claimed to have children, 8.6% claimed their children (one or more) were in foster care. This is higher than 2017 (5.3%).

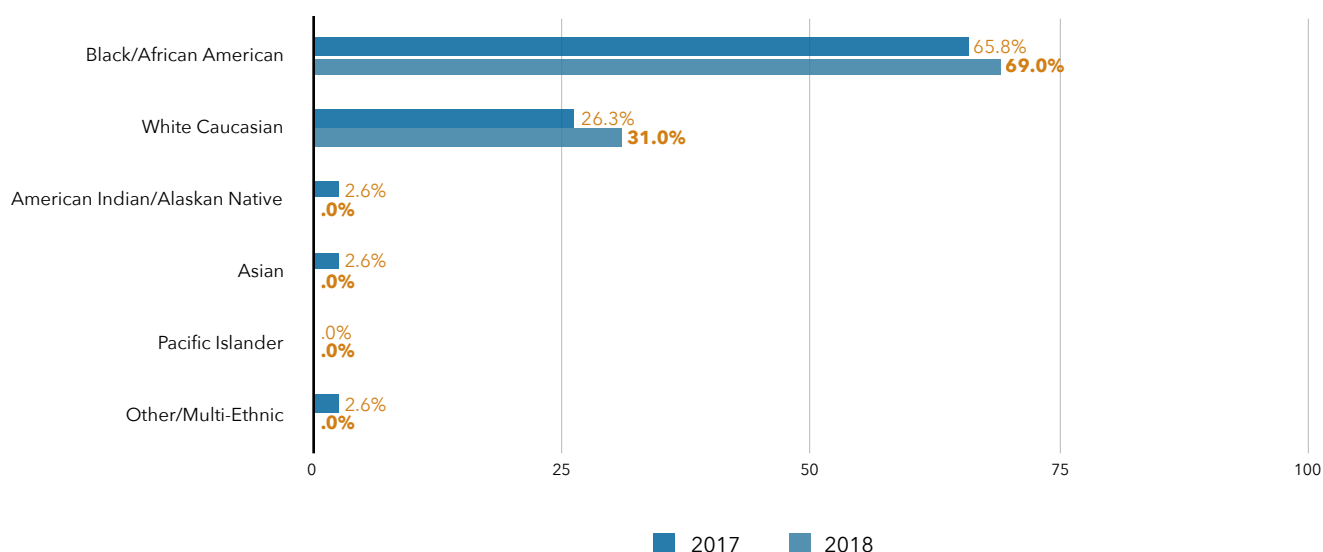
Homeless Families with Children: Demographics

Individuals with Children by Gender

Of the survey respondents with children, 23% were *male*, 77% were *female*, and none were *transgender*.

Individuals with Children by Race

Figure 47: Persons in Families with Children by Race



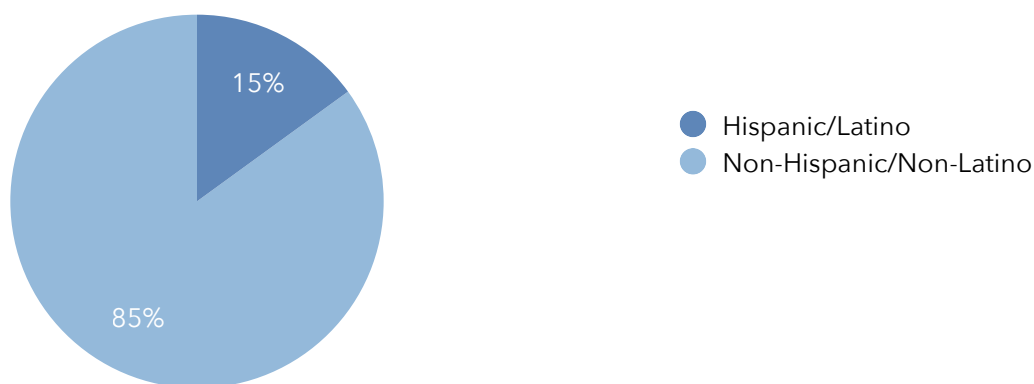
N: 2017= 38; 2018 =13 Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- Of the homeless individuals with children, the highest percentage reported they were *Black/African American* (69.0%), followed by *White/Caucasian* (31.0%).

Individuals with Children by Ethnicity

Figure 48: Persons in Families with Children by Ethnicity



N: 2018 = 13

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2018) 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- Of the homeless individuals with children, the highest percentage reported they were *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino* (85%).

Unaccompanied and Parenting Youth

Unaccompanied children and youth who experience homelessness face far more challenges than their adult counterparts. Not only do they have more difficulty finding employment, they also have a harder time accessing services, shelter, and medical care.

Despite the fact that the unaccompanied children and youth homeless populations face the greatest challenges, data on this population is very limited on both a local and national level. This is partly because this particular homeless subpopulation is difficult to locate and enumerate.

In attempt to overcome this challenge, Southern Nevada increased its effort to include as many unaccompanied homeless children and youth in its 2018 census and survey as possible. To do so they scheduled their street count for the morning and afternoon as opposed to early morning hours, as during school hours is the optimal time of day to locate members of this homeless subpopulation.

They are defined as follows:

Unaccompanied Children: persons under age 18 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian.

Unaccompanied Youth: persons between the ages of 18 and 24 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian.

In 2016, HUD began requiring CoCs to report on Parenting Youth. This population is defined as follows:

Parenting Youth: youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household. Parenting youth is limited to persons in households where there is no adult parent or guardian over age 24 in the household.

The following sections discuss the characteristics of homelessness among unaccompanied children, unaccompanied youth, and parenting youth.

Children (under 18):

There were no unaccompanied or parenting children that participated in the 2018 survey.

Youth (ages 18-24):

- 5.0% (20 persons) of survey respondents were ages 18 to 24 years old, all *unsheltered*.
- This includes 2 parenting youth survey respondents (10% of all youth respondents).
- 40% (8 persons) were between the ages of 18 to 21 and 60% (12 persons) were ages 22 to 24.
- There were 10 *female* (50%) youth and 10 *male* (50%) youth. There were no *transgender* youth.
- Of the female youth, 30% responded that they are currently pregnant.
- The youth were *White/Caucasian* (9 youth) and *Black/African American* (11 youth)
- 15 (75%) were *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*, and 5 (25%) were *Hispanic/Latino*.
- 80% of youth respondents identified their sexual orientation as *Straight*, 15% as *Bisexual*, and 5% as *Other*.

Youth: Prior Residency

- 11 (69%) of the youth survey respondents reported they were living in *Clark County* at the time they became homeless and 5 (31%) were living *outside of the State of Nevada* when they became homeless. Only 16 of the 20 youth respondents answered this question.

- Most youth (8 youth, 40%) reported living with their *Single Mother* prior to becoming homeless. Five (25%) were living with *Both Parents* prior to becoming homeless.

Youth: Occurrence and Length of Homelessness

- 25% of youth reported that this was the *first time* they had been homeless.
- 45% of youth survey respondents were between the ages of 18-21 when they first became homeless.
- The majority (27.8%) of survey respondents had been couch surfing for 2-6 months at the time of the survey and 22.2% reported they had been couch surfing for more than 3 years.
- 15% of youth reported that it had been *7 days or less* since their last permanent housing situation at the time of the survey.
- 35% of youth surveyed reported timeframes between *2-11 months* that had passed since their last permanent housing situation.
- 25% of youth reported that it had been *1-2 years* since their last permanent housing situation, and 1 (5%) reported that *2-3 years* had passed since their last permanent housing situation.
- 1 (5%) youth reported that it had been *more than 3 years* since their last permanent housing situation.

Youth: Mental Health & Well-Being

- 30% of youth reported that they are currently experiencing *depression* (not disabling). 15% of youth reported to be currently experiencing *mental illness* (not disabling).
- 20% of youth survey respondents reported that they had *ever attempted suicide*.

Youth: Drug and Alcohol Abuse

- 25% of youth responded that they do not use drugs.
- 35% of youth responded that *Marijuana* is their primary drug of choice.
- 15% of youth responded *Methamphetamines* as their primary drug of choice.
- 85.7% of youth respondents reported that they were under the age of 18 when they tried marijuana for the first time. Only 7 youth responded to this question.

Youth: Education

- 45% of respondents had *finished 12th grade or earned their diploma/equivalent*.
- 45% of survey respondents had *completed 11th grade*.
- The remaining 10% of survey respondents had *completed 10th grade*.
- None of the survey respondents had *college experience*.
- 45% of survey respondents would be *interested in receiving educational services* if they were available.

Veteran Homelessness

Definition of Veteran Homelessness

For the purposes of homeless services, the VA recommends two questions to determine veteran status:

1. "Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?"
2. "Were you activated into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?"

Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the official HUD definition for veteran is as follows:

...persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Below is information pertaining to homeless veterans in Southern Nevada CoC in 2018, collected through the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey.*

Veteran Survey Respondents: Totals

A total of 32 veterans were surveyed, all self-reported and unsheltered.

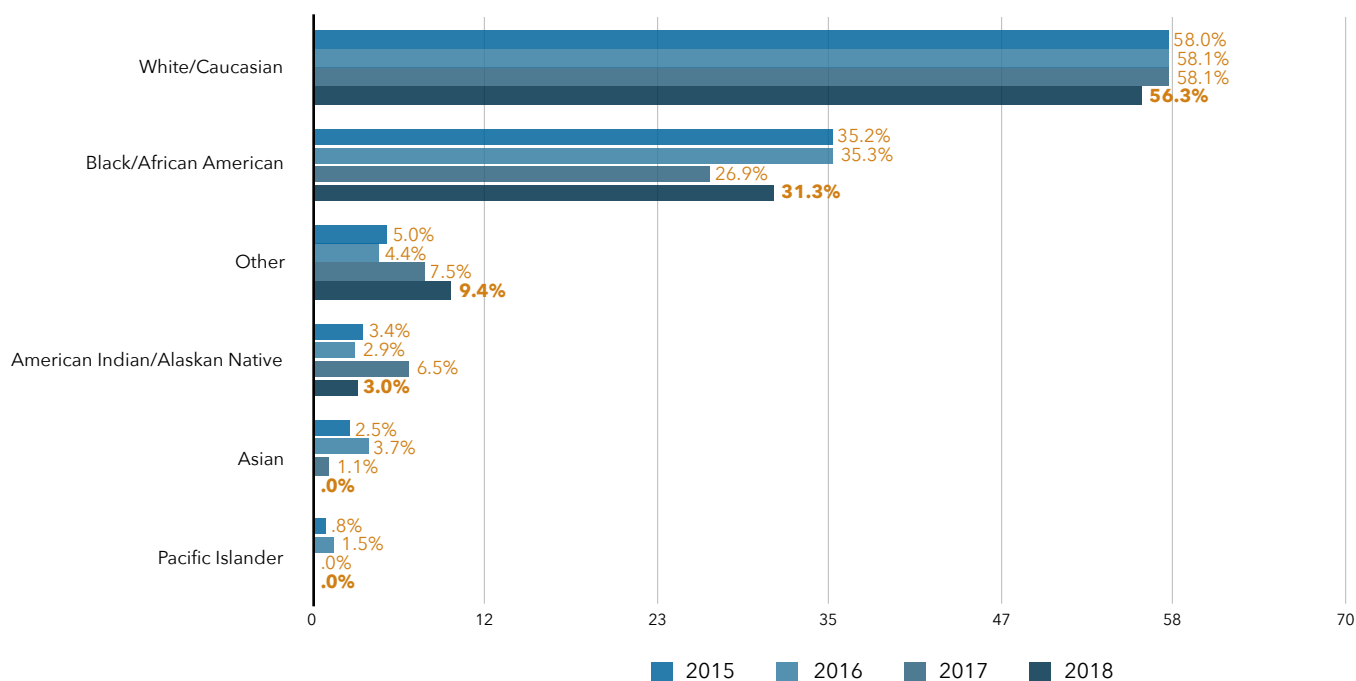
Veteran Survey Respondents: Gender

4 (12.5%) were *female* and 28 (87.5%) were *male*. There were no veteran survey respondents who identified as *transgender*.

* Please note that this section does NOT contain information on the HUD-defined Chronically Homeless Veteran subpopulation. This population is discussed in the following Homeless Survey Findings: Homeless Subpopulations section of this document.

Veteran Survey Respondents: Race & Ethnicity

Figure 49: Homeless Veteran Population By Race, 2018



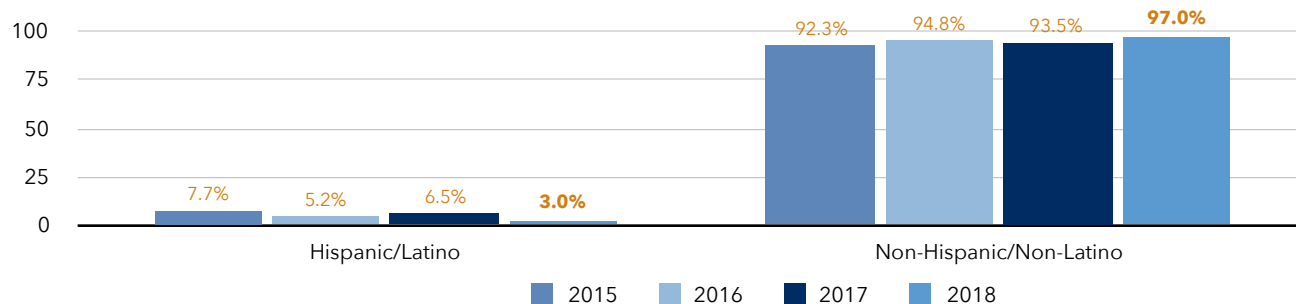
N: 2015 = 119; 2016 = 136; 2017 = 93 ; 2018=32

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- The highest percentage of homeless veterans reported they are *White/Caucasian* (56.3%), followed by *Black/African American* (31.3%).

Figure 50: Homeless Veteran Population By Ethnicity, 2018



N: 2015 = 117, 2016 = 135; 2017 = 93 ; 2018 = 32

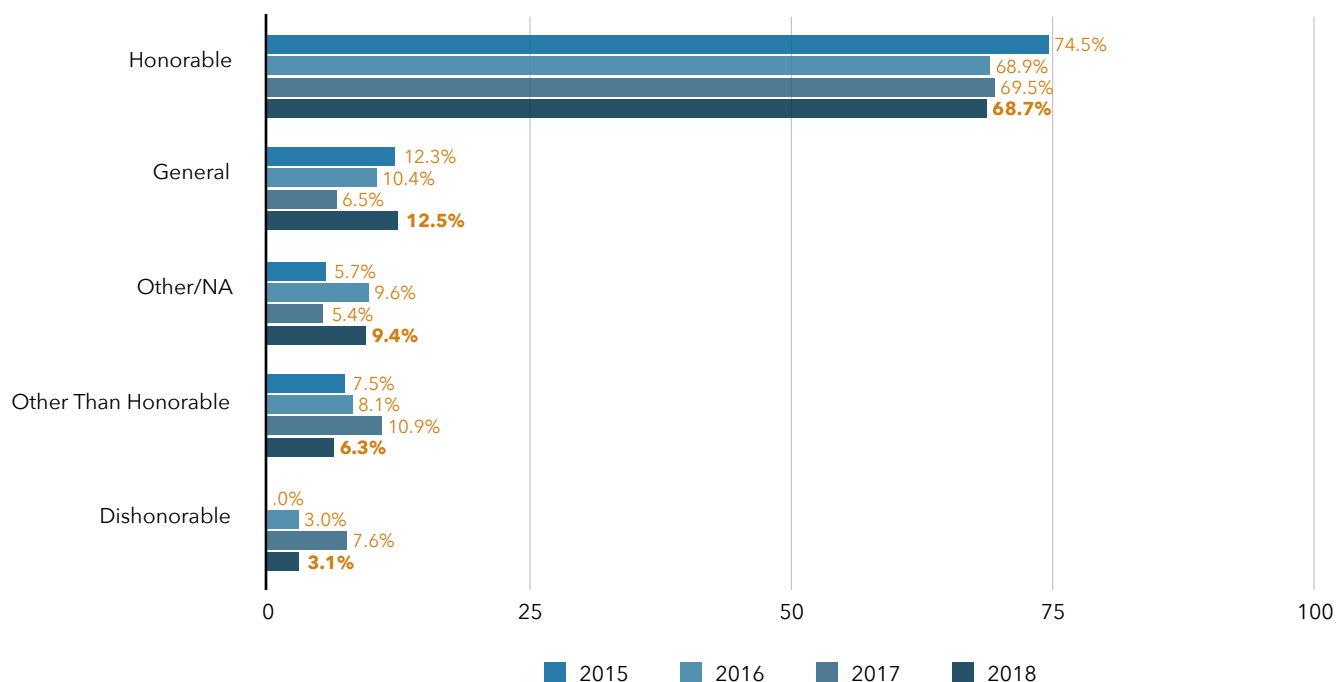
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

The highest percentage of homeless veterans (97%) reported they are *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*. This is higher than 2017 when 93.5% of respondents were *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*.

Veteran Survey Respondents: Discharge Status

Figure 51: Discharge Status Of Veteran Respondents



N; 2015 = 105; 2016 = 135; 2017 = 92; 2018 = 32

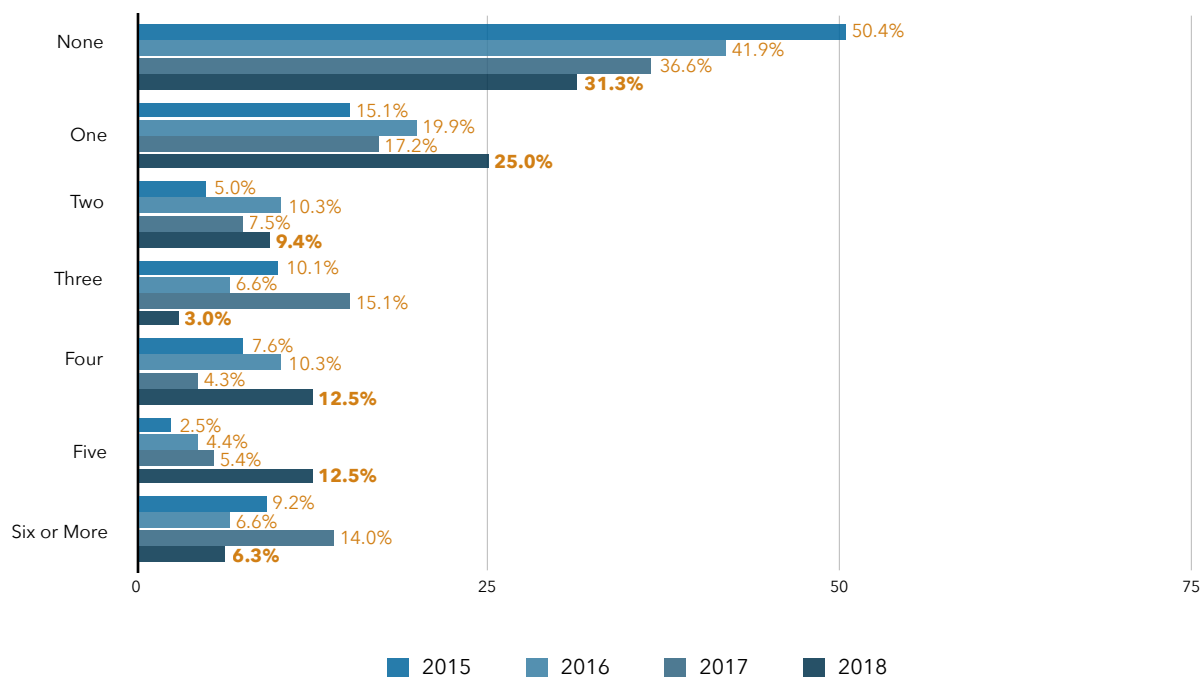
Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- In regards to discharge status of veteran respondents, 68.7% reported *Honorable Discharge*.
- 12.5% of respondents reported *General* discharge status.
- 3.1% of veteran respondents reported a discharge status of *Dishonorable* in 2018. This is lower than 2017 (7.6%).
- 6.3% of veteran respondents reported a discharge status of *Other Than Honorable*. This is noteworthy, as these veterans do not qualify for multiple types of standard government veteran benefits.

Veteran Survey Respondents: Disabling Conditions

Figure 52: Number Of Disabling Conditions Among Homeless Veteran Respondents



N: 2015 = 119; 2016 = 136; 2017 = 93 ; 2018 = 32

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority (31.3%) of homeless veterans reported that they had no disabling conditions. This is lower than 2017 (36.6%).
- 9.4% of the homeless veteran population reported having two disabling conditions, which is higher than the 7.5% who reported having two disabling conditions in 2017.
- 3% of the homeless veteran population reported having three disabling conditions, which is lower than the 15.1% who reported having three disabling conditions in 2017.

SURVEY FINDINGS: HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

The following information is based upon data from both the 2018 Southern Nevada PIT Count and data from the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. It breaks the data into the HUD-defined homeless subpopulations and provides estimates that were calculated by applying the survey results to the PIT Count population. This process is termed **extrapolation** (for more information, see *Appendix V: Glossary*).

Homeless Subpopulation Estimates

The following tables break down the homeless count data into HUD-defined subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless 2018 PIT count and data from the subsequent homeless survey.

For the purposes of this report, persons in a household without children will be referred to as **Individuals**; persons in households with at least one adult and one child (under 18) will be referred to as a **Family**; and persons in households composed of only children will be referred to as **Only Children**.

Figure 53: Homeless Subpopulations Estimates: Part 1

Homeless Subpopulation	Estimates 2018
CH* Individuals	505
CH Families	0
Persons in CH Families	0
CH Veteran Individuals	61
CH Veteran Families	0
Persons in CH Veteran Families	0

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

*CH = Chronically Homeless

Figure 54: Homeless Subpopulations Estimates: Part 2

Homeless Subpopulation	Estimates 2018
Adults with Serious Mental Illness	2,161
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	1,431
Adults with HIV/AIDS	82
Victims of Domestic Violence	692

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Figure 55: Homeless Subpopulations Estimates –Totals, Net Change & Percent Change: Part 1

Homeless Subpopulation	Total				Net Change 2017-2018	Percent Change 2017-2018
	2015	2016	2017	2018		
CH Individuals	455	285	440	505	65	15%
CH Families	1	0	2	0	-2	-100.0%
Persons in CH Families	3	0	6	0	-6	-100.0%
CH Veteran Individuals	29	20	18	61	43	239%
CH Veteran Families	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Persons in CH Veteran Families	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Figure 56: Homeless Subpopulations Estimates –Totals, Net Change & Percent Change: Part 2

Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered & Unsheltered Total				Net Change 2017-2018	Percent Change 2017-2018
	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Adults with Serious Mental Illness*	1,064	1,836	1,798	2,161	363	20%
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	798	1,049	1,529	1,431	-98	-6%
Adults with HIV/AIDS	71	81	40	82	42	105%
Victims of Domestic Violence	735	826	875	692	-183	-21%

Source: Bitfocus Inc., 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

*Serious Mental Illness data are estimates based on survey respondents who reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression.

Chronically Homeless Persons

The information in the following sections below pertains to the state of chronically homeless individuals, chronically homeless families, and people in chronically homeless families located in Southern Nevada during the time of the 2018 survey for veteran and non-veteran populations.

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations - Sheltered & Unsheltered

Data indicates that on any given night in 2018, Southern Nevada has approximately 505 chronically homeless individuals. This is a 14.8% (65 persons) increase since 2017 (440 persons).

On any given night in 2018, it can be estimated that 8.3% (505 persons) of Southern Nevada's total point-in-time homeless population (6,083 persons) is composed of chronically homeless individuals.

As for the veteran chronically homeless population, on any given night in 2018, it can be estimated that 1% (61 persons) of Southern Nevada's total point-in-time homeless population (6,083) is composed of chronically homeless veteran individuals. There were no chronically homeless veteran families, and thus no people in chronically homeless veteran families in 2018.

The information in the tables below is based on both the data from the PIT Count and data from the homeless survey. The totals were calculated by applying the survey results to the 2018 PIT Count population.

Figure 57: Chronically Homeless Subpopulations - Non-Veteran

Homeless Subpopulation	2015		2016		2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
CH Individuals	455	100%	285	100%	440	100%	505	100%	65	114%
Unsheltered	420	92.3%	253	88.8%	356	80.9%	316	62.6%	-40	-11%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	31	6.8%	23	8.1%	72	16.4%	178	35.2%	106	147%
Sheltered Safe Haven	4	0.9%	9	3.1%	12	2.7%	11	2.2%	-1	-8%
CH Families	1	100%	1	100%	2	100%	0	0.0%	-2	-200%
Unsheltered	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50%	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	1	100%	0	100%	1	50%	0	0.0%	-1	-100%
Sheltered Safe Haven	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
People in CH Families	3	100%	0	100%	6	100%	0	0.0%	-6	-600%
Unsheltered	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	-4	-100.0%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	3	100%	0	100%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	-2	-100%

Homeless Subpopulation	2015		2016		2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sheltered Safe Haven	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source:

Applied Survey Research (2011) 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Bitfocus Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018), 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- Of the chronically homeless individuals, 62.6% (316) were unsheltered.
- Of the chronically homeless individuals, 35.2% (178 persons) were sheltered in emergency shelters. This is a 147% increase (106 persons) since 2017 when 16.4% (72 persons) were sheltered in emergency shelters.

Figure 58: Chronically Homeless Subpopulations - Veteran

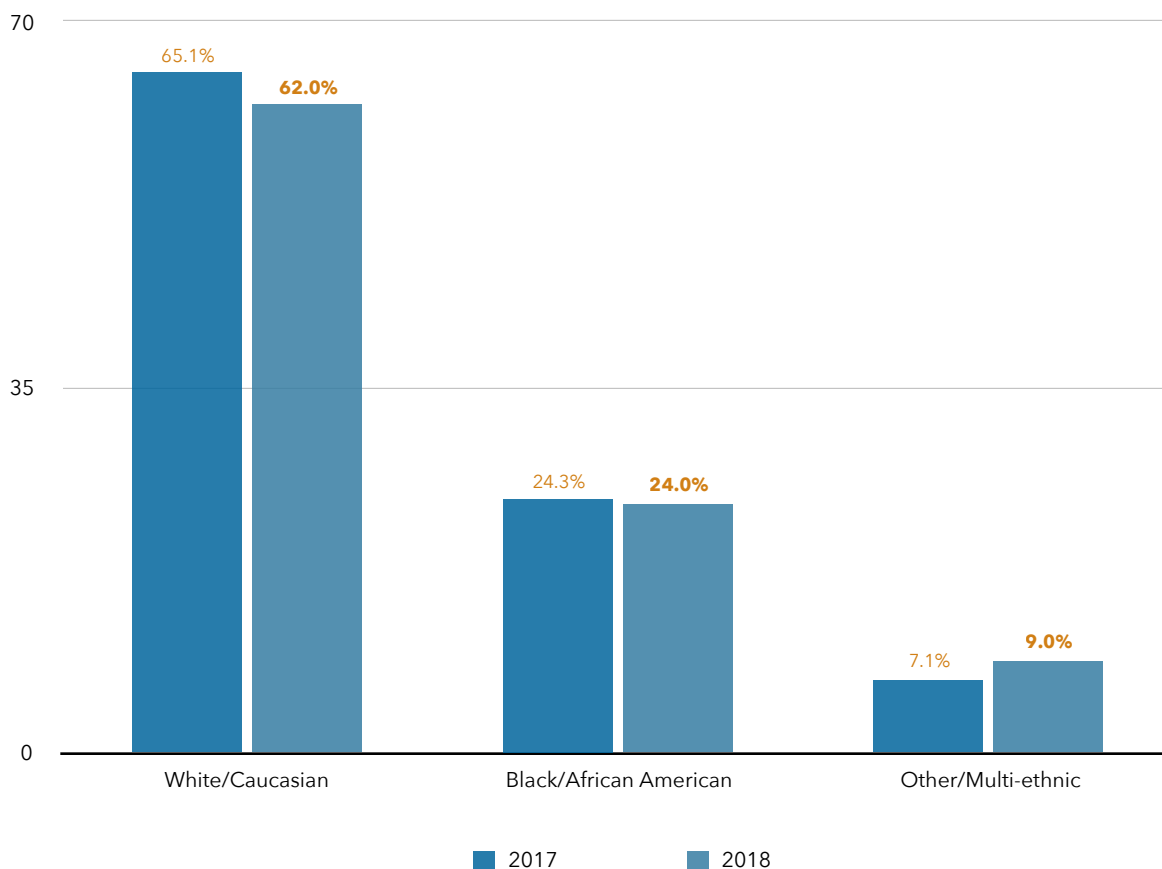
Homeless Subpopulation	2017		2018		2017 - 2018	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
CH Veteran Individuals	18	100%	61	100%	43	238.9%
Unsheltered	10	55.6%	21	34.4%	11	110%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	8	44.4%	40	65.6%	32	400%
Sheltered Safe Haven	0	0%	0	0	0	0.0%
CH Veteran Families	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unsheltered	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sheltered Safe Haven	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
People in CH Veteran Families	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unsheltered	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%
Sheltered Emergency Shelter	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%
Sheltered Safe Haven	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%

Summary:

- Of the chronically homeless veteran individuals, 34.4% (21 persons) were unsheltered.
- Of the chronically homeless veteran individuals, 65.6% (40 persons) were sheltered in emergency shelters.
- There were 0 chronically homeless veteran families (sheltered or unsheltered) in 2018.

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations - Race & Ethnicity

Figure 59: Non-Veteran Chronically Homeless Population by Race (Top 3 Races)



N: 2017 = 169; 2018 = 148

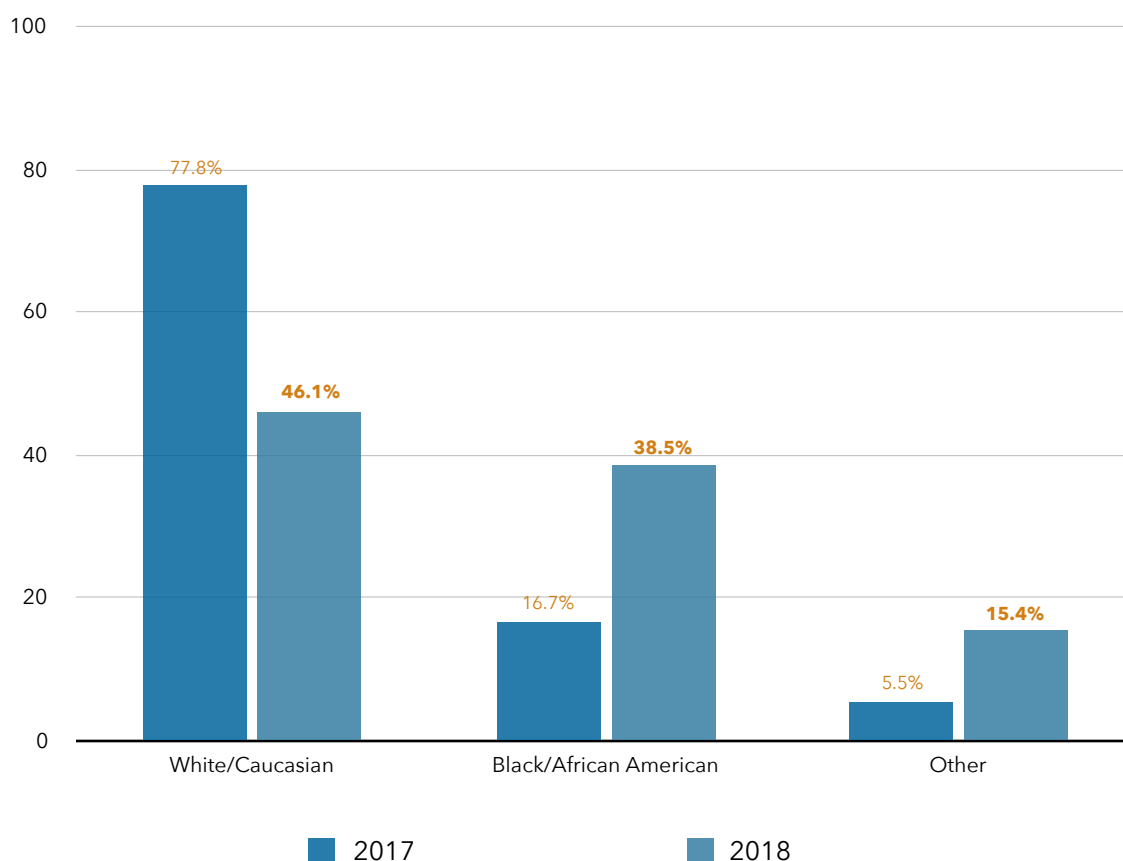
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2017, 2018), 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:*

- 62% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless individuals identified their racial/ethnic group as *White/Caucasian*.
- 24% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless individuals identified their racial/ethnic group as *Black/African American*.
- 9% of chronically homeless individuals identified as *Other/Multi-Ethnic*.

* Percentages based on the extrapolated total within the Veteran Chronically Homeless survey respondents.

Figure 60: Veteran Chronically Homeless Population by Race (Top 3 Races)



N: 2017 = 18; 2018 = 13

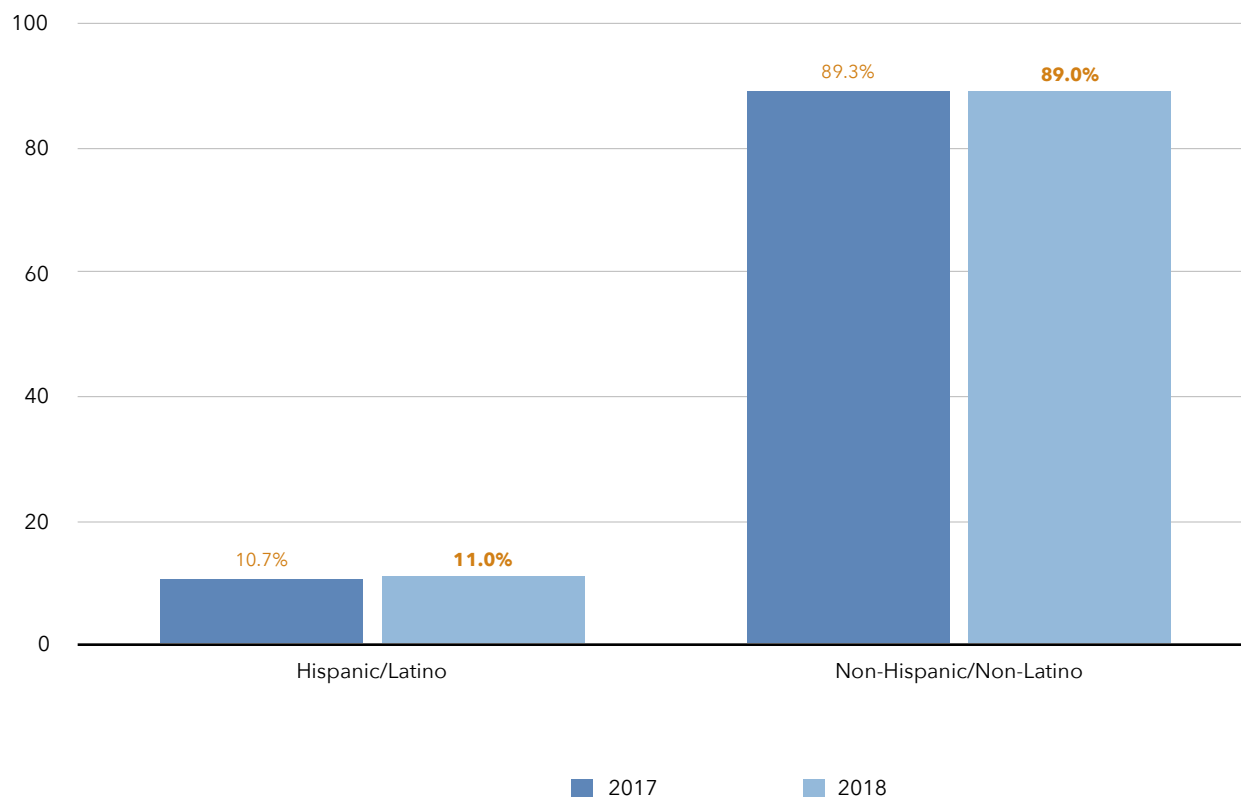
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2017, 2018), 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:*

- 46.1% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless veteran individuals identified their racial/ethnic group as *White/Caucasian*.
- 38.5% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless veteran individuals identified their racial/ethnic group as *Black/African American*.
- 15.4% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless veteran individuals identified their racial/ethnic group as *Other*.

* Percentages based on the extrapolated total within the Veteran Chronically Homeless survey respondents.

Figure 61: Non-Veteran Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity



N: 2017 = 168; 2018 = 148

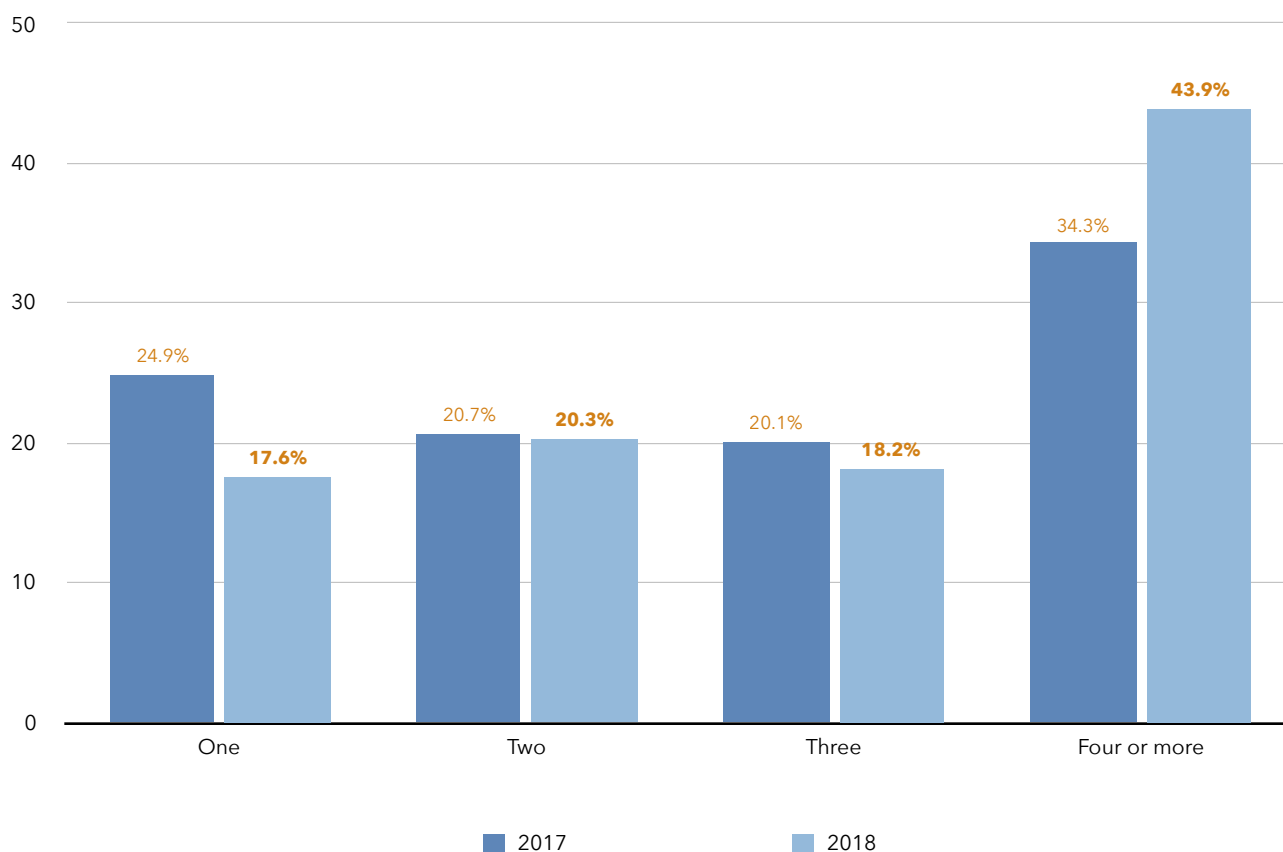
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2017, 2018), 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 11% of survey respondents who are chronically homeless identified their ethnic group as *Hispanic/Latino*.
- As for veteran chronically homeless survey respondents, 15% identified their ethnic group as *Hispanic/Latino*.

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations - Disabling Conditions

Figure 62: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Non-Veteran Chronically Homeless Respondents



N: 2017 = 169; 2018 = 148

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2017, 2018), 2017 & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 17.6% of chronically homeless individuals reporting a disabling condition had only one disabling condition.
- 82.4% of chronically homeless individuals reporting a disabling condition reported two or more co-occurring disabling conditions.
- As for *veteran chronically homeless respondents*, 38.5% of these respondents reported one disabling condition, and 53.8% reported four or more disabling conditions.

Chronically Homeless Families

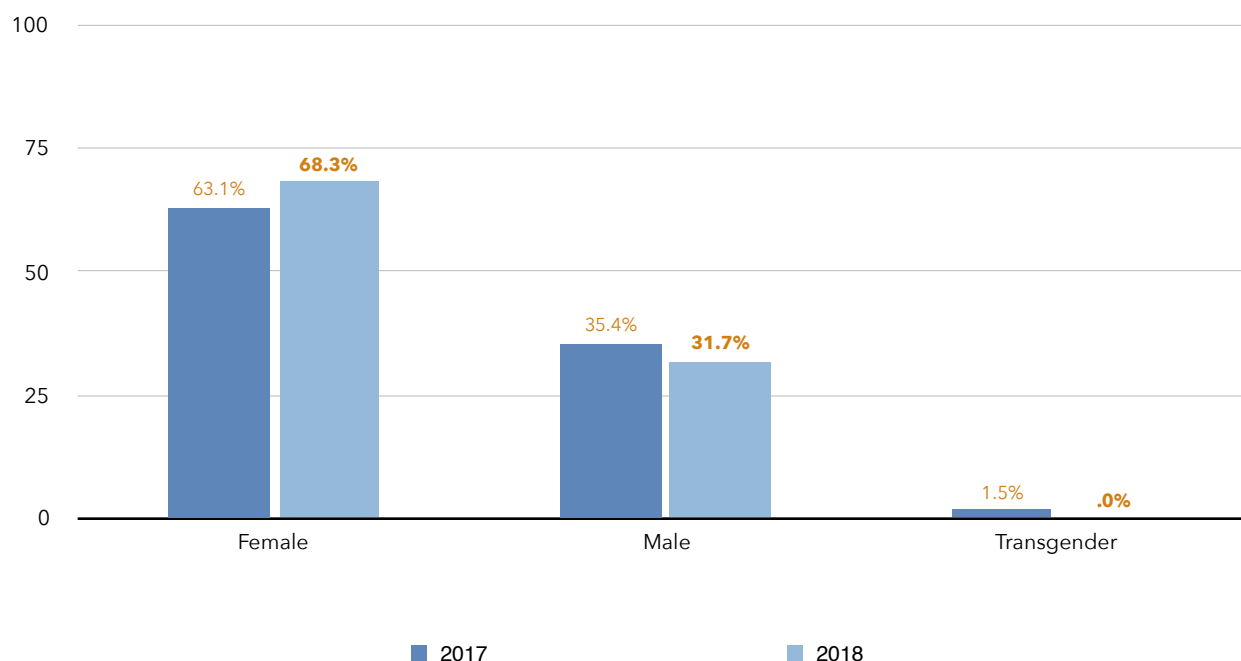
- There were no chronically homeless families (unsheltered, sheltered, veteran, non-veteran) in 2018.

Adults with HIV/AIDS

- 1.8% of survey respondents reported experiencing HIV or AIDS related illnesses. Of the entire PIT Count population, 1.3% were experiencing HIV or AIDS related illnesses. This number is higher than the total reported in 2017 (0.6%).

Victims of Domestic Violence

Figure 63: Respondents Who Were Experiencing Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse (By Gender)



N: 2017 = 130; 2018 = 63

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2017, 2018), 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

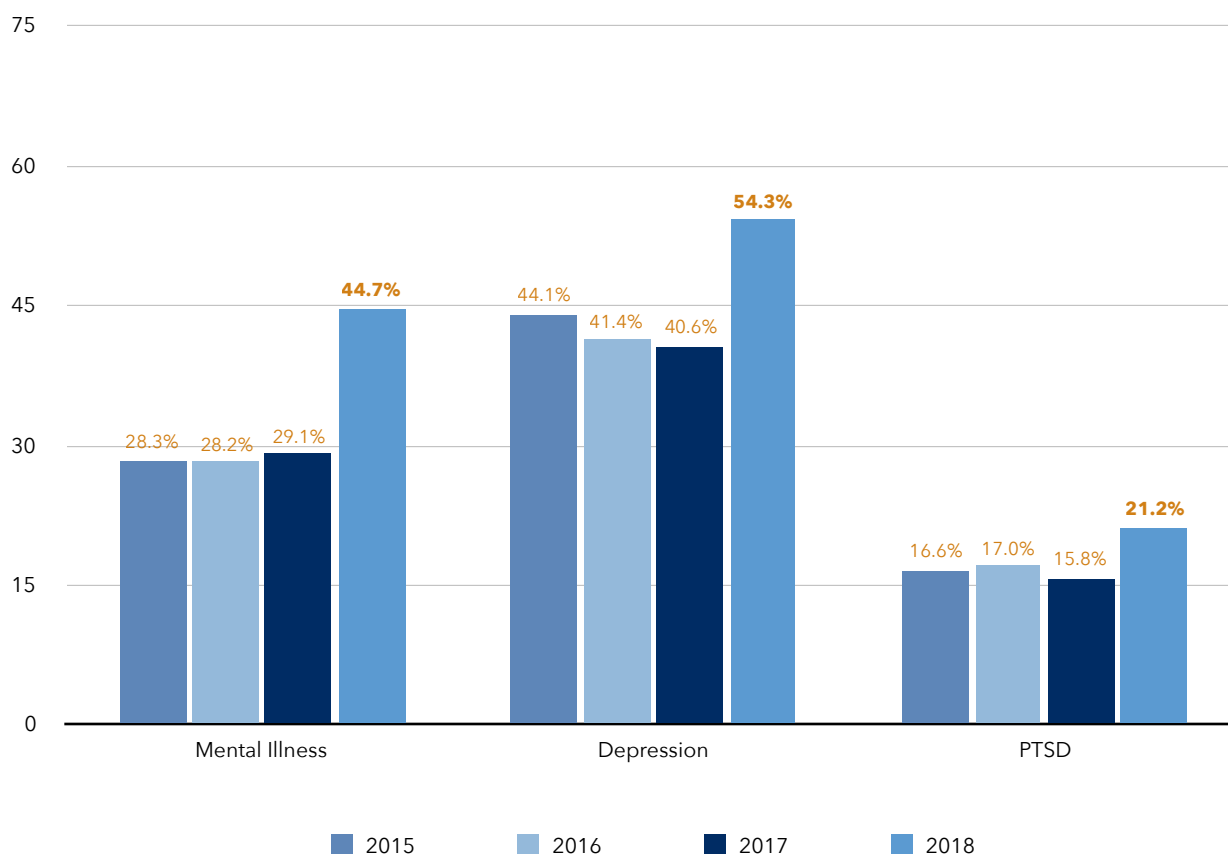
Summary:

- 15.9% of survey respondents reported experiencing domestic violence or abuse.
- Of all survey respondents who reported experiencing domestic violence or abuse, 68.3% were female and 31.7% were male.
- Of the entire PIT Count population, 11.4% reported experiencing domestic violence.

Adults with Serious Mental Illness

The 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey included questions inquiring about mental health status.

Figure 64: Percentage Of Respondents Who Were Currently or Ever Had Experienced Mental Illness, Depression, and PTSD



Mental Illness_N: 2015 = 922; 2016 = 968; 2017 = 719; 2018 = 398

Depression_N: 2015 = 922; 2016 = 967; 2017 = 721; 2018 = 396

PTSD_N: 2015 = 922; 2016 = 964; 2017 = 722; 2018 = 397

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018), 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

Overall, 64% survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness, depression, or PTSD, or any possible variation thereof. This is higher than that of 2017 (47.6%).

Mental Illness

- In 2018, 44.7% of the survey respondents claimed they were or ever had suffered from mental illness. This is higher than 2017 (29.1%).
- 75.7% reported it prevented them from getting work or obtaining housing.

Depression

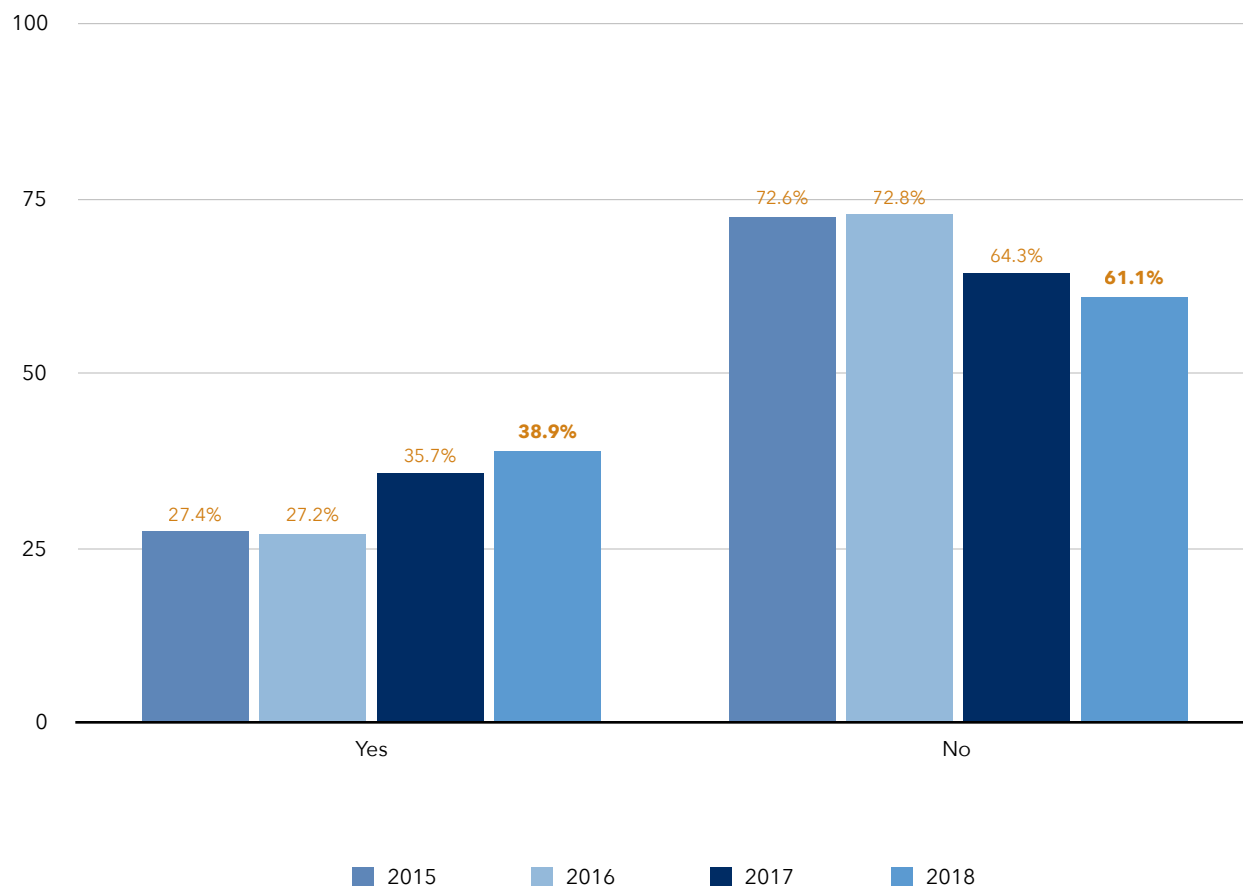
- In 2018, 54.3% claimed they were or ever had suffered from depression. This is higher than 2017 (40.6%).
- Of those suffering from depression in 2018, 70.9% reported it prevented them from getting work or obtaining housing.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- In 2018, 21.2% claimed they were or ever had suffered from PTSD. This is lower than 2017 (15.8%).
- Of those suffering from PTSD, 69% reported it prevented them from getting work or obtaining housing.

Adults with Substance Use disorders

Figure 65: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing Alcohol or Drug Abuse



N: 2015 = 913; 2016 = 973; 2017 = 718; 2018 = 396

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018), 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

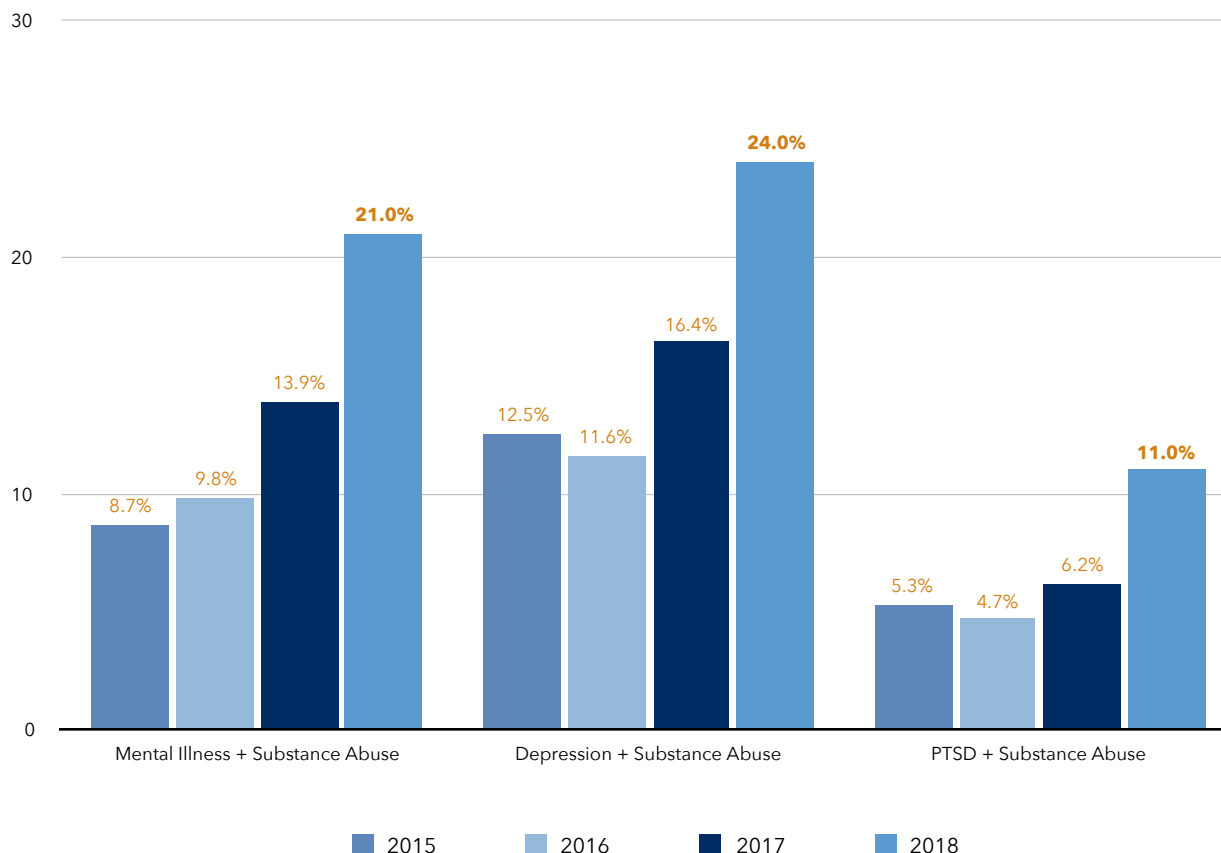
Summary:

- 38.9% of the survey respondents reported to be currently experiencing alcohol or drug abuse at the time of the survey. This represents a 3.3% increase compared to 2017, when 35.7% of respondents cited problems with alcohol/drug abuse.

Co-Occurring Disorders

Below is 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 data depicting the state of co-occurring disorders in Southern Nevada.

Figure 66: Respondents Reporting Co-Occurring Substance Abuse with Mental Illness, Depression, or PTSD



N: 2014 = 948; 2015 = 922; 2016 = 973; 2017 = 727; 2018 = 398

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018), 2015, 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 21% of respondents reported suffering from co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse and 18% reported that it prevented them from obtaining work or housing.
- 24% of survey respondents reported suffering from co-occurring depression and substance abuse with 20% reporting that it prevented them from obtaining work or housing.
- 11% of survey respondents reported suffering from co-occurring PTSD and substance abuse and 10% reported that this co-occurring disorder prevented them from obtaining work or housing.

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS

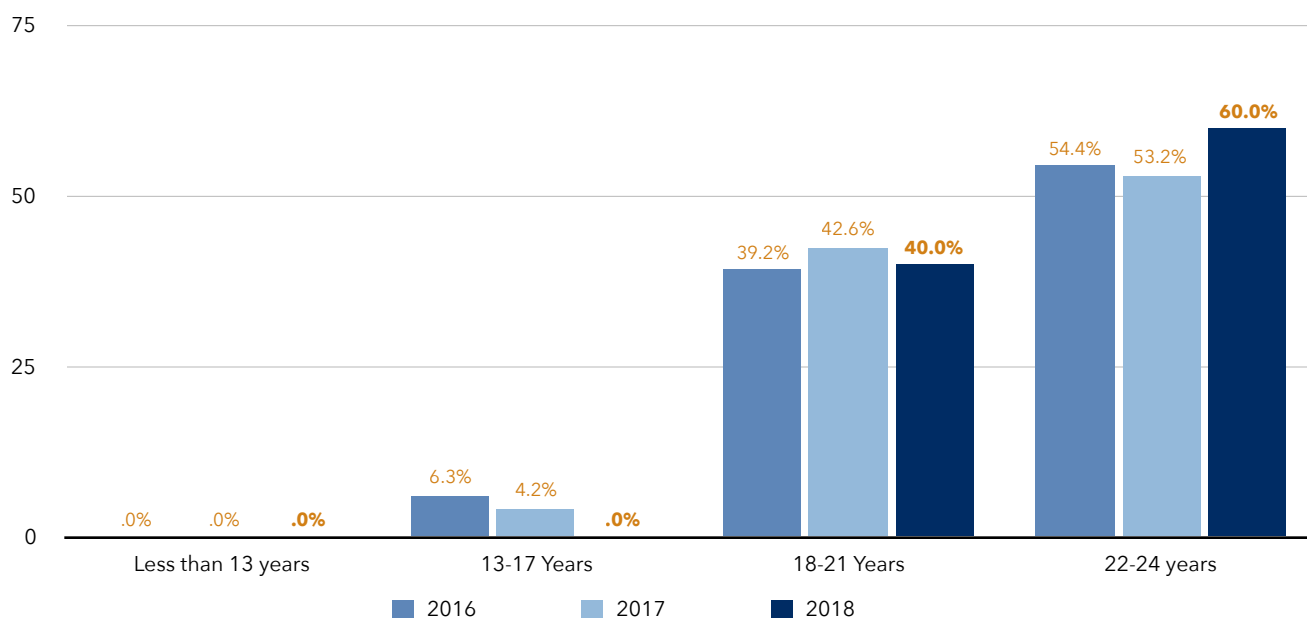
Demographics

Understanding the demographics of the Southern Nevada homeless youth population is key to defining the specific needs of this population. This information can be used to create more effective programs, alter existing programs, and predict future challenges.

In order to obtain demographic information characterizing the homeless residents in Southern Nevada, the survey participants answered several questions pertaining to age, gender, ethnicity, race, and family status.

Age

Figure 67: Survey Respondents by Age, 2016 - 2018



N: 2016 = 79; 2017 = 47 ; 2018 = 20

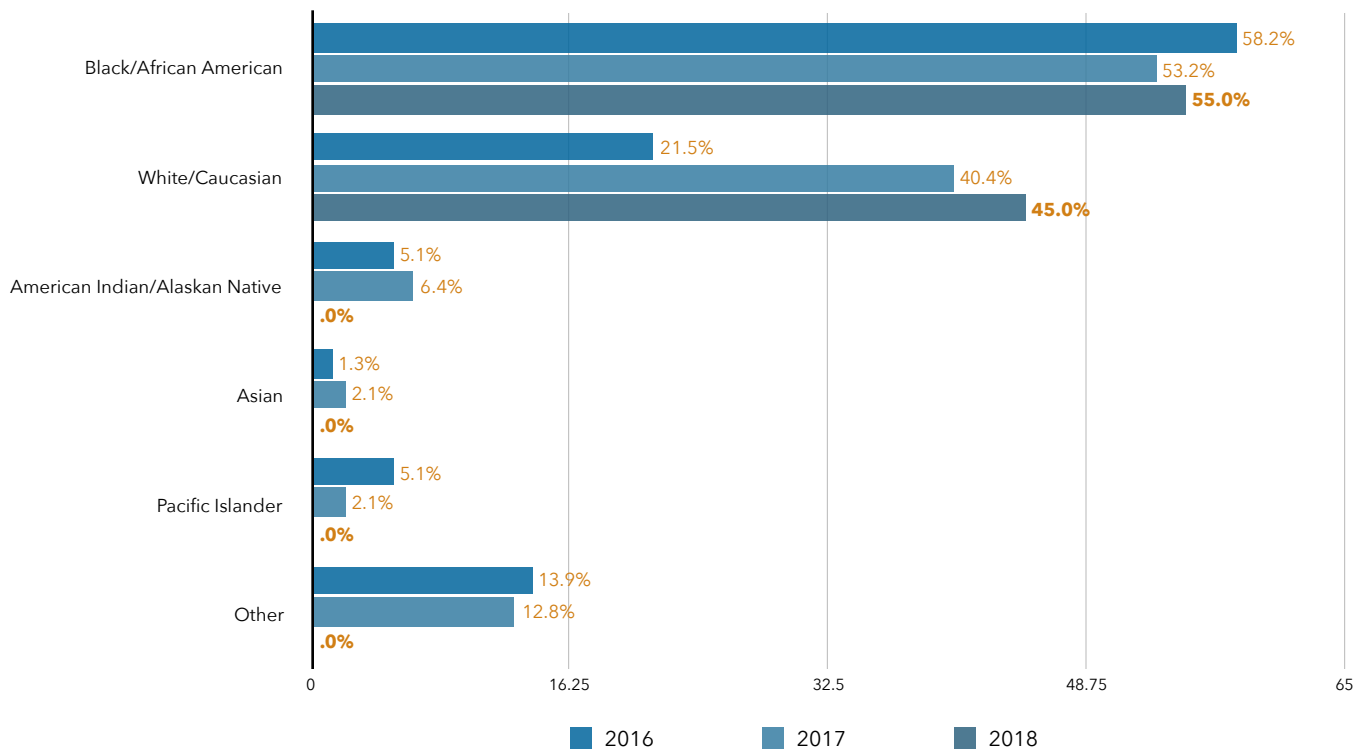
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 60% of respondents were between the ages of 22 and 24. This is higher than 2017 (53.2%).
- 40% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 21. This is lower than 2017 (42.6%).
- No respondents were between the ages of 13 and 17. This is lower than 2017 (4.2%).
- No respondents were under the age of 13. This is the same as In 2017.

Race/Ethnicity

Figure 68: Youth Respondents by Race



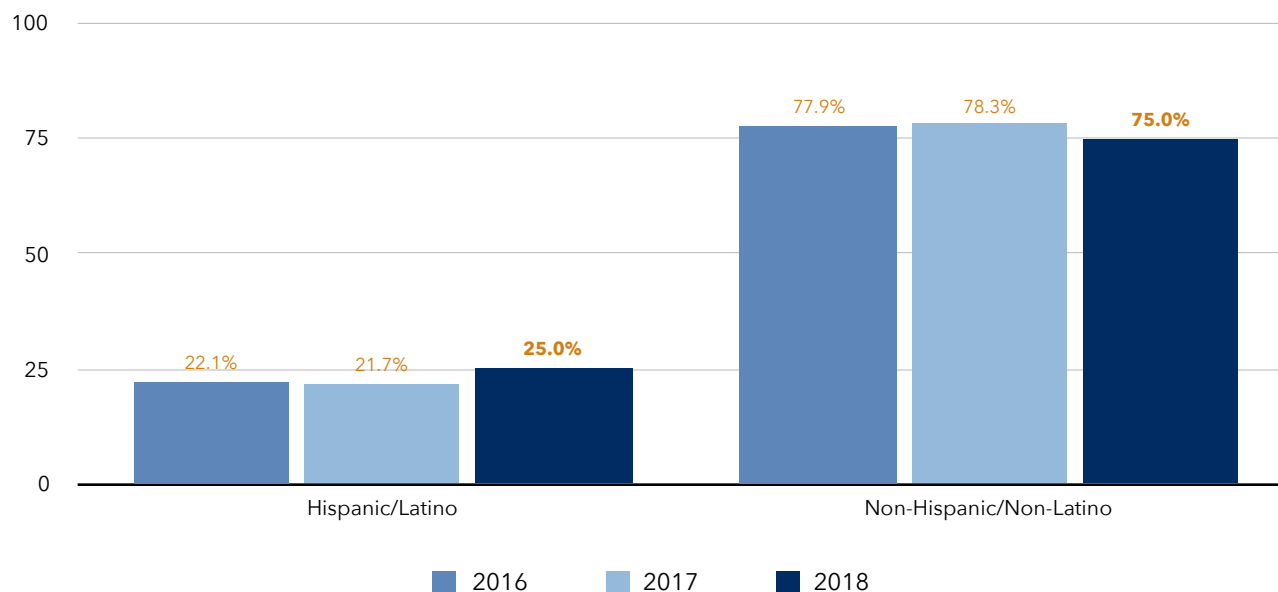
N: 2016 = 79; 2017 = 47; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 55% of respondents identified their racial group as *Black/African American*. This is higher than 2017 (53.2%).
- 45% of survey respondents identified their racial group as *White/Caucasian*. This is higher than 2017 (40.4%).
- No respondents identified their racial group as *American Indian/Alaskan Native*. This is lower than 2017 when 6.4% of respondents identified with this race category.
- No respondents identified their racial group as *Asian*. This is lower than 2017 (2.1%).
- No respondents identified their racial group as *Pacific Islander*. This is lower than 2017 (2.1%).
- No respondents identified their racial group as *Other*. This is lower than 2017 (12.8%).

Figure 69: Respondents by Ethnicity



N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 25% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Hispanic/Latino*. This is higher than 2017 (21.7%).
- 75% of respondents identified their ethnic group as *Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino*. This is lower than 2017 (78.3%).

Gender

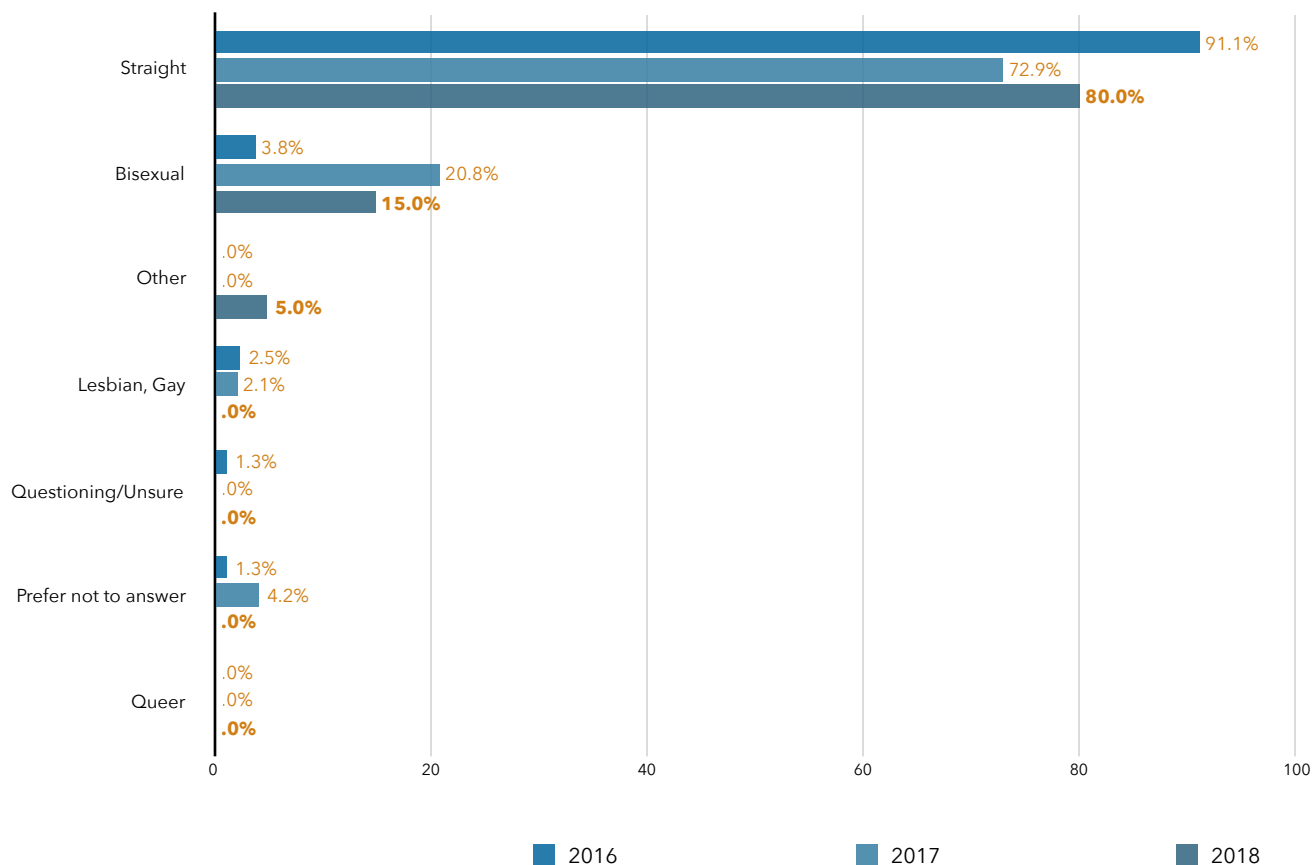
Past homeless surveys nationwide have consistently found that the majority of homeless adults are male. This trend was not seen in the 2018 survey of homeless youth where there was a 50/50 contribution between males and females.

Summary:

- 50% of respondents identified as *male*. This is lower than 2017 (51%).
- 50% of respondents identified as *female*. This is higher than 2017 (44.7%).
- 30% of female respondents reported they were pregnant. This is lower than 2017 (42.9%).
- None of the youth surveyed identified as *transgender*. This is the same as 2017.
- None of the youth reported they *don't identify as male, female, or transgender* in 2017. This is lower than 2017 (4.3%).

Sexual Orientation

Figure 70: Sexual Orientation



N: 2016 = 81; 2017 = 48; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 80% of respondents identified as *Straight*. This is higher than 2017 (72.9%).
- None of the respondents identified as *Lesbian/Gay*. This is lower than 2017 (2.1%).
- 15% of respondents identified as *Bisexual*. This is lower than 2017 (20.8%).
- None of the respondents identified as *Queer* or *Questioning/Unsure*, which is the same as in 2017.

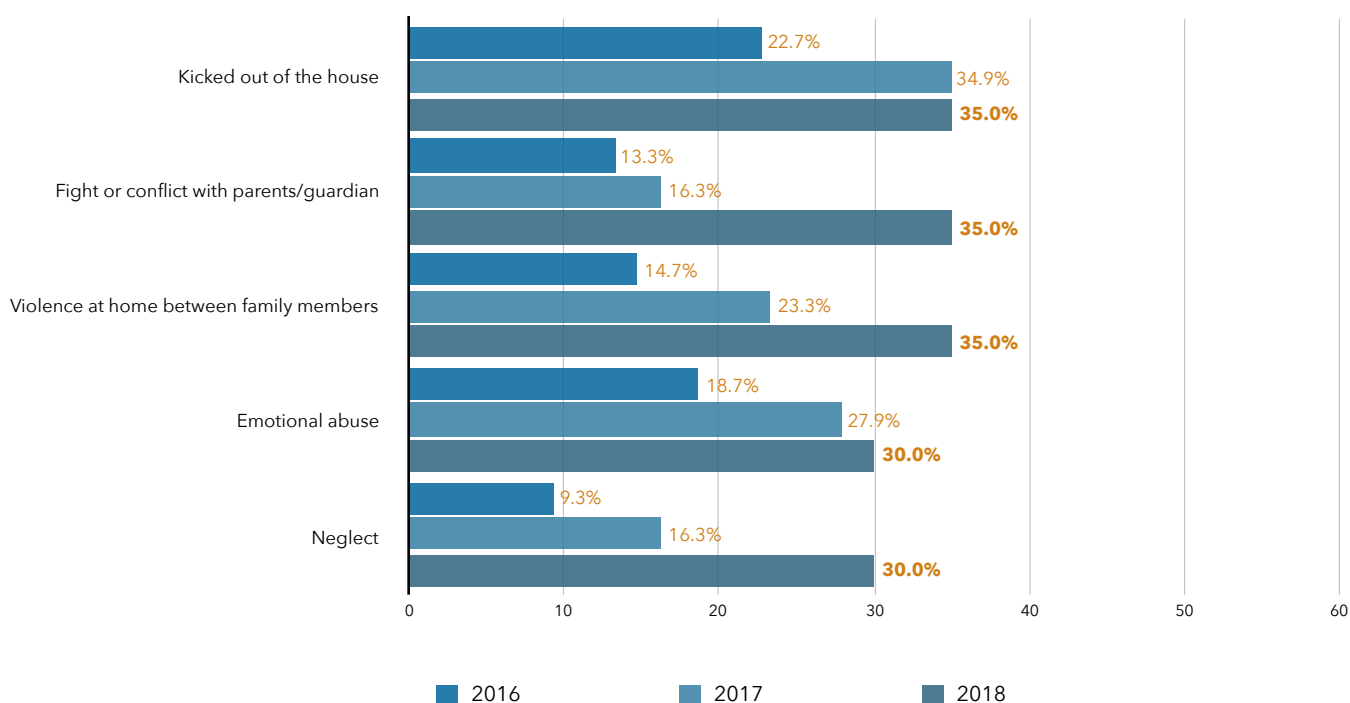
Conditions of Homelessness

The following section presents a broad view of the various characteristics and causes of homelessness. This section details the duration and frequency of homelessness, living conditions, and obstacles that homeless youth face when trying to secure permanent housing.

Conditions Prior To Becoming Homeless

Primary Causes of Homelessness

Figure 71: Top Events That Led to Respondents' Homelessness (Top 5 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

N: 2016: 75 respondents provided 159 responses; 2017: 43 respondents provided 121 responses; 2018: 20 respondents provided 65 responses

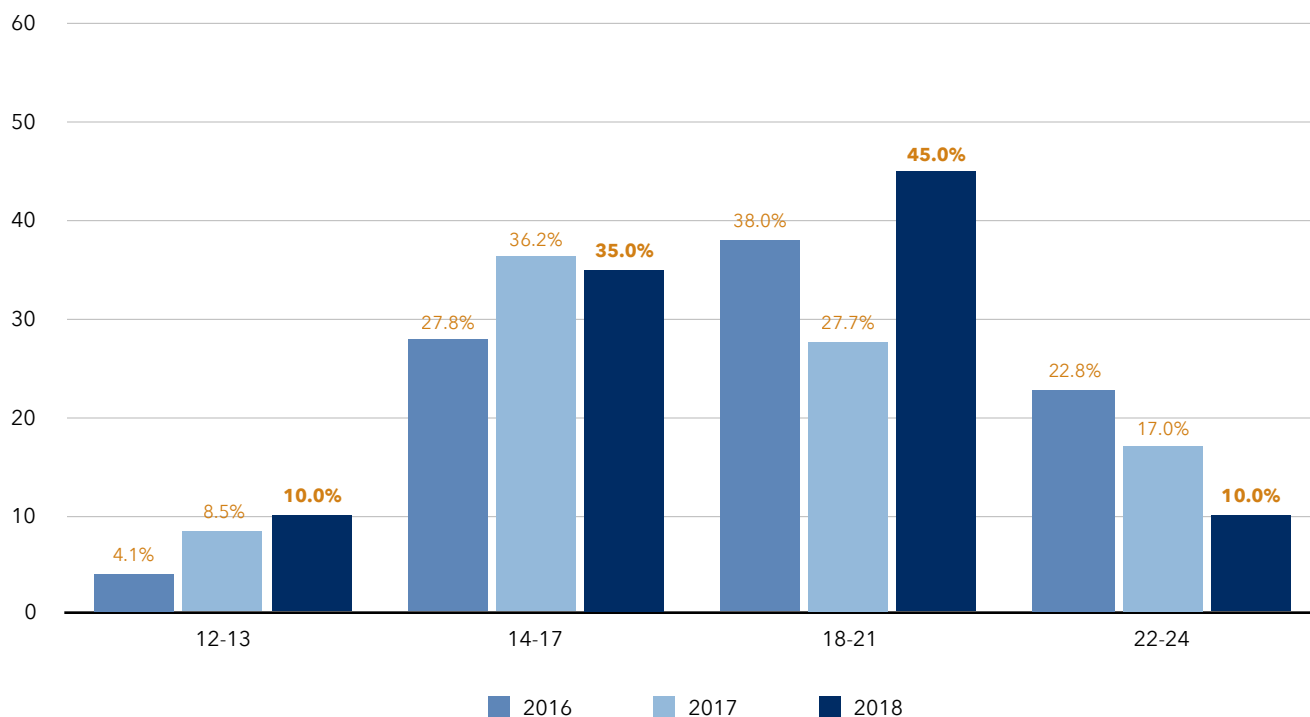
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- *Kicked out of the house* (35%), *Fight or conflict with parents/guardian* (35%), and *Violence at home between family members* (35%) were the most frequently selected response options in 2018. This is higher than 2017 when *Kicked out of the house* was 34.9%, *Fight or conflict with parents/guardian* was 16.3%, and *Violence at home between family members* was 23.3%.
- *Emotional Abuse* (30%) and *Neglect* (30%) were the second most commonly cited causes of homelessness in 2018. This is higher than 2017 (27.9% and 16.3%, respectively).

Occurrence of Homelessness

Figure 72: How Old Were You When You First Experienced Homelessness?



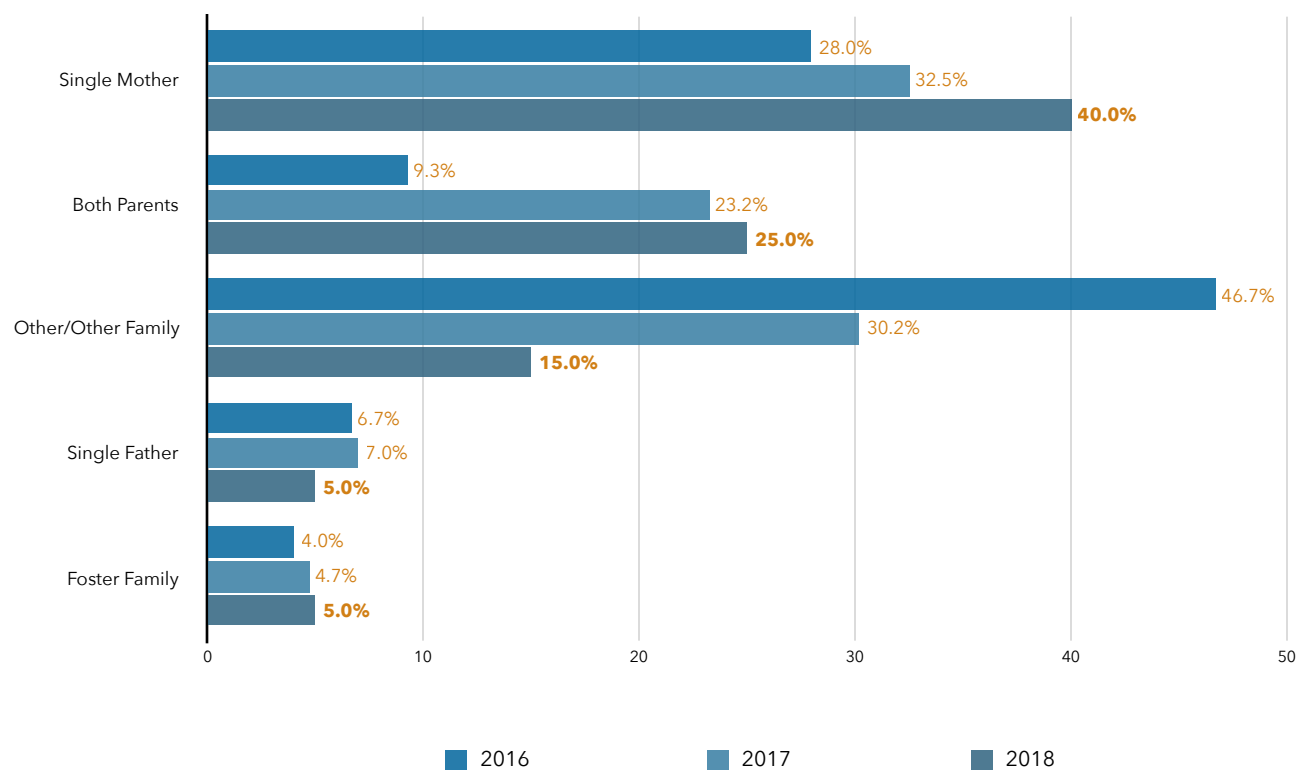
N: 2016 = 73; 2017 = 47; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017), 2016, & 2017 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 45% of youth survey respondents were between the ages of 18-21 when they first became homeless.

Figure 73: Just Before Becoming Homeless, Did You Live With: (Top 5 responses in 2018)



N: 2016 = 75; 2017 = 43; 2018 = 20

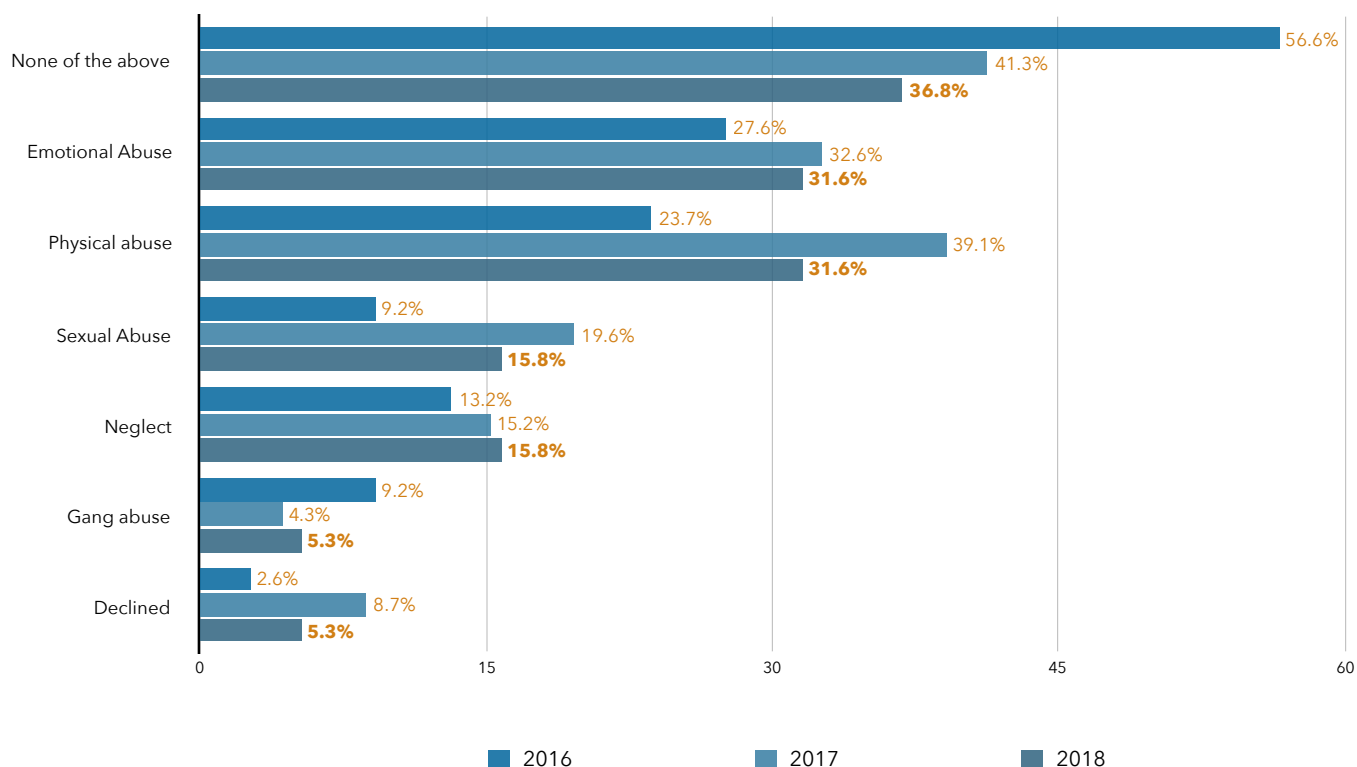
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- In 2018, the most frequently cited family member respondents were living with prior to becoming homeless was *Single Mother* (40%). This is higher than 2017 (32.5%).
- 25% of respondents reported that they were living with *Both Parents* prior to becoming homeless. This is higher than 2017 (23.2%).
- 10% of respondents reported that they were living with *Other Family Members* prior to becoming homeless, while 5% of respondents reported other. This is lower than 2017 (30.2%).

Experiences Prior to Becoming Homeless

Figure 74: Prior to Becoming Homeless, Experienced:



Multiple response question.

76 respondents provided 108 responses in 2016; 46 respondents provided 74 responses in 2017; 19 respondents provided 27 responses in 2018.

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

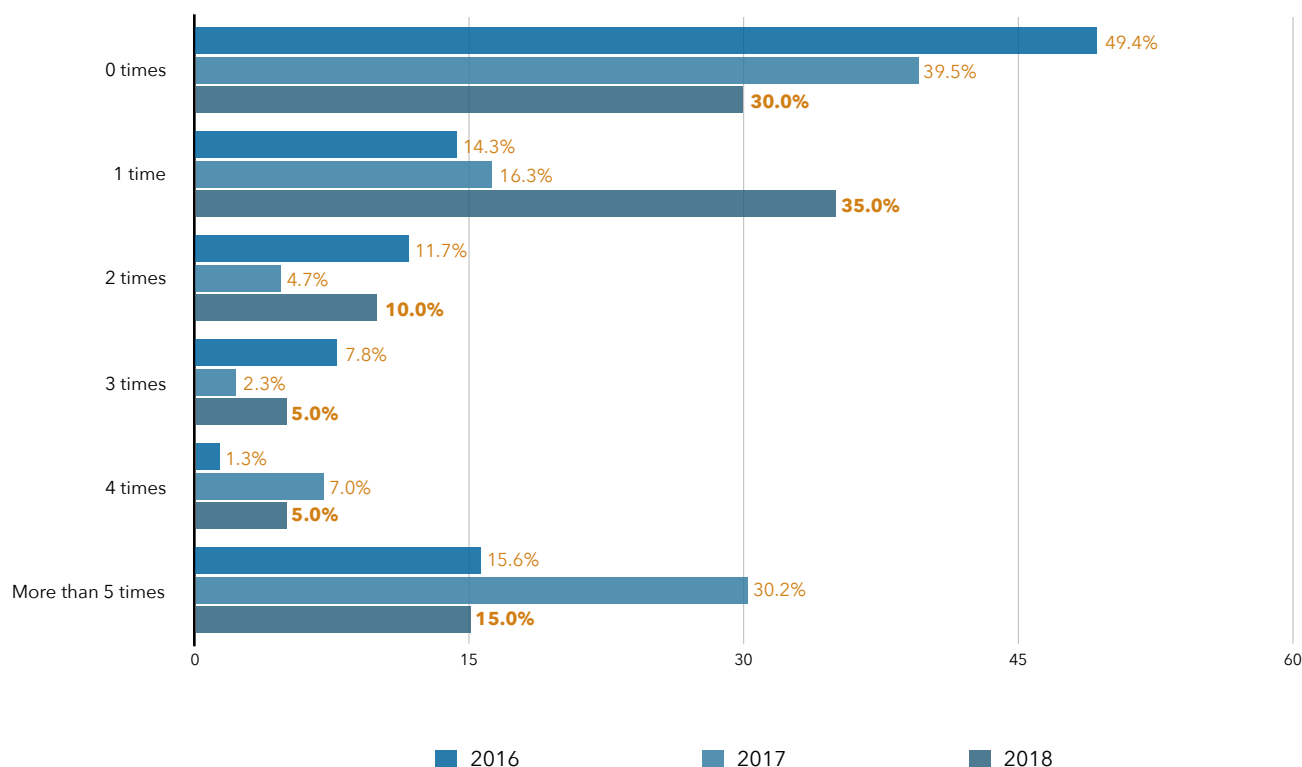
Summary:

- *Physical Abuse* (31.6%) and *Emotional Abuse* (31.6%) were the most commonly cited experiences prior to becoming homeless. This is lower than 2017 (39.1% and 32.6%, respectively).
- 15.8% of survey respondents reported *Neglect*. This is higher than 2017 (15.2%).
- 5.3% of survey respondents reported *Gang Abuse* prior to becoming homeless. This is higher than 2017 (4.3%).

Arrest, Probation, & Incarceration

- 55% of survey respondents stated that they had never been involved with the justice system before they were 18 (as a minor).^{*} This is higher than 2017 (51.1%).
- 90% of survey respondents had never been on parole. This is higher than 2017 (82.2%).
- 70% had never been on probation. This is higher than 2017 (53.3%).

Figure 75: How Many Times Have You Been Arrested?



N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 43; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

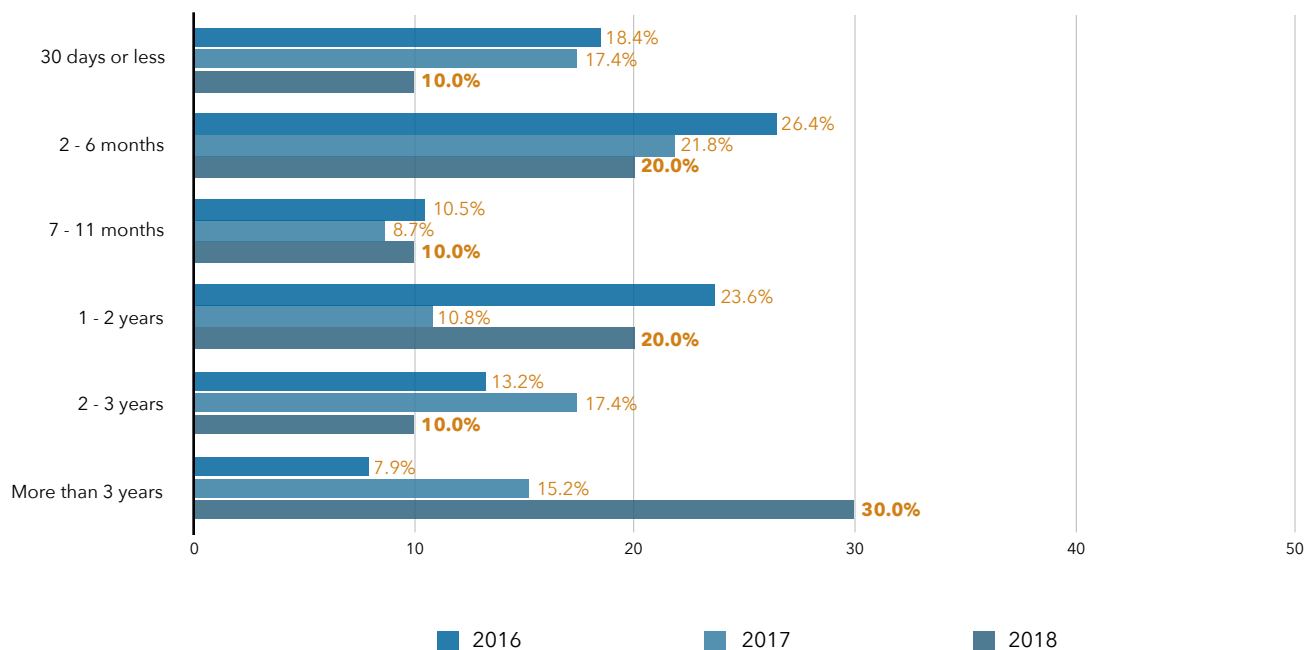
- 30% of survey respondents had *never been arrested*. This is lower than 2017 (39.5%).
- 35% of survey respondents had been arrested *once*. This is higher than 2017 (16.3%).
- 15% of survey respondents had been arrested *more than five times*. This is lower than 2017 (30.2%).

^{*} This includes jail, juvenile hall, camp programs, probation, detention, etc.

Current Conditions of Homelessness

Duration of Homelessness

Figure 76: Total Length of Time Homeless/Without Home/Regular Place to Stay or Sleep



N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

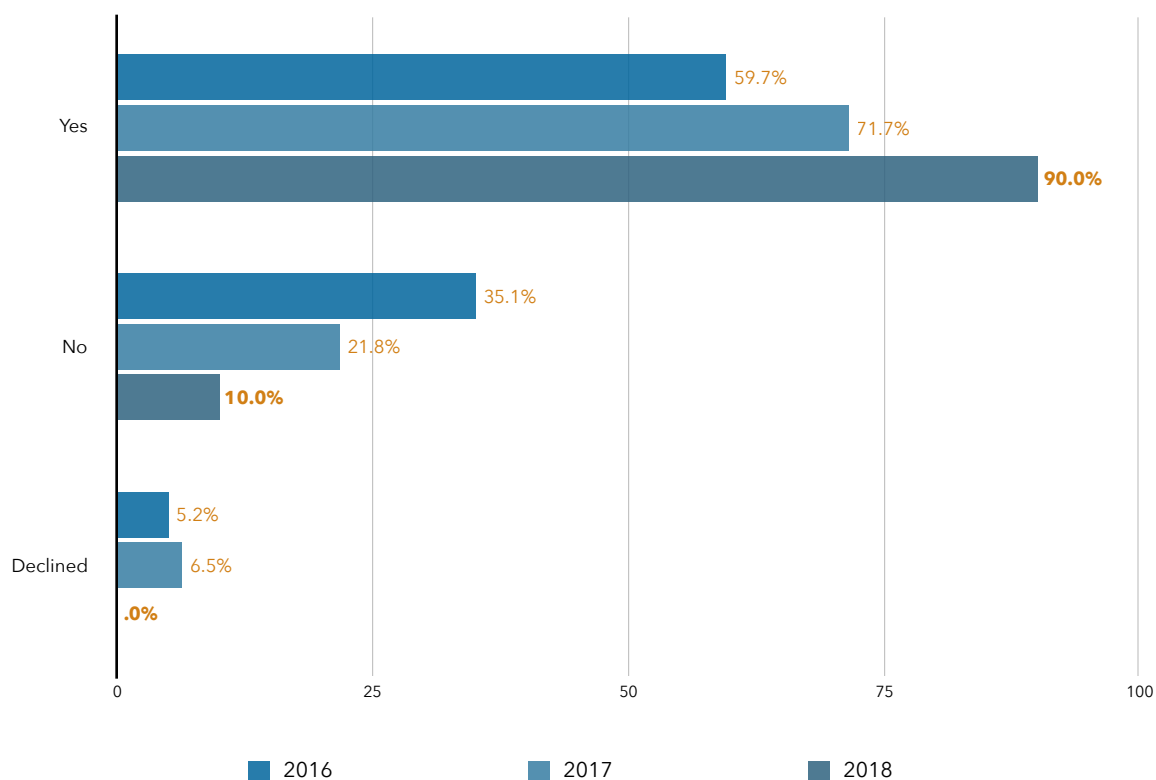
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 60% of the survey respondents reported that they had been without a home, or a regular place to stay/sleep, or been homeless for over a year in their entire lives. This is higher than 2017 (43.4%).
- 10% of 2018 survey respondents reported that they had been without a home, or a regular place to stay/sleep, or been homeless for 30 days or less in their entire lives. This is lower than 2017 (17.4%).
- 30% of survey respondents indicated that they had been without a home, or a regular place to stay/sleep, or been homeless for three years or longer in their entire lives. This is higher than 2017 (15.2%).

Typical Nighttime Accommodations

Figure 77: Ever Able to Stay in a Motel or Doubled Up With a Friend at Any Time During Life



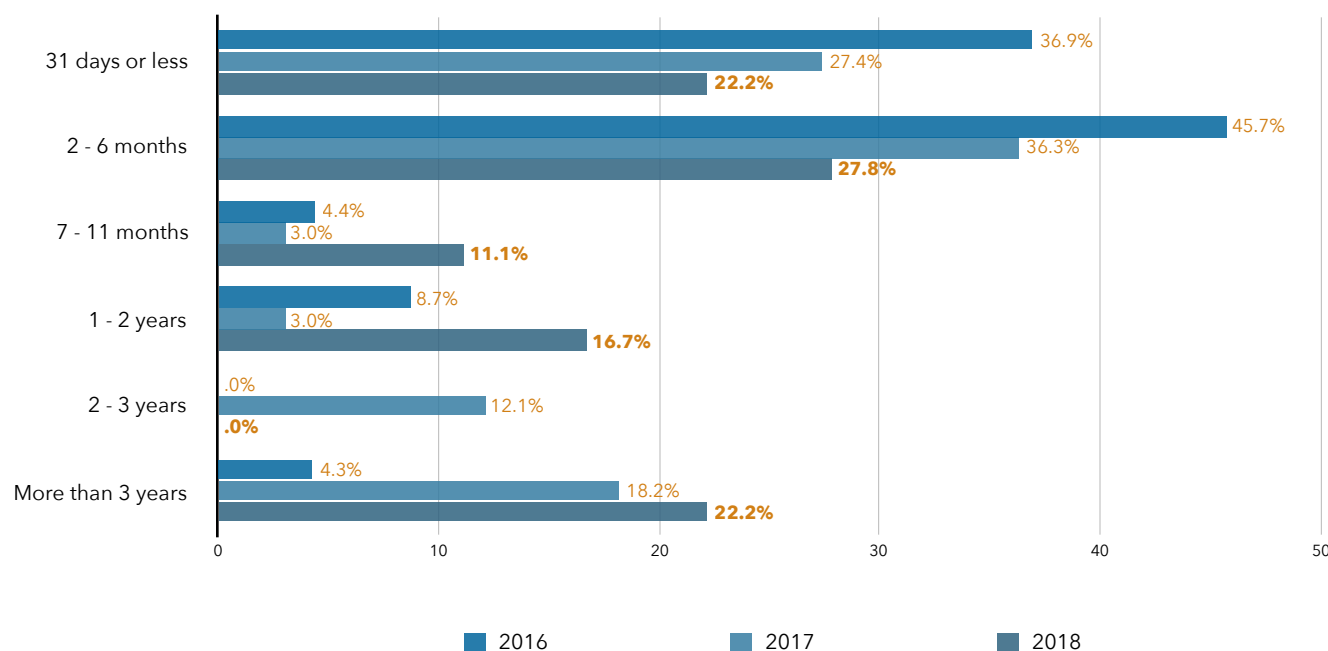
N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 90% of survey respondents reported that they were ever able to stay in a motel or doubled up with a friend at any time during their lives. This is higher than 2017 (71.7%).
- 10% of survey respondents reported that they were not ever able to stay in a motel or doubled up with a friend at any time during their lives. This is lower than 2017 (21.8%).

Figure 78: How Long Have You Been Couch Surfing?



N: 2016 = 46; 2017 = 33; 2018 = 18

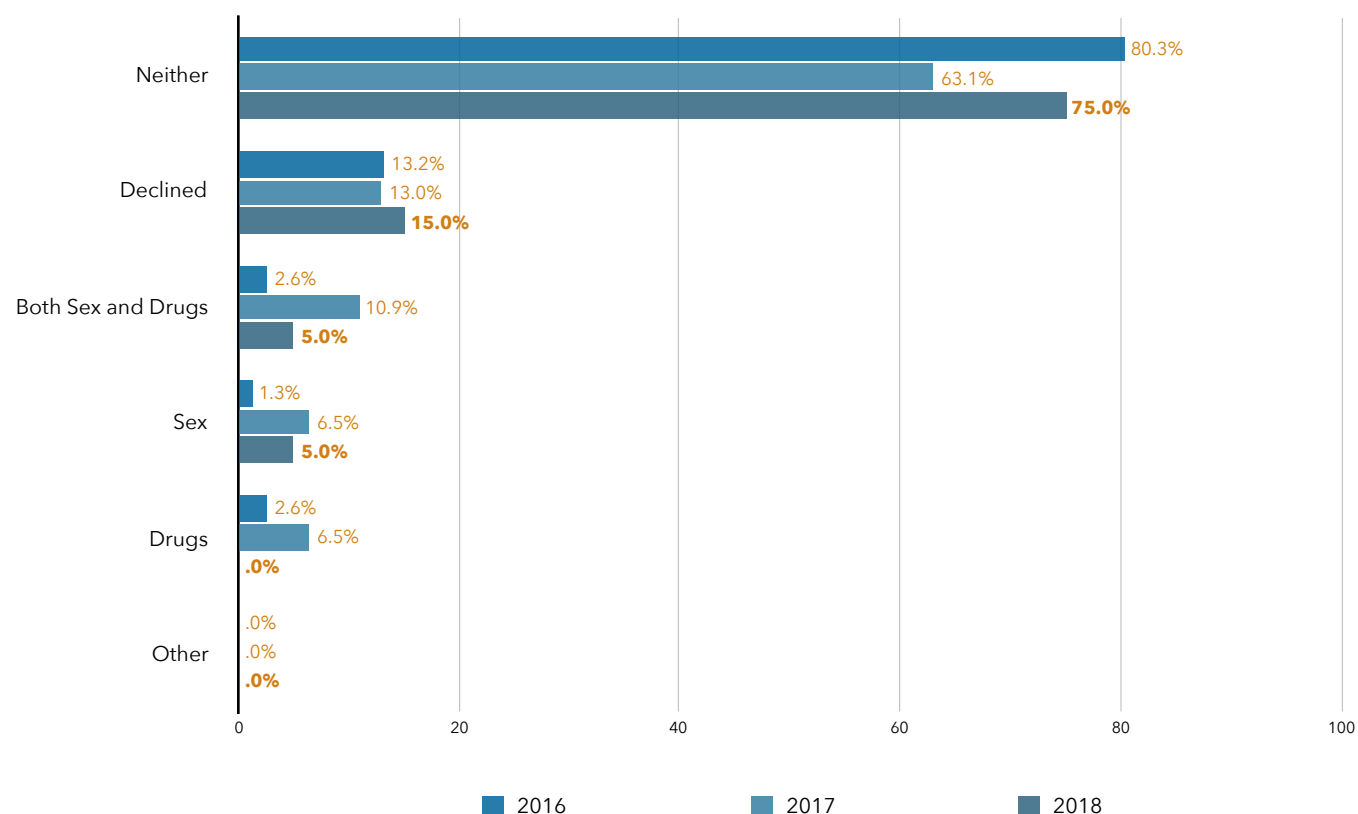
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority (27.8%) of survey respondents had been couch surfing for *2-6 months* at the time of the survey. This is lower than 2017 (36.3%).
- 22.2% had been couch surfing for *30 days or less*. This is lower than 2017 (27.4%).
- 22.2% had been couch surfing for *more than 3 years* at the time of the survey. This is lower than 2017 (18.2%).

Adverse Experiences While Being Homeless

Figure 79: Have You Traded Sex or Drugs for a Place to Stay?



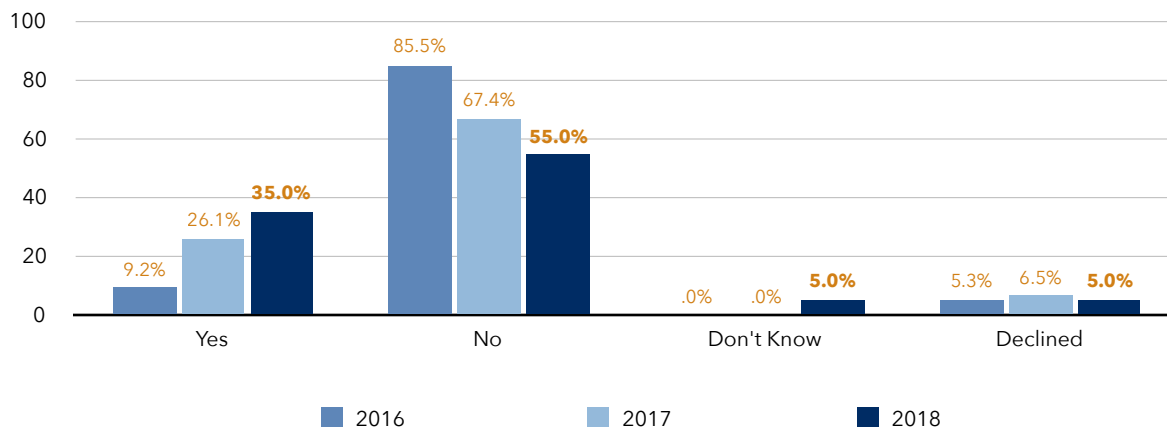
N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- The overwhelming majority (75%) of survey respondents reported not exchanging either sex or drugs for a place to stay. This is higher than 2017 (63.1%).
- 5% of survey respondents reported exchanging sex for a place to stay. This is lower than 2017 (6.5%).
- None of the respondents reported exchanging drugs for a place to stay. This is lower than 2017 (6.5%).

Figure 80: Have You Committed A Crime in Exchange for Food or Shelter While On The Streets?



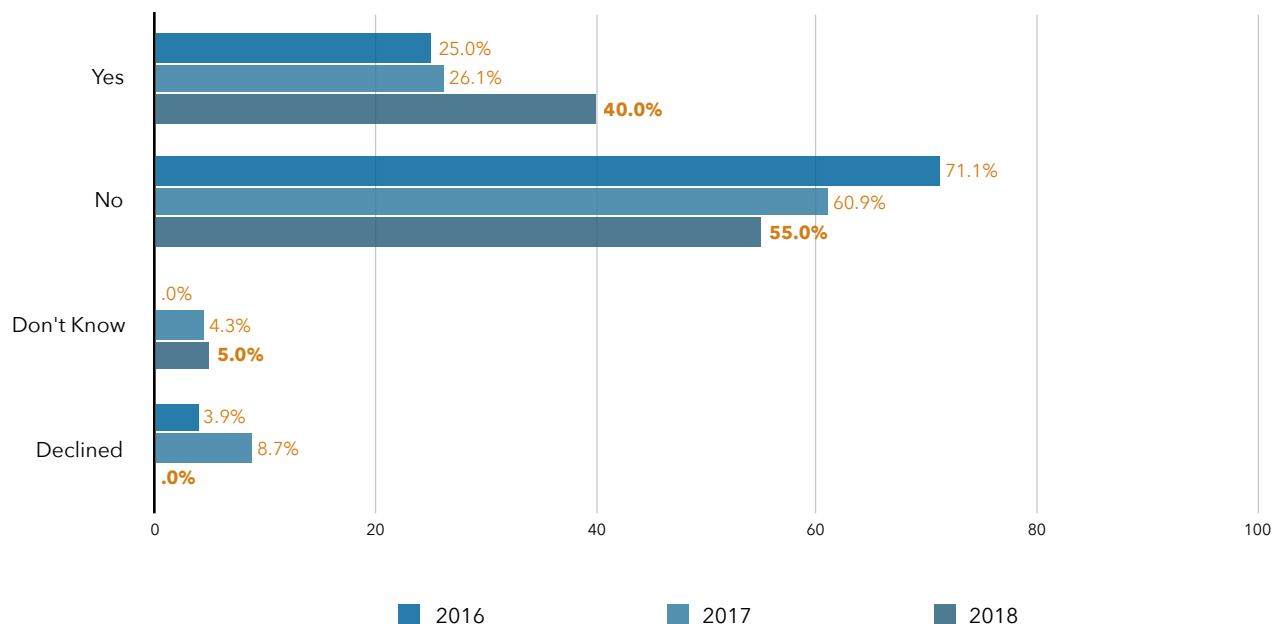
N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- The majority (55%) of survey respondents reported that they had not committed a crime in exchange for food or shelter while experiencing homelessness. This is lower than 2017 (67.4%).

Figure 81: Have You Been a Victim of Crime While On The Streets?



N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

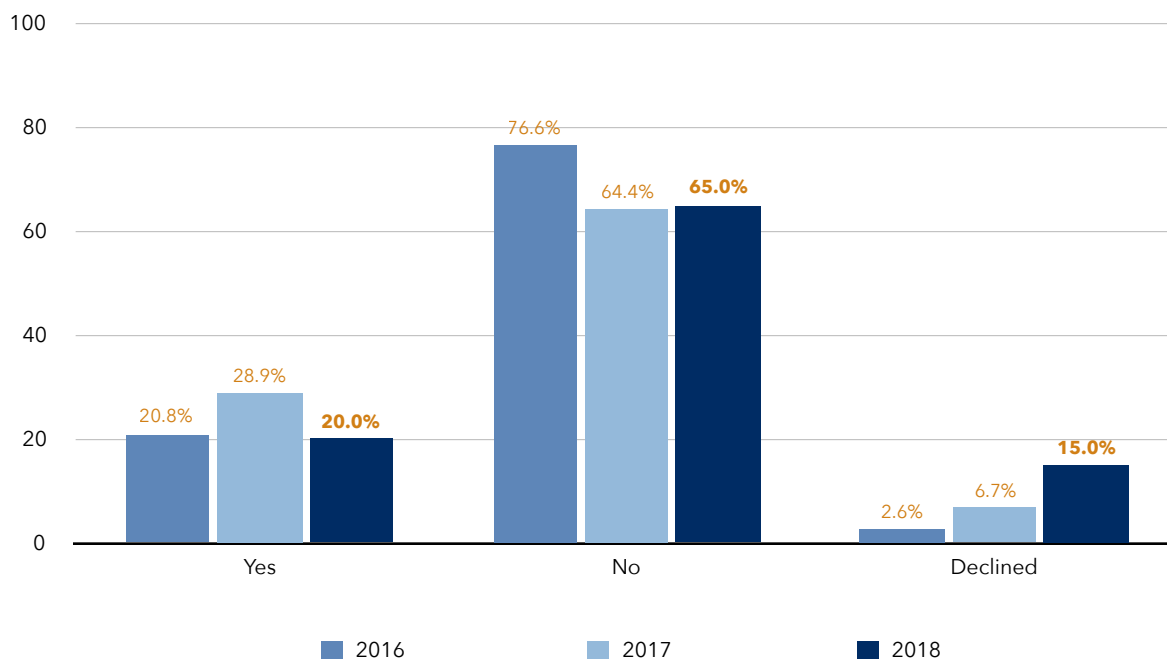
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 55% of survey respondents reported that they had not been the victim of crime while experiencing homelessness. This is lower than 2017 (60.9%).

Mental and Behavioral Health

Figure 82: Have You Ever Attempted Suicide?



N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 45; 2018 = 20

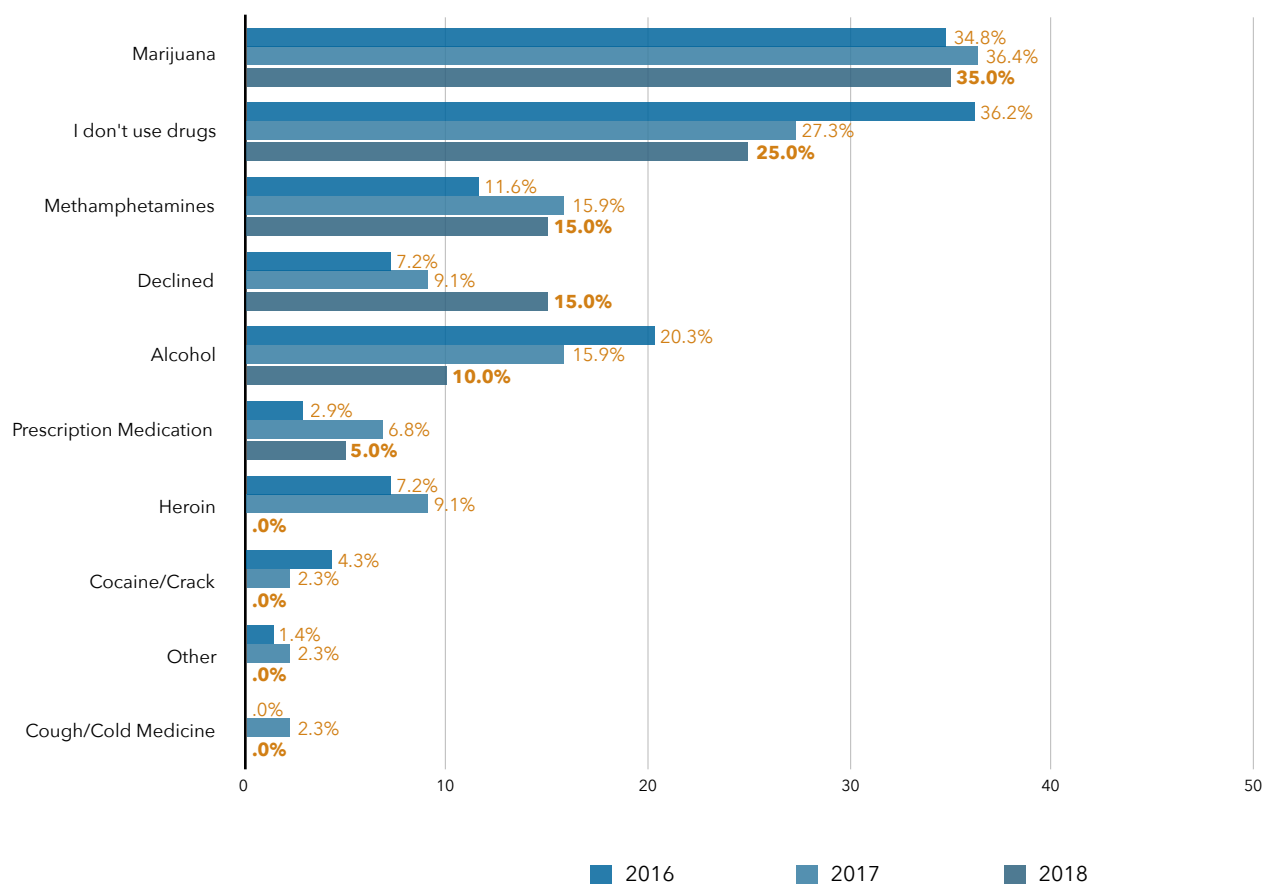
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 65% of survey respondents had never attempted suicide at the time of the survey. This is higher than 2017 (64.4%).
- 20% of survey respondents stated they had attempted suicide in the past. This is lower than 2017 (28.9%).

Drugs and Alcohol

Figure 83: If You Use Drugs, What Are Your Primary Drugs of Choice?



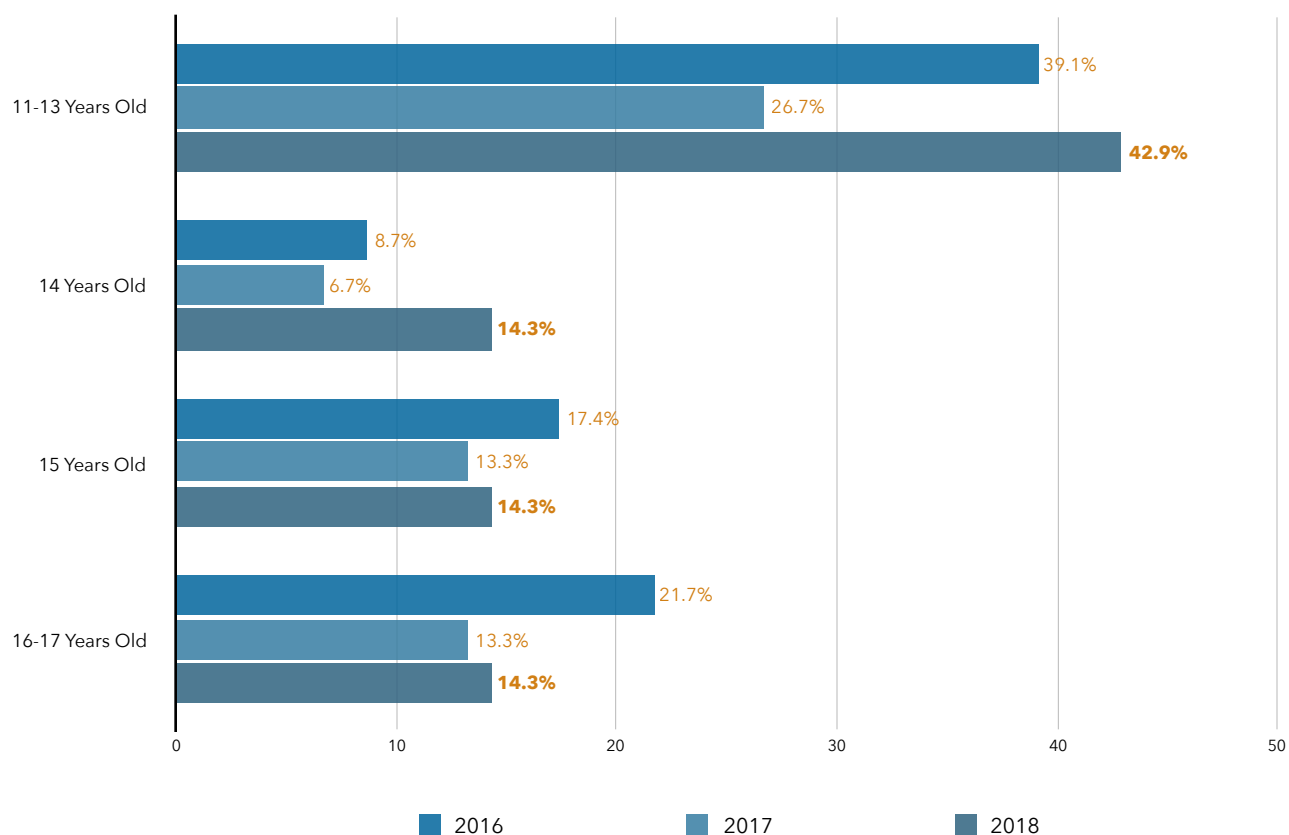
N: Multiple response question with 69 respondents offering 87 responses in 2016; 44 respondents offering 56 responses in 2017; 20 respondents offering 21 responses in 2018.

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 25% of survey respondents reported *not using drugs* at the time of the survey. This is lower than 2017 (27.3%).
- *Marijuana* (35%) and *Methamphetamines* (15%) were the most commonly used drugs reported by respondents. Both of these categories are lower than 2017 (36.4% and 15.9%, respectively).
- 10% of survey respondents reported using *Alcohol*. This is lower than 2017 (15.9%).
- None of the survey respondents reported using *Cocaine/Crack*. This is lower than 2017 (2.3%).

Figure 84: How Old Were You When You First Tried Marijuana?



N: 2016 = 23; 2017 = 15; 2018 = 7

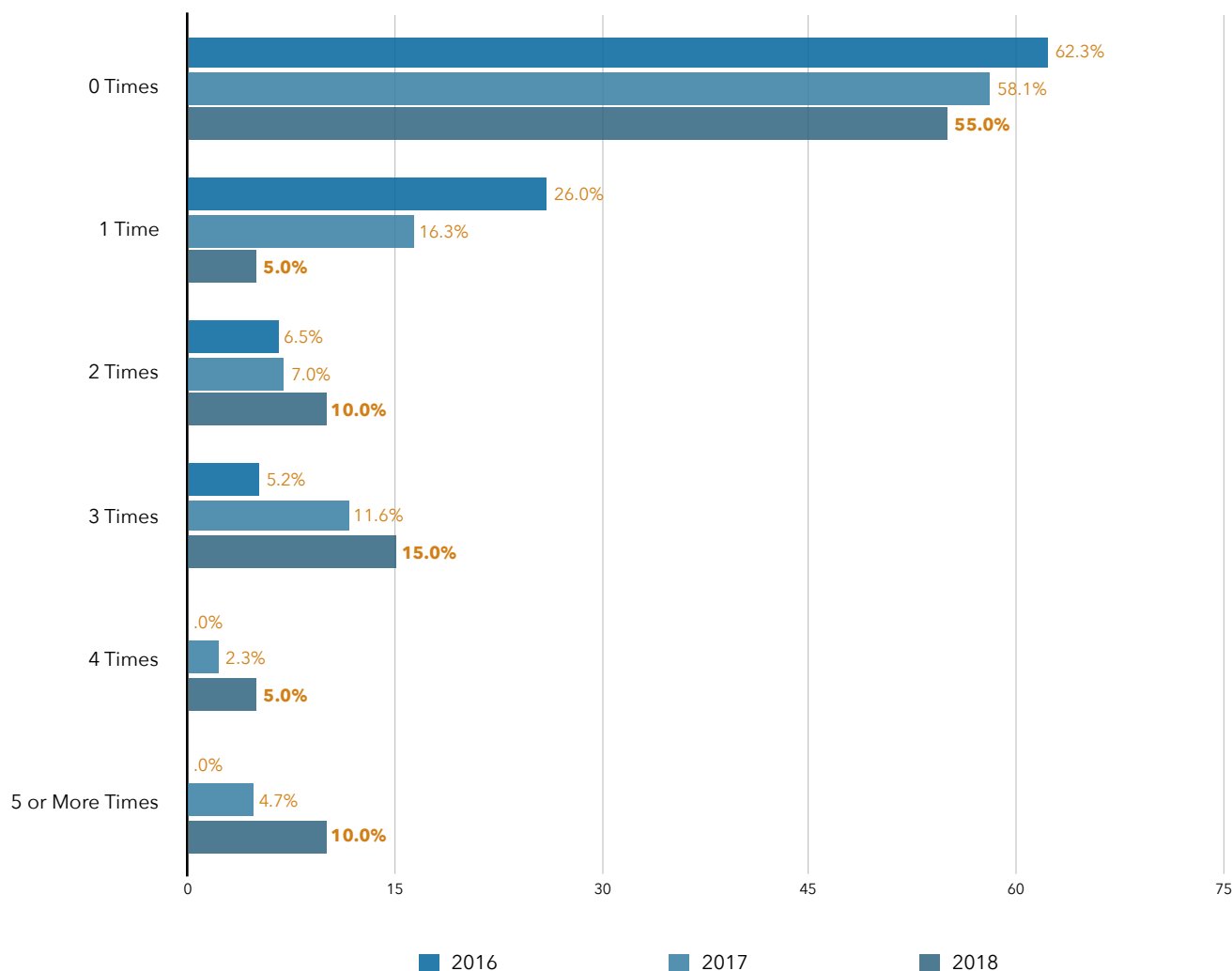
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 42.9% of survey respondents were between the ages of 11-13 years of age when they first tried Marijuana. This is higher than 2017 (26.7%).
- 28.6% of survey respondents were between the ages of 14-15 when they first tried Marijuana. This is higher than 2017 (20%).
- 14.3% of survey respondents were between the ages of 16-17 years old when they first tried Marijuana. This is higher than 2017 (13.3%).

Children and Dependents

Figure 85: How Many Times in Your Life Have You Ever Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant? (Include a Current Pregnancy, If Any)



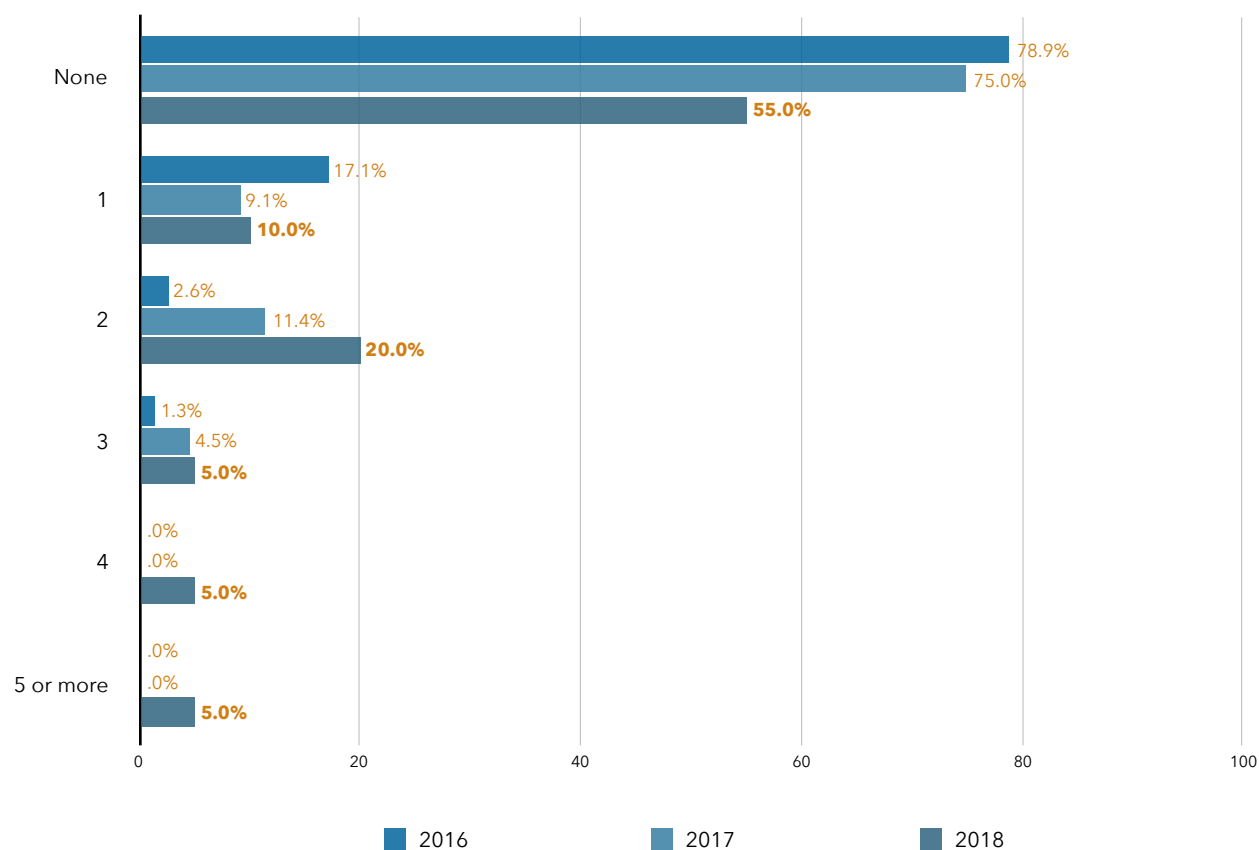
N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 43; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority of survey respondents (55%) had never been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant. This is lower than 2017 (58.1%).
- 5% of respondents had been pregnant one time, or had gotten someone pregnant one time at the time of the survey. This is lower than 2017 (16.3%).

Figure 86: How Many Biological Children Have You Had?



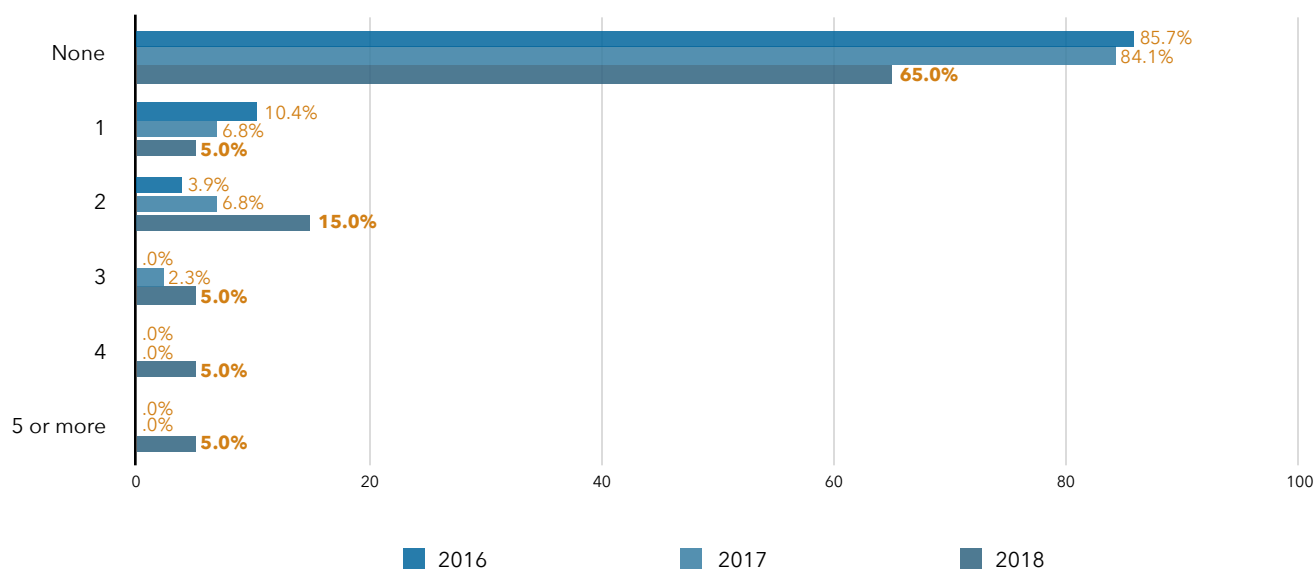
N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 44; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority (55%) of survey respondents have had no biological children. This is lower than 2017 (75%).
- 10% of survey respondents have had 1 biological child. This is higher than 2017 (9.1%).
- 5% have had 5 or more biological children. This is higher than 2017 (0%).

Figure 87: How Many Children Do You Currently Have Custody Of?



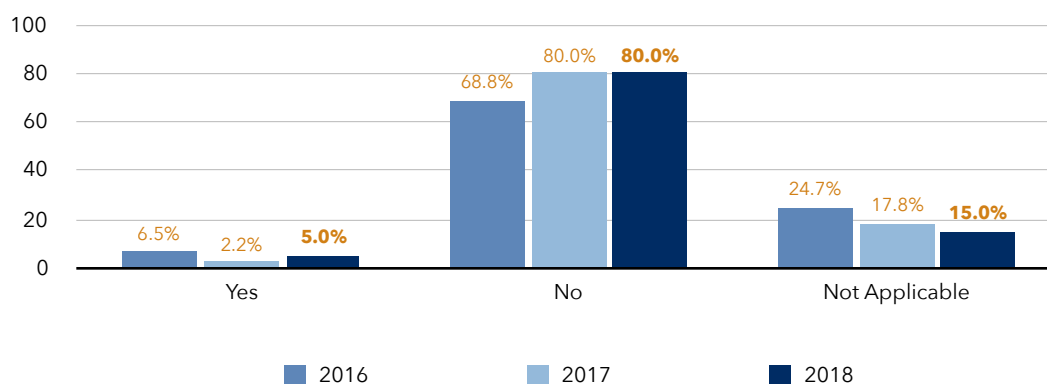
N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 44; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 65% of survey respondents do not currently have custody of any children. This is lower than 2017 (84.1%).
- 5% of survey respondents had custody of 1 child. This is lower than 2017 (6.8%).
- 15% of survey respondents had custody of 2 children at the time of the survey. This is higher than 2017 (6.8%).

Figure 88: Have you Ever Had a Child Removed From Your Care or Taken Away (by CPS, DCFS)?



N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 45; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

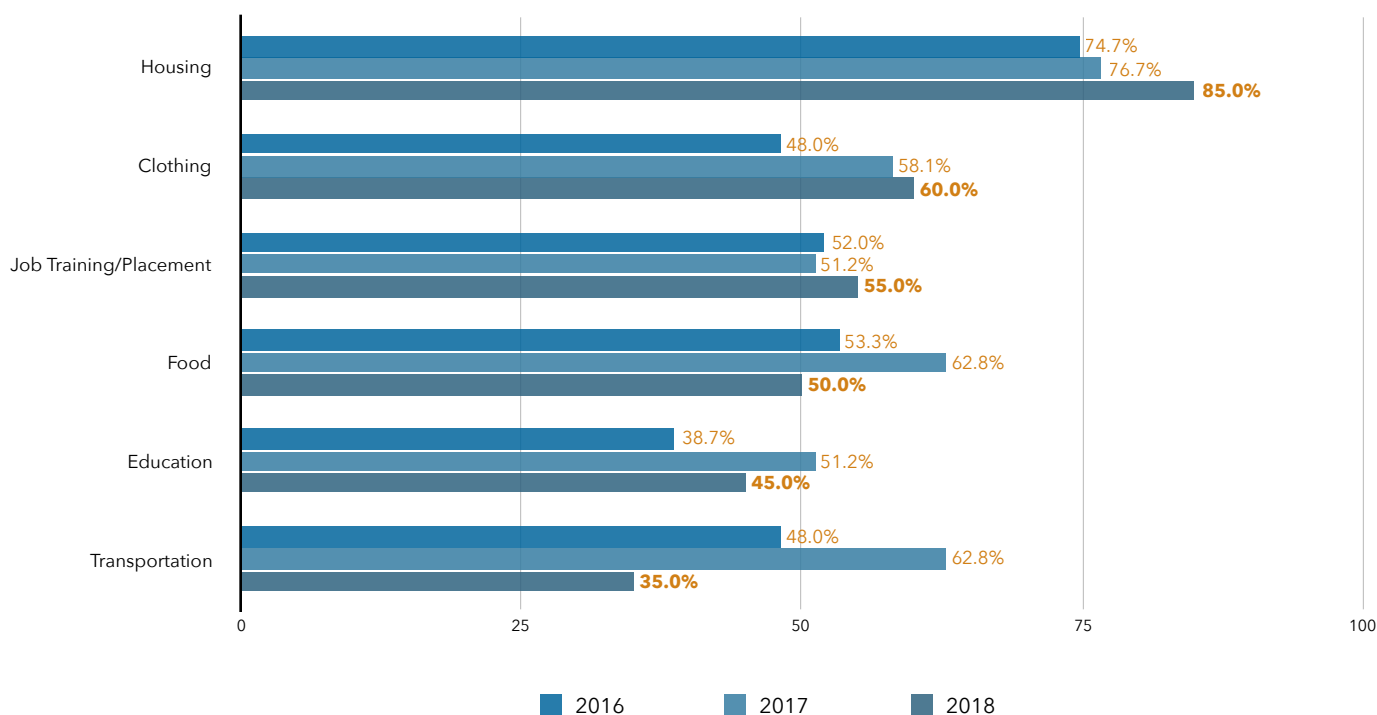
Summary:

- 80% of survey respondents stated that CPS/DCFS had never removed a child from their care. This is the same as in 2017.

Current Needs and Support

Current Service Needs

Figure 89: Current Needs (Top 6 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

75 respondents provided 326 responses in 2016; 43 respondents provided 239 responses in 2017; 20 respondents provided 94 responses in 2018.

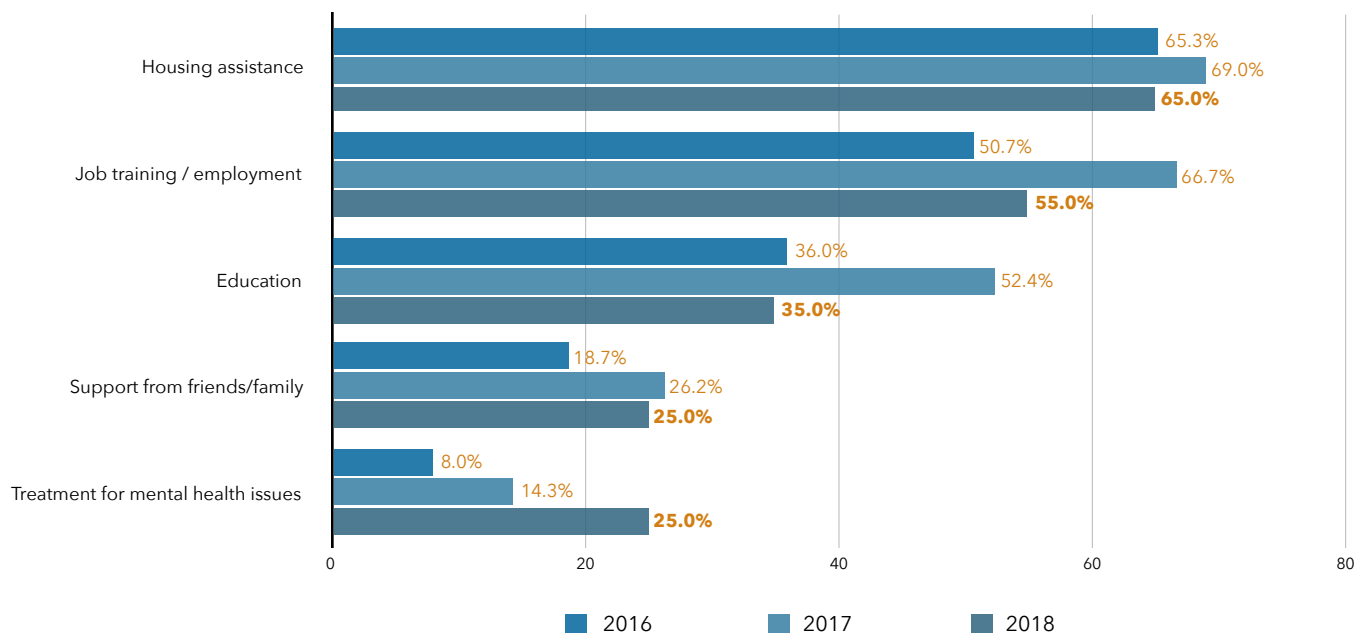
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The most commonly cited service need was *Housing* (85%). This is higher than 2017 (76.7%).
- 50% of all respondents cited *Food* needs. This is lower than 2017 (62.8%).
- 55% of all respondents cited *Job training/placement* needs. This is higher than 2017 (51.2%).
- 60% of all respondents cited *Clothing* needs. This is higher than 2017 (58.1%).
- 35% of respondents cited *Transportation* needs. This is lower than 2017 (62.8%).

The following service types were identified by respondents as services that could help them "get off the streets".

Figure 90: Assistance Identified as Helpful to Prevent Homelessness (Top 5 Responses in 2018)



Multiple response question.

75 respondents provided 160 responses in 2016; 42 respondents provided 111 responses in 2017; 20 respondents provided 48 responses in 2018.

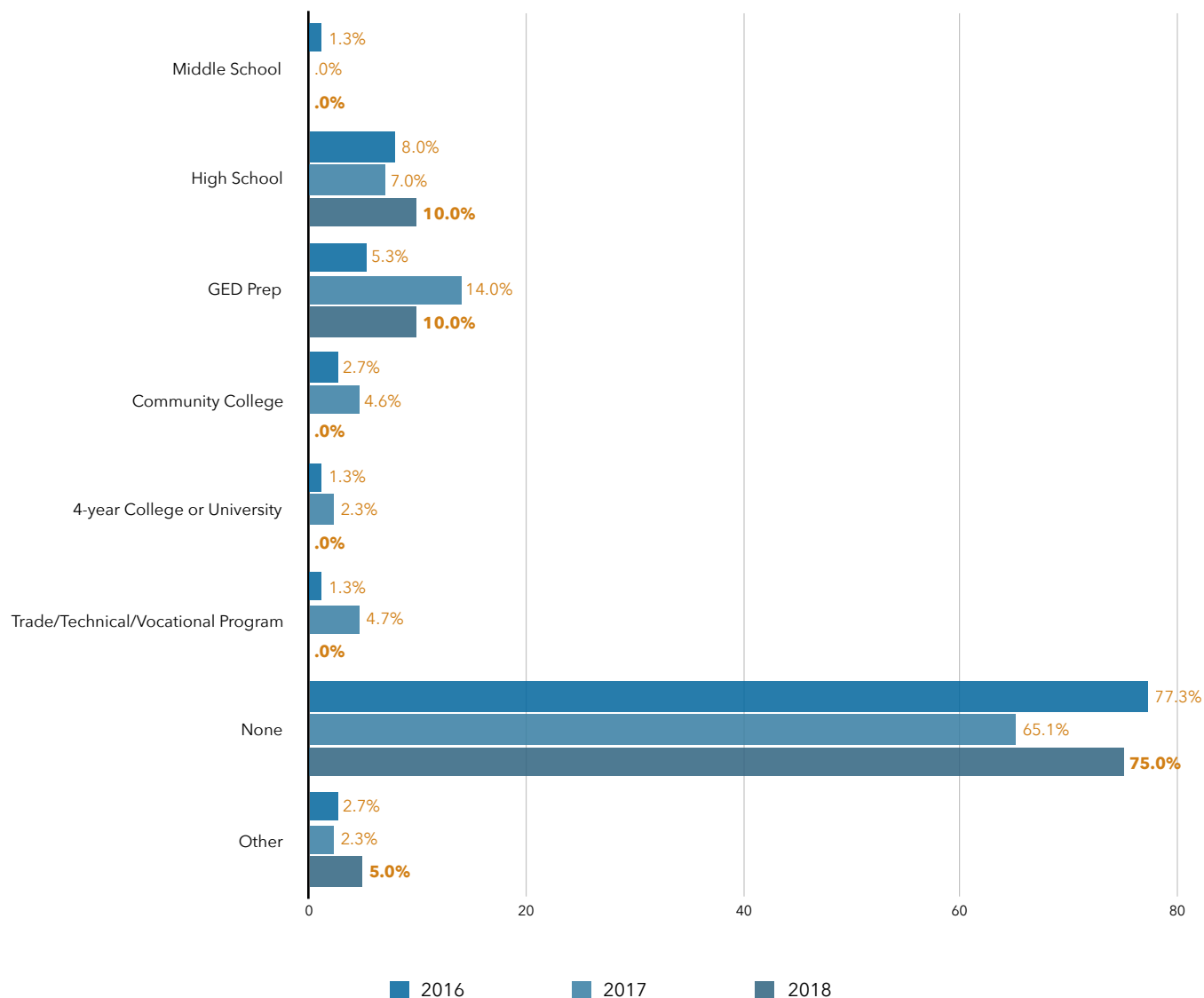
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- *Housing Assistance* was the most commonly cited service that would help respondents get off the streets (65%). This is lower than 2017 (69%).
- 55% of respondents cited *Job training/employment* as a service category that would help them get off the streets. This is lower than 2017 (66.7%).
- 35% of respondents cited *Education* as helpful to getting them off the streets. This is lower than 2017 (52.4%).
- 25% of respondents cited *Support from friends or family* as helpful to getting them off the streets. This is lower than 2017 (26.2%).
- 25% of respondents cited *Treatment for mental health issues* as helpful to getting them off the streets. This is higher than in 2017 (14.3%).

Educational Situation and Needs

Figure 91: Are You Currently In Any Kind Of Educational Program?



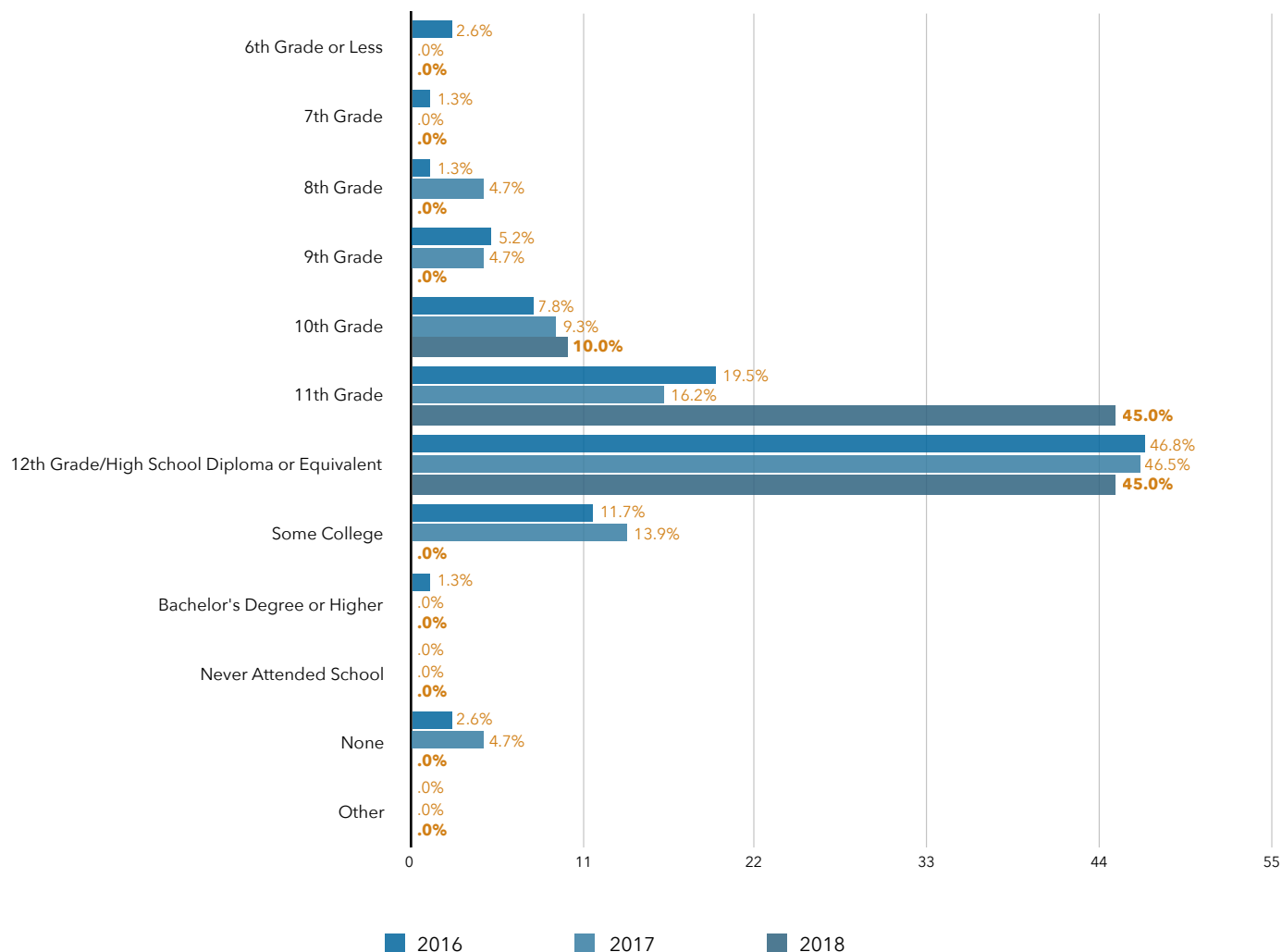
N: 2016 = 75; 2017 = 43; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- Most (75%) of survey respondents reported that they were not currently in any educational program at the time of the survey. This is higher than 2017 (65.1%).
- 10% of survey respondents were in *high school* at the time of the survey. This is higher than 2017 (7%).
- 10% were in a *GED Prep* program. This is lower than 2017 (14%).

Figure 92: What Is the Highest Grade You Have Completed?



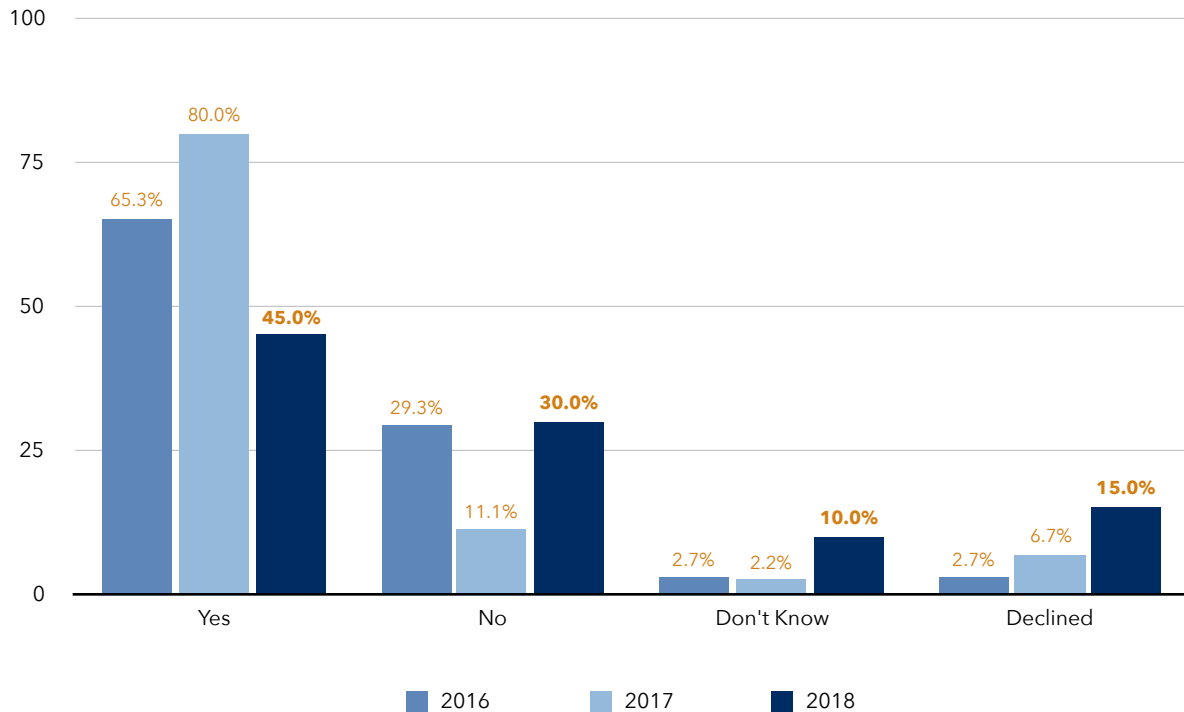
N: 2016 = 77; 2017 = 43; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 45% of respondents had finished 12th grade or earned their diploma/equivalent. This is lower than 2017 (46.5%).
- 45% of survey respondents had reached 11th grade. This is higher than 2017 (16.2%).
- No survey respondents reported the highest level of education they had completed was 6th grade. This is the same as in 2017.
- None of the survey respondents had some college experience. This is less than 2017 (13.9%).
- No survey respondents reported they had at a bachelor's degree or higher. This is the same as in 2017.

Figure 93: Would You Be Interested In Receiving Educational Services If They Were Available To You?



N: 2016 = 75; 2017 = 45; 2018 = 20

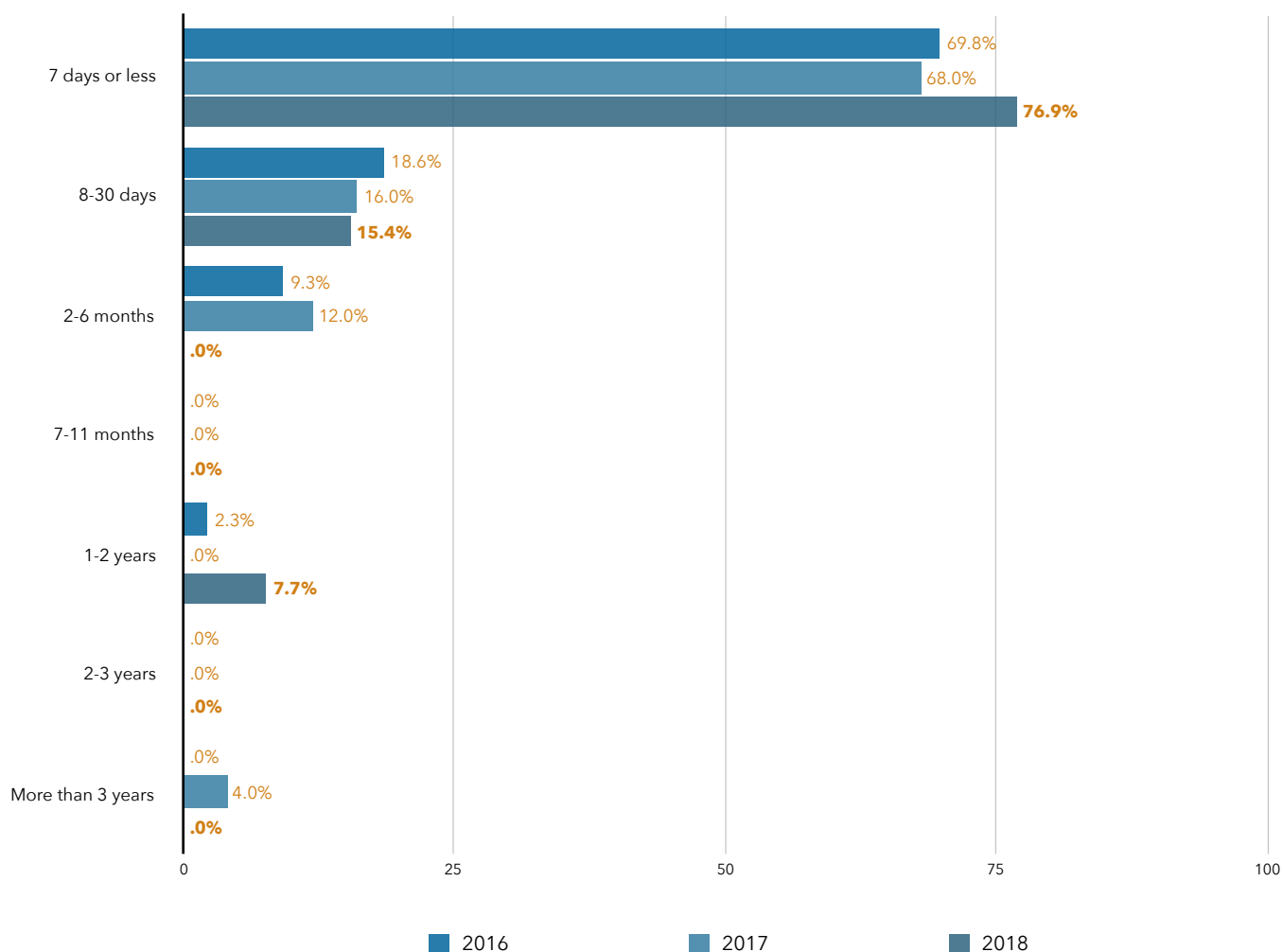
Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- 45% of survey respondents would be interested in receiving educational services if they were available. This is lower than 2017 (80%).

Structure and Components of Social Support System

Figure 94: Last Time Respondents Were in Contact with Parent(s) or Primary Caregiver(s)



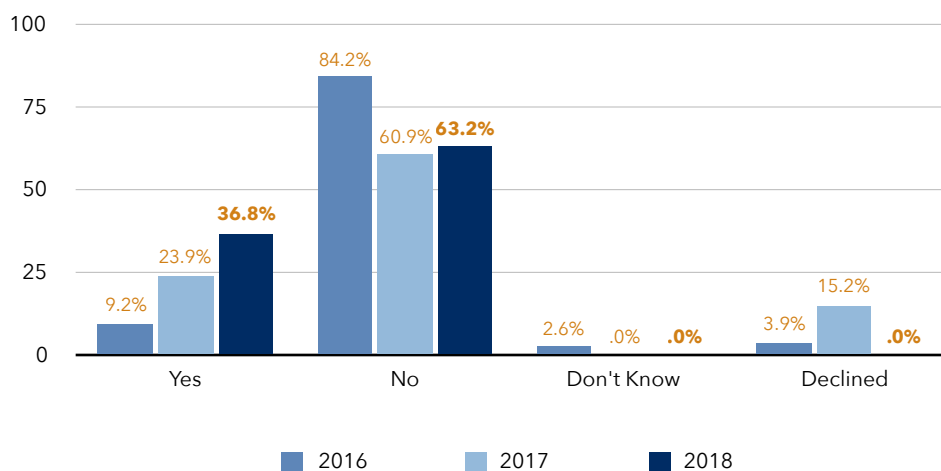
N: 2016 = 43; 2017 = 25; 2018 = 13

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority of survey respondents (76.9%) last had contact with their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s) *7 days or less* before they were surveyed. This percentage is higher than 2017 (68%).
- 15.4% of respondents last had contact with their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s) *8-30 days* before they were surveyed. This percentage is lower than 2017 (16%).
- None of the respondents last had contact with their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s) *more than 3 years* before they were surveyed. In 2017, 4.0% of survey respondents cited this length of time.

Figure 95: Were/Are Your Parent(s) or Primary Caregiver(s) Homeless?



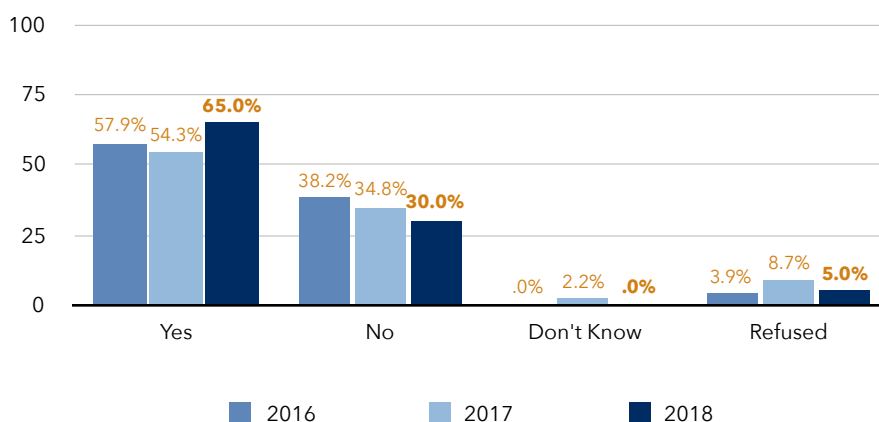
N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 19

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority (63.2%) of survey respondents reported that their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s) were not ever homeless, or were not homeless at the time of the survey. This is higher than 2017 (60.9%).

Figure 96: Do You Have Contact With Your Parent(s) or Primary Caregiver(s)?



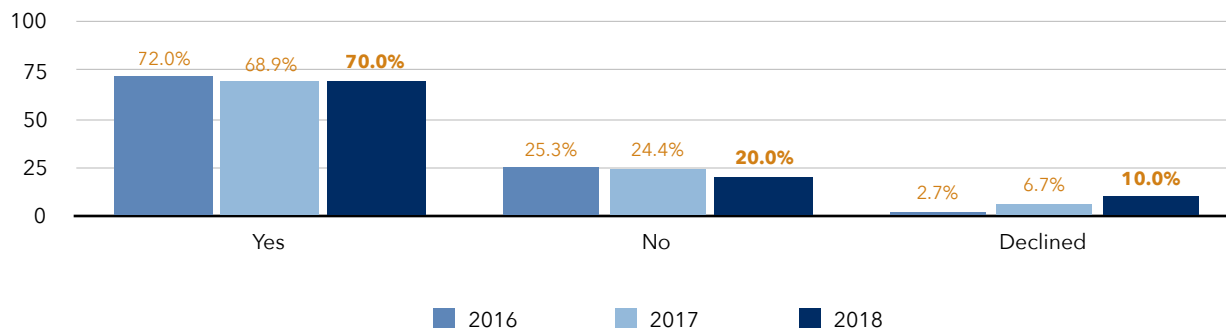
N: 2016 = 76; 2017 = 46; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- The majority of respondents (65%) were still in contact with their parent(s) or primary caregiver(s). This is higher than 2017 (54.3%).

Figure 97 Part 1: Currently Is There At Least One Adult in Your Life to Whom You Can Go For Advice or Emotional Support?



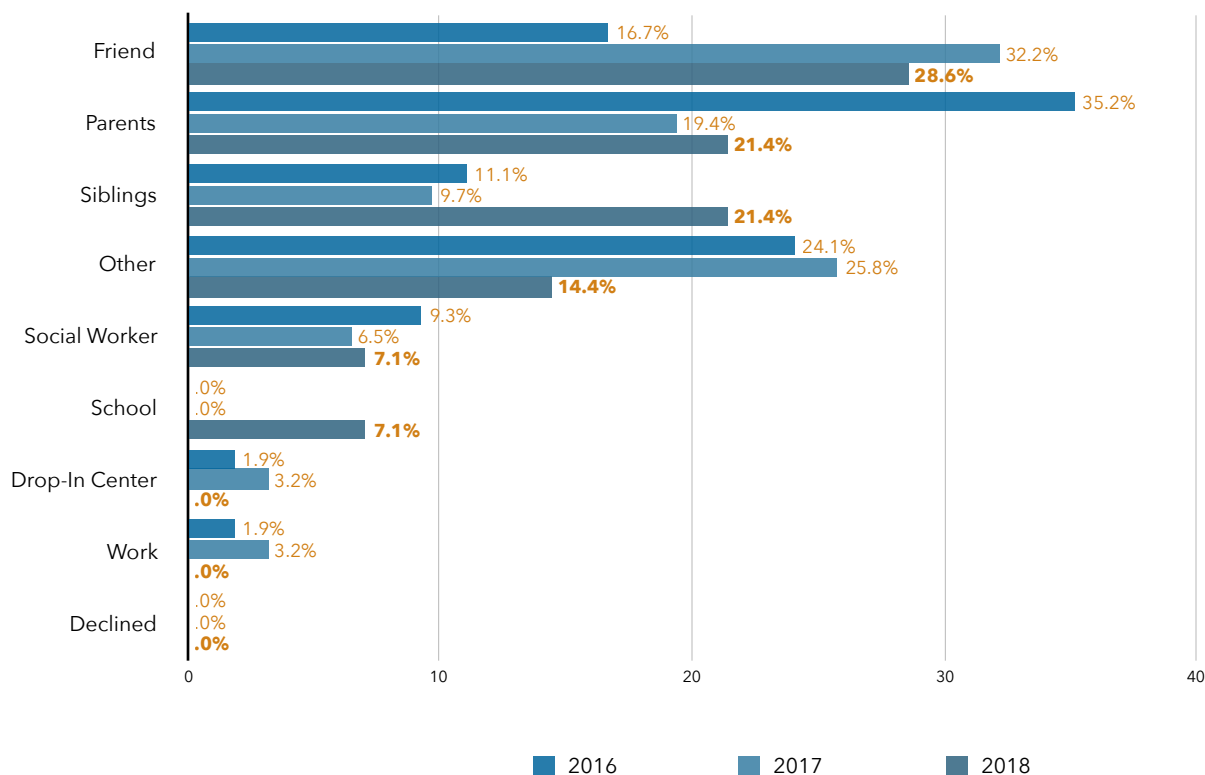
N: 2016 = 75; 2017 = 45; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

- The majority of survey respondents (70%) reported that they had an adult to whom they could go for advice and emotional support. This is higher than 2017 (68.9%).

Figure 97 Part 2: How Do You Know This Person?



N: 2016 = 54; 2017 = 31; 2018 = 14

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

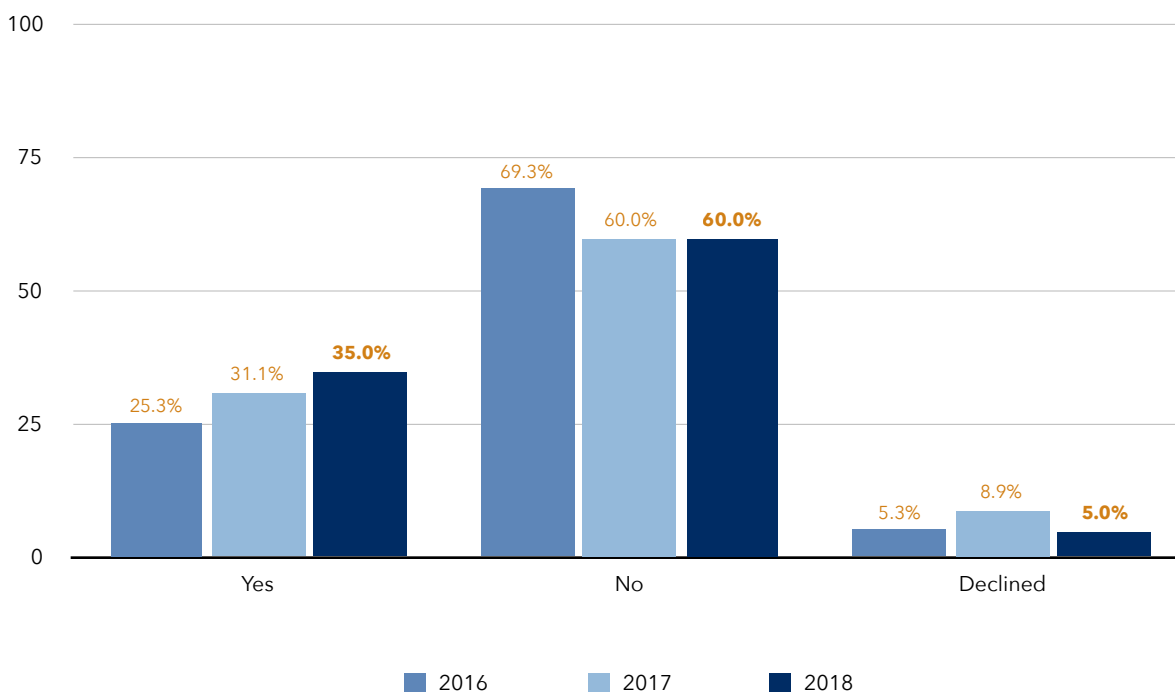
Summary:

- Most survey respondents (28.6%) reported that a friend was the individual to whom they could go to for advice and emotional support. This is lower than 2017 (32.2%).
- None of the survey respondents found their supportive adult at a drop-in center. This is lower than 2017 (3.2%).
- 7.1% reported their supportive adult was a social worker. This is higher than 2017 (6.5%).

Service Utilization

Type of Assistance Utilized

Figure 98: Have You Ever Voluntarily Sought Formal Counseling Services Through a Government, Church, or Youth Program?



N: 2016 = 75; 2017 = 45; 2018 = 20

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas. NV.

Summary:

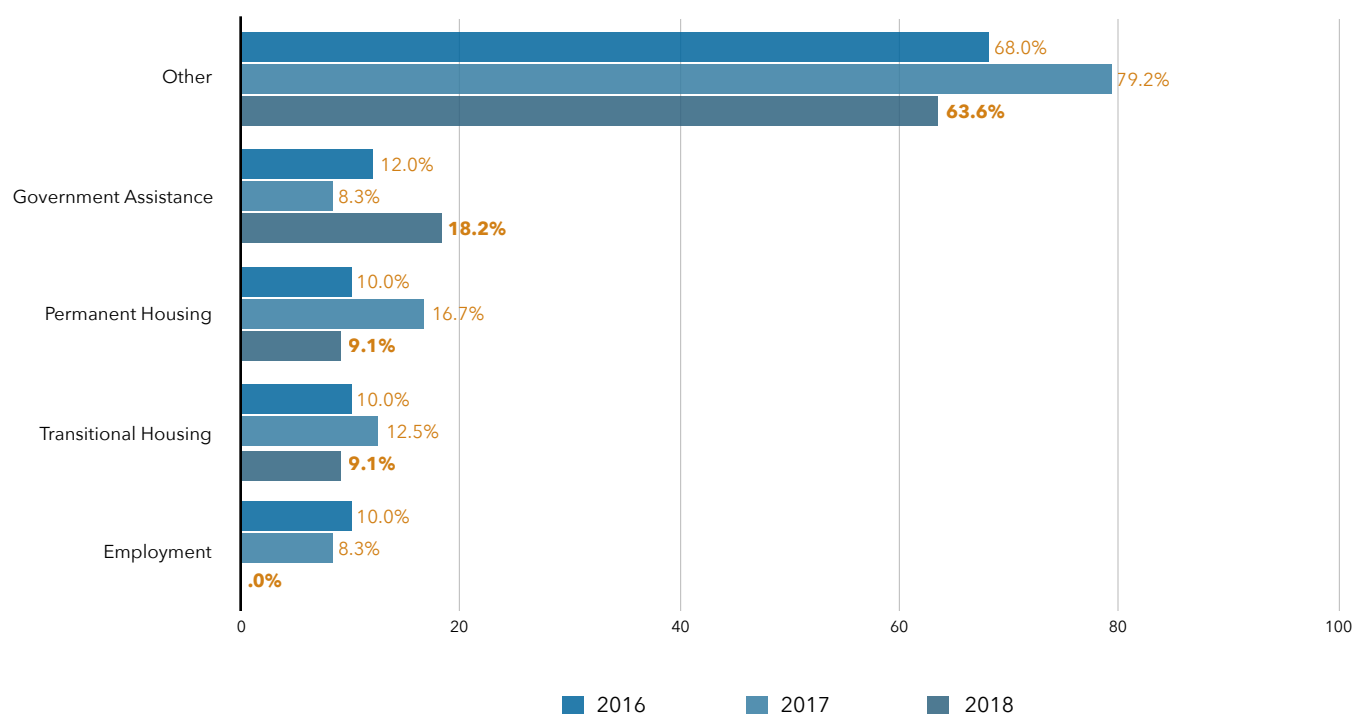
- 35% of survey respondents had voluntarily sought formal counseling services through a government, church, or youth program at some point in their past. This is higher than 2017 (31.1%).

Barriers to Assistance

Factors Preventing Respondents from Seeking Services

- In 2018, the majority of respondents (50%) reported *Don't trust anyone* as a primary factor preventing them from seeking services. 27.8% reported *Don't have transportation* as a reason, and 38.9% reported *Other*.

Figure 99: Does Your Age Prevent You From Receiving Any of the Following?



Multiple response question.

50 respondents provided 55 responses in 2016; 24 respondents provided 30 responses in 2017; 11 respondents provided 11 responses in 2018

Source: Bitfocus Inc., (2016, 2017, 2018), 2016, 2017, & 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey, Las Vegas, NV.

Summary:

- 9.1% of survey respondents reported that their age prevented them from receiving *permanent* or *transitional housing*. This is lower than 2017 (16.7% and 12.5%, respectively).
- 18.2% of survey respondents reported that their age prevented them from receiving *government assistance*. This is higher than 2017 (8.3%).
- None of the survey respondents reported that their age prevented them from obtaining *employment*. This is lower than 2017 (8.3%).

CONCLUSION

The Southern Nevada Point-in-Time (PIT) Count took place on the night/early morning of January 24/25, 2018. From this effort, 6,083 homeless persons were identified in Southern Nevada. Of those, 36.1% were sheltered, while 63.9% were unsheltered. This represents an overall decrease of approximately 6.3% (407 persons) from the 2017 PIT count.

It is important to note that the results of any point-in-time count, including that of Southern Nevada, must be regarded in a conservative manner, as they may not represent the true number of homeless individuals and families. Even the most comprehensive methodology cannot account for those homeless individuals who remain hidden or not visible to enumeration teams (e.g. women and children).

“ ... the number of homeless persons enumerated in the 2018 PIT Count represents a 6.3% (**407 persons**) decrease from the 2017 Southern Nevada PIT Count.”

APPENDIX I: HOMELESS SURVEY RESULTS SUMMARY

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13-17	0	0.0%
18-21	8	2.0%
22-30	49	12.3%
31- 40	96	24.1%
41-50	86	21.6%
51-60	120	30.2%
More than 60 years	39	9.8%
Total	398	100%

2. Which racial group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	228	57.3%
Black/African American	130	32.7%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	2.8%
Asian	10	2.5%
Pacific Islander	9	2.3%
Other/Multi-Ethnic	24	6.0%
Total: Multiple response question with 398 respondents offering 412 responses.		

2a. Which ethnic group do you identify with?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hispanic/Latino	40	10.1%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	357	89.9%
Total	397	100%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Female	121	30.4%
Male	273	68.6%
Transgender	3	0.8%
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	1	0.3%
Total	398	100%

3a. Are you pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	4.9%
No	117	95.1%
Total	123	100%

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	32	8.1%
No	360	90.9%
Don't Know	0	0.0%
Declined to State	4	1.0%
Total	396	100%

4b. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	1.8%
No	387	97.5%
Don't Know	0	0.0%
Declined to State	3	0.8%
Total	397	100%

4c. What is your discharge status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Honorable	22	68.8%
General	4	12.5%
Other than honorable	2	6.3%
Dishonorable	1	3.1%
Other	2	6.3%
NA	1	3.1%
Total	32	100%

4d. In which war theater did you serve?

Response	Frequency	Percent
World War II	0	0.0%
Korea	0	0.0%
Vietnam	8	25.0%
Gulf War I	5	15.6%
Gulf War II	2	6.3%
Afghanistan	5	15.6%
Iraq	3	9.4%
Other	5	15.6%
None	10	31.3%
Total: Multiple response question with 32 respondents offering 38 responses.		

5. Are you alone tonight?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	259	65.2%
No	138	34.8%
Total	397	100%

5a. Tonight are you staying with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or significant other	96	69.1%
Child/children	16	11.5%
Parent or legal guardian	3	2.2%
Street family	13	9.4%
Other family member(s)	6	4.3%
Friend(s)	17	12.2%
Other	3	2.2%
Total: Multiple response question with 139 respondents offering 154 responses.		

6. Do you have any children?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	176	44.3%
No	221	55.7%
Total	397	100%

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	17	9.6%
No	160	90.4%
Total	177	100%

6ba. How many children do you have that are 18 years or older?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	32	18.4%
2	37	21.3%
3	21	12.1%
4+	26	14.9%
None	58	33.3%
Total	174	100%

6bb. How many children do you have that are 0-5 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	19	10.9%
2	16	9.2%
3	5	2.9%
4+	3	1.7%
None	131	75.3%
Total	174	100%

6bc. How many children do you have that are 6-12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	29	16.5%
2	11	6.3%
3	5	2.8%
4+	3	1.7%
None	128	72.7%
Total	176	100%

6bd. How many children do you have that are 13-17 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	20	11.5%
2	9	5.2%
3	3	1.7%
4+	0	0.0%
None	142	81.6%
Total	174	100%

6c. Are your children ages 5 – 17 in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	64	97.0%
No	2	3.0%
Total	66	100%

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	8.6%
No	160	91.4%
Total	175	100%

6ea. [Families] How many children do you have under 18?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	2	11.1%
2	5	27.8%
3	2	11.1%
4+	2	11.1%
None	7	38.9%
Total	18	100%

6eb. [Families] How many adults aged 18-24?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	6	33.3%
2	1	5.6%
3	0	0.0%
4+	0	0.0%
None	11	61.1%
Total	18	100%

6ec. [Families] How many adults over age 24?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	9	50.0%
2	1	5.6%
3	1	5.6%
4+	0	0.0%
None	7	38.9%
Total	18	100%

6fa. [Adults Only Households] How many adults ages 18-24?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	10	7.2%
2	1	0.7%
3	0	0.0%
4+	0	0.0%
None	127	92.0%
Total	138	100%

6fb. [Adults Only Households] How many adults over age 24?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	86	62.3%
2	8	5.8%
3	2	1.4%
4+	6	4.3%
None	36	26.1%
Total	138	100%

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	200	51.0%
No	192	49.0%
Total	392	100%

7a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	95	49.5%
2 times	46	24.0%
3 times	16	8.3%
4 times	8	4.2%
5 times	3	1.6%
6 times	7	3.6%
More than 6 times	17	8.9%
Total	192	100%

7b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	67	35.1%
2 times	57	29.8%
3 times	20	10.5%
4 times	9	4.7%
5 times	5	2.6%
6 times	8	4.2%
More than 6 times	25	13.1%
Total	191	100%

7ba. In the last 3 years, what is the combined length of time homeless during the above occasion(s)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 12 months	51	26.7%
12 months or more	140	73.3%
Total	191	100%

8a. How long have you been homeless this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	18	4.5%
8-31 days	39	9.8%
2 months	35	8.8%
3 months	23	5.8%
4 months	15	3.8%
5 months	6	1.5%
6 months	22	5.5%
7 months	1	0.3%
8 months	19	4.8%
9 months	7	1.8%
10 months	12	3.0%
11 months	1	0.3%
12 months	46	11.6%
1-2 years	45	11.3%
2-3 years	35	8.8%
More than 3 years	73	18.4%
Total	397	100%

9. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	277	69.6%
Uncovered garage/attic/basement	1	0.3%
Backyard or storage structure	4	1.0%
Motel/hotel	8	2.0%
Automobile	8	2.0%
Van	1	0.3%
Camper/RV	0	0.0%
Abandoned building	13	3.3%
A place in a house not normally meant for sleeping	1	0.3%
Emergency shelter	39	9.8%
Public Facilities	3	0.8%
Transitional Housing	3	0.8%
Other shelter	6	1.5%
Other	14	3.5%
Encampment	20	5.0%
Total	398	100%

10. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Living in a home owned by you or your partner	18	4.5%
Renting a home or apartment	246	62.0%
Staying with friends	45	11.3%
Living with relatives	44	11.1%
Living in subsidized housing	3	0.8%
In a jail or prison	15	3.8%
In a hospital	2	0.5%
In a mental health facility	0	0.0%
In a substance abuse treatment program	3	0.8%
In foster care	2	0.5%
Other	19	4.8%
Total	397	100%

11. Where were you living right before you most recently became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Clark County	297	74.8%
Other area in Nevada, outside of Clark County	7	1.8%
Out of state	93	23.4%
Total	397	100%

11a. Were you homeless before being dislocated?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	38.4%
No	61	61.6%
Total	99	100%

11b. Did you relocate to Clark County due to a disaster?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	3.0%
No	96	97.0%
Total	99	100%

11c. In which state or territory did the disaster occur? *only states/territories with a response of 'yes' shown here

Response	Frequency	Percent
Florida	1	33.3%
Idaho	1	33.3%
Ohio	1	33.3%
Total	3	100%

11d. What year did the disaster occur? *only years with a response of 'yes' shown here

Response	Frequency	Percent
2017	2	66.7%
2007 or earlier	1	33.3%
Total	3	100%

12. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Can't afford rent	218	54.9%
No job / no income	269	67.8%
No money for moving costs	125	31.5%
No housing available	48	12.1%
No transportation	68	17.1%
Bad credit	34	8.6%
Eviction record	47	11.8%
Criminal record	39	9.8%
In jail or prison	13	3.3%
Other	90	22.7%
Total: Multiple response question with 397 respondents offering 951 responses..		

13. What do you think are the top three events or conditions that led to your homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lost job	223	56.2%
Landlord sold / stopped renting	33	8.3%
Landlord raised rent	20	5.0%
Alcohol or drug use	101	25.4%
Incarceration	44	11.1%
Illness or medical problem	72	18.1%
Mental Health issues	73	18.4%
Argument / family or friend asked you to leave	44	11.1%
Hospitalization / treatment program	15	3.8%
Lost home I owned through foreclosure	6	1.5%
Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure	5	1.3%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Didn't receive housing assistance when I left jail/prison	11	2.8%
Family / domestic violence	37	9.3%
Gambling problem	18	4.5%
Got too old for foster care	10	2.5%
Divorced or separated	22	5.5%
Natural disaster / fire / flood	2	0.5%
For being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender	1	0.3%
Other	153	38.5%
Don't Know / Decline to state	30	7.6%
Total: Multiple response question with 397 respondents offering 920 responses.		

14. Are you currently using any of the following services/assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Emergency Shelter	110	27.8%
Transitional Housing	17	4.3%
Free meals	221	55.9%
Food Pantry	145	36.7%
Bus Passes	75	19.0%
Job training	6	1.5%
Alcohol / Drug counseling	14	3.5%
Shelter day services	59	14.9%
Legal assistance	18	4.6%
Health services	42	10.6%
Mental health services	27	6.8%
Other	38	9.6%
Not using any services	74	18.7%
Total: Multiple response question with 395 respondents offering 846 responses.		

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of Government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
General Assistance or General Relief	13	3.4%
Food Stamps	294	75.8%
Services-connected VA Disability Compensation	4	1%
Non services-connected VA Disability Pension	1	0.3%
Other Veteran's Benefits	3	0.8%
Social Security	21	5.4%
SSI / SSDI	41	10.6%
TANF	3	0.8%
WIC	2	0.5%
Clark County Social Service housing assistance	6	1.5%
Other governmental assistance	32	8.2%
I am not currently receiving any of these	53	13.7%
Total: Multiple response question with 388 respondents offering 473 responses.		

16. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	160	40.4%
\$1 - \$100	6	1.5%
\$101 - \$200	158	39.9%
\$201 - \$300	5	1.3%
\$301 - \$400	6	1.5%
\$401 - \$500	0	0%
\$501 - \$600	6	1.5%
\$601 - \$700	5	1.3%

Response	Frequency	Percent
\$701 - \$800	26	6.6%
\$801 - \$900	9	2.3%
\$901 - \$1000	9	2.3%
Over \$1000	6	1.5%
Total	396	100%

17. What is your current employment status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	352	88.7%
Retired	27	6.8%
Student	1	0.3%
Homemaker	0	0%
Employed full-time	4	1%
Employed part-time	6	1.5%
Self-employed	6	1.5%
Seasonal Worker	1	0.3%
Total	397	100%

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Need education	67	16.9%
Need training	80	20.2%
Need clothing	93	23.5%
No shower facilities	83	21%
No phone	87	22%
Health problems	79	19.9%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Disabled	70	17.7%
Criminal record	34	8.6%
Alcohol / drug issue	52	13.1%
No child care	5	1.3%
No permanent address	84	21.2%
No transportation	90	22.7%
No tools for trade	16	4%
No work permit (No SS#)	4	1%
No photo identification	58	14.6%
Don't want to work	12	3%
No jobs	34	8.6%
Retired	18	4.5%
Spouse / partner doesn't want me to work	3	0.8%
Other	70	17.7%
Total: Multiple response question with 396 respondents offering 1,039 responses.		

18. What are your other sources of income?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Family / Friends	21	7.5%
Pension	5	1.8%
Child support	1	0.4%
Recycling	41	14.6%
Sex work	5	1.8%
Selling other found items	13	4.6%
Selling blood / plasma	14	5%
Gambling	9	3.2%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Other	201	71.5%
Total: Multiple response question with 281 respondents offering 310 responses.		

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources (job, panhandling, recycling, etc)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	298	74.9%
\$1 - \$100	49	12.3%
\$101 - \$200	19	4.8%
\$201 - \$300	5	1.3%
\$301 - \$400	7	1.8%
\$401 - \$500	0	0%
\$501 - \$600	2	0.5%
\$601 - \$700	1	0.3%
\$701 - \$800	7	1.8%
\$801 - \$900	3	0.8%
\$901 - \$1000	2	0.5%
Over \$1000	5	1.3%
Total	398	100%

20. Where do you usually get medical care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	289	72.6%
Urgent care clinic	33	8.3%
Public health clinic	5	1.3%
Veterans Affairs clinic	7	1.8%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free clinic / community clinic	12	3%
Private Doctor	17	4.3%
Friend / Family	0	0%
Don't ever go	31	7.8%
Other	4	1%
Total	398	100%

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	83	21%
No	312	79%
Total	395	100%

22. How many times in the last 3 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	231	58%
1 time	91	22.9%
2 times	33	8.3%
3 times	20	5%
4 times	9	2.3%
5 times	5	1.3%
More than 5 times	9	2.3%
Total	398	100%

23. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	169	42.6%
1 time	101	25.4%
2 times	36	9.1%
3 times	27	6.8%
4 times	19	4.8%
5 times	12	3%
More than 5 times	33	8.3%
Total	397	100%

24. How many times in the last 12 months have you been hospitalized as an inpatient?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	282	71%
1 time	66	16.6%
2 times	25	6.3%
3 times	6	1.5%
4 times	5	1.3%
5 times	2	0.5%
More than 5 times	11	2.8%
Total	397	100%

25. How many nights in the last 12 months have you spent in jail or prison, if any?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	245	61.9%
1-5 nights	48	12%
6-10 nights	19	4.8%
11-20 nights	15	3.8%

Response	Frequency	Percent
21-50 nights	26	6.6%
more than 50 nights	43	10.9%
Total	396	100%

26. How many separate terms have you served in jail/prison in the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	277	69.8%
1	66	16.7%
2	22	5.5%
3	12	3%
4	4	1%
5	4	1%
6+	12	3%
Total	397	100%

26a. How long were you in jail/prison in the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 month or less	61	50.8%
2 months	14	11.7%
3 months	10	8.3%
4 months	8	6.7%
5 months	5	4.2%
6 months	5	4.2%
7 months	2	1.7%
8 months	4	3.3%
9 months	2	1.7%

Response	Frequency	Percent
10 months	2	1.7%
11 months	0	0%
12 months	1	0.8%
1-2 years	2	1.7%
2-3 years	0	0%
More than 3 years	4	3.3%
Total	120	100%

26b. Did you become homeless immediately after you were released from jail/prison?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	89	75.4%
No	29	24.6%
Total	118	100%

27. Are you experiencing now or in the past any of the following:

Response	Yes	No	Total
27a. Physical Disability	37.9% 150	62.1% 246	100% 396
27b. Mental Illness	44.7% 178	55.3% 220	100% 398
27c. Depression	54.3% 215	45.7% 181	100% 396
27d. Alcohol/drug abuse	38.9% 154	61.1% 242	100% 396
27e. Domestic violence/abuse	15.9% 63	84.1% 334	100% 397
27f. Chronic health problem	40.5% 161	59.5% 237	100% 398
27g. AIDS/HIV related illness	1.8% 7	98.2% 390	100% 397
27h. Tuberculosis	1% 4	99% 393	100% 397

Response	Yes	No	Total
27i. Hepatitis C	4.3% 17	95.7% 381	100% 398
27j. PTSD	21.2% 84	78.8% 313	100% 397
27k. Developmental Disability	16.4% 65	83.6% 332	100% 397
27l. Emphysema	7.5% 30	92.5% 368	100% 398
27m. Diabetes	9.6% 38	90.4% 359	100% 397
27n. Traumatic Brain Injury	18.1% 72	81.9% 325	100% 397
27o. Cancer	4.8% 19	95.2% 377	100% 396
27p. Kidney disease/renal/dialysis	3.8% 15	96.2% 378	100% 393
27q. History of hypothermia/frostbite	9.4% 37	90.6% 357	100% 394
27r. Liver disease/cirrhosis	3.6% 14	96.4% 380	100% 394
27s. Heart disease/arrhythmia	19.4% 77	80.6% 319	100% 396

27. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing?

Response	Yes	No	Total
27a. Physical Disability	82.7% 124	17.3% 26	100% 150
27b. Mental Illness	75.7% 134	24.3% 43	100% 177
27c. Depression	70.9% 151	29.1% 62	100% 213
27d. Alcohol/drug abuse	72.5% 111	27.5% 42	100% 153
27e. Domestic violence/abuse	40.6% 26	59.4% 38	100% 64
27f. Chronic health problem	73.8% 118	26.3% 42	100% 160
27g. AIDS/HIV related illness	71.4% 5	28.6% 2	100% 7

Response	Yes	No	Total
27h. Tuberculosis	25% 1	75% 3	100% 4
27i. Hepatitis C	47.1% 8	52.9% 9	100% 17
27j. PTSD	69% 58	31% 26	100% 84
27k. Developmental Disability	59.4% 38	40.6% 26	100% 64
27l. Emphysema	65.5% 19	34.5% 10	100% 29
27m. Diabetes	51.4% 19	48.6% 18	100% 37
27n. Traumatic Brain Injury	54.9% 39	45.1% 32	100% 71
27o. Cancer	61.1% 11	38.9% 7	100% 18
27p. Kidney disease/renal/dialysis	71.4% 10	28.6% 4	100% 14
27q. History of hypothermia/frostbite	32.4% 12	67.6% 25	100% 37
27r. Liver disease/cirrhosis	64.3% 9	35.7% 5	100% 14
27s. Heart disease/arrhythmia	51.9% 40	48.1% 37	100% 77

28. Have you ever abused drugs / alcohol, or been told you do?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	174	43.8%
No	223	56.2%
Total	397	100%

29. Have you consumed alcohol every day for the past month?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	24.7%
No	299	75.3%
Total	397	100%

30. Have you ever used injection drugs or shots?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	16.7%
No	330	83.3%
Total	396	100%

31. Have you ever been treated for drug or alcohol abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	112	28.3%
No	284	71.7%
Total	396	100%

32. Are you currently or have you ever received treatment for mental health issues?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	135	33.9%
No	263	66.1%
Total	398	100%

33. Were you ever taken to the hospital against your will for mental health reasons?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	15%
No	334	85%
Total	393	100%

34. OBSERVED: Serious physical health conditions?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	134	33.8%
No	262	66.2%
Total	396	100%

35. OBSERVED: Alcohol or drug abuse?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	232	58.4%
No	165	41.6%
Total	397	100%

36. OBSERVED: Severe persistent mental illness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	219	55.2%
No	178	44.8%
Total	397	100%

37. Do you have pets? If Yes, how many?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No	361	90.7%
1	28	7.0%

Response	Frequency	Percent
2	5	1.3%
3	1	0.3%
4	2	0.5%
5	0	0.0%
6+	1	0.3%
Total	398	100%

38. What kind of pet?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Dog	31	83.8%
Cat	7	18.9%
Reptile	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total: Multiple response question with 37 respondents offering 38 responses.		

39. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	54	13.7%
No	341	86.3%
Total	395	100%

APPENDIX II: HOMELESS YOUTH SURVEY RESULTS

1. What is your birth date?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	0	0.0%
13-17 years	0	0.0%
18-21 years	8	40.0%
22-24 years	12	60.0%
Total	20	100%

2. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Female	10	50.0%
Male	10	50.0%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Total	20	100%

3. Are you pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	3	30.0%
No	7	70.0%
Total	10	100%

4. Which Racial group do you identify with most? (Check all that apply)

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasion	9	45.0%
Black/African American	11	55.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%
Asian	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total: Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 20 responses (none selecting multiple race options).		

5. Which Ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hispanic/Latino	5	25.0%
Non Hispanic/Non Latino	15	75.0%
Total	20	100%

6. Which of the following best represents how you think of your sexual orientation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Straight	16	80.0%
Lesbian, Gay	0	0.0%
Bisexual	3	15.0%
Queer	0	0.0%
Questioning/Unsure	0	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	0	0.0%
Other	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

7. How old were you when you first experienced homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7	1	5.0%
13	1	5.0%
14	2	10.0%
15	0	0.0%
16	3	15.0%
17	2	10.0%
18	5	25.0%
19	1	5.0%
20	1	5.0%
21	2	10.0%
22	0	0.0%
23	1	5.0%
24	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

8. In thinking about your whole life, how long in total have you been without a home, or a regular place to stay/sleep, or been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	0	0.0%
8-30 days	2	10.0%
2 months	1	5.0%
3 months	2	10.0%
4 months	1	5.0%
5 months	0	0.0%
6 months	0	0.0%
7 months	0	0.0%
8 months	0	0.0%
9 months	0	0.0%
10 months	1	5.0%
11 months	1	5.0%
12 months	1	5.0%
1-2 years	3	15.0%
2-3 years	2	10.0%

Response	Frequency	Percent
More than 3 years	6	30.0%
Total	20	100%

9. Were you ever able to stay in a motel or doubled up with a friend at any time during your life (i.e., couch surfing, temporarily staying with friends or family)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	90.0%
No	2	10.0%
Declined	0	0.0%
Total	20	100%

10. How long have you been couch surfing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	3	16.7%
8-30 days	1	5.6%
2 months	2	11.1%
3 months	1	5.6%
4 months	1	5.6%
5 months	0	0.0%
6 months	1	5.6%
7 months	1	5.6%
8 months	1	5.6%
9 months	0	0.0%
10 months	0	0.0%
11 months	0	0.0%
12 months	1	5.6%
1-2 years	2	11.1%
2-3 years	0	0.0%
More than 3 years	4	22.2%
Total	18	100%

11. Have you traded sex or drugs for a place to stay?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Sex	1	5.0%
Drugs	0	0.0%
Both	1	5.0%
Neither	15	75.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Declined	3	15.0%
Total	20	100%

12. Have you been the victim of a crime while on the streets?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	40.0%
No	11	55.0%
Don't Know	1	5.0%
Declined	0	0.0%
Total	20	100%

13. Have you committed a crime in exchange for food or shelter while on the streets?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	35.0%
No	11	55.0%
Don't Know	1	5.0%
Declined	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

14. Before becoming homeless, did you experience:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Physical abuse	6	31.6%
Sexual abuse	3	15.8%
Emotional abuse	6	31.6%
Gang abuse	1	5.3%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Neglect	3	15.8%
None of the above	7	36.8%
Declined	1	5.3%
Total: Multiple response question with 19 respondents offering 27 responses.		

15. Did any of the following contribute to your homelessness (Check all that apply):

Response	Frequency	Percent
Ran away from family home, group home, or foster home	4	20.0%
Became pregnant or got someone pregnant	2	10.0%
Violence at home between family members	7	35.0%
Because of differences with parents about religious beliefs	1	5.0%
Kicked out of the house	7	35.0%
Aging out of foster care system	0	0.0%
Death of parents	0	0.0%
Emotional abuse	6	30.0%
Physical abuse	4	20.0%
Addiction or substance use	3	15.0%
Sexual abuse	2	10.0%
Neglect	6	30.0%
Mental health issues	3	15.0%
School issues	3	15.0%
Sexual identity	0	0.0%
Legal issues	0	0.0%
Financial issues	2	10.0%
Fight or conflict with parents/guardian	7	35.0%
Parent/guardian moved or relocated	3	15.0%
Gang violence activity	1	5.0%
Other	4	20.0%
Total: Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 65 responses.		

16. Were/are your parents or primary caregivers homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	36.8%
No	12	63.2%
Don't Know	0	0.0%
Declined	0	0.0%
Total	19	100%

17. Just before becoming homeless, did you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Both Parents	5	25.0%
Single Mother	8	40.0%
Single Father	1	5.0%
A Step Parent	1	5.0%
Other Family Members	2	10.0%
Foster Family	1	5.0%
Juvenile Hall or detention	0	0.0%
Group home or other group settings	1	5.0%
Other	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

18. Do you have contact with your parent(s) or primary caregiver?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	65.0%
No	6	30.0%
Don't Know	0	0.0%
Refused	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

19. When was the last time you were in contact with your parent(s) or primary caregiver?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	10	76.9%
8-30 days	2	15.4%
2 months	0	0.0%
3 months	0	0.0%
4 months	0	0.0%
5 months	0	0.0%
6 months	0	0.0%
7 months	0	0.0%
8 months	0	0.0%
9 months	0	0.0%
10 months	0	0.0%
11 months	0	0.0%
12 months	1	7.7%
1-2 years	0	0.0%
2-3 years	0	0.0%
More than 3 years	0	0.0%
Total	13	100%

20. Does your age prevent you from receiving any of the following (Check all that apply)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Permanent housing	1	9.1%
Transitional housing	1	9.1%
Government assistance	2	18.2%
Employment	0	0.0%
Other	7	63.6%
Total: Multiple response question with 11 respondents offering 11 responses.		

21. Do any of the following prevent you from seeking services (Check all that apply)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Afraid that your parents will be contacted	0	0.0%
Afraid you will be put in Child Protective Services	0	0.0%
Don't trust anyone	9	50.0%
You don't have transportation	5	27.8%
Other	7	38.9%
Total: Multiple response question with 18 respondents offering 21 responses.		

22. What are your current needs (Check all that apply):

Response	Frequency	Percent
Housing	17	85.0%
Food	10	50.0%
Clothing	12	60.0%
Shower	6	30.0%
Education	9	45.0%
Health care	5	25.0%
Dental care	6	30.0%
Transportation	7	35.0%
Job training/placement	11	55.0%
Substance abuse treatment	2	10.0%
Counseling/mental health care	6	30.0%
Other	3	15.0%
Total: Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 94 responses.		

23. What would help you get off the streets (Check all that apply):

Response	Frequency	Percent
Housing assistance	13	65.0%
Support from friends or family	5	25.0%
Treatment for drugs or alcohol	1	5.0%
Treatment for mental health issues	5	25.0%
Job training/employment	11	55.0%
Education	7	35.0%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not applicable	3	15.0%
Other	3	15.0%
Total: Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 48 responses.		

24. Have you ever voluntarily sought formal counseling services through a government, church, or youth program?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	35.0%
No	12	60.0%
Declined	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

25. Have you ever attempted suicide?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	20.0%
No	13	65.0%
Declined	3	15.0%
Total	20	100%

26. If you use drugs, what are your primary drugs of choice (Check all that apply):

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alcohol	2	10.0%
Marijuana	7	35.0%
Methamphetamines	3	15.0%
Cocaine/crack	0	0.0%
Cough/cold medicine	0	0.0%
Heroin	0	0.0%
Prescription medicine	1	5.0%
I don't use drugs	5	25.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Declined	3	15.0%

Response	Frequency	Percent
Total: Multiple response question with 20 respondents offering 21 responses.		

27. How old were you when you first tried Marijuana?

Response	Frequency	Percent
11	2	28.6%
12	0	0.0%
13	1	14.3%
14	1	14.3%
15	1	14.3%
16	1	14.3%
17	0	0.0%
18	1	14.3%
Total	7	100%

28. Are you *currently* in any kind of educational program now?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Middle school	0	0.0%
High school	2	10.0%
GED Prep	2	10.0%
Community College	0	0.0%
Four-year college or university	0	0.0%
Trade/technical/vocational program	0	0.0%
None	15	75.0%
Other	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

29. What is the highest grade you have completed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
6th grade or less	0	0.0%
7th grade	0	0.0%
8th grade	0	0.0%
9th grade	0	0.0%

Response	Frequency	Percent
10th grade	2	10.0%
11th grade	9	45.0%
12th grade/High school diploma or equivalent	9	45.0%
Some college	0	0.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	0	0.0%
Never attended school	0	0.0%
None	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	20	100%

30. Would you be interested in receiving educational services if they were available to you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	9	45.0%
No	6	30.0%
Don't Know	2	10.0%
Declined	3	15.0%
Total	20	100%

31. Currently is there at least one adult in your life, to whom you can go for advice or emotional support?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	70.0%
No	4	20.0%
Declined	2	10.0%
Total	20	100%

32. How do you know this person?

Response	Frequency	Percent
School	1	7.1%
Work	0	0.0%
Friend	4	28.6%
Drop in center	0	0.0%
Social worker	1	7.1%
Parents	3	21.4%
Siblings	3	21.4%
Declined	0	0.0%
Other	2	14.3%
Total	14	100%

33. Were you ever involved with the justice system before you were 18 (as a minor)? This includes jail, juvenile hall, camp programs, probation, detention, etc?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	35.0%
No	11	55.0%
Declined	2	10.0%
Total	20	100%

34. How many times have you been arrested?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 times	6	30.0%
1 time	7	35.0%
2 times	2	10.0%
3 times	1	5.0%
4 times	1	5.0%
More than 5 times	3	15.0%
Total	20	100%

35. Have you ever been on parole?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	5.0%
No	18	90.0%
Declined	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

36. Have you ever been on probation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5	25.0%
No	14	70.0%
Declined	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

37. How many times in your life have you ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant? (include a current pregnancy, if any)

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 times	11	55.0%
1 time	1	5.0%
2 times	2	10.0%
3 times	3	15.0%
4 times	1	5.0%
5 or more times	2	10.0%
Total	20	100%

38. How many biological children have you had?

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	11	55.0%
1	2	10.0%
2	4	20.0%
3	1	5.0%
4	1	5.0%
5 or more	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

39. How many children do you currently have custody of?

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	13	65.0%
1	1	5.0%
2	3	15.0%
3	1	5.0%
4	1	5.0%
5 or more	1	5.0%
Total	20	100%

40. Have you ever had a child removed from your care or taken away (by CPS, DCFS)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	5.0%
No	16	80.0%
Not applicable	3	15.0%
Total	20	100%

APPENDIX III: SUMMARY FOR THE COC APPLICATION

The following summaries provide local jurisdictions with consolidated information to enable the completion of the application for Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. These summaries are based upon the results discussed in this report. It is important to note that any information regarding sheltered homeless populations and subpopulations reflect only those sheltered in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe havens (SH). The exception to this rule is in regards to the Chronically Homeless subpopulation (i.e. Chronically Homeless Individuals, Chronically Homeless Families, and Persons in Chronically Homeless Families); transitional housing does not apply to this subpopulation.

Part 1. Household Data

The following table details the results of the 2018 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey for all Households (General Homeless Population, Homeless Veteran Population, Homeless Youth Population). Each category presents sheltered and unsheltered status.

General Homeless Population

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
General Homeless Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
1.) Households With At Least One Adult and One Child					
1a.) Number of Households	87	8	0	11	106
1b.) Total Number of Persons (adults & children)	247	17	0	33	297
1c.) Number of Persons (under age 18)	152	9	0	15	176
1d.) Number of Persons (age 18-24)	17	7	0	18	42
1e.) Number of Persons (over age 24)	78	1	0	0	79
2.) Households With Only Children (under age 18)					
2a.) Total Number of Households	7	12		197	216
2b.) Total Number of Persons	8	13		197	218
3.) Households Without Children					
3a.) Number of Households	1,298	490	16	3,602	5,406
3b.) Number of Persons (adults)	1,404	494	16	3,654	5,568
3c.) Number of Persons (age 18-24)	57	76	0	948	1,081
3d.) Number of Persons (over age 24)	1,347	418	16	2,706	4,487
Total Households and Persons					

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
General Homeless Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
Total Households (Lines: 1a + 2a + 3a)	1,392	510	16	3,810	5,728
Total Persons (Lines: 1b + 2b + 3b)	1,659	524	16	3,884	6,083

Number of unsheltered households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
General Homeless Population - Demographics	ES	TH	SH		
6.) Gender					
6a.) Female	452	67	10	1,233	1,762
6b.) Male	1,194	452	6	2,632	4,284
6c.) Transgender	10	5	0	18	33
6d.) Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	3	0	0	1	4
7.) Ethnicity					
7a.) Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,443	464	15	3,485	5,407
7b.) Hispanic/Latino	216	60	1	399	676
8.) Race					
8a.) White	839	292	13	2,166	3,310
8b.) Black or African American	700	194	1	1,216	2,111
8c.) Asian	37	4	0	107	148
8d.) American Indian or Alaskan Native	19	11	0	96	126
8e.) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	7	1	77	93
8f.) Multiple Races	56	16	1	222	295

Homeless Veteran Population

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Homeless Veteran Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
9.) Households With At Least One Adult and One Child					
9a.) Number of Households	1	0	0	0	1
9b.) Total Number of Persons (adults & children)	2	0	0	0	2
9c.) Total Number of Veterans	1	0	0	0	1
10.) Households Without Children					
10a.) Number of Households	146	280	0	165	591
10b.) Number of Persons (adults)	148	284	0	167	599
10c.) Total Number of Veterans	147	281	0	165	593
Veteran Total Households and Persons					
Total Households (Lines: 9a + 10a)	147	280	0	165	592

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Homeless Veteran Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
Total Persons (Lines: 9b + 10b)	150	284	0	167	601

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Homeless Veteran Population - Demographics	ES	TH	SH		
11.) Gender					
11a.) Female	5	5	0	48	58
11b.) Male	143	274	0	116	533
11c.) Transgender	0	2	0	1	3
11d.) Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
12.) Ethnicity					
12a.) Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	132	264	0	150	546
12b.) Hispanic/Latino	16	17	0	15	48
13.) Race					
13a.) White	90	165	0	94	349
13b.) Black or African American	45	100	0	51	196
13c.) Asian	3	2	0	4	9
13d.) American Indian or Alaskan Native	4	7	0	4	15
13e.) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	3	5
13f.) Multiple Races	5	6	0	9	20

Homeless Youth Population

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Unaccompanied Youth Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
15.) Total Number of Households					
15a.) Number of Parenting Youth Households	11	8	0	2	21
15b.) Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth Households	62	87	0	1,145	1,294
16.) Total Number of Persons					
16a.) Total Number of Persons in Parenting Youth Households	26	17	0	4	47
16a.1) Number of Parenting Youth (youth parents only)	11	8	0	2	21
16a.1a.) Number of Parenting Youth (under age 18)	1	1	0	0	2
16a.1b.) Number of Parenting Youth (age 18-24)	10	7	0	2	19
16b.1.) Number of Children With Parenting Youth	15	9	0	2	26
Total Number of Unaccompanied Youth					
Number of Unaccompanied Children (under age 18)	6	11	0	197	214

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Unaccompanied Youth Population - Household Data	ES	TH	SH		
Number of Unaccompanied Youth (age 18-24)	57	76	0	948	1,081

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Unaccompanied Youth Population - Demographics	ES	TH	SH		
17.) Gender					
17a.) Female	31	33	0	430	494
17b.) Male	29	52	0	710	791
17c.) Transgender	3	2	0	5	10
17d.) Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
18.) Ethnicity					
18a.) Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	49	62	0	1012	1,123
18b.) Hispanic/Latino	14	25	0	133	172
19.) Race					
19a.) White	25	32	0	611	668
19b.) Black or African American	31	46	0	373	450
19c.) Asian	0	1	0	35	36
19d.) American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	1	0	25	26
19e.) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	2	0	20	22
19f.) Multiple Races	7	5	0	81	93

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
Parenting Youth Population - Demographics (Youth Parents Only)	ES	TH	SH		
17.) Gender					
17a.) Female	11	8	0	2	21
17b.) Male	0	0	0	0	0
17c.) Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
17d.) Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0
18.) Ethnicity					
18a.) Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	8	7	0	1	16
18b.) Hispanic/Latino	3	1	0	1	5
19.) Race					
19a.) White	4	2	0	0	6
19b.) Black or African American	4	5	0	2	11

Part 1: Household Data	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
Parenting Youth Population - Demographics (Youth Parents Only)					
19c.) Asian	0	0	0	0	0
19d.) American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0
19e.) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
19f.) Multiple Races	3	1	0	0	4

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations

The following tables further break down the homeless count data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless count and data from the homeless survey. The unsheltered data presented in the following charts is based on estimates calculated by applying the 2018 Homeless Survey results to the 2018 Point-In-Time homeless count population. Sheltered data has been obtained directly from HMIS.

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
1. Chronically Homeless Subpopulations					
1a. Chronically Homeless Individuals	178	0	11	316	505
1b. Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0
1c. Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0
1d. Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals	40	0	0	21	61
1e. Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0	0	0
1f. Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families	0	0	0	0	0

Other Homeless Subpopulations

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	ES	TH	SH		
2. Other Homeless Subpopulations					
2a.) Adults with Serious Mental Illness	191	131	10	1,829	2,161
2b.) Adults with Substance Use Disorder	149	127	9	1,146	1,431
2c.) Adults with HIV/AIDS	9	10	0	63	82
2d.) Victims of Domestic Violence	140	5	0	547	692

APPENDIX IV: METHODOLOGY

The following summary of methodology is divided into two sections; the first section details the methodology applied to the Point-in-Time Count and the second section details the methodology applied to the Homeless Survey.

Point in Time Count Census Methodology

The PIT Count methodology is divided into two components: Street Count and Shelter Count.*

The Street Count is the enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals. For the purposes of this study, the 2018 HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless individual is as follows:

This includes individuals and families "with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground" on the night designated for the count.

The Shelter Count is the enumeration of sheltered homeless individuals. For the purposes of this study, the 2018 HUD definition of a sheltered homeless individual is as follows:

This includes individuals and families "living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)" on the night designated for the count. This includes individuals residing in Safe Haven projects.

The Street Count and the Shelter Count were conducted during the same time period to minimize the potential for duplicate counting of homeless persons.†

* United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. (September 2017) Notice CPD-17-08: Notice for Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and Point-in-Time (PIT) Data Collection for Continuum of Care (CoC) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program. (Source for both sheltered homelessness and unsheltered homelessness)

†In order to generate data that is comparable to previous reports, the methodology outlined in this section closely parallels the methodology of previous years. Therefore, the information in this section is partially derived from: Applied Survey Research 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census And Survey Appendix V: Homeless Census And Survey Methodology.

Street Count Methodology

Research Design:

Persons residing in the following were NOT included in the 2018 PIT Count per HUD.

- Persons residing in Permanent Supportive housing (PSH) programs, including persons housed using HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.
- Persons residing in Rapid Re-Housing for Homeless Families Demonstration (RRHD) projects, funded in the FY2008 CoC Competition.
- Persons counted in any location not listed on the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) (e.g., staying in projects with beds/units not dedicated for persons who are homeless).
- Persons temporarily staying with family or friends (i.e., “doubled-up” or “couch surfing”).
- Persons residing in housing they rent or own (i.e., permanent housing), including persons residing in rental housing with assistance from an RRH project on the night of the count.
- Persons residing in institutions (e.g., jails, juvenile correction facilities, foster care, hospital beds, or detox centers).

Enumerators:

In order to properly enumerate a homeless population of such substantial size as that of Southern Nevada, individuals with an intimate knowledge of the typical activities and location of homeless persons are imperative. Thus, it is necessary to recruit and train individuals who have or are experiencing homelessness to work as enumerators. These Navigators are an invaluable component of the street count methodology.

In order to participate in the Street Count as a Navigator, homeless individuals were required to attend a one-hour information and training session. During the week prior to the street count, training sessions were held at various locations throughout Southern Nevada.

Navigators, staff from homeless service agencies and government entities, volunteers from the community, and various staff from Southern Nevada attended the enumeration trainings. Members of the Clark County Social Service trained these teams of navigators, staff, and volunteers prior to the PIT count. Deployment captains were chosen to provide observation, guidance, and in-the-field training.

During each training session, the trainer presented techniques and methods that would be utilized to enumerate the homeless population during the street count.

Teams of at least two persons were created prior to deployment. In areas that utilized Navigators, each Homeless Navigator was grouped with at least one volunteer. This combination has been proven to be particularly effective for the Street Count, as both the Navigator and the volunteer possess unique knowledge and expertise that can be applied to working in the field.

Street Count Procedure

Precautions

Significant efforts were implemented to avoid potentially hazardous situations. A safe environment was created in all deployment centers, and law enforcement officials in each jurisdiction were notified of the pending PIT Count that was to take place in their jurisdictions.

Preparation:

Using a full canvassing technique, this enumeration was conducted in the late night hours of January 24, 2018. The enumeration teams achieved 94% coverage of existing census tracts.

After the teams were created, each team was provided with a census tract map outlining the particular area to which they were assigned. They were also given a review document highlighting the enumeration techniques, a tally sheet, and other supplies. Shortly before each team deployed to their assigned locations, the leaders conducted a brief review of the enumeration techniques, emphasizing the importance of not disturbing the homeless persons during the enumeration.

Street Count Deployment:

The 8,091 square mile area that comprises Southern Nevada is divided into 487 federally designated census tracts. Each team received official census maps that identified tract boundaries. In order to collect comprehensive data from each census tract, PIT organizers established numerous deployment stations throughout the valley.

The enumeration was conducted on January 24, 2018, and was divided into two sections: urban and rural. Both count deployments occurred in the late night/early morning hours. More specifically, the deployment assigned to the urban sections of Southern Nevada was deployed at 10pm on the night of January 24th, 2018. In order to minimize duplications, both teams collected enumeration data within a 31-hour period.

The deployment team assigned to the tunnels and rural sections of Southern Nevada was deployed at 5am on the morning of January 25, 2018. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department utilized infrared technology to focus on the unpopulated areas of these rural sections. The Clark County Public Response Office enumerated populated areas. The early morning hours are the optimum time to obtain an accurate count of unsheltered homeless persons in these areas.

The enumeration teams included the community partners, volunteers, and jurisdictional staff. This team canvassed all accessible highways, streets, and roads in the census tracts using vehicles, or traveling by foot. The majority of workers and volunteers were transported to and from assigned census tracts via personal or agency vehicles.

In partnership with CCSD, teams collected data for homeless children and youth during daylight hours. At 8am on the morning of January 25, 2018, CCSD gathered data for those children attending school. Simultaneously, teams targeted all youth not present in classrooms. These teams canvassed areas frequented by homeless youth (e.g. parks, malls, libraries, recreation centers). This co occurring count strategy ensured little to no duplicative enumeration of homeless unaccompanied children and youth.

Each person identified as homeless within the assigned census tracts was tallied according to the following household categories outlined below.

For the purposes of this report, the following definitions were used for household, individual, family, and a household with only children:

Household	Occupants may be a family, as defined in 24 CFR 5.403; two or more families living together; or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements, regardless of actual or perceived, sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.
Individuals	Persons in a household without children
Family	Persons in households with at least one adult (over age 18) and one child (under age 18).
Only Children	Persons in households composed of only children

Beginning in 2015, HUD guidance required CoCs to enumerate Youth Households. CoCs are now required to report the total number of youth households (persons under age 25), including the race, ethnicity, and gender data for parenting youth and unaccompanied youth counted.

Pertinent definitions are as follows:

Parenting Youth	Youth who identify as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household. Parenting youth is limited to persons in households where there is no adult parent or guardian over age 24 in the household.
Unaccompanied Youth	Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not presenting or sleeping in the same place as their parent or legal guardian, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single youth • youth couples • groups of youth presenting as a household.

For purposes of reporting in the PIT, parenting youth are distinct from unaccompanied youth.

For each of the following types of households, the number of persons in each household were reported by age category (under age 18, age 18-24, over age 24).

- Total Number of Households
- Total Number of One-Child Households
- Total Number of Multi-Child Households
- Number of Children in Multi-Child Households

Once each team had completed the enumeration process, they returned to their designated deployment station and submitted their census tally forms to the deployment station captains. Deployment station captains then debriefed each deployment team, and provided any necessary clarification, explanation, and validation of data. Each team was provided time to discuss and comment on the enumeration process, providing information regarding the integrity of the 2018 enumeration effort. Reviews were conducted to check for duplicate counting, and to ensure that all accessible portions of each census tract had been enumerated. Deployment station captains then entered all data from the census tally forms into the electronic PIT Module (Surveyus).

Efforts Undertaken to Ensure Enumeration Accuracy

Accurately Determining Homeless Status By Observation

Homeless enumeration is a difficult task, and undercounting is a prominent possibility. Despite the difficulties associated with enumerating the unsheltered homeless population of Southern Nevada, all people, vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments were reported to be visually observable by the enumeration teams. This observation-only method enables the PIT Count officials to claim the results of the count to be as accurate and valid as possible. The members of the enumeration teams, especially the Homeless Navigators, claimed that they had no difficulty identifying homeless individuals and differentiating them from members of the general population. Therefore, although there are no means by which the PIT Count officials can guarantee that those enumerated are indeed homeless, they can state that all possible measures were undertaken to ensure the accuracy and validity of the count.

Avoiding Duplicate Counting

Numerous precautions were implemented into the design of the PIT Count to avoid duplicate counting of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. The count took place during a targeted timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals are least likely to co-mingle. Additionally, volunteers and Navigators were instructed to refrain from engaging in direct contact with the enumerated homeless persons; they were instructed to maintain an observation-only approach. Also, the census and survey were at different times; administering both in tandem would have increased the amount of time each portion would take, thus increasing the likelihood of duplicate counting.

Enumerating Unaccompanied Homeless Youth & Parenting Youth

For numerous reasons, homeless youth are particularly difficult to enumerate. The homeless youth population typically refrains from co-mingling with the homeless adult population, and tend to reside in places that make enumeration difficult. To overcome these enumeration barriers, specialized youth enumeration teams were created. These teams consisted of homeless youth and formerly homeless youth. The homeless youth population was enumerated at a later time than the unsheltered homeless adults. They were enumerated from 8am to 2pm while homeless unaccompanied youth are more likely to be visible on the streets during school hours. Volunteers and Navigators were then assigned census tract locations post-facto before being included in the overall countywide enumeration results.

In addition to the above enumeration processes, the Clark County School District reported all students who reported to be homeless. Only those students who matched the HUD definition for literally homeless were included in the final count.

Shelter Count Methodology

Purpose:

The purpose of the Shelter Count was to enumerate homeless persons who are temporarily residing in Southern Nevada shelters and transitional housing. The data obtained from this count was used to capture an overall count of homeless persons in Southern Nevada, and an appraisal of where these homeless persons seek shelter.

It is important to note that the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for Nevada was used to generate data for provider programs participating in the HMIS. It was verified through Provider Program Staff that their HMIS data was complete and correct for the night of the PIT Count, including correct exit dates for all persons who exited the provider program on or before the date of the PIT. Shelters included the following HUD defined housing category types:

HUD-Defined Shelter Housing Types

Emergency Shelters

- All emergency shelters funded by HUD ESG and/or other federal, state and local public and private sources.
- Hotel/Motel Vouchers paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals
- All VA-funded HCHV/EH and HCHV/RT provider programs including VA Community Contract
- Emergency Housing (prefix HCHV/EH) and Health Care for Homeless Veterans VA Community
- Contract Residential Treatment Program (prefix HCHV/RT)

Transitional Housing

- HUD-funded transitional housing projects renewing in 2017 CoC competition
- All transitional housing provider programs funded by HUD SHP still operating, but not renewing in 2017 CoC competition
- All transitional housing provider programs for homeless persons funded by other Federal, State, and local public and private sources that do not use the RRH model
- HUD-funded Rapid Re-Housing Demonstration (RRHD) provider programs
- VA-funded transitional housing provider programs, including:
 - VA Grant and Per Diem (prefix GPD)
 - VA Compensated Work Therapy - Transitional Residence (prefix CWT/TR)

Safe Haven Programs

- All Safe Haven provider programs funded by HUD SHP
- All VA-funded Health Care for Homeless Veterans (HCHV) VA
- Community Contract Safe Haven Program (prefix HCHV/SH)

Research Design & Data Collection:

All persons who matched the following criteria were included in the Shelter Count:

- Entered on or before the date of the count
- Exited after the date of the count (or have not yet exited)

The primary task of the Shelter Count was to collect all data generated by each agency from the HMIS on the night of January 24, 2018, with the exception of domestic violence providers, who are not permitted to enter data into HMIS; these domestic violence providers sent in manual counts.

Persons in Tunnels and Hidden Homeless Count

Persons In Tunnels

Since 2011, special enumeration teams have been strategically formed to target the tunnels and washes in Southern Nevada. These teams consist of outreach workers who are familiar with the tunnels and their occupants, as well as formerly homeless individuals who once occupied the tunnels. In 2014, 2015, and 2016 such teams were formed, however, due to rain and risk of flooding, this enumeration was limited. As in 2017, weather was not an issue during the 2018 count. For 2018, 316 persons were enumerated.

Hidden Homeless Count

In previous years, Applied Analysis conducted a telephone survey of the general population of Southern Nevada in order to locate the “hidden” homeless of Southern Nevada (those residing in unsheltered locations on private property (i.e. vehicles, unconverted garages, etc.). In 2015, however, HUD required CoCs to NOT enumerate “hidden” homeless. Previous year totals have been adjusted to accommodate this change in order to allow for accurate comparison between 2018 data and the data from previous years.

PIT Count Census Challenges & Assumptions Of Annual Estimation

Challenges:

Homeless enumeration is challenging for any community; Southern Nevada, however, presents its own unique set of challenges. Homeless individuals, in general, do not want to be visible; they make concerted efforts to avoid detection. Therefore, regardless of the methodology or the amount of effort placed into the outreach, the final enumeration total will still be considered an undercount.

Although academically sound, the Southern Nevada Census effort was still subject to the innate challenges of enumerating homeless populations. The non-intrusive, point-in-time, visual homeless enumeration techniques were still hindered by inherent biases and shortcomings. Several of the challenges enumerators face are discussed below.

Large & Diverse Community With Difficult Access:

Southern Nevada is a large community filled with a diverse population. It is composed of large commercial districts, suburbs, and a vast amount of outlying rural counties. Most homeless persons tend to remain close to the homeless shelters and facilities, but homeless persons, especially families, can reside in the suburbs and outlying rural counties, which are difficult for enumerators to access. In general, homeless populations are composed of groups that are difficult to enumerate.

These include:

- **Chronically Homeless Individuals:** These individuals are not guaranteed access to social, health, or shelter services on a frequent or consistent basis.
- **Homeless Persons with Children:** Many parents and their children remain hidden in obscure locations in fear of having to release their children to Child Protective Services. They often stay on private property, out of sight from the enumeration teams.
- **Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Parenting Youth:** This population tends to strive to remain hidden, and is thus less visible than homeless adults.
- **Homeless Persons Residing in Unsafe Structures:** Many homeless individuals reside in buildings or locations that are unsafe for the enumerators to investigate.
- **Homeless Persons Located in Isolated Rural Areas:** The rural counties of Southern Nevada are vast and make accurate enumeration exceptionally difficult.
- **Homeless Persons Residing in Cars:** This segment of the homeless population tends to relocate every few days, making accurate enumeration difficult.

The conservative approach taken cannot ensure a fully accurate count, thus it is necessary to ensure accurate data. Coupled with the homeless survey, this methodology is the most comprehensive approach available.

Assumptions Of Annual Estimation:

The calculations used to project the annual estimate of persons experiencing homelessness are governed by two assumptions:

1. The homeless survey responses are homogenous to the responses that would have been provided at any other point-in-time during the year and are representative of the entire Southern Nevada homeless population.
2. The results of the PIT Count are homogenous to that of a count that would have been conducted at any time during the year.

Service providers support these assumptions, stating that demand for services remains relatively stable throughout the year. They also state that the number of homeless persons that access services remains relatively stable, with the only major variations being the seasonal variations in the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless.

Policy-makers must take into account that most homeless experiences are fairly short-term (e.g. less than a year). However, the combination of the size of the survey sample (398), the statistical reliability of the projections, the unavoidable undercount inherent in any homeless census, as well as the use of a HUD-approved annualization calculation ensures that the current methodology was the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Homeless Survey

Homeless Survey Research Design

Purpose

398 persons experiencing homelessness were surveyed in order to yield qualitative data to enhance understanding of the scope and characteristics of the homeless community in Southern Nevada. Through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions, the survey yielded information from the following topic areas:

- Gender
- Family status
- Military service
- Length and recurrence of homelessness
- Access to homeless services and programs

The data obtained from this survey is used for the McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance funding application. The data broaden and enhance the efficacy of existing programs and services. In addition, the survey results continue to paint a picture of homelessness in Southern Nevada, measuring changes in the composition of the homeless population since 2007.

Homeless Survey Research Procedure

Survey Workers & Volunteers:

Clark County Social Service trained service providers and homeless workers regarding how to conduct the survey. The training consisted of a comprehensive instruction regarding confidentiality, interviewing protocol, determining respondent eligibility, and project background information. The surveys were administered within the shelters, and due to confidentiality issues, service providers administered the surveys.

Survey Sampling:

The survey workers employed a random sampling strategy, as outlined by HUD, in order to minimize selection bias. This strategy was characterized as an “every third encounter” approach, meaning the survey workers approached every third person they considered to be eligible for the survey.

Interviewers inquired whether the homeless individual had already taken the survey. If they had not, they were then asked if they were willing to do so. Survey administrators also informed the homeless individuals of the 'thank you' gift that they would receive upon completion of the survey. If the homeless individual declined, the service providers were instructed to approach the next homeless individual they encountered.

To bolster the randomized sampling procedure, survey workers attempted to reach homeless individuals in a wide range of various geographical locations. Various homeless sub-populations were also targeted, including minority ethnic groups, families, veterans, etc.

In 2018, there was a point-in-time estimate of 6,083 persons experiencing homelessness. Using a random sampling technique, 398 street surveys were administered. When generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Southern Nevada, this number represents a Confidence Level of 95% with a 4.75 Confidence Interval.

Survey Administration & Data Collection:

The survey workers made every effort to ensure that each survey respondent felt comfortable as they took the survey. Survey workers encouraged candid responses from the survey respondents, explaining that all responses would remain confidential and anonymous.

The survey workers were trained to remain unbiased throughout the survey, making no assumption and avoiding prompts. They were also instructed to keep all responses confidential. They were instructed to ask all of the questions on the survey, but allow the survey respondents to answer only the questions they felt comfortable answering.

Homeless Interviewers were trained to administer the surveys to the "street" homeless as they can identify with the conditions and challenges that the street homeless individuals face. These workers also knew the likely locations where the street homeless individuals could be found. This peer-to-peer method was particularly effective at building rapport between the homeless individual and the homeless survey workers, likely encouraging honest responses.

Data Analysis - Elimination of Duplicate Surveys:

A sound strategy was employed to avoid duplicate surveys. Along with documenting the respondents' initials and date of birth, the survey workers also examined gender, ethnicity, and length of homelessness in order to identify any duplicate surveys. After evaluation, it was determined that there were zero duplicate surveys, thus leaving 398 valid surveys to be analyzed.

Survey Challenges & Limitations

With a point-in-time estimate of 6,083 persons experiencing homelessness, 398 valid surveys, and a randomized sample, the surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 4.75% with a 95% confidence level; the identified confidences can be applied to the survey findings despite the fact that an equal representation of all homeless experiences is not feasible.

The self-reporting research technique used in this survey effort presents a range of challenges, one of which is misrepresentation. There is no way to confidently conclude that each question was answered with honesty and accuracy.

In sum, it is important to note that carefully selected and highly trained interviewers reviewed the responses of these surveys. All surveys were reviewed for quality responses, and any incomplete surveys or falsified responses were eliminated from the final results.

APPENDIX V: GLOSSARY

Adults with HIV/AIDS

Adults who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

Adults with Serious Mental Illness

Adults with severe and persistent mental illness or emotional impairment that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and seriously limits a person's ability to live independently. Adults with SMI must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (i.e. "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration").

Adults with Substance Use Disorders

Adults with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both). They must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (i.e. "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration").

Annual Estimate

An estimated number of homeless persons in a given CoC over the course of a year. This estimate is calculated in order to compensate for the bias created by the inability to include persons who experience short episodes of homelessness throughout the year, at times other than the PIT count. This reduces the degree of underrepresentation of the true number of homeless persons at any given point in time during the year.

Annual Homeless Assessment Report AHAR

Annual Report responding to a congressional directive that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide an annual report to Congress on the extent and nature of homelessness. The AHAR provides the results of local counts of people homeless on a single night in January, as well as estimates of the number, characteristics, and service patterns of all people who used residential programs for homeless people. It also provides national estimates on the use of the full continuum of homeless assistance programs—from homelessness prevention to homeless residential services to permanent supportive housing.

Chronic Substance Use/Abuse

This category on the PIT includes persons with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Chronically Homeless Family

A family with children with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family with children, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual, including a family with children whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless. Note: (1) For the purposes of reporting, a chronically homeless family with children must consist of at least one child under the age of 18.

Chronically Homeless Individual

An individual who: A. Is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and B. Has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and C. Has a disability.

Chronically Homeless Parenting Children/Youth

Parenting youth, including those under 18 and age 18-24 ("minor heads of households" per the definition of a chronically homeless family with children) are counted as a chronically homeless family with children.

Chronically Homeless Unaccompanied Children/Youth

Unaccompanied youth who are chronically homeless are counted as a chronically homeless individual, including unaccompanied youth who are under 18 and unaccompanied youth age 18-24.

Chronically Homeless Veteran Families

A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria for a chronically homeless individual AND the criteria for Chronically Homeless Veteran Individual. This includes a family whose composition has fluctuated while the veteran head of household has been homeless.

Chronically Homeless Veteran Individuals

Any individual who meets the definition for Chronically Homeless Individual and has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Continuums of Care (CoC)

A collaborative funding and planning approach that helps communities plan for and provide, as necessary, a full range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and other service resources to address the various needs of homeless persons. HUD also refers to the group of service providers involved in the decision-making processes as the "Continuum of Care." They are responsible for coordinating the full range of homeless services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or entire state.

Contributory HMIS Program

A program that contributes Protected Personal Information (PPI) or other client-level data to an HMIS.

Disabling Condition

Any one of (1) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury which is (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. For the purposes of this study, disabling condition is further specified as any of the following: physical disability, mental illness, severe depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, trauma, or a developmental disability.

Emergency Shelter

Short-term provision of shelter that can be proffered either through a shelter facility or motel vouchers. This temporary assistance is usually provided for 30 days or less. An example of an emergency shelter is a domestic violence shelter, which offers immediate housing and safety for victims of domestic violence and their families.

Episode of Homelessness (HUD Definition)

A separate, distinct, and sustained stay on the streets and/or in an emergency homeless shelter.

Extrapolation

A technique for estimating the total number of unsheltered persons in your community based on the number of unsheltered persons that you have been able to observe and/or interview from your statistically reliable sample.

Family

HUD defined household with at least one adult (18 or older) and one child (under 18).

Homeless Individual

According to the McKinney Act, 42, U.S.C § 11301, et seq. a homeless individual is a person who "lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and... has a primary night time residency that is: (A) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations... (B) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or (C) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeless Management Information Software (HMIS)

An HMIS is a computerized data collection application designed to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics and service needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness, while also protecting client confidentiality. It is designed to aggregate client-level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. An HMIS may also cover a statewide or regional area, and include several CoCs. The HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization. HMIS is an eligible budget activity and also an SHP component that allows applicants to request SHP assistance for dedicated or shared projects.

Homelessness (HUD Definition)

An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; as well an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Household

Household means all persons occupying a housing unit. The occupants may be a family, as defined in 24 CFR 5.403; two or more families living together; or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements, regardless of actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status.

Households With Only Children

HUD defines Households With Only Children as household configurations composed of more than one person under the age of 18. This includes unaccompanied children, adolescent parents, groups

composed of adolescent siblings, and any other type of household configuration that is composed of only children.

Individual

Persons in a household without children. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Parenting Youth

A youth who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with disability to live independently.

Persons in Chronically Homeless Families

People experiencing homelessness in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

Persons in Chronically Homeless Veteran Families

People experiencing homelessness in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years. The Head of Household must also have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Persons in Families

People who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult and one child.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

Point-in-Time Count (PIT)

A core data set used by HUD to address homelessness on both a national and local level. PIT Count estimates provide snapshots of homelessness from 3 different angles:

1. Sheltered Homeless Persons & Unsheltered Homeless Persons
2. HUD-Defined Homeless Households
3. Counts of beds in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing Programs, and Safe Havens.

Protected Personal Information (PPI)

Information about a client: (1) whose identity is apparent from the information or can reasonably be ascertained from the information; or (2) whose identity can, taking into account any methods reasonably likely to be used, be learned by linking the information with other available information or by otherwise manipulating the information.

Rapid Re-housing

Housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

Safe Haven

A form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services.

Severe Depression

Individuals who reported experiencing depression and who reported that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

Sheltered Homeless Persons

Homeless persons who are living in an emergency shelter or transitional housing programs. This includes individuals and families “living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals)” on the night designated for the PIT count.

Single Individual or Person

An unaccompanied person of any age not in families.

Transitional Housing

A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or a longer period approved by HUD. For purposes of the HOME program, there is no HUD-approved time period for moving to independent living.

Unaccompanied Child (Under 18)

Minors (under 18) not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, including those living in inadequate housing such as shelters, cars, or on the streets. Also includes those who have been denied housing by their families and school-aged unwed mothers who have no housing of their own, and present for services alone.

Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren).

Unaccompanied youth are single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth presenting together as a household.

Unsheltered - Hidden Homeless Persons

The estimated number of unsheltered homeless persons generated from a general population telephone survey. These persons reside outside of shelters, in places not meant for human habitation that are not visible to enumerators.

Unsheltered Homeless Persons

An individual or family who "lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and has a primary night time residency that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. This includes individuals and families with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

Unsheltered - Street Homeless Persons

Unsheltered homeless persons who do not reside in shelters, but instead reside in locations such as unoccupied cars, vans, RVs, encampments, and abandoned buildings, or other areas not meant for human habitation.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Established in 1965, HUD's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and forge new partnerships – particularly with faith-based and community organizations – that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level.

Veteran

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Victim Service Provider

A private nonprofit organization whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. This term includes rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs. Domestic Violence client data is not entered into the HMIS.

Victims of Domestic Violence

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking at any point in the past.

Youth

Persons under age 25, including children under age 18 and young adults ages 18 to 24.

H O M E L E S S
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C E N S U S & S U R V E Y



Help Hope Home
Ending Homelessness In Southern Nevada

Southern Nevada

Comprehensive Report



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