The Colorado River Indian Tribes include the Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi, and Navajo. The federal government established the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation in 1865 originally for the Mohave and Chemehuevi people that had lived along the Colorado River for hundreds of years. The Mohave have farmed the Colorado River basin for more than 800 years, while the Chemehuevi were a nomadic tribe that inhabited the east bank of the Colorado River and farmed on a smaller scale. People of the Hopi and Navajo were relocated to the reservation in 1945.

Although the four Tribes share the Reservation and function as one political unit, each Tribe observes its own unique traditions, religions, and customs.

According to the 2010 decennial census, approximately 7,077 individuals live on the Colorado River Indian Tribe Reservation in Arizona (a 23.1 percent decrease in population from the year 2000).
SOCIAL AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS*
The Colorado River Indian Tribes population is very young, with 30 percent of all members under 18 years of age (a figure that is much higher than La Paz County as a whole). The proportion 65 years and older is just 12 percent, compared to 32.6 percent for the County. The median age for the tribe is 33, compared to a median age of 54 for La Paz County. In terms of ethnicity, 40 percent of Tribal members self-identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Approximately 54 percent of the occupied housing units on the Reservation are renter-occupied.

The Colorado River Indian Tribes are made up of diverse households. Households are more likely to be multigenerational compared to the State of Arizona as a whole (defined by the Census as more than two generations living together). Traditional husband-wife families make up 42 percent of all households, and households headed by a single female are 20 percent of all households.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
Colorado River Tribe families have a significantly high poverty rate (31.4 percent). Female-headed households with children are highly likely to live in poverty (61.1 percent of households with children under 18). The median household income for the Colorado River Tribes is $29,327.

In terms of occupation, the majority (more than 68 percent) work for the government.

ENTERPRISES
The primary economic activity of the Tribes is agriculture. Today the Tribes harvest cotton, alfalfa, and sorghum.

Colorado River Sand and Rock was established in 1998. The company supplies concrete, sand, gravel, and asphalt products to La Paz County, Arizona, and San Bernardino County, California.

Blue Water Resort and Casino offers a marina, restaurants, a conference center, a movie theater, an amphitheater, gaming, and recreational activities on the Colorado River.

The Colorado River provides numerous opportunities for tourists to hunt, fish, and camp. All natural resources are managed by the Colorado River Tribes Fish and Game Department; permits are required.

The Ahakhav Preserve was established in 1995. The Preserve consists of 1,253 acres of wilderness area, 250 acres of aquatic habitat, and a 3.5 acre park.

COLORADO RIVER TRIBES RESEARCH CODE
The Colorado River Tribes’ Human and Cultural Research Code was enacted on October 1, 2009, by Ordinance No. 09-04, effective November 1, 2009. To review the Colorado River Tribes’ 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.