Pinal County, Arizona

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Coordinates: 32°59′13″N 111°19′38″W

Pinal County is in the central part of the U.S. state of Arizona. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population of the county was 425,264,[2] making it Arizona's third-most populous county. The county seat is Florence. The county was founded in 1875.

Pinal County contains parts of the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Gila River Indian Community and the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation, as well as all of the Ak-Chin Indian Community.

Pinal County is included in the Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, Arizona Metropolitan Statistical Area. Suburban growth southward from greater Phoenix has begun to spread into the county's northern parts; similarly, growth northward from Tucson is spreading into the county's southern portions. The Pinal County cities of Maricopa and Casa Grande, as well as many unincorporated areas, have shown accelerated growth patterns in recent years; such suburban development is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Pinal County

U.S. county

Second Pinal County Courthouse in Florence

Seal

Location within the U.S. state of Arizona

Arizona's location within the U.S.
Coordinates: 32°59′13″N 111°19′38″W

Country	United States
State	Arizona
Founded	February 1, 1875
Named for	Pinal Peak
Seat	Florence
Largest city	San Tan Valley Maricopa (incorporated)[1]
Area	
• **Total**	5,374 sq mi (13,920 km²)
• **Land**	5,366 sq mi (13,900 km²)
• **Water**	8.6 sq mi (22 km²) 0.2%
Population (2020)	
• **Total**	425,264
• **Density**	79/sq mi (31/km²)
Time zone	UTC−7 (Mountain)
Congressional districts	1st, 3rd, 4th
Website	www.pinalcountyaz.gov

Picketpost Peak, a prominent landmark above Superior.

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History [edit]

Pinal County was carved out of neighboring Maricopa County and Pima County on February 1, 1875, during the Eighth Legislature. In the August 18, 1899, issue of *The Arizona Magazine*, the name "Pinal" is said to come from the pine-clad Pinal Mountains.[3] Pinal County was the second-fastest-growing county in the U.S. between 2000 and 2010.[4]

In 2010, CNN Money named Pinal County as the second fastest growing county in the USA.[5]

Geography [edit]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 5,374 square miles (13,920 km²), of which 5,366 square miles (13,900 km²) is land and 8.6 square miles (22 km²) (0.2%) is water.[6]

Mountain ranges [edit]

See also: List of mountain ranges of Arizona § Pinal County

- Mineral Mountains
- Sacaton Mountains
- Superstition Mountains
- Waterman Mountains

Adjacent counties [edit]

- Maricopa County – west, north
- Gila County – north
- Graham County – east
- Pima County – south

Major highways [edit]

- Interstate 8
- Interstate 10
- U.S. Route 60
- Historic U.S. Route 80
- State Route 77
- State Route 79
- State Route 84
- State Route 87
- State Route 177
- State Route 187
- State Route 238
- State Route 287
- State Route 347
- State Route 387
- State Route 587

National protected areas [edit]

- Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
- Coronado National Forest (part)
- Hohokam Pima National Monument
- Ironwood Forest National Monument (part)
- Sonoran Desert National Monument (part)
- Tonto National Forest (part)

Spring wildflowers in the Sonoran Desert National Monument.

Demographics [edit]

2000 census [edit]

As of the 2000 census, there were 179,727 people, 61,364 households, and 45,225 families living in the county. The population density was 34 inhabitants per square mile (13/km²). There were 81,154 housing units at an average density of 15/sq mi (6/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 70.4% White, 2.8% Black or African American, 7.8% Native American, 0.6% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 15.7% from other races, and 2.7% from two or more races. 29.9% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 21.9% reported speaking Spanish at home, while 1.4% speak O'odham and <0.1% speak Apache.[10]

Of the 61,364 households 29.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.9% were married couples living together, 11.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 26.3% were non-families. 21.1% of households were one person and 9.2% were one person aged 65 or older. The average household size was 2.68 and the average family size was 3.09.

The age distribution was 25.1% under the age of 18, 8.7% from 18 to 24, 27.3% from 25 to 44, 22.7% from 45 to 64, and 16.2% 65 or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females, there were 114.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 117.0 males.

The median household income was $35,856 and the median family income was $39,548. Males had a median income of $31,544 versus $23,726 for females. The per capita income for the county was $16,025. About 12.1% of families and 16.9% of the population were below the poverty threshold, including 25.5% of those under age 18 and 8.7% of those age 65 or over.

The Queen Creek Tunnel built in 1952

2010 census [edit]

As of the 2010 census, there were 375,770 people, 125,590 households, and 92,157 families living in the county.[11] The population density was 70.0 inhabitants per square mile (27.0/km²). There were 159,222 housing units at an average density of 29.7 per square mile (11.5/km²).[14] The racial makeup of the county was 72.4% white, 5.6% American Indian, 4.6% black or African American, 1.7% Asian, 0.4% Pacific islander, 11.5% from other races, and 3.8% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 28.5% of the population.[11] In terms of ancestry, 16.9% were German, 10.6% were Irish, 9.5% were English, and 2.8% were American.[15]

Of the 125,590 households, 37.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.8% were married couples living together, 11.7% had a female householder with no husband present, 26.6% were non-families, and 20.5% of households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.78 and the average family size was 3.21. The median age was 35.3 years.[11]

The median household income was $51,310 and the median family income was $56,299. Males had a median income of $45,082 versus $34,785 for females. The per capita income for the county was $21,716. About 10.1% of families and 13.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 18.3% of those under age 18 and 7.6% of those age 65 or over.[16]

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1880	3,044	—
1890	4,251	39.7%
1900	7,779	83.0%
1910	9,045	16.3%
1920	16,130	78.3%
1930	22,081	36.9%
1940	28,841	30.6%
1950	43,191	49.8%
1960	62,673	45.1%
1970	67,916	8.4%
1980	90,918	33.9%
1990	116,379	28.0%
2000	179,727	54.4%
2010	375,770	109.1%
2020	425,264	13.2%

U.S. Decennial Census[17]
1790–1960[18] 1900–1990[19]
1990–2000[20] 2010–2018[21]

Politics [edit]

During the 20th century, Pinal was very much a bellwether county in U.S. presidential elections, having supported the winning candidate in every election between Arizona's statehood in 1912 and 2004 except for that of 1968, when Hubert Humphrey won the county by 3.2 percentage points but lost to Richard M. Nixon. As a result of the urban sprawl from Phoenix spreading into the county, a major political reversal has taken place between it and neighboring Maricopa County since the turn of the millennium. Pinal voters now trend more Republican than traditionally conservative Maricopa County, and it has become a safely Republican county. Donald Trump carried the county by the second-largest margin for a Republican since statehood.

United States presidential election results for Pinal County, Arizona[12][13]
[show]

Government [edit]

Salaries for county elected officials are set by the Arizona Revised Statutes. All county elected officials except the Sheriff (Mark Lamb as of 2017) and the County Attorney make a salary of $63,800, along with county benefits and compulsory participation in the Arizona State Elected Official Retirement Plan.[23]

Economy [edit]

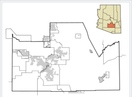
This section **needs expansion**: with: section. You can help by adding to it. (October 2010)

CoreCivic, while still known as Corrections Corporation of America, operated the privately owned Saguaro Correctional Center,[24] located in Eloy in Pinal County.[25] It is paid by the state of Hawaii to house the majority of Hawaii's male prison inmate population.[26][dead link]

Communities [edit]

Cities [edit]

- Apache Junction (partially in Maricopa County)
- Casa Grande
- Coolidge
- Eloy
- Maricopa



Map of incorporated areas and Indian reservations in Pinal County

Towns [edit]

- Florence (county seat)
- Kearny
- Mammoth
- Marana (mostly in Pima County)
- Queen Creek (partially in Maricopa County)
- Superior
- Winkelman (partially in Gila County)

Native copper with cuprite from the Ray Mine near Kearny

Ghost towns [edit]

- Adamsville
- Alma
- American Flag
- Cochran
- Copper Creek
- Goldfield
- Pinal City
- Ray
- Reymert
- Socaton Village
- Sonora
- Tiger

Census-designated places [edit]

- Ak-Chin Village
- Arizona City
- Blackwater
- Cactus Forest
- Campo Bonito
- Casa Blanca
- Chuichu
- Dudleyville
- Gold Canyon
- Goodyear Village
- Kohatk
- Lower Santan Village
- Oracle
- Picacho
- Queen Valley
- Red Rock
- Sacate Village
- Sacaton
- Sacaton Flats Village
- Saddlebrooke
- San Manuel
- Santa Cruz
- San Tan Valley
- Stanfield
- Stotonic Village
- Sweet Water Village
- Tat Momoli
- Top-of-the-World (partially in Gila County)
- Upper Santan Village
- Vaiva Vo
- Wet Camp Village

Other unincorporated communities [edit]

- Arizola
- Baptkulei
- Barkerville
- Burns
- Campo Bonito
- Casa Blanca
- Kelvin
- Randolph
- Ray Junction
- Reymert
- Riverside
- Santan

County population ranking [edit]

The population ranking of the following table is based on the 2020 census of Pinal County.[22] † county seat

Rank ♦	City/Town/etc. ♦	Population (2020 Census) ♦	Municipal type ♦	Incorporated ♦
1	**San Tan Valley**	99,894	CDP	
2	**Queen Creek** (*partially in Maricopa County*)	59,519	Town	1990
3	**Maricopa**	58,125	City	2003
4	**Casa Grande**	53,658	City	1879 (founded)
5	**Marana** (*mostly in Pima County*)	51,908	Town	1977
6	**Apache Junction** (*partially in Maricopa County*)	38,499	City	1978
7	**† Florence**	26,785	Town	1900[27]
8	**Eloy**	15,635	City	1949
9	**Coolidge**	13,218	City	1945
10	**Saddlebrooke**	12,574	CDP	
11	**Gold Canyon**	11,404	CDP	
12	**Arizona City**	9,868	CDP	
13	**San Manuel**	3,692	CDP	
14	**Oracle**	3,656	CDP	
15	**Superior**	3,319	Town	1976
16	**Kearny**	2,261	Town	1959
17	**Sacaton**	1,824	CDP	
18	**Mammoth**	1,759	Town	1958
19	**Dudleyville**	1,068	CDP	
20	**Casa Blanca**	1,004	CDP	
21	**Queen Valley**	566	CDP	
22	**Stanfield**	515	CDP	

See also [edit]

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

Arizona portal

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External links [edit]

- Geographic data related to Pinal County, Arizona at OpenStreetMap
- Official website
- Pinal County Official Employment Site
- Casa Grande Valley Newspapers Inc.
- Pinal County Chamber

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

Places adjacent to Pinal County, Arizona [show]
Municipalities and communities of Pinal County, Arizona, United States [show]
Phoenix Metropolitan Area [show]
State of Arizona [show]
Authority control [show]

Categories: Arizona counties | Pinal County, Arizona | 1875 establishments in Arizona Territory | Phoenix metropolitan area | Populated places established in 1875

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