NAVAJO NATION COMMUNITY PROFILE

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LoRenzo Bates T'iistoh Sikaad, Nenahnezad, Upper Fruitland, Tse' Daa' Kaan, Newcomb, San Juan, Kee Allen Begay, Jr. Tachee/Blue Gap, Many Farms, Nazlini, Tselani/Cottonwood, Low Mountain

Mel R. Begay Coyote Canyon, Mexican Springs, Naschitti, Tohatchi, Bahastl'a'a'

Norman M. Begay Alamo, Ramah, Tohajiilee

Nelson S. Begay Lukachukai, Round Rock, Tsaile/Wheatfields, Tse Ch'izhi, Rock Point

Benjamin Bennett Crystal, Fort Defiance, Red Lake, Sawmill Nathaniel Brown Chilchinbeto, Dennehotso, Kayenta

Tom Chee Shiprock

Amber Kanazbah Crotty Toadlena/Two Grey Hills, Red Valley Tse'alnaozt'i'i', Sheepsprings, Beclabito, Gadiiahi/To'Koi

Seth Damon Baahaali, Chilchiltah, Manuelito, Red Rock, Rock Springs, Tsayatoh

Herman Daniels, Jr. Tsah Bii Kin, Navajo Mountain, Shonto, Olijato

Davis Filfred Mexican Water, Toʻlikan, Teesnospos, Aneth, Red Mesa

Jonathan Hale Oaksprings, St. Michaels

Lee jack, Sr. Dilcon, Indian Wells, Teesto, Whitecone, Greasewood Springs

Jonathan Perry Becenti, Lake Valley, Nahodishqish, Standing Rock, Whiterock, Huerfano, Nageezi, Crownpoint

Leonard H. Pete Chinle

Walter Phelps Cameron, Coalmine Canyon, Birdsprings, Leupp, Tolani Lake

Alton Joe Shepherd Jeddito, Cornfields, Ganado, Kinlichee, Steamboat

Tuchoney Slim, Jr. Coppermine, K'aii'to, LeChee, Tonalea/Red Lake, Bodaway/Gap

Raymond Smith, Jr. Klagetoh, Wide Ruins, Houck, Lupton, Nahata Dziil

Otto Tso To' Nanees 'Dizi

Leonard Tsosie Littlewater, Pueblo Pintado, Torreon, Whitehorse Lake, Baca/Brewitt, Casamero Lake, Ojo Encino, Counselor

Dwight Witherspoon Hard Rock, Forest Lake, Pinon, Black Mesa, Whippoorwill

Edmund Yazzie Churchrock, Iyanbito, Mariano Lake, Pinedale, Smith Lake, Thoreau

LOCATION

The Navajo or Dine' (meaning "The People" in the Navajo language) migrated to the Southwest from Canada around the 15th century. The Navajo Nation is the largest reservation in the United States, covering more than 27,000 square miles and extending from Arizona into Utah and New Mexico. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 101,835 Navajo live on tribal lands in Arizona; 65,764 live on tribal lands in New Mexico; and 6,068 live on tribal lands in Utah, for a total of 173,667 Dine'.



SOCIAL & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS*

The Navajo Nation is a young community. The under-18 population accounts for one-third (33 percent) of all tribal members, which is considerably higher than the State of Arizona as a whole (25.5 percent). The median age for the tribe is 28, compared to a median age of 35.9 for the State of Arizona.

There are approximately 49,946 occupied housing units on the Navajo Nation Reservation. The majority (76.8 percent) are owner-occupied.



Source: navajonationcouncil.org

The Navajo Nation is made up of diverse households. Households are three times more likely to be multigenerational (14.7 percent) than the State of Arizona (4.9 percent), defined by the Census as more than two generations living together. Less than half of households are traditional married-couple families (39 percent), and households headed by a single female make up one-quarter (26 percent) of all households. Most notably, 71.6 percent of the Nation's householders speak a language other than English.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The median household income for the Navajo Nation is \$27,389, far lower than the State of Arizona (\$50,448). The Navajo Nation has a poverty rate of 38 percent, which is more than twice as high as poverty rates for the State of Arizona (15 percent). More than half of all workers are private wage and salary workers, while 43.7 percent work for the government.

ENTERPRISES

The Nation operates four casinos: Fire Rock in Churchrock, NM; Flowing Wells in Shiprock, NM; Northern Edge located between Shiprock and Farmington, NM; and Twin Arrows Casino and Resort, located near Flagstaff, Arizona.



Source: navajopeople.org

Numerous museums include: Good Shepherd Mission in Fort Defiance, AZ; Ned A. Hatathli Cultural Center at Dine' College; Navajo Code Talkers Museum in Tuba City; Navajo Interactive Museum in Tuba City; Navajo Nation Museum in Window Rock; Navajo Village Heritage Center, and St. Michaels Museum.

The Nation operates tourist enterprises and trading posts around their many parks and lakes (for example Antelope Point Marina, Four Corners Tribal Park, Wheatfields Lake, and Chaco Canyon National Historical Park, among others).

NAVAJO NATION HUMAN RESEARCH CODE

The Navajo Nation has established a protocol for research and the protection of human subjects. To review the Navajo Nation's Human Research Code, see http://www.nptao.arizona.edu/protocols.html.

*All statistics on this page are from the 2010 Decennial Census or the 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates.