



2018 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT & SURVEY

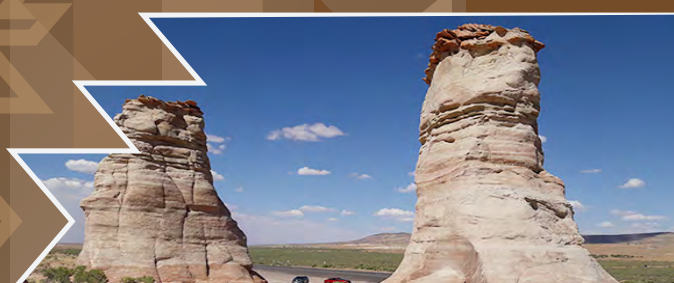
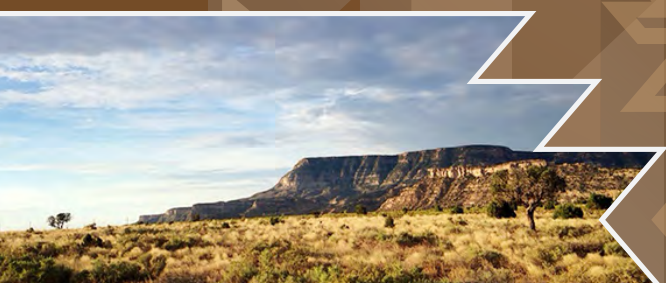


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) Community Health Division completed the 2018 Community Needs Assessment and surveys. The information provided within the Needs Assessment and survey comprise information specific to the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation service area. The service area includes the chapter communities of Coalmine Canyon, Bodaway-Gap, Tuba City, Cameron, Lechee, Tonalea, Kaibeto, Coppermine, the San Juan Southern Paiute community and the Village of Moencopi.

The TCRHCC is a tribal organization and a 501c (3) nonprofit organization since September 2002. The TCRHCC has had a P.L. 93-638 Indian Self-Determination contract with the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS) and the Indian Health Service (I.H.S) and was granted Title V of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (25U.S.C. 450 et seq.) status in July 2010 (Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation, 2011 Community needs survey).

Data Collection

The survey is designed to provide an understanding of the communities within the TCRHCC service area. Data was collected by community of residence. This is problematic when collecting census specific data as many communities share a zip code with another community or lack a zip code altogether. For example, the community of Coalmine maintains the same zip code as Tuba City therefore census data will encompass both communities. Similarly, Gap Bodaway and Cameron communities also share a zip code and it is difficult to know if the data is representative of one community or both. The Coppermine community does not have a zip code and does not have representative (has very little) census specific data. Sections in the Needs Assessment are documented where this data is not available.

Findings and Assessment

The findings in this suggest three main health themes that consider further attention:

1. Preventable chronic diseases and illnesses such as diabetes can be reduced by addressing obesity. A significant finding from the Diabetes Treatment and Prevention Services (DTPS) suggests that the rate of diabetes diagnosis is no longer increasing and is incrementally declining.

2. Behavioral and Mental Health services should be considered to address the underlying conditions that often lead to increasing rates of suicide ideation and suicide attempts.
3. Substance abuse (including alcoholism) is a significant concern to community members as evidenced throughout the community surveys and responses.

Additionally, there is an overall concern for services related to public safety. The majority of the communities within the TCRHCC service area rely on the police and fire and rescue teams located in Tuba City. The distance for which police, fire and rescue teams are required to travel in order to respond to emergencies is significant according to the respondents in the Needs Assessment and survey.

Plan

Develop an Implementation Strategy plan based upon information within the Community Needs Assessment and Survey. The information will be presented to the TCRHCC Board of Directors then the Chapter communities and other community partners in an effort to continue the valuable work of the TCRHCC Community Health Improvement Plans (CHIP). The information from the 2018 Community Needs Assessment and Survey will provide additional information for the CHIP initiative so that each community may utilize the information for program planning, grant opportunities and overall community health improvement.

Acknowledgements

It is important to recognize the individual(s) and teams who contributed to the completion of the TCRHCC 2018 Community Needs Assessment and Survey. These individuals include but are not limited to:

- ✚ The TCRHCC Community Health Division leadership team
- ✚ The Community Health Division
- ✚ The TCRHCC Public Health Nursing department
- ✚ The Community Health surveyor team
- ✚ Ms. Atlanta Begay, University of Southern California, Masters in Public Health (MPH) Intern
- ✚ Ms. Clarissa Begay, Patient Benefit Coordinator, ACA Navigator, Outreach & Enrollment Specialist
- ✚ Mr. Vernon Davis, Web Designer/Developer



Gap Bodaway, Arizona



Coalmine Canyon, Arizona



Moencopi, Arizona



TUBA CITY REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CORPORATION

MISSION: To provide safe, accessible, quality, and culturally sensitive health care.

VISION: Embracing healthy living to heal, to respect, to console.

VALUES: We take pride and honor in the dignity in all individuals. We promise to uphold a safe environment dedicated to quality and a vision of excellence for today and tomorrow.

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Cameron Chapter

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Tuba City Chapter

Tincer Nez, Sr., Vice President
Coalmine Canyon Chapter

Millie Brockie, Member
Coppermine Chapter

Vacant, Member
LeChee Chapter

Kimberlee Williams, Treasurer
Kaibeto Chapter

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Vacant, Member
Moencopi Village

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PROGRAM STATISTICS & DATA

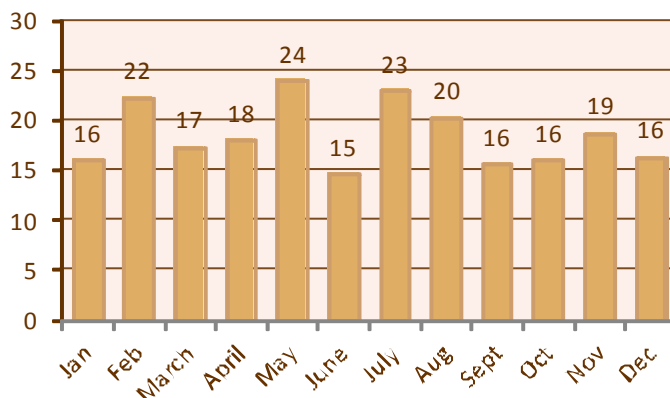
This section of the Community Assessment and Survey provides an overview of the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation Community Health Division program's statistics and data of services provided to clients within the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation's service unit area.

-  Methamphetamine & Suicide Prevention Initiative
-  Health Promotion Diabetes Promotion
-  Division of Environmental Health Services & Injury Prevention
-  HRSA CHC Dental Program
-  Diabetes Treatment & Prevention Services

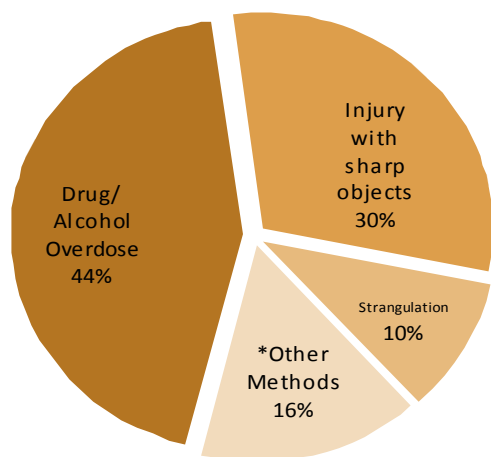
When are people attempting suicide?

Between 2015 and 2017, there was a total of 667 suicide-related hospital visits. May and July has the highest average suicide-related hospital visits. June has the least average suicide-related visits. Research suggests hospital visits are generally greater during the spring and summer months. This may be related to the sociodemographic factor suggesting that people work more, see more people and are exposed to more frustration and conflict. The increased interaction with others and the additional stress of work may trigger suicidal thoughts.

Monthly Average Number of Suicide-Related Hospital Visits between 2015 and 2017



Means of Suicide Attempts Suicide-Related Hospital Visits between 2015 and 2017



There was a total of 218 suicide attempt related hospital visits between 2015 and 2017. The largest percentage of means of suicide attempts were:

- 44% of attempts by overdose
- 30% of attempts by self-inflicted injuries with sharp objects.

Of all attempted suicides between 2016 and 2017, the table below shows the percentage of suicide attempts by youth age 7 to 17.

| Year | Percentage |
|------|------------|
| 2015 | 21% |
| 2016 | 17% |
| 2017 | 43% |

What to look for and why?

There is no single cause to suicide. It most often occurs when stressors exceed current coping abilities of an individual. Depression is the most common condition associated with suicide. Other conditions such as anxiety and unaddressed substance use may increase risk for suicide.

Reasons to become concerned that a person may be contemplating suicide are a change in behavior or the presence of entirely new behaviors. This is of great concern if the new or changed behavior is related to a painful event, loss, or change. Most people who take their lives exhibit one or more warning signs, either by what they say or what they do.

What is MSPI?

The Methamphetamine and Suicide Prevention Initiative (MSPI) offers suicide prevention and intervention education to all. If someone you know is experiencing emotional challenges, you can be the difference in getting them the help they need. For more information call the MSPI Program at (928) 283-2816.

Resource Listing

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| National Suicide Prevention Lifeline | 1-800-273-8255 (TALK) |
| Teen Lifeline (AZ wide) | 1-800-248-8336 (TEEN) |
| The Trevor Help Line | 1-800-850-8078 |
| Veterans Crisis Line | 1-800-273-8255 |

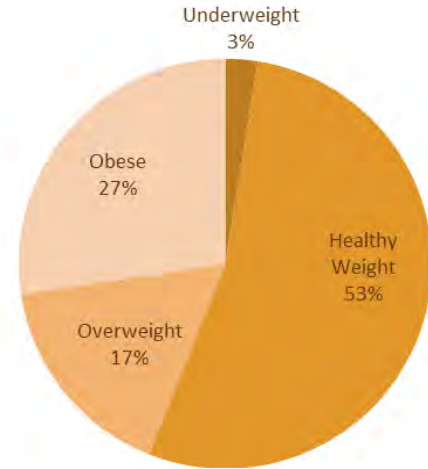
Obesity

Childhood Obesity in Tuba City Service Area

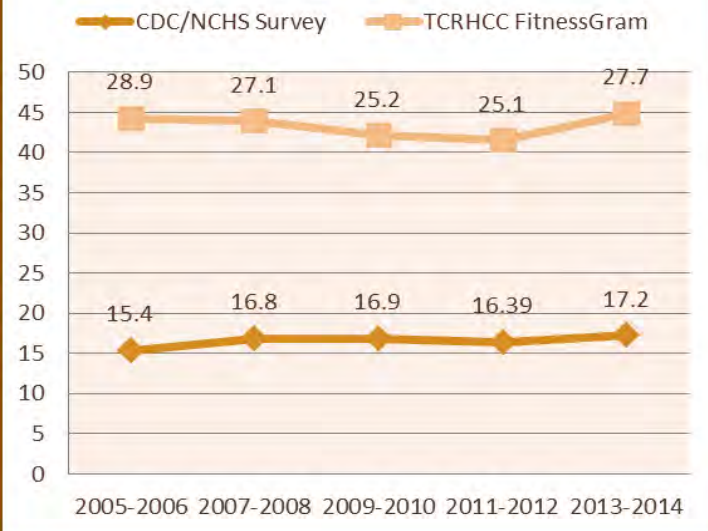
In fall 2017, 3,352 students were assessed utilizing the FitnessGram assessment to measure childhood obesity in 11 Tuba City Service Area schools. 53% of youth measured in the healthy weight category; 17% measured in the overweight category; and, 27% measured in the obese category. Showing that in every two students, one will be either overweight or obese.

Fall 2017 School-Aged Children and Youth Percentile Body Mass Index (BMI)²

n = 3,352 students assessed



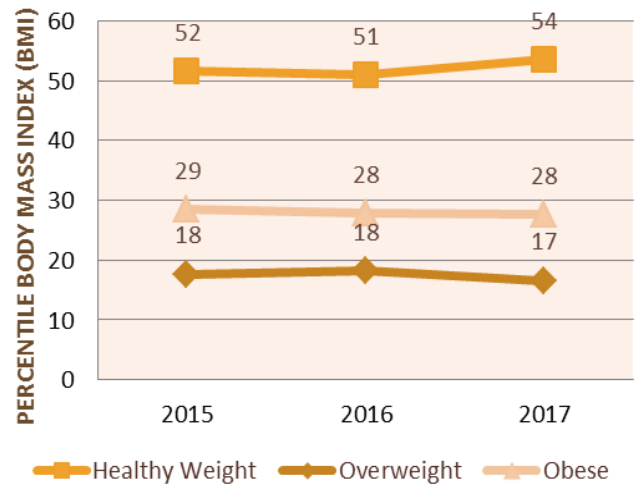
Obesity Prevalence Among Youth During 2006-2014²



In comparison of the Tuba City Service Area Body Mass Index (BMI) assessments² conducted from 2006-2014 to the CDC/NCHS¹ data during the same time frame, Tuba City Service Area BMI's are greater than the BMI's collected by CDC/NCHS. The higher trends show a greater risk of chronic lifestyle diseases like heart disease and diabetes among Tuba City youth with the higher BMI measurements.

Tuba City Service Area School-Age Childhood Obesity (BMI) Trends²

n = 11 schools



Three-year trends show no significant changes over time for the healthy weight, overweight and obese BMI categories. From 2015 to 2017, the healthy weight students increase slightly by 2% and overweight/obesity slightly decreased by 1%.

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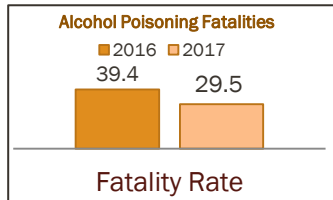
¹Center for Disease Control (CDC)/National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2011-2014

²Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) Health Promotion Diabetes Prevention, Biannual School Fitness Gram Assessments, 2006-2014.

Fatalities, Hospitalization, and Water System

The Division of Environmental Health Services (DEHS) and Injury Prevention Program collect injury data from the Electronic Health Records (EHR) and fatality data from the Navajo Nation Criminal Investigation Program on a monthly basis. Hospitalization data are collected only for patients that spend one night in the hospital, if they are seen and release the same day, they are not counted.

Motor Vehicle Collisions (MVC) were always the leading cause of death in the Tuba City Service Area (TCSA). However in 2016 & 2017 it was surpassed by Alcohol Poisoning Fatalities.



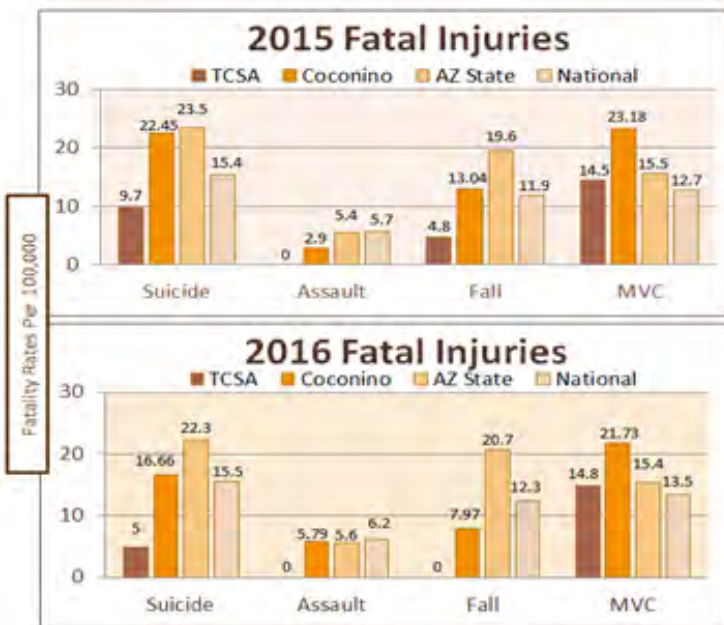
| Cause | TCSA | Coconino |
|---------|------|----------|
| Suicide | 75.4 | 228.16 |
| Assault | 78.6 | 453.41 |
| Fall | 75.4 | 2180.15 |
| MVC | 49.1 | 711.9 |

(Hospitalization Rates Per 100,000)

*The table above is only comparing TCSA and Coconino County, AZ.

Other known statistics.....

- In 2016, the top two leading cause of hospitalization for TCSA was Suicide with a rate of 185.6 and Assault second at 99.5.
- Also in 2016, the Suicide rate increased in TCSA by 127% (81.9 to 185.6) and Assault rate decreased by 15.7% (18.5).
- In 2017, Fall Injuries increased by 133% (106) making it the leading cause of injury and hospitalization.



The Fatal Injuries graphs above shows MVC and Suicide were the 2nd and 3rd leading cause of death in 2015 and 2016 in TCSA; these rates are compared to Coconino County, the State of Arizona and Nationally. However in 2017, the Suicide rate for completion in TCSA increased from 5 in the previous year to 14.8 (this information is not shown in the graph).

Sources

Injury Data:

- 1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars
- 2) Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation, EHR (2015-2017).
- 3) United States Census Bureau, <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>
- 4) Epidemiologist, Coconino County Public Health Services District

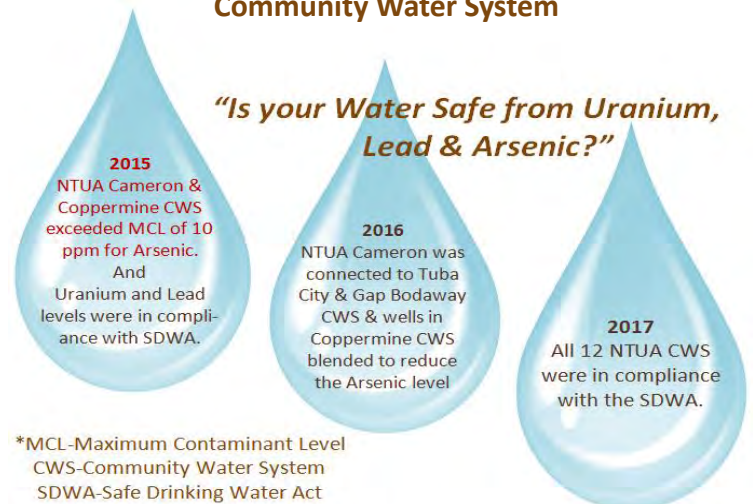
Water Systems:

- 1) Uranium Impact Assessment Program
- 2) Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA)
- 3) Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) Environmental Compliance & Laboratory Department
- 4) Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
- 5) USEPA, Region 9

All Navajo Tribal Utility Authority and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) School Water Systems are inspected and monitored by the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency. The owners and operators of the water systems must submit monthly Bac-T and other sampling requirements to comply with Safe Drinking Water Act. All BIE School Water Systems are in compliance with the SDWA.

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) Community Water System

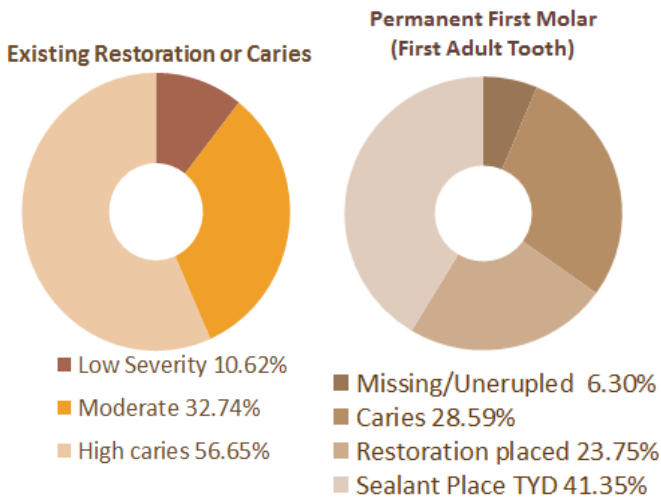
"Is your Water Safe from Uranium, Lead & Arsenic?"



*MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level
CWS-Community Water System
SDWA-Safe Drinking Water Act

Children Dental

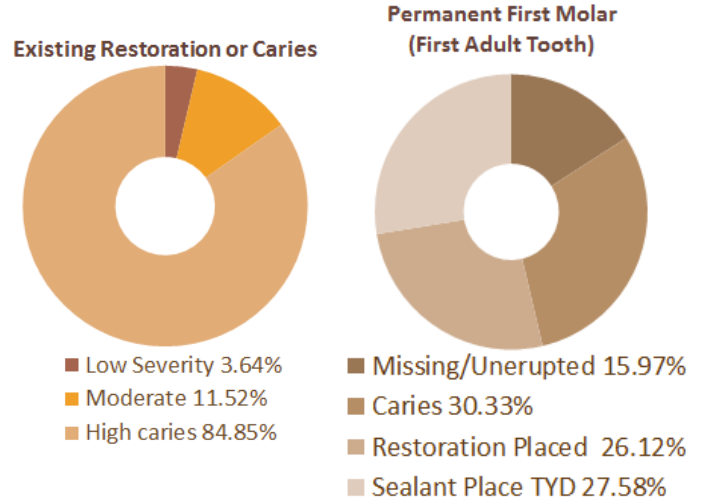
2016 TCRHCC Mobile Dental Sealant Program Age 6 -9 Year Olds



In 2016, children aged 1 to 5 years old that received their dental screening at the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation Dental Clinic.

- 20 children age 1
- 21 children age 2
- 32 children age 3
- 54 children age 4
- 50 children age 5

2017 TCRHCC Mobile Dental Sealant Program Age 6 -9 Year Olds



TOOTH DECAY Is the most common childhood disease in the US.

Prevention Starts at birth

2016 Oral Health Status of Children screened at the Tuba City Mobile Dental Unit and Pediatric Clinic

- Decay Experience - 84.1%
- Untreated Decay - 65.0%
- Dental Sealants - 4.7%

1 in 4
Children under the age of five have dental caries.
(American Dental Student Association, ASDA)

80%
Of sealants applied have reduced the cavities on permanent molars.
(American Dental Student Association, ASDA)

Navajo Nation Children

- Have the **HIGHEST** percentage of dental caries World Wide, (Native news online, Health Study).
- Have one of the lowest dentist-to-patient ratios in the country, (Colorado School of Public Health, 2014).

Reference Sources:

- 1) American Dental Student Association, ASDA.
- 2) Native News Online, health study.
- 3) Colorado School of Public Health; 2014
- 4) Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (EHR) 2016-2017.

Healthy Living Diabetes Education & Clinical Nutrition provides the following:

- Diabetes Self-Management Education/ Training
- Medical Nutrition Therapy
- Glucometer Training and Support
- Diabetes in Pregnancy Case Management
- Foot Exams and JVN Eye Screenings
- Inpatient Clinical Nutrition & Diabetes Education Services

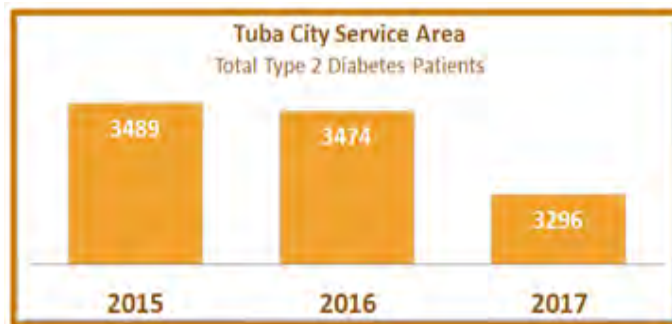
TCRHCC Patients are Living Longer Lives with Diabetes

About half of the people with diabetes living in the Tuba City Service Area (TCSA) have had diabetes for 10 or more years, indicating that people with diabetes are doing the following:



| Communities | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cameron & Grey Mountain | 296 | 305 | 283 |
| Coalmine | 17 | 18 | 17 |
| Coppermine | 18 | 15 | 16 |
| Dinnebito & Hard Rock | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Gap Bodaway & Cedar Ridge | 83 | 81 | 82 |
| Kaibeto | 297 | 308 | 293 |
| LeChee | 54 | 54 | 50 |
| Moencopi | 64 | 61 | 57 |
| Tonalea | 580 | 586 | 545 |
| Tuba City | 2075 | 2041 | 1949 |
| Totals | 3489 | 3474 | 3296 |

The table and graph represents people with known diabetes living in Tuba City Service Area (TCSA). Not included in the table and graph, are the additional 1000 or more individuals with diabetes that received primary care and live outside the TCSA. These individual come from the communities of Flagstaff, Page, Kayenta, Shonto and the Hopi communities.



In 2017, 389 patients received prenatal care, of these, 126 patients had **Diabetes in Pregnancy (DIP)**.

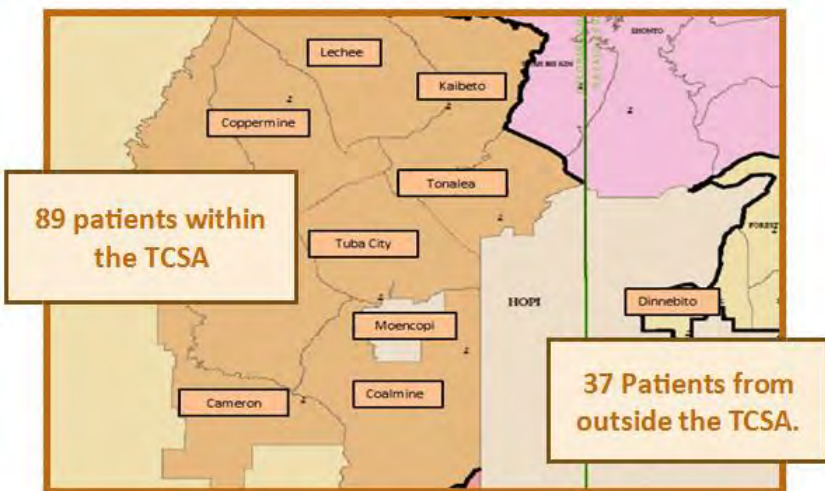
Diabetes in Pregnancy INCREASES THE FOLLOWING RISKS:

- Delivery Complications
- Large-for-gestational-age (LGA) Birth
- Type 2 Diabetes for both Mom & Baby
- Birth Defects
- Miscarriage

Diabetes in Pregnancy includes gestational diabetes and pre-existing type 2 diabetes.

Sources:

- 1) Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (EHR).
- 2) Mary Degnan, MS, RDN, LD, CDB, CLC - Diabetes in Pregnancy Case Manager.
- 3) Center for disease Control and Prevention, <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/diabetes-during-pregnancy.htm>












COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

This section of the Community Assessment and Survey provides an overview of the demographics of each community located within the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation's service unit area.

Community surveyors conducted one to one interviews with members of the community from each respective Chapter in the TCRHCC service area.

Demographics information comprise of the following information:

-  Ethnicity
-  Age groups
-  Gender
-  Marital status
-  Household type
-  Employment status
-  Household income
-  Education level
-  Protection
-  Housing
-  Utilities
-  Sanitation
-  Government
-  Leading Industries
-  Vector Control Program
-  Health
-  Pollution-safety hazards

Community Health Surveyors conducted one to one interviews with members of the following communities which are all located within the TCRHCC service unit area:

-  Cameron
-  Coalmine
-  Coppermine
-  Dinnebito
-  Gap Bodaway
-  Kaibeto
-  LeChee
-  Moencopi
-  Tonalea
-  Tuba City

Cameron Community

(Nani' a Hasanigi– Old structure across)

The Cameron Chapter, which is part of the Western Navajo agency and Coconino County, contains the communities of Black Falls, Needmore, Gray Mountain, and Shadow Mountain. The chapter is situated along U.S. Highway 89 about 52 miles north of Flagstaff, AZ, and the San Francisco Peaks. Cameron sits approximately 25 miles south of Tuba City and 84 miles from Page/Lake Powell. The western boundary of the Chapter serves as the eastern boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park and Kaibab National Forest.



Protection

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City (approx. 40 miles away) has one Navajo Nation Department of Fire and Rescue Services. • There are no fire departments in Cameron. |
|-------------|--|

Housing

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2000 U.S. Census states that there are 498 housing units (62% occupied: 87% owner occupied, 13% renter occupied). Housing density is 20 houses per square mile. The median monthly housing costs are \$247 (City data, 2018). • Navajo Housing Authority has 25 homes in the Cameron sub division. |
|--|---|

Utilities

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Electric/Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) provides potable water to the community. • There are four community wells which supply water to the outlying areas; however, three wells are not for human consumption due to high levels of uranium. • Surface water is used for agriculture by some Chapter members who use the water on the land next to the Little Colorado River and other streams for farming. • The water system serves approximately 150 homes. • According to the Cameron report dated June 2003 thru 2004, the Cameron Chapter receives electrical service through Arizona Public Service (APS) from the date of June 2003 thru 2004. Still a large proportion of the chapter's homes still do not have electricity, particularly in the Bennett Freeze area. But the APS local electric power system will continue to add customers to the power line grid. The Tuba City NTUA office has agreed to work with the APS staff concerning right-of-way for the extensions. (CLUP, 2008). |
|-----------------------|---|

Sanitation

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameron does not have a solid waste transfer station. The closest transfer station is in Tuba City. There are two modern wastewater systems in the Cameron Chapter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NTUA sewage lagoon ○ System at the Cameron Trading Post (CLUP, 2008). |
|--|---|

Government

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Decision Makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameron Chapter Officials • Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| Chapter Officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President - Milton Tso • Vice President - Emmett Kerley • Secretary/Treasurer - Mable Franklin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Representative - James Beard • Farm Board Representative - Al Johnson • Council Delegate - Walter Phelps |

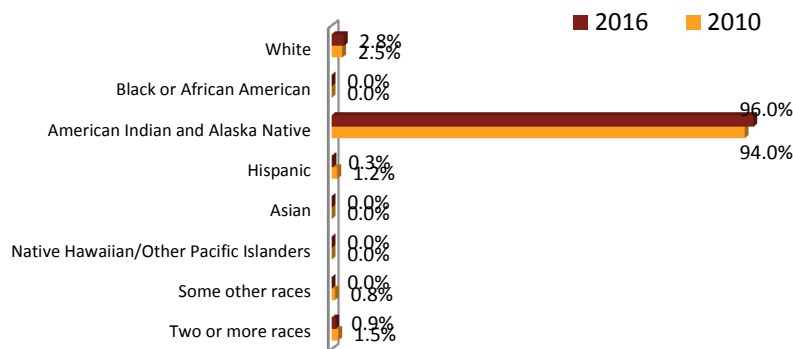
Leading Industries

| | Percentage In 2000 | Percentage In 2013 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining | 5.9 | 0 |
| Construction | 30.5 | 22.4 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 5.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 22.5 | 67.1 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing | 1.7 | 0 |
| Professional scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Educational, health, & social services | 16.1 | 25.4 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services | 10.2 | 40 |
| Other service (except public administration) | 3.0 | 14.5 |
| Public administration | 7.2 | 0 |

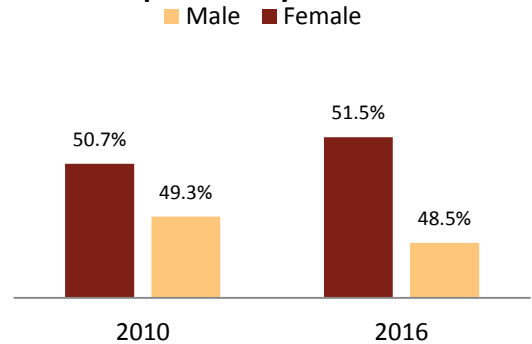
Health

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Hospital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no hospital located in Cameron. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is the closest hospital located 25 miles away. There is a TCRHCC satellite dental clinic available Monday thru Thursday from 8am to 4pm. The TCRHCC Mobile Medical unit provides services in the Cameron area at least once a month. |
| Ambulatory Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Service (NNEMS) provides ambulance emergency services. Sacred Mountain Medical Services provides backup for NNEMS with emergency calls, and also provides non-emergency inter-facility transportation for TCRHCC. Guardian Air provides critical care air transportation to TCRHCC, or to Flagstaff Medical Center (FMC; 75 miles south). TCRHCC and FMC provide Emergency Services. |
| Senior Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameron Senior Citizen Center. The senior citizen center offers activities, support, meals, showers, and laundry facilities to the elders in the local area. |
| Mental Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCRHCC offers outpatient services and mental health. |

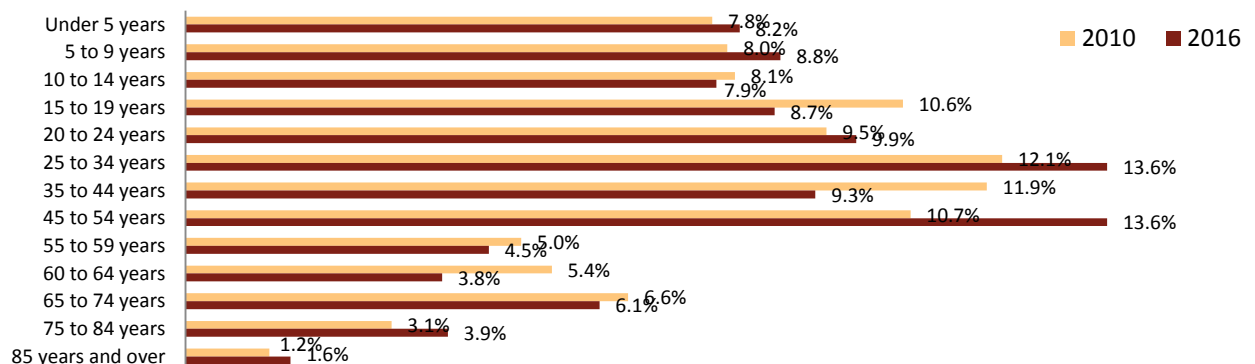
Population, Race, & Ethnicity



Population by Genders

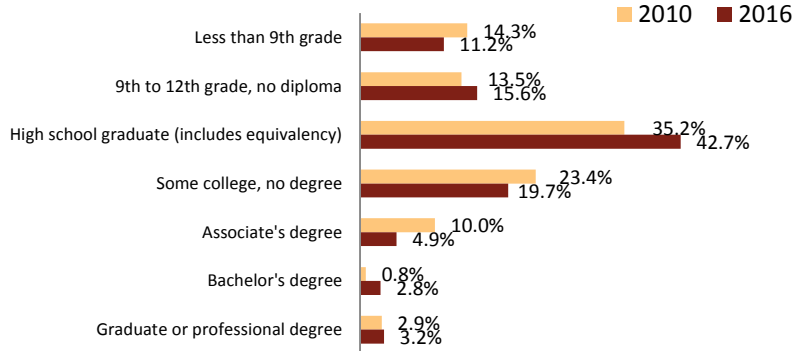


Population by Age Groups

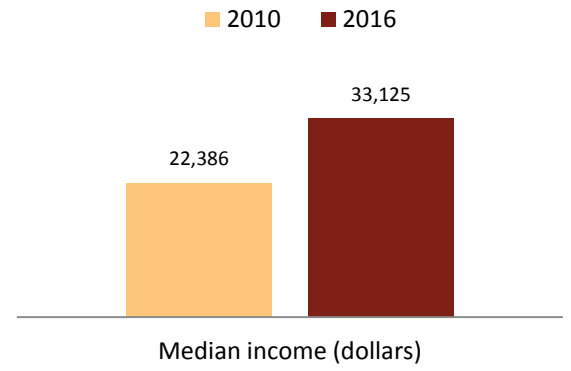


Education Attainment

Population 25 years and Over

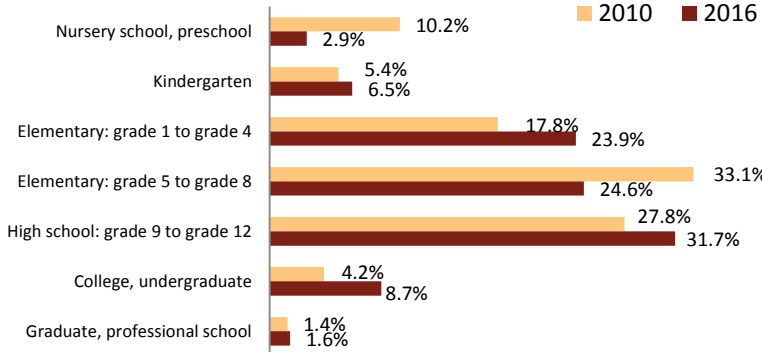


Median Household Income

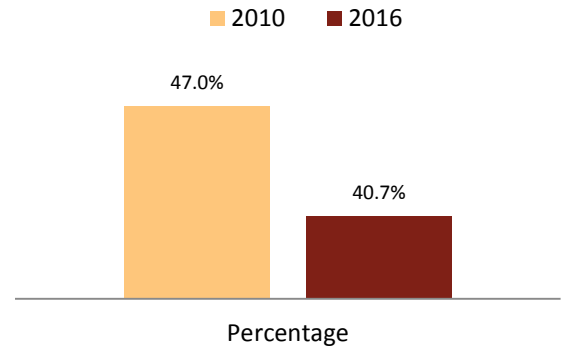


School Enrollment

3 Years and Over

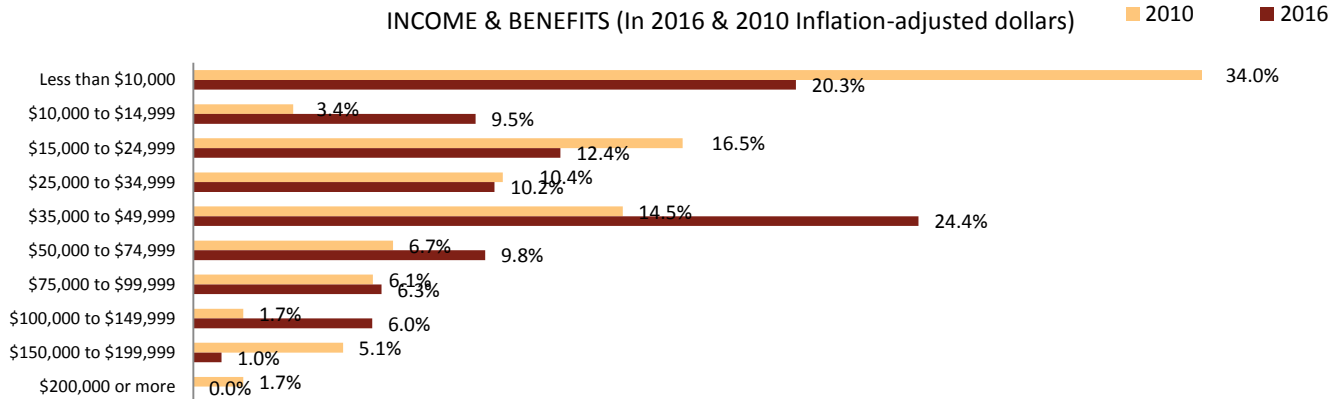


Single Parent Families



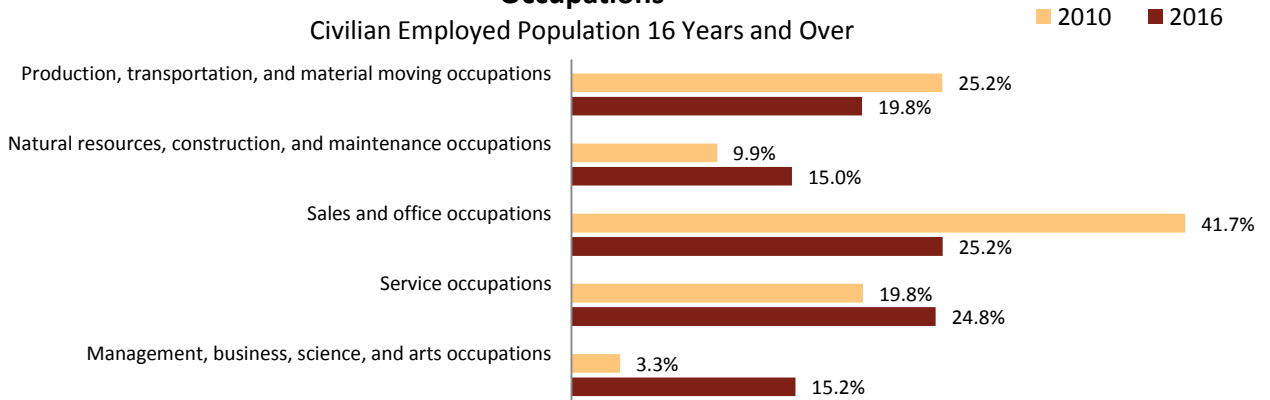
Income Distribution Per Household

INCOME & BENEFITS (In 2016 & 2010 Inflation-adjusted dollars)



Occupations

Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over



Cameron, Arizona



Coalmine Community

(Leejin haageed or Tsé Kó Hásání -digging up coal)

Coalmine Canyon is located off of Arizona State Road 264. It is located approximately, 40 miles southeast of Moencopi Community.



Protection

- Tuba City (approx. 15 miles away) has one Navajo Nation Department of Fire and Rescue Services.
- There is no Fire Department in Coalmine.

Housing

- There are multiple unit structures in Coalmine. Some Residents live in modern style homes made out of lumber and cinderblock, however many families also still occupy octagon style homes and traditional Hogan.
- One house in particular is built by means of sustainable design using either bales of hay or straw. At this residence, wind turbine and solar panels have been installed as it provides electricity.
- Relocation homes are either scattered or are grouped in one area. There are also NHA housing consisting of twenty-six homes.

Utilities

Electric/Water/Gas

- A majority of families still haul water from Tuba City for drinking purposes, livestock use, or for farming.
- Water is supplied by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). Approximately 100 shallow wells with pumps and 20 windmills with elevated tanks are scattered throughout the entire chapter area.
- APS and NTUA work together to provide electricity to the area.
- Those living in the outlying areas may use generators or solar panels as a source of energy.
- Titan Propane and Farrell Gas supply gas services to the community.
- Wood, coal, or propane is used for cooking and heating purposes by many families.
- Coal may be purchased from Black Mesa.

Sanitation

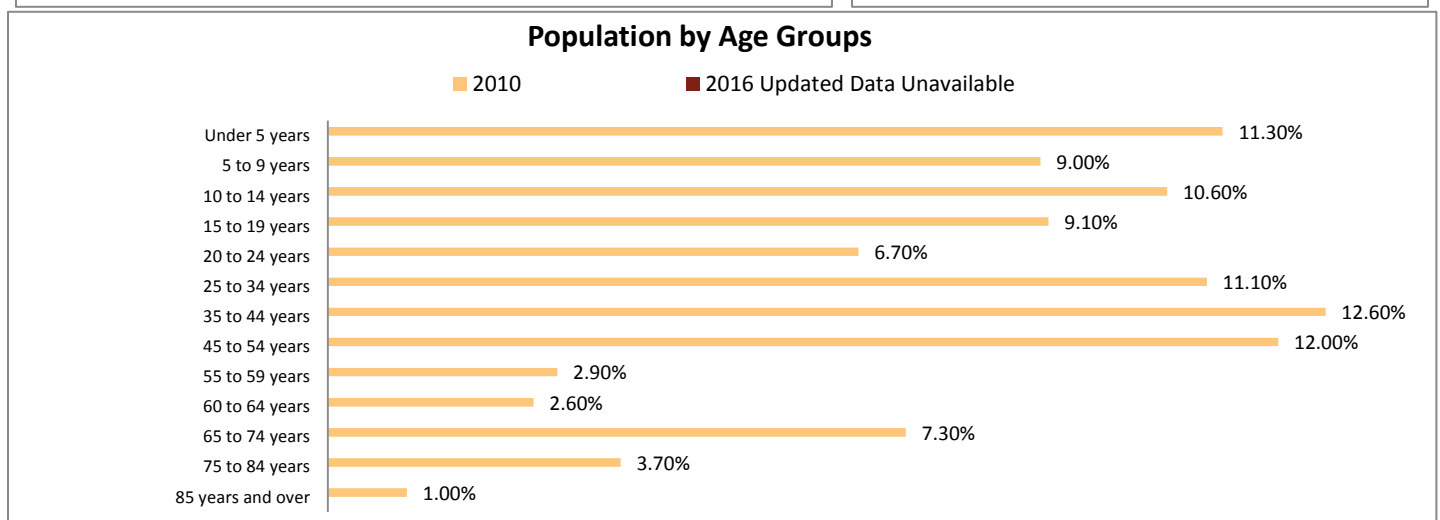
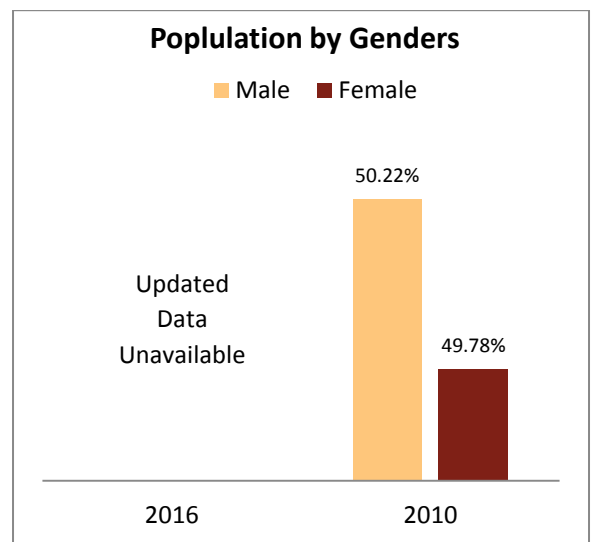
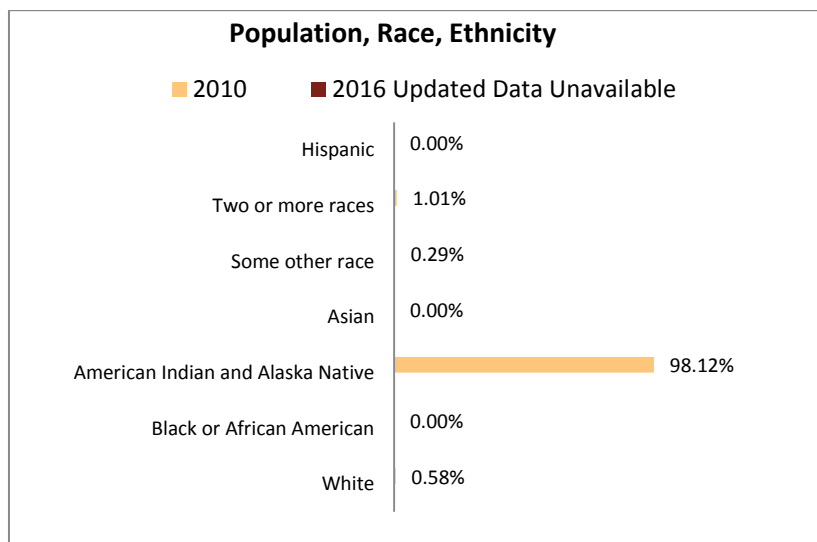
- Water is supplied by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). Approximately 100 shallow wells with pumps and 20 windmills with elevated tanks are scattered throughout the entire chapter area.
- Families in the most rural areas, as well as some in the community proper, haul water for daily use from these sources.
- Arizona Public Services provides electricity to the Tuba City communities, including Rare Metals. Many dwellings within the community have electricity supplied to them.
- Those living in the outlying areas may use generators or solar panels, as a source of energy.
- Several companies supply gas services to the community.
- Wood, coal, or butane used for cooking and heating by many families. Wood is hauled from Navajo Mountain and Gray Mountain. Wood and coal is also hauled from the Black Mesa area. Tuba City has closed the landfill that was east of Tuba City.
- Tuba City now has a solid waste transfer station located behind the Tuba City Community Center.

Government

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Decision Makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalmine Chapter Officials • Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| Chapter Officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President - Dorothy Dale • Vice President - Phillip Zahne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary/Treasurer - Augusta Gillwood • Grazing Representative – Harry J. Goldtooth |

Health

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no hospitals located in Coalmine. Tuba City Regional Healthcare Corporation (TCRHCC) is the closest hospital located 18 miles away on AZ-264. |
| Ambulatory Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navajo Nation EMS provides ambulance emergency services. • Sacred Mountain Medical Services provides backup for NN EMS with emergency calls, and also provides non-emergency inter-facility transportation for TCRHCC. • Guardian Air provides critical care air transportation to TCRHCC, or to Flagstaff Medical Center (FMC; 75 miles south). |
| Home Care Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One fulltime public Health Nurse (PHN) / Community Health Representatives (CHR) covers Coalmine, alongside other communities at this time. • A CHR has also been assigned to this area to assist the PHN in the community. • Zion’s Way, is located in Page, AZ, and provides home health and hospice services. |
| Mental Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCRHCC offers outpatient Mental Health services. |



Coppermine Community

(Beesh haageed, which means “Digging Out Metal”)

The Coppermine Community was established in the 1930s. The community name, Coppermine was derived from an open-pit mine that was closed in 1968. Copper deposits were originally discovered in the 1880’s, and extracted by the Coconino Copper and Chemical Company.



Protection

- Tuba City Navajo Police Department (NPD) has jurisdiction regarding law enforcement for the Coppermine area. Due to staffing shortages and a broad land base to cover, the NPD response time is usually long.
- The nearest Fire Station is located in Tuba City which is 50 miles Southeast of Coppermine and has the same problem with long response times for emergent situations.

Housing

- Currently there are no housing developments such as Navajo Housing Authority (NHA).
- Most of the existing homes in Coppermine Chapter are small one to three room wood frame or cinderblock homes, wood frame octagon dwellings, mobile homes, or Graceland shed homes.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) provides electricity and water to residents in the Coppermine area. Not all the homes in this area have running water and electricity.
- Water Supply source: Some residents of Coppermine Chapter have electricity and running water. According to the Chapter House, approximately 60-70% of residents have electricity and approximately 60% have running water.
- Those living in the outlying areas may use generators, solar panels, kerosene lanterns, wood, coal and propane for lighting, heating and cooking.
- There are scattered wind mills which are meant to supply water for livestock use but many families still use the water for drinking.

Sanitation

- There is no sewage pond in the community. Most homes in the Coppermine area use septic tanks.
- Trash or Garbage disposal/Recycling: The Coppermine Chapter House provides small garbage and transfer station.

Government

Decision Makers and Community Structure Chapter Officials

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coppermine Chapter Officials • Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President - Sid Whitehair • Vice President - Lola Smith • Secretary/Treasurer - Valerie Fowler | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Representative - Calvin G. Begay • Council Delegates - Tuchoney Slim, Jr. |

Economic Resource

- The largest employer in the community is the Chapter House. There are no other services provided in the area.

Vector Control Programs

- The Office of Environmental Health (OEH) at Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) in Tuba City, Az. and Arizona Department of Health Services in Phoenix, AZ. work together to investigate communicable disease outbreaks.

Health

Hospitals

- The TCRHCC Lechee clinic is located 15 miles north, which they provide non-emergent care.
- Banner Hospital is located in Page, AZ.

Ambulatory Emergency Services Home Care Services

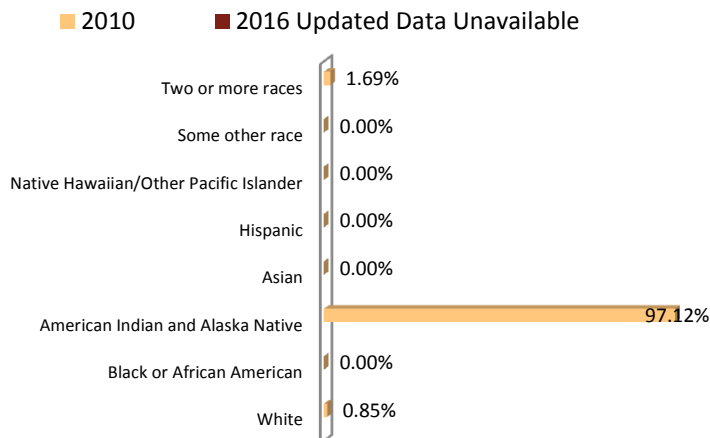
- TCRHCC, Page Banner, and Flagstaff Medical Center (FMC) provide ambulatory and Emergency services.

- One full time Public Health Nurse (PHN)/ Community health Representative (CHR) covers Coppermine, Lechee, Gap, Bittersprings, and Cedar Ridge.
- A Community Health Representative (CHR) has also been assigned to this area to assist the PHN in the community.

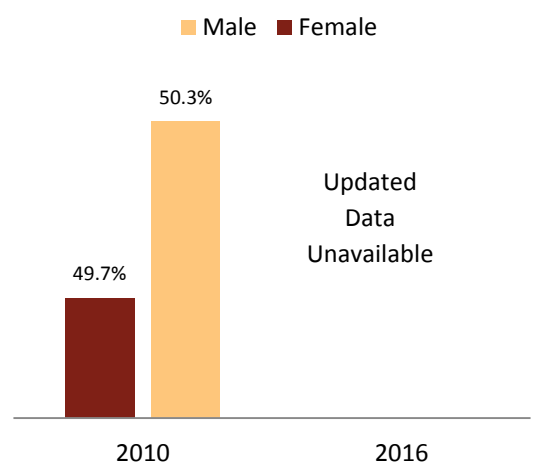
Mental Health Services

- TCRHCC offers outpatient services.

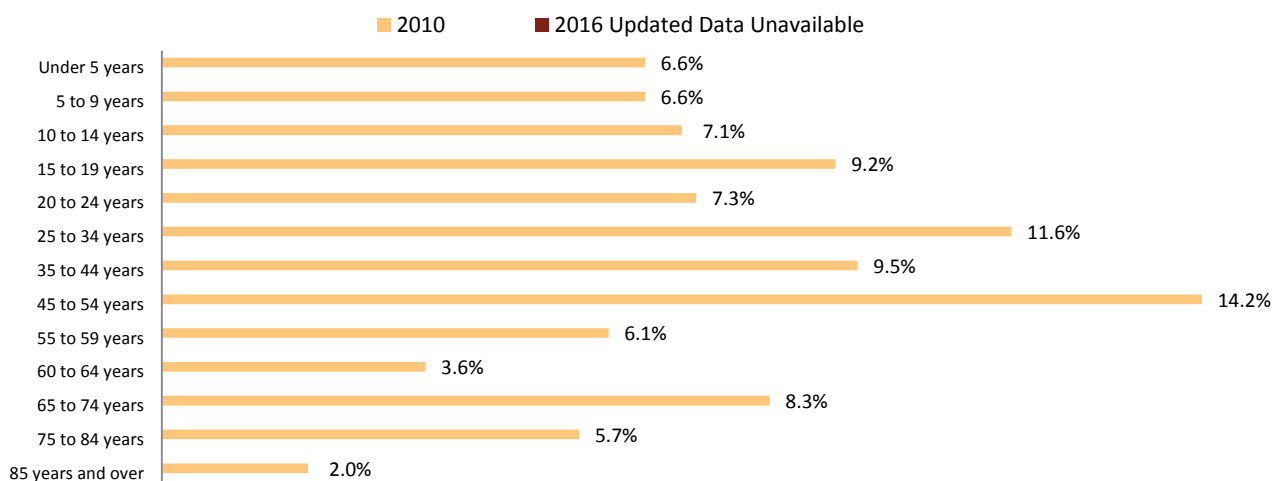
Population, Race, & Ethnicity



Population by Genders



Population by Age Groups



Dinnebito Community

(Dine Bitoo' - Water for the People)

Dinnebito community consists of Rocky Ridge, Hard Rock, Big Mountain, White Valley, and Forest Lake. These communities lie within the Hard Rock Chapter of the Navajo Nation. The community name Dinnebito, means 'water for the people.' Dinnebito is located near the Dinnebito wash, which heads the watershed from Black Mesa. The Dinnebito community is located northeast of AZ state road 264. The Dinnebito community land area consists of a total area of 78,100 acres.



Protection

- Tuba City (approx. 50 miles away) has one Navajo Nation Department of Fire and Rescue Service.
- There are no fire departments in Dinnebito.

Housing

- Many of the people live in rural location with most maintaining a traditional life style.
- Some residents live in Hogan's (the traditional round mud house) or octagons, while others lives in modern homes made of wood, or cinderblock, other residence options include mobile home trailers and manufactured homes.
- Forty percent of the housing units were built by the Office of Navajo Hopi Indian Relocation Programs from 1981 to 1991.
- A majority of the homes are considered substandard needing weatherization and replacement.
- Many lack electricity, water and sewer.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) provides electricity and water to residents in the Dinnebito area. No all the homes in this area have running water and electricity.

Sanitation

- Some residents have septic tanks that are expensive to maintain. The septic tanks pose a risk of contamination to the high water tables in the area. As a result, most of the rural homes use outdoor facilities.
- Dinnebito has no Waste Transfer System, for waste disposal or recycling.

Government

Decision Makers and Community Structure

- Rocky Ridge Chapter Officials
- Council Delegate
- Community Land Use Planning Committee

Chapter Officials

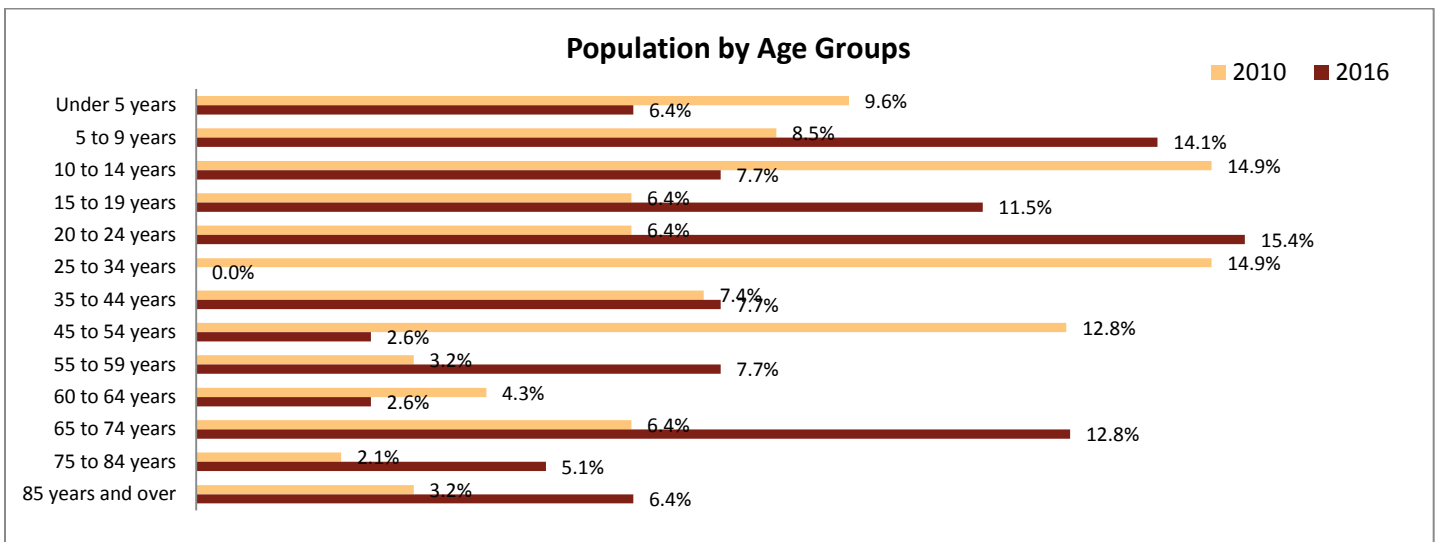
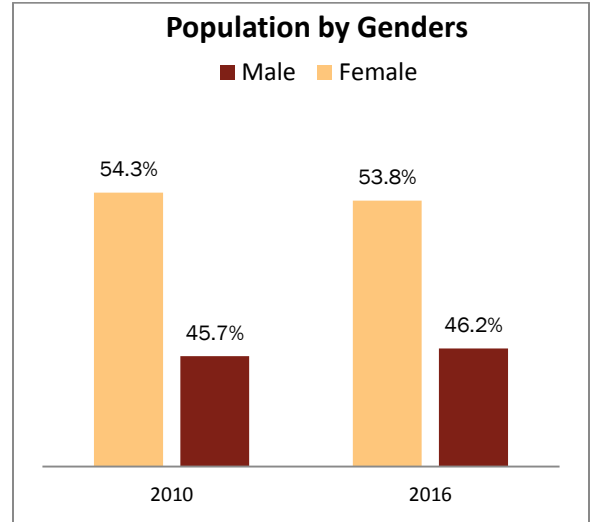
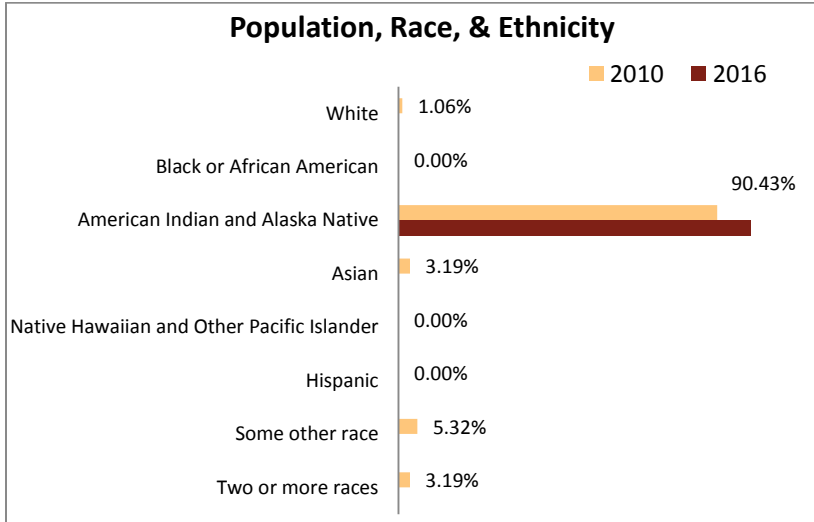
- President - Timothy Johnson
- Vice President - Byron Wesley
- Secretary/Treasurer - Valencia Edgewater
- Grazing Officer - Aaron Simonson
- Council Delegate - Dwight Witherspoon

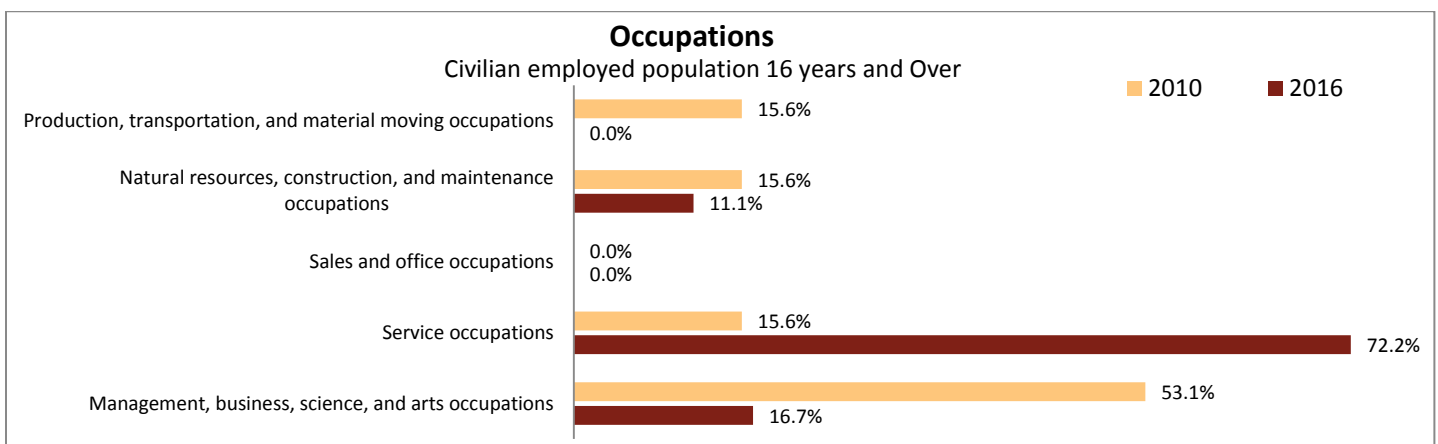
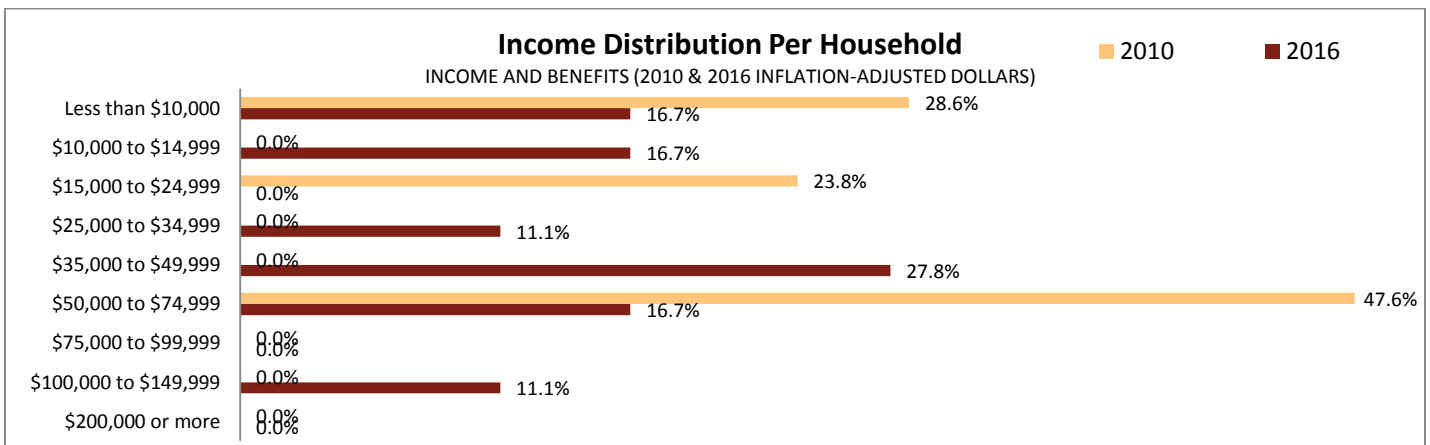
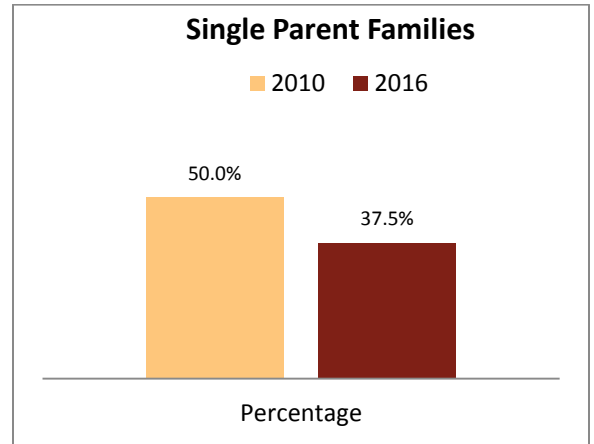
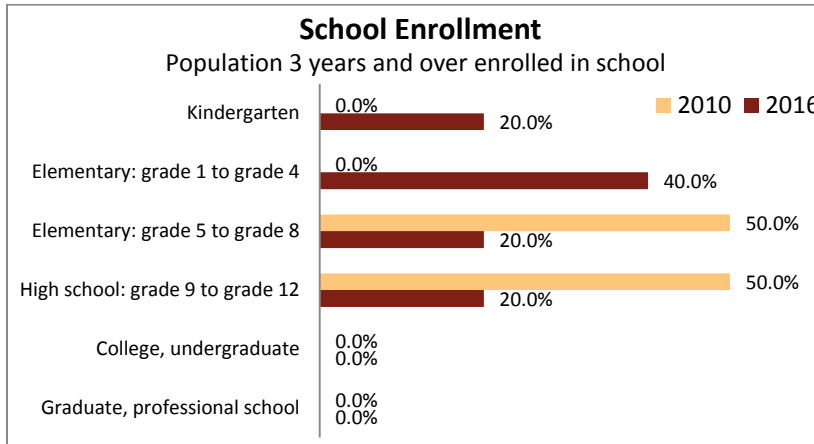
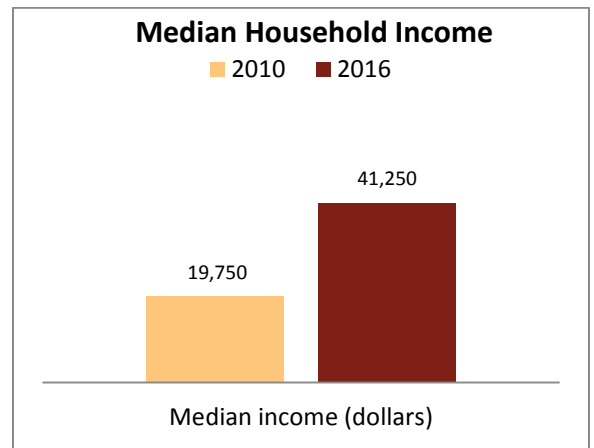
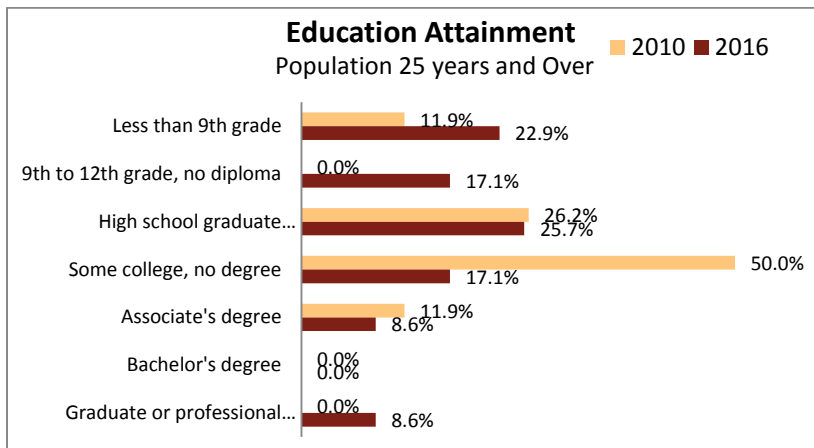
Businesses

- Rocky Ridge Store.

Health

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no hospitals located in Dinnebito. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is 50 miles away. Hopi Health Care Center is 40 miles away. |
| Health Care Clinic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCRHCC provides medical and dental mobile unit services. Pinon Health Station is 10 miles away. |
| Ambulatory Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Service (NNEMS) provides ambulance emergency services. Sacred Mountain Medical Services provide backup for NNEMS with emergency calls, and also provides non-emergency inter-facility transportation for TCRHHC. Guardia Air provides critical care air transportation. |





Dinnebito. Arizona



Gap/Bodaway, Bittersprings, Cedar Ridge Community

(*Ndbaa'wheeyee'*, which means "No water area" or "Tsinaabaas'Habitin" the Gap)
 (Chiil Lizhini Taah, which means "Black plant") and (To' dich'ii, which means "BitterWater")

Gap/Bodaway Chapter consists of several communities including: Gap, Cedar Ridge, Hidden Springs, Bitter Springs, Marble Canyon, and Navajo Springs. The Bodaway/Gap Chapter is located in Northern Arizona and is part of the western boundary of the Navajo Nation. Prominent land features include Echo Cliffs, Shinumo Altar, Limestone Ridge, Bodaway Mesa, and Tooth Rock. The Navajo name for Bodaway/Gap is *Ndbaa'wheeyee'*, which means "No water area." or *Tsinaabaas'Habitin* the Gap.



Protection

- Tuba City (approx. 27 miles away) has one Navajo Nation Department of Fire and Rescue Services.
- There is no Fire Department in Gap/Bodaway.

Housing

- Most of the homes in Gap/Bodaway Chapter are small one to three room wood frame or cinderblock homes, wood frame octagon dwellings, mobile homes, or Graceland shed homes.
- The traditional Hogan is still in use.
- In 1966, 86% of the land area in this region became part of the Bennett Freeze.
- Many families relocated to nearby communities to access better opportunities. In 2009, the Bennett Freeze was repealed by Congress.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Energy sources (such as electricity, oil, gas, coal, solar): The majority of families who live along Highway 89 have running water/indoor plumbing, electricity, and septic tanks. Those living further from Highway 89 usually do not have running water or electricity and have to haul water from Gap, Tuba City, or Coppermine.
- The Bittersprings NHA Housing has electricity, running water, and a sewer system. Some families who do not have electricity rely on home generators.

Sanitation

- NTUA provides Gap/Bodaway Chapter House the electricity and running water.
- Sewage disposal was established in 1996.
- There is a Waste Management Station four miles north of the Gap Chapter house.

Government

Decision Makers and Community Structure Chapter Officials

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap/Bodaway Chapter Officials • Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President - Raymond Don Yellowman • Vice President - Leonard Sloan • Secretary/Treasurer - Bessie Zahne | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Representative - Lee Yazzie, Sr. • Council Delegate - Tuchoney Slim, Jr. |

Health

Hospitals

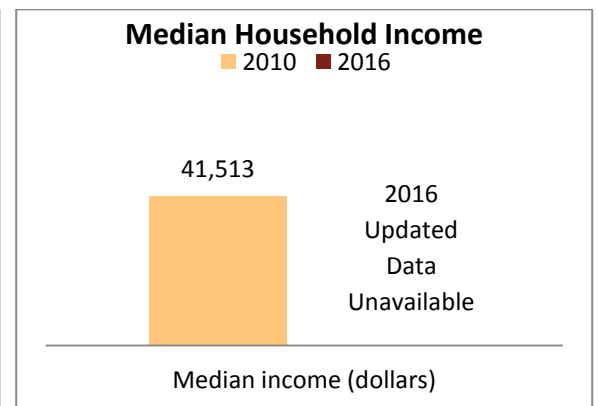
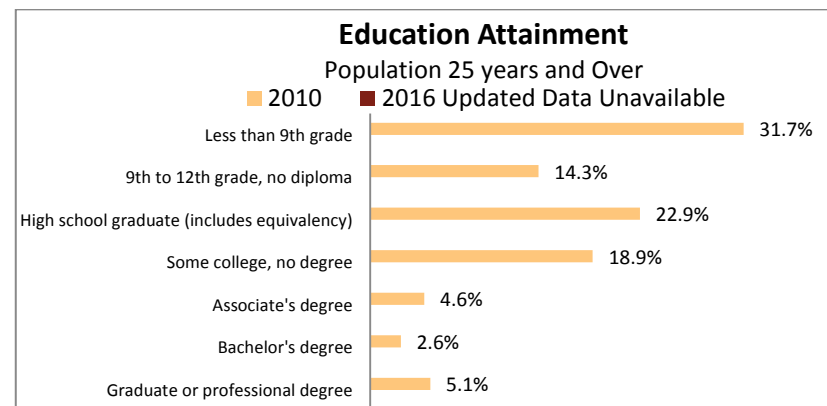
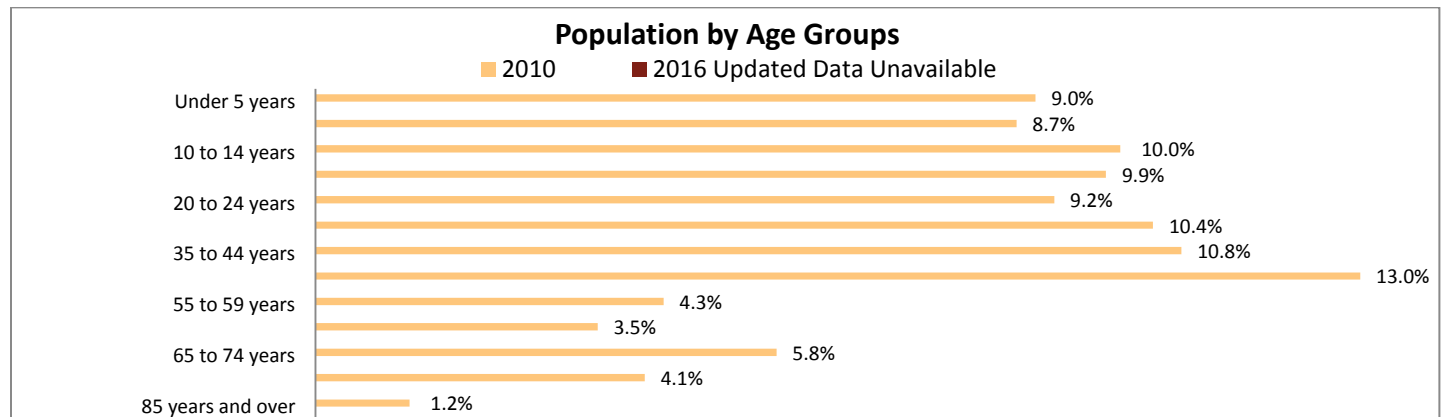
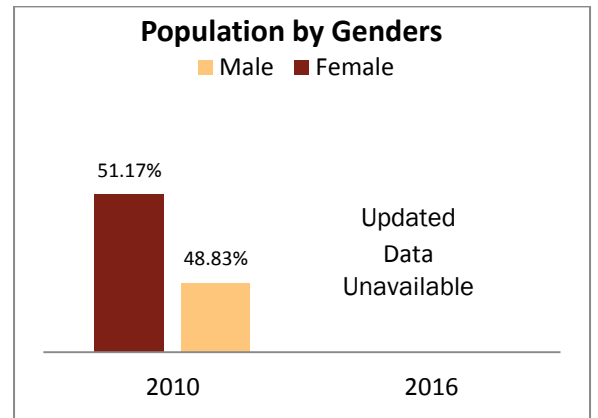
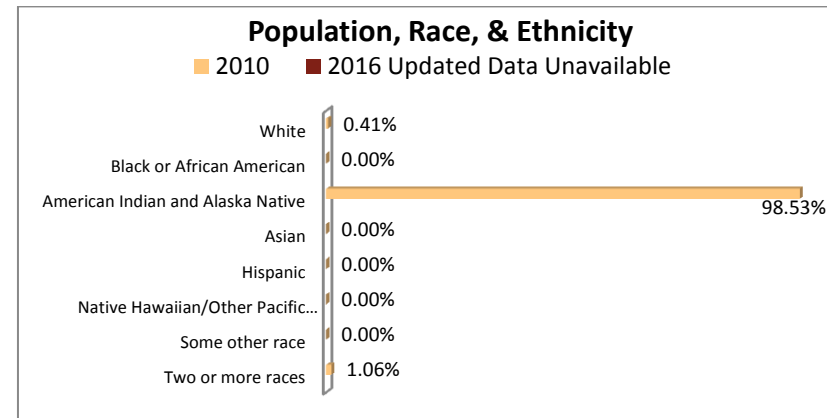
- There are no hospitals located in Bodaway/Gap or Coppermine.
- The nearest hospital is TCRHCC which is 35 miles southwest of Gap
- Page Banner Hospital is 60 miles northwest of Gap

Ambulatory
Emergency
Services
Home Care
Services

- Flagstaff Medical Center (FMC) 85 miles south of Gap.
- TCRHCC, Page Banner, and FMC offer Emergency Services.

Mental Health
Services
Social/Health
Services

- There is one Public Health Nurse (PHN) covers the communities of Gap/Bodaway, Cedar Ridge, Bittersprings, Hidden Springs, Navajo Springs, and Marble Canyon.
- In addition there is one Community Health Worker (CHR) who covers the communities of Gap/Bodaway, Cedar Ridge, Bittersprings, Navajo Springs, Marble Canyon, Hidden Springs, Coppermine, and Lechee.
- TCRHCC offers outpatient services and mental health.
- Lechee clinic provides basic clinic services and a pharmacy. Lechee is located 50 miles northwest of Gap/Bodaway.
- Gap/Bodaway does have a Chapter House, but the majority of Social/Health Services are offered in Tuba City.



Kaibeto Community

(K'ai'biito' – Willow's Within The Spring Water)

Kaibeto is a census-designated place (CDP) in Coconino County, Arizona. The community is located in Northeastern Arizona on the Western Navajo Agency. The land base has many natural willow springs which are drained by Kaibeto Creek flowing north to Navajo Canyon then to Lake Powell gorge and on to the Colorado River. This gives the area the Navajo name – K'ai'biito'.



Protection

- Tuba City and Kayenta Navajo Police Department (NPD) both have jurisdiction enforcement for the Kaibeto area.
- The nearest Fire Station is located in Tuba City which is 50 miles from Kaibeto.

Housing

- The Chapter is involved in the Bennett Thaw Implementation Plan. This plan will help families that have been deprived of housing and infrastructure improvements for 40 years.
- Today many of the Kaibeto people live in rural settings with most maintaining a traditional life style.
- Some residents live in hogans or octagons while others seek modern types of housing made with wood, cinder block, mobile home trailers and manufactured homes.
- Recently storage units are becoming popular home conversion.
- Kaibeto area has Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) School Housing, Low Rental Housing, Mutual Help Housing, and Rent to Own Housing, Cluster Housing and Scattered Housing. There are also some Relocation Homes built by the government resulting from the Navajo-Hopi land dispute.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Arizona Public Service (APS) provides electricity to the Kaibeto community housing developments and some families that live close enough to a power line for connection of services.
- Those living in the outlying areas may use generators, solar panels, kerosene lanterns, wood, coal and propane for lighting, heating and cooking
- Communities on the reservation receive their potable water from three sources: ground water pumped from wells, water from streams or springs and surface water from rivers or lakes. All water is pretreated, filtered and post treated by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority.

Sanitation

- The housing units channel wastewater through sewer lagoons and dispersal fields which are maintained by NTUA

Government

Decision Makers

- Kaibeto Chapter Officials
- Council Delegate
- Community Land Use Planning Committee

Chapter Officials

- President - Franklin Fowler
- Vice President - Tom Franklin Jr.
- Secretary/Treasurer - Yolanda Ellis-Dileen
- Grazing Representative - Priscilla Mann
- Council Delegate - Tuchoney Slim Jr.

Leading Industries

| | Percentage In 2010 | Percentage In 2013 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining | 0 | 0 |
| Construction | 20.4 | 21.7 |
| Manufacturing | 4.7 | 0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Retail Trade | 6.0 | 10.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing and utilities | 8.6 | 4.9 |
| Information | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing | 1.7 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services | 0 | 4.1 |
| Educational, health care, & social services | 32.7 | 29.9 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services | 11.4 | 17.9 |
| Public administration | 5.4 | 2.8 |

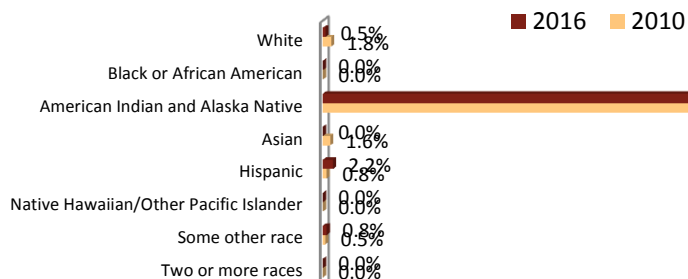
Vector Control Programs

- The Office of Environmental Health at Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation in Tuba City, AZ and Arizona Department of Health Services in Phoenix, AZ work together to investigate communicable disease outbreaks in Kaibeto.
- Communicable diseases include rabies, rocky mountain spotted fever, West Nile virus, plague, hantavirus, enteric illnesses, insect and rodent control.
- Kaibeto does not have a Tribal Kennel Officer at this time.

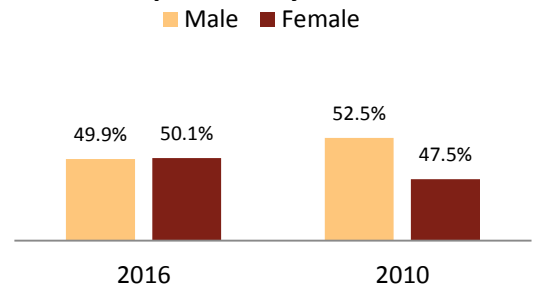
Health

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is 50 miles away. • Page Banner Hospital is more than 30 miles away. |
| Health Care Clinic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCRHCC provide medical and dental mobile unit on certain days of the week. |
| ER Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City and Page provide on ground and air Emergency Medical Services. |
| Nursing Home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaibeto has a new Assisted Living Center that was built in 2016, but has not been open for use. • Kaibeto has a Senior Citizen Center. |
| Mental Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City and Page offers mental health outpatient services. Navajo Tribal Behavior Health Outpatient Services is also in Tuba City. |

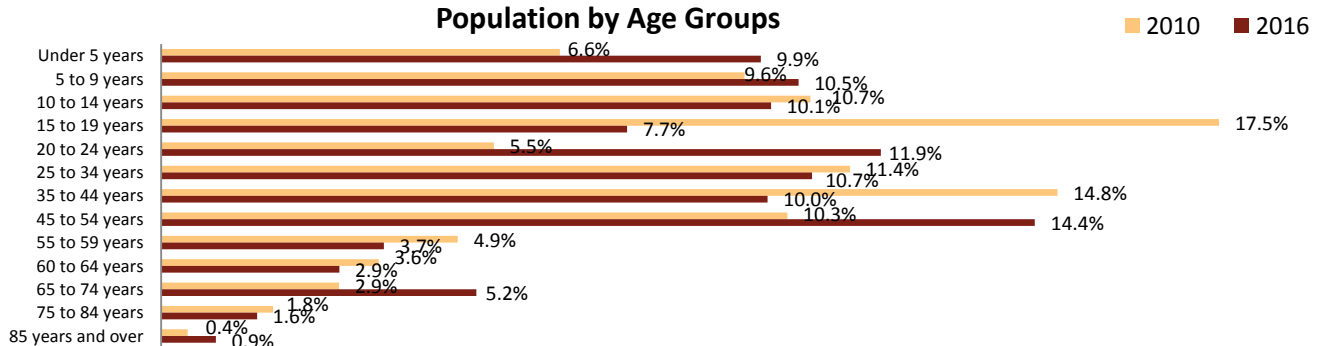
Population, Race, & Ethnicity



Population by Genders

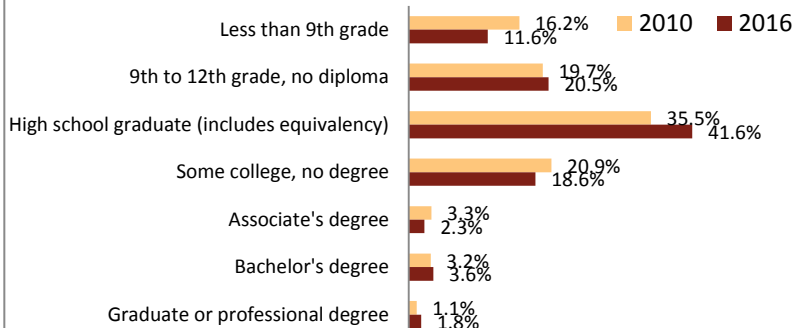


Population by Age Groups



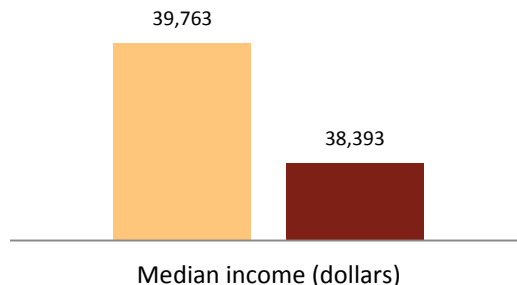
Education Attainment

Population 25 years and Over



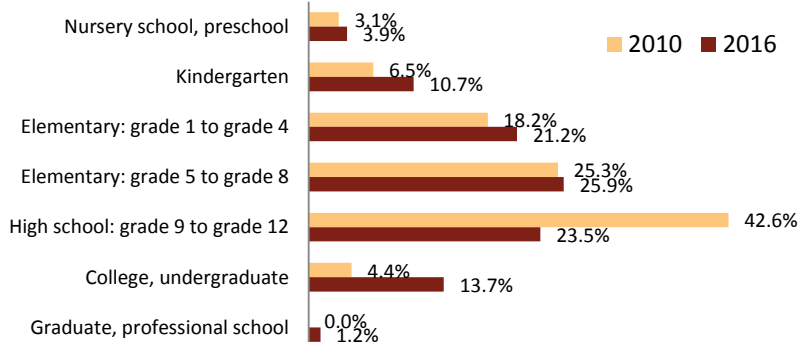
Median Household Income

2010 2016



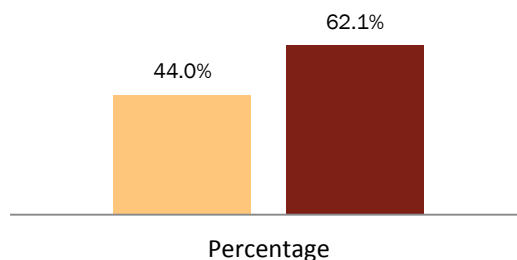
School Enrollment

Population 3 Years and Over



Single Parent Families

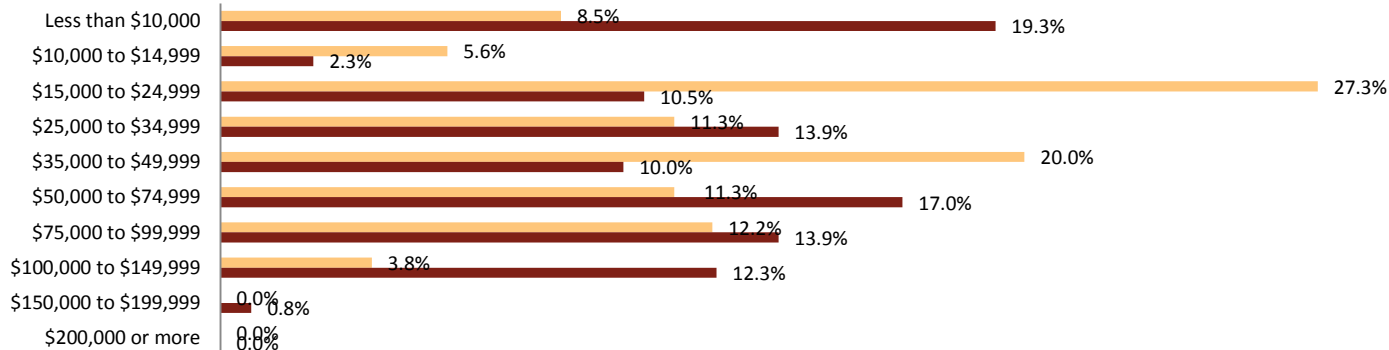
2010 2016



Income Distribution per Household

INCOME AND BENEFITS (In 2016 & 2010 Inflation-adjusted dollars)

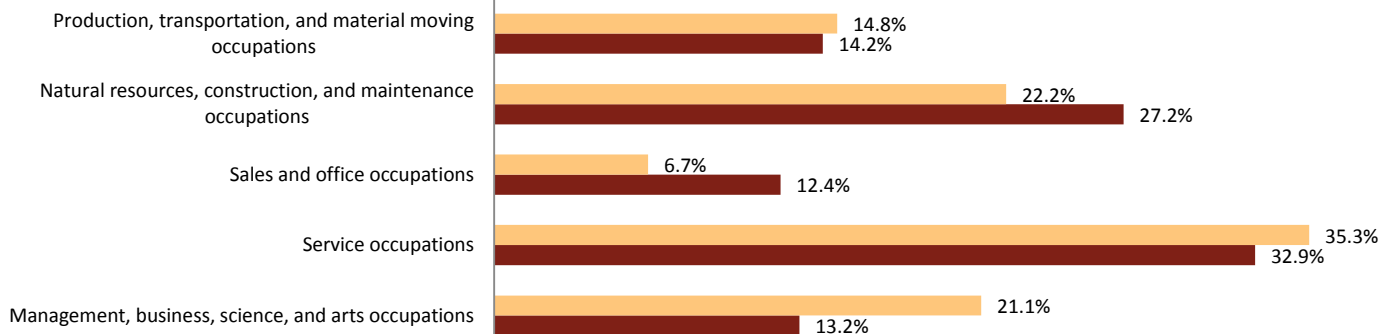
2010 2016



Occupations

Civilian Employed Population 16 years and Over

2010 2016



Kaibeto, Arizona



Lechee Community

(Lichii'ii, which means "Red")

The small community of Lechee lies in the far northeast corner of the Navajo reservation. Lechee meaning "red" in Navajo, it is named after rock formation. The community sits adjacent to the non-reservation town of Page, Arizona and Lake Powell which are major tourist attractions. Lechee is surrounded by other communities including Navajo Mountain, Kaibeto, Coppermine, and Bittersprings.



Protection

- Tuba City Navajo Police Department (NPD) have jurisdiction regarding law enforcement for the Lechee area.
- The nearest fire station is located in Tuba City which is 50 miles from Lechee.

Housing

- Many of the people live in rural settings still maintaining a traditional life style.
- Some live in hogans or octagons while others seek modern types of housing made with wood, cinder block, mobile home trailers, and manufactured homes.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) supplies the entire community of Lechee and many of the outlying communities along route N-20 with electricity and water.
- Potable water is provided by the city of Page.

Sanitation

- Lechee is equipped with a gravity fed wastewater treatment facility that is located in Northeast Lechee. The facility connects all residential homes and the Chapter House facility.
- Sewage disposal: Lechee residents are connected to the local sewer system and have running water. Any homes out of the area utilize septic tanks.
- Trash or Garbage disposal/Recycling: The Lechee Chapter House provides a small garbage disposal site.

Government

Decision Makers and Community Structure
Chapter Officials

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lechee Chapter Officials • Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President - Jerry Williams • Vice – President - JoAnn Yazzie-Pioche • Secretary/Treasurer - Christina Gamble | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Representative - Sara Dale • Council Delegated - Tuchoney Slim, Jr. |

Pollution-Safety Hazards

Air

- Air Quality Index is 92 on a scale of 100 (the higher the better), is better than average compared to U.S. cities)

Land

- Historically, land pollution was a result of uranium and coal mining on the Navajo reservation which affected Lechee to a certain degree.

Transportation

- Highway N-20 runs from Gap to Lechee, intersecting at Page with Highway 89 from Bittersprings and 98 from Kaibeto.
- N-20 was paved in 2013 following a major landslide on Highway 89 near Bittersprings. The 23 mile road closure lasted for two years due to extensive road repairs
- Other transportation: Individuals also use various non-emergency Medical Transport services that transport patients to their appointments.

Leading Industries

| | Percentage In 2000 | Percentage In 2013 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining | 5.9 | 0 |
| Construction | 30.5 | 22.4 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 5.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 22.5 | 67.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, real estate, rental & leasing | 1.7 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Educational, health, & social services | 16.1 | 25.4 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services | 10.2 | 40 |
| Others services (except public administration) | 3.0 | 14.5 |
| Public Administration | 7.2 | 0 |

Businesses

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lechee clinic and pharmacy • Lechee Senior Center • Lechee Chapter House • Gloria's Nizhoni Beauty Shop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill's Welding Service • Ligai Sianii Tours • Roadside Vending |
|--|--|

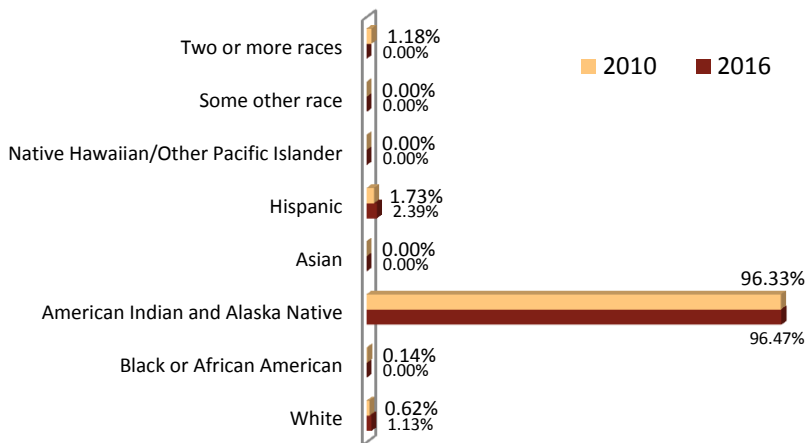
Vector Control Programs

- The nearest Office of Environmental Health (OEH) is located at Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation in Tuba City, Arizona.
- OEH and the Arizona Department of Health Services in Phoenix, Arizona work together to investigate communicable disease outbreaks including: rabies, rocky mountain spotted fever, West Nile virus, plague, hantavirus, enteric illnesses, insect, and rodent control.
- Lechee currently does not have a Tribal Kennel Officer. The nearest Navajo Nation Tribal Kennel (Officer-Greg Pahe) is located in Kayenta, Arizona 100 miles northeast of Lechee.

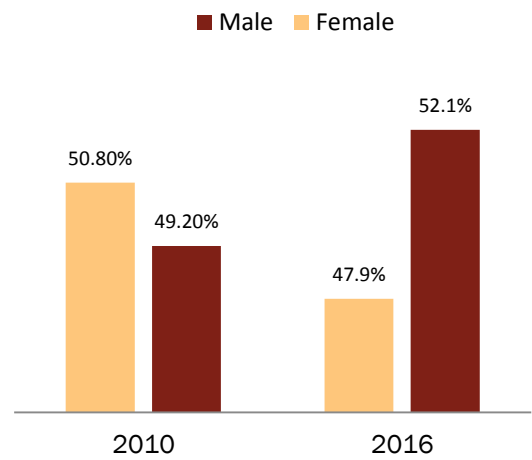
Health

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No hospitals are located in Lechee. • The TCRHCC Lechee sub clinic provides non-emergent care on an appointment basis. • Page Banner Hospital is the nearest hospital. There are several private outpatient clinics and dental clinics available in Page. • Northern Arizona Healthcare (NAH), the only Level I Trauma center in northern Arizona, is located 125 miles south of Lechee and serves as an alternative healthcare option for many of the residents. |
| Ambulatory Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCRHCC and Sacred Mountain provide ambulatory services. TCRHCC, Page Banner, and NAH provide Emergency Services. |
| Mental Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCRHCC offers outpatient services and mental health. |

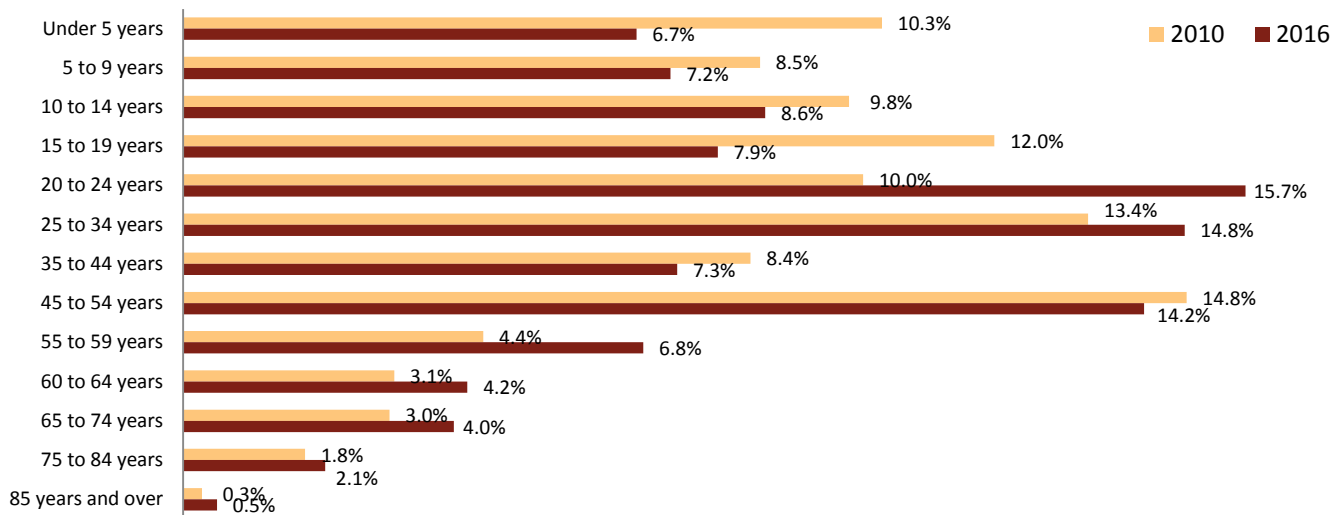
Population, Race, & Ethnicity



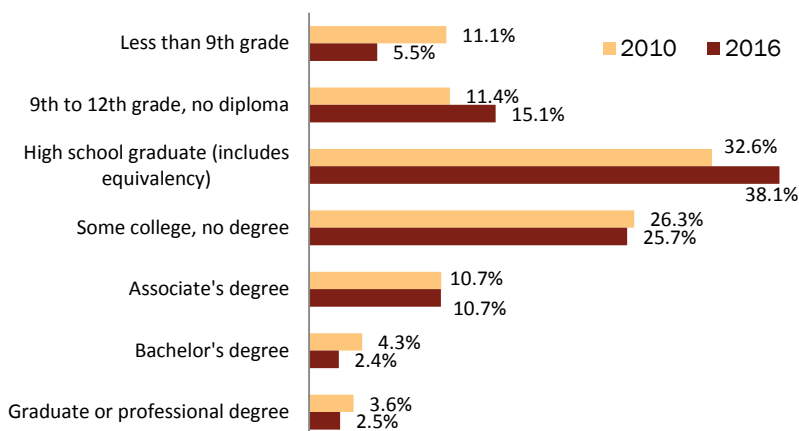
Population by Genders



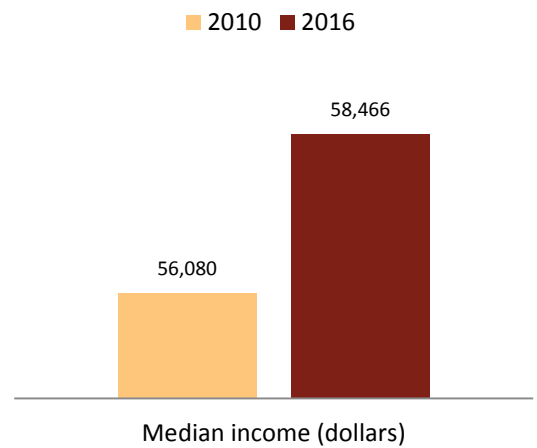
Population by Age Groups



Education Attainment Population 25 Years and Over

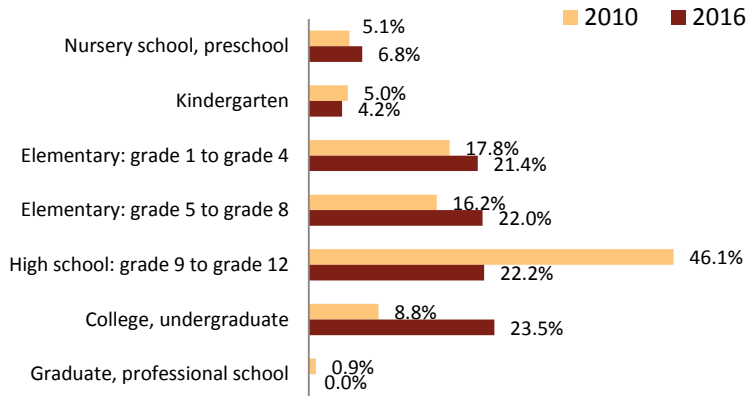


Median Household Income



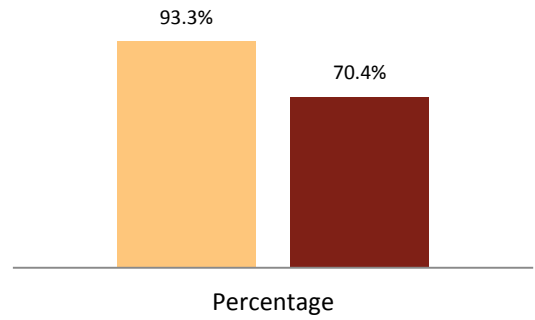
School Enrollment

Population 3 Years and Over



Single Parent Families

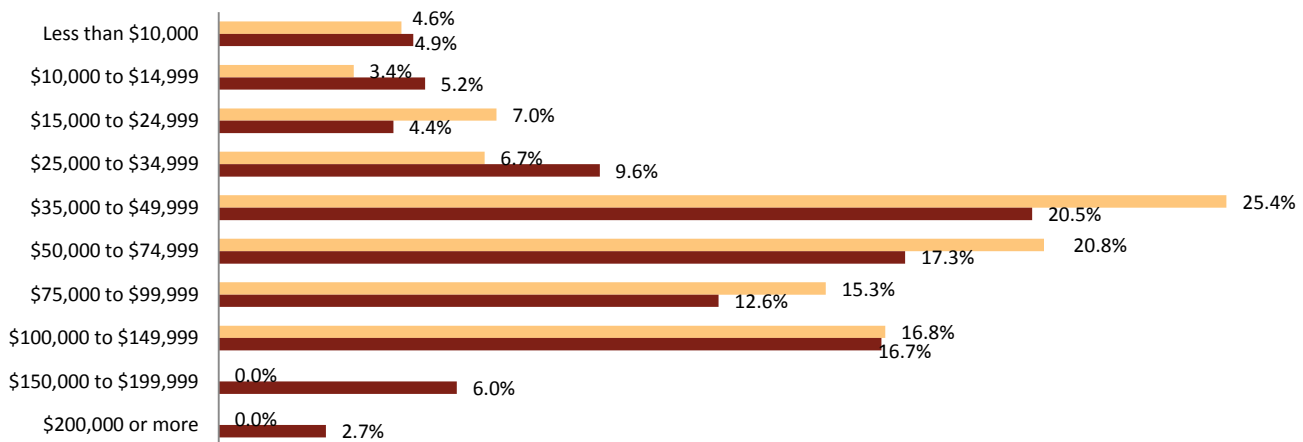
2010 2016



Income Distribution per Household

INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 & 2016 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

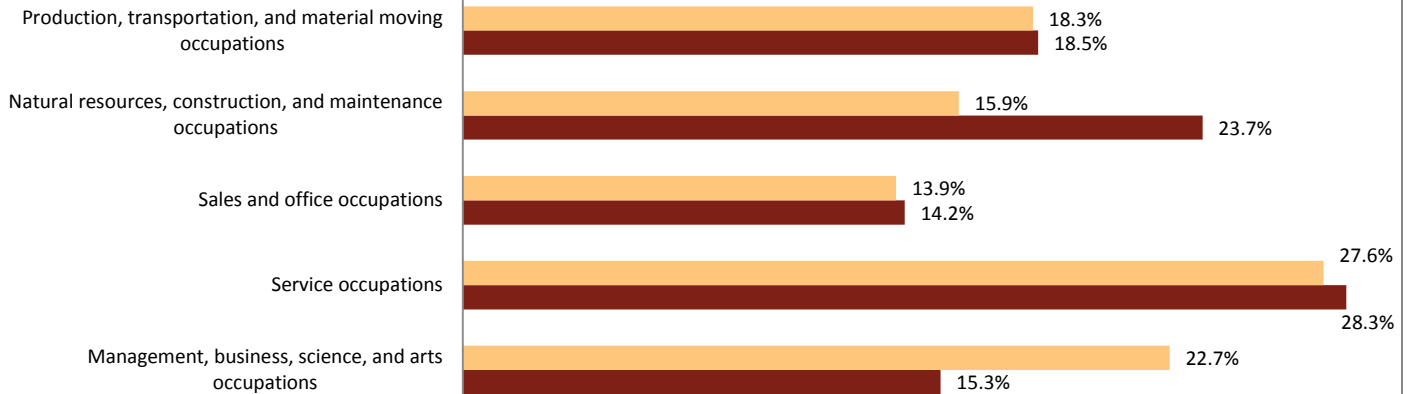
2010 2016



Occupations

Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over

2010 2016



Moencopi Community

(Mungapi – Running water)

Moencopi is a census-designated place (CDP) in Coconino County, Arizona. The community is located in Northeastern Arizona on the Western Hopi Reservation. Moencopi is isolated from the main Hopi Reservation which lies 40 miles to the east. It was initially used as summer fields for the people of Oraibi village due to its springs and streams which gives the area the Hopi Name – Mungapi. The Hopi have customs and rituals, which have strong connections to the land.



Protection

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Police | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hopi Police Department works in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Navajo Police Department for law enforcement of the Moencopi Villages. • The Hopi Police Department is located in Keams Canyon which is 70 miles away. This is a large land base of coverage so emergency response time is long. • The nearest Fire Station is located 2 miles away in Tuba City on the Navajo reservation. |
|--------|---|

Housing

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hopi people of Moencopi still maintain a traditional life style. Some live in rock or adobe houses with flat roofs supported by pine beams, while others seek modern types of housing made with cinder block, mobile home trailers and manufactured homes. • Moencopi has Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) housing and Rent to Own Housing. |
|--|--|

Utilities

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Electric/Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moencopi Utility Authority (MUA) provides electricity to the upper Moencopi village. Those living in the lower village may use generators, solar panels, kerosene lanterns, wood, coal and propane for lighting, heating and cooking. • Water is supplied by Moencopi Utility Authority (MUA) to Upper Village homes. • The lower village has six public hydrants from which water is hauled because of no indoor plumbing. Lower Moencopi also has a spring that runs year round. • All water at Moencopi is pretreated, filtered and post treated by MUA. |
|----------------|--|

Sanitation

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moencopi Utility Authority (MUA) serves the upper village for water, sewer and utilities. • The housing units channel wastewater through sewer lagoons and dispersal fields. • The people use Tuba City’s solid waste transfer system for community solid water disposal and recycling which helps stop open pit dumping and burning. |
|--|---|

Government

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Decision Makers for Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Chairman • Moencopi Governor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Representatives |
| Hopi Tribal Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman - Timothy Nuvangyaoma • Vice Chairman - Clark Tenakhongva • Tribal Secretary - Theresa Lomakema | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Treasurer - Wilfred Gaseoma • Sergeant at Arms – Alfonso Sakeva, Sr. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Village of Upper Moencopi (As of 09/12/2018) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor – Leroy Sumatzkuku • Council Representative – LeRoy N. Shingoitewa • Council Representative – Bruce Fredericks • Council Representative – Robert Charley • Council Representative – Philton Talahytewa, Sr • Council Member – Everett Calnimpewa • Council Secretary – Doris Honanie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSA – Cedric Kuvaninvaya • Administrative Assistance/Accountant – Ronalyn Qutie-Rios • Facilities Maintenance Worker – Christopher Talayumptewa, Sr. • Administrative Secretary III – Charlene Naha • Youth Coordinator – Sherilyn Coriz |
| Village of Lower Moencopi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment by the village Kikmongwi or Leader/Chief | |

Leading Industries estimated

| | Percentage in 2010 | Percentage in 2013 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining | 8.1 | 2.5 |
| Construction | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 | 0 |
| Retail Trade | 0 | 5.3 |
| Transportation and warehousing, and utilities | 0 | 4.7 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services | 0 | 0 |
| Educational, health, & social services | 72.5 | 42.5 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services | 9.3 | 21.7 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 0 | 2.5 |
| Public Administration | 0 | 9.9 |

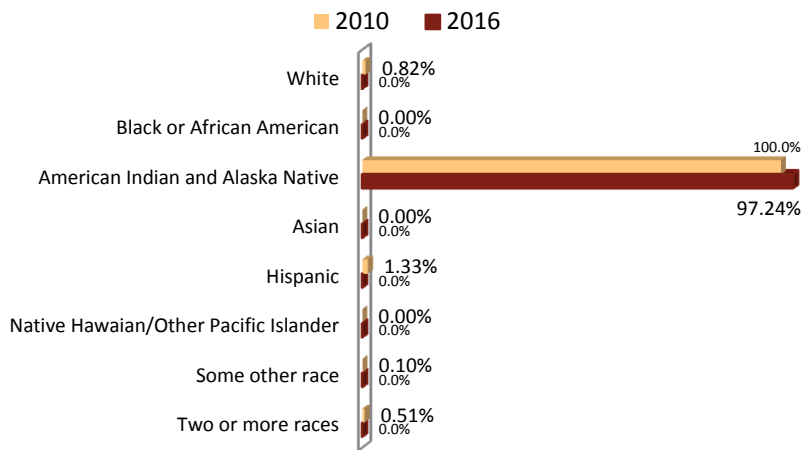
Vector Control Programs

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moencopi is under the Phoenix Service Area for the Hopi Nation. • The Office of Environmental Health at Hopi Health Care Environmental Health Services at Polacca, Az. and Arizona Department of Health Services in Phoenix, Az., work together to investigate communicable disease outbreaks in Moencopi. • Communicable diseases include rabies, rocky mountain spotted fever, West Nile virus, plague, hantavirus, enteric illnesses, insect and rodent control. • Hopi has a Tribal Kennel Officer who deals with stray animals and bites. The Officer is stationed at Kykotsmovi Village which is 48.8 miles away. |
|--|--|

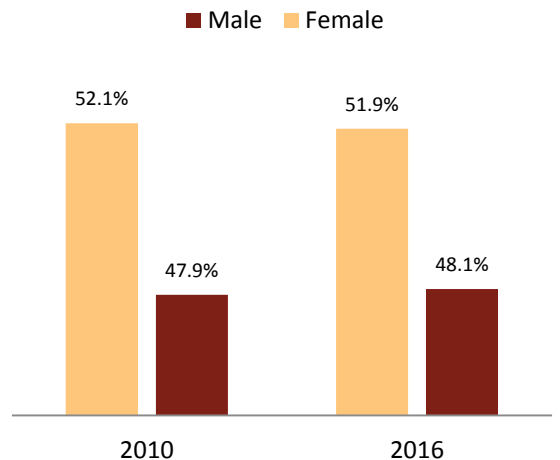
Health

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no hospitals located in Moencopi. • Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is 2 miles north of the community. • Flagstaff Medical Center is 75 miles south. Hopi Health Care Center is 55 miles east. |
| Health Care Clinic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TCRHCC medical and dental mobile units are available on certain days of the week through TCRHCC. |
| Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City and Flagstaff provide Emergency Medical Services. |
| Nursing Home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hopi Assisted Living Center • Senior Citizen Center. |
| Dialysis Center | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nearest Dialysis Center is Da Vita which is located 1 mile away in Tuba City. |
| Public Health and Home Care Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Public Health Nurse (PHN) and Health Technician from TCRHCC covers Moencopi community. • A Tribal Community Health Representative (CHR) has been assigned to this area to assist the PHN |
| Mental Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba City offers mental health outpatient services. • Hopi Tribal Behavior Health outpatient services in Kykotsmovi, AZ 35 miles east. • Hopi Tribal Behavioral Health Services and Social Services are located in Polacca, AZ 70 miles. |
| Social Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hopi Tribal Social Service office is in Kykotsmovi, Az. Services offered at Kykotsmovi. |

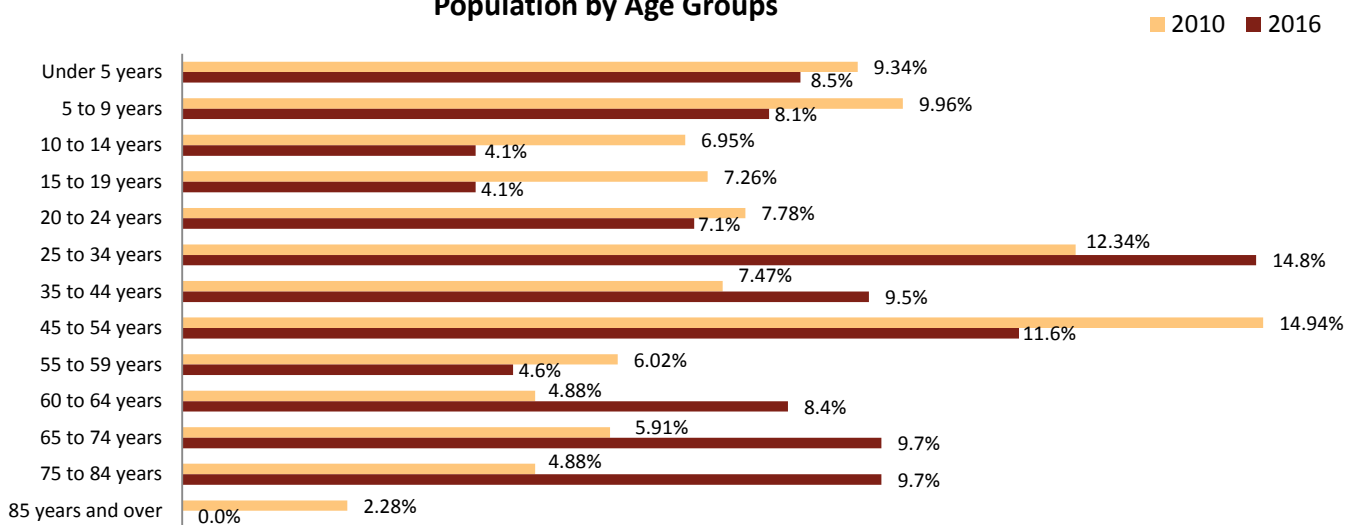
Population, Race, & Ethnicity



Population by Genders

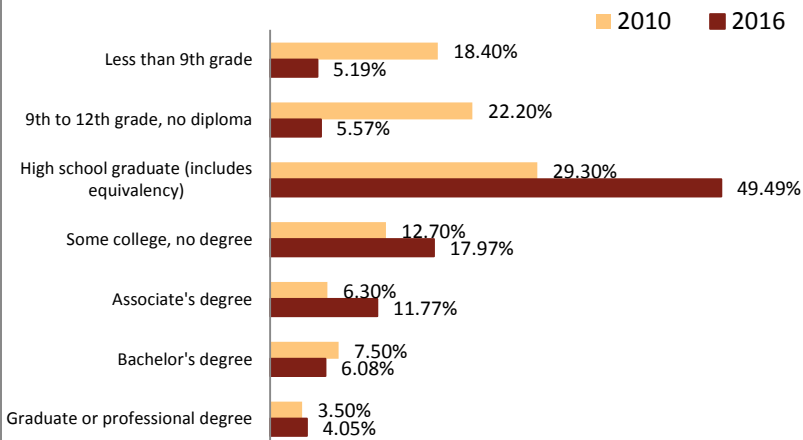


Population by Age Groups

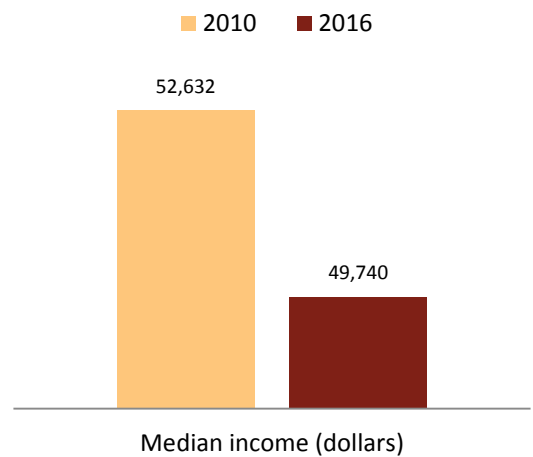


Educational Attainment

Population 25 years and over

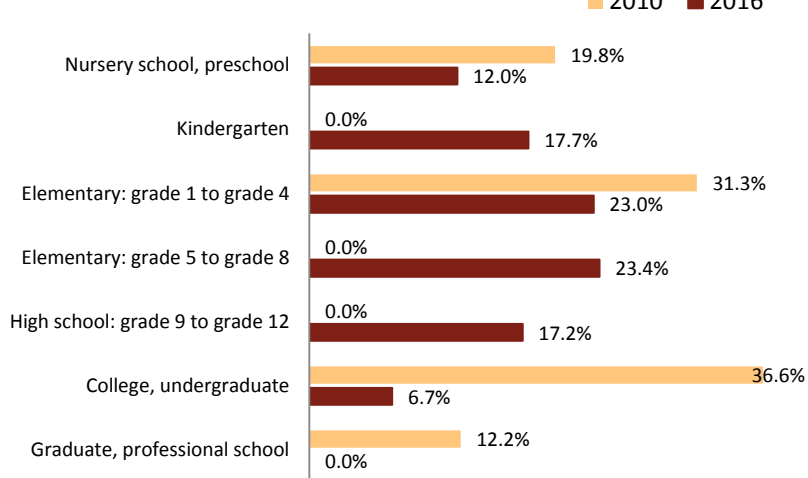


Median Household Income



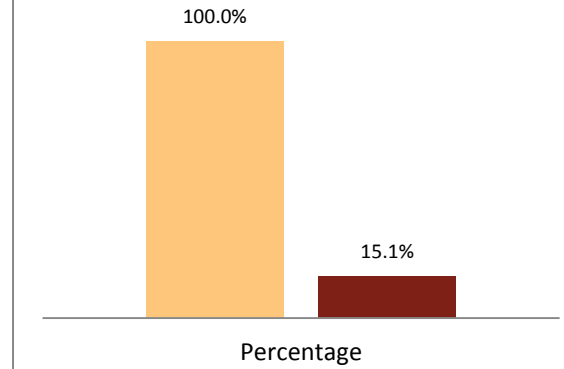
School Enrollment

Population 3 Years and over



Single Parent Families

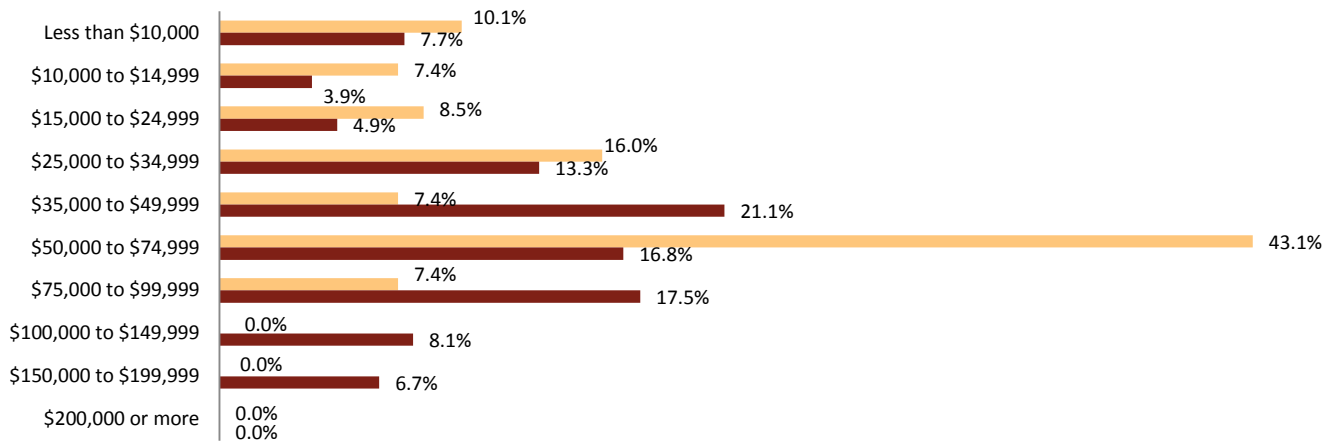
2010 2016



Income Distribution Per Household

INCOME AND BENEFITS (In 2016 & 2010 Inflation-adjusted dollars)

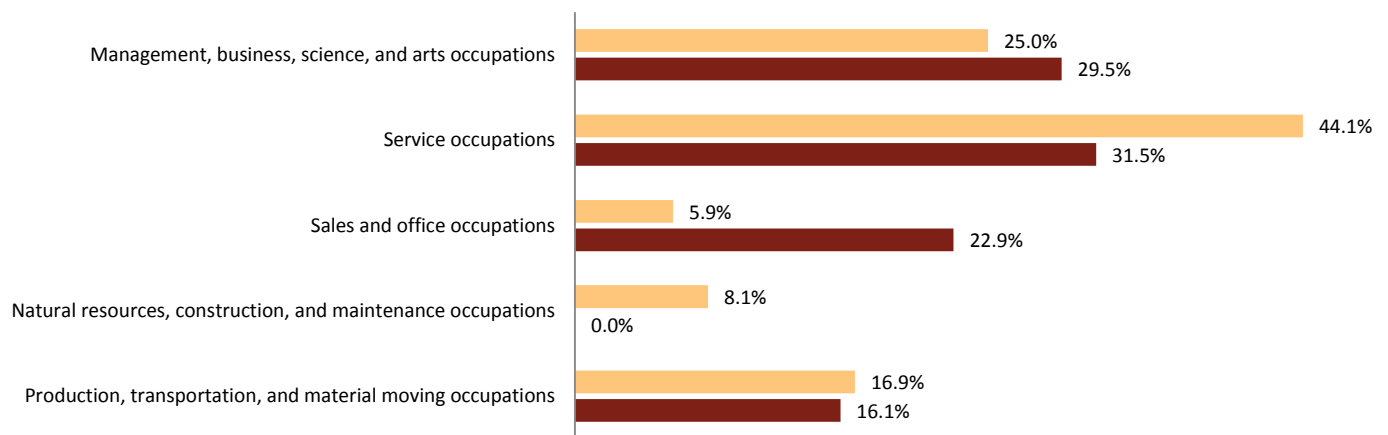
2010 2016



Occupations

Civilian employed population 16 years and Over

2010 2016



Tonalea Community

(To'Neheliih – Collecting of Water)

Tonalea is a census-designated place (CDP) in Coconino County, Arizona. The community is located in Northern Arizona on the Western Navajo Agency. The land base is drained by a number of streams which flow southwest towards the Red Lake and Cow Spring areas which gives the area the Navajo Name – To'neheliih. The land has strong spiritual and cultural values that are integral to traditional Navajo ways.



Protection

- Tuba City and Kayenta Navajo Police Department both have jurisdiction for law enforcement of the Tonalea Chapter. Tuba City is 25 miles and Kayenta is 35 miles from Tonalea which is a large land base of coverage so emergency response time is long. The nearest Fire station is also located in Tuba City and has the same problem with long response times for emergent situations.

Housing

- The Chapter is involved in the Bennett Thaw Implementation Plan. This plan will help families that have been deprived of housing and infrastructure improvements for 40 years.
- Today many of the Tonalea people live in rural settings with most maintaining a traditional life style.
- Some residents live in hogans (the traditional round mud house) or octagons, while others seek modern types of housing made with wood, cinderblock, mobile home trailers and manufactured homes.
- In 2016 the Rent to own housings were renovated.
- Tonalea Chapter has Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) School Housing, Low Rental Housing, Mutual Help Housing, Rent to Own Housing and Scattered Housing.

Utilities

Electric/Water

- Arizona Public Service (APS) provides electricity to the Tonalea community housing developments and some families that live close enough to a power line for connection of services.
- Those living in the outlying areas may use generators, solar panels, kerosene lanterns, wood, coal and propane for lighting, heating and cooking.
- Electric and water is also supplied by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA) to most families.
- In 2016 NTUA completed the first phase of electric and water to the White Mesa area. They are currently working on the second phase in the Tonalea area. These areas were both in the Former Bennett Freeze Area (FBFA).
- NTUA also has a solar energy program for income qualified families, so many of these families have converted to solar and wind energy.
- There are scattered wind mills which are meant to supply water for livestock use, but many families still use the water for human consumption.
- The housing units and scattered housing projects have plumbing. Majority of the people in outlying areas have septic tanks or use outdoor toilet facilities.

Sanitation

- The housing units channel wastewater through sewer lagoons and dispersal fields which are maintained by NTUA.
- As a result most of the rural homes use outdoor facilities. The Chapter has a Waste Transfer System

for the community solid waste disposal and recycling which helps stop open pit dumping and burning.

Government

| | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Decision Makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonalea Chapter Officials Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| Chapter Officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President - Sarah Slim Vice President - Marie Acothley Secretary/Treasurer - Delores Claw | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grazing Officer - Vicky Kee Council Delegate - Tauchoney Slim, Jr. |

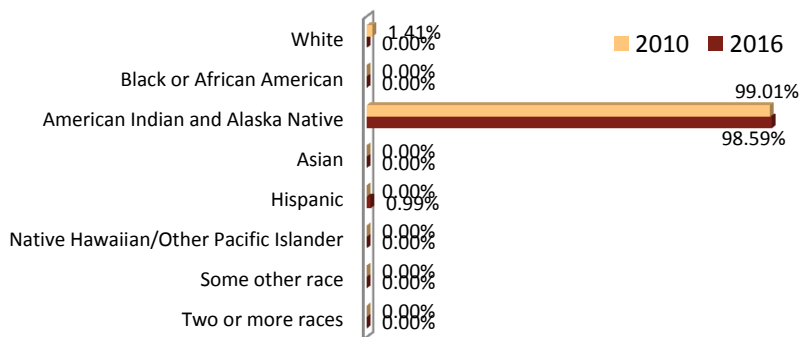
Vector Programs

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonalea is under The Office of Environmental Health at Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation in Tuba City. They investigate communicable disease outbreaks. |
|--|

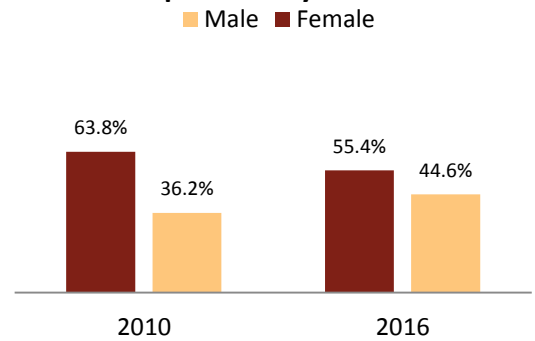
Health

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Hospitals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no hospitals located in Tonalea. Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) is 25 miles away. Page Banner Hospital is more than 50 miles away. |
| Health Care Clinic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, there is a medical and dental mobile unit available on certain days of the week through TCRHCC. |
| Emergency Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuba City and Page provide on ground and air Emergency Medical Services. |
| Nursing Home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tonalea has Senior Center. |
| Public Health and Home Care Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Public Health Nurse (PHN) and Health Technician from TCRHCC covers Tonalea community. A Tribal Community Health Representative (CHR) has been assigned to this area to assist the PHN. The PHN makes home visits on a referral basis to monitor health maintenance and provide health education. |
| Mental Health Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuba City and Page offer mental health outpatient services. Navajo Tribal Behavior Health outpatient services are available in Kaibeto. |

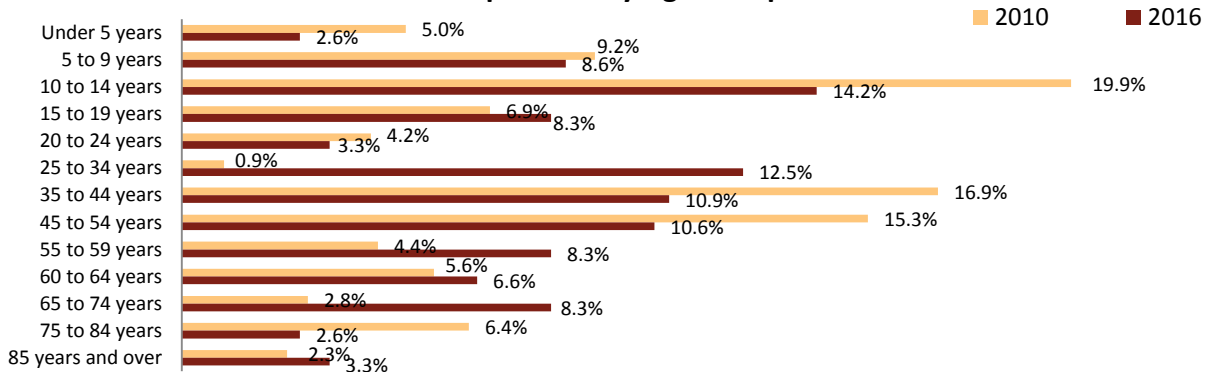
Population, Race, & Ethnicity

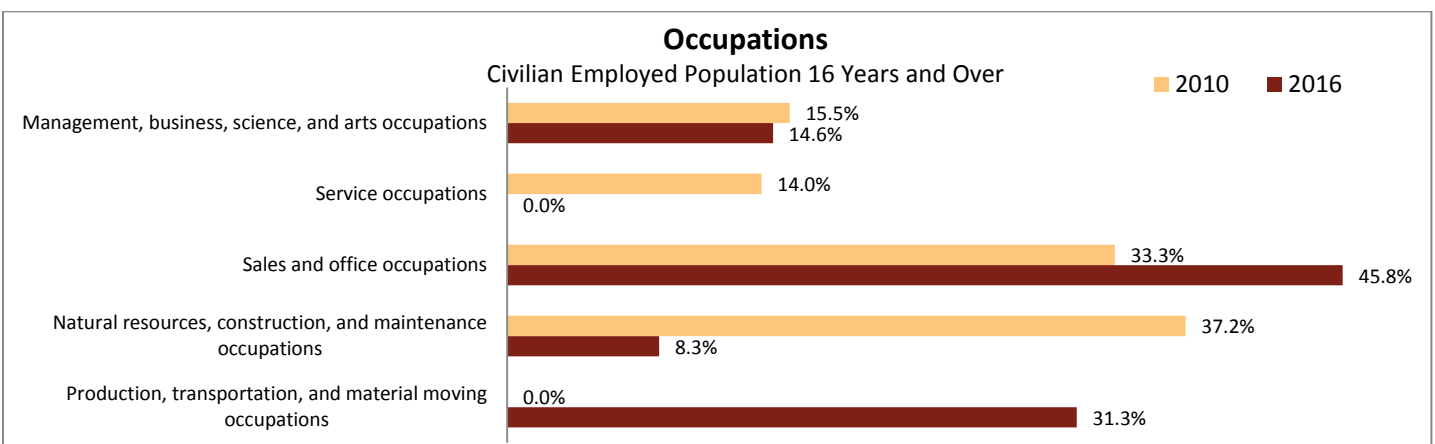
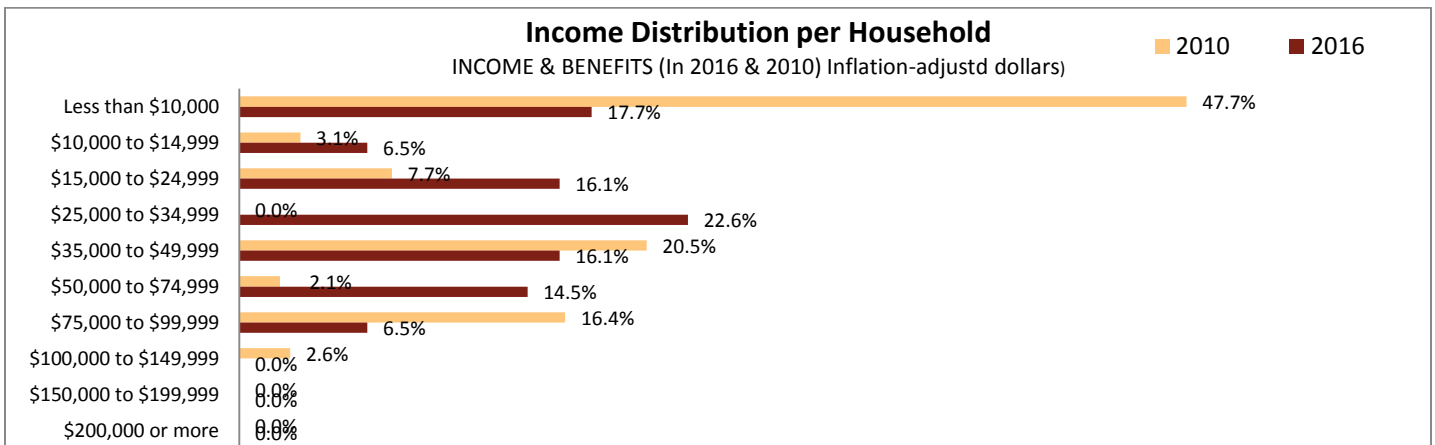
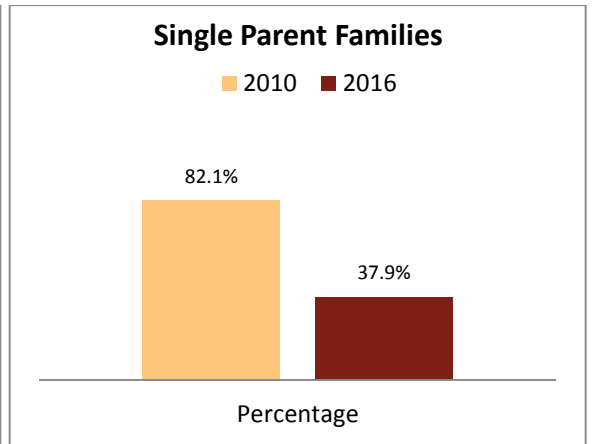
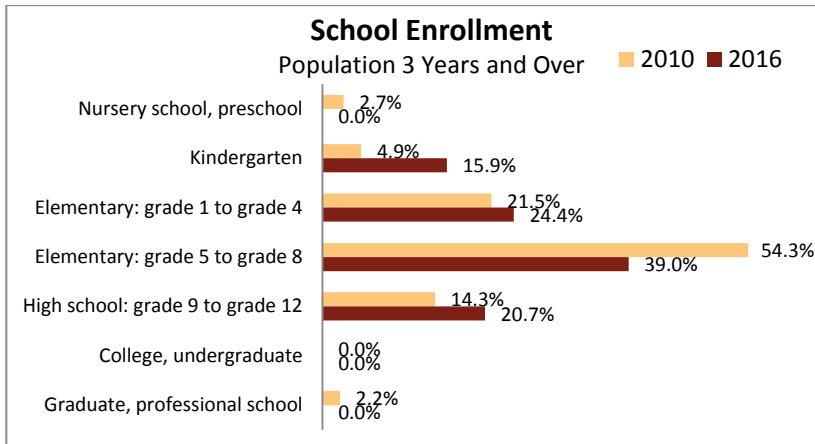
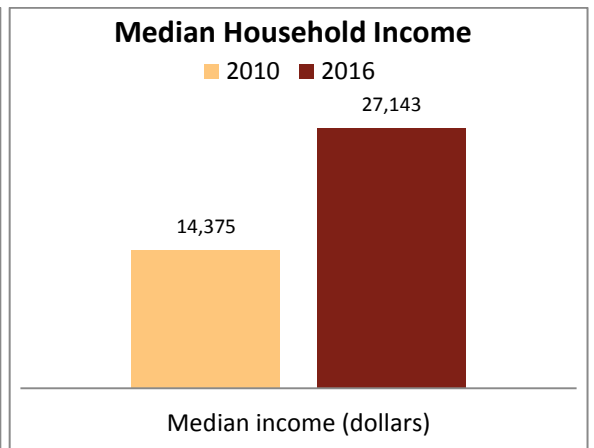
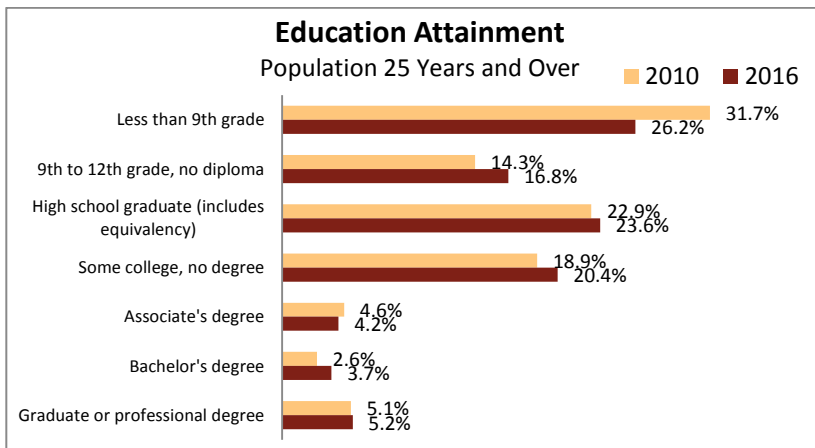


Population by Genders

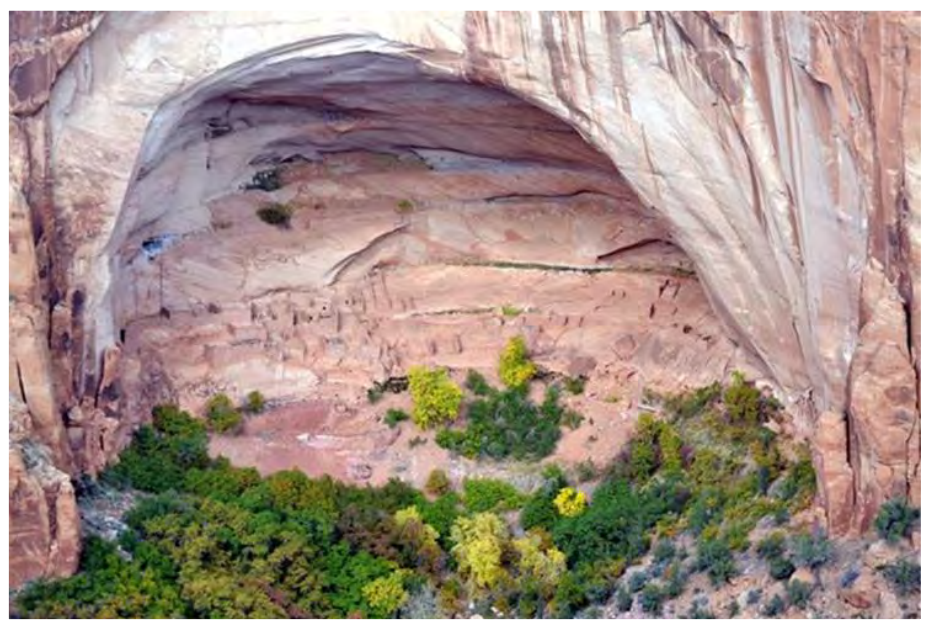


Population by Age Groups





Tonalea, Arizona



Tuba City Community

(Tó Naneesdizí – Tangled Waters)

Tuba City is a census-designated place (CDP) in Coconino County, Arizona, United States. It is the second-largest community in Coconino County. It is the Navajo Nation's largest community and the headquarters of the Western Navajo Agency. The Hopi town of Moenkopi lies directly to its southeast. The Navajo name for Tuba City, Tó Naneesdizí translates as "tangled waters", which probably refers to the many springs below the surface of the ground which are the source of several reservoirs.



Protection

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuba City has one Navajo Nation Department of Fire and Rescue Services. |
| Court System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Navajo Dine Justice Center encompasses Tuba City Judicial District; Services include District & Family Court, Peacemaking Services, and Probation services. |

Housing

- Housing in Tuba City is a conglomerate of mutual help, low rent, government housing, mobile homes, and multi- stone buildings. Traditional one-room Hogan's are still used as dwellings.
- Housing conditions vary from plywood shacks and broken down trailers to well-kept trailers and two story structures.

Utilities

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arizona Public Services provides electricity to the Tuba City communities, including Rare Metals. Many dwellings within the community have electricity supplied to them. Those living in the outlying areas may use generators or solar panels, as a source of energy. |
| Gas and Heating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titan Propane and Farrell Gas supply gas services to the community. |

Sanitation

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operated, and maintained by Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA). Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) Office of Environmental Health & Engineering also partner with the Navajo Nation (NN) to design & construct sanitation facilities, provide engineering expertise, conduct sanitary surveys of public water, & wastewater systems, and provide homeowner operation/maintenance training. |
| Sewage Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTUA maintains the sanitary wastewater system in Tuba City and has a large network of water/wastewater utility lines. Septic tanks are utilized by some areas of the community. |
| Garbage Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste transfer station & recycling center available for the community. |

Government

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Decision Makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuba City Chapter Officials Council Delegate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Land Use Planning Committee |
| Chapter Officials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President - Gerald Keetso Vice President - Joetta Goldtooth Secretary/Treasurer - Velma Maloney-Begaye Grazing Committee Member - Steven Arizona Representative - Vacant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Member - Helen Webster Council Member - Angie Williams Council Delegate – Otto Tso Acting-Executive Manager – Charlene Manygoats |

Basic Services

Tribal/County/US
Governmental
Offices & Services

- Navajo Land Development
- Navajo Nation Division of Natural Resources
- Navajo Nation Western Agency Offices
- Navajo Election Administration Office of Navajo Labor Relations
- Coconino County Branch Office
- Arizona Department of Economic Security Office
- Department of Interior-Bureau of Indian Affairs/Navajo Region-Branch of Safety

Vector Control Programs

- The Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation (TCRHCC) Office of Environmental Health (OEH) coordinates w/ Arizona Department of Health Services to investigate communicable disease outbreaks related to rabies, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, West Nile Virus, plague, hantavirus, enteric illnesses, insect and rodent control.
- Presently there is a small office for animal control in Tuba City, but they are only open certain days of the week.
- The main vector control facility is currently Greg Pahe out of Kayenta Animal Control.

Health

Hospital

- Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation.

Ambulatory
Emergency
Services

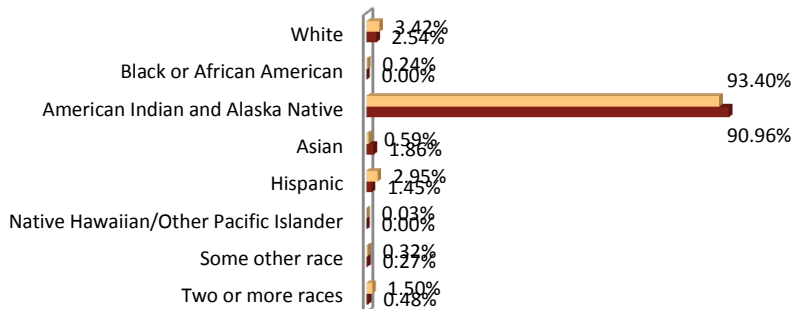
- Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Services provides ambulance emergency services
- Sacred Mountain Medical Services provides backup for NNEMS with emergency calls, and also provides non-emergency inter-facility transportation for TCRHCC.
- Guardian Air provides critical care air transportation with crews of flight nurses or flight paramedics to TCRHCC, or to Flagstaff Medical Center (FMC; 75 miles south).
- TCRHCC provides Emergency Services.

Mental Health
Services

- TCRHCC offers outpatient services and mental health. The Navajo Nation provides behavioral health services.

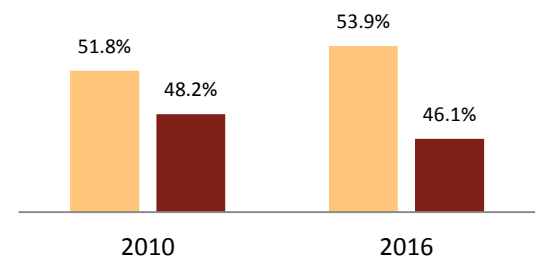
Population, Race, & Ethnicity

2010 2016



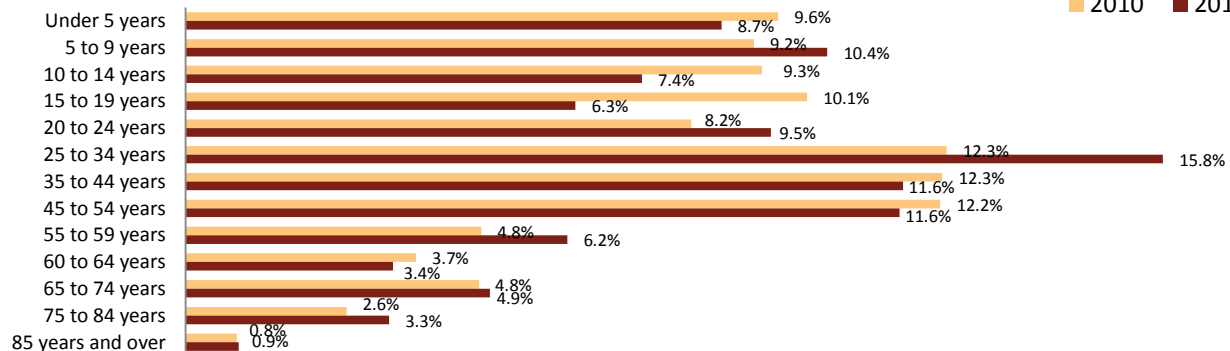
Population by Genders

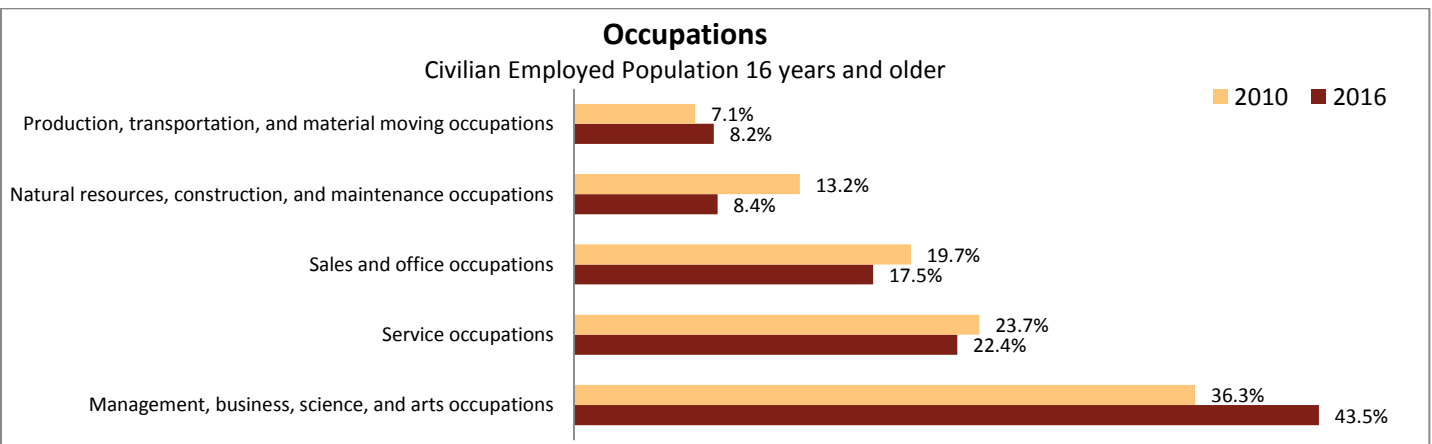
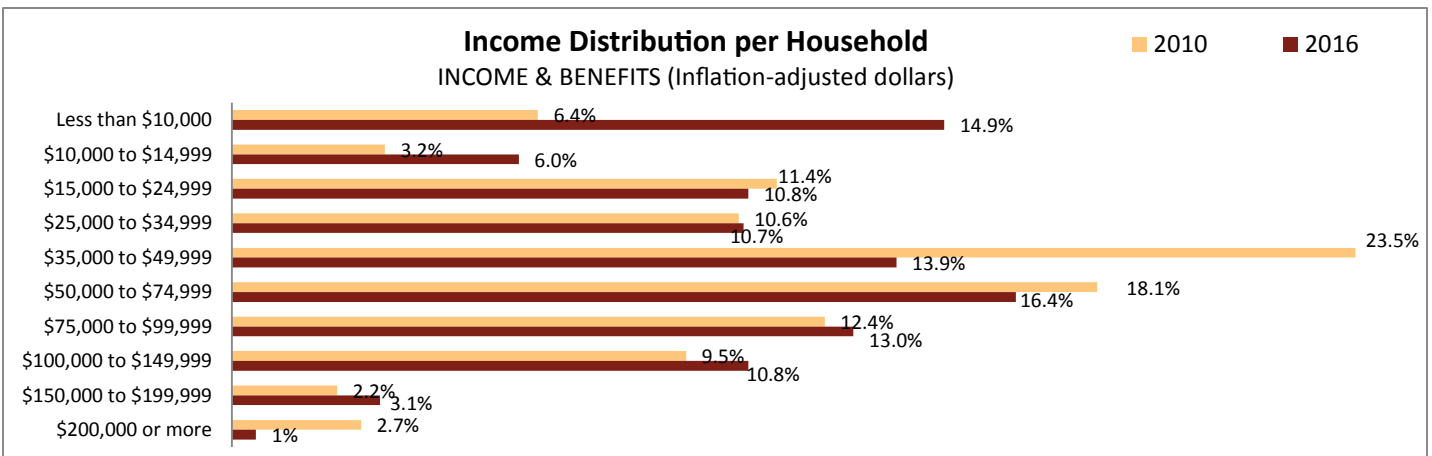
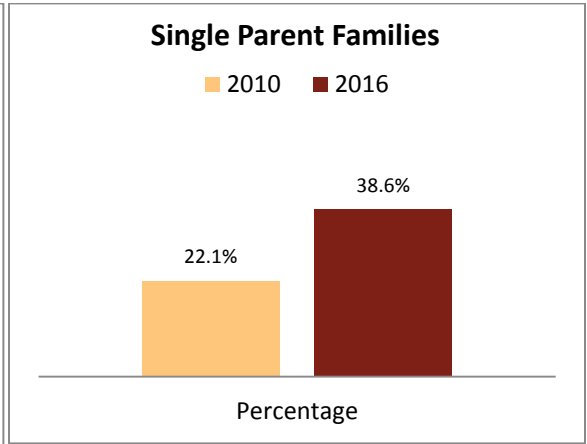
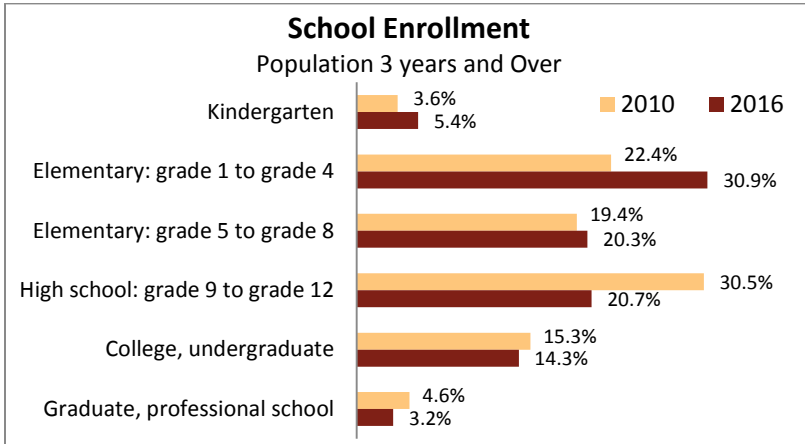
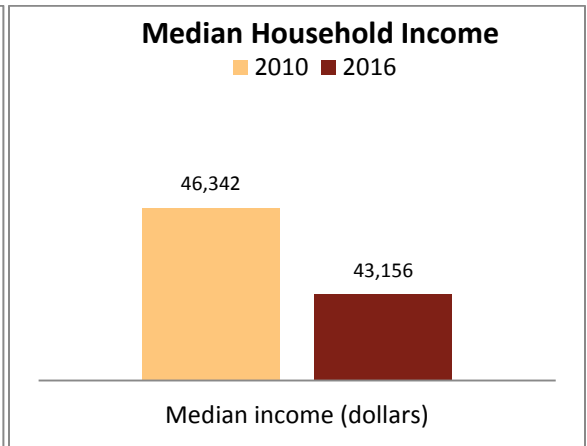
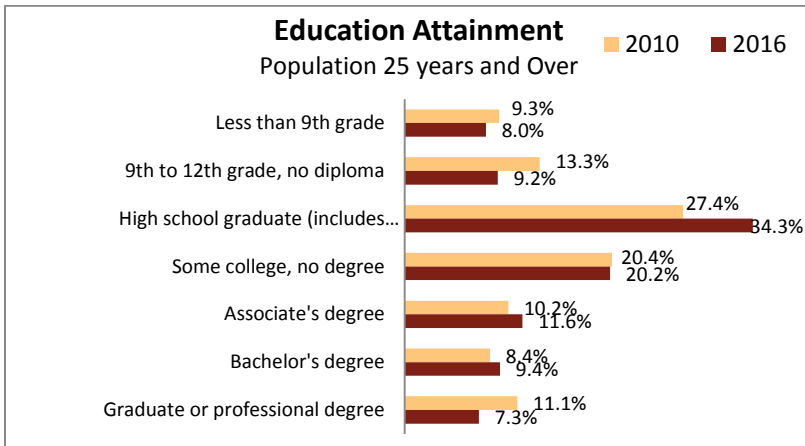
Male Female



Population by Age Groups

2010 2016





Tuba City, Arizona



COMMUNITY RESPONSES

This section of the Community Health Assessment and Needs Survey provides an overview and ranking of community concerns ranked from most important to least important.

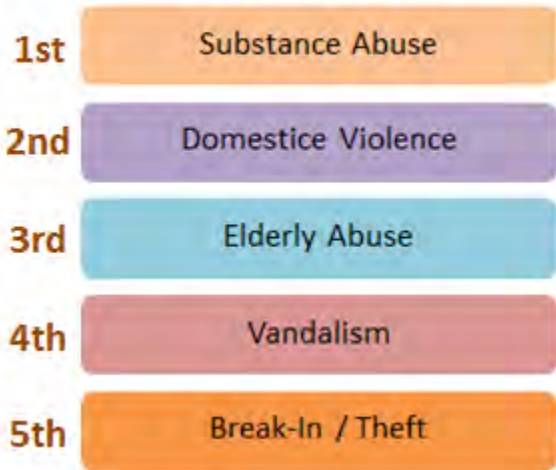
Community surveyors conducted one to one interviews with members of the community from each respective Chapter in the TCRHCC service area.

The responses were based on tables of various elements which encompass the general health of a community concerns. These categories included:

- ✚ Medical Care
- ✚ Ancillary Services
- ✚ Mental Health
- ✚ Family Planning and Support
- ✚ Child Care
- ✚ Family Education and Preventative Care
- ✚ Elderly Wellness
- ✚ Environmental Surveillance
- ✚ Behavioral Health
- ✚ Communicable Disease and Prevention
- ✚ Social Services
- ✚ Chronic Illness Support
- ✚ Civic Services

TOP 5 CONCERNS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS IN THE COMMUNITY

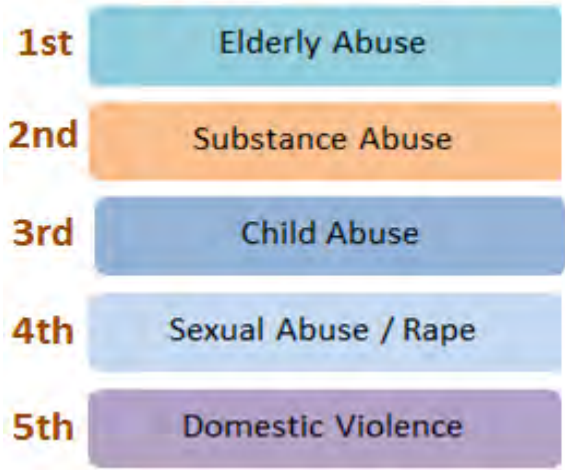
Cameron



Gap-Bodaway



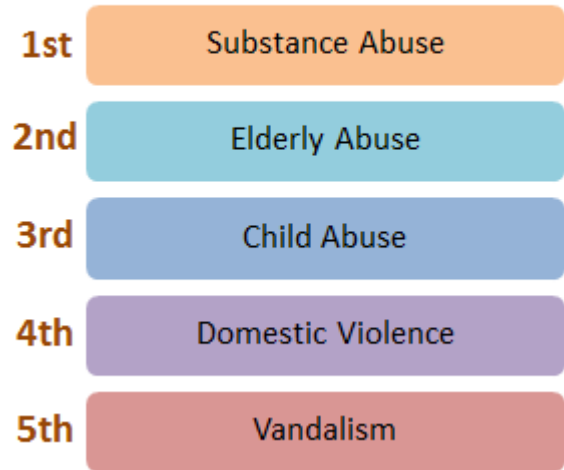
Coppermine



Coalmine



Dinnebito



TOP 5 CONCERNS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO ADDRESS IN THE COMMUNITY

Moencopi

- 1st Substance Abuse
- 2nd Child Abuse
- 3rd Domestic Violence
- 4th Break-In / Theft
- 5th Sexual Abuse / Rape

Kaibeto

- 1st Elderly Abuse
- 2nd Vandalism
- 3rd Domestic Violence
- 4th Break-In / Theft
- 5th Substance Abuse

Lechee

- 1st Elderly Abuse
- 2nd Vandalism
- 3rd Domestic Violence
- 4th Break-In / Theft
- 5th Substance Abuse

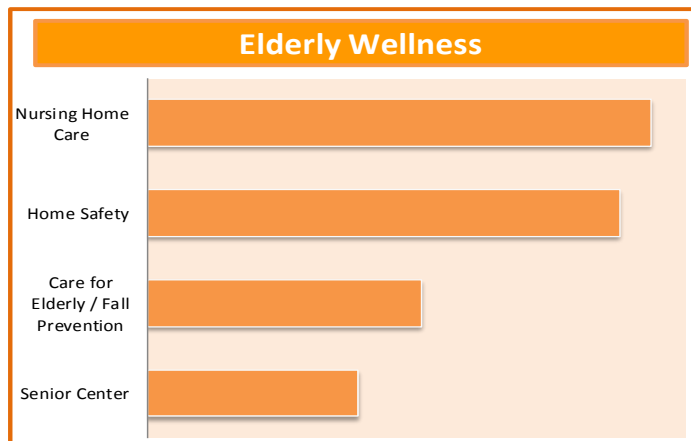
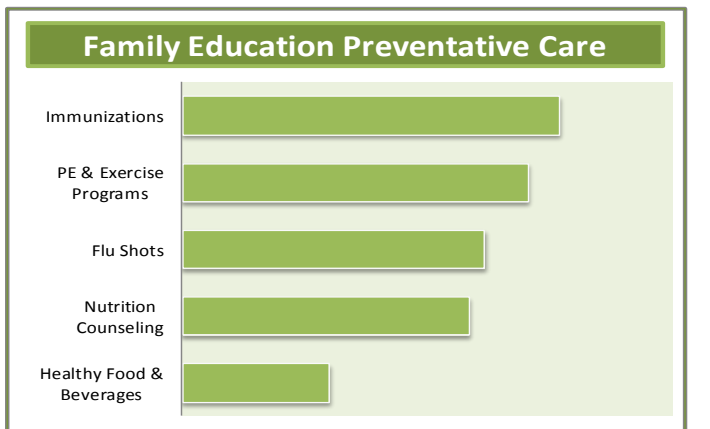
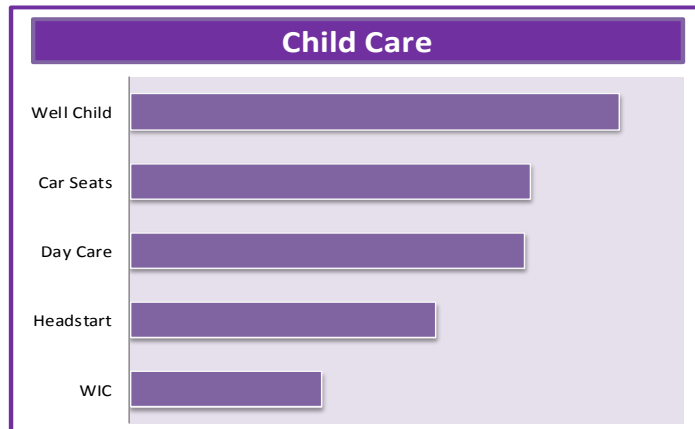
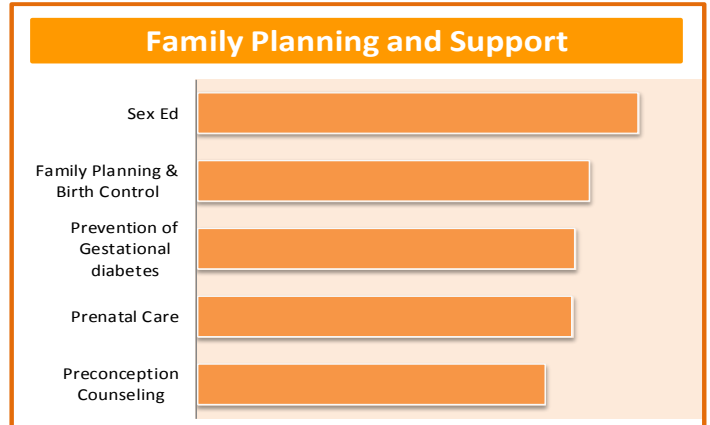
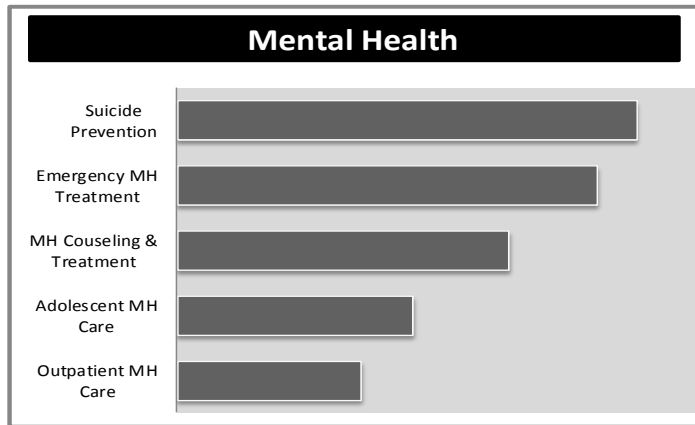
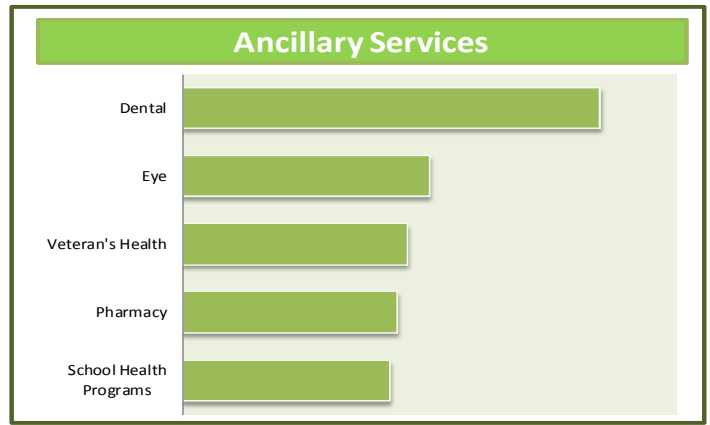
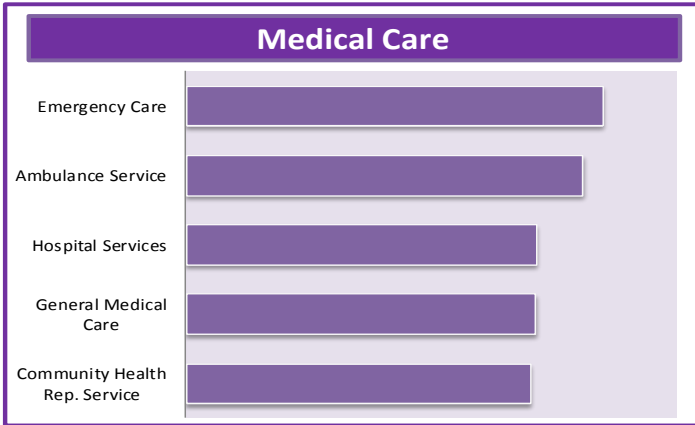
Tuba City

- 1st Substance Abuse
- 2nd Elderly Abuse
- 3rd Domestic Violence
- 4th Child Abuse
- 5th Suicide

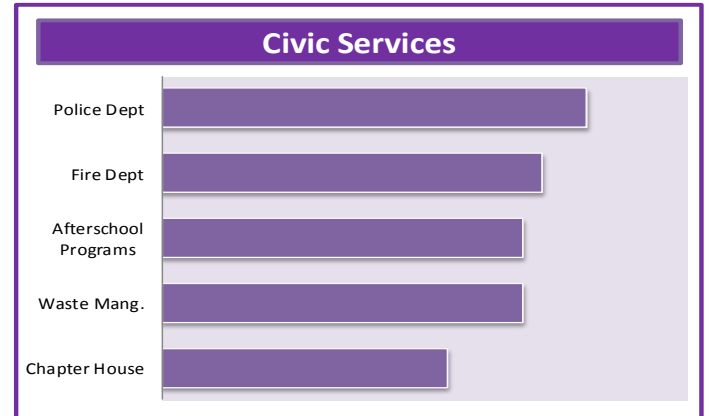
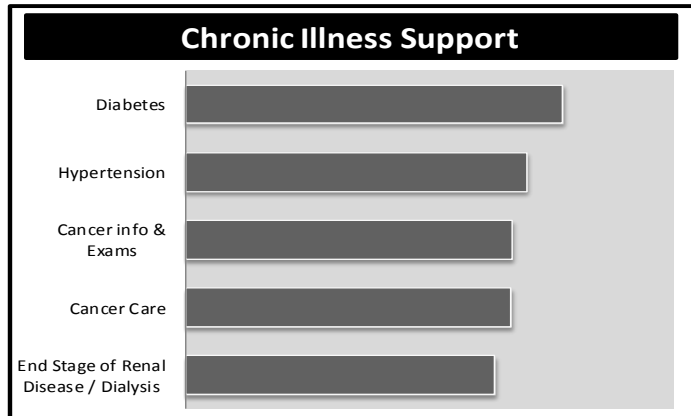
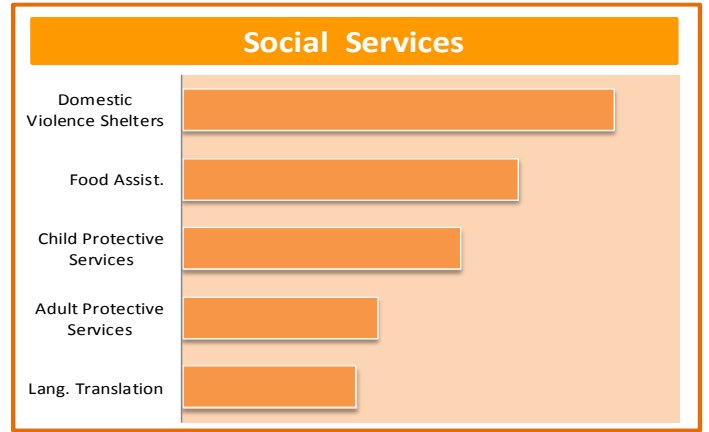
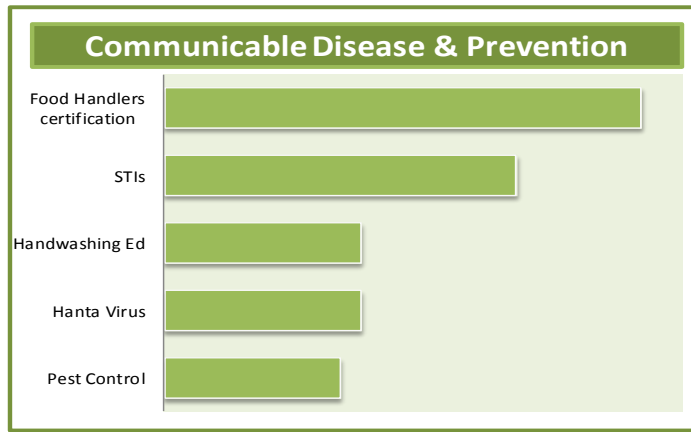
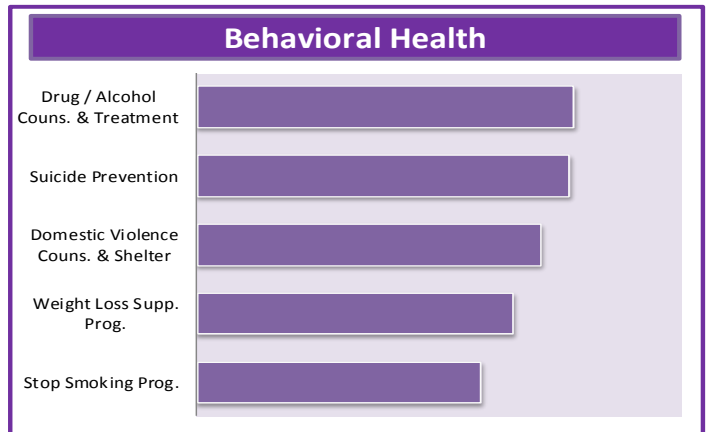
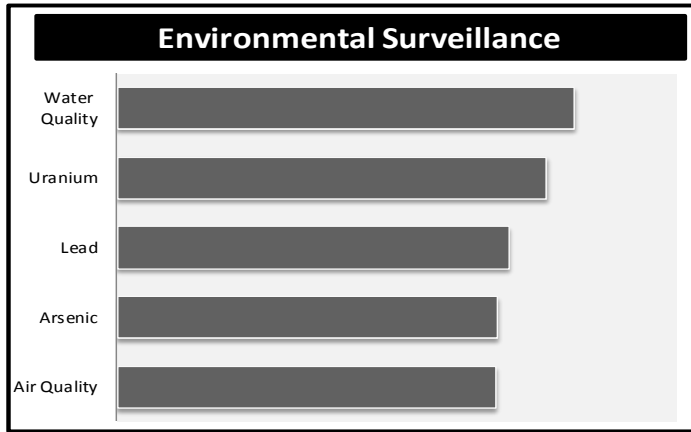
Tonalea

- 1st Substance Abuse
- 2nd Elderly Abuse
- 3rd Domestic Violence
- 4th Child Abuse
- 5th Suicide

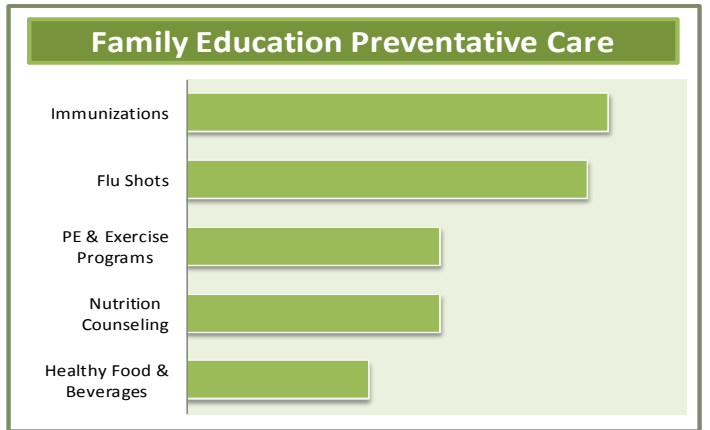
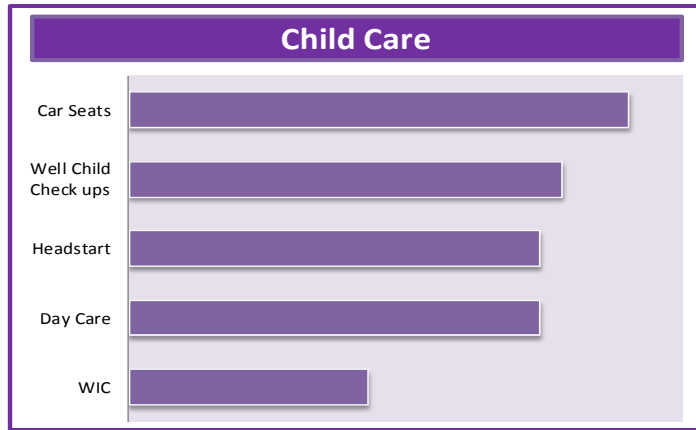
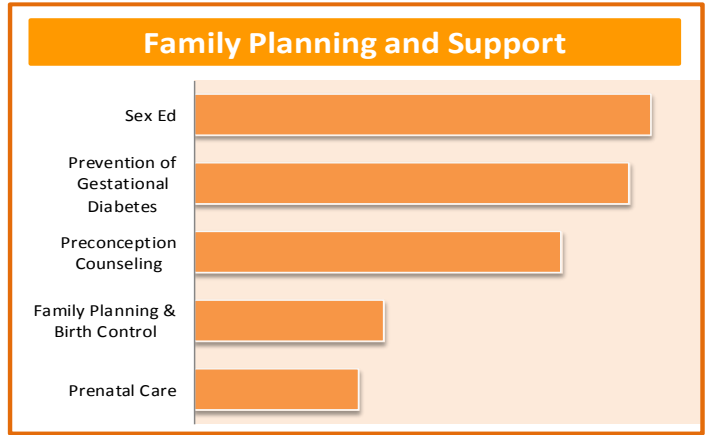
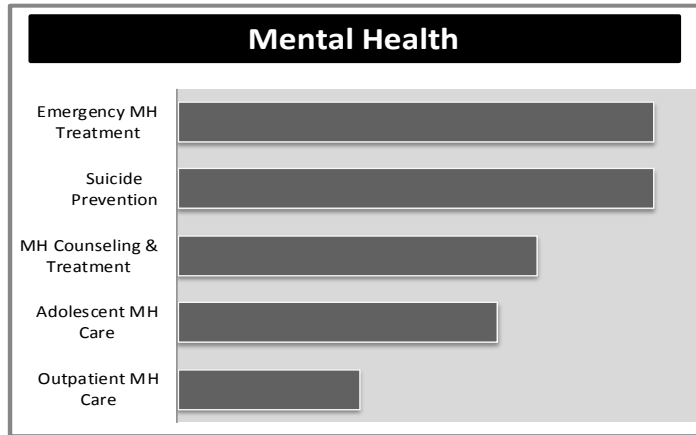
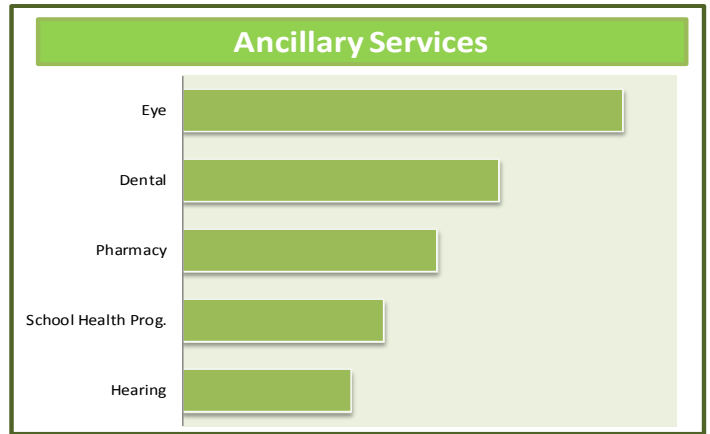
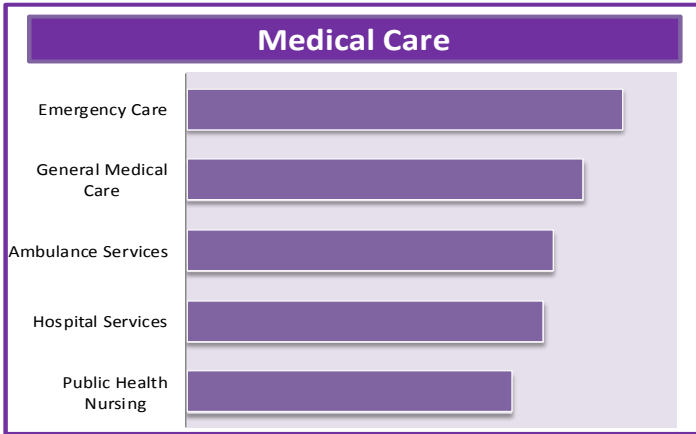
Cameron Community Survey Responses



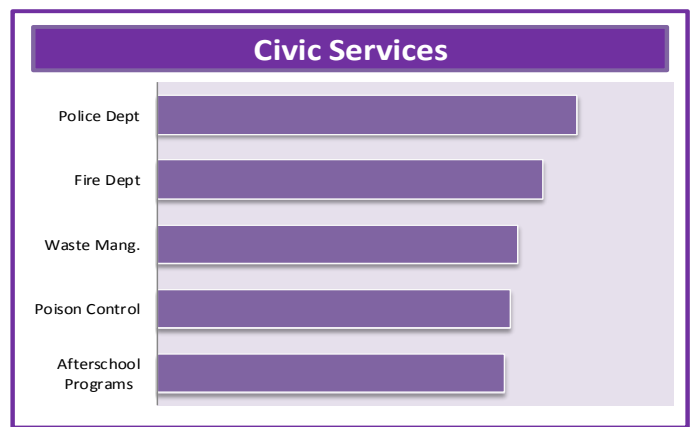
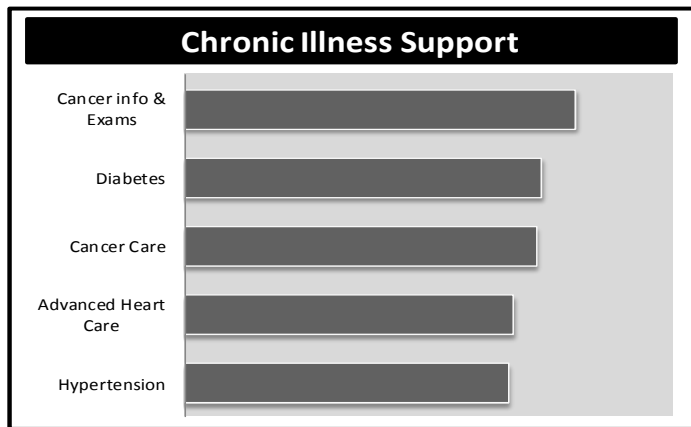
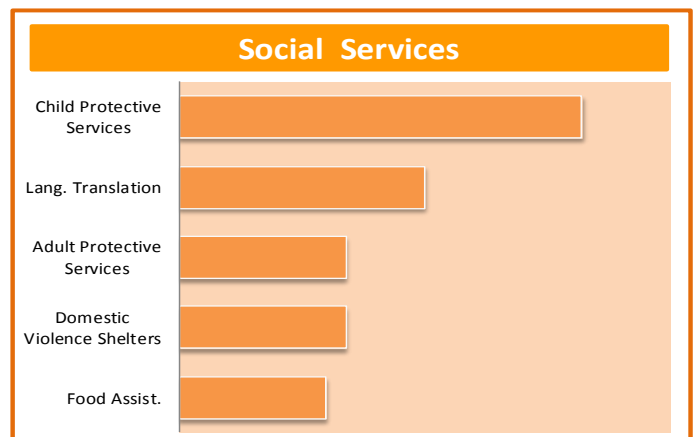
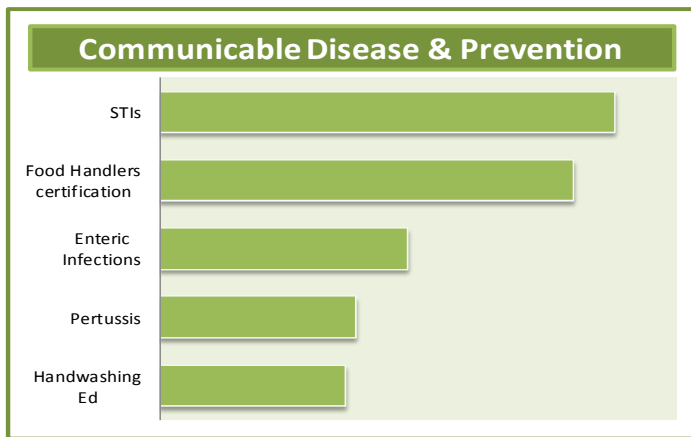
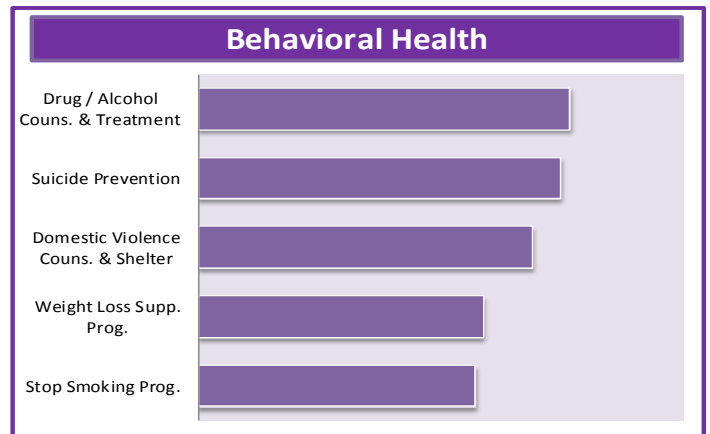
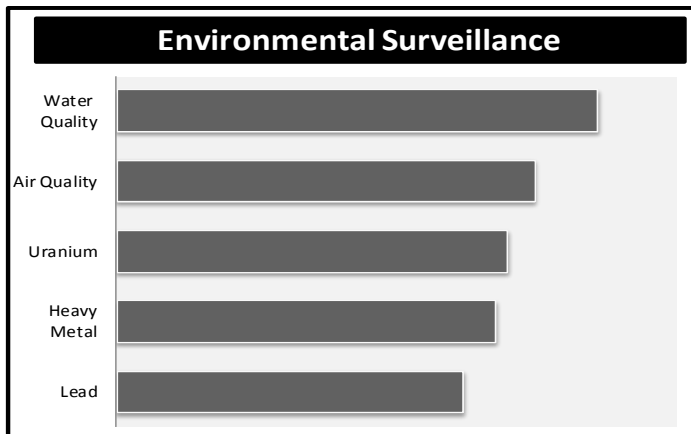
Cameron Community Survey Responses



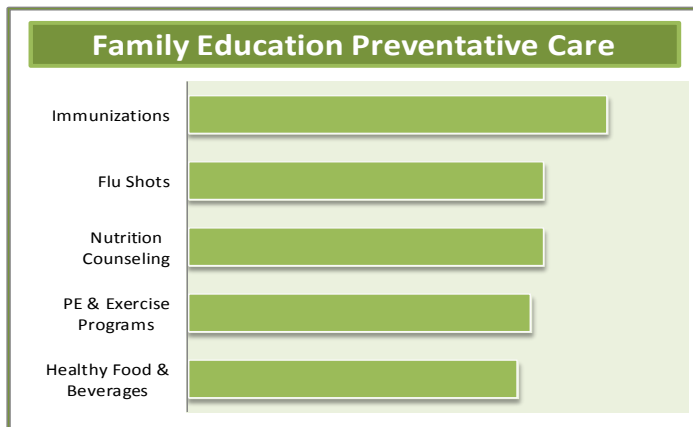
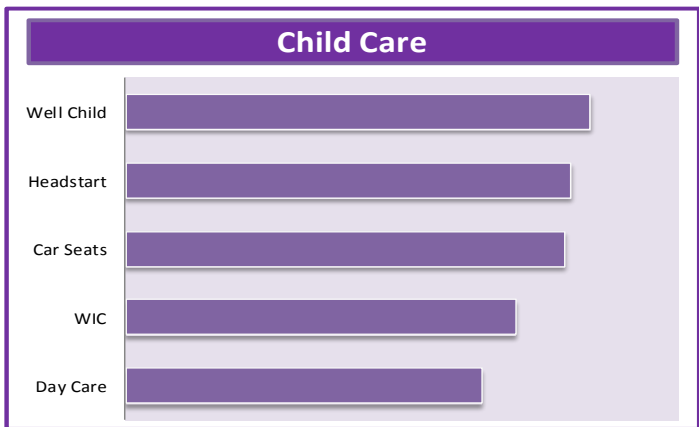
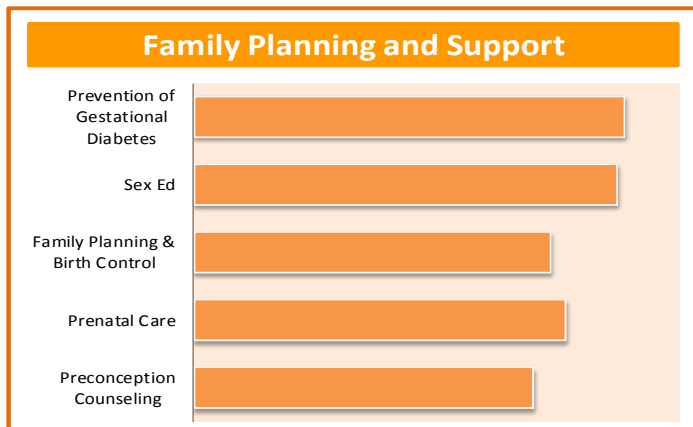
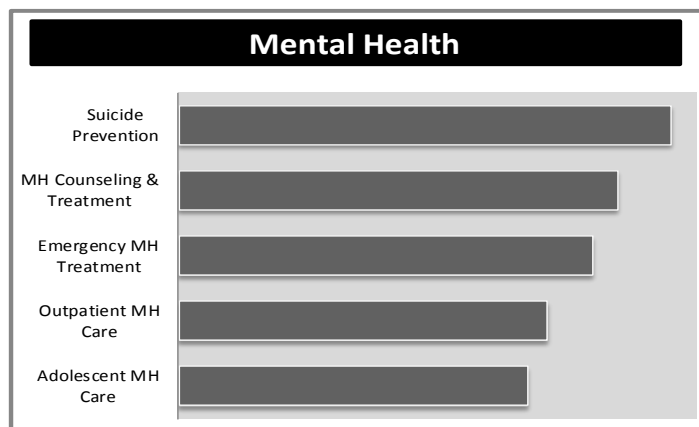
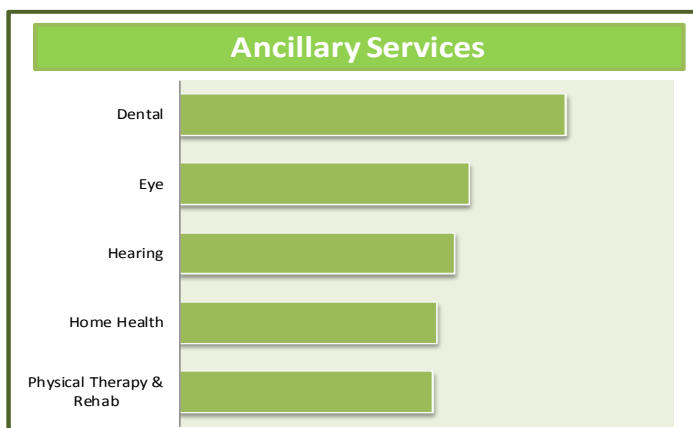
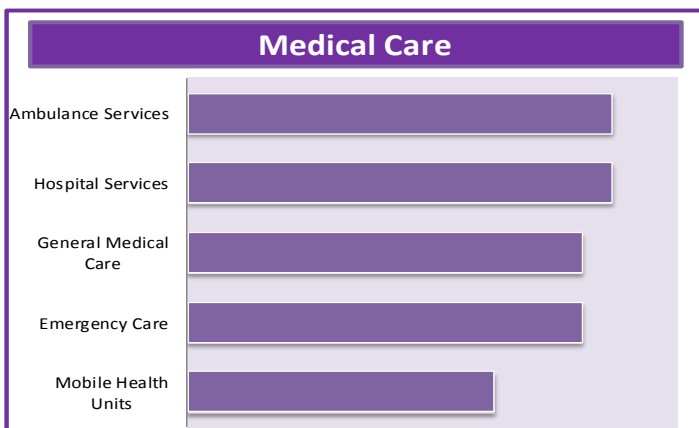
Coalmine Community Survey Responses



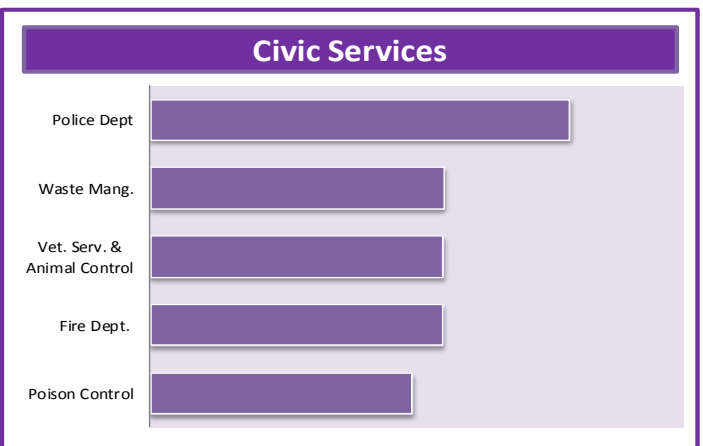
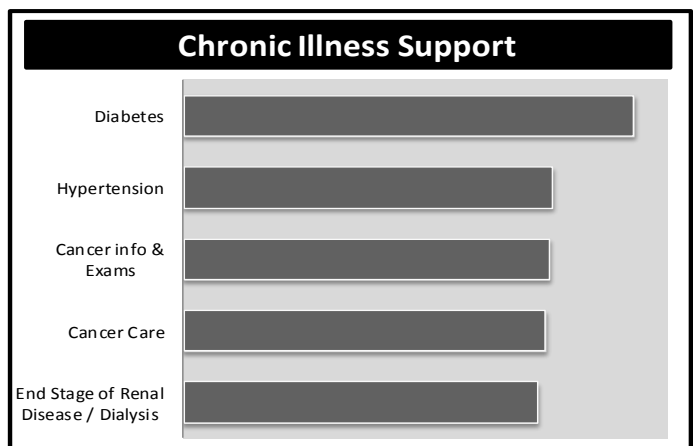
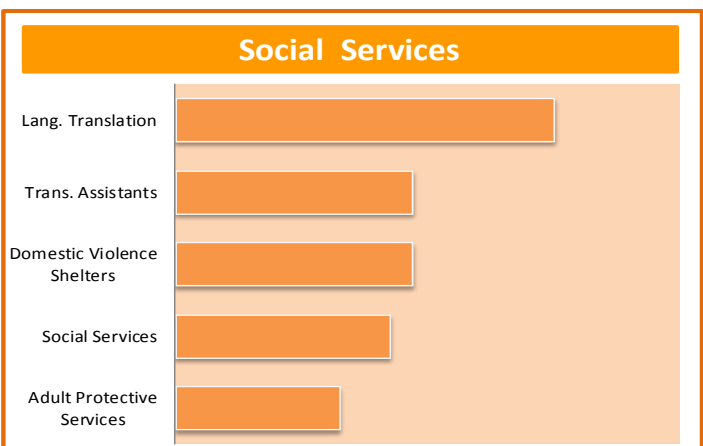
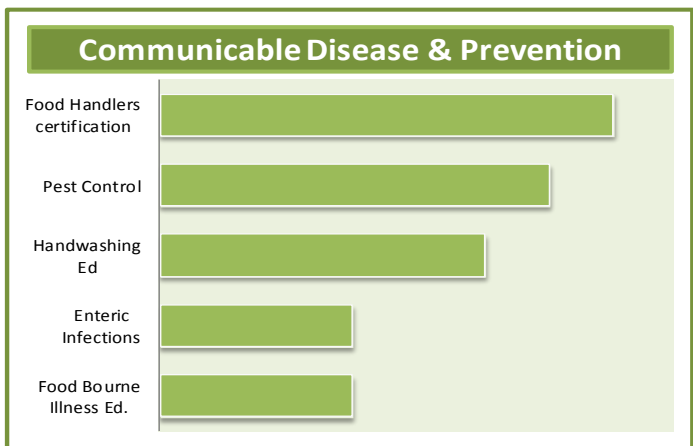
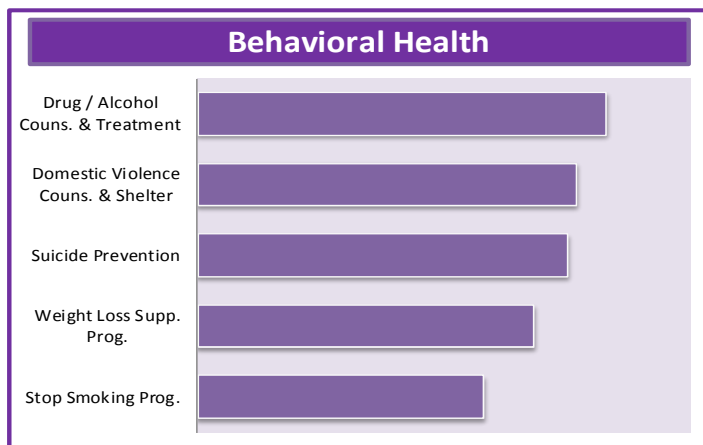
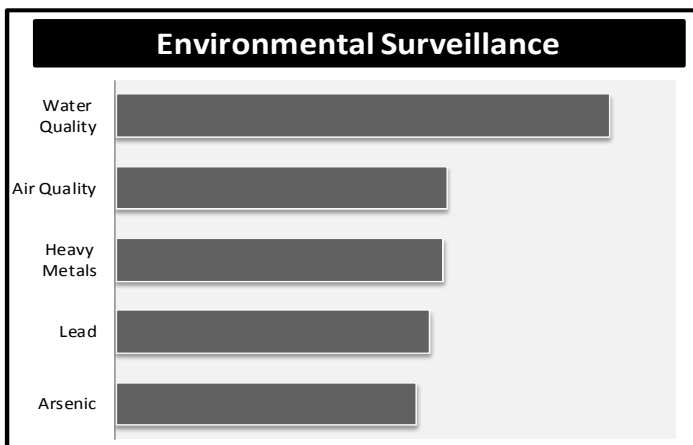
Coalmine Community Survey Responses



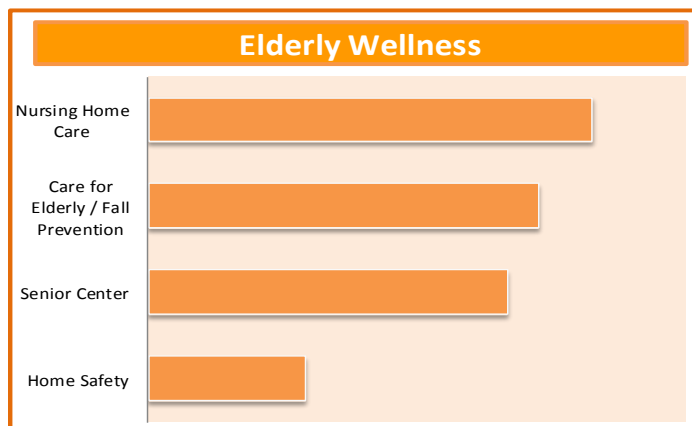
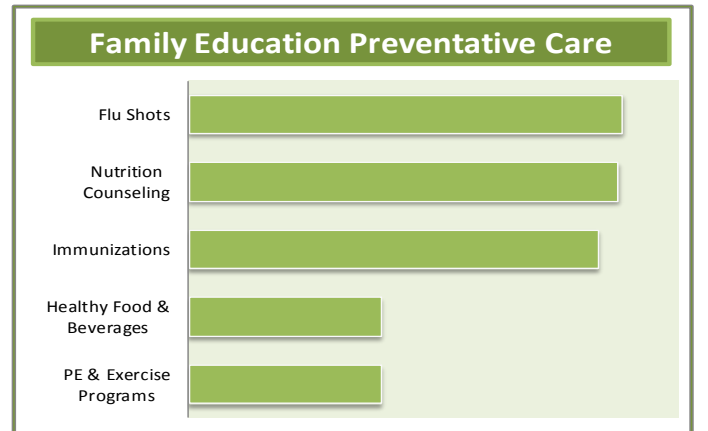
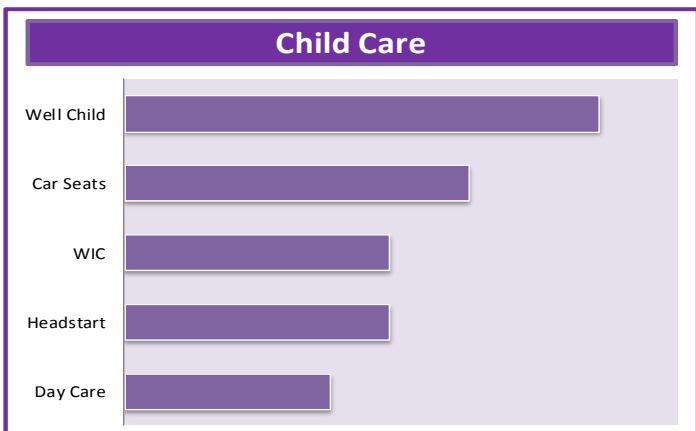
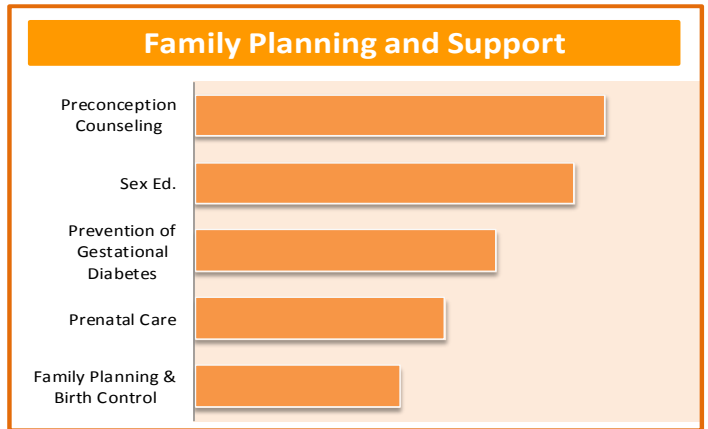
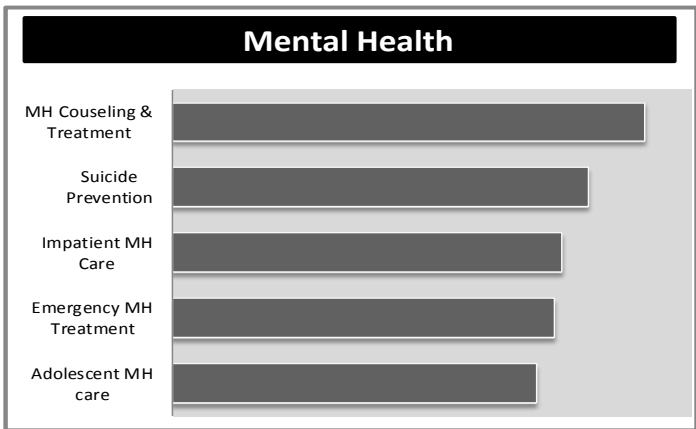
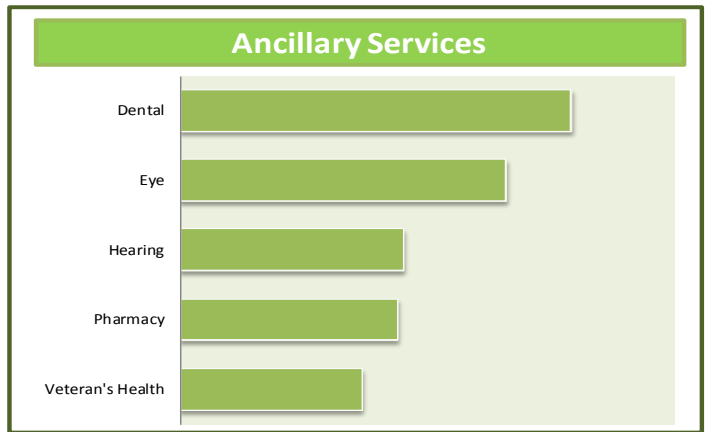
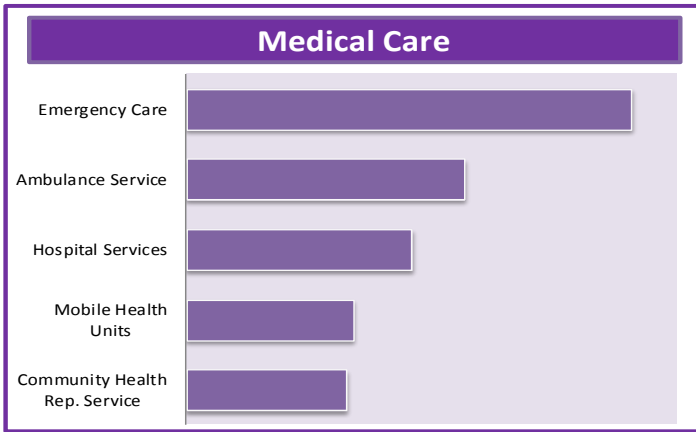
Coppermine Community Survey Responses



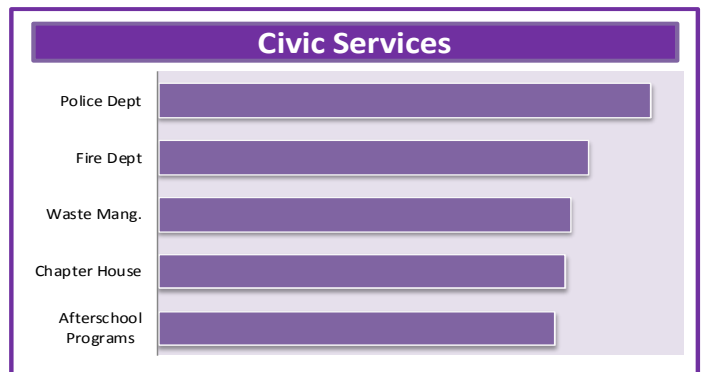
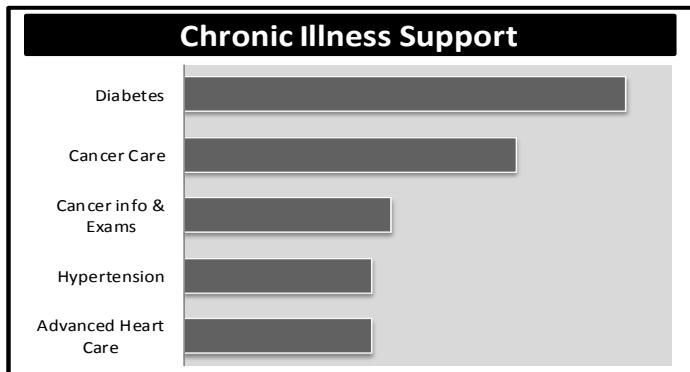
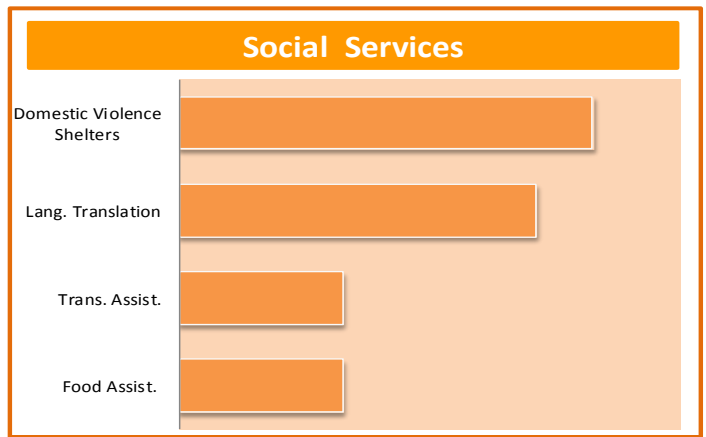
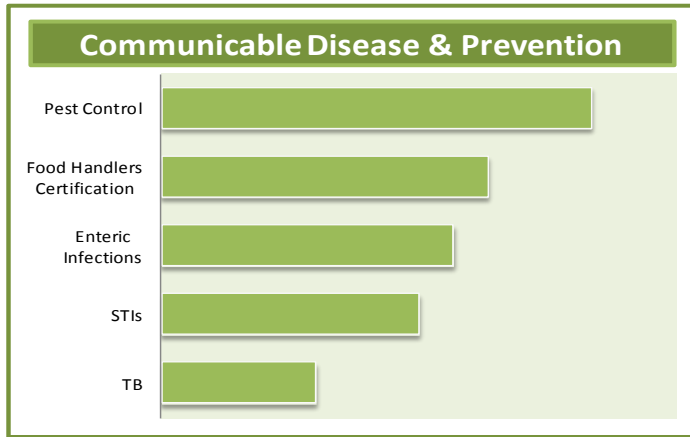
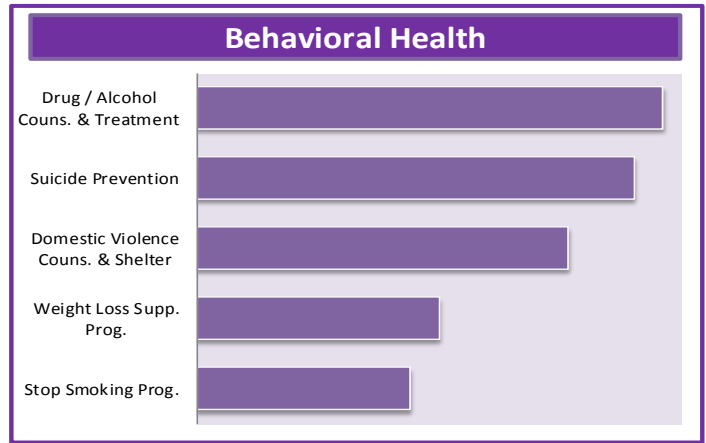
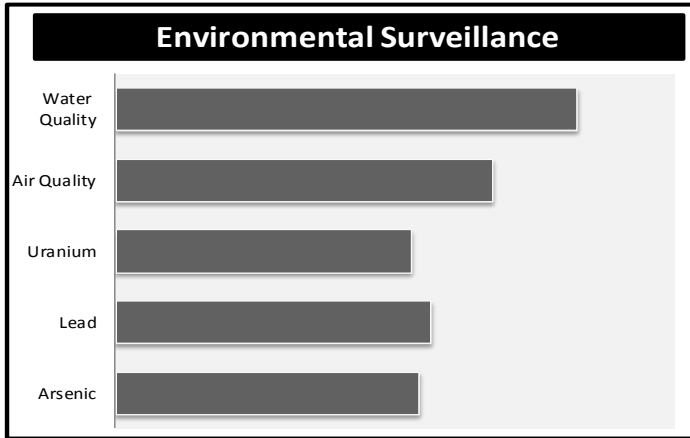
Coppermine Community Survey Responses



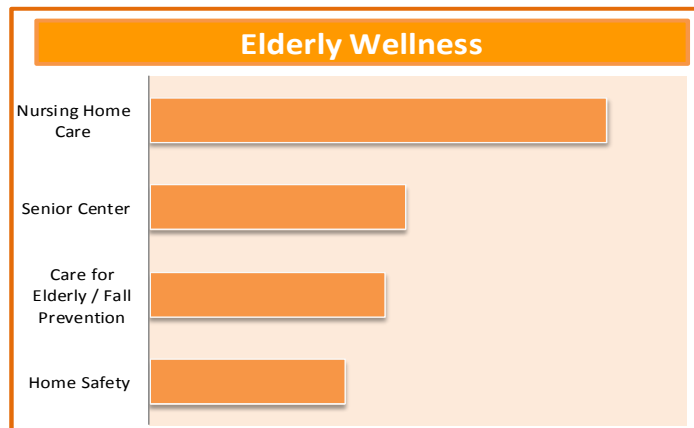
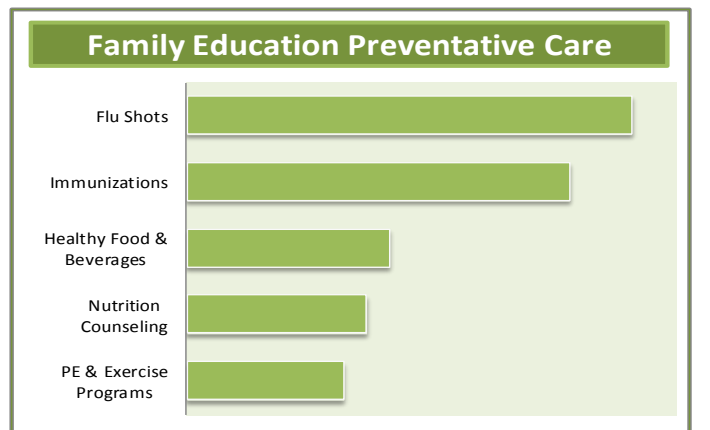
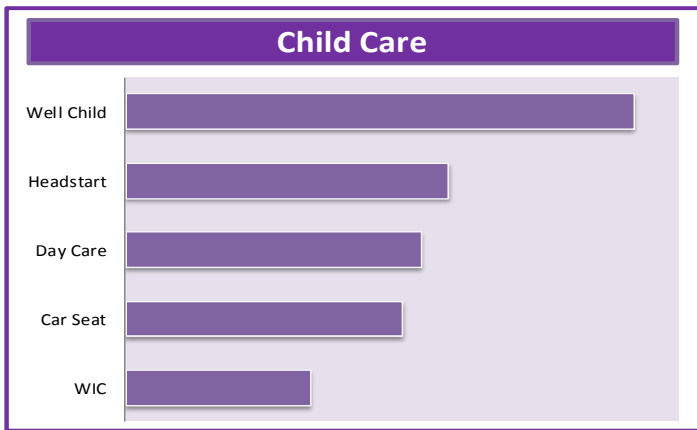
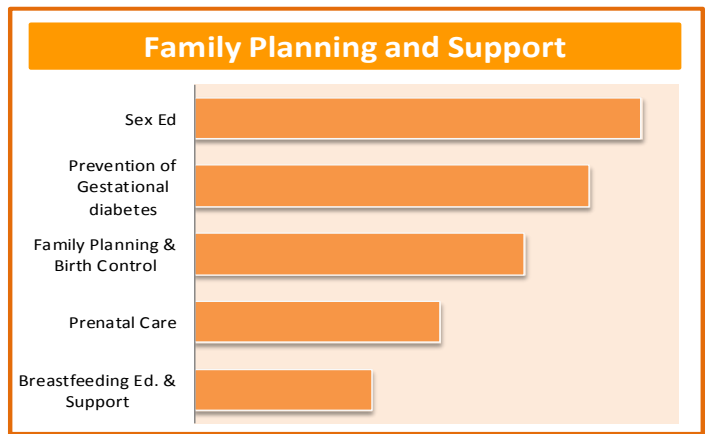
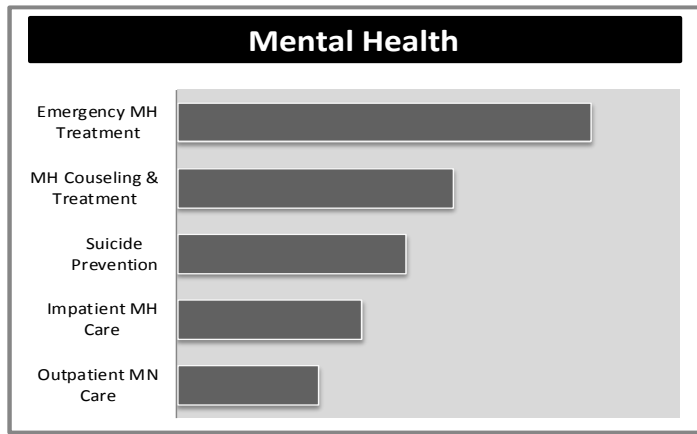
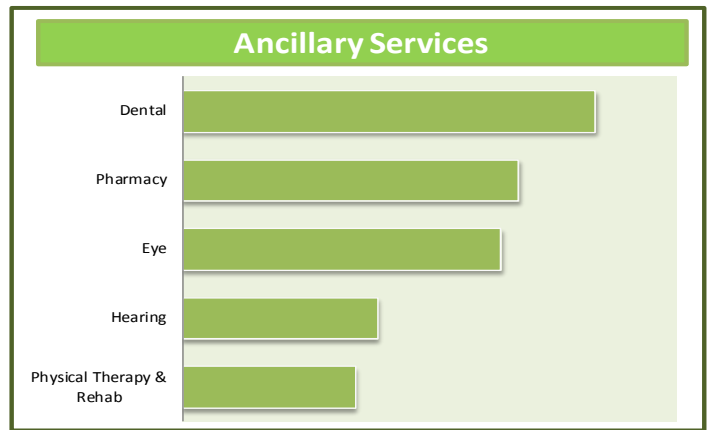
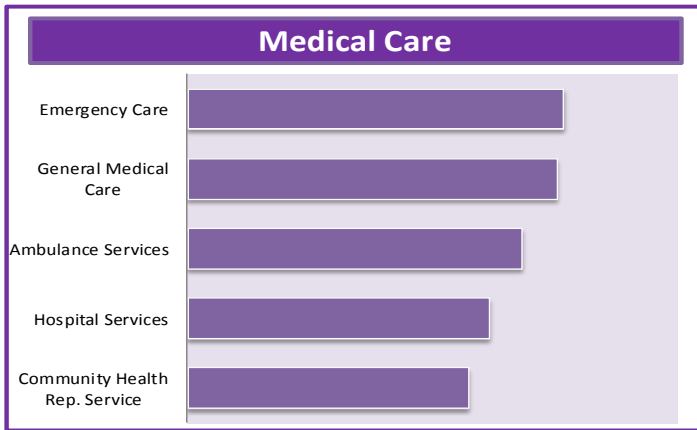
Dinnebito Community Survey Responses



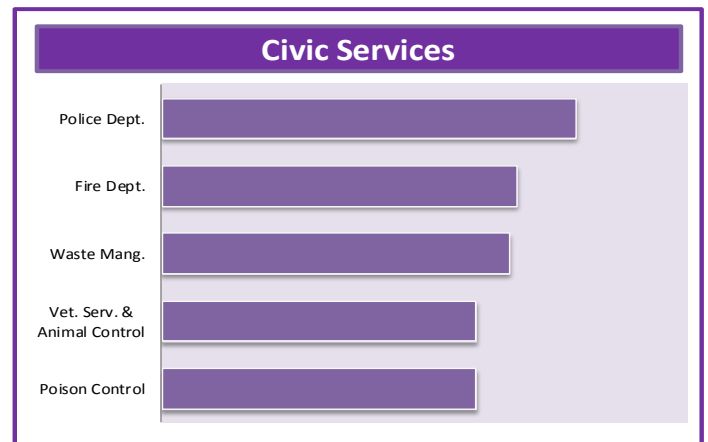
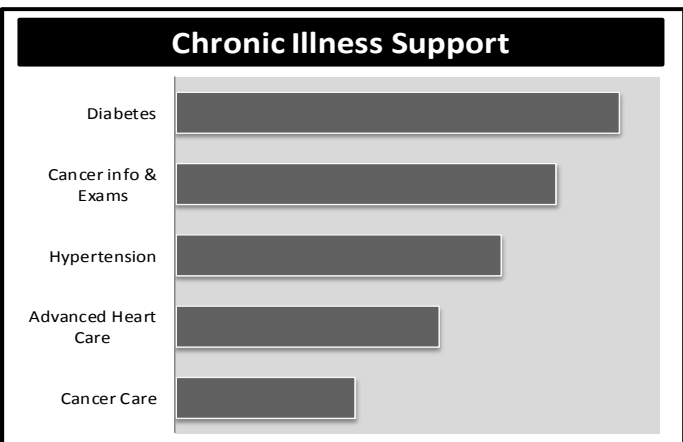
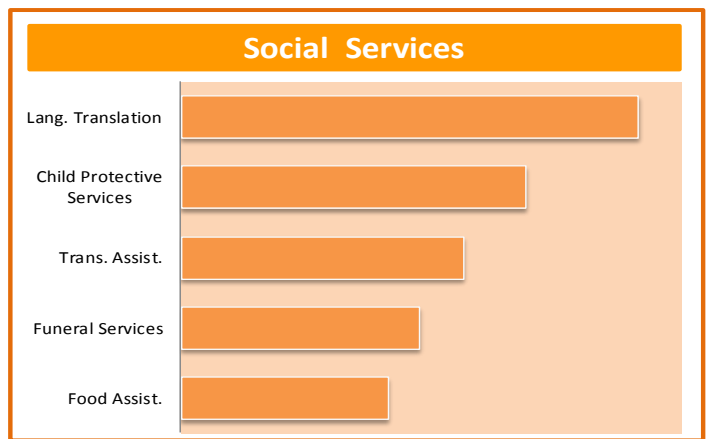
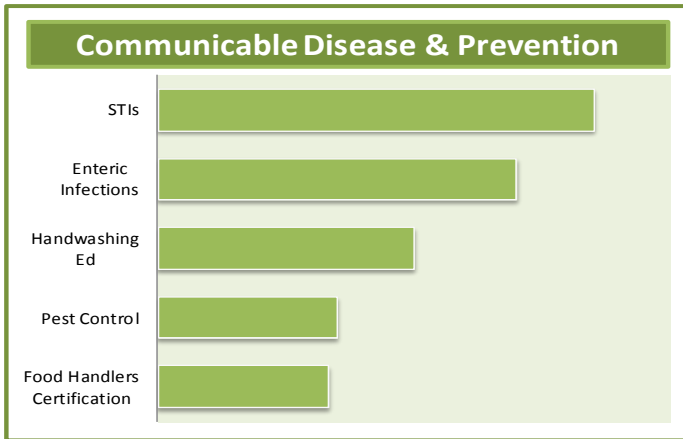
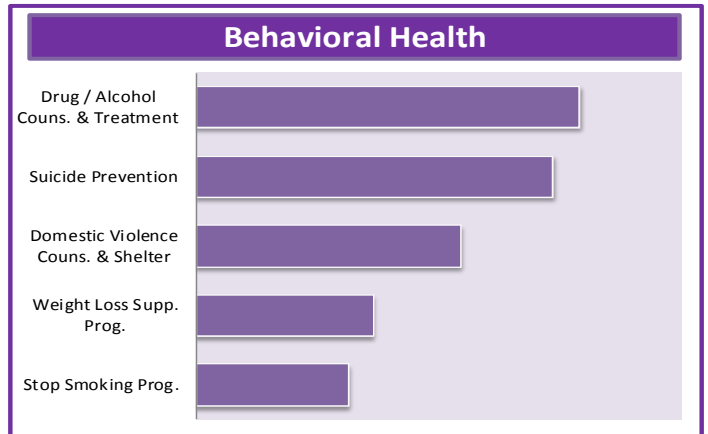
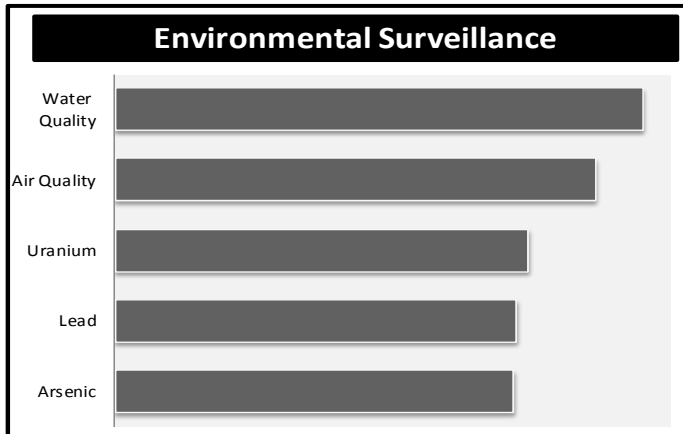
Dinnebito Community Survey Responses



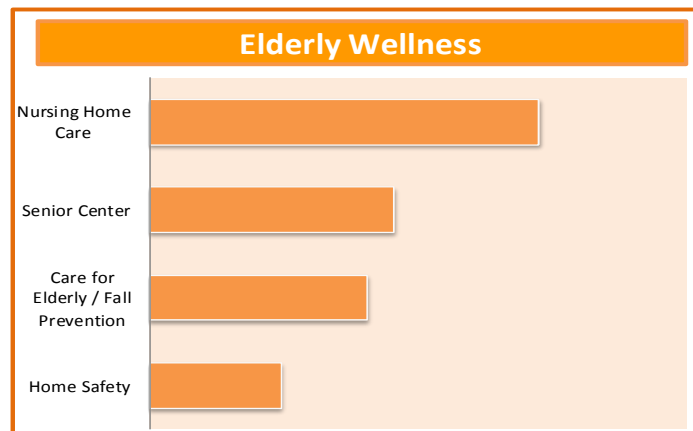
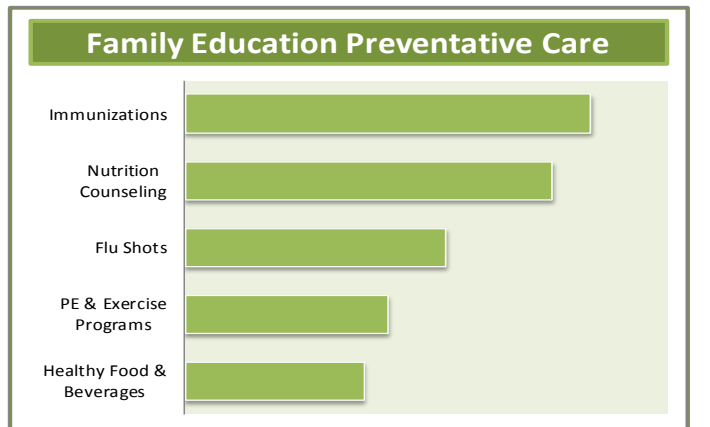
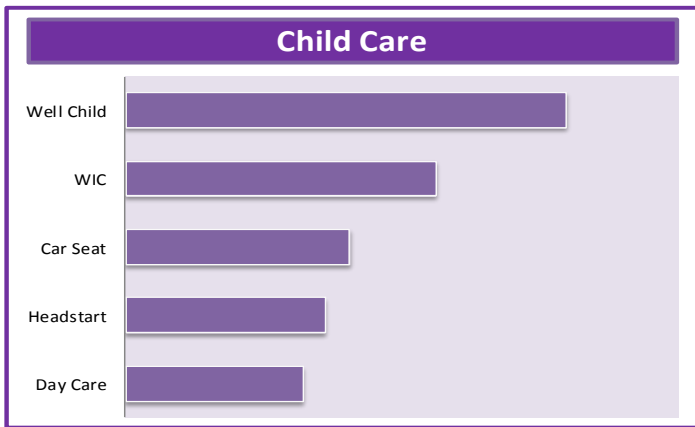
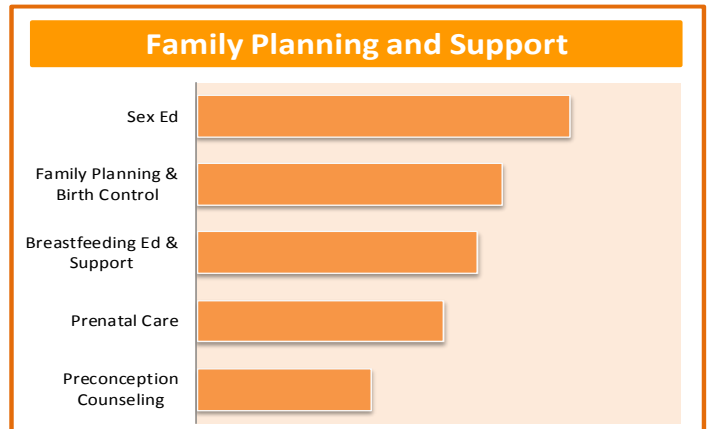
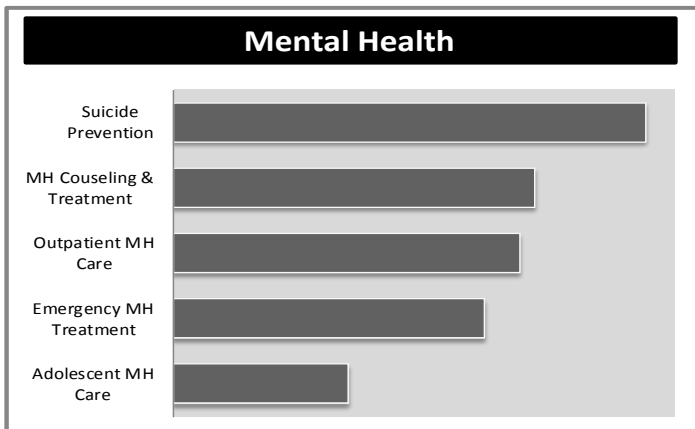
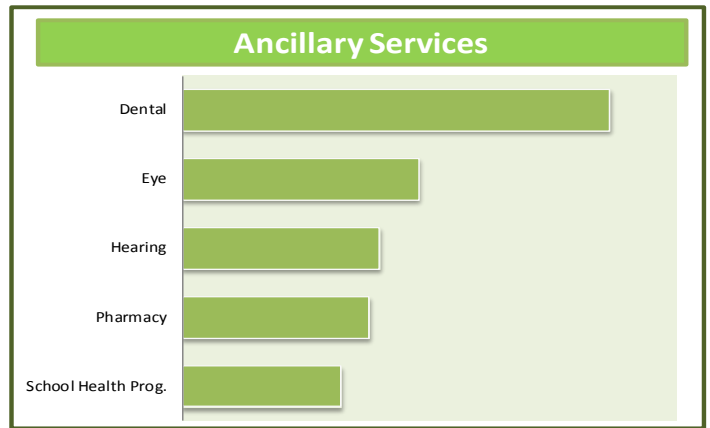
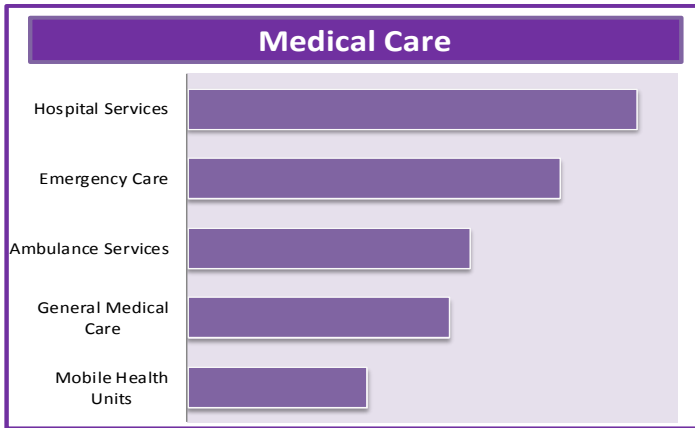
Gap Bodaway Community Survey Responses



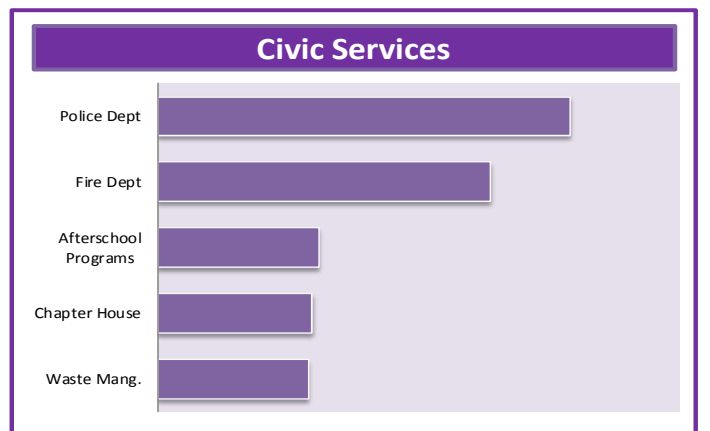
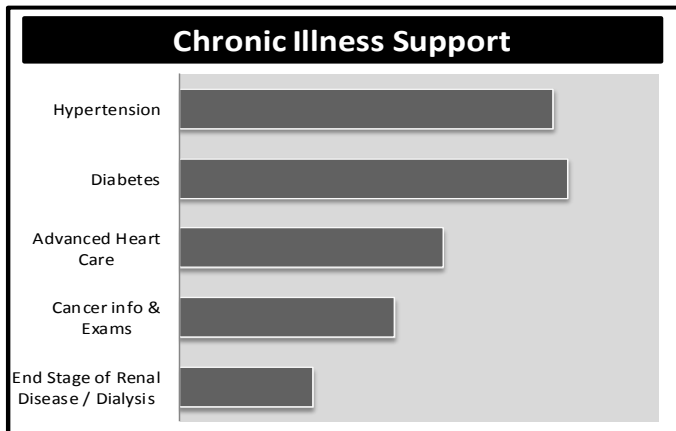
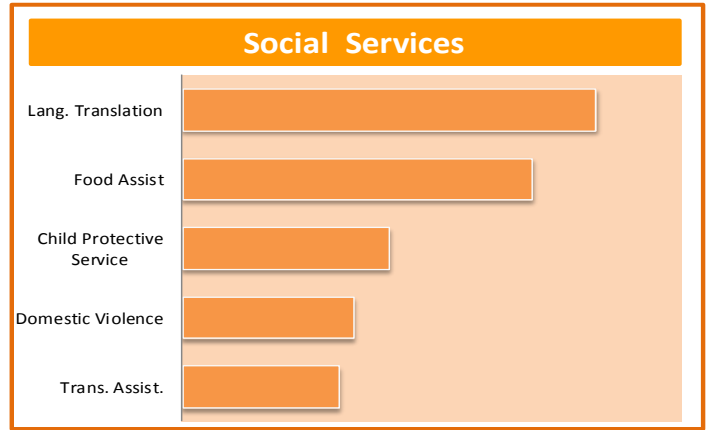
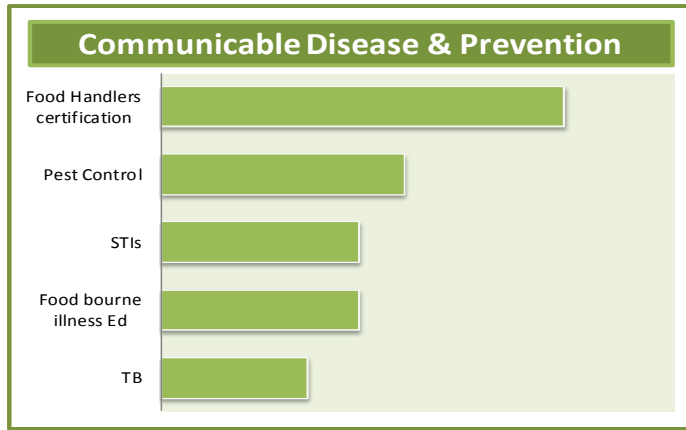
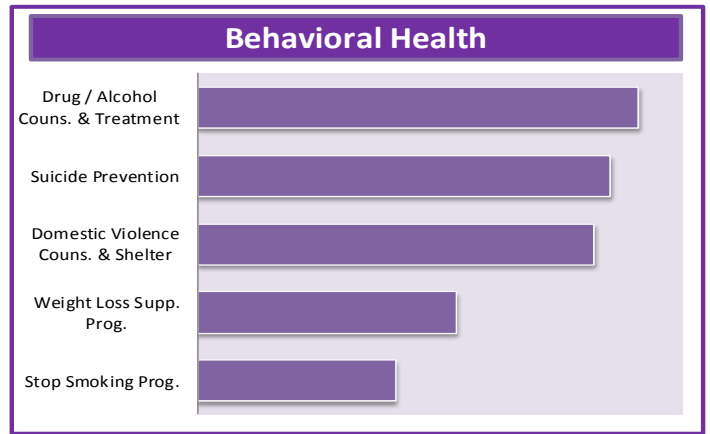
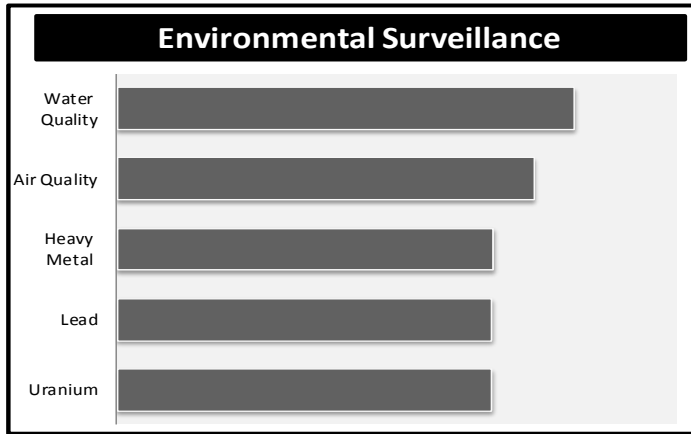
Gap Bodaway Community Survey Responses



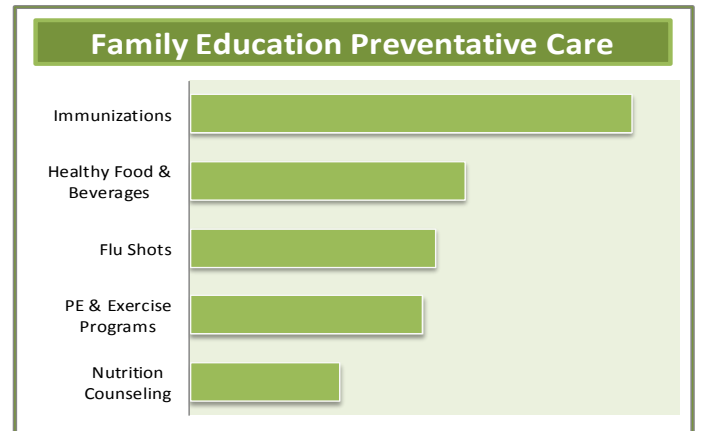
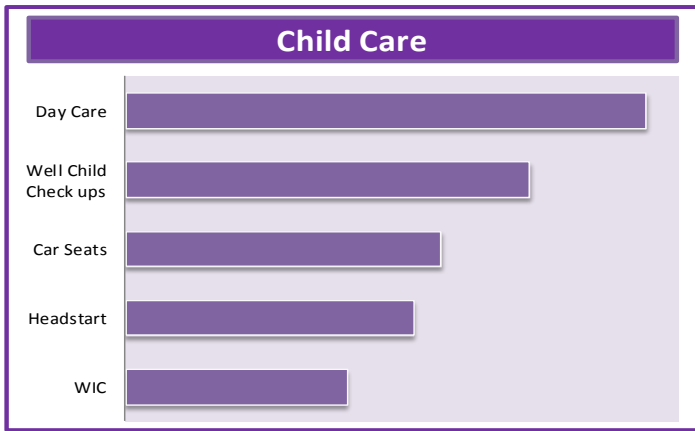
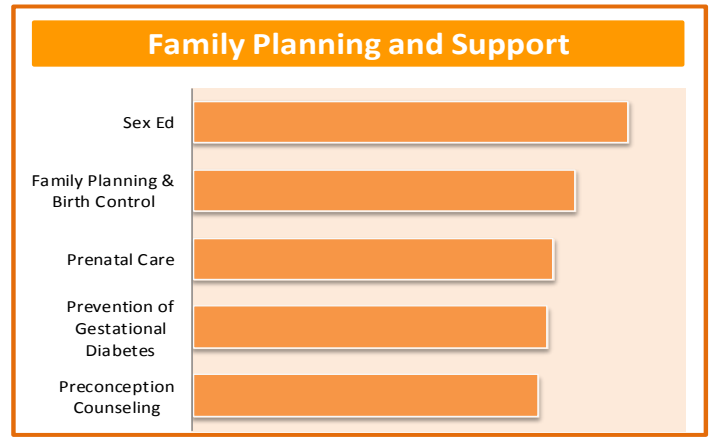
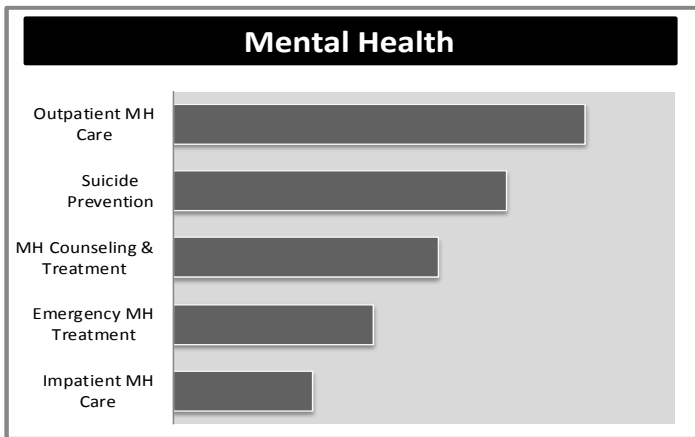
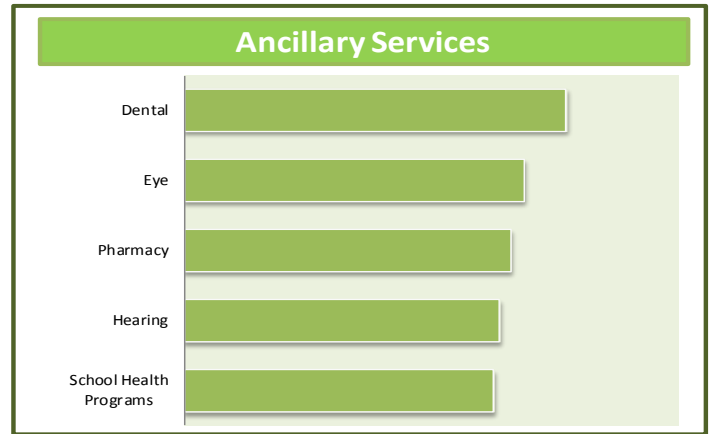
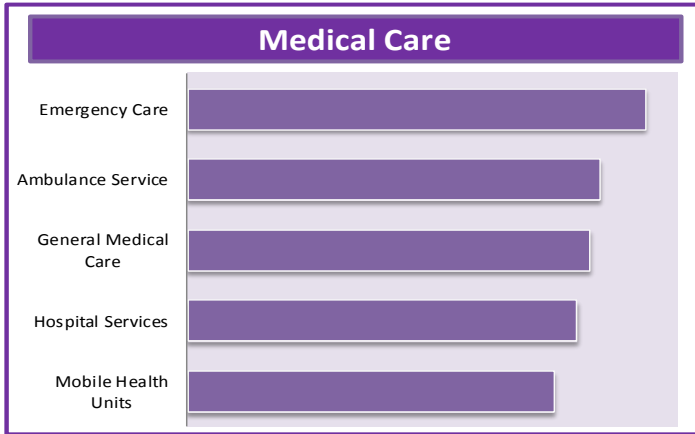
Kaibeto Community Survey Responses



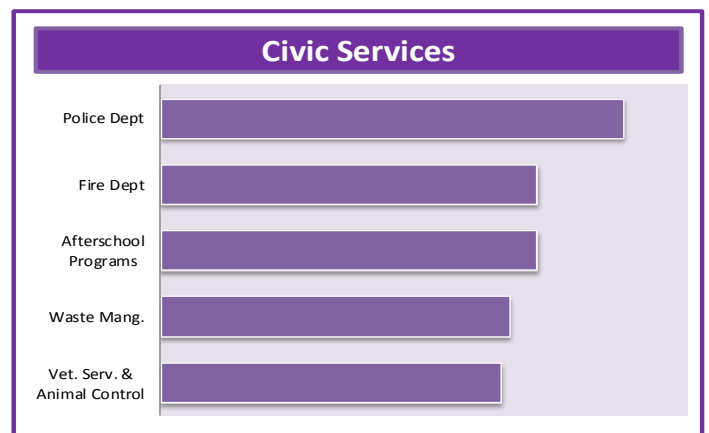
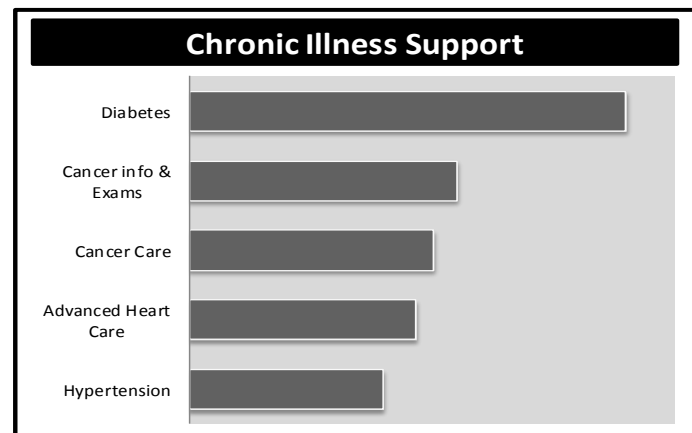
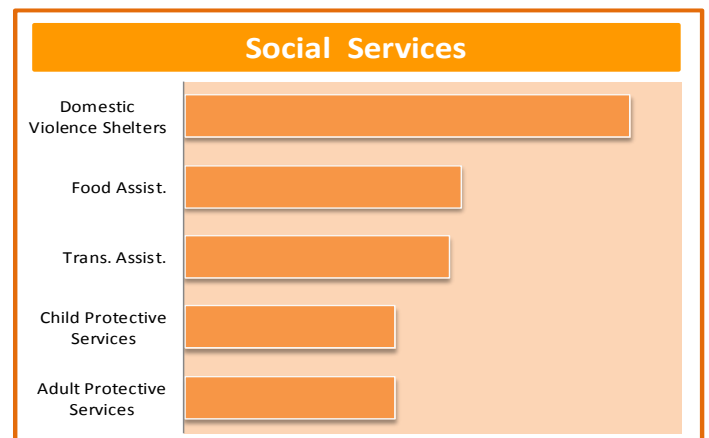
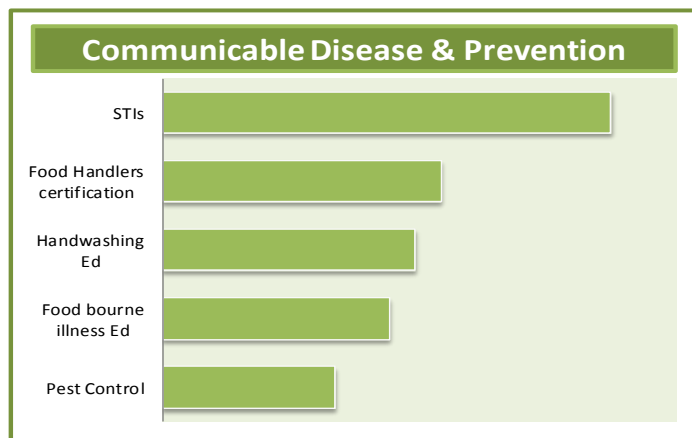
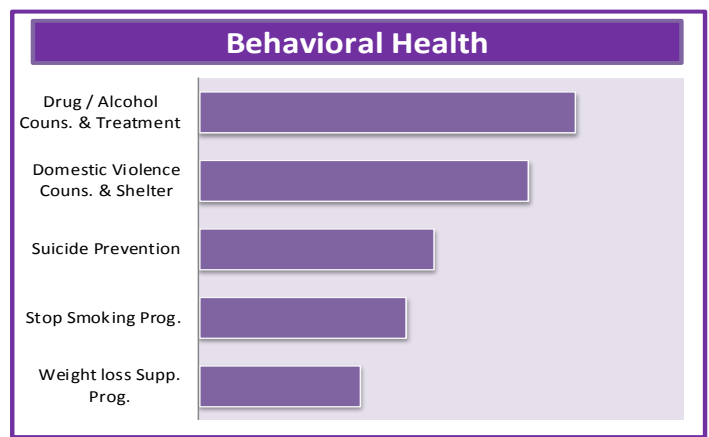
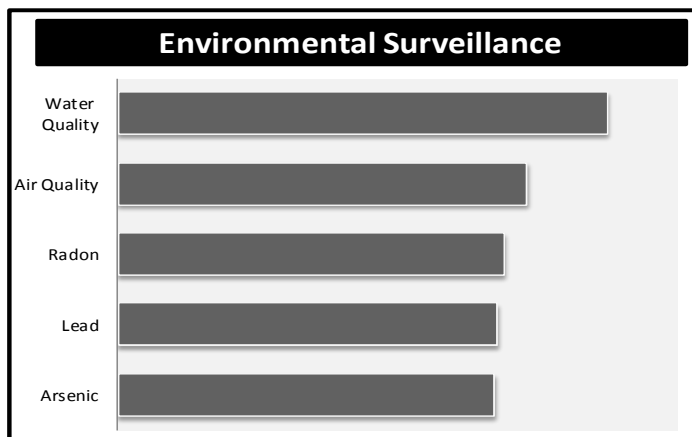
Kaibeto Community Survey Responses



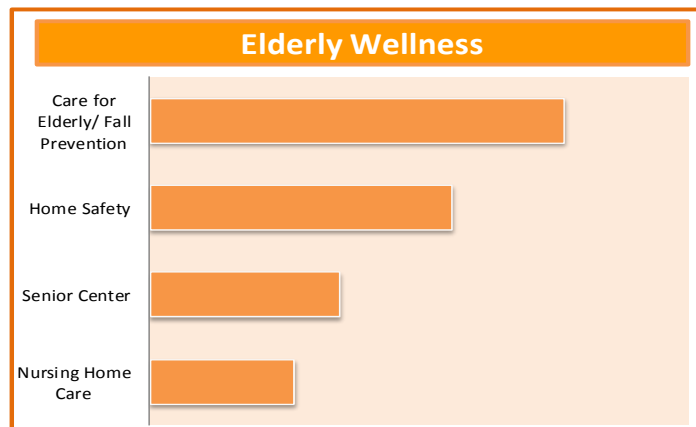
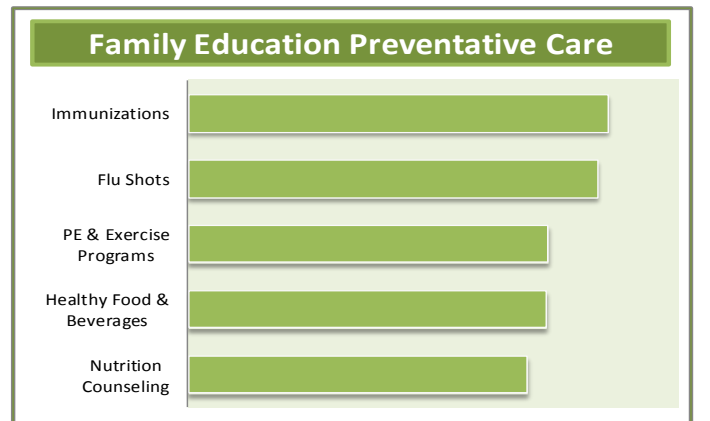
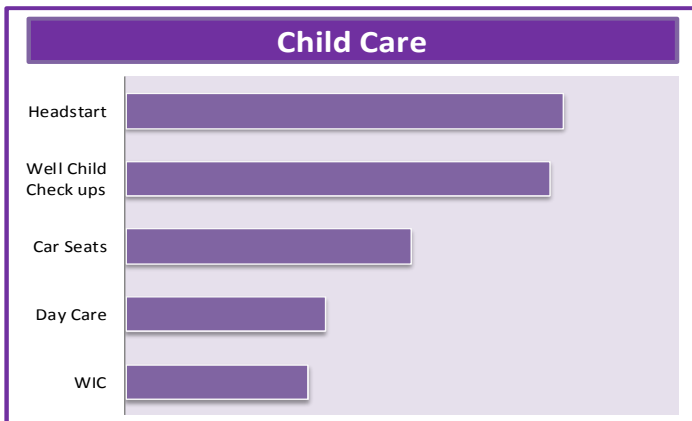
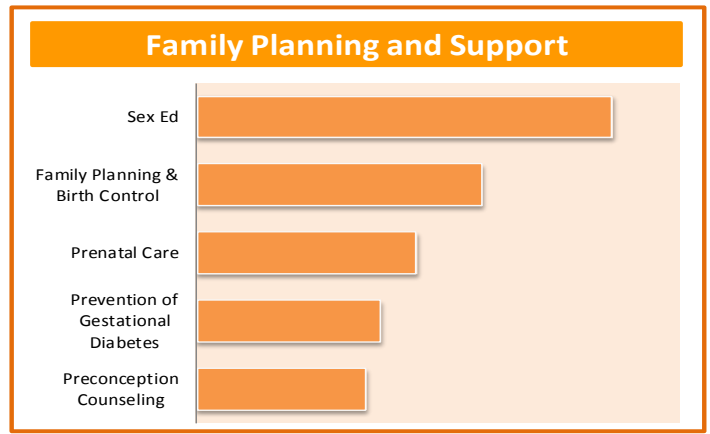
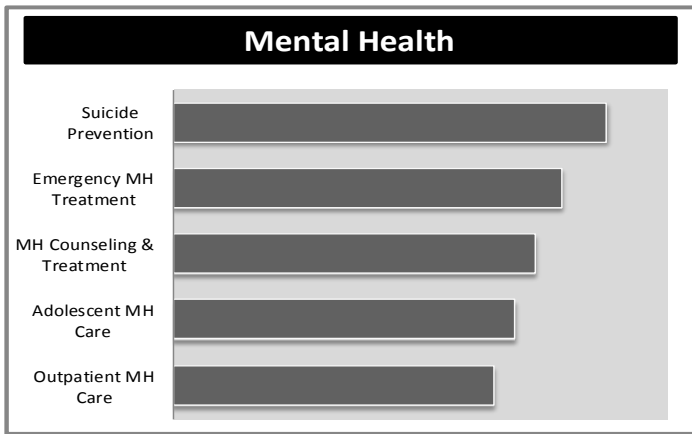
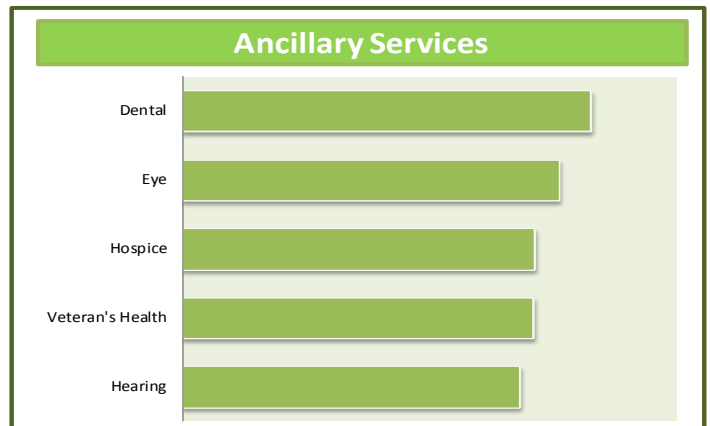
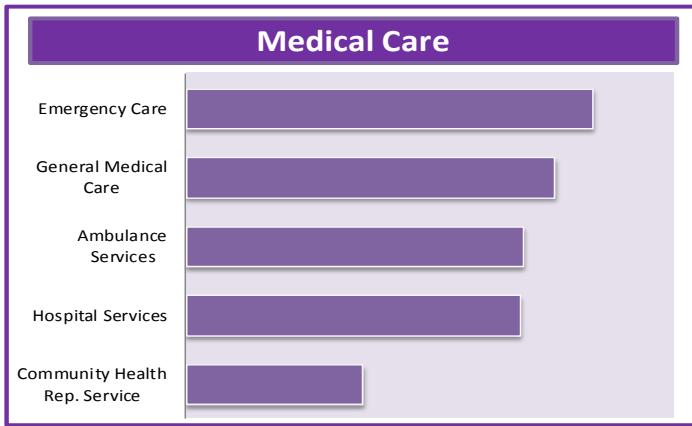
Lechee Community Survey Responses



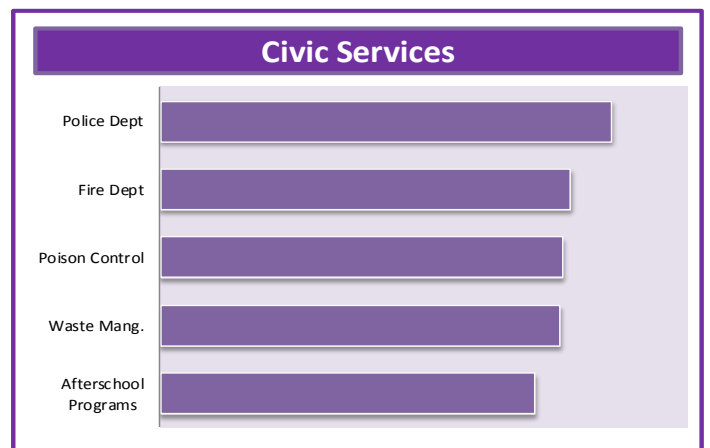
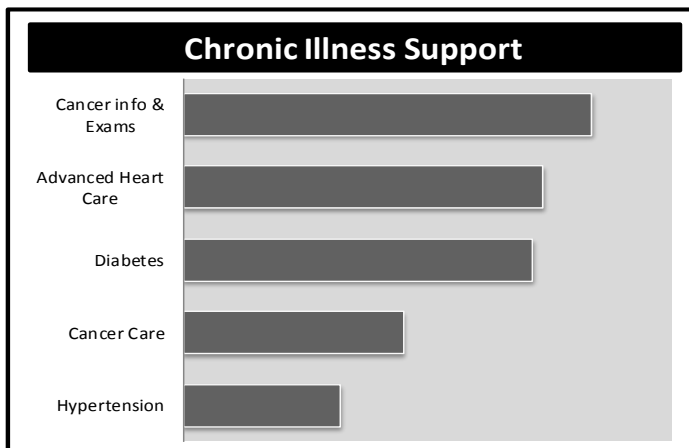
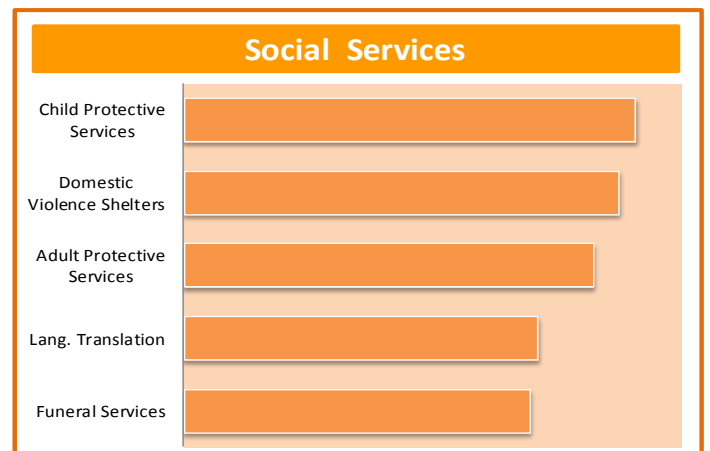
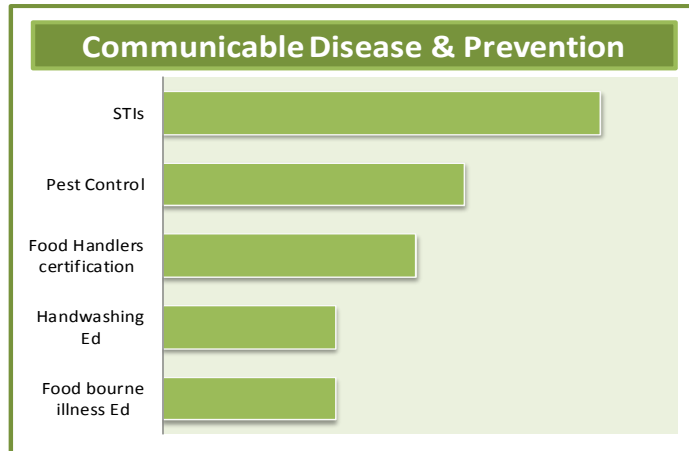
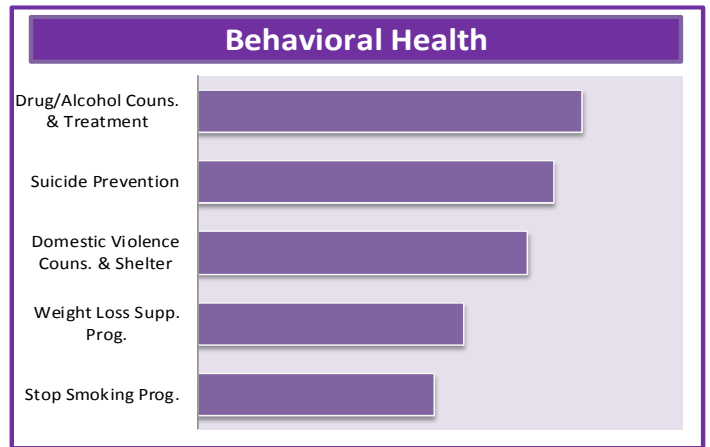
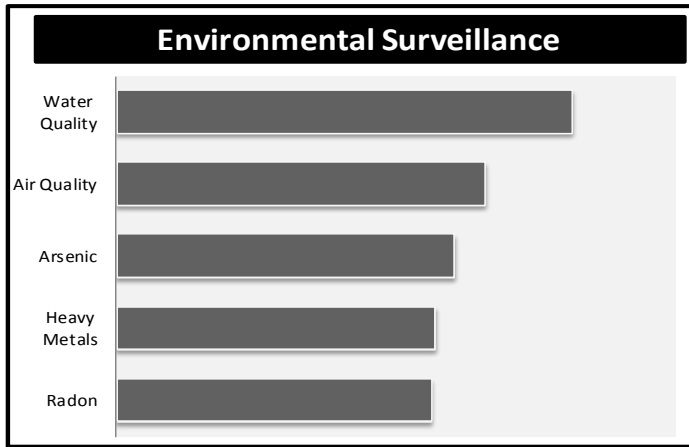
Lechee Community Survey Responses



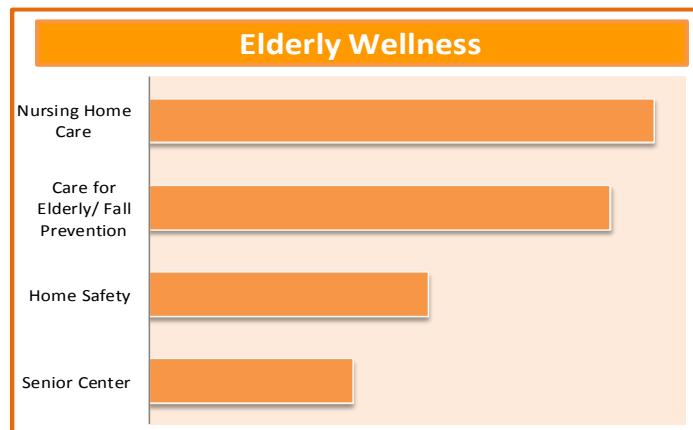
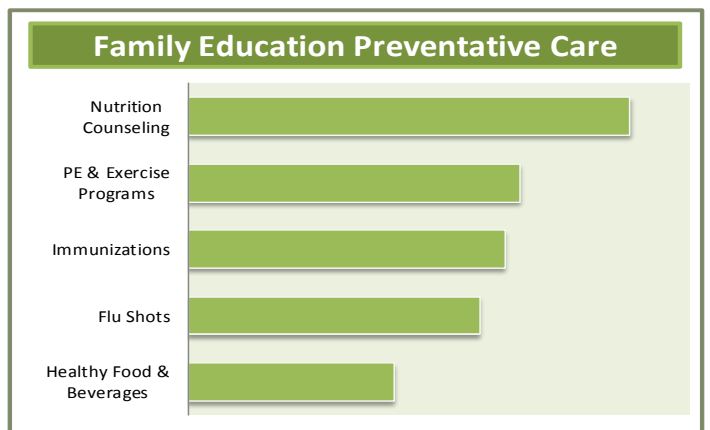
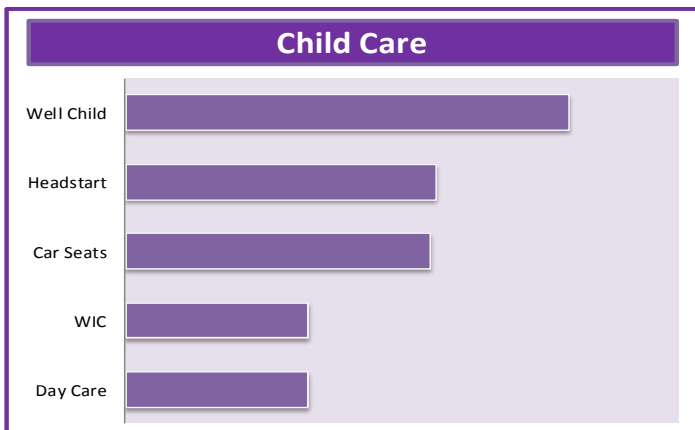
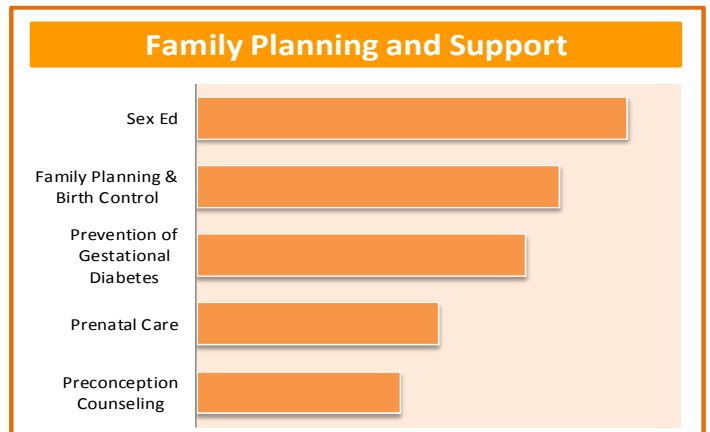
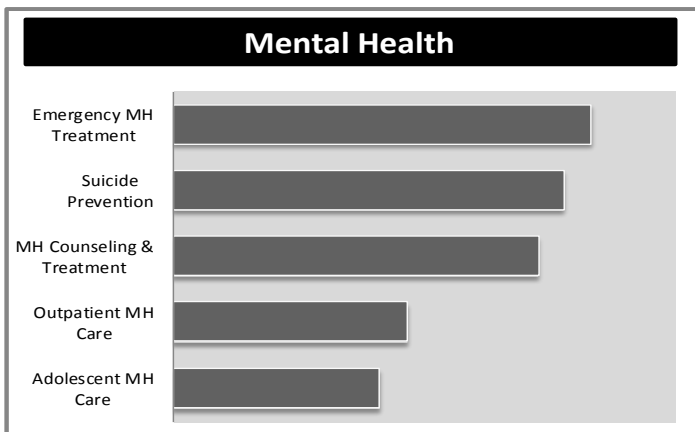
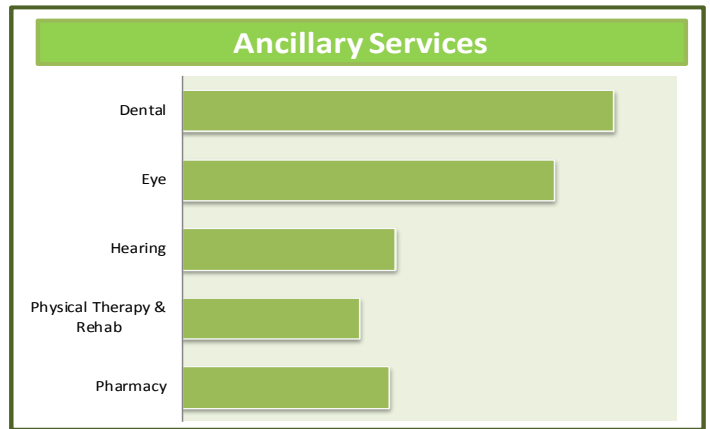
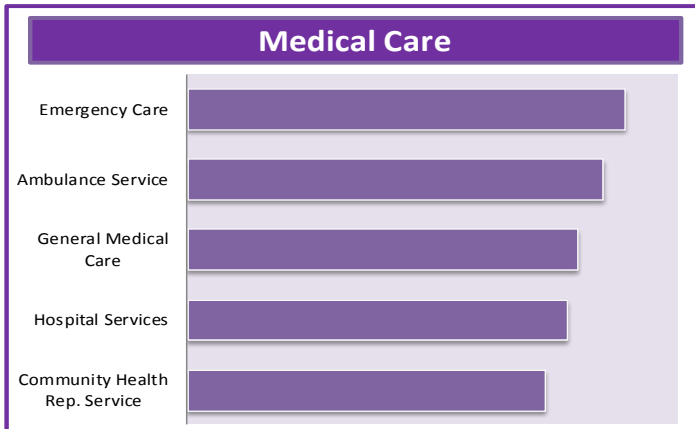
Moencopi Community Survey Responses



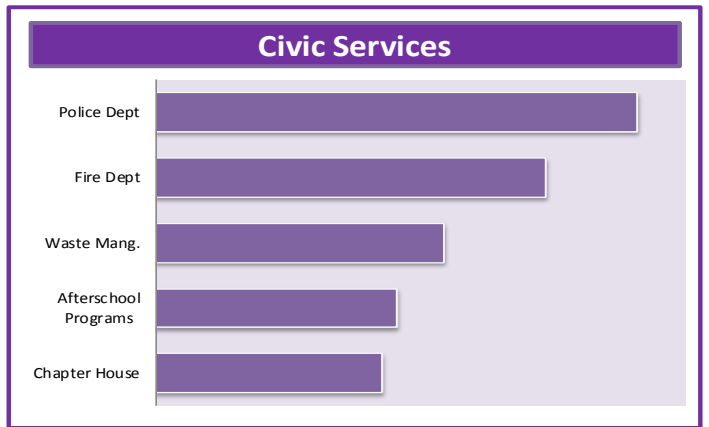
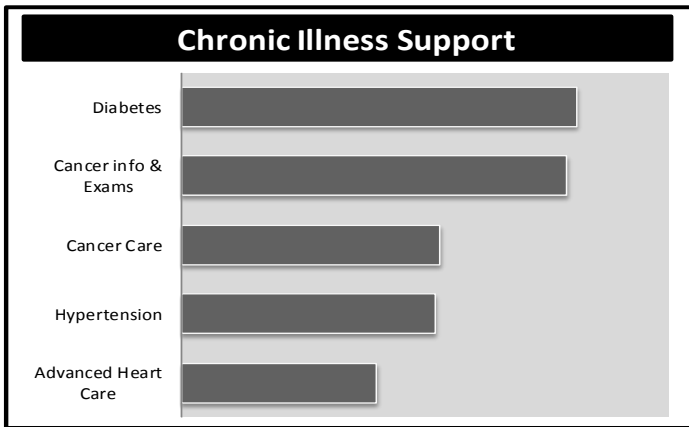
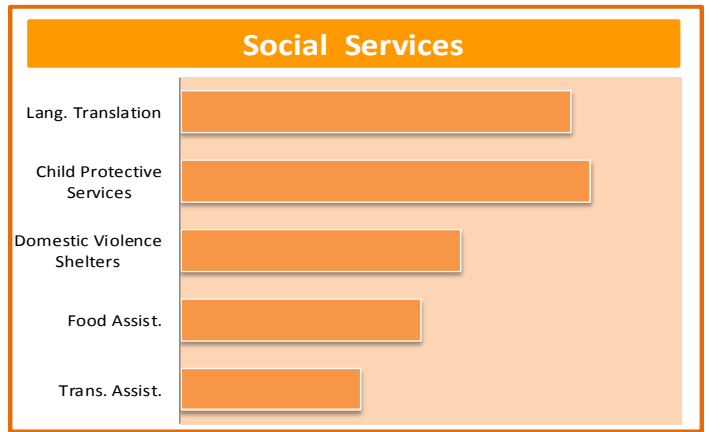
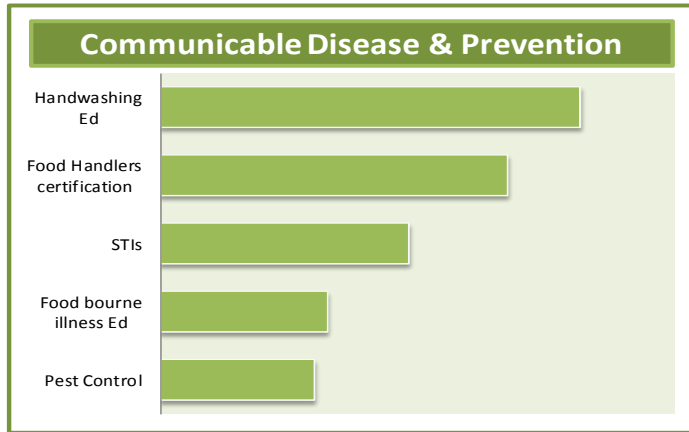
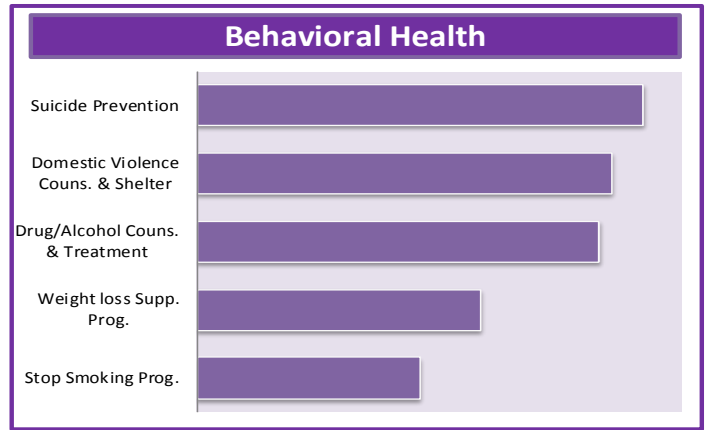
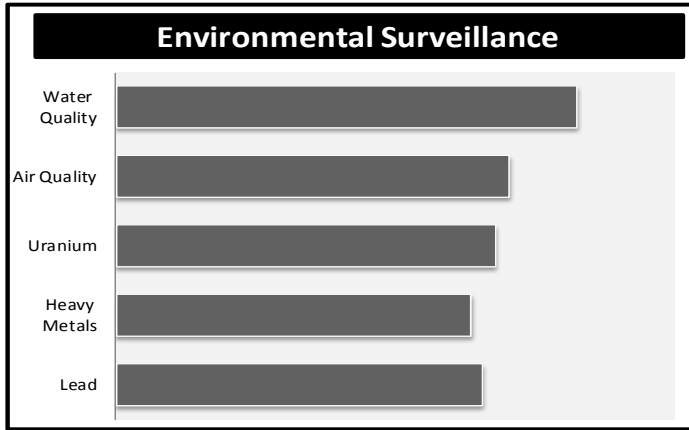
Moencopi Community Survey Responses



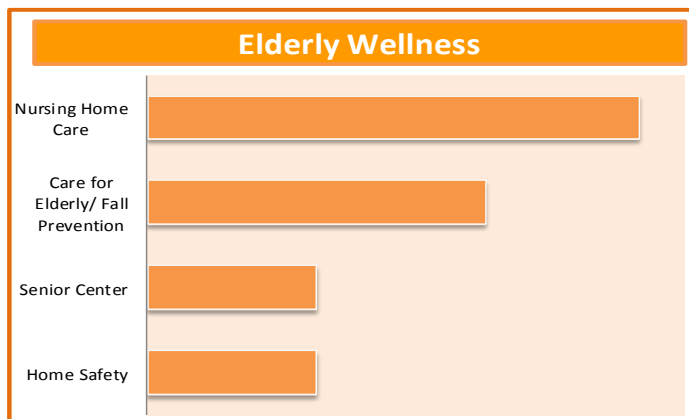
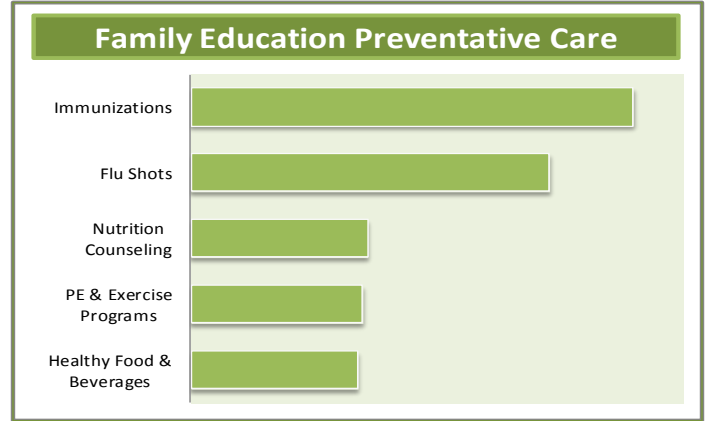
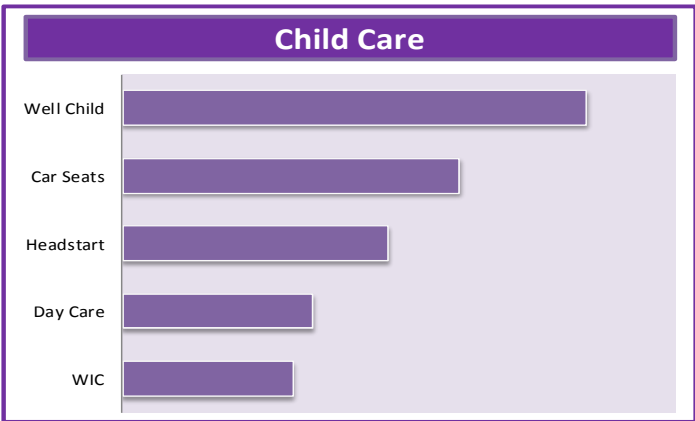
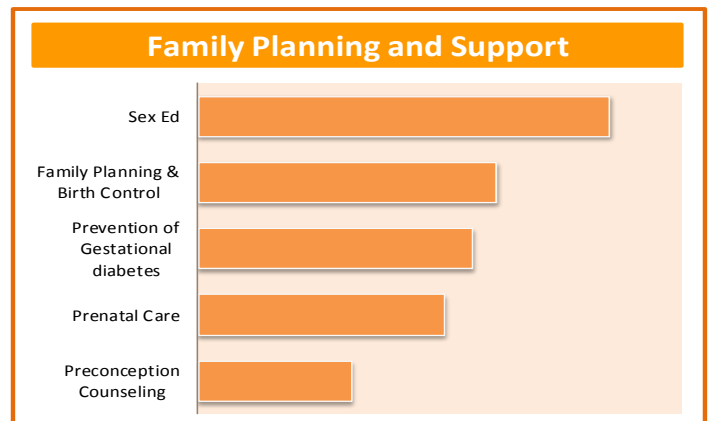
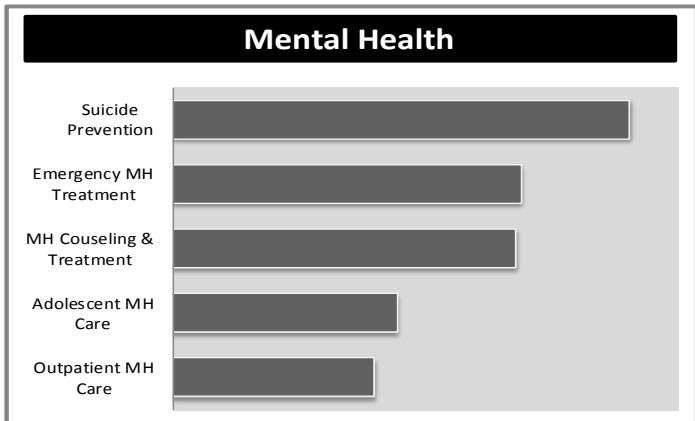
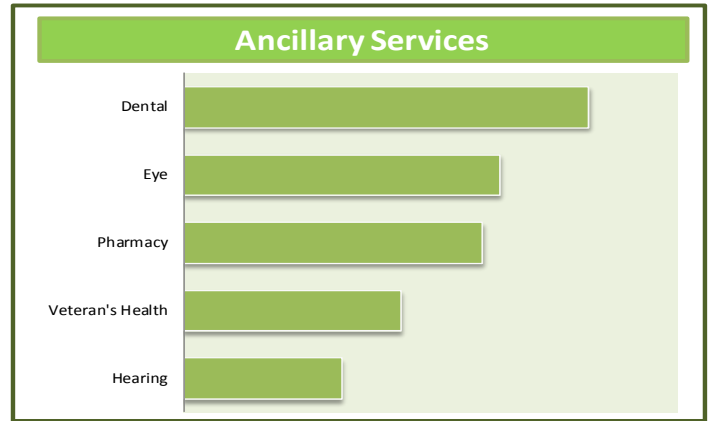
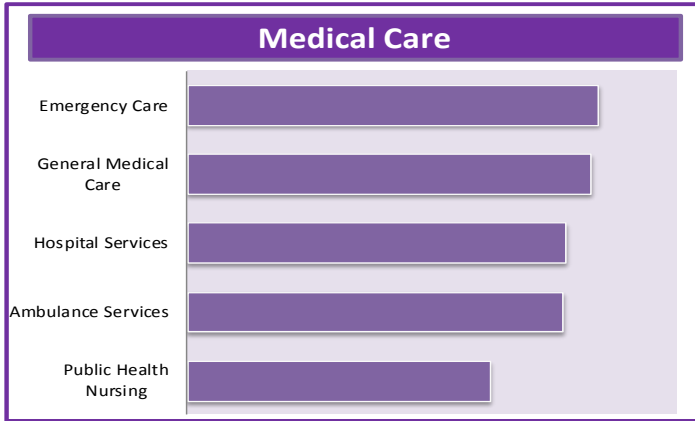
Tonalea Community Survey Responses



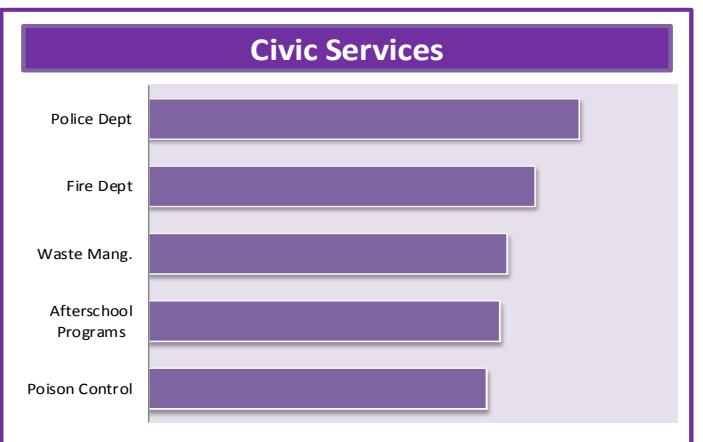
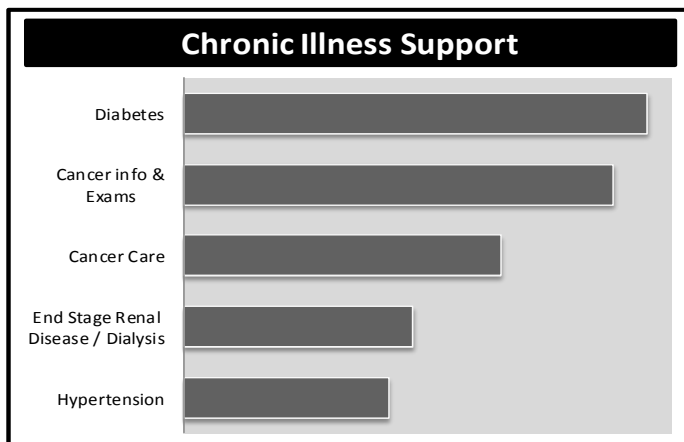
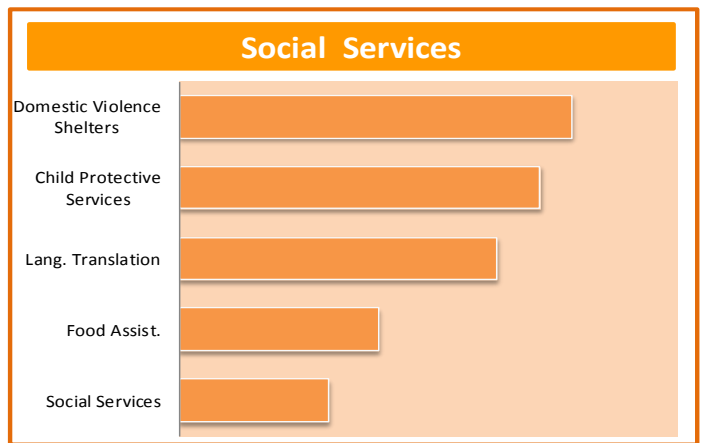
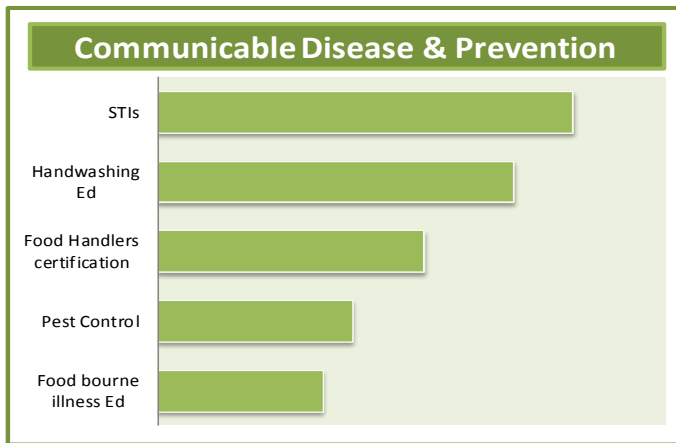
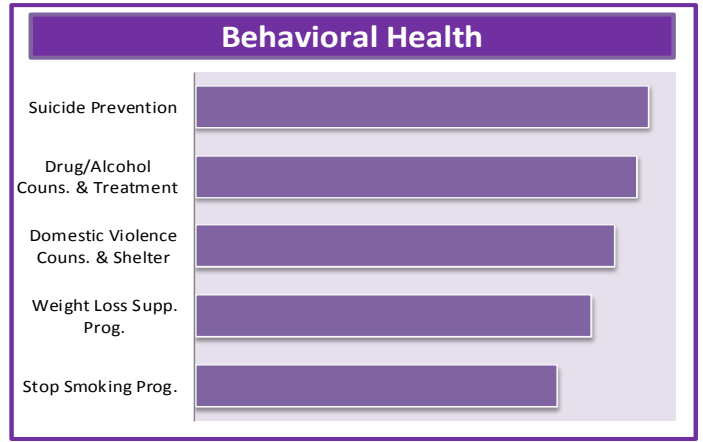
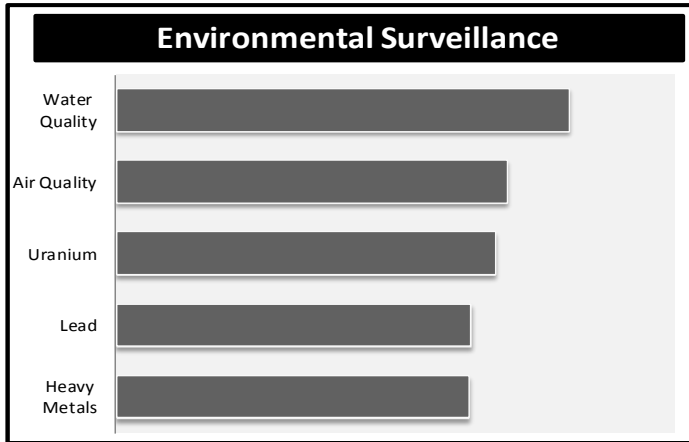
Tonalea Community Survey Responses



Tuba City Community Survey Responses



Tuba City Community Survey Responses





Lechee, Arizona



Coppermine, Arizona



Moencopi, Arizona

COMMUNITY SURVEYS

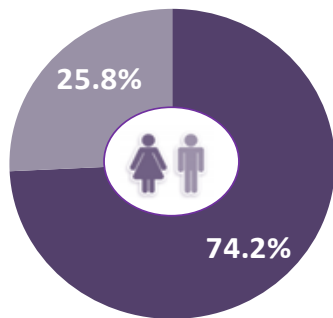
This is section of the Community Assessment and Survey includes information gathered from one to one interview sessions with community members. The information reflects a portion of the members of a Chapter community who were able to provide this input.

The Community Surveyors utilized an interview questionnaire which comprised questions regarding demographic information such as age, ethnicity, and employment status of the individual respondents.

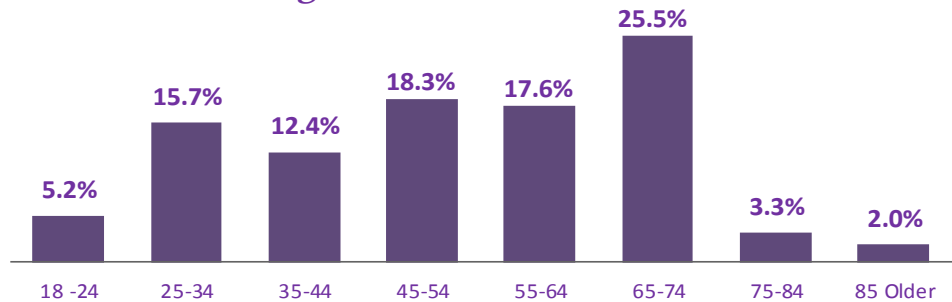
Each Chapter community within the Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation's Service Area were represented in the survey portion and are reflected in the following pages.

-  Cameron
-  Coalmine
-  Coppermine
-  Dinnebito
-  Gap Bodaway
-  Kaibeto
-  Lechee
-  Moencopi
-  Tonalea
-  Tuba City

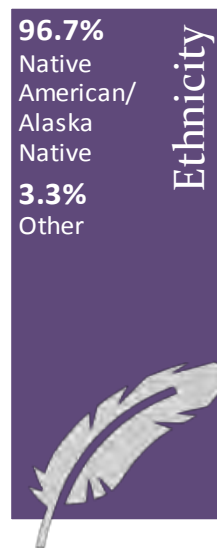
Survey Demographics



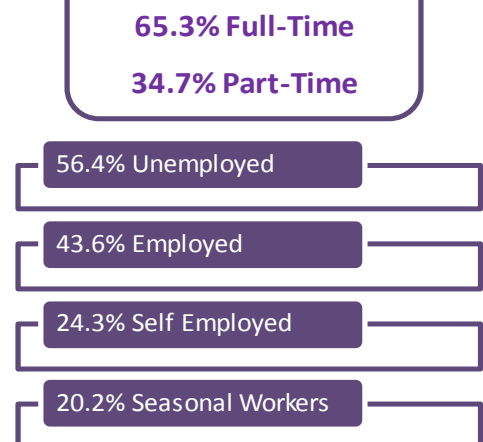
Age Distribution



Marital Status



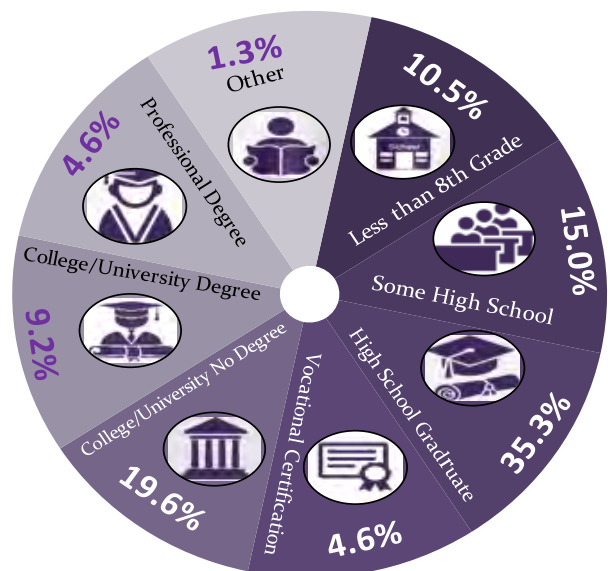
Employment Status



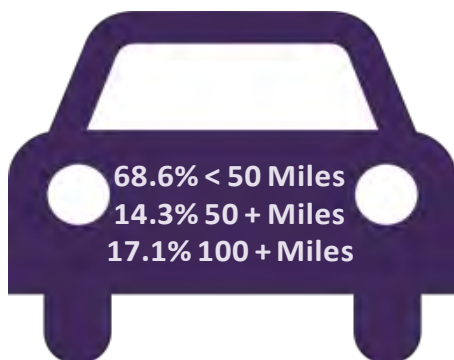
Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 16.1% Health Problems
- 2.3% Not Looking
- 10.3% Actively Looking
- 6.9% No Job in Area
- 3.4% Unpaid Caretaker
- 11.5% Homemaker
- 1.1% Student
- 16.1% Elderly
- 26.4% Retired
- 5.7% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

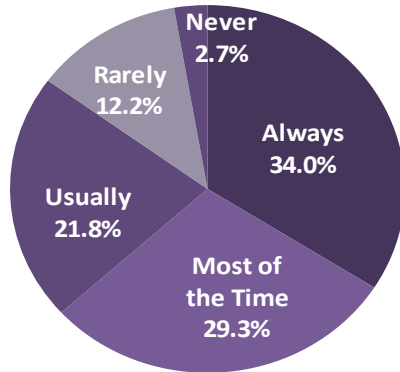


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

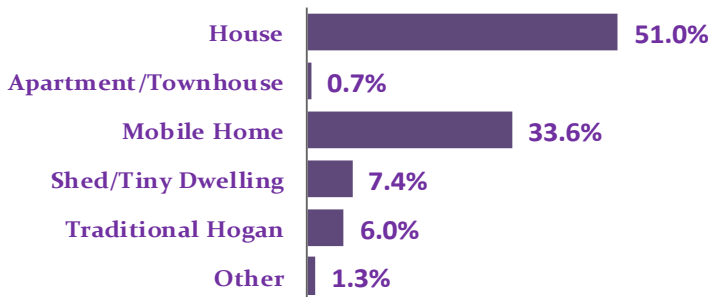
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

52.2% <10 Miles
 19.7% 10+ Miles
 24.2% 50+ Miles
 3.8% 100+ Miles

Housing Types



Number of People Living in the Home

ELECTRIC

57.3% Have in Home
 42.7% No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

10.2% - By Choice
 49.0% - No Access
 20.4% - Financial
 20.4% - Other



Reasons for No Water

7.7% - By Choice
 51.9% - No Access
 11.5% - Financial

WATER

61.1% Have in Home
 38.9% No Water



TELEPHONE

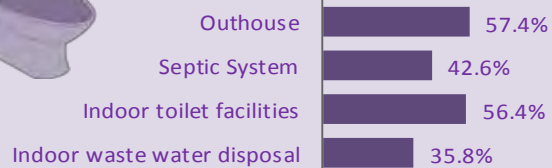
49.3% Have in Home
 50.7% No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

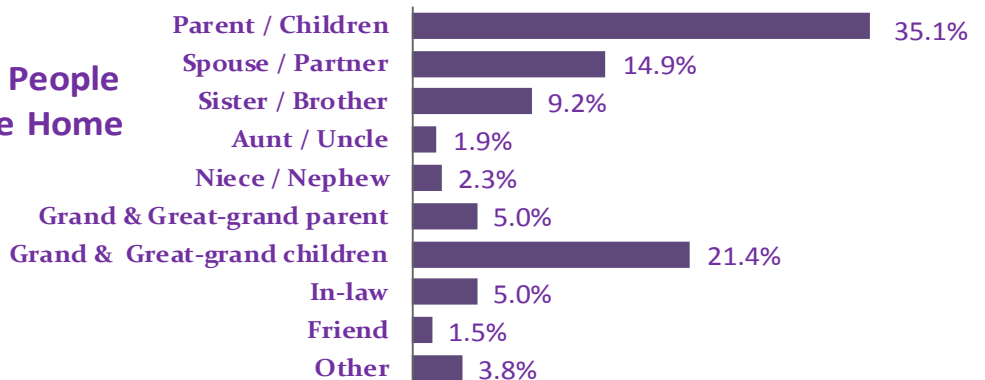
20.4% - By Choice
 51.0% - No Access
 10.2% - Financial
 18.4% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



84.7%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...

48.6% Good
44.4% Fair
6.9% Poor



74.6%
Completed a Dental Exam

Dental Health was...

45.2% Good
43.8% Fair
11.0% Poor

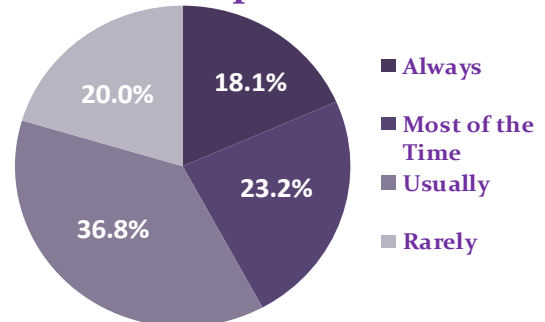


44.8%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

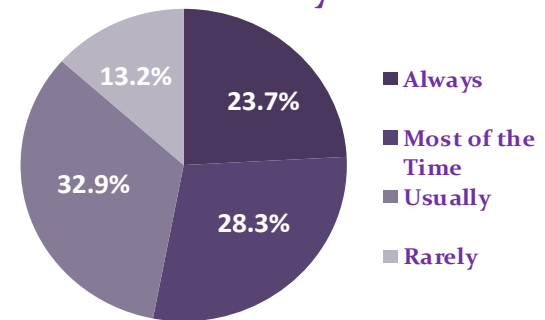
Mental or Spiritual Health was...

56.3% Good
40.8% Fair
2.8% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food

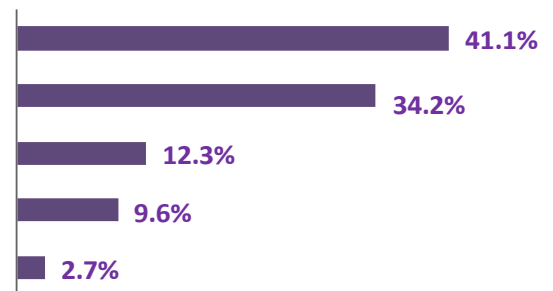


Last Routine Check-Up

71.2% Within the Last Year
12.3% 2 Years
6.8% 3-5 Years
5.5% 6 + Years
4.1% Never

4 - 6 times a week
2 - 3 times a week
Once a month
Less than once a month
Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

1.4% Everyday
1.4% 3-5 Times/Week
2.8% Once a Week or Weekend
16.7% Only on Special Occasions
77.8% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

7.1% Four + a Day
10.7% Three a Day
25.0% Two a Day
57.1% One a Day



Use Tobacco

15.5% Yes
84.5% No

Tobacco Cessation



16.1% Yes, I considered quitting
29.0% No, I don't consider quitting
54.8% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-20.0%** **No-20.0%**

I don't know if there are resources **60.0%**

Health Care



50.7%
Have a Provider

49.3%
Do Not Have A
Provider

49.3%

Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

18.8%

Do Not Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

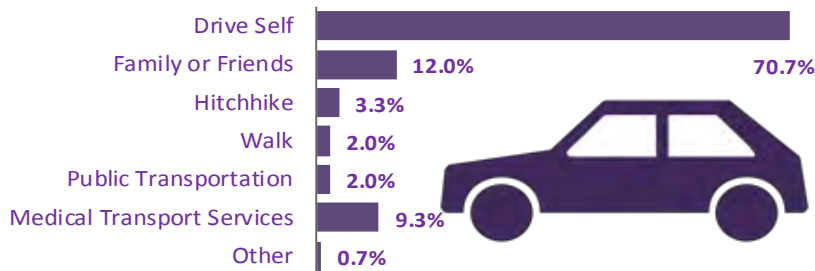
31.9%

Do Not Use Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12.9% Traditional | 1.5% Traditional | 22.4% Traditional | 46.1% Traditional |
| 77.0% Clinical | 90.5% Clinical | 69.4% Clinical | 46.9% Clinical |
| 10.1% Both | 8.0% Both | 8.2% Both | 7.0% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



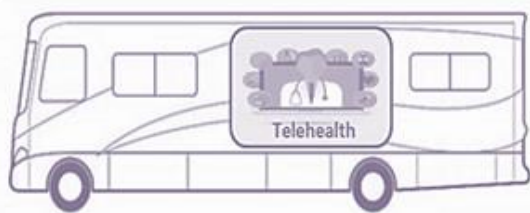
Distance to Receive Health Care

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 7.8% | <10 Miles |
| 66.0% | 10+ Miles |
| 22.2% | 50+ Miles |
| 3.9% | 100+ Miles |

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 35.3%

No - 64.7%



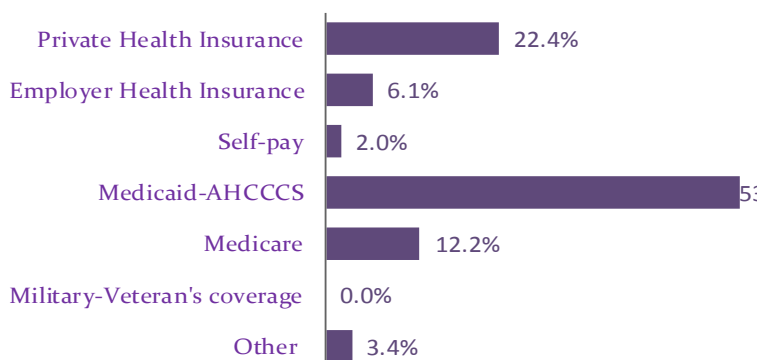
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 54.2%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 10.3%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 11.5%** Sacred Peaks Health Clinic
- 15.0%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility
- <10%** Other health facilities*

* LeChee Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, & any ER department.



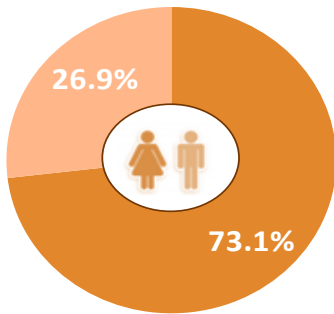
Health Care Payment Types



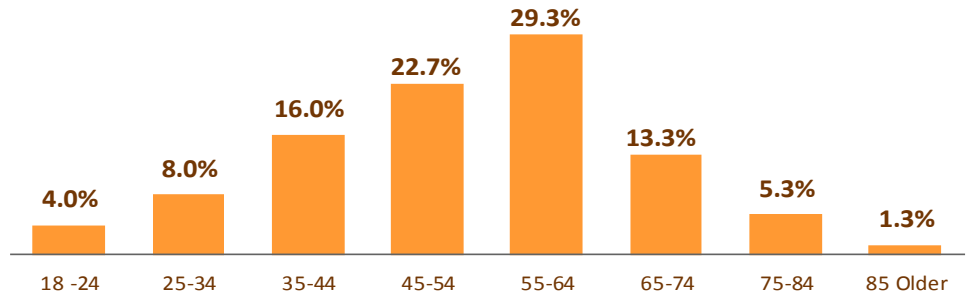
Reasons for No Health Insurance

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 5.3% | Not Eligible |
| 1.2% | Do Not Know Where to Obtain |
| 2.4% | Do Not Need |
| 18.8% | Cannot Afford |
| 62.3% | Receive Service From Indian Health Facility |

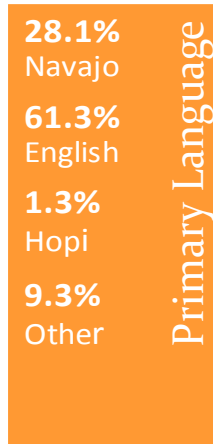
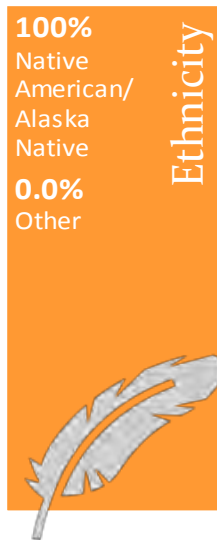
Survey Demographics



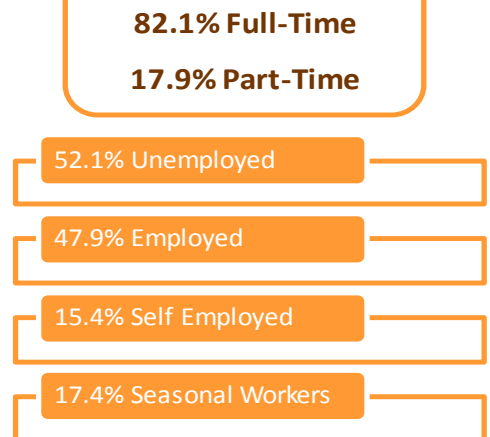
Age Distribution



Marital Status



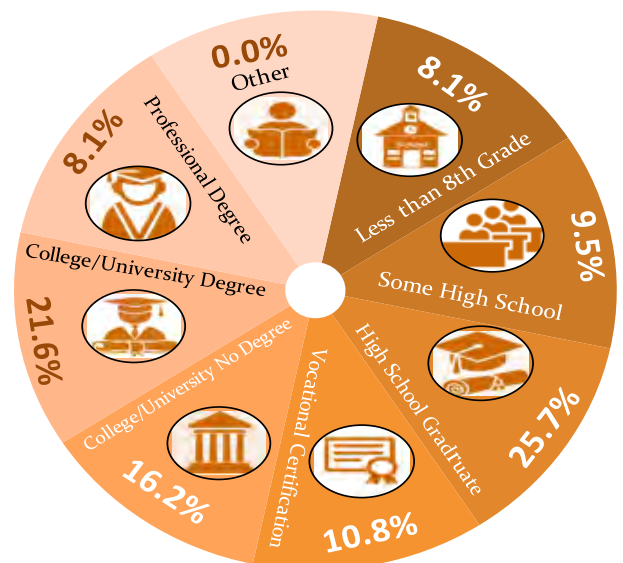
Employment Status



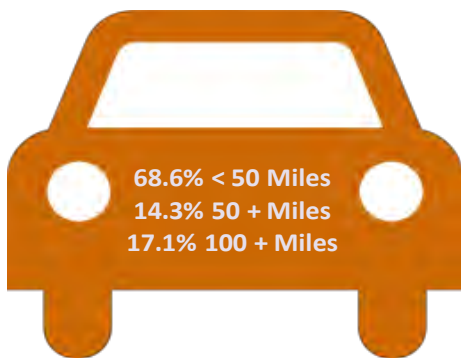
Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 27.8% Health Problems
- 0.0% Not Looking
- 8.3% Actively Looking
- 19.4% No Job in Area
- 2.8% Unpaid Caretaker
- 2.8% Homemaker
- 2.8% Student
- 8.3% Elderly
- 27.8% Retired
- 0.0% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

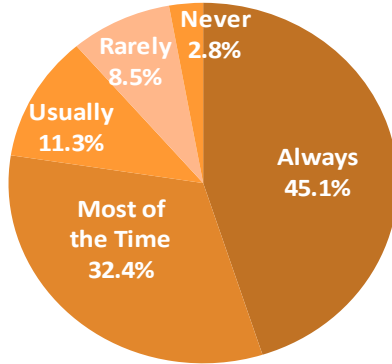


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

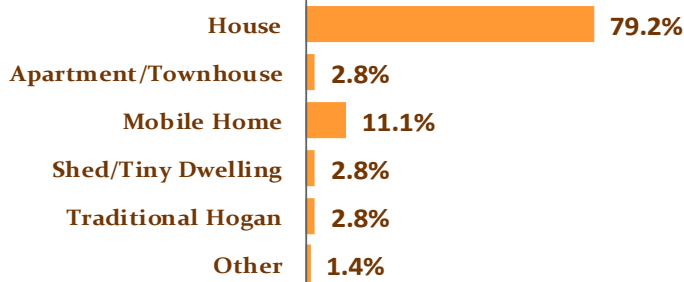
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

52.2% <10 Miles
 19.7% 10+ Miles
 24.2% 50+ Miles
 3.8% 100+ Miles

Housing Types



ELECTRIC

83.6%
 Have in Home
 16.4%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

23.1% - By Choice
 61.5% - No Access
 15.4% - Financial



Reasons for No Water

9.1% - By Choice
 54.5% - No Access
 36.4% - Financial

WATER

82.6%
 Have in Home
 17.4%
 No Water



TELEPHONE

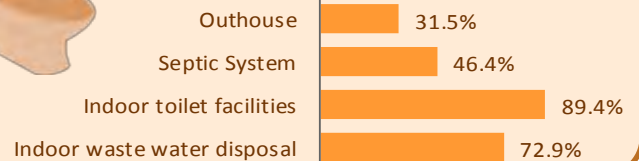
54.9%
 Have in Home
 45.1%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

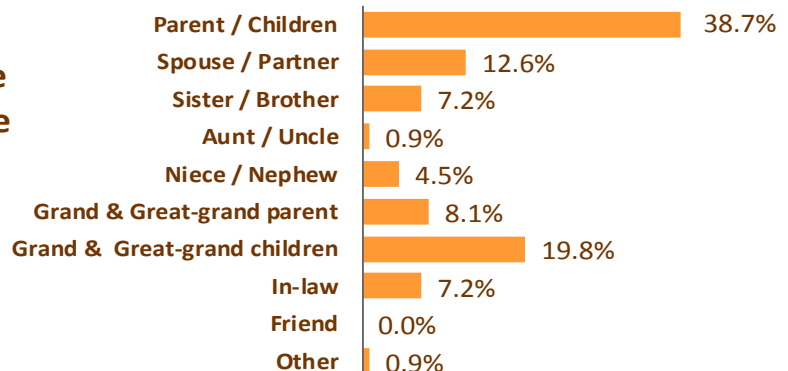
28.6% - By Choice
 61.9% - No Access
 4.8% - Financial
 4.7% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



84.7%
Completed a
Physical Health
Exam

Physical Health was...
48.6% Good
44.4% Fair
6.9% Poor



74.6%
Completed a
Dental Exam

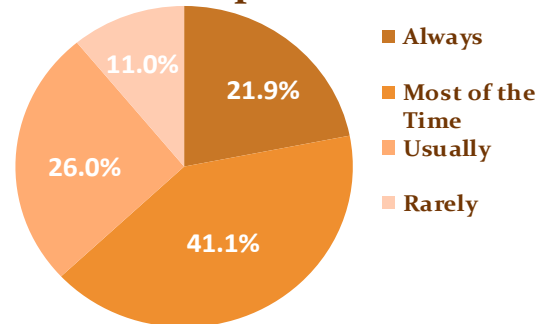
Dental Health was...
45.2% Good
43.8% Fair
11.0% Poor



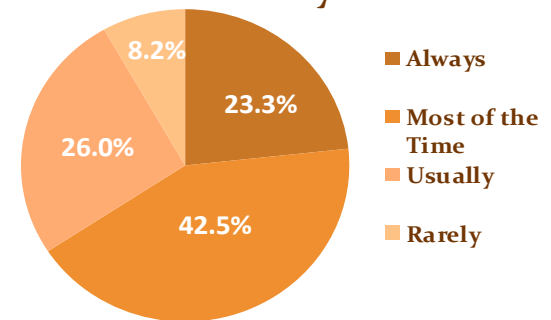
44.8%
Completed a
Mental or Spiritual
Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
56.3% Good
40.8% Fair
2.8% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



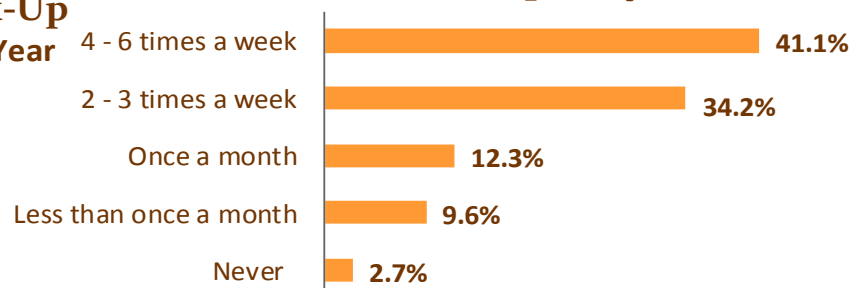
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

71.2% Within the Last Year
12.3% 2 Years
6.8% 3-5 Years
5.5% 6+ Years
4.1% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

1.3% Everyday
1.4% 3-5 Times/Week
2.8% Once a Week or Weekend
16.7% Only on Special Occasions
77.8% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

7.1% Four + a Day
10.7% Three a Day
25.1% Two a Day
57.1% One a Day



Use Tobacco

15.5% Yes
84.5% No

Tobacco Cessation



16.1% Yes, I considered quitting
29.1% No, I don't consider quitting
54.8% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-20.0%** **No-20.0%**


I don't know if there are resources **60.0%**

Health Care



65.2%
Have a Provider

34.8%
Do Not Have A
Provider



67.6%
Have a Traditional Healer or
Herbalist Provider

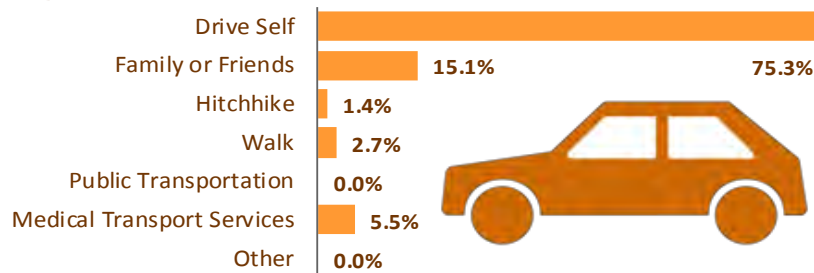
22.5%
Do Not Have a Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

9.9%
Do Not Use Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19.7% Traditional | 0.0% Traditional | 47.3% Traditional | 71.2% Traditional |
| 67.2% Clinical | 98.3% Clinical | 38.2% Clinical | 23.7% Clinical |
| 13.1% Both | 1.7% Both | 14.5% Both | 5.1% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

27.4% <10 Miles

60.3% 10+ Miles

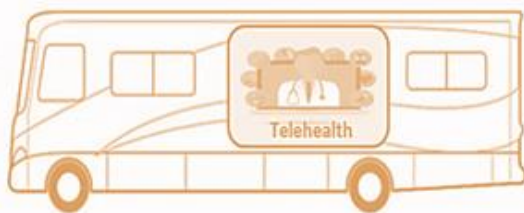
8.2% 50+ Miles

4.1% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 45.3%

No - 54.7%



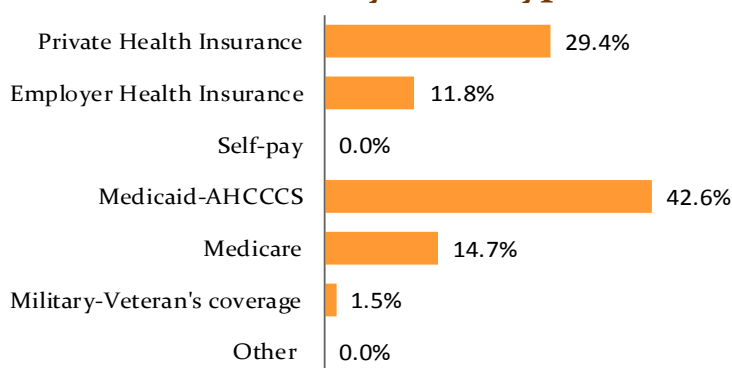
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 61.5%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 3.7%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 10.1%** Sacred Peaks Health Clinic
- 11.9%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility
- <10%** Other health facilities*



* LeChee Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, & any ER department.

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

9.3% Not Eligible

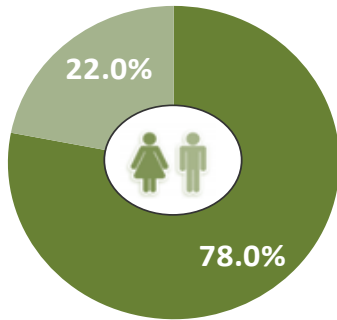
2.3% Do Not Know Where to Obtain

4.7% Do Not Need

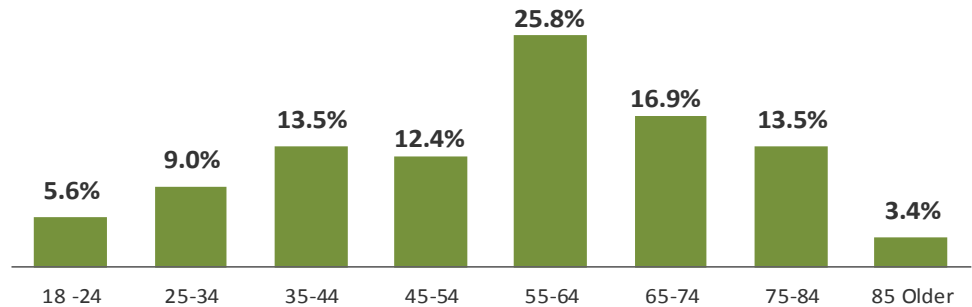
9.3% Cannot Afford

74.4% Receive Service From Indian Health Facility

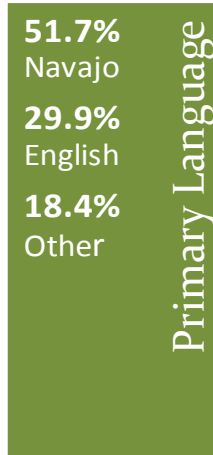
Survey Demographics



Age Distribution



Marital Status



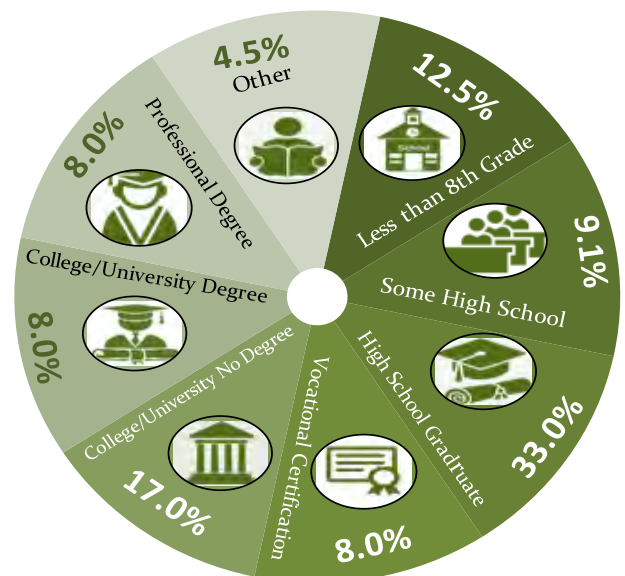
Employment Status



Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 18.6% Health Problems
- 0.0% Not Looking
- 6.8% Actively Looking
- 8.5% No Job in Area
- 3.4% Unpaid Caretaker
- 20.3% Homemaker
- 0.0% Student
- 11.9% Elderly
- 28.8% Retired
- 1.7% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

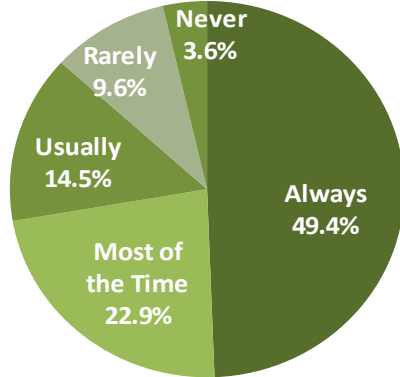


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

52.2% <10 Miles
 19.7% 10+ Miles
 24.2% 50+ Miles
 3.8% 100+ Miles

ELECTRIC

75.9%
 Have in Home
24.1%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

9.5% - By Choice
 42.9% - No Access
 23.8% - Financial
 23.8% - Other



Reasons for No Water

11.4% - By Choice
 51.4% - No Access
 17.1% - Financial
 20.0% - Other

WATER

58.6%
 Have in Home
41.4%
 No Water



TELEPHONE

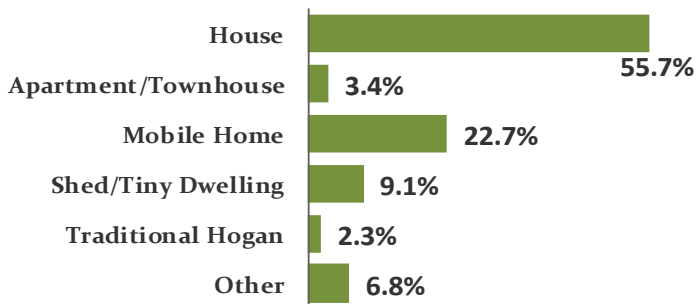
52.4%
 Have in Home
47.6%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

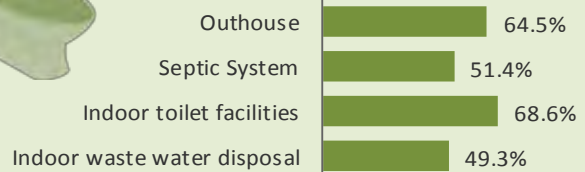
22.2% - By Choice
 41.7% - No Access
 16.7% - Financial
 19.4% - Other



Housing Types

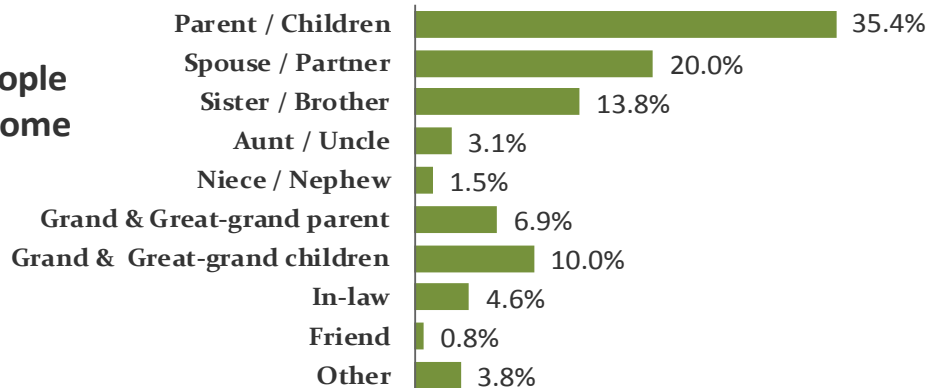
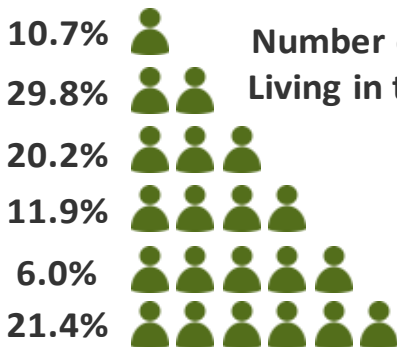


PLUMBING



Relationship of Household

Number of People Living in the Home



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



71.6%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
48.8% Good
47.6% Fair
3.6% Poor



71.3%
Completed a Dental Exam

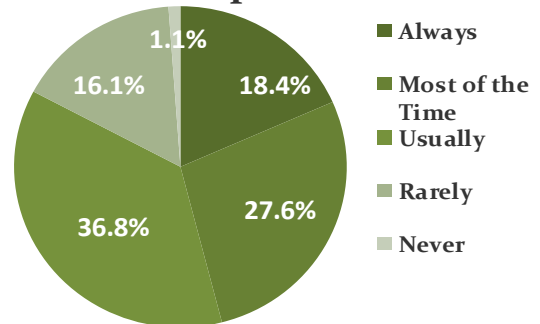
Dental Health was...
41.2% Good
48.2% Fair
10.6% Poor



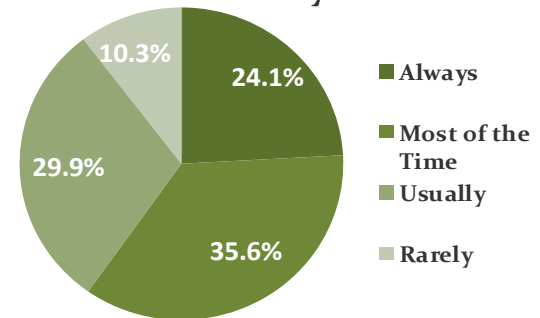
40.8%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
56.8% Good
40.7% Fair
2.5% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



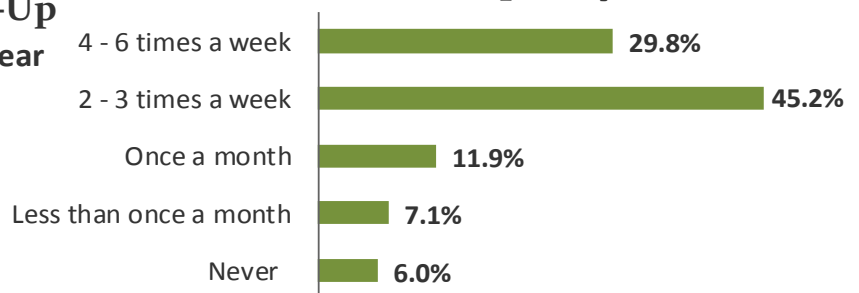
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

60.2% Within the Last Year
15.7% 2 Years
15.7% 3-5 Years
2.4% 6 + Years
6.0% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

0.0% Everyday
3.8% 3-5 Times/Week
0.0% Once a Week or Weekend
8.7% Only on Special Occasions
87.5% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

7.6% Four + a Day
12.1% Three a Day
33.3% Two a Day
47.0% One a Day



Use Tobacco

12.9% Yes
87.1% No

Tobacco Cessation



12.0% Yes, I considered quitting
68.0% No, I don't consider quitting
20.0% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-13.3%** **No-46.7%**

I don't know if there are resources **40.0%**

Health Care



65.2%
Have a Provider

34.8%
Do Not Have A
Provider

55.6%
Have a Traditional Healer or
Herbalist Provider

22.2%
Do Not Have a Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

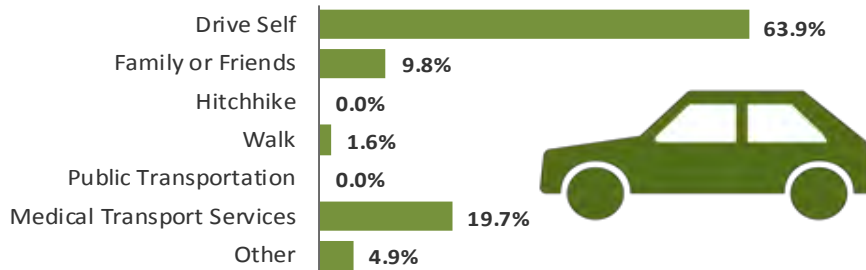
22.2%
Do Not Use Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7.7% Traditional | 0.0% Traditional | 30.8% Traditional | 75.0% Traditional |
| 76.9% Clinical | 92.3% Clinical | 53.8% Clinical | 16.7% Clinical |
| 15.4% Both | 7.7% Both | 15.4% Both | 8.3% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

6.7% <10 Miles

53.3% 10+ Miles

40.0% 50+ Miles

0.0% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 53.3%

No - 46.7%



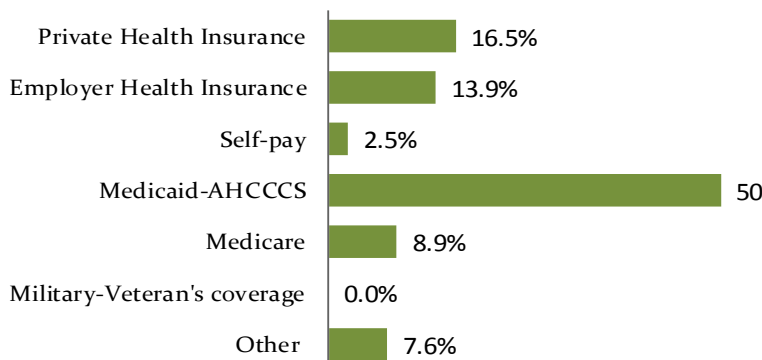
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 43.2% Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 12.2% Mobile Health Clinic
- 19.6% Lechee Clinic
- 10.1% Page Hospital
- <10% Other health facilities*



*Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, any Flagstaff Medical Facilities & any ER department.

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

6.7% Not Eligible

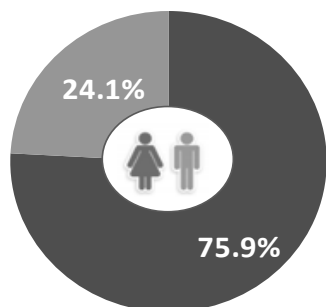
4.4% Do Not Know Where to Obtain

2.2% Do Not Need

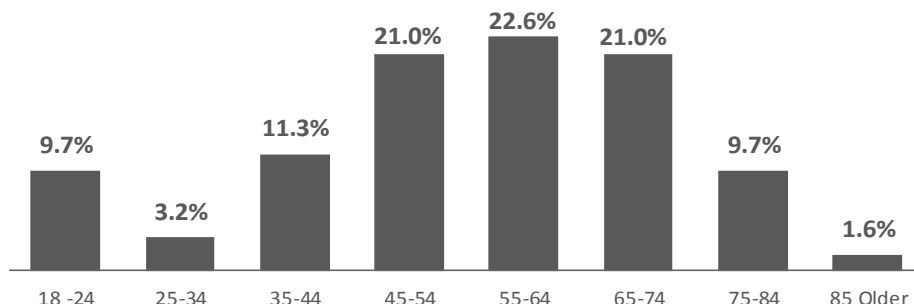
17.8% Cannot Afford

68.9% Receive Service From Indian Health Facility

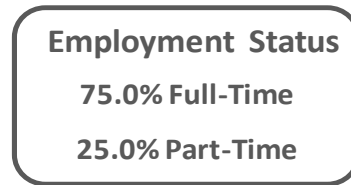
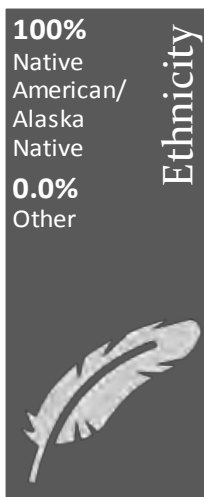
Survey Demographics



Age Distribution



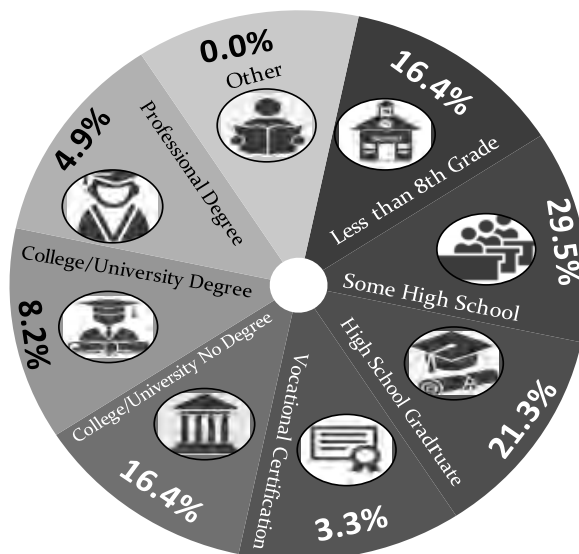
Marital Status



Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 31.7% Health Problems
- 2.4% Not Looking
- 2.4% Actively Looking
- 7.3% No Job in Area
- 7.3% Unpaid Caretaker
- 4.9% Homemaker
- 4.9% Student
- 9.8% Elderly
- 29.3% Retired

Educational Attainment

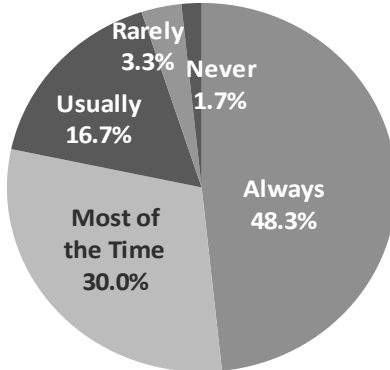


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

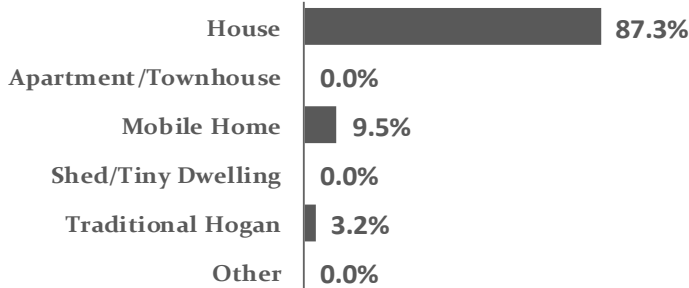
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

26.6% <10 Miles
 15.6% 10+ Miles
 46.9% 50+ Miles
 10.9% 100+ Miles

Housing Types



Number of People Living in the Home

ELECTRIC

87.3%
 Have in Home
12.7%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

33.3% - By Choice
 16.7% - No Access
 50.0% - Financial



Reasons for No Water

0.0% - By Choice
 57.1% - No Access
 42.9% - Financial

WATER

89.1%
 Have in Home
10.9%
 No Water

TELEPHONE

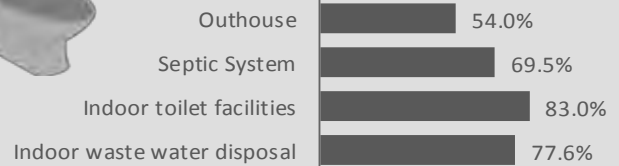
54.0%
 Have in Home
46.0%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

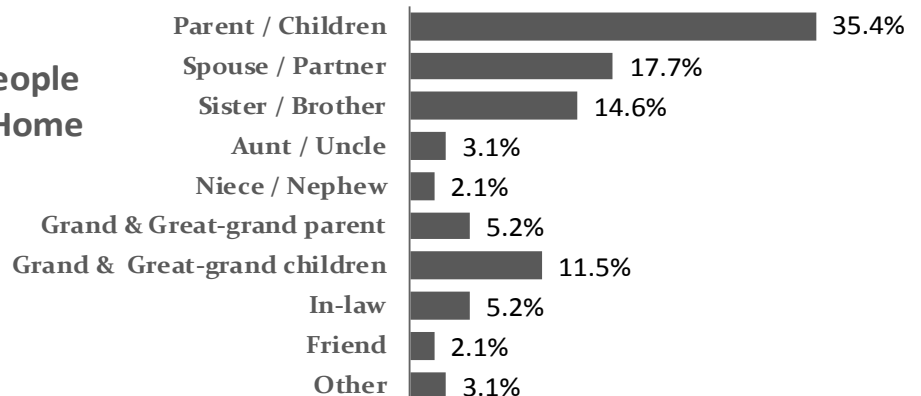
20.0% - By Choice
 55.0% - No Access
 10.0% - Financial
 15.0% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



78.7%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
43.8% Good
45.3% Fair
10.9% Poor



62.3%
Completed a Dental Exam

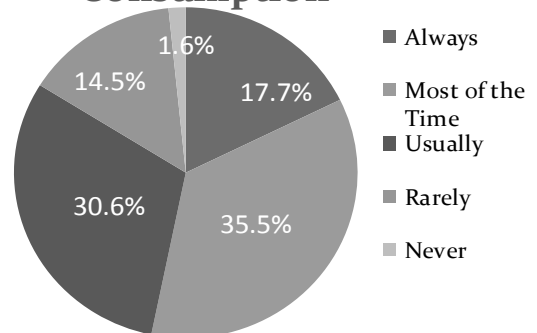
Dental Health was...
36.5% Good
46.0% Fair
17.5% Poor



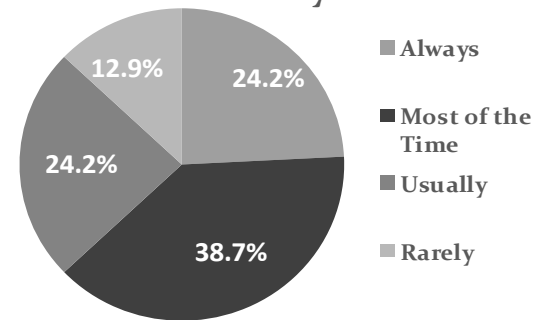
46.6%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
52.4% Good
42.9% Fair
4.8% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

67.2% Within the Last Year
10.9% 2 Years
6.3% 3-5 Years
6.3% 6+ Years
9.4% Never

4 - 6 times a week
2 - 3 times a week
Once a month
Less than once a month
Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

0.0% Everyday
0.0% 3-5 Times/Week
5.0% Once a Week or Weekend
16.7% Only on Special Occasions
78.3% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

10.8% Four + a Day
5.4% Three a Day
37.8% Two a Day
45.9% One a Day

Use Tobacco
28.6% Yes
71.4% No

Tobacco Cessation



36.8% Yes, I considered quitting
31.6% No, I don't consider quitting
31.6% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-9.1%** **No-63.6%**


I don't know if there are resources **27.3%**

Health Care



58.1%
Have a Provider

41.9%
Do Not Have A Provider



64.9%
Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

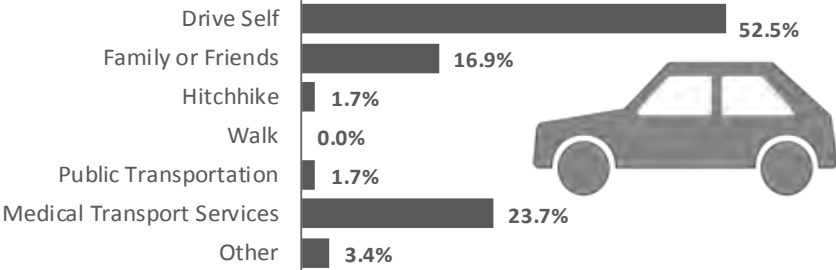
28.1%
Do Not Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

7.0%
Do Not Use Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 17.5% Traditional | 0.0% Traditional | 46.3% Traditional | 64.2% Traditional |
| 80.7% Clinical | 98.1% Clinical | 51.9% Clinical | 35.8% Clinical |
| 1.8% Both | 1.9% Both | 1.9% Both | 0.0% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care

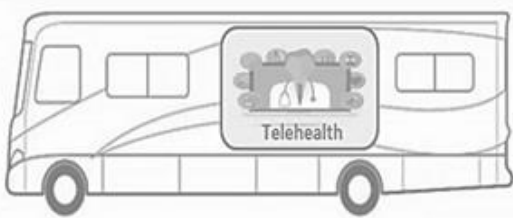


Distance to Receive Health Care

3.4% <10 Miles
18.6% 10+ Miles
64.4% 50+ Miles
13.6% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 39.6%
No - 60.4%



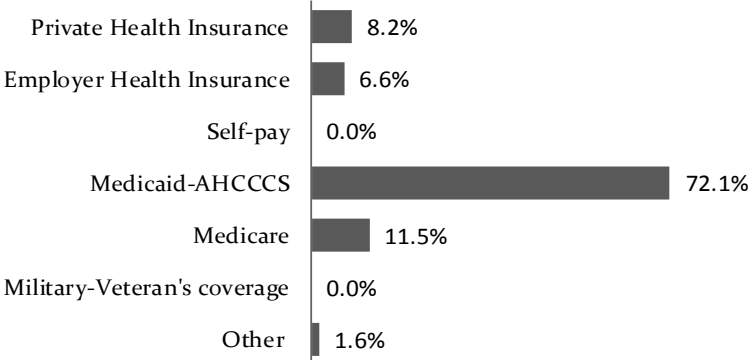
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 57.1%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 10.2%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 9.2%** Hopi Health Care
- 8.2%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility
- <5.0%** Other health facilities*



* LeChee Clinic, Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Page Hospital, & any ER department.

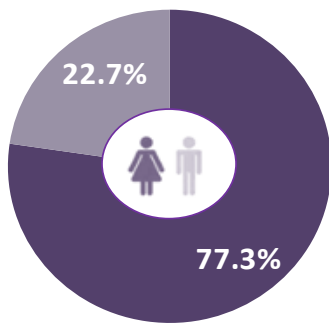
Health Care Payment Types



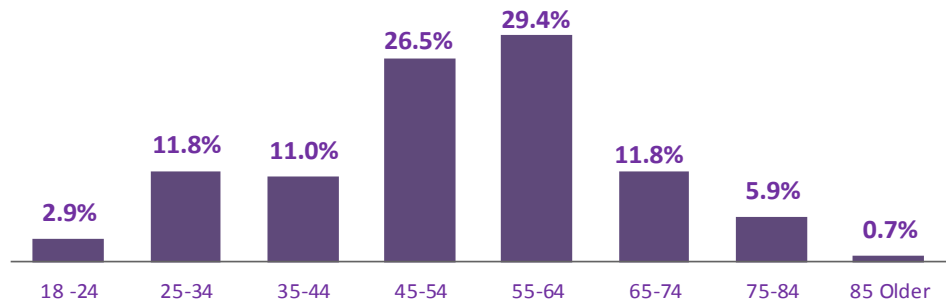
Reasons for No Health Insurance

5.4% Not Eligible
0.0% Do Not Know Where to Obtain
2.7% Do Not Need
13.5% Cannot Afford
78.4% Receive Service From Indian Health Facility

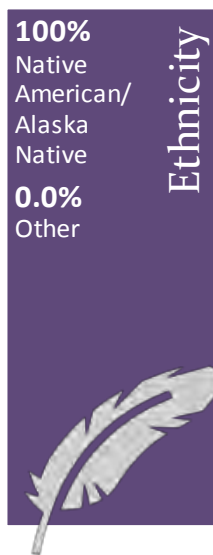
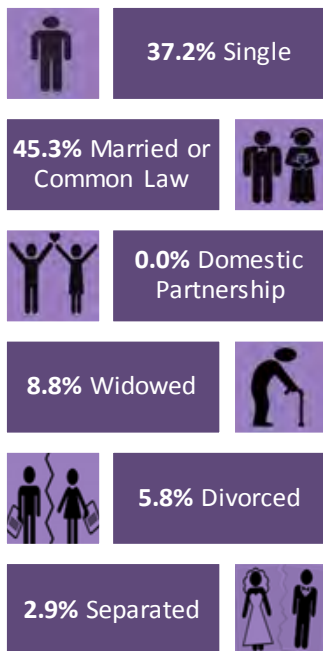
Survey Demographics



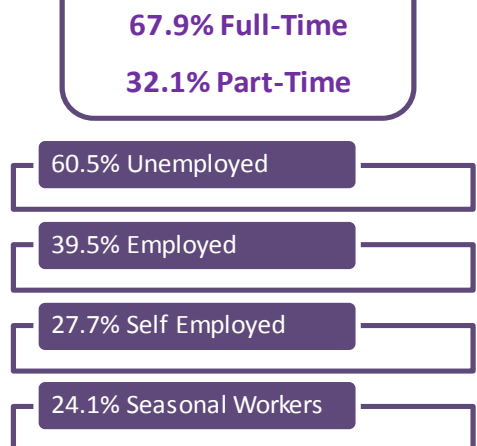
Age Distribution



Marital Status



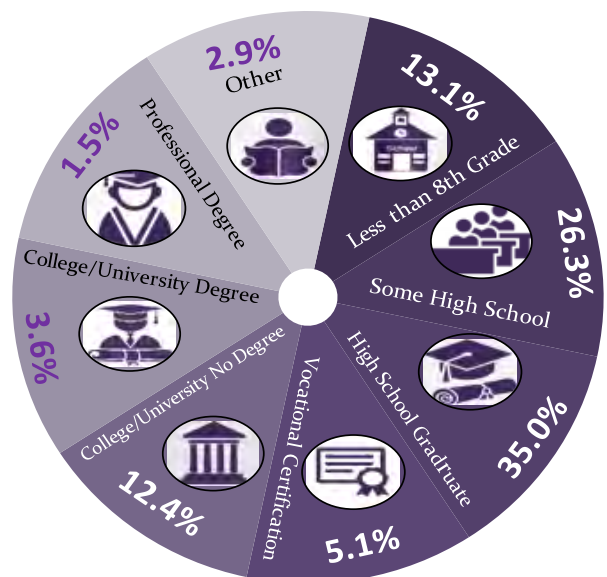
Employment Status



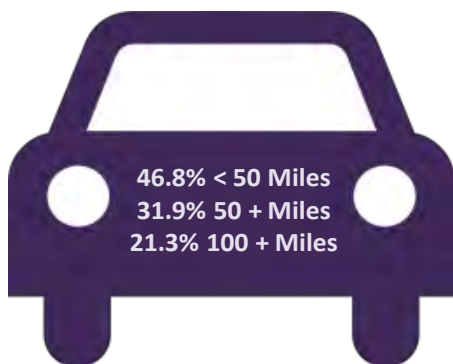
Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 34.3% Health Problems
- 5.7% Not Looking
- 4.3% Actively Looking
- 4.3% No Job in Area
- 4.3% Unpaid Caretaker
- 14.3% Homemaker
- 5.7% Student
- 8.6% Elderly
- 14.3% Retired
- 4.3% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

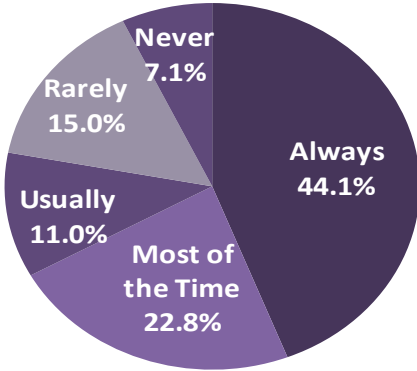


Distance to Work



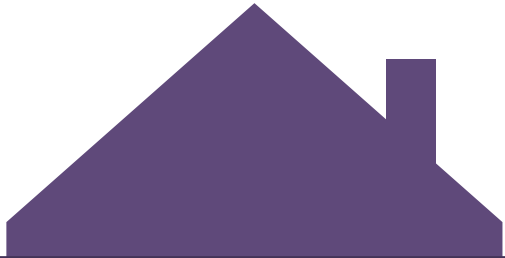
Living Conditions

Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

23.7% <10 Miles
 46.0% 10+ Miles
 25.9% 50+ Miles
 4.3% 100+ Miles



ELECTRIC

Reasons for No Electricity

84.4% Have in Home
 15.6% No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity:
 0.0% - By Choice
 47.6% - No Access
 28.6% - Financial
 23.8% - Other



Reasons for No Water

WATER

0.0% - By Choice
 46.4% - No Access
 28.6% - Financial
 25.0% - Other

78.4% Have in Home
 21.6% No Water



TELEPHONE

Reasons for No Telephone

56.7% Have in Home
 43.3% No Phone

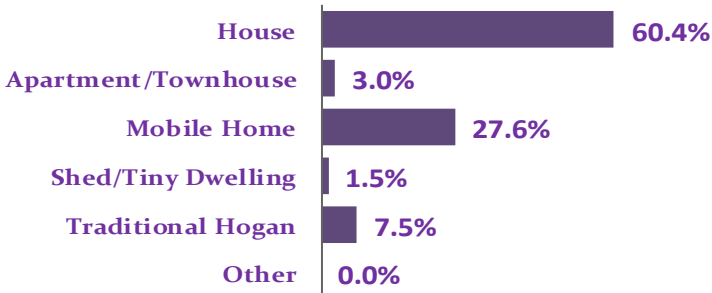
Reasons for No Telephone:
 35.7% - By Choice
 33.3% - No Access
 16.7% - Financial
 14.3% - Other



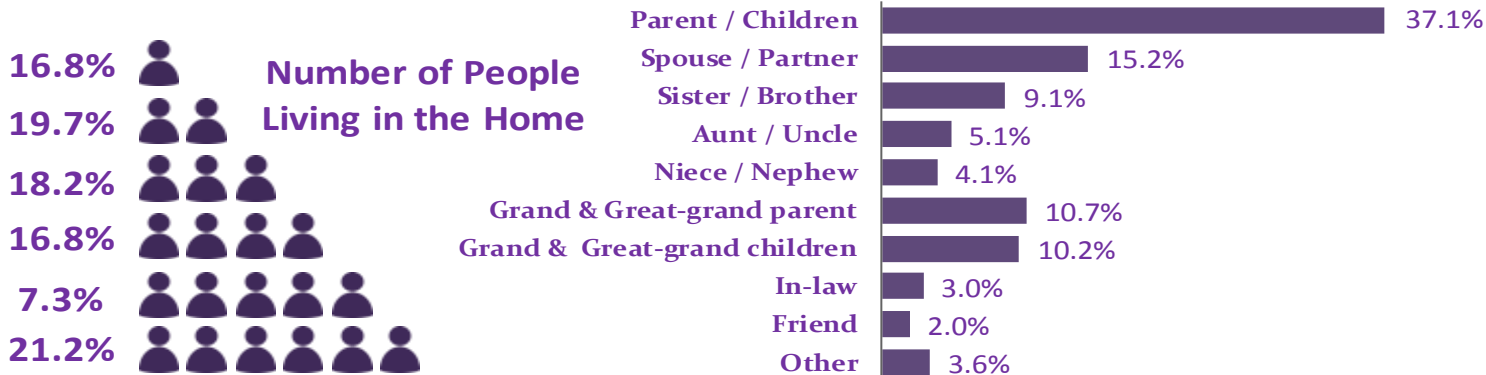
PLUMBING

60.4% Outhouse
 61.6% Septic System
 74.0% Indoor toilet facilities
 53.2% Indoor waste water...

Housing Types



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



80.6%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
52.9% Good
38.2% Fair
8.8% Poor



67.2%
Completed a Dental Exam

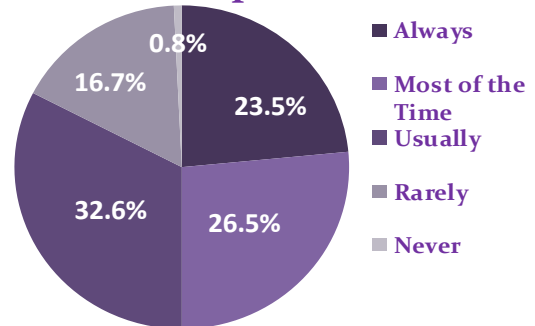
Dental Health was...
39.7% Good
49.3% Fair
11.0% Poor



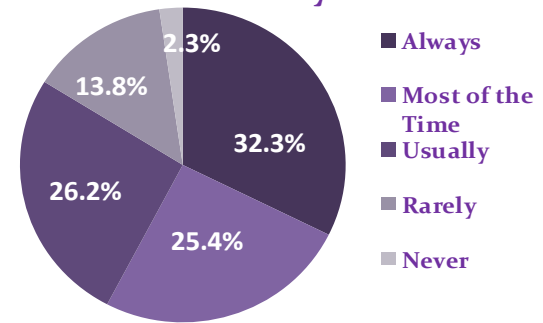
44.1%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
57.8% Good
39.3% Fair
3.0% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



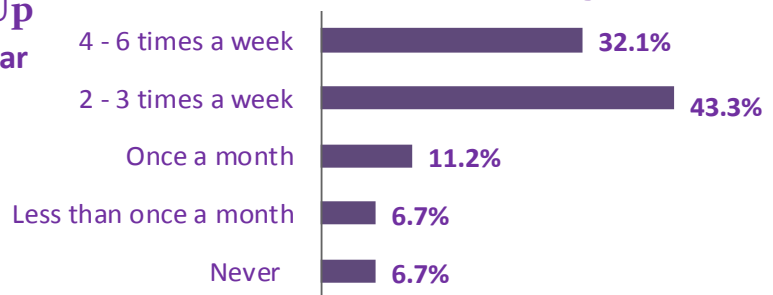
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

60.9% Within the Last Year
21.1% 2 Years
6.8% 3-5 Years
10.5% 6 + Years
.8% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

.8% Everyday
1.6% 3-5 Times/Week
1.6% Once a Week or Weekend
10.1% Only on Special Occasions
86.0% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

16.8% Four + a Day
13.1% Three a Day
19.6% Two a Day
50.5% One a Day



Use Tobacco

15.9% Yes
84.1% No

Tobacco Cessation



20.8% Yes, I considered quitting
52.8% No, I don't consider quitting
26.4% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-9.7%** **No-54.8%**

I don't know if there are resources **35.5%**

Health Care



46.8%
Have a Provider

53.2%
Do Not Have A Provider

55.5%
Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

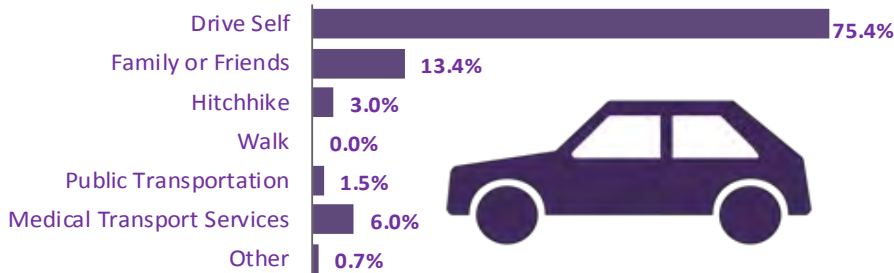
21.1%
Do Not Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

23.4%
Do Not Use Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 13.8% Traditional | .9% Traditional | 22.7% Traditional | 43.7% Traditional |
| 81.0% Clinical | 99.1% Clinical | 70.0% Clinical | 47.6% Clinical |
| 5.2% Both | 0.0% Both | 7.3% Both | 8.7% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

12.7% <10 Miles

56.7% 10+ Miles

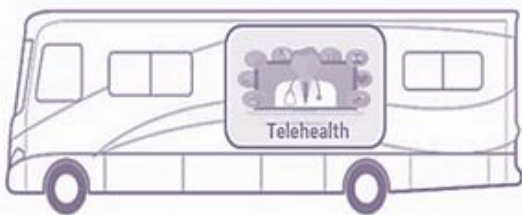
26.1% 50+ Miles

4.5% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 34.7%

No - 65.3%



Healthcare Facility Most Visited

54.3% Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation

10.7% Mobile Health Clinic

9.4% Lechee Clinic

6.8% Page Hospital

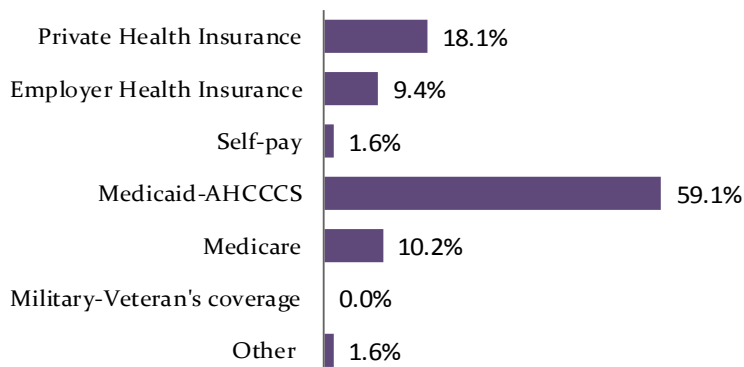
6.8% Any Flagstaff Medical Facility

<5.0% Other health facilities*



* Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, & any ER department.

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

9.7% Not Eligible

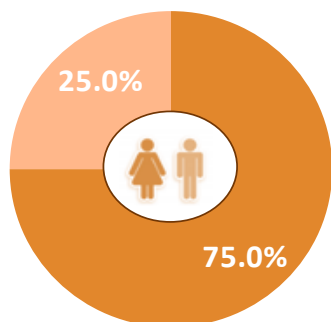
9.7% Do Not Know Where to Obtain

0.0% Do Not Need

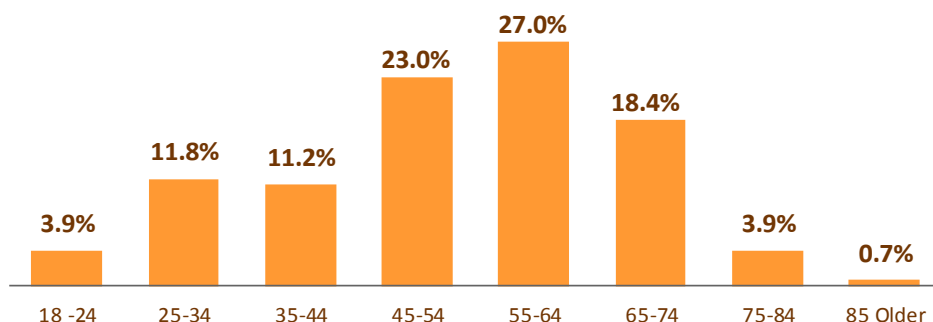
14.5% Cannot Afford

66.1% Receive Service From Indian Health Facility

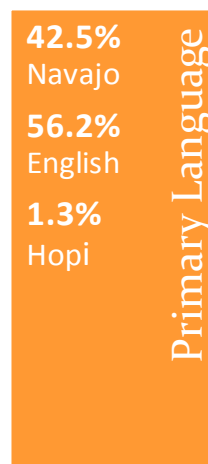
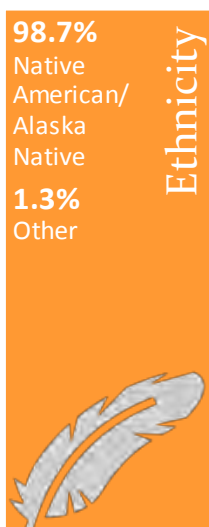
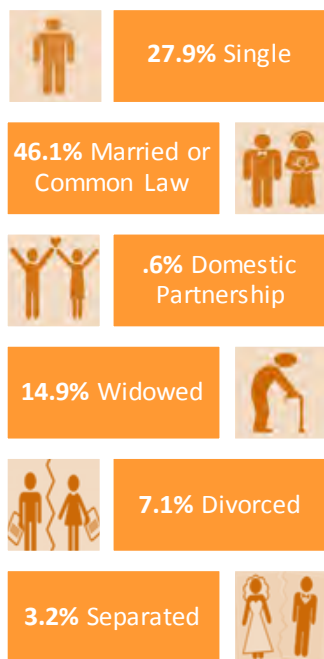
Survey Demographics



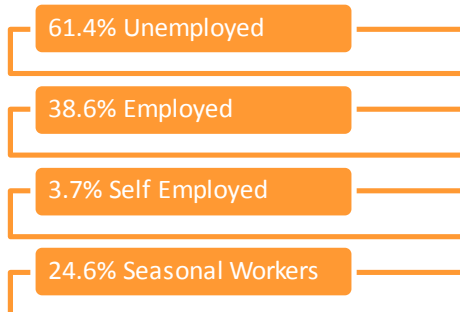
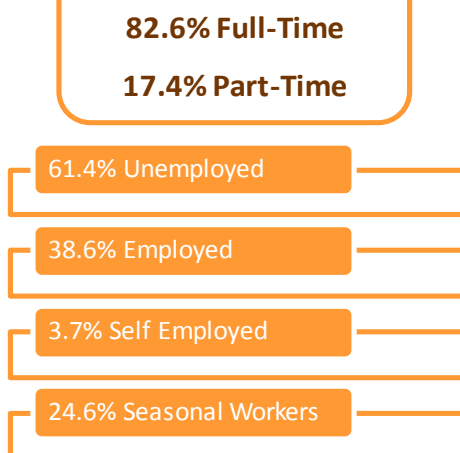
Age Distribution



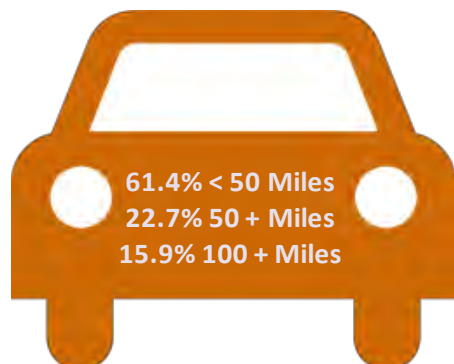
Marital Status



Employment Status



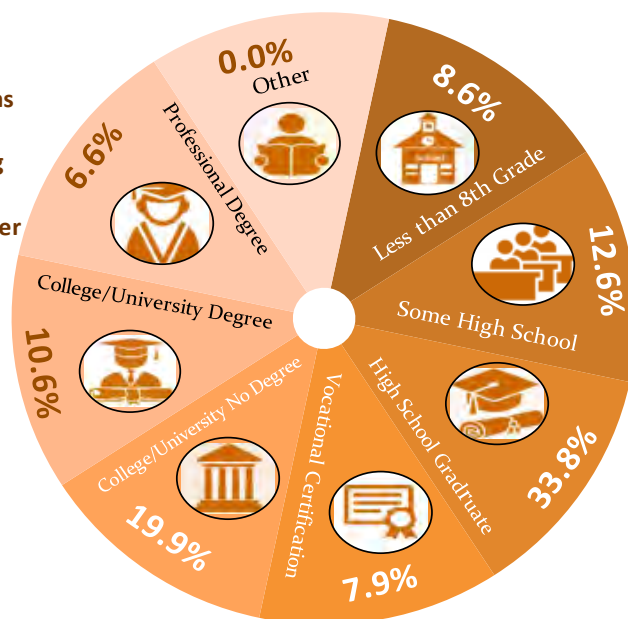
Distance to Work



Reasons For Not Having a Job

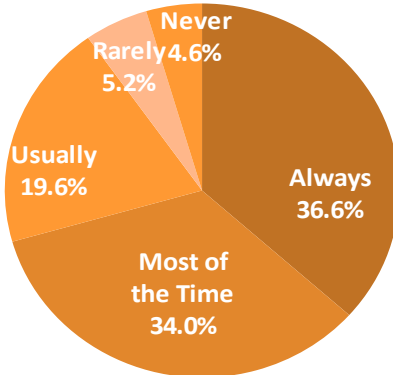
- 29.9% Health Problems
- 8.0% Not Looking
- 11.5% Actively Looking
- 1.1% No Job in Area
- 1.1% Unpaid Caretaker
- 8.0% Homemaker
- 2.3% Student
- 9.2% Elderly
- 28.7% Retired
- 0.0% Other Reason

Educational Attainment



Living Conditions

Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

64.1% <10 Miles
 25.5% 10+ Miles
 9.8% 50+ Miles
 .7% 100+ Miles

ELECTRIC

Reasons for No Electricity

85.0% Have in Home
15.0% No Electricity

150% - By Choice
 45.0% - No Access
 35.0% - Financial
 5.0% - Other



WATER

Reasons for No Water

85.5% Have in Home
14.5% No Water

85.5% - By Choice
 50.0% - No Access
 30.0% - Financial



TELEPHONE

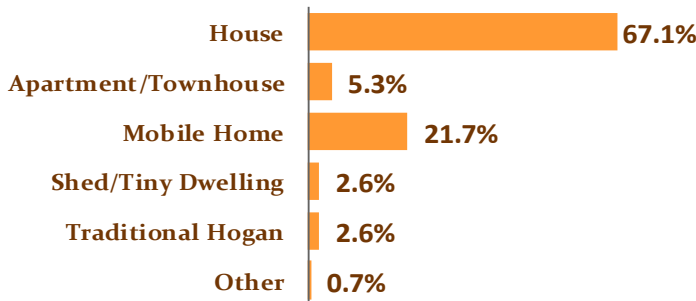
Reasons for No Telephone

54.4% Have in Home
45.6% No Phone

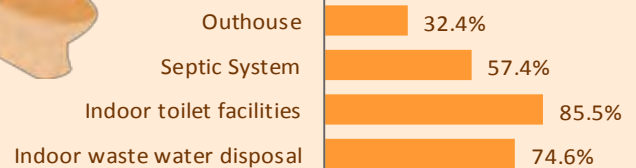
44.2% - By Choice
 27.9% - No Access
 20.9% - Financial
 7.0% - Other



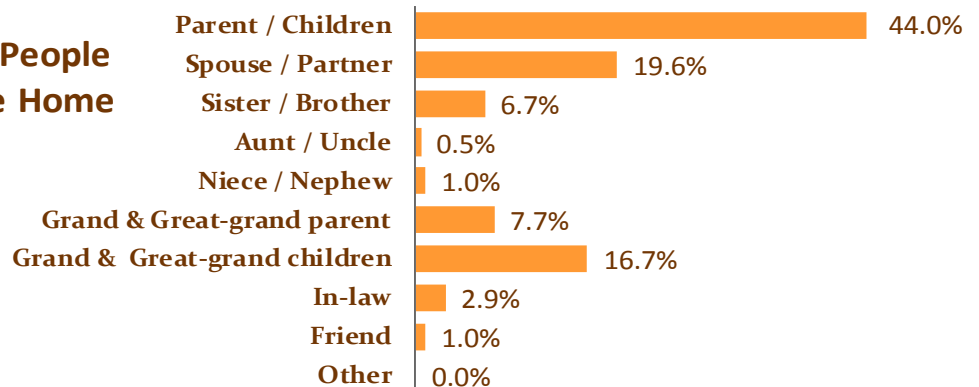
Housing Types



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



82.4%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
49.7% Good
44.7% Fair
6.7% Poor



72.7%
Completed a Dental Exam

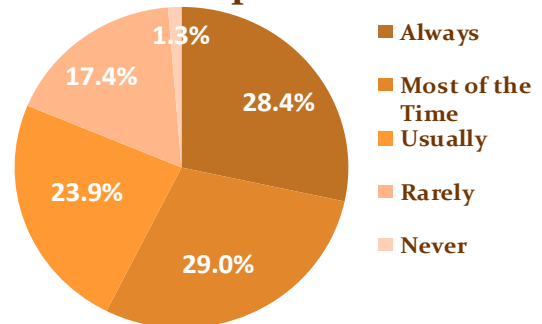
Dental Health was...
42.1% Good
46.5% Fair
11.3% Poor



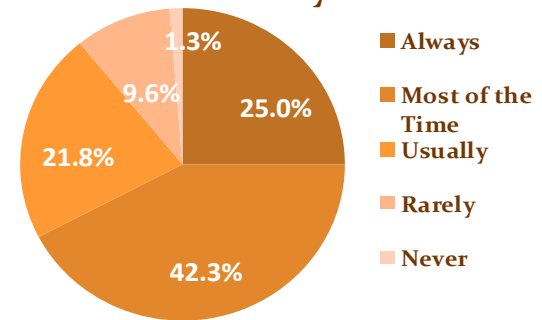
45.6%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
58.3% Good
37.2% Fair
4.5% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food

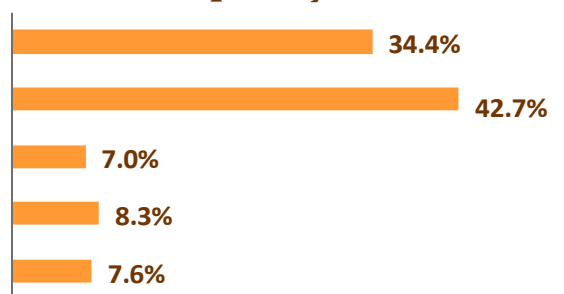


Last Routine Check-Up

67.3% Within the Last Year
12.8% 2 Years
7.1% 3-5 Years
7.7% 6+ Years
5.1% Never

4 - 6 times a week
2 - 3 times a week
Once a month
Less than once a month
Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

1.3% Everyday
3.3% 3-5 Times/Week
2.6% Once a Week or Weekend
3.3% Only on Special Occasions
78.4% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

14.9% Four + a Day
12.3% Three a Day
15.8% Two a Day
57.0% One a Day



Use Tobacco

16.6% Yes
83.4% No

Tobacco Cessation



21.4% Yes, I considered quitting
50.0% No, I don't consider quitting
28.6% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-13.4%** **No-64.2%**

I don't know if there are resources **22.4%**

Health Care



50.0%
Have a Provider

50.0%
Do Not Have A
Provider

56.2%
Have a Traditional Healer or
Herbalist Provider

25.3%
Do Not Have a Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

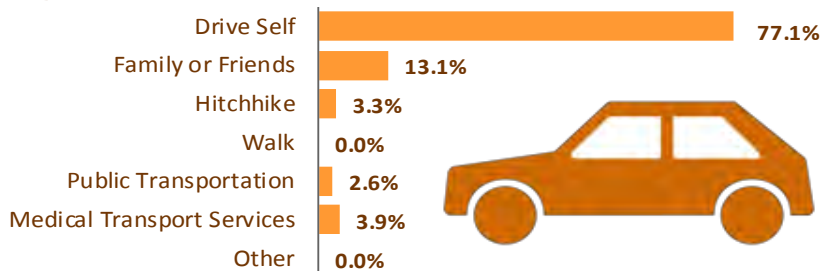
18.5%
Do Not Use Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 13.7% Traditional | 4.5% Traditional | 29.3% Traditional | 46.2% Traditional |
| 79.9% Clinical | 95.5% Clinical | 62.4% Clinical | 46.9% Clinical |
| 6.5% Both | 0.0% Both | 8.3% Both | 6.9% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 10.2% | <10 Miles |
| 45.9% | 10+ Miles |
| 38.2% | 50+ Miles |
| 5.7% | 100+ Miles |

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

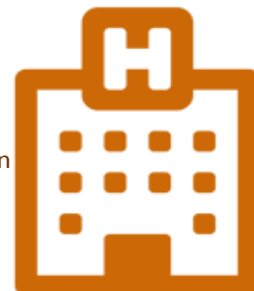
Yes - 37.0%

No - 63.0%



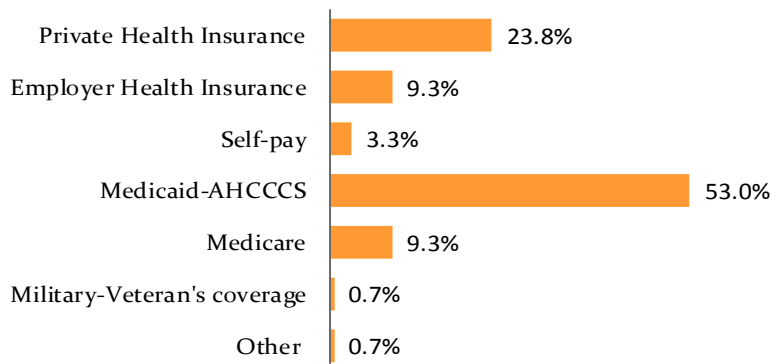
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 41.0%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 9.6%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 10.1%** Sacred Peaks Health Clinic
- 10.2%** Lechee Clinic
- 8.7%** Page Hospital
- 14.1%** Inscription House Clinic
- 5.1%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility



* Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care,, & any ER department.

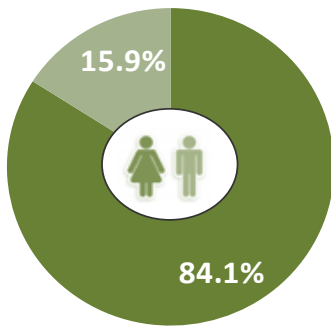
Health Care Payment Types



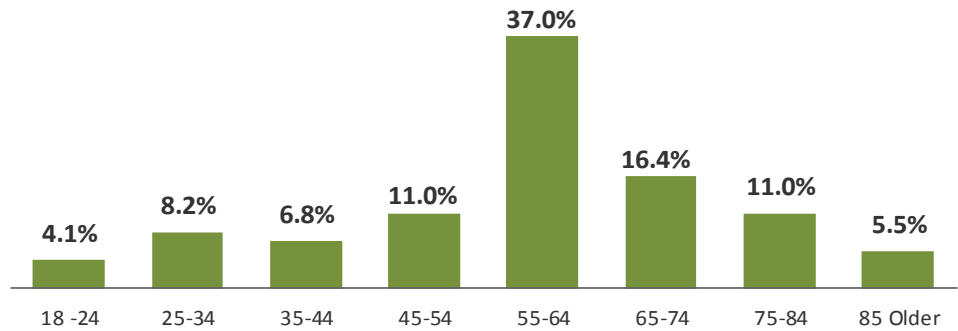
Reasons for No Health Insurance

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 9.6% | Not Eligible |
| 3.6% | Do Not Know Where to Obtain |
| 2.4% | Do Not Need |
| 10.8% | Cannot Afford |
| 74.4% | Receive Service From Indian Health Facility |

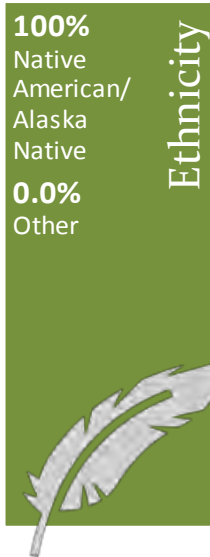
Survey Demographics



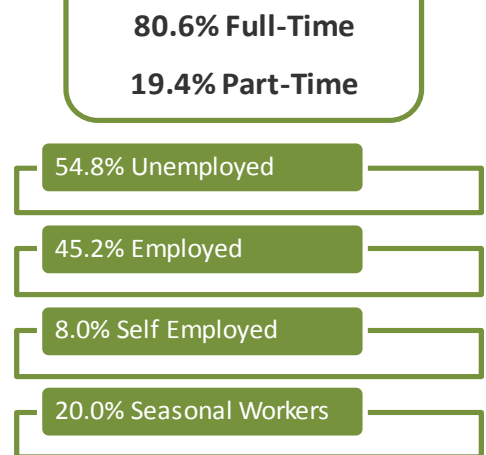
Age Distribution



Marital Status



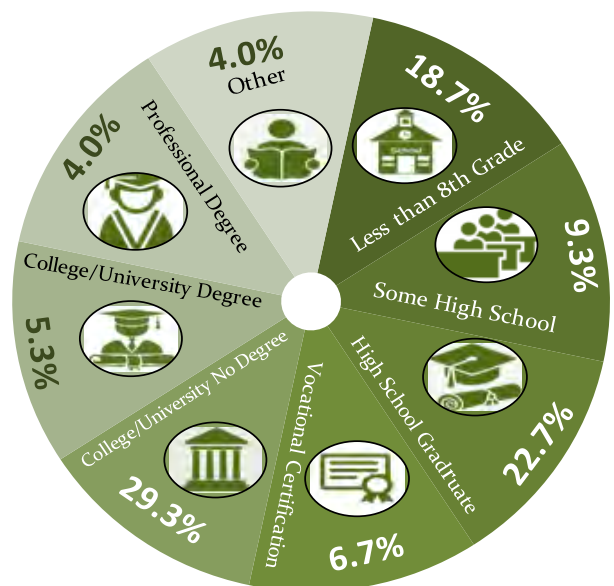
Employment Status



Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 16.7% Health Problems
- 2.8% Not Looking
- 5.6% Actively Looking
- 5.6% No Job in Area
- 5.6% Unpaid Caretaker
- 5.6% Homemaker
- 2.8% Student
- 16.7% Elderly
- 36.1% Retired
- 2.8% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

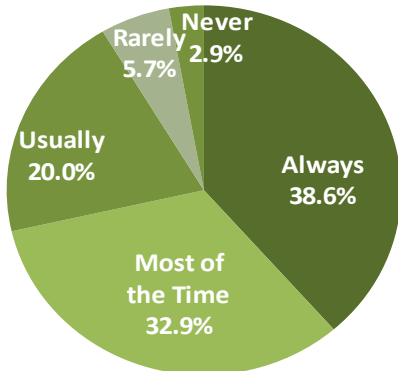


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

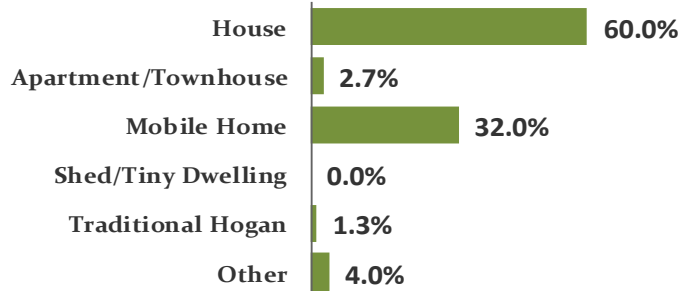
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

79.2% <10 Miles
 15.3% 10+ Miles
 5.6% 50+ Miles
 0.0% 100+ Miles

Housing Types



ELECTRIC

91.5%
 Have in Home
8.5%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

33.3% - By Choice
 22.2% - No Access
 33.3% - Financial
 11.1% - Other



Reasons for No Water

0.0% - By Choice
 57.1% - No Access
 14.3% - Financial
 28.6% - Other

WATER

89.3%
 Have in Home
10.7%
 No Water



TELEPHONE

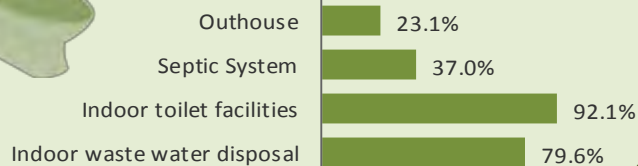
62.9%
 Have in Home
37.1%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

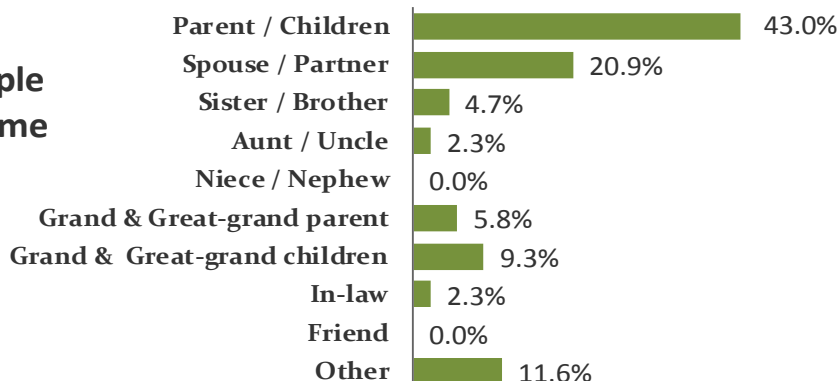
40.0% - By Choice
 20.0% - No Access
 5.0% - Financial
 35.0% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



86.3%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...

45.9% Good
50.0% Fair
4.1% Poor



79.7%
Completed a Dental Exam

Dental Health was...

45.2% Good
47.9% Fair
6.8% Poor

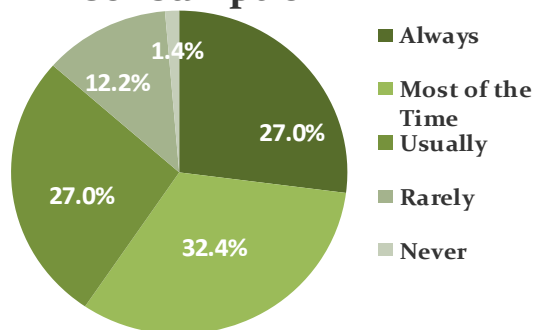


47.5%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

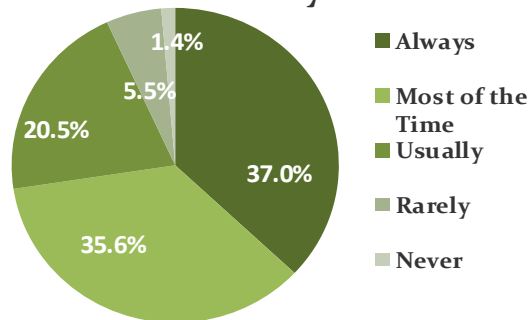
Mental or Spiritual Health was...

64.3% Good
35.7% Fair
0.0% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



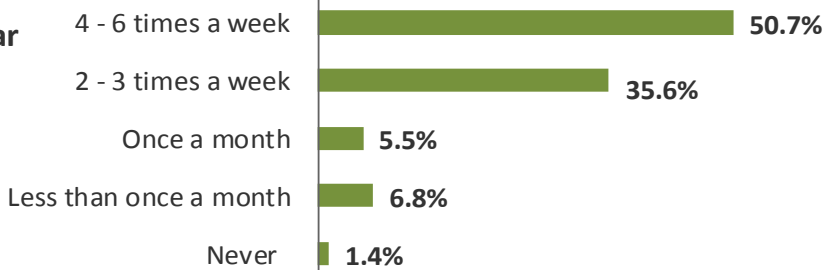
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

72.6% Within the Last Year
15.1% 2 Years
2.7% 3-5 Years
5.5% 6+ Years
4.1% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

6.8% Everyday
1.4% 3-5 Times/Week
0.0% Once a Week or Weekend
12.2% Only on Special Occasions
79.7% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

13.7% Four + a Day
11.8% Three a Day
19.6% Two a Day
54.9% One a Day



Use Tobacco

10.7% Yes
89.3% No

Tobacco Cessation



16.7% Yes, I considered quitting
70.8% No, I don't consider quitting
12.5% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-22.2%** **No-63.0%**

I don't know if there are resources **14.8%**

Health Care



47.8%
Have a Provider

52.2%
Do Not Have A
Provider

52.9%
Have a Traditional Healer or
Herbalist Provider

14.3%
Do Not Have a Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

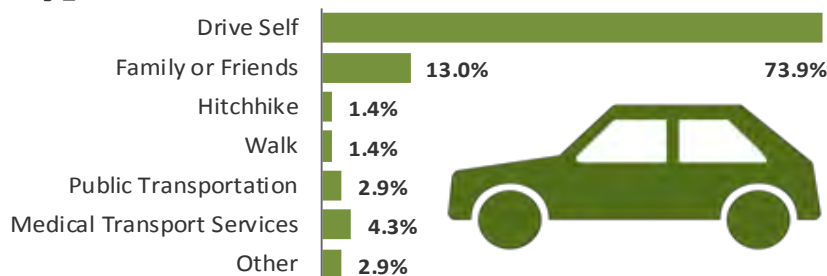
32.9%
Do Not Use Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6.3% Traditional | 1.5% Traditional | 26.6% Traditional | 48.3% Traditional |
| 90.6% Clinical | 98.5% Clinical | 70.3% Clinical | 50.0% Clinical |
| 3.1% Both | 0.0% Both | 3.1% Both | 1.7% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

50.7% <10 Miles

15.1% 10+ Miles

24.7% 50+ Miles

9.6% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 43.8%

No - 56.3%



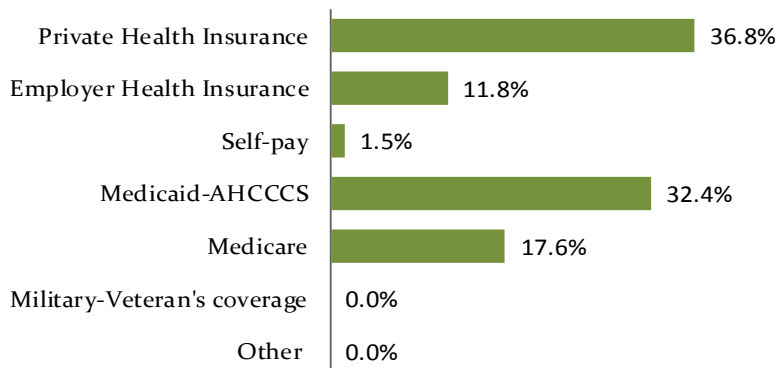
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 33.3%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 9.9%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 26.3%** Lechee Clinic
- 14.0%** Page Hospital
- 5.8%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facilities
- <5.0%** Other health facilities*



* Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, & any ER department.

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

6.9% Not Eligible

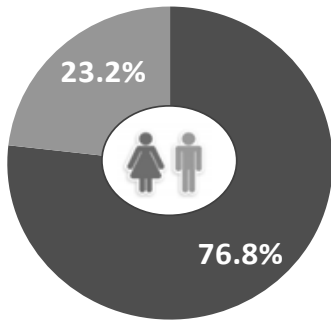
6.9% Do Not Know Where to Obtain

3.4% Do Not Need

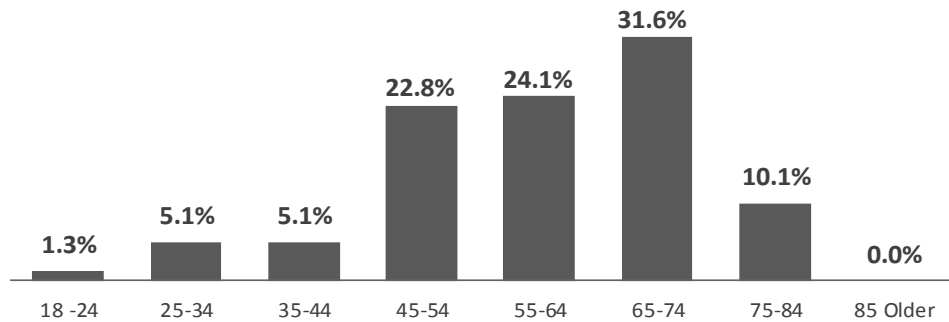
10.3% Cannot Afford

72.4% Receive Service From Indian Health Facility

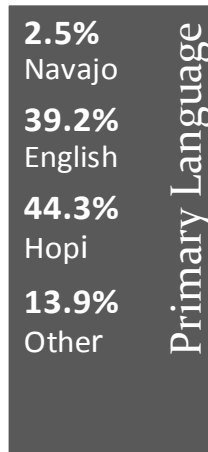
Survey Demographics



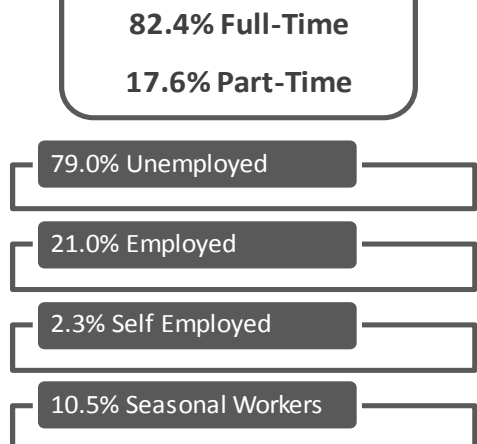
Age Distribution



Marital Status



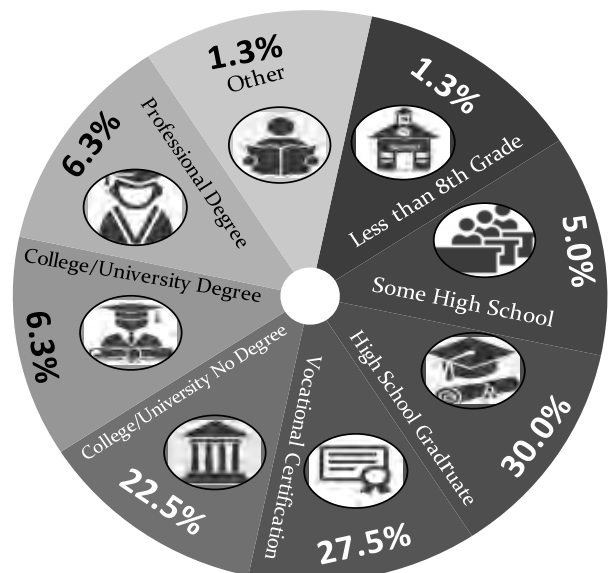
Employment Status



Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 15.8% Health Problems
- 1.8% Not Looking
- 10.5% Actively Looking
- 8.8% No Job in Area
- 5.3% Unpaid Caretaker
- 7.0% Homemaker
- 0.0% Student
- 3.5% Elderly
- 47.4% Retired
- 0.0% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

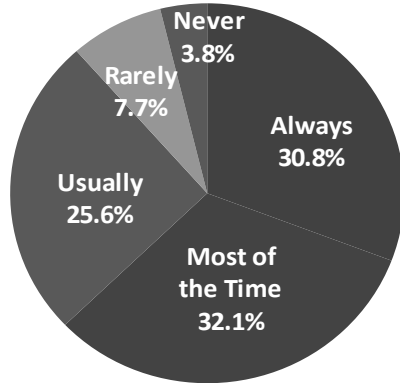


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

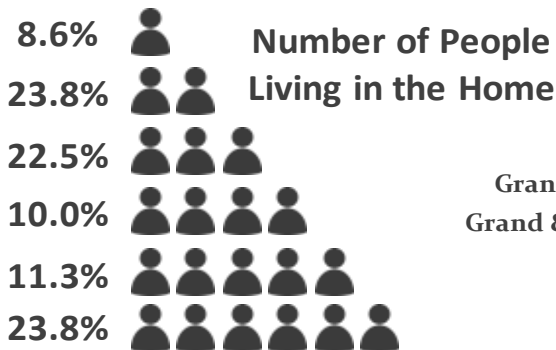
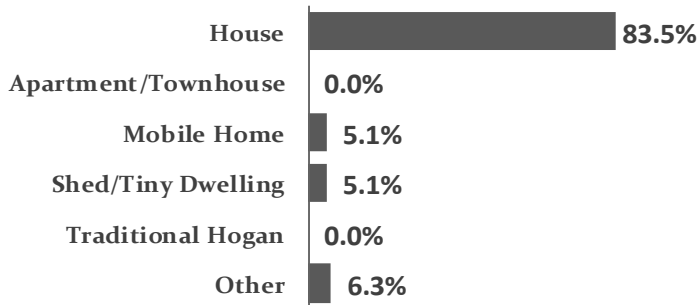
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

52.2% <10 Miles
 19.7% 10+ Miles
 24.2% 50+ Miles
 3.8% 100+ Miles

Housing Types



Number of People Living in the Home

ELECTRIC

85.9%
 Have in Home
 14.1%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

22.2% - By Choice
 44.4% - No Access
 11.1% - Financial
 22.2% - Other



Reasons for No Water

12.5% - By Choice
 37.5% - No Access
 6.3% - Financial
 43.8% - Other

WATER

75.6%
 Have in Home
 24.4%
 No Water



TELEPHONE

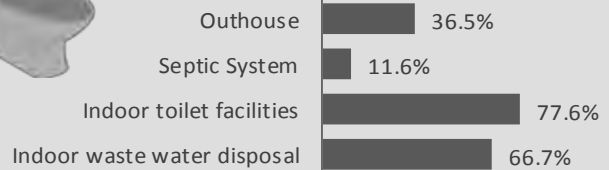
71.3%
 Have in Home
 28.8%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

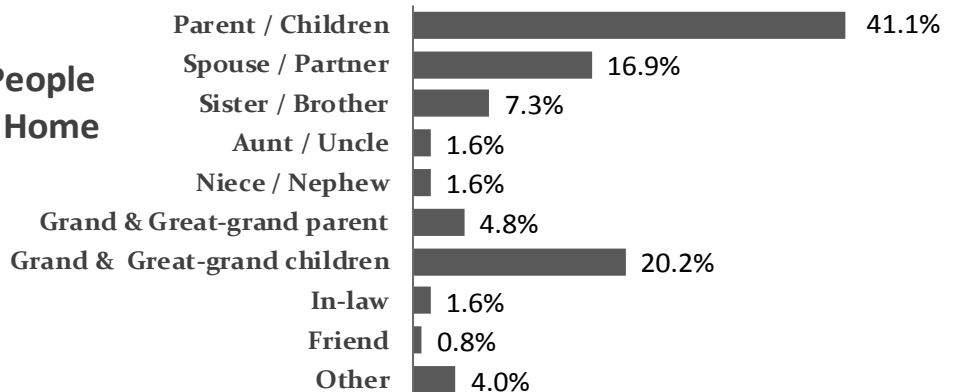
35.0% - By Choice
 35.0% - No Access
 15.0% - Financial
 15.0% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



73.3%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
48.1% Good
44.3% Fair
7.6% Poor



64.4%
Completed a Dental Exam

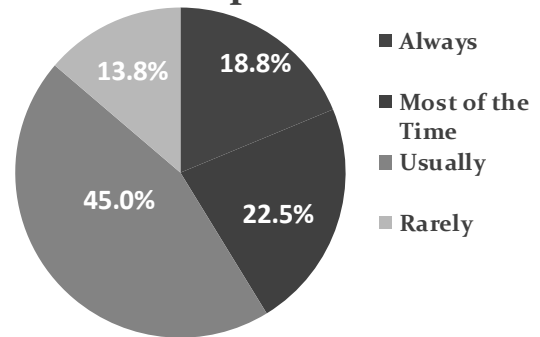
Dental Health was...
35.0% Good
45.0% Fair
20.0% Poor



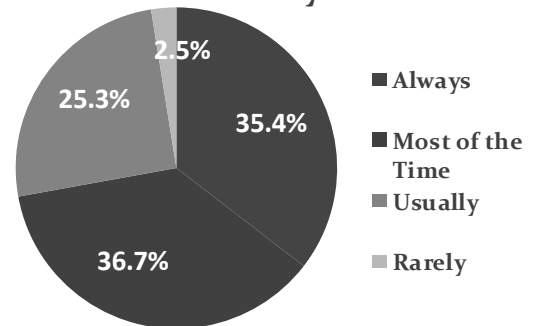
29.0%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
62.0% Good
30.4% Fair
7.6% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food

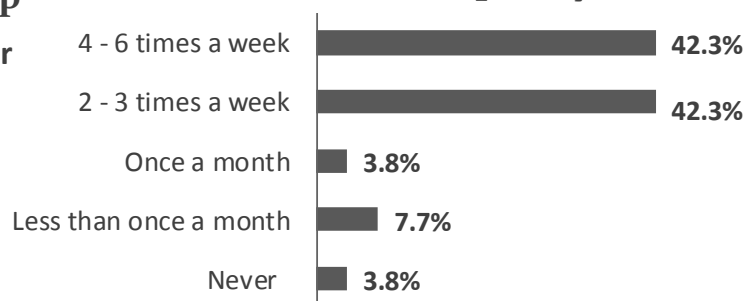


Last Routine Check-Up



58.2% Within the Last Year
16.5% 2 Years
6.3% 3-5 Years
11.4% 6+ Years
7.6% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

0.0% Everyday
1.3% 3-5 Times/Week
5.2% Once a Week or Weekend
16.7% Only on Special Occasions
76.9% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

6.7% Four + a Day
11.7% Three a Day
28.3% Two a Day
53.3% One a Day



Use Tobacco

18.2% Yes
81.8% No

Tobacco Cessation



52.0% Yes, I considered quitting
20.0% No, I don't consider quitting
28.0% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit?
Yes-27.6% **No-31.0%**
I don't know if there are resources 41.4%

Health Care



76.3%
Have a Provider

23.7%
Do Not Have A
Provider

64.0%
Have a Traditional Healer or
Herbalist Provider

13.3%
Do Not Have a Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider

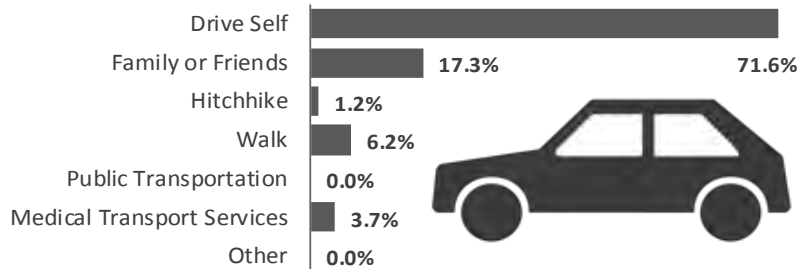
42.7%
Do Not Use Traditional
Healer or Herbalist Provider



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11.0% Traditional | 5.4% Traditional | 31.0% Traditional | 67.6% Traditional |
| 83.6% Clinical | 93.2% Clinical | 66.2% Clinical | 66.2% Clinical |
| 5.5% Both | 5.5% Both | 2.8% Both | 2.8% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care

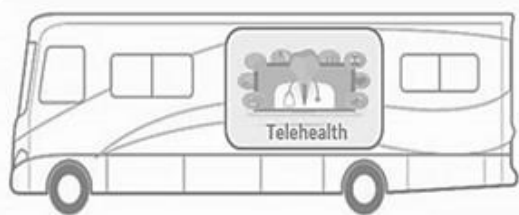


Distance to Receive Health Care

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 90.0% | <10 Miles |
| 6.6% | 10+ Miles |
| 2.5% | 50+ Miles |
| 1.3% | 100+ Miles |

Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 42.5%
No - 57.5%



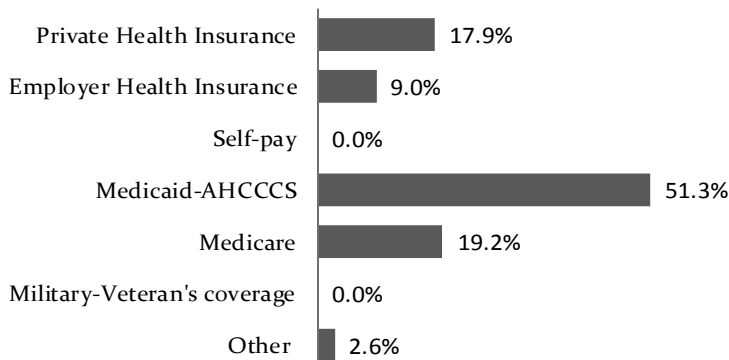
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 61.8%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 7.3%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 6.5%** Hopi Health Care
- 8.1%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility
- <5.0%** Other health Facilities*



* LeChee Clinic, Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Page Hospital, & any ER department.

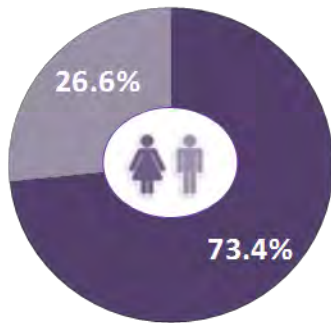
Health Care Payment Types



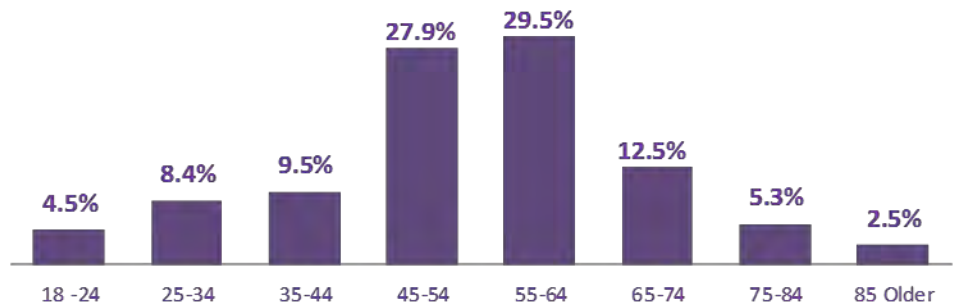
Reasons for No Health Insurance

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 0.0% | Not Eligible |
| 0.0% | Do Not Know Where to Obtain |
| 0.0% | Do Not Need |
| 5.1% | Cannot Afford |
| 94.9% | Receive Service From Indian Health Facility |

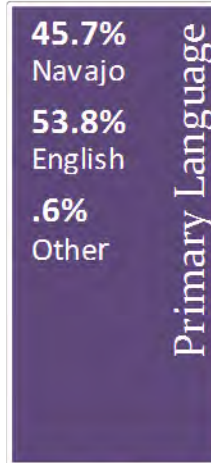
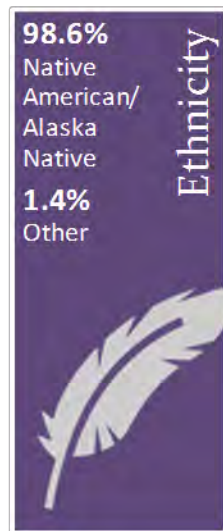
Survey Demographics



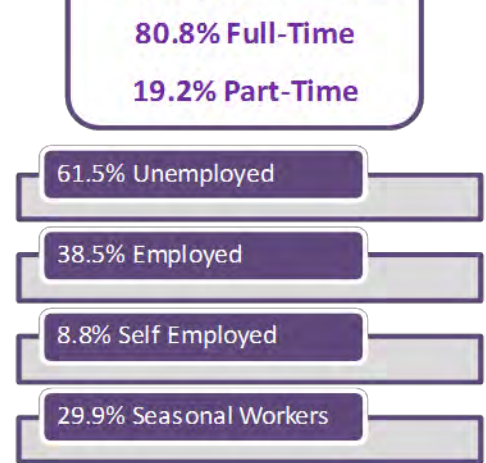
Age Distribution



Marital Status



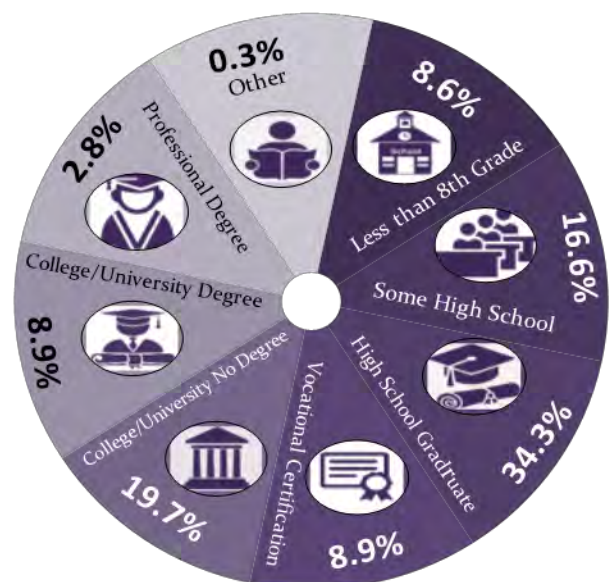
Employment Status



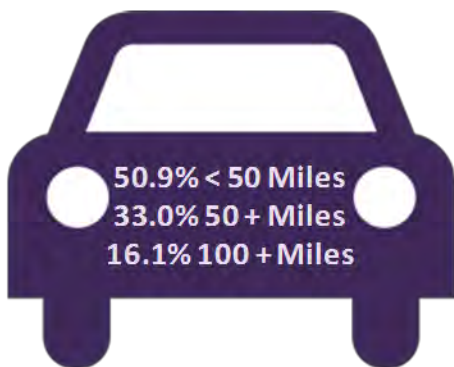
Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 25.6% Health Problems
- 3.1% Not Looking
- 8.7% Actively Looking
- 8.7% No Job in Area
- 5.6% Unpaid Caretaker
- 6.2% Homemaker
- 2.6% Student
- 11.8% Elderly
- 25.1% Retired
- 2.6% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

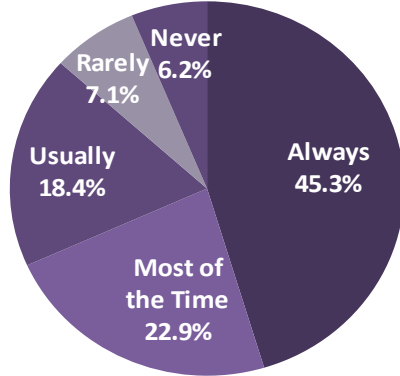


Distance to Work

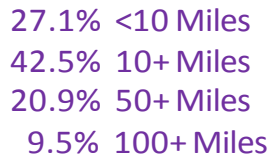


Living Conditions

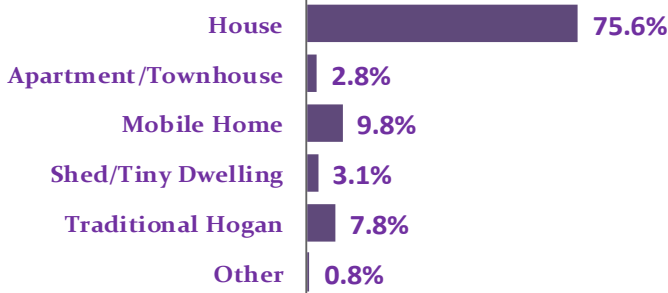
Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store



Housing Types



ELECTRIC

84.2%
Have in Home
15.8%
No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

12.1% - By Choice
37.9% - No Access
31.0% - Financial
19.0% - Other



Reasons for No Water

14.9% - By Choice
42.6% - No Access
31.9% - Financial
10.6% - Other

WATER

86.2%
Have in Home
13.8%
No Water



TELEPHONE

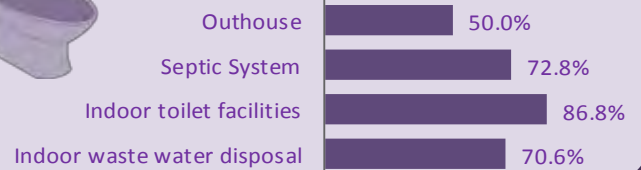
54.5%
Have in Home
45.5%
No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

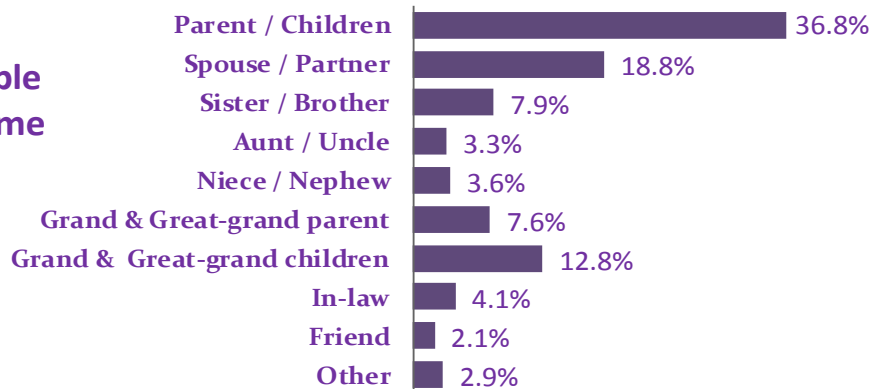
28.2% - By Choice
32.0% - No Access
9.7% - Financial
30.1% - Other



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Personal Health

Describe your Health

In the Past Year...

survey participants reported their...



75.9%
Completed a
Physical Health
Exam

Physical Health was...
50.0% Good
43.3% Fair
6.7% Poor



61.2%
Completed a
Dental Exam

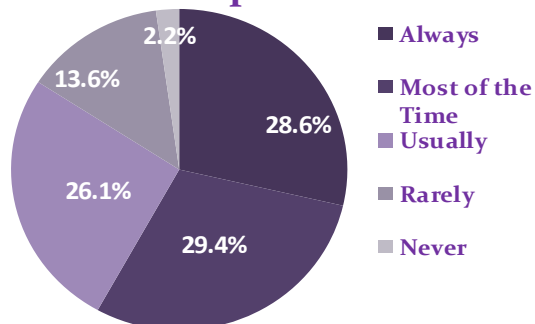
Dental Health was...
36.0% Good
45.4% Fair
18.6% Poor



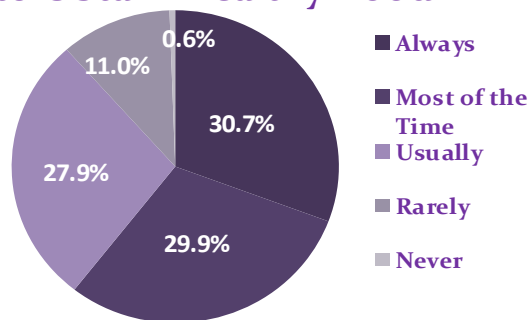
39.5%
Completed a
Mental or Spiritual
Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
56.1% Good
38.0% Fair
5.9% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



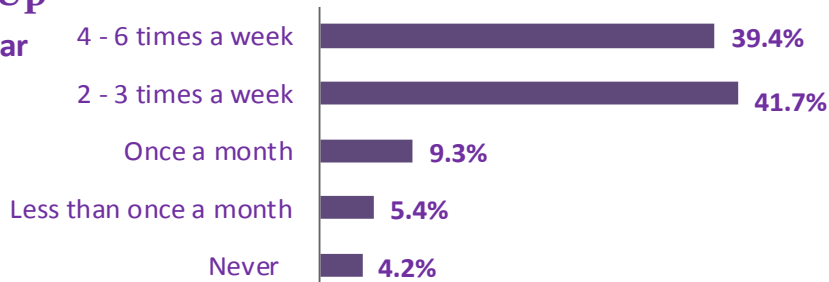
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

58.3% Within the Last Year
17.1% 2 Years
8.4% 3-5 Years
9.0% 6 + Years
7.3% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

.6% Everyday
1.1% 3-5 Times/Week
3.7% Once a Week or Weekend
12.8% Only on Special Occasions
81.8% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

11.4% Four + a Day
9.6% Three a Day
32.9% Two a Day
46.1% One a Day



Use Tobacco
15.0% Yes
85.0% No

Tobacco Cessation



29.3% Yes, I considered quitting
52.8% No, I don't consider quitting
17.9% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-25.9%** **No-45.9%**
I don't know if there are resources **28.2%**

Health Care



56.5%
Have a Provider

43.5%
Do Not Have A Provider

59.2%
Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

20.5%
Do Not Have a Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider

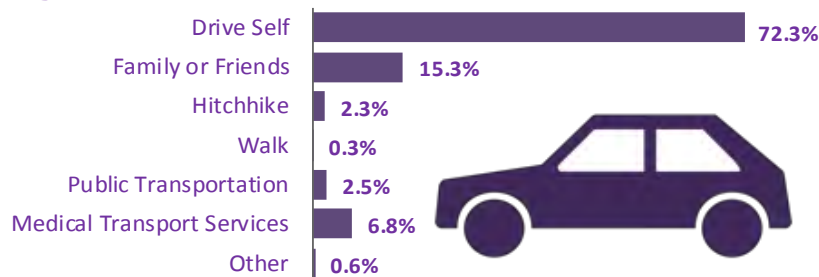
20.2%
Do Not Use Traditional Healer or Herbalist Provider



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12.3% Traditional | 2.3% Traditional | 29.8% Traditional | 52.6% Traditional |
| 75.2% Clinical | 95.8% Clinical | 57.5% Clinical | 36.3% Clinical |
| 12.6% Both | 1.9% Both | 12.7% Both | 11.1% Both |

Types of Travel to Receive Health Care



Distance to Receive Health Care

8.4% <10 Miles

64.4% 10+ Miles

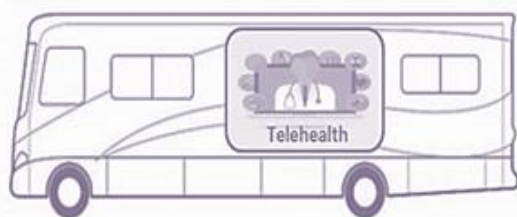
23.5% 50+ Miles

3.6% 100+ Miles

Would you consider a visiting the Telehealth?

Yes - 44.3%

No - 55.7%



Healthcare Facility Most Visited

55.8% Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation

6.6% Mobile Health Clinic

10.5% Inscription House Health Clinic

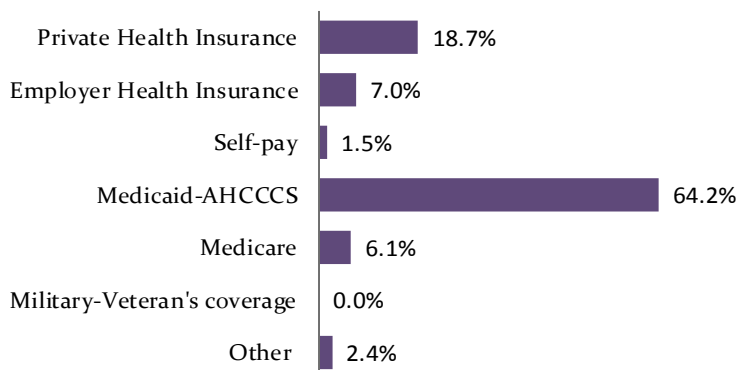
9.9% Any Flagstaff Medical Facility

<5.0% Other health facilities*



* LeChee Clinic, Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, & any ER department.

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

11.0% Not Eligible

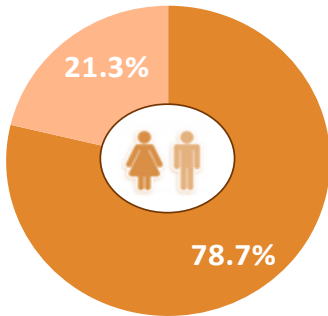
2.9% Do Not Know Where to Obtain

1.4% Do Not Need

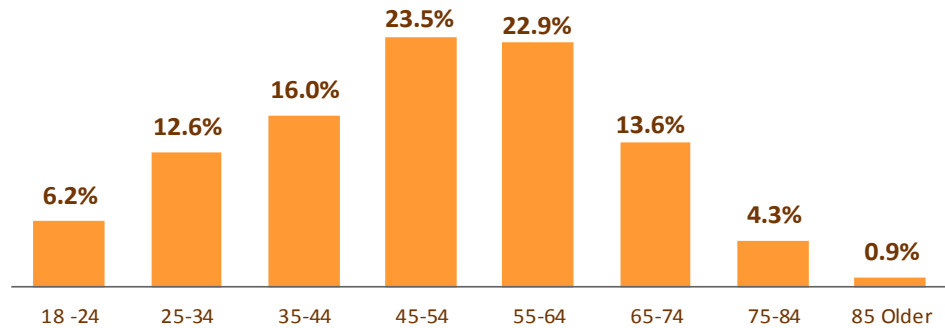
2.9% Cannot Afford

11.0% Receive Service from Indian Health Facility

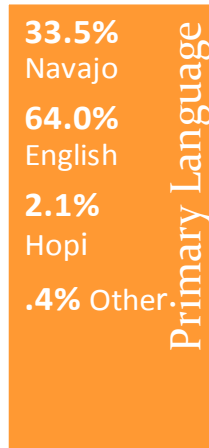
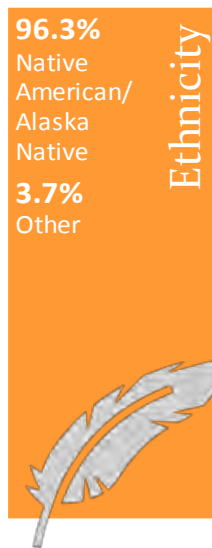
Survey Demographics



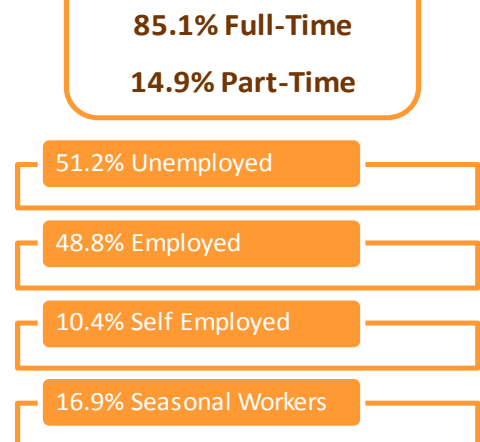
Age Distribution



Marital Status



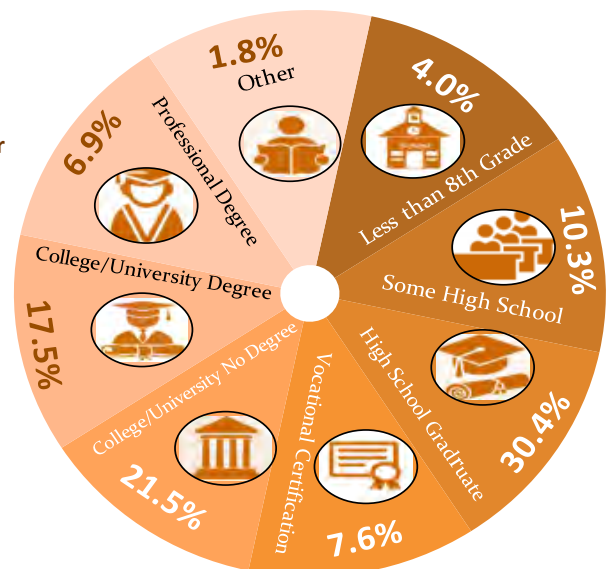
Employment Status



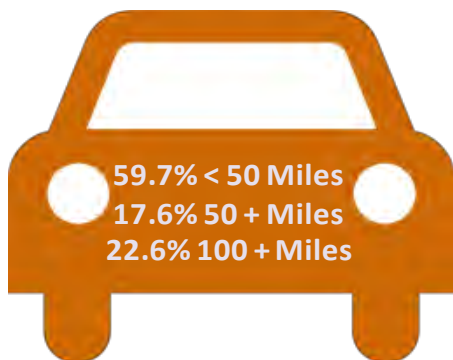
Reasons For Not Having a Job

- 22.2% Health Problems
- 4.4% Not Looking
- 10.9% Actively Looking
- 8.8% No Job in Area
- 4.9% Unpaid Caretaker
- 7.5% Homemaker
- 4.1% Student
- 6.2% Elderly
- 22.5% Retired
- 8.5% Other Reason

Educational Attainment

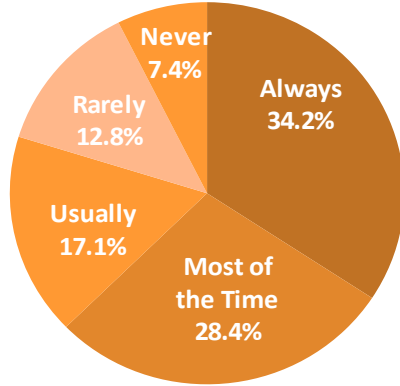


Distance to Work



Living Conditions

Is my Neighborhood Safe?



Distance to Grocery Store

52.2% <10 Miles
 19.7% 10+ Miles
 24.2% 50+ Miles
 3.8% 100+ Miles

ELECTRIC

90.2%
 Have in Home
9.8%
 No Electricity

Reasons for No Electricity

21.5% - By Choice
 22.8% - No Access
 26.6% - Financial
 29.1% - Other



Reasons for No Water

9.2% - By Choice
 26.3% - No Access
 23.7% - Financial
 40.8% - Other

WATER

88.7%
 Have in Home
11.3%
 No Water



TELEPHONE

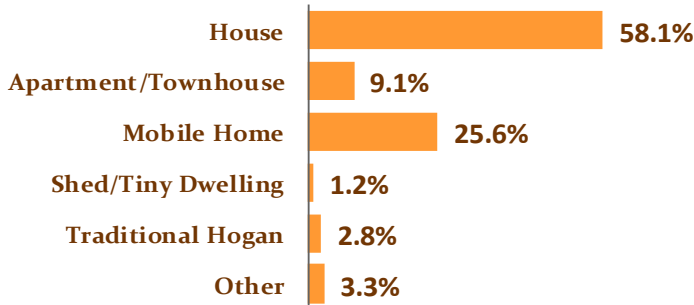
63.1%
 Have in Home
36.9%
 No Phone

Reasons for No Telephone

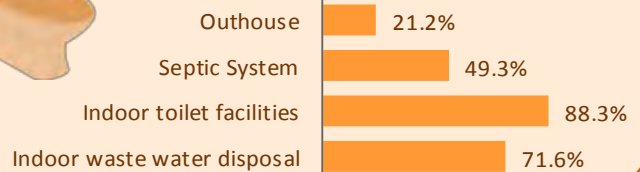
47.8% - By Choice
 18.9% - No Access
 14.4% - Financial
 18.9% - Other



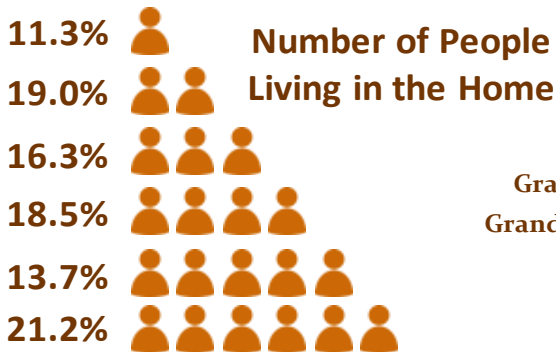
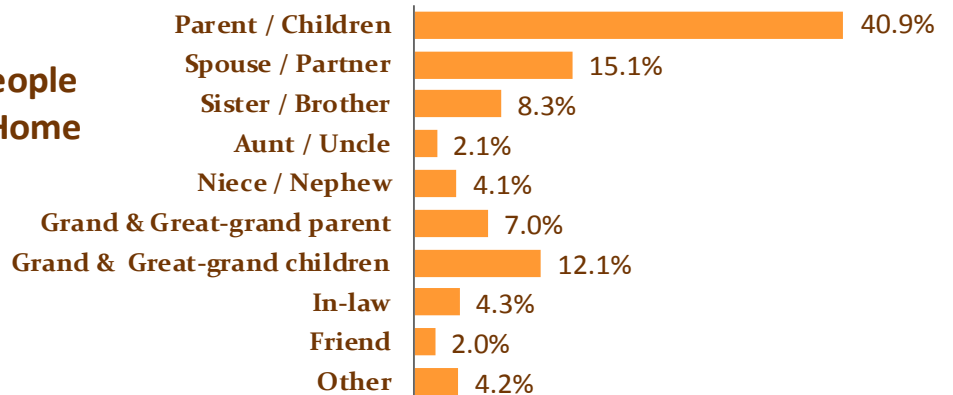
Housing Types



PLUMBING



Relationship of Household



Number of People Living in the Home

Personal Health

Describe Your Health

In the Past Year...

Survey participants reported their...



77.8%
Completed a Physical Health Exam

Physical Health was...
50.4% Good
41.0% Fair
8.6% Poor



63.9%
Completed a Dental Exam

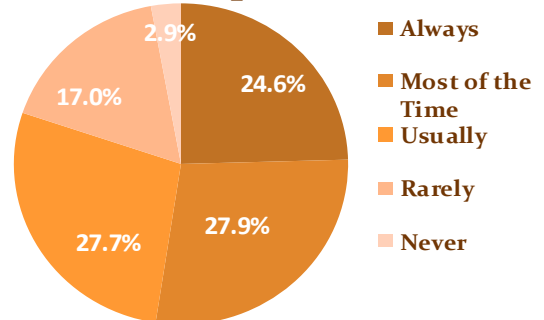
Dental Health was...
41.5% Good
43.3% Fair
15.2% Poor



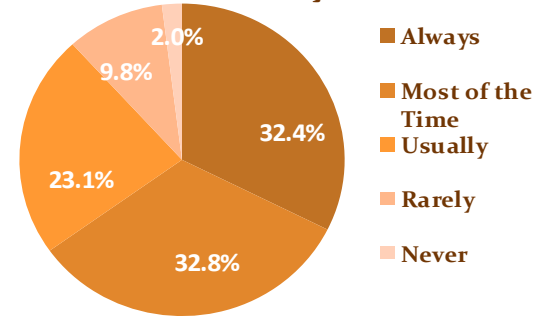
36.4%
Completed a Mental or Spiritual Well-Being Check

Mental or Spiritual Health was...
56.5% Good
37.7% Fair
5.8% Poor

Fruit & Vegetable Consumption



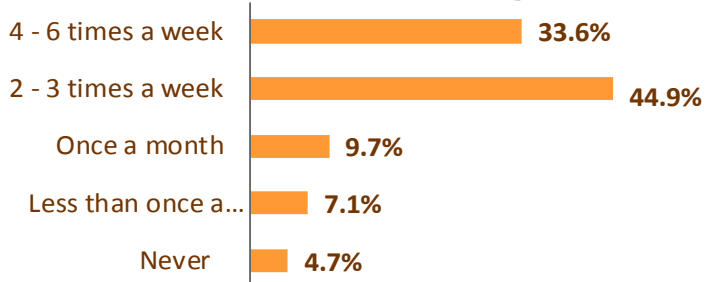
Adequate Resources to Obtain Healthy Food



Last Routine Check-Up

60.3% Within the Last Year
18.1% 2 Years
9.9% 3-5 Years
7.3% 6+ Years
4.3% Never

Exercise Frequency



Alcoholic Beverage Consumption

1.6% Everyday
2.4% 3-5 Times/Week
5.5% Once a Week or Weekend
18.5% Only on Special Occasions
72.0% I don't drink



Soda Consumption

10.4% Four + a Day
10.0% Three a Day
31.3% Two a Day
0.0% One a Day



Use Tobacco

16.2% Yes
83.8% No

Tobacco Cessation



35.2% Yes, I considered quitting
39.5% No, I don't consider quitting
25.3% I don't know if I want to quit

Do you have the resources available to quit? **Yes-30.0%** **No-38.2%**

I don't know if there are resources **31.8%**

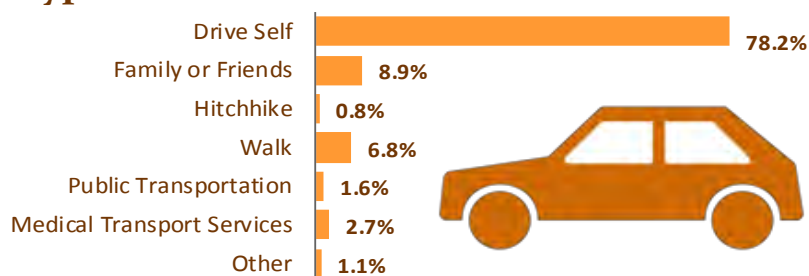
Health Care



Healing and Treatment Preferences

| Physical | Dental | Mental | Spiritual |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13.1% Traditional | 1.9% Traditional | 32.7% Traditional | 58.2% Traditional |
| 80.3% Clinical | 96.5% Clinical | 62.3% Clinical | 37.2% Clinical |
| 6.6% Both | 1.6% Both | 5.0% Both | 4.6% Both |

Types of Travel to Recieve Health Care



Distance to Recieve Health Care

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 85.1% | <10 Miles |
| 6.6% | 10+ Miles |
| 5.8% | 50+ Miles |
| 2.4% | 100+ Miles |

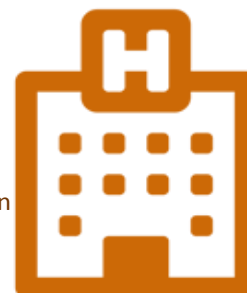
Would you consider a Telehealth visit?

Yes - 40.8%
No - 59.2%



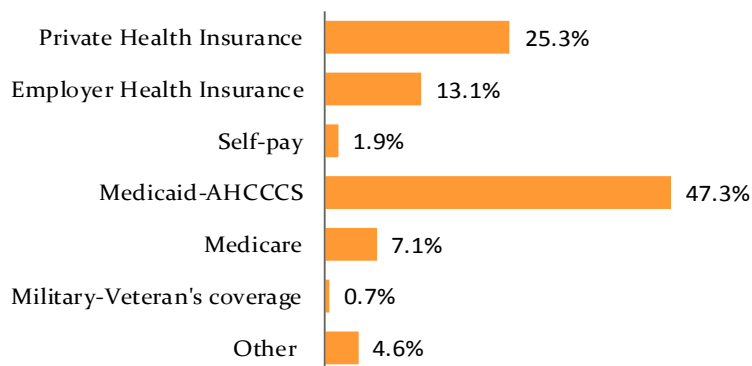
Healthcare Facility Most Visited

- 65.8%** Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation
- 6.3%** Mobile Health Clinic
- 10.4%** Any Flagstaff Medical Facility
- <5.0%** Other health facilities*



* Sacred Peaks Health Clinic, LeChee Clinic, Inscription House Clinic, Kayenta Health Center, Hopi Health Care, Page Hospital, & any ER

Health Care Payment Types



Reasons for No Health Insurance

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 9.0% | Not Eligible |
| 2.9% | Do Not Know Where to Obtain |
| 3.2% | Do Not Need |
| 13.1% | Cannot Afford |
| 71.8% | Recieve Service From Indian Health Facility |

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