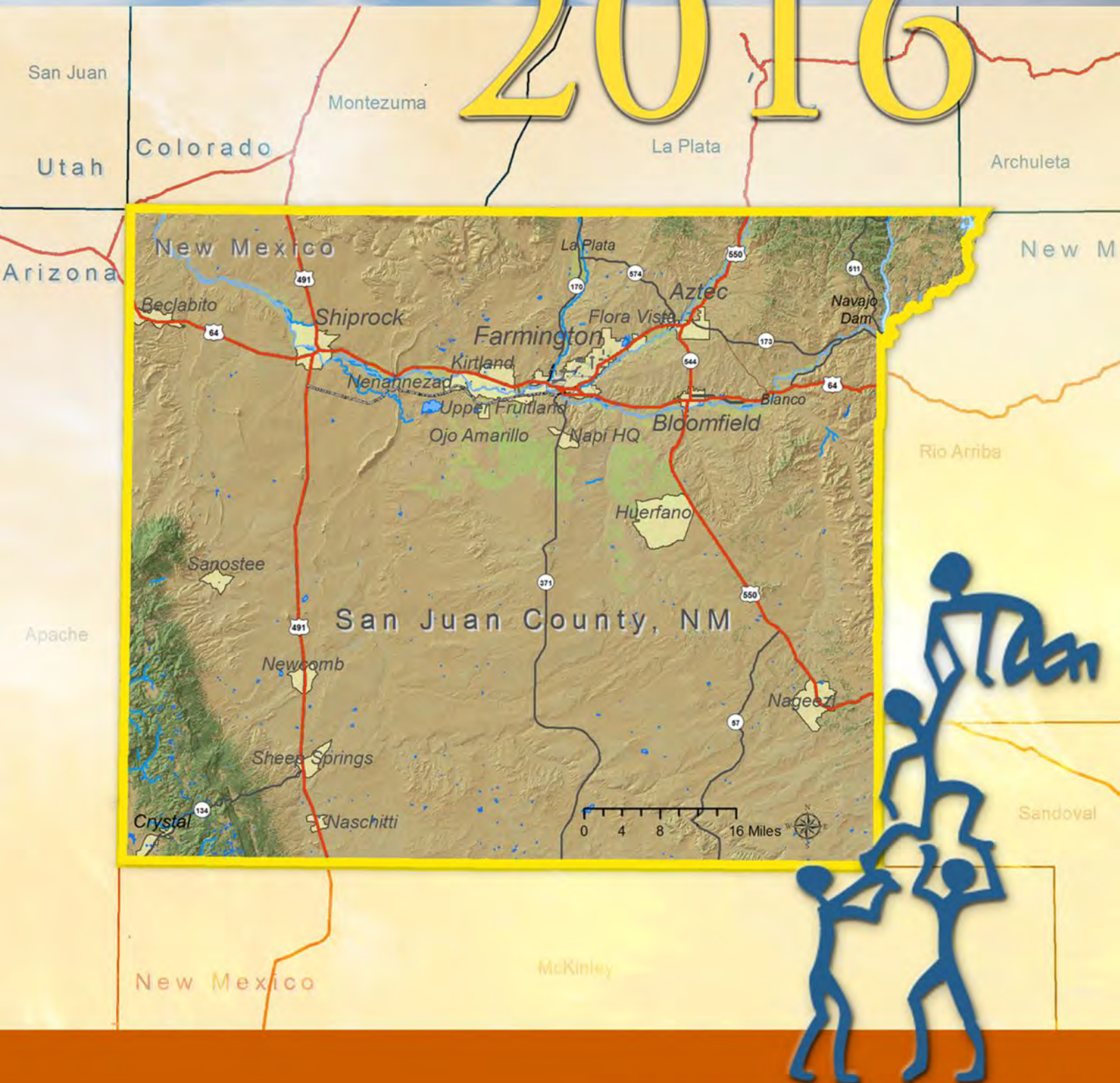


San Juan County Needs Assessment

2016



Community Needs Assessment of San Juan County, New Mexico

Completed June, 2016

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San Juan County Partnership

**Working together with people of all ages
and cultures to develop community
wellness and prevention awareness.**

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I. Executive Summary

San Juan County Partnership has conducted a comprehensive county-wide community Needs Assessment every four years since 1996. The purpose of this ongoing effort has been to help identify areas of concern and prioritize services of greatest need of expansion in San Juan County.

The current 2016 Needs Assessment is a partial replication of past assessments, but includes some major departures as well, with significant changes to the survey protocols and modifications to the Resident Household Survey. This report summarizes and integrates findings from two surveys, along with relevant social indicator data to paint a picture of the strengths and priorities within the major sectors of our community.

The goal is that this document will be useful to a variety of service agencies, government entities, schools, businesses, and organizations throughout the county for purposes of planning, applications for funding, and channeling resources in order to make the greatest contribution to the vitality of the community.

Priorities were identified within the areas of:

- Strengthening the Economy
- Reducing Injury and Substance Abuse
- Improving Access to Healthcare
- Reducing Violence
- Enhancing Infrastructure and Environment

II. Methodology

This Needs Assessment is a partial replication of previous county-wide community needs assessments conducted by San Juan County Partnership every four years since 1996. While some of the major sections and questions in past surveys were retained in order to make comparisons, a number of changes were made as well. The two survey instruments can be found in *Appendices E* and *F*.

As with past SJCP Needs Assessments, the current assessment utilized two surveys. A Resident Household Survey was completed by a representative sample of 1,193 residents throughout San Juan County. A Key Informant Survey was completed by 90 members of the community who are knowledgeable about the needs of San Juan County residents, and who represent a variety of sectors, including: education, health and human services, tribal, county and city government, faith-based, and business. Sample demographics for both surveys are described below.

In terms of the protocol for data collection, past SJCP Needs Assessments involved making telephone calls to recruit residents to participate in an in-person interview. As the ability to reach people by land line phones became less and less feasible, it became necessary to change the protocol. The current Needs Assessment explored two separate protocols for data collection for the Resident Household Survey, which turned out to be complimentary components for obtaining a representative sample. These two methodologies were supplemented with additional efforts used to ensure representation from rural Navajo and from Hispanic, particularly Spanish speaking residents.

DATA COLLECTION PROTOCOLS

A. Resident Survey (n=1,093)

1. Online Surveys (n=547): An invitation to take the Resident Household Survey was included in the Farmington and Aztec utility bills in Fall, 2015. Essentially, every San Juan County household from Waterflow, NM east received an invitation to participate in the survey. A drawing for five \$100 gift cards was offered as an incentive. Dates were provided for when they could complete paper surveys if they did not have access to the Internet. The survey was available online for seven weeks, through the end of November.
2. Paper Surveys (n=546) were conducted at the following locations:
 - a. Local MVD offices which offer a built-in random representation of residents.
 - b. At the Farmington Library on specified dates, for those who received an online survey invitation but were not able to complete the survey online due to lack of Internet access.
 - c. Through coordinating with Navajo Nation Chapter Houses, to ensure equal representation by Chapter House.
 - d. Through coordinating with Enlace, the Hispanic organization affiliated with the College which provides community outreach and support to students. For this purpose, the survey was translated into Spanish.

B. Key Informant Survey (n=90)

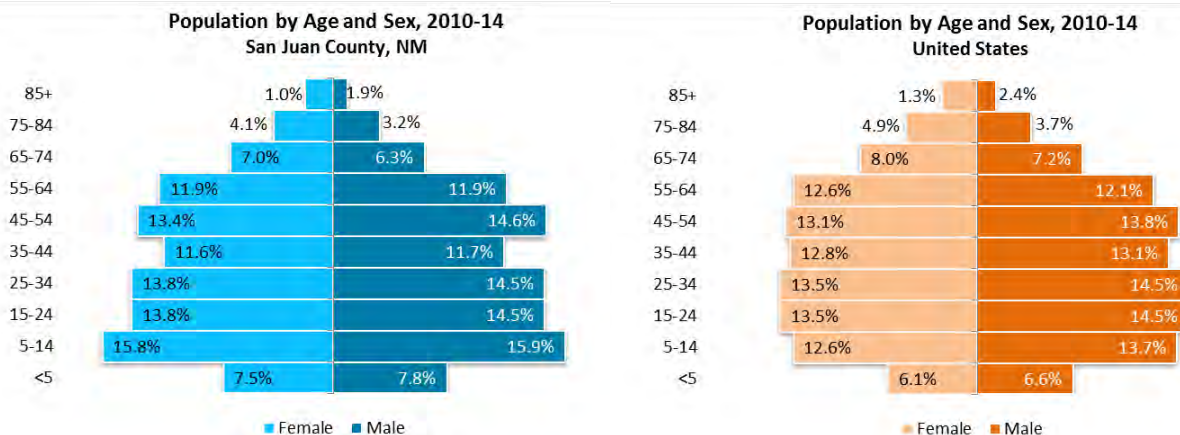
1. Online Surveys (n=75): An email invitation was sent from SJCP to approximately 400 community leaders, educators, business owners and service providers to complete the Key Informant Survey. A subset of recipients received an email from the Farmington Chamber of Commerce.
2. Paper Surveys (n=15): Paper surveys were delivered to Navajo Tribal and Chapter House officials, to anticipate the potential of limited Internet access on the Reservation.

III. Demographics

San Juan County experienced steady population growth through 2010, when it reached just over 130,000 residents. Although the population growth was expected to continue, instead there has been a steady decline in the population since 2010. The most recent estimated population for 2015 is 118,737, what it was in 2002.

AGE BY SEX DISTRIBUTION

The median age in San Juan County is 34 years, with 20% of the population under 18 years old, and 17% of the population over 65. In the U.S., the median age is 37, with 17% of the population under 18, and 20% over 65. The charts below show the age distribution by sex for San Juan County and for the U.S. Compared to the U.S., the distribution across age groups is different in San Juan County, with higher proportions of younger age groups.



The birth rate in San Juan County, in 2014, is 14.5 births per 1,000 persons, a significant decrease from what it was in 2008 at 18.3 births per 1,000. It is also significantly higher than New Mexico's rate of 12.4.

RACE/ETHNICITY

According to most recent Census estimates, 37% describe themselves as Native American, 19% as Hispanic, and 53% of the population describe themselves as White, with 41% being White non-Hispanic. An additional 2% report two or more races, .6% describe themselves as Black, and .4% as Asian. According to most recent estimates, there are approximately 40,693 households in the County, with an average household size of 3.1 persons.

CONFIDENCE LEVEL

As can be seen from the sample descriptions below, most characteristics of the Resident Survey sample match the demographics and zip code / geographic area of the county (*see table, next page*). Given the sample size, and demographic profile that mirrors county demographics and population distribution, coupled with a random sampling technique, the results are considered to be a statistically sound, with a confidence interval of 2.82, and a representative sample of San Juan County adult residents.

Characteristics of the Survey Samples

Of the 1,193 respondents in the resident survey sample, 36% described themselves as Native American, 17% as Hispanic, and 44% as White non-Hispanic. An additional 1% describe themselves as Black/African American, .3% as Asian American, and 1% as other. Of the respondents, 65% are female, 35% male. In order to account for the gender discrepancy, the survey data are weighted by gender to approximate equal numbers of males and females.

Table III1. Zip Code of Resident Survey Respondents

City	Zip Code(s)	Target Number based on n=1089*	Percent of Population	Actual Number in Sample	Percent of Sample (n=1089)*
Nageezi	87037	6	0.53%	8	0.73%
Farmington	87401	395	36.31%	362	33.24%
Farmington	87402	94	8.65%	114	10.47%
Farmington	87499	4	0.36%	8	0.73%
Aztec	87410	150	13.81%	138	12.67%
Blanco	87412	8	0.76%	8	0.73%
Bloomfield	87413	143	13.17%	148	13.59%
Flora Vista	87415	15	1.40%	13	1.19%
Fruitland	87416	47	4.28%	44	4.04%
Kirtland	87417	59	5.42%	56	5.14%
La Plata	87418	9	0.83%	9	0.83%
Navajo Dam	87419	4	0.36%	8	0.73%
Sheep Springs & Naschitti	87364 & 87325	9	0.87%	18	1.65%
Shiprock	87420	102	9.39%	115	10.56%
Waterflow	87421	16	1.47%	17	1.56%
Newcomb	87455	15	1.37%	12	1.10%
Sanostee	87461	11	1.03%	11	1.01%
Crystal	87328	0	---	4	0.37%

*Four respondents did not enter Zip code, but did indicate they lived in San Juan County.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KEY INFORMANT SURVEY RESPONDENTS

There were 90 respondents to the Key Informant Survey, including 56% women and 44% men. They had resided in San Juan County an average of 28 years. They represented a variety of sectors of the community, as follows:

- Government agencies (7)
- Businesses (7)
- Education (47)
- Health care (4)
- Behavioral Health (4)
- Tribal (15)
- Faith (4)
- Other (2)

Because of the preponderance of respondents in the Education sector, data were weighted to balance the weight of Education sector ratings relative to other sectors.

IV. Introduction to Data Sections

Data are organized in six sections, as outlined below. Social indicator data and community level data are woven together with the results of the current Resident Survey and Key Informant Survey.

Each data section includes indicator data, as well as survey data, and a summary of indicators at the end of each section.

Data sections include:

1. Economics & Housing
2. Education
3. Health & Wellness
4. DWI, Alcohol & Other Substance Abuse
5. Crime & Safety
6. Transportation, Recreation & the Environment

1. Economics & Housing

The first item on the Resident Survey asked respondents to select four factors from a list of 15 that they thought were the “most important factors in a healthy community.”

The highest ranking factor, selected by 54%, was “Good jobs and healthy economy.”

It is not surprising that San Juan County residents want and *value* a healthy economy, realizing that individuals, families and communities need consistent employment to remain strong and self-sufficient. By contrast, three out of 10 respondents (29%) reported that they or someone in their household had lost a job in the past year.

3 out of 10

Resident Survey respondents reported they or someone in their household lost a job in the past year

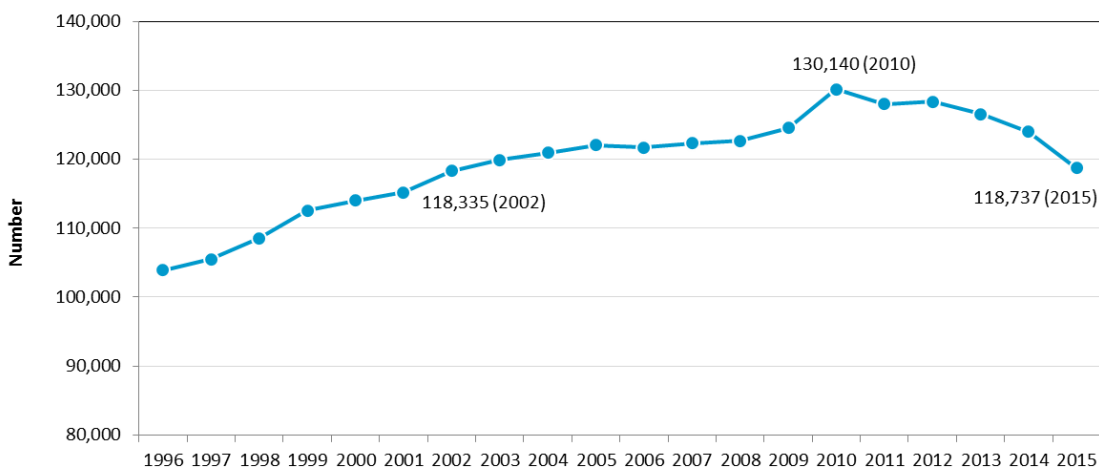
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Among respondents on the Resident Survey, 52% were currently employed and an additional 6% were self-employed, 16% indicated they were homemakers, 3% “unable to work,” 3% students, and 9% were retired. In addition, 10% reported they were currently “out of work,” 3% for more than a year and 7% for less than a year. However, if only those who are in the labor force are included (that is, excluding homemakers, retired, students and those unable to work), the percentage of those who are out of work is 15% of the sample.

POPULATION GROWTH/DECLINE

Population is an important economic consideration, as it represents the labor pool from which businesses can draw upon as they decide to invest in and establish themselves in a certain area. The graph below shows the population growth through 2010, and the recent decline. Since the year 2010, the population decreased 11,400 people, to an estimated population of 118,737 in 2015, similar to what it was in 2002. According to Census estimates, from 2014 to 2015 alone, the County is estimated to have lost just over 5,000 residents.

Population Growth and Decline (1996 - 2015)
San Juan County, NM



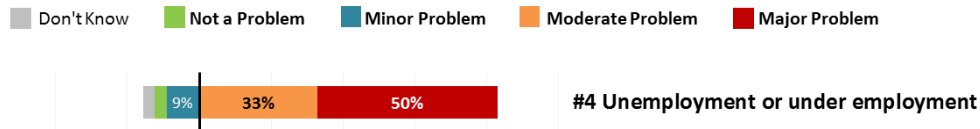
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 1-year Estimates

This section will provide a variety of economic and housing indicators. Realize that the most recent data available from respective sources will be provided, but that many of these indicators, which are one to three years old, may not reflect the most recent changes in the economy. Data from the current Resident and Key Informant Surveys illustrate the widespread concern about the current economy and job situation.

Unemployment

On the Resident Survey, respondents' ratings of "Unemployment or under employment" rank it as the 4th worst problem facing the County, with 83% rating it as a "Moderate" or "Major" problem. In the 2008 SJCP Needs Assessment, this problem ranked 18th out of 30, and then in the 2012, it moved to the rank of four, where it still is.

San Juan County Residents Rate County Problems



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership. Survey respondents were asked, "Please tell us in your opinion, whether you feel each of the following was a problem in San Juan County during the past year." Rated on a 4-point scale with 1="Not a problem" and 4=Major problem."

JOB AVAILABILITY

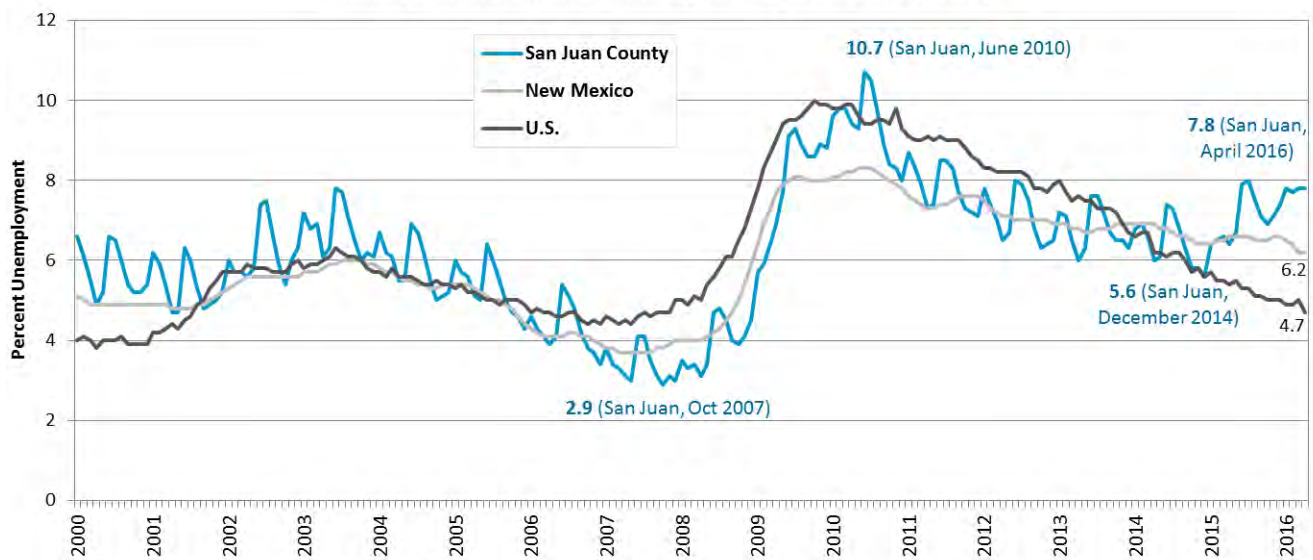
The Resident Survey asked respondents whether they feel there are "enough jobs in the County." One out of two (50%) said "No," they didn't feel there were enough jobs; 30% said "Somewhat," and 8% said "Yes." Another 11% said they "Didn't know." Ratings of job availability did not vary by income level. In other words, low, middle and high income respondents were equally likely to indicate they felt there were not enough jobs.

In addition the survey asked about personal experience with the job market. When asked if they had experienced difficulty finding work in the past year, of those who had "looked for a job recently" (n=630), 32% said "A lot of difficulty," 30% said "Some difficulty," and 38% said "No difficulty." Lower income respondents were more likely to have been looking for a job, and the percent of those who had difficulty finding a job within income levels varied as well. Of those who were looking for a job, 76% of lower income respondents had experienced "A lot" to "Some difficulty" finding a job, as did 58% of middle income, and 40% of higher income respondents.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate in San Juan County (as of April 2016) was 7.8%. Since the end of 2014, San Juan's unemployment rate began rising from 5.6% in December 2014 to 7.8% in March 2016, whereas the rates in the U.S. and New Mexico continued to decline or remain steady. (Realize that the unemployment rate does not include "involuntary" part-time workers who would rather be employed full-time, and only includes those who *actively* looked for a job within the past 4 weeks.)

Monthly Unemployment Rates (January 2000 - April 2016)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job Market

Having an “appropriate job market” was the highest ranked priority out of 104 by Key Informants, with 95% ranking this item as a “Moderate” or “High Priority,” and no one indicating the need was “met.”

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership

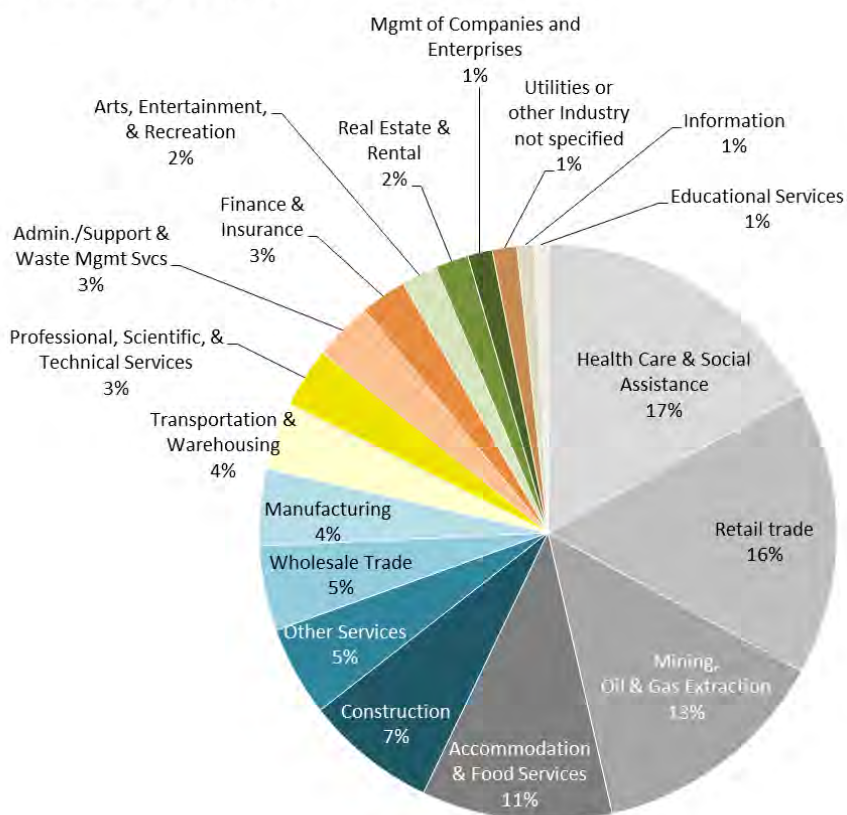
Key Informants were asked: “For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community.”

INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION

Of the total number of 39,206 jobs classified by industry in 2014, nearly one in six San Juan County jobs (17%) was in the health care industry, making it the top employing industry in the County, followed by retail trade, mining/oil & gas extraction, and accommodation and food services. These four industries account for over half the jobs in the County.

Compared to New Mexico, San Juan County has a similar proportion of Health Care jobs and a significantly larger proportion of Mining jobs. (*Important note:* Education services on chart (below) includes only private schools; public schools and colleges are included in a separate government database.)

Industry Distribution
San Juan County, NM (2014)



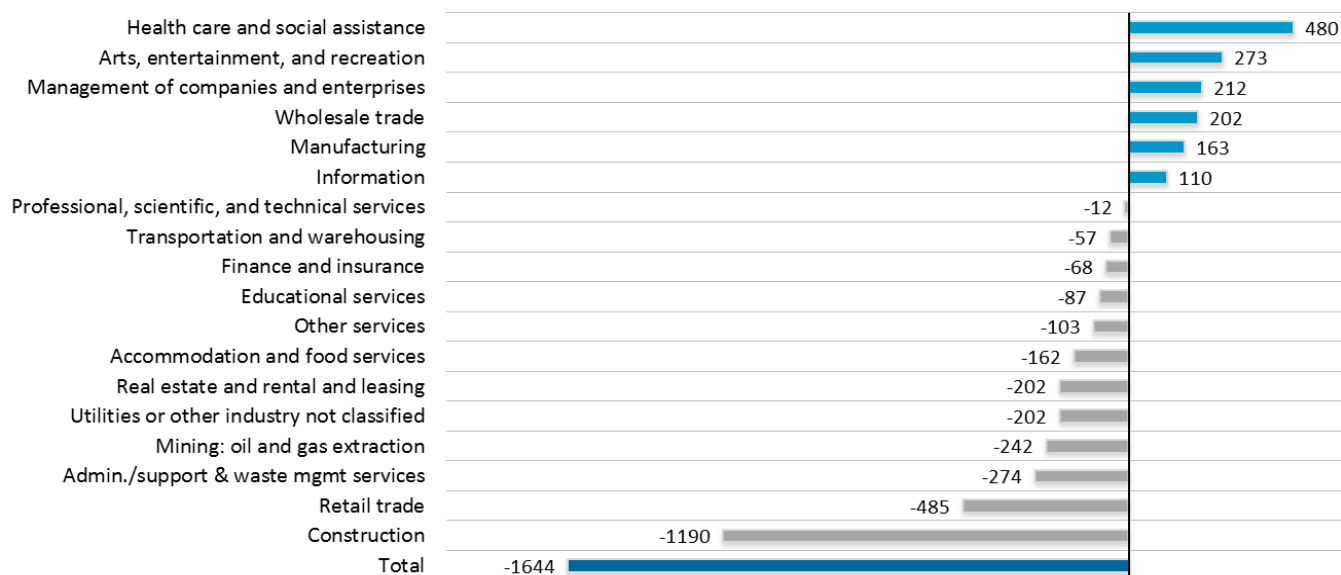
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 County Business Patterns

Job Market (Continued)

From 2007 to 2014, the job market went from 40,850 jobs to 39,206. The largest growth was in the health care industry, with an addition of 480 jobs, followed by arts, entertainment and recreation. The greatest loss was in construction, with a loss of 1,190 jobs, followed by retail trade, administrative support, and mining/oil & gas extraction. The chart below shows the 1,440 jobs gained and the 3,084 jobs lost, for a total of 1,644 fewer jobs. More recently (2016) it is estimated that the Mining (oil and gas) industry has lost 1,000 jobs in the past year.

Industry Employment Growth (Number of Jobs, 2007 to 2014)

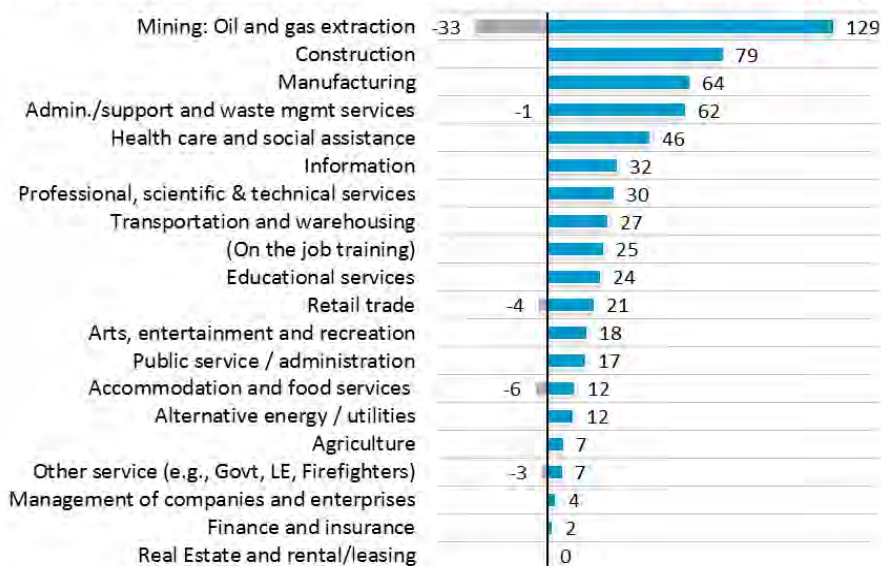
San Juan County, NM



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 & 2014 County Business Patterns

The Resident Survey asked respondents to describe the types of jobs they would like to see more of. Responses are shown below, categorized by the same NCAIS Industry codes. The top two areas (oil & gas and construction) no doubt reflect the losses felt in these areas. Residents pointed to other possibilities as well, such as manufacturing, education, information/IT, professional services and alternative energy. A number of responses reflected a desire for a greater diversity in the job market, suggesting that the County continue looking into stable sources in addition to or other than oil & gas or food services. These responses are shown on the left side of the graph.

What types of jobs do you think there need to be more of in San Juan County?



Source: 2016 Resident Survey (n=1,093). San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

Job Market and Workforce Development

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC STRENGTH

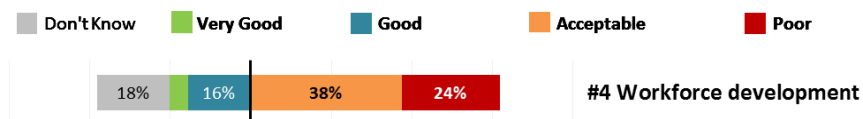
Although the job market is clearly in transition, there are also signs of economic sustainability. In an interview with the Farmington Daily Times, Farmington City Manager Mayes explained that, “In 2010, for every tax dollar the City lost when the industry crashed, all other sectors declined by 50 percent as well. But now, with the oil and gas sector still struggling, the City is seeing other sectors down by only 7 percent.” It is suggested that this trend shows a “healthy transition away from a reliance on a single, volatile source of revenue.” Farmington Mayor Roberts has additionally offered that Farmington’s role as the retail hub throughout the Four Corner’s region is an economic strength, and that “we are more diversified than we give ourselves credit for.”

Four Corners Economic Development (FCED), an organization comprised of two non-profits, is dedicated to “growing and diversifying the economy in the Four Corners region,” having identified six industries to target, and actively involved in developing the Agriculture, Energy & Manufacturing, and Tourism target sectors. It is anticipated that the other three sectors, (“Education,” “Health Services” and “Location Neutral,” as described on the FCED Website), will “naturally develop as the quality of life and economy expand in the area.” One of the FCED’s current projects is the “Real People, Real Jobs” campaign aimed at supporting/protecting employment within mining and coal industries, and ending the present “bust” in the “boom and bust” cycle.

KEY INFORMANT AND RESIDENT RATINGS OF RELATED SERVICES

Of the list of 17 Services on the Resident Survey, respondents rated “Workforce development” as 4th most in need of expansion or improvement, with 24% rating current services as “Poor.” When asked what types of jobs they want more of, a number of respondents (n=25) specifically mentioned jobs that provided on the job training or that do not require a degree.

San Juan County Residents Rate County Services

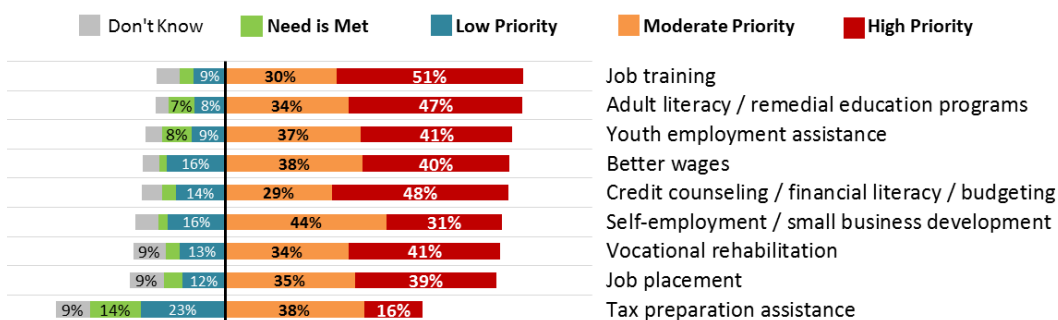


Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1,093). San Juan County Partnership
Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is "Very good" and 4 is "Poor."

Below is the list of services and priorities in the area of workforce development, as rated by Key Informants. Within the list of 10 finance and work-related services, Key Informants rated “job training” as the 2nd most in need of expansion (second to the “Job market” rating shown earlier). In the overall ratings, “Job market” was the *number one* priority, and “Job training” was the 22nd ranked priority out of a list of 104 needs/services.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority

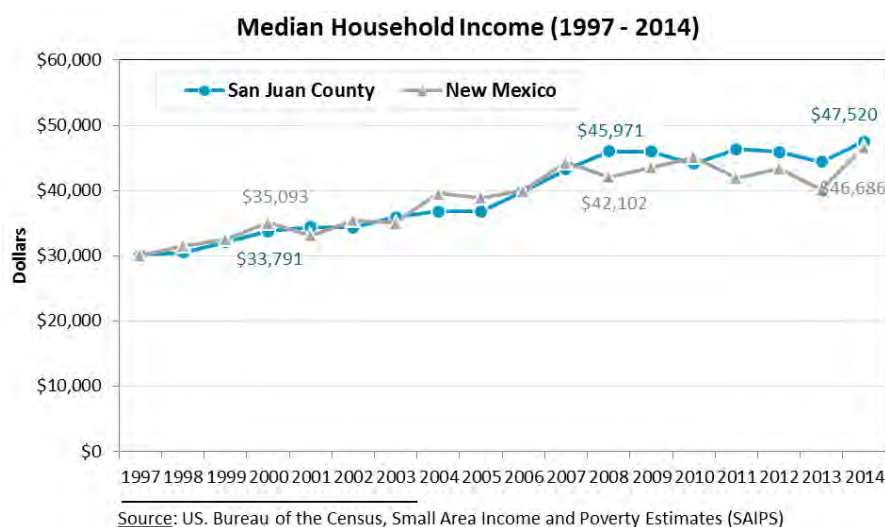


Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership
Key Informants were asked: "For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Income & Wages

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME AND WAGES

The graph below illustrates the growth in median household income through 2014. Household income in San Juan County, currently \$47,520, grew steadily until 2008 when it leveled off.



The annual per capita income in San Juan County, as of June 2014 was \$36,197, compared to \$38,457 in New Mexico and \$46,704 in the U.S. The growth in personal income has followed a path similar to the above graph of household income. With just over 51,000 people in the workforce, the average weekly wage in San Juan County (as of December 2014) was \$908, compared to New Mexico's weekly wage of \$850 and the U.S. wage of \$1,035.

COST OF LIVING

Although the per capita income is almost \$10,000 less than the U.S. average, the estimated "cost of living index" is 95.6, somewhat below, but not substantially lower than the U.S. average of 100.

Questions on the Resident Survey asked respondents to rate their difficulty affording expenses, such as basic essentials to recreational activities. The survey also asked whether they had received a short term cash loan, an indicator of economic challenge. Finally, residents were asked if they would be interested in attending financial counseling/classes to learn about managing finances. These items are shown below, by levels of income.

Note that for all four health care-related expenses, lower and middle income respondents experienced a similar degree of difficulty. They were also equally likely to have reported receiving a short term (payday) loan within the past year.

Table 1.1. Difficulty affording expenses (Moderate + Major Difficulty), Received short term loan (Yes), Would attend financial Class (Yes + Maybe)

	Lower Income	Middle Income	Higher Income	Overall
<i>Difficulty Affording:</i>				
Basic essentials (food, clothing)	55%	35%	10%	33%
Housing/utilities	61%	39%	16%	38%
Medical/health care	48%	46%	27%	40%
Prescription medications	38%	37%	18%	30%
Health insurance	43%	42%	23%	35%
Dental care	46%	45%	21%	36%
Child daycare	51%	42%	21%	39%
Recreational activities	43%	34%	14%	29%
Received short-term loan	25%	24%	6%	17%
Would attend financial counseling/classes	68%	63%	49%	59%

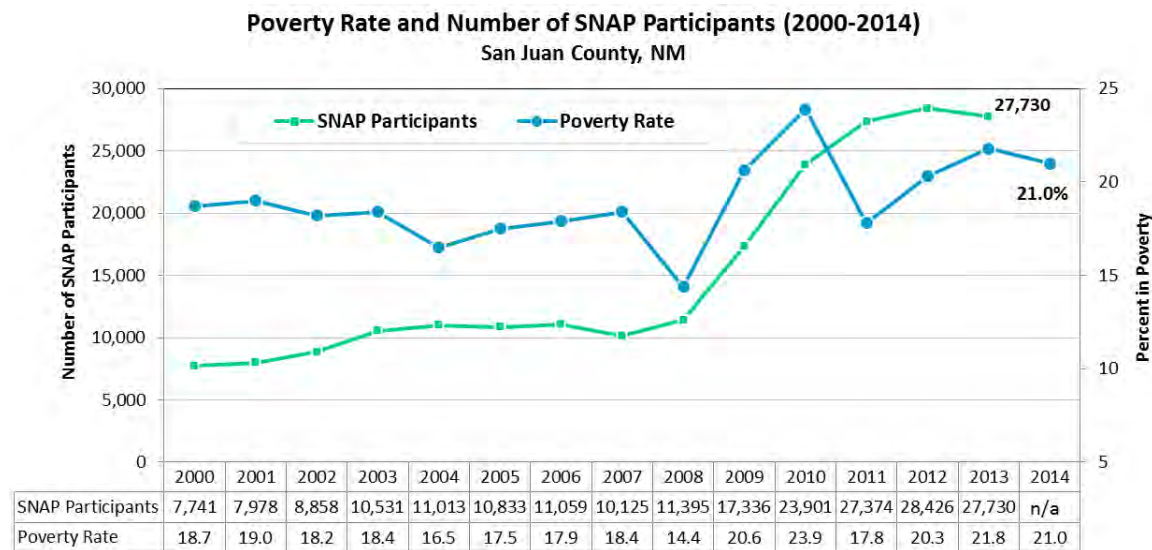
Source: 2016 Resident Survey (n=1,093). Needs Assessment, San Juan Count Partnership

Poverty & Local Services

POVERTY RATE & SNAP PARTICIPATION

Poverty has multiple health and social consequences. According to the U.S. Census, in 2014 there were an estimated 25,680 people in San Juan County, 21% of the population, who were living below the poverty level.

Since 2008 there has been a sharp increase in the number of people using the SNAP program (formerly known as Food Stamps) in San Juan County. SNAP is a low-income assistance program, and a household's eligibility is determined by a standard that is related to income and poverty level. The graph below shows the poverty rate for years 2000 through 2014, along with the number of SNAP recipients. The poverty rate in San Juan County is similar to New Mexico, but higher than the U.S. poverty rate of 15.6%.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

UNITED WAY HELPLINE & OTHER LOCAL NON-PROFIT SERVICES

The United Way Helpline is a free and confidential service that helps people find local resources for food, housing and utilities, jobs and support, reentry, as well as for health, disaster assistance, and crisis/emergency. The Resident Survey asks respondents if: (1) they are aware of San Juan United Way helpline; and, (2) if they have ever used the helpline. The survey also asks if respondents have used a service provided by a local non-profit in the past year.

Table 1.2. Use of Local Resources & Referral Services

	Aware of San Juan United Way Helpline	Ever used the San Juan United Way Helpline	Used a service provided by a local non-profit, past year	Donated to San Juan or Navajo United Way
Lower Income	24.8%	4.7%	26.0%	8.4%
Middle Income	30.9%	4.4%	17.7%	22.2%
Higher Income	40.1%	3.1%	4.4%	52.1%
Overall	32.1%	3.9%	15.8%	29%

Source: 2016 Resident Survey (n=1,093). Needs Assessment, San Juan Count Partnership

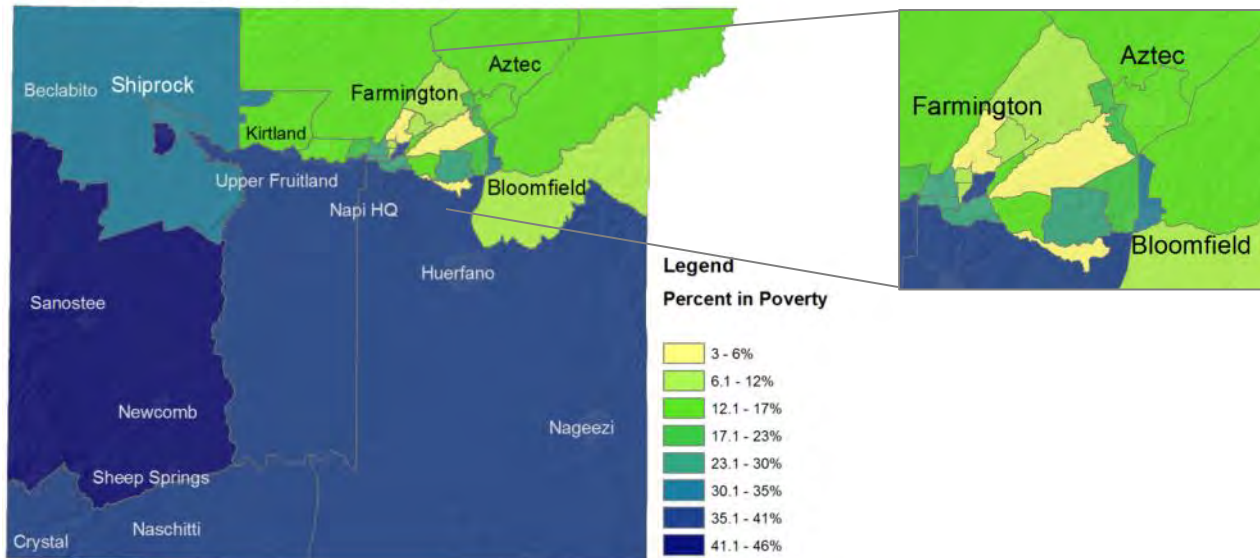
The economic health of local services can be influenced by charitable donations. The Resident Survey asked respondents if they have given money to any of the following: Family (45%), Church (47%), San Juan or Navajo United Way (29%) or other local non-profit (12%) or a different charity or organization (9%).

Poverty (Continued)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT

The level of poverty varies widely in different communities across the San Juan County. The map below shows percentage of people whose income is below poverty across the County by Census Tract.

Percent People Whose Income is Below Poverty by Census Tract San Juan County, NM (2010-2014)



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014)

Table 1.3. Number and Percent Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, San Juan County, NM (2010-2014)

	Number in Poverty	Percent in Poverty
Native American	15,485	33.3%
Hispanic / Latino	5,622	23.0%
White non-Hispanic	5,661	10.8%
San Juan County	27,058	21.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (5-year Estimates)

RATIO OF INCOME

The Ratio of Income is an indicator of income inequality. It is the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum. According to *County Health Rankings*, “Inequalities in a community can accentuate differences in social class and status and serve as a social stressor. Communities with greater income inequality can experience loss of social connections, or how we relate to one another, and decreases in trust or social support and sense of community for all residents.”

The current Ratio of Income in San Juan County is equal to 5.0, just above the U.S. median of 4.4. New Mexico’s ratio is 5.2, with a range across counties from 3.7 to 7.1. A low ratio of 3.7 is considered “excellent.” San Juan’s Ratio of Income is slightly higher, but in the same range as what it was in 2007, at 4.8.

Housing

HOUSING SUPPLY

In 2014, there were 49,613 housing units, 81% occupied and 19% vacant. In 2010, the housing supply in San Juan County consisted of 49,341 housing units, 90% of which were occupied. In other words, compared to 2010, the most recent data from 2014 suggest that there are more housing units available, with a 19% vacancy rate, compared to 12.5% in the U.S. and 15.7% in New Mexico. On average, there are more people per housing unit, especially rentals, in San Juan County than in New Mexico and the U.S. The average number of people in owner occupied households is 3.04 and the number in renting occupied situations is 3.22, compared to approximately 2.7 and 2.5 in New Mexico and the U.S.

In 2014, 30% of the housing units were renter-occupied and 70% were owner-occupied. In 2010, housing units were 27% renter-occupied and 73% owner-occupied, a slight shift toward renters. Of the occupied housing units in 2014, 2.4% lack plumbing and/or kitchen facilities. Mobile homes continue to represent a relatively large proportion of the housing supply in San Juan County, nearly one third (31%) of the housing units, compared to 6.4% across the U.S.

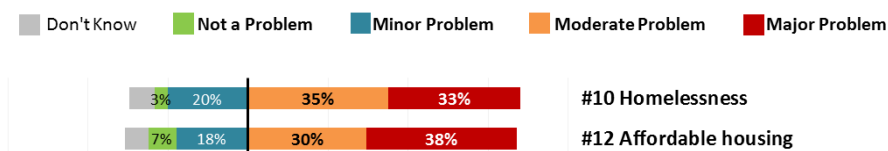
Housing situations reported on the Resident Survey were similar to Census, with 66% homeowners, and 32% either renting or staying with friends/relatives. An additional 2.1% reported "other" housing situations (e.g., camper/5th wheel, homeless, and domestic violence shelter/New Beginnings). Respondents reported an overall average of 3.2 people per household, which varied by housing situation: homeowner households reported an average 2.9 people per household, renter households reported an average of 3.17 people, and those respondents staying with friends/relatives reported an average of 4.5 people per household.

AVAILABLE & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

On the Resident Survey, of those who reported they had been looking for housing recently, 36% said they had trouble finding a place to live because of "limited *availability*," and 48% said they had trouble finding a place because "rent or mortgage was too *expensive*." This would suggest that *affordability* is a bigger housing issue than *availability* at this time. Additionally, 15% reported they had "experienced barriers to renting or buying because of race, religion, gender, disability or sexual orientation."

Below are respondents' ratings of problems and services related to housing. Compared to 2008, the percentage who rated "Affordable housing" as a "Moderate" or "Major" problem decreased from 79% in 2008 to 68% in 2016. The top graph shows the two items included in the list of *Problems*; the second shows those in the list of *Services*.

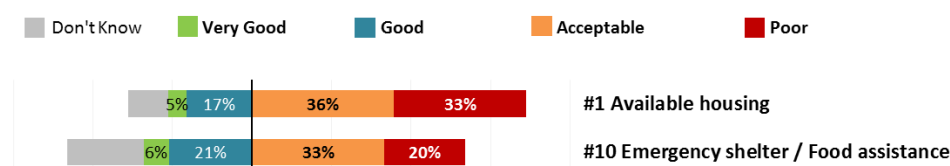
San Juan County Residents Rate County Problems



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership.
Survey respondents were asked, "Please tell us in your opinion, whether you feel each of the following was a problem in San Juan County during the past year." Rated on a 4-point scale with 1="Not a problem" and 4="Major problem."

San Juan County Residents Rate County Services

Services are rank ordered according to combined percentages of "Acceptable" and "Poor".



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership
Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is "Very good" and 4 is "Poor."

Housing (Continued)

HOUSING COSTS

The tables below provide housing cost data for San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S. Absolute homeowner and rent costs *appear* to be less in San Juan County than in the U.S., but once household income is taken into account, relative costs are comparable.

Table 1.4. Housing Costs, San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. (2010-2014)

	Median Home Value of owner-occupied housing units	Household Income	Median Rent	Median monthly owner costs (w/ mortgage)
San Juan County	\$144,100	\$48,824	\$756	\$1,209
New Mexico	\$159,300	\$44,968	\$774	\$1,242
U.S.	\$175,700	\$53,482	\$920	\$1,522

SOURCE: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

HOUSING COST BURDEN

The table below shows percentage of those who are “housing cost-burdened,” that is, who are paying 30% to 34.9% of their gross household income on housing costs, and those who are extremely cost burdened, paying 35% or more of their income on housing. Compared to New Mexico and the U.S., there is a smaller proportion who are housing cost-burdened in San Juan County.

Table 1.5. Housing Costs Burdened, San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. (2010-2014)

			Percent Cost-burdened Homeowners		Percent Cost-burdened Renters
			with a mortgage	without a mortgage	
San Juan County	Cost burdened	30-34.9%	7.5%	2.3%	8.1%
	Extremely Cost Burdened	35%+	19.8%	7.8%	36.2%
New Mexico	Cost burdened	30-34.9%	7.8%	2.7%	8.7%
	Extremely Cost Burdened	35%+	25.8%	8.8%	42.2%
U.S.	Cost burdened	30-34.9%	8.2%	3.4%	9.1%
	Extremely Cost Burdened	35%+	26.0%	11.6%	43.2%

SOURCE: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

San Juan County’s cost-burden among renters has increased, compared to years 2006-2008 when 29.4% of renters were paying 35% or more of their income on housing, which increased to 36.2% for years 2010-2014. The percentage of cost-burdened homeowners has remained consistent over these years.

Previously under “Cost of Living,” it was noted that 38% of the respondents on the Resident Survey reported they had moderate to major difficulty affording housing costs, which varied by income level, with 61% of lower income, 39% of middle income and 16% of higher income respondents reporting moderate to major difficulty.

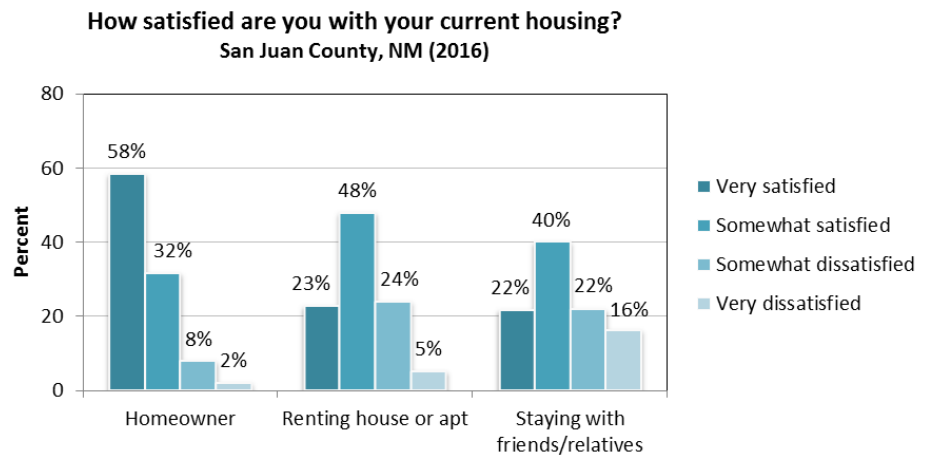
Similar to the Census data in the housing cost-burden table above, difficulty affording housing expenses as reported on the Resident Survey varied by housing situation, with 28% of homeowners and 53% of renters reporting moderate to major difficulty affording housing. It was also noted that 62% of those “staying with relatives/friends” expressed moderate to major difficulty affording housing costs. A reasonable interpretation of this finding is that most residents who are staying with friends and relatives are doing so *because* they are unable to afford their own home or apartment.

Housing (Continued)

SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING

Satisfaction with housing is no doubt influenced by a number of factors, including housing situation, which corresponds with the number of people per household, as well as cost-burden.

On the Resident Survey, 46% overall said they were “very satisfied with their housing situation. Satisfaction with housing varied by housing situation, with 58% of homeowners indicating they are “very satisfied,” compared to 23% of renters.

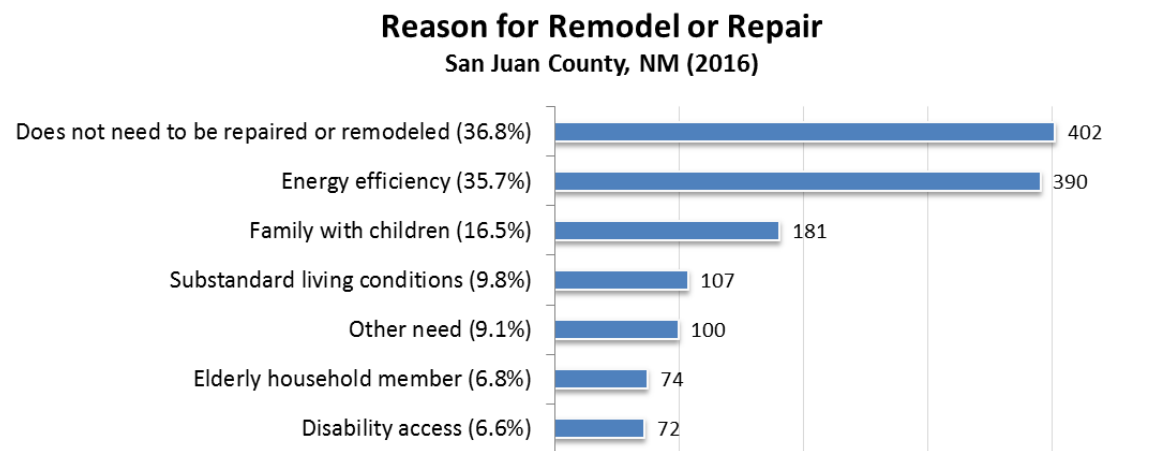


2016 Resident Survey (n=1093). Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

HOME REPAIRS NEEDED

When asked if their home or apartment was in need of major repairs, 44% said “No,” 26% said “Yes” and 30% said “Somewhat.”

A follow up question provided a list of possible reasons for remodel/repairs, and asked respondents to indicate which apply to their situation. The graph below shows the results. The most common reason provided on this and past SJCP Needs Assessments is “Energy efficiency,” followed by needing to remodel for a growing “Family with children,” and then for “Substandard living conditions,” reported by 107 respondents, 10% of the sample.



Source: 2016 Resident Survey, n=1093. San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

Additional needs that respondents listed were wide-ranging, from updating older homes, adding on and replacing roofs, to changing septic systems and repairing the electricity.

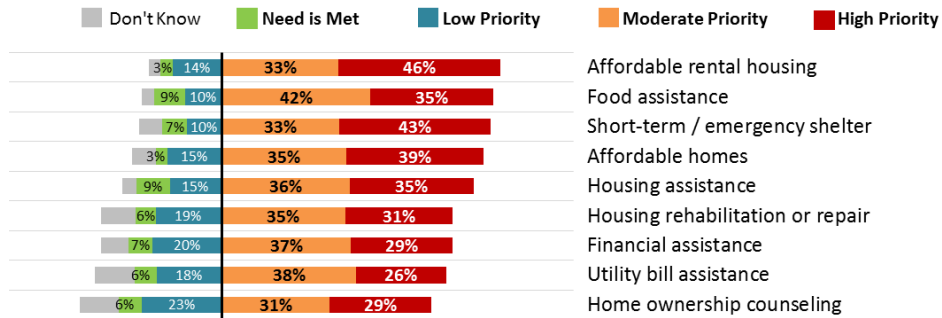
Housing Services

SERVICES IN NEED OF EXPANSION

On this and past Needs Assessments, Key Informants have rated “Affordable rental housing” as a top priority need within the topic of housing and other financial needs. In 2008, it was the number one priority; in 2016, it is the 34th highest rated need out of 104 items.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership

Key Informants were asked: "For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Summary: Economics & Housing

CHALLENGES

Some of the challenges in the Economic & Housing sector include:















- As of this writing, the job market is going through significant changes, as evidenced by loss of construction and mining jobs.
 - Indicator data highlighted decreasing population and increasing unemployment.
 - Residents reported there are not enough jobs, and expressed difficulty finding work at all levels of income. Three out of 10 residents reported that they or someone in their household had lost a job in the past year.
 - Key informants rated the “Job market (job availability/job diversity)” as the number one highest priority, out of 104 issues. “Job training” and “Adult literacy” were high on the list of needed services.
 - “Unemployment” ranked 4th worst problem (up from #18 in 2008, same as it was in 2012).
 - Workforce Development ranked high (4th) by residents as a Service in need of expansion.
- Poverty is a long standing challenge in the County, with per capita income below U.S. levels.
- “Affordable rental housing” is a top priority in the category of housing needs.
- Rental housing cost-burden has increased, and renters report relatively high levels of dissatisfaction
- Need for housing repairs highlighted repairs for energy efficiency, and 1 out of 10 residents reported living in substandard living conditions.
- People leaving the County will continue to impact the housing market. There is currently a 19% vacancy rate.
- Affordable and available housing continue to be high ranked needs.

STRENGTHS

Strengths in the Economic & Housing sector include:

- While there was loss in mining and construction, there was a substantial growth in the health care industry over the past 8 years. The growth and strength of this industry is a community asset that is attractive to future residents and business.
- Farmington as a retail hub for the greater Four Corner’s region is helping to buoy current economic downturns.
- Four Corner’s Economic Development have identified and are actively involved in expanding key sectors for diversifying the local economy. Suggestions offered by residents provided input, and reflect similar priorities.
- As part of the survey, Residents offered ideas and suggestions for expanding the local job market, including an increase in manufacturing and construction industries, as well as exploring alternative energy options.
- While a number of residents reported they want more “oil and gas” jobs in the county, a number of respondents also acknowledged that increasing the diversity of the job market would be a strength.
- Public assistance programs in the County provide a range of needed services throughout the county. One out of four low income residents reported they had had utilized a service provided by a non-profit. The SNAP (Food stamps) program is being increasingly utilized as a support system to those living below poverty.
- Overall, the housing cost burden in San Juan County is somewhat less than across the U.S., particularly when looking at the extreme cost-burdened.

Indicators: Economics & Housing

INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Population Growth (Decline)	Decrease (since 2010)	---
Unemployment	 Increasing since Dec. 2014	 Somewhat worse than U.S., since end of 2014.
Industry distribution	Increase health care, decrease construction, retail trade, admin/support, and mining/oil and gas	N.C.
Median household and per capita income	 Increasing (with inflation)	 Per capita income worse than U.S.
Cost of Living	 33% residents report moderate to major difficulty affording basic essentials, similar to 2008	 Cost of Living index similar to U.S.
Poverty rate and SNAP (Census Tract and race/ethnicity highlight)	 Increased	 Poverty is higher than U.S.
Housing supply	Increased vacancy rate from 2010 to 2014.	 Higher vacancy rates; more people per household, especially rental.
Renter housing cost burden	 Worse	 Better than the U.S.
Homeowner housing cost burden	 Stayed the same	 Better than the U.S.
Difficulty affording housing costs	 Slightly increased difficulty affording housing expenses, from 32% in 2008 to 38%.	N.C.

To round out the summary, below are examples of open-ended comments from the Resident Survey.

General Economy

- *Having a healthy economy is very important. If individuals have a good income life sometimes is easier in all aspects.*
- *I feel Farmington is a great place to live, work and has many opportunities. I just wish we weren't losing people due to the loss of industry.*

Job Market

- *[Need] jobs that make people proud of the work they are doing*
- *More oil and gas [jobs] in short run, but develop other types of jobs in the long run.*
- *Really need jobs on reservation*
- *Of course I am a supporter of the oil field. It feeds my family. It's time to get it moving again. Yes to more jobs in all fields!*
- *Construction work is needed, a.s.a.p.*
- *[Need] jobs that are useful and meaningful, even part-time cleaning/better community, environment*

Housing

- *Working at the Chapter House we have lots of community members come for housing assistance, seeking for work and utility assistance. We are not able to meet some of their needs. Navajo Nation has these programs but hardly any come to our chapter to assist people, they need to promote types of assistance they have which are available.*
- *Assistance with home weatherization donations like windows and doors that leak heat because gas bill goes sky high to keep elder household members warm enough for them!*
- *Farmington needs to focus on promoting this area for great places to live for retirement since the energy field is not where it used to be. A BIG need in this area is quality one story patio homes.*
- *My adult son has moved back home because housing is too expensive in this area. Affordable, safe housing is needed for the population that is working at restaurants and other service jobs.*
- *Housing has to be more affordable in order to boost economy and get people to stay in this county.*
- *Have better inspections on rentals properties. check the landlords for following through on repairs and upkeep of properties. Rent in this area is extremely high.*

2. Education

Results on the resident survey suggest that San Juan County residents believe quality education is an important factor that contributes to the health of a community. “Good schools” was selected by 43% of residents as “one of the most important factors for a healthy community.” It ranked *third* most frequently selected desirable characteristic in a line-up of 15 possible factors.

43%

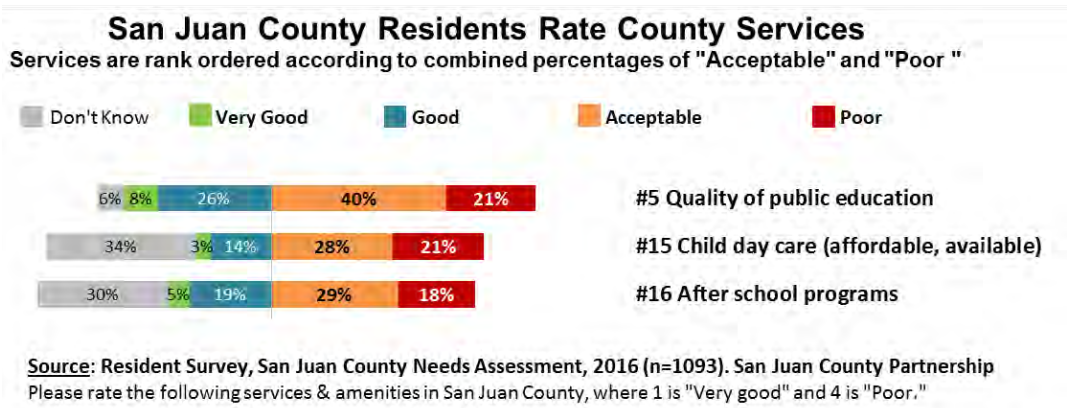
of Resident Survey respondents believe that “Good Schools” is one of the most important factors for a healthy community.

There is an abundance of research that supports the finding that parent involvement makes a difference in a child’s education. A report by the *Center for Public Education* highlighted that communication between parents and teachers is key, noting that, “Effective parent involvement comes when a true partnership exists between schools and families. Creating that partnership, especially around academics, is what works for student achievement.”

Similarly, the Committee for Health Equity of San Juan County has discussed at length the degree to which residents *value* education influences educational outcomes. In other words, as a community increases the value it places on factors such as attendance, achievement and graduation, positive educational outcomes such as lower dropout rates, less truancy, higher proficiency scores, and increased post-secondary education rates will tend to follow.

So how is San Juan County doing in providing quality public education? On the Resident Survey, 34% of respondents rated the quality of public education in San Juan County as “good” to “very good,” 40% rated the quality as “acceptable,” and 21% rated it as “poor.”

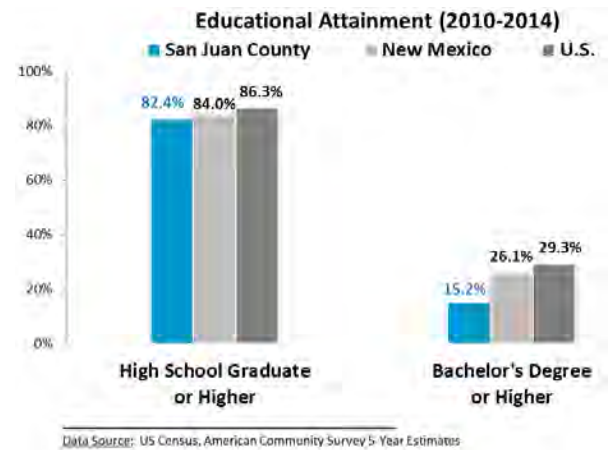
Ratings for two other related items are shown below. Although child day care received “average” ratings across the sample, it was noted in the *Economics* section above that child day care is the most challenging household expense among those with lower incomes in San Juan County.



Educational Attainment

Averaged across years 2010 to 2014, 82.4% of the adult population, 25 years of age or older, holds a high school diploma. On this indicator, San Juan County is in the same range as the U.S., and ranks 14th among New Mexico's 33 counties.

However, San Juan County has significantly fewer residents with a Bachelor's Degree or higher; 15% compared to 26% in New Mexico and 29% across the U.S. These indicators of educational attainment have not changed in the past 10 years. This is not necessarily an indicator of the percentage of San Juan County young people who go on to achieve a B.S. degree; rather, it most likely suggests that there are proportionally fewer opportunities locally for those who have a Bachelor's degree. It is useful to consider what are the paths of employment and income for high school as well as college graduates in San Juan County.



An additional indicator used by the *County Health Rankings* site, is the percentage of the population, 25-44 years of age, with some post-secondary education, such as enrollment in vocational or technical schools, junior colleges, or four-year colleges. It includes individuals who pursued education following high school but did not receive a degree. For years 2010-2014, 52.6% of San Juan County 25-44 year olds had attended some college, compared to 59.2% in New Mexico overall, and 56% in the U.S. A “top performance” standard is 72% or above, according to *County Health Rankings*.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INCOME, BY GENDER

Educational attainment has an impact on a number of quality of life outcomes, including income and health. Below are the median earnings for males and females by educational attainment. Largely because of the oil & gas industry, San Juan County has been an exception in terms of earnings by males who do not have a high school diploma, with median earnings of almost \$31,000, they earn about \$9,000 more than their counterparts across the state. The table below also illustrates the wage differential between males and females.

Table 2.1. Median earnings by education and gender for San Juan, New Mexico and U.S. (2010-2014)

	San Juan		New Mexico		U.S.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than High School	\$30,957	\$13,224	\$21,641	\$12,782	\$23,104	\$15,369
High School	\$34,936	\$20,365	\$30,677	\$20,448	\$33,336	\$22,377
Bachelor's Degree	\$49,114	\$40,621	\$51,088	\$38,892	\$61,619	\$41,917

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014)

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

Similar to Census data, more education is associated with having a higher household income among Resident Survey respondents. For example, 64% of respondents with a Bachelor's degree were in the higher income brackets, above \$50,000, compared to 36% of those with “some college,” and 15% of the high school graduates.

The *Child Trends DataBank* quote at the beginning of this chapter suggested that education protects a person against unemployment. This holds true in San Juan County. For example, on the current Resident Survey, a total of 10% of respondents reported they were “out of work,” including 20% of high school graduates, 8% of those with some college, and 3% of respondents with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Public Education

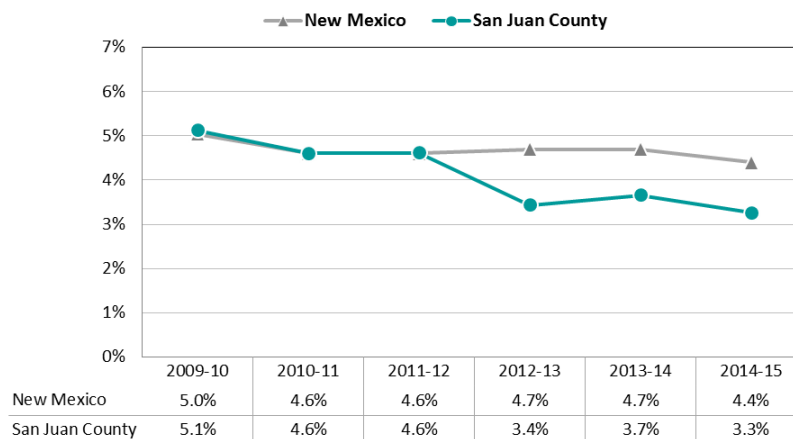
DROPOUT RATES

There are different concepts and methods of computing the dropout rate. One type is the “event dropout rate,” which refers to the proportion of students who drop out in a single year. (Another type is the “status” or “prevalence rates,” not shown.)

The graph at the right shows the event dropout rate for students who dropped out of school across *all grades*, throughout all four districts in San Juan County, along with statewide, New Mexico totals. The graph depicts San Juan County’s improvement in the dropout rate over the time frame shown.

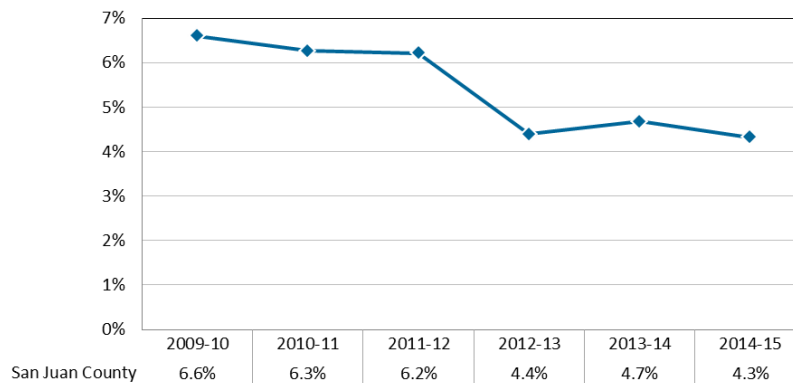
Given that the majority of students who drop out are high school students, grades 9th – 12th, the graph at the right shows the trends for high school event dropout rates, from 2010 to 2015.

Trends, Event Dropout Rates, All Grades



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department

**Trends, Event Dropout Rates, High School
San Juan County, NM**



Source: New Mexico Public Education Department

GRADUATION RATES

The graduation rate is a particularly important indicator for education outcomes. It is defined as the percentage of students who have completed high school within four years of their first entry into ninth grade. This value is *not* the same as 100% minus the dropout rate. In 2013, New Mexico’s 70% graduation rate was near the bottom as one of two states with rates of 70% or below, the other being Oregon at 69%. Rates in all other states were above 70%.

While there have been improvements in the rates, overall, the high school graduation rates in the four school districts are significantly below the U.S. average. Of the students who did *not* graduate out of the 2014 cohort within the anticipated four years, just under half of them are either continuing enrollment past the 4th year or have exited with the intent to get a GED or vocational credential, and just over half have “unknown status” (i.e., have dropped out or have unknown whereabouts).

Table 2.2. Four-Year Graduation Rates by School District and New Mexico (2013-2015)

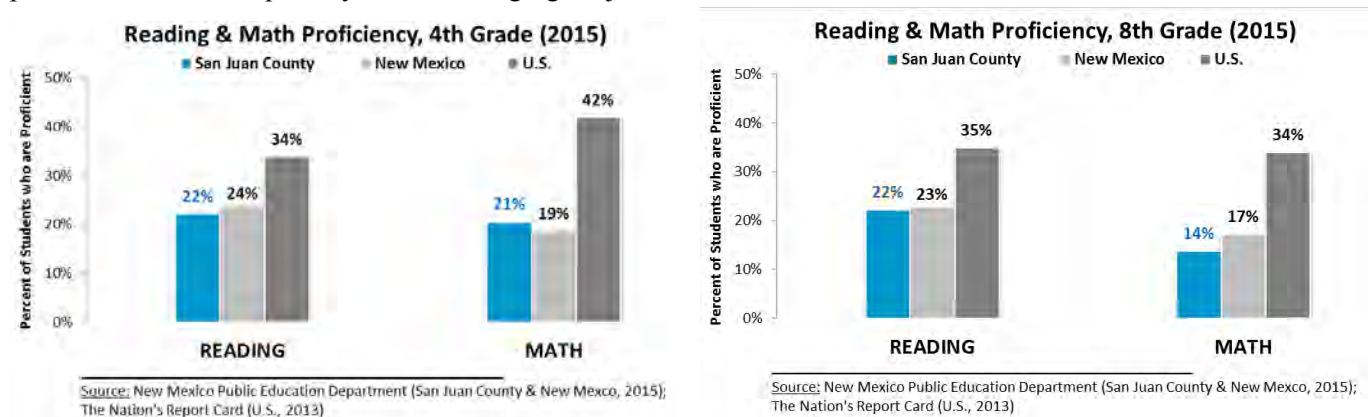
	4-year (2013 Cohort)	4-year (2014 Cohort)	4-year (2015 Cohort)
Aztec Schools	71.0%	75.5%	76.8%
Bloomfield Schools	72.3%	59.1%	65.9%
Central Consolidated Schools	65.0%	69.7%	71.7%
Farmington Schools	67.5%	69.6%	71.7%
New Mexico	70.3%	69.3%	68.6%
U.S.	81%	-	-

Source: New Mexico Public Education Department

Public Education (Continued)

PROFICIENCY

The ability to read proficiently is a fundamental skill that affects the learning experiences and school performance of children and adolescents. The percentage of 4th graders and 8th graders who are at or above proficiency level in reading and math are standard benchmarks for how children are progressing. San Juan County is similar to New Mexico, but significantly below national proficiency standards. According to the Nations Report Card, “students at or above the Proficient level on NAEP (National Assessment of Educational Progress) demonstrate solid academic performance and competency over challenging subject matter.”



DISTRICT “REPORT CARDS”

Schools and school districts are ‘graded’ by the New Mexico Public Education Department, based on proficiency scores, as well as opportunities to learn. According to the Public Education Department (PED) of New Mexico, each district under the jurisdiction of the PED receives an annual, comprehensive report of their “achievement, accountability, teacher qualifications, and post-secondary success.”

In 2013, the average across all four school districts in San Juan County was a “C” grade, which means that as an average across schools, each district generally performed at the level of the 2011 New Mexico statewide benchmark. By 2015, two of the districts (Aztec & Farmington) had improved to a “B,” and two districts (Bloomfield & Central Consolidated) received a grade of “D.”

HIGH SCHOOLS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY

Each school receives a grade and annual report from PED as well. High schools in New Mexico are additionally graded on graduation rates and the extent to which they provide career/college readiness. For the “Career and college readiness” grade, schools receive credit when students participate in college entrance exams and coursework leading to dual credit and vocational certification, and receive additional credit when students meet success goals. On this item, five of the 10 public high schools in San Juan County scored near or above the state benchmark, with an average number of 9.1 points out of 15, compared to the state benchmark of 9.0.

The “Opportunity to learn” measure takes into account the instructional methods teachers use to foster the learning environment, as well as whether students desire to come to school. High schools across San Juan County achieved an average 6.77 out of 8 points, compared to New Mexico’s benchmark of 6.0.

Schools receive “bonus points” when exceptional aptitude is shown involving students and parents in education, reducing truancy, and promoting extracurricular activities. High schools across San Juan County were awarded an average of 4.39 bonus points out of 5, significantly higher than the state benchmark of 1.6.

Finally, among the class of 2013, 66% of high school students across the County enrolled in school after high school, 57% out of state and 9% in state. Over the last couple of years, the average scholarship amount awarded to high school graduates has been approximately \$24 million dollars, as reported in the Farmington Daily Times.

Public Education (Continued)

COLLEGES

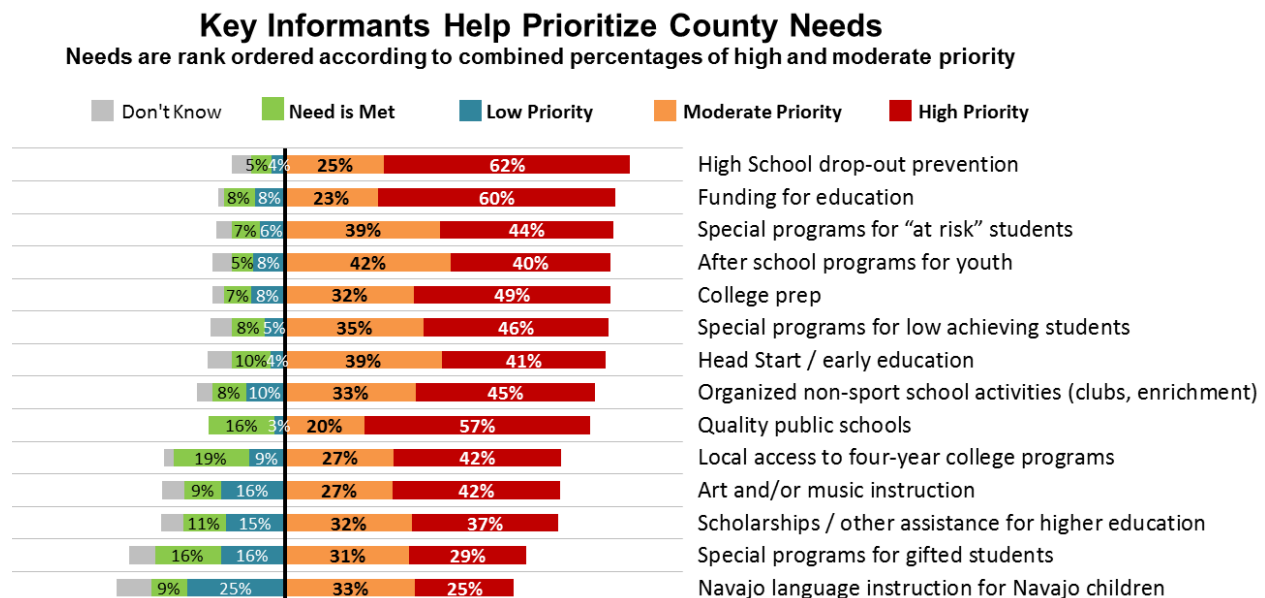
San Juan College is a two-year college that provides education to more than 15,000 students each year. In the 2014-2015 school year, SJC awarded 1,758 degrees (1,072 Certificates and 686 Associate's Degrees). This represented a 60.5% increase in the number of Certificates awarded from the previous school year, in part due to the expansion of the School of Energy. SJC also provides a GED program, the San Juan College High School Equivalency, an Adult Ed program which offers free non-credit classes. There were 110 graduates in 2016. A new program that the College offers is the early college "San Juan College High School," which allows students to earn their high school diplomas along with two years of college credit in just four years. According to a report by the Farmington Daily Times, in 2016, the program received 120 applications, and in order to meet the demand, it was expanded from allowing 60 ninth graders to 80.

Diné College is a tribally controlled community college with seven campuses across the Navajo Nation, one of which is the north campus located in Shiprock. Diné College is rooted in Navajo language and culture, with a mission to provide quality post-secondary education as an exemplary higher education institution for the Diné People.

In addition, both the University of New Mexico and New Mexico Highlands University have centers in Farmington, offering undergraduate and graduate programs.

NEEDS FOR EDUCATION SERVICES & EXPANSION

At the top of Key Informants' priorities within Education is "High school dropout prevention," followed by "Funding for education." "High school dropout prevention" ranked as the 2nd highest priority in the overall Key Informant ratings of 104 items. "Funding for education" ranked 8th highest in the overall ratings. Note also that 57% of the Key Informants rated "Quality public schools" as a "High priority."



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.

"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Summary & Indicators: Education

CHALLENGES














Challenges in the Education sector include:

- The high school graduation rate is significantly below the U.S. rate. Key Informants rated “High school dropout prevention” as the second highest priority need out of 104.
 - Research supports the finding that a high school diploma buffers a person from long-term unemployment. This was found to be true on the Resident Survey, as well.
 - Historically, males in San Juan County who did not have a high school diploma could be gainfully employed at a relatively high salary. But, given current job market changes, employment opportunities are more likely to require at least a high school diploma or a post-high school certificate/degree.
- The 4th and 8th grade math and reading proficiency rates in San Juan County are significantly below U.S. levels. These are fundamental indicators of quality education.
- There are fewer residents with Bachelor’s degrees in San Juan County, suggesting there are fewer employment opportunities at that level. Bachelor’s level graduates earn lower wages compared to New Mexico and the U.S.

STRENGTHS

Strengths in the Education sector include:

- Data from recent years show an improvement in the dropout rate, and graduation rates are also gradually improving.
- There is evidence that local schools are putting effort into meeting students’ college prep needs, suggested by the availability of college prep opportunities and number of schools earning “bonus” points.”
- San Juan County community rates quality education as a priority.
 - It was selected as one of the top four factors that make for a healthy community.
 - Three out of four Key Informants rated “Public schools” as a “high” to “moderate priority.”
 - Key Informants also rated “Funding for education” as a top priority in the education category.
- Local colleges are viewed as assets by residents, offering a wide range of educational opportunities, from Adult Ed (GED) programs, continuing education, early high school, through higher education certificates and advanced degree opportunities.

INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Educational Attainment	 Stayed the same, past 10 years.	 HS graduate similar to US and NM; BS degree lower than US
Education and Income – Less than high school	n.a.	 Males with less than high school education make more than U.S.
Education and Income – Bachelor’s	n.a.	 Males with B.S. degree make less in SJ than in US
Income and Gender	n.a.	 Females make less than males at all levels, similar to NM & US
Education & employment	Those with higher education have higher household incomes, and are less likely to be unemployed	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Dropout Rate	 Improved last 4 years	 Somewhat better than N.M.
Graduation Rate	 Improved in 3 of 4 districts	 Similar to NM, Worse than U.S.
Proficiency (4 th and 8 th grade reading/math)	n.a. (2015 not comparable to previous years.)	 Similar to NM, Worse than U.S.
District Report Cards	 Overall, stayed the same. Two districts improved, two got worse.	 Overall “C” grade (with C = the state benchmark)

3. Health & Wellness

An open-ended question on the 2016 Resident Survey asked respondents to describe their greatest health concern. The #1 health concern expressed by respondents is weight, such as, being overweight or obese, or trying to lose weight.

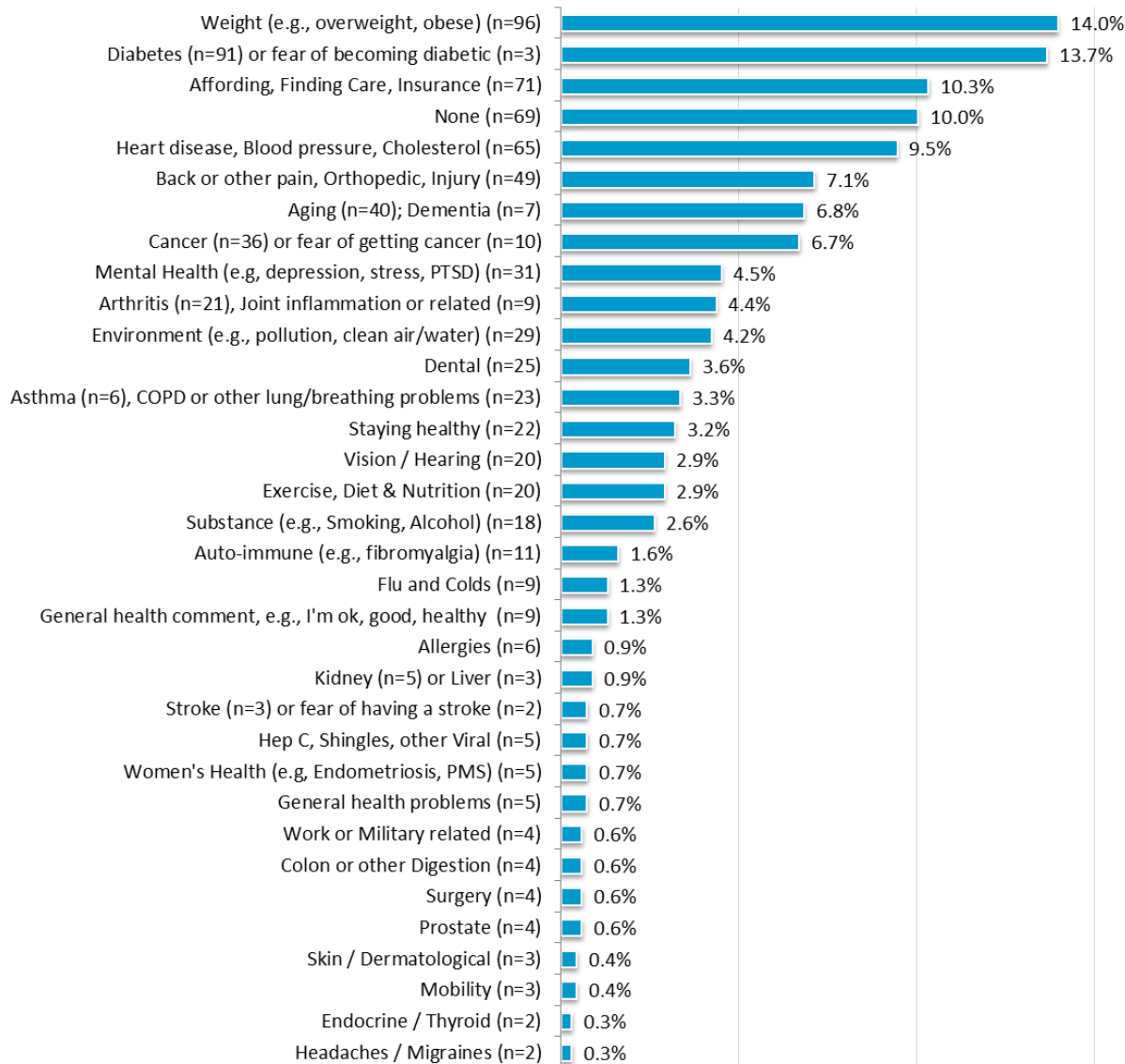
This category was followed closely by diabetes, and then concerns related to finding and affording health care and insurance. It is important to realize that this question was *not* used to assess the prevalence of any particular health problem. Rather, it is a unique opportunity to gain a better understanding of what San Juan County residents think of as their greatest health concern.

**The #1 Health Concern
Expressed by Resident Survey
Respondents is**

Weight

What is your greatest health concern?

San Juan County, NM (n=687)



Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

A valuable reference for resources is the “San Juan County Youth and Family Resource Directory,” available at San Juan County Partnership’s Website, <http://www.sjcpartnership.org/resources.php>.

Health Outcomes: Length of Life

According to the 2016 *County Health Rankings*, San Juan County ranks 17th among New Mexico's 33 counties for health outcomes, based on indicators related to *length* of life and *quality* of life. Health outcome indicators include life expectancy, causes of death, premature death, and self-ratings of health.

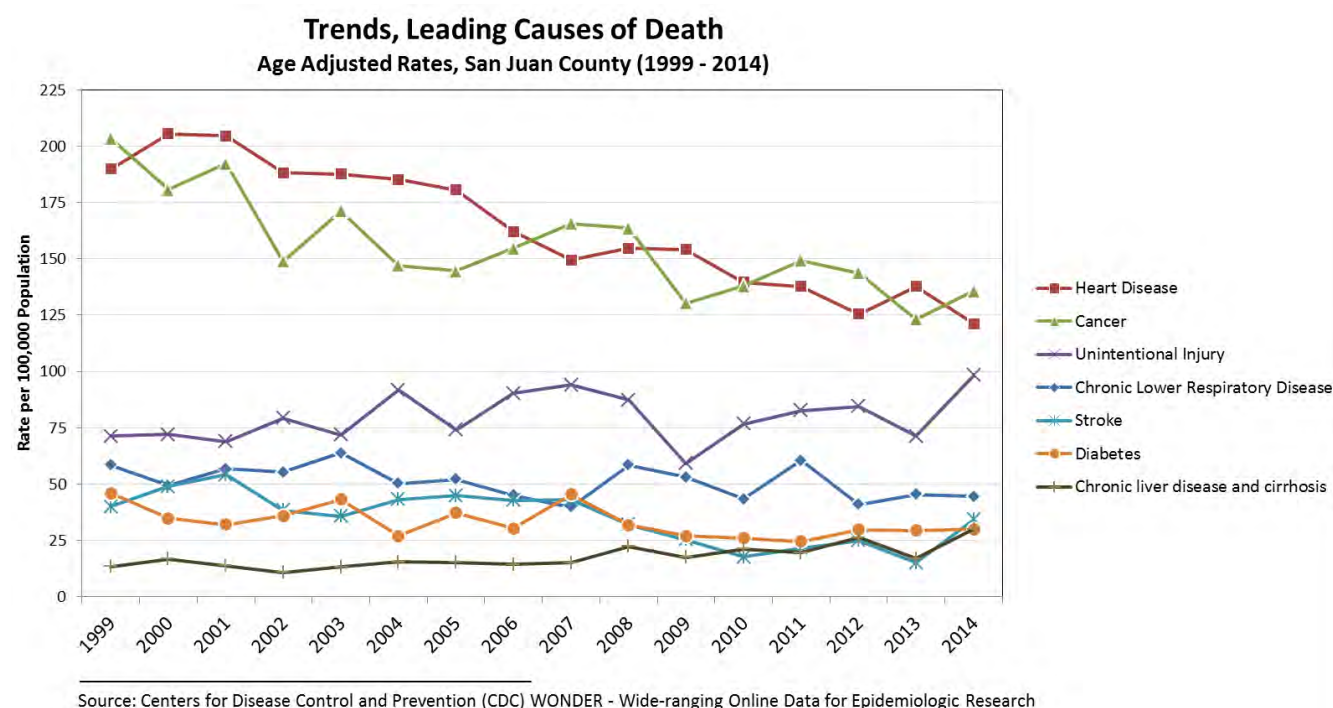
LIFE EXPECTANCY

There are two measures of life expectancy: life expectancy from birth and life expectancy from age 65. The life expectancy from birth for San Juan County residents is two and a half years shorter than the U.S. average. The County's life expectancy from birth is 76.1 years of age, for New Mexico it is 77.8, and for the U.S., 78.7.

For life expectancy from age 65, a woman turning 65 in San Juan can expect to live until age 85.8 (one year less than the U.S. average), and a man turning 65 in San Juan can expect to live to 81.6 (three years less than the U.S. average).

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The graph below shows the rates of leading causes of death in San Juan County. Heart disease and cancer have declined significantly over the past 15 years; death due to unintentional injuries has increased in recent years.



The table below summarizes the seven leading causes of death in San Juan County for years 2013-2014. Heart disease and cancer are the two leading causes of death in San Juan County, and also in New Mexico and the U.S. Compared to the U.S., death rates in San Juan County are lower for heart disease and cancer, and significantly higher for unintentional injuries. The unintentional injury rate in San Juan increased from 70.4 in 2013 to 97.3 in 2014, with 116 deaths in the County due to unintentional injury in 2014, an average of 2 deaths per week.

Table 3.1. Leading Causes of Death, San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. Rates per 100,000 (2013-2014)

	Heart Disease	Cancer	Unintentional Injuries	Chronic Lower Resp. Diseases	Diabetes Mellitus	Stroke	Chronic Liver Disease
San Juan County	145.3	143.8	83.8	50.5	32.7	28.8	22.8
New Mexico	151.4	148.3	64.7	47.8	28.4	34.0	20.7
U.S. (2014)	167.0	161.2	40.5	40.5	20.9	36.5	11.5

Sources: New Mexico Department of Health (NM-IBIS) and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

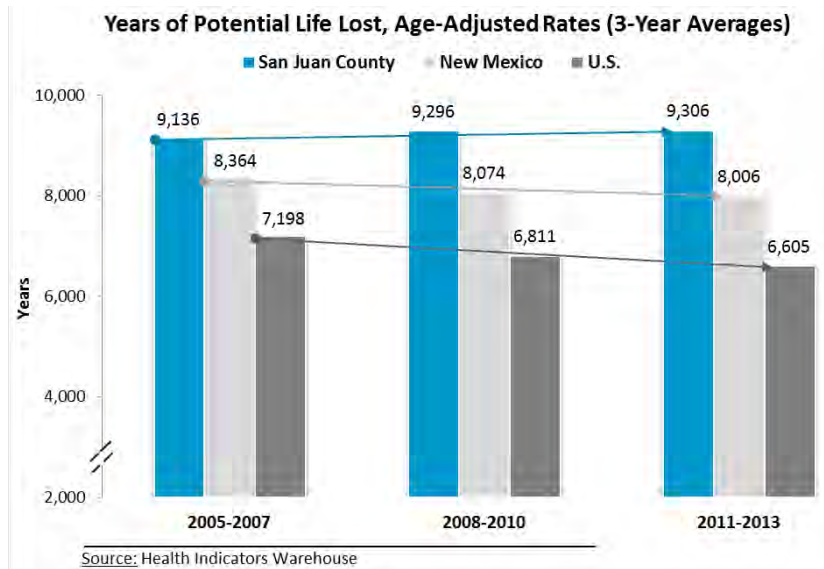
Health Outcomes: Length of Life (Continued)

PREMATURE DEATH

In terms of overall health rankings, San Juan County loses the most “points” for premature death and injury death.

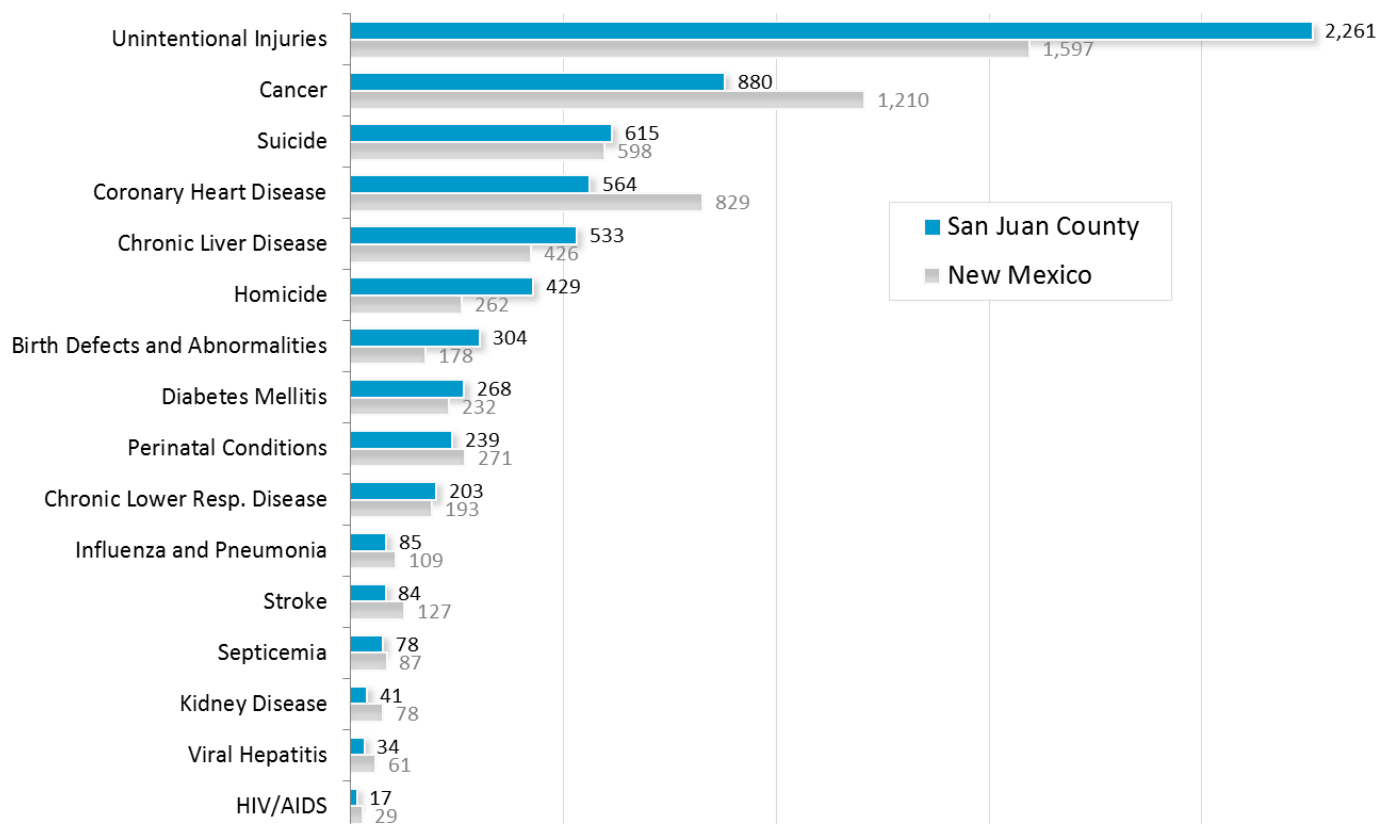
The concept of years of potential life lost (YPLL) involves estimating the average time a person would have lived had he or she not died *prematurely*, for example, before age 75. (If *everyone* in a community lived to be 75 years of age, the YPLL would be zero.) This measure is used to help quantify social and economic loss owing to premature death.

The graph (*right*) compares the YPLL per 100,000 population for San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S., for number of years of potential life lost before age 75. This important indicator has increased for San Juan County, whereas it has improved across the U.S. and New Mexico.



The graph below shows 16 leading causes of *premature* death, that is, causes which contribute to deaths before age 75. Compared to New Mexico, San Juan County residents are more likely to die early deaths from unintentional injury, homicide, chronic liver disease and birth defects; and are less likely to do so from heart disease and cancer.

Premature Death (YPLL) per 100,000 Population for 16 Leading Causes of Early Mortality (2013-2014)



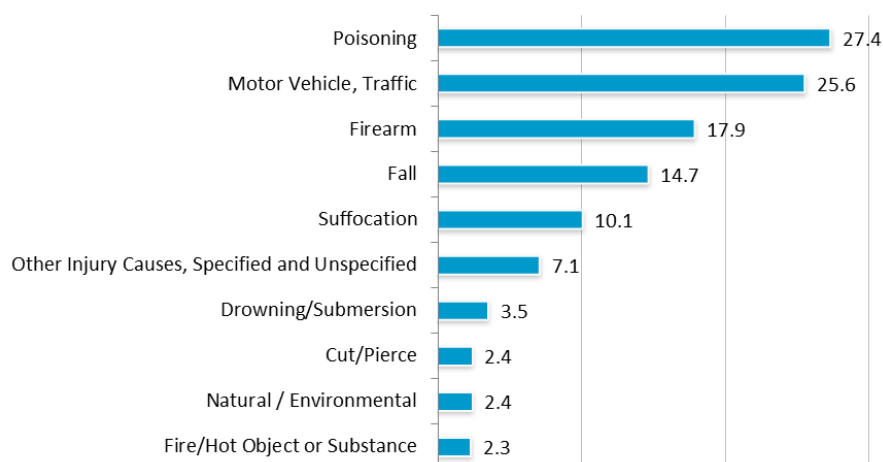
Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Health Outcomes: Length of Life (Continued)

LEADING CAUSES OF INJURY DEATH

Death due to injury is the largest category responsible for higher rates of premature death in San Juan County. Over the five years from 2010 through 2014, there were 675 total injury deaths across San Juan County, approximately 135 per year. The graph below shows the rates for the leading causes of injury death, including both intentional and unintentional injuries. Approximately two-thirds of the poisonings are drug overdose deaths.

Causes of Injury Death, Rate per 100,000
San Juan County, NM (2010-2014)



Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Since 2008, poisoning became the leading cause of injury death across the U.S., surpassing motor vehicle traffic fatalities. Overall, poisoning has also become the leading cause of injury death in San Juan County. However, motor vehicle traffic fatalities is the leading cause of injury death among Native Americans (47.5 deaths per 100,000), above the rate of death due to poisoning.

INJURY DEATH RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND BY INTENT

The table below shows the rates of injury by race/ethnicity and by injury intent (that is, intentional and unintentional). The rates of motor vehicle traffic death (which are a component of unintentional injury) are also shown. Note that suicide deaths can be subject to local misclassification of the underlying cause of death.

Table 3.2. Injury Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 population, by Race/Ethnicity and by Intent, San Juan County, NM

Race/Ethnicity	Unintentional Injury (2010-2014)	Motor Vehicle Traffic (2010-2014)	Intentional Injury (2007-2014)		Injury Death Rates, All Intents (2010-2014)
			Self-inflicted Injury (Suicide)	Intentional Injury (Homicide)	
Native American	125.0	47.5	18.5	17.4	162.1
Hispanic / Latino	58.2	13.4	17.8	8.9	91.4
White	53.4	11.0	24.5	3.4	82.8
San Juan County	81.5	25.6	22.0	9.6	116.0
New Mexico	71.3	15.5	20.1	7.5	92.7
U.S.	39.4	10.6	12.1	5.5	58.4

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS) and CDC WISQARS

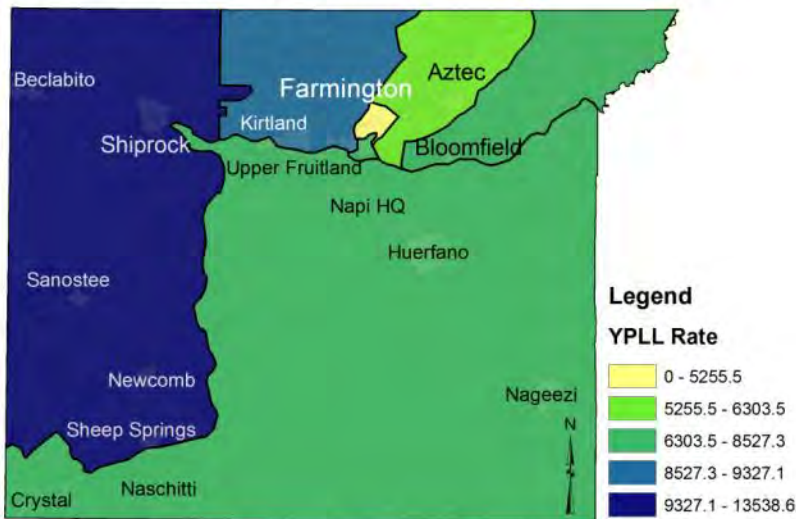
Note: Data for intentional injury (suicide and homicide) are given for a larger range of years such that rates are stable estimates for all groups. Motor vehicle traffic fatalities are included within unintentional injury death.

Health Outcomes: Length of Life (Continued)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – PREMATURE DEATH & INJURY

The map below shows rates of premature death (YPLL) by Census Small Area, ranging from just over 5,000 years of YPLL in San Juan/ Farmington (north) to a rate of 13,500 years YPLL in San Juan (west). This map illustrates the loss of life potential due to premature death. (*The most recent time frame available for Small Area data is 2009-2013.*) The table also includes corresponding injury death rates for the Census Small Areas.

**Rate, Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) by Census Small Area
San Juan County, NM (2009-2013)**



SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

AREA	Rate per 100,000 population (2009-2013)		
	Average Annual YPLL	Injury Death (Total)	Motor Vehicle, Traffic
(77) Farmington (north)	5,255.8	65.3	6.1
(78) Farmington (southeast)	8,527.3	124.2	15.1
(79) Farmington (west), Kirtland, La Plata	9,327.1	119.9	28.1
(80) San Juan (north) Aztec	6,303.5	83.5	9.0
(81) San Juan (northeast) Bloomfield	7,881.5	90.0	15.2
(82) San Juan (south) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	8,081.7	101.1	30.2
(83) San Juan (west) Shiprock, Beclabito, Sanostee, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	13,538.6	183.3	45.4
<i>San Juan County</i>	<i>8,326.3</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>21.0</i>
<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>7,482.0</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>15.2</i>

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based System (NM-IBIS).

Notes: YPLL are crude rates, not age-adjusted; all others are age-adjusted. See Appendix B for a Small Area reference map.

The rate of motor vehicle traffic fatalities is significantly higher in the San Juan (west) Small Area. The mortality rates by other causes of injury death (including poisoning, firearms and falls) are not statistically different across Small Areas.

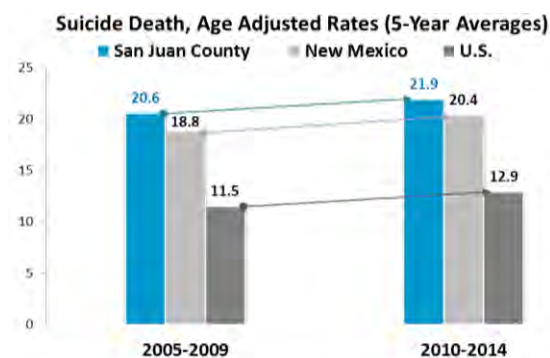
Related to this, emergency response times are a well-known challenge in the Navajo Nation. According to the Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Service (EMS), Shiprock Field Office, the majority of ambulance dispatches are for motor vehicle collisions. Response time is influenced by the terrain (e.g., unpaved roads and distance) and by the lack of an addressing system. It is further noted that “the crew may [need to] ask for specific landmarks or familiar family names to locate scenes.” In a 2014 report, former Navajo Nation President, Ben Shelly highlighted “Emergency medical transportation – helicopter” as a priority.

Health Outcomes: Quality of Life & Mental Health

SUICIDE – ALL AGES

On the Resident Survey, 8.2% reported that a family member had attempted suicide in the past year. And, these survey respondents were significantly more likely than the general sample to report having experienced “A lot” of stress/anxiety over the past year.

The suicide rate in San Juan County in 2013 was 17.5 deaths per 100,000 (with 21 suicides), and in 2014 it was 22.0 (with 28 suicides). San Juan County’s suicide rate is statistically similar to New Mexico’s rate, but significantly higher than the U.S. suicide rate of 13.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

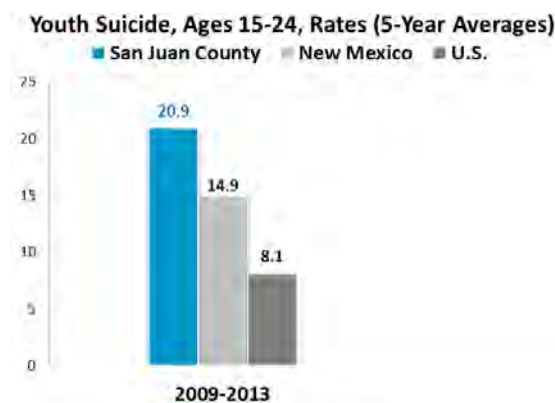


Data Source: New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

YOUTH SUICIDE

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death among teens in New Mexico. In 2013, New Mexico had the 6th highest rate of youth suicide (ages 15-24) among all states in the U.S. For years 2009-2013, San Juan County had the 6th highest rate among New Mexico counties. The County’s rate of youth suicide is over two and a half times the U.S.

These indicators have decreased in San Juan County. For example, on the YRRS, the percentage who seriously considered suicide during the 12 months before the survey decreased from 25.1% in 2003 to 14.0% in 2013. The percentage who attempted suicide decreased from 20.6% in 2003 to 10.3% in 2013. Suicide ideation is significantly higher among females, although the rate of completed suicides is higher among males, as seen in the table below.



Data Source: New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System

Youth suicide is significantly higher among Native American youth than youth of other race/ethnicities. In San Juan County for years 2005-2014, the rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 Native American 10 to 24 year olds was 33.0, compared to Hispanic youth (17.1) and White youth (17.8). This is particularly pronounced with young Native American males, who had a suicide death rate of 52.4, compared to the rate among young White males of 33.2.

Table 3.3. Mental Health, Youth, San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. (2013)

	Felt sadness or hopelessness	Seriously considered suicide	Planned suicide	Attempted suicide
San Juan	27.9%	14.0%	12.7%	10.3%
Males	19.0%	8.5%	9.2%	6.6
Females	36.9%	19.6%	16.2%	13.8
New Mexico	30.5%	15.6%	13.7%	9.4%
U.S.	29.9%	17.0%	13.6%	8.0%

Sources: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) and the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)

DEPRESSION

Approximately 1 out of 5 (18.1%) San Juan County residents report current feelings of depression. On the CDC BRFSS (2012-2014), 16% of men and 21% of women reported they felt depressed all or most of the previous month. And, 18.4% (13% of men and 24% of women) reported they had been formally diagnosed with depression. The self-reported rates of feeling depressed are similar to New Mexico and the U.S., whereas the rates of doctor diagnosed depression are higher in San Juan County, compared to 10% in both the U.S. and New Mexico.

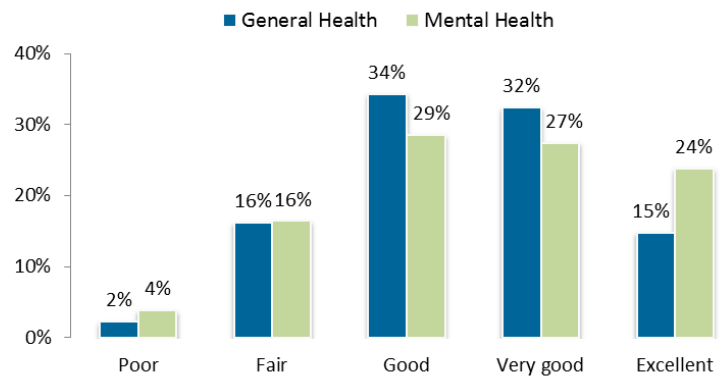
On the current 2016 Resident Survey, 39% indicated that they or someone in their household had experienced depression in the previous year, and 24% indicated challenges with a child or teen’s behavioral/emotional problems.

Health Outcomes: Quality of Life & Mental Health

Self-ratings of general health and mental health serve as primary indicators of health outcomes for indicators of *quality* of life. On the Resident Survey, 18% of San Juan County residents rated their “General health” as “Poor” or “Fair” and 82% rated their general health as “Good,” “Very good,” or “Excellent.”

This same item is also a part of the national CDC BRFSS telephone survey. On the 2014 BRFSS, the percent who rated their “General health” as “Poor” or “Fair” in San Juan County was 21.0%, similar to New Mexico’s rate of 19.9%, and somewhat below but in the same range as the U.S. rate of 16.7%. Men and women are similar on their self-report.

Self-Ratings of General Health & Mental Health
San Juan County, NM (2016)

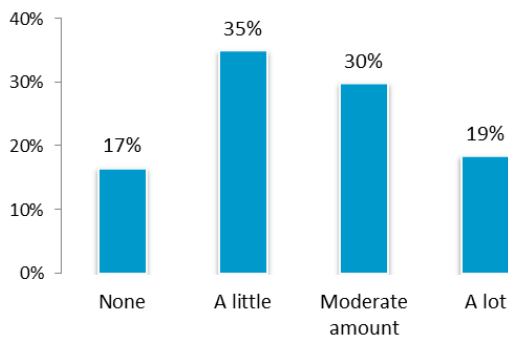


Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

On the BRFSS, averaged for years 2012-2014, 26% of Native American respondents, 22% of Hispanic respondents, and 17% of White respondents reported “Fair” or “Poor” “General health.”

STRESS/ANXIETY

Self-Ratings of Stress/Anxiety
San Juan County, NM (2016)



Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

Stress/anxiety has been one of the highest ranked personal concerns on past SJCP Needs Assessments. The current Resident Survey asked residents to indicate how much anxiety or stress they feel on a regular basis, from 1 = “None” to 4 = “A lot.” The overall average on this 4-point scale is 2.54, slightly higher, but statistically in the same range as national surveys of stress/anxiety, which find that money, work, the economy top the list of stressors. Men and women reported similar levels of stress.

The table below is a closer look at the high end of the stress/anxiety scale, specifically, those who reported they experienced “A lot” of stress/anxiety in the past year. For each subgroup from the Resident Survey who selected certain items, the percentage who also reported “A lot” of stress is shown.

Compare the percentages below to 19% of the overall sample.

Table 3.4. Percent who Reported Feeling “A lot” of Stress or Anxiety on a Regular Basis, San Juan County, NM (2016)

Item	“A Lot” of Stress
Someone in Family Attempted Suicide in Past Year (n=86)	45%
Physical Violence or Conflict in the Home (n=118)	44%
Self or Someone in Home Experienced Depression (n=415)	39%
Orthopedic and/or Pain is Primary Health Concern (n=49)	33%
Had Been a Victim of Crime in Past Year (n=153)	33%
Household Income Below \$15,000 (n=221)	30%
Self or Someone in Household Lost Job (n=300)	27%
Weight is Primary Health Concern (n=96)	25%
Household Income above \$75,000 (n=202)	13%
Health Problems is “none” or “n/a” (n=69)	10%
Total Overall Sample (n=1,093)	19%

Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

Health Outcomes: Quality of Life & Mental Health

SUPPORTING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

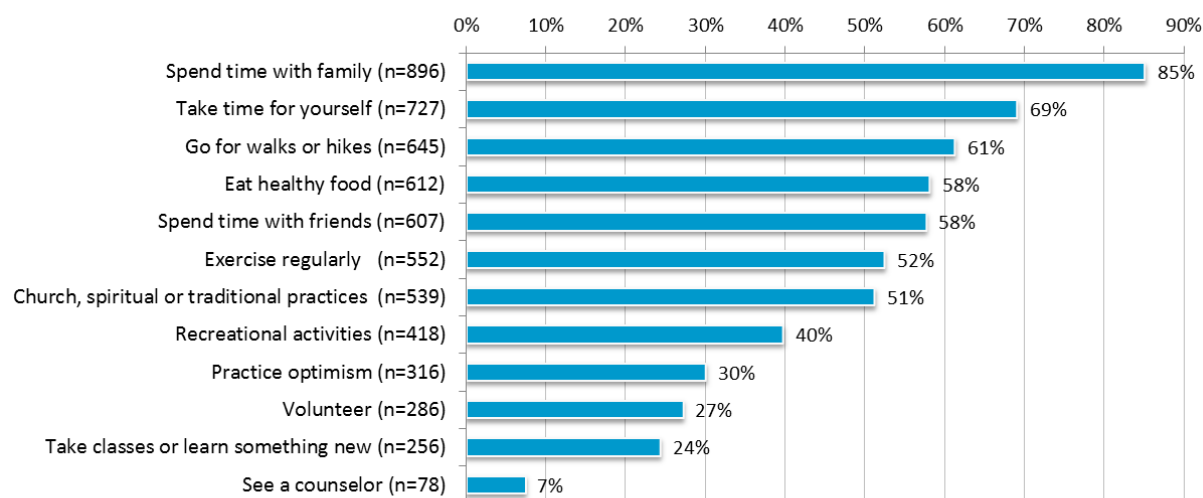
Research finds that some of the typical things people do to manage stress include eating healthier and exercising, positive thinking, as well as actively seeking social support. Studies also find that some people cope not so effectively, by overeating, watching television or abusing substances. A question on the Resident Survey invited respondents to indicate, from a provided list, which activities they engaged in regularly that support their health and well-being. The graph below shows the results. Of the 1,052 respondents who answered the question, on average, respondents selected five activities.

The most common activity selected was “Spending time with family” by 85%. Research has found that social support is strongly linked to positive health outcomes. In addition, interventions which include social support have shown promise in enhancing the quality of life among those who experience mental and physical health challenges.

Volunteering is an effective way to reduce depression and enhance one’s outlook on life. One out of four residents on the survey (27%) reported they “Volunteer” as part of their overall regimen for well-being.

What do you do to support your own health and well-being?

San Juan County, NM (2016) (n=1,052)



Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

WELL-BEING ACTIVITIES AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

An analysis was done to examine the possible relationship between activities that support a person’s well-being and positive health outcomes. The relationship was clear –the number of “well-being” activities was strongly associated with positive health outcomes as measured by self-reported general and mental health.

As an example, 58% of the respondents who selected five or more well-being activities rated their “General health” as “Good” or “Very good,” compared to 28% of the respondents who selected fewer than five activities. Those who selected five or more activities that support their well-being were also significantly less likely to rate their health as “Fair” or “Poor” (13%), compared to those who selected fewer than five activities (29%). The same pattern held true for self-ratings of “Mental health” as well. In summary, the more activities a respondent selected, the higher their self-rated “General health” and “Mental health.”

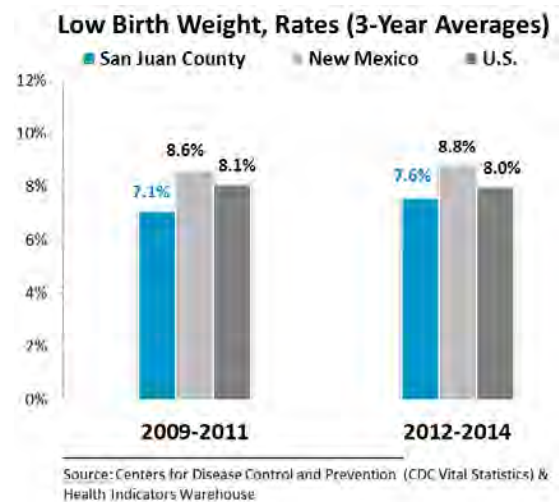
Health Outcomes: Infant, Child & Maternal Health

According to *County Health Rankings*, San Juan County ranked 27th among New Mexico's 33 counties for Health Factors, that is, factors which contribute to health outcomes of quality and/or length of life. Some of these factors are covered in other sections, including alcohol-related deaths and unemployment. The remaining indicators in this section cover health-related factors, beginning with those which play a large role in whether a child gets off to a good start for a long, healthy life.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight (LBW) is a leading indicator of child health. LBW refers to the percent of live births in which the infant's weight is less than 2,500 grams, and can indicate maternal exposure to health risks, access to health care, the social and economic environment, and environmental risks. In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW is a predictor of premature mortality, or of the child's health over the course of life, and potential cognitive-developmental problems.

The percent of low birth weight babies in San Juan County is consistently below New Mexico rates. There was, however, a moderate increase in LBW in San Juan County from 2013 to 2014, from 7.1% to 8.3%, which accounts for the slight increase to 7.6 when averaged across the five-year time frame.



INFANT MORTALITY

For years 2010-2014, the infant mortality rate in San Juan County was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 births. This is similar to New Mexico (5.7) and U.S. (5.96, in 2013) rates. The rate is also unchanged over the past 10 years for San Juan County.

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHTS – LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND INFANT MORTALITY

As can be seen in the table below, Native American mothers in San Juan County are least likely to have a low birth weight infant, followed by Hispanic/Latina mothers, White mothers, and then Asian and Black/African American mothers.

For years 2010-2014, the infant mortality rate was highest among Hispanic/Latina infants, followed by Native Americans, and then Whites.

Table 3.5. Low Birth Weight & Infant Mortality, Percent, by Race/Ethnicity, San Juan County, NM (2010-2014)

	Low Birth Weight	Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Native American	6.2%	5.8
Hispanic / Latina	7.2%	8.3
White	8.5%	4.0
Black or African American ('05-'14)	11.0%	*
Asian or Pacific Islander ('05-'14)	11.9%	*
All Births, San Juan County	7.2%	6.2

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

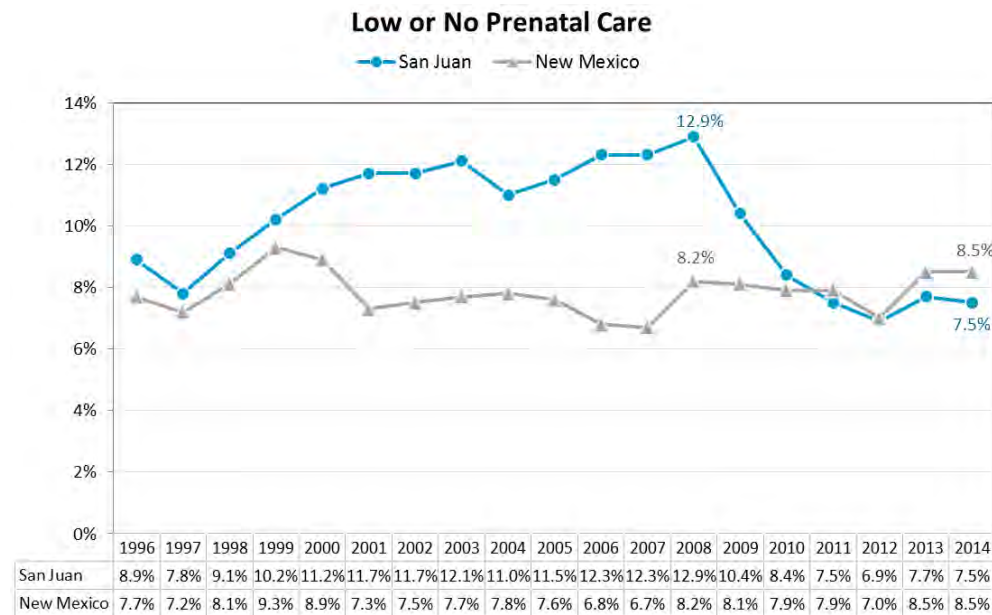
* Rates based on too few incidents to report.

Health Factors: Infant, Child & Maternal Health

PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care is a health factor that plays a central role in infant and child health. For example, of the births in San Juan County during years 2010 to 2014 for which there was *no prenatal care*, 24.5% were low birth weight, compared to 7.2% overall.

The graph below shows the percent of women receiving low or no prenatal care. (Low prenatal care is defined as beginning prenatal care in the third trimester.) While this indicator increased from the late 1990's to a high of 12.9% in 2008, the percent of women in San Juan County who receive low or no prenatal care has improved considerably, declining to 7.5% in 2014.



Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

The table below shows the prenatal care indicators for San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S. According to recent statistics, San Juan County is similar to the U.S. in first trimester prenatal care. Two-thirds of women across the County, as well as New Mexico and the U.S., initiate prenatal care in the first trimester, an indicator of high quality care.

Compared to the U.S., however, a somewhat higher percentage of women receive low or no prenatal care. Moreover, women in San Juan County make *fewer* prenatal visits, with 32.8% receiving fewer than nine visits during the pregnancy, compared to 19.5% across the U.S.

Table 3.6. Prenatal Care, San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. (2013-2014)

	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Kotelchuck Prenatal Care - Adequate or Plus	Low* or No Prenatal Care	Fewer than 9 Prenatal Visits
San Juan County	64.6	58.3%	7.7%	32.8%
New Mexico	63.5	63.8%	8.5%	26.1%
U.S.	67.5	---	5.3%	19.5%

SOURCES: County & State: New Mexico Department of Health (NM-IBIS);

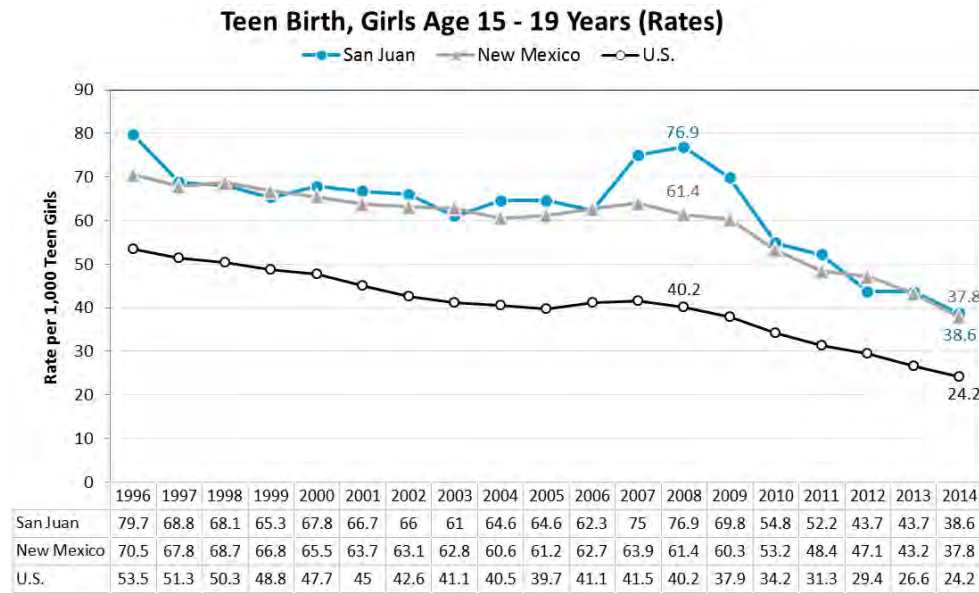
U.S. Data and <9Visits: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Vital Statistics System (NCHS).

*Low prenatal care defined as beginning in third trimester.

Health Factors: Infant, Child & Maternal Health (Continued)

TEEN BIRTH RATE

Teen birth rate is a leading social indicator of maternal and child health. Teen pregnancies are more likely to result in health problems for both mother and baby, and parenting challenges can create social and economic hardship. On the current 2016 Needs Assessment Resident Survey, just over half (56%) of respondents thought that teen pregnancy was either a moderate or major problem; 23% thought it was either a minor problem or not a problem; and 19% indicated they didn't know. Overall, the issue ranked 15th out of 16, in other words, relatively low on the list of problems.



Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Approximately 10% of children born in San Juan County are born to teen mothers, age 15 to 19. There has been a substantial decline in teen pregnancy, although San Juan County's rate continues to be significantly higher than the U.S. rate. The rate in San Juan County is similar to New Mexico's rate, but realize that in 2014, New Mexico ranked 46th for teen birth rate, and 50th for teen pregnancy rate.

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

The table below shows the number of substantiated allegations and child victims of child abuse/neglect in San Juan County, along with the rate of victims per 1,000 children. The rates of child abuse/neglect have been consistent over the three recent years of data, and are similar to the rates in New Mexico (which was also 16.7 in 2014).

Table 3.7. Child Abuse / Neglect, San Juan County, NM (FY13–FY15)

	Substantiated Allegations*	Number of Substantiated Children Victims	Rate per 1,000 Children under 18*
FY13	331	578	15.5
FY14	334	606	16.7
FY15	321	587	16.4

Source: State of New Mexico Child Youth and Family Department

*Note: A "substantiated" allegation is one in which the victim(s) is under the age of 18, a caretaker/provider has been identified as the perpetrator and/or identified as failing to protect the child, and credible evidence exists to support the conclusion by the child welfare investigator that the child has been abused and/or neglected.

Health Factors: Infant, Child & Maternal Health (Continued)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – PRENATAL CARE & TEEN BIRTH RATE

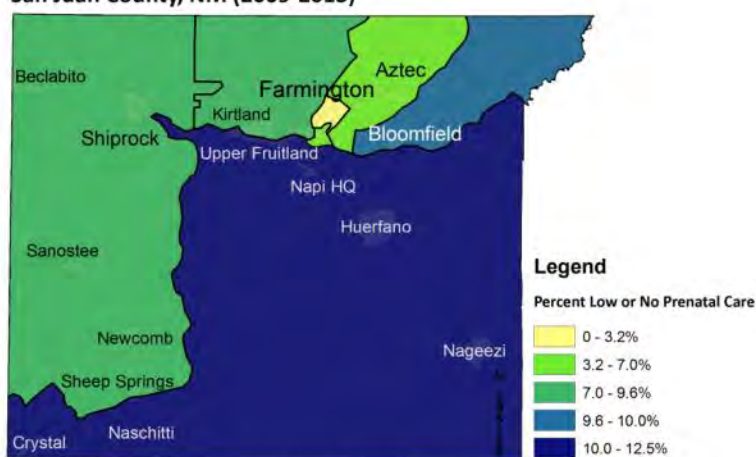
Native American women are more likely to receive low or no prenatal care than women of other Race/ethnicities in San Juan County, followed by Hispanic/Latina women. The table also provides the teen birth rate, which is highest among Hispanic/Latina women.

Table 3.8. Percent Low or No Prenatal Care and Teen Birth Rate, by Race/Ethnicity, San Juan County, NM (2010-2014)

	Low or No Prenatal Care (Mothers of all ages)	Teen Birth Rate (Births per 1,000 Girls Age 15-19)
Native American	10.2%	49.3
Hispanic / Latina	7.4%	56.4
White	4.3%	22.4
San Juan County	7.6%	43.7

Source: New Mexico Indicator Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Percent Low or No Prenatal Care by Census Small Area San Juan County, NM (2009-2013)



SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

AREA	Percent <u>No</u> Prenatal Care (2009-2013)	Percent <u>Low</u> Prenatal Care (2009-2013)	Percent <u>Low or No</u> Prenatal Care (2009-2013) (Shown on map.)
(77) Farmington (north)	1.0%	2.2%	3.2%
(78) Farmington (southeast)	2.2%	4.8%	7.0%
(79) Farmington (west), Kirtland La Plata	2.4%	7.2%	9.6%
(80) San Juan (north) Aztec	1.8%	4.8%	6.6%
(81) San Juan (northeast) Bloomfield	2.6%	7.4%	10.0%
(82) San Juan (south) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	2.0%	10.5%	12.5%
(83) San Juan (west) Shiprock, Beclabito, Sanostee, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	2.1%	7.2%	9.3%
San Juan County	2.0%	6.2%	8.2%

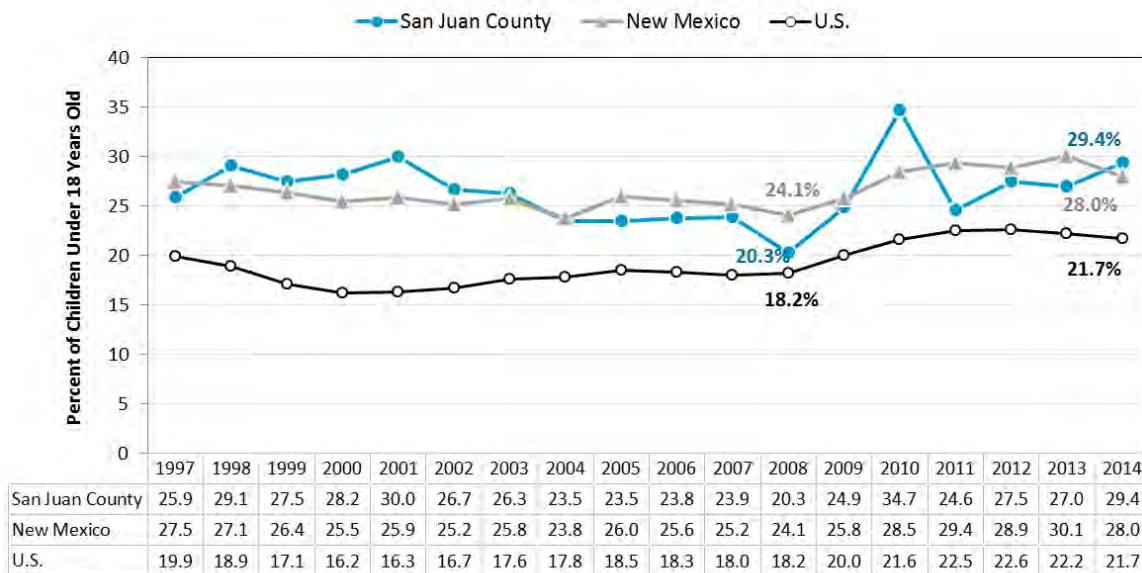
These differences are not statistically significant, but nevertheless reveal a pattern in which mothers in the northeastern and south areas of the county are relatively somewhat less likely to receive adequate prenatal care.

Health Factors: Child Poverty

CHILD POVERTY

Poverty is an important health factor and indicator of health and human-service needs. In 2014, 29.4% of children under age 18 were living in poverty in San Juan County, an increase of 9 percentage points since the low of 20.3% in 2008. Single parent family households are particularly vulnerable. In San Juan County, approximately 17% of the households are headed by unmarried females, compared to 14% in New Mexico and 13% in the U.S.

Trends, Child Poverty (Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – CHILD POVERTY

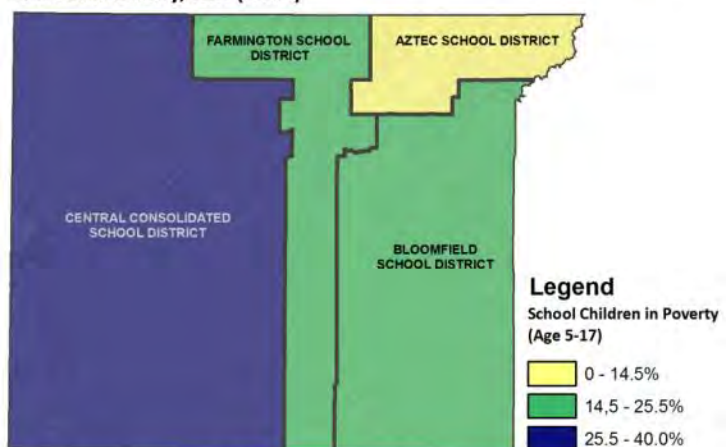
The map below shows the poverty rate for school age children age 5- 17 for the four school districts in San Juan County, an illustration of the economic challenge facing families and their children, challenges which can and often do have negative consequences for health outcomes. Student participation in free or reduced-price lunch programs is an additional indicator of financial hardship among families with school-age children.

Table 3.9. Percent School Children (Age 5-17) living in Poverty & Free/Reduced Lunch Eligibility by School District, San Juan County, NM (2014)

School District	% Poverty	% Free/Reduced Lunches
Aztec Schools	14.5%	53.9%
Bloomfield Schools	25.7%	72.3%
Central Consolidated	39.3%	76.6%
Farmington Schools	25.1%	50.8%
San Juan County	29.7	---

Sources: U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates; New Mexico Public Education Department and SAIPES

Percent School Children Age 5-17 Living Poverty by School District San Juan County, NM (2014)



Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Health Factors: Diet and Exercise

FOOD INSECURITY

Poverty often accompanies a degree of food insecurity, or the experience that there is not enough food. Food insecurity refers to “lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.” According to the U.S. Hunger Relief Organization’s *Feeding America* website, 19.3% of the *general population* of San Juan County, are in “food insecure households,” higher than New Mexico’s rate of 17.2% and the U.S. rate of 14%. San Juan ranked 3rd most food insecure of New Mexico’s counties.

Also, according to the *Feeding America* website, 28.7% of the *child population* in San Juan County are in food insecure households. On the Youth, Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), 12.6% of high school students in San Juan County report food insecurity, with 10.1% reporting there is “sometimes” not enough food to eat, and 2.5% indicating that there is “often” not enough food to eat for themselves and their family.

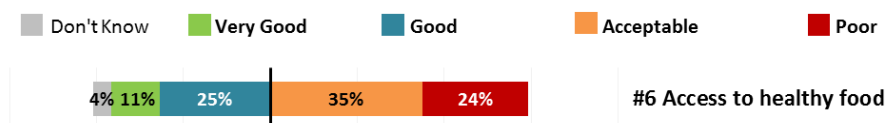
Schools provide meals during the school year. To help fill the gap during summer months, all four school districts in the County provide free meals to children 18 years and younger, as part of the Department of Agriculture’s summer food service program. According to a report by the Farmington Daily Times, in 2015, there were 37,416 breakfasts and 105,421 lunches served. Due to the program’s popularity, the time frame of the program in Farmington was extended in 2016 to better meet the needs of the community.

THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT

There is a complex inter-relationship between poverty and obesity, with access to affordable, health food being a key factor. For example, in households within Census Block Groups that spend an average of \$1200-1400 per person annually on fruits and vegetables, the estimated childhood obesity is in the range of less than 10% for these households, whereas those households in Block Groups that spend an average of less than \$800, have higher estimated childhood obesity rates, in the range of 20-25% or greater. The relationship is not a perfect correlation, but it adds to our understanding of how poverty and obesity rates interact. As described in a Farmington Daily Times article, the “double-up food bucks” is a recent (Summer of 2016) example of a local program designed to improve access to healthy food. The program allows people to purchase fresh produce at the Farmington and Aztec grower’s markets with Food Stamps and matches their dollar amount, thus doubling the value of the Food Stamps.

Below are the ratings of “Access to healthy food” by resident Survey respondents and by Key Informants. Residents rated the item as 6th highest in need of improvement, of 17 items; 41% of Key Informants rated it as a “high priority.”

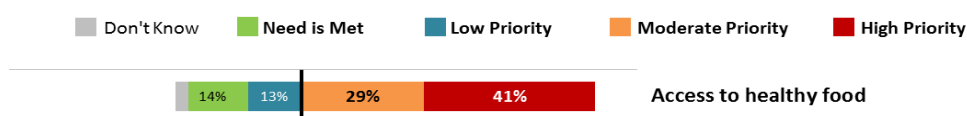
San Juan County Residents Rate County Services



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership, Inc. Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is "Very good" and 4 is "Poor."

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership. "For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Health Factors: Diet and Exercise (Continued)

NUTRITION

In 2013, 15.7% of San Juan County adult residents reported they get the daily recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables. This is statistically similar to New Mexico (17.2%), but significantly lower than the U.S. (23.4%, 2009).

Among high school students, 28.4% reported they get the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily, compared to 22.5% across New Mexico. This measure has improved significantly, from 15.9% in 2003 to 28.4% in 2013. In addition, 13.3% reported they did not eat breakfast during the past week, statistically similar to New Mexico (15.3%) and the U.S. (13.7%).

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Weight is a significant health factor which can directly contribute to other health problems, such as diabetes and heart disease. For example, national data show that 30% of overweight and 42 - 50% of obese/extremely obese individuals experience a heart condition, compared to 18% of the healthy weight population.

Nearly three-fourths (73.5%) of San Juan County residents are overweight or obese, as measured by a BRFSS question that asks height and weight, which are then used to calculate Body Mass Index or BMI, an indicator of excess body fat. The graph at the right illustrates the substantial increase in the percent of those who are obese.

San Juan County does not differ from New Mexico overall, or from U.S. rates of overweight/obesity, and the trends shown in the graph mirror state-wide and national trends in weight.

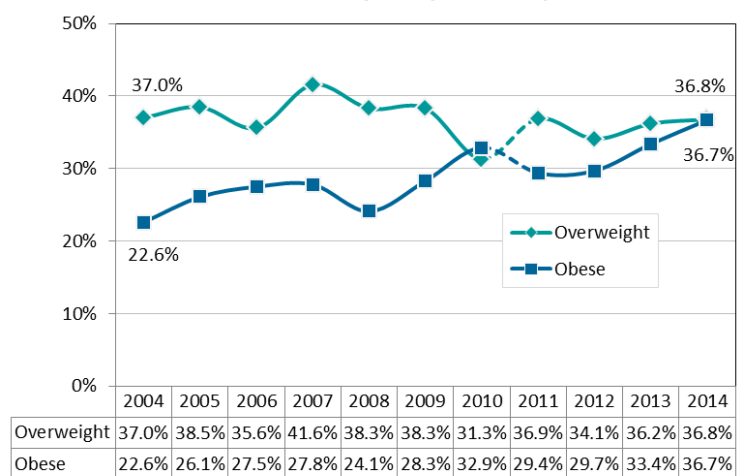
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & EXERCISE

Physical activity is an important health factor that contributes to both physical and mental health. On the YRRS, 61.4% report five days per week of at least 60 minutes of physical activity a day, significantly more than high school students across New Mexico and the U.S. Physical activity has increased among San Juan County youth. Those reporting daily physical activity increased from 24% in 2007 to 35.8% in 2013.

According to the CDC BRFSS, 53% of San Juan County residents get a recommended level of physical activity and exercise (i.e., aerobic physical activity of at least moderate intensity for at least 150 minutes/week, or 75 minutes/week of vigorous intensity, or an equivalent combination.). There are no significant differences by gender or by race/ethnicity on this indicator, and results for San Juan County are similar to New Mexico and the U.S.

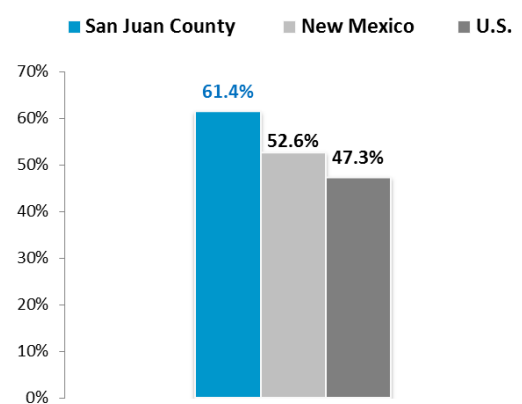
On the current Resident Survey, most respondents (64%) indicated that they exercise “2-3 times a week”; with 14% indicating they “never” exercise, 18% “4-5 times a week,” and 17% who exercise “daily.”

Trends in Weight (BMI)
San Juan County, NM (2004-2014)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Five Days of Physical Activity per Week
High School Students (2013)



Source: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS, 2013) & U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS, 2013)

Health Factors: Health Care Access & Availability of Services

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The supply of primary care physicians relative to the population in San Juan County is in the average range, compared to the U.S. According to *County Health Rankings*, as of 2013, the ratio of population to primary care physicians in San Juan County is “1,690 to 1,” which is in between the U.S. median value of “1,990 to 1,” and the New Mexico average of “1,310 to 1.” Keep in mind that these ratios do not include other primary care professionals such as Nurse Practitioners, Physician’s Assistants or other practitioners. Nevertheless, the indicator provides a general idea of the supply relative to the size of the population. Relative to other locations, in San Juan County there is not an abundance, but neither is there a serious deficit of primary care physicians.

There are, however, specific areas of need/shortage in the County. For example, in 2014 San Juan County was identified as one of the counties with the greatest shortage of nurse practitioners and clinical nurse specialists, with 45 needed. San Juan County also showed a shortage of Ob/Gyns (4 needed) and Psychiatrists, (11 needed).

For the supply of mental health providers, in 2015, San Juan’s ratio of the population to the number of mental health providers is above average, at “500 people to 1 mental health professional,” much better than the U.S. median of “1,060 to 1.” New Mexico’s average is also above average, at “370 to 1.” In regard to access to mental health, 14% of Resident Survey respondents indicated they had experienced difficulty accessing treatment or counseling for mental health or substance abuse problems.

The ratio of population to number of dentists in San Juan County was “1,280 to 1” in 2014, with New Mexico’s average at “1,310 to 1” and the median in the U.S. of “2,590 to 1,” the County is above average on this measure.

HEALTH PROMOTION

Health promotion is the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behavior towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions (*World Health Organization*).

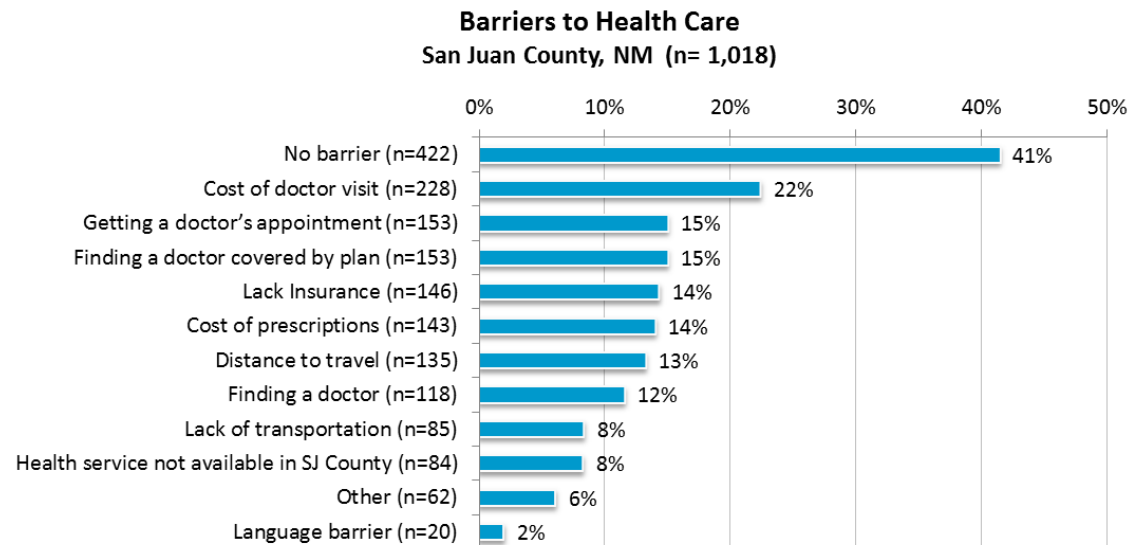
There are numerous health promotion activities throughout the community. A number of survey respondents from Shiprock and surrounding areas referred to the “Just Move It” program, as one of the best things that support well-being. Just Move It is a health promotions program that has been on the Navajo Nation since 1993. Events include family walks and runs, health screenings and other events.

San Juan Regional Medical Center also offers a variety of health promotions programs, including the FET (full engagement training) and walks for wellness. SJRMC also sponsored fitness equipment at several parks throughout the County.

Health Factors: Health Care Access & Availability of Services

BARRIERS

The Resident Survey provided a list of possible barriers to health care, and asked respondents, “What barriers, if any, have you encountered in getting needed health care in the past year.” Following the “No barrier” option selected by 41%, the “Cost of a doctor visit” was the primary barrier, selected by nearly 1 in 5 people (22%). “Getting a doctor’s appointment” and “Finding a doctor covered by an insurance plan,” along with “Lack of insurance,” “Cost of prescriptions” and “Distance to travel,” were also frequently selected (by 12-15%). The average number of barriers selected was 1.12, and 581 people (57%) selected at least one barrier. “Other” barriers specified included “time” and “time off work,” “physicians not taking new patients,” “the VA” or “VA services lacking,” and finding a “LGBT friendly doctor.”



Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

ACCESS

One of the primary healthcare access concerns identified by San Juan Regional Medical Center’s 2014 Community Health Assessment was the percentage of residents (30%) in San Juan County who do *not* have a “Specific source of ongoing medical care,” including 44% of uninsured and 24% of insured. In addition, the Assessment found that 42.7% reported they experienced difficulties or delays in obtaining healthcare services in the past year, which represented a significant improvement compared to 55.5% in 2008. Finally, the Assessment highlighted that there have been significant improvements in regard to reducing barriers to healthcare, with fewer residents reporting barriers of cost, transportation and getting an appointment.

On the current Resident Survey, nearly one out of four (23%) reported they did not receive needed healthcare in the past year. Specifically, respondents were asked, “Have you been able to receive needed health care in the past year?” with response options, “Yes,” “No” and “Does not apply.” (The 8% who answered the question, “Does not apply” were removed to calculate the percentage who did not receive needed healthcare.)

Health Factors: Health Care Access & Availability of Services

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCESS & BARRIERS

In order to better understand the role of barriers and access to healthcare, barriers (*shown on the previous page*) were categorized into four general categories: Cost-related, Transportation/distance-related, Finding a doctor/difficulty getting an appointment, and Language. Insurance was included in the Cost category only if the respondent also indicated that cost was a barrier to getting insurance on a separate question.

Of these four categories, the Transportation category was most strongly associated ($\chi^2 = 32.25, p < .001$) with someone reporting not getting needed healthcare. To illustrate, 40% of those who reported transportation was a barrier indicated they did not get needed healthcare in the past year. The Cost category was also significantly related ($\chi^2 = 12.02, p < .01$), followed by Language ($\chi^2 = 4.99, p < .05$). The other category (Finding a doctor/difficulty getting an appointment) was not significantly associated with whether a respondent reported they received needed healthcare ($\chi^2 = .49$). One interpretation is that distance to travel or lack of transportation, along with cost and language barriers, are experienced as more difficult barriers to overcome, whereas difficulty finding a doctor, having to wait for an appointment are frustrating and perhaps stressful, but they are not as likely as other types of barriers to stand in the way of someone ultimately getting needed healthcare.

There were no significant differences between those who reported major categories of health concern (page 27) and the overall sample. The only category which is statistically different from the overall sample is those who described “exercise, diet or nutrition” as their primary concern are less likely to have reported they received needed healthcare.

Table 3.10. Percent who Reported They Did Not Receive Needed Health Care in Past Year, San Juan County, NM (2016)

Self-reported Primary Health Concern	Reported did not receive needed health care
Weight/overweight or obesity	21%
Diabetes (or family history/concern about)	22%
Heart disease, hypertension, cholesterol	23%
Orthopedic / back pain / injury	25%
Aging	21%
Cancer (or family history/concern about)	16%
Mental health	17%
Arthritis or joint inflammation	7%
Environment	13%
Asthma, COPD or other lung/breathing problems	25%
Staying healthy	11%
*Exercise, diet, nutrition	48%
Total Overall Sample (n=1,038 answered question)	23%

Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership
 (*Statistically higher than overall sample.) Only those concerns with n=20 or more who answered both questions are included.)

Important Note: Although the two questions are shown together, the question, “did you receive needed healthcare,” did not refer specifically to their health concern, but rather was a general question. The relationship between the two questions is presumed to be meaningful, but not exclusive, as the respondent’s answer to whether he or she received healthcare is broader than their primary health concern alone.

Health Insurance

INSURANCE COVERAGE

San Juan County has consistently had relatively higher rates of individuals without insurance. According to 5-year 2010-2014 Census estimates, 25.6% of the population in San Juan County were uninsured (all ages), compared to 18.1% in New Mexico and 14.2% across the U.S. San Juan Regional Medical Center's 2014 Community Health Assessment highlighted the relatively high percentage of residents who lack health insurance (22%) as an issue of particular concern in San Juan County.

It is now estimated that 60% of those who were uninsured in 2013 are now enrolled in health insurance coverage as a result of the Affordable Care Act's Adult Medicaid Extension and Quality Health Plans. If this rate is correct, the uninsured rate in San Juan County is now closer to approximately 10%.

In San Juan County, low income residents have the option of seeking assistance through the County's Health Care Assistance Program (HCAP) (formerly called the "San Juan County Indigent fund"). On the Resident Survey, 9% reported they had received this assistance.

UNDERSTANDING THE MINIMUM ESSENTIAL COVERAGE

In order to explore residents' understanding of Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC) for health care insurance, three questions asked respondents to rate their level of understanding. The table below shows the results of these items. Half the respondents reported they understand, and half either said they needed more information or didn't know. The area that is least understood by residents is whether they qualify for a tax exemption.

Table 3.11. Understanding of the Minimum Essential Coverage (MEC)

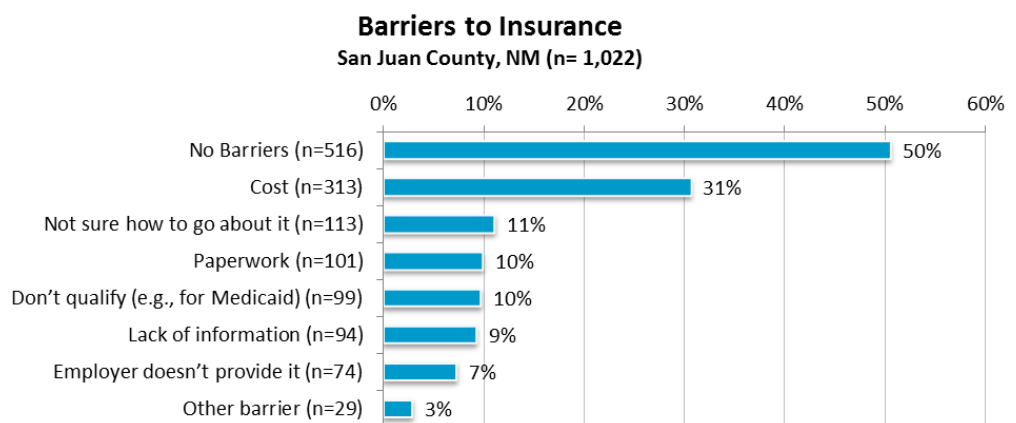
	I understand	I need more information	I do not know
Tax penalty for not having MEC	50%	20%	30%
Whether I qualify for an exemption of the tax penalty	42%	24%	34%
Insurance options available to me (e.g. Medicaid, Marketplace)	56%	22%	22%

Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

BARRIERS TO HEALTH INSURANCE

A follow up question asked what would be the preferred method for enrolling in health insurance coverage. Of the 39% of respondents who did not select "I am already enrolled," the preferred method for enrolling in health insurance coverage is a "one-on-one appointment," (57%) followed by "online" (23%) or a "community enrollment fair" (14%).

Finally, the survey provided a list of potential barriers, and asked respondents to select which barriers they had encountered to getting health insurance in the past year. The graph at the right shows the results of this question. After the "No barriers" option, the primary barrier selected by 313 (31%) of the respondents was "cost."

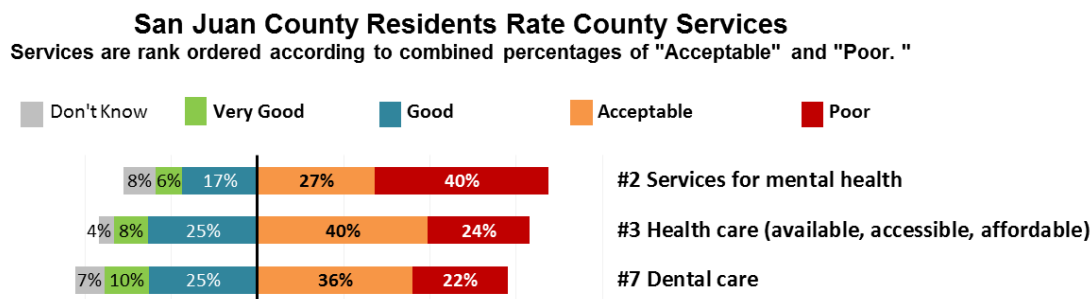


Source: 2016 Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

Health Factors: Services

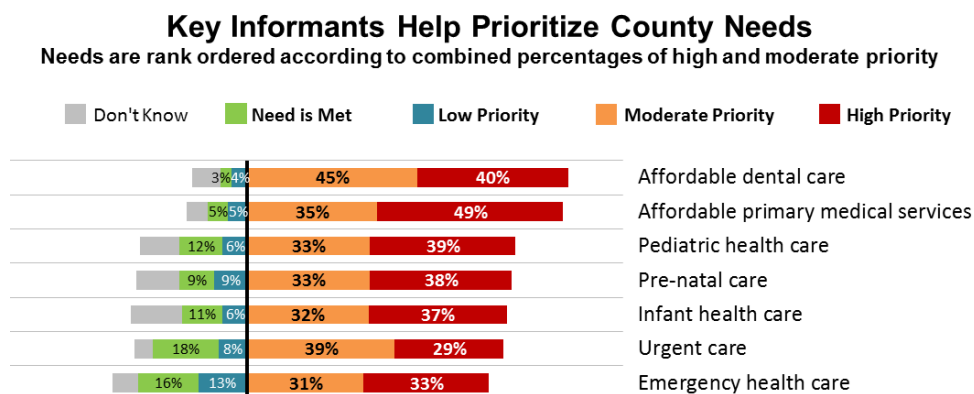
RATINGS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The Resident Survey provided a list of service areas by topic, and asked respondents to rate those services on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1= "Very good" and 4="Poor." The service most in need of improvement or expansion according to residents is services for "mental health," which 40% of the respondents rated as "Poor," whereas 24% rated the local health care as "Poor." Paying for and accessing medical and dental care have consistently been among the highest rated challenges on this as well as on past SJCP Needs Assessments.



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership.
Respondents were asked to, "Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is 'Very good' and 4 is 'Poor.'"

Below are Key Informants' ratings of health care-related services. Affordable dental and primary medical services were the two top rated services in need of expansion. Once again, it is likely the 'affordability' aspect was the factor that Key Informants were focusing in on.



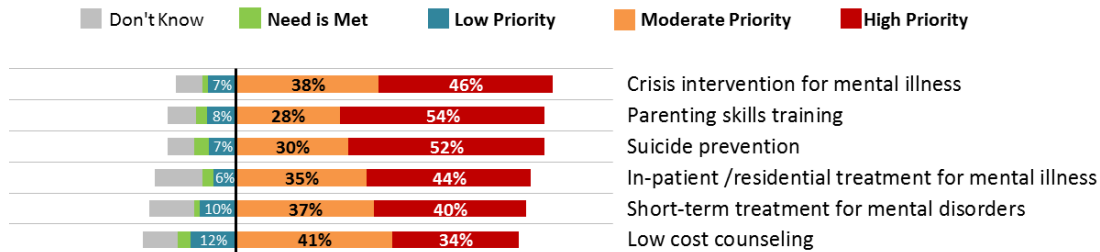
Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.
"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Health Factors: Services (Continued)

“Crisis intervention for mental illness” topped the list of Mental Health-related services, followed by “Parenting skills training” and “Suicide prevention.” These top three were followed by three services in areas related to domestic violence and abuse, which are shown in the section on Crime and Safety.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership

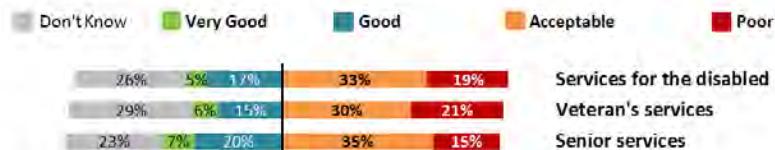
"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

SUBPOPULATIONS

The elderly, disabled, and veterans were identified as subpopulations in need of special support and health care services. Residents' ratings of services for these three subpopulations did not vary greatly. Compared to other services, there was a higher percentage of residents who reported they “didn’t know” the status of these services.

San Juan County Residents Rate County Services

Services are rank ordered according to combined percentages of "Acceptable" and "Poor".



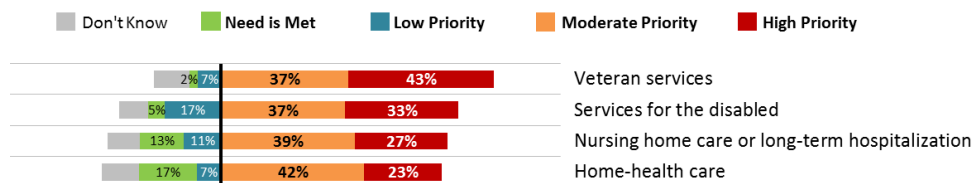
Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership

Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is "Very good" and 4 is "Poor."

Among Key Informants, services for veterans was clearly the highest rated service priority among subpopulations.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.

"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Summary: Health & Wellness

CHALLENGES

Challenges in the Health & Wellness sector include:












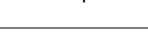



























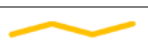
- 23% of residents reported they did not get needed health care in the past year, and 59% experienced at least one barrier to healthcare.
 - Transportation and Cost, are the greatest challenges residents face to getting healthcare.
 - Middle income and low income find it equally difficult to afford health care costs, and it is one of the highest challenges among higher income residents as well.
 - Affordable dental and primary medical services topped the list of Key Informant's ratings.
- Looking at health outcomes, premature death is exceedingly high in San Juan County, with death due to injury being the largest contributor. There are substantial health disparities on this indicator, as well.
- Health issues of weight and diabetes top the list of residents' greatest health concerns.
- While diabetes has improved somewhat, obesity has been increasing dramatically across the state and U.S., as well as San Juan County.
- Health disparities on prenatal care and low birth weight are important considerations.
- The suicide rate is significantly higher than U.S. rates, especially youth suicide.
- Child poverty has been increasing gradually since 2011 – an important indicator that ultimately impacts all aspects of a community, e.g., increasing health and human-service needs, increasing educational needs/issues.
- Food insecurity, which often accompanies poverty, is relatively higher in San Juan County, with one-third of children experiencing that there isn't enough food.
- Low cost child care options are needed, as it is one of the biggest expenses of lower income households.
- "Crisis intervention" tops list of needed mental health services.

STRENGTHS

Strengths in the Health & Wellness sector include:

- There has been an improvement in the percentage of those who have healthcare insurance coverage, a long standing issue in San Juan County. Although, cost of insurance remains a significant barrier.
- The two leading causes of death (cancer and heart disease) are lower in San Juan County than in the U.S., and they have improved significantly over the past 15 years.
- Mental health indicators among youth are improving, including hopelessness, suicide ideation, and suicide attempts.
- Youth self-report of physical activity and exercise is significantly better than New Mexico and the U.S. Nutrition among youth has also improved.
- San Juan County residents engage in a variety of activities that support their well-being, and it was found that engaging in multiple activities does positively influence health outcomes, such as self-reported general and mental health.
- According to residents comments, the County offers a diversity of family activities and health fairs that support residents' well-being.
- Prenatal care has improved considerably since 2008, as has the teen birth rate. There is room for improvement in the *number* of prenatal visits.
- According to residents' ratings, there is adequate access to healthy food, although Key Informants suggested this is a priority with room for improvement.
- Compared to the U.S., there is an acceptable supply of physicians, dentists and mental health providers.
- Programs such as the USDA's summer food service help to fill a gap and respond to nutritional needs by offering free meals to children 18 and under.

Indicators: Health & Wellness

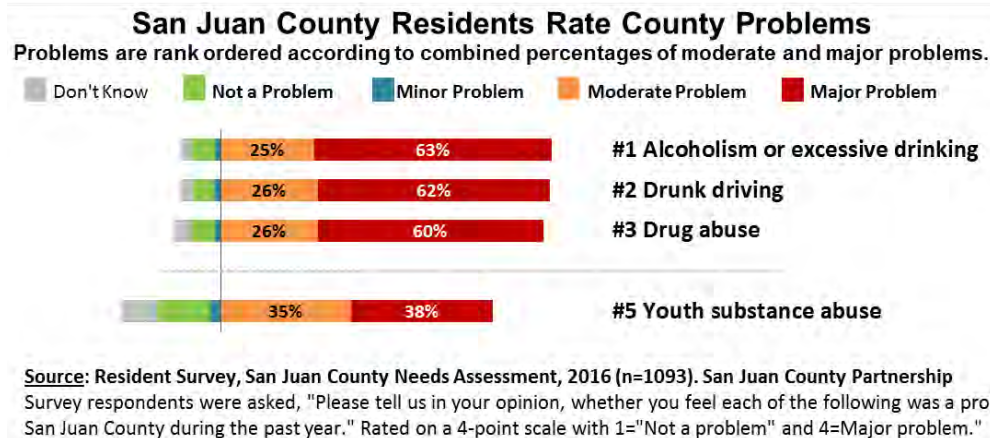
INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Heart disease and Cancer	 Improved	 Better than U.S.
Diabetes	 Improved	 Worse than U.S.
Unintentional injury	 Worse	 Worse than U.S.
Premature death (YPLL) (Small area & race/ethnicity highlight)	 Somewhat worse, esp. due to unintentional injury	 Worse than NM and U.S.
Self-rated fair or poor General health	 Stayed same	 Similar to NM, slightly below U.S.
Self-rated stress/anxiety	49% experience "moderate" to "a lot" of stress	 Similar to U.S.
Suicide death rate	 Staying same (slight increase)	 Youth suicide significantly worse than U.S.
Hopelessness - Youth	 Improving	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Low birth weight (Incl. race/ethnicity highlight)	 Stayed same	 Somewhat better than NM, Statistically similar to U.S.
Infant mortality (Race/ethnicity highlight)	 Stayed same	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Prenatal care (Incl. small area % race/ethnicity highlight)	 Improved since 2008	 Somewhat worse than U.S.; (Receive fewer visits)
Teen birth rate (Race/ethnicity highlight)	 Improved	 Similar to NM, worse than U.S.
Child abuse/neglect	 Stayed same over recent past (distant past?)	 Similar to New Mexico
Child Poverty (Poverty by school district highlight)	 Worse since 2008	 Similar to NM, worse than U.S.
Food insecurity	n.a.	 Worse than NM and U.S.
Nutrition among Youth	 Improving	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Weight & Obesity	 Obesity getting worse	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Physical activity and exercise - Youth	 Improving	 Better than NM and U.S.
Physical activity and exercise - Adult	 Stayed same	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Access to health care	23% indicated had not received needed healthcare in past year	N.C.
Lack Health Insurance Coverage	 Improving	 Worse than NM and U.S.
Availability of Health professionals	n.a.	 Mental Health and Dentists better than U.S., similar to NM. Physicians same as U.S.
Afford medical / health care expenses	 Similar to 2008	N.C.

To round out the summary, below are examples of open-ended comments from the Resident Survey.

- *We need an increase in nurse practitioner run health clinics that are not part of the hospital or a physicians practice and that are open 16 hours per day. Health care would be cheaper and fewer people would seek expensive hospital emergency room care for minor illnesses and injuries.*
- *Our family has a hard time with dental. Dental insurance is so expensive, but we pay out of pocket. Children don't see dentist like they should.*
- *Lots of families with children with disabilities both physical and mental have to travel long distances for health care. We really need more local doctors that specialize in children.*
- *... Another problem we have is not being able to find doctors for adults with Medicaid. Almost none of them take Medicaid and it has been a true inconvenience.*
- *Resources in mental health and substance abuse are needed in our community such as an inpatient treatment center.*

4. DWI, Alcohol & Other Substance Abuse

On the 2016 Resident Survey, respondents rated the issues of “Alcoholism or excessive drinking,” “Drunk driving,” and “Drug abuse” as the three worst problems in the county. These three issues have retained their place as the high priority issues in this and all prior county-wide community Needs Assessments conducted by San Juan County Partnership (1996 through 2016).



A majority of residents (60% - 63%) rate these three issues as being a *major* problem, and an additional 25% -26% see them as *moderate* problems. An item was added to the 2016 Resident Survey, asking respondents to rate whether they felt Youth Substance Abuse was a problem. When issues are ranked by the combined percentage of “Major” and “Minor” problems, as has been done in past Needs Assessments, “Youth substance abuse” is ranked 5th. (See *Appendix C* for the complete list of ranked problems.)

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), alcohol is responsible for one out of 10 deaths of Americans, aged 20 to 64. Excessive drinking not only leads to fatal traffic crashes and violence, but also contributes to health problems such as liver and heart disease, and even breast cancer. Excessive alcohol use also has a wide range of associated consequences, as it can be linked to assault and domestic violence, crime, poverty and unemployment..

This section looks at social indicator data and the current Needs Assessment survey data on the topic of alcohol related death, including alcohol-related injury and chronic disease deaths, and alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crashes or driving while impaired (DWI). This section also includes alcohol and other drug use among youth and adults.

Alcohol-Related Death

In 2014, New Mexico had the highest rate of death among all the states from excessive alcohol use. And within New Mexico, San Juan County is ranked 7th among the state's 33 counties for alcohol-related deaths.

In **2014**, in San Juan County, 95 people died of alcohol-related deaths, with a rate of **77.8** per 100,000 population. Averaged across years 2010 - 2014, San Juan County's rate of 69.8 alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population is over twice the National rate of 30.1, and significantly higher than New Mexico's rate of 54. On average, 90 people in San Juan County die each year from alcohol-attributable causes. Compared to the previous five-year time frame (2005-2009), the County's rate increased 11.2.

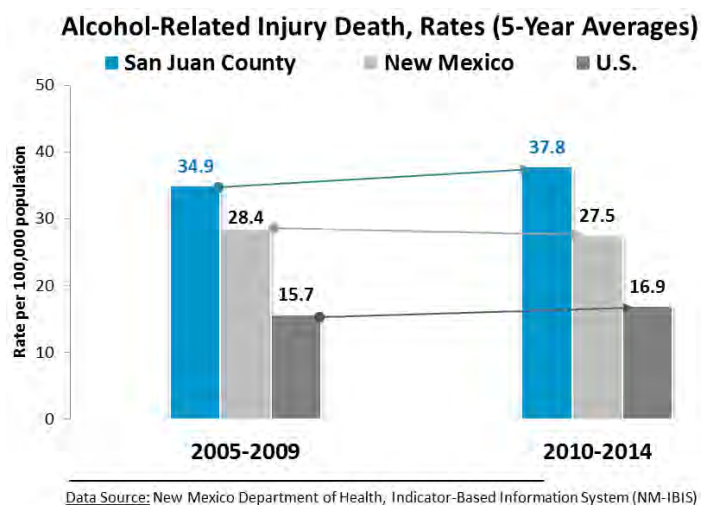
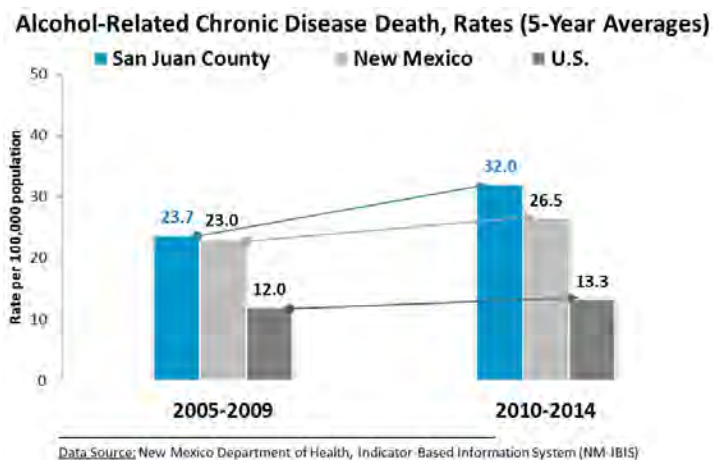
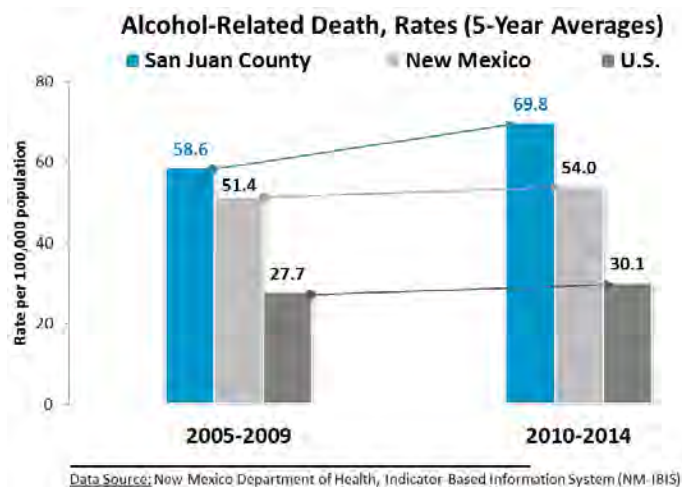
There are two components of alcohol-related deaths: (1) chronic disease as a result of excessive alcohol use, and (2) alcohol-related injury death.

(1) ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE

In **2014**, there were 45 deaths in San Juan County due to alcohol-related chronic disease, giving a rate of **36.6** deaths per 100,000 population. For years 2010 to 2014, with a 5-year averaged rate of 32 deaths per 100,000, San Juan County ranked 8th in New Mexico for deaths due to all types of alcohol-related chronic diseases, (right) generally associated with *chronic*, heavy alcohol use. Chronic Liver Disease (CLD) is a chronic disease for which excessive, chronic alcohol consumption is the leading cause. San Juan County's death rate due to CLD is 20.3 deaths per 100,000, compared to New Mexico's rate of 16.8, and the U.S. rate of 8.1.

(2) ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

In **2014**, there were 50 deaths in San Juan County due to alcohol-related injury, giving a rate of **41.2** deaths per 100,000. This component includes unintentional (e.g., motor vehicle crash fatalities and falls), as well as intentional (e.g., suicide and homicide). Alcohol-related injury deaths are associated with *acute*, episodic alcohol use or binge drinking. Currently (for years 2010 to 2014) San Juan County is ranked 6th worst among New Mexico counties, with a 5-year averaged rate of 37.8 deaths per 100,000, over twice the U.S. rate.



Alcohol-Related Death (Continued)

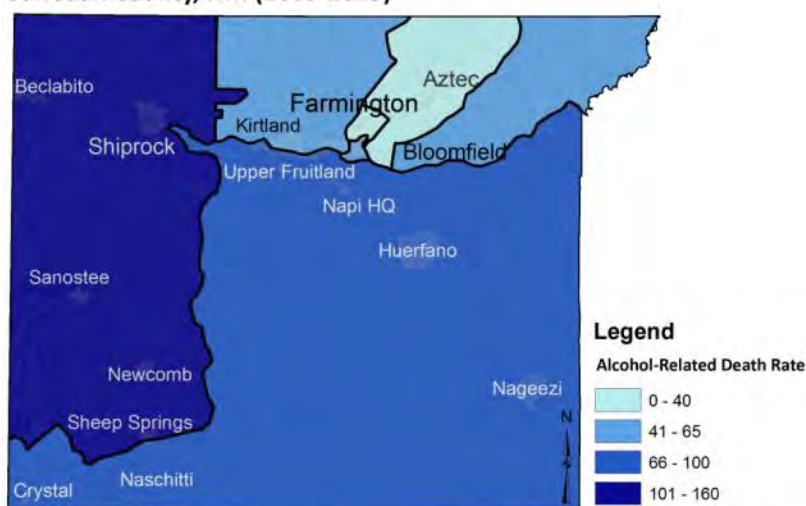
HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

In the *Health & Wellness* section (page 31), death due to injury was highlighted as the main contributor to premature death in San Juan County. Approximately one-third of all injury deaths in San Juan County involve the use of alcohol as a contributing factor.

There is a substantial loss due to alcohol-related death among Native Americans (Navajo) in San Juan County, both alcohol-related injury and alcohol-related chronic disease death. Over the five years from 2010 to 2014, there were 257 Native Americans in San Juan County who died of alcohol-attributable causes; 123 from alcohol-related chronic disease and 134 from alcohol-related injury. The rate of alcohol-related injury death is particularly high among Native American males, compared to Native American females and also compared to males of other race/ethnicities.

The map below shows alcohol-related death rates for the seven Census Small Areas for 2009-2013. The table provides rates for total alcohol-related deaths, and for the two components, alcohol-related chronic disease and alcohol-related injury.

**Alcohol-Related Death Rate by Census Small Area,
San Juan County, NM (2009-2013)**



SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

AREA	Age –Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000, 2009-2013		
	Total Alcohol-related	Alcohol-related Chronic Disease	Alcohol-related Injury
(77) Farmington (north)	36.2	18.8	17.4
(78) Farmington (southeast)	61.8	26.8	35.0
(79) Farmington (west), Kirtland La Plata	61.4	23.6	37.8
(80) San Juan (north) Aztec	39.7	16.8	22.9
(81) San Juan (northeast) Bloomfield	59.7	31.8	27.9
(82) San Juan (south) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	71.1	34.9	36.2
(83) San Juan (west) Shiprock, Beclabito, Sanostee, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	152.9	74.3	78.6
<i>San Juan County</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>35.4</i>
<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>

Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS) See Appendix B for information about Census Small Areas.

While alcohol plays a role in injury death rates, additional contributing factors, for example, emergency response times are described in the *Health & Wellness* section above (pages 32 and 33).

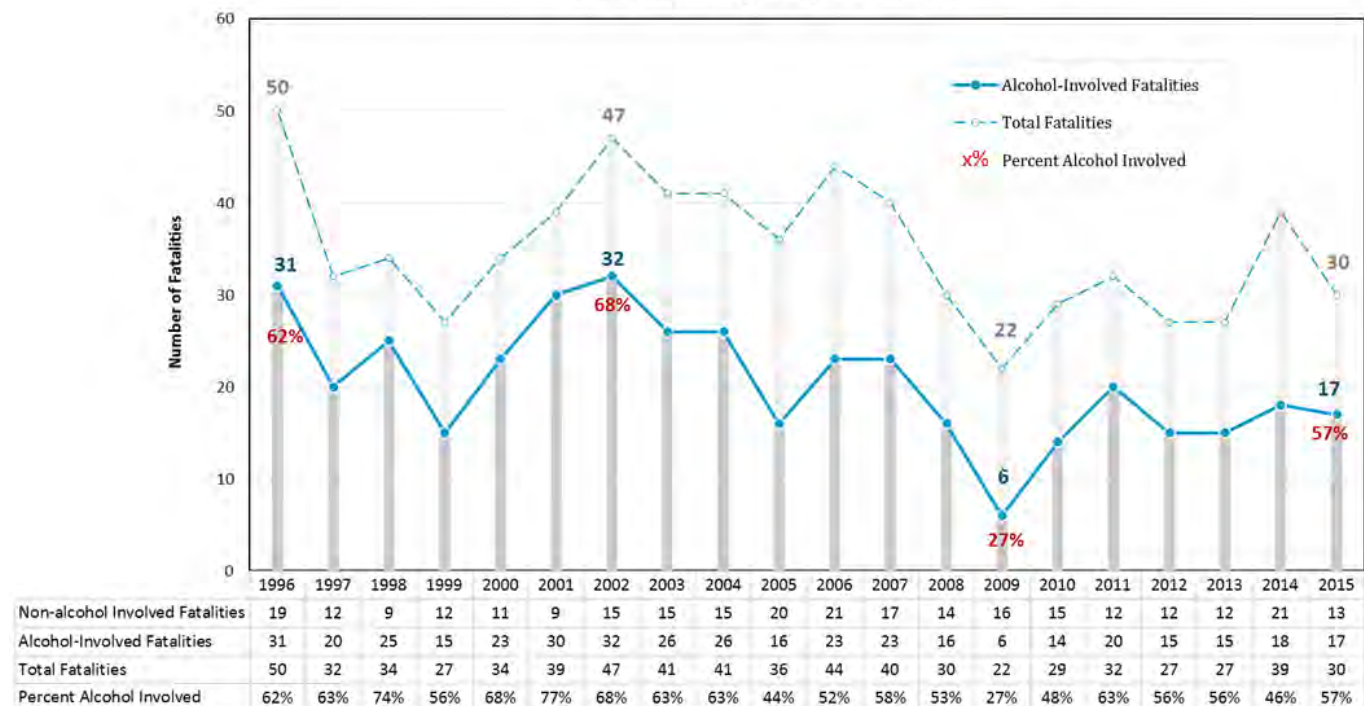
Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death

NUMBER OF ALCOHOL AND NON-ALCOHOL INVOLVED TRAFFIC CRASH FATALITIES

Approximately one third of all alcohol-involved injury deaths are alcohol traffic crash fatalities. In 2015, 17 people in San Juan County were killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes, accounting for over half (57%) of all traffic-related deaths. By comparison, alcohol-involved traffic fatalities accounted for nearly one-third (31% in 2014) of all traffic-related fatalities in the United States (CDC). In other words, the *proportion* of alcohol-involvement in traffic deaths is significantly higher in San Juan County than in the U.S.

The graph below shows trends over time of the total number of traffic fatalities, the number of those fatalities which are alcohol-involved, and the percentage of alcohol-involvement.

Alcohol-Involved Traffic Fatalities and Total Traffic Fatalities, Numbers
San Juan County, NM (1996 - 2015)



Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation; University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU)

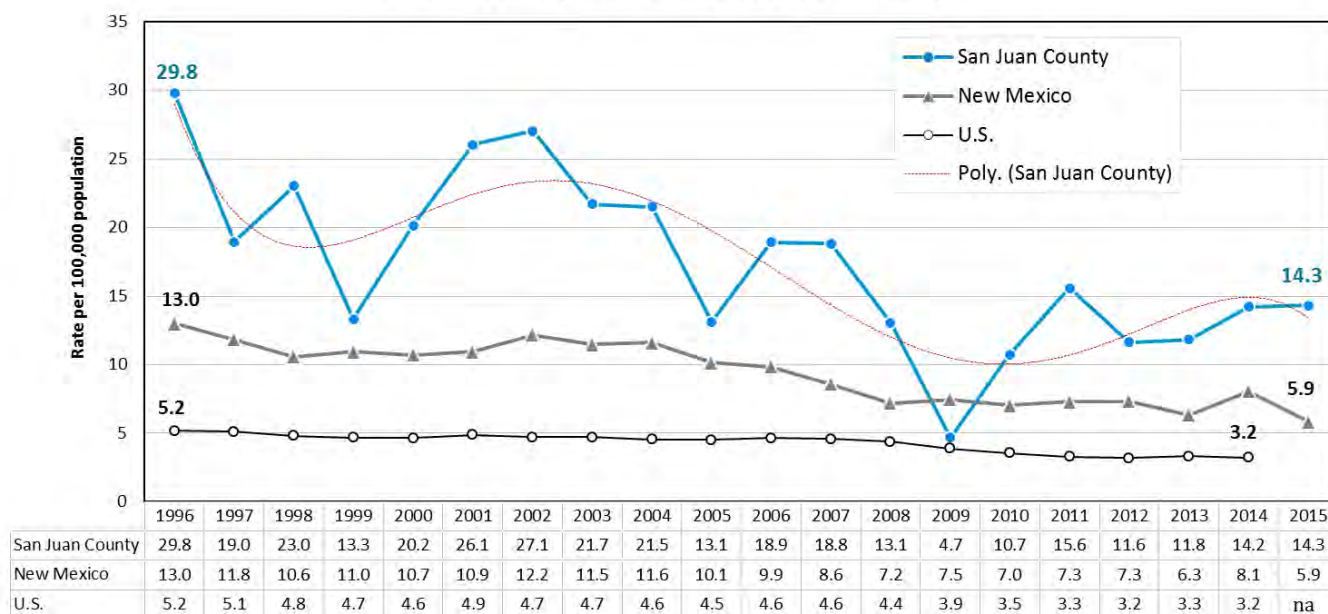
The numbers of fatalities decreased significantly from 2002 to 2009, and in recent years (2011 to 2015) have leveled off. In terms of alcohol involvement, 2009 also saw a significantly lower number of fatality crashes which involved alcohol (27%) compared to the much larger proportion of 77% in 2001.

Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Death (Continued)

RATES OF ALCOHOL AND NON-ALCOHOL INVOLVED TRAFFIC CRASH FATALITIES

Using rates, San Juan County can be compared with New Mexico and the U.S. With 17 deaths due to alcohol-involved traffic crashes, and an estimated population of 118,737 in 2015, San Juan County's rate was 14.3 deaths per 100,000, a rate that is over twice New Mexico's rate of 5.9, and nearly four and a half times the U.S. rate of 3.2.

Alcohol-Involved Traffic Fatalities, Rates
San Juan County, New Mexico & U.S. (1996 - 2015)



Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation data; University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU)
Source of U.S. Data :Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) (BAC, .08+)

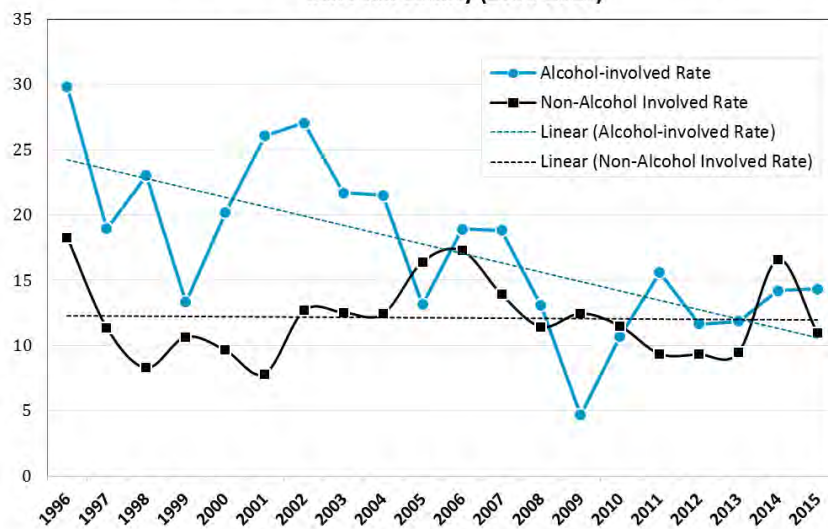
Note: Rates on this page are crude rates per 100,000 population.

While a curved line (above) is the “best fit” to describe the long-term trend, a linear trend line (below) also shows an overall trend of decreased alcohol-involved fatalities.

The Director of New Mexico's DWI Resource Center has argued that in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of DWI prevention programming, improvement in alcohol-involved rates must be shown, over and above any improvement in non-alcohol involved rates.

Over the past 20 years, alcohol-involved traffic deaths in San Juan have decreased, while *non*-alcohol-involved fatalities have stayed consistent.

Alcohol- and Non-alcohol-involved Traffic Fatalities, Rates
San Juan County (1996-2015)



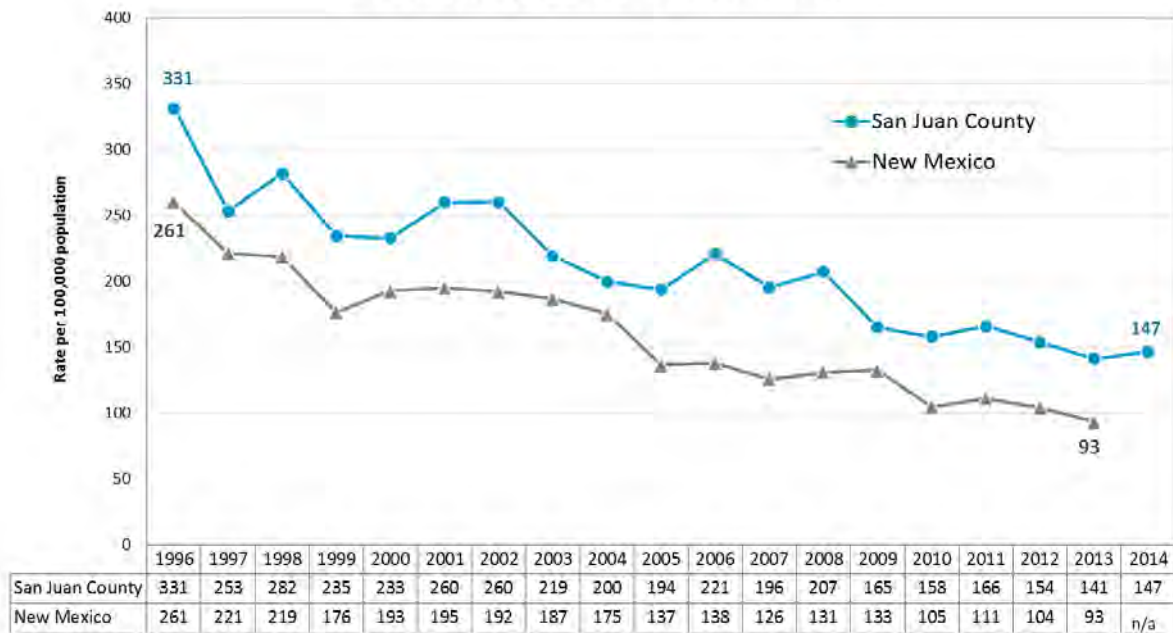
Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation; University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU)

Alcohol-Involved Crashes

ALCOHOL INVOLVED TRAFFIC CRASHES – ALL AGES

In 1996, there were 365 alcohol-involved crashes in San Juan County; in 2014, there were 186. Translated into rates, San Juan County's rate decreased from 331 in 1996 to 147 crashes per 100,000 population in 2014. New Mexico's rate showed a similar decrease, from 261 to 93 deaths per 100,000. (*Note: 2014 data are preliminary.*)

**Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Crashes, Rates
San Juan County and New Mexico (1996 - 2014)**



Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation, University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU)

Note: 2014 data are preliminary

CRASH SEVERITY

Of the 179 alcohol-involved crashes in San Juan County in 2013, 92 were either fatal or injury crashes (51%). By contrast, there were 2,151 *total* number of crashes, and 685 (32%) were either fatal or injury. In other words, when alcohol is a contributing factor, traffic crashes are more severe, involving fatalities and/or injuries.

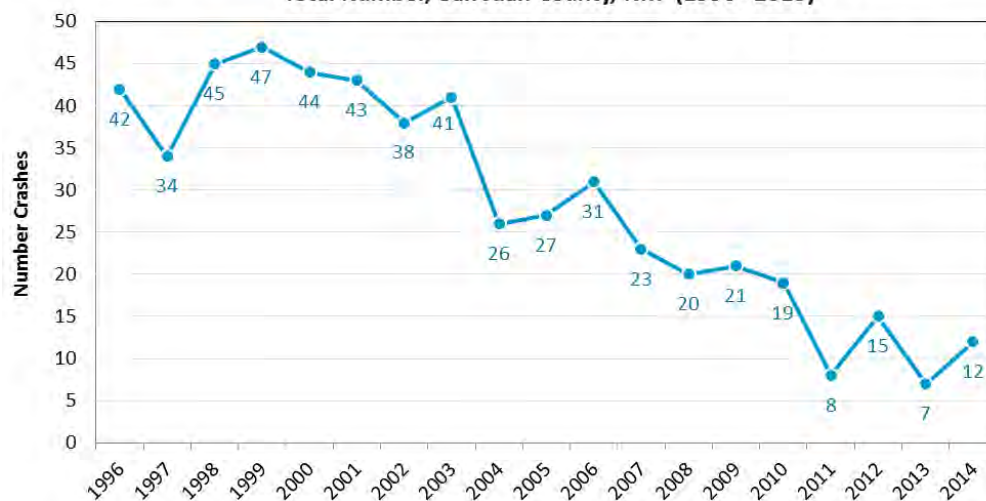
Alcohol-Involved Crashes (Continued)

ALCOHOL INVOLVED TRAFFIC CRASHES – YOUTH

In San Juan County, 18 to 24 year olds account for approximately 10% of the population, yet are the drivers in approximately one-third of the alcohol-related crashes. The graphs below show the trends in crashes involving alcohol impaired drivers within two age groups, teens aged 15 to 19 and young adults, 20 to 24 years.

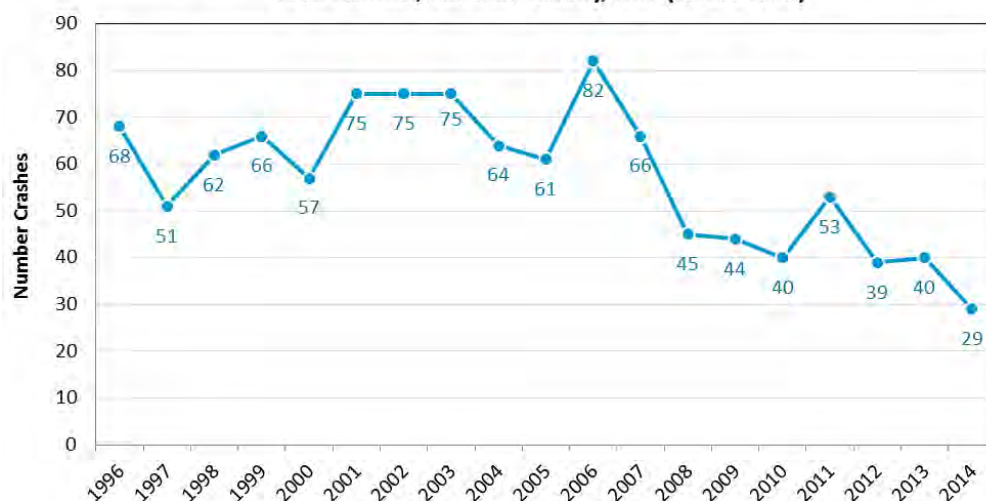
Over the years 1996 to 2013, there has been a marked decrease in alcohol-involved crashes with teen drivers. Among 20 to 24 year olds, the current trend is also downward, since 2006.

Traffic Crashes with Alcohol-Impaired Teen Drivers (15 - 19 yrs)
Total Number, San Juan County, NM (1996 - 2013)



Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation, University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU) (NOTE: 2014 data are preliminary.)

Traffic Crashes with Alcohol-Impaired Young Adult Drivers (20 - 24 yrs)
Total Number, San Juan County, NM (1996 - 2013)

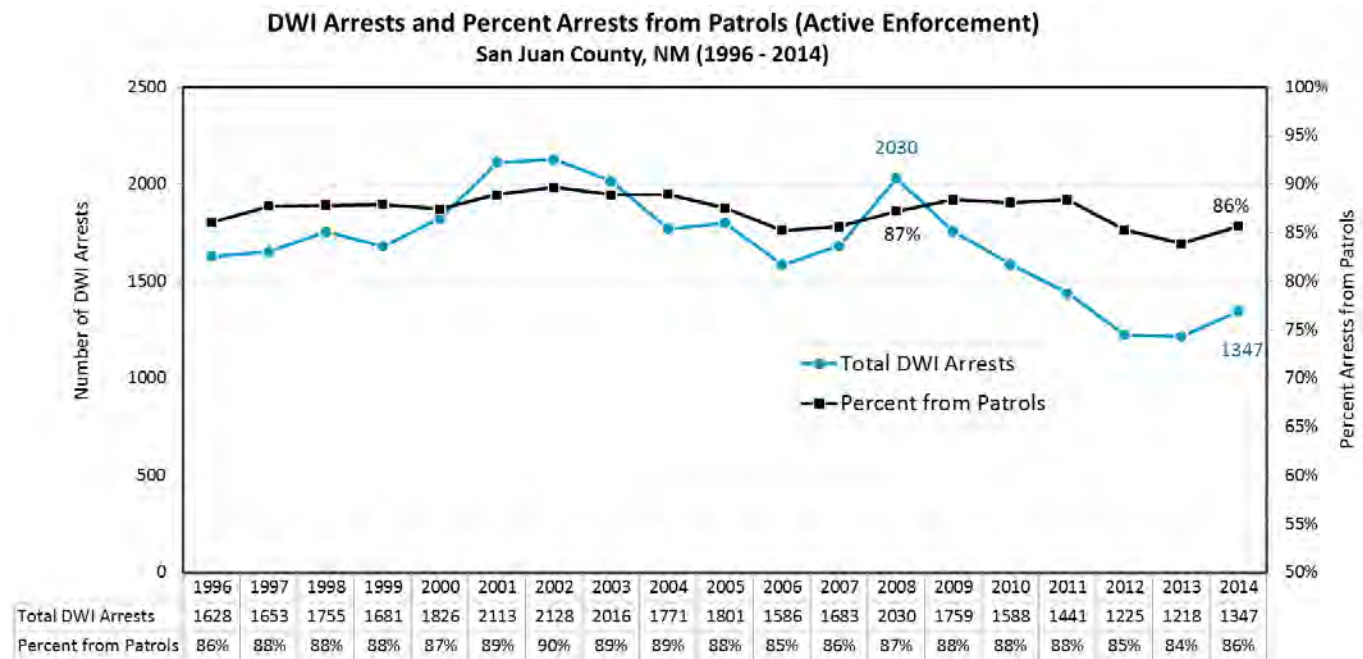


Source: New Mexico Dept of Transportation data; University of New Mexico, Geospatial and Population Studies, Traffic Research Unit (TRU) (NOTE: 2014 data are preliminary.)

DWI Enforcement & Arrests

In 2014, law enforcement in San Juan County made a total of 1,347 DWI arrests. The DWI Resource Center defines “active” DWI enforcement as “arrests of impaired drivers for traffic violations.” Passive enforcement is defined as those “arrests resulting from crashes.”²⁰ As can be seen from the graph and table below, the level of active DWI enforcement in San Juan County over the past seven years has ranged from 84% to 88%.

While the total number of DWI arrests has declined since 2008, the percent of arrests made from patrols has remained consistent.



Source: New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Bureau, as reported by DWI Resource Center

The table below shows the number of arrests since 2008, and compares San Juan’s level of active enforcement and DWI conviction rates with those of New Mexico. Compared to new Mexico, San Juan County has a higher rate of DWI court convictions.

Table 4.1. DWI Arrests and Convictions, San Juan County and New Mexico, 2008-2014

Year	DWI Arrests	% DWI Arrests from Patrols		% DWI Convictions	
	San Juan County	San Juan County	New Mexico	San Juan County	New Mexico
2008	2,030	87%	86%	82%	69%
2009	1,759	88%	86%	83%	68%
2010	1,588	88%	86%	83%	67%
2011	1,441	88%	85%	83%	68%
2012	1,225	85%	84%	78%	67%
2013	1,218	84%	83%	73%	60%
2014	1,347	86%	81%	57%*	45%*

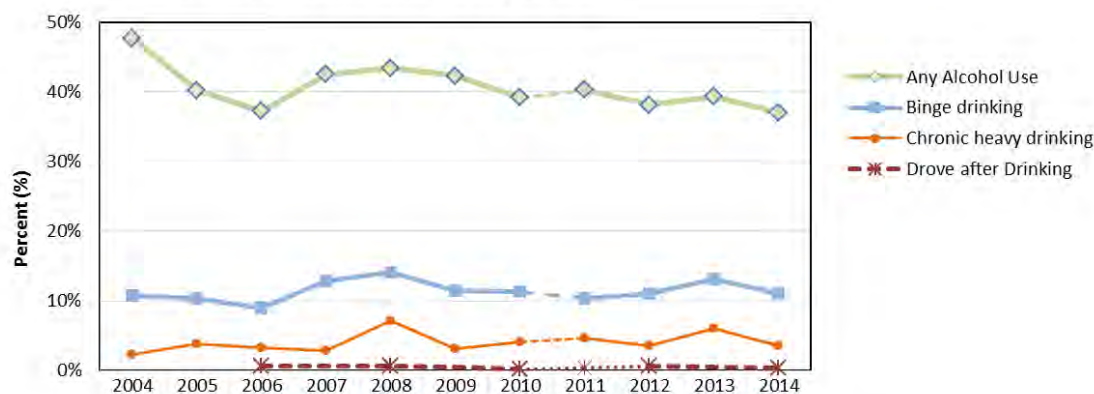
Source: New Mexico DWI Resource Center *As of June 20, 2015.

Alcohol Use & Risk Behaviors (Adults)

Self-report measures of alcohol use among adults in San Juan County are shown below. The source of these data is the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the National CDC system of health-related telephone surveys. The years 2004 to 2010 are land-line only; 2011 to 2014 represent the use of combined land-line and cell-phone data collection protocols.

Past 30 day alcohol use decreased 10 percentage points from 2004 to 2006, but has not changed since then. Other alcohol indicators (self-reported binge drinking, heavy drinking and driving after drinking) have not changed over the 10 years of available survey data.

**Alcohol Use Indicators, Adults 18+
San Juan County, NM (2011-2014)**



Any Alcohol Use	47.7%	40.2%	37.2%	42.5%	43.4%	42.3%	39.2%	40.3%	38.1%	39.3%	37.0%
Binge drinking	10.8%	10.4%	8.9%	12.9%	14.1%	11.5%	11.3%	10.4%	11.1%	13.1%	11.1%
Chronic heavy drinking	2.3%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	7.2%	3.2%	4.1%	4.6%	3.6%	6.1%	3.5%
Drove after Drinking	---	---	0.7%	---	0.7%	---	0.2%	---	0.6%	---	0.4%

SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. All measures, past 30-day.

(Most recent sample sizes as follows: 2011, n=676; 2012, n=599; 2013, n=1,164, 2014, n=1,159)

Binge drinking: men who have had 5+ drinks on one occasion, 4+ for women.

Chronic drinking: men who have more than two drinks per day, women who have more than one drink per day.

Question about driving after drinking is included on even-year surveys only.

The table below summarizes San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. rates, in 2014. San Juan County's rates for chronic heavy alcohol use and for drinking and driving are somewhat lower than New Mexico rates, and significantly below U.S. rates.

San Juan County's rates of any alcohol use is significantly *below* state and national rates; the binge drinking rate is significantly below the national rate.

Table 4.2. Alcohol Use Indicators, Adults. San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S., 2014

	Any Alcohol Use	Chronic Heavy Drinking	Binge Drinking	Drove after Drinking
San Juan	37.0%	3.5%	11.1%	0.4%
New Mexico	48.4%	5.9%	14.8%	1.1%
U.S.	56.5%	5.2%	19.5%	5.0%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Alcohol Use & Risk Behaviors (Continued)

Responses to questions about alcohol use and risk behaviors on the 2016 Needs Assessment Resident Survey are as follows:

- 28% “drink alcohol.”
- 11% had 5+ drinks on one occasion in past month (binge drinking).
- 3% drove a vehicle after 3 or 4 drinks in a couple of hours in the past year.
- One out of five (20%) reported that they or a family member has a “problem with drugs or alcohol.”

20%

of San Juan County residents report that they or a family member has a problem with drugs or alcohol.

Because survey protocols have been changed, we are cautious to interpret results of self-report measures across prior Needs Assessments. Also, given that driving after drinking is an illegal behavior that carries a stigma, it is possible that it is generally under-reported. The current protocol, which included administering surveys at the MVD offices, may have accentuated under-reporting.

The question about binge drinking is comparable to other surveys, (e.g., CDC’s BRFSS and SJRMC’s Community Health Needs Assessment), because the more typical question for past 30 day self-report was used. The results for this item on the Resident Survey are very similar to other surveys’ results.

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT

On the BRFSS, averaged for years 2013-2014, the self-reported rate of past-30 day alcohol use among Native Americans is significantly lower than that of White residents, with Hispanic residents’ self-report in between these two. Binge drinking is similar across the entire population for all three race/ethnicity groups.

Table 4.3. Alcohol Use Indicators by Race/Ethnicity, Adults. San Juan County, 2013-2014

	Current Drinkers (Any alcohol use, past 30 days)	Binge Drinking (as a percent of total population)
Native American	28.7%	12.5%
Hispanic / Latino	37.8%	11.1%
White	43.6%	12.2%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

ECONOMIC COSTS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

A study completed by New Mexico Department of Health Epidemiology and Response Division estimated that the economic costs associated with alcohol abuse in New Mexico (in 2006) amounted to \$2.5 billion. That economic burden amounted to \$1,250 for every person in the state. According to epidemiologist Jim Roeber, “Alcohol abuse is a major contributing factor in many motor vehicle fatalities, but that is not the only place where it can cause injuries and death.” “Alcohol abuse can play a role in fires, falls, drug overdose, and drowning, and can contribute to violence such as child abuse, homicide, suicide and personal assault.”

Accounting for inflation, \$1,250 in 2006 is equal to \$1,500 in today’s dollars (2016). With an estimated population of 118,737, that amounts to an estimated annual cost of \$178 million in San Juan County. According to Roeber, the majority of these costs (71%) are associated with lost productivity from alcohol-related illness and premature death. An additional 17% of the cost is associated with healthcare expenditures for the prevention and treatment of alcohol use disorders, and 12% is associated with other consequences, such as property and administrative costs related to alcohol related motor vehicle crashes and criminal justice system costs resulting from alcohol-related crime.

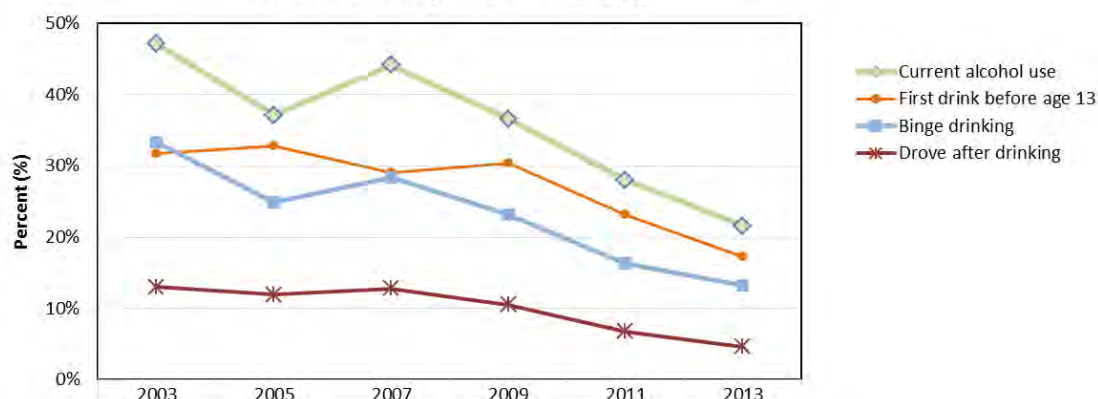
In the long run, the greatest economic savings comes in the form of substance abuse *prevention*. Cost benefit studies have indicated that “\$1 spent on substance abuse prevention can result in \$10 of long-term savings.” San Juan County Partnership has been providing substance abuse prevention programs and services across the County for over 20 years. Other non-profit organizations, such as San Juan Safe Communities Initiative, are also dedicated to prevention of substance abuse.

Alcohol Use & Risk Behaviors (YOUTH)

Self-report measures of alcohol use among high school age students in San Juan County are shown below, from the New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS).

There have been substantial decreases in all measures of alcohol use and related risk behaviors among youth. “First drink before age 13” is an important indicator, as it is a predictor of alcoholism later in life. Self-report on this measure decreased significantly, from 31.7% in 2003 to 17.3% in 2013. (*Note: The 2013 YRRS data are the most recent data available.*)

**Alcohol Use Indicators, High School Students
San Juan County, NM (2003-2013)**



Current alcohol use	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
First drink before age 13	47.1%	37.1%	44.2%	36.6%	28.0%	21.6%
Binge drinking	31.7%	32.8%	29.0%	30.4%	23.1%	17.3%
Drove after drinking	33.4%	24.9%	28.4%	23.1%	16.3%	13.3%
	13.0%	11.9%	12.8%	10.5%	6.8%	4.6%

SOURCE: Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), New Mexico Department of Health. All measures, past 30-day. *Current alcohol use: one or more drinks of alcohol in past month. Binge drinking: 5 or more drinks on one occasion.*

San Juan County high school students rates of “Binge drinking,” “Drove after drinking,” and “Past 30-day alcohol use” are all significantly below U.S. rates.

Table 4.4. Alcohol Use Indicators, High School Students. YRRS, San Juan County & New Mexico, and the U.S. YRBS (2013)

	Past 30-day Alcohol Use	First Drink Before age 13	Binge Drinking	Drove after Drinking
San Juan	21.6%	17.3%	13.3%	4.6%
New Mexico	28.9%	22.3%	17.1%	8.9%
U.S.	34.9%	18.6%	20.8%	10.0%

Sources: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) and the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)

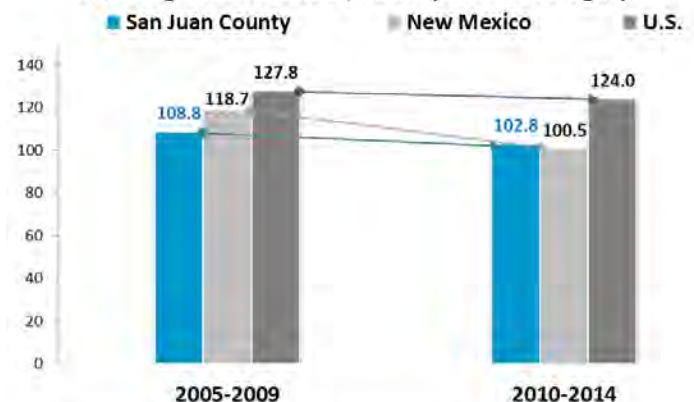
Middle School Students. Since 2009, the YRRS has also been administered with middle-school students. Current, past month drinking among middle school students in San Juan County was 7.8% in 2013, a significant decrease from 15.8% in 2011. Binge drinking among this age group was 3.8% in 2013, down from 7.2% in 2011.

Smoking-Related Death

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S., and contributes to cancer, heart and lung disease. In San Juan County, approximately 120 people die of smoking-related causes each year. Averaged across years 2010-2014, San Juan's rate of smoking related death was 102.8 deaths per 100,000 population, similar to New Mexico's rate of 100.5, and significantly below the U.S. rate of 124.0. The rate of smoking deaths did not change significantly in San Juan County between the two five-year time frames.

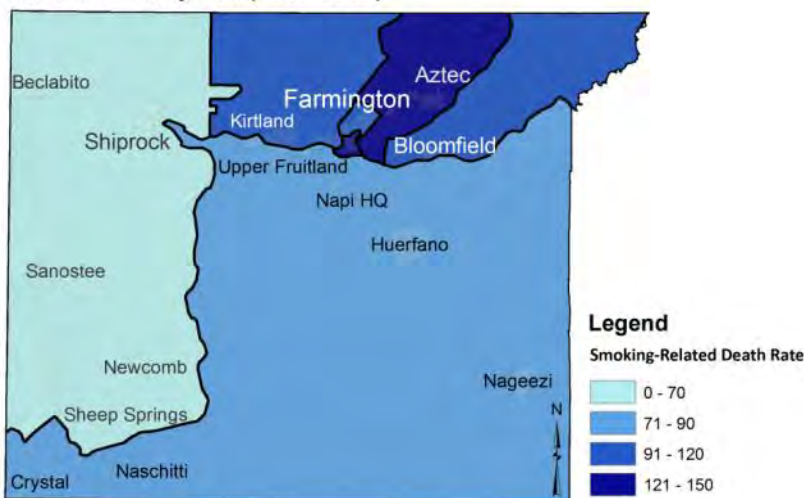
Smoking-Related Death, Rates (5-Year Averages)



Data Source: New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

Smoking-Related Death Rate by Census Small Area, San Juan County, NM (2005-2009)



SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

There is a higher burden of deaths due to smoking in the northeastern area of the County, driven by higher rates of smoking among Whites. For years 2010-2014, there were 442 deaths among Whites, for a rate of 123.5 deaths per 100,000. The smoking related death rates among Blacks in San Juan is also quite high (120.9), followed by the rate among Hispanics (99.6). The smoking related death rate among Native Americans is quite low (56.1). The map (left) shows smoking-related death rates by Census Small Areas for 2005-2009, the most recent time frame for which small area data are available.

AREA	AGE-ADJUSTED RATE (2005-2009)
(77) Farmington (north)	101.3
(78) Farmington (southeast)	140.5
(79) Farmington (west), Kirtland La Plata	111.6
(80) San Juan (north) Aztec	130.0
(81) San Juan (northeast) Bloomfield	116.1
(82) San Juan (south) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	85.7
(83) San Juan (west) Shiprock, Beclabito, Sanostee, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	61.9
San Juan County	108.8
New Mexico	118.7

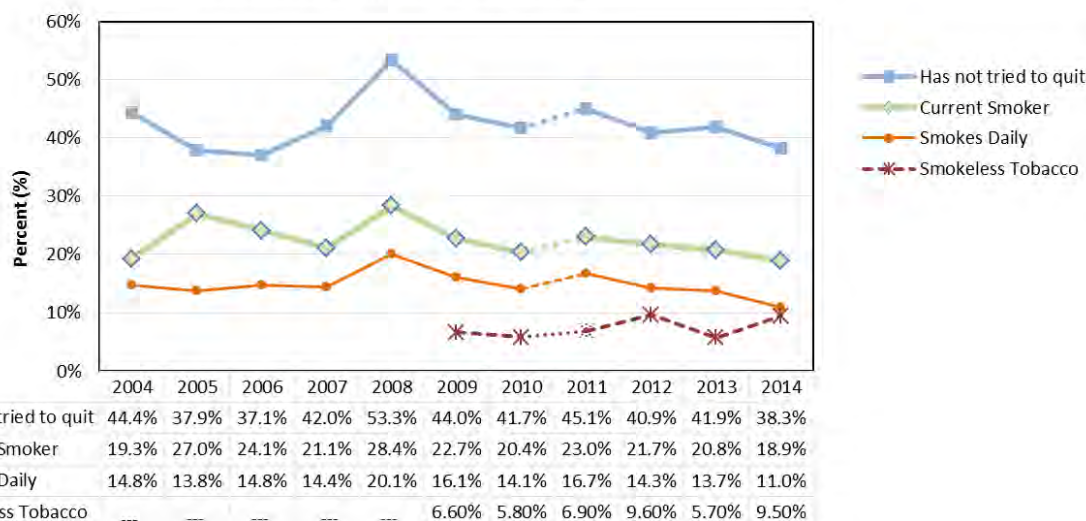
Source: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Tobacco Use (Adults)

On the current 2016 Resident Survey, 15% of the respondents reported they “use tobacco products.” Other self-report measures of tobacco use among adults in San Juan County are shown below from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). New Mexico and San Juan data are age-adjusted to the New Mexico population, except “smokes daily,” which is a crude rate.

Over the years shown in the graph, smoking indicators, with the exception of smokeless tobacco, e.g., spit tobacco use, have improved. Most recently, the percent who smoke daily decreased from 16.7% in 2011 to 11.0% in 2014. Though not statistically significant, these trends are in a desirable direction.

**Tobacco Use Indicators, Adults 18+
San Juan County, NM (2011-2014)**



SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(Most recent sample sizes as follows: 2011, n=676; 2012, n=599; 2013, n=1,164, 2014, n=1,159)

Current smoker - Currently smokes cigarettes some days or every day. The Smokeless Tobacco question was first included in 2009.

Smoking and tobacco use rates are similar among San Juan County residents to New Mexico and U.S. rates.

Table 4.5. Tobacco Use Indicators, Adults. BRFSS, San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S., 2014

	Current Smoking	Smokes Daily	Has Not Tried to Quit	Smokeless Tobacco
San Juan	18.9%	11.0%	38.3%	9.5%
New Mexico	19.7%	12.7%	37.7%	5.2%
U.S.	16.8%	9.6%	--	2.6% (2012-13)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Self-report of cigarette and tobacco use in 2015 were similar on the New Mexico Community Survey (NM CS) to the BRFSS self-report data above. In 2015, the NM CS added a question about E-Cigarette use, shown below.

Table 4.6. Percentages of cigarette/tobacco any use outcomes overall and by sex, San Juan County, NM (2015)

Outcomes	Overall	Male	Female
Cigarette: any use	18.5%	25.0%	14.4%
Tobacco: any use	7.2%	14.6%	2.9%
E- Cigarette: ever use	20.2%	24.5%	17.8%
E- Cigarette: past 30-day use	8.7%	8.5%	9.0%

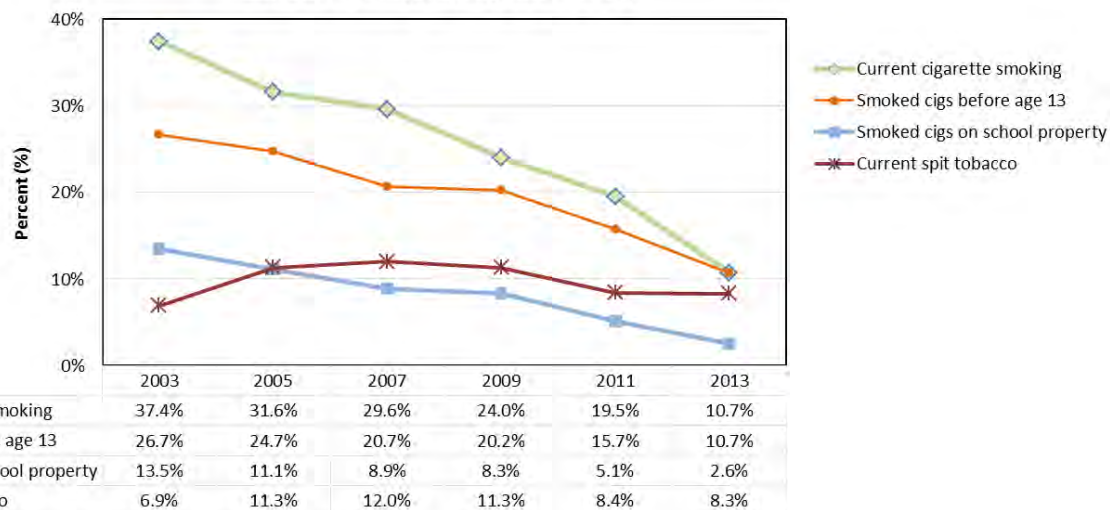
Source: New Mexico Community Survey (2015), San Juan County Partnership (n=450)

Tobacco Use (Youth)

Smoking among high school students has decreased dramatically in San Juan County over the past 10 years, from 37.4% in 2003 to 10.7% in 2013. Other tobacco use indicators have decreased as well, with the exception of smokeless tobacco.

In addition to the indicators shown below, 1.4% of San Juan high school students in 2013 reported they smoke daily, and 19.1% reported past 30 day hookah use. Also, 62% of smokers reported that they tried to quit in the past year, significantly more than the percentage across New Mexico of 48.1% and the U.S. of 48.0%.

**Tobacco Use Indicators, High School Students
San Juan County, NM (2003 - 2013)**



SOURCE: Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), New Mexico Department of Health. All measures, past 30-day unless noted.
Current use: smoked or used tobacco in past month.

San Juan County youth tobacco indicators are generally similar to New Mexico and the U.S., although the rate of current (past 30 day) smoking among San Juan County youth is significantly below the U.S. rate.

Table 4.7. Tobacco Use Indicators, Youth. YRRS, San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S., 2013

	Current Smoking	Smoked Cigs before age 13	Smoked on School Property	Used Spit Tobacco
San Juan	10.7%	10.7%	2.6%	8.3%
New Mexico	14.4%	11.4%	3.6%	8.0%
U.S.	15.7%	9.3%	3.8%	8.8%

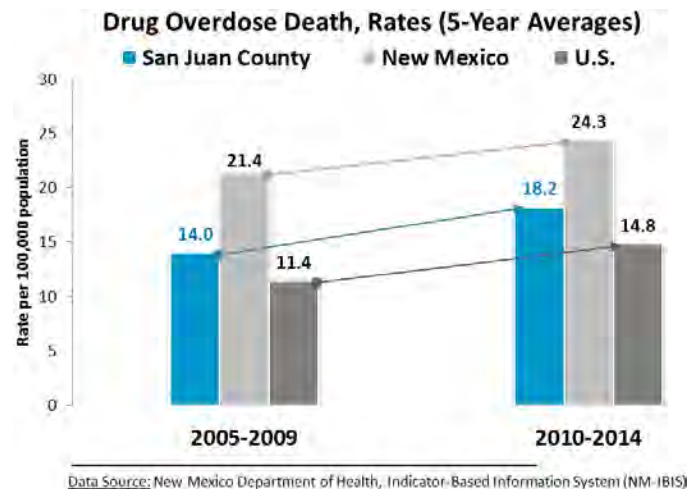
Sources: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) and the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)

Drug Overdose Death

According to the CDC, drug overdose deaths have increased in nearly every county in the U.S., driven by increases in addiction to painkillers and heroin.

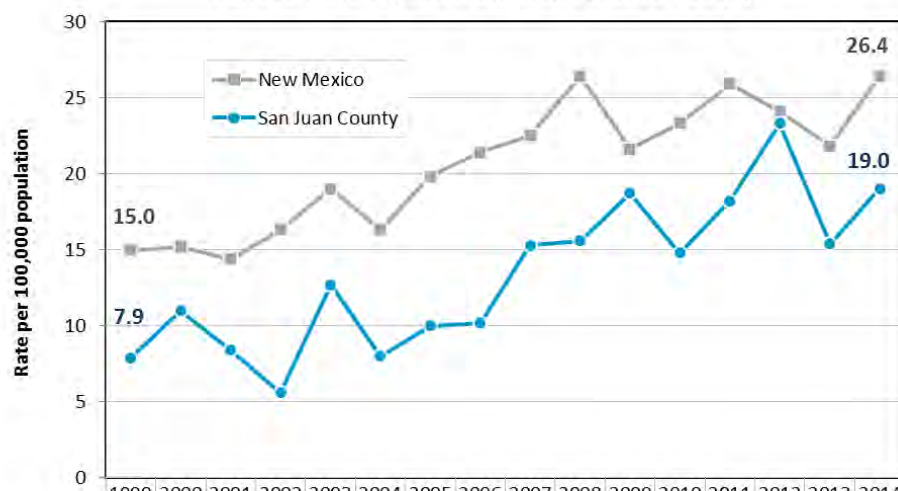
In 2014, New Mexico ranked second in the U.S. for drug overdose deaths, with an age-adjusted rate of 26.4 deaths per 100,000. In San Juan County in 2014 there were 22 drug overdose deaths, corresponding to a rate of 19.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Averaged across the years 2010-2014, (graph at right) San Juan County's rate was between New Mexico's rate and the U.S. rate; not statistically different from either. Rates in all three entities trended upward across the two time frames.



The graph below shows the trends in drug overdose death rates for San Juan County and New Mexico. San Juan County's rate increased from 5.6 in 2002 to a rate of 19.0 deaths per 100,000 population in 2014. This represents a statistically significant increase. From 2004 to 2014, the death rate due to drug overdose in San Juan County more than doubled.

Trends, Drug Overdose Death (Rates)
San Juan County and New Mexico (1999 - 2014)



New Mexico	15.0	15.2	14.4	16.3	19.0	16.3	19.8	21.4	22.5	26.4	21.6	23.3	25.9	24.1	21.8	26.4
San Juan County	7.9	11.0	8.4	5.6	12.7	8.0	10.0	10.2	15.3	15.6	18.7	14.8	18.2	23.3	15.4	19.0

Source: New Mexico Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS)

Drug Overdose Death (Continued)

HEALTH DISPARITY HIGHLIGHT – DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH

Whites in San Juan County have historically had a relatively higher rate of drug overdose deaths, relative to Native Americans and Hispanics.

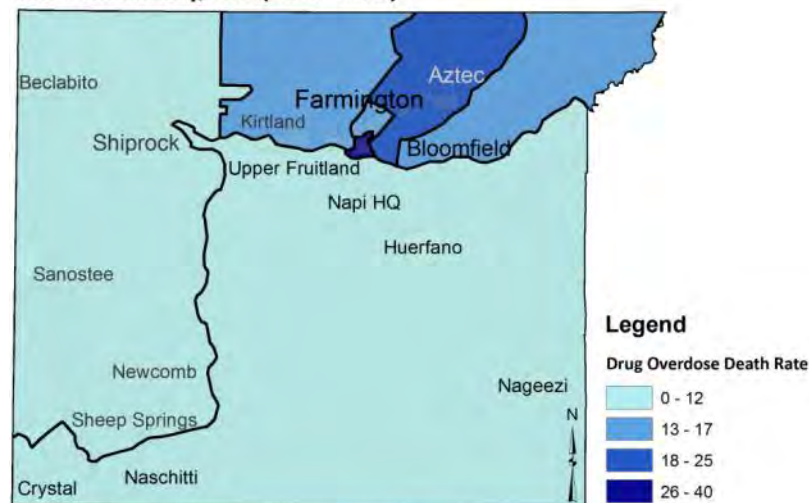
Table 4.8. Drug Overdose Rates, Deaths per 100,000 population, by Race/Ethnicity, San Juan County, NM

	2005-2009	2010-2014
Native American	6.8	14.1
Hispanic / Latino	14.8	16.4
White	20.4	21.2

Source: New Mexico Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS)

The map below shows the drug overdose death rates for the seven Census Small Areas in San Juan County, for years 2009-2013. (See Appendix B for a Small Area reference map.)

Drug Overdose Death Rate by Census Small Area, San Juan County, NM (2009-2013)



SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-Based Information System (NM-IBIS)

AREA	Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000	
	2005-2009	2009-2013
(77) Farmington (north)	13.7	15.6
(78) Farmington (southeast)	27.8	36.1
(79) Farmington (west), Kirtland La Plata	18.6	15.9
(80) San Juan (north) Aztec	11.6	21.2
(81) San Juan (northeast) Bloomfield	14.4	16.7
(82) San Juan (south) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	5.5	10.7
(83) San Juan (west) Shiprock, Beclabito, Sanostee, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	4.8	8.8
San Juan	14.0	18.1
New Mexico	22.4	23.1

Source: New Mexico Department of Health, New Mexico Community Data Collaborative (NM-CDC)

Rates in six of the seven small areas are below New Mexico's rate of 23.1 deaths per 100,000. San Juan County saw an increase in drug-overdose rates in six of the seven small areas, with a substantial increase in the Farmington (southeast) area, the only small area in San Juan County with a rate that is above New Mexico's rate. Note also the death rates in "San Juan (south)," "San Juan (west)" and "San Juan (north) Aztec" all nearly doubled. While these individual Small Area increases are not statistically significant, they are part of the overall trend shown on the graph above.

Drug Use

ADULTS

On the current 2016 Resident Survey, 5% reported they used “any type of illegal drug” during the past year, and 3% reported addiction to prescription medication. The PRC Community Health Needs Assessment Survey (2014) conducted by San Juan Regional Medical Center found that 1.9% of San Juan County adults reported using an “illicit drug” in the past 30 days, compared to 4% of the U.S. population. The PRC question included illegal drugs as well as prescription drugs not prescribed them. It is reasonable to expect that this behavior might be underreported.

Additional data come from the New Mexico Community Survey for San Juan County (NM CS). These data provide a contribution to monitoring painkiller misuse, a widespread concern owing to the increase in misuse of opioid painkillers and drug overdose deaths across New Mexico and the U.S. On the 2015 NM CS, approximately one out of three (32.4%) respondents was given a prescription for painkillers in the past year. Averaged for years 2014-2015, 7% reported they used a “painkiller to get high” in the past 30 days, a measure of prescription painkiller misuse.

Over the years from 2010 to 2014, there were 204 opioid overdose related emergency department visits at San Juan Regional Medical Center. Operations Sgt. Kevin Burns of the Region II Narcotics Taskforce told the Farmington Daily Times in March of 2016 that 6 to 10 percent of his agency's drug cases involve prescription medications. (The Region II Narcotics Task Force is a multi-jurisdictional / multi-agency entity, established to reduce narcotics use, sales, and trafficking within San Juan County.)

In talking to the Daily Times, Sgt. Burns noted that “methamphetamine remains the most popular illegal drug in San Juan County.” In July of 1999, San Juan County was designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). According to the Task Force website, the additional funding and manpower provided by this program allow for a more concerted effort in disrupting organized methamphetamine distribution operations. A recent example was the arrests in May 2016. “Ringleaders of the drug trafficking organization [were] responsible for 60 to 70 percent of the meth distributed in San Juan County,” according to Sgt. Burns.

YOUTH

Self-report of illicit drug use and painkiller misuse among youth has significantly declined over the past 10 years. For example, 5.2% of high school students reported they used a painkiller to get high during the 30 days before the survey. This represents a significant decrease from 13.2% in 2007. Self-reported use of both cocaine and methamphetamine among youth has declined significantly, from 9.1% and 9.7% in 2003, to 2% and 1.4% in 2013.

Marijuana use has declined somewhat, from 35.6% in 2003 to 23.7% in 2013, though the reduction was not statistically significant. High frequency use is of particular concern. Among high school students in San Juan County, 10.2% report having used marijuana on 10 or more days in the past month.

The table below provides results for selected drug use indicators among high school students in San Juan County, New Mexico and U.S. for 2013. San Juan County is significantly below New Mexico for youth past-30 day use of meth and cocaine.

Table 4.9. Selected Past-30 Day Drug Use Indicators, Youth. San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S. (2013)

	Used a Painkiller to Get High	Marijuana	Cocaine*	Meth*
San Juan	5.2%	23.7%	2.0%	1.4%
New Mexico	8.5%	27.8%	5.3%	3.7%
U.S.	---	23.4%	---	---

Sources: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) and the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)

*Note: San Juan County is significantly less than New Mexico for these indicators.

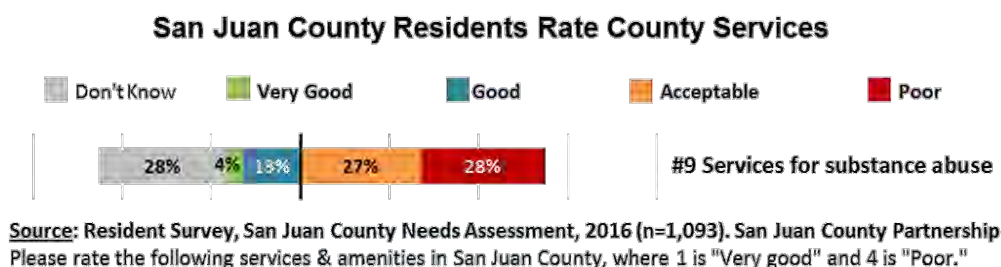
Substance Abuse Services

A CURRENT PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

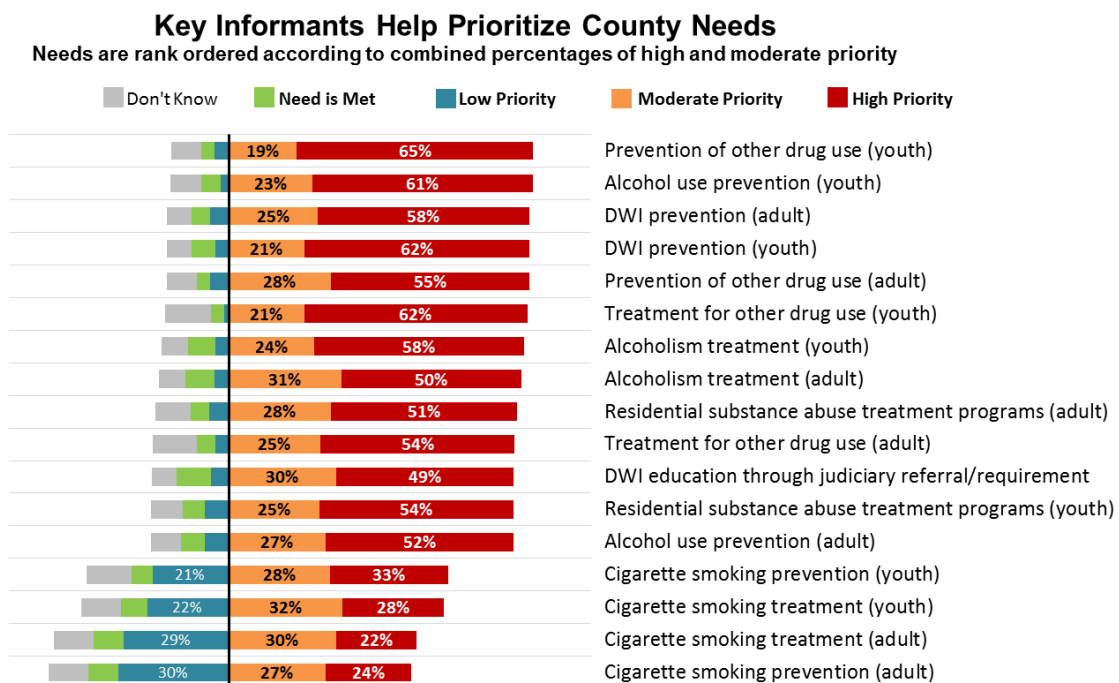
In February 2016, a ribbon-cutting ceremony was held for the new “sobering house,” a facility which holds 40 people who are allowed to stay for 11 hours while they sober up. The sobering house is part of a larger plan funded through a collaboration by the San Juan Regional Medical Center, the City of Farmington and San Juan County. The treatment portion of the plan is called the Joint Intervention Program, built right across from the sobering center and Total Behavioral Health. The Joint Intervention Program will be a yearlong treatment program which houses 45 people. For the first six months, participants will live in the new facility; the second six months is a voluntary after-care program. The combination of sobering house and joint intervention program will cost a total of \$1.6 million a year to run, far less than total costs involved in not having the facilities in place.

SURVEY RESPONSES AND RATINGS

On the current 2016 Resident Survey, 12% of respondents reported that they personally sought help for mental health or substance abuse problems. The graph below shows the result of the current Resident Survey ratings of services: 56% of respondents rated “Services for Substance Abuse” as Poor or Acceptable, and 17% rated them as either Good or Very Good. Just over one fourth of the respondents (28%) didn’t know.



Key Informant ratings rated services for substance abuse as high priorities, with the exception of smoking-related services. The top five items in this category are for *prevention* services, three out of five for youth services. In the overall ratings, “Prevention of other drug use (youth)” was ranked as the 4th highest priority out of 104 items.



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership
Survey respondents were asked to "please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Summary: DWI, Alcohol & Other Substance Abuse

CHALLENGES

Challenges in the DWI, Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse sector include:































- Residents continue to rate DWI, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse the “worst” problems in the County.
- Despite improvements, alcohol-involved crash fatalities are still over four times the National U.S. rate.
- The County’s alcohol death rate is exceedingly high, over twice the National U.S. rate. Both components (alcohol-related chronic disease and injury) contribute. The rates have not improved, but instead, have trended in a worse direction.
- The drug overdose death rate doubled since 2004. Although it has historically been less than NM and U.S. rates. A health disparities highlight illustrates higher rates in some areas of the County.
- “Prevention of drug use among youth” was a top rated priority among Key Informants, rated 4th among 104 issues.
- Alcohol prevention among youth also continues to be a high rated priority, rated 7th.
- Alcohol is a contributing factor in Domestic Violence (58%) and injury deaths (30%). This is further evidence of the interrelated aspects of problems across sectors (e.g., substance abuse, health, and crime).
- One out of five residents reported that they or a family member has a problem with alcohol (same as in 2008).

STRENGTHS

Strengths in the DWI, Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse sector include:

- There has been an improvement in alcohol-related traffic fatalities and traffic crashes. The improvement is especially noteworthy among teens, and since 2008, among young adults as well.
- There is a strong local commitment to substance abuse prevention and treatment.
- Police departments show a history of maintaining a high level of proactive DWI enforcement.
- Self-report of alcohol use indicators, including binge drinking, among adults are below U.S. rates.
- Alcohol use indicators among youth have shown substantial improvements, including the important indicator “first drink before age 13.” Risk-related alcohol use, including binge drinking and drinking and driving, are below U.S. rates.
- Tobacco use and drug use indicators among youth have declined significantly as well.
- Smoking related death is below U.S. rates, with the exception of northeast areas of the county.

Indicators: DWI, Alcohol & Other Substance Abuse

INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Alcohol-related death	 Worse (Not statistically significant, but increase by rate of 11.)	 Worse than U.S.
Alcohol-related chronic disease	 Got worse	 Worse than U.S.
Alcohol related injury death	 Stayed same	 Worse than U.S.
Alcohol-traffic fatalities	 Improved since 2000	 Worse than NM and U.S.
Alcohol involved traffic crashes	 Improved	 Worse than U.S.
Alcohol-traffic crashes, 15-19 yr olds	 Improved	n.a.
Alcohol-Traffic crashes, 20-24 yr olds	 Improved	n.a.
DWI arrests & % Active Enforcement	 DWI Arrests decreased; ; Percent active enforcement stayed same	 Similar to NM
Self-reported Adult Consumption	 Stayed same	 Alcohol use lower than U.S. Binge drinking lower than NM and U.S.
Self-reported Youth Consumption	 Improved	 Alcohol use, binge drinking and drove after drinking are all lower than U.S.
Smoking related death	 No change	 Same as NM, lower than U.S.
Tobacco Use - Adults	 Improved (No change on spit tobacco.)	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Tobacco use - Youth	 Improved (No change on spit tobacco)	 Rate of "current" (past 30 day smoking) below U.S. rate. All other similar to NM and U.S.
Drug Overdose death	 Worse	 Rate similar to U.S., lower than NM
Self-reported drug use – Adult	 Painkiller/prescription use – no change. Self-report of "Illegal drug use" may have decreased since 2012.	 Lower than U.S. rates
Self-reported drug use - Youth	 Meth, cocaine and other illicit drugs (except marijuana) improved since 2003 Painkiller use improved since 2007	 Lower than state for cocaine and meth. Similar on Marijuana.

5. Crime & Safety

The first item on the Resident Survey asked respondents to select four factors from a list of 15 that they thought were the “most important factors in a healthy community.”

The second highest ranking factor, selected by 53%, was, “Low Crime/Safe Neighborhoods.”

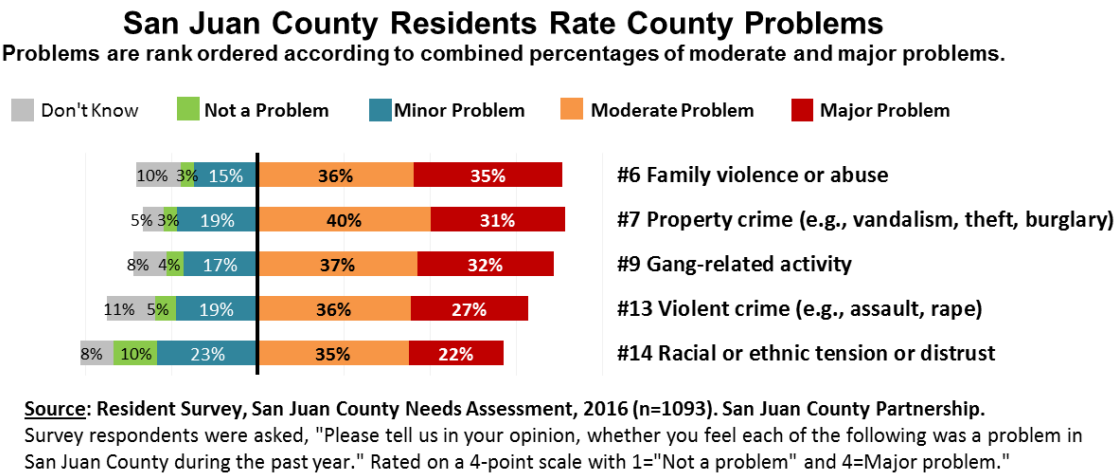
Approximately one out of six respondents (16%) reported that they or a family member had been a victim of crime in the past year, and 12% reported there was physical violence or conflict at home.

Below are the ratings of county problems related to crime and safety. “Family violence” or abuse was ranked 6th worst problem in the county, with 71% rating it as a “Moderate” or “Major problem.” “Property crime” was ranked as the 7th worst problem followed by “Gang-related activity.”

There has been some improvements on resident ratings of crime-related problems, compared to the 2008 SJCP Needs Assessment eight years ago. In 2008, “Property crime” was ranked as the 4th worst problem, with 83.5% rating it as a “Moderate” or “Major problem,” followed by “Gang-related activity,” at number five, with 83.0% rating it as “Moderate” or “Major problem.” There was also some improvement noted on residents’ ranking of “Racial or ethnic tension or distress,” from 69% rating the issue as a “Major” or “Moderate problem” in 2008, to 57% doing so on the current Resident Survey.

16%

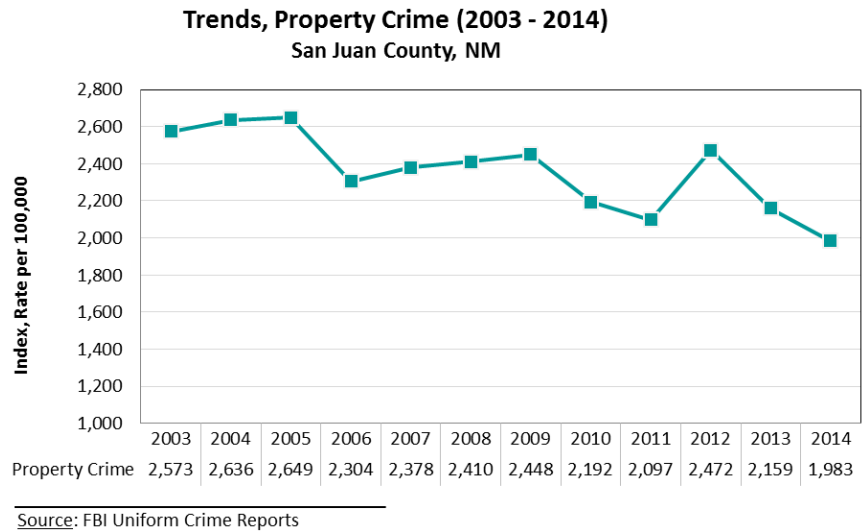
of respondents on the Resident Survey reported they or a family member had been a victim of crime in the past year.



Crime Rate

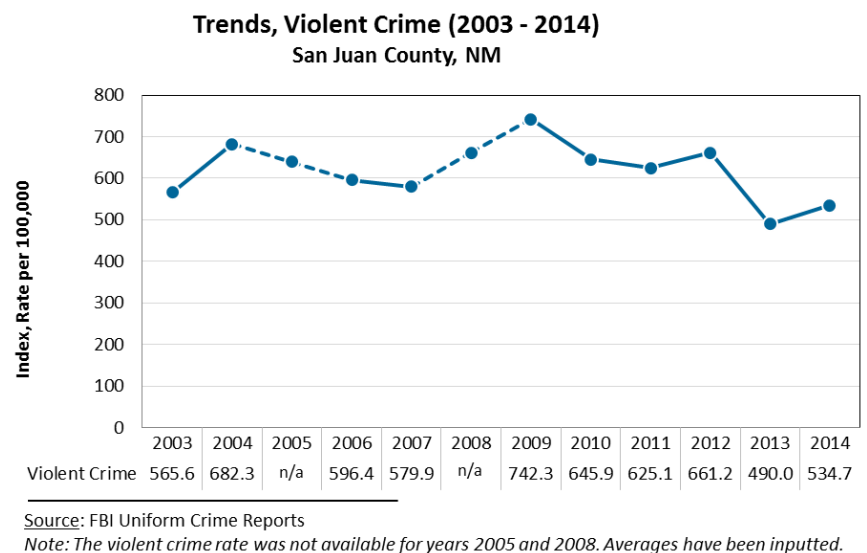
PROPERTY CRIME

The amount of crime in a community is an indicator of the quality of life, of the degree to which people feel safe to move freely in their neighborhoods and enjoy raising a family without undue worry and concern. The graph below shows the trends for the Property Crime Index which includes burglary, larceny and theft, and motor vehicle theft. There has been a gradual, downward trend in Property Crime in San Juan County. As a general comparison, the 2014 U.S. estimated rate of property crime was 2,596 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. The property crime rate across New Mexico was 3,542 offenses per 100,000.



VIOLENT CRIME

The graph at the right shows the Violent Crime Index, which includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Since 2009, there has been a decline in violent crime, from a rate of 742.3 in 2009 to 534.7 crimes per 100,000 residents in 2014. This rate is still above the U.S. rate of violent crime of 365.5 offenses per 100,000 inhabitants. As another comparison, in 2013, New Mexico ranked as the second most dangerous state in the U.S., with a violent crime rate of 622.5 per 100,000.



HOMICIDE

Homicide, or death from the intentional assault of another person, is a significant public health problem that contributes to premature death and has a huge emotional impact on family, friends, and the community. Across New Mexico, in 2014, homicide was the 3rd leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults, age 15-29.

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are included in the Violent Crime index, but are a relatively small proportion of the total number. For example, in 2014, there were 670 violent crimes in San Juan County as reported to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, five of which were murder/non-negligent manslaughter.

The age adjusted rate of death due to homicide in San Juan County for years 2010-2014 was 9.4 per 100,000 residents, compared to 6.7 in New Mexico and 5.2 across the U.S. for those years. The rates per 100,000 in San Juan County are higher for Native Americans (17.4), compared to Hispanics (8.9) and Whites (3.4). For years 2010-2014, the rate among adolescents and young adults in San Juan County, age 15-29, was 15.7 deaths per 100,000, compared to New Mexico's rate of 11.9 for those years.

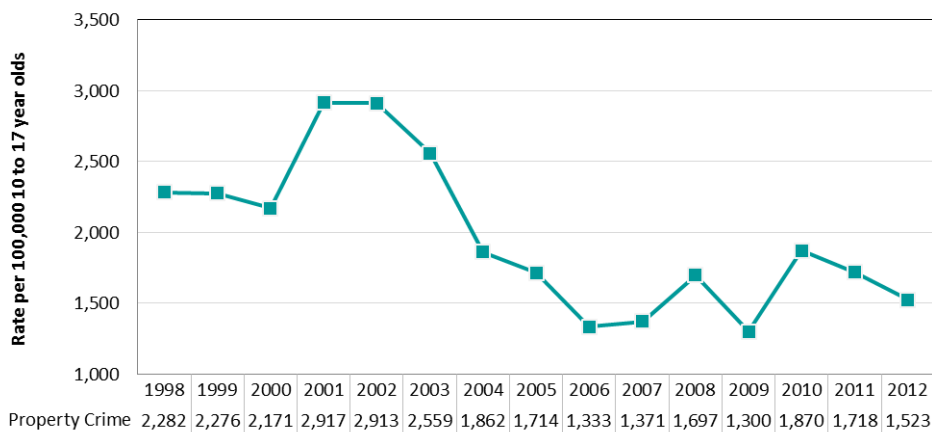
Juvenile Crime

While not all youth who commit violent crimes go on to engage in violent behaviors as adults, there is a higher likelihood. Juvenile violent crime often reflects a community's experiences associated with other problems such as alcohol and drug use, domestic violence, child abuse, and gang violence. (*Note: 2012 is the most recent year available for these data.*)

The property crime rate among 10 to 17 year olds in San Juan County decreased significantly from 2001 to 2006, and then leveled off in recent years (through 2012, the most recent year for these data). The average rate over the past 5 years is 1,622 property crimes per 100,000 10 to 17 year olds in San Juan County. This is significantly above the U.S. rate of 1,101 and somewhat above New Mexico's rate of 1,346.

The rate of 1,523 in 2012 translates into 240 property crimes, most of them (93%) "Larceny-theft."

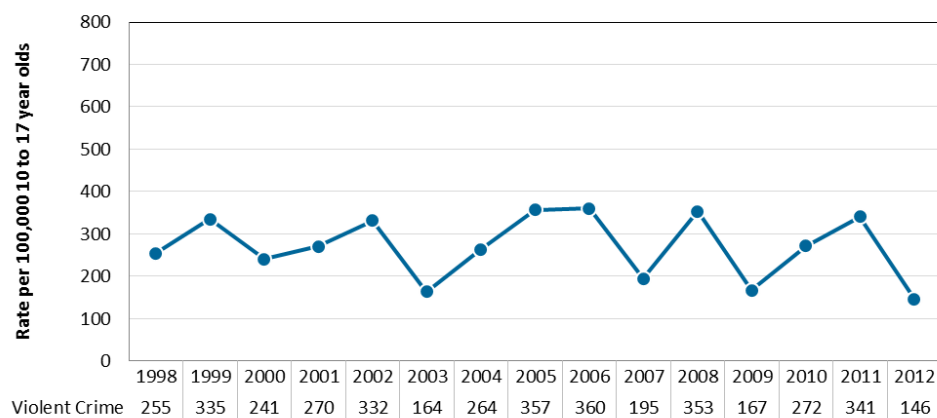
Trends, Property Crime Among Youth (1998 - 2012)
San Juan County, NM



Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Violent crimes among youth, 10 to 17 years of age has stayed relatively consistent over the years shown in the graph. The average over the past 5 years is 256 violent crimes per 100,000 10 to 17 year olds. This is somewhat above but generally in the same range as the U.S. rate of 230 and New Mexico's rate of 224.

Trends, Violent Crime Among Youth (1998 - 2012)
San Juan County, NM



Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

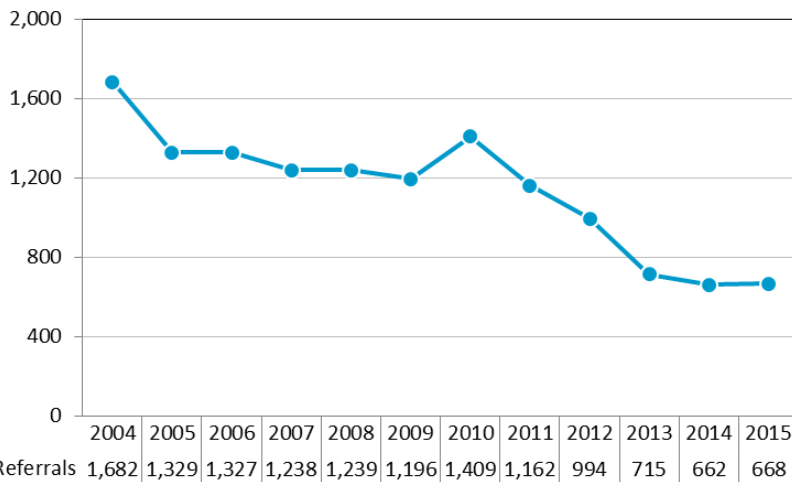
Note that the rates appear to fluctuate for violent crime because they are based on a low incidence number of events. For example, in 2012, there were 23 violent crime arrests of 10 to 17 year olds; in 2012 there were 55. The majority of these violent crimes are "aggravated assault," which account for approximately 95%.

Juvenile Crime (Continued)

JUVENILE JUSTICE REFERRALS

The graph below shows the number of juveniles referred to probation, which declined dramatically from 2004 to 2013, and then leveled off through 2015. The number of referrals is shown below for each year. The decline cannot be solely attributed to a decreasing population. The rate per 1,000 10-17 year olds in 2004 was 93 referrals; in 2015 the rate was 47. Note that these data do not include 10 to 17 year old residents of the Navajo Nation.

Juvenile Justice Delinquent Referrals, Number
San Juan County, NM (2004 - 2015)



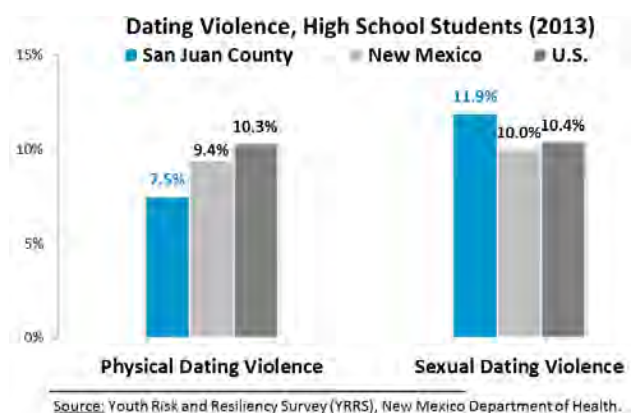
Source: New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services, Child, Youth and Family Department (CYFD)

While overall numbers of Juvenile Justice referrals stayed consistent or decreased slightly from 2013 to 2015, certain types of referrals were seen to increase during these most recent years. For example, the number of referrals for use or possession of drug paraphernalia went from 144 in 2013 to 171 in 2015, and referrals for possession of marijuana went from 80 in 2013 to 134 in 2015. Possession of alcohol has been more consistent, from 48 offenses in 2013 to 51 in 2015, as well as Minors in Possession/DWI charges, which were 58 in 2013 and 57 in 2015.

DATING VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH

Approximately one out of 10 high school students who dated or went out with someone during 12 months prior to the YRBS/YRRS survey experienced some form of dating violence, either physical or sexual.

The graph at the right provides rates for both physical and sexual dating violence for San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S. The rates in San Juan County are not statistically different from those across New Mexico and the U.S.



ADDITIONAL YOUTH-RELATED INDICATORS

On the Resident Survey, approximately one-fourth of respondents indicated they had experienced challenges with a child or teenager's behavior/emotional problems (24%), and/or had been concerned about their child's safety at school because of bullying or violence (26%).

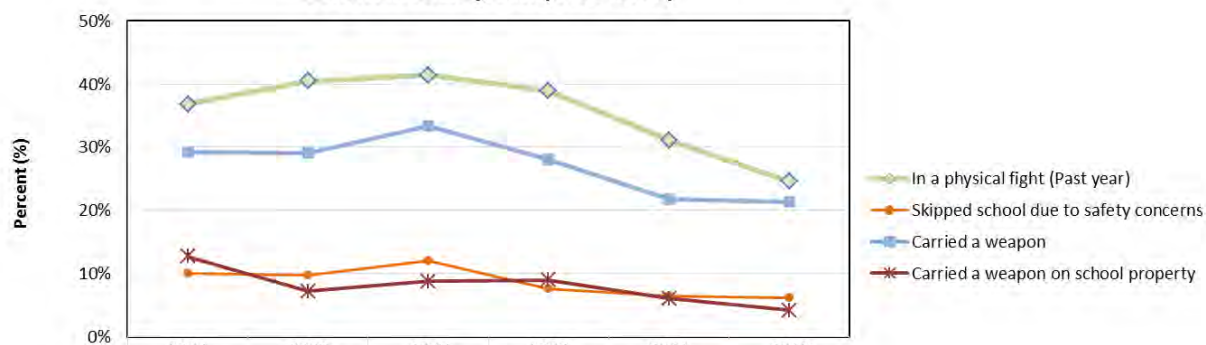
In addition, 40% of respondents rated "young people not learning or respecting family traditions" as a major problem, and an additional 27% rated this item as a moderate problem. The item ranked 11th in the rank ordering of problems.

Youth Violence & Safety-Related Risk Behaviors

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

The graph below summarizes violence & safety-related items from the YRRS. In addition to the indicators below, 19.9% of high school students reported they were bullied on school property, and 11.7% reported they were electronically bullied, compared to 14.8% in the U.S. San Juan is similar to the state and the U.S. on these indicators.

Behaviors Associated with Violence & Safety, High School Students
San Juan County, NM (2003-2013)



In a physical fight (Past year)	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
	36.8%	40.5%	41.4%	38.9%	31.1%	24.6%
Skipped school due to safety concerns	10.0%	9.7%	12.0%	7.6%	6.4%	6.2%
Carried a weapon	29.2%	29.1%	33.3%	28.1%	21.8%	21.3%
Carried a weapon on school property	12.7%	7.2%	8.8%	9.0%	6.1%	4.2%

SOURCE: Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), New Mexico Department of Health. All measures, past 30-day, except "physical fight."

Table 5. Violence/Safety Indicators, Youth, San Juan County, New Mexico and the U.S., 2013

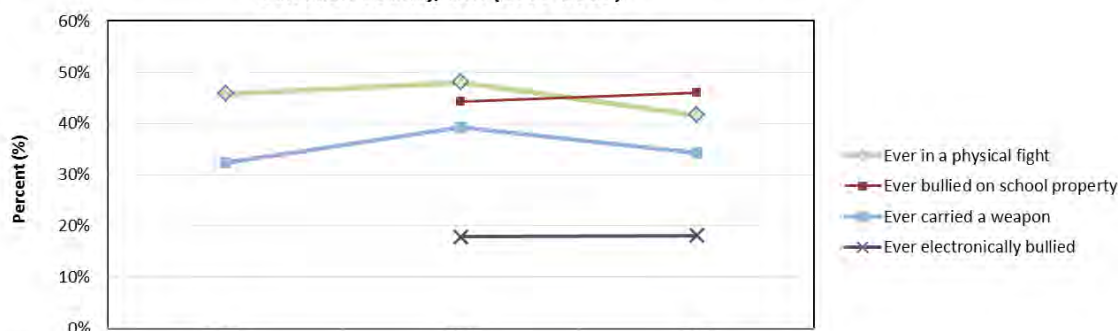
	In a Physical Fight	Skipped School due to Safety Concerns	Carried a Weapon	Carried a Weapon on School property
San Juan	24.6	6.2	21.3	4.2
New Mexico	27.2	6.3	22.2	5.4
U.S.	24.7	7.1	17.9	5.2

Sources: New Mexico Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) and the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS)

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

Below are violence-safety-related risk behaviors from the middle school YRRS. Almost half of middle school students (46%) in San Juan County report having been bullied at school at some point. These results are similar to those for middle school students across New Mexico.

Behaviors Associated with Violence & Safety, Middle School Students
San Juan County, NM (2009-2013)



Ever in a physical fight	2003	2005	2007
	45.8%	48.0%	41.6%
Ever bullied on school property		44.2%	46.0%
Ever carried a weapon	32.3%	39.3%	34.3%
Ever electronically bullied		17.9%	18.1%

SOURCE: Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), New Mexico Department of Health.

Domestic Violence

LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTS

The graph at the right shows a gradual decline from 2009 to 2014 in the rate of domestic violence reports filed by law enforcement. In 2009, 1,802 reports were filed by law enforcement, for a rate of 14.0 incidents per 1,000. In 2014, 804 reports were filed, for a rate of 6.8. Note that these data do not include reports by Navajo Nation Police. (See additional note in Appendix A.)

Data available for domestic violence incidents in San Juan compared to New Mexico suggest that incidents are more likely to involve alcohol/drug use, and tend to be more severe in terms of injury. Approximately 58% of the domestic violence incidents in San Juan County involve drugs or alcohol use, compared to 37% across New Mexico. And, 70% of the incidents in San Juan County involve injury, compared to 42% across the state.

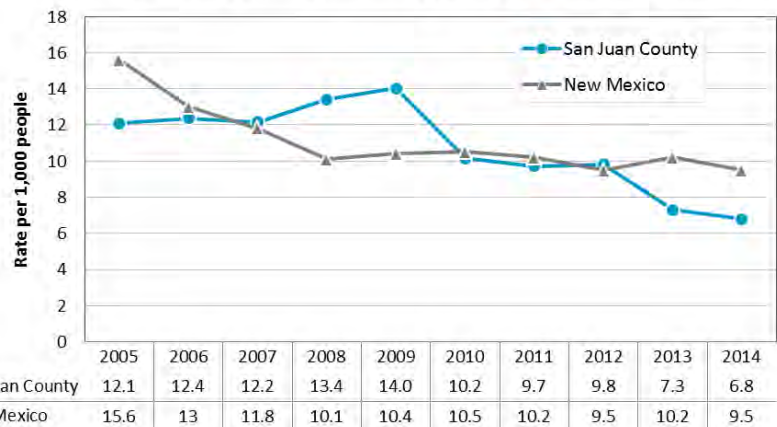
VICTIMS & OFFENDERS SERVED & COURT DATA

The graph (right) shows the trends in the number of victims and offenders served by Family Crisis Center. The number of child victim-witnesses has remained fairly constant over these years, while the number of adult victims has decreased somewhat, from 543 in 2005 to 318 in 2014. The abrupt drop in numbers of offenders and adult victims served from 2011 to 2012 may

reflect variables other than the number of domestic violence offenses, such as changes in referrals or funding. As an example, funding for New Beginnings, a domestic violence shelter in Farmington, dropped dramatically following economic downturns beginning in 2010, such that by late 2013, the shelter was able to serve only half the number of women and children they had previously been able to serve. More recently, the only domestic violence shelter in the Northern Agency of the Navajo Nation closed its doors in April 2016 due to funding issues. The “Home for Women and Children” was located Shiprock.

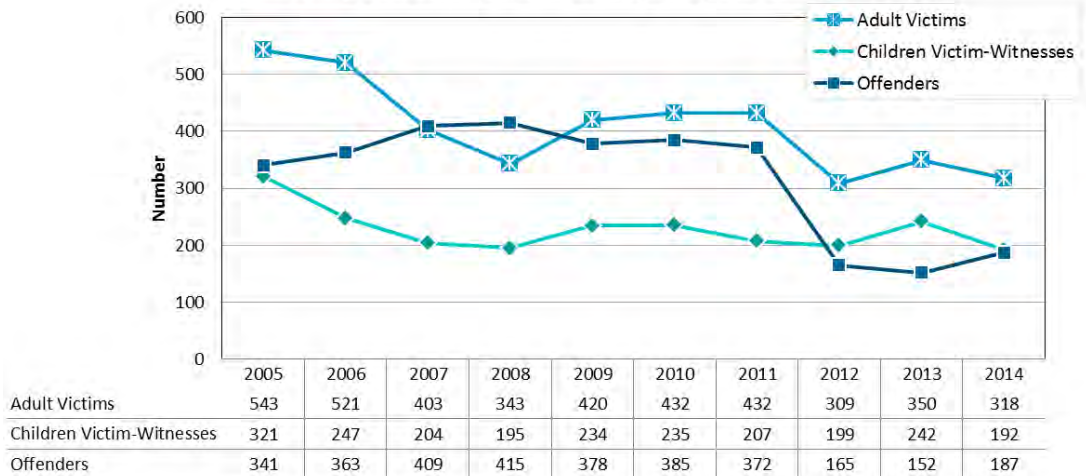
By contrast to the above trends, there has been an increase in the numbers of new domestic violence-related cases brought before District and Magistrate courts, from 162 District cases and 949 Magistrate cases in 2006, to 245 District and 1,269 Magistrate cases in 2014. In 2014, 63% of the District cases and 60% of the Magistrate cases were disposed. Of these, 52% of the District cases and 63% of the Magistrate cases were dismissed; 35% of the District cases and 20% of the Magistrate cases resulted in a conviction. Once again, this could reflect an increase in cases referred to court, rather than an increase in incidence.

Domestic Violence Reports by Law Enforcement, Rates



Source: New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (NMCSAP)

Number of Domestic Violence Victims and Offenders Served
Family Crisis Center, San Juan County, NM (2005 - 2014)



Source: New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (NMCSAP)

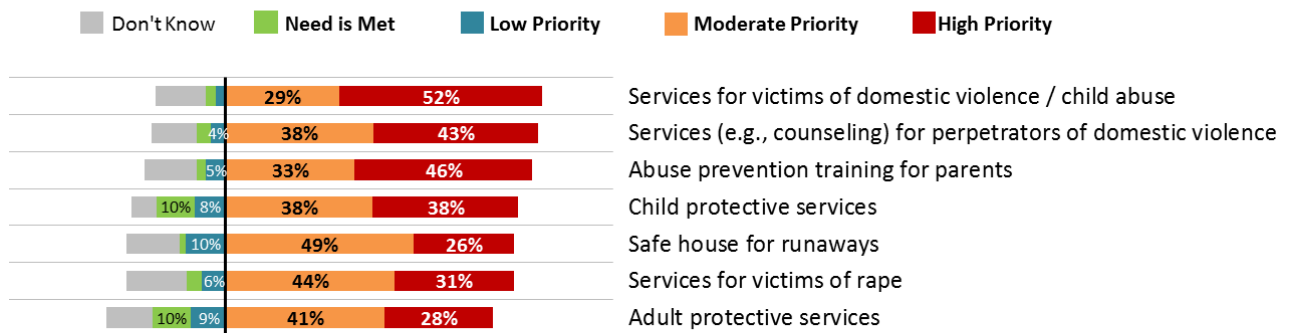
Ratings of Crime & Safety-Related Services

SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Key Informants' ratings of domestic violence and abuse services are shown below. "Services for victims" and "Services for offenders," along with "Abuse prevention training for parents" are at the top of the list of high priority services within this category. In the overall ratings, "Services for victims" ranked 16th highest priority out of 104 issues; "Services for perpetrators" ranked 24th and "Abuse prevention training for parents" ranked 32nd.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership

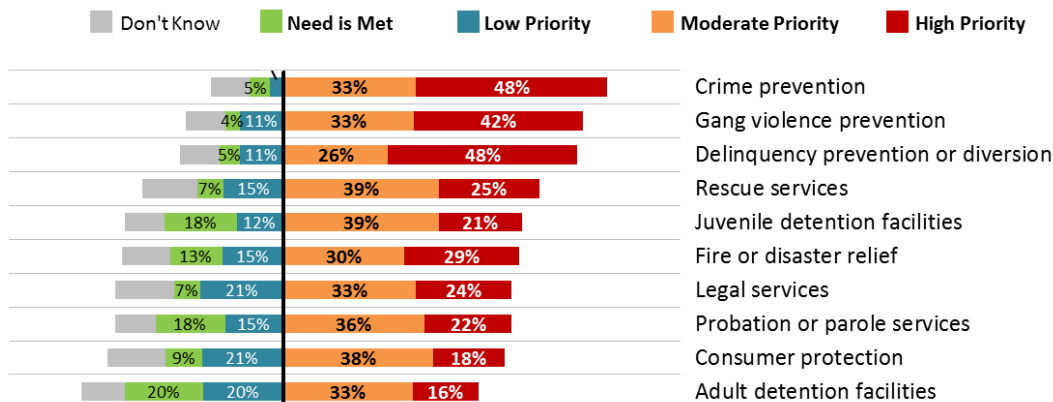
"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

DETENTION / PROBATION AND CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES

Below are Key Informants' ratings of crime-related services, with general "Crime prevention" being rated as the highest priority within this category of issues, followed by "Gang violence prevention" and "Delinquency prevention or diversion." In the overall ratings, "Crime prevention" ranked 19th highest priority out of 104 issues.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.

"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Summary and Indicators: Crime & Safety

CHALLENGES
















Challenges in the Crime & Safety sector include:

- Crime related problems form a cluster of problems: “Family violence or abuse” ranked the 6th worst problem in the county, followed by “Property crime” at 7th and “Gang-related activity” at 9th, out of 16 issues.
- 16% of residents reported they or someone had been a victim of crime. This is higher among those with lower income.
- 12% reported violence or physical conflict in the home, a strong contributor to higher levels of stress / anxiety.
- Violent crime (all ages) has improved since 2009, but is still worse than the U.S.
- Property crime among youth decreased from 2001 to 2006, then leveled off. It is worse than U.S.
- Services for victims and offenders of domestic violence continues to be a high rated priority among Key Informants, as well as “Abuse prevention training for parents.”
- Crime prevention is a high priority among Key Informants, ranked 19th out of 104 issues.
- Decreases in funding have resulted in changes in services for domestic violence. So, although the number of victims and offenders served at Family Crisis has decreased, along with Law Enforcement reports, there is a possibility that these decreases are related to changes in funding or other variables.

STRENGTHS

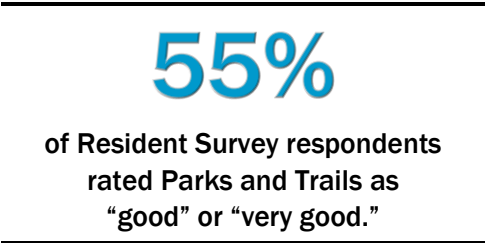
Strengths in the Crime & Safety sector include:

- Property crime (all ages) has decreased, and is better than the U.S.
- Violent crime among youth has stayed the same, and is in the same range of New Mexico and U.S.
- Behaviors associated with violence and safety, such as not fighting as much, among youth have improved over the past 10 years.
- There is good awareness of the problem of domestic violence among providers and in the community. In terms of readiness to change, this is a strength.

INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Property Crime	 Got better	 Better than U.S.
Violent Crime	 Improved since 2009	 Worse than U.S.
Juvenile property crime	 Improved since 2001, then leveled off at 2006	 Worse than U.S.
Juvenile violent crime	 Stayed same	 Same range as U.S. and New Mexico
Juvenile justice referrals	 Improved (but drug-related may be getting worse)	n.a.
Dating violence – Youth	 Stayed same	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Youth risk behaviors – High School	 Improved since 2007	 Similar to NM and U.S.
Youth risk behaviors – Middle School	 Stayed same	 Similar to NM
Domestic Violence	Unknown, as trends may be due to changes in funding. (1) LE reports decreased, (2) Victims and Offenders decreased, (3) DV related court cases increased.	

6. Transportation, Recreation & the Environment

Parks and river walks were the most frequently mentioned comments for what about San Juan County contributes positively to the health and well-being of residents. Over half (55%) of respondents on the Resident Survey rated Parks and Trails as “good” or “very good.”

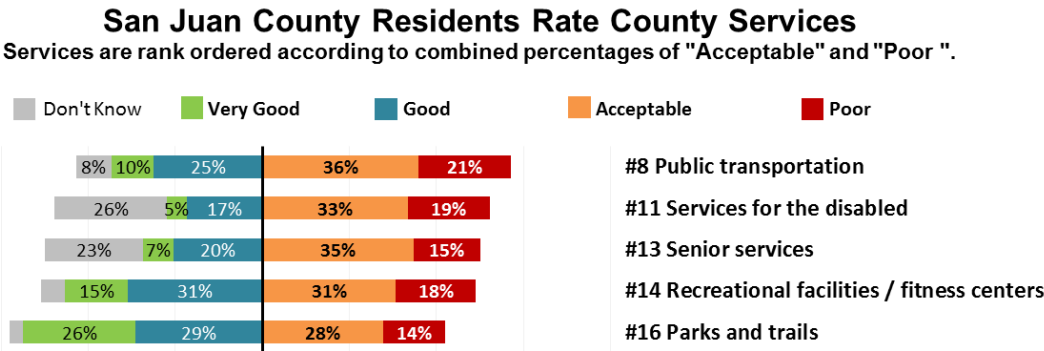


The Berg/Animas Trail system is featured as one of the *National Recreation Trails*, which states that, “The trails in Animas and Berg Parks are nationally significant because they offer a rich variety of natural and cultural activities to the local community, the Four Corners Region, members of four neighboring Indian Tribes, as well as visitors and tourists to our region’s many attractions.”

Ratings of parks & trails varied by zip code: 64% of Farmington and Aztec residents rated parks and trails as “good” or “very good,” followed by 56% of Bloomfield, 44% of Kirtland and Fruitland, and 31% of Shiprock residents.

Survey respondents also gave good marks for local “Recreational facilities / fitness centers,” with 46% of residents rating them as “Good” or “Very good.” The chart below shows the Resident Survey ratings related to “Transportation and Recreation” services.

Public transportation was ranked 8th service most in need of expansion, out of 17 community services. Ratings on the 2008 Needs Assessment were similar to the current 2016 Resident Survey ratings.



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership
Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1 is "Very good" and 4 is "Poor."

This section will address some broad issues of transportation, including transportation needs of persons with disabilities and seniors. (Services for seniors and the disabled were included in the health section, and are repeated here given that transportation is a cornerstone service for these sub-populations.) This section will also look at community input with regard to parks and trails, roads, and access to recreational services.

Transportation

PATTERNS OF TRANSPORTATION

In a rural area such as San Juan County transportation is a key factor in whether residents are able to access services, gain employment and participate in recreational and community activities. Due to many factors, the majority of transportation in San Juan County requires the use of motor vehicles to satisfy most travel purposes. According to Census estimates, the average commute time to work is 24 minutes, with the following means of transportation:

- 84% of workers in San Juan County drove to work alone
- 10% carpooled
- 3% worked at home
- 1.7% walked
- 1% used a taxi, motorcycle or some other means
- .4% biked
- .3% used public transportation to get to work

Given that the majority of residents drive to work, having a car one can use is an important household asset. When asked on the Resident Survey if they have a vehicle they can use, 80.4% said “Yes, they have their own vehicle,” 13.2% reported their household “shares one vehicle,” and 6.4% said “No.”

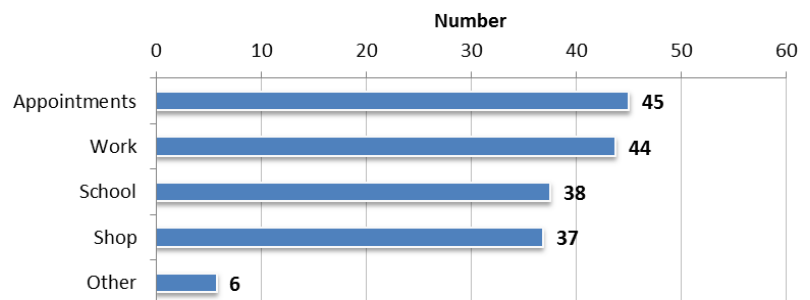
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The Red Apple Transit is the public transit bus system for the City of Farmington. The Red Apple Transit has shown substantial growth since it began in 1999, according to their website, expanding from just over 1,600 riders per month to over 11,000 per month. Routes have extended to the surrounding San Juan County areas, including Aztec, Bloomfield and Kirtland. On the Resident Survey, a total of 8% (n=85) reported using the Red Apple Transit (5% reported using the Transit on a monthly basis, 1.5% use it weekly, 1.5% use it daily; 92% of the residents report never using it. Just over half of the riders (n=44) were Farmington residents (based on self-reported zip code), with 38 of the 44 from the 87401 zip code. A notable portion of riders were from the western areas of the County, including Shiprock (n=18) and Fruitland / Kirtland (n=8).

The most frequently selected uses by those who utilize the Red Apple Transit are “appointments” and “work,” followed by “school” and “shopping.” Other uses included, going to events/recreation, going to the library, when a vehicle is in the shop, and “for the experience.” Work use did not vary by zip code: 50% of the riders reported using the Red apple to get to work, regardless of zip code. Shopping did vary somewhat, with more Farmington residents reporting using the Red Apple for this purpose.

Why do you use the Red Apple Transit? (Check all that apply.)

San Juan County, NM (2016)



Source: Resident Survey (2016) San Juan County Needs Assessment, San Juan County Partnership

The Navajo Transit provides limited routes between Newcomb, Farmington and Fort Defiance on Mondays and Fridays, and between Newcomb, Shiprock and Farmington, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. While these routes may be sufficient for shopping and appointments, they are not likely to be sufficient for work-related transportation.

In order to gain community input to improve upon and expand the Red Apple Transit services, the City of Farmington contributed to sponsoring this Needs Assessment, and included a subset of questions specifically about the Red Apple. A separate report was prepared and submitted to the City on behalf of San Juan County Partnership, with results of the Red Apple-specific questions. This report is available on SJCP’s Website (www.sjcpartnership.org).

Public Transportation (Continued)

SERVICE POPULATIONS

Public transportation services are either limited or lacking in many rural areas of the county. Populations that are most affected by limited transportation services are those who are financially challenged, seniors, and/or disabled or less mobile. According to 2010-2014 five-year Census estimates, in San Juan County:

- 21.5% of the population lives in a household with income below the poverty level; 27.4% of children under age 18 are living in poverty.
- 12.3% of the population (approximately 15,500 people) experiences a disability, 25% of whom are in households with income below the poverty level.
- 11.8% of the population is 65 years of age or older (approximately 15,000 people), with a median age of 73 years and 41% of whom experience a disability.

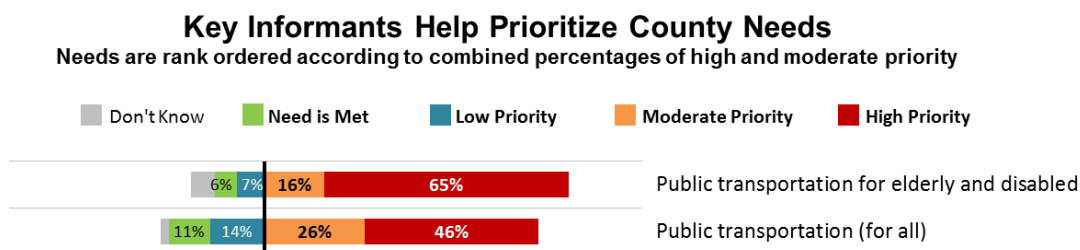
It is estimated that people over 65, who now represent 12 to 14% of the population are expected to grow to be 20 to 22% of the population by the year 2040. In other words, the elderly population is expected to *double* in the next 25 years. Counties across the U.S. are needing to address the question of how to support the growing elderly population. Services that are presently sufficient to meet the current needs of seniors are likely to very quickly become insufficient to meet the needs of this growing population.

Although the senior population is generally in relatively higher need of transportation services, according to the Resident Survey results, the most frequent users of the Red Apple buses are not the elderly. For example, 19% of 18-30 year olds and 10% of 31-40 year olds report using the Transit, compared to less than 5% of the population 41-60, and 1.7% of the population 61 years or older. The report provided to the City of Farmington includes an analysis of reasons people give for not using the Red Apple Transit by age to investigate possible reasons why more seniors are not riding the busses.

Local Senior Centers provide pick-up services for daily meals and pre-scheduled rides to doctor appointments. Outlying areas have one day a week when seniors can be taken to town for shopping and appointments. The general consensus is that the seniors most in need of transportation are often the ones who have difficulty affording commercial (e.g., taxi) services.

KEY INFORMANT RATINGS OF TRANSPORTATION-SPECIFIC SERVICES

Key Informants largely agreed with respondents on the Resident Survey about parks being a “need that is met.” According to Key Informants, “Public transportation for elderly and disabled persons” is a high priority service need in San Juan County. In the overall Key Informant ratings, it was ranked 27th out of 104 community wide service needs.



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.

"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Transportation & Infrastructure

ROADS, BIKE LANES & PEDESTRIAN PATHS

One of the criticisms of the Resident Survey was the lack of questions about infrastructure, specifically, road improvement. In 2010 and 2012, San Juan County held public input meetings to discuss priority concerns as part of its *Growth Management Plan 2012 Update*. The fifth leading concern in a 2010 meeting with 76 participants was “Infrastructure (roads, bridges, utilities).” “Trash/Junk” was the top concern, followed by “Drugs,” “Environmental issues,” and the “Need to plan/direct the future.”

Given the comments on the Resident Survey, “Road improvement” was added to the 2016 Key Informant Survey. On this survey, 47% of the Key Informants rated this item a top priority, and an additional 34% rated it as a moderate priority. In the category of transportation services, it was the second highest priority, after “Transportation for seniors and disabled.”

On the open-ended question at the end of the Resident Survey, a total of 448 people wrote comments, 27 of which (6%) specifically mentioned the need for road improvement. Some comments referred to needed improvements on specific roads, including turn signals or stop lights or which need to be paved, repaired or chip sealed. Others were more general, for example, “We need to pave and maintain county roads,” and “More traffic lights on intersections and more stop signs.”

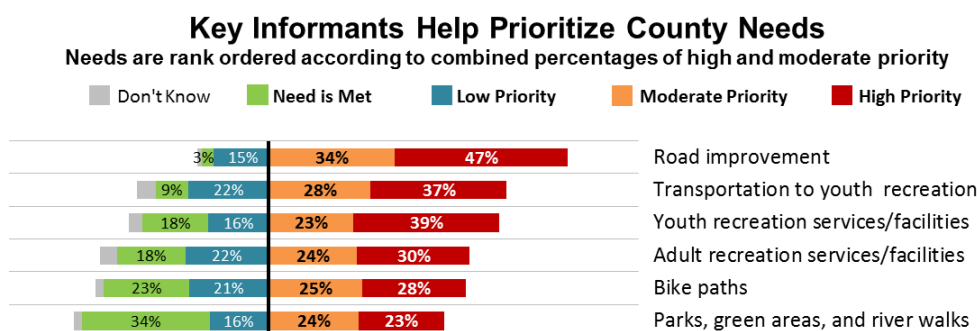
An additional 6% (n=26) of respondents on the Resident Survey described the need for bike lanes or pedestrian safety improvements, for example, “safe routes that accommodate alternate transportation for bicycle & walking, as well as curbing to slow traffic in congested areas.” As this was another category of comments on the Resident Survey, “Bike Paths” was also added to the 2016 Key Informant Survey. Just over half of the Key Informants rated the item as either a “High” or “Moderate priority.”

As an example, on the Resident Survey one person wrote, “Bicycle / Pedestrian improvements are needed. It's difficult to walk to grocery shopping because of gaps in the sidewalks & few crosswalks. Bike lanes are rare.” Others wrote, “I think a bike trail that ran along Main St. would encourage more persons to bike,” and “I would like more bike lanes for bicycles. It is scary having to ride on some of the more busy streets.”

While many of the concerns expressed in these comments have been acknowledged by City and County planners, Government leaders and consultants, the comments made on the Resident Survey provide a unique avenue of public input, and thus, a document with all comments has been made available.

RATINGS OF NEEDS AND SERVICES

Key Informant ratings of infrastructure and transportation-related needs and services are shown below.



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.
"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

Transportation & Infrastructure (Continued)

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

On open ended comments, the most frequent type of comments on the Resident Survey related to Transportation (n=80 comments) including road maintenance, bike/walking trails, traffic flow and public transportation.

There are a number of current and planned projects related to transportation and infrastructure which are described on local government, County, Tribal and city websites. Below are examples of some of these projects that are underway or being planned for the near future. This is not intended to be a complete list, rather it is here to provide a sample of the types of projects going on. (See Appendix A for references.)

- **Complete Streets:** Complete streets are “designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities.” The Farmington Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is the “regional planning forum responsible for transportation planning for the Cities of Aztec, Bloomfield and Farmington and the urbanized areas of San Juan County.” The MPO’s document, “*Context Sensitive Street Design Guidelines: A Complete Streets Approach*,” provides an overview of the concept and a visualization for revitalizing downtown Farmington.
- **Red Apple Transit “Hub:”** Among other projects, the Farmington MPO has been actively involved in helping to identify the best location for a Red Apple Transit Hub. Huitt-Zollars, Inc. consulting firm’s “*Red Apple Transit Hub Feasibility Study*” recommends three possible locations. Documents from previous transit studies are also available which describe a “20 year vision for transportation” in San Juan County.
- **Piñon Hills Boulevard Extension Project:** San Juan County and the City of Farmington have jointly prepared a plan for an extension of Pinon Hills Boulevard that will connect east Farmington with Crouch Mesa, reducing traffic load and enhancing access. A parks and trail system will accompany the extension, which will include a bridge over the Animas River. Design for the project is set to be formalized in 2019 and construction to begin in 2020.
- **Bike and Walking Paths:** City of Farmington *Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Master Plan Update* (July, 2014) describes in detail the potential for expanding on existing bike and walking paths.
- **Water Recreation:** The “Beach at the Lake” at Farmington Lake was recently opened (Summer, 2016) for public swimming, and the City of Farmington plans to obtain public input for a new recreational “water feature,” the design of which will depend on public input.
- **Aztec Solar Facility:** The City of Aztec recently celebrated the groundbreaking for a new solar energy facility, a 1 megawatt solar farm that will supplement the City’s power supply.
- **Aztec North Main Corridor, Plaza/Trail/Roadway:** The City of Aztec has announced that the design for the development of the plaza/trail/roadway to be developed north of the Aztec Blvd and Main Ave intersection is complete. The City anticipates the bid to construct the first phase, to include a transit stop and plaza area, to go out July 2016.
- **Bloomfield Solar Lighting:** Among other utility projects, the City of Bloomfield, as part of its “*Electric Performance Contract*” has plans to upgrade the lighting on City building using solar panels, a project expected to save \$40,000 a year.
- **Shiprock Rejuvenation and Beautification:** Duane “Chili” Yazzie, President of the Shiprock Chapter of the Navajo Nation, has held several Stakeholder meetings, developing a rejuvenation vision for Shiprock. As a first step, an outline for several beautification projects was developed, and a number of these projects have been completed or are underway. The Shiprock Chapter is actively working in partnership with community members, local agencies and organizations to fulfill the revitalization dream for Shiprock.
- **Kayenta Solar Facility:** Navajo Tribal Utility Authority has received support from the 23rd Navajo Nation Council to proceed with the first large-scale solar facility in Navajo Nation, a 27.5 megawatt solar farm to be constructed on 300 acres of land west of Kayenta, AZ. The facility will provide solar energy to the Navajo Nation.

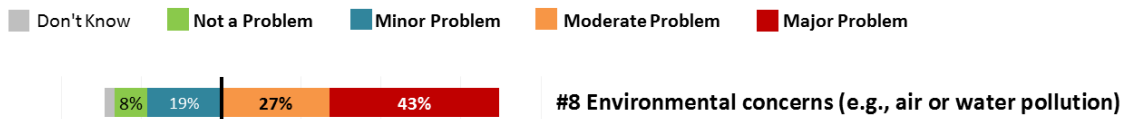
Environment

The Gold King mine disaster in August of 2015 highlighted one of two broad categories of environmental concern: water quality and air quality. Another mine-related environmental long-standing concern in the Navajo Nation, including the Shiprock area, are the abandoned uranium mines. An additional concern related to the environment is the trash/junk, along the roads, on neighborhood properties, as well as dumping in unincorporated areas of the county.

SURVEY RATINGS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

On the Resident Survey, 70% San Juan County residents expressed concern about the quality of the “Environment (e.g., air or water pollution),” rating the issue as a “Moderate” or “Major problem.”

San Juan County Residents Rate County Problems



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership.
Survey respondents were asked, "Please tell us in your opinion, whether you feel each of the following was a problem in San Juan County during the past year." Rated on a 4-point scale with 1="Not a problem" and 4=Major problem."

Just over half (55%) of Key Informants rated the “Environment” as a “Moderate” to “High priority” in the County.

Key Informants Help Prioritize County Needs

Needs are rank ordered according to combined percentages of high and moderate priority



Source: Key Informant Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=90). San Juan County Partnership.
"For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community."

TRASH/JUNK

San Juan County's 2007 *Growth Management Plan* highlighted the issue of “junked vehicles, junked mobile homes and trailers, and random disposal of trash” as a very high priority. The issue continued to be a focus in the 2012 *Growth Management Plan Update*, with continued concerns that junk may reduce property value, invite vandalism, and constitutes a fire hazard, not to mention an aesthetic nuisance, and a threat to the health and safety of children. In 2011, a County ordinance was passed in an effort to address and seek an “appropriate balance between the conflicting perspectives on these issues.”

AIR QUALITY

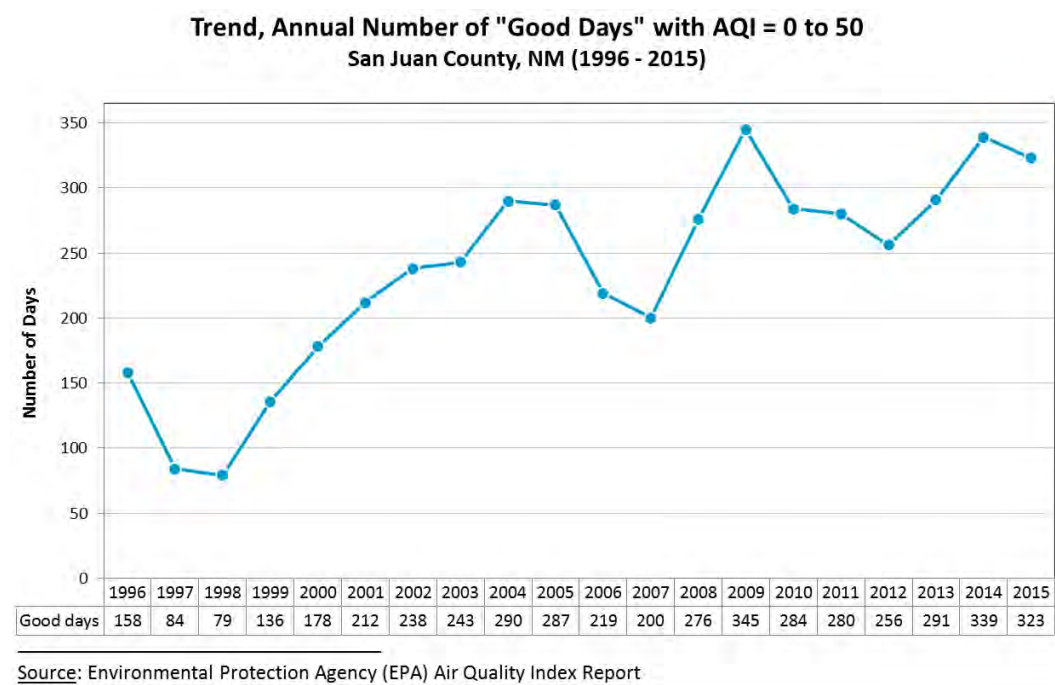
Ground-level *ozone* and airborne *particles* are the two pollutants that pose the greatest threat to human health in this country, and are the two primary types of air pollution that dominate in the U.S. Consequences of air pollution include decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other adverse pulmonary (lung) and cardiovascular (heart & circulation) effects.

According to the American Lung Association's "State of the Air 2015" report, San Juan County is one of the cleanest areas for *particle* pollution. Based on EPA calculations, San Juan County had a "Design value" of 12 for the number of 24-Hour High Particle Pollution Days in years 2012-2014. The range across the U.S. was 10 (best) to 139 (worst). San Juan County also was calculated to have a "Design value" of 4.5 for Annual High Particle Pollution days, with the U.S. range equal to 3.4 (best) to 19.7 (worst). In other words, very low Design values translate to very low particle pollution, and San Juan County has received positive recognition for these extremely low values.

For *ozone* pollution, San Juan County received a lower grade. Ozone pollution increases during the summer months, and is more likely to form in warmer sunny weather when winds are still. In 2015, San Juan County ranked 142nd for High Ozone Days out of 220 metropolitan areas, and received a grade of "C" from the American Lung Association. This was, however, an improvement over the "F" grade the County received for years 2012-2014.

The AQI or Air Quality Index takes into account both ozone and particle pollution, and rates the level of the pollutants on a scale from 0 to 500. Days when the AQI is below 50 are considered "Good," or "Green days," when pollution poses little or no risk. "Unhealthy for Sensitive groups" or "Orange days" on which the AQI is 101-150 are days when people with lung disease, older adults and children are at a greater risk from exposure to ozone, and persons with heart and lung disease, older adults and children are at greater risk from the presence of particles in the air. "Hazardous day" have AQI of 301 to 500, with pollution levels that would negatively affect the entire population.

Over the past 20 years, there has been a marked improvement in San Juan County's air quality. The graph (below) shows the number of "Good days," which according to EPA data, are days on which the Air Quality Index (AQI) is below 50. In 1998 there were 79 "good days" out of 365, with a substantial improvement by 2015, with 323 "good days."



Environment (Continued)

WATER QUALITY

Many uses depend on water quality for irrigation, watering stock, drinking, fishing and recreation, and to meet cultural and spiritual needs. Monitoring and protecting the water as a valuable natural resource has been an ongoing endeavor by groups such as the San Juan Watershed Group that has been monitoring contaminants in the San Juan River and Animas River for many years. In 2013, the Group reported on contaminants they had found in the local rivers, as reported by a Farmington Daily Times article:

The San Juan Watershed Group found E. Coli, phosphorus, excess nutrients, high water temperature and sediment along stretches of the San Juan River. The group also found that sections of the Animas, La Plata and San Juan rivers have E. Coli concentrations ranging from 40-80 percent higher than the state environment department's threshold. E. Coli is most often deposited into rivers through fecal matter in storm runoff, flood irrigation of grazed pastures, livestock wandering into streams and faulty or illegal septic tanks. The Animas Watershed Partnership found that sections of the Animas River exceeded acceptable levels of manganese, E. Coli, phosphorus, sediment, water temperature, nutrients and turbidity.

As part of a two-year study of the Animas and San Juan Rivers, the Group reported in February 2015 that they had found "elevated levels of bacteria from human waste in the waters." The report explained that, "bacteria from human waste could be coming from leaking septic tanks, people who illegally dump waste, going to the bathroom outside or from wastewater treatment plants. These finds are concerning because bacteria from human waste is more likely to make people sick with viral and bacterial infections than animal bacteria. Finding where the bacteria is coming from is the next step in eliminating the pollution."

Another indicator of water quality is the EPA's measure of the quality of an area's water supply, which incorporates 15 measures of pollutants, turbidity, sediments, and toxic discharges. Higher values are better on a scale of 0 (worst) to 100 (best). According to 2014 EPA ratings, San Juan County's water quality index was 43, somewhat worse than the U.S. overall average value of 55.

GOLD KING MINE SPILL

On August 5th of 2015, EPA contractors were inspecting leaks from Gold King Mine near Silverton and inadvertently shook loose a debris dam, releasing three million gallons of wastewater laced with toxic metals, including arsenic and lead, into the Animas River. The last mine of its type closed in 1991, but there are reportedly more than 400 abandoned mines in the region, many of which continue to fill up with toxic water, and then drain into rivers and streams. Cleaning up the old mines has been a long-standing challenge.

According to Mr. Flynn, New Mexico's Secretary of Environment, in the weeks after the Gold King Mine disaster, "lead levels had screamed past maximum contaminant levels for drinking water, defined as 15 parts per billion. Even months later, although the yellow water has passed, the EPA's data show that storms have disturbed contaminated sediment and pushed lead levels back above the tolerance for safe drinking water." (*Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 2016)

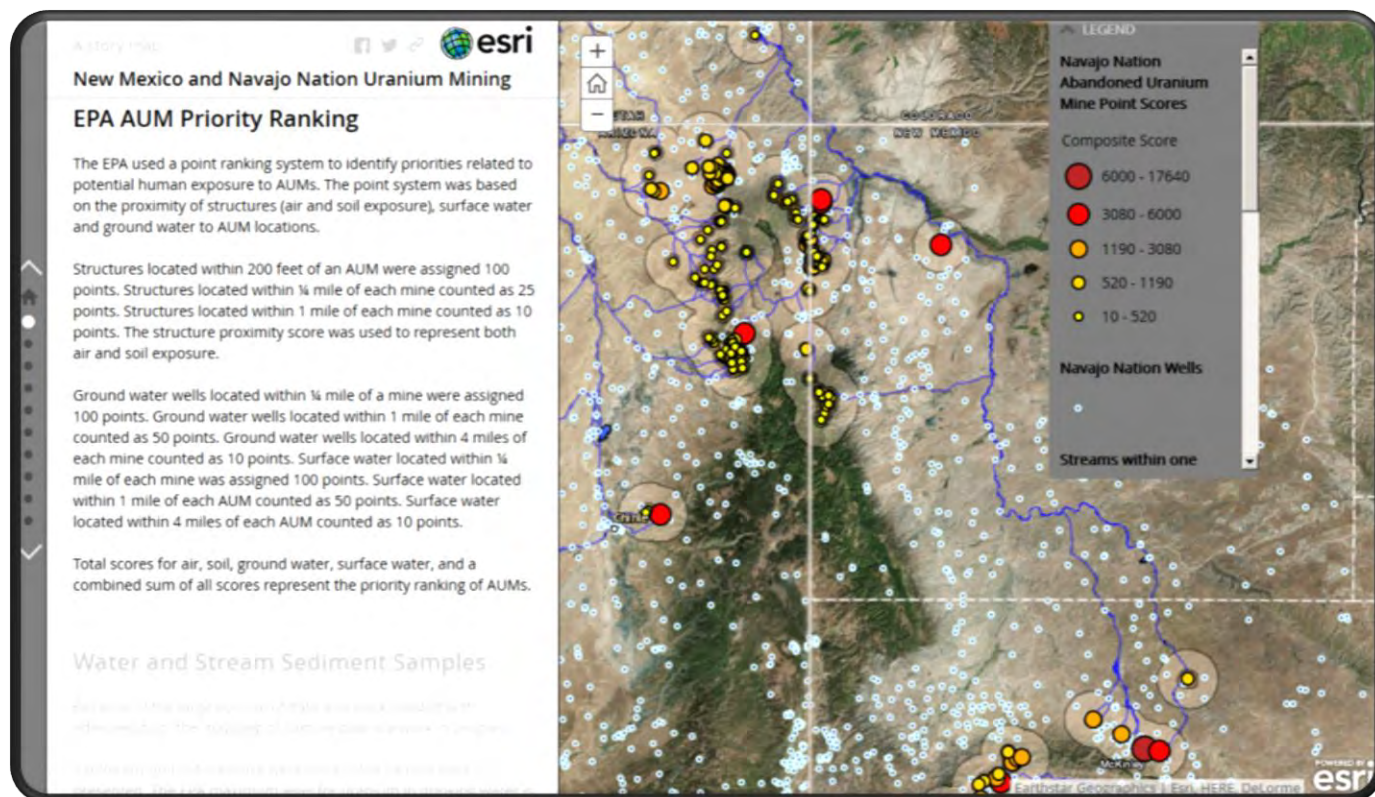
One of the rivers affected by the spill was the San Juan River, which runs across Navajo land in New Mexico. Navajo leaders have been highly critical of the EPA for causing the spill and for its response. According a Navajo Times report in April, 2016, Navajo Nation President Russell Begaye charged that "the EPA has yet to fully compensate the Navajo Nation or individual Navajo farmers; that it has yet to designate the Upper Animas Mining District as a Superfund site and that it has not given the Navajo Nation the tools it needs to conduct its own testing and mitigate future impacts." Also in April 2016, a Long Term Impact Review Team was established by Governor Susana Martinez which includes an inter-disciplinary team of scientists from numerous organizations, including Tribal and agencies in adjacent states. As Governor Martinez explained, "As the river begins to clear up, there are still many questions left unanswered by the EPA. New Mexicans deserve to know the long -term effects this environmental catastrophe will have on our communities, our agriculture and our wildlife."

Environment (Continued)

ABANDONED URANIUM MINES IN THE NAVAJO NATION

Uranium mining began in the Navajo Nation in the early 1900's, with over 600 mining sites identified within, or within a mile of, the Navajo Nation. In an extensive data sampling and mapping project, the EPA has conducted water and stream studies documenting the environmental effects of abandoned uranium mines, including the presence of uranium and thorium in the water, as well as radioactive materials in soil.

The New Mexico Community Data Collaborative has an exceptional visual of Navajo Nation Uranium Mining data in a “story format” with narrative explanations and accompanying maps. For example, the map illustrated below from the website screenshot shows three high priority abandoned uranium mines (AUM) with composite scores in the range of 3080-6000 within San Juan County – two near Beclabito (near the New Mexico- Arizona border) and one near Shiprock. These “high priority” AUM are assigned higher scores because they pose higher potential human exposure risks given greater proximity to surface and ground water locations.



Screenshot: New Mexico Community Data Collaborative: New Mexico and Navajo Nation Uranium Mining: <http://nmcdd.maps.arcgis.com>

ASTHMA

A final, health-related environmental concern is the prevalence of asthma, given that pollution is a significant health hazard for people with asthma, because pollutants can trigger asthma symptoms.

The Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS, 2013) asked high school students if they had ever been told by a nurse or doctor that they had asthma. In San Juan County, 22.8% said Yes, similar to rates in New Mexico (23.5%) and the U.S. (21.0%). Among adults, the lifetime prevalence of asthma in San Juan County is 13.1%. It is 14.3% in New Mexico and 13.6% the U.S. The prevalence rates of asthma in San Juan County do not differ statistically from New Mexico and the U.S. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize that nearly one out of four high school students and 13% of adults in San Juan County are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollution.

Summary & Indicators: Transportation, Recreation & the Environment

CHALLENGES









Challenges in the Transportation, Recreation, Environment sector include:

- Rural areas are in need of transportation; limited transportation is a significant barrier to getting healthcare.
- Key Informants rated “Transportation for seniors and disabled” at the top of the list of priorities in this section, with 81% rating it as “moderate” to “high priority.” This item was 27th in the overall ratings of 104 items. Key Informants also rated “Road improvements” as top priority, which ranked 25th.
- Ozone pollution continues to be a challenge in the summer months, but is showing signs of improving.
- Transportation and infrastructure comments included calls for road improvements, bike/pedestrian paths, and continued attention to addressing trash/junk in the County.
- “Public transportation” ranked 8th service most in need of improvement, out of 17 community services.
- The “Environment” ranked 8th worst problem, similar to 2008. Just over half of Key Informants rated the environmental as a priority.
- Contaminants in the river pose an ongoing challenge for protecting this vitally important natural resource.

STRENGTHS

Strengths in the Transportation, Recreation, Environment sector include:

- Parks and trails are a definite strength. Over half (55%) of residents rated the parks and trails as “Good” or “Very good.” One of the most frequent comments by residents was appreciation for river walks and parks, and their positive effect.
- Recreational facilities / fitness centers are a strength, as well; 46% rated “Recreational facilities” as “Good” or “Very good.”
- The City of Farmington in collaboration with the Metropolitan Planning Organization has a 20-year vision for public transportation, including design recommendations for a Red Apple Transit Hub.
- Air quality in San Juan County has dramatically improved over the past 20 years, and San Juan County/Farmington is rated as one of the cleanest metropolitan areas in the U.S. in terms of particle pollution.
- There is good public awareness and interest in monitoring the long term effects of mining (e.g., uranium mining across the Navajo Nation and following the 2015 Gold King Mine spill).
- San Juan County government has expressed a commitment to continue working with residents to reduce the junk/trash problem.

INDICATOR	TREND	COMPARISONS
Overall Air Quality	 Improved	 Ranked one of the cleanest areas in the U.S.
Particle pollution	 Improved	 Better than most of NM and U.S.
Ozone pollution	 Stayed the same, modest improvement from 2012 to 2014	 “C” Grade
Water pollution	 Worse due to recent Gold King Mine disaster.	 Worse than the U.S.

V. Needs Assessment Priorities

➤ STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMY

The economic foundation of the community of San Juan County is clearly a high priority that strongly effects every other sector.

Job market: Bolstering the job market through diversification of the local economy, attracting new industry and businesses to the area, and thereby reducing unemployment, have been identified as priorities by Residents, Key Informants, and by social indicator data. Local government has also identified this as an important priority, along with supporting/retaining current jobs in mining industries. Within this, job training and workforce development are identified as service needs in the community.

Poverty: A long-standing issue identified by this and past needs assessments is poverty. A substantial portion of the population has difficulty affording basic necessities, one in three children are afraid there is “not enough food,” and 61% of residents with household incomes below \$25,000 have difficulty affording housing. In this regard, there are strengths across the county as well, with a number of non-profit and economic assistance programs that are being utilized. Having these programs in place is an asset that can help support the community through economically challenging periods. It is also recognized that it is important to empower individuals through opportunities for making a contribution to the community, which ties back to having a job market that “fits” with the existing labor force.

Affordable housing: Affordable housing, and in particular affordable rental housing, continue to be identified as high priorities. And while housing cost burden is not as extreme as some other areas of the U.S., it is nevertheless an issue in San Juan County due to high level of household poverty and increasing unemployment rates. The rental market, and housing market in general, in the County will likely have to adjust, as the increasing vacancy rate make it a buyer’s and renter’s market.

Education outcomes: The economy and education are tightly interwoven. The quality of public education, as evidenced by indicators such as reading and math proficiency scores, is one of the key factors that businesses and families look at when deciding whether to move to and invest in an area. Increasing the graduation rate is important because education and income are correlated, and those with a high school diploma are more protected from prolonged unemployment. The local economy must also be able to support the labor force with a variety of jobs at all education levels. Also related to education, businesses look for a labor force with literacy skills, as well as “soft” skills. Adult literacy education was a highly rated need among survey respondents, along with job training and workforce development. Finally, parents need access to affordable child care in order to be able to work, and childcare was found to be one of the biggest strains on low income budgets. Given that education is foundational to the success of residents and the community, in order to sustain the community, quality education is a priority.

➤ REDUCING INJURY & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

There is a substantial burden of loss, emotional and economic, due to injury death, and the contributing factors of alcohol and drug abuse.

Injury: Years of potential life lost (YPPL) is one of the most important health outcomes for a community to consider, and injury-related death in San Juan County is the largest contributing factor to premature death. Injury is a broad public health category that encompasses unintentional injury deaths, one-third of which are traffic-related fatalities, as well as intentional injury, which includes suicide and homicide. One third of all injury deaths in the County are alcohol-related. Thus, reducing high risk and excessive alcohol use is one-third of the injury “pie” that is preventable through continued substance abuse prevention efforts. Moreover, poisoning is a leading cause of injury death, most of which are by poisoning by drug overdose. In summary,

based on health and community level data, injury prevention programs continue to be a high need, as well as community efforts and programs that address contributing factors to injury. This includes substance abuse prevention, traffic safety, crime prevention, suicide prevention, as well as prevention programs aimed at reducing other types of injury such as falls.

Substance Abuse: Current data illustrate that the “norms” in the community are changing, as evidenced by dramatic improvements in self-reported youth substance abuse and related risk behaviors, and as evidenced by the reduction in alcohol-related traffic fatalities and crashes. These are positive strengths that can be built upon and reinforced, along with informing the community of the progress that has been made. Another sign of progress has been the joint efforts to provide shelter and increase treatment options for people with alcoholism. In social indicator data, the extremely high rates of alcohol-attributable death, both injury-related, including alcohol-related motor vehicle crash fatalities, and chronic disease related, strongly suggest that alcohol abuse continues to take a toll in San Juan County. Also, the significant increase in drug overdose death rates, along with Key Informants’ ratings, highlight a serious emerging trend. Finally, residents’ survey ratings continue to place alcoholism, drug abuse and DWI as the County’s highest ranked problems.

➤ IMPROVING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Access to healthcare is a key factor for a sustainable, healthy community, and in a rural area such as San Juan County, transportation is a central component.

Access to healthcare: According to current survey results, approximately one in four (23%) did not receive needed healthcare in the past year. SJRMC’s health needs assessment also highlighted access to healthcare as a high priority. Limited or lack of transportation and cost of healthcare were identified as leading barriers that impede access to and ability to obtain healthcare. Healthcare insurance has been a long-standing healthcare challenge in San Juan County. And while healthcare insurance coverage has improved, the cost of insurance continues to be a major barrier.

Transportation: Transportation was found to be significantly related to receiving needed healthcare, and it is a community-wide asset that can be improved and grown, thus helping to improve access to healthcare. Most of San Juan County is rural, and therefore transportation is more likely to be an issue for those living in the more rural areas of the county, particularly for those high need populations (e.g., seniors and disabled), as suggested by Key Informants. Thus, expanding upon, where feasible, existing transportation services (e.g., hospital vans, public transportation such as Red Apple Transit and Navajo Transit, and senior center vans) will be increasingly required in order to meet the needs of a growing population of seniors. Transportation, as a complement to the area’s good weather and abundance of sunshine, is a potential asset that can benefit the County’s ability to attract people to San Juan County as a desirable place to retire.

Responsiveness to health concerns: The issue of weight (overweight and obesity) was at the top of the list of residents’ health concerns. Obesity is an important factor that affects health outcomes and quality of life, and a problem that has increased significantly. There are a number of health promotion activities throughout the community. And, these opportunities are theorized to improve access by empowering individuals and bringing healthcare to the community. Finally, improvements in youth nutrition and physical activity are seen as strengths to reinforce in order to make healthy weight a possible, positive social norm.

➤ REDUCING VIOLENCE

Feeling safe is a high priority and valued by San Juan County residents as one of the most important factors for a healthy community.

Violent crime & family violence: Violent crime in San Juan County has improved since 2009, and there is a possible suggestion in the data that domestic violence is gradually declining. However, violence and physical conflict at home continue to be high ranked problems that take a toll on length and quality of life and on well-being. The service needs in this sector are wide-ranging, from law enforcement (arrests and intervention) through shelter services and detention, and community education and prevention. It is also acknowledged that changes in other sectors, such as economic hardship and substance abuse, are likely to impact outcomes in this area. For example, it is estimated that alcohol is a factor in 40% of all violent crimes. And, according to the National Network to End Domestic Violence, “Domestic violence is more than three times as likely to occur when couples are experiencing high levels of financial strain as when they are experiencing low levels of financial strain.” Collaborative efforts that exist in San Juan County represent a strength across the community.

➤ ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

The quality of life in a community is greatly impacted by the infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges) and the surrounding natural environment.

Clean water and air: While there are still issues to be addressed, such as ozone pollution during the summer months, current data suggest that San Juan County’s air quality has improved significantly over the past several years. Clean air and water are fundamental resources for health as well as outdoor enjoyment, and ongoing efforts to monitor both air and water quality, and address underlying factors that pose threats to the environment, are priorities. These efforts include, but are not limited to, cleaning up abandoned gold mines in southern Colorado and abandoned uranium mines in the Navajo Nation.

Junk and trash: The issue of trash and junk (e.g., junked vehicles, junked mobile homes and disposal of trash) continues to be a focus in San Juan County. A 2011 County ordinance provides explicit guidelines to residents for how to reduce or minimize the problem.

Infrastructure: The parks and river walks are among the highest valued assets in San Juan County. This is a strength to build on which positively influences health and well-being, and effects the overall desirability of the area as a place to live. Enhancing and expanding the road systems has been identified as a priority by local City and County Governments, as evidenced by the plans to expand the Pinon Hills Boulevard and introduce “complete streets” in downtown Farmington and other areas of the County. Complete streets is a leading edge concept for urban revitalization. A number of other projects illustrate the commitment by local City, County and Tribal governments to explore solar options and to revitalize areas of the County.

Best of San Juan County

The Resident Survey asked respondents to describe what they think are some of the best aspects of San Juan County or their local community that support residents' health and well-being. Below is a table with a tally of the types of comments, along with a sampling of comments that residents provided.

Category	Number of Comments
Recreation	260
o the parks and trails	161
o the outdoors	63
Related to exercise/fitness in any way (i.e., walk, hike, bike, sports, getting outdoors)	130
Events/Activities	116
o Community	94
o Health Fairs	24
Churches	48
San Juan College	36
Library	28
Good weather	21
Good senior services/centers	21
Health Care	18
Law Enforcement/feeling safe	16
Good schools/ after school programs	9
"Grower's Market"/ Farmer's Market	9
Like "small" town feel	8

Below are sample comments from the "*Best of San Juan County*."

- *Community support is one of the best things, families throughout San Juan County helping other families in the time of need*
- *Good people live here. Most people are helpful and concerned.*
- *There are many recreational activities and community events available that include physical activity and helping others.*
- *Many groups have programs at low or no cost for residents.*
- *Living in a small town, I love it. I own a business and I enjoy every part of it. I love going to work every day and meeting people. San Juan is the best place to live. We have great weather.*
- *There are parks and trails, activities through the city, lots of stuff for free, places to get food, places to help pay your utility bills, places to help with rent, places for mental health, places for veterans.*
- *San Juan County has a lot of support, including free support for pregnant women, especially first-time moms.*
- *The recreational possibilities of our setting - I have been HIGHLY impressed by the Sycamore Community Center, our lovely & numerous parks, the youth sports programs, concerts etc. and the learning opportunities through SJCC. The measured & informed response of county officials after the Gold King spill, and the robust efforts made to keep us safe and informed.*
- *Collaboration and agreement between County and Dine Nation.*
- *San Juan County is very diverse in regards to race and culture. I believe diversity may help community overcome obstacles that a less diverse community may not experience.*
- *I witness steady growth in the retail market, home prices are moderate and have not become grossly inflated, parks and Rec. areas are numerous and well maintained and there are community activities in abundance.*
- *Things I like are the Rec Center, good weather conditions, Church Fellowship, Sycamore Park, River Walk, Library, Community College, the large variety of restaurants and free concerts.*
- *I think we live in a great community... my children are involved in sports, and we like to watch local high school sports. We have lots to do outside in this area and/or a short drive away.*

- *We have great weather to get outside, wonderful trails such as those at Animas and Berg Park, many opportunities to volunteer and a variety of fitness centers.*
- *Good availability to parks and recreation, the seasonal growers market, community walks and runs to support different organizations. Seasonal activities like The Festival of Trees.*
- *The environment is a great tool to 'go get lost' in, hiking, biking, walking, rafting, skiing are all great de-stressors.*
- *For me it is the ability to have the space to be by myself.*
- *Open Space, Low Density Shrinking (not growing too fast) Population, better air quality as of late and good parks.*
- *Our parks are kept up and maintained. Also the police presence is good, we feel safe going out to the parks and recreational areas.*
- *Culture and tradition; topography - desert to mountain; less populated (versus a large city like Albuquerque, Chicago, etc); People are invested in making each community the best*
- *The recreational opportunities are the best; Farmers' Market, in season, cultural events (promote socialization and sense of connection) and mostly good weather (mostly fine weather!)*
- *The county has a lot of churches and a college that does well educating for local jobs.*
- *I think the law enforcement here is good as well as the fire protection. The medical is getting better than it was. There is more need for teenager programs or places for activities. High school shooting programs as Texas and some other states have are a great idea (trapshooting for one) for both boys and girls.*
- *SJ County is a safe and beautiful area to live and raise a family. It's one of the best kept secrets in the country. If more knew just how good we have it they would move here.*

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources

Economics & Housing

Note About Income Levels

For analyses by income, respondents' self-reported household income levels were categorized into *Low* (less than \$25,000, n=393), *Medium* (\$25,000-49,999, n=285) and *High* (\$50,000 or more, n=383).

Population & Housing Statistics

U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey 1 year & 5 year Estimates

<http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Unemployment

Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/data/#unemployment>

Industry Distribution & Employment Growth

County Business Programs

<http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html>

For New Mexico comparisons, see: <https://gonm.biz/uploads/documents/2015SOTW.pdf>

Interview with Farmington City Manager, Rob Mayes

"City drafts lean budget for next fiscal year," Farmington Daily Times, May 19, 2016

Four Corners Economic Development, Website

<http://4cornersed.com/>

Income & Poverty

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>

Wages

Bureau of Labor Statistics, County Employment and Wages in New Mexico – Fourth Quarter 2014

http://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/news-release/countyemploymentandwages_newmexico.htm

SNAP Benefits Recipients

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *SNAP Benefits Recipients in San Juan County, NM* [CBR35045NMA647NCEN], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis <https://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/CBR35045NMA647NCEN>

Education

Center for Public Education (CPE) Report

Back to school: How parent involvement affects student achievement

<http://www.centerforpubliceducation.org/Main-Menu/Public-education/Parent-Involvement/Parent-Involvement.html>

ChildTrends Data Bank

<http://www.childtrends.org/databank/indicators-by-topic-area/education/>

Education and Education by Income Statistics

U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey 5 year Estimates

http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/download_center.xhtml

Graduation and Dropout Rates, District and School Report Cards

<http://www.ped.state.nm.us/ped/>

National Reading and Math Proficiency

Nation's Report Card

http://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading_math_2013/#/state-performance

High School Scholarship Money

"Bloomfield High's scholarship amount doubles," Farmington Daily Times, May 22, 2016

San Juan College, Website

www.sanjuancollege.edu/

Diné College, Website

www.dinecollege.edu/

San Juan College High School

"Early college high school enrollment increased," Farmington Daily Times, April 12, 2016

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources (Continued)

Health & Well-Being

County Ranking of Health Outcomes and Factors, Food Environment Index, Availability of Health Professionals,

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

Life Expectancy, Crude YPPL Rates, Injury, Youth Suicide, Infant Mortality, Low Birth Weight, Prenatal Care, Teen Birth Rate

New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS)

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

U.S. Injury

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System)

www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/

Leading Causes of Death

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) WONDER – Wide Ranging Data for Epidemiological Research

<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>

Age Adjusted YPPL Rates for County, State and U.S.

Health Indicators Warehouse

<http://www.healthindicators.gov/>

Navajo Nation Emergency Medical Services, Website

www.navajoems.navajo-nsn.gov/

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE FEASIBILITY OF A NAVAJO NATION MEDICAID AGENCY (May, 2014)

<https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/downloads/navajo-nation-medicaid-agency-feasibility-report-to-congress.pdf>

Youth Self-Report Suicide-Related Indicators Nutrition, Physical Activity - County

Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – San Juan County Report

<http://www.youthrisk.org/>

The New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) is administered by the New Mexico Department of Health and New Mexico Public Education Department, in New Mexico's high schools in the fall of odd-numbered years.

Youth Self-Report – United States

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

Adult Self-Report of Depression, Self-ratings of Health, Weight/Overweight, Physical Activity

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the National CDC system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about U.S. residents regarding their health-related risk behaviors. These data are age-adjusted to the New Mexico population. The years 2004 to 2010 are land-line only; 2011 to 2014 represent the use of combined land-line and cell-phone data collection protocols.

National Stress Anxiety

Stress in America: Our Health at Risk (American Psychological Association) Released January, 2012

<https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/stress/2011/final-2011.pdf>

Prenatal Care United States & Number of Visit Prenatal Visits (County, State and U.S.)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

www.cdc.gov/nchs/

Child Abuse and Neglect

State of New Mexico Child, Youth and Family Department

<https://cyfd.org/about-cyfd/publications-reports/>

Child Poverty and Poverty by School District

U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/>

Expenditures on Fruits and Vegetables and Estimated Childhood Obesity

"THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT, NEW MEXICO" Map

New Mexico Department of Health, New Mexico Community Data Collaborative (NM-CDC)

<http://nmcdd.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources (*Continued*)

Food Insecurity

Hunger Relief Organization's Feeding America

<http://www.feedingamerica.org/>

USDA Summer Meal Program

"Summer meal programs underway at area schools," Farmington Daily Times, May 31, 2016

Food Stamps and Local Healthy Food Access

"Local grower's markets return for the summer," Farmington Daily Times, June 5, 2016

Shortage of Health Professionals

New Mexico Health Care Workforce Committee, 2014 Annual Report

http://www.nmms.org/sites/default/files/images/2014_10_1nm_health_care_workforce_cmt_report_-_final_print.pdf

Preventable Hospital Stays

County Health Rankings

www.countyhealthrankings.org/

Health Promotion

Just Move It, Website: http://www.navajojmi.com/navajojmi/Shiprock_JMI.html

San Juan Regional Medical Center, Website: <http://www.sanjuanregional.com/full-engagement-training>

Access to Health Care – Insurance & Source of Ongoing Care

2014 PRC Community health Needs Assessment Report, San Juan Regional Medical Center

<http://www.sanjuanregional.com/community-assessment>

Insurance Coverage

U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Recent Medicaid and QHP Enrollment

New Mexico Community Data Collaborative (NM-CDC): Health Insurance Coverage and New Enrollments, 2015 & 2016

<http://nmcdc.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>

DWI, Alcohol & Other Substance Abuse

National Statistics about Alcohol Consumption and Health

Contribution of Excessive Alcohol Consumption to Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost in the United States,

Prev Chronic Dis 2014 - http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2014/13_0293.htm

Alcohol-related Death (including Chronic Disease and Injury), Smoking Related and Drug Overdose Death Rates – 5-year estimates and County Rankings

New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile (January 2016 & previous years), New Mexico Department of Health

<https://nmhealth.org/data/view/substance/1862/>

Traffic Fatalities –United States

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/FARS>

Note about alcohol-related traffic fatalities and crash data: Different methodologies are used to determine alcohol-involvement by New Mexico Department of Traffic Safety and the Fatality Analysis Reporting System. Therefore differences in number and rates will be seen between the two databases.

DWI Arrests & Convictions

New Mexico Department of Transportation, as processed by the DWI Resource Center - Accountable Government

<http://www.accountablegovernment.org/dwirpts.htm>

Alcohol-related Death (including Chronic Disease and Injury), Smoking Related and Drug Overdose Death Rates – Single Year

New Mexico Department of health Indicator-based Information System

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

Traffic Crash Fatalities, Traffic Crashes (San Juan & New Mexico) – Community Reports and Fatality Reports

New Mexico Department of Transportation (NM DOT) Traffic Safety Bureau, as processed by Geospatial and Population Studies, UNM, Traffic Research Unit (TRU)

<http://tru.unm.edu/>

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources (Continued)

Adult Alcohol and Tobacco Use Indicators - Adult

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Economic Costs of Alcohol

"The Human and Economic Cost of Alcohol Abuse in New Mexico, 2006"

New Mexico Epidemiology, Vol. 2009 (10)

<https://nmhealth.org/data/view/report/257/>

Cost Benefit of Prevention

Substance Abuse Prevention: Benefits Outweigh Costs

<http://www.cars-rp.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Prevention-Tactics-Vol09-No07-2011.pdf>

<http://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/cost-benefits-prevention.pdf>

Youth Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Indicators - Youth

Youth, Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – San Juan County Report

<http://www.youthrisk.org/>

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) – National Data

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

Prescription Drug Misuse, Cigarette & Tobacco Use, E-Cigarette Use

New Mexico Community Survey (2015)

The New Mexico Community Survey (NM CS) is a state-wide survey administered locally by San Juan County Partnership on behalf of the NM Office of Substance Prevention to help evaluate substance abuse prevention programs. Sample data for this survey mirror the demographics and geographic population of the County, but given that it is a "convenience" sample survey, we are cautious to generalize the results to the general population.

Drug Overdose by Census Small Area

New Mexico Department of Health, New Mexico Community Data Collaborative (NM-CDC)

<http://nmcdd.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>

Illicit Drug Use

PRC Community Health Needs Assessment Survey (2014) sponsored by San Juan Regional Medical Center

The PRC Health Assessment survey is a random telephone survey of 1,100 people in San Juan County

<http://www.sanjuanregional.com/community-assessment>

Prescription Drugs Article

"Summit to highlight prescription drug abuse," Farmington Daily Times, May 17, 2016

Meth Article

"Eight men indicted in meth trafficking ring," Farmington Daily Times, May 12, 2016

Region II Narcotics Task Force

<http://www.fmtn.org/524/Region-II>

Sobering House & Joint Intervention Program

"Ribbon cutting held for new Farmington sobering, treatment center," KOB 4 Eyewitness News

<http://www.kob.com/health-news/farmington-sober-house-treatment-detox-center/4062827/#.V2G6GEavA1o>

Crime and Safety

Violent and Property Crime Index

FBI Uniform Crime Reports

<https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr>

Homicide Rates

New Mexico Department of Health Indicator-based Information System (NM-IBIS)

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>

Information about juvenile crime and adult offending

<http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/Pages/delinquency-to-adult-offending.aspx>

Juvenile Crime Violent and Property Crime Rates

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics (EZAUCR)

<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources (Continued)

Juvenile Justice Referrals

New Mexico Juvenile Justice Services, Child, Youth and Family Department (JJS Annual Reports)

<https://cyfd.org/about-cyfd/publications-reports>

Dating Violence Among Youth & other Violence/Safety Indicators

Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS) – San Juan County Report

<http://www.youthrisk.org/>

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

Domestic Violence

New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (NMCSAP) - Reports

<http://nmcsap.org/resources/reports/>

Note About the Domestic Violence Data:

The 2013 and 2014 data reported to the NMCSAP did not include Aztec Police Department. In order to calculate rates, the average number of Aztec reports from previous years 2011 and 2012 (n=47) were added to the total number of reports. The number of reports provided in the narrative are the actual number of reports that the Data Repository received from the participating police departments for those years.

Funding & Domestic Violence News Articles

“Shiprock domestic violence shelter closes,” Farmington Daily Times, April 30, 2016

“NM domestic violence shelter faces money crisis,” September 30, 2013 (State News), Roswell Daily Record (Online)

<http://rdnrnews.com/wordpress/blog/2013/09/30/nm-domestic-violence-shelter-faces-money-crisis/>

Transportation, Recreation and the Environment

National Recreation Trails

<http://www.americantrails.org/nationalrecreationtrails/trailNRT/Berg-Animas-Trail-New-Mexico.html>

Patterns of Transportation and Service Populations

U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Information about the City of Farmington Red Apple Transit

<http://www.fmtn.org/279/Red-Apple-Transit>

Information about the Navajo Transit

<http://www.navajotransit.com/>

San Juan County Growth Management Plan – 2012 Update

https://www.sicounty.net/images/stories/Growth_Management_Plan_Update.pdf

San Juan County “Junkyard/Recycling Center, Junked Vehicles and Junked Mobile Homes Ordinance, No. 72

https://www.sicounty.net/images/stories/documents/Ordinance_72.pdf

Complete Streets

<http://www.smartgrowthamerica.org>

Current & Future Projects

<http://www.fmtn.org/379/Complete-Streets>

<http://www.fmtn.org/DocumentCenter/View/3448>

<http://www.fmtn.org/372/Red-Apple-Transit-Study>

<https://projects.bhinc.com/TGA/PHBEP/Shared%20Documents/Narrative/PHEnarr.pdf>

<https://www.wapa.gov/EnergyServices/Documents/Aztec2013.pdf>

<http://www.aztecnm.gov/plans/projects/SolarField.pdf>

<http://www.power4bloomfield.com/>

http://www.navajonationcouncil.org/pressReleases/2016/Apr/Kayenta_Solar_Facility_receives_support_from_NNC.pdf

Air and Water Quality

Environmental Protection Agency

<https://www3.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html>

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/roe/chapter/water/index.cfm>

Appendix A: References, Notes & Data Sources (*Continued*)

Air Quality Report and Rankings

American Lung Association

http://www.stateoftheair.org/2015/assets/ALA_State_of_the_Air_2015.pdf

<http://www.stateoftheair.org/2015/states/new-mexico/san-juan.html>

San Juan Watershed Group, Water Information Program

<http://www.waterinfo.org/category/topics/san-juan-watershed-group>

“Local conservation groups working to clean up San Juan County rivers” Farmington Daily Times

<https://sites.google.com/site/sanjuanwatershedgroup/WaterQuality101/News>

Gold King Mine information and updates from the New Mexico Environment Department

<https://www.env.nm.gov/riverwatersafety/>

Mr. Flynn’s report on lead in Animas & drinking water

https://www.env.nm.gov/riverwatersafety/documents/160314_DownstreamFromaSlipperyEPA_20160229_WSJ_Flynn_Corrected.pdf

Information about Long Term Monitoring of Animas

<https://www.env.nm.gov/riverwatersafety/documents/GKMLongTermMonitoringPlan2016.04.04.Final.pdf>

“Begaye, Bates blast EPA at hearing,” Navajo Times, April 2016

<http://navajotimes.com/reznews/begaye-bates-blast-epa-hearing/>

Uranium Mining in Navajo Nation, Data and Information

New Mexico Community Data Collaborative: New Mexico and Navajo Nation Uranium Mining

<http://nmcdd.maps.arcgis.com>

Priorities

National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)

http://nnedv.org/downloads/Stats/NNEDV_DVandEconomy.pdf

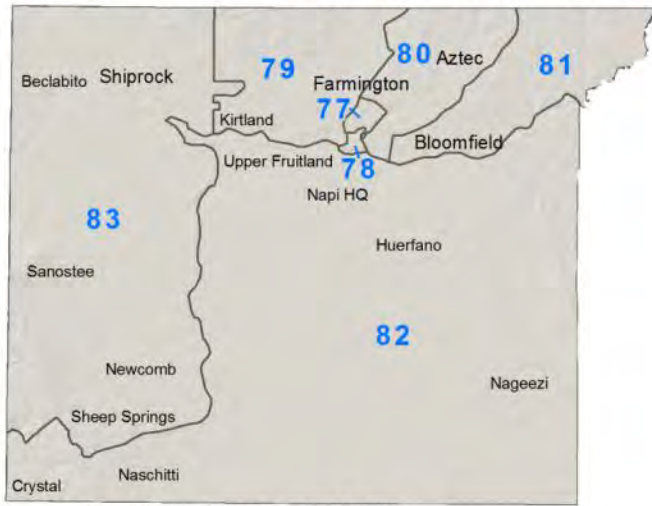
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (NCADD)

<https://www.ncadd.org/about-addiction/alcohol-drugs-and-crime>

Appendix B: Reference Maps

There are seven “Small Areas” in San Juan County, made up of Census Tracts, with population sizes large enough to calculate rates for selected health events (e.g., injury deaths, prenatal care). Census Small Areas are based on population size, not land area. Note also that these areas do not correspond to zip codes.

Census Small Area Reference Map for San Juan County

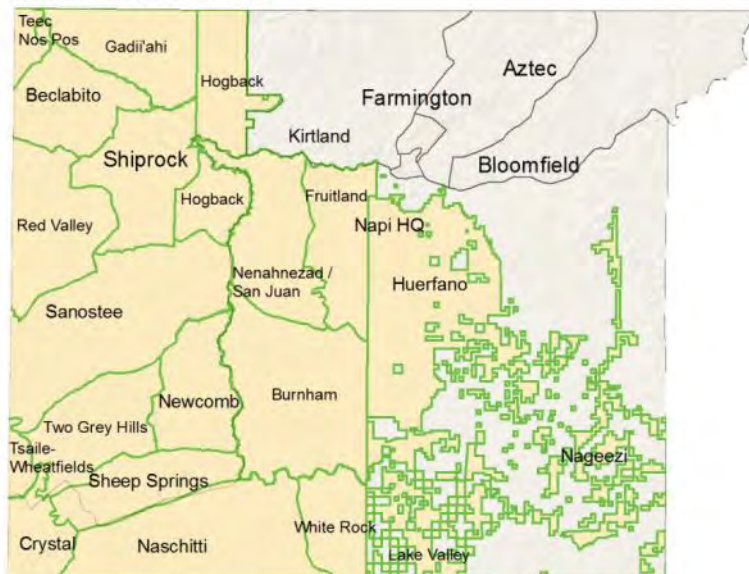


Source: New Mexico Department of Health

Small Area		Population Estimate 2010
77	77- San Juan County, Farmington (North)	16,828
78	78- San Juan County, Farmington (Southeast)	15,288
79	79- San Juan County, Farmington (West) Kirtland/La Plata	24,025
80	80- San Juan County, (North) Aztec	25,527
81	81- San Juan County, (Northeast) Bloomfield	15,980
82	82- San Juan County (South) Upper Fruitland, Napi, Huerfano, Nageezi, Naschitti, Crystal	15,761
83	83- San Juan County (West) Shiprock, Beclabito, Newcomb, Sheep Springs	16,635

Approximately two-thirds of the land area in San Juan County is Navajo Nation land. The reference map below shows the boundaries of the Navajo Nation Chapter Houses which are within the boundaries of San Juan County.

Reference Map of Navajo Nation Land (Chapter Houses) within San Juan County



Appendix C: Resident Ratings of Community Problems and Services

In the table below are the results of the “Problems” and “Services” items from the Respondent Survey. The combined ratings of moderate and major problem were used to determine the rank order.

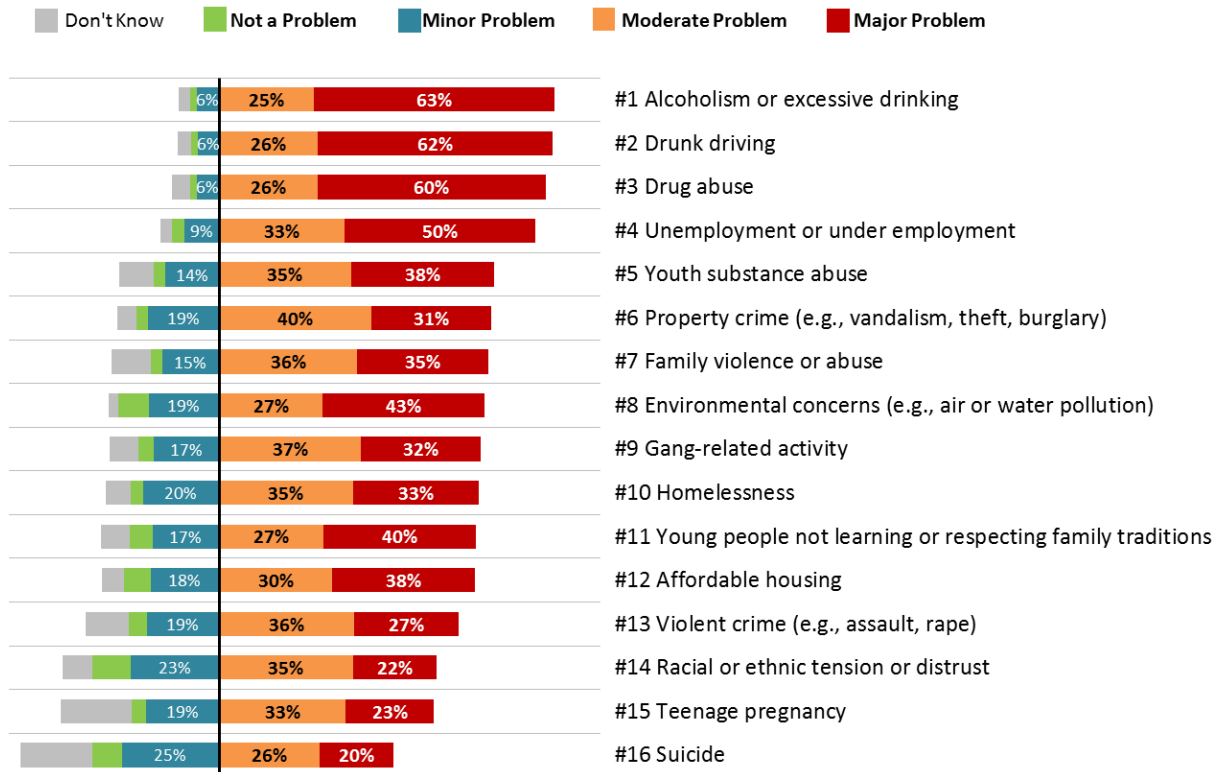
PROBLEMS	Major Problem	Moderate Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know
#1 Alcoholism or excessive drinking	63.1%	24.8%	6.0%	1.6%	3.0%
#2 Drunk driving	61.7%	25.7%	5.7%	1.8%	3.3%
#3 Drug abuse	59.9%	25.7%	6.0%	1.7%	4.8%
#4 Unemployment or under employment	50.2%	32.8%	9.1%	3.3%	3.1%
#5 Youth substance abuse	37.7%	34.5%	14.2%	2.9%	9.2%
#6 Property crime (e.g., vandalism, theft, burglary)	31.3%	40.0%	18.8%	3.0%	4.9%
#7 Family violence or abuse	34.5%	36.2%	14.9%	3.1%	10.2%
#8 Environmental concerns (e.g., air or water pollution)	42.5%	27.0%	18.5%	8.1%	2.5%
#9 Gang-related activity	31.6%	37.1%	17.3%	3.9%	7.7%
#10 Homelessness	33.0%	35.0%	20.0%	3.3%	6.5%
#11 Young people not learning or respecting family traditions	40.2%	27.2%	17.4%	6.2%	7.5%
#12 Affordable housing	37.5%	29.6%	17.9%	7.0%	5.9%
#13 Violent crime (e.g., assault, rape)	27.3%	35.5%	19.1%	4.7%	11.3%
#14 Racial or ethnic tension or distrust	22.1%	35.0%	23.3%	10.1%	7.7%
#15 Teenage pregnancy	23.1%	33.2%	19.3%	3.8%	18.6%
#16 Suicide	19.5%	26.3%	25.4%	8.0%	18.7%

SERVICES	Poor	Acceptable	Good	Very Good	Don't Know
#1 Available housing	33.3%	35.7%	16.5%	4.5%	10.1%
#2 Services for mental health	40.2%	27.2%	17.4%	6.2%	7.5%
#3 Health care (available, accessible, affordable)	23.7%	39.5%	25.3%	7.9%	3.5%
#4 Workforce development	24.4%	37.5%	15.6%	4.7%	17.8%
#5 Quality of public education	20.5%	40.0%	25.8%	7.7%	6.1%
#6 Access to healthy food	24.3%	35.0%	25.4%	11.3%	4.0%
#7 Dental care	22.0%	36.0%	25.2%	10.3%	6.6%
#8 Public transportation	21.3%	35.8%	24.9%	9.8%	8.1%
#9 Services for substance abuse	27.8%	27.0%	13.0%	3.8%	28.4%
#10 Emergency shelter / Food assistance	20.3%	33.3%	20.8%	6.4%	19.2%
#11 Services for the disabled	18.8%	33.4%	17.4%	4.5%	25.9%
#12 Veteran's services	21.3%	29.7%	14.8%	5.7%	28.5%
#13 Senior services	15.4%	34.7%	20.3%	7.2%	22.5%
#14 Recreational facilities / fitness centers	18.4%	30.7%	30.9%	14.5%	5.5%
#15 Child day care (affordable, available)	20.8%	27.8%	13.9%	3.3%	34.2%
#16 After school programs	17.5%	29.0%	18.7%	4.8%	29.9%
#17 Parks and trails	14.2%	27.7%	29.2%	25.8%	3.1%

Appendix C: Resident Ratings of Community Problems & Services (Continued)

San Juan County Residents Rate County Problems

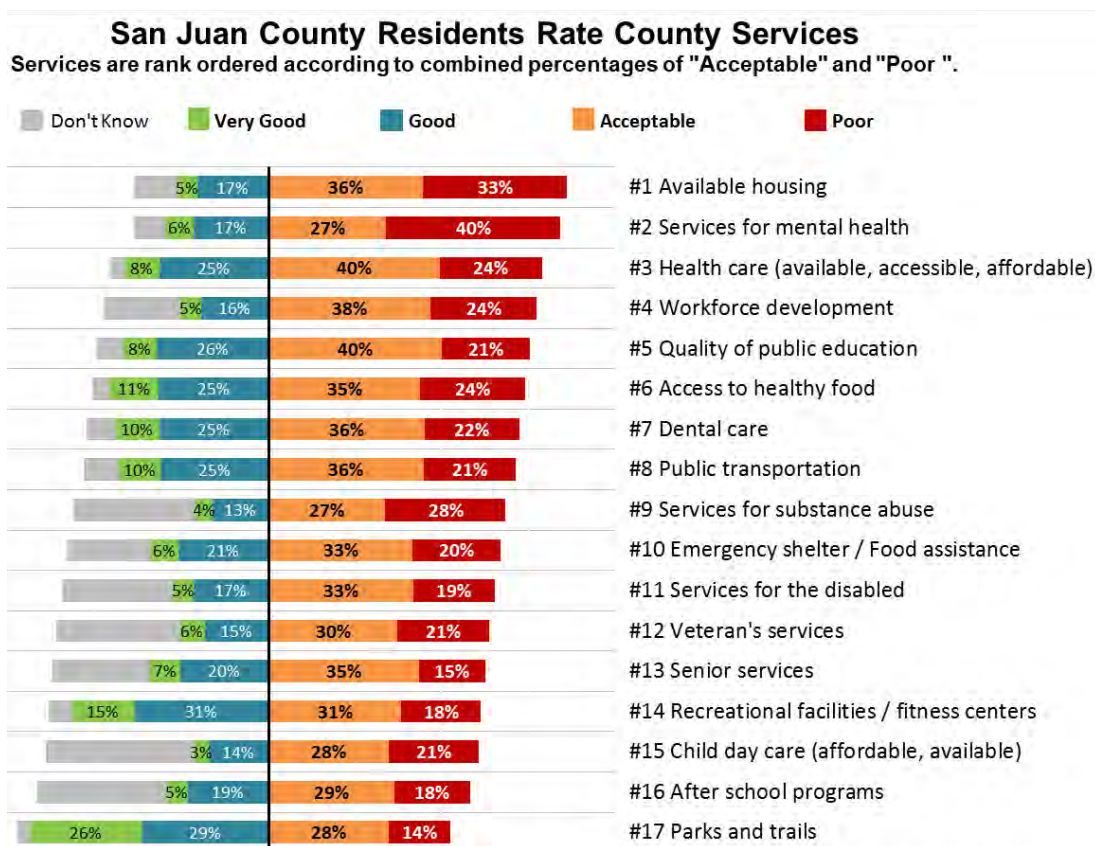
Problems are rank ordered according to combined percentages of moderate and major problems.



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1093). San Juan County Partnership.

Survey respondents were asked, "Please tell us in your opinion, whether you feel each of the following was a problem in San Juan County during the past year." Rated on a 4-point scale with 1="Not a problem" and 4="Major problem."

Appendix C: Resident Ratings of Community Problems and Services (Continued)



Source: Resident Survey, San Juan County Needs Assessment, 2016 (n=1078). San Juan County Partnership. Survey respondents were asked, "Please rate the following services & amenities in San Juan County, where 1="Very good" and 4="Poor."

Appendix D: Key Informant Ratings of Community Service Needs

Below are the top-ranked community service needs rated as either Moderate or High Need by 70% or more of the respondents on the Key Informant Survey.

Service Need	High + Moderate Need	Service Need	High + Moderate Need
Appropriate job market (job availability / job diversity)	94.4	Treatment for other drug use (adult)	79.0
High School drop-out prevention	86.7	DWI education through judiciary referral/requirement	78.8
Affordable dental care	85.4	Alcohol use prevention (adult)	78.6
Prevention of other drug use (youth)	84.1	Residential substance abuse treatment programs (youth)	78.6
Crisis intervention for mental illness	84.0	Mentoring programs	78.4
Affordable primary medical services	84.0	In-patient /residential treatment for mental illness	78.4
Alcohol use prevention (youth)	84.0	Youth employment assistance	78.2
Funding for education	83.2	Organized non-sport school activities (clubs, enrichment)	77.9
DWI prevention (adult)	83.0	Planning and coordination of services	77.4
DWI prevention (youth)	83.0	Better wages	77.4
Prevention of other drug use (adult)	83.0	Food assistance	77.2
Special programs for "at risk" students	82.6	Credit counseling / financial literacy / budgeting	77.1
Treatment for other drug use (youth)	82.5	Short-term treatment for mental disorders	77.0
Parenting skills training	81.9	Short-term / emergency shelter	76.5
Suicide prevention	81.9	Low cost child care	76.2
Services for victims of domestic violence / child abuse	81.9	Child protective services	75.6
College prep	81.8	Gang violence prevention	75.5
After school programs for youth	81.8	Self-employment / small business development	75.4
Crime prevention	81.7	Low cost counseling	75.2
Alcoholism treatment (youth)	81.5	Vocational rehabilitation	75.0
Special programs for low achieving students	81.3	Information and referral	75.0
Job training	81.3	Community organizing	74.6
Adult literacy / remedial education programs	80.9	Safe house for runaways	74.5
Services (e.g., counseling) for perpetrators of domestic violence (including youth)	80.9	Services for victims of rape	74.5
Road improvement	80.8	Affordable homes for ownership	74.4
Alcoholism treatment (adult)	80.8	Delinquency prevention or diversion	74.0
Public transportation for elderly and disabled	80.5	Job placement	74.0
Head Start / early education	80.5	Public transportation (for all)	72.5
Veteran services	80.3	Housing assistance	71.7
Quality public schools	80.0	Pediatric health care	71.4
Residential substance abuse treatment programs (adult)	79.7	Pre-natal care	70.4
Abuse prevention training for parents	79.2	Access to healthy food	70.0
Affordable rental housing	79.2	Services for the disabled	70.0

Open-ended question: "In your opinion, what is the service MOST (and SECOND MOST) in need of expansion in San Juan County (or, if the service is unavailable, is most in need of being created):"

Category	Most	Second Most	Combined Total
Jobs/Economic Development	11	8	19
Substance Abuse	8	11	19
Transportation	7	8	15
Housing	8	6	14
Mental Health	7	2	9
Road repair	6	3	9
Recreation/enrichment programs	5	3	8
Education (including Parent Ed)	5	3	8
Services for Abused	2	3	5
Crime and Safety	2	1	3

San Juan County Needs Assessment Survey

You must be 18 or older and currently live in San Juan County, NM to take this survey.

The purpose of the survey: As part of the county-wide Needs Assessment, the purpose of this survey is to obtain input from San Juan County residents about the County's greatest needs and priorities, as well as its strengths. The survey is being conducted by San Juan County Partnership, a local non-profit, with sponsorship from San Juan County, City of Farmington, San Juan Regional Medical Center and San Juan United Way. The findings from the Needs Assessment will be available to the public, and will be shared with City, County and Tribal governments and service providers who are seeking funding and/or interested in where to best allocate resources.

We appreciate your taking the time to take this survey.

What is expected: The survey should take you approximately 15 to 20 minutes to complete and your responses are **completely anonymous**. That means that no identifying information about you will be collected, so your responses will never be associated with you. The survey will ask you about your views of what are the priorities in the County, personal household challenges and strengths you may have experienced, and about your experiences in relation to various services, such as medical and transportation services. The only risk of participating in this study is that you may feel upset or have a negative emotional response to some questions. There are no other expected risks of participating in this study.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may choose not to answer a question and you may quit the survey at any time. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer the questions as honestly as possible.

When you have completed the survey, please fold it and place in the box provided by the data collectors.

This survey is conducted by San Juan County Partnership. If you have questions about the purpose of the Needs Assessment please contact Pamela Drake: **505-566-5867**. If you have questions or concerns about this procedure or your rights as a survey participant, please contact Natalie Salvatore, **505-360-4497**. Please refer to the "San Juan County Needs Assessment Survey" when you call.

Directions: Please think about where you **currently live** as you answer the following questions. Provide **only 1** answer for each question unless otherwise specified.

Section A

In the following list, what do you think are the **four most important factors for a “Healthy Community?”** (Think about factors which most improve the quality of life in a community.) CHECK ONLY FOUR, PLEASE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good place to raise children | <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent race relations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low crime/safe neighborhoods | <input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs and healthy economy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good schools | <input type="checkbox"/> Strong family life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to health care | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthy behaviors and lifestyles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Low death and disease rates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clean environment | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious or spiritual values |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural traditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arts and cultural events | Other: _____ |

Please tell us, in your opinion, whether you feel each of the following was a **problem in San Juan County during the past year** by assigning a score to each, where 1 is “not a problem” and 4 is a “major problem.”

Circle an answer in each row.	Not a problem	Minor Problem	Moderate Problem	Major Problem	Don't know
Environmental concerns (e.g., air or water pollution)	1	2	3	4	dk
Unemployment or under employment	1	2	3	4	dk
Alcoholism or excessive drinking	1	2	3	4	dk
Drunk driving	1	2	3	4	dk
Drug abuse	1	2	3	4	dk
Gang-related activity	1	2	3	4	dk
Property crime (e.g., vandalism, theft, burglary)	1	2	3	4	dk
Teenage pregnancy	1	2	3	4	dk
Family violence or abuse	1	2	3	4	dk
Violent crime (e.g., assault, rape)	1	2	3	4	dk
Suicide	1	2	3	4	dk
Affordable housing	1	2	3	4	dk
Racial or ethnic tension or distrust	1	2	3	4	dk
Young people not learning or respecting family traditions	1	2	3	4	dk
Youth substance abuse	1	2	3	4	dk
Homelessness	1	2	3	4	dk
Other Problem: _____	1	2	3	4	dk

Please rate the quality of the following **services and amenities** in San Juan County, where 1 is “very good” and 4 is “poor.”

Circle an answer in each row.	Very Good	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Don't know
Public transportation	1	2	3	4	dk
Quality of public education	1	2	3	4	dk
Available/affordable child day care	1	2	3	4	dk
Recreational facilities or fitness programs	1	2	3	4	dk
Emergency shelter and food assistance	1	2	3	4	dk
Health Care - available, accessible, affordable	1	2	3	4	dk
Available housing	1	2	3	4	dk
After school programs	1	2	3	4	dk
Senior services or elder care	1	2	3	4	dk
Dental care - available, accessible, affordable	1	2	3	4	dk
Services for mental health problems	1	2	3	4	dk
Services for substance abuse problems	1	2	3	4	dk
Services and access for the disabled	1	2	3	4	dk
Parks and trails	1	2	3	4	dk
Veteran services	1	2	3	4	dk
Workforce development	1	2	3	4	dk
Access to healthy food	1	2	3	4	dk
Other Service: _____	1	2	3	4	dk

The following are demographic questions.

- How old are you?

<input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 20	<input type="checkbox"/> 41 to 50
<input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 25	<input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 60
<input type="checkbox"/> 26 to 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 61 to 70
<input type="checkbox"/> 31 to 40	<input type="checkbox"/> 71 or older
- Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female
- What city or town do you live in?

- What is the zip code where you live? _____
- How long have you been a resident of San Juan County, NM? _____ years
- Which one or more of the following would you say is your race or ethnicity? *(Check all that apply.)*

<input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian
<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino/Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/> Native American
<input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
- Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?

<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Veteran	<input type="checkbox"/> Active Duty
-----------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------
- What level of education do you have?

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than high school
<input type="checkbox"/> High school graduate or GED
<input type="checkbox"/> Some college or technical school
<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree or higher
- Please check which of the following best describes your yearly total household income:

<input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$24,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$74,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 or more
- What is your current employment status?

<input type="checkbox"/> Employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Employed
<input type="checkbox"/> Retired	<input type="checkbox"/> Student
<input type="checkbox"/> Homemaker	<input type="checkbox"/> Unable to work
<input type="checkbox"/> Out of work for less than a year	<input type="checkbox"/> Out of work for more than a year

Section B

This next section is about Finances and Housing.

1. During the past year, have you or someone in your household experienced difficulty paying for or affording any of the following:

Circle an answer in each row.	No difficulty	Minor difficulty	Moderate difficulty	Major difficulty	Does not apply
essentials, such as food and clothing	1	2	3	4	n/a
housing and utility bills	1	2	3	4	n/a
medical / health care	1	2	3	4	n/a
prescription medications	1	2	3	4	n/a
health insurance	1	2	3	4	n/a
dental care	1	2	3	4	n/a
child daycare	1	2	3	4	n/a
recreational activities	1	2	3	4	n/a

2. In the past year, have you received any payday or short term cash loans? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3. If available, would you attend financial counseling or classes to learn about managing finances?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe

4. During the past year, have you had difficulty finding work in San Juan County?

- ☐ A lot of difficulty finding work
☐ Some difficulty
☐ No difficulty
☐ I have not looked for a job recently, or I do not work

5. Do you feel there are enough jobs in San Juan County?

☐ No ☐ Somewhat ☐ Yes ☐ Don't know

6. What types of jobs do you think there need to be more of in San Juan County?

7. Are you aware of the San Juan United Way Help Line?

☐ Yes ☐ No

8. Have you ever used the San Juan United Way Help Line (211) for resources or assistance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9. In the past year, have you or a member of your household used a service provided by a local non-profit, for example, for food or housing assistance, domestic abuse or substance abuse counseling?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

10. In the past year, have you given money to any of the following: *(Check all that apply.)*

☐ Family ☐ San Juan United Way or Navajo United Way
☐ Church ☐ Other local non-profit organizations
☐ None Other: _____

11. What is your current living situation?

- ☐ Homeowner
☐ Renting a house or apartment
☐ Staying with friends/relatives

Other: _____

12. How many people live in your household? _____

13. How would you rate your overall satisfaction with your current housing situation?

- ☐ Very Satisfied
☐ Somewhat Satisfied
☐ Somewhat Dissatisfied
☐ Very Dissatisfied

14. Is your current housing in need of major repairs?

- ☐ No ☐ Somewhat ☐ Yes

15. Does your home or apartment need to be remodeled or changed for any of the following reasons:

(Check all that apply.)

- ☐ Family with children
☐ Disability access
☐ Elderly household member
☐ Substandard living conditions
☐ Energy efficiency
☐ My home does not need to be repaired or remodeled

Other reasons: _____

16. During the past 5 years, have you had trouble finding a place to live in San Juan County that you could afford, because rent or mortgage was too expensive?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have not looked for housing recently

17. During the past 5 years, have you had trouble finding a place to live in San Juan County because of limited availability, in other words, there weren't places available to rent or buy?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have not looked for housing recently

18. Have you experienced barriers in San Juan County to renting or buying a home or apartment because of race, color, national origin, religion, family status, gender, disability or sexual orientation?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have not tried to find housing

19. Do you have a car you can use?

- ☐ Yes, I have my own car ☐ Yes, my family/household shares one vehicle ☐ No

20. How often do you use the Red Apple Transit?

- ☐ Never ☐ Once a month ☐ Weekly ☐ Daily

21. If you have considered using the Red Apple Transit, but have not, please describe why you do not use it?

Section C

This next section is about **Health and Wellness**.

1. Would you say that your general health is:

☐ Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

2. How often do you do at least 30 minutes of physical exercise?

☐ Never ☐ 2-3 times per week ☐ 4-5 times per week ☐ Daily

3. Do you use tobacco products? (*Other than ceremonial use.*)

☐ Yes ☐ No IF YES, How much per week? _____

4. Do you drink alcohol?

☐ Yes ☐ No IF YES, How much per week? _____

5. How many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion?

☐ None _____ Times in past 30 days

6. What is your greatest health concern, if any?

7. Have you been able to receive needed health care in the past year? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Does not apply

8. What barriers, if any, have you encountered in getting needed health care in the past year? (*Check all that apply*)

☐ Lack of transportation ☐ Cost of prescriptions ☐ Distance to travel
☐ Getting a doctor's appointment ☐ Language barriers ☐ Lack of health insurance
☐ Cost of doctor visit ☐ Finding a doctor ☐ No barriers
☐ Health service not available in SJ County ☐ Finding a doctor covered by plan Other: _____

9. Please indicate your level of understanding about each of the following aspects of the "individual health insurance mandate."

	I understand	I need more information	I do not know
Tax Penalty for not having MEC (minimum essential coverage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whether I qualify for an exemption of the Tax Penalty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance options available to me (e.g., Medicaid, Marketplace)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. What would be your preferred method for enrolling in health insurance coverage?

☐ One-on-one appointment ☐ Community enrollment fairs ☐ I am already enrolled
☐ Online Other: _____

11. What barriers, if any, have you encountered to getting health insurance in the past year? (*Check all that apply*)

☐ Cost ☐ Paperwork ☐ Employer doesn't provide it
☐ Lack of information ☐ Not sure how to go about it ☐ Don't qualify (e.g., for Medicaid)
Other: _____ ☐ No Barriers

12. Have you ever received assistance from San Juan County's Indigent Health Care/Health Care Assistance Program?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, would you say that in general your mental health is:

☐ Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

14. In the past year, how much anxiety or stress have you felt on a regular basis?

☐ None ☐ A little ☐ A moderate amount ☐ A lot

These next questions are about particularly challenging stressors and situations some people face. They are sensitive questions and we appreciate that they might make you uncomfortable. Please remember we are hoping to use the results of these surveys to help extend or create services in San Juan County. You do not have to answer any question that makes you uncomfortable, but your willingness to answer these items is appreciated. Keep in mind your answers are confidential.

17. During the past year...	Yes	No
have you experienced challenges in your household with a child's or teenager's behavior or emotional problems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
have you been concerned about your child's safety at school, for example, because of bullying or violence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did you or someone in your home experience depression?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did any family member attempt suicide?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
was there physical conflict, domestic or family violence in your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did you drive a vehicle after having more than 3 or 4 drinks in a couple of hours?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did you use any type of illegal drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
were you addicted to prescription medication?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did you or any family member have a drug or alcohol problem?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
were you or a family member a victim of crime (e.g., assault, burglary)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
did you or anyone in your household experience the loss of a job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. In the past year, did you seek professional help or counseling for your emotions, nerves, mental health, or your use of alcohol or drugs?

☐ Yes ☐ No

19. During the past year, have you or someone in your family had difficulty accessing treatment in San Juan County for a mental health or substance abuse problem?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Does not apply

20. What positive activities do you engage in to support your health and well-being? (*Check all that apply.*)

<input type="checkbox"/> Spend time with family	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercise regularly	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreational activities
<input type="checkbox"/> Spend time with friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Eat healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/> See a counselor
<input type="checkbox"/> Take time for yourself	<input type="checkbox"/> Go for walks or hikes	<input type="checkbox"/> Church, spiritual or traditional practices
<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice optimism	<input type="checkbox"/> Take classes or learn something new

Other: _____

21. What are some of the best aspects of San Juan County or your local community that support residents' well-being?

Section D

The Red Apple Transit would like input about its public transportation services for possible improvements. If you currently use, or are considering using the Red Apple Transit buses, please answer the following questions.

NOTE: If you do not use or intend to use the buses, please go to the next page of the survey.

1. How satisfied are you with the Red Apple Transit service?
☐ Excellent
☐ Satisfied
☐ Not Satisfied
☐ Don't know
2. What purpose do you use (or would use) the Red Apple Transit bus for? (*Check all that apply.*)
☐ School
☐ Work
☐ Shopping
☐ Appointments
Other: _____
3. Which area do you come from to ride the bus?
☐ North Farmington
☐ South Farmington
☐ East Farmington
☐ West Farmington
☐ Aztec
☐ Bloomfield
☐ Kirtland
Other: _____
4. How do you usually get to the bus stops? (*Check all that apply.*)
☐ Bike
☐ Walk
☐ Park and ride
☐ Someone drives me to the bus stop
Other: _____

5. Would any of the following help daily commuters in getting to the bus stops? (*Check all that apply.*)
☐ Better bike facilities
☐ Better trails
☐ Sidewalk improvements
☐ More crosswalks
☐ Don't know
Other: _____

6. In order to better know where to put destination stops, please check if you are a: (*Check all that apply.*)
☐ Student
☐ Parent
☐ Worker
☐ Retiree
Other: _____

7. In order to make the bus times as good as possible for riders, please tell us the times of day at what location would be best for you to be able to ride the bus?

Morning (A.M.) *Afternoon/Evening*
(P.M.)

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8. In your experience, what hub areas would best connect to services?

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Section E

You're almost finished! Just one last question.

Is there anything else you'd like to tell us or add about the issues we have asked about today? Please write your comments in the box below.

Thank you for your participation. The information you provide is helping San Juan County improve its services by better understanding what is needed. In case you have questions or personal concerns that were raised while taking this survey, and would like more information, below is a list of related resources.

- The **SJCP Resource Directory** is available online at www.sjcpartnership.org or as a hardcopy from San Juan County Partnership's office, contact (505) 566-5867.
- You can contact the **San Juan United Way/Navajo United Way Help Line** at 211 for information about resources and assistance in San Juan County.
- For mental health and substance abuse counseling, you can contact **PMS Community Counseling Center**, 505-325-0238.
- For counseling and shelter for victims of family violence, you can contact **Family Crisis Center**, (505) 325-3549 or the 24-hour hotline at 505-564-9192. Additional information can also be found at their website, www.familycrisiscenternm.org.
- For more information about health care insurance, contact the **Indigent Health Care/Health Care Assistance Program** at (505) 334-4288.
- For housing assistance information, contact the **Housing Assistance Program** at (505) 325-4214.
- You can also contact the **New Mexico Crisis and Access Line (NMCAL)**. NMCAL is staffed by mental health professionals who can respond to a crisis 24 hours per day and 7 days per week. The line is available statewide and toll free at 1-855-NMCRISIS (1-855-662-7474).

The Needs Assessment report will be available at San Juan County Partnership's website, www.sjcpartnership.org in Spring, 2016.

Please take one of the "Take Home" documents that provides all of this information in case you want it later.

Thank you!

Appendix F: Key Informant Survey

Key Informant Questionnaire

ID: _____

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey for San Juan County Partnership's County-wide Needs Assessment. The purpose of this survey is to gain a better understanding of what the needs and priorities are within a variety of service categories. You have been selected to complete the survey because you have experience with one or more of the sectors of the community. We recognize you may not be familiar with some of the categories, and have provided a "don't know" option for those items. The results of the Needs Assessment are shared with residents, government/tribal leaders and service providers across the county, and help to focus funding and other efforts for improving or expanding those services. Please know that your responses to the survey are confidential. You will not be identified by name or by organization in any of the shared results.

Demographics

1. Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male 2. Race/Ethnicity: _____
3. Age: ☐ 18-25 ☐ 51-60
☐ 26-30 ☐ 61-70
☐ 31-40 ☐ 71+
☐ 41-50
4. Length of Residence in San Juan County: _____ Years.

Organization/Business Description

5. What sector of the community do you represent?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral Health / Counseling | <input type="checkbox"/> Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business | <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

6. What is your role or title in your organization? _____

7. Number of Clients or Customers Served Per Year: _____

8. Portion or Area of County Served: _____

9. What is the typical clientele served by your organization? (For example, age, gender, presenting problem or most common service provided.)

10. What is your organization's or business's greatest need?

11. If you could add another service or product in your organization, what would it be?

Part A. Potential Community Needs by Category

For the items listed below, please give your rating of services relative to the current local need, and thus their need for improvement. Indicate your opinion, with 1 = a high priority most in need of expansion or improvement and 4 = need is currently being met in the community. Circle an answer in each row.

<u>Housing & Financial Needs</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Housing assistance	1	2	3	4	DK
Housing rehabilitation or repair	1	2	3	4	DK
Affordable rental housing	1	2	3	4	DK
Affordable homes for ownership	1	2	3	4	DK
Home ownership counseling	1	2	3	4	DK
Financial assistance	1	2	3	4	DK
Food assistance	1	2	3	4	DK
Short-term / emergency shelter	1	2	3	4	DK
Utility bill assistance	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to housing & financial concerns, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Employment & Personal Finance</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Appropriate job market (job availability / job diversity)	1	2	3	4	DK
Better wages	1	2	3	4	DK
Self-employment / small business development	1	2	3	4	DK
Job training	1	2	3	4	DK
Vocational rehabilitation	1	2	3	4	DK
Job placement	1	2	3	4	DK
Youth employment assistance	1	2	3	4	DK
Adult literacy / remedial education programs	1	2	3	4	DK
Scholarships / other assistance for higher education	1	2	3	4	DK
Credit counseling / financial literacy / budgeting	1	2	3	4	DK
Tax preparation assistance	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to employment & personal finances, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Health & Human Services</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Affordable primary medical services	1	2	3	4	DK
Emergency health care	1	2	3	4	DK
Urgent care	1	2	3	4	DK
Affordable dental care	1	2	3	4	DK
Pre-natal care	1	2	3	4	DK
Family planning	1	2	3	4	DK
Infant health care	1	2	3	4	DK
Pediatric health care	1	2	3	4	DK
Health promotion (e.g., nutrition, exercise education)	1	2	3	4	DK
Home-health care	1	2	3	4	DK
Services for the disabled	1	2	3	4	DK
Veteran services	1	2	3	4	DK
Nursing home care or long-term hospitalization	1	2	3	4	DK
Environmental quality (air, water, land)	1	2	3	4	DK
Access to healthy food	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to health and human services, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Family Support & Mental Health</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Low cost child care	1	2	3	4	DK
Low cost counseling	1	2	3	4	DK
Parenting skills training	1	2	3	4	DK
Safe house for runaways	1	2	3	4	DK
Mentoring programs	1	2	3	4	DK
Adoption / foster care	1	2	3	4	DK
Assisted living	1	2	3	4	DK
Adult day care (Alzheimer's, DD, Mental Illness)	1	2	3	4	DK
Caregiver relief	1	2	3	4	DK
Short-term treatment for mental disorders	1	2	3	4	DK
In-patient /residential treatment for mental illness	1	2	3	4	DK
Suicide prevention	1	2	3	4	DK

<u>Family Support & Mental Health, cont.</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Crisis intervention for mental illness	1	2	3	4	DK
Child protective services	1	2	3	4	DK
Adult protective services	1	2	3	4	DK
Services for victims of rape	1	2	3	4	DK
Abuse prevention training for parents	1	2	3	4	DK
Services for victims of domestic violence / child abuse	1	2	3	4	DK
Services (e.g., counseling) for perpetrators of domestic violence (including youth)	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to family support or mental health, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Education</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Quality public schools	1	2	3	4	DK
Head Start / early education	1	2	3	4	DK
Local access to four-year college programs	1	2	3	4	DK
High School drop-out prevention	1	2	3	4	DK
Funding for education	1	2	3	4	DK
College prep	1	2	3	4	DK
Art and/or music instruction	1	2	3	4	DK
Special programs for gifted students	1	2	3	4	DK
Special programs for “at risk” students	1	2	3	4	DK
Special programs for low achieving students	1	2	3	4	DK
Navajo language instruction for Navajo children	1	2	3	4	DK
After school programs for youth	1	2	3	4	DK
Organized non-sport school activities (clubs, enrichment)	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to education, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Public Safety, Legal Services & Consumer Protection</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Legal services	1	2	3	4	DK
Rescue services	1	2	3	4	DK
Crime prevention	1	2	3	4	DK
Fire or disaster relief	1	2	3	4	DK
Consumer protection	1	2	3	4	DK
Adult detention facilities	1	2	3	4	DK
Gang violence prevention	1	2	3	4	DK
Juvenile detention facilities	1	2	3	4	DK
Probation or parole services	1	2	3	4	DK
Delinquency prevention or diversion	1	2	3	4	DK
DWI education through judiciary referral/requirement	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to public safety, legal services or consumer protection, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Transportation & Recreation</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Public transportation (for all)	1	2	3	4	DK
Public transportation for elderly and disabled	1	2	3	4	DK
Adult recreation services/facilities	1	2	3	4	DK
Youth recreation services/facilities	1	2	3	4	DK
Transportation to youth recreation	1	2	3	4	DK
Parks, green areas, and river walks	1	2	3	4	DK
Bike paths	1	2	3	4	DK
Road improvement	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to transportation and recreation, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>Substance Abuse Services</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
DWI prevention (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
DWI prevention (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Alcoholism treatment (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Alcoholism treatment (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Alcohol use prevention (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Alcohol use prevention (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Cigarette smoking treatment (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Cigarette smoking treatment (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Cigarette smoking prevention (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Cigarette smoking prevention (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Residential substance abuse treatment programs (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Residential substance abuse treatment programs (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Prevention of other drug use (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Prevention of other drug use (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK
Treatment for other drug use (adult)	1	2	3	4	DK
Treatment for other drug use (youth)	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to substance abuse services, or about the current quality of these services.

<u>System-wide Issues</u>	High Priority	Moderate Priority	Low Priority	Need is Met	Don't Know
Community organizing	1	2	3	4	DK
Information and referral	1	2	3	4	DK
Planning and coordination of services	1	2	3	4	DK

(Optional) The space below is for any comments you might have about improving or expanding services related to system-wide issues, or about the current quality of these services.

Part B. Please provide your opinions using short narrative responses to each of the following questions.

In your opinion, what is the service MOST in need of expansion in San Juan County (or, if the service is unavailable, is most in need of being created):

In your opinion, what is the service SECOND MOST in need of expansion or creation:

List any services that are especially needed in Navajo or Spanish that are not currently being provided in that language.

List any services that should be cut back or eliminated:

Can any resources be shifted or redirected to be more effective? If so, please explain.

Are there any systemic problems in our community which limit the effectiveness of services? If so, please explain.

Please indicate any barriers that might prevent people from using existing services in San Juan County.

Are there subpopulations of the County you think are in need of additional or expanded services? If so, please explain:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!