Main page
Contents
Current events
Random article
About Wikipedia
Contact us
Donate

Contribute
Help
Learn to edit
Community portal
Recent changes
Upload file

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Cite this page
Wikidata item

Print/export
Download as PDF
Printable version

In other projects
Wikimedia Commons

Languages
Deutsch
Español
Français
Limburgs
Nederlands
Plattdüütsch
Türkçe
ᠮᠣᠩᠭᠣᠯ
中文
40 more
Edit links

Greenlee County, Arizona

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 33°06'06"N 109°16'07"W

Greenlee County is a county in the southeastern part of the U.S. state of Arizona. As of the 2020 census its population was 9,563,[1] making it Arizona's least populous county. The county seat is Clifton.

The economy of Greenlee County is dominated by the Morenci Mine, the largest copper mining operation in North America, and one of the largest copper mines in the world. As of 2017, the mine complex, owned by Freeport-McMoRan, had about 3,300 employees.

Greenlee County
U.S. county
Benjamin F. Billingsley House in Duncan, Arizona
Seal
Location within the U.S. state of Arizona
Arizona's location within the U.S.
Coordinates: 33°06'06"N 109°16'07"W

Country	United States
State	Arizona
Founded	March 10, 1909
Named for	Mason Greenlee
Seat	Clifton
Largest town	Clifton
Area	
• **Total**	1,848 sq mi (4,790 km²)
• **Land**	1,843 sq mi (4,770 km²)
• **Water**	5.3 sq mi (14 km²) 0.3%
Population (2020)	
• **Total**	9,563
• **Density**	5.2/sq mi (2.0/km²)
Time zone	UTC−7 (Mountain)
Congressional district	1st
Website	www.co.greenlee.az.us

Contents [hide]

1 History
2 Geography
2.1 Adjacent counties
2.2 National protected areas
2.3 Major highways
3 Demographics
3.1 2000 census
3.2 2010 census
4 Politics
5 Communities
5.1 Towns
5.2 Ghost Towns
5.3 Census-designated places
5.4 Unincorporated communities
5.5 Other locations
6 County population ranking
7 Education
8 See also
9 References
10 Notes
11 External links

History [edit]

Greenlee County was created in 1909 and named for Mason Greenlee who was an early settler in the Clifton area. It was Arizona's 14th county and formed from part of Graham County, which opposed the formation because Graham County would lose considerable revenue. Clifton has always been the county seat.

Geography [edit]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,848 square miles (4,790 km²), of which 1,843 square miles (4,770 km²) is land and 5.3 square miles (14 km²) (0.3%) is water.[2] It is the second-smallest county by area in Arizona.

Adjacent counties [edit]

- Cochise County – south
- Graham County – west
- Apache County – north
- Catron County, New Mexico – east
- Grant County, New Mexico – east
- Hidalgo County, New Mexico – southeast

National protected areas [edit]

- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (part)
- Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (part)

Major highways [edit]

- 70 U.S. Route 70
- 191 U.S. Route 191
- 75 State Route 75
- 78 State Route 78

Demographics [edit]

2000 census [edit]

As of the census[8] of 2000, there were 8,547 people, 3,117 households, and 2,266 families living in the county. The population density was 5 people per square mile (2/km²). There were 3,744 housing units at an average density of 2 per square mile (1/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 74.2% White, 0.5% Black or African American, 1.7% Native American, 0.2% Asian, <0.1% Pacific Islander, 20.0% from other races, and 3.5% from two or more races. 43.1% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 25.2% reported speaking Spanish at home.[9]

There were 3,117 households, out of which 39.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.3% were married couples living together, 9.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 27.3% were non-families. 24.5% of all households were made up of individuals, and 7.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.73 and the average family size was 3.26.

In the county, the population was spread out, with 31.7% under the age of 18, 7.5% from 18 to 24, 28.2% from 25 to 44, 22.6% from 45 to 64, and 9.9% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females, there were 109.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 108.0 males.

The median income for a household in the county was $39,384, and the median income for a family was $43,523. Males had a median income of $38,952 versus $23,333 for females. The per capita income for the county was $15,814. About 8.0% of families and 9.9% of the population were below the poverty line, including 11.1% of those under age 18 and 8.7% of those age 65 or over.

1901 Clifton railroad station, now used by the Chamber of Commerce and other community organizations.

Azurite specimen from the great Morenci Mine.

2010 census [edit]

As of the 2010 United States Census, there were 8,437 people, 3,188 households, and 2,152 families living in the county.[10] The population density was 4.6 inhabitants per square mile (1.8/km²). There were 4,372 housing units at an average density of 2.4 per square mile (0.93/km²).[11] The racial makeup of the county was 77.2% white, 2.3% American Indian, 1.1% black or African American, 0.5% Asian, 0.1% Pacific islander, 15.0% from other races, and 3.8% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 47.9% of the population.[10] In terms of ancestry, 12.9% were English, 12.1% were German, 10.6% were Irish, and 1.6% were American.[12]

Of the 3,188 households, 37.5% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 49.5% were married couples living together, 9.6% had a female householder with no husband present, 32.5% were non-families, and 27.8% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.64 and the average family size was 3.21. The median age was 34.8 years.[10]

The median income for a household in the county was $48,696 and the median income for a family was $51,729. Males had a median income of $50,446 versus $34,171 for females. The per capita income for the county was $21,281. About 9.4% of families and 13.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 17.8% of those under age 18 and 13.2% of those age 65 or over.[13]

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1920	15,362	—
1930	9,886	−35.6%
1940	8,698	−12.0%
1950	12,805	47.2%
1960	11,509	−10.1%
1970	10,330	−10.2%
1980	11,406	10.4%
1990	8,008	−29.8%
2000	8,547	6.7%
2010	8,437	−1.3%
2020	9,563	13.3%

U.S. Decennial Census[8]
1790–1960[9] 1900–1990[9]
1990–2000[9] 2010–2018[7]

Politics [edit]

Greenlee County used to be the most reliably Democratic county in Arizona, owing to the presence of the copper mining industry. It voted for the Democratic presidential candidate in every election from the state's admission to the Union in 1912, to 1996, being one of only seven Mountain State counties to support George McGovern in his landslide defeat against Republican Richard Nixon in the 1972 Presidential Election.[30] Even Ronald Reagan was unable to win it in his 49 state landslide in 1984. However, in 2000, George W. Bush became the first Republican presidential candidate to win the county, and it has voted for the Republican nominee in the 5 elections since, giving Donald Trump 66% of the vote in 2020. The county's turn to the GOP can likely be explained by the Democratic Party's anti-mining platform, as Greenlee's economy is heavily dependent on copper mining, with Bush's 2000 opponent, Vice President Al Gore being staunchly against coal mining.[14][15]

United States presidential election results for Greenlee County, Arizona[16][17]
[show]

The county is located in Arizona's 1st congressional district, which has a Cook Partisan Voting Index of R+2 and is represented by Democratic Congressman Tom O'Halleran, however, due to redistricting, starting in the 2022 midterm elections, it will be a part of Arizona's 6th congressional district, which is represented by Democrat Ann Kirkpatrick and has a Republican +7 lean according to 538.[18] In the Arizona House of Representatives it is represented by Republican Becky Nutt and Republican Drew John.[19] In the Arizona Senate it is represented by Republican Gail Griffin.[20]

Communities [edit]

Towns [edit]

- Clifton (county seat)
- Duncan

Ghost Towns [edit]

- Boyles
- Guthrie
- Metcalf
- Oroville

Census-designated places [edit]

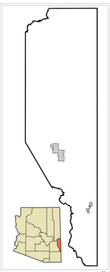
- Franklin
- Morenci
- York

Unincorporated communities [edit]

- Blue
- Apache Grove
- Hannagan Meadow
- Three Way
- Sheldon
- Verde Lee-Loma Linda

Other locations [edit]

- **Strayhorse**, a location along Route 191 in the vicinity of Strayhorse creek/canyon/campground[21]



Map of incorporated and unincorporated areas in Greenlee County

County population ranking [edit]

The population ranking of the following table is based on the 2010 census of Greenlee County.[22][23]

† county seat

Rank	City/Town/etc.	Population (2010 Census)	Municipal type	Incorporated
1	**† Clifton**	3,311	Town	
2	**Morenci**	1,489	CDP	
3	**Duncan**	696	Town	1938
4	**York**	557	CDP	
5	**Franklin**	92	CDP	

Education [edit]

School districts include:[24]

- Blue Elementary School District
- Duncan Unified School District
- Eagle Elementary District
- Morenci Unified School District

See also [edit]

- National Register of Historic Places listings in Greenlee County, Arizona

Arizona portal

References [edit]

1. ^ "Explore Census Data". data.census.gov. Retrieved August 5, 2022.
2. ^ "2010 Census Gazetteer Files". United States Census Bureau. August 23, 2012. Retrieved August 23, 2015.
3. ^ "U.S. Decennial Census". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014.
4. ^ "Historical Census Browser". University of Virginia Library. Retrieved May 18, 2014.
5. ^ "Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014.
6. ^ "Census 2000 PHC-T-4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000" (PDF). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 18, 2014.
7. ^ "State & County QuickFacts". United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on June 7, 2011. Retrieved May 18, 2014.
8. ^ "U.S. Census website". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 14, 2011.
9. ^ "Language Map Data Center". apps.rma.org. Retrieved October 28, 2021.
10. ^ a b c "DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile Data". United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.
11. ^ "Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2010 – County". United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.
12. ^ "DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States – 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates". United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.
13. ^ "DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics – 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates". United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved January 20, 2016.
14. ^ "Biden controlled by Liberal progressives and environmentalists". Aheadoftheherd.com. May 27, 2021. Retrieved March 20, 2022.
15. ^ "Gore Group, Industry Butt Heads Over "Clean Coal"". NPR. December 4, 2008. Retrieved March 20, 2022.
16. ^ "Dave Leip's Atlas of United States Presidential Elections". Retrieved June 11, 2011.
17. ^ Scammon, Richard M. (compiler); *America at the Polls: A Handbook of Presidential Election Statistics 1920–1964*; pp. 487–489 ISBN 0405077114
18. ^ Ryan Best, Aaron Bycoffe and Nathaniel Rakich (January 20, 2022). "What Redistricting Looks Like In Every State – Arizona | FiveThirtyEight". Projects.fivethirtyeight.com. Retrieved March 20, 2022.
19. ^ "Member Roster at Arizona Legislature". Archived from the original on May 3, 2009. Retrieved May 5, 2009.
20. ^ "Member Roster for Arizona Senate". Archived from the original on May 13, 2009. Retrieved May 5, 2009.
21. ^ "26 Nov 1947, p. 17 – Arizona Republic at Newspapers.com". *Newspapers.com*. Retrieved October 28, 2021.
22. ^ "2010 U.S. Census website". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 10, 2013.
23. ^ "Archived copy". Archived from the original on December 29, 2014. Retrieved December 7, 2017.
24. ^ "2020 CENSUS - SCHOOL DISTRICT REFERENCE MAP: Greenlee County, AZ" (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved July 17, 2022. - Text list

Notes [edit]

a. ^ The others were Deer Lodge and Silver Bow in Montana, Costilla and Pitkin in Colorado, plus San Miguel and Rio Arriba in New Mexico

External links [edit]

- County website

Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Greenlee County, Arizona*.

Places adjacent to Greenlee County, Arizona [show]
v·t·e Municipalities and communities of Greenlee County, Arizona, United States [show]
v·t·e State of Arizona [show]
Authority control [show]

Categories: Arizona counties | Greenlee County, Arizona | Populated places established in 1873 | 1909 establishments in Arizona Territory | Safford, Arizona micropolitan area

This page was last edited on 5 August 2022, at 05:03 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Privacy policy About Wikipedia Disclaimers Contact Wikipedia Mobile view Developers Statistics Cookie statement

Powered by MediaWiki