

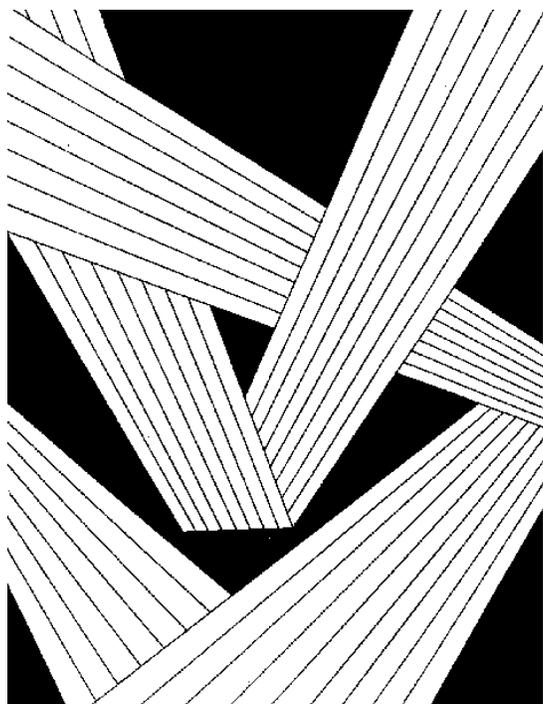
1992

Census of Governments

GC92(1)-2

Volume 1
GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Number 2
Popularly Elected Officials



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For information regarding data in this report, please contact **David A. Kellerman** or **Marshall W. Moore**, Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233-6800, or phone 301-457-1586.

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director
Harry A. Scarr, Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider, Principal Associate
Director for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker, Associate
Director for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

**ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COORDINATION
DIVISION**

John P. Govoni, Chief

GOVERNMENTS DIVISION

Gordon W. Green, Chief

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Census of Governments

INTRODUCTION

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. This 1992 census, similar to those taken since 1957, covers four major subject fields—government organization, taxable property values, public employment, and government finances.

Volume 1 contains two parts that encompass the organization of State and local governments: Number 1, *Government Organization*; and Number 2, *Popularly Elected Officials*. Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*, was released previously. This report, Number 2, contains the number of popularly elected officials by type of government and type of office.

The Government Organization phase of the census, which provides these data, also produces a universe list of government units, classified according to type of government, for use in the remaining phases of the census.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

In this introductory text, the number, type, and characteristics of elected officials are discussed and compared with prior census data. Summary tables and charts accompany the text, followed by a description of census methodology, data sources, and limitations of the data.

After the introductory text are 25 statistical tables. Tables 1-3 provide summary data on the total number of elected officials by State in 1992 and in prior census years.

Table 4 shows the number of elected State government officials by type of office and State.

Table 5 contains summary data on the numbers of elected local officials inside and outside metropolitan areas (MA's).

Table 6 provides data on the elected officials of local governments by type and State.

Tables 7-17 provide detailed data on the elected officials of specific types of local governments: county governments in tables 7-8; municipal and town or township governments in tables 9-12; public school systems (both school district governments and dependent school systems) in tables 13-15; and special district governments in tables 16-17.

Tables 18-24 provide data on the demographic characteristics of elected local government officials, including sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Table 25 gives the number of elected officials in each of the 3,142 county or county-type geographic areas.

Following the tables is appendix A, "Legally Authorized Elective Offices of State and Local Governments," which briefly describes the various elective offices (including their title, term, election area, and method of compensation) authorized in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. This section is preceded by an explanation of the procedures used to develop these presentations and an outline of their content and organization.

Appendix B contains definitions of various concepts used in this report, including definitions of the various types of governments and of elected officials, as well as a listing of the States included in each region. Appendix C contains a list of county-type areas without county governments.

A list of the consultants who reviewed appendix A appears in appendix D.

Changes in Content

This edition of *Popularly Elected Officials* reflects some changes in content since the 1987 publication. In addition to the breakdown between municipal and township governments, combined statistics are now presented for these two types of governments under the category "Subcounty general purpose governments."

SCOPE

Government Units

There were 85,006 government units in the United States as of January 1992. In addition to the Federal Government and the 50 State governments, there were 84,955 units of local government. Of these, 38,978 are general-purpose local governments—3,043 county governments, and 35,935 subcounty general-purpose governments (including 19,279 municipal governments and 16,656 town or township governments). The remainder, more than half the total number, are special-purpose local governments, including 14,422 school district governments and 31,555 special district governments.

Elected Officials

The 85,006 governments in the United States in 1992 had 513,200 elected officials—approximately one elected official for every 485 inhabitants. As shown in table 1, the

542 elected Federal and 18,828 elected State government officials accounted for only 3.8 percent of the total, while the majority were officials of the various types of local governments.

Some elective offices are legally authorized for the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipal governments, and all town or township governments. Most independent school district governments and a substantial portion of all special district governments are also administered by elected officials, although this pattern is not universal.

The total number of elected officials in 1992 was 15,503 more than that reported for the 1987 census, an overall increase of 3.1 percent. As table 6 shows, this change reflects an increase in the number of elected officials in county, town or township, school district, and special district governments from 1987 to 1992. This increase was somewhat offset by a decline in the number of municipal government officials. The increase in the number of town or township government officials was particularly noteworthy and is explained further on p. VIII under "Municipal and Township Governments." Furthermore, as table 2 shows, this change reflects an increase in the number of elected State government officials.

Table 2 shows the national count of State and local elected officials by State and the changes that have occurred over the past 15 years. On a State-by-State basis, 30 States and the District of Columbia recorded increases ranging from 18 to 8,542 in their number of elected officials from 1987 to 1992. Three States—Illinois, Kansas, and Massachusetts—reported increases of 1,000 or more officials. However, this increase was partially offset by decreases ranging from 8 to 1,165 in 20 States. One State—Nebraska—reported a decrease of 1,000 or more officials.

Over two-thirds (approximately 69 percent) of all elected officials were members of governing boards; i.e., the United States Congress, State legislatures, and local governing boards. Another 8 percent were members of other elected boards. The remaining 23 percent were other elected officials authorized by State law or local charter, including elected executives, administrative officials, and members of the judiciary. The number and type of elected officials varies greatly according to type of government, as table 1 shows.

Types of Governments

The following paragraphs summarize the characteristics by type of government. See the report *Government Organization* (Volume 1, Number 1, 1992 Census of Governments) for further information on the criteria for classifying governments and for the application of these criteria to the local government structure in each State.

Federal Government

The 542 Federal elected officials includes the 540 members of Congress: 100 Senators, 435 Representatives, a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico, and 1

delegate each from the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Also included under other elected officials are the President and the Vice President, although they are elected by presidential electors rather than direct election by the people.

The number of Federal elected officials has remained at 542 since 1978.

State governments

There were 18,828 directly elected State officials in 1992. The average number per State was 376.6, but Delaware had only 80 while Pennsylvania had 1,200. As shown in table 4, 40 percent of all elected State officials were members of the State legislatures. Approximately half (53 percent) were other elected officials including executives, administrative, and judicial officials. The remaining 7 percent were elected members of State boards, including 167 officials elected to administer State-operated school systems in Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, and New Jersey. This number also includes the elected members of soil conservation district boards in Arizona, Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, and Washington, where these districts are classified for census reporting as dependent State agencies.

Local Governments

As mentioned previously, 96.2 percent of all elected officials are officials of local governments. The total number of elected officials has been adjusted to count only once 375 local officials in New York and Wisconsin who serve both as county and town(ship) officials. These officials have been included in the figures shown for town or township governments only, to prevent double counting.

Of the total elected officials of local governments, 12 percent are officials of county governments, 27 percent of municipal governments, 26 percent of town or township governments, 18 percent of school district governments, and 17 percent of special district governments. However, the distribution of elected local officials within each State reflects marked differences in the pattern of local government structure among the States, as shown in table 6.

County Governments

Organized county governments are found throughout the Nation except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of other States where certain county areas lack a distinct county government (see appendix C for a listing of county-type areas without county government). In Louisiana, the county governments are officially designated as "parish" governments, and the "borough" governments in Alaska

resemble county governments in other States. Both are classified as county governments for census statistics on governments.

Not all geographic areas known as counties have county governments. Where municipal and county governments have been consolidated, or substantially merged, the composite units are counted as municipal governments, and not as county governments, in census statistics on governments. Moreover, the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis are outside the areas of adjacent counties, and a similar situation exists among 41 independent cities in Virginia. Since these exceptional areas also include New York City, Philadelphia, and several other of the most populous cities in the Nation, almost 10 percent of the total United States population is not served by a county government. Elective offices of these composite governments include offices similar to those of county governments in addition to municipal-type offices.

In States where county-wide school systems exist that are counted as independent school district governments in census reporting, their elected officials are reported under "School District Governments." However, officials elected to administer a school system that is dependent on the county government, or to provide county-wide supervision of independent local school districts in the county, are included as part of the data on county governments.

Elected officials of the 3,043 county governments in the Nation totaled 58,818. This was an average of 19.3 elected officials per county government. Of the total number, 17,274 (29 percent) were elected to serve on county governing boards; i.e., county councils, boards of commissioners or supervisors, etc. An additional 10,835 (18 percent) were elected members of other county boards, including 1,567 members of elected boards administering county dependent public school systems. The majority, approximately 52 percent, were other elected officials including those engaged in executive, administrative, and judicial activities (e.g., justices of the peace, county or probate judges, constables, clerks of court, county attorneys, coroners, recorders, treasurers, etc.)

The reported number of 6,133 elected county government officials in Iowa includes "township" officials. In Iowa, compensation of township officials (other than fees) is paid by the county government. Thus, the townships in Iowa are classified as administrative subdivisions of the county governments, and are not counted as separate governments, in census statistics on governments.

The estimated number of elected officials of county government increased from 55,500 in 1987 to 58,818 in 1992. This reflects most notably the reclassification of constables in Pennsylvania as county government officials. In the 1987 Census of Governments, constables in Pennsylvania were classified as officials of municipal or township governments. In addition, the county agricultural extension councils in Kansas were first identified in the 1992 Census of Governments.

Municipal and Township Governments

The 35,935 subcounty general-purpose governments enumerated in 1992 include 19,279 municipal governments and 16,656 town or township governments. These two types of governments are distinguished primarily by the historical circumstances surrounding their incorporation. In many States, most notably in the Northeast, municipal and township governments have similar powers and perform similar functions. In other States, the scope of governmental services provided by these two types of governments varies widely.

As defined for census statistics on governments, the term "municipal governments" refers to political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government for a specific population concentration in a defined area, and includes all active governmental units officially designated as cities, boroughs (except in Alaska), towns (except in the six New England States and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin), and villages. This concept corresponds generally to the "incorporated places" that are recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics, subject to an important qualification—the count of municipal governments in this report excludes places that are currently governmentally inactive.

Most municipalities are served by independent school district governments. Elected officials of such districts are reported under "School District Governments." However, officials elected to administer a school system that is dependent on the municipal government are included as part of the data on municipal governments.

The 19,279 municipal governments identified in the 1992 Census of Governments had 135,531 elected officials. The average number of elected officials per municipal government was 7.0. This number also includes the elected officials of the District of Columbia and consolidated city-county governments, which are counted as municipal governments for Census of Governments purposes.

Over three-fourths (79 percent) of the elected municipal officials were members of governing boards; i.e., city councils and the like. The average number of elected officials per municipal governing board was 5.6. Another 4,157 officials (3 percent) were elected to other municipal boards, including 946 members of boards administering municipal dependent public school systems. The remainder (18 percent) included 11,388 directly elected mayors, as well as administrative officials (auditors, clerks, treasurers, etc.) and judicial officers.

The number of elected municipal government officials decreased from 137,542 in 1987 to 135,531 in 1992. This decrease reflects, to some extent, the conversion of certain types of elective offices (other than the mayor or members of the governing body) from elective to appointive status, in localities where State law allows certain offices to be appointive by local option.

The term "town or township governments" is applied here to 16,656 organized governments located in the following 20 States in the Northeast and the Midwest:

Connecticut	New Hampshire
Illinois	New Jersey
Indiana	New York
Kansas	North Dakota
Maine	Ohio
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Michigan	Rhode Island
Minnesota	South Dakota
Missouri	Vermont
Nebraska	Wisconsin

This category includes government units officially designated as "towns" in the six New England States and in New York and Wisconsin, and to some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as townships in other areas. In Minnesota, the terms "town" and "township" are used interchangeably with regard to township governments. Although towns in the six New England States and New York, and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are legally termed "municipal corporations," perform municipal-type functions, and frequently serve densely-populated urban areas, they have no necessary relation to concentration of population, and are thus counted for census purposes as town or township governments.

Excluded from this count of town or township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city government has absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. Also excluded are the townships in Iowa, which are not counted as separate governments, but are classified as subordinate agencies of county governments.

Only one State, Indiana, has township governments covering all its area and population. In the other States with town or township governments, this type of government does not cover the entire area of the State, as explained in Volume 1, Number 1 (*Government Organization*) of the 1992 Census of Governments.

The area served by municipal and town or township governments may overlap in 11 States. All municipal governments in Indiana, and some but not all municipalities in 10 other town or township States (Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Vermont) operate within territory that is served also by town or township governments. In the remaining 9 of the 20 town or township States, there is no geographic overlapping of these two kinds of units.

Most towns or townships are served by independent school district governments. Elected officials of such districts are reported under "School District Governments."

However, officials elected to administer a school system that is dependent on the town or township government are included as part of the data on town or township governments.

The 16,656 active town or township governments identified in the 1992 Census of Governments had 126,958 elected officials as of January 1992. The average number of elected officials per town or township government was 7.6. Forty-one percent (51,770) of the elected town or township officials were members of governing boards. Of the balance, 25,930 (20 percent) were elected to other town or township boards, including 3,143 elected members of boards administering town or township dependent school systems; and 49,258 (39 percent) were other directly elected officials such as clerks, treasurers, auditors, justices of the peace, constables, and road commissioners.

The increase in the number of elected town or township government officials from 118,669 in 1987 to 126,958 in 1992 reflects primarily a significant increase in the number of governing board members of town or township governments since 1987 in the New England States where many towns have adopted a representative town meeting form of government (i.e., a town meeting composed of representatives of the voters). Elsewhere in the Nation, there was a decrease in the number of town or township governments.

Special District Governments

Special district governments are independent, special-purpose government units (other than school district governments) that exist as separate entities with substantial administrative and fiscal independence from general-purpose local governments. As defined for census purposes, the term "special district governments" excludes school district governments.

Special district governments provide specific services not supplied by existing general purpose governments. Most perform a single function, but, in some instances, their enabling legislation allows them to provide several, usually related, types of services. The services provided by these districts range from such basic social needs as hospitals and fire protection to the less conspicuous tasks of mosquito abatement and upkeep of cemeteries.

The Census Bureau classification of special district governments covers a wide variety of entities, most of which are officially called districts or authorities. Not all public agencies so termed, however, represent separate governments. Many entities that carry the designation "district" or "authority" are, by law, so closely related to county, municipal, town or township, or State governments that they are classified as subordinate agencies of those governments in census statistics on governments, and are not counted as separate special district governments. Volume 1, Number 1 (*Government Organization*) of the 1992 Census of Governments contains a summary description in each State of legally authorized special district governments.

Only elected officials for those local districts that qualify as independent units of government are included under the special district government information in this report. Elected officials of other "districts" not considered sufficiently autonomous to be classified as independent governments are included under their appropriate parent type of government.

Although special district governments are now the most numerous type of local government, they account for only 17 percent of all local elected officials. The 31,555 special district governments counted in 1992 had 84,089 elected officials. All but 1,459 of them were members of the district governing boards. The 31,555 special district governments counted in 1992 reflect an increase of 2,024 or 6.8 percent since 1987. The number of elected officials of special district governments rose by a similar degree, from 80,538 in 1987 to 84,089 in 1992.

Not all special district governments have elected officials. In some instances, special district boards include both elected and appointed members. In a few States, most notably Pennsylvania, all special district board members are appointed. There were 74,913 appointed members of special district boards—nearly half (48 percent) of all members of special district governing boards. Table 17 provides information for both elected officials and appointed governing body members of special district governments by State.

School District Governments and Public School Systems

Of the 15,834 public school systems in the United States in 1992, only the 14,422 independent school districts are included in the count of governments. The other 1,412 "dependent" public school systems are classified as agencies of other governments—State, county, municipal, or town or township—and are not counted as separate governments.

Because of the variety of State legislative provisions for the administration and operation of public schools, marked diversity is found in school organization throughout the United States. The number of States providing for public schools solely through independent school districts numbered 33 in 1992. This independent school district arrangement, which prevails in most parts of the country, is practically universal in the West.

A "mixed" situation is found in 12 States, with the public schools that provide elementary and secondary education operated in some areas by independent school districts and elsewhere by a county, municipal, town or township, or State government. In the District of Columbia and in five States (Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia), there are no independent school districts; all public schools in those jurisdictions are administered by systems that are agencies of the county, municipal, or State government.

Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, and New Jersey also have State-dependent public school systems. All public schools in Hawaii are administered directly as part of the State

government. Volume 1 Number 1 (*Government Organization*) of the 1992 Census of Governments identifies the States that have public school systems that are dependent on county, municipal, and town or township governments.

In this report, only the elected officials of school systems that are counted as independent school district governments are included under the "School District Governments" heading. Elected officials of "dependent" public school systems, which are operated by another type of government, are included under the heading of their parent government; i.e., State, county, municipal, or town or township governments.

The 14,422 school district governments in existence in 1992 had a total of 88,434 elected officials. All except 4,838 of these officials were members of school district boards. These other elected officials included 307 elected superintendents, plus 4,150 elected members of local school councils in Chicago, Illinois, and 381 various other elected school district officials.

Excluded from the number of elected school board members were 3,321 appointed members of school district boards. While most school districts are administered by wholly elected boards, a few school districts are administered by boards composed wholly of appointed members and some others by boards with both elected and appointed members.

The increase in the number of elected school district officials from 86,772 in 1987 to 88,434 in 1992—an increase of 1,662 during the 5-year period—reflects primarily the passage of legislation in Illinois in 1989 authorizing election of local school councils in Chicago, in addition to members of the Chicago school district board of education. This increase was offset somewhat by the decrease in the number of school districts in the Nation as a whole from 14,721 in 1987 to 14,422 in 1992.

In order to present comprehensive statistics for all local public school systems in the Nation, table 15 provides information on board members and other elected officials for the 1,412 dependent public school systems. Please note that the elected officials of these dependent school systems are included in the counts for their parent government elsewhere in this report.

BASIC CONCEPTS

Elected Officials

The term "elected officials," as used in this report, refers to officials who are directly elected by the voters, plus the President and the Vice President of the United States, who are elected by presidential electors rather than direct election by the people. Officials who are selected by the governing body of one or more governments are not classified as elected officials in the tables of this report. However, statistics for nonelected board members appear in the following tables: in table 15 for dependent public school systems; and in table 17 for special district governments.

Types of Elective Offices

This report distinguishes between three types of elective offices:

1. **Governing body**—the principal policymaking body for a government.
2. **Other boards**—boards that perform a specialized function within a particular State or local government.
3. **Other elective offices**—all other officials that are directly elected by the voters.

These three terms are defined in more detail in appendix B. It should be noted that these three types of offices are not comparable to legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. The governing bodies of local governments may perform both legislative and administrative functions in varying degrees, according to the powers granted to them by State law. Furthermore, officers associated with courts may perform both administrative and judicial-type functions.

In some instances, it is difficult to determine whether certain court offices can be most properly associated with the State or with a county government, particularly in cases where both the State and the county governments contribute funds for the operation of a particular office. This issue is covered in more detail in appendix A, on page A-1 of this report.

State-by-State data on the number of elected officials by type of office appear in table 4 for State governments, in table 8 for county governments, in table 11 for municipal governments, in table 12 for town or township governments, in table 14 for school district governments, in table 15 for dependent public school systems, and in table 17 for special district governments.

Election Area

Officials of Federal, State, and local governments may be elected at large (from an area comprising the entire area served by a government) or by districts (geographical subdivisions of the area served by a government). Breakdowns between governing body members elected at large and governing body members elected by districts appear in table 8 for county governments, in table 11 for municipal governments, in table 12 for town or township governments, in table 14 for school district governments, and table 15 for dependent public school systems.

Forms of Government

Table 7 shows a breakdown of county governments by form of government—council-commission, council-administrator, council-elected executive, and other forms. Similarly, tables 9 and 10 show a breakdown of municipal and town or township governments, respectively, by form of government—mayor-council, council-manager, commission, selectmen, and other forms. Table 10 also shows the number of town

or township governments where the basic policy of that government is made by a town meeting (of resident voters) or by a representative town meeting (of representatives of the voters). The various forms of government are defined in appendix B.

Home Rule Charters

Tables 7, 9, and 10 also show the number of county, municipal, and town or township governments, respectively, that have home rule charters. The form and the organization of such governments is specified by a locally approved charter rather than by general or special State law.

Neighborhood Councils

In a number of localities, most notably in the metropolitan areas, quasi-government neighborhood councils are known to exist.

Councils of this type, when established by official legislative or administrative action, and with members elected by the voters or appointed by public officials, may be distinguished from privately organized civic associations and similar organizations. Quasi-government neighborhood councils generally are established through local ordinance or administrative action, although some have been authorized through State legislation, as in the case of the municipal advisory councils in some California localities.

Most quasi-government neighborhood councils in the Nation are advisory in nature, but the scope of their powers nevertheless varies; some, like the community school district boards in New York City, deal only with specialized functions like education, whereas others may advise counties or municipalities on a wide variety of functions performed by the parent government, as in the case of the advisory neighborhood commissions in the District of Columbia.

Because of the difficulty in identifying quasi-government neighborhood councils in various parts of the Nation, the statistics presented in this report include only the advisory neighborhood councils in the District of Columbia, the local school councils in Chicago, and the community school district boards in New York City, all of which are specifically required by general law to be popularly elected. The members of both the advisory neighborhood councils in the District of Columbia and the community school district boards in New York City are classified in census statistics on governments as officials of the municipal governments they serve. The members of local school councils in Chicago are counted in census statistics on governments as officials of the Chicago Board of Education.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

This report includes information on the sex and race of elected officials of local governments. The various races (White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan native, and

Asian or Pacific Islander), as well as the term "Hispanic origin," are defined in appendix B. It should be noted, however, that the statistics on sex and race of elected officials were not reported by many local governments. No effort was made to impute or otherwise estimate the demographic characteristics for these nonrespondent government units. Consequently, the counts of elected officials by sex and race represent only the officials of local governments that responded to the questions in the Local Government Directory Survey of the 1992 Census of Governments. Additional information about nonresponse to the demographic characteristics data is contained later in this text under "Limitations of Data."

State-by-State data on the number of elected officials of all types of local governments by race and sex appear in table 18. Similarly, State-by-State data on the number of elected officials of all types of local governments by Hispanic origin and sex appear in table 19.

Data by type of office, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and region appear for each type of government as follows: in table 20 for county governments; in table 21 for municipal governments; in table 22 for town or township governments; in table 23 for school district governments; and in table 24 for special district governments.

Of the total number of local government elected officials holding office in 1992, the majority of those reporting gender (76 percent) were males and 24 percent were females. Of those reporting gender, school districts had the highest percentage of female elected officials (31 percent) followed by town or township governments (27 percent), county governments (22 percent), municipal governments (22 percent), and special districts (14 percent).

Of those reporting race, approximately 96.7 percent of all local government elected officials holding office in 1992 were white, 2.8 percent were black, and 0.5 percent were of other races (American Indian/ Alaskan native or Asian/ Pacific Islander). Among those reporting race, the percentage of nonwhite elected officials varied somewhat by type of local government, with school district governments having the highest (6.3 percent) followed by municipal and county governments (4.5 and 3.6 percent respectively); the percentage of nonwhite elected officials was lowest in special district (1.7 percent) and town or township governments (0.5 percent).

For those governments reporting ethnicity, approximately 1.4 percent of all local government elected officials were of Hispanic origin. Of those reporting ethnicity, the percentages varied by type of government, with school district governments reporting 3.1 percent, followed by county and municipal governments (1.7 and 1.4 percent, respectively). The percentage of elected officials of Hispanic origin was the lowest in special district (0.9 percent) and town or township governments (0.2 percent).

It should be noted that some governments that reported a breakdown on the number of elected officials by gender did not do so by race or by ethnicity.

RELATION TO OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS AND LISTINGS

Local Areas for Population Statistics

The designations for certain kinds of governments—counties, municipalities, townships, and towns—are the same as those used for presenting statistics on population and other subjects. However, there is an important difference between governments, as defined for this report, and the geographic areas similarly named.

The counts of governments in this report reflect only operating governments, whereas some of the areas similarly designated in other statistical reports lack an organized government. Thus, the number of county governments as shown in this report is different from county areas due to the fact that in some county-type areas no distinct county government exists. A listing of county-type areas without county governments is shown in appendix C.

The count of municipal governments in this report generally corresponds to the "incorporated places" that are recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics. However, it excludes places that had no municipal government in operation as of early 1992.

Those areas that are designated as "minor civil divisions" for population statistics are counted as municipal or township governments only if they had an operating municipal or township government as of early 1992. Many township areas do not have operating township governments.

Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas

Statistics are summarized in table 5 of this report for local governments and public school systems located in metropolitan areas (MA's) and New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's), as designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on January 1, 1992.

Intercounty Local Governments

Most local governments in the United States operate entirely within a single county or county-type geographic area, but there are some units whose territory extends into two or more county-type areas. Each of these intercounty governments is counted only once in this report, and has been assigned for purposes of enumeration to the county-type area where its headquarters is located, or, in the case of municipal governments, to the county-type area having the largest share of its population. The elected officials of these governments, as shown in table 26 of this report, likewise are shown only under the county area to which the intercounty government is assigned.

The 1992 Census of Governments counted 9,018 intercounty governments: 873 municipal governments; 4,378 school district governments; and 3,767 special district

governments. A breakdown of these data by State appear in the 1992 Census of Governments, Volume 1 Number 1, *Government Organization*. About 68 percent involved only two county areas, but the remainder involved governments that provided services in three or more county areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN COUNTY AREAS

Table 25 provides statistics on local governments and elected officials for each of the 3,142 county or county-type geographic areas in the United States.¹ An explanation of the difference between the number of county governments and the total number of county-type geographic areas appears in appendix C.

For the Nation as a whole, the number of elected officials per county or county-type geographic area averages 157. This average ranges from 22 per county-type area in Virginia to 1,568 per county-type area in Massachusetts. The average number of elected officials per county area in each State appears in table 3.

RELATION TO OTHER CENSUS REPORTS

The counts of governments in this report represent the number of units identified as active in January 1992. The counts of governments in government employment and government finance phases of the 1992 Census of Governments may differ slightly from the counts in this report because of reference period differences. Data from the government employment phase of the 1992 Census of Governments are for October 1992, whereas data for the government finance phase of the 1992 Census of Governments are for fiscal years ending between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992. The counts of governments in this report are identical to those in Volume 1, Number 1, (*Government Organization*) of the 1992 Census of Governments. One noteworthy change occurred to the counts subsequent to the 1992 enumeration. This was in the number of special district governments in Texas. The 2,266 special district governments in Texas reported in Volume 1, Number 1, of the 1992 Census of Governments included county education districts. The authorizing legislation for county education districts in Texas has been declared unconstitutional. Hence the county education districts in Texas no longer exist, but are included in the 1992 Census of Governments count by virtue of their previous existence.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data in this report were collected as part of the 1992 Census of Governments through the 1992 Local Government Directory Survey—a mail canvass survey of all local governments conducted in October 1991 through April 1992.

¹There are two county-equivalent areas with no local governments of any kind—Kalawao County, Hawaii, and Yellowstone National Park, Montana. The counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond in New York are substantially consolidated with the City of New York for governmental purposes, and are not counted as separate county governments in census statistics on governments.

Survey coverage and data collection methods used in the Local Government Directory Survey are described below. The definitions applied in the collection of data are presented in appendix B.

Survey Coverage

The 1992 Local Government Directory Survey covered all county, municipal, town or township, school district, and special district governments that met the Census Bureau criteria for independent governments. An explanation of these criteria appears in the 1992 Census of Governments, Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*. That report also explains the methods used to identify operating local governments.

Survey Period

The counts of local governments reflect those in operation on January 1, 1992. School enrollment data are for the school year that began September 1991.

Data Collection

The survey was conducted by mail over a 6-month period beginning in October 1991. The final response rate was 88.2 percent.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Surveys are subject to two types of error, sampling error and nonsampling error. Since the Local Government Directory Survey covered all governments in the universe, there is no sampling error to be accounted for. However, the data are subject to nonsampling error such as nonresponse, lost or mishandled questionnaires, incorrect reporting, misclassification of governments, and inaccurate coding of data.

A variety of procedures were applied to keep nonsampling errors to a minimum, including the following:

1. Followup of nonrespondent governments—nonrespondents were mailed second and third requests as necessary; new addresses were obtained for units returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable; and nonrespondent governments with sufficiently large population or debt were contacted by telephone to provide data.
2. Review of questionnaires for completeness and accuracy—all questionnaires received were subjected to intensive review of each data item, including clerical and computer checks for internal consistency (agreement of information from one item to another) and external consistency (agreement of the data with other sources or previously reported data). Respondents were contacted to verify or correct questionable data.
3. Review of tabulated data—final data were compared with data from the previous census to verify the reasonableness of each item; significant differences were verified or reconciled where necessary.

Some error in survey results is inevitable despite steps taken to prevent it. For example, some residual nonresponse is beyond practical control, since not all governments will cooperate in a voluntary survey. The following section discusses the impact of nonresponse on the survey results.

Nonresponse

The 10,027 units that did not respond to the 1992 Local Government Directory Survey accounted for 11.8 percent of all local governments. Rates of nonresponse, by type of local government, were as follows:

Type of government	Total	Nonre-spondent	Percent
Total	84,955	10,027	11.8
County	3,043	7	0.2
Municipal	19,279	2,004	10.4
Town or township	16,656	2,844	17.3
School district	14,422	-	0.0
Special district	31,555	5,172	16.5

These nonresponse rates indicate only that no reply was received for this survey. The Census Bureau attempted, however, to confirm the "active" status of each nonrespondent local government as of January 1992.

The "active" status of all nonrespondent county, municipal, and town or township governments was confirmed by researching State directories of these governments, and by performing cross reference checks to findings from the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. Because National Center for Education Statistics records were used to obtain information on school district governments, there were no nonrespondents for this type of local government.

Multiple efforts were used to confirm the "active" status of nonrespondent special district governments. One effort involved a review of special district lists by individual county clerks (or appropriate State official in States having no county governments) to identify any districts within their jurisdiction that were not active as of January 1992. Additionally, Census Bureau staff reviewed and researched (1) available published or unpublished State listings of special districts, (2) current information reported by these districts in the government finances and/or public employment phases of the 1992 Census of Governments, (3) national directories of selected "functional" organizations (e.g., hospitals, public housing authorities, transit authorities, etc.), and (4) any unique sources identified by Bureau personnel. Whenever these efforts produced convincing evidence that a particular special district was no longer "active," the district was removed from the final count of active special district governments. Because county clerks (or State officials) were sometimes unable to comply with the Census Bureau's request to identify inactive special district governments, and no alternative lists, directories, or other sources were available for research, some of the "nonrespondent" special districts were retained in the final count because there was no convincing evidence available to indicate that they were inactive as of January 1992.

As part of the 1982 Local Government Directory Survey, an evaluation study of nonrespondent governments was conducted to identify their activity status and, for active government, to obtain certain critical characteristics. The results of this study showed that 78 percent of nonrespondent governments were active, 11 percent were inactive,

and the activity status of the remaining 11 percent could not be determined. Based on these results, it was estimated that only 1 percent of all governments on the Bureau's local government directory file were inactive. This study also showed that nonrespondent governments tend to be smaller than respondent governments of the same type in terms of their economic activity. Thus, while 10.6 percent of special district governments were nonrespondent in the 1982 directory survey, this survey showed that these districts accounted for only 7 - 9 percent of all special district revenue, expenditure and long-term indebtedness, and less than 6 percent of special district employment and payrolls.

In instances where a government was nonrespondent, and in cases where the government responded but failed to provide data on the number of elected officials, data on the total number of elected officials were imputed based on authorizing legislation. For State governments, data on the number of elected officials were obtained from State legislative manuals, statutes, and similar sources.

As noted earlier under "Characteristics of Elected Officials," no attempt was made to impute or otherwise estimate the demographic characteristics of for officials of governments that failed to answer the item on race and sex of elected officials in the Local Government Directory Survey of the 1992 Census of Governments. Accordingly, the counts of elected officials by sex and race in this report represent only the officials of local governments that answered this item. The percentages of total local government elected officials for whom both race and sex data were reported, by type of government, are as follows (it should be noted that some governments that did not provide a breakdown by race did provide a breakdown by gender):

Type of government	Total number of elected local government officials	Officials for whom both race and sex data were reported	
		Number	Percent of total
All local governments	493,830	419,761	85.0
General purpose:			
County	58,818	54,647	92.9
Subcounty:			
Municipal	135,531	120,319	88.8
Town or township .	126,958	103,147	81.2
Special purpose:			
School district	88,434	78,864	89.2
Special district	84,089	62,784	74.7

Population Data

The 1990 Census of Population provided all population data used in this report. The population data in this Census of Governments volume may differ from published reports in the Census of Population for cases where those documents exclude corrections made after the reports were printed.

Interarea Comparisons

Use caution in attempting to draw conclusions from direct interstate or intergovernmental comparisons of the number of governments or of elected officials by type of government. Such comparisons should take into account the diversity of responsibilities for various functions between different governments. In some States, for example, county or municipal governments may perform functions that are performed by school district or special district governments elsewhere.

Even within the same State, one may observe marked diversity in the scope of functions performed by individual governments or governments of a particular type. In California, for example, transit service may be provided by county or municipal governments in some localities and by special district governments elsewhere.

Some individual municipal governments operate in effect as composite city-county units. See appendix C for a list of city-county governments counted as municipal governments.

In most States, the administration of local public elementary and secondary schools is by independent school districts. In many instances, however, including several of the largest cities in the Nation, the school system is operated by the county, municipal, or town or township governments.

The number of governments and of elected officials in each county or county-type geographic area, presented in table 25, represent all local governments located entirely

or primarily within each particular county-type area. Refer to "Intercounty Local Governments," on p. XI, for an explanation of how data for intercounty local governments were assigned.

Furthermore, the residents of a particular governmental jurisdiction or even an entire county might not be the only beneficiaries of local government operations in the area. For example, public hospitals or solid waste processing facilities located in one county area may provide service to a wider area.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Copies of Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization* and subsequent volumes of the 1992 Census of Governments are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402 and U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices. These reports will also be available in electronic form.

For details, contact the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington DC 20233, or telephone 301-457-1586.

MEANING OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The abbreviations and symbols in the tables have the following meanings:

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- (NA) Not available.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than 500.

Table 1. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments by Region and Type of Government: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Elected officials				Number of governments	Average number of elected officials per government			
	Total	Members of governing boards	Members of other elected boards	Other elected officials		Total	Members of governing boards	Members of other elected boards	Other elected officials
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
United States	513 200	350 813	42 253	120 134	85 006	6.1	4.1	.5	1.4
Federal government	542	540	—	2	1	542.0	540.0	—	2.0
State governments	18 828	7 461	1 331	10 036	50	376.6	149.2	26.6	200.7
Local governments	493 830	342 812	40 922	110 096	84 955	5.8	4.0	.5	1.3
General purpose:									
County	58 818	17 274	10 835	30 709	3 043	19.3	5.7	3.6	10.1
Subcounty	262 489	159 312	30 087	73 090	35 935	7.3	4.4	.8	2.0
Municipal	135 531	107 542	4 157	23 832	19 279	7.0	5.6	.2	1.2
Town or township	126 958	51 770	25 930	49 258	16 656	7.6	3.1	1.6	3.0
Special purpose:									
School district	88 434	83 596	—	4 838	14 422	6.1	5.8	—	.3
Special district	84 089	82 630	—	1 459	31 555	2.7	2.6	—	—
Northeast Region	120 345	70 476	17 161	32 708	13 512	8.9	5.2	1.3	2.4
State governments	3 810	1 911	28	1 871	9	423.3	212.3	3.1	207.9
Local governments	116 535	68 565	17 133	30 837	13 503	8.6	5.1	1.3	2.3
General purpose:									
County	5 367	1 476	17	3 874	196	27.4	7.5	.1	19.8
Subcounty	82 213	39 504	17 116	25 593	6 264	13.1	6.3	2.7	4.1
Municipal	18 800	13 648	958	4 194	2 122	8.9	6.4	.5	2.0
Town or township	63 413	25 856	16 158	21 399	4 142	15.3	6.2	3.9	5.2
Special purpose:									
School district	17 681	17 303	—	378	2 417	7.3	7.2	—	.2
Special district	11 274	10 282	—	992	4 626	2.4	2.2	—	.2
Midwest Region	220 449	145 508	20 325	54 616	38 745	5.7	3.8	.5	1.4
State governments	5 302	1 765	547	2 990	12	441.8	147.1	45.6	249.2
Local governments	215 147	143 743	19 778	51 626	38 733	5.6	3.7	.5	1.3
General purpose:									
County	24 000	7 103	7 878	9 019	1 051	22.8	6.8	7.5	8.6
Subcounty	123 558	73 237	11 900	38 421	20 995	5.9	3.5	.6	1.8
Municipal	60 013	47 323	2 128	10 562	8 481	7.1	5.6	.3	1.2
Town or township	63 545	25 914	9 772	27 859	12 514	5.1	2.1	.8	2.2
Special purpose:									
School district	39 329	35 149	—	4 180	5 997	6.6	5.9	—	.7
Special district	28 260	28 254	—	6	10 690	2.6	2.6	—	—
South Region	104 623	76 151	3 297	25 175	18 505	5.7	4.2	.2	1.4
State governments	6 744	2 453	216	4 075	16	421.5	153.3	13.5	254.7
Local governments	97 879	73 698	3 081	21 100	18 489	5.4	4.0	.2	1.1
General purpose:									
County	23 091	7 112	2 404	13 575	1 373	16.8	5.2	1.8	9.9
Subcounty	41 827	34 210	677	6 940	6 440	6.5	5.3	.1	1.1
Municipal	41 827	34 210	677	6 940	6 440	6.5	5.3	.1	1.1
Town or township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special purpose:									
School district	17 086	16 819	—	267	3 027	5.6	5.6	—	.1
Special district	15 875	15 557	—	318	7 649	2.1	2.1	—	.4
West Region	67 241	58 138	1 470	7 633	14 243	4.7	4.1	.1	.5
State governments	2 972	1 332	540	1 100	13	228.6	102.5	41.5	84.6
Local governments	64 269	56 806	930	6 533	14 230	4.5	4.0	.1	.5
General purpose:									
County	6 360	1 583	536	4 241	423	15.0	3.7	1.3	10.0
Subcounty	14 891	12 361	394	2 136	2 236	6.7	5.5	.2	1.0
Municipal	14 891	12 361	394	2 136	2 236	6.7	5.5	.2	1.0
Town or township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special purpose:									
School district	14 338	14 325	—	13	2 981	4.8	4.8	0	—
Special district	28 680	28 537	—	143	8 590	3.3	3.3	—	—

Table 2. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments by State: Census Years 1977 to 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total			State			Local			Change (-denotes decrease)			
	1992	1987	1977	1992	1987	1977	1992	1987	1977	1987 to 1992		1977 to 1992	
										Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States ----	512 658	497 155	490 265	18 828	18 134	15 294	493 830	479 021	474 971	15 503	3.1	22 393	4.6
Alabama -----	4 385	4 315	4 151	436	423	411	3 949	3 892	3 740	70	1.6	234	5.3
Alaska -----	1 929	1 757	1 362	255	248	209	1 674	1 509	1 153	172	8.9	567	41.6
Arizona -----	3 289	3 183	2 405	239	215	209	3 050	2 968	2 196	106	3.3	884	36.7
Arkansas -----	8 408	8 331	10 686	349	310	276	8 059	8 021	10 410	-77	-.9	-2 278	-21.3
California -----	18 925	19 236	18 088	226	215	194	18 699	19 021	17 894	-311	-1.6	837	4.6
Colorado -----	8 605	8 035	7 793	280	265	252	8 325	7 770	7 541	570	7.1	812	10.4
Connecticut -----	9 147	8 489	7 912	333	333	330	8 814	8 156	7 582	658	7.8	1 235	15.6
Delaware -----	1 171	1 227	996	80	80	80	1 091	1 147	916	-56	-4.5	175	17.5
District of Columbia -----	348	325	369	-	-	-	348	325	369	23	7.1	-21	-5.6
Florida -----	5 588	5 256	4 881	934	817	535	4 654	4 439	4 346	332	6.3	707	14.4
Georgia -----	6 529	6 556	6 660	465	447	400	6 064	6 109	6 260	-27	-.4	-131	-1.9
Hawaii -----	183	160	172	91	91	87	92	69	85	23	14.3	11	6.4
Idaho -----	4 775	4 678	4 158	171	169	144	4 604	4 509	4 014	97	2.1	617	14.8
Illinois -----	42 336	38 936	40 457	623	626	537	41 713	38 310	39 920	3 400	8.7	1 879	4.6
Indiana -----	11 624	11 355	11 017	506	475	422	11 118	10 880	10 595	269	2.4	607	5.6
Iowa -----	16 479	17 044	17 722	319	310	261	16 160	16 734	17 461	-565	-3.3	-1 243	-7.0
Kansas -----	18 895	16 410	17 063	343	344	265	18 552	16 066	16 798	2 485	15.1	1 832	10.7
Kentucky -----	7 060	7 388	7 004	565	560	313	6 495	6 828	6 691	-328	-4.4	56	.8
Louisiana -----	5 051	4 966	4 710	629	586	490	4 422	4 380	4 220	85	1.7	341	7.2
Maine -----	6 556	6 978	5 879	210	187	185	6 346	6 791	5 694	-422	-6.0	677	11.5
Maryland -----	2 123	1 943	2 162	356	345	390	1 767	1 598	1 772	180	9.3	-39	-1.8
Massachusetts -----	22 173	13 631	11 592	225	224	304	21 948	13 407	11 288	8 542	62.6	10 581	91.2
Michigan -----	18 704	19 293	19 383	652	623	564	18 052	18 670	18 819	-589	-3.0	-679	-3.5
Minnesota -----	18 870	18 887	19 143	623	579	288	18 247	18 308	18 855	-17	-.2	-1 843	-9.8
Mississippi -----	4 754	4 944	5 271	296	294	285	4 458	4 650	4 986	-190	-3.8	-517	-9.8
Missouri -----	17 281	17 115	17 791	994	993	739	16 287	16 122	17 052	166	1.0	-510	-2.9
Montana -----	5 106	5 646	4 331	201	200	191	4 905	5 446	4 140	-540	-9.6	775	17.9
Nebraska -----	13 899	15 064	15 742	201	188	128	13 698	14 876	15 614	-1 165	-7.7	-1 843	-11.7
Nevada -----	1 218	1 174	1 138	141	127	115	1 077	1 047	1 023	44	3.7	80	7.0
New Hampshire -----	7 347	6 721	5 987	430	430	430	6 917	6 291	5 557	626	9.3	1 360	22.7
New Jersey -----	9 042	9 345	9 415	121	121	121	8 921	9 224	9 294	-303	-3.3	-373	-4.0
New Mexico -----	2 201	2 096	2 047	220	193	193	1 981	1 903	1 854	105	5.0	154	7.5
New York -----	25 932	25 999	24 076	950	926	502	24 982	25 073	23 574	-67	-.3	1 856	7.7
North Carolina -----	5 820	5 531	5 295	593	549	514	5 227	4 982	4 781	289	5.2	525	10.0
North Dakota -----	15 482	15 141	18 042	205	204	188	15 277	14 937	17 854	341	2.2	-2 560	-14.2
Ohio -----	19 366	19 750	19 890	231	224	206	19 135	19 526	19 684	-384	-1.9	-524	-2.6
Oklahoma -----	8 989	9 290	9 010	362	351	275	8 627	8 939	8 735	-301	-3.2	-11	-.2
Oregon -----	7 833	8 367	7 873	290	292	180	7 543	8 075	7 693	-534	-6.3	-40	-.5
Pennsylvania -----	30 476	29 586	28 903	1 200	1 182	1 149	29 276	28 404	27 754	890	3.0	1 573	5.5
Rhode Island -----	1 138	1 120	1 103	155	155	155	983	965	948	18	1.6	35	3.2
South Carolina -----	3 943	3 692	3 225	195	195	195	3 748	3 497	3 030	251	6.8	718	22.2
South Dakota -----	9 684	9 249	9 188	155	156	156	9 529	9 093	9 032	435	4.7	496	5.4
Tennessee -----	6 950	6 841	7 245	321	322	294	6 629	6 519	6 951	109	1.6	-295	-4.0
Texas -----	27 628	26 932	24 728	815	797	599	26 813	26 135	24 129	696	2.6	2 900	11.7
Utah -----	2 711	2 588	2 358	200	159	149	2 511	2 429	2 209	123	4.8	353	14.9
Vermont -----	8 534	8 021	7 320	186	186	186	8 348	7 835	7 134	513	6.4	1 214	16.5
Virginia -----	3 104	3 112	3 041	143	143	143	2 961	2 969	2 898	-8	-.3	63	2.1
Washington -----	7 724	8 032	7 457	537	583	538	7 187	7 449	6 919	-308	-3.8	267	3.6
West Virginia -----	2 772	2 838	2 893	205	205	204	2 567	2 633	2 689	-66	-2.3	-121	-4.1
Wisconsin -----	17 829	18 242	18 962	450	366	198	17 379	17 876	18 764	-413	-2.2	-1 133	-6.0
Wyoming -----	2 742	2 340	2 169	121	121	115	2 621	2 219	2 054	402	17.2	573	26.4

2 NATIONAL SUMMARY

GOVERNMENTS—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 3. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments in Relation to Population and Number of Governments by State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population ¹ (1,000)	Elected officials					Number of State and local governments	Average number of elected officials per government		Number of county-type areas	Average number of elected local officials for county-type area
		Number			Per 10,000 population			State and local	Local only		
		State and local	State only	Local only	State and local	Local only					
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7		
United States ----	248 709	512 658	18 828	493 830	20.6	19.9	85 005	6.0	5.8	3 136	157.5
Alabama -----	4 041	4 385	436	3 949	10.9	9.8	1 122	3.9	3.6	67	58.9
Alaska -----	550	1 929	255	1 674	35.1	30.4	175	11.0	9.6	26	64.4
Arizona -----	3 665	3 289	239	3 050	9.0	8.3	591	5.6	5.2	15	203.3
Arkansas -----	2 351	8 408	349	8 059	35.8	34.3	1 447	5.8	5.6	75	107.5
California -----	29 760	18 925	226	18 699	6.4	6.3	4 393	4.3	4.3	58	322.4
Colorado -----	3 294	8 605	280	8 325	26.1	25.3	1 761	4.9	4.7	63	132.1
Connecticut -----	3 287	9 147	333	8 814	27.8	26.8	564	16.2	15.7	8	1 101.7
Delaware -----	666	1 171	80	1 091	17.6	16.4	276	4.2	4.0	3	363.7
District of Columbia -----	607	348	-	348	5.7	5.7	2	174.0	174.0	1	348.0
Florida -----	12 938	5 588	934	4 654	4.3	3.6	1 014	5.5	4.6	67	69.5
Georgia -----	6 478	6 529	465	6 064	10.1	9.4	1 298	5.0	4.7	159	38.1
Hawaii -----	1 108	183	91	92	1.7	.8	21	8.7	4.6	4	23.0
Idaho -----	1 007	4 775	171	4 604	47.4	45.7	1 087	4.4	4.2	44	104.6
Illinois -----	11 431	42 336	623	41 713	37.0	36.5	6 723	6.3	6.2	102	409.0
Indiana -----	5 544	11 624	506	11 118	21.0	20.1	2 899	4.0	3.8	92	120.8
Iowa -----	2 777	16 479	319	16 160	59.4	58.2	1 881	8.8	8.6	99	163.2
Kansas -----	2 478	18 895	343	18 552	76.3	74.9	3 892	4.9	4.8	105	176.7
Kentucky -----	3 685	7 060	565	6 495	19.2	17.6	1 321	5.3	4.9	120	54.1
Louisiana -----	4 220	5 051	629	4 422	12.0	10.5	459	11.0	9.7	64	69.1
Maine -----	1 228	6 556	210	6 346	53.4	51.7	797	8.3	8.0	16	396.6
Maryland -----	4 781	2 123	356	1 767	4.4	3.7	402	5.3	4.4	24	73.6
Massachusetts -----	6 016	22 173	225	21 948	36.9	36.5	844	26.3	26.1	14	1 567.7
Michigan -----	9 295	18 704	652	18 052	20.1	19.4	2 722	6.9	6.6	83	217.5
Minnesota -----	4 375	18 870	623	18 247	43.3	41.9	3 580	5.3	5.1	87	209.7
Mississippi -----	2 573	4 754	296	4 458	18.5	17.4	870	5.5	5.1	82	54.4
Missouri -----	5 117	17 281	994	16 287	33.8	31.8	3 310	5.2	4.9	115	141.6
Montana -----	799	5 106	201	4 905	63.9	61.5	1 276	4.0	3.9	56	87.6
Nebraska -----	1 578	13 899	201	13 698	88.1	86.8	2 924	4.8	4.7	93	147.2
Nevada -----	1 202	1 218	141	1 077	10.1	9.0	208	5.9	5.2	17	63.4
New Hampshire -----	1 109	7 347	430	6 917	66.2	62.4	528	13.9	13.1	10	691.7
New Jersey -----	7 730	9 042	121	8 921	11.8	11.6	1 513	6.0	5.9	21	424.8
New Mexico -----	1 515	2 201	220	1 981	14.5	13.1	342	6.5	5.8	33	60.0
New York -----	17 990	25 932	950	24 982	14.4	13.9	3 299	7.9	7.6	58	430.7
North Carolina -----	6 629	5 820	593	5 227	8.8	7.9	938	6.2	5.6	100	52.3
North Dakota -----	639	15 482	205	15 277	242.3	239.1	2 765	5.6	5.5	53	288.2
Ohio -----	10 847	19 366	231	19 135	17.9	17.7	3 524	5.5	5.4	88	217.4
Oklahoma -----	3 146	8 989	362	8 627	28.6	27.5	1 795	5.0	4.8	77	112.0
Oregon -----	2 842	7 833	290	7 543	27.6	26.6	1 451	5.4	5.2	36	209.5
Pennsylvania -----	11 882	30 476	1 200	29 276	25.7	24.6	5 159	5.9	5.7	67	437.0
Rhode Island -----	1 003	1 138	155	983	11.3	9.8	126	9.0	7.9	5	196.6
South Carolina -----	3 487	3 943	195	3 748	11.3	10.8	698	5.6	5.4	46	81.5
South Dakota -----	696	9 684	155	9 529	139.1	136.9	1 786	5.4	5.3	66	144.3
Tennessee -----	4 877	6 950	321	6 629	14.3	13.6	924	7.5	7.2	95	69.8
Texas -----	16 987	27 628	815	26 813	16.3	15.8	4 792	5.8	5.6	254	105.6
Utah -----	1 723	2 711	200	2 511	15.7	14.6	627	4.3	4.0	29	86.6
Vermont -----	563	8 534	186	8 348	151.6	148.3	682	12.5	12.3	14	596.3
Virginia -----	6 187	3 104	143	2 961	5.0	4.8	455	6.8	6.5	136	21.8
Washington -----	4 867	7 724	537	7 187	15.9	14.8	1 761	4.4	4.1	39	184.3
West Virginia -----	1 793	2 772	205	2 567	15.5	14.3	692	4.0	3.7	55	46.7
Wisconsin -----	4 892	17 829	450	17 379	36.5	35.5	2 739	6.5	6.3	72	241.4
Wyoming -----	454	2 742	121	2 621	60.4	57.7	550	5.0	4.8	23	114.0

¹Population of States as of April 1, 1990.

Table 4. Elected Officials of State Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Members of State legislature				Members of elected boards	Other elected State officials
	Total	Total	Senate	House of Representatives		
	1	2	3	4		
United States	18 828	7 461	1 995	5 466	1 331	10 036
Alabama	436	140	35	105	11	285
Alaska	255	60	20	40	139	56
Arizona	239	90	30	60	117	32
Arkansas	349	135	35	100	—	214
California	226	120	40	80	4	102
Colorado	280	100	35	65	16	164
Connecticut	333	187	36	151	—	146
Delaware	80	62	21	41	12	6
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	934	160	40	120	—	774
Georgia	465	236	56	180	5	224
Hawaii	91	76	25	51	13	2
Idaho	171	126	42	84	—	45
Illinois	623	177	59	118	9	437
Indiana	506	150	50	100	—	356
Iowa	319	150	50	100	—	169
Kansas	343	165	40	125	10	168
Kentucky	565	138	38	100	3	424
Louisiana	629	144	39	105	155	330
Maine	210	186	35	151	15	9
Maryland	356	188	47	141	—	168
Massachusetts	225	200	40	160	8	17
Michigan	652	148	38	110	32	472
Minnesota	623	201	67	134	—	422
Mississippi	296	174	52	122	6	116
Missouri	994	197	34	163	448	349
Montana	201	150	50	100	—	51
Nebraska ¹	201	49	49	—	21	131
Nevada	141	63	21	42	22	56
New Hampshire	430	424	24	400	5	1
New Jersey	121	120	40	80	—	1
New Mexico	220	112	42	70	13	95
New York	950	211	61	150	—	739
North Carolina	593	170	50	120	—	423
North Dakota	205	159	53	106	3	43
Ohio	231	132	33	99	21	78
Oklahoma	362	149	48	101	3	210
Oregon	290	90	30	60	—	200
Pennsylvania	1 200	253	50	203	—	947
Rhode Island	155	150	50	100	—	5
South Carolina	195	170	46	124	—	25
South Dakota	155	105	35	70	3	47
Tennessee	321	132	33	99	3	186
Texas	815	181	31	150	18	616
Utah	200	104	29	75	9	87
Vermont	186	180	30	150	—	6
Virginia	143	140	40	100	—	3
Washington	537	147	49	98	207	183
West Virginia	205	134	34	100	—	71
Wisconsin	450	132	33	99	—	318
Wyoming	121	94	30	64	—	27

¹Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.

Table 5. Elected Officials of Local Governments Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas by State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	All elected local officials			Members of local governing boards			Members of other elected boards			Other elected local officials		
	Total	Inside MA's	Outside MA's	Total	Inside MA's	Outside MA's	Total	Inside MA's	Outside MA's	Total	Inside MA's	Outside MA's
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States ----	493 830	212 958	280 872	342 812	151 453	191 359	40 922	19 350	21 572	110 096	42 155	67 941
Alabama -----	3 949	1 530	2 419	3 116	1 242	1 874	38	11	27	795	277	518
Alaska -----	1 674	19	1 655	1 144	11	1 133	415	7	408	115	1	114
Arizona -----	3 050	1 705	1 345	2 549	1 409	1 140	-	-	-	501	296	205
Arkansas -----	8 059	1 653	6 406	5 095	1 086	4 009	202	10	192	2 762	557	2 205
California -----	18 699	14 524	4 175	16 361	12 637	3 724	161	95	66	2 177	1 792	385
Colorado -----	8 325	3 481	4 844	7 689	3 345	4 344	8	3	5	628	133	495
Connecticut -----	8 814	7 468	1 346	3 053	2 699	354	4 488	3 694	794	1 273	1 075	198
Delaware -----	1 091	576	515	1 021	520	501	20	17	3	50	39	11
District of Columbia -----	348	348	-	13	13	-	334	334	-	1	1	-
Florida -----	4 654	3 221	1 433	3 903	2 774	1 129	70	53	17	681	394	287
Georgia -----	6 064	1 857	4 207	4 685	1 484	3 201	-	-	-	1 379	373	1 006
Hawaii -----	92	22	70	86	20	66	1	1	-	5	1	4
Idaho -----	4 604	358	4 246	4 113	336	3 777	93	-	93	398	22	376
Illinois -----	41 713	21 555	20 158	22 540	11 509	11 031	7 073	2 774	4 299	12 100	7 272	4 828
Indiana -----	11 118	4 928	6 190	4 816	2 305	2 511	3 676	1 464	2 212	2 626	1 159	1 467
Iowa -----	16 160	2 210	13 950	9 068	1 475	7 593	4 547	430	4 117	2 545	305	2 240
Kansas -----	18 552	2 252	16 300	10 881	1 535	9 346	2 643	239	2 404	5 028	478	4 550
Kentucky -----	6 495	2 063	4 432	4 275	1 522	2 753	82	8	74	2 138	533	1 605
Louisiana -----	4 422	1 779	2 643	2 730	1 084	1 646	42	14	28	1 650	681	969
Maine -----	6 346	1 947	4 399	3 488	1 108	2 380	1 857	614	1 243	1 001	225	776
Maryland -----	1 767	1 140	627	1 476	944	532	58	43	15	233	153	80
Massachusetts -----	21 948	20 629	1 319	13 327	12 858	469	6 373	5 820	553	2 248	1 951	297
Michigan -----	18 052	8 531	9 521	11 861	5 992	5 869	673	406	267	5 518	2 133	3 385
Minnesota -----	18 247	4 999	13 748	14 094	3 575	10 519	68	27	41	4 085	897	3 188
Mississippi -----	4 458	560	3 898	2 857	373	2 484	234	15	219	1 367	172	1 195
Missouri -----	16 287	4 736	11 551	13 355	4 199	9 156	227	5	222	2 705	532	2 173
Montana -----	4 905	372	4 533	4 268	343	3 925	27	-	27	610	29	581
Nebraska -----	13 698	1 637	12 061	11 522	1 548	9 974	30	5	25	2 146	84	2 062
Nevada -----	1 077	292	785	825	206	619	60	12	48	192	74	118
New Hampshire -----	6 917	3 261	3 656	2 170	1 039	1 131	3 338	1 630	1 708	1 409	592	817
New Jersey -----	8 921	8 921	-	8 575	8 575	-	5	5	-	341	341	-
New Mexico -----	1 981	344	1 637	1 603	286	1 317	55	5	50	323	53	270
New York -----	24 982	15 585	9 397	17 521	11 299	6 222	307	168	139	7 154	4 118	3 036
North Carolina -----	5 227	2 140	3 087	3 770	1 579	2 191	832	326	506	625	235	390
North Dakota -----	15 277	1 711	13 566	10 843	12 38	9 605	65	12	53	4 369	461	3 908
Ohio -----	19 135	10 231	8 904	14 349	7 759	6 590	758	337	421	4 028	2 135	1 893
Oklahoma -----	8 627	2 199	6 428	7 384	1 926	5 458	27	3	24	1 216	270	946
Oregon -----	7 543	2 671	4 872	7 127	2 530	4 597	34	24	10	382	117	265
Pennsylvania -----	29 276	18 187	11 089	17 075	11 464	5 611	65	49	16	12 136	6 674	5 462
Rhode Island -----	983	870	113	593	532	61	215	181	34	175	157	18
South Carolina -----	3 748	1 793	1 955	2 783	1 359	1 424	141	73	68	824	361	463
South Dakota -----	9 529	679	8 850	7 098	515	6 583	1	-	1	2 430	164	2 266
Tennessee -----	6 629	2 100	4 529	4 080	1 298	2 782	918	262	656	1 631	540	1 091
Texas -----	26 813	13 356	13 457	22 371	11 723	10 648	76	14	62	4 366	1 619	2 747
Utah -----	2 511	729	1 782	2 095	640	1 455	24	12	12	392	77	315
Vermont -----	8 348	1 277	7 071	2 763	460	2 303	485	112	373	5 100	705	4 395
Virginia -----	2 961	1 075	1 886	2 208	780	1 428	4	4	-	749	311	438
Washington -----	7 187	3 181	4 006	6 616	2 952	3 664	52	25	27	519	204	315
West Virginia -----	2 567	701	1 866	1 931	545	1 386	3	-	3	633	156	477
Wisconsin -----	17 379	5 758	11 621	13 316	4 552	8 764	17	7	10	4 046	1 199	2 847
Wyoming -----	2 621	297	2 324	2 330	270	2 060	-	-	-	291	27	264

Table 6. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total local governments				General purpose governments							
					County				Subcounty			
	Municipal											
					Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials	
	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
United States	84 955	83 185	493 830	479 021	3 043	3 042	58 818	55 500	19 279	19 200	135 531	137 542
Alabama	1 121	1 053	3 949	3 892	67	67	768	813	438	436	2 694	2 656
Alaska	174	172	1 674	1 509	12	9	312	256	148	149	1 362	1 253
Arizona	590	576	3 050	2 968	15	15	433	408	86	81	589	559
Arkansas	1 446	1 396	8 059	8 021	75	75	1 796	1 763	489	483	4 027	3 962
California	4 392	4 331	18 699	19 021	57	57	2 013	1 794	460	442	2 910	2 811
Colorado	1 760	1 593	8 325	7 770	62	62	528	551	266	266	1 973	1 916
Connecticut	563	477	8 814	8 156	—	—	—	—	29	31	707	725
Delaware	275	281	1 091	1 147	3	3	36	40	57	57	406	424
District of Columbia	2	2	348	325	—	—	—	—	1	1	348	325
Florida	1 013	965	4 654	4 439	66	66	842	751	390	390	2 238	2 255
Georgia	1 297	1 286	6 064	6 109	157	158	1 551	1 765	536	532	3 232	3 250
Hawaii	20	18	92	69	3	3	29	29	1	1	11	10
Idaho	1 086	1 065	4 604	4 509	44	44	482	478	199	198	1 055	1 066
Illinois	6 722	6 627	41 713	38 310	102	102	2 398	2 443	1 282	1 279	11 456	12 198
Indiana	2 898	2 806	11 118	10 880	91	91	1 776	1 758	566	567	3 174	3 122
Iowa	1 880	1 877	16 160	16 734	99	99	6 133	6 598	952	955	6 357	6 444
Kansas	3 891	3 803	18 552	16 066	105	105	3 412	882	627	627	3 905	3 964
Kentucky	1 320	1 303	6 495	6 828	119	119	1 737	1 820	435	437	2 767	2 888
Louisiana	458	452	4 422	4 380	61	61	1 622	1 645	301	301	2 122	2 039
Maine	796	800	6 346	6 791	16	16	110	130	22	22	292	291
Maryland	401	401	1 767	1 598	23	23	323	308	155	155	869	895
Massachusetts	843	836	21 948	13 407	12	12	124	118	39	39	794	815
Michigan	2 721	2 699	18 052	18 670	83	83	1 399	1 635	534	534	4 747	4 831
Minnesota	3 579	3 555	18 247	18 308	87	87	1 024	929	854	855	4 645	4 697
Mississippi	869	853	4 458	4 650	82	82	1 576	1 843	294	293	1 961	1 879
Missouri	3 309	3 146	16 287	16 122	114	114	1 752	1 877	933	930	5 766	5 987
Montana	1 275	1 243	4 905	5 446	54	54	657	681	128	128	825	861
Nebraska	2 923	3 152	13 698	14 876	93	93	1 064	1 058	534	534	2 809	2 917
Nevada	207	197	1 077	1 047	16	16	284	272	18	18	117	118
New Hampshire	527	524	6 917	6 291	10	10	72	118	13	13	288	253
New Jersey	1 512	1 625	8 921	9 224	21	21	204	211	320	320	2 184	2 210
New Mexico	341	331	1 981	1 903	33	33	310	322	98	98	699	633
New York	3 298	3 302	24 982	25 073	57	57	1 317	1 090	619	618	4 151	4 141
North Carolina	937	916	5 227	4 982	100	100	1 658	1 563	516	495	3 024	2 879
North Dakota	2 764	2 787	15 277	14 937	53	53	631	737	364	366	2 118	2 160
Ohio	3 523	3 377	19 135	19 526	88	88	1 429	1 629	942	940	8 829	9 003
Oklahoma	1 794	1 802	8 627	8 939	77	77	641	695	588	591	3 502	3 516
Oregon	1 450	1 502	7 543	8 075	36	36	304	383	239	240	1 586	1 594
Pennsylvania	5 158	4 956	29 276	28 404	66	66	3 467	886	1 022	1 022	9 694	10 908
Rhode Island	125	125	983	965	—	—	—	—	8	8	127	125
South Carolina	697	707	3 748	3 497	46	46	765	788	269	269	1 633	1 607
South Dakota	1 785	1 762	9 529	9 093	64	64	669	668	310	309	1 596	1 595
Tennessee	923	904	6 629	6 519	93	94	3 835	3 694	339	334	2 184	2 163
Texas	4 791	4 415	26 813	26 135	254	254	4 491	4 741	1 171	1 156	7 371	7 112
Utah	626	530	2 511	2 429	29	29	299	353	228	225	1 328	1 311
Vermont	681	673	8 348	7 835	14	14	73	105	50	55	563	621
Virginia	454	430	2 961	2 969	95	95	989	985	230	229	1 737	1 750
Washington	1 760	1 779	7 187	7 449	39	39	445	671	268	266	1 905	1 861
West Virginia	691	630	2 567	2 633	55	55	461	528	231	230	1 712	1 725
Wisconsin	2 738	2 719	17 379	17 876	72	72	2 313	2 426	583	580	4 611	4 695
Wyoming	549	424	2 621	2 219	23	23	264	262	97	95	531	522

General purpose governments—con.				Special purpose governments								Geographic area
Subcounty—con.				School district				Special district				
Town or township												
Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials		
1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
16 656	16 691	126 958	118 669	14 422	14 721	88 434	86 772	31 555	29 531	84 089	80 538	United States
—	—	—	—	129	129	422	383	487	421	65	40	Alabama
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	Alaska
—	—	—	—	228	227	1 004	1 015	261	253	1 024	986	Arizona
—	—	—	—	321	333	1 810	1 845	561	505	426	451	Arkansas
—	—	—	—	1 078	1 098	5 396	5 453	2 797	2 734	8 380	8 963	California
—	—	—	—	180	180	998	992	1 252	1 085	4 826	4 311	Colorado
149	149	5 971	6 003	17	16	152	143	368	281	1 984	1 285	Connecticut
—	—	—	—	19	19	98	96	196	202	551	587	Delaware
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	District of Columbia
—	—	—	—	95	95	396	416	462	414	1 178	1 017	Florida
—	—	—	—	183	186	984	954	421	410	297	140	Georgia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	52	30	Hawaii
—	—	—	—	115	118	576	581	728	705	2 491	2 384	Idaho
1 433	1 434	10 811	11 856	985	1 029	10 990	7 140	2 920	2 783	6 058	4 673	Illinois
1 008	1 008	4 078	4 072	294	304	1 498	1 429	939	836	592	499	Indiana
—	—	—	—	441	451	2 411	2 474	388	372	1 259	1 218	Iowa
1 353	1 360	4 060	4 082	324	324	2 249	2 243	1 482	1 387	4 926	4 895	Kansas
—	—	—	—	176	178	877	904	590	569	1 114	1 216	Kentucky
—	—	—	—	66	66	660	678	30	24	18	18	Louisiana
468	471	4 450	4 708	91	88	872	871	199	203	622	791	Maine
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	223	575	395	Maryland
312	312	18 935	10 344	84	82	539	621	396	391	1 556	1 509	Massachusetts
1 242	1 242	7 348	7 519	585	590	3 990	4 035	277	250	568	650	Michigan
1 803	1 798	9 005	9 058	458	441	2 855	2 840	377	374	718	784	Minnesota
—	—	—	—	173	171	608	648	320	307	313	280	Mississippi
324	325	1 547	1 561	552	561	3 311	3 413	1 386	1 216	3 911	3 284	Missouri
—	—	—	—	537	547	1 828	2 364	556	514	1 595	1 540	Montana
452	454	1 355	1 377	797	952	3 670	4 165	1 047	1 119	4 800	5 359	Nebraska
—	—	—	—	17	17	108	101	156	146	568	556	Nevada
221	221	5 032	4 403	167	160	1 084	1 071	116	120	441	446	New Hampshire
247	247	1 285	1 347	550	551	4 362	4 478	374	486	886	978	New Jersey
—	—	—	—	94	88	482	453	116	112	490	495	New Mexico
929	929	9 721	9 717	713	720	4 753	4 824	980	978	5 040	5 301	New York
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	321	545	540	North Carolina
1 350	1 355	7 824	7 075	275	310	1 420	1 609	722	703	3 284	3 356	North Dakota
1 314	1 318	5 255	5 336	666	621	3 087	3 098	513	410	535	460	Ohio
—	—	—	—	605	636	2 794	2 925	524	498	1 690	1 803	Oklahoma
—	—	—	—	340	350	1 886	1 967	835	876	3 767	4 131	Oregon
1 548	1 548	11 589	12 125	516	515	4 526	4 472	2 006	1 805	—	13	Pennsylvania
31	31	516	452	3	3	26	18	83	83	314	370	Rhode Island
—	—	—	—	91	92	585	591	291	300	765	511	South Carolina
969	984	5 163	4 872	180	193	1 018	1 111	262	212	1 083	847	South Dakota
—	—	—	—	14	14	77	77	477	462	533	585	Tennessee
—	—	—	—	1 100	1 113	7 500	7 720	2 266	1 892	7 451	6 562	Texas
—	—	—	—	40	40	204	208	329	236	680	557	Utah
237	237	5 914	5 320	276	272	1 367	1 358	104	95	431	431	Vermont
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	106	235	234	Virginia
—	—	—	—	296	297	1 477	1 484	1 157	1 177	3 360	3 433	Washington
—	—	—	—	55	55	275	275	350	290	119	105	West Virginia
1 266	1 268	7 099	7 442	440	433	2 830	2 844	377	366	526	469	Wisconsin
—	—	—	—	56	56	379	385	373	250	1 447	1 050	Wyoming

Table 7. County Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total county governments	Form of government				With home-rule charter	Number of elected officials per county government					
		Council-commission	Council-administrator	Council-elected executive	Other		50 or more	40 to 49	30 to 39	20 to 29	10 to 19	1 to 9
		1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	3 043	1 827	845	371	—	237	125	70	255	410	1 644	539
Alabama	67	35	32	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	47	16
Alaska	12	—	4	8	—	4	2	—	—	—	10	—
Arizona	15	—	15	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	6	—
Arkansas	75	—	—	75	—	—	1	—	15	38	21	—
California	57	8	49	—	—	11	6	4	3	24	19	1
Colorado	62	10	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	59
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	66	15	49	2	—	15	1	—	1	1	61	2
Georgia	157	87	68	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	105	52
Hawaii	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Idaho	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	38
Illinois	102	75	25	2	—	1	—	7	28	22	41	4
Indiana	91	88	3	—	—	6	—	1	3	23	64	—
Iowa	99	96	3	—	—	20	72	2	2	1	10	12
Kansas	105	98	7	—	—	37	—	4	101	—	—	—
Kentucky	119	—	—	119	—	2	—	1	1	14	95	8
Louisiana	61	26	26	9	—	11	1	3	17	29	11	—
Maine	16	11	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
Maryland	23	5	12	6	—	9	—	—	—	3	18	2
Massachusetts	12	10	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	10
Michigan	83	47	33	3	—	2	—	1	4	13	64	1
Minnesota	87	58	29	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	73	11
Mississippi	82	55	27	—	—	4	—	—	2	34	46	—
Missouri	114	112	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	5	105	2
Montana	54	53	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	48	5
Nebraska	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	63	29
Nevada	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	3
New Hampshire	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
New Jersey	21	1	15	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	9
New Mexico	33	—	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	16
New York	57	15	26	16	—	19	—	5	3	29	18	2
North Carolina	100	1	99	—	—	2	—	—	3	22	75	—
North Dakota	53	53	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	49	3
Ohio	88	60	27	1	—	1	1	—	2	10	75	—
Oklahoma	77	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
Oregon	36	25	11	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	29
Pennsylvania	66	57	6	3	—	5	13	—	—	2	48	3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	46	—	38	8	—	20	1	—	3	4	38	—
South Dakota	64	64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	55	9
Tennessee	93	—	—	93	—	3	20	28	33	12	—	—
Texas	254	254	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	74	172	2
Utah	29	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	9
Vermont	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Virginia	95	1	94	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	75	20
Washington	39	31	4	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	31	8
West Virginia	55	45	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	51
Wisconsin	72	39	25	8	—	4	3	9	26	31	2	1
Wyoming	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2

Table 8. Elected Officials of County Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of county governments	Elected county officials									
		Total	Members of governing boards ¹			Members of elected boards		Other elected officials	Average number per county government		
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district	County dependent school systems	Other		Total	Members of governing boards	All others
United States	3 043	58 818	17 274	4 342	12 932	1 567	9 268	30 709	19.3	5.7	13.7
Alabama	67	768	339	103	236	—	27	402	11.4	5.1	6.4
Alaska	12	312	98	53	45	79	131	4	26.0	8.2	17.8
Arizona	15	433	57	5	52	—	—	376	28.8	3.8	25.0
Arkansas	75	1 796	—	—	—	—	182	1 614	23.9	—	23.9
California	57	2 013	285	15	270	—	152	1 576	35.3	5.0	30.3
Colorado	62	528	192	112	80	—	—	336	8.5	3.1	5.4
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	36	19	2	17	—	—	17	12.0	6.3	5.7
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	66	842	351	164	187	—	38	453	12.7	5.3	7.4
Georgia	157	1 551	711	193	518	—	—	840	9.9	4.5	5.4
Hawaii	3	29	25	12	13	—	—	4	9.7	8.3	1.3
Idaho	44	482	132	66	66	—	93	257	10.9	3.0	8.0
Illinois	102	2 398	1 500	233	1 267	—	94	804	23.5	14.7	8.8
Indiana	91	1 776	297	152	145	—	599	880	19.5	3.3	16.2
Iowa	99	6 133	367	216	151	—	4 104	1 662	61.9	3.7	58.2
Kansas	105	3 412	321	21	300	—	2 567	524	32.4	3.1	29.4
Kentucky	119	1 737	69	63	6	—	77	1 591	14.5	6	14.0
Louisiana	61	1 622	613	208	405	—	26	983	26.5	10.0	16.5
Maine	16	110	48	6	42	—	—	62	6.9	3.0	3.9
Maryland	23	323	115	56	59	58	—	150	14.0	5.0	9.0
Massachusetts	12	124	74	33	41	—	—	50	10.3	6.2	4.2
Michigan	83	1 399	727	61	666	—	66	606	16.8	8.8	8.1
Minnesota	87	1 024	454	30	424	—	32	538	11.7	5.2	6.6
Mississippi	82	1 576	410	35	375	—	220	946	19.2	5.0	14.2
Missouri	114	1 752	353	133	220	—	221	1 178	15.3	3.1	12.2
Montana	54	657	169	121	48	—	12	476	12.1	3.1	9.0
Nebraska	93	1 064	403	82	321	—	25	636	11.4	4.3	7.1
Nevada	16	284	62	30	32	—	60	162	17.7	3.9	13.8
New Hampshire	10	72	30	9	21	—	—	42	7.2	3.0	4.2
New Jersey	21	204	134	114	20	—	—	70	9.7	6.4	3.3
New Mexico	33	310	131	25	106	—	—	179	9.4	4.0	5.4
New York	57	1 317	946	127	819	—	17	354	23.1	16.5	6.5
North Carolina	100	1 658	541	346	195	822	10	285	16.6	5.4	11.2
North Dakota	53	631	228	127	101	—	20	383	11.9	4.3	7.6
Ohio	88	1 429	279	273	6	—	150	1 000	16.2	3.2	13.0
Oklahoma	77	641	231	33	198	—	—	410	8.3	3.0	5.3
Oregon	36	304	114	93	21	—	—	190	8.4	3.2	5.3
Pennsylvania	66	3 467	216	194	22	—	—	3 251	52.5	3.3	49.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	46	765	321	37	284	—	141	303	16.6	7.0	9.7
South Dakota	64	669	302	87	215	—	—	367	10.4	4.7	5.7
Tennessee	93	3 835	1 660	33	1 627	608	190	1 377	41.2	17.8	23.3
Texas	254	4 491	1 036	152	884	—	5	3 450	17.6	4.1	13.6
Utah	29	299	91	81	10	—	—	208	10.3	3.1	7.2
Vermont	14	73	28	20	8	—	—	45	5.2	2.0	3.2
Virginia	95	989	529	35	494	—	—	460	10.4	5.6	4.8
Washington	39	445	142	46	96	—	9	294	11.4	3.6	7.8
West Virginia	55	461	167	99	68	—	—	294	8.4	3.0	5.3
Wisconsin	72	2 313	1 872	124	1 748	—	—	441	32.1	26.0	6.1
Wyoming	23	264	85	82	3	—	—	179	11.4	3.7	7.8

¹Excludes officials of other governments (township or municipal) who also serve as members of county governing bodies, as follows: New York (298) and Wisconsin (77).

Table 9. Municipal Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total municipal governments	Form of government ¹					With home-rule charter	Number of elected officials per municipal government				
		Mayor-council	Council-manager	Commission	Selectmen	Other		40 or more	30 to 39	20 to 29	10 to 19	1 to 9
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
United States	19 279	15 176	3 147	351	587	10	4 242	15	25	80	2 105	17 054
Alabama	438	432	5	1	—	—	32	—	—	—	7	431
Alaska	148	108	40	—	—	—	23	1	1	—	40	106
Arizona	86	12	74	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	86
Arkansas	489	478	10	1	—	—	22	—	—	1	91	397
California	460	74	386	—	—	—	96	1	—	—	11	448
Colorado	266	201	64	1	—	—	72	—	—	—	20	246
Connecticut	29	20	8	—	1	—	25	2	9	7	8	3
Delaware	57	31	15	9	—	—	33	—	1	1	5	50
District of Columbia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Florida	390	174	197	19	—	—	304	—	—	2	6	382
Georgia	536	466	68	2	—	—	235	—	—	1	9	526
Hawaii	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Idaho	199	197	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	199
Illinois	1 282	1 158	86	25	12	—	116	2	—	14	215	1 051
Indiana	566	234	145	23	154	5	39	—	1	—	40	525
Iowa	952	927	24	—	—	—	347	1	—	3	61	887
Kansas	627	575	35	16	1	—	140	—	—	1	22	604
Kentucky	435	355	16	63	1	—	26	—	1	—	11	423
Louisiana	301	301	—	—	—	—	53	1	2	2	19	277
Maine	22	7	15	—	—	—	21	—	—	1	16	5
Maryland	155	101	32	20	2	—	103	—	—	1	3	151
Massachusetts	39	35	3	—	1	—	23	—	3	11	25	—
Michigan	534	309	203	5	17	—	332	—	—	1	204	329
Minnesota	854	770	84	—	—	—	164	1	—	—	8	845
Mississippi	294	287	5	2	—	—	33	—	—	—	12	282
Missouri	933	748	115	9	61	—	102	—	1	1	65	866
Montana	128	115	11	2	—	—	20	—	—	2	10	116
Nebraska	534	287	164	18	64	1	2	—	—	—	2	532
Nevada	18	7	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	15
New Hampshire	13	2	11	—	—	—	9	2	1	2	6	2
New Jersey	320	277	19	23	1	—	27	—	—	—	17	303
New Mexico	98	83	15	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	11	86
New York	619	585	32	2	—	—	95	1	—	2	38	578
North Carolina	516	341	165	9	1	—	96	—	—	—	6	510
North Dakota	364	335	2	27	—	—	31	—	—	—	20	344
Ohio	942	857	84	1	—	—	261	—	1	4	367	570
Oklahoma	588	432	129	9	16	1	121	—	1	—	34	553
Oregon	239	155	80	2	2	—	211	—	—	1	8	230
Pennsylvania	1 022	848	153	6	15	—	64	—	—	2	435	585
Rhode Island	8	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	6	1
South Carolina	269	232	36	—	—	1	96	—	—	—	9	260
South Dakota	310	209	32	19	50	—	16	—	—	—	3	307
Tennessee	339	255	66	18	—	—	110	1	1	2	23	312
Texas	1 171	874	287	10	—	—	352	—	1	2	30	1 138
Utah	228	211	17	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	2	225
Vermont	50	4	14	—	32	—	26	—	1	4	21	24
Virginia	230	140	90	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	29	201
Washington	268	233	31	4	—	—	17	—	—	1	17	250
West Virginia	231	214	14	1	2	—	74	—	—	1	21	209
Wisconsin	583	380	45	4	154	—	135	—	—	8	85	490
Wyoming	97	91	6	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	3	94

¹Detail may not add to total due to nonresponse.

Table 10. Town or Township Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total town or township governments	Form of government ¹					With home-rule charter	Number of elected officials per township government ¹					Exhibit: Governments with town meetings	
		Mayor-council	Council-manager	Commission	Selectmen	Other		40 or more	30 to 39	20 to 29	10 to 19	1 to 9	Citizen town meeting	Representative town meeting
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States ----	16 656	602	583	433	14 136	358	664	201	230	325	1 149	14 750	8 433	51
Alabama -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut -----	149	15	27	--	107	--	87	78	36	25	10	--	106	4
Delaware -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois -----	1 433	58	12	14	1 215	2	23	--	--	4	86	1 343	1 039	--
Indiana -----	1 008	57	11	12	629	265	13	--	--	--	1	1 007	--	--
Iowa -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas -----	1 353	8	4	129	1 146	2	14	--	--	--	--	1 353	1	--
Kentucky -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine -----	468	1	95	--	367	--	87	2	3	22	154	286	436	--
Maryland -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts -----	312	1	29	1	280	--	75	102	89	71	45	5	260	47
Michigan -----	1 242	63	25	27	1 120	--	42	--	--	1	67	1 174	899	--
Minnesota -----	1 803	10	12	8	1 743	--	59	--	--	--	2	1 801	1 720	--
Mississippi -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri -----	324	2	2	29	290	--	6	--	--	--	--	324	1	--
Montana -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska -----	452	1	3	39	408	--	9	--	--	--	--	452	219	--
Nevada -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire -----	221	1	16	--	202	--	24	16	35	74	68	28	212	--
New Jersey -----	247	80	66	14	82	1	21	--	--	--	5	242	122	--
New Mexico -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York -----	929	193	78	3	582	2	36	--	3	5	549	372	591	--
North Carolina -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota -----	1 350	3	3	23	1 298	--	18	--	--	--	4	1 346	946	--
Ohio -----	1 314	8	19	53	1 127	37	16	--	--	--	2	1 312	2	--
Oklahoma -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania -----	1 548	8	137	58	1 258	47	40	--	--	1	73	1 474	2	--
Rhode Island -----	31	9	16	--	6	--	20	1	--	4	24	2	17	--
South Carolina -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota -----	969	1	2	18	938	--	21	--	--	--	4	965	578	--
Tennessee -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont -----	237	--	21	--	215	--	31	2	64	118	50	3	218	--
Virginia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin -----	1 266	82	5	5	1 123	2	22	--	--	--	5	1 261	1 064	--
Wyoming -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹Detail may not add to total due to nonresponse.

Table 11. Elected Officials of Municipal Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of municipal governments	Elected municipal officials									
		Total	Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards		Other elected officials	Average number per municipal government		
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district	Municipal dependent school systems	Other		Total	Members of governing boards	All others
United States	19 279	135 531	107 542	84 624	22 918	946	3 211	23 832	7.0	5.6	1.5
Alabama	438	2 694	2 333	1 554	779	—	11	350	6.2	5.3	.8
Alaska	148	1 362	1 046	943	103	117	88	111	9.2	7.1	2.1
Arizona	86	589	555	512	43	—	—	34	6.8	6.5	.4
Arkansas	489	4 027	2 865	2 182	683	—	20	1 142	8.2	5.9	2.4
California	460	2 910	2 336	2 158	178	—	9	565	6.3	5.1	1.2
Colorado	266	1 973	1 676	1 360	316	—	8	289	7.4	6.3	1.1
Connecticut	29	707	367	162	205	162	56	122	24.3	12.6	11.7
Delaware	57	406	353	296	57	—	20	33	7.1	6.2	.9
District of Columbia ¹	1	348	13	5	8	11	323	1	348.0	13.0	335.0
Florida	390	2 238	2 024	1 728	296	—	32	182	5.7	5.2	.5
Georgia	536	3 232	2 793	2 241	552	—	—	439	6.0	5.2	.8
Hawaii	1	11	9	—	9	—	1	1	11.0	9.0	2.0
Idaho	199	1 055	914	857	57	—	—	141	5.3	4.6	.7
Illinois	1 282	11 456	8 145	6 647	1 498	—	680	2 631	8.9	6.4	2.6
Indiana	566	3 174	2 429	1 179	1 250	—	46	699	5.6	4.3	1.3
Iowa	952	6 357	5 032	4 582	450	—	443	882	6.7	5.3	1.4
Kansas	627	3 905	3 406	2 897	509	—	68	431	6.2	5.4	.8
Kentucky	435	2 767	2 270	2 067	203	—	5	492	6.4	5.2	1.1
Louisiana	301	2 122	1 439	969	470	—	16	667	7.0	4.8	2.3
Maine	22	292	154	109	45	115	15	8	13.2	7.0	6.3
Maryland	155	869	786	606	180	—	—	83	5.6	5.1	.5
Massachusetts	39	794	456	236	220	276	13	49	20.3	11.6	8.7
Michigan	534	4 747	3 399	2 897	502	—	196	1 152	8.9	6.4	2.5
Minnesota	854	4 645	3 968	3 533	435	—	34	643	5.4	4.6	.8
Mississippi	294	1 961	1 588	1 069	519	—	14	359	6.7	5.4	1.3
Missouri	933	5 766	4 883	2 692	2 191	—	6	877	6.2	5.2	.9
Montana	128	825	680	265	415	—	15	130	6.4	5.3	1.1
Nebraska	534	2 809	2 651	2 085	566	—	5	153	5.3	5.0	.3
Nevada	18	117	87	58	29	—	—	30	6.5	4.8	1.7
New Hampshire	13	288	146	63	83	72	62	8	22.1	11.2	10.9
New Jersey	320	2 184	1 982	1 673	309	—	—	202	6.8	6.2	.6
New Mexico	98	699	501	367	134	—	55	143	7.1	5.1	2.0
New York ²	619	4 151	3 074	2 498	576	23	44	1 010	6.7	5.0	1.7
North Carolina	516	3 024	2 684	2 329	355	—	—	340	5.9	5.2	.7
North Dakota	364	2 118	1 676	1 313	363	—	35	407	5.8	4.6	1.2
Ohio	942	8 829	6 367	5 124	1 243	—	598	1 864	9.4	6.8	2.6
Oklahoma	588	3 502	2 669	1 884	785	—	27	806	6.0	4.5	1.4
Oregon	239	1 586	1 361	1 206	155	—	34	191	6.6	5.7	.9
Pennsylvania	1 022	9 694	7 152	5 646	1 506	—	41	2 501	9.5	7.0	2.5
Rhode Island	8	127	71	27	44	50	—	6	15.8	8.9	7.0
South Carolina	269	1 633	1 349	1 083	266	—	—	284	6.1	5.0	1.1
South Dakota	310	1 596	1 429	720	709	—	—	167	5.1	4.6	.5
Tennessee	339	2 184	1 821	1 512	309	120	—	243	6.4	5.4	1.1
Texas	1 171	7 371	6 409	5 649	760	—	71	891	6.3	5.5	.8
Utah	228	1 328	1 120	977	143	—	24	184	5.8	4.9	.9
Vermont	50	563	246	213	33	—	29	288	11.2	4.9	6.3
Virginia	230	1 737	1 444	1 290	154	—	4	289	7.6	6.3	1.3
Washington	268	1 905	1 637	1 369	268	—	43	225	7.1	6.1	1.0
West Virginia	231	1 712	1 370	1 061	309	—	3	339	7.4	5.9	1.5
Wisconsin	583	4 611	3 938	2 437	1 501	—	17	656	7.9	6.8	1.2
Wyoming	97	531	439	294	145	—	—	92	5.5	4.5	.9

¹Figures under "Members of other elected boards— other" represent members of advisory neighborhood commissions.

²Figures under "Members of other elected boards —other" include 288 members of community school district boards in the City of New York.

Table 12. Elected Officials of Town or Township Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of town or township governments	Elected town or township officials									
		Total	Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards		Other elected officials	Average number per town or township government		
			Total ¹	Elected at-large	Elected by district	Town or township dependent school systems	Other		Total	Members of governing boards	All others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	16 656	126 958	51 770	37 194	14 348	3 143	22 787	49 258	7.6	3.1	4.5
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	149	5 971	799	701	98	1 026	3 244	902	40.1	5.4	34.7
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1 433	10 811	—	—	—	—	6 299	4 512	7.5	—	7.5
Indiana	1 008	4 078	—	—	—	—	3 031	1 047	4.0	—	4.0
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1 353	4 060	—	—	—	—	8	4 052	3.0	—	3.0
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	468	4 450	1 793	1 724	69	709	1 018	930	9.6	3.8	5.7
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	312	18 935	10 759	1 847	8 912	1 263	4 821	2 092	60.7	34.5	26.2
Michigan	1 242	7 348	3 179	2 949	228	—	411	3 758	5.9	2.6	3.4
Minnesota	1 803	9 005	6 100	5 557	537	—	2	2 903	5.0	3.4	1.6
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	324	1 547	897	689	208	—	—	650	4.8	2.8	2.0
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	452	1 355	—	—	—	—	—	1 355	3.0	—	3.0
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	221	5 032	858	776	82	—	3 204	970	22.8	3.9	18.9
New Jersey	247	1 285	1 211	1 075	130	—	5	69	5.2	4.9	.3
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	929	9 721	4 150	3 638	436	—	223	5 348	10.5	4.5	6.0
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	1 350	7 824	4 239	3 895	344	—	10	3 575	5.8	3.1	2.7
Ohio	1 314	5 255	4 081	3 005	1 016	—	10	1 164	4.0	3.1	.9
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1 548	11 589	5 181	3 896	1 207	—	24	6 384	7.5	3.3	4.1
Rhode Island	31	516	183	151	32	145	20	168	16.6	5.9	10.7
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	969	5 163	3 266	2 828	438	—	1	1 896	5.3	3.4	2.0
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	237	5 914	922	908	14	—	456	4 536	25.0	3.9	21.1
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1 266	7 099	4 152	3 555	597	—	—	2 947	5.6	3.3	2.3
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹Detail by election area may not add to total due to item nonresponse.

Table 13. Public School Systems by Number of Elected Officials and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	School district governments	Number of elected officials per government					Dependent school systems	Number of elected officials per system				
		20 or more	10 to 19	6 to 9	1 to 5	None		20 or more	10 to 19	6 to 9	1 to 5	None
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
United States	14 422	5	185	7 315	6 478	439	1 412	1	45	440	489	437
Alabama	129	—	—	46	25	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	228	—	—	2	226	—	12	—	2	25	27	—
Arkansas	321	—	—	109	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	1 078	—	1	120	948	9	54	—	—	—	—	54
Colorado	180	—	—	55	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	17	—	5	11	1	—	149	—	9	135	3	2
Delaware	19	—	1	6	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2
Florida	95	—	—	53	14	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	183	—	3	115	49	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Idaho	115	—	—	8	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	985	1	—	972	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	294	—	—	98	166	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	441	—	—	104	336	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	324	—	1	319	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	176	—	—	4	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	66	—	32	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	91	3	43	21	16	8	197	—	1	22	173	1
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	3	8	29
Massachusetts	84	—	19	32	15	18	286	—	2	97	184	3
Michigan	585	—	1	549	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	458	—	1	440	3	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	173	—	—	56	78	39	4	—	—	—	—	4
Missouri	552	—	1	544	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	537	—	2	28	423	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	797	—	15	373	391	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	17	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	167	1	18	68	80	—	9	—	2	5	1	1
New Jersey	550	—	4	428	116	2	76	—	—	—	1	75
New Mexico	94	—	—	10	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	713	—	1	484	221	7	35	1	—	3	—	31
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	5	70	51	65
North Dakota	275	—	—	53	220	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	666	—	—	10	604	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	605	—	—	16	588	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	340	—	—	114	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	516	—	4	498	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3	—	1	2	—	—	34	—	—	13	21	—
South Carolina	91	—	6	53	21	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	180	—	—	54	125	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	14	—	—	10	4	—	126	—	22	67	20	17
Texas	1 100	—	2	1 046	45	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	40	—	—	2	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	276	—	22	31	222	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	135
Washington	296	—	—	1	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	55	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	440	—	2	285	141	12	6	—	—	—	—	6
Wyoming	56	—	—	42	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14. Elected Officials of School District Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of school district governments	Elected school district officials						
		Total	District board members			Other	Average number per district	
			Total ¹	Elected at-large	Elected by district		Total	District board only
			1	2	3			
United States	14 422	88 434	83 596	53 268	30 325	4 838	6.1	5.8
Alabama	129	422	386	133	253	36	3.2	2.9
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	228	1 004	1 001	669	332	3	4.4	4.3
Arkansas	321	1 810	1 808	1 169	639	2	5.6	5.6
California	1 078	5 396	5 391	4 307	1 084	5	5.0	5.0
Colorado	180	998	998	532	466	—	5.5	5.5
Connecticut	17	152	152	116	36	—	8.9	8.9
Delaware	19	98	98	66	32	—	5.1	5.1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	95	396	350	188	162	46	4.1	3.6
Georgia	183	984	884	288	596	100	5.3	4.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	115	576	576	107	469	—	5.0	5.0
Illinois ²	985	10 990	6 840	5 007	1 833	4 150	11.2	6.9
Indiana	294	1 498	1 498	641	857	—	5.1	5.1
Iowa	441	2 411	2 410	1 567	841	1	5.5	5.5
Kansas	324	2 249	2 228	941	1 287	21	6.9	6.8
Kentucky	176	877	875	238	637	2	4.9	4.9
Louisiana	66	660	660	13	647	—	10.0	10.0
Maine	91	872	871	459	412	1	9.5	9.5
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	84	539	539	171	368	—	6.4	6.4
Michigan	585	3 990	3 988	2 662	1 326	2	6.8	6.8
Minnesota	458	2 855	2 854	2 055	799	1	6.2	6.2
Mississippi	173	608	546	90	456	62	3.5	3.2
Missouri	552	3 311	3 311	2 056	1 255	—	6.0	6.0
Montana	537	1 828	1 824	860	964	4	3.4	3.4
Nebraska	797	3 670	3 668	2 173	1 495	2	4.6	4.6
Nevada	17	108	108	58	50	—	6.3	6.3
New Hampshire	167	1 084	848	520	328	236	6.4	5.0
New Jersey	550	4 362	4 362	2 950	1 412	—	7.9	7.9
New Mexico	94	482	481	264	217	1	5.1	5.1
New York	713	4 753	4 752	3 777	975	1	6.6	6.6
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	275	1 420	1 419	919	500	1	5.1	5.1
Ohio	666	3 087	3 087	1 933	1 153	—	4.6	4.6
Oklahoma	605	2 794	2 794	1 479	1 315	—	4.6	4.6
Oregon	340	1 886	1 886	1 143	743	—	5.5	5.5
Pennsylvania	516	4 526	4 526	2 563	1 963	—	8.7	8.7
Rhode Island	3	26	26	6	20	—	8.6	8.6
South Carolina	91	585	581	278	303	4	6.4	6.3
South Dakota	180	1 018	1 018	769	249	—	5.7	5.7
Tennessee	14	77	75	23	52	2	5.5	5.3
Texas	1 100	7 500	7 487	5 941	1 546	13	6.8	6.8
Utah	40	204	204	47	157	—	5.1	5.1
Vermont	276	1 367	1 227	866	361	140	5.0	4.4
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	296	1 477	1 477	718	759	—	4.9	4.9
West Virginia	55	275	275	179	96	—	5.0	5.0
Wisconsin	440	2 830	2 828	2 116	712	2	6.4	6.4
Wyoming	56	379	379	211	168	—	6.7	6.7

¹Detail may not add to total due to item nonresponse.

²Figures under "Elected school district officials—Other" include 4,150 members of local school councils in Chicago.

Table 15. Elected Officials of Dependent Public School Systems by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of dependent school systems	Elected officials of dependent school systems							Total membership of system boards (including nonelected members)		Exhibit: Number of nonelected members of system boards
		Total	System board members			Other	Average number per system		Total	Average per system	
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district		Total	System board only			
			1	2	3		4	5			
United States -----	1 412	6 199	5 823	4 093	1 730	376	4.4	4.1	8 745	6.2	2 922
State dependent systems -	28	167	167	78	89	-	6.0	6.0	190	6.8	23
County dependent systems -----	581	1 646	1 567	702	865	79	2.8	2.7	3 848	6.6	2 281
Municipal dependent systems -----	225	1 238	946	681	265	292	5.5	4.2	1 529	6.9	583
Town or township dependent systems -----	578	3 148	3 143	2 632	511	5	5.4	5.4	3 178	5.5	35
Alaska -----	54	336	335	235	100	1	6.2	6.2	338	6.3	3
State dependent systems ¹ ----	21	139	139	72	67	-	6.6	6.6	142	6.8	3
Borough dependent systems --	11	79	79	46	33	-	7.2	7.2	79	7.2	-
Municipal dependent systems -	22	118	117	117	-	1	5.4	5.3	117	5.3	-
Arizona—County dependent systems -----	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California—County dependent systems -----	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut -----	149	1 188	1 188	974	214	-	8.0	8.0	1 211	8.1	23
Municipal dependent systems -	20	162	162	118	44	-	8.1	8.1	179	9.0	17
Town dependent systems -----	129	1 026	1 026	856	170	-	8.0	8.0	1 032	8.0	6
District of Columbia—Municipal dependent systems -----	3	11	11	3	8	-	3.7	3.7	26	8.7	15
Hawaii—State dependent system --	1	13	13	6	7	-	13.0	13.0	13	13.0	-
Maine -----	197	843	839	702	137	4	4.3	4.3	839	4.3	-
State dependent systems -----	4	15	15	-	15	-	3.8	3.8	15	3.8	-
Municipal dependent systems -	17	115	115	83	32	-	6.8	6.8	115	6.8	-
Town dependent systems -----	176	713	709	619	90	4	4.1	4.1	709	4.0	-
Maryland -----	40	59	58	36	22	1	1.5	1.5	276	6.9	218
County dependent systems ---	39	59	58	36	22	1	1.5	1.5	267	6.8	209
Municipal dependent systems -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9.0	9
Massachusetts -----	286	1 540	1 539	1 239	300	1	5.4	5.4	1 554	5.4	15
County dependent systems ---	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4.0	12
Municipal dependent systems -	39	276	276	201	75	-	7.1	7.1	276	7.1	-
Town dependent systems -----	244	1 264	1 263	1 038	225	1	5.2	5.2	1 266	5.2	3
Mississippi—County dependent systems -----	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10.0	40
New Hampshire—Municipal dependent systems -----	9	72	72	36	36	-	8.0	8.0	77	8.6	5
New Jersey -----	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	6.6	504
State dependent systems ---	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10.0	20
County dependent systems ---	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	6.9	322
Municipal dependent systems -	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	5.7	136
Township dependent systems -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	8.7	26
New York -----	35	311	23	17	6	288	8.9	.7	326	9.3	303
County dependent systems ---	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	9.4	253
Municipal dependent systems ² -----	8	311	23	17	6	288	38.9	2.9	73	9.1	50
North Carolina—County dependent systems -----	191	822	822	546	276	-	4.3	4.3	1 597	8.4	775
Rhode Island -----	34	195	195	163	32	-	5.7	5.7	195	5.7	-
Municipal dependent systems -	8	50	50	44	6	-	6.3	6.3	50	6.3	-
Town dependent systems -----	26	145	145	119	26	-	5.6	5.6	145	5.6	-
Tennessee -----	126	809	728	136	592	81	6.4	5.8	886	7.0	158
County dependent systems ---	93	686	608	74	534	78	7.4	6.5	681	7.3	73
Municipal dependent systems -	33	123	120	62	58	3	3.7	3.6	205	6.2	85
Virginia -----	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	6.2	840
County dependent systems ---	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	6.1	574
Municipal dependent systems -	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	6.5	266
Wisconsin—County dependent systems -----	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4.6	23

¹Includes the Regional Educational Attendance Area boards.

²Includes the community school boards in New York City, which are classified as adjuncts of the New York City Board of Education in Census statistics on governments.

Table 16. Special District Governments by Number of Elected Officials and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total special district governments	Number of elected officials per government					
		20 or more	10 to 19	6 to 9	4 to 5	1 to 3	None
		1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	31 555	33	280	2 627	9 341	5 295	13 979
Alabama	487	—	—	3	7	6	471
Alaska	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Arizona	261	1	1	14	80	164	1
Arkansas	561	1	1	7	15	89	448
California	2 797	8	13	116	1 317	236	1 107
Colorado	1 252	—	2	36	888	45	281
Connecticut	368	—	33	162	48	12	113
Delaware	196	—	—	1	12	174	9
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Florida	462	—	2	21	148	91	200
Georgia	421	—	3	11	32	7	368
Hawaii	16	—	—	—	2	14	—
Idaho	728	—	3	43	199	403	80
Illinois	2 920	1	4	305	393	640	1 577
Indiana	939	—	2	13	29	109	786
Iowa	388	—	3	17	114	182	72
Kansas	1 482	—	18	222	519	169	554
Kentucky	590	2	4	106	26	82	370
Louisiana	30	—	—	2	—	—	28
Maine	199	2	3	14	49	64	67
Maryland	223	1	9	13	17	92	91
Massachusetts	396	—	9	35	235	35	82
Michigan	277	—	2	14	84	9	168
Minnesota	377	—	8	14	99	6	250
Mississippi	320	—	2	2	3	85	228
Missouri	1 386	—	2	196	376	276	536
Montana	556	—	3	26	238	69	220
Nebraska	1 047	4	35	81	683	99	145
Nevada	156	—	1	8	94	14	39
New Hampshire	116	—	—	52	18	10	36
New Jersey	374	—	1	1	173	1	198
New Mexico	116	1	—	3	76	23	13
New York	980	1	4	494	388	19	74
North Carolina	321	—	2	6	16	134	163
North Dakota	722	6	49	93	315	97	162
Ohio	513	—	2	2	93	6	410
Oklahoma	524	—	4	66	166	116	172
Oregon	835	—	2	63	560	172	38
Pennsylvania	2 006	—	—	—	—	—	2 006
Rhode Island	83	—	12	13	14	2	42
South Carolina	291	3	8	26	34	63	157
South Dakota	262	—	7	36	128	39	52
Tennessee	477	—	—	15	21	109	332
Texas	2 266	1	11	115	1 272	43	824
Utah	329	1	1	10	70	78	169
Vermont	104	—	2	33	35	8	26
Virginia	129	—	3	15	14	13	84
Washington	1 157	—	—	8	118	920	111
West Virginia	350	—	3	8	3	7	329
Wisconsin	377	—	2	14	4	130	227
Wyoming	373	—	4	72	116	133	48

Table 17. Elected Officials of Special District Governments by Type of Office and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of special district governments	Elected special district officials			Average number per district		Total membership of district boards (including nonelected members)		Exhibit: Number of nonelected members of district boards
		Total	District board members	Other	Total	District board only	Total	Average per district	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
United States	31 555	84 089	82 630	1 459	2.6	2.6	157 543	5.0	74 913
Alabama	487	65	58	7	.1	.1	2 498	5.1	2 440
Alaska	14	—	—	—	—	—	71	5.0	71
Arizona	261	1 024	936	88	3.9	3.5	947	3.6	11
Arkansas	561	426	422	4	.8	.8	2 454	4.3	2 032
California	2 797	8 380	8 349	31	2.9	2.9	15 402	5.5	7 053
Colorado	1 252	4 826	4 823	3	3.9	3.9	6 287	5.0	1 464
Connecticut	368	1 984	1 735	249	5.4	4.7	2 435	6.6	700
Delaware	196	551	551	—	2.8	2.8	598	3.0	47
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	12.0	12
Florida	462	1 178	1 178	—	2.5	2.5	2 375	5.1	1 197
Georgia	421	297	297	—	.7	.7	2 545	6.0	2 248
Hawaii	16	52	52	—	3.2	3.2	78	4.8	26
Idaho	728	2 491	2 491	—	3.4	3.4	2 837	3.8	346
Illinois	2 920	6 058	6 055	3	2.1	2.1	12 103	4.1	6 048
Indiana	939	592	592	—	.6	.6	5 367	5.7	4 775
Iowa	388	1 259	1 259	—	3.2	3.2	1 700	4.3	441
Kansas	1 482	4 926	4 926	—	3.3	3.3	7 745	5.2	2 819
Kentucky	590	1 114	1 061	53	1.8	1.7	3 188	5.4	2 127
Louisiana	30	18	18	—	.6	.6	287	9.5	269
Maine	199	622	622	—	3.1	3.1	1 022	5.1	400
Maryland	223	575	575	—	2.5	2.5	944	4.2	369
Massachusetts	396	1 556	1 499	57	3.9	3.7	2 116	5.3	617
Michigan	277	568	568	—	2.0	2.0	1 709	6.1	1 141
Minnesota	377	718	718	—	1.9	1.9	2 261	5.9	1 543
Mississippi	320	313	313	—	1.0	1.0	1 480	4.6	1 167
Missouri	1 386	3 911	3 911	—	2.8	2.8	6 562	4.7	2 651
Montana	556	1 595	1 595	—	2.8	2.8	2 589	4.6	994
Nebraska	1 047	4 800	4 800	—	4.5	4.5	5 549	5.3	749
Nevada	156	568	568	—	3.6	3.6	817	5.2	249
New Hampshire	116	441	288	153	3.8	2.4	481	4.1	193
New Jersey	374	886	886	—	2.3	2.3	2 029	5.4	1 143
New Mexico	116	490	490	—	4.2	4.2	611	5.3	121
New York	980	5 040	4 599	441	5.1	4.6	4 974	5.0	375
North Carolina	321	545	545	—	1.6	1.6	1 727	5.3	1 182
North Dakota	722	3 284	3 281	3	4.5	4.5	4 331	6.0	1 050
Ohio	513	535	535	—	1.0	1.0	2 825	5.5	2 290
Oklahoma	524	1 690	1 690	—	3.2	3.2	2 640	5.0	950
Oregon	835	3 767	3 766	1	4.5	4.5	3 968	4.7	202
Pennsylvania	2 006	—	—	—	—	—	11 314	5.6	11 314
Rhode Island	83	314	313	1	3.7	3.7	552	6.6	239
South Carolina	291	765	532	233	2.6	1.8	1 568	5.3	1 036
South Dakota	262	1 083	1 083	—	4.1	4.1	1 355	5.1	272
Tennessee	477	533	524	9	1.1	1.1	2 084	4.3	1 560
Texas	2 266	7 451	7 439	12	3.3	3.3	10 947	4.8	3 508
Utah	329	680	680	—	2.0	2.0	1 634	4.9	954
Vermont	104	431	340	91	4.1	3.2	709	6.8	369
Virginia	129	235	235	—	1.8	1.8	1 023	7.9	788
Washington	1 157	3 360	3 360	—	2.9	2.9	3 952	3.4	592
West Virginia	350	119	119	—	.3	.3	1 378	3.9	1 259
Wisconsin	377	526	526	—	1.3	1.3	1 794	4.7	1 268
Wyoming	373	1 447	1 427	20	3.9	3.8	1 669	4.4	242

Table 18. Elected Officials of Local Governments by Sex and Race and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Male elected officials						Female elected officials					Not reported
	Total	Total ¹	White	Black	American Indian ²	Asian ³	Total ¹	White	Black	American Indian ²	Asian ³	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
United States -----	493 830	324 255	311 366	7 483	1 241	373	100 531	94 539	4 059	559	141	69 044
Alabama -----	3 949	2 965	2 529	429	1	—	538	401	134	—	—	446
Alaska -----	1 674	926	506	6	402	1	389	181	3	201	—	359
Arizona -----	3 050	1 974	1 847	40	57	11	705	663	12	26	3	371
Arkansas -----	8 059	5 820	5 404	403	5	1	1 483	1 368	112	2	—	756
California -----	18 699	12 076	11 106	291	30	136	4 149	3 816	128	24	52	2 474
Colorado -----	8 325	5 528	5 409	32	4	12	1 373	1 344	9	4	4	1 424
Connecticut -----	8 814	5 328	5 207	41	8	2	2 693	2 631	37	3	—	793
Delaware -----	1 091	696	646	30	—	1	157	144	11	—	—	238
District of Columbia -----	348	202	2	7	—	—	135	—	5	—	—	11
Florida -----	4 654	3 383	3 136	204	2	1	891	798	75	—	1	380
Georgia -----	6 064	4 629	4 034	582	1	2	1 035	859	173	—	—	400
Hawaii -----	92	79	34	—	—	45	13	3	1	—	9	—
Idaho -----	4 604	3 137	3 097	5	8	8	892	871	—	11	2	575
Illinois -----	41 713	25 453	24 453	942	3	40	10 325	8 516	1 768	8	31	5 935
Indiana -----	11 118	7 253	7 166	72	7	2	2 274	2 234	34	1	1	1 591
Iowa -----	16 160	12 469	12 393	15	—	—	2 802	2 780	9	1	1	889
Kansas -----	18 552	10 481	10 368	59	9	2	2 189	2 168	13	5	1	5 882
Kentucky -----	6 495	4 989	4 807	89	3	—	856	816	32	—	1	650
Louisiana -----	4 422	3 459	2 945	509	2	2	522	423	98	1	—	441
Maine -----	6 346	3 737	3 678	3	3	1	1 819	1 792	2	3	2	790
Maryland -----	1 767	1 111	1 027	80	—	1	403	358	40	—	—	253
Massachusetts -----	21 948	9 698	9 612	45	7	4	4 451	4 417	20	7	3	7 799
Michigan -----	18 052	11 155	10 928	193	27	4	5 358	5 220	114	15	3	1 539
Minnesota -----	18 247	12 944	12 876	11	34	1	3 209	3 164	9	16	—	2 094
Mississippi -----	4 458	3 353	2 753	594	—	1	611	—	128	—	—	494
Missouri -----	16 287	11 083	10 944	126	7	1	2 761	2 697	61	3	—	2 443
Montana -----	4 905	3 003	2 925	5	56	4	963	939	1	19	1	939
Nebraska -----	13 698	9 270	9 229	15	15	4	1 900	1 884	5	8	2	2 528
Nevada -----	1 077	688	666	7	6	3	240	222	7	5	—	149
New Hampshire -----	6 917	3 649	3 600	10	1	1	2 421	2 358	19	2	—	847
New Jersey -----	8 921	5 795	5 535	177	—	14	2 139	2 021	98	3	3	987
New Mexico -----	1 981	1 365	1 312	22	21	2	392	373	3	9	—	224
New York -----	24 982	17 366	16 737	129	3	8	4 669	4 466	63	5	2	2 947
North Carolina -----	5 227	3 917	3 464	425	17	1	929	772	146	5	—	381
North Dakota -----	15 277	9 842	9 756	6	38	—	1 899	1 868	—	20	—	3 536
Ohio -----	19 135	13 387	12 653	216	5	4	4 027	3 766	107	3	1	1 721
Oklahoma -----	8 627	5 716	5 279	127	307	3	1 649	1 535	46	64	2	1 262
Oregon -----	7 543	5 235	5 136	16	24	13	1 601	1 557	2	14	5	707
Pennsylvania -----	29 276	18 529	17 707	109	1	1	8 767	8 399	68	1	1	1 980
Rhode Island -----	983	682	663	5	—	—	229	225	2	—	—	72
South Carolina -----	3 748	2 534	2 121	397	1	—	620	486	134	—	—	594
South Dakota -----	9 529	6 114	5 936	4	35	—	1 040	1 007	—	20	—	2 375
Tennessee -----	6 629	5 600	5 408	184	—	2	758	709	48	—	—	271
Texas -----	26 813	18 273	17 457	587	16	13	3 979	3 722	204	5	4	4 561
Utah -----	2 511	1 817	1 808	—	4	5	400	400	—	—	—	294
Vermont -----	8 348	4 644	4 608	3	3	—	2 788	2 763	2	1	—	916
Virginia -----	2 961	2 272	2 110	153	2	—	536	491	45	—	—	153
Washington -----	7 187	4 896	4 824	14	33	14	1 507	1 468	8	26	3	784
West Virginia -----	2 567	1 745	1 646	29	—	—	542	512	6	—	1	280
Wisconsin -----	17 379	12 242	12 173	29	22	1	4 053	4 011	17	15	1	1 084
Wyoming -----	2 621	1 746	1 706	6	11	1	450	443	—	3	1	425

¹Detail by race do not add to total by sex due to item nonresponse.

²American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

³Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Table 19. Elected Officials of Local Governments by Sex and Hispanic Origin and State: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Male elected officials				Female elected officials			Not reported
	Total	Total ¹	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total ¹	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
United States	493 830	324 255	4 187	316 276	100 531	1 672	97 626	69 044
Alabama	3 949	2 965	5	2 954	538	4	531	446
Alaska	1 674	926	2	913	389	3	382	359
Arizona	3 050	1 974	197	1 758	705	82	622	371
Arkansas	8 059	5 820	22	5 791	1 483	6	1 476	756
California	18 699	12 076	583	10 980	4 149	227	3 793	2 474
Colorado	8 325	5 528	194	5 263	1 373	48	1 313	1 424
Connecticut	8 814	5 328	31	5 227	2 693	10	2 661	793
Delaware	1 091	696	7	670	157	—	155	238
District of Columbia	348	202	—	9	135	—	5	11
Florida	4 654	3 383	52	3 291	891	18	856	380
Georgia	6 064	4 629	21	4 598	1 035	4	1 028	400
Hawaii	92	79	1	78	13	—	13	—
Idaho	4 604	3 137	15	3 103	892	6	878	575
Illinois	41 713	25 453	361	25 077	10 325	559	9 764	5 935
Indiana	11 118	7 253	24	7 223	2 274	7	2 263	1 591
Iowa	16 160	12 469	34	12 374	2 802	12	2 779	889
Kansas	18 552	10 481	45	10 393	2 189	7	2 176	5 882
Kentucky	6 495	4 989	15	4 884	856	3	846	650
Louisiana	4 422	3 459	14	3 444	522	2	520	441
Maine	6 346	3 737	10	3 675	1 819	4	1 795	790
Maryland	1 767	1 111	3	1 105	403	2	396	253
Massachusetts	21 948	9 698	13	9 655	4 451	6	4 441	7 799
Michigan	18 052	11 155	33	11 119	5 358	19	5 333	1 539
Minnesota	18 247	12 944	42	12 880	3 209	12	3 177	2 094
Mississippi	4 458	3 353	6	3 342	611	—	610	494
Missouri	16 287	11 083	40	11 038	2 761	14	2 747	2 443
Montana	4 905	3 003	10	2 980	963	5	955	939
Nebraska	13 698	9 270	15	9 248	1 900	10	1 889	2 528
Nevada	1 077	688	8	674	240	4	230	149
New Hampshire	6 917	3 649	4	3 608	2 421	1	2 378	847
New Jersey	8 921	5 795	65	5 661	2 139	17	2 108	987
New Mexico	1 981	1 365	502	855	392	123	262	224
New York	24 982	17 366	46	16 831	4 669	11	4 525	2 947
North Carolina	5 227	3 917	3	3 904	929	4	919	381
North Dakota	15 277	9 842	23	9 777	1 899	10	1 878	3 536
Ohio	19 135	13 387	56	12 822	4 027	19	3 858	1 721
Oklahoma	8 627	5 716	66	5 650	1 649	24	1 623	1 262
Oregon	7 543	5 235	20	5 169	1 601	14	1 564	707
Pennsylvania	29 276	18 529	22	17 796	8 767	14	8 455	1 980
Rhode Island	983	682	7	661	229	4	223	72
South Carolina	3 748	2 534	—	2 519	620	—	620	594
South Dakota	9 529	6 114	21	5 954	1 040	4	1 023	2 375
Tennessee	6 629	5 600	20	5 574	758	2	755	271
Texas	26 813	18 273	1 448	16 625	3 979	327	3 608	4 561
Utah	2 511	1 817	14	1 803	400	2	398	294
Vermont	8 348	4 644	1	4 613	2 788	—	2 766	916
Virginia	2 961	2 272	4	2 261	536	—	536	153
Washington	7 187	4 896	22	4 863	1 507	12	1 493	784
West Virginia	2 567	1 745	5	1 670	542	3	516	280
Wisconsin	17 379	12 242	19	12 206	4 053	6	4 038	1 084
Wyoming	2 621	1 746	16	1 708	450	1	446	425

¹Detail by ethnicity do not add to total by sex due to item nonresponse.

Table 20. Elected Officials of County Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards			Other elected officials		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	58 818	43 563	12 525	17 274	15 300	1 929	10 835	6 828	1 424	30 709	21 435	9 172
White, not Hispanic	51 807	40 283	11 524	15 974	14 195	1 779	7 855	6 573	1 282	27 978	19 515	8 463
Black, not Hispanic	1 707	1 366	341	867	761	106	297	187	110	543	418	125
Hispanic	906	700	206	219	199	20	33	26	7	654	475	179
White	898	693	205	217	198	19	32	25	7	649	470	179
Black	8	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	5	5	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	147	101	46	66	57	9	38	17	21	43	27	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	80	63	17	34	30	4	2	2	—	44	31	13
Not reported	4 171	1 050	391	114	58	11	2 610	23	4	1 447	969	376
Northeast Region	5 367	3 330	2 017	1 476	1 259	212	17	9	8	3 874	2 062	1 797
White, not Hispanic	4 298	2 586	1 712	1 428	1 223	205	10	7	3	2 860	1 356	1 504
Black, not Hispanic	33	21	12	21	17	4	7	2	5	5	2	3
Hispanic	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	1 035	722	293	26	18	3	—	—	—	1 009	704	290
Midwest Region	24 000	16 811	4 617	7 103	6 227	858	7 878	4 697	685	9 019	5 887	3 074
White, not Hispanic	21 184	16 634	4 550	6 963	6 133	830	5 361	4 679	682	8 860	5 822	3 038
Black, not Hispanic	146	102	44	93	69	24	13	11	2	40	22	18
Hispanic	38	24	14	12	10	2	3	2	1	23	12	11
White	37	23	14	12	10	2	3	2	1	22	11	11
Black	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18	15	3	9	8	1	—	—	—	9	7	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not reported	2 611	34	5	24	5	1	2 501	5	—	86	24	4
South Region	23 091	18 769	4 189	7 112	6 521	574	2 404	1 764	553	13 575	10 484	3 062
White, not Hispanic	20 714	16 968	3 746	6 176	5 694	482	1 999	1 554	445	12 539	9 720	2 819
Black, not Hispanic	1 456	1 183	273	740	666	74	275	173	102	441	344	97
Hispanic	552	448	104	122	112	10	23	20	3	407	316	91
White	547	444	103	120	111	9	22	19	3	405	314	91
Black	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	45	31	14	16	15	1	6	3	3	23	13	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	8	3	4	4	—	2	2	—	5	2	3
Not reported	313	131	49	54	30	7	99	12	—	160	89	42
West Region	6 360	4 653	1 702	1 583	1 293	285	536	358	178	4 241	3 002	1 239
White, not Hispanic	5 611	4 095	1 516	1 407	1 145	262	485	333	152	3 719	2 617	1 102
Black, not Hispanic	72	60	12	13	9	4	2	1	1	57	50	7
Hispanic	315	227	88	84	76	8	7	4	3	224	147	77
White	313	225	88	84	76	8	7	4	3	222	145	77
Black	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	55	29	41	34	7	32	14	18	11	7	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	66	53	13	28	24	4	—	—	—	38	29	9
Not reported	212	163	44	10	5	—	10	6	4	192	152	40

Table 21. Elected Officials of Municipal Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards			Other elected officials		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	135 531	94 808	26 825	107 542	78 363	18 954	4 157	2 372	1 428	23 832	14 073	6 443
White, not Hispanic	113 234	88 522	24 712	90 346	72 985	17 361	3 187	2 022	1 165	19 701	13 515	6 186
Black, not Hispanic	4 511	3 400	1 111	4 048	3 096	952	111	52	59	352	252	100
Hispanic	1 701	1 338	363	1 499	1 195	304	27	18	9	175	125	50
White	1 646	1 299	347	1 454	1 161	293	24	16	8	168	122	46
Black	55	39	16	45	34	11	3	2	1	7	3	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	776	529	247	615	444	171	79	39	40	82	46	36
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	73	24	78	60	18	3	2	1	16	11	5
Not reported	15 212	946	368	10 956	583	148	750	239	154	3 506	124	66
Northeast Region	18 800	13 343	3 857	13 648	10 498	2 245	958	523	326	4 194	2 322	1 286
White, not Hispanic	16 718	12 988	3 730	12 364	10 211	2 153	805	501	304	3 549	2 276	1 273
Black, not Hispanic	279	188	91	228	161	67	26	11	15	25	16	9
Hispanic	70	55	15	53	44	9	10	5	5	7	6	1
White	65	52	13	49	41	8	9	5	4	7	6	1
Black	5	3	2	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Not reported	1 729	109	20	1 001	81	15	116	5	2	612	23	3
Midwest Region	60 013	41 960	11 965	47 323	34 712	8 072	2 128	1 198	725	10 562	6 050	3 168
White, not Hispanic	52 258	40 744	11 514	41 498	33 736	7 762	1 806	1 130	676	8 954	5 878	3 076
Black, not Hispanic	770	550	220	621	458	163	48	24	24	101	68	33
Hispanic	257	199	58	213	169	44	3	1	2	41	29	12
White	234	184	50	195	157	38	3	1	2	36	26	10
Black	23	15	8	18	12	6	—	—	—	5	3	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	76	48	28	59	37	22	2	2	—	15	9	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	9	5	11	7	4	1	—	1	2	2	—
Not reported	6 638	410	140	4 921	305	77	268	41	22	1 449	64	41
South Region	41 827	29 449	7 420	34 210	24 671	5 696	677	427	237	6 940	4 351	1 487
White, not Hispanic	32 266	25 945	6 321	26 427	21 597	4 830	310	219	91	5 529	4 129	1 400
Black, not Hispanic	3 310	2 552	758	3 074	2 384	690	31	15	16	205	153	52
Hispanic	650	512	138	608	482	126	—	—	—	42	30	12
White	628	496	132	588	466	122	—	—	—	40	30	10
Black	22	16	6	20	16	4	—	—	—	2	—	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	103	73	30	83	65	18	—	—	—	20	8	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	10	2	10	8	2	—	—	—	2	2	—
Not reported	5 486	357	171	4 008	135	30	336	193	130	1 142	29	11
West Region	14 891	10 056	3 583	12 361	8 482	2 941	394	224	140	2 136	1 350	502
White, not Hispanic	11 992	8 845	3 147	10 057	7 441	2 616	266	172	94	1 669	1 232	437
Black, not Hispanic	152	110	42	125	93	32	6	2	4	21	15	6
Hispanic	724	572	152	625	500	125	14	12	2	85	60	25
White	719	567	152	622	497	125	12	10	2	85	60	25
Black	5	5	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	596	408	188	472	342	130	77	37	40	47	29	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	68	51	17	56	44	12	1	1	—	11	6	5
Not reported	1 359	70	37	1 026	62	26	30	—	—	303	8	11

Table 22. Elected Officials of Town or Township Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards			Other elected officials		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	126 958	76 213	27 702	51 770	35 205	4 665	25 930	16 127	6 797	49 258	24 881	16 240
White, not Hispanic	102 466	75 172	27 294	39 169	34 630	4 539	22 653	15 946	6 707	40 644	24 596	16 048
Black, not Hispanic	363	242	121	149	112	37	127	77	50	87	53	34
Hispanic	216	160	56	106	87	19	47	38	9	63	35	28
White	210	155	55	104	86	18	46	37	9	60	32	28
Black	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	86	49	37	40	26	14	15	9	6	31	14	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	11	5	6	5	1	5	3	2	5	3	2
Not reported	23 811	579	189	12 300	345	55	3 083	54	23	8 428	180	111
Northeast Region	63 413	35 543	17 064	25 856	14 786	2 902	16 158	9 501	5 599	21 399	11 256	8 563
White, not Hispanic	51 909	35 060	16 849	17 385	14 551	2 834	14 947	9 409	5 538	19 577	11 100	8 477
Black, not Hispanic	170	111	59	94	69	25	54	28	26	22	14	8
Hispanic	77	57	20	36	29	7	21	15	6	20	13	7
White	72	53	19	34	28	6	21	15	6	17	10	7
Black	5	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	25	14	11	5	5	—	10	4	6	10	5	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	8	4	5	4	1	4	2	2	3	2	1
Not reported	11 220	293	121	8 331	128	35	1 122	43	21	1 767	122	65
Midwest Region	63 545	40 670	10 638	25 914	20 419	1 763	9 772	6 626	1 198	27 859	13 625	7 677
White, not Hispanic	50 557	40 112	10 445	21 784	20 079	1 705	7 706	6 537	1 169	21 067	13 496	7 571
Black, not Hispanic	193	131	62	55	43	12	73	49	24	65	39	26
Hispanic	139	103	36	70	58	12	26	23	3	43	22	21
White	138	102	36	70	58	12	25	22	3	43	22	21
Black	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	61	35	26	35	21	14	5	5	—	21	9	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	1
Not reported	12 591	286	68	3 969	217	20	1 961	11	2	6 661	58	46
South Region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, not Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Region	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black, not Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 23. School District Board Members and Other Elected Officials by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of district boards			Other elected officials			Exhibit: Nonelected members of district boards		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	88 434	54 443	24 730	83 596	52 918	21 869	4 838	1 525	2 861	3 321	2 074	865
White, not Hispanic	71 442	50 362	21 080	69 931	49 621	20 310	1 511	741	770	2 535	1 809	726
Black, not Hispanic	4 208	1 888	2 320	2 142	1 364	778	2 066	524	1 542	324	217	107
Hispanic	2 466	1 487	979	1 717	1 257	460	749	230	519	48	29	19
White	2 452	1 479	975	1 703	1 247	456	749	230	519	42	25	17
Black	15	11	4	15	11	4	-	-	-	6	4	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	564	389	175	558	388	170	6	1	5	14	7	7
Asian/Pacific Islander	184	115	69	131	86	45	53	29	24	5	3	2
Not reported	9 570	202	107	9 117	202	106	453	-	1	395	9	4
Northeast Region	17 681	9 811	5 607	17 303	9 674	5 478	378	137	129	638	384	187
White, not Hispanic	14 805	9 446	5 359	14 575	9 309	5 230	266	137	129	542	373	169
Black, not Hispanic	308	169	139	313	169	139	-	-	-	16	7	9
Hispanic	76	52	24	80	52	24	-	-	-	5	1	4
White	72	50	22	75	50	22	-	-	-	4	-	4
Black	4	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	9	2	7	9	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	15	6	21	15	6	-	-	-	2	1	1
Not reported	2 462	127	72	2 350	127	72	112	-	-	72	2	3
Midwest Region	39 329	23 876	11 580	35 149	22 715	8 880	4 180	1 161	2 700	1 067	662	295
White, not Hispanic	31 741	22 573	9 168	30 741	22 185	8 556	1 000	388	612	909	635	274
Black, not Hispanic	2 557	798	1 759	503	284	219	2 054	514	1 540	31	19	12
Hispanic	927	362	565	179	133	46	748	229	519	8	4	4
White	927	362	565	179	133	46	748	229	519	7	3	4
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	131	81	50	125	80	45	6	1	5	8	3	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	40	30	17	11	6	53	29	24	1	1	-
Not reported	3 903	22	8	3 584	22	8	319	-	-	110	-	-
South Region	17 086	12 588	2 925	16 819	12 369	2 898	267	219	27	1 397	929	325
White, not Hispanic	13 452	11 031	2 421	13 220	10 823	2 397	232	208	24	944	712	232
Black, not Hispanic	1 159	822	337	1 147	812	335	12	10	2	276	191	85
Hispanic	690	551	139	689	550	139	1	1	-	27	19	8
White	682	545	137	681	544	137	1	1	-	23	17	6
Black	8	6	2	8	6	2	-	-	-	4	2	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	190	167	23	190	167	23	-	-	-	1	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	8	3	11	8	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
Not reported	1 584	9	2	1 562	9	1	22	-	1	149	6	-
West Region	14 338	8 168	4 618	14 325	8 160	4 613	13	8	5	219	99	58
White, not Hispanic	11 444	7 312	4 132	11 431	7 304	4 127	13	8	5	140	89	51
Black, not Hispanic	184	99	85	184	99	85	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hispanic	773	522	251	773	522	251	-	-	-	8	5	3
White	771	520	251	771	520	251	-	-	-	8	5	3
Black	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	234	139	95	234	139	95	-	-	-	5	4	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	82	52	30	82	52	30	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not reported	1 621	44	25	1 621	44	25	-	-	-	64	1	1

Table 24. Elected Officials of Special District Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1992

[Detail may not add to totals due to nonresponse. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text.]

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of district boards			Other elected officials			Exhibit: Nonelected members of district boards		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	84 089	55 228	8 749	82 630	54 679	8 402	1 459	549	347	74 913	47 288	11 271
White, not Hispanic	61 198	52 914	8 284	60 357	52 392	7 965	841	522	319	53 281	43 670	9 611
Black, not Hispanic	652	513	139	650	512	138	2	1	1	2 670	1 797	873
Hispanic	570	502	68	559	496	63	11	6	5	685	485	200
White	552	489	63	545	484	61	7	5	2	653	461	192
Black	18	13	5	14	12	2	4	1	3	32	24	8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	227	173	54	223	172	51	4	1	3	429	269	160
Asian/Pacific Islander	137	111	26	136	110	26	1	1	—	94	78	16
Not reported	21 305	1 015	178	20 705	997	159	600	18	19	17 754	989	411
Northeast Region	11 274	7 401	1 431	10 282	7 041	1 123	992	360	308	15 350	10 313	1 534
White, not Hispanic	8 437	7 077	1 360	7 807	6 735	1 072	630	342	288	11 307	9 919	1 388
Black, not Hispanic	29	24	5	29	24	5	—	—	—	200	141	59
Hispanic	42	34	8	37	31	6	5	3	2	55	38	17
White	42	34	8	37	31	6	5	3	2	44	30	14
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	16	10	6	15	10	5	1	—	1	12	4	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	5	1	5	4	1	1	—	—	3	3	—
Not reported	2 744	251	51	2 389	237	34	355	14	17	3 773	208	62
Midwest Region	28 260	18 376	3 037	28 254	18 374	3 033	6	2	4	25 047	15 499	4 584
White, not Hispanic	21 083	18 116	2 967	21 080	18 114	2 966	3	2	1	19 194	14 944	4 250
Black, not Hispanic	130	90	40	130	90	40	—	—	—	408	266	142
Hispanic	31	25	6	28	25	3	3	—	3	71	49	22
White	27	25	2	27	25	2	—	—	—	64	45	19
Black	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	7	4	3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	31	23	8	31	23	8	—	—	—	108	68	40
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	5	4	9	5	4	—	—	—	4	3	1
Not reported	6 976	117	12	6 976	117	12	—	—	—	5 262	169	129
South Region	15 875	9 858	1 110	15 557	9 773	1 103	318	85	7	22 191	13 878	3 121
White, not Hispanic	10 164	9 166	998	10 076	9 085	991	88	81	7	14 411	12 136	2 275
Black, not Hispanic	299	239	60	299	239	60	—	—	—	1 838	1 230	608
Hispanic	198	180	18	197	179	18	1	1	—	305	206	99
White	191	173	18	191	173	18	—	—	—	295	197	98
Black	7	7	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	10	9	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	96	86	10	96	86	10	—	—	—	124	77	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	7	6	1
Not reported	5 115	185	23	4 886	182	23	229	3	—	5 506	223	91
West Region	28 680	19 593	3 171	28 537	19 491	3 143	143	102	28	12 325	7 598	2 032
White, not Hispanic	21 514	18 555	2 959	21 394	18 458	2 936	120	97	23	8 369	6 671	1 698
Black, not Hispanic	194	160	34	192	159	33	2	1	1	224	160	64
Hispanic	299	263	36	297	261	36	2	2	—	254	192	62
White	292	257	35	290	255	35	2	2	—	250	189	61
Black	7	6	1	7	6	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	54	30	81	53	28	3	1	2	185	120	65
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	99	20	119	99	20	—	—	—	80	66	14
Not reported	6 470	462	92	6 454	461	90	16	1	2	3 213	389	129

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
United States ----	248 709 691	84 955	3 043	19 279	16 656	14 422	31 555	493 830	58 818	135 531	126 958	88 434	84 089
Alabama -----	4 040 587	1 121	67	438	--	129	487	3 949	768	2 694	--	422	65
Autauga -----	34 222	11	1	3	--	1	6	36	10	20	--	6	--
Baldwin -----	98 280	34	1	11	--	1	21	104	13	67	--	5	19
Barbour -----	25 417	16	1	5	--	2	8	50	15	30	--	5	--
Bibb -----	16 576	8	1	3	--	1	3	33	9	18	--	6	--
Blount -----	39 248	21	1	11	--	2	7	91	10	75	--	6	--
Bullock -----	11 042	11	1	2	--	1	7	28	11	12	--	5	--
Butler -----	21 892	10	1	3	--	1	5	33	10	18	--	5	--
Calhoun -----	116 034	23	1	8	--	5	9	73	12	49	--	12	--
Chambers -----	36 876	13	1	5	--	2	5	47	11	30	--	6	--
Cherokee -----	19 543	11	1	5	--	1	4	46	8	32	--	6	--
Chilton -----	32 458	11	1	4	--	1	5	43	11	24	--	8	--
Choctaw -----	16 018	16	1	7	--	1	7	59	11	42	--	6	--
Clarke -----	27 240	11	1	5	--	2	3	47	10	31	--	6	--
Clay -----	13 252	10	1	2	--	1	6	26	8	12	--	6	--
Cleburne -----	12 730	9	1	4	--	1	3	38	9	23	--	6	--
Coffee -----	40 240	13	1	4	--	3	5	52	21	24	--	7	--
Colbert -----	51 666	21	1	6	--	4	10	52	14	33	--	5	--
Conecuh -----	14 054	11	1	3	--	1	6	38	10	17	--	5	6
Coosa -----	11 063	6	1	2	--	1	2	28	10	12	--	6	--
Covington -----	36 478	25	1	13	--	4	7	90	10	75	--	5	--
Crenshaw -----	13 635	13	1	6	--	1	5	53	10	37	--	6	--
Cullman -----	67 613	23	1	10	--	2	10	80	7	60	--	8	5
Dale -----	49 633	20	1	10	--	3	6	73	9	58	--	6	--
Dallas -----	48 130	11	1	2	--	2	6	29	8	16	--	5	--
De Kalb -----	54 651	33	1	16	--	2	14	129	27	96	--	6	--
Elmore -----	49 210	13	1	5	--	2	5	47	7	32	--	8	--
Escambia -----	35 518	15	1	6	--	2	6	54	11	36	--	7	--
Etowah -----	99 840	27	1	12	--	3	11	90	11	72	--	7	--
Fayette -----	17 962	11	1	4	--	1	5	42	12	23	--	7	--
Franklin -----	27 814	15	1	5	--	2	7	54	10	30	--	5	9
Geneva -----	23 647	19	1	8	--	2	8	69	9	51	--	6	3
Greene -----	10 153	10	1	4	--	1	4	42	13	24	--	5	--
Hale -----	15 498	10	1	4	--	1	4	39	10	24	--	5	--
Henry -----	15 374	10	1	4	--	1	4	40	10	24	--	6	--
Houston -----	81 331	25	1	11	--	2	11	85	9	69	--	7	--
Jackson -----	47 796	23	1	12	--	2	8	96	10	73	--	11	2
Jefferson -----	651 525	60	1	32	--	10	17	230	11	214	--	5	--
Lamar -----	15 715	22	1	6	--	1	14	52	10	36	--	6	--
Lauderdale -----	79 661	17	1	7	--	2	7	64	10	43	--	6	5
Lawrence -----	31 513	15	1	5	--	1	8	45	10	30	--	5	--
Lee -----	87 146	12	1	3	--	3	5	39	11	21	--	7	--
Limestone -----	54 135	11	1	5	--	2	3	48	12	30	--	6	--
Lowndes -----	12 658	12	1	6	--	1	4	53	13	36	--	4	--
Macon -----	24 928	10	1	4	--	1	4	38	8	24	--	6	--
Madison -----	238 912	20	1	6	--	2	11	65	13	42	--	10	--
Marengo -----	23 084	16	1	8	--	3	4	63	10	48	--	5	--
Marion -----	29 830	22	1	8	--	2	11	71	16	49	--	6	--
Marshall -----	70 832	24	1	7	--	4	12	75	25	44	--	6	--
Mobile -----	378 643	27	1	11	--	1	14	86	9	68	--	5	4
Monroe -----	23 968	12	1	5	--	1	5	50	14	31	--	5	--
Montgomery -----	209 085	16	1	1	--	1	13	34	10	10	--	8	6
Morgan -----	100 043	19	1	7	--	3	8	61	11	42	--	8	--
Perry -----	12 759	10	1	2	--	1	6	29	12	12	--	5	--
Pickens -----	20 699	18	1	8	--	1	8	63	9	48	--	6	--
Pike -----	27 595	12	1	4	--	2	5	43	11	25	--	7	--
Randolph -----	19 881	11	1	4	--	2	4	43	11	24	--	8	--
Russell -----	46 860	8	1	2	--	2	3	34	16	11	--	7	--
St. Clair -----	50 009	23	1	11	--	2	9	84	10	68	--	6	--
Shelby -----	99 358	26	1	10	--	1	14	86	12	62	--	6	6
Sumter -----	16 174	13	1	7	--	4	3	59	13	41	--	5	--
Talladega -----	74 107	22	1	9	--	3	9	82	25	52	--	5	--
Tallapoosa -----	38 826	18	1	7	--	2	8	60	11	43	--	6	--
Tuscaloosa -----	150 522	21	1	4	--	2	14	42	9	26	--	7	--
Walker -----	67 670	24	1	11	--	3	9	86	10	70	--	6	--
Washington -----	16 694	9	1	3	--	1	4	33	9	18	--	6	--
Wilcox -----	13 568	10	1	5	--	1	3	47	12	29	--	6	--
Winston -----	22 053	12	1	5	--	4	2	48	9	28	--	11	--
Alaska -----	550 043	174	12	148	--	--	14	1 674	312	1 362	--	--	--
Aleutians East Borough ----	9 478	4	--	4	--	--	--	34	--	34	--	--	--
Aleutians West Census Area ² -----	2 464	6	1	5	--	--	--	48	17	31	--	--	--
Anchorage City and Borough ² -----	226 338	4	--	1	--	--	3	19	--	19	--	--	--
Bethel Census Area ² -----	13 656	20	--	19	--	--	1	158	--	158	--	--	--
Bristol Bay Borough -----	1 410	1	1	--	--	--	--	11	11	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Alaska—Con.													
Denali Borough	2 077	2	1	1	—	—	18	11	7	—	—	—	
Dillingham Census Area ²	4 012	8	—	7	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—	
Fairbanks-North Star Borough	77 720	4	1	2	—	—	32	18	14	—	—	—	
Haines Borough	2 117	2	1	1	—	—	21	14	7	—	—	—	
Juneau City and Borough ²	26 751	3	—	1	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	
Kenai Peninsula Borough	40 802	7	1	6	—	—	104	62	42	—	—	—	
Ketchikan-Gateway Borough	13 828	3	1	2	—	—	30	15	15	—	—	—	
Kodiak Island Borough	13 309	8	1	6	—	—	66	13	53	—	—	—	
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1 668	5	1	4	—	—	53	14	39	—	—	—	
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	39 683	4	1	3	—	—	128	107	21	—	—	—	
Nome Census Area ²	8 288	17	—	16	—	1	149	—	149	—	—	—	
North Slope Borough	5 979	9	1	7	—	—	74	14	60	—	—	—	
Northwest Arctic Borough	6 113	12	1	10	—	—	128	16	112	—	—	—	
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ²	6 278	7	—	6	—	—	57	—	57	—	—	—	
Sitka City and Borough ²	8 588	1	—	1	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area ²	4 385	6	—	6	—	—	65	—	65	—	—	—	
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ²	5 913	2	—	2	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	
Valdez-Cordova Census Area ²	9 952	4	—	3	—	—	38	—	38	—	—	—	
Wade Hampton Census Area ²	5 791	12	—	12	—	—	96	—	96	—	—	—	
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ²	7 042	5	—	5	—	—	83	—	83	—	—	—	
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ²	8 478	18	—	18	—	—	159	—	159	—	—	—	
Arizona	3 665 228	590	15	86	—	228	261	3 050	433	589	—	1 004	1 024
Apache	61 591	22	1	3	—	11	7	107	14	19	—	44	30
Cochise	97 624	50	1	7	—	24	18	227	24	47	—	95	61
Coconino	96 591	25	1	4	—	8	12	131	21	27	—	37	46
Gila	40 216	26	1	5	—	8	12	132	22	34	—	37	39
Graham	26 554	19	1	3	—	8	7	96	13	19	—	34	30
Greenlee	8 008	10	1	2	—	5	2	49	15	12	—	17	5
La Paz	13 844	18	1	2	—	6	9	83	16	15	—	25	27
Maricopa	2 122 101	137	1	24	—	56	56	804	121	171	—	264	248
Mohave	93 497	43	1	4	—	16	22	191	23	29	—	58	81
Navajo	77 658	40	1	6	—	12	21	211	25	42	—	60	84
Pima	666 880	41	1	4	—	16	20	231	48	26	—	76	81
Pinal	116 379	62	1	8	—	19	34	316	30	56	—	88	142
Santa Cruz	29 676	12	1	2	—	6	3	62	15	12	—	26	9
Yavapai	107 714	53	1	8	—	23	21	247	27	52	—	93	75
Yuma	106 895	32	1	4	—	10	17	163	19	28	—	50	66
Arkansas	2 350 725	1 446	75	489	—	321	561	8 059	1 796	4 027	—	1 810	426
Arkansas	21 653	20	1	6	—	4	9	120	23	50	—	24	23
Ashley	24 319	19	1	7	—	4	7	114	32	57	—	22	3
Baxter	31 186	22	1	7	—	4	10	115	19	58	—	25	13
Benton	97 499	32	1	17	—	7	7	216	22	149	—	42	3
Boone	28 297	21	1	11	—	6	3	152	33	83	—	33	3
Bradley	11 793	8	1	3	—	2	2	65	23	25	—	14	3
Calhoun	5 826	7	1	4	—	1	1	63	25	31	—	5	2
Carroll	18 654	12	1	6	—	3	2	98	31	48	—	16	3
Chicot	15 713	17	1	3	—	3	10	76	24	31	—	18	3
Clark	21 437	15	1	7	—	3	4	90	18	52	—	17	3
Clay	18 107	21	1	12	—	3	5	146	21	95	—	18	12
Cleburne	19 411	13	1	5	—	5	2	89	17	44	—	25	3
Cleveland	7 781	8	1	2	—	3	2	53	17	16	—	17	3
Columbia	25 691	17	1	5	—	6	5	116	35	41	—	32	8
Conway	19 151	21	1	4	—	3	13	88	26	32	—	22	8
Craighead	68 956	48	1	10	—	8	29	162	21	87	—	51	3
Crawford	42 493	26	1	8	—	5	12	143	35	68	—	30	10
Crittenden	49 939	36	1	11	—	5	19	161	19	95	—	26	21
Cross	19 225	17	1	4	—	3	9	74	18	37	—	16	3
Dallas	9 614	11	1	3	—	3	4	59	15	26	—	15	3
Desha	16 798	24	1	6	—	5	12	118	21	52	—	26	19
Drew	17 369	9	1	5	—	2	1	73	18	40	—	12	3
Faulkner	60 006	20	1	9	—	6	4	125	18	70	—	34	3
Franklin	14 897	14	1	6	—	5	2	95	19	47	—	26	3
Fulton	10 037	10	1	3	—	3	3	64	27	19	—	15	3
Garland	73 397	25	1	3	—	7	14	103	34	28	—	36	5
Grant	13 948	11	1	5	—	3	2	83	24	39	—	17	3
Greene	31 804	22	1	5	—	5	11	107	22	41	—	31	13
Hempstead	21 621	18	1	10	—	4	3	116	19	73	—	21	3
Hot Spring	26 115	13	1	5	—	5	2	94	23	42	—	26	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Arkansas—Con.													
Howard	13 569	12	1	4	—	4	3	83	24	36	—	20	3
Independence	31 192	23	1	8	—	7	7	142	34	65	—	40	3
Izard	11 364	17	1	8	—	4	4	108	20	64	—	21	3
Jackson	18 944	31	1	11	—	4	15	136	21	86	—	20	9
Jefferson	85 487	40	1	6	—	6	27	137	38	48	—	36	15
Johnson	18 221	13	1	5	—	4	3	89	23	40	—	23	3
Lafayette	9 643	14	1	4	—	3	6	80	22	33	—	17	8
Lawrence	17 457	39	1	14	—	6	18	162	21	102	—	31	8
Lee	13 053	16	1	6	—	1	8	77	24	45	—	5	3
Lincoln	13 690	14	1	3	—	3	7	71	22	24	—	17	8
Little River	13 966	16	1	5	—	3	7	88	27	40	—	15	6
Logan	20 557	18	1	9	—	4	4	121	19	75	—	22	5
Lonoke	39 268	28	1	10	—	5	12	158	27	96	—	32	3
Madison	11 618	8	1	3	—	3	1	67	21	28	—	15	3
Marion	12 001	11	1	5	—	3	2	76	18	40	—	15	3
Miller	38 467	19	1	3	—	4	11	83	20	28	—	26	9
Mississippi	57 525	38	1	16	—	6	15	212	37	126	—	43	6
Monroe	11 333	13	1	5	—	3	4	86	29	37	—	17	3
Montgomery	7 841	10	1	4	—	3	2	65	17	29	—	16	3
Nevada	10 101	14	1	7	—	3	3	87	20	49	—	15	3
Newton	7 666	9	1	2	—	4	2	56	20	13	—	20	3
Ouachita	30 574	16	1	7	—	4	4	115	26	56	—	25	8
Perry	7 969	15	1	7	—	3	4	86	19	49	—	15	3
Phillips	28 838	22	1	6	—	5	10	146	28	65	—	36	17
Pike	10 086	12	1	5	—	4	2	73	15	34	—	21	3
Poinsett	24 664	23	1	8	—	5	9	151	34	86	—	28	3
Polk	17 347	16	1	6	—	5	4	110	23	45	—	30	12
Pope	45 883	22	1	6	—	5	10	124	32	50	—	28	14
Prairie	9 518	12	1	5	—	3	3	83	16	42	—	22	3
Pulaski	349 660	88	1	8	—	3	76	131	30	77	—	21	3
Randolph	16 558	16	1	6	—	4	5	100	33	44	—	20	3
St. Francis	28 497	17	1	8	—	3	5	121	31	67	—	20	3
Saline	64 183	24	1	6	—	5	12	142	45	61	—	26	10
Scott	10 205	6	1	1	—	1	3	36	19	9	—	5	3
Searcy	7 841	10	1	4	—	4	1	76	20	31	—	22	3
Sebastian	99 590	23	1	11	—	6	5	156	24	93	—	34	5
Sevier	13 637	11	1	5	—	3	2	80	23	39	—	15	3
Sharp	14 109	14	1	6	—	5	2	93	17	47	—	27	2
Stone	9 775	8	1	2	—	3	2	61	26	16	—	16	3
Union	46 719	20	1	8	—	9	2	146	24	70	—	49	3
Van Buren	14 008	11	1	3	—	5	2	68	16	22	—	27	3
Washington	113 409	29	1	13	—	9	6	201	32	116	—	50	3
White	54 676	39	1	16	—	9	13	202	21	125	—	47	9
Woodruff	9 520	14	1	5	—	3	5	89	23	46	—	17	3
Yell	17 759	18	1	7	—	6	4	107	16	57	—	31	3
California	29 760 021	4 392	57	460	—	1 078	2 797	18 699	2 013	2 910	—	5 396	8 380
Alameda	1 279 182	81	1	14	—	21	45	363	11	99	—	111	142
Alpine	1 113	6	1	—	—	1	4	49	25	—	—	5	19
Amador	30 039	32	1	5	—	1	25	142	15	35	—	7	85
Butte	182 120	68	1	5	—	16	46	247	27	30	—	82	108
Calaveras	31 998	45	1	1	—	4	39	173	15	7	—	20	131
Colusa	16 275	49	1	2	—	4	42	167	19	14	—	20	114
Contra Costa	803 732	107	1	18	—	19	69	459	42	110	—	95	212
Del Norte	23 460	23	1	1	—	1	20	80	15	6	—	5	54
El Dorado	125 995	76	1	2	—	16	57	327	24	14	—	74	215
Fresno	667 490	167	1	15	—	40	111	630	53	93	—	195	289
Glenn	24 798	48	1	2	—	10	35	160	17	13	—	46	84
Humboldt	119 118	102	1	7	—	35	59	429	20	40	—	170	199
Imperial	109 303	49	1	7	—	17	24	237	22	48	—	87	80
Inyo	18 281	37	1	1	—	7	28	141	17	6	—	33	85
Kern	543 477	159	1	11	—	49	98	681	42	70	—	229	340
Kings	101 469	66	1	4	—	14	47	268	25	20	—	72	151
Lake	50 631	44	1	2	—	7	34	180	21	13	—	33	113
Lassen	27 598	38	1	1	—	11	25	161	13	6	—	55	87
Los Angeles	8 863 164	337	1	86	—	94	156	1 764	435	530	—	488	311
Madera	88 090	35	1	2	—	8	24	133	22	12	—	44	55
Marin	230 096	80	1	11	—	20	48	373	29	63	—	92	189
Mariposa	14 302	7	1	—	—	1	5	44	15	—	—	5	24
Mendocino	80 345	73	1	4	—	13	55	283	25	27	—	76	155
Merced	178 403	91	1	6	—	22	62	399	24	43	—	116	216
Modoc	9 678	44	1	1	—	3	39	129	24	7	—	15	83
Mono	9 956	27	1	1	—	2	23	135	20	5	—	10	100
Monterey	355 660	100	1	12	—	27	60	433	30	69	—	131	203
Napa	110 765	25	1	4	—	6	14	118	25	22	—	36	35
Nevada	78 510	44	1	2	—	10	31	200	25	12	—	48	115
Orange	2 410 556	138	1	29	—	31	77	704	115	167	—	169	253

See footnotes at end of table.

30 COUNTY AREAS

GOVERNMENTS—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
California—Con.													
Placer.....	172 796	72	1	6	—	20	45	291	19	40	—	98	134
Plumas.....	19 739	47	1	1	—	2	43	179	19	7	—	10	143
Riverside.....	1 170 413	143	1	23	—	27	92	537	13	143	—	139	242
Sacramento.....	1 041 219	118	1	4	—	17	96	466	63	28	—	92	283
San Benito.....	36 697	24	1	2	—	11	10	108	14	14	—	51	29
San Bernardino.....	1 418 380	156	1	24	—	37	94	698	69	147	—	187	295
San Diego.....	2 498 016	177	1	18	—	48	110	812	140	109	—	241	322
San Francisco ²	723 959	8	—	1	—	2	5	81	—	67	—	14	—
San Joaquin.....	480 628	128	1	7	—	18	102	520	44	44	—	95	337
San Luis Obispo.....	217 162	60	1	7	—	14	38	214	22	40	—	72	80
San Mateo.....	649 623	86	1	20	—	24	41	384	12	119	—	120	133
Santa Barbara.....	369 608	81	1	6	—	25	49	354	36	36	—	120	162
Santa Clara.....	1 497 577	85	1	15	—	37	32	375	8	101	—	194	72
Santa Cruz.....	229 734	48	1	4	—	12	31	220	15	26	—	68	111
Shasta.....	147 036	74	1	2	—	29	42	296	25	12	—	144	115
Sierra.....	3 318	16	1	1	—	1	13	65	13	7	—	7	38
Siskiyou.....	43 531	86	1	9	—	30	46	345	16	58	—	131	140
Solano.....	340 421	63	1	7	—	7	48	208	20	48	—	41	99
Sonoma.....	388 222	105	1	8	—	42	54	460	34	45	—	202	179
Stanislaus.....	370 522	116	1	9	—	30	76	491	28	56	—	152	255
Sutter.....	64 415	44	1	2	—	12	29	175	22	14	—	58	81
Tehama.....	49 625	53	1	3	—	18	31	215	23	21	—	88	83
Trinity.....	13 063	32	1	—	—	11	20	129	21	—	—	49	59
Tulare.....	311 921	163	1	8	—	50	104	642	28	44	—	235	335
Tuolumne.....	48 456	38	1	1	—	12	24	156	24	6	—	54	72
Ventura.....	669 016	76	1	10	—	21	44	323	40	60	—	106	117
Yolo.....	141 092	50	1	4	—	5	40	188	19	24	—	30	115
Yuba.....	58 228	45	1	2	—	6	36	158	14	13	—	29	102
Colorado.....	3 294 394	1 760	62	266	—	180	1 252	8 325	528	1 973	—	998	4 826
Adams.....	265 038	62	1	7	—	7	47	312	9	57	—	36	210
Alamosa.....	13 617	15	1	2	—	2	10	62	9	15	—	12	26
Arapahoe.....	391 511	137	1	10	—	7	119	670	8	78	—	39	545
Archuleta.....	5 345	12	1	1	—	1	9	63	9	12	—	5	37
Baca.....	4 556	29	1	6	—	5	17	119	8	44	—	26	41
Bent.....	5 048	14	1	1	—	2	10	48	8	9	—	11	20
Boulder.....	225 339	57	1	10	—	2	44	285	9	81	—	12	183
Chaffee.....	12 684	13	1	3	—	2	7	72	8	23	—	14	27
Cheyenne.....	2 397	17	1	2	—	2	12	68	9	14	—	10	35
Clear Creek.....	7 619	12	1	4	—	1	6	74	9	30	—	5	30
Conejos.....	7 453	27	1	5	—	3	18	93	7	35	—	16	35
Costilla.....	3 190	14	1	2	—	1	9	65	7	14	—	11	33
Crowley.....	3 946	10	1	4	—	1	4	60	7	34	—	7	12
Custer.....	1 926	9	1	2	—	1	5	48	9	14	—	5	20
Delta.....	20 980	31	1	6	—	1	23	112	9	40	—	5	58
Denver ²	467 610	25	—	1	—	1	23	118	—	17	—	7	94
Dolores.....	1 504	9	1	2	—	1	5	43	8	15	—	7	13
Douglas.....	60 391	81	1	3	—	1	76	399	9	23	—	7	360
Eagle.....	21 928	40	1	7	—	1	31	182	9	51	—	7	115
Elbert.....	9 646	17	1	3	—	5	8	95	9	21	—	25	40
El Paso.....	397 014	80	1	8	—	15	56	376	11	59	—	77	229
Fremont.....	32 273	21	1	7	—	3	10	140	8	62	—	17	53
Garfield.....	29 974	32	1	6	—	3	22	138	9	42	—	15	72
Gilpin.....	3 070	7	1	2	—	1	3	43	8	15	—	5	15
Grand.....	7 966	32	1	6	—	2	23	171	9	42	—	13	107
Gunnison.....	10 273	22	1	5	—	1	15	109	8	33	—	7	61
Hinsdale.....	467	5	1	1	—	1	2	25	8	7	—	5	5
Huerfano.....	6 009	16	1	2	—	2	11	77	7	18	—	12	40
Jackson.....	1 605	7	1	1	—	1	4	32	8	7	—	7	10
Jefferson.....	438 430	100	1	8	—	1	90	494	9	65	—	5	415
Kiowa.....	1 688	13	1	3	—	2	7	57	9	21	—	12	15
Kit Carson.....	7 140	28	1	6	—	5	16	122	8	41	—	27	46
Lake.....	6 007	11	1	1	—	1	7	59	8	9	—	12	30
La Plata.....	32 284	40	1	3	—	3	33	169	9	19	—	18	123
Larimer.....	186 136	49	1	6	—	3	39	232	9	43	—	19	161
Las Animas.....	13 765	23	1	6	—	6	10	120	9	46	—	37	28
Lincoln.....	4 529	16	1	4	—	3	8	75	10	30	—	15	20
Logan.....	17 567	25	1	6	—	5	13	125	9	42	—	27	47
Mesa.....	93 145	49	1	5	—	3	40	197	9	35	—	15	138
Mineral.....	558	4	1	1	—	1	1	27	8	9	—	5	5
Moffat.....	11 357	11	1	2	—	1	7	45	8	14	—	7	16
Montezuma.....	18 672	32	1	3	—	3	25	110	8	22	—	17	63
Montrose.....	24 423	25	1	4	—	2	18	96	8	26	—	12	50
Morgan.....	21 939	28	1	5	—	4	18	138	9	35	—	24	70
Otero.....	20 185	29	1	6	—	6	16	131	8	47	—	30	46
Ouray.....	2 295	9	1	2	—	2	4	40	8	12	—	10	10
Park.....	7 174	18	1	2	—	2	13	87	9	16	—	12	50
Phillips.....	4 189	17	1	3	—	2	11	80	8	21	—	14	37
Pitkin.....	12 661	18	1	2	—	1	14	91	8	12	—	5	66
Prowers.....	13 347	29	1	5	—	4	19	125	8	35	—	23	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Colorado—Con.													
Pueblo	123 051	27	1	3	—	2	21	125	9	24	—	10	82
Rio Blanco	5 972	22	1	2	—	3	16	96	9	14	—	17	56
Rio Grande	10 770	16	1	2	—	3	10	71	8	12	—	15	36
Routt	14 088	29	1	4	—	3	21	134	9	28	—	17	80
Saguache	4 619	16	1	5	—	3	7	83	9	34	—	15	25
San Juan	745	3	1	1	—	1	—	23	8	10	—	5	—
San Miguel	3 653	18	1	4	—	2	11	76	9	27	—	10	30
Sedgwick	2 690	18	1	3	—	2	12	71	8	21	—	12	30
Summit	12 881	31	1	6	—	1	23	173	9	45	—	7	112
Teller	12 468	18	1	3	—	2	12	94	9	19	—	10	56
Washington	4 812	16	1	2	—	5	8	82	8	14	—	25	35
Weld	131 821	95	1	26	—	13	55	470	10	192	—	70	198
Yuma	8 954	24	1	3	—	2	18	108	8	21	—	14	65
Connecticut	3 287 116	563	—	29	149	17	368	8 814	—	707	5 971	152	1 984
Fairfield ²	827 645	123	—	6	18	1	98	1 643	—	220	858	8	557
Hartford ²	851 783	80	—	3	26	1	50	1 257	—	82	970	8	197
Litchfield ²	174 092	67	—	3	25	5	34	1 346	—	45	1 038	40	223
Middlesex ²	143 196	51	—	2	14	3	32	840	—	38	554	27	221
New Haven ²	804 219	85	—	9	19	3	54	1 240	—	236	733	31	240
New London ²	254 957	74	—	5	19	1	49	1 100	—	79	746	9	266
Tolland ²	128 699	34	—	—	13	2	19	622	—	—	502	20	100
Windham ²	102 525	49	—	1	15	1	32	766	—	7	570	9	180
Delaware	666 168	275	3	57	—	19	196	1 091	36	406	—	98	551
Kent	110 993	94	1	19	—	5	69	328	14	109	—	20	185
New Castle	441 946	43	1	13	—	6	23	248	13	134	—	33	68
Sussex	113 229	138	1	25	—	8	104	515	9	163	—	45	298
District of Columbia	606 900	2	—	1	—	—	1	348	—	348	—	—	—
Washington, DC ²	606 900	2	—	1	—	—	1	348	—	348	—	—	—
Florida	12 937 926	1 013	66	390	—	95	462	4 654	842	2 238	—	396	1 178
Alachua	181 596	16	1	9	—	2	4	73	15	48	—	5	5
Baker	18 486	7	1	2	—	1	3	32	11	10	—	6	5
Bay	126 994	17	1	8	—	2	6	68	14	40	—	6	8
Bradford	22 515	7	1	4	—	1	7	40	10	24	—	6	—
Brevard	398 978	33	1	15	—	2	15	127	10	84	—	5	28
Broward	1 255 488	64	1	28	—	2	33	274	11	158	—	7	98
Calhoun	11 011	4	1	2	—	1	—	29	12	11	—	6	—
Charlotte	110 975	8	1	1	—	1	5	35	14	5	—	5	11
Citrus	93 515	6	1	2	—	1	2	34	10	12	—	6	6
Clay	105 986	10	1	4	—	1	4	52	19	20	—	6	7
Collier	152 099	18	1	2	—	1	14	65	7	13	—	5	40
Columbia	42 613	8	1	2	—	2	3	32	11	10	—	6	5
Dade	1 937 094	35	1	26	—	2	6	200	36	145	—	7	12
De Soto	23 865	7	1	1	—	1	4	32	12	6	—	6	8
Dixie	10 585	5	1	2	—	1	1	33	11	12	—	5	5
Duval ²	672 971	9	—	5	—	2	2	62	—	50	—	7	5
Escambia	262 798	10	1	2	—	2	5	44	12	16	—	6	10
Flagler	28 701	10	1	4	—	1	4	52	10	23	—	6	13
Franklin	8 967	11	1	2	—	1	7	40	11	10	—	6	13
Gadsden	41 105	10	1	6	—	2	58	11	36	—	—	6	5
Gilchrist	9 667	8	1	3	—	1	3	46	11	18	—	6	11
Glades	7 591	6	1	1	—	1	3	36	12	7	—	6	11
Gulf	11 504	6	1	2	—	1	2	33	12	10	—	6	5
Hamilton	10 930	7	1	3	—	1	2	38	11	16	—	6	5
Hardee	19 499	7	1	3	—	1	2	41	10	20	—	6	5
Hendry	25 773	22	1	2	—	1	18	70	10	11	—	6	43
Hernando	101 115	10	1	2	—	1	6	36	12	8	—	6	10
Highlands	68 432	12	1	3	—	2	6	57	11	19	—	6	21
Hillsborough	834 054	18	1	3	—	2	12	72	12	19	—	7	34
Holmes	15 778	10	1	5	—	1	3	47	12	29	—	6	—
Indian River	90 208	18	1	5	—	1	11	80	12	26	—	5	37
Jackson	41 375	19	1	11	—	2	5	92	13	60	—	6	13
Jefferson	11 296	4	1	1	—	1	1	30	10	9	—	6	5
Lafayette	5 578	4	1	1	—	1	1	30	13	6	—	6	5
Lake	152 104	21	1	14	—	2	4	95	10	76	—	6	3
Lee	335 113	38	1	3	—	2	32	166	10	19	—	5	132
Leon	192 493	9	1	1	—	2	5	28	12	5	—	6	5
Levy	25 923	12	1	7	—	1	3	67	12	39	—	6	10
Liberty	5 569	3	1	1	—	1	—	26	12	8	—	6	—
Madison	16 569	8	1	3	—	2	2	38	11	16	—	6	5
Manatee	211 707	27	1	6	—	2	18	102	21	40	—	5	36
Marion	194 833	14	1	5	—	2	6	49	10	28	—	6	5
Martin	100 900	12	1	4	—	1	6	52	9	22	—	6	15
Monroe	78 024	12	1	3	—	2	6	42	10	16	—	6	10
Nassau	43 941	9	1	3	—	1	4	49	12	19	—	6	12

See footnotes at end of table.

32 COUNTY AREAS

GOVERNMENTS—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Florida—Con.													
Okealoosa	143 776	24	1	9	—	2	12	106	10	58	—	6	32
Okeechobee	29 627	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	11	6	—	5	11
Orange	677 491	31	1	13	—	2	15	112	11	73	—	7	21
Osceola	107 728	6	1	2	—	1	2	31	10	10	—	6	5
Palm Beach	863 518	79	1	37	—	2	39	329	14	204	—	7	104
Pasco	281 131	13	1	6	—	2	4	61	11	31	—	6	13
Pinellas	851 659	42	1	24	—	2	15	225	66	132	—	8	19
Polk	405 382	31	1	17	—	2	11	124	10	91	—	6	17
Putnam	65 070	12	1	5	—	2	4	49	10	28	—	6	5
St. Johns	83 829	14	1	3	—	1	9	75	14	17	—	6	38
St. Lucie	150 171	15	1	3	—	2	9	58	10	17	—	5	26
Santa Rosa	81 608	15	1	3	—	1	10	78	14	21	—	5	38
Sarasota	277 776	18	1	3	—	1	13	91	10	17	—	5	59
Seminole	287 529	13	1	7	—	2	3	58	11	37	—	5	5
Sumter	31 577	8	1	5	—	1	1	50	11	28	—	6	5
Suwannee	26 780	8	1	2	—	1	4	35	10	14	—	6	5
Taylor	17 111	4	1	1	—	1	1	21	10	5	—	6	—
Union	10 252	7	1	3	—	1	2	38	10	17	—	6	5
Volusia	370 712	30	1	14	—	2	13	114	19	75	—	5	15
Wakulla	14 202	5	1	2	—	1	1	33	12	10	—	6	5
Walton	27 760	11	1	3	—	1	6	59	10	20	—	6	23
Washington	16 919	10	1	5	—	1	3	70	11	48	—	6	5
Georgia	6 478 216	1 297	157	536	—	183	421	6 064	1 551	3 232	—	984	297
Appling	15 744	7	1	2	—	1	3	36	12	13	—	6	5
Atkinson	6 213	7	1	2	—	1	3	34	9	12	—	5	8
Bacon	9 566	5	1	1	—	1	2	25	12	6	—	7	—
Baker	3 615	4	1	1	—	1	1	22	11	5	—	6	—
Baldwin	39 530	7	1	1	—	1	4	27	10	7	—	5	5
Banks	10 308	4	1	2	—	1	—	25	8	11	—	6	—
Barrow	29 721	10	1	6	—	1	2	59	12	34	—	9	4
Bartow	55 911	13	1	7	—	2	3	56	8	35	—	13	—
Ben Hill	16 245	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	10	10	—	8	5
Berrien	14 153	7	1	4	—	1	1	37	6	23	—	8	—
Bibb	149 967	8	1	2	—	1	4	40	9	23	—	8	—
Bleckley	10 430	5	1	1	—	1	2	20	7	7	—	6	—
Brantley	11 077	5	1	2	—	1	1	28	10	12	—	6	—
Brooks	15 398	7	1	2	—	1	3	30	11	11	—	8	—
Bryan	15 438	4	1	2	—	1	—	27	10	11	—	6	—
Bulloch	43 125	9	1	4	—	1	3	48	10	24	—	8	6
Burke	20 579	10	1	6	—	1	2	50	9	35	—	6	—
Butts	15 326	8	1	3	—	1	3	33	10	18	—	5	—
Calhoun	5 013	9	1	4	—	1	3	41	10	23	—	8	—
Camden	30 167	9	1	3	—	1	4	35	12	17	—	6	—
Candler	7 744	7	1	2	—	1	3	24	11	12	—	1	—
Carroll	71 422	18	1	7	—	2	8	72	13	37	—	12	10
Catoosa	42 464	9	1	2	—	1	5	30	9	12	—	1	8
Charlton	8 496	6	1	2	—	1	2	29	11	13	—	5	—
Chatham	216 935	15	1	8	—	1	5	86	15	57	—	9	5
Chattahoochee	16 934	3	1	1	—	1	—	17	8	4	—	5	—
Chattooga	22 242	10	1	4	—	2	3	39	6	27	—	6	—
Cherokee	90 204	10	1	5	—	1	3	49	9	32	—	8	—
Clarke ²	87 594	5	—	2	—	1	2	24	—	24	—	—	—
Clay	3 364	5	1	2	—	1	1	27	10	16	—	1	—
Clayton	182 052	13	1	6	—	1	5	60	8	35	—	12	5
Clinch	6 160	7	1	3	—	1	2	30	10	15	—	5	—
Cobb	447 745	18	1	6	—	2	9	61	10	41	—	7	3
Coffee	29 592	9	1	4	—	1	3	43	11	27	—	5	—
Colquitt	36 645	13	1	7	—	1	4	60	12	41	—	7	—
Columbia	66 031	6	1	2	—	1	2	31	10	10	—	6	5
Cook	13 456	7	1	4	—	1	1	41	10	25	—	6	—
Coweta	53 853	14	1	7	—	1	5	53	10	36	—	7	—
Crawford	8 991	4	1	1	—	1	1	18	11	6	—	1	—
Crisp	20 011	6	1	2	—	1	2	26	10	10	—	6	—
Dade	13 147	4	1	1	—	1	1	18	6	6	—	6	—
Dawson	9 429	4	1	1	—	1	1	17	6	5	—	6	—
Decatur	25 511	8	1	4	—	1	2	39	11	22	—	6	—
De Kalb	545 837	18	1	8	—	2	7	70	12	49	—	7	2
Dodge	17 607	8	1	4	—	1	2	34	8	21	—	5	—
Dooly	9 901	11	1	6	—	1	3	53	10	38	—	5	—
Dougherty	96 311	8	1	1	—	1	5	34	11	7	—	7	9
Douglas	71 120	6	1	1	—	1	3	21	8	8	—	5	—
Early	11 854	7	1	3	—	1	2	33	11	17	—	5	—
Echols	2 334	3	1	—	—	1	1	14	8	—	—	6	—
Effingham	25 687	6	1	3	—	1	1	34	9	19	—	6	—
Elbert	18 949	7	1	2	—	1	3	36	11	12	—	6	7
Emanuel	20 546	11	1	7	—	1	2	59	10	41	—	8	—
Evans	8 724	9	1	4	—	1	3	42	12	24	—	6	—
Fannin	15 992	8	1	4	—	1	2	39	10	23	—	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Georgia—Con.													
Fayette	62 415	7	1	5	—	1	—	42	11	25	—	6	—
Floyd	81 251	9	1	2	—	2	4	43	11	15	—	12	5
Forsyth	44 083	4	1	1	—	1	1	21	9	6	—	6	—
Franklin	16 650	10	1	5	—	1	3	44	11	27	—	6	—
Fulton	648 951	29	1	10	—	2	16	139	12	82	—	16	29
Gilmer	13 368	7	1	2	—	1	3	26	9	11	—	6	—
Glascock	2 357	6	1	3	—	1	1	30	9	15	—	6	—
Glynn	62 496	5	1	1	—	1	2	29	14	5	—	10	—
Gordon	35 072	9	1	5	—	2	1	49	11	25	—	13	—
Grady	20 279	6	1	2	—	1	2	28	10	12	—	6	—
Greene	11 793	10	1	5	—	1	3	46	10	30	—	6	—
Gwinnett	352 910	21	1	12	—	2	6	83	8	65	—	10	—
Habersham	27 621	13	1	7	—	1	4	51	7	38	—	6	—
Hall	95 428	14	1	6	—	2	5	61	11	35	—	5	10
Hancock	8 908	6	1	1	—	1	3	19	8	5	—	6	—
Haralson	21 966	12	1	4	—	2	5	40	8	21	—	11	—
Harris	17 788	7	1	4	—	1	1	44	11	26	—	7	—
Hart	19 712	6	1	2	—	1	2	22	10	12	—	—	—
Heard	8 628	8	1	4	—	1	2	34	5	23	—	6	—
Henry	58 741	10	1	4	—	1	4	43	10	27	—	6	—
Houston	89 208	13	1	3	—	1	8	44	10	19	—	8	7
Irwin	8 649	5	1	1	—	1	2	18	11	6	—	1	—
Jackson	30 005	22	1	8	—	3	10	89	8	46	—	5	30
Jasper	8 453	7	1	2	—	1	3	24	11	12	—	1	—
Jeff Davis	12 032	6	1	2	—	1	2	28	11	9	—	8	—
Jefferson	17 408	10	1	6	—	1	2	49	10	33	—	6	—
Jenkins	8 247	6	1	1	—	1	3	24	13	6	—	5	—
Johnson	8 329	8	1	3	—	1	3	36	11	14	—	6	5
Jones	20 739	3	1	1	—	1	—	23	11	6	—	6	—
Lamar	13 038	7	1	3	—	1	2	35	10	15	—	5	5
Lanier	5 531	4	1	1	—	1	1	22	10	7	—	5	—
Laurens	39 988	11	1	7	—	2	1	58	9	43	—	6	—
Lee	16 250	5	1	2	—	1	1	30	11	14	—	5	—
Liberty	52 745	11	1	7	—	1	2	57	12	38	—	7	—
Lincoln	7 442	5	1	1	—	1	—	27	12	6	—	6	3
Long	6 202	3	1	1	—	1	—	22	11	6	—	5	—
Lowndes	75 981	12	1	5	—	2	4	70	10	29	—	15	16
Lumpkin	14 573	4	1	1	—	1	1	20	7	7	—	6	—
McDuffie	20 119	8	1	2	—	1	4	31	8	11	—	7	5
McIntosh	8 634	3	1	1	—	1	—	21	10	5	—	6	—
Macon	13 114	9	1	4	—	1	3	39	9	25	—	5	—
Madison	21 050	10	1	6	—	1	2	49	12	31	—	6	—
Marion	5 590	5	1	1	—	1	2	20	8	6	—	6	—
Meriwether	22 411	13	1	7	—	1	4	50	9	36	—	5	—
Miller	6 280	5	1	1	—	1	2	21	10	5	—	6	—
Mitchell	20 275	10	1	4	—	2	3	51	9	27	—	15	—
Monroe	17 113	5	1	2	—	1	5	26	11	14	—	1	—
Montgomery	7 163	9	1	6	—	1	1	54	9	39	—	6	—
Morgan	12 883	8	1	4	—	1	2	36	10	21	—	5	—
Murray	26 147	8	1	2	—	1	4	26	7	11	—	8	—
Muscogee ²	179 278	5	—	2	—	1	2	29	—	24	—	—	5
Newton	41 808	11	1	5	—	1	4	52	11	33	—	5	3
Oconee	17 618	6	1	4	—	1	—	38	10	22	—	6	—
Oglethorpe	9 763	6	1	4	—	1	—	41	12	24	—	5	—
Paulding	41 611	7	1	3	—	1	2	32	7	17	—	8	—
Peach	21 189	8	1	2	—	1	4	28	10	13	—	1	4
Pickens	14 432	8	1	3	—	1	3	36	12	18	—	6	—
Pierce	13 328	6	1	2	—	1	2	30	10	14	—	6	—
Pike	10 224	7	1	5	—	1	—	45	10	29	—	6	—
Polk	33 815	10	1	3	—	1	5	38	11	18	—	9	—
Pulaski	8 108	5	1	1	—	1	2	19	6	5	—	8	—
Putnam	14 137	5	1	1	—	1	2	24	10	8	—	6	—
Quitman	2 209	3	1	1	—	1	—	15	10	4	—	1	—
Rabun	11 648	9	1	5	—	1	2	45	10	29	—	6	—
Randolph	8 023	9	1	3	—	1	4	29	9	19	—	1	—
Richmond	189 719	10	1	3	—	1	5	51	13	24	—	9	5
Rockdale	54 091	8	1	1	—	1	5	30	8	7	—	7	8
Schley	3 588	5	1	1	—	1	2	30	9	6	—	6	9
Screven	13 842	10	1	5	—	1	3	51	12	32	—	7	—
Seminole	9 010	4	1	2	—	1	—	29	11	12	—	6	—
Spalding	54 457	8	1	3	—	1	3	38	10	13	—	10	5
Stephens	23 257	8	1	3	—	1	3	35	10	17	—	8	—
Stewart	5 654	6	1	3	—	1	1	40	10	24	—	6	—
Sumter	30 228	12	1	5	—	2	4	59	11	36	—	7	5
Talbot	6 524	8	1	4	—	1	2	34	8	25	—	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Georgia—Con.													
Taliaferro	1 915	5	1	2	—	1	1	18	7	10	—	1	—
Tattnall.....	17 722	10	1	5	—	3	4	47	12	28	—	7	—
Taylor.....	7 642	6	1	2	—	1	2	27	9	13	—	5	—
Telfair.....	11 000	11	1	6	—	3	3	55	10	37	—	8	—
Terrell.....	10 653	7	1	4	—	1	1	37	11	25	—	1	—
Thomas.....	38 986	12	1	7	—	2	2	70	13	43	—	14	—
Tift.....	34 998	9	1	3	—	1	4	43	12	17	—	7	7
Toombs.....	24 072	9	1	3	—	2	3	39	9	17	—	13	—
Towns.....	6 754	7	1	2	—	3	2	25	7	13	—	—	5
Treutlen.....	5 994	5	1	1	—	1	2	27	10	6	—	6	5
Troup.....	55 536	11	1	3	—	3	4	37	10	20	—	7	—
Turner.....	8 703	6	1	3	—	1	1	36	11	19	—	6	—
Twiggs.....	9 806	3	1	1	—	1	—	24	10	8	—	6	—
Union.....	11 993	6	1	1	—	1	3	28	6	6	—	6	10
Upson.....	26 300	7	1	3	—	1	2	35	10	17	—	8	—
Walker.....	58 340	12	1	5	—	2	4	46	7	29	—	5	5
Walton.....	38 586	15	1	7	—	2	5	62	11	39	—	7	5
Ware.....	35 471	5	1	1	—	1	2	30	10	6	—	8	6
Warren.....	6 078	7	1	3	—	1	2	31	9	19	—	—	3
Washington.....	19 112	12	1	7	—	1	3	53	9	43	—	1	—
Wayne.....	22 356	7	1	3	—	1	2	36	11	19	—	6	—
Webster.....	2 263	4	1	2	—	1	—	22	11	10	—	1	—
Wheeler.....	4 903	7	1	2	—	1	3	28	7	13	—	8	—
White.....	13 006	6	1	2	—	2	2	26	9	11	—	6	—
Whitfield.....	72 462	10	1	4	—	2	3	47	10	22	—	10	5
Wilcox.....	7 008	8	1	4	—	1	2	46	11	29	—	6	—
Wilkes.....	10 597	8	1	3	—	1	3	32	10	16	—	6	—
Wilkinson.....	10 228	9	1	7	—	1	—	59	11	42	—	6	—
Worth.....	19 745	8	1	4	—	1	2	37	10	21	—	6	—
Hawaii³.....	1 108 099	20	3	1	—	—	16	92	29	11	—	—	52
Hawaii.....	120 317	7	1	—	—	—	6	29	11	—	—	—	18
Honolulu ²	836 231	4	—	1	—	—	3	22	—	11	—	—	11
Kauai.....	51 177	3	1	—	—	—	2	15	9	—	—	—	6
Maui.....	100 374	6	—	—	—	—	5	26	9	—	—	—	17
Idaho.....	1 006 749	1 086	44	199	—	115	728	4 604	482	1 055	—	576	2 491
Ada.....	205 775	43	1	5	—	3	34	163	9	27	—	17	110
Adams.....	3 254	16	1	2	—	2	11	75	9	10	—	10	46
Bannock.....	66 026	27	1	7	—	2	17	112	9	38	—	10	55
Bear Lake.....	6 084	23	1	5	—	1	16	80	8	27	—	5	40
Benewah.....	7 937	20	1	4	—	2	13	73	9	22	—	12	30
Bingham.....	37 583	34	1	6	—	5	22	142	9	32	—	25	76
Blaine.....	13 552	23	1	4	—	1	17	86	8	22	—	5	51
Boise.....	3 509	15	1	4	—	3	7	81	9	19	—	13	40
Bonner.....	26 622	37	1	9	—	1	26	160	9	47	—	5	99
Bonneville.....	72 207	29	1	6	—	3	19	127	9	33	—	13	72
Boundary.....	8 332	21	1	2	—	1	17	81	46	10	—	5	20
Butte.....	2 918	11	1	3	—	1	6	56	10	15	—	5	26
Camas.....	727	6	1	1	—	1	3	34	9	5	—	5	15
Canyon.....	90 076	55	1	8	—	8	38	195	9	44	—	40	102
Caribou.....	6 963	20	1	3	—	3	13	90	15	15	—	16	44
Cassia.....	19 532	39	1	5	—	1	32	146	9	27	—	5	105
Clark.....	762	7	1	2	—	1	3	36	8	10	—	5	13
Clearwater.....	8 505	34	1	4	—	1	28	143	14	22	—	5	102
Custer.....	4 133	18	1	4	—	2	11	86	9	21	—	10	46
Elmore.....	21 205	20	1	2	—	3	14	87	9	10	—	15	53
Franklin.....	9 232	25	1	6	—	2	16	103	9	30	—	10	54
Fremont.....	10 937	26	1	8	—	1	16	128	9	43	—	5	71
Gem.....	11 844	16	1	1	—	1	13	72	9	7	—	6	50
Gooding.....	11 633	26	1	4	—	4	17	109	9	21	—	21	58
Idaho.....	13 783	41	1	7	—	2	31	158	9	39	—	10	100
Jefferson.....	16 543	28	1	7	—	3	17	113	9	35	—	17	52
Jerome.....	15 138	15	1	3	—	2	9	59	8	12	—	10	29
Kootenai.....	69 795	56	1	14	—	5	36	249	9	74	—	24	142
Latah.....	30 617	40	1	9	—	5	25	171	9	47	—	27	88
Lemhi.....	6 899	12	1	2	—	2	7	93	44	12	—	10	27
Lewis.....	3 516	19	1	5	—	3	10	83	9	25	—	15	34
Lincoln.....	3 308	18	1	3	—	3	11	80	9	16	—	15	40
Madison.....	23 674	16	1	2	—	2	11	68	9	12	—	10	37
Minidoka.....	19 361	18	1	5	—	1	11	87	9	25	—	5	48
Nez Perce.....	33 754	24	1	4	—	4	15	109	9	22	—	18	60
Oneida.....	3 492	11	1	1	—	1	8	44	9	5	—	5	25
Owyhee.....	8 392	29	1	3	—	4	21	126	9	15	—	20	82
Payette.....	16 434	22	1	3	—	3	15	67	9	17	—	15	26
Power.....	7 086	19	1	2	—	3	13	76	9	12	—	15	40
Shoshone.....	13 931	33	1	7	—	4	21	162	9	41	—	19	93

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Idaho—Con.													
Teton	3 439	13	1	3	—	1	8	69	18	15	—	5	31
Twin Falls	53 580	36	1	8	—	9	18	136	7	42	—	43	44
Valley	6 109	17	1	3	—	2	11	76	9	15	—	10	42
Washington	8 550	28	1	3	—	3	21	113	8	17	—	15	73
Illinois	11 430 602	6 722	102	1 282	1 433	985	2 920	41 713	2 398	11 456	10 811	10 990	6 058
Adams	66 090	68	1	14	23	6	24	420	41	128	168	42	41
Alexander	10 626	17	1	4	—	2	10	58	11	30	—	14	3
Bond	14 991	28	1	7	9	2	9	155	11	51	67	14	12
Boone	30 806	29	1	3	9	2	14	135	18	29	58	14	16
Brown	5 836	22	1	4	9	1	7	134	14	33	67	7	13
Bureau	35 688	114	1	23	25	22	43	662	34	189	191	148	100
Calhoun	5 322	15	1	5	—	2	7	78	9	38	—	14	17
Carroll	16 805	48	1	7	12	5	23	286	24	59	107	35	61
Cass	13 437	36	1	5	11	3	16	189	16	51	73	21	28
Champaign	173 025	175	1	23	30	17	104	745	39	199	238	119	150
Christian	34 418	108	1	13	17	8	69	509	45	114	143	56	151
Clark	15 921	34	1	4	15	3	7	201	14	46	107	21	13
Clay	14 460	29	1	6	12	3	7	174	23	45	77	21	8
Clinton	33 944	66	1	13	15	12	25	348	22	119	115	76	16
Coles	51 644	82	1	6	12	4	59	324	20	43	86	28	147
Cook	5 105 067	532	1	121	29	152	229	7 798	28	1 388	261	5 199	922
Crawford	19 464	39	1	6	10	4	18	200	17	53	70	28	32
Cumberland	10 670	28	1	4	8	2	13	158	12	30	59	14	43
De Kalb	77 932	82	1	12	19	10	40	480	34	127	162	70	87
De Witt	16 516	54	1	7	13	3	30	255	19	59	108	21	48
Douglas	19 464	74	1	8	9	5	51	320	14	81	74	35	116
Du Page	781 666	172	1	29	9	44	89	1 005	35	312	71	308	279
Edgar	19 595	68	1	8	15	5	39	317	17	60	112	35	93
Edwards	7 440	18	1	4	—	1	12	75	11	40	—	7	17
Effingham	31 704	47	1	10	15	5	16	256	17	75	111	35	18
Fayette	20 893	52	1	7	20	4	20	287	20	69	142	28	28
Ford	14 275	55	1	9	12	4	29	290	18	80	110	28	54
Franklin	40 319	50	1	14	12	12	11	344	16	109	99	84	36
Fulton	38 080	124	1	20	26	13	64	543	34	177	185	87	60
Gallatin	6 909	30	1	7	10	1	11	163	12	60	67	7	17
Greene	15 317	38	1	9	13	3	12	201	14	73	85	21	8
Grundy	32 337	58	1	12	17	12	16	346	25	85	125	84	27
Hamilton	8 499	29	1	5	12	1	10	155	13	39	77	7	19
Hancock	21 373	69	1	15	25	8	20	431	27	122	175	56	51
Hardin	5 189	8	1	3	—	1	3	38	10	21	—	7	—
Henderson	8 096	31	1	8	11	2	9	194	25	63	81	14	11
Henry	51 159	93	1	15	24	9	44	515	31	120	192	63	109
Iroquois	30 787	151	1	21	26	11	92	554	39	172	193	77	73
Jackson	61 067	55	1	11	16	8	19	328	21	97	116	56	38
Jasper	10 609	27	1	7	11	1	7	164	18	63	71	7	5
Jefferson	37 020	52	1	9	16	18	8	352	22	79	120	126	5
Jersey	20 539	27	1	6	11	1	8	163	21	48	76	7	11
Jo Daviess	21 821	53	1	10	23	6	13	341	30	79	172	42	18
Johnson	11 347	21	1	7	—	6	11	113	9	57	—	42	5
Kane	317 471	101	1	21	16	11	52	577	35	197	133	76	136
Kankakee	96 255	95	1	17	17	13	47	488	37	143	129	91	88
Kendall	39 413	35	1	6	9	6	13	213	26	53	72	42	20
Knox	56 393	72	1	14	21	6	30	406	33	121	151	42	59
Lake	516 418	182	1	44	18	48	71	1 125	32	401	136	334	222
La Salle	106 913	128	1	23	37	32	35	751	38	173	274	220	46
Lawrence	15 972	36	1	6	9	2	18	168	14	53	64	14	23
Lee	34 392	67	1	12	22	7	25	368	35	106	158	41	28
Livingston	39 301	97	1	14	30	15	37	581	44	129	221	105	82
Logan	30 798	68	1	11	17	9	30	358	21	94	123	63	57
McDonough	35 244	53	1	10	19	5	18	340	32	98	128	35	47
McHenry	183 241	102	1	24	17	21	39	613	33	200	133	147	100
McLean	129 180	133	1	21	31	10	70	660	29	176	268	70	117
Macon	117 206	87	1	12	17	9	48	437	31	94	145	63	104
Macoupin	47 679	75	1	26	26	9	13	550	37	235	194	63	21
Madison	249 238	143	1	27	24	15	76	706	43	238	208	105	112
Marion	41 561	60	1	14	17	15	13	377	29	112	126	105	5
Marshall	12 846	41	1	8	12	5	15	231	19	68	87	35	22
Mason	16 269	53	1	8	13	4	27	258	17	69	96	28	48
Massac	14 752	14	1	3	—	2	8	60	9	32	—	14	5
Menard	11 164	19	1	5	—	3	10	85	10	42	—	21	12
Mercer	17 290	48	1	10	15	3	19	285	16	85	110	21	53
Monroe	22 422	26	1	6	—	3	16	107	9	60	—	21	17
Montgomery	30 728	77	1	20	19	5	32	455	28	160	154	35	78
Morgan	36 397	27	1	10	—	5	11	149	10	99	—	35	5
Moultrie	13 930	43	1	6	8	3	25	188	15	45	60	21	47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Illinois—Con.													
Ogle	45 957	72	1	12	25	12	22	472	33	113	183	84	59
Peoria	182 827	85	1	14	20	17	33	502	36	133	160	119	54
Perry	21 412	21	1	6	—	6	8	103	10	43	—	42	8
Piatt	15 548	63	1	8	8	5	41	317	19	74	81	35	108
Pike	17 577	67	1	18	24	7	17	414	16	151	172	49	26
Pope	4 373	9	1	3	—	—	4	53	16	26	—	7	4
Pulaski	7 523	13	1	7	—	2	3	99	10	65	—	14	10
Putnam	5 730	22	1	6	4	1	10	108	13	45	30	7	13
Randolph	34 583	39	1	14	—	7	17	203	20	123	—	45	15
Richland	16 545	26	1	5	9	3	8	142	14	37	62	21	8
Rock Island	148 723	80	1	15	18	10	36	450	34	135	136	70	75
St. Clair	262 852	131	1	28	22	28	52	751	43	262	171	192	83
Saline	26 551	39	1	6	13	5	14	223	21	42	94	35	31
Sangamon	178 386	101	1	25	26	13	36	589	38	203	205	91	52
Schuyler	7 498	27	1	4	13	—	8	143	11	35	85	7	5
Scott	5 644	18	1	7	—	2	8	110	10	66	—	14	20
Shelby	22 261	69	1	11	24	9	24	386	33	83	160	63	47
Stark	6 534	28	1	4	8	4	11	175	14	44	55	28	34
Stephenson	48 052	56	1	11	18	6	20	356	32	91	144	42	47
Tazewell	123 692	106	1	16	19	20	50	560	33	146	144	140	97
Union	17 619	25	1	6	—	8	10	146	17	49	—	56	24
Vermilion	88 257	112	1	20	19	15	57	563	40	181	147	106	89
Wabash	13 111	25	1	4	—	2	18	85	10	29	—	14	32
Warren	19 181	37	1	5	15	5	11	246	23	48	104	35	36
Washington	14 965	52	1	12	16	7	16	306	21	107	110	49	19
Wayne	17 241	52	1	9	20	8	14	319	21	79	141	56	22
White	16 522	36	1	10	10	3	12	199	15	82	63	21	18
Whiteside	60 186	81	1	11	22	11	36	450	35	97	158	77	83
Will	357 313	157	1	24	24	30	78	888	37	206	202	210	233
Williamson	57 733	44	1	16	—	6	21	218	10	141	—	42	25
Winnebago	252 913	75	1	11	14	12	37	404	42	91	105	84	82
Woodford	32 653	64	1	15	17	9	22	393	39	134	118	63	39
Indiana	5 544 159	2 898	91	566	1 008	294	939	11 118	1 776	3 174	4 078	1 498	592
Adams	31 095	27	1	4	12	3	7	102	18	19	48	14	3
Allen	300 836	51	1	6	20	4	20	186	40	39	80	24	3
Bartholomew	63 657	30	1	6	12	2	9	113	18	32	48	12	3
Benton	9 441	36	1	6	11	1	17	102	19	29	44	7	3
Blackford	14 067	17	1	3	4	1	8	63	19	20	16	5	3
Boone	38 147	35	1	7	12	3	12	127	20	39	48	17	3
Brown	14 080	13	1	1	4	—	6	47	19	4	16	5	3
Carroll	18 809	32	1	5	14	2	10	118	20	24	56	12	6
Cass	38 413	36	1	5	14	3	13	127	21	32	56	15	3
Clark	87 777	36	1	6	12	3	14	135	23	36	48	17	11
Clay	24 705	24	1	7	11	1	4	103	17	32	44	7	3
Clinton	30 974	31	1	6	14	4	6	137	18	35	57	24	3
Crawford	9 914	21	1	6	9	1	8	87	15	26	36	7	3
Daviess	27 533	28	1	7	10	3	7	109	18	33	40	10	8
Dearborn	38 835	34	1	7	14	3	9	143	18	40	56	21	8
Decatur	23 645	24	1	6	9	2	6	96	20	30	36	7	3
De Kalb	35 324	35	1	8	15	3	8	156	19	43	60	15	19
Delaware	119 659	39	1	7	12	7	12	157	21	47	48	35	6
Dubois	36 616	37	1	5	12	4	15	120	18	26	49	15	12
Elkhart	156 198	46	1	7	16	7	15	167	20	51	64	29	3
Fayette	26 015	16	1	1	9	1	4	73	19	9	35	7	3
Floyd	64 404	19	1	3	5	1	9	63	19	21	20	—	3
Fountain	17 808	32	1	8	11	3	9	118	18	38	44	15	3
Franklin	19 580	27	1	5	13	1	7	116	31	21	52	7	5
Fulton	18 840	24	1	4	8	2	9	83	20	19	33	5	6
Gibson	31 913	38	1	10	10	3	14	136	18	53	40	17	8
Grant	74 169	40	1	10	13	4	12	168	19	68	52	26	3
Greene	30 410	41	1	7	15	5	13	149	20	36	60	27	6
Hamilton	108 936	51	1	8	9	6	27	145	24	49	37	32	3
Hancock	45 527	31	1	8	9	4	9	124	21	44	36	20	3
Harrison	29 890	35	1	9	12	3	10	136	33	35	48	17	3
Hendricks	75 717	55	1	10	12	6	26	168	18	51	48	30	21
Henry	48 139	49	1	15	13	5	15	181	19	73	52	29	8
Howard	80 827	27	1	3	11	5	7	113	20	23	45	22	3
Huntington	35 427	28	1	6	12	1	8	108	18	32	48	—	10
Jackson	37 730	31	1	4	12	4	10	111	19	23	49	17	3
Jasper	24 960	32	1	4	13	2	12	111	18	25	51	7	10
Jay	21 512	25	1	6	12	1	5	109	18	33	48	7	3
Jefferson	29 797	24	1	4	10	2	7	94	16	26	39	10	3
Jennings	23 661	18	1	2	11	1	3	87	19	14	44	7	3
Johnson	88 109	45	1	8	9	6	21	151	18	52	36	30	15
Knox	39 884	32	1	9	10	3	9	131	19	45	40	15	12
Kosciusko	65 294	51	1	13	17	4	16	171	18	67	68	15	3
Lagrange	29 477	22	1	3	11	3	4	95	18	14	44	16	3
Lake	475 594	82	1	18	11	16	36	294	20	141	44	74	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Indiana—Con.													
La Porte	107 066	53	1	11	21	7	13	210	27	69	84	27	3
Lawrence	42 836	26	1	3	9	2	11	94	23	20	36	12	3
Madison	130 669	49	1	15	14	5	14	203	20	91	58	31	3
Marion ²	797 159	58	—	16	9	11	22	223	—	110	56	51	6
Marshall	42 182	34	1	6	10	5	12	115	18	32	40	22	3
Martin	10 369	18	1	3	6	2	6	72	18	17	24	10	3
Miami	36 897	31	1	6	14	4	6	145	21	36	57	28	3
Monroe	108 978	30	1	3	11	2	13	104	12	21	46	12	13
Montgomery	34 436	38	1	11	11	3	12	141	20	51	43	19	8
Morgan	55 920	38	1	7	14	4	12	146	21	37	57	20	11
Newton	13 551	25	1	5	10	2	7	93	18	20	40	12	3
Noble	37 877	38	1	7	13	3	14	131	19	35	52	19	6
Ohio	5 315	9	1	1	4	1	2	49	18	7	16	5	3
Orange	18 409	27	1	4	10	3	9	107	15	23	40	21	8
Owen	17 281	20	1	2	13	1	3	88	18	8	52	7	3
Parke	15 410	32	1	7	13	3	8	138	19	40	52	19	8
Perry	19 107	24	1	3	7	3	10	80	19	22	28	5	6
Pike	12 509	22	1	3	9	1	8	83	19	15	36	5	8
Porter	128 932	51	1	11	12	9	18	222	29	66	48	38	41
Posey	25 968	31	1	5	10	3	12	97	19	25	40	10	3
Pulaski	12 643	24	1	4	12	2	5	105	19	18	51	14	3
Putnam	30 315	39	1	6	13	4	15	131	19	27	52	19	14
Randolph	27 148	36	1	9	11	5	10	134	18	44	44	25	3
Ripley	24 616	33	1	7	11	4	10	120	18	33	44	22	3
Rush	18 129	21	1	3	12	1	4	93	19	23	48	—	3
St. Joseph	247 052	44	1	9	13	5	16	170	34	56	53	24	3
Scott	20 991	16	1	2	5	2	6	76	22	11	20	10	13
Shelby	40 307	28	1	2	14	4	7	117	17	13	63	21	3
Spencer	19 490	25	1	6	9	2	7	98	19	29	35	12	3
Starke	22 747	23	1	3	9	3	7	93	19	16	37	12	9
Steuben	27 446	32	1	6	12	3	10	129	19	34	48	17	11
Sullivan	18 993	26	1	7	9	2	7	113	18	34	37	10	14
Switzerland	7 738	14	1	2	6	1	4	59	18	7	24	7	3
Tippecanoe	130 598	36	1	6	13	3	13	158	22	46	52	21	17
Tipton	16 119	16	1	4	6	2	3	72	16	22	24	7	3
Union	6 976	12	1	2	6	1	2	59	15	10	24	7	3
Vanderburgh	165 058	17	1	2	8	1	5	79	18	16	33	7	5
Vermillion	16 773	22	1	7	5	2	7	100	19	44	20	14	3
Vigo	106 107	28	1	4	12	1	10	117	18	23	51	7	18
Wabash	35 069	26	1	5	7	3	10	91	19	29	28	12	3
Warren	8 176	26	1	4	12	1	8	99	20	17	48	5	9
Warrick	44 920	27	1	6	10	1	9	96	17	29	40	7	3
Washington	23 717	37	1	8	13	3	12	126	12	33	53	19	9
Wayne	71 951	47	1	14	15	5	12	206	17	87	60	29	13
Wells	25 948	25	1	5	9	3	7	95	18	24	36	14	3
White	23 265	34	1	7	12	4	10	122	16	36	48	19	3
Whitley	27 651	23	1	4	9	2	7	89	16	19	37	14	3
Iowa.....	2 776 755	1 880	99	952	—	441	388	16 160	6 133	6 357	—	2 411	1 259
Adair	8 409	11	1	5	—	3	2	77	15	33	—	15	14
Adams	4 866	8	1	4	—	2	1	100	58	27	—	10	5
Allamakee	13 855	13	1	6	—	3	3	172	98	51	—	15	8
Appanoose	13 743	16	1	11	—	3	1	187	102	68	—	12	5
Audubon	7 334	10	1	5	—	2	2	116	68	30	—	10	8
Benton	22 429	26	1	14	—	6	5	228	97	85	—	30	16
Black Hawk	123 798	23	1	9	—	6	7	139	10	71	—	38	20
Boone	25 186	16	1	9	—	5	1	155	59	66	—	25	5
Bremer	22 813	17	1	8	—	7	1	173	73	60	—	35	5
Buchanan	20 844	16	1	11	—	3	1	99	8	69	—	17	5
Buena Vista	19 965	19	1	10	—	5	3	186	93	66	—	22	5
Butler	15 731	19	1	10	—	7	1	175	81	57	—	32	5
Calhoun	11 508	21	1	11	—	7	2	129	8	78	—	35	8
Carroll	21 423	21	1	13	—	4	3	122	10	82	—	22	8
Cass	15 128	14	1	8	—	4	1	185	74	84	—	22	5
Cedar	17 381	16	1	8	—	6	1	173	78	60	—	30	5
Cerro Gordo	46 733	34	1	10	—	6	17	253	89	72	—	38	54
Cherokee	14 098	16	1	8	—	5	2	97	10	52	—	22	13
Chickasaw	13 295	14	1	8	—	3	2	140	65	55	—	15	5
Clarke	8 287	7	1	3	—	2	1	102	68	17	—	12	5
Clay	17 585	21	1	10	—	5	5	181	75	71	—	27	8
Clayton	19 054	26	1	18	—	6	1	253	96	118	—	34	5
Clinton	51 040	25	1	14	—	7	3	233	89	94	—	39	11
Crawford	16 775	21	1	13	—	6	1	222	106	81	—	30	5
Dallas	29 755	21	1	14	—	8	2	215	79	88	—	40	8
Davis	8 312	10	1	4	—	1	4	84	36	27	—	7	14
Decatur	8 338	15	1	10	—	3	1	136	38	78	—	15	5
Delaware	18 035	18	1	12	—	3	2	180	81	79	—	15	5
Des Moines	42 614	18	1	5	—	5	7	84	5	29	—	29	21
Dickinson	14 909	17	1	10	—	4	2	163	71	64	—	20	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Iowa—Con.													
Dubuque	86 403	26	1	21	—	2	2	215	70	131	—	9	5
Emmet	11 569	15	1	6	—	4	4	141	67	43	—	20	11
Fayette	21 843	21	1	13	—	5	2	209	97	78	—	29	5
Floyd	17 058	17	1	7	—	3	6	140	65	42	—	15	18
Franklin	11 364	33	1	8	—	3	21	204	74	53	—	15	62
Fremont	8 226	20	1	8	—	4	7	166	69	51	—	22	24
Greene	10 045	14	1	7	—	4	2	156	87	44	—	20	5
Grundy	12 029	17	1	9	—	5	2	189	71	85	—	25	8
Guthrie	10 935	16	1	9	—	4	2	169	78	63	—	20	8
Hamilton	16 071	16	1	9	—	4	2	171	72	70	—	20	9
Hancock	12 638	18	1	8	—	6	3	166	77	48	—	30	11
Hardin	19 094	33	1	12	—	8	12	239	68	88	—	42	41
Harrison	14 730	28	1	10	—	5	12	223	88	63	—	25	47
Henry	19 226	20	1	11	—	4	4	158	60	68	—	22	8
Howard	9 809	9	1	5	—	2	1	102	56	31	—	10	5
Humboldt	10 756	17	1	12	—	3	1	157	58	79	—	15	5
Ida	8 365	10	1	5	—	3	1	65	8	35	—	17	5
Iowa	14 630	21	1	7	—	6	7	186	91	41	—	34	20
Jackson	19 950	24	1	13	—	5	5	143	15	86	—	25	17
Jasper	34 795	24	1	13	—	5	5	221	84	97	—	29	11
Jefferson	16 310	9	1	6	—	1	1	114	63	39	—	7	5
Johnson	96 119	17	1	11	—	4	1	190	93	70	—	22	5
Jones	19 444	17	1	9	—	5	2	179	83	61	—	27	8
Keokuk	11 624	23	1	16	—	4	2	222	83	110	—	24	5
Kossuth	18 591	21	1	12	—	7	1	141	15	82	—	39	5
Lee	38 687	17	1	8	—	3	5	168	81	54	—	19	14
Linn	168 767	40	1	17	—	12	10	251	44	106	—	76	25
Louisa	11 592	25	1	9	—	4	11	183	65	56	—	20	42
Lucas	9 070	10	1	5	—	2	2	53	8	30	—	10	5
Lyon	11 952	15	1	8	—	4	2	155	82	48	—	20	5
Madison	12 483	14	1	8	—	3	2	156	88	48	—	15	5
Mahaska	21 522	14	1	9	—	3	1	175	96	57	—	17	5
Marion	30 001	16	1	9	—	5	1	154	65	59	—	25	5
Marshall	38 276	21	1	13	—	6	1	207	85	81	—	36	5
Mills	13 202	23	1	7	—	3	12	114	8	52	—	15	39
Mitchell	10 928	13	1	8	—	2	2	161	88	53	—	12	8
Monona	10 034	24	1	10	—	4	9	211	93	67	—	22	29
Monroe	8 114	6	1	3	—	1	1	94	63	19	—	7	5
Montgomery	12 076	12	1	6	—	3	2	108	44	44	—	15	5
Muscatine	39 907	23	1	8	—	3	11	186	80	54	—	17	35
O'Brien	15 444	18	1	9	—	7	1	165	67	59	—	34	5
Osceola	7 267	8	1	5	—	1	1	61	21	30	—	5	5
Page	16 870	18	1	11	—	4	2	207	81	89	—	20	17
Palo Alto	10 869	20	1	9	—	5	5	194	95	55	—	31	13
Plymouth	23 388	18	1	11	—	5	1	120	10	76	—	29	5
Pocahontas	9 525	15	1	8	—	5	1	182	87	65	—	25	5
Polk	327 140	55	1	17	—	10	27	279	121	121	—	66	82
Pottawattamie	82 628	31	1	14	—	10	6	309	137	91	—	59	22
Poweshiek	19 033	13	1	8	—	3	1	83	8	51	—	19	5
Ringgold	5 420	16	1	10	—	3	2	91	8	60	—	15	8
Sac	12 324	17	1	9	—	6	1	166	76	55	—	30	5
Scott	150 979	32	1	16	—	5	10	175	10	110	—	37	18
Shelby	13 230	18	1	11	—	4	2	179	80	67	—	22	10
Sioux	29 903	22	1	13	—	6	2	229	102	92	—	30	5
Story	74 252	25	1	14	—	7	3	145	8	90	—	39	8
Tama	17 419	23	1	12	—	5	5	207	92	72	—	29	14
Taylor	7 114	15	1	9	—	4	1	157	76	56	—	20	5
Union	12 750	16	1	8	—	3	4	90	10	54	—	18	8
Van Buren	7 676	14	1	8	—	3	2	137	64	48	—	17	8
Wapello	35 687	16	1	7	—	5	3	163	80	42	—	33	8
Warren	36 033	28	1	13	—	5	9	212	81	84	—	27	20
Washington	19 612	14	1	8	—	3	2	87	8	53	—	21	5
Wayne	7 067	13	1	8	—	3	1	157	88	49	—	15	5
Webster	40 342	29	1	13	—	5	10	200	65	84	—	34	17
Winnebago	12 122	24	1	7	—	4	12	129	8	56	—	24	41
Winneshiek	20 847	14	1	8	—	4	1	174	90	55	—	24	5
Woodbury	98 276	29	1	15	—	8	5	225	67	92	—	48	18
Worth	7 991	11	1	7	—	2	1	66	8	42	—	11	5
Wright	14 269	16	1	8	—	5	2	170	74	61	—	27	8
Kansas	2 477 574	3 891	105	627	1 353	324	1 482	18 552	3 412	3 905	4 060	2 249	4 926
Allen	14 638	48	1	9	12	4	22	227	32	51	36	27	81
Anderson	7 803	39	1	7	15	2	14	186	32	39	45	14	56
Atchison	16 932	35	1	5	8	2	19	152	32	29	24	14	53
Barber	5 874	43	1	7	18	2	15	191	32	42	54	15	48
Barton	29 382	45	1	9	22	5	8	213	32	60	66	34	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kansas—Con.													
Bourbon.....	14 966	41	1	6	11	3	20	165	32	35	33	20	45
Brown.....	11 128	44	1	10	10	2	21	201	32	57	30	14	68
Butler.....	50 580	69	1	13	29	10	16	356	32	79	87	70	88
Chase.....	3 021	25	1	5	9	1	9	138	32	29	27	8	42
Chautauqua.....	4 407	41	1	6	10	2	22	198	32	39	28	14	85
Cherokee.....	21 374	37	1	8	14	4	10	217	32	71	42	28	44
Cheyenne.....	3 243	17	1	2	7	2	5	91	32	12	21	14	12
Clark.....	2 418	13	1	3	3	2	4	88	32	18	9	14	15
Clay.....	9 158	66	1	8	18	1	38	241	32	51	54	7	97
Cloud.....	11 023	52	1	6	18	3	24	222	32	40	54	20	76
Coffey.....	8 404	41	1	6	14	3	17	208	34	37	43	21	73
Comanche.....	2 313	16	1	3	3	1	8	85	32	19	9	7	18
Cowley.....	36 915	59	1	7	25	6	20	296	32	38	75	42	109
Crawford.....	35 568	38	1	10	9	5	13	210	32	63	26	35	54
Decatur.....	4 021	44	1	4	25	2	12	175	32	24	75	14	30
Dickinson.....	18 958	76	1	9	24	5	37	298	32	64	72	35	95
Doniphan.....	8 134	42	1	8	9	6	18	217	32	48	27	41	69
Douglas.....	81 798	35	1	4	9	3	18	171	32	27	27	22	63
Edwards.....	3 787	22	1	4	10	2	5	104	32	23	30	14	5
Elk.....	3 327	31	1	5	10	2	13	153	32	30	30	14	47
Ellis.....	26 004	32	1	4	9	3	15	152	32	24	27	21	48
Ellsworth.....	6 586	32	1	5	19	2	5	144	32	27	57	14	14
Finney.....	33 070	18	1	2	7	3	5	114	32	11	21	20	30
Ford.....	27 463	32	1	4	14	4	9	150	32	23	42	27	26
Franklin.....	21 994	47	1	8	16	4	18	222	32	50	48	27	65
Geary.....	30 453	26	1	3	8	1	13	145	32	17	24	7	65
Gove.....	3 231	21	1	5	9	3	3	115	32	30	27	21	5
Graham.....	3 543	22	1	3	13	2	3	108	32	18	39	14	5
Grant.....	7 159	6	1	1	—	1	3	56	32	7	—	7	10
Gray.....	5 396	21	1	5	7	4	4	121	32	32	21	28	8
Greeley.....	1 774	7	1	2	—	1	3	67	41	13	—	8	5
Greenwood.....	7 847	40	1	7	15	3	14	195	32	38	45	21	59
Hamilton.....	2 388	10	1	2	3	1	3	70	32	14	9	7	8
Harper.....	7 124	33	1	7	6	2	17	167	32	42	18	14	61
Harvey.....	31 028	40	1	7	15	5	12	185	32	49	45	35	24
Haskell.....	3 886	13	1	2	3	2	5	82	32	12	9	14	15
Hodgeman.....	2 177	17	1	2	9	2	3	95	32	12	27	14	10
Jackson.....	11 525	49	1	9	14	3	22	225	32	58	42	21	72
Jefferson.....	15 905	70	1	8	12	6	43	295	32	63	36	44	120
Jewell.....	4 251	49	1	7	25	3	13	199	32	42	75	21	29
Johnson.....	355 054	53	1	20	9	7	16	319	34	152	26	48	59
Kearny.....	4 027	18	1	2	7	2	6	108	32	13	21	14	28
Kingman.....	8 292	37	1	7	23	2	4	168	32	41	69	14	12
Kiowa.....	3 660	13	1	3	—	3	6	89	37	20	—	22	10
Labette.....	23 693	46	1	8	16	5	16	228	32	50	48	34	64
Lane.....	2 375	18	1	1	8	2	6	101	32	5	24	14	26
Leavenworth.....	64 371	38	1	6	10	6	15	220	32	39	30	35	84
Lincoln.....	3 653	34	1	4	19	2	8	154	32	24	57	15	26
Linn.....	8 254	36	1	6	11	3	15	182	32	35	33	21	61
Logan.....	3 081	19	1	3	11	2	2	102	32	18	33	14	5
Lyon.....	34 732	39	1	9	11	3	15	237	32	53	33	20	99
McPherson.....	27 268	54	1	8	25	5	15	241	32	48	75	35	51
Marion.....	12 888	70	1	12	24	5	28	293	32	68	75	35	83
Marshall.....	11 705	74	1	9	25	4	35	290	32	58	75	28	97
Meade.....	4 247	25	1	3	9	2	10	123	32	18	27	14	32
Miami.....	23 466	36	1	4	13	3	15	169	32	25	39	21	52
Mitchell.....	7 203	62	1	7	20	2	32	238	32	45	60	17	84
Montgomery.....	38 816	63	1	9	12	6	35	309	32	51	36	40	150
Morris.....	6 198	36	1	7	10	1	17	150	31	42	30	7	40
Morton.....	3 480	11	1	3	—	2	5	76	33	19	—	14	10
Nemaha.....	10 446	54	1	8	20	3	22	220	32	47	60	21	60
Neosho.....	17 035	54	1	7	12	3	31	242	32	40	36	19	115
Ness.....	4 033	24	1	5	10	4	4	133	32	29	30	28	14
Norton.....	5 947	26	1	5	5	3	12	124	32	31	15	21	25
Osage.....	15 248	60	1	9	16	5	29	259	32	55	48	35	89
Osborne.....	4 867	45	1	5	23	1	15	176	32	32	69	7	36
Ottawa.....	5 634	48	1	5	20	2	20	192	32	31	60	14	55
Pawnee.....	7 555	32	1	4	21	2	4	151	32	27	63	14	15
Phillips.....	6 590	45	1	8	25	3	8	193	32	50	79	22	10
Pottawatomie.....	16 128	58	1	11	23	4	19	258	32	65	69	28	64
Pratt.....	9 702	23	1	7	7	3	5	133	32	46	21	21	13
Rawlins.....	3 404	21	1	3	10	2	5	108	41	18	30	14	5
Reno.....	62 389	70	1	14	31	7	17	312	32	91	93	49	47
Republic.....	6 482	52	1	8	—	3	40	225	32	49	—	19	125
Rice.....	10 610	43	1	9	20	4	9	226	41	60	60	29	36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kansas—Con.													
Riley	67 139	39	1	5	14	3	16	167	31	29	42	21	44
Rooks	6 039	47	1	6	12	3	25	215	31	33	36	21	94
Rush	3 842	26	1	8	12	2	3	144	32	42	35	14	21
Russell	7 835	36	1	8	12	2	13	175	32	51	36	14	42
Saline	49 301	41	1	6	18	3	13	184	32	35	54	21	42
Scott	5 289	10	1	1	4	1	3	70	31	10	12	7	10
Sedgwick	403 662	93	1	19	27	10	36	474	34	123	81	70	166
Seward	18 743	13	1	2	3	3	4	82	32	11	9	20	10
Shawnee	160 976	49	1	5	12	6	25	240	48	34	36	33	89
Sheridan	3 043	21	1	2	14	1	3	96	32	9	42	8	5
Sherman	6 926	20	1	2	13	1	3	97	32	11	39	7	8
Smith	5 078	47	1	6	25	2	13	182	32	35	75	14	26
Stafford	5 365	48	1	6	21	3	17	219	32	39	63	22	63
Stanton	2 333	7	1	2	—	—	—	56	32	12	—	7	5
Stevens	5 048	8	1	2	—	—	2	62	32	11	—	14	5
Sumner	25 841	70	1	11	30	7	21	316	32	70	90	50	74
Thomas	8 258	30	1	5	13	4	7	164	32	33	39	27	33
Trego	3 694	13	1	2	7	1	2	77	32	12	21	7	5
Wabaunsee	6 603	39	1	7	13	2	16	172	32	41	39	14	46
Wallace	1 821	12	1	2	4	2	3	81	32	12	12	15	10
Washington	7 073	71	1	10	25	4	31	280	32	62	73	28	85
Wichita	2 758	6	1	1	—	—	—	55	32	6	—	7	10
Wilson	10 289	59	1	7	15	3	33	258	32	40	45	21	120
Woodson	4 116	26	1	3	6	1	15	109	32	21	18	7	31
Wyandotte	161 993	19	1	3	1	5	9	118	33	21	3	34	27
Kentucky	3 685 296	1 320	119	435	—	176	590	6 495	1 737	2 767	—	877	1 114
Adair	15 360	8	1	1	—	1	5	39	21	7	—	5	6
Allen	14 628	7	1	1	—	1	4	34	14	7	—	5	8
Anderson	14 571	9	1	1	—	1	6	31	15	7	—	5	4
Ballard	7 902	10	1	5	—	1	3	51	8	31	—	5	7
Barren	34 001	10	1	4	—	3	2	76	22	32	—	15	7
Bath	9 692	10	1	3	—	1	5	39	13	21	—	5	—
Bell	31 506	10	1	2	—	3	4	60	16	22	—	15	7
Boone	57 589	19	1	3	—	2	13	79	21	21	—	10	27
Bourbon	19 236	10	1	3	—	2	4	55	21	17	—	10	7
Boyd	51 150	18	1	2	—	3	12	54	14	12	—	15	13
Boyle	25 641	12	1	3	—	2	6	59	19	19	—	10	11
Bracken	7 766	12	1	3	—	2	6	47	11	19	—	9	8
Breathitt	15 703	7	1	1	—	2	3	40	16	7	—	10	7
Breckinridge	16 312	9	1	3	—	2	3	53	15	21	—	10	7
Bullitt	47 567	17	1	8	—	1	7	86	11	55	—	5	15
Butler	11 245	11	1	3	—	1	6	44	10	17	—	5	12
Caldwell	13 232	7	1	2	—	1	3	44	18	14	—	5	7
Calloway	30 735	12	1	2	—	2	7	49	14	18	—	10	7
Campbell	83 866	34	1	15	—	7	11	164	12	96	—	35	21
Carlisle	5 238	8	1	2	—	1	4	36	12	12	—	5	7
Carroll	9 292	11	1	5	—	1	4	53	13	28	—	5	7
Carter	24 340	8	1	2	—	1	4	32	11	12	—	5	4
Casey	14 211	7	1	1	—	1	4	30	11	7	—	5	7
Christian	68 941	9	1	5	—	1	2	73	15	39	—	5	14
Clark	29 496	6	1	1	—	1	3	38	21	5	—	5	7
Clay	21 746	7	1	1	—	1	4	31	12	7	—	5	7
Clinton	9 135	5	1	1	—	1	2	33	16	7	—	5	5
Crittenden	9 196	6	1	1	—	1	3	32	10	7	—	5	10
Cumberland	6 784	6	1	1	—	1	3	41	22	7	—	5	7
Daviess	87 189	8	1	2	—	2	3	40	13	10	—	10	7
Edmonson	10 357	7	1	1	—	1	4	31	12	7	—	5	7
Elliott	6 455	8	1	1	—	1	5	55	12	7	—	5	31
Estill	14 614	8	1	2	—	1	4	44	18	15	—	4	7
Fayette ²	225 366	4	—	1	—	1	2	44	—	32	—	5	7
Fleming	12 292	9	1	2	—	1	5	37	13	12	—	5	7
Floyd	43 586	16	1	5	—	1	9	57	14	31	—	5	7
Franklin	43 781	9	1	1	—	2	5	35	13	5	—	10	7
Fulton	8 271	10	1	2	—	2	5	43	15	11	—	10	7
Gallatin	5 393	8	1	3	—	1	3	40	13	17	—	5	5
Garrard	11 579	7	1	1	—	1	4	36	16	7	—	5	8
Grant	15 737	11	1	4	—	2	4	52	10	26	—	10	6
Graves	33 550	17	1	3	—	2	11	53	11	23	—	10	9
Grayson	21 050	9	1	3	—	1	4	43	12	17	—	5	9
Green	10 371	6	1	1	—	1	3	59	40	7	—	5	7
Greenup	36 742	24	1	8	—	3	12	109	13	51	—	14	31
Hancock	7 864	6	1	2	—	1	2	38	12	14	—	5	7
Hardin	89 240	13	1	5	—	3	4	81	24	35	—	15	7
Harlan	36 574	16	1	7	—	2	6	81	17	49	—	10	5
Harrison	16 248	7	1	2	—	1	3	42	15	10	—	5	12
Hart	14 890	10	1	3	—	1	5	32	8	19	—	5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Kentucky—Con.													
Henderson	43 044	8	1	2	—	1	4	50	17	13	—	6	14
Henry	12 823	15	1	5	—	2	7	65	12	29	—	10	14
Hickman	5 566	6	1	2	—	1	2	36	12	12	—	5	7
Hopkins	46 126	18	1	9	—	2	6	90	14	56	—	10	10
Jackson	11 955	7	1	2	—	1	3	41	12	14	—	5	10
Jefferson	664 937	126	1	95	—	2	28	619	8	547	—	12	52
Jessamine	30 508	9	1	2	—	1	5	41	15	12	—	5	9
Johnson	23 248	10	1	2	—	2	5	40	11	12	—	10	7
Kenton	142 031	36	1	21	—	5	9	200	12	143	—	25	20
Knott	17 906	11	1	2	—	1	7	48	15	14	—	5	14
Knox	29 676	10	1	1	—	2	6	37	13	7	—	10	7
Larue	11 679	8	1	2	—	1	4	38	14	12	—	5	7
Laurel	43 438	9	1	1	—	2	5	44	20	7	—	10	7
Lawrence	13 998	9	1	2	—	1	5	35	9	12	—	5	9
Lee	7 422	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	14	7	—	5	7
Leslie	13 642	7	1	1	—	1	4	32	15	5	—	5	7
Letcher	27 000	8	1	3	—	2	2	55	17	21	—	10	7
Lewis	13 029	7	1	2	—	1	3	34	18	11	—	5	—
Lincoln	20 045	10	1	3	—	1	5	52	10	19	—	5	18
Livingston	9 062	11	1	4	—	1	5	43	7	22	—	5	9
Logan	24 416	12	1	4	—	2	5	67	15	28	—	10	14
Lyon	6 624	9	1	2	—	1	5	38	10	14	—	5	9
McCracken	62 879	14	1	2	—	2	9	39	10	10	—	10	9
McCreary	15 603	11	1	—	—	1	9	41	27	—	—	5	9
McLean	9 628	10	1	4	—	1	4	49	20	24	—	5	—
Madison	57 508	13	1	2	—	2	8	47	15	14	—	11	7
Magoffin	13 077	6	1	1	—	1	3	29	10	7	—	5	7
Marion	16 499	11	1	4	—	1	5	47	12	24	—	5	6
Marshall	27 205	10	1	3	—	1	5	40	9	19	—	5	7
Martin	12 526	9	1	2	—	1	5	37	15	10	—	5	7
Mason	16 666	10	1	3	—	1	5	43	14	15	—	7	7
Meade	24 170	8	1	3	—	1	3	61	30	19	—	5	7
Menifee	5 092	5	1	1	—	1	2	31	14	5	—	5	7
Mercer	19 148	10	1	2	—	3	4	50	13	13	—	15	9
Metcalfe	8 963	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	14	7	—	5	7
Monroe	11 401	9	1	3	—	1	4	41	12	17	—	5	7
Montgomery	19 561	14	1	3	—	1	9	46	11	19	—	5	11
Morgan	11 648	6	1	1	—	1	3	32	13	7	—	5	7
Muhlenberg	31 318	14	1	6	—	1	6	56	12	39	—	5	—
Nelson	29 710	11	1	4	—	2	4	58	14	25	—	10	9
Nicholas	6 725	7	1	1	—	1	4	35	14	7	—	5	9
Ohio	21 105	11	1	6	—	1	3	60	12	36	—	5	7
Oldham	33 263	26	1	7	—	1	17	116	26	45	—	5	40
Owen	9 035	8	1	3	—	1	3	45	15	18	—	5	7
Owsley	5 036	5	1	1	—	1	2	23	13	5	—	5	—
Pendleton	12 036	10	1	2	—	1	6	40	11	13	—	5	11
Perry	30 283	8	1	2	—	2	3	42	14	11	—	10	7
Pike	72 583	10	1	3	—	2	4	54	20	17	—	10	7
Powell	11 686	8	1	2	—	1	4	36	12	14	—	5	5
Pulaski	49 489	13	1	5	—	3	4	78	18	38	—	15	7
Robertson	2 124	5	1	1	—	1	2	30	12	7	—	4	7
Rockcastle	14 803	8	1	3	—	1	3	39	16	18	—	5	—
Rowan	20 353	8	1	2	—	1	4	38	14	12	—	5	7
Russell	14 716	6	1	2	—	1	2	35	9	14	—	5	7
Scott	23 867	7	1	3	—	1	2	41	10	19	—	5	7
Shelby	24 824	11	1	2	—	1	7	48	22	12	—	5	9
Simpson	15 145	9	1	1	—	1	6	32	13	7	—	5	7
Spencer	6 801	8	1	1	—	1	5	37	19	5	—	3	10
Taylor	21 146	7	1	1	—	2	3	50	19	14	—	10	7
Todd	10 940	9	1	3	—	1	4	41	12	18	—	4	7
Trigg	10 361	7	1	1	—	1	4	41	22	7	—	5	7
Trimble	6 090	8	1	2	—	1	4	37	15	10	—	5	7
Union	16 557	10	1	4	—	1	4	70	11	26	—	5	28
Warren	76 673	11	1	5	—	2	3	61	19	25	—	10	7
Washington	10 441	8	1	3	—	1	3	39	9	17	—	4	9
Wayne	17 468	6	1	1	—	2	2	34	14	7	—	9	4
Webster	13 955	13	1	6	—	2	4	98	15	44	—	10	29
Whitley	33 326	10	1	2	—	3	4	48	14	12	—	15	7
Wolfe	6 503	7	1	1	—	1	4	31	12	5	—	5	9
Woodford	19 955	9	1	2	—	1	5	43	15	14	—	5	9
Louisiana	4 219 973	458	61	301	—	66	30	4 422	1 622	2 122	—	660	18
Acadia	55 882	9	1	7	—	1	—	96	30	50	—	16	—
Allen	21 226	7	1	5	—	1	—	61	19	35	—	7	—
Ascension	58 214	5	1	3	—	1	—	51	21	19	—	11	—
Assumption	22 753	4	1	1	—	1	1	33	19	5	—	9	—
Avoyelles	39 159	11	1	9	—	1	—	112	40	59	—	13	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Louisiana—Con.													
Beauregard	30 083	4	1	2	—	1	—	53	26	17	—	10	—
Bienville	15 979	12	1	10	—	1	—	92	21	66	—	5	—
Bossier	86 088	6	1	4	—	1	—	77	30	35	—	12	—
Caddo	248 253	13	1	11	—	1	—	122	38	72	—	12	—
Calcasieu	168 134	12	1	6	—	1	4	92	31	46	—	15	—
Caldwell	9 810	5	1	3	—	1	—	42	15	17	—	10	—
Cameron	9 260	2	1	—	—	1	—	28	22	—	—	6	—
Catahoula	11 065	5	1	3	—	1	—	44	19	17	—	8	—
Claiborne	17 405	7	1	4	—	1	1	56	19	25	—	12	—
Concordia	20 828	6	1	4	—	1	—	58	22	27	—	9	—
De Soto	25 346	10	1	8	—	1	—	87	27	50	—	10	—
East Baton Rouge ²	380 105	6	—	3	—	1	2	61	—	49	—	12	—
East Carroll	9 709	3	—	1	—	1	—	34	18	7	—	9	—
East Feliciana	19 211	7	1	5	—	1	—	65	23	30	—	12	—
Evangeline	33 274	9	1	6	—	1	1	81	27	41	—	13	—
Franklin	22 387	6	1	4	—	1	—	58	28	25	—	5	—
Grant	17 526	7	1	5	—	1	—	74	30	36	—	8	—
Iberia	68 297	7	1	3	—	1	2	61	25	22	—	14	—
Iberville	31 049	7	1	5	—	1	—	77	28	34	—	15	—
Jackson	15 705	10	1	7	—	1	1	78	24	44	—	10	—
Jefferson	448 306	8	1	6	—	1	—	77	26	43	—	8	—
Jefferson Davis	30 722	8	1	5	—	1	1	81	30	38	—	13	—
Lafayette	164 762	9	1	6	—	1	1	80	30	41	—	9	—
Lafourche	85 860	7	1	3	—	1	2	67	21	22	—	15	9
La Salle	13 662	7	1	4	—	1	1	63	24	29	—	10	—
Lincoln	41 745	8	1	6	—	1	—	73	24	37	—	12	—
Livingston	70 526	11	1	8	—	1	1	97	40	48	—	9	—
Madison	12 463	6	1	4	—	1	—	53	20	25	—	8	—
Morehouse	31 938	7	1	5	—	1	—	68	31	26	—	11	—
Natchitoches	36 689	12	1	9	—	1	1	86	21	51	—	14	—
Orleans ²	496 938	3	—	1	—	1	1	29	—	22	—	7	—
Ouachita	142 191	7	1	4	—	2	—	98	16	68	—	14	—
Plaquemines	25 575	2	1	—	—	1	—	29	24	—	—	5	—
Pointe Coupee	22 540	6	1	4	—	1	—	70	40	22	—	8	—
Rapides	131 556	13	1	10	—	1	1	118	39	70	—	9	—
Red River	9 387	6	1	4	—	1	—	47	17	22	—	8	—
Richland	20 629	5	1	3	—	1	—	56	25	22	—	9	—
Sabine	22 646	9	1	7	—	1	—	73	23	41	—	9	—
St. Bernard	66 631	3	1	—	—	1	1	37	26	—	—	11	—
St. Charles	42 437	2	1	—	—	1	—	37	30	—	—	7	—
St. Helena	9 874	4	1	2	—	1	—	44	22	16	—	6	—
St. James	20 879	4	1	2	—	1	—	47	26	14	—	7	—
St. John the Baptist	39 996	2	1	—	—	1	—	39	28	—	—	11	—
St. Landry	80 331	15	1	12	—	1	1	132	34	85	—	13	—
St. Martin	43 978	6	1	4	—	1	—	57	23	25	—	9	—
St. Mary	58 086	9	1	5	—	1	2	89	30	35	—	15	9
St. Tammany	144 508	10	1	8	—	1	—	109	32	62	—	15	—
Tangipahoa	85 709	11	1	8	—	1	1	124	63	52	—	9	—
Tensas	7 103	5	1	3	—	1	—	42	17	18	—	7	—
Terrebonne ²	96 982	3	—	1	—	1	1	54	—	39	—	15	—
Union	20 690	9	1	7	—	1	—	69	19	41	—	9	—
Vermilion	50 055	10	1	6	—	1	2	91	32	51	—	8	—
Vernon	61 961	8	1	6	—	1	—	87	34	40	—	13	—
Washington	43 185	7	1	4	—	2	—	76	34	27	—	15	—
Webster	41 989	14	1	11	—	1	1	115	26	77	—	12	—
West Baton Rouge	19 419	5	1	3	—	1	—	58	27	22	—	9	—
West Carroll	12 093	7	1	5	—	1	—	53	20	26	—	7	—
West Feliciana	12 915	3	1	1	—	1	—	27	11	6	—	10	—
Winn	16 269	7	1	5	—	1	—	77	35	31	—	11	—
Maine	1 227 928	796	16	22	468	91	199	6 346	110	292	4 450	872	622
Androscoggin	105 259	28	1	2	12	2	11	234	8	33	147	24	22
Aroostook	86 936	104	1	2	65	13	23	670	9	18	461	117	65
Cumberland	243 135	51	1	3	22	5	20	452	7	48	266	37	94
Franklin	29 008	33	1	—	22	3	7	248	6	—	189	27	26
Hancock	46 948	49	1	1	36	7	4	460	5	17	389	41	8
Kennebec	115 904	53	1	4	25	5	18	402	4	47	291	32	28
Knox	36 310	30	1	1	17	6	5	256	6	5	188	48	9
Lincoln	30 357	34	1	—	19	3	11	262	6	—	204	10	42
Oxford	52 602	58	1	—	36	7	14	463	6	—	309	114	34
Penobscot	146 601	93	1	3	57	11	21	789	8	40	530	133	78
Piscataquis	18 653	34	1	—	20	3	10	274	6	—	191	27	50
Sagadahoc	33 535	19	1	1	9	1	7	147	8	14	94	14	17
Somerset	49 767	54	1	—	33	8	12	405	8	—	261	106	30
Waldo	33 018	39	1	1	25	5	7	297	7	6	207	51	26
Washington	35 308	60	1	2	43	6	8	515	8	32	424	31	20
York	164 587	57	1	2	27	6	21	472	8	32	299	60	73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Maryland -----	4 781 468	401	23	155	—	—	223	1 767	323	869	—	—	575
Allegany -----	74 946	21	1	7	—	—	13	83	10	35	—	—	38
Anne Arundel -----	427 239	36	1	2	—	—	33	253	15	14	—	—	224
Baltimore -----	692 134	2	1	—	—	—	1	14	14	—	—	—	—
Calvert -----	51 372	5	1	2	—	—	2	26	12	14	—	—	—
Caroline -----	27 035	75	1	9	—	—	65	142	9	37	—	—	96
Carroll -----	123 372	10	1	8	—	—	1	63	14	49	—	—	—
Cecil -----	71 347	11	1	8	—	—	2	53	10	43	—	—	—
Charles -----	101 154	6	1	3	—	—	2	34	14	13	—	—	7
Dorchester -----	30 236	39	1	9	—	—	29	130	13	39	—	—	78
Frederick -----	150 208	15	1	11	—	—	3	72	11	61	—	—	—
Garrett -----	28 138	11	1	8	—	—	2	62	14	48	—	—	—
Harford -----	182 132	6	1	3	—	—	2	27	9	18	—	—	—
Howard -----	187 328	2	1	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—
Kent -----	17 842	10	1	5	—	—	4	40	14	23	—	—	3
Montgomery -----	757 027	26	1	17	—	—	8	152	20	90	—	—	42
Prince George's -----	729 268	32	1	27	—	—	4	206	25	181	—	—	—
Queen Anne's -----	33 953	9	1	6	—	—	2	40	22	18	—	—	—
St. Mary's -----	75 974	3	1	1	—	—	1	18	12	6	—	—	—
Somerset -----	23 440	11	1	2	—	—	8	40	17	8	—	—	15
Talbot -----	30 549	9	1	5	—	—	3	31	10	21	—	—	—
Washington -----	121 393	13	1	9	—	—	3	75	19	56	—	—	—
Wicomico -----	74 339	23	1	8	—	—	14	80	12	41	—	—	27
Worcester -----	35 028	23	1	4	—	—	18	84	10	29	—	—	45
Baltimore City ² -----	736 014	3	—	1	—	—	2	25	—	25	—	—	—
Massachusetts -----	6 016 425	843	12	39	312	84	396	21 948	124	794	18 935	539	1 556
Barnstable -----	186 605	47	1	—	15	4	27	1 112	21	—	924	20	147
Berkshire -----	139 352	58	1	2	30	6	19	1 141	9	35	955	62	80
Bristol -----	506 325	58	1	4	16	6	31	1 803	8	89	1 545	35	126
Dukes -----	11 639	13	1	—	7	1	4	269	8	—	256	—	5
Essex -----	670 080	86	1	8	26	8	43	1 602	9	143	1 266	35	149
Franklin -----	70 092	67	1	—	26	9	31	1 025	5	—	821	58	141
Hampden -----	456 310	50	1	4	19	3	23	1 128	6	100	908	18	96
Hampshire -----	146 568	42	1	1	19	6	15	1 320	29	25	1 166	34	66
Middlesex -----	1 398 468	125	1	11	43	12	58	3 828	7	226	3 323	75	197
Nantucket ² -----	6 012	3	—	—	1	—	2	25	—	—	16	—	9
Norfolk -----	616 087	63	1	1	27	4	30	4 010	7	16	3 843	24	120
Plymouth -----	435 276	64	1	1	26	7	29	1 152	8	19	968	37	120
Suffolk ² -----	663 906	11	—	3	1	—	7	398	—	62	326	—	10
Worcester -----	709 705	156	1	4	56	18	77	3 135	7	79	2 618	141	290
Michigan -----	9 295 297	2 721	83	534	1 242	585	277	18 052	1 399	4 747	7 348	3 990	568
Alcona -----	10 145	16	1	2	11	1	1	102	10	20	62	7	3
Alger -----	8 972	16	1	2	8	4	1	97	13	10	43	26	5
Allegan -----	90 509	54	1	9	24	10	10	350	20	94	147	65	24
Alpena -----	30 605	13	1	1	8	2	1	86	14	5	49	13	5
Antrim -----	18 185	30	1	5	15	6	3	192	19	47	79	42	5
Arenac -----	14 931	24	1	6	12	3	2	156	17	51	62	21	5
Baraga -----	7 954	12	1	2	5	3	1	85	14	20	28	18	5
Barry -----	50 057	30	1	5	16	3	5	181	15	50	90	21	5
Bay -----	111 723	30	1	4	14	5	6	212	20	37	93	37	25
Benzie -----	12 200	27	1	7	12	2	5	162	14	62	62	14	10
Berrien -----	161 378	70	1	17	22	17	13	453	21	150	154	110	18
Branch -----	41 502	29	1	5	16	4	3	181	17	46	85	28	5
Calhoun -----	135 982	40	1	8	19	11	11	300	31	73	116	75	5
Cass -----	49 477	29	1	5	15	5	3	204	18	55	92	34	5
Charlevoix -----	21 468	30	1	4	15	5	5	159	14	28	77	35	5
Cheboygan -----	21 398	30	1	3	19	4	3	188	17	26	112	28	5
Chippewa -----	34 604	28	1	2	16	6	3	165	14	16	88	42	5
Clare -----	24 952	27	1	3	16	4	3	164	16	21	94	28	5
Clinton -----	57 883	34	1	8	16	6	3	227	17	77	86	42	5
Crawford -----	12 260	12	1	1	6	3	3	62	14	5	34	6	3
Delta -----	37 780	27	1	3	14	7	2	164	12	19	79	49	5
Dickinson -----	26 831	16	1	3	7	4	1	107	12	17	45	28	5
Eaton -----	92 879	41	1	10	16	9	5	260	21	87	92	55	5
Emmet -----	25 040	30	1	4	16	5	4	171	12	29	89	33	8
Genesee -----	430 459	61	1	14	17	22	7	404	17	109	113	155	10
Gladwin -----	21 896	22	1	2	15	2	2	132	13	18	82	14	5
Gogebic -----	18 052	18	1	3	6	6	2	109	14	17	32	41	5
Grand Traverse -----	64 273	28	1	3	13	5	6	154	17	26	72	34	5
Gratiot -----	38 982	31	1	6	16	6	2	213	18	60	88	42	5
Hillsdale -----	43 431	43	1	9	18	8	7	252	16	80	95	56	5
Houghton -----	35 446	37	1	7	14	9	6	226	12	62	85	59	8
Huron -----	34 951	59	1	11	28	16	3	368	13	105	157	88	5
Ingham -----	281 912	42	1	8	16	13	4	300	28	74	95	92	11
Ionia -----	57 024	41	1	10	16	10	4	245	15	93	80	52	5
Iosco -----	30 209	20	1	3	11	4	1	138	11	21	73	28	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Michigan—Con.													
Iron	13 175	21	1	7	7	2	4	125	18	49	39	14	5
Isabella	54 624	25	1	3	16	3	2	148	11	29	82	21	5
Jackson	149 756	42	1	7	19	13	2	286	24	63	105	89	5
Kalamazoo	223 411	40	1	9	15	10	5	283	21	74	99	70	19
Kalkaska	13 497	19	1	1	12	2	3	108	22	10	61	10	5
Kent	500 631	58	1	13	21	19	4	417	41	111	126	134	5
Keweenaw	1 701	8	1	1	5	1	—	58	14	9	30	5	—
Lake	8 583	20	1	2	15	1	1	130	13	18	92	7	—
Lapeer	74 768	35	1	9	18	5	2	235	12	79	105	34	5
Leelanau	16 527	23	1	3	11	4	4	141	14	27	67	28	5
Lenawee	91 476	50	1	12	22	12	3	338	23	106	122	82	5
Livingston	115 645	32	1	4	16	5	6	221	12	52	107	35	15
Luce	5 763	8	1	1	4	1	1	52	10	9	21	7	5
Mackinac	10 674	21	1	2	11	6	1	131	10	18	65	38	—
Macomb	717 400	55	1	15	12	22	5	396	33	120	86	154	3
Manistee	21 265	27	1	6	14	4	2	177	15	54	75	28	5
Marquette	70 887	36	1	3	19	8	5	218	10	22	123	52	11
Mason	25 537	27	1	5	15	5	1	200	23	54	83	35	5
Mecosta	37 308	28	1	5	16	3	3	180	14	42	98	21	5
Menominee	24 920	26	1	5	14	4	2	156	13	41	69	28	5
Midland	75 651	26	1	3	16	4	2	174	19	18	104	28	5
Missaukee	12 147	22	1	2	15	3	1	144	17	19	84	19	5
Monroe	133 600	39	1	8	15	10	5	262	18	66	103	70	5
Montcalm	53 059	39	1	9	20	8	1	272	12	80	119	56	5
Montmorency	8 936	14	1	1	8	2	2	85	15	9	42	14	5
Muskegon	158 983	44	1	11	16	13	3	333	29	94	106	91	13
Newaygo	38 202	39	1	4	24	7	3	227	13	29	129	45	11
Oakland	1 083 592	96	1	39	21	29	6	743	33	325	175	202	8
Oceana	22 454	31	1	7	16	5	2	222	18	78	88	33	5
Ogemaw	18 681	22	1	3	14	1	3	132	15	25	80	7	5
Ontonagon	8 854	18	1	1	11	3	2	110	11	10	63	21	5
Osceola	20 146	30	1	6	16	4	3	189	16	59	81	28	5
Oscoda	7 842	10	1	—	6	2	1	60	13	—	30	14	3
Otsego	17 957	16	1	2	9	3	1	113	18	18	51	21	5
Ottawa	187 768	38	1	7	17	9	4	261	16	59	118	63	5
Presque Isle	13 743	23	1	4	14	3	1	143	12	30	75	21	5
Roscommon	19 776	17	1	1	11	3	1	102	11	9	61	21	—
Saginaw	211 946	56	1	8	27	13	7	400	31	65	207	92	5
St. Clair	145 607	44	1	8	23	8	4	294	15	62	150	55	12
St. Joseph	58 913	37	1	8	16	10	2	278	15	74	102	67	20
Sanilac	39 928	51	1	13	26	7	4	342	8	145	130	49	10
Schoolcraft	8 302	12	1	1	8	1	1	73	11	5	45	7	5
Shiawassee	69 770	39	1	11	16	8	3	272	16	113	82	56	5
Tuscola	55 498	47	1	11	23	9	3	297	15	95	119	63	5
Van Buren	70 060	49	1	11	18	12	7	316	13	103	108	80	12
Washtenaw	282 937	46	1	8	20	11	6	345	24	78	145	79	19
Wayne	2 111 687	91	1	34	10	36	10	721	29	340	78	257	17
Wexford	26 360	27	1	5	16	3	2	173	17	42	88	21	5
Minnesota	4 375 099	3 579	87	854	1 803	458	377	18 247	1 024	4 645	9 005	2 855	718
Aitkin	12 425	53	1	6	40	3	3	265	11	30	199	20	5
Anoka	243 641	37	1	17	4	7	8	184	9	87	26	38	24
Becker	27 881	56	1	7	37	5	6	277	12	42	181	32	10
Beltrami	34 384	61	1	8	42	5	5	296	10	45	213	24	4
Benton	30 185	24	1	5	12	2	4	119	11	27	62	14	5
Big Stone	6 285	31	1	8	14	3	3	150	11	45	70	19	5
Blue Earth	54 044	46	1	11	23	6	5	229	10	58	115	41	5
Brown	26 984	31	1	7	16	4	3	159	9	39	81	27	3
Carlton	29 259	44	1	10	19	7	7	199	10	54	94	36	5
Carver	47 915	36	1	12	11	4	8	155	9	60	54	27	5
Cass	21 791	79	1	14	51	6	7	391	10	74	261	41	5
Chippewa	13 228	30	1	5	16	4	4	146	12	26	78	25	5
Chisago	30 521	31	1	11	10	5	4	166	10	58	54	30	14
Clay	50 422	54	1	11	30	7	5	281	10	68	150	48	5
Cleanwater	8 309	33	1	5	21	3	3	172	16	27	105	19	5
Cook	3 868	7	1	1	3	1	1	44	14	5	15	5	5
Cottonwood	12 694	33	1	6	18	4	4	179	16	31	89	28	15
Crow Wing	44 249	62	1	18	30	4	9	307	11	97	151	25	23
Dakota	275 227	50	1	20	13	10	6	258	10	113	71	59	5
Dodge	15 731	25	1	6	12	5	1	141	12	30	60	34	5
Douglas	28 674	42	1	11	20	6	4	216	10	60	101	40	5
Faribault	16 937	44	1	11	20	8	4	239	11	63	100	49	16
Fillmore	20 777	46	1	14	23	7	1	253	10	80	113	45	5
Freeborn	33 060	46	1	14	20	6	5	226	9	72	101	32	12
Goodhue	40 690	43	1	9	21	7	5	228	11	51	105	53	8
Grant	6 246	32	1	7	16	5	3	163	10	36	77	32	8
Hennepin	1 032 431	80	1	42	1	18	18	448	61	258	7	102	20
Houston	18 497	32	1	7	17	4	3	165	11	35	87	27	5
Hubbard	14 939	39	1	4	28	4	2	201	12	21	138	25	5
Isanti	25 921	22	1	3	13	2	3	109	10	15	65	14	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Minnesota—Con.													
Itasca	40 863	67	1	15	43	4	4	346	11	81	213	24	17
Jackson	11 677	34	1	6	20	4	3	178	10	32	101	25	10
Kanabec	12 802	25	1	4	15	2	3	123	10	20	75	13	5
Kandiyohi	38 761	47	1	12	24	6	4	239	14	64	119	37	5
Kittson	5 767	46	1	9	28	4	4	234	10	48	140	24	12
Koochiching	16 299	16	1	7	—	3	5	76	13	40	—	18	5
Lac qui Parle	8 924	39	1	7	22	4	5	201	11	43	108	25	14
Lake	10 415	13	1	3	5	1	3	65	9	19	25	7	5
Lake of the Woods	4 076	8	1	2	—	1	4	31	10	10	—	6	5
Le Sueur	23 239	32	1	9	14	5	3	176	22	48	70	31	5
Lincoln	6 890	28	1	5	15	5	2	144	10	25	74	30	5
Lyon	24 789	45	1	11	20	8	5	220	11	60	100	44	5
McLeod	32 030	39	1	9	14	8	7	181	12	46	70	48	5
Mahnomen	5 044	22	1	3	15	2	1	118	10	15	75	13	5
Marshall	10 993	73	1	11	48	8	5	377	9	64	238	49	17
Martin	22 914	40	1	9	20	8	2	210	8	49	100	48	5
Meeker	20 846	35	1	9	17	5	3	185	10	49	89	32	5
Mille Lacs	18 670	32	1	8	17	4	2	164	10	40	83	26	5
Morrison	29 604	56	1	16	31	6	2	298	11	91	155	36	5
Mower	37 385	45	1	14	20	6	4	230	11	75	101	38	5
Murray	9 660	35	1	9	20	3	2	183	16	46	96	20	5
Nicollet	28 076	23	1	5	13	2	2	120	10	27	65	13	5
Nobles	20 098	41	1	11	20	5	4	206	10	59	100	32	5
Norman	7 975	40	1	8	24	5	2	209	10	44	119	31	5
Olmsted	106 470	33	1	6	18	6	2	183	12	33	90	43	5
Otter Tail	50 714	102	1	20	62	9	10	532	15	106	313	57	41
Pennington	13 306	31	1	3	21	3	3	157	11	18	103	20	5
Pine	21 264	59	1	14	33	7	4	318	16	73	163	45	21
Pipestone	10 491	28	1	9	12	4	2	150	11	48	60	26	5
Polk	32 498	91	1	15	59	9	7	446	10	82	288	56	10
Pope	10 745	37	1	9	20	4	3	201	11	47	100	25	18
Ramsey	485 765	35	1	15	1	6	12	140	9	79	3	41	8
Red Lake	4 525	23	1	4	13	3	2	118	10	21	63	19	5
Redwood	17 254	54	1	16	26	8	3	280	9	84	128	54	5
Renville	17 673	50	1	10	27	10	2	261	11	52	132	61	5
Rice	49 183	29	1	6	14	3	5	140	11	34	70	20	5
Rock	9 806	27	1	7	12	3	4	146	11	37	60	20	18
Roseau	15 026	50	1	6	33	4	6	236	11	31	165	24	5
St. Louis	198 213	137	1	27	71	20	18	646	10	154	348	116	18
Scott	57 846	30	1	8	11	5	5	175	38	44	55	33	5
Sherburne	41 945	21	1	5	10	3	2	113	10	25	54	19	5
Sibley	14 366	32	1	7	17	5	2	173	12	40	84	32	5
Stearns	118 791	87	1	29	37	13	7	435	10	160	182	78	5
Steele	30 729	24	1	4	13	4	2	127	10	23	63	27	4
Stevens	10 634	28	1	5	16	3	3	145	10	28	78	19	10
Swift	10 724	38	1	8	21	3	5	184	10	43	105	21	5
Todd	23 363	54	1	10	28	9	6	262	11	53	138	52	8
Traverse	4 463	24	1	4	15	2	4	124	10	22	75	12	5
Wabasha	19 744	36	1	10	17	5	3	190	10	56	85	34	5
Wadena	13 154	29	1	6	15	5	2	147	10	32	75	25	5
Waseca	18 079	22	1	4	12	3	2	117	11	22	60	19	5
Washington	145 896	43	1	23	9	4	6	221	9	115	52	27	18
Watsonwan	11 682	26	1	8	12	3	2	136	10	41	60	20	5
Wilkin	7 516	37	1	9	22	3	2	199	10	53	112	19	5
Winona	47 828	40	1	11	20	4	4	202	10	61	98	28	5
Wright	68 710	49	1	15	19	8	6	255	9	75	100	53	18
Yellow Medicine	11 684	43	1	9	21	6	6	208	10	49	104	31	14
Mississippi	2 573 216	869	82	294	—	173	320	4 458	1 576	1 961	—	608	313
Adams	35 356	6	1	1	—	1	3	35	23	9	—	—	3
Alcorn	31 722	10	1	3	—	2	4	45	16	19	—	7	3
Amite	13 328	5	1	2	—	1	4	40	19	12	—	6	3
Attala	18 481	10	1	4	—	2	3	56	22	24	—	7	3
Benton	8 046	9	1	2	—	1	5	36	15	12	—	6	3
Bolivar	41 875	50	1	15	—	7	27	170	30	105	—	29	6
Calhoun	14 908	18	1	7	—	1	9	72	20	43	—	6	3
Carroll	9 237	7	1	3	—	1	2	44	17	18	—	6	3
Chickasaw	18 085	13	1	4	—	3	5	64	15	34	—	12	3
Choctaw	9 071	6	1	3	—	1	6	42	16	20	—	6	—
Claiborne	11 370	4	1	1	—	1	1	42	26	7	—	6	3
Clarke	17 313	11	1	5	—	3	2	64	19	32	—	10	3
Clay	21 120	6	1	1	—	2	2	35	18	6	—	8	3
Coahoma	31 665	23	1	6	—	3	13	73	15	36	—	7	15
Copiah	27 592	11	1	5	—	3	2	70	26	34	—	7	3
Covington	16 527	6	1	3	—	1	1	46	16	22	—	5	3
De Soto	67 910	13	1	6	—	1	5	66	16	41	—	6	3
Forrest	68 314	11	1	2	—	3	5	41	19	11	—	8	3
Franklin	8 377	6	1	3	—	1	1	49	21	19	—	6	3
George	16 673	4	1	1	—	1	1	35	21	6	—	5	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Mississippi—Con.													
Greene	10 220	5	1	2	—	1	1	42	21	12	—	6	3
Grenada	21 555	5	1	1	—	1	2	31	15	8	—	5	3
Hancock	31 760	11	1	2	—	2	6	36	15	11	—	7	3
Harrison	165 365	19	1	5	—	5	8	70	20	34	—	9	7
Hinds	254 441	20	1	8	—	4	7	94	31	54	—	6	3
Holmes	21 604	13	1	7	—	3	2	81	17	47	—	14	3
Humphreys	12 134	11	1	4	—	1	5	51	15	28	—	5	3
Issaquena	1 909	3	1	1	—	—	1	24	14	7	—	—	3
Itawamba	20 017	8	1	3	—	2	2	50	21	20	—	6	3
Jackson	115 243	13	1	4	—	4	4	72	22	32	—	10	8
Jasper	17 114	9	1	4	—	3	1	55	16	26	—	10	3
Jefferson	8 653	4	1	1	—	1	1	43	26	8	—	6	3
Jefferson Davis	14 051	6	1	2	—	1	2	46	20	14	—	6	6
Jones	62 031	12	1	4	—	3	4	67	20	31	—	6	10
Kemper	10 356	6	1	2	—	2	1	41	19	13	—	6	3
Lafayette	31 826	10	1	3	—	2	4	47	19	18	—	7	3
Lamar	30 424	9	1	3	—	2	3	47	15	18	—	11	3
Lauderdale	75 555	9	1	2	—	3	3	44	23	12	—	6	3
Lawrence	12 458	6	1	3	—	1	1	45	17	19	—	6	3
Leake	18 436	7	1	3	—	2	2	45	18	18	—	6	3
Lee	65 581	19	1	7	—	3	8	89	27	48	—	11	3
Leflore	37 341	17	1	5	—	2	9	61	17	32	—	6	6
Lincoln	30 278	8	1	1	—	2	4	48	21	11	—	8	8
Lowndes	59 308	11	1	4	—	2	4	62	25	27	—	7	3
Madison	53 794	11	1	4	—	2	4	55	24	26	—	2	3
Marion	25 544	5	1	1	—	2	1	37	22	6	—	6	3
Marshall	30 361	8	1	3	—	2	2	47	16	21	—	7	3
Monroe	36 582	13	1	6	—	3	3	71	17	42	—	9	3
Montgomery	12 388	9	1	3	—	2	3	41	13	20	—	5	3
Neshoba	24 800	6	1	1	—	2	2	31	16	6	—	6	3
Newton	20 291	13	1	5	—	4	3	78	21	43	—	11	3
Noxubee	12 604	6	1	3	—	1	1	44	16	19	—	6	3
Oktoberbeha	38 375	9	1	3	—	2	3	54	22	22	—	7	3
Panola	29 996	18	1	6	—	3	8	84	25	46	—	10	3
Pearl River	38 714	9	1	2	—	4	2	48	17	12	—	16	3
Perry	10 865	8	1	3	—	2	2	44	15	18	—	8	3
Pike	36 882	13	1	4	—	5	3	65	24	26	—	12	3
Pontotoc	22 237	13	1	6	—	4	4	71	20	40	—	8	3
Prentiss	23 278	11	1	3	—	4	3	52	21	20	—	8	3
Quitman	10 490	14	1	5	—	1	7	65	26	30	—	6	3
Rankin	87 161	13	1	7	—	2	3	79	27	44	—	5	3
Scott	24 137	9	1	4	—	2	2	55	17	27	—	8	3
Sharkey	7 066	11	1	3	—	1	6	42	16	18	—	5	3
Simpson	23 953	7	1	4	—	1	1	60	25	26	—	6	3
Smith	14 798	10	1	5	—	1	3	56	14	33	—	6	3
Stone	10 750	5	1	1	—	2	1	33	16	8	—	6	3
Sunflower	32 867	21	1	7	—	4	9	85	22	51	—	9	3
Tallahatchie	15 210	17	1	5	—	3	8	60	16	28	—	10	6
Tate	21 432	12	1	2	—	3	6	40	16	12	—	9	3
Tippah	19 523	16	1	5	—	3	7	79	15	33	—	10	21
Tishomingo	17 683	10	1	6	—	1	2	72	21	42	—	6	3
Tunica	8 164	6	1	1	—	1	3	35	20	6	—	6	3
Union	22 085	14	1	3	—	2	8	52	20	22	—	7	3
Walthall	14 352	4	1	1	—	1	1	34	19	6	—	6	3
Warren	47 880	6	1	1	—	1	3	35	24	3	—	5	3
Washington	67 935	19	1	5	—	5	8	77	19	33	—	15	10
Wayne	19 517	6	1	2	—	1	2	39	16	14	—	6	3
Webster	10 222	7	1	4	—	1	1	49	15	25	—	6	3
Wilkinson	9 678	6	1	3	—	1	1	40	15	17	—	5	3
Winston	19 433	7	1	2	—	1	3	35	14	13	—	5	3
Yalobusha	12 033	12	1	3	—	3	5	50	14	23	—	10	3
Yazoo	25 506	15	1	4	—	2	8	48	16	22	—	7	3
Missouri	5 117 073	3 309	114	933	324	552	1 386	16 287	1 752	5 766	1 547	3 311	3 911
Adair	24 577	15	1	5	—	3	6	74	14	25	—	18	17
Andrew	14 632	24	1	8	—	4	11	141	14	42	—	24	61
Atchison	7 457	36	1	6	—	4	25	161	18	33	—	24	86
Audrain	23 599	28	1	8	—	3	16	121	19	52	—	18	32
Barry	27 547	51	1	10	—	8	32	168	14	50	—	48	56
Barton	11 312	29	1	7	15	3	3	160	12	42	74	18	14
Bates	15 025	50	1	10	24	7	8	256	19	57	117	42	21
Benton	13 859	16	1	4	—	3	8	81	14	22	—	18	27
Bollinger	10 619	13	1	4	—	4	4	68	12	20	—	24	12
Boone	112 379	30	1	8	—	6	15	153	19	46	—	36	52
Buchanan	83 083	26	1	6	—	4	15	124	13	36	—	24	51
Butler	38 765	21	1	4	—	4	12	103	15	23	—	24	41
Caldwell	8 380	34	1	7	12	8	6	179	10	41	58	48	22
Callaway	32 809	27	1	7	—	4	15	129	14	40	—	24	51
Camden	27 495	25	1	8	—	4	12	114	15	45	—	24	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Missouri—Con.													
Cape Girardeau	61 633	31	1	9	—	5	16	158	15	54	—	30	59
Carroll	10 748	62	1	8	20	6	27	309	13	47	102	36	111
Carter	5 515	13	1	3	—	2	7	64	13	19	—	12	20
Cass	63 808	52	1	18	—	11	22	284	17	114	—	66	87
Cedar	12 093	27	1	4	—	2	20	72	15	20	—	12	25
Chariton	9 202	41	1	8	15	4	13	204	13	50	71	24	46
Christian	32 644	33	1	6	—	7	19	139	14	36	—	42	47
Clark	7 547	19	1	6	—	4	8	93	13	31	—	24	25
Clay	153 411	49	1	20	—	6	22	232	11	123	—	37	61
Clinton	16 595	21	1	6	—	3	11	100	13	37	—	18	32
Cole	63 579	24	1	9	—	4	10	139	17	56	—	24	42
Cooper	14 835	19	1	7	—	6	5	114	13	44	—	36	21
Crawford	19 173	13	1	5	—	3	4	83	14	32	—	18	19
Dade	7 449	38	1	6	16	4	11	166	11	30	77	24	24
Dallas	12 646	8	1	3	—	1	3	40	14	17	—	6	3
Daviess	7 865	41	1	8	15	5	12	199	11	50	72	30	36
De Kalb	9 967	24	1	7	9	4	3	128	12	37	44	24	11
Dent	13 702	12	1	1	—	5	5	66	15	5	—	30	16
Douglas	11 876	7	1	1	—	3	2	43	13	6	—	18	6
Dunklin	33 112	46	1	9	8	7	21	228	13	78	37	42	58
Franklin	80 603	54	1	11	—	10	32	277	16	75	—	60	126
Gasconade	14 006	15	1	6	—	2	6	86	14	36	—	12	24
Gentry	6 848	25	1	6	8	3	7	121	12	32	39	18	20
Greene	207 949	33	1	9	—	8	15	164	14	60	—	48	42
Grundy	10 536	30	1	6	13	6	4	154	12	37	58	36	11
Harrison	8 469	43	1	8	20	5	9	205	12	40	95	30	28
Henry	20 044	55	1	9	19	7	19	232	12	54	91	41	34
Hickory	7 335	12	1	5	—	4	2	68	14	26	—	24	4
Holt	6 034	35	1	9	—	3	22	129	13	45	—	18	53
Howard	9 631	21	1	5	—	3	12	105	19	37	—	18	31
Howell	31 447	25	1	4	—	9	11	117	14	19	—	53	31
Iron	10 726	18	1	6	—	4	7	84	13	31	—	24	16
Jackson	633 232	53	1	17	—	13	22	301	12	140	—	81	68
Jasper	90 465	53	1	24	—	7	21	227	16	150	—	42	19
Jefferson	17 1380	68	1	13	—	12	42	328	12	99	—	72	145
Johnson	42 514	28	1	8	—	7	12	140	16	47	—	42	35
Knox	4 482	11	1	6	—	1	3	67	12	32	—	6	17
Laclede	27 158	21	1	4	—	5	11	105	13	26	—	30	36
Lafayette	31 107	45	1	13	—	6	25	178	16	83	—	36	43
Lawrence	30 236	35	1	10	—	6	18	138	14	67	—	36	21
Lewis	10 233	24	1	6	—	2	15	111	14	38	—	12	47
Lincoln	28 892	31	1	11	—	4	15	156	14	56	—	24	62
Linn	13 885	43	1	8	14	5	15	187	13	42	65	30	37
Livingston	14 592	32	1	6	13	4	8	167	13	36	61	24	33
McDonald	16 938	17	1	6	—	1	9	62	13	39	—	6	4
Macon	15 345	28	1	9	—	7	11	159	22	65	—	42	30
Madison	11 127	9	1	4	—	2	2	62	19	24	—	12	7
Maries	7 976	9	1	2	—	2	4	52	13	12	—	10	17
Marion	27 682	16	1	2	—	3	10	92	15	21	—	18	38
Mercer	3 723	20	1	3	9	2	5	153	66	15	43	12	17
Miller	20 700	28	1	11	—	5	11	132	13	60	—	30	29
Mississippi	14 442	19	1	6	—	2	10	102	19	39	—	12	32
Moniteau	12 298	15	1	5	—	6	3	97	12	31	—	36	18
Monroe	9 104	19	1	5	—	5	8	99	14	30	—	29	26
Montgomery	11 355	18	1	9	—	2	6	94	14	54	—	12	14
Morgan	15 574	16	1	6	—	2	7	69	12	36	—	12	9
New Madrid	20 928	37	1	14	—	4	18	203	18	100	—	24	61
Newton	44 445	41	1	18	—	6	16	178	13	96	—	36	33
Nodaway	21 709	54	1	16	15	7	15	246	13	84	67	42	40
Oregon	9 470	14	1	3	—	4	6	70	19	16	—	24	11
Osage	12 018	25	1	6	—	3	15	102	14	31	—	18	39
Ozark	8 598	13	1	4	—	5	3	78	14	22	—	30	12
Pemiscot	21 921	33	1	12	—	8	12	170	23	78	—	48	21
Perry	16 648	11	1	5	—	2	3	67	14	29	—	12	12
Pettis	35 437	19	1	6	—	8	4	112	24	37	—	48	3
Phelps	35 248	16	1	5	—	4	6	101	19	42	—	24	16
Pike	15 969	20	1	8	—	4	7	103	14	56	—	24	9
Platte	57 867	58	1	17	—	4	36	259	16	106	—	26	111
Polk	21 826	33	1	8	—	6	18	121	14	50	—	36	21
Pulaski	41 307	20	1	5	—	6	8	132	18	41	—	36	37
Putnam	5 079	26	1	5	11	1	8	127	18	25	54	6	24
Ralls	8 476	9	1	4	—	1	3	59	18	18	—	6	17
Randolph	24 370	21	1	8	—	6	6	113	18	45	—	36	14
Ray	21 971	44	1	13	—	5	25	188	15	77	—	30	66
Reynolds	6 661	12	1	3	—	4	4	77	19	17	—	24	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Missouri—Con.													
Ripley	12 303	32	1	2	—	4	25	111	14	—	—	24	62
St. Charles	212 907	42	1	16	—	6	19	207	14	103	—	36	54
St. Clair	8 457	27	1	7	—	4	15	98	13	37	—	24	24
Ste. Genevieve	16 037	12	1	4	—	2	5	76	15	28	—	12	21
St. Francois	48 904	28	1	11	—	8	8	142	15	67	—	42	18
St. Louis	993 529	156	1	88	—	24	43	857	9	621	—	144	83
Saline	23 523	47	1	12	—	8	26	208	16	73	—	48	71
Schuyler	4 236	13	1	5	—	1	6	94	34	29	—	6	25
Scotland	4 822	16	1	5	—	4	6	87	13	27	—	24	23
Scott	39 376	37	1	13	—	7	16	168	20	77	—	42	29
Shannon	7 613	9	1	3	—	2	3	66	18	21	—	12	15
Shelby	6 942	19	1	6	—	2	10	18	18	33	—	12	28
Stoddard	28 895	55	1	9	7	7	31	248	19	53	29	42	105
Stone	19 078	18	1	8	—	5	4	104	19	45	—	30	10
Sullivan	6 326	31	1	8	12	3	7	149	18	43	55	17	16
Taney	25 561	24	1	7	—	8	8	129	14	40	—	47	28
Texas	21 476	54	1	5	17	7	24	204	7	30	89	42	36
Vernon	19 041	47	1	12	20	6	8	238	14	63	92	36	33
Warren	19 534	19	1	4	—	2	12	104	12	24	—	12	56
Washington	20 380	14	1	4	—	4	5	74	13	23	—	24	14
Wayne	11 543	12	1	4	—	2	5	61	14	21	—	12	14
Webster	23 753	15	1	6	—	4	4	83	14	36	—	24	9
Worth	2 440	10	1	5	—	1	3	66	13	31	—	6	16
Wright	16 758	29	1	4	12	5	7	147	21	28	57	30	11
St Louis City ²	396 685	8	—	1	—	2	5	56	—	38	—	18	—
Montana⁴	799 013	1 275	54	128	—	537	556	4 905	657	825	—	1 828	1 595
Beaverhead	8 424	25	1	2	—	10	12	108	15	15	—	37	41
Big Horn	11 337	21	1	2	—	9	9	65	12	13	—	27	13
Blaine	6 728	29	1	2	—	14	12	99	13	11	—	55	20
Broadwater	3 318	13	1	1	—	3	8	47	11	8	—	14	14
Carbon	8 080	39	1	5	—	16	17	121	12	28	—	45	36
Carter	1 503	11	1	1	—	8	1	47	12	5	—	30	—
Cascade	77 691	37	1	4	—	13	19	154	14	22	—	44	74
Chouteau	5 452	32	1	3	—	13	15	122	14	17	—	43	48
Custer	11 697	21	1	2	—	14	4	98	11	9	—	65	13
Daniels	2 266	17	1	2	—	6	8	50	12	10	—	15	13
Dawson	9 505	16	1	2	—	9	4	88	13	15	—	44	16
Deer Lodge ²	10 278	4	—	1	—	2	1	29	—	22	—	7	—
Fallon	3 103	15	1	2	—	5	7	60	13	11	—	16	20
Fergus	12 083	36	1	5	—	19	11	150	14	34	—	65	37
Flathead	59 218	68	1	3	—	24	40	280	11	25	—	100	144
Gallatin	50 463	56	1	5	—	22	28	201	14	31	—	68	88
Garfield	1 589	19	1	1	—	14	3	70	9	5	—	51	5
Glacier	12 121	17	1	2	—	6	8	56	11	11	—	17	17
Golden Valley	912	11	1	2	—	4	4	34	9	12	—	8	5
Granite	2 548	15	1	2	—	5	7	57	14	12	—	18	13
Hill	17 654	33	1	2	—	12	18	133	13	15	—	36	69
Jefferson	7 939	23	1	2	—	8	12	90	12	12	—	37	29
Judith Basin	2 282	14	1	2	—	7	4	55	12	12	—	21	10
Lake	21 041	27	1	3	—	13	10	102	12	20	—	37	33
Lewis and Clark	47 495	34	1	2	—	12	19	134	10	13	—	49	62
Liberty	2 295	11	1	1	—	6	3	52	11	10	—	16	15
Lincoln	17 481	33	1	4	—	11	17	117	12	22	—	40	43
McCone	2 276	10	1	1	—	6	2	41	10	8	—	18	5
Madison	5 989	31	1	4	—	9	17	102	10	25	—	25	42
Meagher	1 819	8	1	1	—	4	2	35	9	5	—	14	7
Mineral	3 315	20	1	2	—	7	10	78	20	12	—	24	22
Missoula	78 687	37	1	1	—	15	20	160	12	15	—	61	72
Musselshell	4 106	11	1	2	—	5	3	47	16	14	—	17	—
Park	14 562	29	1	2	—	12	14	115	11	12	—	47	45
Petroleum	519	6	1	2	—	2	2	21	3	6	—	5	7
Phillips	5 163	21	1	3	—	10	7	68	11	15	—	31	11
Pondera	6 433	21	1	2	—	10	8	66	14	10	—	32	10
Powder River	2 090	13	1	1	—	8	3	56	12	6	—	33	5
Powell	6 620	19	1	1	—	8	9	95	19	12	—	32	32
Prairie	1 383	12	1	1	—	2	8	36	10	5	—	5	16
Ravalli	25 010	44	1	4	—	13	26	167	11	24	—	37	95
Richland	10 716	22	1	2	—	11	8	86	14	16	—	32	24
Roosevelt	10 999	26	1	6	—	13	6	97	13	30	—	31	23
Rosebud	10 505	19	1	1	—	11	6	83	14	5	—	41	23
Sanders	8 669	29	1	3	—	12	13	88	11	19	—	36	22
Sheridan	4 732	26	1	4	—	9	12	90	14	20	—	23	33
Silver Bow ²	33 941	11	—	2	—	5	4	59	—	27	—	22	10
Stillwater	6 536	25	1	1	—	13	10	83	12	7	—	39	25
Sweet Grass	3 154	9	1	1	—	6	1	50	13	5	—	27	5
Teton	6 271	24	1	3	—	12	8	95	11	15	—	42	27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Montana⁴—Con.													
Toole	5 046	17	1	3	—	6	7	64	13	18	—	18	15
Treasure	874	9	1	1	—	2	5	23	9	6	—	5	3
Valley	8 239	24	1	4	—	12	7	77	11	23	—	33	10
Wheatland	2 246	13	1	2	—	6	4	54	12	12	—	18	12
Wibaux	1 191	6	1	1	—	2	2	32	12	5	—	5	10
Yellowstone	113 419	56	1	3	—	21	31	218	14	28	—	70	106
Nebraska	1 578 385	2 923	93	534	452	797	1 047	13 698	1 064	2 809	1 355	3 670	4 800
Adams	29 625	48	1	7	16	14	10	233	16	39	48	78	52
Antelope	7 965	50	1	7	24	9	9	207	14	35	72	47	39
Arthur	462	10	1	1	—	5	3	50	7	5	—	18	20
Banner	852	5	1	—	—	1	3	27	6	—	—	6	15
Blaine	675	7	1	2	—	1	3	39	7	8	—	6	18
Boone	6 667	26	1	5	—	11	9	131	10	26	—	54	41
Box Butte	13 130	19	1	2	—	12	4	87	12	10	—	49	16
Boyd	2 835	27	1	8	9	3	6	137	17	37	27	21	35
Brown	3 657	22	1	3	—	13	5	90	9	15	—	44	22
Buffalo	37 447	66	1	9	26	15	15	268	17	46	78	77	50
Burt	7 868	39	1	5	12	5	16	177	14	25	36	30	72
Butler	8 601	55	1	12	17	12	13	257	13	62	51	60	71
Cass	21 318	46	1	15	—	10	20	224	12	79	—	51	82
Cedar	10 131	26	1	10	—	5	10	161	10	50	—	30	71
Chase	4 381	17	1	3	—	6	7	82	10	14	—	27	31
Cherry	6 307	46	1	6	—	31	8	223	11	34	—	127	51
Cheyenne	9 494	24	1	5	—	8	10	130	9	25	—	41	55
Clay	7 123	48	1	10	16	6	15	200	13	52	48	33	54
Colfax	9 139	27	1	6	—	12	8	138	10	32	—	60	36
Cuming	10 117	38	1	4	16	10	7	160	13	22	48	42	35
Custer	12 270	81	1	11	31	18	20	330	15	55	93	79	88
Dakota	16 742	17	1	5	—	3	8	89	12	29	—	18	30
Dawes	9 021	25	1	4	—	15	5	108	12	18	—	54	24
Dawson	19 940	57	1	7	—	24	25	255	12	35	—	90	118
Deuel	2 237	11	1	2	—	2	6	59	8	10	—	11	30
Dixon	6 143	37	1	10	13	5	8	180	13	52	39	37	39
Dodge	34 500	63	1	10	14	19	19	283	16	54	42	89	82
Douglas	416 444	114	1	7	—	14	92	595	15	45	—	91	444
Dundy	2 582	11	1	2	—	1	7	68	8	10	—	9	41
Fillmore	7 103	42	1	8	16	8	9	181	13	42	48	39	39
Franklin	3 938	32	1	7	11	5	8	148	21	37	33	24	33
Frontier	3 101	15	1	5	—	3	6	83	9	25	—	18	31
Furnas	5 553	30	1	8	—	5	16	149	10	46	—	30	63
Gage	22 794	58	1	12	24	6	15	269	16	64	72	40	77
Garden	2 460	26	1	2	—	7	16	120	8	10	—	36	66
Garfield	2 141	13	1	1	—	8	3	62	9	5	—	38	10
Gosper	1 928	8	1	2	—	2	3	50	9	10	—	9	22
Grant	769	10	1	1	—	6	2	40	7	5	—	21	7
Greeley	3 006	15	1	4	—	4	6	76	9	20	—	23	24
Hall	48 925	40	1	5	11	12	11	210	17	33	33	59	68
Hamilton	8 862	21	1	7	—	4	9	113	10	34	—	26	43
Harlan	3 810	36	1	6	16	3	10	157	14	31	48	18	46
Hayes	1 222	6	1	2	—	2	2	22	6	10	—	6	—
Hitchcock	3 750	21	1	4	—	5	11	102	9	20	—	29	44
Holt	12 599	98	1	8	37	40	12	373	16	47	111	131	68
Hooker	793	6	1	1	—	1	3	32	6	5	—	6	15
Howard	6 055	23	1	7	—	6	9	118	9	35	—	30	44
Jefferson	8 759	25	1	9	—	7	8	124	10	49	—	30	35
Johnson	4 673	19	1	5	—	6	7	113	9	27	—	30	47
Kearney	6 629	30	1	5	14	4	6	127	14	25	42	21	25
Keith	8 584	20	1	3	—	9	7	103	11	15	—	49	28
Keya Paha	1 029	14	1	2	—	9	2	53	8	10	—	30	5
Kimball	4 108	10	1	3	—	1	5	56	10	15	—	6	25
Knox	9 534	66	1	11	30	7	17	259	13	54	90	40	62
Lancaster	213 641	48	1	13	—	14	20	259	14	70	—	69	106
Lincoln	32 508	52	1	8	—	16	27	266	18	43	—	84	121
Logan	878	5	1	2	—	1	1	26	6	10	—	5	5
Loup	683	4	1	1	—	1	1	23	7	5	—	6	5
McPherson	546	8	1	—	—	6	1	36	7	—	—	24	5
Madison	32 655	37	1	6	—	17	13	182	13	37	—	74	58
Merrick	8 042	30	1	5	11	5	8	140	15	27	33	30	35
Morrill	5 423	27	1	3	—	6	17	109	11	16	—	24	58
Nance	4 275	29	1	3	12	8	5	120	18	17	35	30	20
Nemaha	7 980	28	1	7	—	8	12	128	11	37	—	32	48
Nuckolls	5 786	22	1	7	—	6	8	117	10	36	—	30	41
Otoe	14 252	40	1	10	—	18	11	163	12	50	—	56	45
Pawnee	3 317	17	1	6	—	3	7	90	9	30	—	21	30
Perkins	3 367	17	1	5	—	3	8	87	9	25	—	18	35
Phelps	9 715	34	1	5	14	8	6	156	16	29	42	43	26
Pierce	7 827	19	1	6	—	7	5	86	9	30	—	27	20

See footnotes at end of table.

50 COUNTY AREAS

GOVERNMENTS—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Nebraska—Con.													
Platte	29 820	56	1	9	18	13	15	265	16	48	54	67	80
Polk	5 675	20	1	4	—	5	10	93	10	20	—	26	37
Red Willow	11 705	25	1	5	—	9	10	119	10	25	—	38	46
Richardson	9 937	27	1	10	—	5	11	141	11	57	—	25	48
Rock	2 019	16	1	2	—	8	5	69	9	10	—	30	20
Saline	12 715	29	1	8	—	13	7	118	11	42	—	47	18
Sarpy	102 583	91	1	5	—	5	80	397	15	37	—	27	318
Saunders	18 285	91	1	15	24	27	24	389	16	77	72	113	111
Scotts Bluff	36 025	67	1	10	—	15	41	354	15	52	—	88	199
Seward	15 450	27	1	11	—	5	10	150	11	59	—	30	50
Sheridan	6 750	52	1	4	—	33	14	205	10	20	—	120	55
Sherman	3 718	18	1	5	—	6	6	83	9	25	—	24	25
Sioux	1 549	17	1	1	—	13	2	67	7	5	—	45	10
Stanton	6 244	16	1	2	—	9	4	70	14	10	—	30	16
Thayer	6 635	35	1	11	—	7	16	189	10	56	—	36	87
Thomas	851	10	1	3	—	2	4	57	6	15	—	9	27
Thurston	6 936	30	1	5	11	4	9	128	13	24	33	23	35
Valley	5 169	28	1	4	4	8	11	142	13	21	12	31	65
Washington	16 607	29	1	6	5	7	10	136	15	32	15	33	41
Wayne	9 364	21	1	5	—	8	7	105	11	29	—	33	32
Webster	4 279	18	1	5	—	3	9	95	11	26	—	18	40
Wheeler	948	5	1	2	—	1	1	32	11	10	—	6	5
York	14 428	32	1	9	—	5	17	178	11	49	—	30	88
Nevada	1 201 833	207	16	18	—	17	156	1 077	284	117	—	108	568
Churchill	17 938	7	1	1	—	1	4	35	9	4	—	7	15
Clark	741 459	19	1	5	—	1	12	102	41	32	—	7	22
Douglas	27 637	29	1	—	—	1	27	126	13	—	—	7	106
Elko	33 530	23	1	3	—	1	18	109	11	18	—	7	73
Esmeralda	1 344	6	1	—	—	1	4	25	10	—	—	5	10
Eureka	1 547	4	1	—	—	1	2	21	11	—	—	5	5
Humboldt	12 844	20	1	1	—	1	17	93	14	7	—	7	65
Lander	6 266	8	1	—	—	1	6	55	17	—	—	7	31
Lincoln	3 775	12	1	1	—	1	9	46	16	4	—	5	21
Lyon	20 001	13	1	1	—	1	10	80	29	5	—	7	39
Mineral	6 475	6	1	—	—	1	4	52	31	—	—	6	15
Nye	17 781	10	1	1	—	1	7	70	27	4	—	7	32
Pershing	4 336	11	1	1	—	1	8	49	9	4	—	5	31
Storey	2 526	3	1	—	—	1	1	17	9	—	—	5	3
Washoe	254 667	23	1	2	—	1	19	120	18	20	—	7	75
White Pine	9 264	11	1	1	—	1	8	61	19	10	—	7	25
Carson City ²	40 443	2	—	1	—	1	—	16	—	9	—	7	—
New Hampshire	1 109 252	527	10	13	221	167	116	6 917	72	288	5 032	1 084	441
Belknap	49 216	28	1	1	10	8	8	345	7	16	242	45	35
Carroll	35 410	50	1	—	18	12	19	549	8	—	377	66	98
Cheshire	70 121	43	1	1	22	13	6	712	7	15	586	89	15
Coos	34 828	44	1	1	19	16	7	497	7	23	366	92	9
Grafton	74 929	82	1	1	38	30	12	1 042	7	9	751	221	54
Hillsborough	336 073	62	1	2	29	21	9	907	7	60	674	138	28
Merrimack	120 005	59	1	2	25	16	15	842	8	61	585	119	69
Rockingham	245 845	87	1	1	36	33	16	1 154	7	18	893	194	42
Strafford	104 233	33	1	3	10	8	11	358	7	77	187	56	31
Sullivan	38 592	39	1	1	14	10	13	511	7	9	371	64	60
New Jersey	7 730 188	1 512	21	320	247	550	374	8 921	204	2 184	1 285	4 362	886
Atlantic	224 327	57	1	17	6	17	16	332	13	120	31	135	33
Bergen	825 380	151	1	61	9	72	8	1 014	11	409	53	541	—
Burlington	395 066	117	1	9	31	39	37	627	8	65	151	299	104
Camden	502 824	116	1	29	8	41	37	676	11	180	48	332	105
Cape May	95 089	56	1	12	4	16	23	281	8	62	18	113	80
Cumberland	138 053	41	1	4	10	14	12	230	12	23	38	118	39
Essex	778 206	46	1	3	19	17	6	277	14	28	120	115	—
Gloucester	230 082	67	1	11	13	27	15	422	10	81	71	225	35
Hudson	553 099	31	1	10	2	6	12	140	11	75	9	45	—
Hunterdon	107 776	64	1	12	14	28	9	371	6	82	58	220	5
Mercer	325 824	38	1	5	8	8	16	202	11	36	43	72	40
Middlesex	671 780	84	1	15	10	22	36	508	10	111	77	180	130
Monmouth	553 124	148	1	38	15	54	40	882	8	233	77	454	110
Morris	421 353	109	1	19	20	39	30	646	10	138	118	305	75
Ocean	433 203	90	1	19	14	29	27	457	8	125	73	196	55
Passaic	453 060	42	1	13	3	17	8	274	11	96	20	147	—
Salem	65 294	40	1	4	11	13	11	211	8	32	43	113	15
Somerset	240 279	61	1	12	9	21	18	375	8	86	50	171	60
Sussex	130 943	53	1	9	15	25	3	347	8	60	66	213	—
Union	493 819	47	1	13	8	19	6	324	12	108	43	161	—
Warren	91 607	53	1	5	18	25	4	325	6	34	78	207	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
New Mexico -----	1 515 069	341	33	98	—	94	116	1 981	310	699	—	482	490
Bernalillo	480 577	12	1	3	—	2	6	71	10	27	—	14	20
Catron	2 563	6	1	1	—	2	2	34	8	6	—	10	10
Chaves	57 849	15	1	4	—	4	6	98	9	31	—	20	38
Cibola	23 794	11	1	2	—	1	7	60	12	12	—	5	31
Colfax	12 925	15	1	6	—	4	4	84	8	38	—	20	18
Curry	42 207	10	1	4	—	4	1	61	10	26	—	20	5
De Baca	2 252	5	1	1	—	1	2	27	8	6	—	5	8
Dona Ana	135 510	13	1	4	—	3	5	80	10	28	—	15	27
Eddy	48 605	14	1	4	—	3	6	82	11	32	—	15	24
Grant	27 676	10	1	4	—	2	3	47	9	23	—	10	5
Guadalupe	4 156	7	1	2	—	2	2	40	8	12	—	10	10
Harding	987	6	1	2	—	2	1	34	9	10	—	10	5
Hidalgo	5 958	6	1	2	—	2	1	38	8	14	—	11	5
Lea	55 765	15	1	5	—	6	3	89	10	36	—	30	13
Lincoln	12 219	16	1	5	—	5	5	81	8	34	—	23	16
Los Alamos	18 115	3	1	—	—	1	1	18	8	—	—	5	5
Luna	18 110	5	1	2	—	1	1	36	11	13	—	5	7
McKinley	60 686	10	1	1	—	2	6	46	8	6	—	10	22
Mora	4 264	6	1	1	—	2	2	33	9	4	—	10	10
Otero	51 928	10	1	3	—	3	3	60	10	20	—	17	13
Quay	10 823	12	1	4	—	5	2	66	9	22	—	25	10
Rio Arriba	34 365	14	1	2	—	4	7	75	11	16	—	20	28
Roosevelt	16 702	12	1	5	—	4	2	72	11	31	—	20	10
Sandoval	63 319	15	1	6	—	3	5	91	10	40	—	16	25
San Juan	91 605	15	1	3	—	5	6	133	10	75	—	27	21
San Miguel	25 743	10	1	2	—	4	3	58	10	16	—	22	10
Santa Fe	98 928	7	1	1	—	3	2	42	11	10	—	15	6
Sierra	9 912	6	1	2	—	1	2	34	8	12	—	5	9
Socorro	14 764	8	1	2	—	2	3	45	10	16	—	9	10
Taos	23 118	17	1	3	—	4	9	81	10	18	—	24	29
Torrance	10 285	14	1	5	—	3	5	75	8	27	—	15	25
Union	4 124	9	1	4	—	2	2	48	8	21	—	9	10
Valencia	45 235	7	1	3	—	2	1	42	10	17	—	10	5
New York	17 990 455	3 298	57	619	929	713	980	24 982	1 317	4 151	9 721	4 753	5 040
Albany	292 594	55	1	9	10	13	22	444	49	73	122	86	114
Allegany	50 470	62	1	11	29	14	7	471	22	63	266	81	39
Broome	212 160	47	1	8	16	13	9	369	22	51	160	92	44
Cattaraugus	84 234	86	1	15	32	15	23	673	29	87	323	103	131
Cayuga	82 313	52	1	10	23	7	11	429	27	54	242	49	57
Chautauqua	141 895	79	1	17	27	19	15	604	31	101	256	131	85
Chemung	95 195	31	1	6	11	3	10	239	20	43	93	25	58
Chenango	51 768	66	1	8	21	9	27	475	28	47	199	59	142
Clinton	85 969	43	1	6	14	8	14	339	16	34	151	60	78
Columbia	62 982	48	1	5	18	7	17	430	29	38	216	49	98
Cortland	48 963	35	1	4	15	5	10	274	25	30	138	35	46
Delaware	47 225	68	1	10	19	12	26	526	24	54	240	70	138
Dutchess	259 462	73	1	10	20	14	28	581	40	72	218	101	150
Erie	968 532	106	1	18	25	28	34	854	40	134	306	193	181
Essex	37 152	51	1	4	18	11	17	444	26	20	229	67	102
Franklin	46 540	35	1	6	19	7	2	285	13	34	176	53	9
Fulton	54 191	26	1	7	10	7	3	240	17	53	114	46	10
Genesee	60 060	34	1	7	13	8	5	258	17	44	121	52	24
Greene	44 739	39	1	5	14	6	13	312	23	27	148	44	70
Hamilton	5 279	23	1	1	9	7	5	169	8	5	97	31	28
Herkimer	65 797	52	1	11	19	11	10	402	25	65	205	67	40
Jefferson	110 943	81	1	21	22	11	26	530	16	113	243	73	85
Lewis	26 796	35	1	9	17	5	3	297	14	44	182	39	18
Livingston	62 372	40	1	9	17	8	5	328	28	53	167	52	28
Madison	69 120	54	1	11	15	10	17	339	7	63	141	64	64
Monroe	713 968	77	1	11	19	17	29	551	33	81	164	127	146
Montgomery	51 981	35	1	11	10	5	8	218	11	62	94	35	16
Nassau	1 287 348	168	1	66	3	56	42	994	10	410	25	319	230
New York City ⁵	7 322 564	3	—	—	—	—	2	336	—	336	—	—	—
Niagara	220 756	34	1	8	12	10	3	293	26	50	123	78	16
Oneida	250 836	101	1	22	26	16	36	769	47	127	287	106	202
Onondaga	468 973	74	1	16	19	17	21	582	29	107	205	129	112
Ontario	95 101	43	1	9	16	9	8	369	13	54	195	68	39
Orange	307 647	92	1	20	20	18	33	692	29	132	203	136	192
Orleans	41 846	23	1	4	10	5	3	207	15	25	110	41	16
Oswego	121 771	50	1	12	22	9	6	457	43	65	247	69	33
Otsego	60 517	71	1	11	24	12	23	521	22	53	271	72	103
Putnam	83 941	20	1	3	6	6	4	155	17	16	61	40	21
Rensselaer	154 429	63	1	7	14	13	28	450	23	58	136	85	148
Rockland	265 475	55	1	19	5	9	21	355	25	112	50	54	114
St. Lawrence	111 974	84	1	14	32	17	20	636	26	73	326	125	86
Saratoga	181 276	68	1	11	19	12	25	476	10	55	203	88	120
Schenectady	149 285	35	1	3	5	6	20	227	15	19	46	42	105
Schoharie	31 859	39	1	6	16	7	9	322	24	32	178	37	51
Schuyler	18 662	18	1	4	8	2	3	124	14	23	73	14	—

See footnotes at end of table.

52 COUNTY AREAS

GOVERNMENTS—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
New York—Con.													
Seneca	33 683	24	1	5	10	5	3	188	12	26	98	35	17
Steuben	99 088	81	1	15	32	16	17	627	24	101	335	94	73
Suffolk	1 321 864	206	1	30	10	71	94	1 276	24	181	111	442	518
Sullivan	69 277	66	1	6	15	10	34	476	22	32	165	68	189
Tioga	52 337	31	1	6	9	6	9	232	15	39	90	43	45
Tompkins	94 097	29	1	7	9	7	5	222	18	48	82	45	29
Ulster	165 304	80	1	4	20	10	45	681	37	35	263	81	265
Warren	59 209	31	1	2	11	9	8	250	26	18	107	61	38
Washington	59 330	44	1	9	17	11	6	324	25	50	173	71	5
Wayne	89 123	53	1	9	15	11	17	370	19	53	146	81	71
Westchester	874 866	123	1	29	17	46	30	833	20	208	153	294	158
Wyoming	42 507	35	1	9	16	5	4	297	24	46	170	35	22
Yates	22 810	21	1	4	9	2	5	160	23	22	78	16	21
North Carolina ----	6 628 637	937	100	516	—	—	321	5 227	1 658	3 024	—	—	545
Alamance	108 213	15	1	7	—	—	7	65	13	39	—	—	13
Alexander	27 544	4	1	1	—	—	2	26	14	4	—	—	8
Alleghany	9 590	3	1	1	—	—	1	19	10	6	—	—	3
Anson	23 474	9	1	7	—	—	1	67	25	42	—	—	—
Ashe	22 209	5	1	3	—	—	1	34	13	18	—	—	3
Avery	14 867	8	1	6	—	—	1	54	14	37	—	—	3
Beaufort	42 283	18	1	7	—	—	10	71	23	39	—	—	9
Bertie	20 388	10	1	7	—	—	1	58	12	43	—	—	3
Bladen	28 663	17	1	7	—	—	9	76	21	39	—	—	16
Brunswick	50 985	22	1	17	—	—	4	121	14	96	—	—	11
Buncombe	174 821	13	1	6	—	—	6	60	15	34	—	—	11
Burke	75 744	12	1	7	—	—	4	58	15	40	—	—	3
Cabarrus	98 935	6	1	4	—	—	1	51	19	29	—	—	3
Caldwell	70 709	10	1	7	—	—	2	63	13	47	—	—	3
Camden	5 904	2	1	—	—	—	1	13	13	—	—	—	—
Carteret	52 556	14	1	9	—	—	4	84	24	52	—	—	8
Caswell	20 693	4	1	2	—	—	1	32	19	10	—	—	3
Catawba	118 412	11	1	8	—	—	2	79	28	48	—	—	3
Chatham	38 759	7	1	3	—	—	3	37	12	19	—	—	6
Cherokee	20 170	7	1	2	—	—	4	31	13	12	—	—	6
Chowan	13 506	7	1	1	—	—	5	58	19	8	—	—	31
Clay	7 155	4	1	1	—	—	2	18	11	4	—	—	3
Cleveland	84 714	19	1	15	—	—	3	115	23	82	—	—	10
Columbus	49 587	14	1	8	—	—	5	74	22	44	—	—	8
Craven	81 613	14	1	8	—	—	5	61	16	45	—	—	—
Cumberland	274 566	13	1	8	—	—	4	76	18	49	—	—	9
Currituck	13 736	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Dare	22 746	7	1	5	—	—	1	50	20	27	—	—	3
Davidson	126 677	8	1	3	—	—	4	47	12	27	—	—	8
Davie	27 859	6	1	2	—	—	3	30	13	11	—	—	6
Duplin	39 995	13	1	10	—	—	2	89	26	60	—	—	3
Durham	181 835	4	1	1	—	—	2	39	23	13	—	—	3
Edgecombe	56 558	13	1	7	—	—	5	65	13	46	—	—	6
Forsyth	265 878	9	1	6	—	—	2	56	18	35	—	—	3
Franklin	36 414	8	1	5	—	—	2	51	21	27	—	—	3
Gaston	175 093	18	1	13	—	—	4	106	19	80	—	—	7
Gates	9 305	6	1	1	—	—	4	21	11	4	—	—	6
Graham	7 196	4	1	2	—	—	1	22	10	9	—	—	3
Granville	38 345	10	1	4	—	—	5	57	18	26	—	—	13
Greene	15 384	6	1	3	—	—	2	38	13	17	—	—	8
Guilford	347 420	13	1	6	—	—	6	79	32	39	—	—	8
Halifax	55 516	12	1	7	—	—	4	83	31	46	—	—	6
Harnett	67 822	10	1	5	—	—	4	52	15	31	—	—	6
Haywood	46 942	10	1	5	—	—	4	58	22	25	—	—	11
Henderson	69 285	6	1	3	—	—	2	32	15	14	—	—	3
Hertford	22 523	12	1	6	—	—	5	58	13	36	—	—	9
Hoke	22 856	3	1	1	—	—	1	22	13	6	—	—	3
Hyde	5 411	6	1	—	—	—	5	23	12	—	—	—	11
Iredell	92 931	9	1	5	—	—	3	53	18	33	—	—	3
Jackson	26 846	6	1	3	—	—	2	33	11	19	—	—	3
Johnston	81 306	18	1	9	—	—	8	85	21	53	—	—	11
Jones	9 414	6	1	3	—	—	2	35	13	16	—	—	6
Lee	41 374	5	1	2	—	—	2	32	16	13	—	—	3
Lenoir	57 274	7	1	3	—	—	3	37	16	18	—	—	3
Lincoln	50 319	4	1	1	—	—	2	22	14	5	—	—	3
McDowell	35 681	5	1	2	—	—	2	31	16	12	—	—	3
Macon	23 499	4	1	2	—	—	1	29	13	13	—	—	3
Madison	16 953	9	1	3	—	—	5	27	12	12	—	—	3
Martin	25 078	17	1	9	—	—	7	78	22	50	—	—	6
Mecklenburg	511 433	12	1	7	—	—	4	67	18	46	—	—	3
Mitchell	14 433	5	1	2	—	—	2	23	12	8	—	—	3
Montgomery	23 346	10	1	5	—	—	4	45	13	29	—	—	3
Moore	59 013	14	1	11	—	—	2	80	16	61	—	—	3
Nash	76 677	14	1	12	—	—	1	91	18	70	—	—	3
New Hanover	120 284	8	1	4	—	—	3	39	14	22	—	—	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
North Carolina—													
Con.													
Northampton	20 798	13	1	9	—	—	3	70	13	51	—	—	6
Onslow	149 838	9	1	5	—	—	3	59	15	30	—	—	14
Orange	93 851	6	1	3	—	—	2	46	21	22	—	—	3
Pamlico	11 372	11	1	8	—	—	2	62	16	43	—	—	3
Pasquotank	31 298	5	1	1	—	—	3	25	16	9	—	—	—
Pender	28 855	8	1	6	—	—	1	48	12	36	—	—	—
Perquimans	10 447	5	1	2	—	—	2	21	11	10	—	—	—
Person	30 180	4	1	1	—	—	2	22	13	6	—	—	3
Pitt	107 924	25	1	10	—	—	14	102	22	56	—	—	24
Polk	14 416	5	1	3	—	—	1	29	14	12	—	—	3
Randolph	106 546	12	1	8	—	—	3	79	25	51	—	—	3
Richmond	44 518	10	1	6	—	—	3	53	15	35	—	—	3
Robeson	105 179	25	1	15	—	—	9	112	14	85	—	—	13
Rockingham	86 064	9	1	5	—	—	3	66	32	32	—	—	2
Rowan	110 605	14	1	9	—	—	4	68	14	48	—	—	6
Rutherford	56 918	12	1	8	—	—	3	63	14	43	—	—	6
Sampson	47 297	10	1	8	—	—	1	70	20	47	—	—	3
Scotland	33 754	7	1	4	—	—	2	45	20	22	—	—	3
Stanly	51 765	11	1	8	—	—	2	81	22	53	—	—	6
Stokes	37 223	5	1	3	—	—	1	31	13	15	—	—	3
Surry	61 704	7	1	4	—	—	2	42	16	23	—	—	3
Swain	11 268	5	1	1	—	—	3	22	12	5	—	—	5
Transylvania	25 520	5	1	2	—	—	2	32	17	12	—	—	3
Tyrrell	3 856	4	1	1	—	—	2	23	11	6	—	—	6
Union	84 211	10	1	7	—	—	2	61	20	39	—	—	2
Vance	38 892	7	1	3	—	—	3	36	16	17	—	—	3
Wake	423 380	23	1	12	—	—	10	97	19	75	—	—	3
Warren	17 265	5	1	3	—	—	1	41	18	20	—	—	3
Washington	13 997	6	1	3	—	—	2	32	12	17	—	—	3
Watauga	36 952	7	1	4	—	—	2	36	12	21	—	—	3
Wayne	104 666	20	1	7	—	—	12	96	25	46	—	—	25
Wilkes	59 393	5	1	3	—	—	1	32	12	17	—	—	3
Wilson	66 061	11	1	7	—	—	3	60	16	41	—	—	3
Yadkin	30 488	7	1	5	—	—	1	48	15	30	—	—	3
Yancey	15 419	3	1	1	—	—	1	18	11	4	—	—	3
North Dakota	638 800	2 764	53	364	1 350	275	722	15 277	631	2 118	7 824	1 420	3 284
Adams	3 174	32	1	4	20	2	5	176	10	19	115	10	22
Barnes	12 545	82	1	13	42	6	20	444	12	66	247	32	87
Benson	7 198	73	1	9	37	7	19	397	12	42	221	35	87
Billings	1 108	4	1	1	—	—	1	31	14	5	—	5	7
Bottineau	8 011	88	1	13	44	6	24	445	13	74	231	36	91
Bowman	3 596	41	1	4	24	4	8	191	9	19	118	16	29
Burke	3 002	52	1	7	28	4	12	272	10	34	153	22	53
Burleigh	60 131	66	1	4	41	12	8	382	14	22	259	46	41
Cass	102 874	126	1	26	49	11	39	660	14	150	284	72	140
Cavalier	6 064	75	1	13	40	5	16	421	14	68	249	28	62
Dickey	6 107	59	1	6	32	4	16	337	12	40	197	20	68
Divide	2 899	45	1	4	32	1	7	241	10	22	172	9	28
Dunn	4 005	17	1	4	—	—	4	116	10	23	—	20	63
Eddy	2 951	32	1	2	18	2	9	161	11	12	100	10	28
Emmons	4 830	36	1	5	10	8	12	215	10	32	62	33	78
Foster	3 983	31	1	4	18	3	5	164	10	27	97	15	15
Golden Valley	2 108	25	1	3	11	2	8	128	10	18	57	10	33
Grand Forks	70 683	78	1	9	41	8	19	437	13	73	232	39	80
Grant	3 549	31	1	4	13	4	9	188	11	27	72	22	56
Griggs	3 303	35	1	3	20	3	8	187	12	19	118	17	21
Hettinger	3 445	48	1	3	32	3	9	318	12	26	200	15	65
Kidder	3 332	59	1	6	37	5	10	332	8	35	219	25	45
La Moure	5 383	65	1	8	32	7	17	363	13	45	176	33	96
Logan	2 847	22	1	3	10	2	6	137	12	18	67	10	30
McHenry	6 528	85	1	13	45	8	18	476	12	62	262	37	103
McIntosh	4 021	21	1	5	1	4	10	110	9	29	8	20	44
McKenzie	6 383	46	1	4	18	7	16	218	13	24	97	31	53
McLean	10 457	72	1	12	30	9	20	456	12	72	181	52	139
Mercer	9 808	27	1	6	—	5	15	140	10	50	—	25	55
Morton	23 700	35	1	6	2	9	17	232	13	40	9	53	117
Mountrail	7 021	82	1	7	49	5	20	470	23	40	306	25	76
Nelson	4 410	61	1	7	27	6	20	311	12	38	146	31	84
Oliver	2 381	9	1	1	—	2	5	59	10	11	—	8	30
Pembina	9 238	65	1	11	24	7	22	316	13	72	133	37	61
Pierce	5 052	28	1	4	15	3	5	155	13	22	87	15	18
Ramsey	12 681	57	1	8	34	4	10	330	12	43	217	19	39
Ransom	5 921	42	1	5	24	5	7	239	13	31	134	22	39
Renville	3 160	44	1	6	24	3	10	251	10	30	149	15	47
Richland	18 148	90	1	14	36	7	32	480	10	78	195	39	158
Rolette	12 772	35	1	5	8	5	16	181	13	27	53	32	56

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
North Dakota—Con.													
Sargent	4 549	51	1	7	24	3	16	264	12	42	119	17	74
Sheridan	2 148	30	1	3	16	2	8	177	14	19	91	10	43
Sioux	3 761	14	1	3	1	3	6	81	10	16	5	19	31
Slope	907	32	1	2	22	3	4	192	10	11	140	14	17
Stark	22 832	30	1	6	—	6	17	172	13	36	—	30	93
Steele	2 420	33	1	4	20	3	5	192	12	19	118	17	26
Stutsman	22 241	99	1	11	62	9	16	549	13	61	360	51	64
Towner	3 627	49	1	7	28	4	9	279	12	34	169	21	43
Trail	8 752	56	1	8	25	5	17	293	13	48	137	28	67
Walsh	13 840	87	1	13	36	9	28	438	11	76	199	48	104
Ward	57 921	106	1	12	57	13	23	605	13	82	334	60	116
Wells	5 864	61	1	7	36	5	12	335	12	39	202	25	57
Williams	21 129	95	1	9	55	7	23	534	12	50	327	39	105
Ohio	10 847 115	3 523	88	942	1 314	666	513	19 135	1 429	8 829	5 255	3 087	535
Adams	25 371	28	1	7	15	1	4	149	12	67	60	5	5
Allen	109 755	42	1	10	12	10	9	211	15	98	48	45	5
Ashland	47 507	35	1	9	15	5	5	188	17	86	60	20	5
Ashtabula	99 821	60	1	10	27	8	14	252	16	89	107	35	5
Athens	59 549	38	1	10	14	6	7	195	18	86	56	25	10
Auglaize	44 585	33	1	9	14	6	3	193	13	94	56	30	—
Belmont	71 074	47	1	13	16	8	9	246	13	131	62	35	5
Brown	34 966	35	1	10	16	6	2	208	19	95	64	25	5
Butler	291 479	39	1	11	13	10	4	212	21	90	51	45	5
Carroll	26 521	28	1	5	14	2	6	142	14	47	57	10	14
Champaign	36 019	30	1	7	12	5	5	161	17	66	48	25	5
Clark	147 548	36	1	10	10	8	7	179	16	84	39	35	5
Clermont	150 187	41	1	12	14	10	4	235	25	104	56	45	5
Clinton	35 415	31	1	8	13	4	5	165	17	71	52	20	5
Columbiana	108 276	49	1	13	18	12	5	269	11	126	72	55	5
Coshocton	35 427	40	1	6	22	4	7	175	12	53	90	15	5
Crawford	47 870	32	1	7	16	6	2	186	21	66	64	30	5
Cuyahoga	1 412 140	102	1	57	3	34	7	755	54	527	12	157	5
Darke	53 619	52	1	19	19	7	6	305	17	172	76	35	5
Defiance	39 350	27	1	4	12	5	5	126	11	39	46	25	5
Delaware	66 929	35	1	7	18	5	4	179	19	63	72	20	5
Erie	76 779	33	1	8	9	8	7	160	19	65	36	35	5
Fairfield	103 461	41	1	14	13	8	5	252	13	139	52	40	8
Fayette	27 466	21	1	5	10	2	3	114	12	44	40	10	8
Franklin	961 437	70	1	25	17	17	10	418	32	223	68	85	10
Fulton	38 498	29	1	7	12	7	2	159	10	61	48	35	5
Gallia	30 954	31	1	6	15	6	6	159	14	52	60	10	23
Geauga	81 129	37	1	5	16	7	8	162	14	44	64	35	5
Greene	136 731	38	1	10	12	8	7	188	14	86	48	35	5
Guernsey	39 024	39	1	11	19	3	5	215	12	106	77	15	5
Hamilton	866 228	83	1	36	12	23	11	530	29	337	47	112	5
Hancock	65 536	41	1	11	17	8	4	236	12	111	68	40	5
Hardin	31 111	42	1	9	15	6	11	201	18	89	59	30	5
Harrison	16 085	31	1	9	15	2	4	168	11	83	59	10	5
Henry	29 108	31	1	9	13	5	3	183	11	91	51	20	10
Highland	35 728	35	1	7	17	5	5	173	13	62	68	25	5
Hocking	25 533	20	1	3	11	1	4	105	18	34	43	5	5
Holmes	32 849	27	1	5	14	2	5	133	14	48	56	10	5
Huron	56 240	42	1	8	19	7	8	211	12	80	76	35	8
Jackson	30 230	22	1	4	12	3	2	117	12	37	48	15	5
Jefferson	80 298	48	1	20	14	6	7	305	16	203	56	25	5
Knox	47 473	45	1	7	22	6	9	201	14	70	87	25	5
Lake	215 499	40	1	18	5	11	5	233	16	147	20	45	5
Lawrence	61 834	35	1	7	14	8	5	167	13	58	56	35	5
Licking	128 300	60	1	14	26	11	8	309	14	135	105	50	5
Logan	42 310	40	1	12	17	5	5	228	17	118	68	20	5
Lorain	271 126	58	1	15	18	16	8	323	17	161	70	70	5
Lucas	462 361	41	1	10	11	8	11	197	23	85	44	40	5
Madison	37 068	33	1	6	14	5	7	148	13	54	56	20	5
Mahoning	264 806	48	1	10	14	15	8	253	23	97	56	72	5
Marion	64 274	37	1	8	15	6	7	197	18	80	60	32	7
Medina	122 354	42	1	10	17	8	6	225	13	99	68	35	10
Meigs	22 987	30	1	5	12	3	9	133	17	49	47	15	5
Mercer	39 443	38	1	9	14	7	7	203	18	89	56	35	5
Miami	93 182	42	1	12	12	10	7	221	15	107	49	45	5
Monroe	15 497	39	1	10	18	1	9	180	13	85	72	5	5
Montgomery	573 809	58	1	19	12	18	8	321	35	151	48	82	5
Morgan	14 194	24	1	4	14	1	4	109	12	32	55	5	5
Morrow	27 749	31	1	7	16	4	3	160	12	61	62	20	5
Muskingum	82 068	50	1	10	25	7	7	268	15	97	98	30	28
Noble	11 336	26	1	6	15	2	2	134	12	49	58	10	5
Ottawa	40 029	34	1	8	12	7	6	187	16	72	47	35	17
Paulding	20 488	27	1	10	12	3	1	175	11	97	47	15	5
Perry	31 557	35	1	11	14	4	5	205	19	106	55	20	5
Pickaway	48 255	33	1	9	15	4	4	196	19	88	64	20	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Ohio—Con.													
Pike	24 249	27	1	3	14	5	4	127	11	28	63	20	5
Portage	142 585	50	1	10	18	12	9	242	12	94	72	55	9
Preble	40 113	34	1	11	12	6	4	201	12	106	48	30	5
Putnam	33 819	43	1	15	15	9	3	264	13	142	59	45	5
Richland	126 137	43	1	9	18	10	5	238	19	87	82	45	5
Ross	69 330	38	1	7	16	8	6	197	17	73	67	35	5
Sandusky	61 963	31	1	7	12	6	5	154	13	63	48	25	5
Scioto	80 327	42	1	5	16	11	9	181	18	44	64	50	5
Seneca	59 733	34	1	8	15	7	3	194	10	84	60	35	5
Shelby	44 915	35	1	9	14	8	3	191	12	79	55	40	5
Stark	367 585	62	1	19	17	18	7	373	20	195	68	85	5
Summit	514 990	63	1	21	11	18	12	348	15	199	43	86	5
Trumbull	227 813	67	1	11	24	21	10	343	23	119	96	100	5
Tuscarawas	84 090	59	1	19	22	9	8	341	20	188	88	40	5
Union	31 969	25	1	5	14	3	2	135	17	42	56	15	5
Van Wert	30 464	31	1	9	12	4	5	174	18	87	49	15	5
Vinton	11 098	21	1	4	12	1	3	105	10	37	48	5	5
Warren	113 909	40	1	13	11	9	6	215	21	105	44	40	5
Washington	62 254	40	1	7	22	7	3	209	13	73	88	30	5
Wayne	101 461	50	1	15	16	11	7	282	14	149	63	51	5
Williams	36 956	32	1	9	12	7	3	183	12	84	47	35	5
Wood	113 269	61	1	25	19	10	6	389	19	241	76	45	8
Wyandot	22 254	28	1	8	13	3	3	156	11	74	51	15	5
Oklahoma.....	3 145 585	1 794	77	588	—	605	524	8 627	641	3 502	—	2 794	1 690
Adair	18 421	22	1	3	—	13	5	86	9	17	—	47	13
Alfalfa	6 416	18	1	10	—	4	3	91	8	53	—	20	10
Atoka	12 778	21	1	5	—	8	7	92	9	20	—	34	29
Beaver	6 023	14	1	4	—	5	4	67	8	23	—	23	13
Beckham	18 812	17	1	5	—	6	5	82	8	34	—	30	10
Blaine	11 470	19	1	7	—	5	6	89	9	47	—	24	9
Bryan	32 089	27	1	13	—	8	5	146	8	75	—	44	19
Caddo	29 550	42	1	13	—	13	15	167	8	73	—	65	21
Canadian	74 409	21	1	6	—	11	3	108	8	37	—	49	14
Carter	42 919	24	1	9	—	10	4	138	9	53	—	48	28
Cherokee	34 049	19	1	2	—	12	4	83	9	13	—	43	18
Choctaw	15 302	18	1	4	—	7	6	80	8	30	—	31	11
Cimarron	3 301	9	1	2	—	4	2	39	9	9	—	18	3
Cleveland	174 253	21	1	7	—	8	5	93	9	45	—	36	3
Coal	5 780	14	1	5	—	4	4	55	8	23	—	18	6
Comanche	111 486	33	1	10	—	13	9	149	9	62	—	57	21
Cotton	6 651	13	1	4	—	3	5	56	8	20	—	15	13
Craig	14 104	16	1	5	—	6	4	86	8	35	—	30	13
Creek	60 915	41	1	12	—	16	12	186	8	73	—	70	35
Custer	26 897	19	1	6	—	7	5	101	8	33	—	35	25
Delaware	28 070	23	1	7	—	9	6	113	8	41	—	39	25
Dewey	5 551	19	1	7	—	4	7	81	8	37	—	20	16
Ellis	4 497	11	1	4	—	4	2	53	8	22	—	20	3
Garfield	56 735	32	1	14	—	10	7	181	8	86	—	52	35
Garvin	26 605	23	1	7	—	9	6	112	7	46	—	43	16
Grady	41 747	33	1	10	—	12	10	156	9	61	—	54	32
Grant	5 689	19	1	9	—	4	5	96	8	51	—	20	17
Greer	6 559	10	1	3	—	2	4	38	8	17	—	10	3
Harmon	3 793	6	1	2	—	1	2	28	8	12	—	5	3
Harper	4 063	12	1	4	—	2	5	48	8	22	—	10	8
Haskell	10 940	18	1	6	—	8	7	70	8	36	—	23	3
Hughes	13 023	24	1	8	—	7	8	118	8	50	—	35	25
Jackson	28 764	21	1	8	—	8	4	108	8	54	—	38	8
Jefferson	7 010	20	1	8	—	4	7	84	8	48	—	18	10
Johnston	10 032	22	1	7	—	7	7	102	7	36	—	31	28
Kay	48 056	31	1	7	—	9	14	130	9	36	—	43	42
Kingfisher	13 212	17	1	6	—	7	3	89	8	32	—	35	14
Kiowa	11 347	24	1	8	—	5	10	111	8	72	—	25	6
Latimer	10 333	15	1	2	—	5	7	84	8	20	—	27	29
Le Flore	43 270	44	1	16	—	17	10	224	9	99	—	77	39
Lincoln	29 216	34	1	13	—	10	10	151	8	68	—	46	29
Logan	29 011	23	1	10	—	5	7	109	8	50	—	25	26
Love	8 157	12	1	3	—	5	3	68	9	25	—	21	13
McClain	22 795	26	1	10	—	8	7	129	8	55	—	38	28
McCurtain	33 433	34	1	7	—	15	11	142	9	39	—	65	29
McIntosh	16 779	21	1	6	—	6	8	119	9	42	—	27	41
Major	8 055	13	1	5	—	4	3	65	8	27	—	20	10
Marshall	10 829	13	1	5	—	2	5	51	8	25	—	10	8
Mayes	33 366	32	1	13	—	8	10	186	9	82	—	34	61
Murray	12 042	13	1	4	—	4	13	51	9	18	—	16	8
Muskogee	68 078	38	1	13	—	12	12	187	9	82	—	60	36
Noble	11 045	15	1	5	—	4	5	80	9	35	—	20	16
Nowata	9 992	20	1	6	—	5	8	98	8	31	—	23	36
Okfuskee	11 551	22	1	7	—	7	7	99	8	36	—	30	25
Oklahoma	599 611	44	1	20	—	19	4	231	8	125	—	95	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Oklahoma—Con.													
Okmulgee	36 490	36	1	8	—	11	16	179	8	51	—	49	71
Osage	41 645	40	1	13	—	13	13	199	8	79	—	57	55
Ottawa	30 561	32	1	10	—	9	12	147	8	61	—	41	37
Pawnee	15 575	22	1	12	—	3	6	104	9	65	—	13	17
Payne	61 507	21	1	6	—	8	6	102	8	36	—	38	20
Pittsburg	40 581	41	1	13	—	14	13	191	9	83	—	64	35
Pontotoc	34 119	30	1	7	—	10	12	159	8	47	—	48	56
Pottawatomie	58 760	37	1	15	—	16	5	182	9	91	—	72	10
Pushmataha	10 997	19	1	4	—	7	7	80	9	20	—	29	22
Roger Mills	4 147	12	1	4	—	3	4	54	8	20	—	13	13
Rogers	55 170	32	1	9	—	10	12	174	9	62	—	46	57
Seminole	25 412	31	1	7	—	7	10	133	9	38	—	59	27
Sequoyah	33 828	30	1	9	—	13	7	136	9	50	—	53	24
Stephens	42 299	23	1	7	—	9	6	111	8	36	—	43	24
Texas	16 419	20	1	7	—	9	3	99	8	42	—	41	8
Tillman	10 384	19	1	7	—	6	5	86	9	39	—	28	10
Tulsa	503 341	41	1	12	—	17	11	194	9	68	—	83	34
Wagoner	47 883	24	1	8	—	4	11	128	8	50	—	20	50
Washington	48 066	18	1	6	—	5	6	100	8	35	—	27	30
Washita	11 441	20	1	10	—	7	2	112	8	60	—	35	9
Woods	9 103	18	1	6	—	5	6	90	8	41	—	18	23
Woodward	18 976	16	1	6	—	5	4	81	8	35	—	25	13
Oregon	2 842 321	1 450	36	239	—	340	835	7 543	304	1 586	—	1 886	3 767
Baker	15 317	33	1	7	—	5	20	181	11	51	—	31	88
Benton	70 811	30	1	4	—	9	16	153	6	29	—	47	71
Clackamas	278 850	90	1	14	—	30	45	468	9	82	—	161	216
Clatsop	33 301	36	1	5	—	7	23	187	5	27	—	43	112
Columbia	37 557	37	1	7	—	6	23	184	7	44	—	42	91
Coos	60 273	55	1	7	—	8	39	280	8	49	—	54	169
Crook	14 111	17	1	1	—	1	14	76	8	7	—	4	57
Curry	19 327	42	1	3	—	9	29	206	11	18	—	47	130
Deschutes	74 958	35	1	3	—	6	25	177	8	21	—	33	115
Douglas	94 649	76	1	12	—	18	45	421	12	77	—	103	229
Gilliam	1 717	16	1	3	—	4	8	90	8	18	—	22	42
Grant	7 853	30	1	9	—	6	14	162	9	55	—	40	58
Harney	7 060	20	1	2	—	13	4	109	8	16	—	63	22
Hood River	16 903	22	1	2	—	1	18	108	7	15	—	7	79
Jackson	146 389	45	1	11	—	11	22	260	9	86	—	62	103
Jefferson	13 676	18	1	3	—	5	9	99	8	19	—	27	45
Josephine	62 649	15	1	2	—	3	9	84	8	14	—	19	43
Klamath	57 702	57	1	5	—	3	48	259	9	35	—	15	200
Lake	7 186	28	1	2	—	7	18	138	9	10	—	35	84
Lane	282 912	86	1	12	—	18	55	460	7	88	—	106	259
Lincoln	38 889	46	1	7	—	1	37	229	9	45	—	5	170
Linn	91 227	63	1	13	—	22	27	351	10	83	—	118	140
Malheur	26 038	50	1	5	—	15	29	231	9	36	—	77	109
Marion	228 483	90	1	19	—	36	34	463	9	122	—	187	145
Morrow	7 625	21	1	5	—	1	14	113	9	34	—	7	63
Multnomah	583 887	52	1	6	—	15	30	266	7	37	—	90	132
Polk	49 541	25	1	4	—	5	15	142	7	41	—	27	67
Sherman	1 918	14	1	4	—	5	4	78	8	24	—	26	20
Tillamook	21 570	59	1	7	—	7	44	294	10	40	—	38	206
Umatilla	59 249	68	1	12	—	14	41	341	7	81	—	85	168
Union	23 598	34	1	8	—	7	18	170	7	54	—	39	70
Wallowa	6 911	18	1	4	—	5	8	96	11	24	—	29	32
Wasco	21 683	34	1	6	—	9	18	183	9	40	—	46	88
Washington	311 554	45	1	12	—	14	18	237	7	75	—	73	82
Wheeler	1 396	9	1	3	—	4	1	56	10	18	—	23	5
Yamhill	65 551	34	1	10	—	10	13	191	8	71	—	55	57
Pennsylvania.....	11 881 643	5 158	66	1 022	1 548	516	2 006	29 276	3 467	9 694	11 589	4 526	—
Adams	78 274	66	1	13	21	6	25	335	15	121	145	54	—
Allegheny	1 336 449	296	1	86	42	43	124	1 826	274	831	343	378	—
Armstrong	73 478	78	1	17	28	4	28	458	12	190	220	36	—
Beaver	186 093	122	1	31	22	16	52	605	14	293	164	134	—
Bedford	47 919	65	1	13	25	5	21	341	15	112	173	41	—
Berks	336 523	152	1	31	44	19	57	748	13	271	303	161	—
Blair	130 542	56	1	9	15	7	24	264	14	78	109	63	—
Bradford	60 967	79	1	14	37	7	20	697	221	145	268	63	—
Bucks	541 174	127	1	22	31	14	59	604	25	212	250	117	—
Butler	152 013	94	1	24	33	8	28	552	14	230	245	63	—
Cambria	163 029	134	1	34	30	12	57	695	12	330	245	108	—
Cameron	5 913	13	1	2	5	1	4	72	13	14	36	9	—
Carbon	56 846	51	1	12	11	5	22	268	16	123	84	45	—
Centre	123 786	84	1	11	25	4	43	355	13	109	197	36	—
Chester	376 396	135	1	16	57	12	49	683	13	146	416	108	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Pennsylvania—Con.													
Clarion	41 699	62	1	12	22	7	20	376	13	132	169	62	—
Clearfield	78 097	100	1	20	30	8	41	472	12	177	210	73	—
Clinton	37 182	51	1	8	21	1	20	382	128	88	157	9	—
Columbia	63 202	60	1	9	24	6	20	349	16	88	191	54	—
Crawford	86 169	82	1	16	35	3	27	490	19	171	273	27	—
Cumberland	195 257	79	1	12	22	9	35	371	14	106	170	81	—
Dauphin	237 813	94	1	17	23	12	41	451	14	171	164	102	—
Delaware	547 651	106	1	28	21	16	40	614	9	289	181	135	—
Elk	34 878	38	1	3	10	3	21	160	16	30	87	27	—
Erie	275 572	102	1	17	22	13	49	444	13	148	166	117	—
Fayette	145 351	88	1	18	24	6	39	412	14	171	173	54	—
Forest	4 802	12	1	1	8	1	1	84	13	11	51	9	—
Franklin	121 082	49	1	6	15	5	22	469	244	56	124	45	—
Fulton	13 837	22	1	2	11	4	4	157	14	20	87	36	—
Greene	39 550	49	1	6	20	5	17	281	9	69	158	45	—
Huntingdon	44 164	75	1	18	30	4	22	671	245	162	228	36	—
Indiana	89 994	72	1	15	24	7	25	391	14	135	179	63	—
Jefferson	46 083	60	1	11	23	3	22	337	15	116	179	27	—
Juniata	20 625	27	1	4	13	1	8	169	16	48	96	9	—
Lackawanna	219 039	84	1	19	21	10	33	424	11	172	151	90	—
Lancaster	422 822	139	1	19	41	16	62	698	103	170	281	144	—
Lawrence	96 246	54	1	11	16	8	18	285	12	90	111	72	—
Lebanon	113 744	65	1	8	17	6	33	269	8	74	134	53	—
Lehigh	291 130	65	1	9	15	10	30	281	17	77	106	81	—
Luzerne	328 149	149	1	39	36	13	60	710	14	344	254	98	—
Lycoming	118 710	81	1	10	42	8	20	527	12	109	334	72	—
McKean	47 131	57	1	7	15	5	29	278	56	70	107	45	—
Mercer	121 003	86	1	17	31	12	25	498	15	144	231	108	—
Mifflin	46 197	37	1	6	10	1	19	142	14	47	72	9	—
Monroe	95 709	49	1	4	16	4	24	192	14	31	111	36	—
Montgomery	678 111	155	1	24	38	22	70	742	14	235	304	189	—
Montour	17 735	23	1	2	9	1	10	147	59	20	59	9	—
Northampton	247 105	93	1	21	17	9	45	419	18	197	132	72	—
Northumberland	96 771	70	1	13	23	6	27	371	12	121	184	54	—
Perry	41 172	50	1	9	21	4	15	286	13	89	148	36	—
Philadelphia ²	1 585 577	14	—	1	—	2	11	27	—	9	—	18	—
Pike	27 966	19	1	2	11	4	122	13	23	77	9	—	—
Potter	16 717	46	1	6	24	5	10	306	14	59	187	46	—
Schuylkill	152 585	131	1	31	36	13	50	709	19	282	288	120	—
Snyder	36 680	47	1	6	15	2	23	210	13	63	116	18	—
Somerset	78 218	98	1	25	25	11	36	744	246	229	170	99	—
Sullivan	6 104	20	1	4	9	1	5	125	11	44	61	9	—
Susquehanna	40 380	57	1	13	27	6	10	530	133	140	203	54	—
Tioga	41 126	65	1	10	30	3	21	530	170	105	228	27	—
Union	36 176	33	1	4	10	2	16	137	16	29	74	18	—
Venango	59 381	54	1	11	20	5	17	297	15	105	132	45	—
Warren	45 050	46	1	6	21	1	17	250	13	65	163	9	—
Washington	204 584	128	1	35	32	14	46	1 402	710	322	244	126	—
Wayne	39 944	44	1	6	22	3	12	238	13	51	147	27	—
Westmoreland	370 321	147	1	44	21	18	63	728	20	402	153	153	—
Wyoming	28 076	32	1	5	18	2	6	336	133	50	135	18	—
York	339 574	140	1	37	35	15	52	733	14	333	251	135	—
Rhode Island	1 003 464	125	—	8	31	3	83	983	—	127	516	26	314
Bristol ²	48 859	6	—	—	3	—	3	134	—	—	134	—	—
Kent ²	161 135	22	—	1	4	—	17	128	—	14	54	—	60
Newport ²	87 194	13	—	1	5	—	7	113	—	14	76	—	23
Providence ²	596 270	54	—	6	10	1	37	380	—	99	139	9	133
Washington ²	110 006	30	—	—	9	2	19	228	—	—	113	17	98
South Carolina	3 486 703	697	46	269	—	91	291	3 748	765	1 633	—	585	765
Abbeville	23 862	14	1	5	—	—	7	82	13	35	—	9	25
Aiken	120 940	27	1	10	—	—	15	131	16	58	—	9	48
Allendale	11 722	8	1	4	—	—	2	48	11	24	—	5	8
Anderson	145 196	26	1	9	—	—	5	181	20	54	—	33	74
Bamberg	16 902	9	1	5	—	—	1	45	13	29	—	—	3
Barnwell	20 293	13	1	7	—	3	2	93	34	41	—	15	3
Beaufort	86 425	21	1	4	—	—	15	55	15	28	—	9	3
Berkeley	128 776	10	1	6	—	—	2	82	18	50	—	8	6
Calhoun	12 753	6	1	2	—	—	2	32	11	12	—	6	3
Charleston	295 039	28	1	13	—	—	13	136	17	95	—	9	15
Cherokee	44 506	9	1	2	—	—	5	46	13	11	—	9	13
Chester	32 170	18	1	5	—	—	11	78	13	31	—	7	27
Chesterfield	38 577	12	1	8	—	—	2	68	13	43	—	9	3
Clarendon	28 450	9	1	4	—	—	3	53	11	26	—	13	3
Colleton	34 377	11	1	6	—	—	1	62	14	35	—	5	8
Darlington	61 851	13	1	4	—	—	7	56	14	24	—	12	6
Dillon	29 114	8	1	3	—	—	3	45	13	19	—	—	13
Dorchester	83 060	14	1	5	—	—	2	82	21	29	—	7	25
Edgefield	18 375	6	1	3	—	—	1	45	11	19	—	7	8
Fairfield	22 295	6	1	2	—	—	1	42	14	10	—	—	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
South Carolina—													
Con.													
Florence	114 344	26	1	9	—	5	11	131	15	56	—	39	21
Georgetown	46 302	9	1	3	—	1	4	49	13	19	—	9	8
Greenville	320 167	35	1	7	—	1	26	144	19	53	—	12	60
Greenwood	59 567	12	1	5	—	3	3	64	11	31	—	19	3
Hampton	18 191	13	1	9	—	2	1	72	12	47	—	10	3
Horry	144 053	15	1	8	—	1	5	107	18	48	—	13	28
Jasper	15 487	5	1	2	—	1	1	33	11	10	—	9	3
Kershaw	43 599	11	1	3	—	1	6	68	14	15	—	9	30
Lancaster	54 516	9	1	3	—	1	4	69	13	19	—	9	28
Laurens	58 092	14	1	5	—	2	6	89	19	29	—	14	27
Lee	18 437	5	1	2	—	1	1	40	13	12	—	7	8
Lexington	167 811	26	1	15	—	5	5	150	16	86	—	35	13
McCormick	8 868	7	1	3	—	1	2	46	11	20	—	7	8
Marion	33 899	13	1	4	—	4	4	48	20	24	—	1	3
Marlboro	29 361	11	1	5	—	1	4	58	15	28	—	7	8
Newberry	33 172	14	1	8	—	1	4	66	13	43	—	7	3
Oconee	57 494	10	1	5	—	1	3	69	13	33	—	10	13
Orangeburg	84 803	29	1	17	—	8	3	199	53	92	—	40	14
Pickens	93 894	15	1	7	—	1	6	84	12	45	—	9	18
Richland	285 720	15	1	5	—	2	7	77	33	27	—	14	3
Saluda	16 357	6	1	3	—	1	1	38	11	17	—	7	3
Spartanburg	226 800	60	1	13	—	7	39	197	13	78	—	65	41
Sumter	102 637	12	1	3	—	2	6	69	26	17	—	14	12
Union	30 337	27	1	4	—	1	21	131	13	25	—	9	84
Williamsburg	36 815	9	1	5	—	1	2	57	14	31	—	9	3
York	131 497	21	1	9	—	4	7	131	39	55	—	29	8
South Dakota	696 004	1 785	64	310	969	180	262	9 529	669	1 596	5 163	1 018	1 083
Aurora	3 135	28	1	3	20	3	1	156	10	16	104	19	7
Beadle	18 253	52	1	8	35	4	4	280	11	28	190	24	27
Bennett	3 206	6	1	1	—	1	3	30	11	7	—	5	7
Bon Homme	7 089	14	1	5	—	3	5	95	10	33	—	21	31
Brookings	25 207	45	1	8	23	5	8	256	10	49	133	26	38
Brown	35 580	70	1	10	44	5	10	354	11	42	230	31	40
Brule	5 485	30	1	3	22	2	2	164	11	16	116	12	9
Buffalo	1 759	5	1	—	1	—	3	22	7	—	5	—	10
Butte	7 914	12	1	4	2	2	3	71	11	20	11	14	15
Campbell	1 965	8	1	4	—	2	1	49	11	23	—	10	5
Charles Mix	9 131	43	1	7	24	4	7	229	9	39	121	28	32
Clark	4 403	39	1	7	27	2	2	194	11	27	139	12	5
Clay	13 186	19	1	2	12	2	2	103	9	12	62	10	10
Codington	22 698	34	1	6	17	5	5	182	11	28	91	25	27
Corson	4 195	27	1	3	18	3	2	144	11	17	95	15	6
Custer	6 179	13	1	5	—	2	5	59	9	21	—	12	17
Davison	17 503	25	1	3	12	3	6	126	11	19	60	15	21
Day	6 978	44	1	9	28	4	2	228	11	40	152	20	5
Deuel	4 522	28	1	7	16	1	3	151	11	33	91	5	11
Dewey	5 523	9	1	3	—	3	2	58	11	21	—	15	11
Douglas	3 746	24	1	3	14	2	4	144	11	21	74	16	22
Edmunds	4 356	45	1	4	32	3	5	236	11	28	164	15	18
Fall River	7 353	23	1	3	6	3	10	116	9	19	31	17	40
Faulk	2 744	35	1	7	23	2	2	180	11	28	117	10	14
Grant	8 372	34	1	9	17	4	3	165	9	35	91	20	10
Gregory	5 359	30	1	6	16	3	4	146	10	30	79	17	10
Haakon	2 624	8	1	2	—	2	3	52	10	10	—	12	20
Hamlin	4 974	27	1	6	13	3	4	145	11	36	71	14	13
Hand	4 272	45	1	3	35	2	4	243	11	13	192	10	17
Hanson	2 994	20	1	4	12	2	1	110	8	21	66	10	5
Harding	1 669	5	1	2	—	1	1	29	11	8	—	5	5
Hughes	14 817	14	1	3	4	2	4	76	11	15	27	10	13
Hutchinson	8 262	42	1	6	23	4	8	241	9	34	122	26	50
Hyde	1 696	7	1	1	3	1	1	46	11	7	16	7	5
Jackson	2 811	13	1	4	6	1	1	71	11	17	31	7	5
Jerauld	2 425	23	1	3	15	2	2	117	10	13	77	12	5
Jones	1 324	25	1	2	16	1	5	137	8	11	93	5	20
Kingsbury	5 925	29	1	9	13	4	2	153	10	47	66	25	5
Lake	10 550	35	1	5	16	4	9	172	11	17	85	24	35
Lawrence	20 655	18	1	5	1	2	9	88	12	27	6	10	33
Lincoln	15 427	32	1	7	16	3	5	159	10	33	91	17	8
Lyman	3 638	37	1	4	26	1	5	182	10	18	136	9	9
McCook	5 688	30	1	5	16	4	4	170	11	31	84	24	20
McPherson	3 228	17	1	5	5	2	4	89	11	24	27	10	17
Marshall	4 844	40	1	5	25	3	6	192	11	24	129	15	13
Meade	21 878	24	1	2	6	2	13	121	11	16	31	14	49
Mellette	2 137	23	1	2	17	2	1	133	10	8	96	14	5
Miner	3 272	27	1	5	16	2	3	145	11	27	87	10	10
Minnehaha	123 809	51	1	11	23	7	9	267	10	65	124	37	31
Moody	6 507	27	1	5	16	3	2	143	11	23	87	17	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
South Dakota—Con.													
Pennington	81 343	48	1	8	19	5	15	253	11	46	101	27	68
Perkins	3 932	59	1	2	50	3	3	327	11	14	272	19	11
Potter	3 190	8	1	4	—	2	1	47	10	20	—	12	5
Roberts	9 914	48	1	10	30	5	2	244	11	40	155	33	5
Sanborn	2 833	26	1	3	16	3	3	143	11	13	90	10	19
Shannon ²	9 902	3	—	1	—	1	1	15	—	3	—	5	7
Spink	7 981	56	1	10	37	5	3	313	11	62	203	25	12
Stanley	2 453	4	1	1	—	1	1	28	11	7	—	5	5
Sully	1 589	6	1	2	—	2	1	38	11	10	—	12	5
Todd ²	8 352	5	—	2	—	1	2	22	—	12	—	5	5
Tripp	6 924	55	1	3	46	2	3	304	11	17	241	14	21
Turner	8 576	38	1	10	18	5	4	206	10	53	93	27	23
Union	10 189	31	1	5	12	6	7	167	11	37	62	34	23
Walworth	6 087	10	1	6	—	2	1	60	11	29	—	12	8
Yankton	19 252	23	1	6	9	3	4	116	11	29	46	15	15
Ziebach	2 220	4	1	1	—	1	1	27	10	7	—	5	5
Tennessee	4 877 185	923	93	339	—	14	477	6 629	3 835	2 184	—	77	533
Anderson	68 250	12	1	4	—	—	7	83	47	33	—	—	3
Bedford	30 411	10	1	4	—	—	5	81	51	22	—	—	8
Benton	14 524	5	1	2	—	—	2	65	50	12	—	—	3
Bledsoe	9 669	5	1	1	—	—	3	36	28	5	—	—	3
Blount	85 969	12	1	6	—	—	5	84	40	36	—	—	8
Bradley	73 712	6	1	2	—	—	3	48	37	8	—	—	3
Campbell	35 079	9	1	4	—	—	4	66	39	24	—	—	3
Cannon	10 467	5	1	2	—	—	2	42	25	14	—	—	3
Carroll	27 514	19	1	8	—	5	5	134	51	49	—	31	3
Carter	51 505	13	1	2	—	—	10	72	44	22	—	—	6
Cheatham	27 140	8	1	3	—	—	4	50	32	15	—	—	3
Chester	12 819	4	1	2	—	—	1	56	40	13	—	—	3
Claiborne	26 137	8	1	3	—	—	4	66	39	21	—	—	6
Clay	7 238	6	1	1	—	—	2	45	31	4	—	—	10
Cocke	29 141	5	1	2	—	—	4	58	44	11	—	—	3
Coffee	40 339	8	1	2	—	—	5	72	54	15	—	—	3
Crockett	13 378	10	1	5	—	—	4	84	54	27	—	—	3
Cumberland	34 736	10	1	3	—	—	6	50	34	13	—	—	3
Davidson ²	510 784	14	—	7	—	—	7	93	—	90	—	—	3
Decatur	10 472	8	1	3	—	—	4	68	42	23	—	—	3
De Kalb	14 360	10	1	4	—	—	5	66	38	25	—	—	3
Dickson	35 061	14	1	6	—	—	7	111	71	37	—	—	3
Dyer	34 854	11	1	3	—	—	7	75	39	30	—	—	6
Fayette	25 559	13	1	9	—	—	3	75	27	45	—	—	3
Fentress	14 669	6	1	2	—	—	3	65	51	11	—	—	3
Franklin	34 725	15	1	5	—	—	9	81	39	27	—	—	15
Gibson	46 315	29	1	10	—	4	14	152	45	73	—	26	8
Giles	25 741	12	1	5	—	—	6	72	38	31	—	—	3
Grainger	17 095	6	1	2	—	—	3	58	40	15	—	—	3
Greene	55 853	13	1	4	—	—	8	75	51	16	—	—	8
Grundy	13 362	11	1	6	—	—	4	66	35	28	—	—	3
Hamblen	50 480	7	1	1	—	—	5	53	45	5	—	—	3
Hamilton	285 536	23	1	10	—	—	12	92	23	66	—	—	3
Hancock	6 739	4	1	1	—	—	2	47	38	6	—	—	3
Hardeman	23 377	19	1	9	—	—	9	128	38	63	—	—	27
Hardin	22 633	9	1	4	—	—	4	67	41	23	—	—	3
Hawkins	44 565	20	1	5	—	—	14	84	45	33	—	—	6
Haywood	19 437	5	1	2	—	—	2	56	42	10	—	—	4
Henderson	21 844	7	1	3	—	—	3	49	29	17	—	—	3
Henry	27 888	12	1	4	—	1	6	82	43	23	—	3	13
Hickman	16 754	4	1	1	—	—	2	67	53	11	—	—	3
Houston	7 018	6	1	2	—	—	3	49	32	14	—	—	3
Humphreys	15 795	7	1	3	—	—	3	72	49	20	—	—	3
Jackson	9 297	8	1	1	—	—	6	57	38	4	—	—	15
Jefferson	33 016	12	1	5	—	—	6	85	56	26	—	—	3
Johnson	13 766	7	—	—	—	5	45	37	5	—	—	—	3
Knox	335 749	13	1	2	—	—	10	74	55	16	—	—	3
Lake	7 129	7	1	2	—	—	4	45	28	14	—	—	3
Lauderdale	23 491	8	1	4	—	—	3	88	52	26	—	—	10
Lawrence	35 303	15	1	5	—	—	9	59	39	17	—	—	3
Lewis	9 247	4	1	1	—	—	2	54	46	5	—	—	3
Lincoln	28 157	7	1	2	—	—	4	60	43	14	—	—	3
Loudon	31 255	12	1	4	—	—	7	66	36	27	—	—	3
McMinn	42 383	12	1	5	—	—	6	71	29	35	—	—	7
McNairy	22 422	14	1	9	—	—	4	116	47	52	—	—	17
Macon	15 906	5	1	2	—	—	2	57	41	13	—	—	3
Madison	77 982	12	1	2	—	—	9	84	53	16	—	—	15
Marion	24 860	13	1	8	—	1	3	74	35	34	—	2	3
Marshall	21 539	7	1	3	—	—	3	61	39	19	—	—	3
Maury	54 812	7	1	3	—	—	3	65	41	21	—	—	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Tennessee—Con.													
Meigs	8 033	3	1	1	—	—	1	36	26	7	—	—	3
Monroe	30 541	7	1	4	—	—	2	56	30	23	—	—	3
Montgomery	100 498	9	1	1	—	—	7	58	41	14	—	—	3
Moore ²	4 721	2	—	1	—	—	1	37	—	34	—	—	3
Morgan	17 300	7	1	3	—	—	3	51	38	10	—	—	3
Obion	31 717	16	1	8	—	—	7	152	78	56	—	—	18
Overton	17 636	7	1	1	—	—	5	44	34	7	—	—	3
Perry	6 612	6	1	2	—	—	3	47	29	12	—	—	6
Pickett	4 548	3	1	1	—	—	1	31	24	4	—	—	3
Polk	13 643	9	1	3	—	—	5	60	39	12	—	—	9
Putnam	51 373	12	1	4	—	—	7	70	43	21	—	—	6
Rhea	24 344	7	1	3	—	—	3	63	38	22	—	—	3
Roane	47 227	14	1	4	—	—	9	82	40	39	—	—	3
Robertson	41 494	13	1	7	—	—	5	83	35	31	—	—	17
Rutherford	118 570	9	1	4	—	—	4	95	65	24	—	—	6
Scott	18 358	12	1	3	—	1	7	70	32	15	—	6	17
Sequatchie	8 863	4	1	1	—	—	2	53	44	6	—	—	3
Sevier	51 043	11	1	4	—	—	6	70	46	21	—	—	3
Shelby	826 330	14	1	7	—	—	6	101	34	64	—	—	3
Smith	14 143	11	1	3	—	—	7	66	42	18	—	—	6
Stewart	9 479	5	1	2	—	—	2	47	32	10	—	—	5
Sullivan	143 596	16	1	3	—	—	12	98	62	30	—	—	6
Sumner	103 281	17	1	7	—	—	9	108	57	48	—	—	3
Tipton	37 568	14	1	8	—	—	5	101	37	54	—	—	10
Trousdale	5 920	4	1	1	—	—	2	43	35	5	—	—	3
Unicoi	16 549	7	1	1	—	—	5	48	30	6	—	—	12
Union	13 694	6	1	2	—	—	3	64	45	11	—	—	8
Van Buren	4 846	4	1	1	—	—	2	41	27	6	—	—	8
Warren	32 992	10	1	4	—	—	5	64	40	21	—	—	3
Washington	92 315	5	1	2	—	—	2	79	54	22	—	—	3
Wayne	13 935	8	1	3	—	—	4	60	33	15	—	—	12
Weakley	31 972	10	1	5	—	—	4	93	50	31	—	—	12
White	20 090	9	1	2	—	—	6	49	29	14	—	—	6
Williamson	81 021	15	1	4	—	—	1	82	51	22	—	6	3
Wilson	67 675	14	1	3	—	—	9	71	46	19	—	3	3
Texas	16 986 510	4 791	254	1 171	—	1 100	2 266	26 813	4 491	7 371	—	7 500	7 451
Anderson	48 024	17	1	3	—	7	6	117	20	19	—	49	29
Andrews	14 338	5	1	1	—	1	2	30	12	6	—	7	5
Angelina	69 884	24	1	6	—	7	10	127	21	37	—	49	20
Aransas	17 892	8	1	2	—	1	4	58	19	11	—	7	21
Archer	7 973	14	1	2	—	4	3	106	17	56	—	28	5
Armstrong	2 021	4	1	1	—	1	1	30	11	9	—	5	5
Atascosa	30 533	19	1	6	—	5	7	105	20	37	—	36	12
Austin	19 832	12	1	4	—	3	4	69	19	24	—	21	5
Bailey	7 064	7	1	1	—	2	3	45	16	5	—	14	10
Bandera	10 562	10	1	1	—	2	6	69	19	6	—	14	30
Bastrop	38 263	18	1	3	—	4	10	105	20	33	—	28	24
Baylor	4 385	7	1	1	—	1	4	36	12	5	—	7	12
Bee	25 135	16	1	1	—	5	9	74	18	6	—	35	15
Bell	191 088	41	1	10	—	11	19	202	23	62	—	77	40
Bexar	1 185 394	51	1	22	—	16	12	311	33	140	—	85	53
Blanco	5 972	9	1	3	—	2	3	53	15	19	—	14	5
Borden	799	2	1	—	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	7	—
Bosque	15 125	21	1	7	—	8	5	121	15	41	—	50	15
Bowie	81 665	36	1	9	—	14	12	184	23	58	—	88	15
Brazoria	191 707	66	1	23	—	10	32	398	29	144	—	74	151
Brazos	121 862	15	1	3	—	2	9	80	27	20	—	14	19
Brewster	8 681	10	1	1	—	4	4	52	16	6	—	20	10
Briscoe	1 971	7	1	2	—	1	3	43	12	12	—	7	12
Brooks	8 204	6	1	1	—	1	3	35	19	4	—	7	5
Brown	34 371	19	1	4	—	7	7	106	13	25	—	49	19
Burleson	13 625	12	1	3	—	3	5	91	19	30	—	21	21
Burnet	22 677	18	1	6	—	2	9	90	19	36	—	14	21
Caldwell	26 392	12	1	3	—	3	5	64	19	19	—	21	5
Calhoun	19 053	17	1	3	—	1	12	82	21	19	—	7	35
Callahan	11 859	14	1	4	—	4	5	74	17	24	—	28	5
Cameron	260 120	60	1	17	—	11	31	313	32	98	—	82	101
Camp	9 904	7	1	2	—	1	3	40	13	13	—	7	7
Carson	6 576	10	1	4	—	3	2	69	13	25	—	21	10
Cass	29 982	28	1	9	—	8	10	134	17	56	—	51	10
Castro	9 070	10	1	3	—	3	3	60	13	16	—	21	10
Chambers	20 088	12	1	5	—	3	3	86	24	31	—	21	10
Cherokee	41 049	21	1	8	—	5	7	110	21	49	—	35	5
Childress	5 953	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	12	7	—	7	7
Clay	10 024	18	1	6	—	5	6	95	18	32	—	35	10
Cochran	4 377	9	1	2	—	3	3	54	14	9	—	21	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Texas—Con.													
Coke.....	3 424	14	1	2	—	2	9	65	14	12	—	14	25
Coleman.....	9 710	13	1	3	—	4	5	81	13	30	—	28	10
Collin.....	264 036	51	1	24	—	15	11	316	21	153	—	104	38
Collingsworth.....	3 573	9	1	2	—	2	4	55	12	12	—	14	17
Colorado.....	18 383	14	1	3	—	3	7	88	24	18	—	21	25
Comal.....	51 832	11	1	2	—	2	6	56	20	13	—	13	10
Comanche.....	13 381	13	1	2	—	4	5	69	13	19	—	27	10
Concho.....	3 044	10	1	2	—	2	5	59	13	12	—	13	21
Cooke.....	30 777	23	1	6	—	9	7	147	17	36	—	62	32
Coryell.....	64 213	20	1	6	—	5	8	117	20	39	—	35	23
Cottle.....	2 247	5	1	1	—	1	2	29	11	6	—	7	5
Crane.....	4 652	4	1	1	—	1	1	36	18	6	—	7	5
Crockett.....	4 078	5	1	—	—	1	3	35	13	—	—	7	15
Crosby.....	7 304	12	1	3	—	3	5	56	12	18	—	21	5
Culberson.....	3 407	6	1	1	—	1	3	40	17	6	—	7	10
Dallam.....	5 461	7	1	2	—	2	2	50	11	15	—	14	10
Dallas.....	1 852 810	70	1	27	—	16	26	436	50	207	—	114	65
Dawson.....	14 349	11	1	3	—	4	3	84	13	19	—	24	28
Deaf Smith.....	19 153	9	1	1	—	2	5	55	13	7	—	12	23
Delta.....	4 857	10	1	2	—	2	5	54	13	12	—	14	15
Denton.....	273 525	56	1	33	—	11	11	370	25	220	—	77	48
De Witt.....	18 840	16	1	3	—	6	6	91	20	19	—	42	10
Dickens.....	2 571	7	1	2	—	2	2	49	12	12	—	15	10
Dimmit.....	10 433	11	1	3	—	2	5	44	14	11	—	14	5
Donley.....	3 696	13	1	3	—	3	6	67	12	21	—	22	12
Duval.....	12 918	13	1	3	—	4	5	73	17	18	—	24	14
Eastland.....	18 488	22	1	6	—	7	8	126	20	38	—	49	19
Ector.....	118 934	10	1	2	—	2	5	65	22	12	—	16	15
Edwards.....	2 266	7	1	1	—	2	3	42	12	7	—	14	9
Ellis.....	85 167	37	1	15	—	10	11	220	21	100	—	67	32
El Paso.....	591 610	35	1	6	—	10	18	205	29	38	—	69	69
Erath.....	27 991	15	1	2	—	7	5	97	14	20	—	43	20
Falls.....	17 712	13	1	4	—	4	4	76	20	27	—	24	5
Fannin.....	24 804	36	1	10	—	8	17	176	17	60	—	55	44
Fayette.....	20 095	18	1	6	—	5	6	100	18	38	—	34	10
Fisher.....	4 842	10	1	2	—	2	5	63	13	21	—	14	15
Floyd.....	8 497	9	1	2	—	2	4	49	12	13	—	14	10
Foard.....	1 794	6	1	—	—	—	—	28	10	6	—	7	5
Fort Bend.....	225 421	126	1	15	—	5	105	641	23	99	—	28	491
Franklin.....	7 802	8	1	1	—	1	5	31	13	6	—	7	5
Freestone.....	15 818	15	1	5	—	4	5	83	20	24	—	28	11
Frio.....	13 472	10	1	2	—	2	5	49	19	12	—	13	5
Gaines.....	14 123	9	1	2	—	3	3	59	15	11	—	21	12
Galveston.....	217 399	55	1	13	—	11	30	312	31	88	—	79	114
Garza.....	5 143	7	1	1	—	2	3	44	14	6	—	14	10
Gillespie.....	17 204	9	1	1	—	3	4	58	16	5	—	22	15
Glasscock.....	1 447	4	1	—	—	1	2	28	11	—	—	7	10
Goliad.....	5 980	6	1	1	—	1	3	32	14	6	—	7	5
Gonzales.....	17 205	16	1	4	—	3	8	76	18	23	—	21	14
Gray.....	23 967	13	1	3	—	5	4	73	18	17	—	33	5
Grayson.....	95 021	51	1	17	—	14	19	252	28	111	—	98	15
Gregg.....	104 948	26	1	9	—	8	8	138	18	53	—	52	15
Grimes.....	18 828	11	1	2	—	4	4	66	21	8	—	28	9
Guadalupe.....	64 873	17	1	5	—	7	7	119	20	37	—	28	34
Hale.....	34 671	17	1	5	—	5	6	102	12	45	—	35	10
Hall.....	3 905	10	1	4	—	3	2	58	13	26	—	19	—
Hamilton.....	7 733	10	1	2	—	2	5	51	14	14	—	14	9
Hansford.....	5 848	10	1	2	—	3	4	45	11	10	—	19	5
Hardeman.....	5 283	9	1	2	—	2	4	50	11	13	—	14	12
Hardin.....	41 320	21	1	6	—	5	9	111	23	37	—	31	20
Harris.....	2 818 199	518	1	28	—	24	465	2 587	57	193	—	175	2 162
Harrison.....	57 483	22	1	6	—	6	9	111	25	39	—	42	5
Hartley.....	3 634	6	1	1	—	2	2	28	10	3	—	10	5
Haskell.....	6 820	15	1	5	—	4	5	81	13	30	—	28	10
Hays.....	65 614	21	1	9	—	4	7	120	22	55	—	28	15
Hemphill.....	3 720	5	1	1	—	1	2	37	12	8	—	7	10
Henderson.....	58 543	37	1	19	—	9	8	210	25	110	—	64	11
Hidalgo.....	383 545	75	1	18	—	15	41	338	28	101	—	104	105
Hill.....	27 146	36	1	14	—	13	8	204	20	78	—	91	15
Hockley.....	24 199	18	1	6	—	7	4	108	19	35	—	49	5
Hood.....	28 981	12	1	3	—	3	5	71	15	18	—	20	18
Hopkins.....	28 833	18	1	4	—	7	6	95	18	19	—	48	10
Houston.....	21 375	19	1	5	—	5	8	99	17	30	—	34	18
Howard.....	32 343	13	1	3	—	4	5	86	17	19	—	28	22
Hudspeth.....	2 915	12	1	1	—	4	6	72	18	6	—	23	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Texas—Con.													
Hunt	64 343	34	1	10	—	10	13	192	20	56	—	70	46
Hutchinson	25 689	12	1	4	—	5	2	83	15	28	—	35	5
Irion	1 629	4	1	1	—	1	1	29	11	6	—	7	5
Jack	6 981	11	1	2	—	3	5	63	15	12	—	21	15
Jackson	13 039	16	1	3	—	3	9	95	16	26	—	21	32
Jasper	31 102	18	1	3	—	5	9	103	23	19	—	32	29
Jeff Davis	1 946	5	1	1	—	1	1	35	13	3	—	14	5
Jefferson	239 397	36	1	8	—	6	21	193	25	52	—	42	74
Jim Hogg	5 109	7	1	—	—	1	5	41	19	—	—	7	15
Jim Wells	37 679	14	1	4	—	5	4	85	22	22	—	31	10
Johnson	97 165	25	1	10	—	9	5	152	21	63	—	63	5
Jones	16 490	18	1	5	—	5	7	99	14	31	—	35	19
Karnes	12 455	20	1	4	—	4	11	91	18	18	—	28	27
Kaufman	52 220	33	1	13	—	7	12	183	19	90	—	49	25
Kendall	14 589	9	1	2	—	2	4	56	20	12	—	14	10
Kenedy	460	2	1	—	—	1	—	21	18	—	—	3	—
Kent	1 010	5	1	1	—	1	2	34	11	6	—	7	10
Kerr	36 304	12	1	2	—	5	4	71	21	12	—	33	5
Kimble	4 122	7	1	1	—	1	4	36	11	6	—	7	12
King	354	3	1	—	—	1	1	22	10	—	—	7	5
Kinney	3 119	7	1	2	—	1	3	43	14	12	—	7	10
Kleberg	30 274	10	1	1	—	5	3	51	17	5	—	29	—
Knox	4 837	16	1	4	—	4	7	76	14	24	—	28	10
Lamar	43 949	24	1	7	—	6	10	129	22	43	—	39	25
Lamb	15 072	17	1	6	—	6	4	97	15	31	—	41	10
Lampasas	13 521	10	1	2	—	2	5	61	18	14	—	14	15
La Salle	5 254	9	1	2	—	1	5	53	19	12	—	7	15
Lavaca	18 690	16	1	4	—	6	5	96	21	23	—	42	10
Lee	12 854	9	1	2	—	3	3	62	19	12	—	22	9
Leon	12 665	14	1	7	—	5	1	93	17	42	—	34	—
Liberty	52 726	33	1	11	—	7	14	177	25	66	—	49	37
Limestone	20 946	17	1	6	—	3	7	102	19	37	—	21	25
Lipscomb	3 143	15	1	4	—	4	6	106	11	30	—	27	38
Live Oak	9 556	10	1	2	—	2	5	64	19	17	—	13	15
Llano	11 631	8	1	2	—	1	4	50	20	9	—	6	15
Loving	107	2	1	—	—	—	1	21	16	—	—	—	5
Lubbock	222 636	23	1	7	—	8	7	138	27	42	—	54	15
Lynn	6 758	12	1	4	—	4	3	76	12	24	—	28	12
McCulloch	8 778	11	1	2	—	3	5	61	14	15	—	18	14
McLennan	189 123	52	1	20	—	19	12	311	27	124	—	135	25
McMullen	817	5	1	—	—	1	3	31	10	—	—	6	15
Madison	10 931	9	1	2	—	2	4	52	19	9	—	14	10
Marion	9 984	8	1	1	—	1	5	52	19	4	—	7	22
Martin	4 956	10	1	1	—	2	6	47	12	6	—	14	15
Mason	3 423	5	1	1	—	1	2	25	10	3	—	7	5
Matagorda	36 928	24	1	2	—	5	16	106	22	12	—	35	37
Maverick	36 378	10	1	1	—	1	7	46	19	5	—	7	15
Medina	27 312	17	1	5	—	5	6	96	20	30	—	31	15
Menard	2 252	7	1	1	—	1	4	39	11	6	—	7	15
Midland	106 611	10	1	1	—	3	5	58	16	7	—	23	12
Milam	22 946	19	1	5	—	6	7	106	19	29	—	42	16
Mills	4 531	10	1	2	—	4	3	55	9	12	—	24	10
Mitchell	8 016	12	1	3	—	3	5	58	13	19	—	21	5
Montague	17 274	18	1	3	—	7	7	114	15	19	—	49	31
Montgomery	182 201	99	1	15	—	6	77	488	25	93	—	41	329
Moore	17 865	9	1	3	—	2	3	54	14	17	—	13	10
Morris	13 200	11	1	4	—	2	4	57	19	24	—	14	—
Motley	1 532	7	1	2	—	1	3	40	10	13	—	7	10
Nacogdoches	54 753	24	1	5	—	9	9	136	20	27	—	63	26
Navarro	39 926	35	1	18	—	8	8	196	16	108	—	56	16
Newton	13 569	9	1	1	—	3	4	50	19	6	—	21	4
Nolan	16 594	13	1	3	—	4	5	77	14	18	—	27	18
Nueces	291 145	38	1	7	—	13	17	192	27	43	—	88	34
Ochiltree	9 128	5	1	1	—	1	2	35	12	6	—	7	10
Oldham	2 278	10	1	2	—	4	3	57	11	12	—	22	12
Orange	80 509	27	1	7	—	5	14	124	19	43	—	32	30
Palo Pinto	25 055	20	1	5	—	6	8	116	21	32	—	42	21
Panola	22 035	13	1	3	—	4	5	72	17	17	—	28	10
Parker	64 785	26	1	12	—	9	4	165	20	69	—	63	13
Parmer	9 863	11	1	3	—	4	3	75	14	19	—	28	14
Pecos	14 675	11	1	2	—	3	5	75	20	14	—	21	20
Polk	30 687	20	1	5	—	6	8	112	21	29	—	40	22
Potter	97 874	14	1	1	—	1	5	69	17	5	—	37	10
Presidio	6 637	8	1	2	—	2	3	40	12	9	—	14	5
Rains	6 715	7	1	3	—	1	2	36	12	18	—	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Texas—Con.													
Randall	89 673	10	1	3	—	1	5	58	15	19	—	7	17
Reagan	4 514	7	1	1	—	1	4	45	13	6	—	6	20
Real	2 412	6	1	2	—	1	2	38	14	12	—	7	5
Red River	14 317	19	1	5	—	4	9	95	18	34	—	28	15
Reeves	15 852	15	1	3	—	2	9	89	21	24	—	13	31
Refugio	7 976	14	1	4	—	3	6	84	19	21	—	21	23
Roberts	1 025	4	1	1	—	1	1	30	12	6	—	7	5
Robertson	15 511	15	1	4	—	5	5	77	19	24	—	34	—
Rockwall	25 604	13	1	5	—	2	5	76	19	33	—	14	10
Runnels	11 294	16	1	3	—	4	8	96	19	18	—	25	34
Rusk	43 735	20	1	5	—	8	6	118	29	30	—	54	5
Sabine	9 586	10	1	3	—	2	4	57	21	17	—	14	5
San Augustine	7 999	8	1	2	—	2	3	53	20	14	—	14	5
San Jacinto	16 372	10	1	4	—	2	3	67	19	24	—	14	10
San Patricio	58 749	31	1	11	—	7	12	154	23	65	—	49	17
San Saba	5 401	9	1	2	—	3	3	50	12	12	—	21	5
Schleicher	2 990	7	1	1	—	1	4	41	11	6	—	7	17
Scurry	18 634	8	1	1	—	4	2	54	14	7	—	28	5
Shackelford	3 316	8	1	2	—	2	3	48	9	15	—	12	12
Shelby	22 034	17	1	5	—	6	5	104	21	31	—	41	11
Sherman	2 858	7	1	2	—	2	2	53	14	17	—	12	10
Smith	151 309	25	1	9	—	9	6	157	23	54	—	65	15
Somervell	5 360	5	1	1	—	1	2	35	14	6	—	7	8
Starr	40 518	13	1	2	—	3	7	65	23	6	—	21	15
Stephens	9 010	7	1	1	—	1	4	35	13	5	—	6	10
Sterling	1 438	5	1	1	—	1	2	36	10	9	—	7	10
Stonewall	2 013	7	1	1	—	1	4	40	12	6	—	7	15
Sutton	4 135	7	1	1	—	1	4	41	11	6	—	7	17
Swisher	8 133	11	1	3	—	4	1	56	11	14	—	21	10
Tarrant	1 170 103	69	1	34	—	18	16	426	37	244	—	115	30
Taylor	119 655	21	1	8	—	5	7	115	20	44	—	34	17
Terrell	1 410	4	1	—	—	1	2	31	14	—	—	7	10
Terry	13 218	12	1	3	—	4	4	77	12	27	—	26	12
Throckmorton	1 880	8	1	2	—	2	3	41	11	12	—	13	5
Titus	24 009	15	1	4	—	5	5	86	14	27	—	35	10
Tom Green	98 458	18	1	1	—	6	10	108	19	8	—	42	39
Travis	576 407	84	1	14	—	8	61	393	28	79	—	58	228
Trinity	11 445	12	1	2	—	4	5	73	19	12	—	28	14
Tyler	16 646	14	1	3	—	5	5	80	18	18	—	34	10
Upshur	31 370	17	1	5	—	7	4	104	20	31	—	48	5
Upton	4 447	9	1	2	—	2	4	59	18	12	—	14	15
Uvalde	23 340	12	1	2	—	5	4	74	21	13	—	35	5
Val Verde	38 721	10	1	1	—	3	5	57	18	7	—	15	17
Van Zandt	37 944	21	1	7	—	7	6	109	18	42	—	49	—
Victoria	74 361	18	1	1	—	5	11	80	20	7	—	27	26
Walker	50 917	14	1	3	—	2	8	74	19	21	—	14	20
Waller	23 390	14	1	6	—	3	4	89	20	33	—	21	15
Ward	13 115	14	1	6	—	2	5	84	19	36	—	14	15
Washington	26 154	10	1	2	—	3	4	65	20	14	—	21	10
Webb	133 239	12	1	3	—	5	3	77	19	17	—	36	5
Wharton	39 955	19	1	2	—	6	10	105	20	14	—	41	30
Wheeler	5 879	14	1	3	—	7	3	92	15	18	—	42	17
Wichita	122 378	19	1	5	—	5	8	104	21	31	—	35	17
Wilbarger	15 121	10	1	1	—	4	4	65	14	12	—	29	10
Willacy	17 705	16	1	3	—	4	8	91	23	15	—	27	26
Williamson	139 551	46	1	11	—	11	23	244	22	68	—	77	77
Wilson	22 650	15	1	4	—	4	6	85	18	24	—	26	17
Winkler	8 626	7	1	2	—	2	2	43	17	12	—	14	—
Wise	34 679	25	1	11	—	7	6	145	17	67	—	49	15
Wood	29 380	18	1	6	—	6	5	109	18	38	—	42	11
Yoakum	8 786	7	1	2	—	2	2	51	14	13	—	14	10
Young	18 126	13	1	3	—	3	6	63	15	17	—	21	10
Zapata	9 279	7	1	—	—	1	5	45	19	—	—	6	20
Zavala	12 162	10	1	1	—	2	6	53	19	5	—	14	15
Utah	1 722 850	626	29	228	—	40	329	2 511	299	1 328	—	204	680
Beaver	4 765	15	1	3	—	1	10	52	12	17	—	5	18
Box Elder	36 485	44	1	16	—	1	26	151	9	86	—	5	51
Cache	70 183	38	1	19	—	2	16	160	13	109	—	12	26
Carbon	20 228	16	1	7	—	1	7	72	10	43	—	5	14
Daggett	690	5	1	1	—	1	2	27	8	5	—	5	9
Davis	187 941	30	1	15	—	1	13	151	10	102	—	5	34
Duchesne	12 645	16	1	5	—	1	9	77	12	28	—	5	32
Emery	10 332	18	1	9	—	1	7	77	11	51	—	5	10
Garfield	3 980	22	1	8	—	1	12	80	10	41	—	5	24
Grand	6 620	17	1	2	—	1	13	47	11	11	—	5	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Utah—Con.													
Iron	20 789	11	1	5	—	1	4	50	10	30	—	5	5
Juab	5 817	10	1	4	—	2	3	43	6	22	—	10	5
Kane	5 169	13	1	5	—	1	6	49	10	29	—	5	5
Millard	11 333	25	1	10	—	1	13	84	12	54	—	5	13
Morgan	5 528	6	1	1	—	1	3	33	10	6	—	5	12
Piute	1 277	7	1	4	—	1	1	38	8	20	—	5	5
Rich	1 725	16	1	4	—	1	10	51	10	22	—	5	14
Salt Lake	725 956	57	1	12	—	4	40	203	11	79	—	22	91
San Juan	12 621	9	1	2	—	1	5	31	9	12	—	5	5
Sanpete	16 259	20	1	13	—	2	4	115	10	87	—	10	8
Sevier	15 431	18	1	11	—	1	5	84	9	61	—	5	9
Summit	15 518	31	1	6	—	3	21	111	11	34	—	15	51
Tooele	28 601	20	1	7	—	1	11	79	13	39	—	5	22
Uintah	22 211	15	1	3	—	1	10	65	14	18	—	5	28
Utah	263 590	53	1	21	—	3	28	216	14	123	—	15	64
Wasatch	10 089	12	1	4	—	1	6	52	9	22	—	5	16
Washington	48 560	26	1	14	—	1	10	110	10	79	—	5	16
Wayne	2 177	12	1	4	—	1	6	44	9	20	—	5	10
Weber	158 330	44	1	13	—	2	28	159	8	78	—	10	63
Vermont	562 758	681	14	50	237	276	104	8 348	73	563	5 914	1 367	431
Addison	32 953	58	1	2	22	27	6	749	6	30	547	132	34
Bennington	35 845	43	1	3	16	18	5	533	3	30	390	85	25
Caledonia	27 846	46	1	2	17	15	11	559	5	28	396	71	59
Chittenden	131 761	55	1	5	14	20	15	606	5	75	361	116	49
Essex	6 405	30	1	—	13	13	3	336	6	—	273	48	9
Franklin	39 980	41	1	4	14	15	7	503	6	40	356	74	27
Grand Isle	5 318	15	1	1	5	5	3	168	6	6	114	27	15
Lamoille	19 735	35	1	6	10	11	7	382	6	53	240	49	34
Orange	26 149	47	1	3	17	19	7	573	7	31	411	96	28
Orleans	24 053	52	1	7	18	23	3	588	5	67	402	104	10
Rutland	62 142	79	1	2	27	35	14	962	5	38	684	179	56
Washington	54 928	59	1	6	18	22	12	686	5	84	418	127	52
Windham	41 588	59	1	6	22	26	4	851	5	53	659	126	8
Windsor	54 055	62	1	3	24	27	7	852	3	28	663	133	25
Virginia	6 187 358	454	95	230	—	—	129	2 961	989	1 737	—	—	235
Accomack	31 703	17	1	14	—	—	2	112	14	98	—	—	—
Albemarle	68 040	6	1	1	—	—	4	24	9	7	—	—	8
Alleghany	13 176	3	1	1	—	—	1	25	10	7	—	—	8
Amelia	8 787	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Amherst	28 578	4	1	1	—	—	2	24	10	6	—	—	8
Appomattox	12 298	3	1	2	—	—	—	22	8	14	—	—	—
Arlington	170 936	2	1	—	—	—	1	10	10	—	—	—	—
Augusta	54 677	4	1	1	—	—	2	24	12	6	—	—	6
Bath	4 799	2	1	—	—	—	1	10	10	—	—	—	—
Bedford	45 656	2	1	—	—	—	1	16	12	—	—	—	4
Bland	6 514	2	1	—	—	—	1	13	9	—	—	—	4
Botetourt	24 992	6	1	3	—	—	2	43	10	23	—	—	10
Brunswick	15 987	5	1	3	—	—	1	35	10	25	—	—	—
Buchanan	31 333	2	1	1	—	—	—	19	12	7	—	—	—
Buckingham	12 873	4	1	1	—	—	2	23	12	7	—	—	4
Campbell	47 572	4	1	2	—	—	1	26	12	14	—	—	—
Caroline	19 217	3	1	2	—	—	—	22	9	13	—	—	—
Carroll	26 594	3	1	1	—	—	1	16	11	5	—	—	—
Charles City	6 282	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Charlotte	11 688	5	1	4	—	—	—	39	12	27	—	—	—
Chesterfield	209 274	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Clarke	12 101	3	1	2	—	—	—	22	10	12	—	—	—
Craig	4 372	2	1	1	—	—	—	18	8	10	—	—	—
Culpeper	27 791	4	1	1	—	—	2	24	12	9	—	—	3
Cumberland	7 825	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Dickenson	17 620	5	1	3	—	—	1	30	10	20	—	—	—
Dinwiddie	20 960	3	1	1	—	—	1	20	10	6	—	—	4
Essex	8 689	5	1	1	—	—	3	28	9	8	—	—	11
Fairfax	818 584	5	1	3	—	—	1	35	12	20	—	—	3
Fauquier	48 741	4	1	3	—	—	—	32	10	22	—	—	—
Floyd	12 005	3	1	1	—	—	1	23	10	5	—	—	8
Fluvanna	12 429	3	1	1	—	—	1	15	9	6	—	—	—
Franklin	39 549	4	1	2	—	—	—	31	12	14	—	—	5
Frederick	45 723	4	1	2	—	—	1	35	11	14	—	—	10
Giles	16 366	6	1	5	—	—	—	40	9	31	—	—	—
Gloucester	30 131	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Goochland	14 163	2	1	—	—	—	1	14	10	—	—	—	4
Grayson	16 278	6	1	3	—	—	—	36	9	21	—	—	6
Greene	10 297	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	10	5	—	—	—
Greensville	8 853	2	1	1	—	—	—	16	9	7	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Virginia—Con.													
Halifax	29 033	8	1	4	—	—	3	41	12	26	—	—	3
Hanover	63 306	4	1	1	—	—	2	19	10	5	—	—	4
Henrico	217 881	3	1	—	—	—	2	11	8	—	—	—	3
Henry	56 942	2	1	1	—	—	—	18	11	7	—	—	—
Highland	2 635	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	8	7	—	—	—
Isle of Wight	25 053	4	1	2	—	—	1	30	10	14	—	—	6
James City	34 859	2	1	—	—	—	1	10	10	—	—	—	—
King and Queen	6 289	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
King George	13 527	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
King William	10 913	2	1	1	—	—	—	18	10	8	—	—	—
Lancaster	10 896	4	1	3	—	—	—	30	8	22	—	—	—
Lee	24 496	5	1	3	—	—	1	32	9	20	—	—	3
Loudoun	86 129	10	1	7	—	—	2	66	13	50	—	—	3
Louisa	20 325	4	1	2	—	—	1	25	12	13	—	—	—
Lunenburg	11 419	3	1	2	—	—	—	26	12	14	—	—	—
Madison	11 949	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	10	5	—	—	—
Mathews	8 348	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	29 241	8	1	5	—	—	2	59	14	37	—	—	8
Middlesex	8 653	2	1	1	—	—	—	17	10	7	—	—	—
Montgomery	73 913	5	1	2	—	—	2	26	12	14	—	—	—
Nelson	12 778	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
New Kent	10 445	2	1	—	—	—	1	19	9	—	—	—	10
Northampton	13 061	9	1	5	—	—	3	49	11	34	—	—	4
Northumberland	10 524	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Nottoway	14 993	4	1	3	—	—	—	36	10	26	—	—	—
Orange	21 421	3	1	2	—	—	—	22	10	12	—	—	—
Page	21 690	4	1	3	—	—	—	30	10	20	—	—	—
Patrick	17 473	3	1	1	—	—	1	19	10	6	—	—	3
Pittsylvania	55 655	5	1	3	—	—	1	36	12	21	—	—	3
Powhatan	15 328	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward	17 320	3	1	1	—	—	1	27	13	8	—	—	6
Prince George	27 394	3	1	—	—	—	2	14	10	—	—	—	4
Prince William	215 686	8	1	4	—	—	3	39	10	26	—	—	3
Pulaski	34 496	6	1	2	—	—	3	26	10	16	—	—	—
Rappahannock	6 622	2	1	1	—	—	—	17	10	7	—	—	—
Richmond	7 273	3	1	1	—	—	1	27	10	8	—	—	9
Roanoke	79 332	3	1	1	—	—	1	15	10	5	—	—	—
Rockbridge	18 350	3	1	2	—	—	—	23	10	13	—	—	—
Rockingham	57 482	10	1	7	—	—	2	66	10	50	—	—	6
Russell	28 667	5	1	3	—	—	1	35	11	21	—	—	3
Scott	23 204	9	1	6	—	—	2	53	12	38	—	—	3
Shenandoah	31 636	7	1	6	—	—	—	55	11	44	—	—	—
Smyth	32 370	8	1	3	—	—	4	48	12	22	—	—	14
Southampton	17 550	9	1	6	—	—	2	58	12	41	—	—	5
Spotsylvania	57 403	2	1	—	—	—	1	20	12	—	—	—	8
Stafford	61 236	3	1	—	—	—	2	12	12	—	—	—	—
Surry	6 145	4	1	3	—	—	—	28	9	19	—	—	—
Sussex	10 248	4	1	3	—	—	—	31	11	20	—	—	—
Tazewell	45 960	7	1	5	—	—	1	49	10	36	—	—	3
Warren	26 142	2	1	1	—	—	—	15	10	5	—	—	—
Washington	45 887	6	1	3	—	—	2	36	12	19	—	—	5
Westmoreland	15 480	3	1	2	—	—	—	25	10	15	—	—	—
Wise	39 573	10	1	6	—	—	3	54	13	35	—	—	6
Wythe	25 466	3	1	2	—	—	—	23	12	11	—	—	—
York	42 422	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Alexandria city ²	111 183	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Bedford city ²	6 073	2	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	9	—	—	—
Bristol city ²	18 426	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Buena Vista city ²	6 406	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Charlottesville city ²	40 341	3	—	1	—	—	2	9	—	9	—	—	—
Chesapeake city ²	151 976	3	—	1	—	—	2	20	—	16	—	—	4
Clifton Forge city ²	4 679	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Colonial Heights city ²	16 064	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Covington city ²	6 991	3	—	1	—	—	2	10	—	10	—	—	—
Danville city ²	53 056	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—
Emporia city ²	5 306	2	—	1	—	—	1	12	—	12	—	—	—
Fairfax city ²	19 622	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Falls Church city ²	9 578	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Franklin city ²	7 864	2	—	1	—	—	1	12	—	12	—	—	—
Fredericksburg city ²	19 027	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Galax city ²	6 670	3	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—
Hampton city ²	133 793	3	—	1	—	—	2	12	—	12	—	—	—
Harrisonburg city ²	30 707	2	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—
Hopewell city ²	23 101	4	—	1	—	—	3	12	—	12	—	—	—
Lexington city ²	6 959	2	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	9	—	—	—

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[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Virginia—Con.													
Lynchburg city ² -----	66 049	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Manassas city ² -----	27 957	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Manassas Park city ² -----	6 734	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Martinsville city ² -----	16 162	3	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	10	—	—	—
Newport News city ² -----	170 045	2	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Norfolk city ² -----	261 229	5	—	1	—	—	4	12	—	12	—	—	—
Norton city ² -----	4 247	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—
Petersburg city ² -----	38 386	3	—	1	—	—	2	12	—	12	—	—	—
Poquoson city ² -----	11 005	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Portsmouth city ² -----	103 907	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Radford city ² -----	15 940	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
Richmond city ² -----	203 056	4	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—
Roanoke city ² -----	96 397	2	—	1	—	—	1	12	—	12	—	—	—
Salem city ² -----	23 756	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
South Boston city ² -----	6 997	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Staunton city ² -----	24 461	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Suffolk city ² -----	52 141	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Virginia Beach city ² -----	393 069	2	—	1	—	—	1	14	—	14	—	—	—
Waynesboro city ² -----	18 549	1	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—
Williamsburg city ² -----	11 530	2	—	1	—	—	1	9	—	9	—	—	—
Winchester city ² -----	21 947	5	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	—
Washington -----	4 866 692	1 760	39	268	—	296	1 157	7 187	445	1 905	—	1 477	3 360
Adams -----	13 603	30	1	5	—	5	19	130	11	37	—	25	57
Asotin -----	17 605	10	1	2	—	2	5	42	9	14	—	10	9
Benton -----	112 560	49	1	5	—	6	37	163	15	37	—	30	81
Chelan -----	52 250	49	1	5	—	7	36	190	10	31	—	35	114
Clallam -----	56 464	33	1	3	—	5	24	120	10	21	—	25	64
Clark -----	238 053	42	1	7	—	9	25	184	10	56	—	45	73
Columbia -----	4 024	12	1	2	—	2	7	53	7	15	—	10	21
Cowlitz -----	82 119	34	1	5	—	6	22	133	15	33	—	30	55
Douglas -----	26 205	32	1	5	—	6	20	129	10	30	—	30	59
Ferry -----	6 295	17	1	1	—	5	10	72	12	6	—	25	29
Franklin -----	37 473	24	1	4	—	4	15	104	10	26	—	20	48
Garfield -----	2 248	6	1	1	—	1	3	36	10	10	—	5	11
Grant -----	54 758	72	1	14	—	10	47	296	12	95	—	50	139
Grays Harbor -----	64 175	54	1	9	—	13	31	238	10	77	—	65	86
Island -----	60 195	48	1	3	—	3	41	164	11	21	—	15	117
Jefferson -----	20 146	27	1	1	—	5	20	102	9	8	—	25	60
King -----	1 507 319	140	1	30	—	19	90	627	11	249	—	96	271
Kitsap -----	189 731	56	1	4	—	5	46	208	13	34	—	25	136
Kittitas -----	26 725	33	1	5	—	6	21	140	10	39	—	30	61
Klickitat -----	16 616	37	1	3	—	10	23	152	10	19	—	50	73
Lewis -----	59 358	61	1	9	—	14	37	253	12	61	—	70	110
Lincoln -----	8 864	32	1	8	—	8	15	152	10	51	—	40	51
Mason -----	38 341	40	1	1	—	7	31	135	10	3	—	35	87
Okanogan -----	33 350	55	1	13	—	8	33	254	9	91	—	40	114
Pacific -----	18 882	33	1	4	—	6	22	131	18	21	—	30	62
Pend Oreille -----	8 915	25	1	5	—	3	16	102	10	30	—	15	47
Pierce -----	586 203	85	1	18	—	15	51	354	17	125	—	75	137
San Juan -----	10 035	25	1	1	—	4	19	95	10	7	—	20	58
Skagit -----	79 555	75	1	8	—	7	59	268	9	55	—	35	169
Skamania -----	8 289	19	1	2	—	4	12	75	7	12	—	20	36
Snohomish -----	465 642	93	1	19	—	14	59	388	18	134	—	70	166
Spokane -----	361 364	69	1	11	—	14	43	277	10	71	—	69	127
Stevens -----	30 948	33	1	6	—	12	14	153	17	41	—	59	36
Thurston -----	161 238	45	1	7	—	8	29	175	16	46	—	40	73
Wahkiakum -----	3 327	17	1	1	—	1	14	60	9	7	—	5	39
Walla Walla -----	48 439	49	1	4	—	7	37	191	9	33	—	34	115
Whatcom -----	127 780	67	1	7	—	7	52	244	14	49	—	35	146
Whitman -----	38 775	63	1	16	—	13	33	304	11	117	—	65	111
Yakima -----	188 823	69	1	14	—	15	39	293	14	93	—	74	112
West Virginia -----	1 793 477	691	55	231	—	55	350	2 567	461	1 712	—	275	119
Barbour -----	15 699	10	1	3	—	1	5	45	8	24	—	5	8
Berkeley -----	59 253	12	1	2	—	1	8	37	8	20	—	5	4
Boone -----	25 870	13	1	4	—	1	7	39	8	26	—	5	—
Braxton -----	12 998	10	1	4	—	1	4	39	8	26	—	5	—
Brooke -----	26 992	12	1	4	—	1	6	49	8	35	—	5	—
Cabell -----	96 827	17	1	3	—	1	12	56	8	26	—	5	17
Calhoun -----	7 885	6	1	1	—	1	3	20	8	7	—	5	—
Clay -----	9 983	5	1	1	—	1	2	20	8	7	—	5	—
Doddridge -----	6 994	4	1	1	—	1	1	20	8	7	—	5	—
Fayette -----	47 952	26	1	10	—	1	14	100	9	74	—	5	12
Gilmer -----	7 669	4	1	2	—	1	—	27	8	14	—	5	—
Grant -----	10 428	9	1	2	—	1	5	25	8	12	—	5	—
Greenbrier -----	34 693	15	1	8	—	1	5	70	8	51	—	5	6
Hampshire -----	16 498	8	1	2	—	1	4	39	8	16	—	5	10
Hancock -----	35 233	12	1	3	—	1	7	35	8	22	—	5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
West Virginia—Con.													
Hardy	10 977	5	1	2	—	1	1	27	8	14	—	5	—
Harrison	69 371	29	1	10	—	1	17	96	8	76	—	5	7
Jackson	25 938	10	1	2	—	1	6	29	6	18	—	5	—
Jefferson	35 926	10	1	5	—	1	3	52	10	37	—	5	—
Kanawha	207 619	45	1	14	—	1	29	154	9	138	—	5	2
Lewis	17 223	8	1	2	—	1	4	29	8	16	—	5	—
Lincoln	21 382	12	1	2	—	1	8	32	10	14	—	5	3
Logan	43 032	10	1	5	—	1	3	47	8	34	—	5	—
McDowell	35 233	15	1	10	—	1	3	84	7	72	—	5	—
Marion	57 249	28	1	9	—	1	17	81	9	64	—	5	3
Marshall	37 356	18	1	5	—	1	11	67	9	45	—	5	8
Mason	25 178	13	1	6	—	1	5	69	8	47	—	5	9
Mercer	64 980	18	1	6	—	1	10	54	8	41	—	5	—
Mineral	26 697	14	1	5	—	1	7	44	8	31	—	5	—
Mingo	33 739	15	1	5	—	1	8	47	9	33	—	5	—
Monongalia	75 509	23	1	6	—	1	15	61	9	41	—	5	6
Monroe	12 406	7	1	2	—	1	3	26	8	13	—	5	—
Morgan	12 128	6	1	2	—	1	2	29	10	14	—	5	—
Nicholas	26 775	12	1	2	—	1	8	37	8	19	—	5	5
Ohio	50 871	11	1	6	—	1	3	59	9	45	—	5	—
Pendleton	8 054	4	1	1	—	1	1	21	9	7	—	5	—
Pleasants	7 546	5	1	2	—	1	1	26	8	13	—	5	—
Pocahontas	9 008	7	1	3	—	1	2	36	10	21	—	5	—
Preston	29 037	17	1	10	—	1	5	83	8	70	—	5	—
Putnam	42 835	14	1	6	—	1	6	55	8	42	—	5	—
Raleigh	76 819	18	1	5	—	1	11	49	8	36	—	5	—
Randolph	27 803	17	1	7	—	1	8	67	8	54	—	5	—
Ritchie	10 233	10	1	6	—	1	2	54	9	40	—	5	—
Roane	15 120	9	1	2	—	1	5	26	8	13	—	5	—
Summers	14 204	7	1	1	—	1	4	19	9	5	—	5	—
Taylor	15 144	11	1	2	—	1	7	28	9	14	—	5	—
Tucker	7 728	9	1	5	—	1	2	49	8	36	—	5	—
Tyler	9 796	8	1	3	—	1	3	38	8	22	—	5	3
Upshur	22 867	9	1	1	—	1	6	20	8	7	—	5	—
Wayne	41 636	12	1	4	—	1	6	43	9	29	—	5	—
Webster	10 729	9	1	3	—	1	4	34	8	21	—	5	—
Wetzel	19 258	13	1	6	—	1	5	62	9	48	—	5	—
Wirt	5 192	4	1	1	—	1	1	21	9	7	—	5	—
Wood	86 915	15	1	4	—	1	9	50	9	29	—	5	7
Wyoming	28 990	21	1	3	—	1	16	41	8	19	—	5	9
Wisconsin	4 891 769	2 738	72	583	1 266	440	377	17 379	2 313	4 611	7 099	2 830	526
Adams	15 682	25	1	2	17	1	4	148	25	14	91	9	9
Ashland	16 307	24	1	3	13	4	3	156	27	30	66	26	7
Barron	40 750	52	1	10	25	7	9	311	36	73	143	47	12
Bayfield	14 008	38	1	3	25	4	5	216	25	17	142	26	6
Brown	194 594	40	1	8	16	9	6	294	53	88	104	48	1
Buffalo	13 584	31	1	6	17	4	3	185	23	45	93	24	—
Burnett	13 084	33	1	3	21	3	5	188	27	26	108	21	6
Calumet	34 291	27	1	5	9	5	5	164	25	58	48	33	—
Chippewa	52 360	42	1	7	23	7	4	274	38	55	132	43	6
Clark	31 647	58	1	11	33	8	5	336	35	72	174	48	7
Columbia	45 088	51	1	13	21	10	6	320	38	89	118	66	9
Crawford	15 940	29	1	10	11	4	3	179	24	74	57	24	—
Dane	367 085	87	1	25	34	17	10	597	48	222	206	115	6
Dodge	76 559	56	1	17	24	9	5	362	43	122	131	63	3
Door	25 690	29	1	5	14	5	4	184	25	35	86	35	3
Douglas	41 758	28	1	6	16	3	2	196	35	45	94	19	3
Dunn	35 909	37	1	8	22	4	2	236	34	54	120	28	—
Eau Claire	85 183	30	1	5	13	5	6	170	34	40	68	22	6
Florence	4 590	11	1	—	8	1	1	63	18	—	38	7	—
Fond du Lac	90 083	46	1	11	21	8	5	312	45	86	123	49	9
Forest	8 776	24	1	1	14	3	5	145	26	13	77	17	12
Grant	49 264	74	1	19	33	12	9	446	40	140	180	86	—
Green	30 339	33	1	7	16	6	3	217	35	54	85	43	—
Green Lake	18 651	24	1	6	10	4	3	169	27	42	60	34	6
Iowa	20 150	32	1	11	14	5	1	221	28	78	80	35	—
Iron	6 153	16	1	2	10	2	1	100	25	12	53	10	—
Jackson	16 588	32	1	6	21	3	1	196	25	42	108	21	—
Jefferson	67 783	38	1	8	16	7	6	251	36	66	94	49	6
Juneau	21 650	37	1	9	19	5	3	229	28	60	103	35	3
Kenosha	128 181	38	1	5	7	14	11	240	33	54	56	67	30
Kewaunee	18 878	20	1	4	10	3	2	140	24	33	62	21	—
La Crosse	97 904	29	1	6	12	6	4	206	39	58	66	37	6
Lafayette	16 076	35	1	8	18	7	1	223	22	53	97	51	—
Langlade	19 505	29	1	2	17	3	6	173	27	21	92	21	12
Lincoln	26 993	25	1	2	16	2	4	167	28	23	92	18	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1992—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1990 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments		Total	General purpose governments			Special purpose governments	
			County	Subcounty		School district	Special district		County	Subcounty		School district	Special district
				Municipal	Town or township					Municipal	Town or township		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Wisconsin—Con.													
Manitowoc	80 421	46	1	12	18	6	9	285	37	97	105	40	6
Marathon	115 400	71	1	14	42	8	6	446	44	109	235	52	6
Marquette	40 548	39	1	7	18	8	5	271	36	60	113	56	6
Marquette	12 321	28	1	5	14	2	6	175	23	41	78	18	15
Menominee	3 890	4	1	—	1	1	1	23	7	—	9	7	—
Milwaukee	959 275	43	1	19	—	18	5	338	31	193	—	114	—
Monroe	36 633	44	1	10	24	4	5	249	35	70	120	24	—
Oconto	30 226	39	1	5	23	5	5	251	38	49	128	33	3
Oneida	31 679	34	1	1	20	6	6	194	25	9	112	33	15
Outagamie	140 510	48	1	11	20	8	8	338	51	109	115	54	9
Ozaukee	72 831	23	1	8	6	5	3	175	38	61	35	35	6
Pepin	7 107	16	1	3	8	3	1	99	18	23	41	17	—
Pierce	32 765	34	1	8	17	6	2	199	23	49	88	39	—
Polk	34 773	62	1	11	24	8	18	334	29	75	134	42	54
Portage	61 405	35	1	10	17	4	3	232	40	77	86	26	3
Price	15 600	28	1	5	17	3	2	171	27	34	87	23	—
Racine	175 034	42	1	9	9	12	11	256	37	86	65	65	3
Richland	17 521	28	1	6	16	2	3	174	27	46	84	14	3
Rock	139 510	45	1	8	20	9	7	283	35	61	120	60	7
Rusk	15 079	42	1	9	24	4	4	232	27	50	126	26	3
St. Croix	50 251	48	1	12	21	6	8	294	36	87	114	42	15
Sauk	46 975	48	1	15	22	5	5	311	37	113	118	37	6
Sawyer	14 181	26	1	5	16	2	2	150	21	29	82	18	—
Shawano	37 157	51	1	11	25	5	9	307	36	90	139	39	3
Sheboygan	103 877	45	1	13	15	10	6	313	39	110	100	61	3
Taylor	18 901	36	1	5	22	3	5	205	23	38	118	23	3
Trempealeau	25 263	41	1	11	15	7	7	251	29	79	79	47	17
Vernon	25 617	42	1	11	21	6	3	265	35	74	107	42	7
Vilas	17 707	26	1	1	14	4	6	154	28	6	82	22	16
Walworth	75 000	54	1	11	15	16	11	327	42	91	92	81	21
Washburn	13 772	36	1	4	21	4	6	206	26	35	114	25	6
Washington	95 328	39	1	7	13	9	9	254	36	59	79	53	27
Waukesha	304 715	69	1	24	13	20	11	483	40	204	88	119	32
Waupaca	46 104	48	1	12	22	7	6	329	33	97	131	51	17
Waushara	19 385	42	1	7	18	3	13	228	26	49	93	23	37
Winnebago	140 320	30	1	5	16	5	3	238	52	44	105	37	—
Wood	73 605	46	1	12	22	7	4	325	45	113	130	34	3
Wyoming	453 588	549	23	97	—	56	373	2 621	264	531	—	379	1 447
Albany	30 797	16	1	2	—	1	12	87	10	12	—	9	56
Big Horn	10 525	54	1	9	—	4	40	227	12	45	—	27	143
Campbell	29 370	27	1	2	—	1	23	116	12	12	—	6	86
Carbon	16 659	30	1	10	—	2	17	130	14	52	—	15	49
Converse	11 128	15	1	4	—	2	8	87	10	20	—	14	43
Crook	5 294	10	1	4	—	1	4	61	11	20	—	9	21
Fremont	33 662	35	1	6	—	10	18	193	11	34	—	63	85
Goshen	12 373	35	1	5	—	2	27	159	11	26	—	14	108
Hot Springs	4 809	13	1	3	—	1	8	74	13	15	—	7	39
Johnson	6 145	11	1	2	—	1	7	67	12	10	—	9	36
Laramie	73 142	22	1	4	—	3	14	121	9	25	—	23	64
Lincoln	12 625	40	1	8	—	2	29	199	12	42	—	12	133
Natrona	61 226	43	1	6	—	2	34	176	11	35	—	16	114
Niobrara	2 499	11	1	3	—	1	6	51	14	15	—	9	13
Park	23 178	29	1	3	—	4	21	161	14	19	—	26	102
Platte	8 145	15	1	5	—	2	7	71	11	25	—	12	23
Sheridan	23 562	26	1	4	—	4	17	102	11	22	—	23	46
Sublette	4 843	19	1	3	—	2	13	88	12	17	—	12	47
Sweetwater	38 823	27	1	6	—	3	17	118	9	36	—	21	52
Teton	11 172	16	1	1	—	1	13	76	11	5	—	7	53
Uinta	18 705	14	1	3	—	3	7	80	10	17	—	19	34
Washakie	8 388	27	1	2	—	2	22	107	11	15	—	12	69
Weston	6 518	14	1	2	—	2	9	70	13	12	—	14	31

¹April 1, 1990 population except for Denali Borough, Alaska, which was incorporated December 7, 1990. Population for Denali Borough, Alaska is a 1992 estimate.

²County-type area without county government, see appendix C.

³Does not include the population of Kalawao County (130 inhabitants). Kalawao County had no local governments as of January 1992.

⁴Does not include the population of the Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park (52 inhabitants). The Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park is a county area equivalent which had no local governments as of January 1992.

⁵Includes the population of all five county areas comprising the City of New York—Bronx County (1,203,789 inhabitants), Kings County (2,300,664 inhabitants), New York County (1,487,536 inhabitants), Queens County (1,951,598 inhabitants), and Richmond County (378,977 inhabitants). The five county areas comprising the City of New York are substantially consolidated with the city for governmental purposes, and are not counted as separate governments.

Appendix A.

Legally Authorized Elective Offices of State and Local Governments

The following section of this report provides a presentation of the legally authorized Federal Government elective offices, followed by a presentation of legally authorized State and local government elective offices in each State and the District of Columbia.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATION

Data on popularly elected officials are presented as part of the Census of Governments. Prior to 1987, these data were presented every 10 years. A detailed analysis of the legal provisions authorizing elective offices in each State was first made for the 1957 Census of Governments. The legislation has been reviewed periodically since 1957 to update and verify the research of previous years. The results of those efforts were published as part of the 1957, 1967, 1977, and 1987 censuses of governments.

The legislative review conducted for this 1992 Census of Governments covered State legislation enacted between 1987 and 1991. The existing presentations of legally authorized elective offices were revised as necessary and then sent to political scientists or public officials in each State for their review. The individuals who reviewed this material are listed in appendix D.

With very few exceptions, the Census Bureau classification of elective offices is in accordance with the views expressed by these advisers. In a few instances, however, it was necessary to depart from their views in order to maintain consistency of classification among the States.

CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION

Following the presentation of legally authorized offices for the Federal Government are the presentations of legally authorized elective offices of State and local governments for each State. The presentations of State and local government elective offices for each State are divided into sections corresponding to the basic types of governments recognized for the Census Bureau classification of governments. The section covering the State government is followed by a section for each of the five types of local governments recognized in census reporting. Of these five types, three are general purpose governments—county, municipal, and township governments. The other two types are special purpose governments—school district governments and special district governments. Definitions of

these five types of local governments are presented in appendix B.¹ If any one of these five types of local governments does not exist in a particular State, that fact is noted.

Within each type of government in a particular State, information for each legally authorized elective office is presented by type of office—i.e., legislature or governing body, other boards, and other elective offices. Definitions of each type of elective office appear in appendix B. Types of elective offices for which no legally authorized elective office exists are omitted. Facts shown for each legally authorized elective office include the office title, the length of term (in years), the geographic area for election, and the basis of compensation. For purposes of this report, compensation has been defined to exclude reimbursement for expenses unless such reimbursement comprises the only remuneration received or a substantial part of it. Thus, while many salaried public officials receive reimbursement for expenses, that fact is not reflected in this appendix. For elective boards and commissions and for other multiple-person offices, the number of authorized members per government is shown in parentheses after the office title.

The diversity of governmental structure and of legal provisions has necessitated some variation from State to State in the pattern of presentation, with additional explanatory notes in many instances. The presentation is, for the most part, limited to offices covered by constitutional provisions or general State laws. However, some offices established by special or local legislation are also listed where applicable provisions have been included in the State code or where a marked departure from the usual pattern of local government exists—for example, in the scattered instances of city-county consolidation.

While this appendix includes all offices authorized in the constitutions and the general State laws, not all of these authorized offices are necessarily filled. For example, the full quota of authorized justices of the peace are not elected for many local governments.

It is sometimes difficult to determine whether particular court offices can be most properly associated with the State or with a county government. In general, where judicial districts of a State are commonly larger than a single county, all the elected officers of those districts have

¹The criteria for classifying governments are presented in Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*, of the 1992 Census of Governments.

been assigned to the State. Furthermore, if a particular officer is paid by the State, that officer is assigned to the State. Otherwise, officers authorized for courts whose jurisdiction does not extend beyond the county line are classified as part of the county government. In States that have township governments, elected justices of the peace, magistrates, and constables are classified as township government officials, but such offices authorized in States without township governments are classified as county government officials.

Additional information is presented for specific types of local government, as follows:

For county governments, the presentation designates county areas, if any, within the State that are not served by county government. In States that have county-dependent public school systems governed by an elected board, board members of such systems are presented under the sub-heading, "County dependent public school systems."

For subcounty general purpose governments (municipal and town or township governments), the following information is presented:

For municipal governments, the presentation includes a brief explanation of how municipal governments, as defined for census purposes, are designated under State law. In States that have municipal-dependent public school systems governed by an elected board, board members of such systems are presented under the sub-heading, "Municipal dependent public school systems." In States with township governments, the presentation on municipal governments also explains whether municipal governments exist within the area of a governmentally active town or township.

For town or township governments (including town governments in the six New England States and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin), the presentation includes, in States that have township governments, a brief description of the areas of the State that are served by township government. In States that have township-dependent public school systems governed by an elected board, board members of such systems are presented under the sub-heading, "Township dependent public school systems."

For school district governments, the description includes only those types of districts that have an elected governing body, other elected officials, or both. If all types of school district governments in a State are governed entirely by appointed officials, that fact is noted. School district governments shown under this heading exclude "dependent" public school systems—systems that are administratively or fiscally dependent on a State, county, municipal, or township government. Information on the elected officials of "dependent" public school systems is shown under the headings "State Government," "County Governments," "Municipal Governments," or "Town or Township Governments," as appropriate for a particular State.

For special district governments, the presentation includes only those types of districts that have an elected governing body, other elected officials, or both. Districts that are governed entirely by appointed officials are excluded. If all types of special district governments in a State are governed entirely by appointed officials, that fact is noted.

Federal Government

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Legislative body—Congress: Representatives (435)	2	Congressional district	Salary	Each of the 50 States is entitled to one or more representatives on the basis of population, and is divided into one or more Congressional districts in accordance with the method of equal portions. The number of districts to which each State is entitled is certified by the President. However, boundaries of Congressional districts are determined by State law.
Resident Commissioner (to the House of Representatives) from Puerto Rico	4	Puerto Rico at large	Salary	
Delegates (to the House of Representatives) from:				
American Samoa (1)	2	American Samoa at large	Salary	
District of Columbia (1)	2	District of Columbia at large	Salary	
Guam (1)	2	Guam at large	Salary	
Virgin Islands (1)	2	Virgin Islands at large	Salary	
Senators (100)	6	State at large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
President	4	United States at large	Salary	
Vice President	4	United States at large	Salary	Two Senators are elected from each State. Each represents the State at large.
				Although the President and the Vice President are elected by Presidential electors rather than directly by the people, they are counted as elected official officials in census statistics on elected officials. ¹ No person shall be elected President for more than two full terms. See "President," above.

¹The Presidential electors are elected by the voters of each State and the District of Columbia every 4 years for the purpose of selecting the President and the Vice President. The number of electors elected from each state equals the number of Senators and Representatives elected from that State. In addition, three electors are elected from the District of Columbia. The electors meet in the State capital after their election to cast their votes for a given Presidential and Vice Presidential candidate. Since the sole purpose of the electors is to select a President and a Vice President, the electors are not counted as elected officials in census statistics on popularly elected officials.

Alabama

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (105)	4	Representative district	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (35)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
Public service commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	Governor is an ex officio member of the board.
Board of education (8)	4	Congressional district	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (130)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture and industries	4	At large	Salary	
Court of civil appeals judges (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Court of criminal appeals judges (5)	6	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (40)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
District court judges (98)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body	4	See remarks	See remarks	Composition varies from county to county, but governing body is uniformly designated the county commission. Number of members is usually five but may vary from three to seven. Most counties have one or more members elected at large but in some cases with district residence requirements. Compensation is usually in the form of salary and expenses.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of the circuit court	6	At large	Salary	
Constables (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Fees	Office may be abolished by local legislation.
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	Authorized in counties of less than 300,000 population. Appointive in Jefferson County.
Deputy district attorney	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	Elected in a few counties under special legislative provisions.
Deputy clerk of the circuit court	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	Elected only in counties with more than five circuit court judges.
Judge of probate court	6	At large	Fees or salary	In a number of counties, serves as presiding officer of the county governing body and in this capacity receives per diem and expenses.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Tax assessor	6	At large	Salary or fees and commissions	
Tax collector	6	At large	Salary or fees and commissions	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary or commissions	Elected in only a few counties under special legislative provisions.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Council-manager cities and towns				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only. Municipal governments in Alabama are designated cities or towns. Operate under either mayor-council or commission form of government (see below).
Mayor-council cities and towns: Governing body—aldermen: Over 12,000 population	4	See remarks	Salary	If population is 12,000 to 20,000 and city has seven wards or fewer, two aldermen are elected from each ward at large. If population is 20,000 or more and city has seven wards or fewer, two aldermen are elected from each ward. If city has more than seven wards, one alderman is elected from each ward and enough elected at large to equal 14. Cities of 12,000 to 30,000 population may provide for election of five aldermen at large. Cities of more than 30,000 population having five wards may, by vote of council, provide that only one be elected from each ward.
Less than 12,000 population (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
President of city council (12,000 or more population)	4	At large	Salary	
Commission cities and towns (over 1,000 population only): Governing body—commissioners: General law (3)	3	At large	Salary	
Special law (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
Alabama has no township governments.				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
County school systems:				
Governing body—county board of education (5)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Office is appointive in most counties.
Other elective offices—county superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Soil and water conservation districts:				
Governing body—board of supervisors				Appointed by State soil conservation committee.
Other boards—watershed conservancy district board of supervisors (5)	4	Watershed district	Expenses	Watershed districts that may include all or part of one or more soil conservation districts are classified as dependent activities of the soil conservation district creating them.

Alaska

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (40)	2	Election district	Salary	
Senators (20)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
State dependent public school systems: Regional educational attendance area board members (5-11)	3	See remarks	Salary	Established in areas of the unorganized borough and military reservations not served by other public school systems. Elected from regional educational attendance area at large or by section thereof. These boards may be established by regional education attendance area boards.
Regional educational attendance area advisory school boards				
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (3)	8	At large	Salary	See "Superior court judges," below.
District court judges (19)	4	Judicial district	Salary	See "Superior court judges," below.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on same ticket.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Superior court judges (30)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Appeals court, superior court, and supreme court judges are appointed by Governor from nominations by judicial council. Question of retention is submitted at general election after 3 years in office and also after completion of term. District court judges are similarly nominated but stand for election after 2 years and on completion of term.
Supreme court justices (5)	10	At large	Salary	See "Superior court judges," above.
BOROUGH GOVERNMENTS				
Home rule boroughs				Excludes the consolidated city and borough governments of Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka, which are included under "Municipal Governments," below. Also excludes the "unorganized borough" (which is divided into 11 census areas for purposes of population statistics). The borough governments in other Alaska boroughs, although designated as "municipalities" under Alaska statutes, resemble county governments in other States. The Constitution provides that first class boroughs may adopt home rule charters.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
General law: Governing body—assembly members (5 to 11).....	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Number depends on population of borough. By voter approval, members may be elected at large, by districts, at large with district residence requirements, or both by districts and at large. Composition of assembly is determined by ordinance in accordance with equal representation requirements. Term is normally 3 years but may be changed by ordinance so long as it does not exceed 4 years. Since 1985, city council members are not allowed to be borough assembly members.
Other boards: Borough dependent public school systems: Borough school board members: Systems with 5,000 or more pupils (7, 9, or 11) Systems with fewer than 5,000 pupils (5 or 7) Advisory school board members.....	3 3	At large At large	Salary Salary	In some boroughs, the borough assembly, by ordinance, serves as the borough school board. May be established by borough school boards. Borough school board prescribes manner of selection, organization, powers, and duties.
Other elective offices: Borough mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term is usually 3 years, but borough assembly may specify another term so long as it does not exceed 4 years. In boroughs adopting the council-manager form of government, an appointed manager assumes the duties of the mayor.
SUBBOROUGH GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city) governments only.
Municipal Governments				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in Alaska. The Constitution provides that first class cities may adopt home rule charters that provide for their government.
Unified home rule municipalities (Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka)				Although Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka operate under home rule charters, provisions for their government are shown here because these three cities represent a rare situation of city and borough consolidation.
Governing body—assembly members				Assembly consists of 11 members members in Anchorage, nine members in Juneau, and seven members in Sitka. Term (subject to 4-year maximum) and election area are specified by ordinance, subject to equal representation requirements.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: City school board members	3	At large	Salary	School board consists of seven elected members in Anchorage and Juneau, and five elected members in Sitka.
Other elective offices—mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term and compensation are specified in charter. In cities adopting the council-manager form of government, an appointed manager assumes the duties of the mayor.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
General law cities				First class cities have 400 or more permanent residents. Other cities are second class.
Governing body:				
First-class cities—council (6)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Term is usually 3 years but council may specify another term so long as it does not exceed 4 years. Elected at large unless city provides, by ordinance, for election of members by district.
Second-class cities—council (7)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	See "First Class Cities," above.
Other boards:				
Municipal dependent public school systems:				
City school board members—first class cities in unorganized borough (5 or 7) . .	3	At large	Salary	
Other:				
Utility boards (5)	See remarks	At large	Salary	May be either elected or appointed. Where elected, term is usually two years but council may specify another term so long as it does not exceed 4 years.
Other elective offices—mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Elected only in first-class cities; selected by council in second-class cities. Term may be 1 to 4 years.
Town or Township Governments				Alaska has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Alaska has no independent school district governments.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Special district governments in Alaska are governed by appointed boards.

Arizona

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
STATE GOVERNMENT					
Legislature:					
Representatives (60)	2	Legislative district	Salary and per diem		
Senators (30)	2	Legislative district	Salary and per diem		
Other boards:					
Corporation commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary		
Supervisors of natural resources conservation districts (3 per district)	6	See remarks	Per diem and salary	There are 38 natural resources conservation districts in the State. Each district also has two supervisors appointed by the State land commissioner. Elected members are elected from natural resources conservation district at large. Salary increases for elected State officials require voter approval. In Division 1, ten judges are residents of, and elected from, Maricopa County, and five from the other seven counties of the division; in Division 2, four judges are residents of, and elected from, Pima County, and two from the other six counties of the division.	
Other elective offices:					
Appeals court justices (21)	6	Division	Salary		
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary		
Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Mine inspector	2	At large	Salary		
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (5)	6	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS					
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	4	Supervisor district	Salary	County accommodation schools and county special education cooperatives are governed by the county superintendent of schools (see "Other elective offices," below).	
Other boards:					
County-dependent public school systems					
Other—directors of anti-noxious weed districts (3 per district)	2	District at large	Not specified		
Other elective offices:					
Assessor	4	At large	Salary		
Attorney	4	At large	Salary		
Clerk of superior court	4	At large	Salary		
Constables (1 per precinct)	4	Justice precinct	Salary		
Justices of the peace (1 per precinct)	4	Justice precinct	Salary		
Recorder	4	At large	Salary		
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary		
Superior court judge	4	At large	Salary	One in each county, but in counties over 30,000 population, one additional judge for each additional 30,000 inhabitants, if authorized by Governor on petition of county board of supervisors. As of January 1990, the total number of superior court judges in the State was 101.	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments¹				
Charter cities				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Common-council cities and towns:				Municipal governments in Arizona are designated cities or towns.
Governing body—council members:				Cities over 3,500 population may adopt a charter that provides for their government.
Towns of 1,500 or more population (5 or 7)	See remarks	At large	Salary or per diem	Term is 2 years unless municipality adopts staggered terms.
Towns of fewer than 1,500 population (5) .	See remarks	At large	Salary or per diem	Term is 2 years unless municipality adopts staggered terms.
Towns of 3,000 or more population assuming city organization	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary or per diem	Seven members elected at large or six members (called aldermen) elected from wards and seventh member elected at large to serve as mayor.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor				In common council cities and towns, mayor is selected by council members from among their number, except when elections are by wards (see above). Election of mayor by voters is optional in other cities or towns.
Police justice				Election is optional. Municipal ordinance provides for office. Governing body sets compensation.
Boards-of-trustees cities and towns				Represents a temporary form of operation for liquidating affairs of a disincorporated municipality. Board of trustees form is authorized by law but is not now used by any municipality.
Governing body—trustees (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Election is optional. Provision for office is by municipal ordinance.
Other elective offices—police justice				The statutory provisions presented below are authorized by law but are not now used by any municipality.
Common-council cities and towns (other provisions):				
Governing body—council members:				
600 to 850 votes cast in preceding municipal election (4)	4	At large	Not specified	
Fewer than 600 votes cast in preceding municipal election (1 per ward)	2	Wards	Not specified	
Other elective offices				Both classes elect a mayor and a police chief (or marshal). A recorder and a treasurer are elected in those cities and towns with 600 to 850 votes cast.
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Governing body is designated as board of trustees, high school board of education, or community college board, as appropriate.
Common school districts (3)	4	At large	Expenses	Number may be increased to five members who serve 4-year terms.
Community college districts—1981 law (5) ...	6	Precinct	Not specified	
Joint common school districts (5)	4	See remarks	Not specified	One elected from each county in district. Remainder are elected at large.
Joint unified school districts				Same provisions as unified school districts, below.
Unified school districts				Governing boards of coterminous common school and high school districts comprise the governing board of the unified school district.
Union high school districts (3 or 5)	4	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Agricultural improvement districts—directors: General plan (3 to 9)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Generally the directors are elected by division, but election may be from the district at large. The law also provides for an alternate form of administration.
Optional plan—over 175,000 acres in district (14)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Districts of this type include the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District. Two directors are elected at large and the remainder by division.
Community park maintenance districts—directors (3 or more)	See remarks	At large	Expenses	Provisions apply only to districts with an area of 160 acres or more. Number and term of directors is specified in petition establishing district.
Drainage districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected by district division or at large. Only persons having a land interest in district may vote in district elections.
Electrical districts—directors (3-15)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Board must consist of an odd number of members.
Fire districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	At large	Expenses	Applicable in districts without an elected fire chief.
Flood control districts—1921 law—directors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected by district division or at large.
Health service districts—directors (3 or more)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Hospital districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors: Districts with 25,000 acres or more (9)	3	District division	Per diem and expenses	Normally elected by district division. If district has 10,000 acres or fewer, directors may be elected at large. If district has more than 10,000 acres, three directors are elected by division and two at large.
Districts with fewer than 25,000 acres (3) . .	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation water delivery districts—trustees (3)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Metropolitan public transit authorities—directors (5 to 11) ²	4	District division	Per diem and expenses	
Pest control districts—1957 and 1983 laws—directors (5)	2	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Power districts—directors (5)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Two elected at large, three from district division; or all may be elected at large.
Sanitary districts with area over 160 acres—directors (3 or more)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Special road districts—trustees (3)	3	At large	Not specified	
Water conservation districts—directors (1 to 10 per county served)	6	At large	Expenses	Number of directors per county served depends on population of county.
Other boards:				
Agricultural improvement districts—alternate form (over 175,000 acres in district)				Districts of this type include the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District.
Council (30)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	District divisions equal 10, with 3 council members elected from each.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
Agricultural improvement districts:				
General plan—president	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Districts of this type include the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District.
Alternate form—over 175,000 acres in district				
President	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Fire chief and secretary-treasurer are elected in districts without an elected board of directors.
Vice president	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Fire districts				
Fire chief	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary-treasurer	4	At large	Not specified	

¹Municipal governments in Arizona with a population of less than 3,000 are classified as towns. Those with a population of 3,000 or more may choose to be either a city or a town. If a community increases in population from under 3,000 to more than 3,000, they may change to city status by resolution of the council and a majority vote of the registered voters.

²The board of a metropolitan public transit authority is initially appointed, but is elected upon the expiration of the terms of the initial members.

Arkansas

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (100)	2	County	Salary and per diem	
Senators (35)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Chancellors (32)	6	Chancery district	Salary	
Circuit court judges (66)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	Count of 32 excludes combined circuit court judges-chancellors. Judicial circuits entitled to two or more judges are divided into divisions for their election. Judges may be combined with chancellors in some localities. Count of 66 includes 33 combined circuit court judges-chancellors.
Community junior college districts—directors (9 per district)	6	College district	Not specified	There are eight community college districts in the State.
Court of appeals judges (6)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large with district residency requirement.
Commissioner of State lands	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Prosecuting attorneys (24)	2	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	8	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—quorum court	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Quorum court is composed of county judge and nine to 15 justices of the peace (see below).
Other boards—board of education (5)	5	Zones	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	Salary	
Circuit court clerk	2	At large	Salary	Also serves as chancery court clerk and county recorder except in Pulaski County. Circuit court clerk and county clerk may be combined in some counties.
Collector of taxes	2	At large	Salary	In most counties, sheriff acts as collector of taxes.
Constables (1 per township)	2	Township	Salary and fees	
Coroner	2	At large	Salary and fees	
County clerk	2	At large	Salary	May serve as ex officio clerk of the county and probate courts and as recorder.
County judge	2	At large	Salary	Also serves as chairperson of the quorum court.
Justices of the peace (2 per district)	2	District	See remarks	Receives salary, plus per diem and expenses for quorum court attendance. Counties were divided into 9 to 15 districts for election of justices of the peace by 1977 legislation.
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary and fees	May also serve as ex officio collector of taxes (see above).
Surveyor	2	At large	Salary and fees	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary and fees	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments¹				Municipal governments in Arkansas are designated cities or incorporated towns. Any first or second class city may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
Charter cities				
Governing body: Administrator form (cities over 2,500 population)—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Mayor is elected and serves as chairperson of the board but does not vote. Three directors are elected at large and four by wards.
Commission form (cities with population between 18,000 and 75,000)—commissioners(4)	4	At large	Salary	Mayor is additional member of board of commissioners. City may provide for only two commissioners plus mayor.
Manager form (over 2,500 population)—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Cities with population between 13,000 and 15,500, and between 28,000 and 35,000, may choose to have four elected at large and three by wards.
Council form—aldermen: First class cities (2 per ward)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Term is 4 years in cities of 50,000 or more population and 2 years if population is under 50,000; elected at large with ward residence requirement unless council provides by ordinance for election by wards.
Second class cities (2 per ward)	2	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large with ward residency requirements. City council may provide for election of one alderman from each ward by all voters of the city, and the other aldermen from each ward by voters of that ward only.
Towns (5)	2	At large	Salary	Recorder (see below) also serves as ex officio clerk of the council.
Other elective offices: Attorney	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Optional for second class cities and towns. Term is 4 years if population is 2,500 to 50,000 and 2 years if population is under 2,500. Receives salary in first class cities, and either salary or fees in second class cities.
Clerk—first class cities	4	At large	Salary	Elected in council form cities. May be combined with treasurer.
Collector—second class cities	2	At large	Salary or fees	Office is optional at discretion of council.
Marshal—second class cities and towns) . .	2	At large	Fees	Office is mandatory in second class cities but may be appointive, and is optional for towns. Cities may provide for salary in lieu of fees.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	In manager form, mayor is appointed by council.
Municipal court judge (cities over 2,500 population)	4	At large	Salary	
Police judge	4	At large	Salary or fees	Authorized as an elective office only for first class cities where council has not provided for municipal court.
Recorder—second class cities and towns .	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Office of recorder and treasurer may be combined in second class cities (see below). Term is 4 years in cities and 2 years in towns. Serves as council clerk in towns.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Treasurer	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term is 4 years in council form cities of 50,000 population or more and 2 years if population is under 50,000. Office is appointive in other forms. May be combined with clerk. In second class cities term is 2 years and office may be combined with recorder. Office is optional for towns. Arkansas has no township governments.
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of directors: Consolidated school districts	4	See remarks	Unpaid	Number of members and their terms varies according to number of districts consolidated. Directors may be elected at large, by zones, or both.
County school districts (5)	5	Zones	Per diem	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has two members appointed by State soil and water conservation commission.
Fire protection districts—commissioners (5 or 7)	3	See remarks	Expenses	Elected by county in multi-county districts, and at large in single-county districts.
Levee districts (3)	3	At large	Per diem	Some levee districts have been established by special acts that provide for their government.
Regional water distribution districts—directors (3 or more)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Three directors are elected from each county in the district. Number of directors may be increased by circuit court.
Other boards: Levee districts—assessors (3)	3	At large	Per diem	

¹Municipal governments are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class cities--2,500 or more; second class cities--500 to 2,499; towns--less than 500. However, towns that had voted previously to become cities of the second class continue in this classification.

California

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Assembly members (80)	2	Assembly district	Salary and per diem	May not serve more than three terms.
Senators (40)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	May not serve more than two terms.
Other boards:				
Board of equalization—members (4)	4	Equalization district	Salary	State controller also serves as an ex officio member.
Other elective offices:				
Appellate court judges (88)	12	Appellate court district	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor with approval of commission on judicial appointments. Is subsequently elected on record.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Supreme court justices (7)	12	At large	Salary	See "Appellate court judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Charter counties				
Excludes City and County of San Francisco, which is counted under "Municipal Governments," below.				
Provisions for government are made in charters. Officers are the same as in general law counties but may be either elected or appointed except for the board of supervisors, the board of education, the assessor, the district attorney, the sheriff, and the treasurer which, under Constitutional provisions, must be elected.				
General law counties:				
Governing body—supervisors (5)	4	Supervisor district	Salary	
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems ...				County special service schools are governed directly by the county superintendent of schools (see "Other elective offices," below).
Other:				
County board of education (5 or 7)	See remarks	Trustee area	Per diem and travel	Length of term is determined by county committee on school district reorganization. May be elected at large with trustee area residency requirement at request of county clerk where area precincts do not coincide with county precincts. ¹
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Upon voter approval, offices shown below may be appointive.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	In counties of more than 220,000 population, office of auditor may be abolished by voter approval and an appointive director of finance substituted.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Constables (1 per district)	6	Justice district	Fees	In some counties, the sheriff serves as the constable. Office may be abolished by county supervisors and replaced by an appointive medical examiner.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	Established in districts of less than 40,000 population. Number of judges is fixed by law.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Justice court judges	6	Judicial district	Salary	Established in districts of more than 40,000 population. Number of judges is fixed by law.
Municipal court judges	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Public administrator	4	At large	Salary	Office may be created at discretion of board of supervisors and may be elective or appointive. May be created in cooperation with another county.
Public defender	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. Number of judges per county depends on county population. As of January 1992, the total number of superior court judges in the State outside San Francisco was 746.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (1 to 240 per county) .	6	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	Office of surveyor may be appointive at discretion of county board of supervisors.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments				
Charter cities				Municipal governments in California are designated cities or towns.
City and County of San Francisco				Municipalities of 3,500 or more population may adopt a charter that provides for their government. Although the City and County of San Francisco operates under a special charter, provisions for its government are presented here because it presents a rare situation of city and county consolidation.
Governing body—supervisors (11)	4	At large	Salary	Offices below are appointive on majority vote of voters.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
City attorney	4	At large	Salary	
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Municipal court judges (16)	6	At large	Salary	
Public defender	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (29)	6	At large	Salary	
General law cities:				
Governing body—council (4 to 9)	4	At large or by district	Salary	
Other elective offices				
City clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	If elected, mayor retains membership on council. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Town or Township Governments				California has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Governing bodies are designated as "boards of education" in city school districts and as "boards of trustees" in other school districts.
Elementary school districts:				
City districts (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	Provisions for districts serving charter cities are found in city charter; if charter does not provide otherwise, board of elementary school district serving city is the board of education and general-law provisions apply. Board members in cities of 250,000 population or more may receive per diem. School district serving city of Sacramento has an appointed board.
Regular districts (3 or 5)	4	At large	Per meeting	Districts may increase number of trustees to five. Number may be increased from five to seven by county committee on school district organization. If voters approve, trustees may be elected from trustee areas or at large with trustee area residency requirement.
Union, joint, and joint union districts (5 or 7) .	4	At large	Per meeting	With voter approval, trustees may be elected from trustee areas or at large with area residency requirement. Board may also include one or more nonvoting pupil members.
High school districts:				
County districts (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	With voter approval, members may be elected from trustee areas or at large with area residency requirement. Board may include one or more nonvoting pupil members.
Union and joint union districts (5 or 7)	4	At large	Per meeting	See "High school districts," above.
Community college districts superimposed on two or more high school or unified school districts (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	See "High school districts," above.
Unified school districts (5 or 7)	4	At large	Per meeting	Number of trustees may be increased to seven if voters approve dividing district into trustee areas. Members may be elected from trustee areas or at large with trustee area residency requirement. Special provisions allow larger boards in some districts. Board may include one or more nonvoting student members. Unified district including all or part of a chartered city or having average daily attendance of 2,000 or more is considered a city school district (see above). Method of selection is subject to voter approval. If district is divided into trustee areas, election may be from such areas or by district at large with trustee area residency requirement. Countywide unified districts must be divided into an odd number of trustee areas, up to 15. Board may include one or more nonvoting pupil members.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS²				
				Optional provisions of legislation authorizing some of the types of districts shown below provide that the county board of supervisors or the city governing body may serve as the district governing body in lieu of a separate elected district board.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
				Districts governed by the county board of supervisors or by the city governing body are classified as dependent agencies of the county or city government they serve, and are not counted as separate governments. In addition, county supervisors may appoint governing body members of harbor, library, local and multi-county fire protection, and police protection districts if only one person files for the office, and shall appoint if no one files.
Governing body:				
Airport districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Community service districts—directors (3 or 5).	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	
Drainage districts: ³				
Drainage districts—1885 law—trustees (3) . .	See remarks	See remarks	Expenses	District by-laws provide for term and election area of trustees.
Drainage districts—1903 law—directors (3, 5, or 6)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	If three directors, elected at large. If five, elected by division. If six, either two from each of three divisions or one from each of five divisions and one at large. Directors may be either elected by voters or appointed by county board of supervisors.
Drainage districts—1923 law—directors				
Storm water districts—1909 law—trustees (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large except when district includes unincorporated area with incorporated area, one trustee must be elected from unincorporated area. Provisions shown below are those that were in effect on January 1, 1992. ⁴
Fire districts:				
Fire protection districts—1961 law—directors (3 or 5)	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	On petition, may be elected by division.
Local fire protection districts—1939 law—commissioners (3 or 5)	3	At large	Per meeting	On petition, may be elected by division.
Multicounty fire protection districts—1939 law—directors (3 or 5)	3	See remarks	Not specified	Elected from division or, on petition, may be elected at large.
Fire protection districts—1987 law—directors (3 to 11)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Number and election area of board members may be changed with voter approval.
Flood control districts				Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Levee districts—1905 law—trustees (3)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Levee districts—1959 law—directors (3)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
Protection districts—1880 law—trustees (3) .	4	Division	Per diem	
Geologic hazard abatement districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Not specified	
Hospital districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	Zone or at large	Per meeting and expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Number of directors is discretionary. Elected by division or at large. Compensation is per diem and expenses or salary.
Library districts:				
Library districts—trustees (3)	4	At large	Not specified	
Library districts in unincorporated towns and villages—trustees (5)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Memorial districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Municipal improvement districts—directors (3 or 5).....	4	At large	Per meeting	Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Police protection districts—commissioners (3).....	3	At large	Unpaid	
Port and harbor districts				Also may receive salary if gross non-tax revenue of district exceeds \$20,000.
Harbor districts—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Small craft harbor districts—directors (5)....	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	
Reclamation districts—trustees (3, 5, or 7)	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by district board.
Recreation and park districts				Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Recreation and park districts—directors (5)...	4	See remarks	Not specified	Elected at large or by divisions.
Regional park, open space, and park and open space districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Divided into five or seven wards or sub-districts, with one director elected from each.
Resort improvement districts—directors (4)....	4	At large	Per meeting and travel	The member of the county board of supervisors whose area comprises the largest area of the district is the fifth member.
Resource conservation districts—directors (5) .	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	
Sanitation and sewer districts.....				Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Sanitary districts—1923 and 1891 laws—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Transit districts are established by special acts, or by general laws with special application. Provisions are found in the specific authorizing legislation for each district. Directors may be either elected or appointed.
Transit districts—directors.....				Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Utility districts				Elected at large but nominated by ward.
Municipal utility districts—directors (5 or 7) ..	4	See remarks	Per meeting	If district is in one county, three directors are elected at large. Otherwise, one is elected from each county and either three or four are elected at large as required to constitute an odd number.
Public utility districts—directors	4	See remarks	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
Water supply and water conservation districts:				
“California” water districts—directors (5,7, 9,or 11)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, except when district includes unincorporated area with incorporated area, one trustee must be elected from unincorporated area. Compensation is fixed by board.
County water authorities—special acts.....				County water authorities under 1943 general law do not have any elected officials. However, county water authorities organized under special acts are governed either by elected or appointed boards, according to the specific authorizing legislation for each authority.
County water districts—directors (5, 7, 9, or 11)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is optional in districts that have assumed obligations of sanitary districts. Elected by division or at large.
Municipal water districts—directors (5)	4	Division	Per meeting	
Water conservation districts—1927 law—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	Division or at large	Per diem and expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water conservation districts—1931 law—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors may be 5, 7, 9, or 11, depending on number of divisions in district.
Water replenishment districts—directors (5)	4	Division	Per meeting	
Water storage districts—directors	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Irrigation districts and "California" water districts:				Offices of assessor, tax collector, and treasurer may be combined. Compensation is either per meeting and expenses or as fixed by district board.
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	See "Irrigation districts and California water districts," above.
Tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	See "Irrigation districts and California water districts," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	See "Irrigation districts and California water districts," above.
Sanitary districts—assessor	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is either per meeting and expenses or as fixed by district board.

¹In California, county boards of education do not operate local schools directly. They are supervisory bodies only.

²Authorizing legislation for horticulture protection districts is still in effect, but no districts of that type were reported in operation in January 1992.

³Authorizing legislation for drainage districts organized under the 1885 and 1923 laws has been repealed, but existing districts may continue to operate.

⁴Authorizing legislation for fire districts under 1939 and 1961 laws was repealed in 1987, but existing districts organized under those laws may continue either to operate under provisions of the 1939 and 1961 laws, or to reorganize under provisions of the 1987 law.

Colorado

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (65)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (35)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
State board of education (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	One member elected from each congressional district. If total is an even number, one additional member elected at large.
University of Colorado regents (9)	6	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (16)	8	At large	Not specified	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (22)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (110)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on same ticket.
Judges of juvenile court in Denver (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Judge of probate court in Denver	6	At large	Salary	
Judge of superior court in Denver				Provisions for this office were repealed in 1986.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	10	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners	4	At large	Salary	Excludes City and County of Denver, which is included under "Municipal Governments," below. Usually three commissioners, but counties of 70,000 or more population may elect five.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County judge	4	At large	Salary	One in each county, except for two counties which have three, and five counties which have two.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools				Provisions for this office were repealed in 1984.
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Treasurer and collector	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments¹				
Home rule cities and towns				Municipal governments in Colorado are designated cities or towns. Cities or towns may adopt a charter that provides for their government.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
City and County of Denver				Detailed provisions for the City and County of Denver, which operates under a home rule charter, are included here since they represent an instance of city-county consolidation. The constitutional amendment authorizing the consolidation provides that Denver must designate officers who will perform the acts and duties required of county officers by the constitution and general laws so far as practicable.
Governing body—council members (13)	4	Councilmanic district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Election commissioners (2)	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	2	Ward	Salary	Formerly called aldermen. Term may be increased to 4 years by local option.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2	At large	Salary	
Mayor	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
Council-manager form:				
Governing body—council members	2 or 4	See remarks	See remarks	Two are elected from each ward and one at large. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Towns:				
Governing body—trustees (6)	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other boards:				
Waterworks board of trustees (3)	6	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance within statutory limits.
Other elective offices.				In addition, town may provide for election of attorney, marshal, recorder, and treasurer. Terms (up to 4 years) and compensation are fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Town or Township Governments				Colorado has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Junior college districts—board members (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large or from board member districts.
Affiliated junior college districts—board members (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large or from board member districts.
Other school districts—directors (5 or 7)	4 or 6	See remarks	Not specified	Elected at large, or at large with division residency requirement.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Ambulance districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Elected at large or by director district.
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts under general law—directors (3)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by division.
Grand Junction Drainage District—directors (3)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Fire protection districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Elected at large or by director district.
Ground water management districts—directors (5 to 15)	4	Division	Expenses	
Hospital districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Elected at large or by director district.
Internal improvement districts—directors (5)	5	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but with precinct residency requirement.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Irrigation districts: Irrigation districts—1905 law— directors (5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but with division residency requirement.
Irrigation districts—1921 law— directors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation districts—1935 law—directors (5 to 25)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Metropolitan districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Provisions repealed in 1963, but districts already in existence may continue to operate under this law. Elected at large with division residency requirement. Elected at large or by director district.
Mine drainage districts—supervisors (5)	5	At large	Not specified	
Moffat Tunnel Improvement District— commissioners (5)	2	Division	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
Park and recreation districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	Elected at large or by director district. Two directors are elected at large and five by zone.
Rail districts—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Per diem	
Regional service authorities—directors (5 to 15)	4	Director district	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors depends on service area population; if population exceeds 500,000, 15 directors; if population is between 50,000 and 500,000, nine directors; if population is under 50,000, five members.
Regional Transportation District—directors (15)	4	Director district	Salary	Board is ordinarily appointed, but one or more directors may be elected on petition of voters.
Soil conservation districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Water conservation districts: Water conservancy districts—directors (5 to 15)	4	At large	Salary	
Water and sanitation districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	

¹Municipal governments are classified by population. Cities are incorporated places with 2,000 or more inhabitants. Towns are incorporated places with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants.

Connecticut

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (151)	2	Assembly district	Salary	
Senators (36)	2	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on same ticket.
Judges of probate (132)	4	Probate district	Fees	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriffs (8)	4	County	Salary and fees	Salary is paid by the State.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Connecticut has no county governments.				
<p>The subcounty general purpose governments in Connecticut comprise municipal (city and borough) governments and town governments. In Connecticut, city, borough, and town governments have similar powers and perform similar functions.</p>				
Municipal Governments				
<p>The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities and boroughs in Connecticut. Some, but not all, cities and boroughs in Connecticut exist in areas where there is an active town government.¹ Towns, to which the term "municipalities" is applied by Connecticut statutes, are counted as town or township governments in census statistics on governments. Cities and boroughs are under home rule charters or special acts that provide for their government.²</p>				
Town or Township Governments				
<p>Although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal governments described above, units in Connecticut designated as "towns" are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. The entire area of the State is encompassed by town government except for areas where a town is consolidated with a city or borough government. Any town may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government.</p>				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body: Selectmen (3)	2	At large	Salary	Applies to towns not having the representative town meeting form of government. Towns of 10,000 or more population may elect up to six members. One member who is designated first selectman is voted for separately and is town agent.
Representative town meeting members				In towns having the representative town meeting form of government, town meeting members are elected to represent the voters at the annual town meeting. The members, in turn, select the town officers. The number, the method of election, and the term of town meeting members are specified in the town charter.
Other boards				Terms of board members as shown are as provided by general law; special laws, however, provide for terms of different lengths.
Town dependent public school systems: Town board of education (3, 6, 9, or 12) ...	3 or 6	At large	Expenses	These provisions apply in the absence of special acts or charter provisions pertaining to a specific town.
Other: Board of assessors (1 to 5)	4	At large	See remarks	Towns may provide for appointment and fix length of term and compensation. Office is optional. Method of election, number of commissioners, term of office, and compensation are determined by ordinance. Applies only to towns with 35,000 population or more.
Board of commissioners for special service districts				Office is optional, and may be established by vote of town.
Board of finance (6)	6	At large	Unpaid	Office is optional, and may be established by ordinance.
Board of police commissioners (3, 5, or 7) .	4	At large	Expenses	Office is optional, and may be established by ordinance.
Board of tax review (3)	4	At large	Expenses	
Economic development commissioners (5 to 15)	See remarks	At large	Expenses	Method of election or appointment, term of office (up to 6-year maximum), and compensation are fixed by ordinance.
Inland wetland and watercourse commission	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Method of selection, and number and term of members, are fixed by ordinance. Most commission members are appointed.
Library directors	6	At large	Unpaid	Number of directors is set locally but must be divisible by 3.
Planning and/ or zoning commissioners (5 to 9)	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Method of election or appointment and term of office are fixed by ordinance.
Zoning board of appeals	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Method of election or appointment and term of office are fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				Offices of clerk, collector of taxes, and treasurer may be made appointive by ordinance.
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is usually fees, but salary may be fixed by vote of the town.
Collector of taxes	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term is usually 2 years, but by vote of town may be up to 6 years. Compensation is usually fees, but salary may be fixed by vote of the town.
Constables (1-7)	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is established by vote of town. Town of Groton may elect 14 constables. Towns may provide for appointment of constables by chief executive officer.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Registrars of voters (2)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Towns divided into voting districts may be authorized by town vote to elect two per district, instead of two at large. Council establishes compensation in addition to expenses. Town may fix compensation by referendum or by ordinance.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Regional school district boards (5-9)	4	See remarks	Not specified	May be appointed if so provided by ordinance. Elected at large or by region.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Fire, sewer, and other special purpose districts established after 1957 under general law				For districts formed before 1957, the same provisions applicable to town school officers apply to these districts. See "Town Governments," above.
Governing body—directors (5)	1	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
President	1	At large	Not specified	
Vice president	1	At large	Not specified	
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Not specified	

¹Nine boroughs (all except Naugatuck) and one city (Groton) are all located in areas where there is an active town government. One borough—Woodmont—is counted as a separate municipal government in census statistics on governments, but governmental functions performed in other parts of the State by town governments are performed in Woodmont by an adjacent city, Milford. The other 19 cities and the borough of Naugatuck are also located within town areas, but in each of these instances the town government and the city or borough government have been consolidated. Each of these 20 consolidated governments covered only once in census statistics on governments. If the consolidated government is designated as a city or borough, it is counted as a municipal government; if the consolidated government is designated as a town, it is counted as a town(ship) government.

²Members of borough or city boards of education, which govern municipal-dependent public school systems, are elected in the absence of special acts or charter provisions pertaining to a specific borough or city.

Delaware

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (41)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (21)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (4 per district) ¹	4	See remarks	Expenses	There are three soil and water conservation districts in the State. Each district may also have two appointed members. Elected members are elected from the soil and water conservation district at large.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	See remarks	In addition to salary, receives per diem for duties on board of pardons.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Kent County—levy court commissioners (7) ..	4	District	Salary	
New Castle County:				
County council (7)	4	District	Salary	
President of council	4	At large	Salary	
Sussex County—county council (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of the peace	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioners of unincorporated towns (3 per town)	1	At large	Not specified	Applies to unincorporated towns with a population of 300 or more.
Comptroller (Kent County)	4	At large	Salary	
County executive (New Castle County)	4	At large	Salary	
Receiver of taxes and treasurer (Kent County)	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Register in chancery	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as clerk of court of chancery.
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
				Municipal governments in Delaware are designated cities, towns, or villages. Provisions for cities and towns in Delaware are found in their individual charters granted by the legislature. Any city of 1,000 population or more may be granted a home rule charter.
Town or Township Governments				
				Delaware has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Reorganized school districts—board of education (5)	5	At large	Unpaid	The number of board members and their election areas vary in some districts on the basis of special legislation. Boards for the vocational-technical schools are appointed.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Park districts in New Castle County—commissioners (7)	6	At large	Unpaid	Compensation is set by annual district meeting. Number of managers is specified in order creating drainage ditch.
Tax ditches—managers	1	At large	See remarks	
Other elective offices:				
Tax ditches—secretary-treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by annual district meeting.

¹In Delaware, the soil and water conservation districts rely solely on State and county appropriations, and do not have any independent source of revenue. They are therefore not counted as separate governments.

District of Columbia

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				Although the District of Columbia performs some State-type functions, and is classified as a separate county area and as a separate State area in population statistics, it is counted as a municipal government, and not as a State government, in census statistics on governments.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				There are no county governments in the District of Columbia.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes one municipal government—the District of Columbia government—only.
Municipal Government				
Governing body—council members (13)	4	See remarks	Salary	The District of Columbia is divided into eight wards. Each ward elects one council member from the ward. The chairperson and four other council members are elected at large.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: System board—board of education (11)	4	See remarks	Salary	Operates all public elementary and secondary schools in the District of Columbia. Has three members elected at large and one from each of the eight school election wards.
Other: Advisory neighborhood commissioner (1 per commission area)	2	Commission area	Expenses	Established by petition of 5 percent of voters in commission area.
Other elective offices: Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				There are no township governments in the District of Columbia.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				There are no independent school district governments in the District of Columbia.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Special district governments in the District of Columbia are governed by appointed boards.

Florida

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (120)	2	House district	Salary and per diem	
Senators (40)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (421)	6	Judicial circuit	See remarks	Circuit court judge receives salary and expenses from the State and may receive such other compensation as the counties in which judge sits may provide.
Commissioner of agriculture and consumer services	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of education	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
County court judges (241)	4	County	Salary	Number of judges in each county is specified by statute. Salaries of judges are paid by the State.
District court of appeals judges (57)	6	Appellate district	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor from list submitted by judicial nominating commission. Question of retention is submitted at next general election 1 year or more subsequent to appointment and every 6 years thereafter.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. Governor may not serve for more than 8 years.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Public defenders (20)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	One public defender is elected for each judicial circuit.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorneys (20)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary and per diem	One State's attorney is elected in each judicial circuit.
Supreme court judges (7)	6	At large	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor from list submitted by judicial nominating commission. Question of retention is submitted at next general election 1 year or more subsequent to appointment and every 6 years thereafter.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Also serves ex officio as insurance commissioner.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Charter counties				Excludes Duval County (Jacksonville), which is a consolidated city-county government and is counted under "Municipal Governments," below.
General-law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	Nominated from commissioners districts and elected as provided by law.
Property appraiser	4	At large	Salary	This office may be split into two positions—a clerk of circuit court and a comptroller.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Supervisor of elections	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
The City of Jacksonville.				Includes municipal (city, town, and village) governments only. Municipal governments in Florida are designated cities, towns, or villages. All municipalities may establish their own municipal offices, fix compensation, and provide for terms and election of these officers by adopting a charter through voter approval. Although Jacksonville operates through a special charter, provisions for its government are presented here, because it represents an instance of city-county consolidation. Five council members are elected at large and the remainder by council districts.
Governing body—council members (19)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Property appraiser	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Supervisor of elections	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	
Other municipalities				Exact provisions appear in charters.
Town or Township Governments				
Florida has no township governments.				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—county school board (5 or more)	4	See remarks	Salary	Nominated by residence area but elected at large, unless voters approve election by residence areas.
Other elective offices—county superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	May be appointed if voters approve such a provision.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—districts under general law:				
Community development districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Not specified
Mobile home recreation districts—trustees (9)	2	At large		
Mosquito control districts—commissioners (3) ¹	4	At large	Salary	Board membership may be increased upon voter approval.
Recreation districts—supervisors (5) ²	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Length of supervisors' term is not specified. In districts that are governed by the county or city governing body ex officio, the district is not counted as a separate government for census purposes.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Term is 4 years, but general law with special application provides for exceptions.
Water control districts—supervisors (3) ³	3	At large	Expenses	Formerly known as drainage or water management districts. The supervisors of some districts may include State and county appointees. Per diem may be paid with voter approval.

¹Some, but not all, mosquito control districts are organized under special acts. Provisions concerning districts organized under special acts are found in the specific authorizing legislation for that district. Furthermore, some, but not all, mosquito control districts of this type are not counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments, according to the provisions of the specific authorizing legislation.

²Some, but not all, recreation districts are organized under special acts. Provisions concerning districts organized under special acts are found in the specific authorizing legislation for that district.

³Some, but not all, water control districts are organized under special acts. Provisions concerning districts organized under special acts are found in the specific authorizing legislation for that district. Furthermore, some, but not all, water control districts are not counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments, according to the provisions of the specific authorizing legislation.

Georgia

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (180)	2	Representative district	Salary and per diem	
Senators (56)	2	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other boards:				
Public service commissioners (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of labor	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller general	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (45)	4	Judicial circuit	See remarks	Comptroller general is the commissioner of insurance. Receives a base salary which is often supplemented by salary authorized by special act of the general assembly.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
State school superintendent	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (155)	4	Judicial circuit	See remarks	Receives a base salary which may be supplemented by salary authorized by special act of the general assembly. Judges for Atlanta circuit are elected for an 8-year term.
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body	4	See remarks	See remarks	Excludes the consolidated governments of Columbus and Athens-Clarke County, which are included under "Municipal Governments," below. Provisions for county governing bodies are determined by special legislation. The board is designated board of county commissioners and in most counties has three or five members; however, 14 counties have a single commissioner and one county has nine. For most counties, the board members are elected at large or by districts. Compensation is usually fixed by special acts of the of the general assembly. Georgia laws authorize the employment of a county manager. Members are elected at large or by district.
Other elective offices:				
Chief magistrate	4	At large	Salary	The number of additional appointed magistrates per county is determined by the superior court judges or by local law.
Clerk of superior court	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees or salary	Office has been abolished in several counties, and replaced by appointed county medical examiner.
Probate judge	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State court judges	4	At large	Salary	Although this court is called a "State court," its judges and solicitors are paid by the county. This court is established by special acts that specify term, election area, and compensation, but its jurisdiction is specified by general law.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
State court solicitors	4	At large	Fees	See "State court judges," above. May be appointed when election fails to fill office.
Surveyor				
Tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	General assembly may combine offices of tax collector and tax receiver to form office of tax commissioner, and has done so in all counties. Compensation is commission, salary, or a combination of the two.
Tax commissioner	4	At large	Commission or salary	See "Tax collector," above.
Tax receiver	4	At large	Commission or salary	See "Tax collector," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Commission or salary	General assembly may abolish this office and has done so in all but 25 counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Georgia are designated cities or towns. Cities and towns in Georgia are established by special acts of the general assembly that provide for their operation. Legislation enacted in 1965 provides limited home rule for cities. Columbus was consolidated with Muscogee County in 1971, and Athens was consolidated with Clarke County in 1991. Both are counted only once in census statistics on governments—as municipal governments. Although the Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County operates under a special charter, provisions for its government appear here because it represents a rare instance of city-county consolidation.
The Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County				Eight are elected by district and two are elected at large.
Governing body—commissioners (10)	4	See remarks	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Other elective offices:				
Chief elected officer	4	At large	Salary	
Chief magistrate	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of superior court	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Probate judge	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State court judge	4	At large	Salary	As specified by special act.
State court solicitor	4	At large	Salary	See "State court judge," above.
Tax commissioner	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is commission, salary, or a combination of the two.
The Consolidated Government of Columbus				Although the Consolidated Government of Columbus (formerly Muscogee County) operates under a special charter, provisions for its government appear here because it represents a rare instance of city-county consolidation.
Governing body—commissioners (10)	4	See remarks	See remarks	As specified by charter.
Other elective offices:				
Chief magistrate	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of superior court	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Mayor				As specified by charter.
Probate judge	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State court judge	4	At large	Salary	As specified by special act.
State court solicitor	4	At large	Salary	See "State court judge," above.
Tax commissioner	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is commission, salary, or a combination of the two.
Town or Township Governments				Georgia has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: ¹ County school systems—county board of education members (5)	4	County	See remarks	As of January 1992, members are elected in 103 counties through special legislation. Appointed by grand jury in all other counties except five where board is appointed by grand jury in conjunction with city or county governing body. As of January 1992, special legislation provides for the government of these districts. Board is elected only if special legislation so provides.
Independent school districts				
Other elective offices: County superintendent of schools	4	County	Salary	Elected in 114 counties as of January 1992. Appointed by board of education in remainder of counties through special legislation.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Soil and water conservation districts districts—supervisors (5 or more).	4	County	Per diem and expenses	Each district board also has two appointed members.

¹A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in November 1992 makes school board members and county superintendents of schools elective in all counties, but this amendment was not yet in effect in January 1992.

Hawaii

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (51)	2	Representative district	Salary and per diem	
Senators (25)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other boards:				
State-dependent public school system:				
State board of education (13)	4	School board district	Per diem and expenses	In Hawaii, the State board of education operates all public elementary and secondary schools in the State. The board also has one nonvoting student member.
Other elective offices:				
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ticket. See "Governor," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—council members:				
Hawaii County (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Excludes City and County of Honolulu, which is included under "Municipal Governments," below. Also excludes County of Kalawao, which is classified as an adjunct of the State government in census statistics on governments.
Kauai County (7)	2	At large	Salary	
Maui County (9)	2	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Elected to 2-year term in Kauai County, and to 4-year term in Hawaii and Maui Counties.
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	Elected in Hawaii and Kauai Counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
The City and County of Honolulu				Honolulu, which has a combined city and county government, is the government, is the only local government in Hawaii counted as a municipal government in census statistics on governments. Although Honolulu operates under a home-rule charter, provisions for its government are included here because they represent a rare instance of city and county consolidation.
Governing body—council members (9)	4	Council member district	Salary	
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
				Hawaii has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Hawaii has no independent school district governments. "School districts" in Hawaii are administrative areas of the State department of education and are not counted as separate governments.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS Soil and water conservation districts: Governing body—directors (3).....	3	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has two appointed members.

Idaho

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (84)	2	Legislative district	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (42)	2	Legislative district	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
District court judges (33)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large with district residence requirement. At each biennial election, one commissioner is elected for a 4-year term, and two for a 2-year term.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary	Also acts as ex officio auditor, recorder, and clerk of board of county commissioners.
Coroner	2	At large	Salary	
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Serves as ex officio public administrator and tax collector.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Governing body:				
Mayor council form—council members (4 or 6)	4	See remarks	Salary	The number of council members is by local option within range allowed by statute. During transition to greater or smaller number, term of one member is 2 years. Elected by council member district or at large.
City manager form—council members (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Salary	See "Mayor council form," above.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Office is elective in mayor council form and salary is fixed by council. Election is optional in city manager form but, if elected, the mayor's position replaces one of the council members' positions on the ballot; also, in the city manager form, the term may be either 2 or 4 years. If mayor is designated by council, term is 2 years.
Town or Township Governments				
Idaho has no township governments.				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—trustees:				
Elementary school districts (3)	3	Zones	Expenses	Number of trustees may be as high as nine in consolidated districts.
Junior college districts (5)	6	At large	Unpaid	
Other school districts (5)	3	Zones	Expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Auditorium districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Cemetery maintenance districts—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement.
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	See "Cemetery maintenance districts," above.
Groundwater management districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Directors are elected by water users.
Highway districts—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement; includes countywide districts in which three commissioners are elected to a 4-year term.
Hospital districts—trustees (7)	6	At large	Salary	
Irrigation districts—directors (1 per division)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Number of divisions must be no fewer than three nor more than seven. Directors are elected at large with division residence requirement.
Levee districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Not specified	
Library districts—trustees (5)	5	At large	Expenses	Each district may be subdivided into five trustee zones. If so, trustee must reside in zone.
Port districts—commissioners (3)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement.
Recreation districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	See "Port districts," above.
Regional airport authorities—trustees	4	See remarks	Expenses	One trustee is elected from each legislative district except in specified regions where one additional trustee is elected.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Each board has two appointed members. The number of supervisors may be increased to seven; if so, four are elected.
Water and sewer districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Per meeting	
Watershed improvement districts—directors (2)	4	At large	Expenses	Each board also has one appointed member.

Illinois

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (118)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (59)	4	Legislative district	Salary	
Other boards:				
University of Illinois trustees (9)	6	At large	Unpaid	Board also has ex officio members.
Other elective offices:				
Appellate court judges (42)	10	Judicial district	Salary	Includes 18 elected from Cook County judicial district, and six from each of the other four judicial districts. Other judges serve under temporary supreme court assignment based on need.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (181)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are nominated separately in the primary, but are elected jointly in the general election.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Resident circuit court judges (124)	6	See remarks	Salary	In Cook County, judges are elected from subcircuits both inside and outside the Chicago city limits. In all other counties, judges are elected from the county at large.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	10	Judicial district	Salary	Includes three elected from Cook County judicial district, and one from each of the other four judicial districts.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
Governing body—county board:				
In 17 nontownship counties—members (3) ..	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
In Cook County:				
Commissioners (17)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes 10 members from within Chicago city limits, and seven from portion of county outside Chicago.
President	4	At large	Salary	The commissioner with the highest number of votes becomes president.
In 84 township counties—members	2 or 4	See remarks	Per diem or salary	Number of members may vary from 5 to 29. Members serve staggered terms; each must serve one 2-year term per decade. Election may be at large or by district. Chairperson may be elected by voters or selected by board members, and need not be a board member. If elected by voters and not required to be a board member, term is 4 years.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards:				
Regional board of school trustees (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Not more than one shall be a resident of any one congressional township unless county contains fewer than seven townships, in which case not more than two shall reside in the same township. If regional board serves two or more counties, county residency requirements apply. This board does not exist in Cook County. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Board of appeals—Cook County (2).	4	At large	See remarks	
Board of assessors—counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population (5)	6	At large	See remarks	An assessing officer may be elected or appointed in lieu of an elected board. Compensation is fixed by county board. These boards existed in January 1992, but subsequently were abolished by 1994 legislation.
Board of review—counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population (3)	6	District	See remarks	Board may be appointive. Compensation is fixed by county board.
School township land commissioners (3 per township)	4	Township	Expenses	Authorized in townships having a lendable fund producing income in excess of \$2,500 annually and located in counties under 220,000 population.
School township trustees (3)	6	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected from township at large unless more than three districts. Office exists in Cook County only.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor—Cook County	4	At large	See remarks	Office of supervisor of assessments did not exist in January 1992, but has been created subsequently by 1994 legislation. Compensation fixed by county board.
Assessor—counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population	4	At large	See remarks	As of January 1992, position is optional in home rule counties. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Auditor—counties of 75,000 to 3,000,000 population	4	At large	See remarks	Office may also exist in smaller counties but only as an appointive office. Compensation is fixed by county board. Cook County auditor is also appointed.
Clerk of the circuit court (1 per county)	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	Position may be elective or appointive; may be abolished by referendum. Position is mandatory.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Highway commissioners—nontownship counties (1 per road district)	4	Road district	Per diem or salary	
Recorder of deeds—counties of 60,000 or more population	4	At large	Salary	May be elected or appointed. In counties under 60,000 population, county clerk serves as recorder.
Regional superintendent of schools	4	See remarks	Salary	In counties served by a multicounty educational service region, regional superintendents are counted, for census purposes, under the county where their office is located. Elected from county at large in other counties. Office does not exist in Cook County.
Road district clerk	4	Road district	Per diem or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Position is mandatory.
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Position is mandatory.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments²				
The subcounty general purpose governments in Illinois comprise municipal (city, town, and village) governments and township governments.				
Municipal governments in Illinois are designated cities, villages, or incorporated towns. In the 85 counties with township governments, municipalities exist within township areas, except for the city of Chicago. ³ General law provides a 4-year term as standard for municipal officials (except in Chicago), but terms may be reduced to 2 years by referendum.				
City of Chicago:				
Governing body—aldermen (50)	4	Ward	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Mayor-council form—cities:				
Governing body—aldermen				Voters may provide for half the number authorized by general law. Provisions show below were those in effect on January 1, 1992.
Over 30,000 population (14 to 20)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Minimum of 14 members plus additional two for each 20,000 inhabitants in excess of 30,000 but not to exceed 20. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
20,000 to 30,000 (14)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
15,000 to 20,000 population (10)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
3,000 to 15,000 population (8)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Under 3,000 population (6)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. May be appointed.
Additional offices				Council may provide for election or appointment of a collector, comptroller, corporation counsel, marshal, superintendent of streets, and other officers. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Trustee form—incorporated towns and villages:				
Governing body—trustees (6)	4	See remarks	See remarks	In villages of 5,000 population or more, trustees are elected from districts if voters so decide. In other villages, trustees are elected at large. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other boards—library board of trustees (7) ..	4 or 6	At large	Expenses	In incorporated towns and villages where established by popular vote.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. May be appointed in villages under 5,000 population.
President	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Additional offices in incorporated towns over 25,000 population only:				
Assessor	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Collector	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Supervisor	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Optional managerial form—cities or villages not exceeding 500,000 population:				
Governing body:				
Cities retaining wards—aldermen (6 to 20) ⁴	2 or 4	Ward	Salary	Same provision as for mayor-council form above or one per ward.
Cities not retaining wards—council members	2 or 4	At large	Salary	If population is under 50,000, four members. If population is 50,000 to 99,999, six members. If population is 100,000 to 500,000, eight members.
Villages retaining districts—trustees (6) . . .	2 or 4	District	Salary	
Villages not retaining districts—trustees (6)	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Cities—mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Villages—president	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
City clerk	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Provisions as of January 1992; found only where council members or trustees are elected at large.
City treasurer	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation fixed by ordinance except that, in cities over 100,000 population, a salary is specified. May be appointed in cities under 100,000 population.
Optional commission form—cities or villages not exceeding 200,000 population:				
Governing body—commissioners (4)	4	At large	Salary	Compensation fixed by ordinance. May be appointed in cities under 100,000 population.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	Mayor and commissioners together comprise the council. See "Governing body—commissioners," above.
Optional strong mayor form—cities with population between 5,000 and 500,000:				
Governing body—aldermen				
Population over 80,000 (20)	4	Ward	See remarks	Two aldermen are elected per ward. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. See "Governing body—aldermen," above.
Population 60,001 to 80,000 (16)	4	Ward	See remarks	See "Governing body—aldermen," above.
Population 40,001 to 60,000 (14)	4	Ward	See remarks	See "Governing body—aldermen," above.
Population 25,001 to 40,000 (10)	4	Ward	See remarks	See "Governing body—aldermen," above.
Population under 25,001 (8)	4	Ward	See remarks	See "Governing body—aldermen," above.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Town or Township Governments				
Governing body.....				
Other boards				
Board of township trustees (4)	4	At large	Per diem	Township governments exist in 85 of the 102 Illinois counties. Within the 85 counties with township governments, the only areas lacking township government are the city of Chicago and the town of Cicero.
Community building board of managers (3) ..	4	At large	Salary or per diem	Supervisor (see below) is the chief administrative officer of the township, but the town meeting acts as the governing body. Found only in townships where established by popular vote.
Township library board of trustees (7)	4 or 6	At large	See remarks	Supervisor and four elected trustees together comprise the board. If authorized by voters. Compensation is set by trustees within statutory limits.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation fixed by board of trustees within statutory limits. In some localities, this officer may serve two or more municipalities, or may be appointive.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Clerk	4	At large	Salary or fees	Also serves on consolidated township board of auditors for road district. Office may be discontinued in a county by referendum. Two townships may consolidate and elect one highway commissioner for both townships. Also serves as an ex officio member of board of township trustees and on consolidated township board of auditors for road districts.
Collector (counties over 100,000 population).	4	At large	Commission	
Highway commissioner	4	At large	Per diem or salary	
Supervisor	4	At large	Salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Community college districts—board members (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Not applicable to Community Colleges of Chicago. That system is governed by an appointed board. Elected at large or by board member district.
School districts of over 1,000 population—board of education (7)	4 or 6	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected at large except in a few instances in community unit and community high school districts where members are elected at large with area residency requirements. Chicago Board of Education is governed by an appointed board.
School districts under 1,000 population—board of directors:				
Community high school districts (7)	4	At large	Not specified	See “Nonhigh school districts,” below.
Consolidated or combined districts (7)	4 or 6	At large	Not specified	
Nonhigh school districts—board of education (3)	4	At large	Not specified	
Other school districts under 1,000 population (3)	4 or 6	At large	Not specified	County superintendent of schools is an ex officio member. Nonhigh school districts do not operate schools but are taxing districts established to provide funds for tuition payments.
School districts with population between 100,000 and 499,999—board of education (7)	4 or 5	See remarks	Not specified	Form is optional. Election may be at large, by district, or three at large and four in districts.
Special charter school districts				Individual charters provide for election or appointment of board members.
Other elective offices—local school councils	2	See remarks	Expenses	These councils exist within the Chicago school district only. Each council has 11 members and serves one school, except high school councils which have 12 members. Only eight are elected by the voters; the other members serve ex officio.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Chain of Lakes-Fox River Waterway Management Agency—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Chairperson is elected at large. Other directors are elected from the county they represent.
Drainage districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	May also be known as outlet drainage districts, drainage and levee districts, mutual drainage districts, and mutual drainage and levee districts. Board is ordinarily appointed but may be elected upon petition of landowners.
Fire protection districts—trustees (3, 5, or 7)	6	At large	Salary	Election of trustees is optional.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Park districts				Provisions for pleasure driveway and township park districts have been repealed, but existing districts of those types continue to operate under former law. Chicago Park District is governed by an appointed board.
General park districts—commissioners (5) .	4 or 6	At large	Unpaid	District may increase number of commissioners to seven by referendum.
Pleasure driveway and parkway districts:				
President	4	At large	Unpaid	
Trustees (6)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Township park districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	
Public library districts—trustees (7)	6	At large	Expenses	As of January 1992, may be either elected or appointed.
Sanitary districts:				
Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago—commissioners (9) . .	6	At large	Salary	
Sanitary districts for drainage and levees— 1907 law—trustees (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large except that, in joint county districts of \$100,000,000 or more assessed valuation, trustees are elected from each county served. Compensation is set by county board up to statutory limit.
Sanitary districts for drainage and sewage disposal—1936 law—trustees (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Board is usually appointed but referendum may provide for an elected board. Compensation is set by board.
North Shore Sanitary District—trustees (5) .	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is set by board.
Soil and water conservation districts—commissioners (5)	2	At large	Per diem and expenses	

¹Home rule counties may be formed as provided in Article 7 section 6 of the 1970 Illinois constitution. A home rule county is one that elects a chief executive (at present, only Cook County does so). A home rule unit may establish its form of government by referendum except for certain provisions prescribed by law.

²Home rule cities may be formed as provided in Article 7 section 6 of the 1970 Illinois constitution. A home rule municipality is one with 25,000 population or more, or one with less than 25,000 population that elects home rule by referendum. A home rule unit may establish its form of government by referendum except for certain provisions prescribed by law.

³The town of Cicero exists within a township area, but lacks a separate township government. In 18 other townships that are coterminous with a city or village, the township funds are separate from those of the city or village, and the township performs functions that are distinct from those of the city or village. In these 18 areas, the township government is counted as a separate government in census statistics on governments.

⁴The number of aldermen depends on population, as follows: under 3,000, six aldermen; 3,000 to 14,999, eight aldermen; 15,000 to 19,999, ten aldermen; 20,000 to 29,999, 14 aldermen; two additional aldermen for every 20,000 inhabitants over 30,000, not to exceed 20 in cities under 500,000 population.

Indiana

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (100)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (50)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	May serve only two terms in a 12-year period.
Auditor of state	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (90)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	Court of appeals judges and supreme court justices are selected by the Governor from a list of three nominees submitted by the judicial nominating commission. If the Governor fails to make a timely selection, the chief justice makes the appointment. At the next general election after completion of an initial 2-year term, the judges or justices stand for approval or disapproval by the voters. If approved, the judges or justices serve a 10-year term.
Clerk of supreme court	4	At large	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (15)	See remarks	Appellate district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May only serve two terms in a 12-year period.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ticket.
Prosecuting attorneys (90)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	May only serve two terms in a 12-year period.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
State superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	State salary may be supplemented by county in which county is located. In Lake and St. Joseph Counties, ten and eight judges respectively are appointed by Governor from a list of three nominees submitted by a judicial nominating commission. If the Governor fails to make a timely selection, the chief justice makes the appointment. At the next general election after completion of the initial 2-year term, judges stand for approval or disapproval by the voters.
Superior court judges (150)	6	County	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	See remarks	At large	Salary	See "court of appeals judges," above.
Tax court judge	See remarks	At large	Salary	See "court of appeals judges," above. If Governor fails to make an appointment from among the nominees, a new list of nominees is submitted to the Governor.
Treasurer of state	4	At large	Salary	May only serve two terms in a 12-year period.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
				Excludes the consolidated government of Indianapolis and Marion County (the City of Indianapolis), which is included under "Municipal Governments," below.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—county commissioners (3) . . .	4	See remarks	Salary and per diem	In 89 counties, county commissioners are elected from a commissioner district by voters of the entire county. In Lake and St. Joseph Counties, commissioners are elected from a commissioner district by the voters of that district only.
Other boards:				
Counties with only two second class cities— council members (9)	4	Council member district	Salary	Applies only to St. Joseph County —the only Indiana county with only two second-class cities at the time of the 1990 Census of Population.
Other counties—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary or per diem	In 89 counties, council consists of three members elected at large, and four members elected by voters of a council member district only. In Lake County, each of the seven county council members is elected by voters of a council member district only.
Other elective offices.				In counties under 95,000 population, officials listed below also receive per diem.
Constitutional officers:				Constitutional officers must be elected in each county. They may only serve two terms in a 12-year period.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Clerk of the circuit court	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Coroner.	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	See "Constitutional officers," above.
Other:				
County assessor	4	At large	Salary	Separate office from township assessor, below.
County court judges	6	At large	Salary	Position established in 45 counties. Number of judges in each county or group of counties having county court judges is specified by law.
Probate court judges—St. Joseph County .	6	At large	Salary	
Township assessor (one in each township with a population of 8,000 or more)	4	Township	Salary	Township assessors are paid from county appropriations. During periods of reassessment, also receives per diem. Assessors may also be elected in townships with 5,000 to 7,999 inhabitants if the advisory board declares a need for an assessor, and in townships that were required to elect an assessor before January 1, 1979.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Indiana comprise municipal (city and town) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments¹				Municipal governments in Indiana are designated cities or towns. All cities and towns exist within township areas.
The City of Indianapolis.				Although Indianapolis operates under general legislation pertaining to consolidated city-county governments, the provisions for its government appear here because they represent a rare situation of city-county consolidation.
Governing body—city-county council members (29)	4	See remarks	Salary	Four council members are selected from the entire area of Marion County, and 25 council members are elected from 25 council member districts.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Marion County officers:				
Members of Marion County Board of Commissioners:				All Marion County officers listed below are classified as officials of the City of Indianapolis in census statistics on governments.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	The assessor, the auditor, and the treasurer serve ex officio as the Marion County Board of Commissioners. This board is classified as an agency of the City of Indianapolis in census statistics on governments.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Other Marion County officers:				
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	Election is required by State Constitution.
Other cities:				
Governing body—common council members: ²				
Second-class cities (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes six elected from council member districts, and three at large.
Third-class cities (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes two elected at large and five from council member districts. By local option, three may be elected at large and four by district.
Third class cities—optional plans:				
Cities under 10,000 population (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes one elected at large and four from council member districts. By local option, two may be elected at large and three by district.
Cities under 7,000 population (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	All elected at large, but four are nominated from council member districts.
Other elective offices:				
City or town judge	4	At large	Salary	Court may be created or abolished by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk-treasurer—third class cities only	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Towns:				
Governing body—trustees (1 per ward)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large or by ward residency requirement, or both, under local ordinance.
Other elective offices—clerk-treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
Governing body				Township governments encompass the entire area of the State.
Other boards—township board (3)	4	At large	Salary	Indiana townships have no governing body as such. The elected township trustee (see below) is the chief administrative officer.
Other elective offices:				
Constables	4	At large	Fees and expenses	One elected for each small claims court judge (see below).

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Small claims court judges	4	At large	Salary	Court is established in each county containing a first class city (Marion). Also serves as township assessor in townships that do not have a separate township assessor.
Trustee	4	At large	Salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Any school district may propose a modified plan for electing its governing body, subject to voter approval.
County school corporations: 1949 law—county board of education (5) . .	4	See remarks	Salary	Board may be selected by township trustees acting collectively. An elected board is optional. When elected, election is at large with district residency requirement. Elected at large, but may have district residency requirements.
1969 law—trustees (3, 5, or 7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Community school corporations—trustees . . .	4	See remarks	Salary	Provisions for board are fixed in election establishing corporation. Trustees may be elective or appointive. If elected, may consist of three, five, or seven members. Residency requirements vary according to option chosen by voters at establishing election. If corporation is formed from two or more districts operating a joint high school, nine trustees may be elected.
Metropolitan school districts—board members (3, 5, or 7)	4	Residence district	Salary	Provision may be made for two or more residence districts, one of which may contain the entire school district.
School cities and towns: Indianapolis—commissioners (7)	4	See remarks	Salary and per diem	Includes five members elected from districts and two elected at large.
South Bend—members (7)	4	See remarks	Unpaid	
School townships—trustee				The township trustees in Indiana serve in a dual capacity as both civil and school township trustee (see "Township Governments," above).
United school corporations				Provisions for united school corporations, which serve territory in two or more counties, are the same as for community school corporations, above.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Conservancy districts—directors (1 per district division)	4	District division	Per diem and expenses	Elected by voters in Allen County Conservancy District, and by freeholders in other conservancy districts.
Regional water and sewer districts—board of trustees (odd number from 3 to 9)	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Order creating district may specify either elected or appointed trustees. Term may not exceed four years. May be elected at large or by district.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Each district board also has two appointed members. Election is by the occupiers of land lying within the district.

¹The following classes of cities exist in Indiana: first class—250,000 or more inhabitants, second class—35,000 to 249,999 inhabitants, and third class—fewer than 35,000 inhabitants. Towns include all municipal governments that have not converted to city status. Conversion of a municipality from a town to a city requires a population of 2,000 or more, plus voter approval. However, once a municipality, it retains city status, regardless of its population, unless a petition to convert the municipality from a city to a town, signed by two thirds of the resident taxpayers, is filed with the circuit court. If the population of a second class city decreases to fewer than 35,000 inhabitants, the city may either adopt an ordinance to become a third class city, or remain a second class city until the next decennial census.

²Provisions for the governing body of first class cities were superseded in 1981 by provisions applicable to consolidated city-county governments. The only first class city now in existence—Indianapolis—operates as a consolidated city-county government.

Iowa

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (100)	2	Legislative district	Salary and per diem	
Senators (50)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of state	4	At large	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (6)	6	At large	Salary	
District court associate judges (46)	4	County	Salary	Court of appeals judges, district court judges, and supreme court justices are appointed by the Governor from nominations made by a special committee. The question of retention is submitted to the voters in a special election after one year in office, and again at the end of the term. Formerly municipal court judges. Under court reorganization, these judges may continue to stand for retention in office within the county of their residence. If not retained, or if position becomes vacant, a new associate judge is not appointed.
District court judges (101)	6	Judicial district	Salary	See "court of appeals judges," above.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Secretary of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (9)	8	At large	Salary	See "Court of appeals judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large under general law. Supervisors may, on own initiative, and must if so petitioned (after referendum), divide county into districts for election of supervisors, either at large with district residency requirement or from single-member districts. Compensation is salary or per diem and expenses.
Other boards:				
County agricultural extension district council (1 member per township)	4	At large	Unpaid	Each county comprises a district except Pottawattamie County which comprises two districts. However, county districts may be combined.
County hospital board of trustees (7)	6	At large	Expenses	In counties with county-owned hospitals only. Elected at large but not more than four members may be residents of municipality where hospital is located.
County hospital board of trustees—counties with population under 150,000 (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Township trustees (3 per township)	4	At large	Per diem and fees	Position is abolished wherever a city constitutes, and is coterminous with, one or more townships.
Other elective offices				Any two countywide elective or appointive offices may be combined except supervisors, county attorneys, or sheriffs.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	Salary and fees in counties over 60,000 population.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Initially appointed by district judges of each judicial election district. Is thereafter subject to election.
District court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Elected from township at large in townships located outside the area of any incorporated city. On voter approval, may be appointed by county supervisors. Compensation is per diem, fees, and commissions.
Township clerk (1 per township)	4	See remarks	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Iowa comprise municipal (city) governments only. The townships in Iowa are not counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments.
Municipal Governments				All municipal governments in Iowa are designated as cities.
Special charter cities				Provisions are spelled out in charters. General provisions are the same as for mayor-council cities.
Home rule cities				Provisions are spelled out in charters. Charter must provide for odd number of council members not less than five. Term of office may be either 2 or 4 years. Mayor may be an elected member of council.
Governing body—other city forms:				Election area may be at large, at large with residency requirement, by single-member district, or a combination of at large and single-member districts.
Commission form—council members (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	See "Governing body—other city forms," above.
Council manager at large form—council members (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	One member of council is designated mayor. See also "Governing body —other city forms," above.
Council-manager-ward form—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Mayor and two council members are elected at large and one council member is elected from each of four wards, or one each from six wards. See also "Governing body—other city forms," above.
Mayor-council form—council members (5) . . .	4	See remarks	Salary	Council members are elected at large unless election area is changed by ordinance. In cities under 5,000 population, council may have three members. See also "Governing body —other city forms," above.
Other elective offices—other city forms:				In mayor-council cities only.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	In commission form, council may provide for election or appointment of treasurer.
Treasurer				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Town or Township Governments				
<p>The civil townships in Iowa are distinct geographical areas. Except in areas where boundaries of one or more civil townships are coterminous with the boundaries of a city, an elected board of township trustees governs each township.¹ Upon voter approval, township trustees may be appointed by county supervisors. Although Iowa township trustees may levy taxes, the compensation of township trustees (other than fees) is paid by the county government. For this reason, townships in Iowa are classified as administrative subdivisions of county governments, and are not counted as separate governments, in census statistics on governments. For township trustees and township clerk, see "County Governments," above.</p>				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of directors: Community school districts	3	See remarks	Unpaid	Petition for organization specifies either five- or seven-member board and method of election. With voter approval, trustees may be appointed by county supervisors.
Consolidated school districts (5)	3	At large	Unpaid	Provisions for these districts have been repealed and replaced by those for community school districts. However, consolidated school districts organized prior to the repeal may continue to operate.
Independent school districts: Districts containing all or part of a city over 15,000 population (7) Other independent school districts (5)	3 or 4 3	At large At large	Unpaid Unpaid	
Area vocational schools and area community colleges—directors (5 to 9)	3	Director district	Unpaid	Number of directors and districts is established in plan submitted to State board of public instruction.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Governing body is designated board of trustees except for soil conservation districts, where designation is board of commissioners.
Benefited fire districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	May be either elective or appointive. County supervisors appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Thereafter, trustees may be elected or appointed.
Benefited law enforcement districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	County supervisors appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Thereafter, trustees may be elected or appointed.
Benefited recreational lake districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	County supervisors appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Thereafter, trustees may be elected or appointed.
Benefited street lighting districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	County supervisors appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Thereafter, trustees may be elected or appointed.
Benefited water districts and subdistricts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	County supervisors appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Thereafter, trustees may be elected

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Levee and drainage districts (3)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but must own land in election district represented. If the district is governed by the county board of supervisors, the district is not counted as a separate government.
Regional library boards (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected by trustee districts. Number of trustees per trustee district is specified by statute for each regional library board.
Rural water districts (3 to 9).	3	At large	Not specified	Term established by county supervisors, who appoint three trustees from the five candidates receiving the most votes. Succeeding boards may be elected or appointed.
Sanitary and sanitary sewer districts (3)	3 to 6	At large	Per diem and travel	
Soil and water conservation districts (5)	6	At large	Expenses	No two commissioners may reside in the same township.
Soil conservation and flood control districts (3)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	See "Levee and drainage districts," above.
Special land use districts (7)	3	At large	Per diem and travel	

¹At the time of the 1990 Census of Population, there were 1,602 civil townships in Iowa (excluding those that are coterminous with the boundaries of a city). (See Bureau of the Census, *A Guide to State and Local Census Geography*, publication 1990 CPH-I-18, June 1993).

Kansas

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (125)	2	Representative district	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (40)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
Board of education—members (10).....	4	Member district	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (10)	4	At large	Salary	Appointed by Governor from list submitted by nominating committee. After 1 year and again at end of term, question of retention is submitted to voters.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	
District court judges (145)	4	Judicial district	Salary	Elections in 14 of the 31 judicial districts are partisan. Judges in the other 17 judicial districts are appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by a local nominating committee. Question of retention is submitted after 1 year and at the end of every 4-year term.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	See "Appeals court judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3, 5, or 7)	4	Commissioner district	Salary	Number of commissioner districts is determined by local option. As of January 1992, 102 counties have three commissioners, and three counties have five.
Other boards:				
Agricultural extension councils—members (24) ...	4	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected by commissioner district or at large.
Agricultural extension districts—board members (4 per county).....	4	At large	Not specified	
Hospital boards—directors (5, 7, or 9)	2 to 4	See remarks	See remarks	County hospital boards may be elective or appointive. The number, election area, and compensation of directors are set by county commission.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County attorney	4	At large	Salary	Office has been abolished in the five counties that elect a district attorney.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	Five judicial districts, each comprising one county, elect district attorneys whose salaries are tied by statute to the salaries of district court judges.
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Several counties have been authorized to create consolidated law enforcement agencies under special acts. As of January 1992, Riley County was the only county without an elected sheriff as a result of such a law.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	Authorized in counties of 100,000 to 250,000 population having first -class cities of 75,000 or more population (Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties).
Treasurer.....	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Kansas comprise municipal (city) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments¹				
General law cities: Governing body: Commission form—commissioners				All municipal governments in Kansas are designated as cities. Third class cities exist within township areas, but first and second class cities exist outside the area of any township. Any city may exercise home rule powers by ordinance (including amending number, term, and election area of governing body members), subject to limitations imposed by uniform State law. Elected mayor is a member of the board of commissioners. Cities of 160,000 to 180,000 population may establish five-member commissions through petition by 10 percent of voters, after voter approval.
160,000 to 180,000 population (5).....	4	At large	Salary	
Over 150,000 population (3).....	4	At large	Salary	
60,000 to 150,000 population (5).....	2	At large	Salary	
First-class cities with population under 20,000 (3).....	3	At large	Salary	
Other first-class cities (5).....	2	At large	Salary	
Second- and third-class cities (3).....	4	At large	Salary	
Commission-manager form—commissioners:				
Over 125,000 population and located in county having assessed valuation over \$150 million (5).....	4	At large	Salary	
65,000 to 125,000 population (5).....	4	At large	Salary	
18,000 to 65,000 population (5).....	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
First-class cities under 18,000 population (3).....	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Second-class cities over 8,000 population (3).....	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Under 8,000 population (3).....	2	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council form—council members:				
First-class cities (2 per ward).....	2	Ward	Salary	
Second-class cities (2 per ward).....	2	Ward	Salary	
Third-class cities (5).....	2	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council-manager form—council members:				
First-class cities (6).....	2	See remarks	Salary	
Second-class cities (2 per ward).....	2	Ward	Salary	
Third-class cities (5).....	2	At large	Salary	
Modified mayor-council form				
Council members (7).....	4	See remarks	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor.....	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer.....	2	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Town or Township Governments				
				The entire area of the State is encompassed by townships except in areas where first and second class cities exist. In recent years, a number of township governments in Kansas have become inactive. As of January 1992, active township governments exist in 97 of the 105 Kansas counties.
Governing body				Trustee, clerk, and treasurer (see below) serve as township board.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk.....	4	At large	Per diem or salary	
Treasurer.....	4	At large	Per diem or salary	
Trustee.....	4	At large	Per diem or salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Community junior colleges—trustees (6).....	4	See remarks	Expenses	Trustees are elected in one of four ways: at large; by six single-member districts; by three two-member districts; or by two three-member districts.
Unified school districts—board of education (7) ² ..	4	See remarks	Unpaid	See "Community junior colleges," above. At least one member is elected at large.
Other boards:				
Unified school districts—advisory board members (5).....	2	See remarks	Unpaid	Applies only in districts serving two first-class cities. Four advisory board members are elected at large in each board of education member district. Board of education member serves as chairperson and fifth member of advisory board.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Boards of public utilities in first-class cities with 100,000 population or more (6).....	4	See remarks	Salary	Three members are elected at large, and three by districts.
Cemetery districts—directors (5).....	4	At large	Not specified	Joint city and township cemetery district board consists of township trustees and city mayor serving ex officio.
Community building districts—directors (7).....	2	At large	Expenses	
Conservation districts—supervisors (5).....	3	At large	Expenses	
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts—1911 laws—supervisors (5) or directors (3).....	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Name of governing body is "supervisors" for districts organized under Laws 1911 ch. 168 and "directors" for districts organized under Laws 1911 ch. 173.
Drainage districts—1905 law—directors (3).....	4	At large	Unpaid	
Joint drainage districts—directors (1 per county).....	4	County	Per diem and travel	If total number of directors is an even number, one additional member is elected at large.
Groundwater management districts—directors (3 to 15).....	3	At large	Expenses	
Hospital districts—1984 law—board members (3, 5, 7, or 9).....	3	At large	See remarks	Board members are paid for expenses and any additional compensation determined by referendum.
Improvement districts—directors (3).....	2	At large	Per diem	
Industrial districts—directors (7).....	2	At large	See remarks	Directors receive \$1.00 per year.
Irrigation districts:				
Irrigation districts—1891 law—commissioners (3).....	1	At large	Per diem	
Irrigation districts—1941 law—directors (3).....	3	At large	Per diem and travel	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Library districts in third class cities and townships—directors (7)	4	At large	Not specified	Formed by third class cities and one or more townships. From three to 15 members, but number must be divisible by three. Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement. Districts with more than 15 directors prior to 1987 may retain existing number of board members.
Watershed districts—directors	3	See remarks	Expenses	
Water supply districts:				
Rural water districts—1957 law—directors (up to 9)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board. Elected by holders to water rights.
Water assurance districts—directors (3 to 9) ...	3	At large	Not specified	
Water supply and distribution districts—district board members (5)	4	At large	Salary	Authorized in Franklin, Johnson, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties only.
Waterworks boards in cities with an adjacent military reservation (5)	4	At large	Unpaid	

¹Cities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: first class—15,000 or more; second class—2,000 to 14,999; third class—less than 2,000. However, a second class city may remain as such until it reaches a population of 25,000. Similarly, a third class city may remain as such until it reaches a population of 5,000. The class of a city does not change if its population declines.

²An exception is the governing body of the Fort Leavenworth School district; that board is appointed by the commanding general of Fort Leavenworth.

Kentucky

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (100)	2	Representative district	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (38)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
Railroad commissioners (3)	4	Commissioner district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (14)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	Two judges are elected from each supreme court district.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit and district court clerks (120)	6	County	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
Circuit court judges (92)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected from judicial circuit or from division of circuit as provided by law.
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
Commonwealth's attorneys (56)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary and commission	
District court judges (125)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. Governor and Lieutenant Governor run on same ticket.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				
Commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	Excludes Lexington-Fayette Urban County, which is included under "Municipal Governments," below. County governing body is designated fiscal court and, in 104 counties, consists of the justices of the peace and the county judge/ executive (see below). In 15 other counties that have adopted the optional commission form, fiscal court consists of three commissioners and the county judge/ executive. ¹ Commissioners are elected at large with district residency requirements. Statutes permit fiscal court to fix compensation of most county officers within statutory limits.
Other elective offices				
Constables (1 per justice of peace district) ..	4	Justice of peace district	See remarks	Constables receive salary in counties of 250,000 population or more, and receive fees in other counties.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is salary, commission, and fees.
County clerk	4	At large	See remarks	County clerks receive a set salary in counties of 75,000 population or more. In other counties, they receive fees plus salary for serving as clerk of fiscal court.
County judge/ executive	4	At large	Salary	
Jailer	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished by general assembly. If abolished, duties are assumed by sheriff.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Justices of the peace (1 per district)	4	Justice of peace district	See remarks	Justices of the peace receive per diem as members of the fiscal court (see above).
Property valuation administrator	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city) governments only.
Municipal Governments²				
Urban county form				Municipal governments in Kentucky are designated cities. Compensation of municipal officers shall not be changed during their term of office. Voters may elect to adopt an alternative form of local government, consolidating the county government with one or more city governments in the county, in any county except counties containing a first class city. Comprehensive plan of consolidation must include all provisions covering selection of a governing body and officials. To date, only Lexington-Fayette Urban County has organized under this act.
Lexington-Fayette Urban County				Although Lexington-Fayette Urban County operates under a special charter, provisions for its government are shown here because it represents a rare situation of city and county consolidation.
Governing body—council members (15) . . .	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Three members are elected at large for a four-year term, and 12 members are elected by districts for a two-year term.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Constitutional offices:				The offices below are constitutionally created and cannot be abolished under the urban county charter. These offices still exist but often have very limited duties under the charter.
Constables (1 per justice district)	4	Justice district	See remarks	Constables receive salary in counties of 250,000 population or more, and receive fees in other counties.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County attorney	4	At large	Salary and fees	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary and fees	
County judge/ executive	4	At large	Salary	
Jailer	4	At large	Salary	
Justices of the peace (1 per district) . . .	4	Justice district	See remarks	Receive per diem as member of fiscal court (see above).
Property valuation administrator	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
Charter county form				As in the urban county form, voters may adopt this form of merged government. The charter county form may not be adopted in counties of the first class (Jefferson) or in areas with urban county government. To date, no government has adopted the charter county form.
First class cities:				
Mayor-alderman form:				Applies to all first class cities.
Governing body—legislative members (12).	2	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with residency requirement. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. May not serve more than three terms.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Second through sixth class cities				Cities of second through sixth class may adopt mayor-council, commissioner, or city manager forms below. Mayor may not serve more than three terms in second class cities.
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body:				
Second, third, and fourth class cities— council members (6 to 12)	2	Wards or at large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance.
Fifth and sixth class cities—council members (6)	2	Wards or at large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor—second class cities only	4	At large	See remarks	Legislation enacted in 1980 abolished authorization for this office, but provided that this office, where already in existence, will continue to exist until abolished by ordinance. Compensation is set by ordinance.
City attorney—second class cities (optional for fourth class cities)	4	At large	See remarks	See "Assessor," above.
Comptroller and inspector—second class cities only	4	At large	See remarks	See "Assessor," above.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Salary is set by ordinance.
Treasurer—second class cities only	4	At large	See remarks	See "Assessor," above.
Commission form:				
Governing body—commissioners (4)	2	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is also a member of the board of commissioners.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
City manager form:				
Governing body—commissioners (4)	2	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is also a member of the board of commissioners.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				Kentucky has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—boards of education:				
County school districts (5)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	When independent district containing first class city merges with county district, board of merged system has seven members.
Independent school districts (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	These districts are also called "soil and water conservation districts." Each board also includes two appointed members.
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts—1918 law—commissioners (3)	1	Precinct	Per diem and expenses	County drainage corporations and surface water drainage districts are not counted as special district governments in census statistics on governments, but are classified as dependent agencies of county governments.
County boards of drainage commissioners—1912 law: In counties having 75 or more drainage districts—supervisors (5)	4	Division	Not specified	Optional for counties with fewer than 75 drainage districts.
In counties having fewer than 75 drainage districts—directors (1 per district)	1	Drainage district	Unpaid	
Separate drainage districts—1912 law— commissioners (3)	3	See remarks	Not specified	Elected at large with precinct residency requirement.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Fire protection districts—trustees (2)	4	At large	Per meeting	Two trustees elected at meeting of district property owners. Three members are appointed and two additional members are selected by the volunteer firefighters. Authorizing legislation for new community districts was repealed in 1986.
New community districts				
Urban services districts—council members (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other boards: Conservation districts—directors of watershed conservancy districts (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	If territory in watershed conservancy district comprises more than one soil and water conservation district, three additional members are elected from each additional soil and water conservation district. ³
Other elective offices: Drainage districts—1918 law—secretary	1	At large	Per diem	

¹The 15 counties governed by county commissioners are as follows: Bath, Boone, Boyd, Campbell, Daviess, Graves, Greenup, Jefferson, Johnson, Kenton, Knox, McCracken, Mason, Montgomery, and Scott.

²Municipal governments are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class cities—100,000 or more; second class cities—20,000 to 99,999; third class cities— 8,000 to 19,999; fourth class cities—3,000 to 7,999; fifth class cities—1,000 to 2,999; and sixth class cities—fewer than 1,000. However, cities cannot change class without legislative action. Legislation enacted in 1980 consolidated numerous provisions relating to legally authorized elective offices of the various classes of municipal governments.

³Watershed conservancy district directors may levy taxes and issue bonds subject to the approval of the overlying conservation district. Because approval by the conservation district is necessary, watershed conservancy districts are classified as dependent activities of the conservation districts in census statistics on governments, and are not counted as separate governments.

Louisiana

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)		Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (105)	4	Representative district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses, plus an allowance for office expenses.
Senators (39).....	4	Senatorial district	See remarks	
Other boards:				
Board of elementary and secondary education (11).....	4	Congressional district	Per diem and expenses	Three additional members are appointed at large by the Governor. Elected by public service commission district.
Public service commissioners (5)	6	See remarks	Salary	
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (3 per district) ¹	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	There are 43 soil conservation districts in the State. Each district also has two appointed members. Elected members are selected from the soil conservation district at large.
State soil and water conservation committee—members (5) and alternates (5) . . .	3	Member district	Per diem and expenses	Excludes three State officials who serve as ex officio members.
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (55).....	10	See remarks	Salary	Each circuit is divided into districts for the election of judges. The number of judges per district is specified by statute.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture and forestry	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of elections	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (41)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
District court system:				
District court judges (166).....	6	Judicial district	Salary	Excludes Orleans Parish and other special district courts listed separately below. Has civil and criminal jurisdiction and, except where other courts are especially established (see below), sits ex officio as juvenile court judge. Number of judges per district is specified by statute.
Special district court judges in Orleans Parish:				
District civil court judges (14).....	6	Parish	Salary	
District criminal court judges (10).....	6	Parish	Salary	
Judge of magistrate section of criminal district court.....	6	Parish	Salary	
Juvenile court judges (6).....	8	Parish	Salary	
Special district court judges in parishes other than Orleans:				
Family court judges of East Baton Rouge Parish (3).....	6	Parish	Salary	
First parish court judges—Jefferson Parish (2)	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected by divisions of judicial districts.
Juvenile court judges:				
Caddo Parish (2).....	6	Parish	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)		Method of compensation	Remarks
East Baton Rouge Parish (1)	6	Parish	Salary	Elected by divisions of judicial districts.
Jefferson Parish (3)	6	Parish	Salary	
Parish court judge—Ascension Parish . . .	6	Parish	Salary	
Second parish court judges—Jefferson Parish (2)	6	See remarks	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Municipal court judges in Orleans Parish (4) .	8	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	10	Supreme court district	Salary	
Traffic court judges in Orleans Parish (4)	8	Division	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
PARISH GOVERNMENTS				In Louisiana, the county governments are legally designated "parish" governments. The three parishes of East Baton Rouge, Orleans, and Terrebonne are substantially consolidated, for governmental purposes, with the cities of Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Houma, respectively. Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are counted as municipal governments, rather than as parish governments, in census statistics on governments.
Home rule parishes				Any parish may adopt a charter that provides for its government; 11 parishes have done so.
Other parishes:				
Governing body—police jury (5 or more)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Number of police jury members is set by ordinance and is usually between 5 and 15 members per parish. If parish population is under 10,000, police jury size may be set by ordinance at three members. However, special legislation makes specific exceptions to this rule for a few parishes. Elected by police jury ward or district. Compensation is per diem and travel or salary.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Elected by justice of the peace ward. Constables receive fees for civil cases and nominal salary for criminal cases. Receives fees in most parishes, but some parishes provide for salaries. Elected by justice of the peace ward. See also "constables," above.
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (1 to 14)	6	See remarks	See remarks	
Coroner	4	At large	See remarks	
Justices of the peace (1 to 14)	6	See remarks	See remarks	
Sheriff and tax collector	4	At large	Salary	
SUBPARISH GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city, town, or village) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Louisiana are designated cities, towns, or villages. Provisions for government are set forth in individual charters. The creation of new special charter cities by the legislature was prohibited by the 1974 State Constitution, but special charter cities already in existence may continue to operate.
Special charter municipalities				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)		Method of compensation	Remarks
Home rule cities				Any municipality may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government. Of the home rule cities in Louisiana, only the provisions for Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government are presented in detail below since they represent rare instances of consolidation of the respective city and parish governments.
Baton Rouge:				
Governing body—metro council members (12)	4	District	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
City judges (4)	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (7)	6	At large	Salary and fees	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	
Justices of the peace (6)	6	See remarks	See remarks	Justices of the peace receive fees for civil cases and a nominal salary for criminal cases. Elected by justice of the peace ward.
Mayor-president	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and fees	
New Orleans:				
Governing body—city council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Two members are elected at large, and five from council member districts.
Other boards:				
Assessors (7)	4	Municipal district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Civil sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of civil district court	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of criminal district court	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of first city court	6	At large	Salary	
Clerk of second city court	6	At large	Salary	
Constable of first city court	6	At large	Salary	
Constable of second city court	6	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
Criminal sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
First city court judges (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Register of mortgages	4	At large	Salary	
Register of conveyances	4	At large	Salary	
Second city court judge	6	At large	Salary	
Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government:				
Governing body—parish council (15)	4	Council district	Per diem and travel	Compensation of members may be set by parish council.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
City judge	6	At large	Salary and fees	
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (9)	6	See remarks	See remarks	Constables receive fees in civil cases and nominal salary in criminal cases. Elected by justice of the peace ward.
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	
Justices of the peace (9)	6	See remarks	See remarks	Elected by justice of the peace ward. See also "Constables," above.
Parish president	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)		Method of compensation	Remarks
Other municipalities:				
Governing body:				
Mayor-aldermanic form—aldermen:				
Cities—5,000 inhabitants or more (5 to 9)	4	See remarks	See remarks	If eight or more aldermen, two are elected from each district and one at large. In other cases, an equal number are elected from each district and the remainder are elected at large. However, election area may be modified by ordinance. Compensation is set by ordinance. Elected at large, except that when town is divided into districts, one member is elected from each district and one at large. However, election area may be modified by ordinance. Compensation is set by ordinance. Compensation is set by ordinance. Restricted to municipalities over 2,500 population. Mayor (see below) is an additional member of the council.
Towns—1,001 to 4,999 inhabitants (5) ..	4	See remarks	See remarks	
Villages—1,000 or fewer inhabitants (3) .	4	At large	See remarks	
Commission form—council members	4	At large	Salary	
100,000 population or more (4)	4	At large	Salary	
Less than 100,000 population (2)	4	At large	Salary	Restricted to municipalities of 2,500 population or more.
Commission-manager form—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
City court judge	6	At large	Salary and fees	Not found in all municipalities. One per city court except in Lake Charles and Baton Rouge (see above). Office may be appointive in some cities because of special legislation.
City court marshal or constable	6	At large	Salary	
Mayor—mayor-aldermanic and commission forms only	4	At large	See remarks	In mayor-aldermanic form, compensation is set by ordinance. In commission form, receives salary up to statutory maximum.
Marshal—mayor-aldermanic form only	4	At large	See remarks	May be appointive by local option upon voter approval. Compensation is set by ordinance. Also serves as chief of police.
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—boards of education:				
Parish school districts—all parishes except Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans (5 or more)				
	4	Election district	Per diem and travel	One member per election district, or other election area in accordance with reapportionment plan or special law. Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance. Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
Caddo Parish school district (12)	4	Election district	See remarks	
East Baton Rouge Parish school district (12)	4	Single-member district	See remarks	
Jefferson Parish school district (8)	4	Single-member district	See remarks	
Orleans Parish school district (7)	4	At large	See remarks	
Independent school districts of Bogalusa .. (7) and Monroe (7)	4	Election district	See remarks	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)		Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Most special district governments in Louisiana are governed by appointed boards. However, special legislation specifies the election of board members in a few individual port, harbor and terminal districts.

¹In Louisiana, the State soil and water conservation committee may disapprove the results of a referendum to create a soil and water conservation district. Furthermore, upon dissolution of a soil and water conservation district, the assets and the obligations of such a district pass to the State. Accordingly, soil and water conservation districts in Louisiana are classified as dependent activities of the State government, and are not counted as separate special district governments, in census statistics on governments.

Maine

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (151)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (35)	2	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
State-dependent public school systems:				
Schools for children in unorganized territory				State schools for children in unorganized territory are governed by appointed boards.
Tribal school committees (3 or 5 members)				Tribal school committees are governed by elected boards with the same powers as town school committees.
Other elective offices:				
District attorneys (8)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected by prosecutorial districts, which may comprise one or more entire counties. Salary is paid by the State. May not serve more than two terms.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	At large or by district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of judicial court				Office is now appointive.
Probate judge	4	At large	Salary	
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Register of probate	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Office may be appointive in some counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
				The subcounty general purpose governments in Maine comprise municipal (city) governments and town governments. In Maine, cities and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.
				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in Maine. Cities are created by special legislation and exist outside the area of any town. Under home rule, cities may draft their own charters. ¹ Towns, to which the term "municipality" is applied by Maine statutes, and plantations, to which the term "municipality" is applied for some purposes by Maine statutes, are counted as town or township governments in census statistics on governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Town or Township Governments				
Governing body—selectmen (3, 5, or 7)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal governments described above, units in Maine designated as “towns” and “plantations” are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. Although town governments exist in each county, they do not cover the entire area of each county. Cities, gores, Indian reservations, and unorganized territory exist outside the area of any town or plantation. Any town may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government. If a town does not provide otherwise, the number of selectmen is three, their term is 1 year, and their compensation per diem.
Other boards: Town-dependent public school systems: Town school committee (3 or 5)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term of school committee members is usually 3 years, but may be altered by charter provisions. School committee members are unpaid unless city or town authorizes compensation.
Other: Assessors (3, 5, or 7)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Selectmen may serve as assessors. See also “Selectmen,” above. Under 1987 legislation, towns may, as an alternative, have a single appointed assessor.
Overseers of the poor (3, 5, or 7)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Selectmen may serve as overseers of the poor. See also “Selectmen,” above.
Other elective offices.				General legislation provides only for offices listed, but authorizes election or appointment of other town officers.
Moderator	1	At large	Per diem	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: School administrative districts—directors (5 to 18)	3 or 4	Town and/ or city	Per diem	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Coastal watershed districts—trustees (5-18)	3	At large	Per diem and travel	May also include members appointed by participating sanitary or sewer districts.
Lake watershed districts—trustees (5-18)	3	At large	Per diem and travel	May also include members appointed by participating water districts.
Sanitary districts—trustees (5-18)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Application for establishment of a district must be filed with State department of environmental protection and approved by the voters.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has two appointed members. Members may also receive compensation as voted by district meeting.
Village improvement corporations—assessors, managers, or trustees (3 to 7)				Village improvement corporations are established by special legislation for limited purposes within town areas.
Water and/ or sewer districts—trustees (3 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Term and election area are specified in district charter, but maximum term is 3 years. Compensation is set by action of district trustees.

¹Members of city school committees, which govern municipal-dependent public school systems, are elected.

Maryland

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly: Delegates (141)	4	Legislative district	See remarks	Compensation of delegates and senators is set by general assembly compensation commission. Three delegates and one senator are elected from each legislative district. See "Delegates," above.
Senators (47).....	4	Legislative district	See remarks	
Other elective offices: Appeals court judges (7).....	10	Appellate circuit	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor. Judges run on record after first year in office and for subsequent terms. Two judges are elected from the sixth circuit and one judge from each of the other circuits.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (120)	See remarks	Judicial circuit	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor. Judges run against other candidates after first year in office and for subsequent terms. Judges are elected by each county (and Baltimore city) that comprise circuit. Judges serve for 15 years or until the age of 70, whichever comes first.
Clerks of circuit court (24)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	Candidate for Governor names candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The two candidates run jointly. Governor may not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above. Initially appointed by Governor. Judges run on record after first year in office and for subsequent terms. Six judges are elected at large, two from sixth appellate circuit, and one from each of the other appellate circuits.
Special appeals court judges (13).....	10	See remarks	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Excludes the area of the city of Baltimore, which is an independent city outside the area of any county and is counted as a municipal rather than a county government. Baltimore County is a county government but excludes the area of Baltimore city.				
Governing body: Commission (non-home rule) counties:				
Calvert County—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Laws with local application provide for the number and the election area of county governing body members. Two are elected at large, and three at large with district residency requirement.
Carroll County—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Cecil and Garrett Counties—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large with district residency requirement.
Charles and St. Mary's Counties— commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Dorchester and Somerset Counties— commissioners (5)	4	District	Salary	One is elected at large, and four at large with district residency requirement.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Frederick and Washington Counties—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Charter (home rule) counties:				
Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties—council members (7)	4	Election district	Salary	One member is elected at large and six at large with district residency requirement.
Harford County—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Howard County—council members (5)	4	Election district	Salary	Four members are elected at large and five at large with district residency requirement.
Montgomery County—council members (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Prince George's County—council members (9)	4	Election district	Salary	Two members are elected at large and five at large with district residency requirement.
Talbot County—council members (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Wicomico County—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Code (home rule) counties:				
Allegany, Caroline, Kent, and Queen Anne's Counties—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	One member is elected at large and four at large with district residency requirement.
Worcester County—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems:				
County board of education				Boards of education are elected only in the 10 counties listed below. In the other 13 counties, board of education is appointed by Governor. Number of members (from five to nine) is generally related to size of school system.
Allegany County (5)	4	At large	Salary	In addition, chairperson of county board of commissioners is an ex officio, non-voting member.
Carroll County (5)	6	At large	Salary	County board of commissioners also serves as ex officio, nonvoting member.
Charles County (7)	4	At large	Salary	One elected from each county commissioner district and two at large. Chairperson or vice chairperson of county commissioners serves as an ex officio non-voting member.
Garrett County (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Howard County (5)	6	At large	Salary	Five are elected by district and two at large. One student serves as a non-voting member for a 1-year term.
Kent County (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Montgomery County (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Prince George's County (9)	4	School board district	Salary	One student serves as a non-voting member for a 1-year term.
Somerset County (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	One elected from each county commissioner district and one at large.
Washington County (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
County executive	4	At large	Salary	Elected in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.
Orphans' court judges (3)	4	At large	Salary	Abolished in Harford and Montgomery Counties, where duties have been taken over by the circuit court.
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Elected only in Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, and Washington Counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
City of Baltimore: Governing body: Council members (18)	4	Council member district	Salary	Includes municipal (city or town) governments only. Municipal governments in Maryland are designated cities or towns. Provisions for their government are found in individual charters. However, detailed provisions for the city of Baltimore are shown below since they represent a rare instance of an "independent" city—a city outside the area of any county, and performing functions performed elsewhere by county governments.
President of council	4	At large	Salary	Three members are elected from each council member district. President of council is an additional member.
Other boards: Municipal-dependent public school systems				The Baltimore city board of school commissioners is appointed by the mayor.
Other elective offices: Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Orphans court judges (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Public drainage associations—managers (3) .	3	At large	Wages and expenses	Maryland has no township governments. Maryland has no independent school district governments. Association may serve area within any one or more counties. In home rule counties, upon approval of county governing body, affected landowners may elect the managers. If a quorum is not present, the county governing body appoints the managers. In commission counties, the county board of commissioners appoints the managers.
Public watershed associations—directors (3 or more)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by district meeting. Association may serve area within any one or more counties or Baltimore city.
Tax ditches—managers (3)	3	At large	Per diem	Authorizing legislation for tax ditches has been repealed, but those already in existence may continue to operate. Many of the formerly authorized tax ditches, however, no longer exist.

Massachusetts

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General court:				
Representatives (160)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (40)	2	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Executive councilors (8)	2	Council district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (11)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected by criminal judicial district.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of the commonwealth	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer and receiver-general	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	Excludes Suffolk County, which encompasses an area larger than the city of Boston but which is substantially consolidated with the city for governmental purposes and is counted as a municipal government in census statistics on governments (see "Municipal governments," below). Also excludes Nantucket County. Nantucket County, which is coterminous with Nantucket town, is governed by the town selectmen, and is counted as a town government in census statistics on governments (see "Town or Township Governments," below). The county commissioners are primarily an administrative body. They are elected at large, but no two may be from the same city or town. Major policy decisions governing Massachusetts counties are made by the State government.
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems				County agricultural schools are governed by appointed boards.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of courts	6	At large	Salary	
Register of deeds (1 per district)	6	District	Salary	One is elected from each of 21 districts in State.
Register of probate	6	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	6	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
				The subcounty general purpose governments in Massachusetts comprise municipal (city) governments and town governments. In Massachusetts, cities and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Municipal Governments				
Home rule cities				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in Massachusetts. Cities exist outside the area of any town.
Special charter cities				Cities, after referendum, may adopt home rule charters. Provisions for government are set forth in individual charters.
City of Boston				Although the city of Boston operates under a special charter, provisions for its government appear here because it represents a rare situation of substantial consolidation of the city with the county of Suffolk for governmental purposes. Although Suffolk County covers an area larger than the city of Boston, the officials of that county are shown here because the city of Boston pays all expenses of the Suffolk County government.
Governing body—councilors (13)	2	See remarks	Salary	Nine are elected by district and four at large.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: School committee members (13)	2	See remarks	Salary	Nine are elected by district and four at large.
Other elective offices: Clerk of superior court (2)	6	County at large	Salary	One clerk is elected for civil business and one for criminal business.
Clerk of county supreme judicial court ...	6	County at large	Salary	
Mayor	4	City at large	Salary	
Register of deeds	6	County at large	Salary	
Register of probate	6	County at large	Salary	
Sheriff	6	County at large	Salary	
General law optional forms:				
Governing body:				
Mayor-council form—councilors:				
Plan A (9)	2	At large	Salary	
Plan B—cities with more than seven wards (15)	2	See remarks	Salary	One is elected from each ward. The remainder are elected at large.
Plan B—cities with fewer than seven wards (11)	2	See remarks	Salary	One is elected from each ward. The remainder are elected at large.
Commission form—Plan C—commissioners (5)	2	See remarks	Salary	Mayor is elected as the commissioner of administration.
Council manager form—Plans D and E— councilors:				
Cities with seven wards or more (9)	2	At large	Salary	
Cities with fewer than seven wards (7) ..	2	At large	Salary	
Council-mayor form—Plan F—council members (7, 9, 11, 13, or 15)	2	See remarks	Salary	Number of council members depends on number of wards. Number of council members must be from one to five more than number of wards. One member is elected per ward. Remainder of council members are elected at large.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: School committee members (6)	See remarks	City at large	Unpaid	Mayor is ex officio chair of committee. Term is 3 years except under Plans E and F, where term is 2 years. In cities holding biennial election, term is 4 years.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices				Other officers retained from earlier general law forms may be elected.
Mayor—Plans A, B, and F only	2	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal government described above, units in Massachusetts designated as “towns” are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. The entire area of the State is encompassed by town governments except for areas within the boundaries of cities.
Home rule towns				Any town may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government. ¹
Town of Nantucket.				The town of Nantucket is coterminous with Nantucket County. The town government and the county government in Nantucket are substantially consolidated. The town selectmen also serve as the commissioners of Nantucket County. In addition to town officials shown below under “General law towns,” the following Nantucket County officials are counted as town government officials for census purposes: clerk of the courts, register of deeds, and sheriff. The town treasurer also serves as the county treasurer. Salary or compensation is fixed annually for town officers by the town meeting.
General law towns				
Governing body:				
Representative town meeting members . . .	3	District	Unpaid	Applies only to towns under a representative town meeting form of government. Number of members is determined locally within statutory guidelines.
Selectmen (3 or 5).	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	The selectmen are an administrative board. The annual town meeting or representative town meeting is the town governing body.
Other boards:				
Town dependent public school systems:				
School committee members (3, 5, 6, 7, or 9).	3	At large	See remarks	Unpaid except in towns within superintendency unions.
Other elective offices:				
Offices that are required to be elected:				
Clerk	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term is 1 year or more. Clerk may obtain tenure after 5 years in office or by special legislation. See also “General law towns,” above.
Moderator.	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	See “General law towns,” above.
Offices and boards that may be elective or appointive				While provision is made for election of the boards and the offices listed below, towns may combine boards or combine functions under the board of selectmen or authorize the board of selectmen to appoint boards or single offices to perform specific functions. In still other instances, towns may decide by a vote of the town meeting or by law whether a specific board or office shall be elective or appointive. Salary or compensation of each elected town officer or board member is fixed annually by town meeting.
Assessors (1 or more).	Up to 3	At large	See remarks	See “General law towns,” above.
Assistant assessors (3 or more)	Up to 3	At large	See remarks	See “General law towns,” above.
Auditor (1 or more).	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See “General law towns,” above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Board of cemetery commissioners (3) . . .	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Board of health (3 or more)	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Board of library trustees (any number divisible by 3)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Board of public works (3)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Collector of taxes (1 or more)	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Constable (1 or more)	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Directors of infirmary (3, 5, 7, or more) . .	1	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Treasurer	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Trustees of soldier memorial (5)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Tree warden	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Water commissioners (3)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Finance committee—in towns with taxable valuation over \$1 million	Up to 3	See remarks	See remarks	Number and election area are fixed by law. Other towns may provide for this office. Members may be appointed in some localities.
Highway surveyor (1 or more)	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	Town may choose to elect a road commissioner at large for a 1-year term or a board of three road commissioners at large for a 3-year term in lieu of a highway surveyor.
Municipal light board (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	Term is fixed by town meeting.
Park commission (3 or 5)	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Term is fixed by town meeting.
Planning board (5 to 9)	3 or 5	At large	See remarks	Term is fixed by town meeting. Board is mandatory in towns over 10,000 population.
Sewer commissioner (1 or more)	1 to 5	At large	See remarks	A board of three sewer commissioners may be elected for 3-year terms in lieu of a sewer commissioner. Board of road commissioners may serve as sewer commissioners.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Regional school districts				Method of selecting district governing body is determined by establishing election.
Regional vocational-technical school districts . .				See "Regional school districts," above.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5 to 7) . .	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Established by special acts but with substantially uniform provisions. Special acts contain provisions for government.
Fire and water districts—commissioners				
Fire districts in towns with 2,000 or fewer inhabitants—prudential committee	1	At large	Not specified	Law does not specify number of members.
Housing authorities—members (4)	5	At large	Expenses	Applies to towns only. In cities, housing authority board members are appointed. State housing board appoints a fifth member.
Improvement districts—prudential committee	1	At large	Not specified	Law does not specify number of members.
Reclamation districts—prudential committee (3)	3	At large	Not specified	
Sewer and sanitary districts—commissioners.				Established by special acts but with substantially uniform provisions. Special acts contain provisions for government.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
Fire districts in towns with 2,000 or fewer inhabitants:				
Moderator	1 or 3	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Not specified	
Improvement districts and reclamation districts:				
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Not specified	

¹Towns with a population less than 6,000 may not adopt a representative town meeting form of government under a home rule charter.

Michigan

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (110)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (38)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Board of education (8)	8	At large	Per diem and expenses	Governor is an ex officio member. Superintendent of public instruction is non-voting chairperson.
Michigan State University—trustees (8)	8	At large	Expenses	
University of Michigan—regents (8)	8	At large	Expenses	
Wayne State University—governors (8)	8	At large	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	Circuits consist of one or more counties. Eight are elected from each of three judicial districts.
Circuit court judges (177)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (24)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (260)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Districts consist of all or part of a county. Some are organized along municipal or township boundaries.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	8	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Board of commissioners (5 to 35)	2	Commissioner district	See remarks	County may adopt a charter or one of two optional forms of government: executive commission form or manager commission form. Only three counties are organized under the board of commissioners form. Compensation is salary or per diem and travel.
Other boards:				
Board of auditors				Although this board is authorized by statute, it is no longer in operation in any county.
Board of road commissioners	6	At large	Salary	May have three-member elected board of road commissioners or, at option of county board of commissioners, may be appointed. In most counties, this board is appointed.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor				This office is no longer in operation in any county.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	Office may be combined with that of register of deeds.
County executive	4	At large	Salary	See "Board of commissioners," above. May be abolished in counties of less than 12,000 population. Election is optional in charter counties. Counties with a department of public works may combine this office with the public works commissioner (see below).
Drain commissioner	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Inspector of mines	4	At large	Salary and travel	Authorized only in counties having iron and copper mines. Each probate court district has one judge of probate. The following counties each have two probate court judges: Barry, Berrien, Calhoun, Ingham, Jackson, Monroe, Muskegon, Saginaw, St. Clair, and Washtenaw. Genesee, Kalamazoo, and Macomb Counties each have three probate judges; Kent and Oakland Counties each have four probate court judges; Wayne County has 10. ¹	
Judge of probate (1 or more)	6	At large	Salary		
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary		
Public works commissioner—counties with public works departments only	4	At large	Salary		
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary		
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary		
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary and per diem		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS					The subcounty general purpose governments in Michigan comprise municipal (city and village) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments					The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities and villages in Michigan. Cities exist outside the area of any township, but villages exist within township areas.
Special charter municipalities				Provisions for government are found in individual charters.	
Home rule municipalities				Provisions for government are found in individual charters, but, in cities, the charter must provide for election of a mayor and a legislative body. In villages, the charter must provide for election of a president, a legislative body, and a clerk. Provisions below no longer apply to any city. Since 1980, all cities are under charters.	
Fourth class (general law) cities:					
Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)	2	Ward	Salary	Two other aldermen may be elected at large in reincorporated cities having only two wards.	
Other boards—library directors (6)	3 or 6	At large	Unpaid		
Other elective offices:					
Clerk	1	At large	Salary		
Constables (1 per ward)	1	Ward	Fees		
Mayor	1	At large	Salary		
Supervisors (1 per ward)	1	Ward	Per diem and travel		
Treasurer	1	At large	Salary		
General law villages:					
Governing body—trustees (6)	4	At large	Per diem	Term may be 2 years in villages that had passed such a provision prior to January 1, 1974.	
Other boards—library directors (6)	3 or 6	At large	Unpaid		
Other elective offices:					
Assessor	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by council unless otherwise specified.	
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	See "Assessor," above.	
President	2	At large	Per diem		
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	See "Assessor," above.	
Town or Township Governments				Township governments encompass the entire State except for areas within the boundaries of cities.	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
General law townships:				
Governing body.....				The township board includes, in addition to the trustees, the supervisor, the clerk, and the treasurer (see "Other elective offices," below).
Trustees (2 or 4).....	4	At large	Salary	In the smaller townships, two trustees are elected. If township has over 5,000 population, or has 3,000 or more registered voters, four trustees are elected. Compensation of trustees is fixed by township board.
Other boards:				
Library directors (6).....	3 to 6	At large	Unpaid	
Park commissioners (6).....	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by township board.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk.....	4	At large	Salary	Unless otherwise specified, compensation is fixed by voters or by local officials compensation commission.
Constables (1 to 4).....	4	At large	Fees	Number of constables is determined by township board.
Supervisor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer.....	4	At large	Salary	
Charter townships				
Governing body—trustees (4).....	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	May be established by majority vote in townships of 2,000 population or more. The township board includes, in addition to the trustees, the supervisor, the clerk, and the treasurer (see "Other elective offices," below).
Other elective offices.				
Clerk.....	4	At large	See remarks	Generally, clerk, supervisor, and treasurer receive a salary. Board may, by ordinance, establish a local officials compensation commission to set compensation.
Supervisor.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS²				
Governing body.....				
Special school districts.....				Governing body is designated board of education except for community college districts, where designation is "Board of trustees."
First class school districts (Detroit):				Established by special acts that provide for number, term, and compensation of board members.
Board of education (11).....	4	See remarks	Per diem	Four members are elected at large, and seven by voting district.
Second class school districts (9).....	See remarks	At large	Per diem	Term is usually 3 years, but when district is located in a city whose officers are elected at a biennial election, the term is 4 or 6 years, in accordance with local resolution.
Third class school districts (7).....	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term is 4 years. However, if board of education election coincides with city or village biennial spring election, the term may, by local option, be 6 years. Board of education receives per diem in most districts, but voters may authorize additional compensation.
Fourth class school districts.....				Board of education receives per diem in most districts, but voters may authorize additional compensation.
Fourth class districts operating kindergarten through 12th. grade (7).....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth class school districts," above.
Other fourth class districts (5).....	3	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth class school districts," above.
Primary school districts (3).....	3	At large	Salary	Board members are elected as president, secretary, and treasurer.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Community college districts—trustees (7 or more).....	6	See remarks	Expenses	Number of members and election area varies with number of underlying school districts, number of counties within each district, and presence of large intermediate school district. Board members may be elected or appointed.
Intermediate school districts (7) ³	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
District libraries—board members (7).....	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	District charter may provide for election or appointment of members. Each district board also has two appointed members.
Soil conservation districts—directors (3).....	3	At large	Expenses	
Water and sanitation districts and authorities:				
Metropolitan districts—1929 law.....				District charter may provide for election or appointment of officers.
Rubbish and garbage disposal authorities— 1947 law.....				District articles of incorporation provide method of selecting officers.
Sewage disposal and water supply authorities— 1955 law.....				District articles of incorporation provide method of selecting officers.
Water authorities—1952 law.....				District articles of incorporation provide method of selecting officers.
Water and/ or sewage disposal districts— 1956 law—directors (5).....	6	At large	Expenses	

¹The following groups of counties each share a probate court judge: Alger and Schoolcraft; Charlevoix and Emmet; Clare and Gladwin; and Mecosta and Osceola.

²School districts are classified on the basis of the school census (ages 5 to 20) as follows: First class—120,000 or more; second class—30,000 to 119,999; third class—2,400 to 29,999; fourth class—75 to 2,399; and primary—fewer than 75.

³Intermediate school districts provide special services to underlying school districts. They are classified for census purposes as joint activities of the constituent school districts, and are not counted as separate governments.

Minnesota

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (134)	2	Representative district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses.
Senators (67).....	4	Senatorial district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
County and probate judges (124)	6	County	Salary and fees	Office of probate judge is retained in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties; number of judges may be increased. Since 1977, compensation is paid by the State.
Court of appeals judges (16)	6	At large	Salary	
District court judges (241).....	6	Judicial district	Salary	Salary may be supplemented by county government in counties over 200,000 population.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	See "Governor," above.
Municipal court judges (28)	6	County	Salary	Office exists only in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Since 1977, compensation is paid by the State.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Home rule counties				
General law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners	4	Commissioner district	See remarks	Counties may adopt home rule charters that provide for their government. Usually five members, but may be three, five, seven, or nine. Optional forms (see below) retain the board of commissioners but some other elective offices may be appointive in optional forms, as noted below. Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses or mileage.
Other elective offices:				
At-large chairperson plan:				
Chairperson	4	At large	Salary	May be adopted only if county board has five or seven members. Chairperson is a member of the board of commissioners. Voters may adopt the county administrator plan concurrently. Other popularly elected officials are elected as provided under the general law plan (see below).
County administrator plan				
County auditor-administrator plan:				
Auditor-administrator	4	At large	Salary	County administrator is appointed by board of commissioners; see "at large chairperson plan" above. Position must be elected but otherwise replaces auditor below. Other popularly elected officials are elected as provided under the general law plan.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County manager plan				Manager is appointed by the board of commissioners. Under the county manager and elected executive plans, coroner and surveyor are appointed; the auditor, recorder, and treasurer positions are abolished; and other officials are elected as shown under "General law plan," below.
Elected executive plan:				See "County manager plan" above for offices in addition to county executive.
County executive	4	At large	Salary	
General law plan:				
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	May be elected or appointed.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary or fees	Election of auditor is optional. Special laws usually supplement general laws in determining exact method of compensation. May receive salary alone, salary and limited fees, salary and fees, or fees alone. Office of auditor may be consolidated with that of treasurer.
Coroner.....	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fees, per diem, and expenses.
Recorder (formerly register of deeds)	4	At large	Salary or fees	Election of recorder is optional; see also "Auditor," above.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary or fees	Election of sheriff is optional; see also "Auditor," above.
Surveyor.....	4	At large	See remarks	May be abolished or appointive in counties of less than 200,000 population. Compensation and term are set by the county board.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary or fees	Election of treasurer is optional; see also "Auditor," above.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Minnesota comprise municipal (city) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments				All municipal governments in Minnesota are designated cities. Some, but not all, cities exist within township areas.
Home rule municipalities.....				Many cities have adopted home rule charters that provide for their government.
Standard plan cities:				
Governing body—council members (3 or 5) ..	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by council. May be combined with treasurer (see below). Also serves as ex officio member of council.
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Also serves as ex officio member of council.
Treasurer	4	At large	Not specified	See "Clerk," above.
Optional plans for cities:				
Governing body:				
Plan A (mayor-council)—council members (4 or 6)	4	At large	Salary	
Plan B (council-manager)—council members (4 or 6)	4	At large	Salary	Only cities with population over 1,000 may adopt this plan. Mayor also serves as an ex officio member of council.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Also serves as an ex officio member of council.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Town or Township Governments				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	The designation "town" is used interchangeably with "township" in Minnesota law. Township governments exist in 85 of the 87 Minnesota counties. In counties with township governments, unorganized territory and some, but not all, cities exist outside the area of any township. Compensation is set at town meeting.
Other elective offices: Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Special school districts				These districts have individual charters that provide for the number of board members, term, method of election, and compensation. Compensation is fixed by board. Change from six to seven elected directors requires voter approval.
Common school districts—school board (3) . .	3	At large	Not specified	
Independent school districts—directors (6 or 7)	3	At large	See remarks	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Hospital districts—1957 and 1959 laws—directors	4	See remarks	See remarks	One director is elected from each municipality served and one elected at large. Compensation is fixed by board.
Park districts—commissioners: Single-county districts (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	
Multicounty districts				Four are elected from election districts and three at large. Number of members, term, area of election, and compensation are specified in joint resolution establishing district.
Rural water user districts—directors (5 to 13)	3	See remarks	See remarks	Directors may receive expenses and other compensation approved by the voters. Directors are elected by election division or at large.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large but may be elected by district with consent of State soil and water conservation board.

Mississippi

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (122)	4	House district	Salary	Representatives and senators must receive a majority of both the popular vote and the electoral vote in their respective districts.
Senators (52)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Highway commissioners (3)	4	Supreme court district	Salary	Highway commissioners and public service commissioners must receive a majority of both the popular vote and the electoral vote in their respective districts. See "Other boards," above.
Public service commissioners (3)	4	Supreme court district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	Officials listed below, other than district attorneys, judges, or supreme court justices, must receive a majority of both the popular vote and the electoral vote. See "Other elective offices," above.
Auditor of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
Chancery court judges (39)	4	Chancery court district	Salary	Number of judges per district varies according to workload.
Circuit court judges (40)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	Number of judges per circuit varies according to workload.
Commissioner of agriculture and commerce	4	At large	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above.
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above.
District attorneys (20)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	See "Other elective offices," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above.
Supreme court justices (9)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of supervisors (5)	4	Supervisory district	Salary	
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems				
Other:				
County board of education—members (5)	6	Supervisory district	Per meeting and expenses	County agricultural high schools are governed by appointed boards.
County board of election commissioners (5)	4	Supervisory district	Per diem	In the 11 counties that do not have county school districts, the county board of education serves as a supervisory agency, but does not operate schools directly. In three additional counties (Adams, Grenada, and Winston), there is no county board of education. In the other 68 counties, the county board of education serves as the governing board of the county school district. See "School district governments," below. ¹

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices.				Legislature may combine any one or more of the following offices: assessor, coroner, sheriff, surveyor, and tax collector.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Except where otherwise provided, the assessor is also the tax collector.
Clerk of chancery court.....	4	At large	See remarks	Serves also as county auditor and clerk of board of supervisors. Receives salary provided by law as auditor; provided by law as clerk of chancery court; and fees allowed by board of supervisors for duties as clerk of the board of supervisors.
Clerk of circuit court.....	4	At large	See remarks	Fees plus compensation as allowed by county board of supervisors.
Constables (2 to 5)	4	Supervisory district	Fees	Additional constables may be elected under specific statutory provisions.
County prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	Position is optional.
County judge	4	At large	Salary	Position is optional. Number of judges varies from one to three.
Coroner.....	4	At large	Fees	Office is elective when it is filled by a doctor of medicine.
Justice court judges (2 to 5)	4	Supervisory district	Salary	Number of judges is based on population of county.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	In the 68 counties where the county superintendent of education is the chief administrator of a county school district, the county superintendent is counted as a school district official, and not as a county official, for census purposes. See "School district governments," below. In 11 counties (Bolivar, Clarke, Issaquena, Jasper, Panola, Pike, Sharkey, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Washington, and Yalobusha), superintendent is counted as a county official and may be appointive on voter approval or by special State law. Office is abolished in three counties having countywide municipal separate school districts.
Surveyor.....	4	At large	Fees	Office is now elected only in 37 counties.
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	In counties with \$65 million or more assessed valuation, office of tax collector may be separate from that of assessor.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city, town, or village) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Mississippi are designated cities, towns, or villages. Provisions for government are found in individual charters.
Private charter municipalities				
Code-charter municipalities:				
Mayor-board of aldermen form:				
Governing body—aldermen: ²				
10,000 population or more (7).....	4	See remarks	See remarks	All seven may be elected at large, or one may be elected at large and the other six by ward. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Under 10,000 population (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	All five may be elected at large, or one may be elected at large and the other four by ward. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices.....				Governing body may provide for appointment of these officers (except mayor and aldermen). Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Offices of tax assessor or tax collector may be combined with clerk or marshal.
Clerk.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Mayor.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Marshal (or police chief).....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Municipal judge (formerly police justice) ...	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Street commissioner (formerly street superintendent).....	4	At large	See remarks	Office is now appointive.
Tax assessor.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Tax collector.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Commission form: Governing body—council members (2)....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Mayor (see below) is third council member. Members are elected at large or by ward. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Number of council members may be increased by two in cities of 100,000 population or more to a maximum of ten members excluding the mayor, on voter approval.
Other elective offices—mayor.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Council members," above.
Council-manager form: Governing body—council members (5)....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Cities organized under current code provisions may hold a special election to maintain their number of council members (eight in cities of 100,000 or more population, six in cities under 100,000 population). Unless an election is so called, number automatically becomes five. Elected at large or by ward, or four by ward and one at large. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council form: Governing body—council members (5 to 9).....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Optional for all municipalities. Council members set salary by ordinance. Number of members may be five, seven, or nine, with one or two elected large and the others by wards.
Other elective offices—mayor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Council form: Governing body—council members (6)....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Optional to cities with 8,001 to 9,600 population as determined by 1940 Census. Six council members may be elected at large, or by wards. As an alternative, some may be elected at large and some by wards. Mayor serves as seventh member of council. Compensation is set by council.
Other elective offices—mayor.....	4	At large	See remarks	See "Council members," above.
Town or Township Governments				Mississippi has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Consolidated school districts and consolidated line school districts—trustees (5).....	5	See remarks	See remarks	May be elected at large or by trustee districts. Compensation is per meeting and expenses.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County school districts—county boards of education (5)	6	Supervisory district	See remarks	County school districts exist in 68 counties and operate elementary and secondary schools not operated by consolidated school districts or municipal separate school districts. Compensation is per meeting and expenses.
Municipal separate school districts and special municipal separate school districts—trustees (5)	5	See remarks	Per meeting and expenses	In most such districts, boards of trustees are appointed, but districts serving area outside municipal limits also may have elected trustees. There are numerous variations of areas from which trustees are selected. Some municipal separate school districts have elected boards.
Other elective offices—county school districts— superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	Counted for census purposes as a school district official in the 68 counties where superintendent of education administers a county school district, and as a county official in 11 other counties. May be appointive on voter approval or by special act. Office is abolished in three counties having countywide special municipal separate school districts. ³
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Flood control districts				Only the Mississippi River Levee District and the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District have elected boards.
Mississippi River Levee District—levee commissioners	4	See remarks	Not specified	Includes two commissioners each from Bolivar and Washington Counties, and one each from Humphreys, Issaquena, and Sharkey Counties.
Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District—levee commissioners	4	See remarks	Not specified	Includes two commissioners each from Coahoma and Tunica Counties, and one from other counties in district.
Joint water management districts—commissioners (5 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	May also be appointed. Manner of election and terms are specified in agreement creating district.
Soil and water conservation districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district also has two appointed commissioners.

¹In the following 11 counties, the county board of education does not operate schools directly: Bolivar, Clarke, Issaquena, Jasper, Panola, Pike, Sharkey, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Washington, and Yalobusha. In these 11 counties, the county superintendent of education and members of the county board of education are counted as county officials, rather than as school district officials, in census statistics on governments.

²In 1976, a Federal district court order required a number of municipalities to elect all but one of their aldermen by ward, and invalidated provisions requiring election of aldermen on an at large basis.

³In Bolivar, Clarke, Issaquena, Jasper, Panola, Pike, Sharkey, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Washington, and Yalobusha Counties, the county board of education and the county superintendent of education are counted as county officials, rather than as school district officials, in census statistics on governments.

Missouri

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (163)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (34)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Soil and water conservation districts districts—supervisors (4 per district) ¹	4	See remarks	Travel and expenses	There are 112 soil and water conservation districts in the State. The four elected supervisors are elected by the landowners. Each district board also has an ex officio member—the county agricultural extension agent. Supervisors are elected from the soil and water conservation district at large.
Other elective offices				
Appeals court judges (32)	12	Appellate court district	Salary	
Associate circuit court judges (170)	4	County	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (133)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May only serve two terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court judges (7)	12	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	May only serve two terms.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS²				
Special charter counties				
Other counties:				
Governing body—county commission (3):				
Presiding commissioner	4	At large	Salary	
Associate commissioners	2	District	Salary	
Other boards:				
County health center trustees (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large, but, in Raytown, no more than three are elected from city, town, or village where facility is located. Trustees are appointed if an insufficient number file for election.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County hospital trustees (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	See "County health center trustees," above.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Elected except in counties that became Class 2 after September 28, 1987. Court administrator serves as circuit court clerk in Jackson County. Listed as "clerk of county court" in 1987 Census of Governments. Elected in all counties except the 23 counties with township governments. Not elected in most non-home rule Class 1 counties. Election is optional in Class 2 counties with a population between 120,000 and 199,999. Counties without an elected coroner have an appointed medical examiner, who may serve more than one county under contract. Optional in Class 3 and 4 counties. Fees only if fees exceed \$25,000 per year.
Auditor—Class 1 and 2 counties	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of the county commission	4	At large	Salary	
Collector of revenue	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County highway commissioners (2)	4	District	Per diem	
Public administrator	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	Office may be combined with clerk of circuit court in Class 3 and certain Class 2 counties.
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Treasurer serves ex officio as collector in the 23 counties with township governments, and receives salary and commission in those 23 counties.
Surveyor—Class 2 and 3 counties	4	At large	Fees	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Missouri comprise municipal (city, town, and village) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments³				Municipal governments in Missouri are designated cities, towns, or villages. Cities, towns, and villages in Missouri exist within township areas, except for the city of St. Louis.
Constitutional charter cities				Missouri laws provide that any city over 5,000 population may adopt a charter for its government. Up to January 1992, 29 cities had done so. Although the city of St. Louis has an individual charter, detailed provisions for its government appear below because it represents a rare situation of an "independent" city located outside the area of any county, and thus provides functions performed by county governments elsewhere.
St. Louis city:				
Governing body—board of aldermen:				
Aldermen (28)	4	Ward	Salary	Includes county-type officials whose election is required by State law. The assessor is now appointed by the mayor.
President	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices				
Circuit attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	
Collector of revenue	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
License collector	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Special charter cities and towns				There are six cities and towns still operating under an individual charter granted by the general assembly prior to adoption of the Constitution of 1875. Offices listed below are mandated by general law, but individual charters may provide for additional elective offices.
30,000 to 250,000 population in Class 1 counties:				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Not specified	
Municipal court judge	2 or more	At large	Not specified	
10,000 to 30,000 population:				
Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney	2	At large	Not specified	Office may be appointive by ordinance.
Marshal or chief of police	2	At large	Not specified	Office may be appointive by ordinance.
Mayor	2	At large	Not specified	
Municipal court judge	2 or more	At large	See remarks	Formerly police judge. Compensation is fixed by local ordinance. Office may be appointive by ordinance.
3,000 to 10,000 population:				
In Class 1 counties:				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Not specified	
Municipal court judge	2 or more	At large	See remarks	Formerly police judge. Compensation is fixed by local ordinance. Office may be appointive by ordinance.
In other counties:				
Governing body—council members	2	See remarks	Not specified	One elected from each ward and one at large.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	Not specified	
Attorney	2	At large	Not specified	
Auditor	2	At large	Not specified	
Clerk	2	At large	Not specified	
Constable	2	At large	Not specified	
Mayor	2	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	2	At large	Not specified	Also serves as collector of revenue.
Third class cities:				
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body—council members	2	Ward	See remarks	Council must establish at least four wards. One or two members are are elected from each ward.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office may be appointive. City may also contract with county assessor and thus abolish office of city assessor.
Attorney	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office may be appointive.
Collector	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office is abolished if a city contracts with a county or township for collection of taxes. Office may be appointive.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Marshal	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Not elected if city has a merit-system police department. Office may be appointive.
Municipal court judge	2 or more	At large	See remarks	Formerly police judge. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office may be appointive by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office may be appointive.
Commission form:				
Governing body—council members:				
8,000 to 30,000 population (4)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
3,000 to 7,999 population (2)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Mayor is a regular member of council. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
City manager form:				
Governing body—council members (5 or 7)	3	See remarks	Salary	Council selects one council member as mayor. Election of members is at large for five-member councils; for seven-member councils, five are elected by ward and two at large.
Fourth class cities:				
Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)	2	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office of marshal may be combined with that of collector. Ordinance may provide for appointment of collector and chief of police, after voter approval. Ordinance may also provide for election of assessor, attorney, clerk, municipal court judge, and street commissioner.
Other elective offices:				
Collector	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Marshal	4	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Towns and villages:				
Governing body—trustees:				
Over 2,500 population (5 or 9)	2	At large	Not specified	
2,500 population or less (5)	2	At large	Not specified	
Town or Township Governments				Only third class counties may organize township governments. As of January 1992, township governments exist in 23 of the 114 Missouri counties. Townships in the other 91 Missouri counties are geographical areas only, and are not counted as governments. Within the 23 Missouri counties with township governments, the entire area of such counties is encompassed by township governments. Trustee (see below) is also a member of the township board.
Governing body—directors (2)	2	At large	Per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem and fees	
Collector	2	At large	Commission	
Trustee	2	At large	See remarks	Serves as ex officio treasurer. Compensation is commission and per diem
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Governing body of Missouri school district governments is called "board of directors" except for junior college districts, which are governed by boards of trustees.
Junior college districts (6)	6	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected at large unless subdistrict plan is approved, or district has a population exceeding 450,000.
Metropolitan school districts (4)	6	At large	Unpaid	Applicable to St. Louis city school district only.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Six-director school districts (6)	3	At large	Expenses	
Special school districts for the handi-capped (6)	3	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected at large unless district has a population in excess of 100,000, in which case board is elected by six election districts.
Urban school districts (6 or 9)	6	At large	Unpaid	Board has six directors if district contains most or all of a city from 75,000 to 300,000 population, and nine directors if district covers most or all of a city over 300,000 population.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Ambulance districts—directors (6)	3	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large in second class counties having more than 105,000 population and located adjacent to a first class county with a population over 900,000 that does not contain a city of over 450,000 population. Elected by election districts in other ambulance districts.
County airport authorities—directors (5 or 7)	6	At large	Expenses	
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts organized by the circuit court—supervisors (5)	5	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large by landowners, but at least two members must reside in county or counties in which the district is situated or adjoining counties. Receive travel expenses and may also receive per diem if authorized at annual district meeting.
Mine drainage districts—supervisors (5) . . .	5	Supervisor district	Per diem and expenses	
Fire protection districts—directors (3 or 5) . . .	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Increase from three to five members is optional except in St. Louis County.
Hospital districts in counties of less than 400,000 population—directors (6)	Up to 6	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected at large with election district residence requirement.
Levee districts organized by the circuit court—supervisors (5)	5	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large, by landowners, but at least two members must reside in county or counties in which the district is situated or adjoining counties.
Nursing home districts—directors (6)	6	Director district	Unpaid	
Road districts:				
Benefit assessment special road districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Expenses	
Special road subdistricts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Not specified	
Sewer districts:				
Sewer districts in counties of 700,000 to 1,000,000 population—trustees (3)	6	At large	See remarks	Trustees receive salary and expenses unless a proposition to issue bonds has failed, in which case trustees receive expenses only.
Sewer districts in Class 2 counties—supervisors (5)	5	At large	Not specified	
Street light maintenance districts in Class 1 counties—directors (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Transportation development districts—directors (5 to 15)	3	At large	Expenses	
Water conservancy districts—trustees (6)	4	See remarks	Per diem and travel	Six are elected from election districts, and two are appointed by the Governor.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water supply districts: Metropolitan water supply districts— directors (5) Public water supply districts—directors (5) .	3 3	At large Director district	Per diem and expenses Unpaid	

¹In Missouri, soil and water conservation districts may not require contributions; furthermore, they may not make contracts without State approval. Accordingly, the 112 soil and water conservation districts in Missouri are not counted as special district governments, but are classified as dependent activities of the State government in census statistics on governments.

²Counties are classified on the basis of their assessed valuation, as follows (as of January 1992): Class 1—\$450 million or more; Class 2—\$300 million to \$449,999,999; Class 3—less than \$300 million. However, counties that were classified as second class counties prior to August 13, 1988 will remain as second class counties despite the change in valuation requirements.

³Municipalities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: Third class—3,000 or more; fourth class—500 to 3,000; however, towns and villages created by special act with a population of fewer than 500, and villages with a population of 200 or more, may become cities of the fourth class; a municipality remains in the class in which it was incorporated until it elects to become a city of another class. Former provisions concerning first and second class cities were repealed in 1975; at present, municipal governments other than charter cities are divided into third and fourth class cities only, plus towns and villages.

Montana

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
STATE GOVERNMENT					
Legislative assembly:					
Representatives (100)	2	Representative district	Per diem and expenses		
Senators (50).....	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses		
Other elective offices:					
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary		
Auditor	4	At large	Salary		
District court judges (37).....	6	Judicial district	Salary		
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. See "Governor," above.	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Secretary of state.....	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court clerk.....	6	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (7)	8	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹					
Commission-executive form:					
Governing body—commission members (3 or more).....	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified		Excludes consolidated city-county governments of Anaconda-Deer Lodge and Butte-Silver Bow, which are counted under "Municipal Governments," below.
Other elective offices					
Executive	See remarks	At large	Not specified	May also be designated "council -mayor." Number of members, term, and election area are set by referendum. Term may not exceed 4 years. A treasurer may also be elected by local option. Term, not to exceed 4 years, is set by referendum.	
Commission-manager form:					
Governing body—commission members (3 or more).....	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated council." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum. Chairperson may be selected by commission members or elected by voters, or selected provided by ordinance. Most counties (53) operate under this form.	
Commission form					
Governing body—commission members (3 or more).....	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated "council." Number of members, term, and election area are set by referendum. Term may not exceed 4 years.	
Other elective offices					
The following offices, where not abolished, may be either elective or appointive: Assessor, attorney, auditor, clerk of the district court, clerk and recorder, corner, public administrator, sheriff, superintendent of schools, surveyor, and treasurer.					

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Commission-chairperson form: Governing body—commission members (5 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated "council." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum. Commission selects chairperson from among its own membership. No county now operates under this form. Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government, upon voter approval.
Charter form				
All forms: Other boards—community council members (3 or more)	See remarks	District	Not specified	Community councils serve as advisers to commissioners.
Other elective offices—justices of the peace (1 or more)	4	County	Salary	There is one justice of the peace court in each county seat. Additional justice of the peace courts may be authorized by the State legislature.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments²				
Consolidated city-county governments				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only. Municipal governments in Montana are designated cities or towns. Although both Anaconda-Deer Lodge and Butte-Silver Bow operate under home rule charters, provisions for their government appear below, as these two governments represent rare instances of city-county consolidation.
Anaconda-Deer Lodge: Governing body—commissioners (5)	4	Commission district	See remarks	Salary is set by ordinance.
Other elective offices: County attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Justice of the peace	4	At large	Salary	
Butte-Silver Bow: Governing body: Commissioners (12)	4	District	Salary	Salary is set by ordinance. Two commissioners are elected from each district.
Chief executive	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk and recorder	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Justices of the peace (2)	4	At large	Salary	
Police judge	4	At large	See remarks	Salary is set by ordinance.
Public administrator	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Commission-executive form				Most municipalities operate under this form.
Governing body—commission members (3 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated "council -mayor." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum.
Other elective offices				Treasurer may also be elected by local option.
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Term is set by referendum.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Commission-manager form: Governing body—commission members (3 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated council." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum. Chairperson may be selected by commission members or elected by voters, or selected as provided by ordinance.
Commission form: Governing body—commission members (3 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated "council." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum. No municipality now operates under this form.
Commission-chairperson form: Governing body—commission members (5 or more)	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	May also be designated "council." Number of members, term (not to exceed four years), and election area are set by referendum. Chairperson is selected by commission from among its membership.
Town meeting form	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	This form may be adopted only by cities and towns with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. A meeting of all qualified voters of the municipality serves as the legislative body. No municipality now operates under this form.
Other elective offices:				The two officials listed below are elected by the town meeting.
Town chairperson	1 or 2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance. May serve as moderator.
Town meeting moderator	1	At large	Not specified	Office is optional.
Charter form				Any municipality may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
All forms:				
Other boards:				
Community council members (3 or more)	See remarks	District	Not specified	Applies to commission-executive, commission-manager, commission, and commission-chairperson forms. Community councils serve as advisers to commission members.
Other elective offices:				
City court judge	4	At large	Salary	Position may be filled by justice of the peace appointed by council. Provisions for city court judges apply in all municipalities that do not elect "municipal court judges," below.
Municipal court judges—cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants	4	At large	Salary	Position is optional. Number of judges set by ordinance. In cities where established, this position supplants that of "city court judge," above.
Town or Township Governments				Montana has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body—trustees:				May be elected at large or by single member district at the option of the trustees.
Elementary school districts:				
First class districts (7)	3	See remarks	Travel	See "Governing body," above.
Second class districts (5)	3	See remarks	Travel	See "Governing body," above.
Third class districts (3 to 5)	3	See remarks	Travel	Elected at large, but if district has more than one school house, one member must reside in an area in which other schools are located. See also "Governing body," above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
High school districts.				Even in cases where a joint board governs both a high school district and an underlying elementary school district, the two districts are separate legal entities, and are counted as separate school district governments for census purposes. See "Governing body," above. Board consists of trustees of the elementary school district served. If more than one elementary district is served, trustees from each are designated. Up to four additional trustee positions in first class or second class districts, or two positions in third class districts, may be authorized on resolution of the elementary school districts. Elected at large unless one or more high school districts cover more than 43 percent of community college district, in which case three or four trustees are elected from such high school districts, and the remainder of trustees are elected from community college district at large.
Operating a county high school (7).	3	See remarks	Travel	
Others				
Community college districts—trustees (7).	3	See remarks	Travel	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5 or 7)	4	At large	Travel	In a district with no incorporated municipalities, district may have seven supervisors. Elected at large, but board may set district residency requirement.
County water and sewer districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	At large	Salary	Each board also has one appointed member from each municipality in the district and one appointed member from the unorganized territory of each county in the district.
Drainage districts—commissioners (3).	3	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with division residency requirement. Commissioners receive expenses plus compensation as fixed by the district court.
Fire districts—trustees (5).	3	At large	Unpaid	Elected at large but must reside in the county in which the division to be represented is located.
Fire service areas—trustees (5)	3	At large	Not specified	
Irrigation districts—commissioners (3, 5, or 7).	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Public hospital districts—trustees (3 or 5).	3	At large	Unpaid	
Urban transportation districts—members (3)	4	At large	Travel	

¹Counties are classified on the basis of assessed valuation, as follows: First class, \$50,000,000 or more; second class—\$30,000,000 to \$49,999,999; third class—\$20,000,000 to \$29,999,999; fourth class—\$15,000,000 to \$19,999,999; fifth class—\$10,000,000 to \$14,999,999; sixth class—\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999; and sixth class—less than \$5,000,000.

²Municipalities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class—10,000 or more; second class, 5,000 to 9,999; third class—1,000 to 4,999; towns—300 to 999; however, cities with a population between 5,000 and 7,499 may elect to be second or third class cities, and cities with a population between 1,000 and 2,499 may elect to be either a third class city or a town.

³School districts are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class—6,500 or more; second class, 1,000 to 6,499; and third class—less than 1,000.

Nebraska

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature: Legislators (49)	4	Legislative district	Salary	Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.
Other boards: Public service commissioners (5)	6	District	Salary	
State board of education (8)	4	District	Expenses	
University of Nebraska regents (8)	6	District	Expenses	Board also has three nonvoting student members.
Other elective offices: Appeals court judges (6)	6	Supreme court district	Salary	See "District court judges," below.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
County judges (57)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Salary is paid by the State.
District court judges (48)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Judges of appeals court, district court, and workers compensation court, and justices of the supreme court, are appointed by the Governor from a list supplied by nominating commissions. Question of retention is submitted to voters after 3 years in office and every 6 years thereafter.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	The offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are jointly elected. Governor may not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court: Chief justice	6	At large	Salary	See "District court judges," above.
Judges (6)	6	Supreme court district	Salary	See "District court judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Limited to two consecutive terms.
Workers compensation court judges (7)	6	At large	Salary	See "District court judges," above.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Counties without township organization organization—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Salary	In counties over 300,000 population (Douglas), five members are required. In other counties, three members are elected, unless voters approve five members. Elected by districts except in counties of 100,000 or more population, where commissioners are nominated by district and elected at large with district residency requirement.
Counties with township organization: Supervisors (7)	4	Supervisor district	Salary	In virtually all counties with township organization, the supervisors are now elected by districts.
Other boards: County weed control authorities—board members (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected in counties where county governing body does not govern district. ¹
Other elective offices: Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Election required in counties of 3,500 population or more. May be appointive in other counties.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of the district court—counties of 7,000 population or more.....	4	At large	Salary	May be elective in counties under 7,000 population; otherwise, county clerk serves ex officio. Counties of 6,000 to 10,000 population may, by majority vote, abolish this office.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County engineer	4	At large	Salary	Elected in each county over 150,000 population; also serves as county surveyor.
Juvenile court judge.....	6	At large	Salary	In counties of 75,000 population or more. Appointed by Governor from list provided by nomination commissioners. There are two juvenile court judges in Douglas County and one each in Lancaster and Sarpy Counties.
Public defender.....	4	At large	See remarks	Elected in counties with 100,000 population or more and in other counties where established by county board. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Register of deeds—counties of 20,000 or more population	4	At large	Salary	
Road overseer—counties not under township organization (1 per road district)	2	Road district	See remarks	Elected only in counties not under township organization and not adopting county-unit road system. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	Not elected in counties of less than 3,000 population or where county comprises a single school district.
Surveyor.....	4	At large	Per diem and fees	Elected only in counties under 150,000 population.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in Nebraska comprise municipal (city and village) governments and township governments.
Municipal Governments²				Municipal governments in Nebraska are designated cities or villages. In counties with township governments, all villages and some, but not all, cities exist within township areas.
Home rule cities (over 5,000 population)				Provisions for government are found in individual charters.
Metropolitan and primary class cities				The two cities qualifying for these classes (Omaha and Lincoln, respectively) operate under home rule charters that provide for their government (see above).
First class cities:				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward).....				
4				Ward
Salary				
Other elective offices:				
Clerk				
4				At large
Salary				Office may be combined with treasurer. Clerk and treasurer are elected only where council provides for election and are appointed elsewhere.
Mayor				
4				At large
Salary				See "Clerk," above.
Treasurer				
4				At large
Salary				
Second class cities:				
Governing body—council members				
4				Ward
Salary				Four to 12 members with at least two per ward.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor				
4				At large
Salary				
Villages:				
Governing body—trustees (5)				
4				At large
Salary				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Optional forms of government:					
Commission form—cities of 2,000 or more population:					
Governing body—council members:					
Metropolitan class cities (7)	4	At large	Salary	Office exists only in primary class cities.	
Primary class cities (5)	4	At large	Salary		
Cities of 2,000 to 40,000 population (5)	4	At large	Salary		
Other elective offices—excisemen (3)	4	At large	Salary		
City manager form—cities between 1,000 and 199,999 population:					
Governing body—council members:					
40,000 population or more (7)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	Cities over 25,000 population may elect seven council members.	
Less than 40,000 population (5)	4	At large or by ward	Salary		
Town or Township Governments					
Governing body					
Township governments exist in 28 of the 93 Nebraska counties. Within the 28 counties with township governments, the township governments do not cover the entire area of such counties; some cities, but not all, exist outside the area of any township.					
Elected clerk, treasurer, and chairperson of the board (see below) constitute the township board. Township board selects one of its members to serve as township highway superintendent.					
Chairperson of the board	4	At large	Per diem		
Other elective offices:					
Clerk	4	At large	Per diem and fees		
Treasurer	4	At large	Per diem and salary		
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³					
Governing body:					
Board of Class III, IV, V, or VI districts may include one or more non-voting student members.					
Board members are elected as president, secretary, and treasurer. Districts with a school census of 150 or more may, by vote, increase number of board members to six.					
Class I school districts—school board (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Number of board members may be increased to nine.	
Class II school districts—trustees (6)	4	At large	Not specified		
Class III school districts—board of education (6)	6	At large or by ward	Unpaid		
Class IV school districts—board of education (7)	4	District	Not specified		
Class V school districts—board of education (12)	4	Ward	Not specified		
Class VI school districts—board of education:					
Districts formerly organized as rural high school districts (6)					
Educational service units—members	3	At large	Not specified	One member is elected from each member county and four members are elected at large.	
	4	See remarks	Expenses		
Technical community college areas—members (11)	4	See remarks	Not specified	Two members each are elected from five election districts and one member is elected at large.	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS					
Governing body:					
Airport authorities:					
City airport authorities—board (5)	6	At large	Expenses	The Omaha Airport Authority board is appointed.	
County airport authorities—board (5)	6	At large	Expenses		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Joint airport authorities—board (5)	6	Election district	Expenses	Elected at large unless area of district includes five or more townships, in which case one trustee is elected from each township served.
Cemetery districts—trustees (5 or more)	2	See remarks	Unpaid	
Drainage districts: 1907 law—directors	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Initiating petition provides for number of members. Length of term is determined by number of members on board. Members may be elected at large, by district, or both.
1905 law—supervisors (5)	5	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Sanitary drainage districts—trustees: Districts containing a city of 40,000 or more population (5)	4	At large	Salary	Only one district of this type was still in operation as of January 1992. In counties over 200,000 population.
Other sanitary drainage districts (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Groundwater conservation districts				
Health districts—health boards (5)	6	At large	Expenses	Districts of over 25,000 acres may increase number of directors in any multiple of three up to nine by majority vote of voters.
Hospital districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Natural resources districts—directors (5 to 21)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is set by the natural resources district board within statutory guidelines. In January 1992, most directors were nominated by subdistrict but were elected at large. The number of subdistricts in each district was one less than the number of directors. Each district also had one or more directors nominated and elected at large. ⁴
Omaha Metropolitan Utilities District—directors (7)	6	At large	Salary	One member must reside outside Omaha city limits.
Public power districts: Public power and irrigation districts—directors	6	See remarks	Salary	If district includes more than 25 cities or villages, number of directors is set by petition to create district. If district includes 50 or more counties, there are seven directors. Other districts have five to 21 directors. Directors may be elected at large or by director district.
Rural power districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	See remarks	Salary	If district includes 50 or more counties, there are seven directors. Elected at large or by director district.
Reclamation districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	Subdivision	Salary	
Road and street improvement districts—trustees (5)	6	At large	Per diem	
Rural and suburban fire protection —directors (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with residency requirement. Directors receive compensation per meeting and for expenses.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Rural water districts—directors (9 or fewer) . .	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
Sanitary and improvement districts:				
1949 law—trustees (5)	2	At large	Per diem	Number, term, and election area are specified in petition establishing district.
1947 law—trustees (5)	4	At large	Per diem	
Weather control districts	See remarks	See remarks	Expenses	

¹Since the county governing body may adjust weed control charges, county weed control authorities are not counted as separate special district governments, but are classified as dependent agencies of county governments, in census statistics on governments.

²Cities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: Metropolitan class—300,000 or more (Omaha); primary class—100,000 to 299,999 (Lincoln); first class—5,000 to 99,999; second class— 800 to 4,999; villages are municipalities of 100 to 800 population. Second class cities may elect to return to the village classification; villages whose population falls subsequently below 100 may remain in existence.

³School districts are classified as follows: Class I—providing elementary schools only; Class II—under 1,000 population; Class III—1,000 to 99,999 population; Class IV—100,000 to 199,999 population; Class V—200,000 population or more; and Class VI—providing high school education only. Class II, III, IV, and V school districts operate both elementary and high schools. Class I districts must join or affiliate with a district providing grades kindergarten through 12 for taxing purposes by 1995.

⁴Legislation enacted in 1987 gives natural resources districts the option of nominating and electing directors at large, of nominating directors by subdistrict and electing them at large, or of nominating and electing directors by subdistrict. Unless all members are nominated and elected at large, the subdistricts must, effective with the 1988 election, be apportioned equally to population, and the apportionment plan must be approved by the State natural resources commission. In natural resources districts that are divided into subdistricts, the number of subdistricts continues to be one less than the number of directors.

Nevada

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
STATE GOVERNMENT					
Legislature:					
Assembly members (42).....	2	Assembly district	See remarks	Members receive salary and allowances for sessions, plus per diem and travel.	
Senators (21).....	4	Senatorial district	See remarks		
Other boards:					
State board of education (11)	4	District	See remarks	Compensation is per meeting, per diem, and travel	
State board of regents (11)	6	District	Per diem and travel		
Other elective offices:					
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. Receives additional compensation during legislative sessions for duties as president of the senate.	
Controller	4	At large	Salary		
District court judges (45).....	6	Judicial district	Salary		
Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Secretary of state.....	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (5)	6	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS					
Excludes Carson City, which is an independent city outside the area of any county, and is counted as a municipal, rather than a county government, in census statistics on governments.					
Governing body—commissioners:					
More than 400,000 population (7).....	4	Commissioner district	Salary	Elected at large but may be elected by district upon voter approval. Number of commissioners may be increased to five by ordinance, upon voter approval.	
More than 100,000 but less than 400,000 population (5)	4	Commissioner district	Salary		
Less than 100,000 population (3)	4	See remarks	Salary		
Other boards:					
County hospital trustees—1929 law (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Provisions apply only to counties under 400,000 population with a county hospital. In counties over 400,000 population, county commissioners serve ex officio as hospital trustees. In counties with population between 100,000 and 399,999, three county commissioners serve ex officio in addition to the five elected trustees, and the elected trustees receive a salary as well as per diem. In counties under 100,000 population, county commissioners may serve ex officio as hospital trustees.	
Unincorporated towns:					
Town board—members (5).....	4	At large	Not specified	Boards listed below may be appointed by county commissioners or elected by voters.	
Advisory council—members (5).....	2	At large	Unpaid		
Town advisory board (in counties under 400,000 population)—members (3 or 5) ..	2	At large	See remarks		
Compensation is set by county ordinance.					

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices				Legislature may, by special act, combine any two or more of the offices listed below, except justices of the peace and constables. Compensation is fixed by special act of the legislature except where noted. Most county officers receive a salary. All county officers are reimbursed for actual expenses.
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above. County clerks in Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, and Storey counties serve as ex officio treasurers of their respective counties.
Constables (1 per township)	4	Township	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above. Office of constable is optional in counties with more than 400,000 or less than 100,000 population, or in in counties with only one township. The sheriff may serve as the constable in such counties.
District attorney.	4	At large	Salary	See "Other elective offices," above. District attorneys in Lander, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties serve as ex officio public administrators of their respective counties.
Justices of the peace: Township under 400,000 population (1 per 50,000 inhabitants).	6	Township	Salary	
Township of 400,000 or more population (1 per 100,000 inhabitants)	6	Township	Salary	
Public administrator	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices" and "District attorney," above.
Recorder and auditor.	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Sheriff	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer and tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices" and "Clerk," above.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments¹				Municipal governments in Nevada are designated cities or towns. Provisions for government are set forth in individual charters. Although Carson City operates under general legislation with specific application, and is treated as a county in Nevada statutes, provisions for its government are shown here because it represents a rare instance of an independent city—a city located outside the area of any county, and performing functions performed elsewhere by county governments.
Charter cities				
Carson City				
Governing body—supervisors (4)	4	Supervisor district	Salary	Compensation is fixed by special act. See "Other elective offices," above.
Other elective offices				See "Other elective offices," above. Also serves ex officio as recorder and public administrator.
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
District attorney.	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Justice of the peace	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as a member of the board of supervisors.
Sheriff	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer and tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
General law municipalities:				
Governing body—council members:				
First class (9)	4	See remarks	See remarks	One council member is elected at large and eight by wards. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Second class (3 or 5)	4	Ward	See remarks	Election is by ward except where ordinance provides for election at large with residency requirement. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Third class (3)	See remarks	Ward	See remarks	Election is by ward except where ordinance provides for election at large with residency requirement. Term is 4 years except where ordinance provides for a 2-year term. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
All classes:				
Mayor	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term is 4 years but may be changed to 2 years in third class cities. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Judge of municipal court (police judge) ..	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Offices below are optional for third class cities.
First and second class cities only:				
Attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Offices of clerk and treasurer may be combined.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. See also "clerk," above.
Town or Township Governments				
Nevada has no township governments. However, most counties are divided into townships for judicial and police power purposes.				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
County school districts				
Governing body—trustees:				
1,000 or more pupils enrolled (7)	4	See remarks	Salary and expenses	Elected at large, but may by local option be elected by trustee election areas. Must be elected by election areas if enrollment is 12,000 or more.
Fewer than 1,000 pupils enrolled (5)	4	See remarks	Salary and expenses	Elected at large, but may by local option be elected by trustee election areas.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Formerly soil conservation districts. In addition to elected members, one member is appointed by the cities included in the district, and one by the counties. The appointed members serve for a 2-year term.
County fire protection districts—1937 law —directors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Three or five are elected from precincts. By local option, three may be elected at large upon voter approval.
County hospital districts—1969 law —trustees	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	Number, term, and manner of election of county hospital district trustees is specified by board of county commissioners. Maximum term is 4 years.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
General improvement districts—trustees (5) . .	4	See remarks	See remarks	Trustees are elected at large or by district. They may receive limited compensation at the discretion of the district board. Board of county commissioners may, at its option in specified cases, be the ex officio governing body of general improvement districts providing water and sewerage facilities. In such cases, the district would be classified as a subordinate agency of the county government, and would not be counted as a separate government, in census statistics on governments.
Irrigation districts —directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with division residence requirement or, by local option, by divisions. Receive per diem and expenses or, with voter approval, salary.
Local improvement districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with division residence requirement. Receive per diem and expenses or, with voter approval, salary.

¹Nevada cities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class—20,000 or more; second class—5,000 to 19,999; third class—less than 5,000. Effective July 1, 1969, the area of the former Ormsby County was consolidated with Carson City to form a single entity known as Carson City. Carson City is outside the area of any county, and is counted as a municipal, rather than as a county, government in census statistics on governments.

New Hampshire

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General court:				
Representatives (400)	2	Representative district	Salary and mileage	Receive per diem for extraordinary sessions.
Senators (24).....	2	Senatorial district	Salary and mileage	Receive per diem for extraordinary sessions.
Other boards:				
Councilors (5)	2	Councilor district	Salary and expenses	In the 1987 Census of Governments, councilors were listed under "Other elective offices."
Other elective offices:				
Governor	2	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	Elected from districts in eight counties, at large with district residency requirement in Carroll County, and at large in Strafford County. Term is 2 years except in Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Rockingham, and Sullivan Counties, where commissioners serve alternatively 2- and 4-year terms.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney	2	At large	Salary	
Register of deeds.....	2	See remarks	Salary and fees	Elected at large unless two are elected, in which case they are elected by district.
Register of probate	2	At large	Salary	Compensation is set by supreme court.
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
The subcounty general purpose governments in New Hampshire comprise municipal (city) governments and town governments. In New Hampshire, cities and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.				
The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in New Hampshire. Cities exist outside the area of any town. Towns, to which the term "municipalities" is applied by New Hampshire statutes, are classified as a separate type of government in census statistics on governments. Cities may adopt home rule charters.				
Local option charter forms:				
Mayor-aldermen form:				
Governing body—aldermen				Number of members, terms, election area, and compensation are specified in charter.
Other elective offices—mayor				
Council manager plan:				
Governing body—council members				Number of members, terms, election area, and compensation are specified in charter.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
All cities:				
Other boards:				
Municipal dependent public school systems:				
City board of education				City boards of education serving Berlin, Dover, Franklin, Laconia, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth may be either elected by the voters or appointed by the city council.
Other:				
Library trustees				Provisions on number, term, election area, and compensation of library trustees are specified by city charter.
Public utilities commissioners (3 or more)	3	At large	See remarks	Elected or appointed where city owns light or water systems. May also be called water or light commissioners. Compensation is fixed by city council.
Town or Township Governments				
Although not differing in legally authorized powers from cities, units in New Hampshire designated as "towns" are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. Although town governments exist in each county, they do not cover the entire area of each county. Cities, gores, grants, purchases, unorganized locations, and unorganized townships exist outside the area of any town. Towns may adopt home rule charters.				
Towns under general law (open town meeting form of government):				
Governing body—selectmen (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Five-member board may be authorized by ballot vote.
Other boards:				
Board of assessors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Optional board. Compensation may be fixed by voters.
Board of auditors (2 or more)	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Provided for by vote of town meeting. Term is same number of years as number of members.
Budget committee (3, 6, 9, or 12)	3	At large	Not specified	Limited to towns voting to accept municipal budget law. Also has one member appointed by school board, one selectman, and a member of the board of commissioners of each village district located in the town. Elected members may be appointed by moderator if town meeting so determines.
Board of trustees (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	May elect only one trustee if value of trust fund is less than \$15,000 and approved by voters. Trustees receive expenses plus compensation fixed by town board.
Library trustees	3	At large	Expenses	May be elected in towns having a public library. Number of trustees must be an odd number.
Land use planning boards—members (4 or 6)	3	At large	Not specified	Board includes one selectman ex officio, and may be appointive.
Public utility commissioners (3 or more)	3	At large	See remarks	Elected only in towns that own water or light systems. May also be called water commissioners or light commissioners. May be appointive in some localities. Compensation is fixed by town meeting.
Sewer commissioners (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by town selectmen.
Supervisors of the check list (3)	6	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Other elective offices: Auditor (1 or more)	1	At large	Not specified	Mandatory for all towns except those that request an audit by the State tax commission or that employ a certified public accountant to audit town accounts. Term may be extended to 3 years by vote of town meeting. Office is optional. Compensation is fixed by town meeting. Office may be consolidated with town clerk. Office is optional. When town meeting votes to elect, incumbent holds office until removed by town board or rescinded by town meeting. Office may be appointive. Compensation is fixed by town board. Office is optional.	
Clerk	1 or 3	At large	Fees or salary		
Collector of taxes (1 or more)	1 or 3	At large	See remarks		
Constable or police officer (1 or more)	See remarks	At large	Not specified		
Highway agent (1 or more)	1 to 3	At large	See remarks		
Moderator	2	At large	Not specified		
Overseer of public welfare (1 or more)	1	At large	Not specified		
Treasurer	1 or 3	At large	Not specified		
Local option charter forms: Town council with no town meeting form: Governing body—council members (up to 15)					Term, election area, and compensation are specified in town charter.
Town council with budgetary town meeting form					Composition of administrative body is specified in charter. Town must hold annual meeting of voters to set its budget.
Representative town meeting form: Governing body: Representative town meeting members	See remarks	Election district	See remarks	Is town legislative body. Charter specifies number, term, and compensation of representative town meeting members.	
Board of selectmen	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Is town administrative body. Charter specifies number, term, and compensation of selectmen.	
Other elective offices: Chairperson of town budget committee	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and compensation are specified in charter. See "Other elective offices," above.	
Town clerk	See remarks	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS					
Special school districts				Provisions for government are found in special acts creating these districts.	
Cooperative school districts: Governing body—school board (up to 15)				Term may be up to 3 years. Election area is determined by district. Members receive expenses plus whatever compensation is approved by district.	
Other boards—budget committee				Office is optional, but if established, must have same number of members, term, and method of election as school board.	
Regular school districts: Governing body—school board (3, 5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Salary	Number of members may be increased to five, seven, or nine if district operates a high school.	
Other elective offices: Auditor (1 or more)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Length of term is equal to the number of auditors.	
Clerk	1 or 3	At large	Salary		
Moderator	1 or 3	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	1 or 3	At large	Salary		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Village districts or precincts:				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	1 or 3	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	
Moderator	1	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Not specified	

New Jersey

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Assembly members (80).....	2	Assembly district	Salary	Terms beginning in the second year after a decennial United States census are for 2 years only.
Senators (40).....	4	Senate district	Salary	
Other boards:				
State dependent public school systems				Members of the school boards of State-operated school districts are appointed. May not serve more than two terms.
Other elective offices—Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
General law counties:				
Governing body—board of chosen freeholders (3, 5, 7, or 9).....	3 or 4	At large	Salary or per diem	Since 1981, voters may choose to change the number of members to three, five, seven, or nine. Term of members may be extended from 3 to 4 years with voter approval.
Other elective offices:				
County clerk	5	At large	Salary	Authorized in counties over 250,000 population after voter approval.
Register of deeds.....	5	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	3	At large	Salary and expenses	
Surrogate	5	At large	Salary	
Charter counties:				
Governing body—board of chosen freeholders (5, 7, or 9)	3	See remarks	Salary	Number of board members and election area provisions are specified in charter. The forms of government that the charter may specify include county executive; county manager; county supervisor; and board president. Offices of county manager and board president are appointive.
Other elective offices				
County executive form—county executive .	4	At large	Salary	As provided in charter, except for the positions shown below. Charter must include offices of county clerk, sheriff, and surrogate.
County supervisor plan—county supervisor.....	3	At large	Salary	
All counties:				
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems..				County vocational schools, county special services school districts, county junior colleges or community colleges, community college agencies, and jointure commissions are governed by appointed boards.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
The subcounty general purpose governments in New Jersey comprise municipal (borough, city, town, and village) governments and township governments. In New Jersey, city, borough, town, township, and village governments have similar powers and perform similar functions.				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Municipal Governments²				
The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the boroughs, cities, towns, and villages in New Jersey. Townships, to which the term "municipalities" is applied by New Jersey statutes, are counted for census purposes as a separate type of government. All boroughs, cities, towns, and villages in New Jersey exist outside the area of any township. The provisions presented here for cities are those that can be readily identified in the statutes. Many more variations are authorized through permissive legislation and special classifications.				
General law forms of government:				
Mayor council form:				
Cities:				
Governing body—council members (7) ..	3 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Six council members are elected from two wards for staggered 3 -year terms. One is elected for a 4-year term. Number and term of members may vary in some cities that have continued to operate under former provisions.
Other elective offices—mayor				
Boroughs:	4	At large	Salary	
Governing body—council members (6) ..	3	At large	Salary	Boroughs that elected members by wards under former law may continue to do so.
Other elective offices—mayor				
Towns:	4	At large	Salary	
Governing body—council members (8) ..	2	Ward	Salary	Towns are divided into four wards. Two members are elected from each ward. Serves as member of council. May be elected for 3-year term upon voter approval.
Other elective offices—mayor				
Villages:	2 or 3	At large	Salary	
Governing body—trustees (5)	3	At large	Salary	The mayor is selected by the trustees for a 1-year term. Villages have the same powers as townships.
Optional plans available to any borough, city, town, township, or village:				
Commission form:				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5) ..	4	At large	Salary	Number of commissioners may, upon voter approval, be increased to five. Mayor is selected by commissioners from among their own number.
Council-manager plan—1923 law:				
Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large	Salary	Number of council members may, upon voter approval, be increased or decreased to three, five, seven, or nine members. Mayor is selected by council members from among their own number.
Mayor-council form—1950 law:				
Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Members may, under provisions of charter, be elected by wards, or at large, or some by wards and others at large. Compensation is specified by ordinance. Compensation is specified by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor				
4	At large	Salary		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Council-manager form—1950 law: Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Members may, under provisions of charter, be elected by wards, or at large, or some by wards and others at large. Compensation is specified by ordinance. One of the at large members serves as mayor. Mayor may be selected by council or elected by voters. To prevent double counting in cases where mayor is elected by voters, mayor is counted under "Other elective offices," and not under "Governing body," in census statistics. Mayor may be elected by voters or selected by council. Compensation is specified by ordinance. Applies to municipal governments with a population under 12,000.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	
Small municipalities form—1950 law: Governing body—council members (3, 5, or 7)	At large	Salary		
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	
All boroughs, cities, towns, or villages with a Type 1 school district: Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems				Type 1 school districts are governed by appointed boards.
Town or Township Governments				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from boroughs, cities, towns, or villages, New Jersey townships are counted in census statistics on governments as a separate type of government. All areas of the State are encompassed by township governments except for areas within a borough, city, town, or village, and the area at Island Beach State Park. Townships may also adopt various optional plans shown under "Municipal Governments," above.
Governing body—township committee (3 or 5) .	3	At large	Salary	
Other boards: Township dependent public school systems .				Type 1 school districts are governed by appointed boards.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education: Type II school districts (3, 5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Regional school districts	3	See remarks	Not specified	If more than nine constituent districts comprise a regional district, the regional district has a board with one more member than the number of constituent districts. Constituent districts are grouped into representative districts from which regional district board members are elected, and weighted votes are allocated in proportion to population represented. If nine or fewer constituent districts comprise a regional school district, county superintendent of schools apportions regional school district board members among constituent districts according to population.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Provisions authorizing fire districts in camp meeting associations, lighting districts, public road boards in townships, and sewerage districts in townships were repealed in 1989. Provisions authorizing borough drainage districts and garbage districts were repealed in 1987.
Governing body				Governing bodies are locally designated "commissioners."
Beach erosion control commissions (3)	3	At large	Not specified	No beach erosion control commissions were reported in operation as of January 1992.
Fire districts: Fire districts in boroughs, cities, towns, townships, and villages not having a paid fire department—1971 law (5)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is as specified by the commissioners, subject to review by the governing body of the overlying borough, city, town, township, or village.
Water districts in townships (5)	3	At large	Not specified	

¹Counties are classified according to location and population. The four classes of counties not bordering on the Atlantic Ocean are as follows: First class—550,000 inhabitants or more and a population density of more than 3,000 persons per square mile; second class—other counties with more than 200,000 inhabitants; third class— 50,000 to 199,999 inhabitants; and fourth class—fewer than 50,000 inhabitants. The two classes of counties bordering on the Atlantic Ocean are as follows: fifth class—more than 100,000 inhabitants; and sixth class—100,000 inhabitants or fewer.

²Cities are classified according to location and population, as follows: First class—150,000 or more inhabitants; second class— 12,000 to 149,999 inhabitants; third class—fewer than 12,000 inhabitants, excluding seaside resorts bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; and fourth class—resort cities bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.

New Mexico

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (70)	2	Legislative district	Per diem and mileage	
Senators (42)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and mileage	
Other boards:				
Board of education (10)	4	Educational district	Per diem and mileage	Board also includes five members appointed by Governor.
Corporation commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appellate court judges (10)	8	At large	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	See "Attorney general," above.
Commissioner of public lands	4	At large	Salary	See "Attorney general," above.
District attorneys (14)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (59)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ticket. May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	See "Attorney general," above.
Supreme court justices (5)	8	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	See "Attorney general," above.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Although Los Alamos County is incorporated, and performs municipal as well as county services, it is designated as a county, and is counted as a county government in census statistics on governments. Los Alamos County has adopted a charter that provides for its government. In all counties, all county officers are limited to two terms. Elected at large, but may be elected by district by local option. Any county may, by resolution, enlarge its board to five members. Election must be by district for five-member boards and for counties with more than 13,000 population.
Other boards:				
Special zoning districts—commissioners (5) ..	2	Zoning district	Unpaid	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	Salary	
Clerk	2	At large	Salary	
Magistrates (1 or more per county)	4	Magistrate district	Salary	
Metropolitan court judge—counties of 200,000 population or more	4	At large	Salary	Formerly small claims court judge.
Probate judge	2	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	2	At large	Per diem and salary	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
				Includes municipal (city, town, and village) governments only.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Municipal Governments				
Home rule cities, towns, and villages				Municipal governments in New Mexico are designated cities, towns, or villages. Los Alamos County is counted as a county, rather than as a municipal, government in census statistics on governments. Any municipality may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
Combined city-county government—over 50,000 population				Officers, term, election area, and compensation are determined by charter. At present, there are no consolidated city-county governments in New Mexico.
Mayor-council form: Governing body: Cities—aldermen (4 to 10)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Governing body may provide for election from wards or at large. In municipalities over 10,000 population, governing body is elected from single-member districts. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. See "Cities—aldermen," above. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Towns and villages—trustees (4 to 10)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Cities—aldermen," above. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Commission-manager form (cities of 3,000 or more population): Governing body—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large but with district residency requirement. In municipalities over 10,000 population, governing body is elected from single-member districts. In other municipalities, governing body may be elected at large or by district.
All municipal corporations: Other elective offices—municipal judges (1 or more)	4	At large	Salary	One required in all municipalities municipalities between 500 and 50,000 population. Governing body of municipality over 50,000 population may increase number of judges.
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Local school board of education trustees (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Unpaid	Districts with a population over 16,000 must elect trustees from single-member districts.
Community college district trustees (5 or 7)	6	See remarks	Per diem and travel	Elected at large or, by local option, from single-member districts.
Branch community college board—trustees (5)	4	At large	Not specified	These boards may also consist of local school board members serving ex officio.
Technical and vocational institute districts —directors (7)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Area vocational school board—members (5)	4	At large	Not specified	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Community land grants—trustees (3-9)	2 or 3	See remarks	See remarks	Trustees of some grants are appointed. Method of compensation varies among individual grants. Elected at large with residency requirement.
Conservancy districts: Artesian conservancy districts—directors (5)	6	District	Per diem	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Conservancy districts contracting with the United States under reclamation laws—directors (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Four directors are elected from precincts, and one at large.
Conservancy districts containing lands in four or more counties—directors (7 or more)	4	See remarks	Not specified	Three directors are elected from most populous county, one from each additional county, and one at large.
Other conservancy districts: Districts with 15,000 to 30,000 acres of area—directors (5)	6	At large	Not specified	
Districts with fewer than 100,000 acres of area—directors (5)	6	At large	Not specified	
Drainage districts: Drainage districts within Federal reclamation projects—directors: 75,000 or more acres (9)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residency requirement.
50,000 to 74,999 acres (7)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residency requirement.
25,000 to 49,999 acres (5)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residency requirement.
Fewer than 25,000 acres (3)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residency requirement.
Other drainage districts—commissioners (number specified in petition creating district)	2	At large	See remarks	Commissioners receive expenses plus compensation fixed by court.
Economic advancement districts—trustees (3 or more)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	One trustee elected from each member school district except for districts including fewer than three school districts, in which case the remaining members are elected at large.
Flood control authorities—directors (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Flood control districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Irrigation districts: Electrical irrigation districts—directors (3)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with residency requirement.
Irrigation districts cooperating with the United States under reclamation laws—directors	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is determined by the acreage in the district in the same manner as drainage districts within Federal reclamation projects (see above). Directors are elected at large with division residency requirement.
Other irrigation districts—directors (3)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residency requirement.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and mileage	Four supervisors are elected from zones and one at large. Two additional supervisors may be appointed by the State natural resource commission.
Special hospital districts—trustees (5 or more)	5	See remarks	Per diem and mileage	Board consists of five members or as many members as counties represented in the district, whichever number is greater. In districts that contain portions of five or more counties, one trustee is elected from each county. In districts containing only one county, election may be by district or at large. In other districts, one member is elected from each county and the remainder at large.
Water and sanitation districts—directors (3 or 5)	2 to 6	At large	See remarks	Directors receive expenses plus whatever compensation is specified in petition for organization of district.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Soil and water conservation districts—directors of watershed conservancy districts (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and mileage	Three additional directors are elected for and from areas within soil and water conservation districts other than primary districts. If watershed district is entirely within one soil and water conservation district, directors of watershed conservancy districts are elected at large.

New York

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Assembly members (150)	2	Assembly district	Salary	
Senators (61)	2	Senate district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	Elected at same election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
Civil court judges in the City of New York (131)	10	Civil court district	Salary	Elected at same election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
County court judges (123)	10	County	Salary	This court serves areas outside the City of New York only.
District court judges (49)	6	See remarks	Salary	This court serves areas outside the City of New York only. Each judge is elected from a county or a portion of a county.
Family court judges (77)	10	County	Salary	Appointed in the City of New York but elected elsewhere in the State. Count of 77 excludes appointed judges. County court judges or surrogates may serve as family court judges in some counties.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are jointly elected.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Supreme court justices (322)	14	Judicial district	Salary	County judge may serve as surrogate in some counties. Term is 14 years in the City of New York, and 10 years elsewhere in the State.
Surrogates (33)	See remarks	County	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
General-law counties:				
Governing body				Excludes the five county areas comprising the City of New York—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond (see "Municipal Governments," below). Other counties may, upon voter approval, adopt charters that provide for their government (also see below under "alternative county forms").
				Name of governing body may be board of supervisors, county legislature, board of legislators, or board of representatives. In general-law counties with a board of supervisors, the board consists of the elected town supervisors and city supervisors within the county. The supervisors are elected for 2-year terms and serve only to represent the city on the county board of supervisors. The town supervisors also serve as town government officials, but are counted only once—as town government officials—in census statistics on governments. Many counties now elect governing body members from districts that may or may not

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: County dependent public school systems				coincide with town lines. In some cases, county governing body members are elected for 4-year terms. In counties where board of supervisors are the governing body, voting power is weighted on the basis of population represented. ¹ Compensation is set by county governing body. Community colleges sponsored by county governments are governed by appointed boards.
Other elective offices: Comptroller	3	At large	See remarks	Office is authorized only on petition and voter approval. Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Coroner (1 to 4)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Office may be replaced by the office of county medical examiner, which need not be an elective office. District attorney serves as coroner in Lewis County. Elected by district or at large. Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
County clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
District attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Sheriff	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Alternative county forms				May include county executive, county manager, or county administrator forms. There are 15 counties with elected county executives.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				The subcounty general purpose governments in New York comprise municipal (city and village) governments and town governments. In New York, cities, villages, and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.
Municipal Governments				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities and villages in New York. Towns, to which the term "municipality" is applied by New York statutes, are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township rather than municipal governments (see below). Cities exist outside the area of any town, but villages exist within town areas.
Cities				Cities are chartered by the State legislature. They may amend or replace their charters by local law pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law.
The City of New York				Although the City of New York operates under a special charter, provisions for its government are presented here, since they represent a unique consolidation of five counties and the city for governmental purposes. ²
Governing body: Council members (35)	4	See remarks	Salary	Two council members are elected at large from each of the five boroughs. Others are elected by State senate districts.
President of city council	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: Board of education				Consists of two at-large members appointed by the mayor and one member appointed by the president of each of the five boroughs of the city.
Community school board members (288)	3	At large	Unpaid	Each of the 33 community school boards in the city consists of nine members, and is fiscally subordinate to the Board of Education of the City of New York. They are not counted as separate governments.
Other elective offices: Borough presidents (5) Comptroller District attorneys (5) Mayor	4 4 4 4	Borough At large County At large	Salary Salary Salary Salary	
Other cities over 125,000 population: Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: Board of education	See remarks	See remarks	Travel and expenses	Elected only in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. The board of education in Yonkers is appointed. In Buffalo, six members are elected by city school subdistricts for 3-year terms and three members are elected at large for 5-year terms. In Rochester and Syracuse, seven members are elected for 4-year terms.
Villages: Governing body—board of trustees	See remarks	Ward or at large	Salary	Usually four trustees are elected, but number may be changed, subject to voter approval. Term may be increased from 2 years to 4, subject to voter approval.
Other elective offices: Mayor Village justice	See remarks 4	At large At large	Salary Salary	Term may be increased from 2 years to 4, subject to voter approval. Office may be abolished or increased to three justices, subject to voter approval.
Town or Township Governments³				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal governments described above, units in New York designated as "towns" are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. The entire area of the State is encompassed by town governments except for areas within the boundaries of cities or Indian reservations. The Municipal Home Rule Law authorizes towns to enact local laws superseding certain portions of the Town Law.
Governing body: First class towns—council members (4)	4	Ward or at large	See remarks	Number may be increased to six or decreased to two by referendum. Supervisors (see below) and council members constitute town board. Generally, first class towns are those over 10,000 population. Compensation is fixed by town council.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Second class towns—council members (2) . .	4	At large	See remarks	Number may be increased to six or decreased to two by referendum. Supervisors and council members constitute town board. In towns with a population under 300 and an assessed value under \$100,000, town board consists of supervisor and town assessor. Compensation is fixed by town council.
Other boards: Improvement district commissioners (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Per diem is fixed by town board up to \$60. Applies only to certain districts created before June 29, 1933.
Other elective offices				All officers of towns may be appointive except council members, supervisors, town justices, tax collector of second class towns, and assessors of second class towns. Compensation of all town officials is fixed by town board.
Assessors—second class towns only (3)	4	At large	See remarks	In some small towns, only one assessor is elected. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	Normally is appointed. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Receiver of taxes and assessments—first class towns only	4	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Superintendent of highways	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Supervisor	2	At large	See remarks	A town with a population one half the total population of its county may elect one additional supervisor. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Tax collector—second class towns only	2	At large	See remarks	Office may be abolished. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Town justices (2)	4	At large	See remarks	By referendum, towns of 50,000 or more population may have three justices. Towns of 75,000 or more population may have four justices. See also "Other elective offices," above.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Central school districts—trustees (5, 7, or 9) .	3 to 5	At large	Travel and expenses	
City school districts—boards of education (5, 7, or 9)	5	At large	Travel and expenses	Applies only to districts in cities under 125,000 population. Boards serving larger cities are not counted as separate school district governments (see "Municipal governments," above). City school district boards are appointed in some cities.
Common school districts—trustees	See remarks	At large	Travel and expenses	Smaller common school districts have only one trustee, serving for a 1-year term. Other common school districts have three trustees, serving for a 3-year term. Same provisions as city school districts, above.
Enlarged city school districts				
Union free school districts—board of education (3 to 9)	3 to 5	At large	Travel and expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Town fire districts:				Provisions shown below are those under general law. Special acts may provide for numerous other elected officials in individual districts.
Governing body—commissioners (5)	5	At large	See remarks	Commissioners are unpaid unless voters authorize compensation by vote. Treasurer may be appointive. Compensation of treasurer is fixed by commissioners.
Other elective offices—treasurer.	3	At large	See remarks	

¹The 20 New York counties in which town supervisors also serve as county supervisors are Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, Ontario, Saratoga, Schoharie, Seneca, Sullivan, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wyoming.

²The five county areas within the City of New York—Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond—are coterminous with the boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, respectively. The five boroughs (and five county-type geographic areas) in the City of New York are substantially consolidated with the city for governmental purposes, and are not counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments.

³Town governments are classified by population, as follows: First class—10,000 or more inhabitants; and second class— fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. However, numerous exceptions exist.

North Carolina

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (120)	2	Representative district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and travel.
Senators (50)	2	Senatorial district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and travel.
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (12)	8	At large	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Clerks of superior court (100)	4	County	Salary	Clerks of superior court are paid by the State.
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of labor	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (37)	4	Prosecutorial district	Salary	
District court judges (175)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (82)	8	See remarks	Salary	Nominated by district, but elected at large.
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	8	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or more) ..				Special acts provide numerous exceptions to the general legislation. General law also provides for optional plans. Usually three or five members, but some counties have more. Term is usually 4 years, but 2-year terms are authorized in some counties. In some counties, some or all members are elected by district. In other counties, election is at large or at large with district residence requirement. Chairperson may be elected separately. Compensation is set by the county commissioners.
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems:				
County board of education (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Most county boards of education are elected at large in the area they serve, but some are elected by board member districts. City boards of education exist by special act and may be elective or appointive. Compensation of board members is set by the county governing body. ¹
Other elective offices:				
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	Elected in only a few counties. This office has been abolished in most counties.
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer				Office no longer exists.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Governing body—council members (3 to 12) . . .	2 or 4	See remarks	See remarks	Includes municipal (city, town, and village) governments only. Municipal governments in North Carolina are designated cities, towns, or villages. Municipalities may adopt a mayor-council or a council-manager form of government under general law. General law provisions shown below apply to both forms. General law provisions below are subject to modification by special or local laws. Elected at large, by district, or a combination of the two. Compensation is set by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
North Carolina has no township governments. The "townships" in North Carolina are geographical areas only.				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
North Carolina has no independent school district governments.				
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Drainage districts—commissioners				Effective with 1990 legislation, commissioners of drainage districts are no longer elected. Number of board members may be increased to five by the county commissioners. Compensation is per diem and expenses if district population is under 15,000, and is set by district board in other districts. Three supervisors are elected at large in each county served. If district comprises fewer than four counties, State soil and water conservation commission appoints two additional supervisors. If district comprises four or more counties, State commission may, but is not required to, appoint two additional supervisors.
Sanitary districts—district board (3)	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	
Soil and water conservation districts — supervisors	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Watershed improvement districts—trustees (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	

¹Both county and city boards of education are classified, in census statistics on governments, as dependent agencies of county governments, and are not counted as separate school district governments.

North Dakota

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
STATE GOVERNMENT					
Legislative Assembly:					
Representatives (106)	2	Legislative district	Per diem and expenses		
Senators (53).....	4	Legislative district	Per diem and expenses		
Other boards:					
Public service commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary		
Other elective offices:					
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary		
Auditor	4	At large	Salary		
Commissioner of agriculture.....	4	At large	Salary		
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary		
Commissioner of labor	4	At large	Salary		
District court judges (27).....	6	Judicial district	Salary		
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. See "Governor," above.	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Secretary of state.....	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (5)	10	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary		
Tax commissioner	4	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS					
Home rule counties					
Any county may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government.					
General law counties:					
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected by district or at large with residency requirement. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.	
Other elective offices:					
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	All elected officials whose duties involve travel may receive travel expenses.	
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary		
County judge	4	At large	Salary	Serves ex officio as register of deeds in counties under 6,000 population. Authorized in counties not having a court of increased jurisdiction. Two or more counties may share the same county judge.	
Public administrator				Office is now appointive.	
Register of deeds.....	4	At large	Salary	See "Clerk of district court," above.	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Sheriff performs most of the duties formerly performed by coroner.	
State's attorney.....	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
Optional county government forms					
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)....	4	See remarks	See remarks	Includes consolidated office forms, county manager form, short form of county manager, and county manager form with elected manager.	
Other elective offices—county-manager forms only:					
County judge	4	At large	Salary	Elected by district or at large with residency requirement. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.	
Manager.....	4	At large	See remarks	No counties now operate under county-manager forms. See "County judge" under "General law counties," above. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	In counties with a short form of county manager government, county manager appoints the superintendent.
Sheriff (not authorized for short form of county manager government)	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Home rule cities				
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body—aldermen:				
10,000 population or more (14)	4	Ward	Salary	Number of aldermen may be reduced to 10, in which case seven are elected by ward and three at large.
600 to 10,000 population (4, 6, 8, 10, or 12)	4	Ward	Salary	Number may be changed by ordinance. Cities under 5,000 population may elect aldermen at large.
Under 600 population (4)	4	At large	Salary	Cities under 200 population may reduce the number of aldermen to two.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by governing body within statutory limits.
Municipal judge	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished in cities under 5,000 population.
Commission form:				
Governing body:				
Commissioners (4)	4	At large	Salary	
President	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices—municipal judge	4	At large	Salary	
City manager form				
Same provisions as for mayor-council form, above.				
Modern council form:				
Governing body—aldermen (5, 7, 9, or 11)	4	See remarks	Salary	May be elected at large or a combination of at large and by ward. Mayor is an elected member of the council.
Town or Township Governments				
Township governments exist in 48 of the 53 North Dakota counties. In the counties that have township governments, these governments do not cover the entire county area. Cities and unorganized territory exist outside the area of any township.				
Townships under general law:				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	Salary and expenses	Office may be appointive.
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem and expenses	Office may be combined with that of treasurer.
Constables	2	At large	Per diem and expenses	Office was abolished in 1989.
Treasurer				See "Clerk," above.
Multi-township governments:				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Board consists of one member elected from each township. If two or four townships are consolidated, one additional member is elected at large.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	2	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Fargo school district—board of education (9)	3	At large	Unpaid	Elected at large unless reorganization plan specifies otherwise, but election at large with area residence requirement is mandatory for certain rural districts.
Public school districts—school board (5, 7, or 9)	3 or 4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Garrison Diversion Conservancy District — directors (26)	4	County	Per diem and expenses	One director is elected from each county in the district.
Hospital districts—directors (5 or more)	2	At large	Unpaid	If district is divided into precincts or divisions, the same provisions as for districts with more than 10,000 acres apply.
Irrigation districts—directors:				
Districts with 10,000 acres or more (5 or 7)	4	Division or precinct	Per diem and expenses	
Districts with fewer than 10,000 acres (5) ..	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Park districts serving cities—commissioners (5)	4	At large	See remarks	Commissioners receive such compensation as city governing body allows.
Recreation service districts—commissioners (5 or more)	3	At large	Unpaid	One member is elected as president, one as vice president, and one as secretary-treasurer. Elected at large at large with residency requirement.
Rural ambulance service districts—directors (5 to 10)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Rural fire protection districts—directors (5 or more)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (3) ..	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Two additional supervisors in each district may be appointed by the elected supervisors.
Southwest Water Authority—directors (25) ..	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Two members are elected from each county and three members from the city of Dickinson.

Ohio

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (99)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (33)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
State board of education (21)	6	Congressional district	Salary and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Appellate court judges (65)	6	Appellate district	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of state	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor may not serve more than two consecutive terms. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. See "Governor," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	Chief justice is elected as such.
Treasurer of state	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Statutory counties:				
Governing body—board of county commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Other boards—county board of education (5)	4	At large	Per diem and travel	Provides services to local school districts in the county. ¹ Excludes county boards of education in 11 counties with only one local school district (county boards of education in those 11 counties are shown under "School District Governments," below).
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Common pleas court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Common pleas court judges	6	At large	Salary	At least one per county, but general assembly may increase number. As of January 1992, the total number of common pleas court judges in the State was 357.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
County court judges	6	District	Salary	Established only in portions of county not under the jurisdiction of municipal courts (see below). Number of judges (between one and 12 per district) depends on district population.
Engineer	4	At large	Salary	
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Alternate plan of county government (county executive):				
Governing body—board of county commissioners (3 to 21)	4	At large or by district	Salary	Board consists of three to nine members when members are elected at large, and 3 to 21 members when members are elected by district.
Other elective offices:				Officers listed above under statutory counties are also elected under county executive plan.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County executive	4	At large	Salary	Office may be appointive; if so, executive serves an indefinite term.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Home rule municipalities				The subcounty general purpose governments in Ohio comprise municipal (city and village) governments and township governments.
Statutory cities:				Municipal governments in Ohio are designated cities and villages. Cities and villages may exist within township areas, but where township boundaries become identical with those of a city or village, township offices are abolished and their duties are performed by municipal governments.
Governing body—council members (7 to 17).	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Provisions for government are found in individual charters.
Other elective offices:				Number elected is determined by population but three are elected at large and others by wards. Alternative method sets number of members (from 5 to 17) and election area (at large or by wards) in a resolution approved by voters.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Director of law	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Statutory villages:				
Governing body—council members (6)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other boards—trustees of board of public affairs (3)	4	At large	See remarks	Required in villages owning or operating public utilities, except that in villages having a village administrator, the board is abolished. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Office of clerk and treasurer may be combined. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	See "Clerk," above.
Optional plans for municipalities:				
City manager plan:				
Governing body—council members:				
Over 25,000 population (9)	4	At large	Salary	
10,001 to 25,000 population (7)	4	At large	Salary	
Not more than 10,000 population (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Commission plan:				
Governing body—commissioners:				
Over 10,000 population (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Not more than 10,000 population (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council ("Federal") plan:				
Governing body—council members (3 to 15)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	If population is under 10,000, council members are elected at large. In other cities, council members are either elected at large or by wards. Term is 4 years if elected at large, and 2 years if elected by wards.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
All municipalities—other elective offices:				
Municipal court clerk	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected only in those municipal court districts where a municipal court exists. Clerk is appointed in some districts.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Municipal court judge.	6	See remarks	Salary	Exists only where established by State law. Number of judges is determined by statute. Judges are elected in district where they have jurisdiction. Districts may include municipalities other than the one where the court is located, and include named surrounding townships.
Town or Township Governments				The entire area of the State is encompassed by township governments, except where township boundaries become identical with those of a city or village, or except where the county governing body approves a petition to create a new township excluding municipal territory. Any township may, upon voter approval, adopt limited self-government.
Governing body—board of township trustees (3)	4	At large	Per diem or salary	May receive salary by salary unanimous vote of the board.
Other elective offices—clerk	4	At large	Salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education:				
City school districts:				
150,000 population or more (5 to 7)	4	At large	Per meeting	From two to seven members are elected at large and not more than two from sub-districts.
50,000 to 149,999 population (2 to 9)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	
Under 50,000 population (3 to 5)	4	At large	Per meeting	
Exempted village school districts (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	Under one of two governing options listed below.
Joint county school districts:				
Option one (5)	4	At large	Per diem and travel	
Option two (see remarks)	4	Subdistrict	Per diem and travel	Board has an odd number of members no greater than nine.
Local school districts (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	In 11 counties where there is only one local school district, the county board of education serves as the governing body of the local school district, and is counted as a school district government in census statistics on governments. ²
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
New community districts—trustees (3 to 6) . .	2	At large	Not specified	Trustees may be either elected or appointed as determined by each district. Number of trustees is specified in the district organization plan.
Regional water and sewer districts—trustees				
Soil and water conservation districts — supervisors (5)	3	At large	Expenses	

¹Although county boards of education in Ohio receive their funds from the State and from the school districts they supervise, they are classified as subordinate agencies of the county governments, and are not counted as separate governments, in census statistics on governments, except in the 11 counties (as of January 1992) where there is only one local school district. In those 11 counties, the county board of education serves as the governing body of the local school district, as noted under "School District Governments."

²As of January 1992, there were 11 counties with only one local school district: Adams, Carroll, Fayette, Gallia, Harrison, Jacson, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Vinton, and Wyandot. In these 11 counties, the county board of education consists of five members, elected from the county at large for a 4-year term. Members receive per diem and travel expenses.

Oklahoma

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (101)	2	Legislative district	Salary and per diem	
Senators (48).....	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other boards:				
Corporation commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (12)	6	Congressional district	Salary	Judges are initially appointed by the Governor from a list of three nominees supplied by the judicial nominating commission. After at least 12 months in office, judges stand for retention in office at the next general election by voters in court of criminal appeals district. Elected at large with residency requirement.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor and inspector	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of labor	4	At large	Salary	
Court of criminal appeals judges (5)	6	See remarks	Salary	
District attorneys (27)	4	District	Salary	
District court judges	4	District court district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Insurance commissioner	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (9)	6	Supreme court district	Salary	As of August 1990, there are 72 district court judges and 77 associate district court judges. May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	See "court of criminal appeals judges," above.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	Commissioner district	Salary	
Other elective offices: ¹				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Charter cities				
Aldermanic cities:				
Governing body—council members (1 or 2 per ward)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Includes municipal (city and town) governments only. Municipal governments in Oklahoma are designated cities or towns. Provisions for government are found in individual charters. Elected at large with ward residency requirements. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices				Governing body may consolidate elective offices. Offices shown below may be made appointive upon voter approval. Office of treasurer may be consolidated with any of the other offices shown below. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	
Marshal or police chief	4	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	
Street commissioner	4	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	
Council-manager cities:				
Governing body—council members	4	See remarks	Expenses	Each city has from four to six wards with one member per ward and one member at large.
Strong mayor-council cities:				
Governing body—council members (4 or 6) ..	4	Ward	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Mayor is a council member ex officio who is elected at large. Compensation is fixed by council.
Towns:				
Governing body—trustees (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Trustees are elected at large or at large with ward residency requirements. Compensation is fixed by trustees. Towns may also be governed by a town meeting form of government in which officers are elected at large at a biennial town meeting.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by trustees.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by trustees.
Town or Township Governments				Oklahoma has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education:				
Elementary school districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Districts of this type were formerly referred to in Oklahoma statutes as "dependent" school districts, but always have been counted as separate school district governments in census statistics on governments.
Independent school districts (5, 7, or 9)	See remarks	See remarks	Expenses	Generally elected by election districts, but may be elected at large in districts under 1,000 enrollment. Districts with more than 150,000 enrollment have a seven-member board. Term is 5 years for five -member boards, 4 years for seven-member boards, and 3 years for nine-member boards.
Area vocational technical school districts (5 or 7)	See remarks	See remarks	Travel	Election area and term are as specified by State board of vocational and technical education.
Community college districts—trustees (7)	7	At large	Not specified	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservancy districts:				
Conservancy districts—directors (3)	3	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with area residency requirement. Directors receive expenses plus compensation allowed by district court.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Master conservancy districts—directors . . .	4	See remarks	Per diem and mileage	Number and election area of directors are initially determined by district court. District may change number and election area by referendum. Each government served by a master conservancy district must be represented by at least one director. Representation on board is based on population, but no one government may have more than three directors.
Conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district also has two appointed members.
Fire protection districts—directors (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	District may, by resolution, increase number of directors to five. Term of directors in districts with five directors is 5 years.
Hospital districts—directors				Authorizing legislation for hospital districts was repealed in 1989.
Irrigation districts—directors (3 to 9)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Rural water, sewer, gas, and solid waste management districts—directors	3	At large	Not specified	Maximum number of directors is nine.

¹The office of county superintendent of schools was abolished in 1989.

Oregon

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislative assembly:				
Representatives (60)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (30)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (10)	6	At large	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (89)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Commissioner of bureau of labor and industries	4	At large	Salary	Formerly labor commissioner.
District attorneys (36)	4	County	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
District court judges (61)	6	County	Salary	Salary is paid by State. Not elected in every county, but number varies from two to 14 in counties that have district court judges.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Tax court judge	6	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Home rule counties				
The following counties have adopted home rule charters: Benton, Clatsop, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Multnomah, and Washington. The governing body consists of three commissioners in Benton, Jackson, Josephine, and Umatilla Counties and five commissioners in the other home rule counties, and is elected by districts in Clatsop, Hood River, Lane, Multnomah, and Washington Counties.				
General law counties:				
Governing body:				
Commission counties—commissioners (3) .	4	At large	See remarks	Commissioners run for numbered positions. Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Other counties—county court:				
Commissioners (2)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county court.
County judge	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term for county judge is six years except that term is 4 years in counties where county judge retains no judicial functions. If judge retains no judicial functions, office of county judge may be abolished and made into a third commissioner's position. Compensation is fixed by county court.
Other boards:				
Diking districts—advisory board (3 members per district)	1	Diking district	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body. Elected by landowners of district.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Wind erosion districts—advisory board (4 members per district)	2	Wind erosion district	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body. Elected by landowners of district.
Other elective offices:				Provisions below do not apply to home rule counties.
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Auditor				Office was abolished in 1981.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Justices of the peace (up to 6)	6	District	See remarks	Office has been abolished in areas having district courts. Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Sheriff	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Surveyor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and village) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Oregon are designated cities or villages.
Home rule municipalities				Virtually all Oregon cities operate under home rule charters that provide for their government. Some cities have charters initially granted by the legislative assembly, either by general law or by special act, but those charters are amended locally. The provisions shown below apply only to cities without home rule charters. Any county having a city of 300,000 or more population may consolidate with the largest city in the county. These consolidated governments would be counted as municipal governments in census statistics on governments. No consolidated city -county governments were reported in operation as of January 1992.
Consolidated city-county governments				
Municipalities operating under Oregon Revised Statutes, section 221.010:				Applies to municipalities under this law that were incorporated before 1942.
Governing body—council members (5)	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Three members are elected every 2 years—two members for a 4 -year term, and one member for a 2-year term. Mayor is chosen by council from among its membership.
Municipalities operating under Oregon Revised Statutes, section 221.901:				
Governing body—aldermen (6)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Other elective offices:				
Marshal	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	2	At large	Unpaid	
Recorder	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Town or Township Governments				Oregon has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				“Joint” school districts are common school districts or union high school districts with territory in more than one county.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body:				
Common school districts—directors:				
Over 300,000 population (7)	4	Zone or at large	Expenses	
Under 300,000 population (5)	4	Zone or at large	Expenses	
Community college districts—board of education (7)	4	Zone or at large	Expenses	
County unit districts—directors (5)	4	Zone or at large	Expenses	
Education service districts—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	No more than five members are elected by zones; at least two are elected at large. If district consists of fewer than five common school districts, one director is elected from each of the constituent districts and the remainder at large.
Union high school districts comprising more than 2 school districts—directors (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large or by zone.
Other boards:				
Local school committees (3 or 5)	3 or 4	See remarks	Not specified	Elected in subdistricts of county unit district or at large or by subdistrict in union high school and common school districts.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Airport districts—board members (5 or 7)	4	At large	Not specified	
Cemetery maintenance districts—committee directors (3)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Domestic water supply districts — commissioners (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Drainage districts—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Emergency communications districts—board members (5 or 7)	4	At large	Not specified	
Geothermal heating districts—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Health districts—directors (5 to 15)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3 or 5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by division.
Library districts—district board members (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	May be elected all at large, all by zone, or some at large and some by zone.
Mass transit districts—directors (7)	4	Subdistrict	Expenses	Applies to Salem Mass Transit District only. Directors of mass transit districts serving Portland and Eugene are appointive.
Metropolitan service districts—councillors (13)	4	Subdistrict	Per diem and expenses	
Park and recreation districts—board members (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by zone.
Peoples utility districts—directors (5)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	Directors may also receive salary and expenses at discretion of board.
Pesticide control districts—committee members (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Formerly called “chemicals control districts.” Each pesticide control district also has two members appointed by the State department of agriculture.
Ports—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large unless voters approve election of commissioners by subdistricts.
Road assessment districts—directors (3)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Rural fire protection districts—directors (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	May be elected at large or by subdistrict.
Sanitary authorities and districts:				
Sanitary authorities—board members (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Sanitary districts—sanitary board members (3 or 5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Soil and water conservation districts — supervisors (5 or 7)	4	At large	Expenses	Each supervisor represents one zone but is elected at large.
Television translator districts—board members (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Transportation districts—board members (7)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Water control districts—directors (5, 7, or 9)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Water improvement districts—directors (5, 7, or 9)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water supply or sanitary authorities—board members (7)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by zone.
Weather modification districts—commissioners (up to 5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices: Metropolitan service districts—executive officer	4	At large	Salary	

Pennsylvania

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (203)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (50)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Auditor general	4	At large	Salary	
Common pleas judges (325)	10	Judicial district	Salary	May not serve more than two terms.
Commonwealth court judges (9)	10	At large	Salary	
Community court judge (1 for each 75,000 inhabitants)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Established on approval of voters. Where established, this court supplants any municipal or traffic courts previously in operation and all district justices. No community courts were reported in operation as of January 1992.
District justices (538)	6	Magisterial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Each county except Philadelphia (see "Municipal governments," below) is divided into magisterial districts. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly, and may not serve more than two terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Philadelphia municipal court judges (22)	6	City	Salary	See "Governor," above. Salary is paid by State.
Philadelphia traffic court judges (6)	6	City	Salary	
Superior court judges (15)	10	At large	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
Supreme court justices (7)	10	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
Excludes the area of Philadelphia County, which is consolidated with the city of Philadelphia and is counted under "Municipal governments," below.				
General law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	Combinations of offices occur in some counties.
Other elective offices:				
Auditors (3) or controller	4	At large	See remarks	Auditors receive per diem and expenses. Controller receives salary.
Clerk of the court of common pleas	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of the orphans' court	4	At large	Salary	Not elective in second class counties (Allegheny).
Constables (1 per ward in cities, boroughs, or townships)	6	Ward	Fees and mileage	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	The duties of constables are related to the judicial system.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Inspectors of elections (2 per district)	4	District	Per diem	Office is usually combined with clerk of orphans' court.
Judges of elections (1 per district)	4	District	Per diem	
Jury commissioners (2)	4	At large	Salary or per diem	Office is usually combined with clerk of orphans' court.
Prothonotary	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	Office is usually combined with clerk of orphans' court.
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Office is usually combined with clerk of orphans' court.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Home rule counties				Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
Optional plans:				May be adopted by any county.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Executive-council plan: Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large or by election district.
Other elective offices: Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Executive	4	At large	Salary	May also be called "Mayor."
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Council-manager plan: Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Mayor is generally selected by council from among its membership, but mayor may also be elected at large as a council member. Council members are elected at large or by election district.
Other elective offices: Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Small municipality plan				The term "municipality," under the State home rule and optional plans statute, applies to counties and townships as well as cities, boroughs, and incorporated towns.
Governing body—council members (2, 4, 6, or 8)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large or by election district.
Other elective offices: Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Executive	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as presiding officer of council. May also be called "Mayor."
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Subcounty general purpose governments in Pennsylvania comprise municipal (borough, city, and town) governments and township governments. In Pennsylvania, boroughs, cities, towns, and townships have similar powers and perform similar functions.
Municipal Governments²				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to cities, boroughs, and incorporated towns in Pennsylvania. Townships, to which the term "municipality" is applied by Pennsylvania statutes, are counted for census purposes as a separate type of government. All boroughs, cities, and incorporated towns in Pennsylvania exist outside the area of any township.
Home rule municipalities				Any city, borough, or incorporated town may adopt a charter that provides for its government, or adopt one of the optional plans shown below.
First class cities—Philadelphia				Provisions for Philadelphia, which operates under a home rule charter, are included here since they represent a rare instance of city-county consolidation. Officers of Philadelphia County are therefore counted as municipal officials in census statistics on governments.
Governing body—council members (17)	4	See remarks	Salary	Seven members are elected at large. The remainder are elected from council member districts.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
City commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of quarter sessions	4	At large	Salary	
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Inspectors of elections (2 per district)	2	Election district	Per diem	
Judge of elections (1 per district)	2	Election district	Per diem	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Third class cities				Third class cities may adopt home rule charters, adopt an optional plan, or retain the general law provisions shown below.
General law provisions—commission form:				
Governing body—council members (4)	4	At large	Salary	Each council member is in charge of one of four departments (accounts and finance, public safety, streets and public improvements, and parks and public property).
Other elective offices:				
Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Office is optional in fourth- to eighth-class counties. In January 1992, no cities had elected assessors.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as member of council and as head of city department of public affairs.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional third class city charter law				Only cities operating under optional third class city charter law before 1972 may retain these forms.
Mayor-council plan A:				
Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Council-manager plan:				
Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9)	4	At large	Salary	Under this plan, mayor is chosen by council from among its membership.
Other elective offices:				
Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners. Office exists only in fourth- to eighth-class counties.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional plans that may be adopted by any city, borough, incorporated town, or township:				
Mayor-council plan:				
Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large or by election district.
Other elective offices:				
Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners. Office exists only in fourth- to eighth-class counties.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Council-manager plan: Governing body: Council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Mayor is generally selected by council from among its membership, but may be elected at large as a council member. Council members are elected at large or by election district.
Other elective offices: Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners. Office exists only in fourth- to eighth-class counties.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Small municipality plan: Governing body—council members (2, 4, 6, or 8)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners. Office exists only in fourth- to eighth-class counties.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as a member of the council.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Boroughs:				Boroughs may adopt a home rule charter, or an optional plan, or retain the general law provisions shown below.
Governing body—council members	4	See remarks	Salary	If borough is divided into wards, one or two members are elected per ward. Otherwise, seven members are elected at large. Number of members may be reduced to five or three.
Other elective offices: Assessor	4	See remarks	Per diem	Elective in fourth to eighth class counties only. If borough is divided into wards, one is elected from each ward. Otherwise, one is elected at large.
Auditors (3) or controller	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Auditors, who receive per diem, may be elected for a 6-year term. In lieu of auditors, a controller, who receives a salary, may be elected for a 4-year term. Office may be eliminated by the appointment of an independent auditor.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation (either salary or commission) is fixed by the council.
Incorporated towns				Incorporated towns may adopt a home rule charter, or an optional plan, or retain the general law provisions shown below.
Governing body—council members (6)	4	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is also a member of the council.
Other elective offices: Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Elected in fourth- to eighth-class counties only. Compensation is fixed by the county commissioners.
Auditors (3)	4	At large	Fees	Office may be eliminated by appointment of an independent auditor.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Mayor is also a member of the council.
Town or Township Governments³				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from boroughs, cities, or incorporated towns, Pennsylvania townships are counted in census statistics on governments as a separate type of government. All areas of the State are encompassed by township governments except for areas within a city, borough, or incorporated town.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Home rule charters				Any township may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government. Townships may adopt optional mayor-council, council-manager, or small municipality plans described under "Municipal Governments," above.
Optional plans				
Townships under general law:				
First class townships:				
Governing body—commissioners (5 or more)	4	See remarks	Salary	In townships not divided into wards, five commissioners are elected at large. If township is divided into five or more wards, one commissioner is elected per ward. If township has fewer than five wards, one commissioner is elected per ward and the remainder at large.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Per diem	In townships located in fourth to eighth class counties only. See "Assessor," above. An independent auditor may be appointed in lieu of three elected auditors, or one elective controller may fill this office. Term of auditors auditors is 6 years; term of controller is 4 years. Auditors receive per diem; controller receives salary.
Assistant assessor	4	At large	Per diem	
Auditors (3) or controller	See remarks	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	Commission or salary	
Second class townships:				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	6	At large	Salary	Referendum may be held for election of two additional supervisors. Supervisors may be employed by the township in specified positions and receive additional compensation.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Per diem	In townships located in fourth to eighth class counties only.
Auditors (3)	6	At large	Per diem	
Tax collector	4	At large	Commission or salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS⁴				
Governing body—directors:				
First class school districts (Philadelphia)	4	Director district	Not specified	Directors are appointed by the mayor. As of January 1992, Pittsburgh school district had nine directors.
First class A school districts (Pittsburgh)				
Second, third, and fourth class school districts (9)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Districts may be divided into regions with one director elected from each of nine regions or three from each of three regions. As an alternative, some or all directors may be elected at large.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
All special district governments in Pennsylvania are governed by appointed boards.				

¹Counties are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class—1,500,000 or more; second class—800,000 to 1,499,999; second class A—500,000 to 799,999; third class—225,000 to 499,999; fourth class—150,000 to 224,999; fifth class—95,000 to 149,999; sixth class—45,000 to 94,999; seventh class—20,000 to 44,999; and eighth class—less than 20,000. Counties having 35,000 to 44,999 inhabitants may, by ordinance or resolution of the board of county commissioners, become sixth class counties.

²As of January 1992, cities were classified on the basis of classification, as follows: First class—1,000,000 or more; second class—500,000 to 999,999; second class A—100,000 to 499,999; and third class—under 500,000 and not electing to become a city of second class A. Pittsburgh, the only present second class city, and Scranton, the only present second class A city, both operate under home rule charters.

³Townships are classified as follows: First class—those having a population density of 300 or more per square mile and where the voters have approved first class status in a referendum; and second class—all other townships.

⁴Under the reorganization law of 1963, school districts are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class— 1,500,000 or more; first class A—350,000 to 1,499,999; second class—30,000 to 349,999; third class—5,000 to 29,999; and fourth class—less than 5,000.

Rhode Island

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (100)	2	Representative district	Per diem and expenses	Districts consist of a city or town or portions thereof.
Senators (50)	2	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	2	At large	Salary	Rhode Island has no county governments. ¹
General treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
Governor	2	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	2	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	2	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
<p>Municipal Governments</p> <p>The subcounty general purpose governments in Rhode Island comprise municipal (city) governments and town governments. In Rhode Island, cities and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.</p> <p>The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in Rhode Island. Towns, to which the term "municipalities" is applied by Rhode Island statutes, are counted as town or township governments in census statistics on governments. Cities in Rhode Island are established by special acts, and are located outside the area of any town.² Any city may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government.</p>				
Town or Township Governments				
<p>Although not differing in legally authorized powers from cities, units in Rhode Island designated as "towns" are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. The entire area of the State is encompassed by town government except for areas within the boundaries of cities. The elective offices shown below are those that are authorized by general law. Numerous exceptions to the general law exist in various localities because of special legislation and home rule charters.</p>				
Governing body—council (3 to 7)	2	See remarks	Not specified	May be elected at large or by district.
Other boards:				
Town-dependent public school systems:				
Town school committee (3 or more)	3 or 4	See remarks	Not specified	May be elected at large or by district. Some school committees are appointed.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				In addition to the offices listed below, the following are authorized by State law, but are seldom, if ever, filled: auctioneer, corder of wood, gauger of casks, packer of fish, poundkeeper, sealer of leather, sealer of weights and measures, and viewer of fences. ³
Assessor (3 to 7)	2	At large	Not specified	In most towns, a single assessor is appointed by the town council.
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem	
Moderator.....	2	At large	Per diem	
Probate judge				Judge of probate court is appointed by the town council.
Sergeant.....	2	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	2	At large	Not specified	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—regional school districts				Method of selecting regional school district governing body is determined by the participating cities and towns.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
				Special district governments in Rhode Island are either governed by appointed boards or are organized under special acts that provide for their government.

¹The sheriffs in each of the five county areas in Rhode Island are appointed by the Governor. Their salaries are paid by the State government.

²Members of city school committees, which govern municipal-dependent school systems, are elected in the absence of special acts pertaining to a specific city.

³The following offices are authorized by general law, but are appointive in virtually all towns: collector of taxes, constable, and director of public welfare.

South Carolina

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (124)	2	Representative district	Salary	Also receive per diem for days (up to 40) in which Statewide business is transacted. Also receive per diem for days (up to 40) in which Statewide business is transacted.
Senators (46).....	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Adjutant general	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit solicitors (16)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture.....	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller general	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state.....	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Each of the county governments in South Carolina is organized under one of the following five forms of government: council, council-manager, council-supervisor, council-administrator, or board of commissioners.				
Council form:				
Governing body—council members (3 to 12) .	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Elected by election district or at large.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Council-supervisor form:				
Governing body—council members (2 to 12) .	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Supervisor serves as chairperson of the council and votes in case of ties. Elected by election district or at large.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Supervisor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Council-administrator form:				
Governing body—council members (3 to 12) .	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Elected by election district or at large.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Council-manager form:				
Governing body—council members (5 to 12).....	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Elected by election district or at large. Offices of auditor and treasurer may be elective at the option of county council or may be appointed by the Governor.
Other elective offices.....				
Board of commissioners form:				
Governing body—commissioners (4 to 12)...	2 or 4	Election district	Salary	Elected by election district or at large.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices—supervisor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Office is optional and may be appointive.
All forms:				
Other boards—county board of education (in counties having two or more school districts)				Under general law, county boards of education are appointive, but special legislation provides for an elected board of education in some counties. ¹
Other elective offices.				The elective offices listed below are authorized by the Constitution or general laws, but may be appointive in some counties because of special acts. Some offices that are appointive under general law may, similarly, be elective in some counties because of special acts. In many counties, certain officers, most notably magistrates, are nominated in the primary election and then appointed by the Governor.
Clerk of court	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner.	4	At large	Salary	
Probate judge	4	At large	Salary	Office has been abolished in Clarendon County.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	Office has been abolished in most counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in South Carolina are designated cities or towns.
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body—council members (4 or more).	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Council members may be elected at large, by district, or by any combination of these two areas of election.
Other elective offices—mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Council and council-manager form:				
Governing body—council members (4, 6, or 8).	2 or 4	See remarks	Salary	Council members may be elected at large, by district, or by any combination of these two areas of election.
Other elective offices—mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				South Carolina has no township governments. The “townships” in South Carolina are geographical areas only.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Countywide school districts—county board of education ²				Is an appointive office under general law, but special acts provide for an elected board of education in many counties. General law provides for appointment of the trustees by the county board of education, but special acts permit the election of trustees in some school districts.
Other school districts—trustees				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Drainage districts: Drainage districts—1920 law—supervisors (3)	3	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, but at least two must reside in county where district is located or in an adjoining county. Supervisors receive expenses only unless annual meeting of district authorizes per diem and travel.
Levee or drainage districts—1911 law—commissioners (3 or more).....	See remarks	At large	Per diem	Members, after election, serve for as long as they choose.
Electric lighting, fire, sewer, and water districts—commissioners (3 or more).....	6	At large	Per diem and mileage	Districts of this type that are created under general law have elected boards. However, some districts of this type that have been created by special acts have appointed boards.
Soil and water conservation districts districts—supervisors (3).....	4	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has two appointed members.
Other boards: Soil and water conservation districts—watershed conservation district directors (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Watershed conservation districts are not counted as separate governments. They are under the supervision of a soil and water conservation district. The directors are elected from the watershed conservation district at large.

¹The 17 counties that do not have a single countywide school district are as follows: Anderson, Bamberg, Barnwell, Clarendon, Dillon, Dorchester, Florence, Greenwood, Hampton, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Orangeburg, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, and York. In these 17 counties, the county board of education is classified as a county government agency, and is not counted as a separate government. In the other 29 South Carolina counties, the county board of education administers a single countywide school district directly, and is counted as a school district government in census statistics on governments.

²These provisions apply in the 29 counties that have a single countywide school district, as follows: Abbeville, Aiken, Allendale, Beaufort, Berkeley, Calhoun, Charleston, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Jasper, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lee, McCormick, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Union, and Williamsburg.

South Dakota

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (70)	2	Legislative district	Salary	
Senators (35)	2	Legislative district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Public utility commissioners (3)	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large with commissioners' district residency requirement.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (35)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
Commissioner of school and public lands. . . .	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
There are no areas in South Dakota lacking county government. However, in two county areas —Shannon and Todd—the county commissioners contract with adjacent counties (Fall River and Tripp, respectively) for administration of county government functions. For this reason, Shannon and Todd Counties are not counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments, but are classified as adjuncts of Fall River and Tripp Counties, respectively. Any county may adopt a home rule charter.				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected by commissioner district or at large. Compensation is salary, per diem, and travel.
Other elective offices.				
Any two of the offices listed below may be combined with voter approval. In addition, two or more counties may combine a county office with voter approval.				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	May be appointed in counties over 75,000 population.
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
The subcounty general purpose governments in South Dakota comprise municipal (city and town) governments and township governments. Municipal governments in South Dakota are designated cities or towns. All cities and towns exist outside the area of any township. South Dakota municipalities may adopt home rule charters that provide for their government.				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Cities:				
Governing body:				
Aldermanic form—aldermen (2 per ward) . .	2	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Commission form with city manager— commissioners (9)	3	At large	Salary	
Commission form without city manager— commissioners (2 or 4)	Up to 5	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is a member of the board of commissioners.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor:				
Aldermanic form	2 to 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by governing body.
Commission form without city manager . .	Up to 5	At large	Salary	
Towns:				
Governing body—trustees (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Town or Township Governments				
Township governments exist in 52 of the 66 South Dakota county areas. In the 52 county areas that have township governments, these governments do not cover the entire county area. Cities, towns, and unorganized territory exist outside the area of any township.				
Governing body—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Salary and per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and fees.
Constable	2	At large	Not specified	Office of constable is optional.
Treasurer	1	At large	Salary and per diem	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—school board (5, 7, or 9)	3	See remarks	Per diem and travel	Members are generally elected at large, but districts with a population that is at least 20 percent outside incorporated municipal areas must have rural representation. Members may also be elected from representation areas.
Multidistrict occupational-vocational centers . .				These centers are classified as joint agencies of the participating school districts, and are not counted as separate school district governments in census statistics on governments. The governing boards of these centers may be elected or appointed.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Ambulance districts—directors (5 or more) . .	2	At large	Unpaid	
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	Zones or at large	Expenses	
Consumers power districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	Subdivision	See remarks	Directors receive expenses plus such other compensation as they may determine.
County paving districts—trustees (3)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Improvement districts—directors (5 to 7)	6	At large	Salary	
Irrigation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Directors are elected by division, but if the district contains fewer than 50 voters, directors may be elected at large.
Public hospital districts—trustees (7)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Rural fire protection districts—directors (5 or more)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Members are generally elected at large, but rural representation is required in districts in which at least 20 percent of the registered voters live outside incorporated towns.
Sanitary districts outside corporate limits— trustees (3 or 5)	3	At large	Per diem and mileage	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water development districts—directors:				Directors are elected from rural and municipal director areas in accordance with a statutory formula.
Population of 25,000 or less (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Population between 25,001 and 75,000 (7)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Population of 75,001 or more (9)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Water project districts—directors (3 to 7)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Watershed districts—managers (3 or 5)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Number and election area of directors is specified in petition creating district. Elected by division or at large.
Water user districts—board members (5 to 13)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected by division or at large.

Tennessee

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (99)	2	See remarks	See remarks	Members receive salary, per diem, and expenses. Elected by county and floterial district. See also "General assembly," above. See "General assembly," above.
Senators (33).....	4	Senatorial district	See remarks	
Other boards:				
Public service commissioners (3)	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but one member must reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State.
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (12).....	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but not more than four may reside in any of the three grand divisions of the State.
Chancellors (33)	8	Judicial district	Salary	Listed as "chancery court judges" in 1987 Census of Governments.
Circuit court judges (69)	8	Judicial district	Salary	Elected at large, but three judges must reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State.
Court of criminal appeals judges (9).....	8	See remarks	Salary	
Criminal court judges (26).....	8	Judicial district	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. Elected at large but no more than two may reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State.
District attorneys general (31)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	May not serve more than two terms. Elected at large but no more than two may reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State.
Supreme court justices (5)	8	See remarks	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Charter counties				
Governing body:				
County commissioners form—board of county commissioners (9 to 25)	4	District	See remarks	Excludes the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County and the Metropolitan Government of Lynchburg and Moore County, which are included under "Municipal governments," below. ¹ Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government. No more than three commissioners may be elected from any one district. Compensation is set by the board of county commissioners within statutory guidelines.
County-manager form—council members (7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	This form may be adopted by any county with a population under 400,000. One member is elected from each of four council member districts, and three members are elected at large. Council members receive salary plus whatever additional compensation is provided by ordinance. To date, no county has adopted this form of government.
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems: County board of education.....				Through special acts, about one half of the counties have elective boards of education. Provisions for selection of these boards are specified in the authorizing legislation.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other: Commissioners				In a few counties, boards of commissioners are elected to administer road funds or to control institutions. Specific provisions are found in the special acts creating such boards.
Other elective offices:				As a result of numerous special acts, some of the county offices listed below may not be found in all counties, and some other offices, not listed below, may be found.
Assessor of property	4	At large	Salary	
Attorney	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Authorized by special acts in some counties.
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of criminal court	4	At large	Salary	Elected only in counties where criminal courts have been established.
Constables	2	District	Fees	Term may be increased to 4 years on voter approval. Constables are elected from districts set by the county legislative body. Office has been abolished in some counties by general laws with special application.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County executive	4	At large	Salary	
County mayor (Shelby County only)	4	At large	Salary	
County superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	Elected in most counties.
General sessions judge	8	At large	Salary	
Register	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Trustee	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Tennessee are designated cities or towns.
Special charter municipalities				Most municipal governments in Tennessee operated under special charters that provide for their government.
Metropolitan Governments of Nashville and Davidson County and Lynchburg and Moore County				Detailed provisions for the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County and the Metropolitan Government and Lynchburg and Moore County, both of which operate under special charters, appear here, as they represent rare instances of city-county consolidation. The county officials provided by the State Constitution continue to be elected, although their titles and duties may be changed.
Nashville and Davidson County: Governing body—metropolitan council (40)	4	See remarks	Salary	Five are elected at large and 35 from districts.
Other boards: Municipal-dependent public school system: City board of education (9)	4	District	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices: Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of criminal court	4	At large	Salary	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
General sessions judge	8	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Metropolitan court judges (2)	8	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Metropolitan tax assessor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Metropolitan trustee.....	4	At large	Salary	
Public defender.....	4	At large	Salary	
Register.....	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff.....	4	At large	Salary	
Vice-mayor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Lynchburg and Moore County: Governing body—metropolitan council (15).....	4	Council member district	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. The three council members residing within the urban services district comprise the urban council.
Other boards: Municipal-dependent public school system: City board of education (5).....	6	Council member district	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices: Assessor of property.....	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court clerk.....	4	At large	Salary	
Constable (1 or more).....	4	At large	See remarks	Office is optional. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
County clerk.....	4	At large	Salary	
County register.....	4	At large	Salary	
Executive.....	4	At large	Salary	
Metropolitan court judges (1 or more)...	8	At large	Salary	
Sheriff.....	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools.....	4	At large	Salary	
Trustee.....	4	At large	Salary	
General-law municipalities: All forms except city manager form B: Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: City board of education.....				Provisions for city boards of education, in cities that have such boards, are specified by local charters.
Mayor-council form: Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)...	2 or 4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with ward residency requirement (unless changed by ordinance). Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor.....	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
City-manager form A: Governing body—commissioners: Population of 5,000 or more (5).....	4	See remarks	Salary	May be elected at large, by single member district, or at large with a district residency requirement.
Population under 5,000 (3).....	4	See remarks	Salary	Number of commissioners may be increased to five by ordinance. Mayor is chosen by commissioners from their own number, except in cities where mayor is elected separately.
City-manager form B: Governing body—council members (minimum of 7).....	4	See remarks	Per meeting and expenses	This form of government may be adopted only in newly-incorporated cities previously in unincorporated areas. Elected from voting precincts by voters in that precinct. All members may be elected at large pursuant to special act. If fewer than seven precincts, additional members are elected at large. Mayor is elected by and from council, and receives salary in addition to other compensation.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: City board of education (5).....	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance or by special act.
Other elective offices—city judge	4	At large	See remarks	
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Special school districts				Special school districts operate under special acts that determine the selection of officers.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Soil conservation districts—supervisors (3) ..	3	At large	Per diem	Each district board also has two appointed members.
Utility districts in counties of 482,000 or more population—commissioners (3).....	6	At large	Per diem	Provisions for elected board apply only to districts in Shelby County. Boards of other districts are selected by vote of the remaining commissioners.
Watershed districts—directors (5 to 9)	6	County	Expenses	Each county in multi-county districts must elect at least one director.
Other elective offices: Sanitary districts				A community assembly of the voters is the governing body of a sanitary district.
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	Compensation is fixed by the community assembly.
Mayor	1	At large	Not specified	
Sanitary inspector.....	1	At large	See remarks	

¹Although the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, and the Metropolitan Government of Lynchburg and Moore County, are each classified under Tennessee law both as a county and as a municipality, these two metropolitan governments are each counted only once in census statistics on governments—as municipal governments.

Texas

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (150)	2	Representative district	Salary and per diem	Although the standard term is 4 years, a new senate is chosen after each apportionment, with half the senators being elected to 4-year terms and half to 2-year terms. All are elected to 4-year terms at subsequent elections.
Senators (31)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and diem	
Other boards:				
Railroad commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Board of education (15)	4	Board member district	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	Elected by court of appeals district.
Court of appeals justices (80)	6	See remarks	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	Elected by criminal judicial district. Elected by criminal judicial district.
Commissioner of general land office	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
Court of criminal appeals judges (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Criminal district attorneys (41)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Criminal district court judges (10)	4	See remarks	Salary	
District attorneys (80)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (344)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Family district court judges (32)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (4)	4	Commissioner precinct	See remarks	County officers in counties of 20,000 population or more receive salaries. In smaller counties, county officers may receive either fees or, unless otherwise specified below, salary as determined by commissioners court. Commissioners plus county judge (see below) comprise commissioners court. See also "County governments," above.
Other boards:				
County board of school trustees:				
Counties of 350,000 population or more (7)	6	See remarks	Per diem	Three are elected at large and four by commissioner precincts. One is elected from each commissioner precinct and one at large. Office has been abolished in some counties.
Counties under 350,000 population (5)	2	See remarks	Per diem	
Storm water control districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor and collector of taxes	4	At large	See remarks	Mandatory in counties over 10,000 population and optional, by vote, in other counties. See also "County governments," above.
Constables (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Salary	Number of precincts is determined population of county within statutory guidelines.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Elected in counties not having a resident district attorney. See also "County governments," above.
County clerk	4	At large	See remarks	See "County governments," above.
County judge	4	At large	See remarks	See "County governments," above.
County probate judge	4	At large	Salary	This court has not been established in all counties.
County superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	In many counties, this office is appointive. This office has been abolished in many counties.
District court clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Combined with office of county clerk in counties having a population under 8,000, unless office is retained by special election. See also "County governments," above.
Inspector of hides and animals	4	At large	Fees	Office is elective in only a few counties.
Justices of the peace (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Salary	County may be divided into one to eight justice of the peace precincts. One justice is elected per precinct, except that one additional justice may be elected in each precinct having a city with a population of population of 18,000 or more.
Public weigher (1 per precinct)	2	At large	Fees	Office may be abolished or be made appointive.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Serves as assessor and collector of taxes in counties of less than 10,000 population.
Statutory county court judge (formerly listed as county court at law judge)	4	At large	Salary	This court has not been established in all counties. Some county courts at law are called "county criminal courts."
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	Office may be abolished in certain counties.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	See "County governments," above. Office may be abolished in certain counties.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city, town, and village) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Texas are designated cities, towns, or villages.
Home rule cities				Municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more may adopt a charter that provides for their government.
General law municipalities				Municipalities of under 5,000 population must organize under general law. General legislation provides for two classes of municipalities—"cities and towns" under 1875 legislation, and "towns and villages" under 1858 legislation. The terms of office listed below are those provided under general law. Under Constitutional amendment, terms of office may be increased to 4 years, upon voter approval.
Aldermanic form:				
Governing body—aldermen:				
Cities and towns (2 per ward or 5 at large)	2	Ward or at large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Towns and villages (5)	1 or 2	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				Mayor and marshal are elected for 2 years in "cities" and towns" organized under 1875 general law and for 1 year in "towns and and villages" organized under 1858 under 1858 general law. Other offices listed below apply to "cities and towns" organized under the 1875 law, and may be abolished or be made appointive. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Assessor and collector	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Attorney	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Engineer	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Marshal	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Serves ex officio as police chief. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Mayor	See remarks	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Municipal judge	2	At large	Not specified	Mayor serves ex officio as municipal judge unless governing body authorizes the election or the appointment of a municipal judge.
Secretary	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Commission form:				
Governing body—commissioners (2)	2	At large	Salary or per diem	Mayor (see below) is a member of the commission.
Other elective offices—mayor	2	At large	Salary or per diem	
City-manager form				May be established under either commission or aldermanic form, but only in cities under 5,000 population. Where established, all offices, except the governing body, are abolished.
Town or Township Governments				Texas has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				In addition to general-law provisions shown below, there are additional variations resulting from general laws with special application.
Governing body:				
Common school districts—trustees (3)	3	At large	Not specified	When two or more common school districts have been consolidated, seven trustees are elected.
Community college districts:				
County and joint county junior college districts—trustees (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	May be elected at large or by single-member districts.
Enlarged college districts—regents (14)	6	See remarks	Per diem	Formerly called regional junior college districts. One regent is elected per school district and one additional regent for each 15,000 students in a county. One additional regent is elected in each school district with at least \$67.5 million in assessed property value.
Independent community college districts with separate boards—regents (9)	6	See remarks	Expenses	May be elected at large or by single-member districts.
Union junior college districts—trustees (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	May be elected at large or by single-member districts.
Independent school districts—trustees (3, 5, 7, or 9)	See remarks	See remarks	Unpaid	Number of trustees is determined by enrollment. Trustees are elected at large or by single-member district except in countywide districts, where four are elected from commissioners districts and three at large. Term may be from 2 to 6 years.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Industrial training school districts—trustees (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	Each board also has four members appointed by the elected members from among city, county, and school district officials.
Municipal school districts—trustees (3, 5, 7, or 9).....	2 to 6	At large	Not specified	May be elected at large or by single-member district. In some districts, by local option, the trustees are appointed.
Rehabilitation districts—directors	4	See remarks	Expenses	The initial board is appointed, and consists of one director for each county commissioner precinct, plus one director at large and one director for each 100,000 inhabitants. After the expiration of their initial term, directors from commissioner precincts are elected.
Rural high school districts—trustees (7)	3	See remarks	Not specified	If area of district is 100 square miles or more, trustees are elected at large. Otherwise, trustees are elected at large but with subdistrict residency requirement.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Airport authorities—directors				Airport authorities are organized under special acts that may provide either for elected or appointed boards.
Conservation and reclamation districts				Conservation and reclamation districts are organized under special acts that may provide for elected or appointed boards.
Drainage districts—commissioners (3).....	See remarks	At large	Per diem	Drainage districts have appointed directors unless landowners petition for elected directors. Term is normally 4 years, but may be 2 years in certain counties.
Hospital districts—1957 law—trustees (5)....	2	At large	Expenses	Provisions apply only to districts in counties under 75,000 population that have been organized under 1957 general law. Many hospital districts in Texas have been organized under special acts that provide either for elected or appointed boards. ¹
Hospital districts—1989 general law—directors	2	See remarks	Expenses	Number and election area of directors are specified in petition creating district.
Irrigation districts—directors (5).....	4	Precinct	Per diem	Three directors are elected from most populous county and two from each other county in district.
Jail districts—directors (3 or more).....	2	See remarks	Not specified	
Levee improvement districts—directors (5)...	4	Precinct	Per diem	Levee improvement districts have appointed directors unless landowners petition for an elected board. In countywide districts with an elected board, one member is elected at large.
Navigation districts—commissioners				Commissioners are appointed in districts organized under general law, but may be elected in districts that have been organized under special acts. Some navigation districts are called "port authorities."
Noxious weed control districts—directors (5) .	2	See remarks	Per diem and travel	Noxious weed control districts are authorized only in specified counties. If district covers more than one county, one director must reside in each county, but all directors are elected at large.
River authorities				River authorities are organized under special acts that may provide for elected or appointed boards.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Rural fire prevention districts—commissioners (5)	2	See remarks	Expenses	Elected only in districts covering more than one county. If district covers only one county, district commissioners are appointed by county commissioners court.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	Division	Per diem and travel	In newly-created districts, there are three elected and two appointed supervisors who serve until the next regular election. Their successors are elected.
Special utility districts—directors (5 to 11) ...	1 to 3	At large	Salary	Number of directors is specified in resolution creating district.
Water districts:				
Fresh water supply districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Per diem	Some districts of this type are called "municipal utility districts."
Municipal water districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Per diem	
Underground water conservation districts—directors (5)	4	Precinct	Per diem	
Water control and improvement districts—directors (5)	4	At large or precinct	Per diem	
Water improvement districts—directors (5) .	4	At large	Per diem	In districts of not more than 12,000 acres where a majority of landowners are non-resident, board may be appointive.
Water supply districts—directors (1 per constituent district) ²	1	Division	Per diem	Constituent districts are the water improvement, water control and improvement, and irrigation districts that underlie the water supply district.
Other elective offices—assessor-collector:				
Fresh water supply districts	2	At large	Salary	Office is appointive unless district board orders election. Compensation is fixed by district board.
Water control and improvement districts	2	At large	See remarks	
Water improvement districts	2	At large	See remarks	See "Water control and improvement districts," above.

¹Hospital districts are distinct from hospital authorities. Hospital authorities are organized under a separate general law and have appointed boards.

²Provisions concerning water supply districts are no longer in the Texas Water Code, but some water supply districts are still in existence.

Utah

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (75)	2	Representative district	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (29)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
State board of education (9)	4	Election district	Salary	Board includes one non-voting student member.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (22)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (7)	6	At large	Salary	
District court judges (35)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly.
Juvenile court judges (13)	6	Juvenile district	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	The Lieutenant Governor in Utah also serves as secretary of state.
Supreme court justices (5)	10	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
General law plan:				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	County commissioners may consolidate non-judicial positions shown below by ordinance.
Other elective offices				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	In counties having assessed valuation of less than \$100 million, county clerk is the ex officio auditor.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (1 per precinct)				This office became appointive pursuant to 1990 legislation.
Justice court judge (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Salary	Initially appointed by the county governing body and subject to a retention election thereafter.
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional plans				
Optional structural forms:				
General county modified and urban county forms:				
Governing body—council members (3 or more)				Provisions for election are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption.
Other elective offices				Provisions for election of officers are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption or by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
<p>Community council and consolidated city and county forms: Governing body—council members (5 or more)</p> <p>Other elective offices:</p> <p>Optional management forms: County executive and chief administrative officer-council form, county executive-council form, county manager-council form, and council-county administrative officer form</p> <p>Other elective offices—county executive</p>				<p>Provisions for election are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption. Provisions for election are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption, or are specified by ordinance.</p> <p>Optional management forms may be approved in conjunction with either the general law plan or one of the optional structural forms (see above). Chief administrative officer may be appointed by the county executive or by the county council.</p> <p>Provisions for election are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption.</p>
<p>SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS</p>				
<p>Municipal Governments¹</p>				
<p>Home rule cities</p>				
<p>First and second class cities—commission form: Governing body—commissioners:</p>				
<p>First class cities (4)</p>	4	At large	See remarks	<p>Mayor is a member of the governing body. Compensation is fixed by governing body.</p>
<p>Second class cities (2)</p>	4	At large	See remarks	
<p>Other elective offices: Auditor Mayor</p>				
<p>Auditor</p>	4	At large	See remarks	<p>Compensation is fixed by governing body.</p>
<p>Mayor</p>	4	At large	See remarks	
<p>Third class cities—weak mayor form: Governing body—council members (5)</p>				
<p>Other elective offices: Mayor</p>	4	At large	See remarks	<p>Compensation is fixed by governing body.</p>
<p>Towns: Governing body: Council members (4)</p>				
<p>Council members (4)</p>	4	At large	See remarks	<p>Compensation is fixed by governing body.</p>
<p>Other elective offices: Mayor</p>				
<p>Mayor</p>	4	At large	See remarks	<p>Also serves as member of council. Compensation is fixed by governing body.</p>
<p>Optional plans for municipalities: Council-mayor and council-manager form: Governing body—council members</p>				
<p>Governing body—council members</p>	4	See remarks	Salary	<p>Number of council members and election area is stated in resolution or initiative.</p>
<p>Other elective offices: Mayor</p>				
<p>Mayor</p>	4	At large	Salary	<p>Office exists in mayor-council form only. Mayor also serves as member of council.</p>
<p>Town or Township Governments</p>				
<p>Utah has no township governments.</p>				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education:				
County school districts (5)	4	Precinct	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
School districts serving a city over 100,000 population (7)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS²				
Governing body:				
Cemetery maintenance districts—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Expenses	Elected only on petition of voters.
County service areas—trustees (3 or more) ..	4	At large	Salary	
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Expenses	
Improvement districts for water and sewer systems—trustees (3 to 9)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Irrigation districts and water conservation districts—directors (3)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Applies to districts that are not coterminous with a county or a city. District has elected trustees only if voters so petition. A district with elected trustees that includes a noncoterminous municipality may have trustees representing that municipality appointed by the municipal governing body. The number of elected members is then determined by extent of unincorporated area in the district, but must be one or more. In districts without an elected board, the county board of commissioners are the trustees, or, if the district is coterminous with a municipality, the municipal governing body serves as the trustees.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (5) ..	4	At large	Expenses	Compensation is fixed by board. Elected at large with residency requirement.
Special service districts—board members .	4	Not specified	Per diem	

¹Municipalities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class cities—100,000 or more; second class cities—60,000 to 99,999; third class cities—800 to 59,999; towns—less than 800.

²Districts that are governed by a county or municipal governing body ex officio are classified as dependent agencies of the county or municipal government they serve, and are not counted as separate special district governments in census statistics on governments.

Vermont

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Representatives (150)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (30)	2	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	2	At large	Salary	
Auditor of accounts	2	At large	Salary	
Governor	2	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	2	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Assistant judges (2)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	The assistant judges also have judicial functions.
Other elective offices:				
High bailiff	2	At large	See remarks	May exercise the functions of the sheriff. Collects the same fees as the sheriff.
Probate judges (1 per district)	4	District	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
The subcounty general purpose governments in Vermont comprise municipal (city and village) governments and town governments. In Vermont, cities, villages, and towns have similar powers and perform similar functions.				
The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities and incorporated villages in Vermont. Towns, to which the term "municipalities" is applied in Vermont statutes, are counted as town or township governments in census statistics on governments. Cities exist outside the area of any town, but villages exist within town areas.				
Cities in Vermont are established by special acts that provide for their government.				
Villages may also be incorporated by special acts of the general assembly.				
Cities				
Incorporated villages:				
Governing body—trustees (5)	1	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Chief engineer	1	At large	Not specified	This office is optional.
Clerk	1	At large	Fees	
Collector of taxes	1	At large	See remarks	Receives commission and fees if village meeting fails to fix compensation.
Presiding officer	1	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	Receives commission and fees if village meeting fails to fix compensation.
Tree warden	1	At large	See remarks	This office is optional. Compensation is fixed by the village board of trustees.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Town or Township Governments				
Governing body—selectmen (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Although not differing in legally authorized powers from cities and villages, units in Vermont designated as “towns” are counted in census statistics on governments as town or township governments. Although town governments exist in each county in Vermont, they do not cover the entire area of each county. Cities, “gores,” “grants,” and unorganized towns exist outside the area of any town with an organized town government.
Other elective offices				Two additional selectmen may be elected for one or two year terms. Compensation is fixed by annual town meeting or, if the town meeting fails to act, by the auditors.
Agent	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation of all elective officers is fixed at annual town meeting or, if the town meeting fails to act, by the selectmen.
Auditors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	See “Other elective offices,” above.
Cemetery commissioner	1	At large	See remarks	See “Other elective offices,” above.
Clerk	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	Elected only if town meeting so orders. See also “Other elective offices,” above.
Collector of current taxes	1	At large	See remarks	Town may vote to elect the clerk for a 3-year term. See also “Other elective offices,” above.
Collector of delinquent taxes	1	At large	See remarks	Elected if town meeting so orders. In towns with appointed town manager, the town manager serves in this capacity.
First constable	1 or 2	At large	See remarks	Elected if town meeting so orders. Second constable may be elected if needed.
Grand jurors (1 or more)	1	At large	See remarks	See “Other elective offices,” above.
Justices of the peace (maximum of 15)	2	At large	Fees	Number of justices elected varies according to population of town.
Library trustees (5 or more)	2 or more	At large	Not specified	Office may be appointive.
Listers (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Town may vote to elect two additional listers. See also “Other elective offices,” above.
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	See “Other elective offices,” above.
Patrolmen (1 or more)	1	At large	See remarks	Elected if town meeting so orders.
Road commissioners (1 or 2)	1	At large	See remarks	Office may be made appointive. In towns with an appointed town manager, the town manager may serve in this capacity.
Treasurer	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	Town may vote to elect treasurer for a three-year term. See also “Other elective offices,” above.
Trustee of public funds	1	At large	See remarks	Elected if town meeting so orders.
Trustee of public money	1	At large	See remarks	Elective only in town retaining possession of surplus funds of United States received under Act of 1836. No such funds are now outstanding.
Water commissioners (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Elected if town so orders. Water commissioners may, as an alternative, be appointed by the town selectmen.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Incorporated school districts:				
Governing body—school board (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Formerly called “prudential committee.” District meeting may elect two additional members to serve terms of 1 or 2 years. If compensation is not fixed by district meeting, district auditors do so.
Other elective offices:				If compensation is not fixed by district meeting, school board does so.
Auditors (1 or 3)	1	At large	See remarks	See “Other elective offices,” above.
Clerk	1	At large	See remarks	Office of clerk is optional. See also “Other elective offices,” above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Collector	1	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Town and city school districts:				
Governing body—directors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Two additional directors may be elected for 1 or 2-year terms. Compensation is fixed at annual district meeting.
Union school districts:				
Governing body—directors	3	Town	See remarks	Largest town elects three members of the board with other towns electing a proportionate share of the directors, based on enrollment, but each town must elect at least one director.
Other elective offices:				
Auditors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed at district meeting.
Clerk	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed at district meeting.
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed at district meeting.
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed at district meeting. Treasurer is elected unless a supervisory union treasurer is designated to act as district treasurer.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Consolidated sewer districts—commissioners (3 or more)	3	Constituent town	See remarks	Number of commissioners is determined at organizational meeting. Compensation is fixed by commissioners.
Consolidated water districts—commissioners (3 to 11)	3	Constituent town	See remarks	Number of commissioners is determined at organizational meeting. Compensation is fixed by commissioners.
Fire districts—prudential committee (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Upon vote of committee, two additional members may be elected for 1-year terms.
Natural resources conservation districts—supervisors (3 or 5)	5	At large	Per diem and expenses	Each district board may also have two appointed members.
Other elective offices:				
Consolidated sewer districts:				
Auditors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Clerk	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Consolidated water districts:				
Auditors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Clerk	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Fire districts:				
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	At the option of the district meeting, a chief engineer and one or more assistant engineers may be elected.
Collector of taxes	1	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Not specified	

Virginia

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General assembly:				
Delegates (100)	2	House district	Salary	
Senators (40).....	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general.....	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor may not serve more than one term consecutively.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Traditional form of county government—supervisors (3 to 11)	4	See remarks	Salary	Excludes the area of the 41 cities, which are independent cities outside the area of any county and are counted as municipal, rather than county, governments in census statistics on governments. In most counties, one supervisor is elected per magisterial district. However, in some counties, supervisors may be elected on an at large basis, or a combination of at-large and district representation. A few counties have multi-member districts.
Optional forms of county government:				
Special county manager plan—county board (5).....	4	At large	Salary	County may be divided into five districts upon voter approval, with one supervisor elected from each district. This plan is available only to counties with 500 or more persons per square mile, or with fewer than 60 square miles of area. Arlington County operates under this plan.
County manager form—supervisors (3 to 9) ..	4	See remarks	Salary	In the referendum adopting this form of government, the voters designate whether representation is on an at large basis or by district. Supervisors are elected by magisterial district or at large. Henrico County operates under this form.
County board form—supervisors (3 to 11) ...	4	See remarks	Salary	One supervisor is elected at large, plus one from each magisterial district. Four counties operate under this plan.
County executive form—supervisors (3 to 9) .	4	See remarks	Salary	In the referendum adopting this form of government, the voters designate whether representation is on an at large basis or by district. There may also be a referendum on electing a chairperson at large. Supervisors are elected by magisterial district or at large. Albemarle and Prince William Counties operate under this plan.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Urban county executive form—supervisors (1 per district plus chairperson)	4	Magisterial district	Salary	Applicable only to a county with more than 90,000 population (provided it does not adjoin a city with a population of 200,000 or more). Chairperson is elected at large. Fairfax County operates under this plan.
Other boards: County dependent public school systems				County school systems in Virginia are governed by appointed boards. ¹
Other elective offices—Constitutional officers				Upon voter approval, two or more counties or cities, or any combination thereof, may share one or more constitutional officers. In cases where a county shares one or more constitutional officers with an adjoining city, the officer is counted as a county official in census statistics on governments.
Clerk of circuit court	8	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of revenue	4	At large	Salary	Office is not authorized for the optional county executive, county manager, or urban county executive forms.
Commonwealth's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Office is not authorized for the optional county executive, county manager, or urban county executive forms.
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments				Municipal governments in Virginia are designated cities or towns. Cities exist outside the area of any county, and perform county-type as well as municipal functions. By contrast, towns exist within county areas.
Cities: Special charter cities				Each city has a charter specifying its governmental structure.
Other cities				The forms listed below are authorized by general law but are not used by any city.
Governing body: General law provisions—cities with 10,000 population or more				Common council members and aldermen together comprise the city council.
Common council members (5 to 40)	4	Ward	Salary	
Aldermen (3 to 22)	4	Ward	Salary	
General law provisions—cities under 10,000 population—council members (8 to 40)	4	Ward	Salary	
Optional forms (available only to cities under 50,000 population): General councilmanic form—council members:				
Population of 30,000 to 50,000 (3, 5, 7, 9, or 11)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	
Population of 20,000 to 29,999 (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	
Population of 10,000 to 19,999 (3, 5, or 7)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	
Population under 10,000 (3 or 5)	4	At large	Salary	
Modified commission form—council members (3 or 5)	4	At large	Salary	
City manager form—council members: Population of 10,000 or more (5 to 11)	4	At large	Salary	
Population under 10,000 (3 or 5)	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems Other elective offices: Mayor Constitutional officers				City school systems in Virginia are governed by appointed boards. ² Provisions for selection of the mayor are specified by charter. In most cities, mayor is selected by council members, but a few cities have elected mayors. Upon voter approval, two or more cities or counties, or any combination thereof, may share one or more constitutional officers. If a city shares one or more constitutional officers with an adjoining county, the officer is counted as a county official in census statistics on governments. Provisions concerning the five constitutional officers shown below apply only in the absence of special legislation. These officers need not be elected in cities that were not required to elect them before 1971.
Clerk of circuit court Commissioner of revenue Commonwealth's attorney Sheriff Treasurer	8 4 4 4 4	At large At large At large At large At large	Salary Salary Salary Salary Salary	
Towns: Special charter towns General law provisions: Governing body: General councilmanic plan—council members (2 or 4) Town manager plan—council members (3 or 5) Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems Other elective offices: Mayor Sergeant	See remarks See remarks	At large At large	Salary Salary	Each town has a charter that specifies its governmental structure. These provisions are authorized by general law, but are not used by any town. Term of office is fixed by charter. Term of office is fixed by charter. Only two towns—Colonial Beach and West Point—have separate town school systems. Town school systems in Virginia are governed by appointed boards. ³ Provisions for selection of the mayor are specified by charter. This office is elective only in towns where the charter so provides.
Town or Township Governments				Virginia has no township governments as defined for census purposes. ⁴
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Virginia has no independent school district governments.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Service districts—commissioners	4	Election district	Not specified	Service district commission consists of both elected and appointed members. The elected members constitute a majority of the commission, but the exact number is specified in the district charter. As of January 1992, no service districts were reported in operation.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Soil and water conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	If district encompasses all or part of one county or city, the board consists of five members, with three elected at large and two appointed. If the district encompasses a larger area, two members are elected from each county or city, or portions thereof, and two members are appointed.

¹Legislation approved in April 1992 authorized elected county school boards by local option. However, as of January 1992, all county school boards in Virginia were appointed.

²Legislation approved in April 1992 authorized elected city school boards by local option. However, as of January 1992, all city school boards in Virginia were appointed.

³Legislation approved in April 1992 authorized elected town school boards by local option. However, as of January 1992, all town school boards in Virginia were appointed.

⁴Virginia law authorizes "township" governments that encompass the areas of towns within a county that consolidates with another city or county. If the town does not sign the consolidation agreement, it may continue in existence as a "township" government. Such a "township" would continue to have the same powers and elect the same officers as towns, and would be counted as a municipal government, rather than as a township government, in census statistics on governments. As of January 1992, there were no "township" governments in Virginia.

Washington

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (98)	2	Representative district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses.
Senators (49).....	4	Senatorial district	See remarks	Compensation is salary, per diem, and expenses.
Other boards:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (3 per district)	3	See remarks	Expenses	There are 48 conservation districts in the State. In addition to the three elected members, each district has two State-appointed members. Supervisors are elected in district at large or by zones in district.
Educational services districts—ESD board (7 or 9 members per district)	4	Board member district	Expenses	There are nine educational services districts in the State.
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (17).....	6	At large	Salary and expenses	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Commissioner of public lands	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Governor	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Insurance commissioner	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Secretary of state.....	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Superior court judges (149)	4	Superior court district	Salary	Half of salary is paid by State.
Supreme court justices (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
General law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government. Clallam, King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties have done so. Nominated by commissioner districts but elected at large. Number of commissioners may be increased to five in counties over 300,000 population.
Other boards:				
Improvement districts for drainage, diking, or sewerage—supervisors (3)	6	Improvement district	See remarks	County engineer is also ex officio member of each board, and is sole member in districts having fewer than 500 acres. Compensation is fixed by board.
Weed districts (including intercounty weed districts)—directors (3)	3	Weed district	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	In counties under 5,000 population, office of clerk may be combined with that of auditor.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner.....	4	At large	Salary	In counties under 40,000 population, the prosecuting attorney serves ex officio as coroner.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
District court judges	4	See remarks	Salary	Number of district court judges per county is specified by law. These judges are the successors to former justices of the peace, and are elected by district court jurisdiction. When a city of 400,000 population or more provides for a separate municipal court judge, the number of district court judges is reduced accordingly. One half of the salary of prosecuting attorneys is paid by the State.
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Municipal Governments²				Municipal governments in Washington are designated cities or towns.
Consolidated city-county governments				A charter for a consolidated city-county government may be adopted upon voter approval. None has been formed to date.
Home rule cities				Any city with a population of 10,000 or more may adopt a charter that provides for its government without changing its classification.
All cities—other elective offices:				
Municipal court judges.	4	At large	Salary	Elected in cities over 400,000 population. Office may be appointive. Number of judges per city is specified by ordinance.
First class cities				Provisions for first class cities are found in their individual charters.
Second class cities:				
Governing body—council members (12)	4	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large or by wards. Maximum number of wards in city is six.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Third class cities:				
Governing body—council members (7)	See remarks	See remarks	Per meeting and expenses	One member is elected for a 2-year term and six for 4-year terms. Generally elected at large but may be elected by ward.
Other elective offices				Offices of attorney, clerk, and treasurer may be made appointive by ordinance; if appointive, these officials serve at pleasure of mayor.
Attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Towns (fourth class municipalities):				
Governing body—council members (5)	4	At large	Salary	Salary is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Salary is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. If office of treasurer is combined with that of clerk, the clerk (an appointed official) assumes duties of treasurer.
Commission form—optional for cities of 2,000 to 30,000 population:				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	These provisions exclude the cities of Raymond and Wenatchee, which function as noncharter code commission cities under a grandfather clause. Salary is fixed by charter or by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Council manager form—optional for all cities and towns under 30,000 population: Governing body—council members				Elected at large or by wards as determined by ordinance. Compensation is as provided by law for the class to which the city or town belongs. Biennially, the council chooses a mayor from among their number.
Population of 2,000 to 30,000 (7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Population under 2,000 (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Noncharter code mayor-council cities: Governing body—council members				Elected at large or by wards as determined by ordinance. Compensation is as provided by ordinance except for first elective officers when city initially became a code city. There can be some variation in terms of council members if a municipality retains the form of government under which it was operating before it became a noncharter code city.
Population of 2,500 or more (7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Population under 2,500 (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Noncharter code council-manager cities: Governing body—council members				Elected at large or by wards as determined by ordinance. Compensation is provided by ordinance except for first elective officers when city initially became a code city. There can be some variation of terms of council members if a municipality retains the form of government under which it operated before becoming a noncharter code city. Biennially, the council chooses a mayor from among their number.
Population of 2,500 or more (7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Population under 2,500 (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	See "Governing body—council members," above.
Town or Township Governments				Washington has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body—directors: First-class districts serving a city with 400,000 or more inhabitants (7)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by director district.
Other first class districts (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by director district.
Second class districts (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large or by director district.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Cemetery districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Expenses	Districts are governed by the county board of commissioners unless voters approve creation of a separate district board of commissioners. ⁴
County airport districts—commissioners (3)	2	At large	Expenses	
Diking and drainage districts—commissioners: Diking or drainage districts (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Ferry districts are authorized, but none was reported still in existence as of January 1992.
Intercounty diking and drainage districts (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Ferry districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3 or 5)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Number of district directors is stated in formation petition, but number may be changed by submitting the question to the voters. In districts with more than 200,000 acres, directors must be elected by divisions. In districts with fewer than 200,000 acres, directors are elected at large unless voters choose to create divisions for election purposes.
Flood control districts—1937 law—directors (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation or reclamation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Metropolitan park districts—commissioners (5)	6	At large	Unpaid	Commissioners receive per diem in districts under \$25 million in assessed valuation, and salary in districts over \$25 million in assessed valuation.
Park and recreation districts—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Port districts—commissioners (3 or 5)	4 or 6	Commissioner district	See remarks	
Public hospital districts—commissioners (3) ..	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but with commissioner district residency requirement, or by district.
Public utility districts—commissioners: ⁵ Five-commissioner districts (5)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary and expenses	In five-commissioner districts, three commissioners must reside in a particular commissioner district and two others must reside in an "at large" district. Term is 4 years for commissioners from "at large" districts and 6 years for other commissioners. Per diem may be allowed by district resolution in addition to expenses. Amount of salary is based on gross revenue of district.
Three-commissioner districts (3)	6	See remarks	Salary and expenses	Elected at large with commissioner district residency requirement. Per diem may be allowed by district resolution in addition to expenses.
Reclamation districts				See "Irrigation or reclamation districts," above.
Sewer districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Per diem	Commissioners cannot be employed full time by the district.
Water districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Commissioners cannot be employed full time by the district.

¹Legislation enacted in 1991 eliminated references to formal classes of counties. Since 1991, all State statutes pertaining only to certain population size groups of counties specify the population size range to which the statute applies.

²Municipalities are classified on the basis of population. As of January 1992, the classifications were as follows: First class—20,000 or more; second class—10,000 to 19,999; third class—1,500 to 9,999; and fourth class (towns)—300 to 1,499. However, change from one class to another is subject to voter approval.

³School districts are classified on the basis of enrollment, as follows: First class—2,000 or more; and second class—under 2,000.

⁴Districts that are governed by the county board of commissioners are classified as dependent agencies of the county government in census statistics on governments. Such districts are not counted as separate special district governments.

⁵Commissioners who must reside in a particular commissioner district are elected by county commissioner district if the public utility district is coterminous with a non-home rule county. Otherwise, they are elected by public utility commissioner districts.

West Virginia

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Delegates (100)	2	Delegate district	Salary and expenses	
Senators (34)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (60)	8	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	12	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners	See remarks	See remarks	Salary and per diem	Usual number of members is three, but one county has five and one other county has eight. Commissioners are elected at large, but no two may be from the same magisterial district.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor (1 or 2)	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Clerk of circuit court	6	At large	Salary	The offices of circuit court clerk and county clerk may be combined.
Clerk of county commission	6	At large	Salary	
Magistrates (2 to 10)	4	At large	Salary	The number of magistrates per county is set by the supreme court of appeals on the basis of population and caseload, in accordance with a statutory formula. If magistrates serve in more than one location, they are also compensated for expenses.
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and expenses	May not serve more than two consecutive terms.
Surveyor of lands	4	At large	Fees	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Charter cities				
Governing body:				
Mayor-council plan—council members				See "Other cities," above.
Strong-mayor plan—council members				See "Other cities," above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Commission government—commissioners (3 or 5)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	See "Other cities," above.
Manager plan—council members (5 to 11)				See "Other cities," above.
Manager-mayor plan—council members (5 to 11)				See "Other cities," above.
Other elective offices: Mayor				Elected under mayor-council and strong mayor plans only. See also "Other cities," above.
General law cities, towns, and villages				Upon attaining a population of 2,000 or more, municipality may continue to operate under general law, or adopt a home rule charter.
Governing body—council members	2 or 4	Ward or at large	See remarks	At least five members if elected at large. Number per ward is determined by council if city is divided into wards. Council fixes compensation of its members.
Other boards: Municipal board of park commissioners (3 to 5)	6	At large	Expenses	Board may be appointive.
Other elective offices: Mayor	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by council. Council may authorize election and fix compensation of this office by ordinance.
Recorder	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	
Municipal or police judge	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Town or Township Governments				
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—county board of education (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large, but no more than two members are elected from the same magisterial district.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Drainage, levee, and reclamation districts —supervisors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	One or two supervisors are elected from each county or portion thereof lying within the district. Each district board also has two appointed members.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors.	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	

Wisconsin

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
STATE GOVERNMENT					
Legislature:					
Representatives to the assembly (99)	2	Assembly district	Salary		
Senators (33)	4	Senatorial district	Salary		
Other elective offices:					
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary		
Circuit court judges (216)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary		
Court of appeals judges (14)	6	Appeals court district	Salary		
District attorneys (71)	2	County	Salary	Effective 1990, salaries of district attorneys are paid by the State. In Menominee and Shawano Counties, the same district attorney serves both counties. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly. See "Governor," above.	
Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (7)	10	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS					
Governing body—supervisors:					
Milwaukee County (1 per district)	4	Supervisory district	Salary		Menominee County is coterminous with Menominee town. The town board is the governing body of the county. However, the town board members are counted only once—as town government officials—in census statistics on governments. ¹
Menominee County					
Other counties.	2	Supervisory district	See remarks	Actual number of supervisors is determined by individual county boards, subject to maximum numbers determined by population, as follows: 100,000 to 500,000 population, up to 47 members; 50,000 to 99,999 population, up to 39 members; 25,000 to 49,999 population, up to 31 members; under 25,000 population, up to 21 members. Compensation is per diem and expenses, or salary at option of county board.	
Other boards:					
County dependent public school systems				County handicapped children's education boards are governed by appointed boards.	
Other elective offices					
Clerk of circuit court	2	At large	See remarks	Effective January 1990, district attorneys are classified as officials of the State government in census statistics on governments. Compensation is fixed by county board. Office is replaced by a medical examiner in counties over 500,000 population. Other counties may opt for a medical examiner. Compensation is fixed by county board.	
Coroner	2	At large	See remarks		
County clerk	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county board. Elected in Milwaukee County, and optional in other counties.	
County executive	4	At large	See remarks		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Register of deeds	2	At large	Salary	Office is abolished in Milwaukee County and is optional in other counties.	
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary		
Surveyor	2	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary		
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS					
Municipal Governments²					
First class cities—Milwaukee				Provisions are found in special legislation.	
Second, third, and fourth class cities: Governing body—common council: Mayor-council form—aldermen	2 or 4	Aldermanic district	Salary	The number of aldermen elected from each district is determined by each city's charter ordinance. Two aldermen may be elected from each district.	
Commission form—aldermen (2)	6	Aldermanic district	Salary	Mayor (see below) is a member of council. Number of aldermen may be increased in second and third class cities to one per district, elected by district, or to one per 4,000 population or major fraction thereof, elected at large. If number is increased, term is 2 years.	
City-manager form—council members				Number, term, election area, compensation, and term of council members is specified in petition or ordinance providing for required referendum.	
Other elective offices:				Listed below are only the mandatory elective offices. Election of other city officers is by local option. Length of term may be changed by council.	
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Elected for 2 years, unless otherwise provided by charter or ordinance. Term is 6 years if the mayor is a member of a three -member council.	
Municipal judges	2	At large	Salary	Office is optional and may be created by vote of the governing body. Salary is fixed by the governing body. Term may be extended to a maximum of 4 years by ordinance.	
Villages: Governing body: Trustees	2	At large	Salary	Six trustees are authorized but number may be changed by ordinance. Villages with a population of 350 or less have two trustees.	
President	2	At large	Salary	All offices below except municipal justices may have their method of selection and term changed by the trustees.	
Other elective offices					
Assessor	2	At large	Not specified		
Clerk	2	At large	Not specified		
Constable	2	At large	Not specified		
Municipal judges	2	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished. Office is optional and may be created by vote of the governing body. Salary is fixed by the governing body. Term may be extended to a maximum of 4 years by ordinance.	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Treasurer	2	At large	Not specified	
Town or Township Governments				
Units in Wisconsin designated as towns are counted as township governments in census statistics on governments. Town governments encompass the entire State except for areas within the boundaries of cities and villages. The entire area of Milwaukee County, however, consists of cities and villages.				
Governing body—supervisors: Menominee town (7)	2	See remarks	See remarks	One or more supervisors are elected at large and one from each ward. Compensation is set by town meeting. See also Menominee County under "County governments," above.
Other towns (3)	2	At large	See remarks	Number of supervisors may be increased to four or five. Compensation is set by town meeting.
Other boards—town sanitary district commissioners (3)	6	At large	See remarks	Town board of supervisors may constitute itself as the sanitary district commission or may provide for elected or appointed sanitary district commissioners. Compensation is fixed by town board. Compensation of town officers is set by town supervisors or by town meeting.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor (1 or more)	2	At large	See remarks	Office of assessor may be appointive, or may be combined with town clerk (see below). No person may hold offices of assessor and treasurer simultaneously. Compensation is per diem, salary, or both.
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	Office of clerk may be combined with assessor or treasurer. Compensation is per diem, salary, or both.
Constables	2	At large	See remarks	Number of constables is set by town meeting. Office of constable may be abolished. Compensation is per diem, salary, or both.
Municipal judges	2	At large	Salary	Office is established at option of town supervisors. Term may be extended to a maximum of 4 years by ordinance. Salary is set by town supervisors.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	Office of treasurer may be combined with clerk (see above). No person may hold offices of assessor and treasurer simultaneously. Compensation is per diem, salary, or both.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Milwaukee school district—directors (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	One director is elected at large and eight by school director districts.
Common and union high school districts — directors (3, 5, 7, 9, or 11)	3	At large	Salary or per diem	Number of members depends on size and type of district. Where district includes several cities and towns, voters may choose to create an apportionment plan among the municipalities served. Compensation is set by district meeting.
Unified school districts—directors (5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Salary or per diem	May be elected by district in some localities.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Metropolitan sewerage districts— commissioners (5)	5	At large	Per diem or expenses	Commissioners may be elected or appointed. The 11 commissioners of Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District are appointed.
Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts—commissioners (3) ..	3	At large	Expenses	Provisions apply only to districts that were created by county board. Each district created by county board also has two appointed members. Compensation is set at annual district meeting by voters and property owners.

¹Although Menominee County and Menominee town are governed by the same officials, the tax levies imposed by Menominee County are separate from those imposed by Menominee town. For this reason, Menominee County and Menominee town are each counted as separate governments in census statistics on governments.

²Wisconsin municipalities are classified on the basis of population, as follows: First class—150,000 or more; second class— 39,000 to 149,999; third class—10,000 to 38,999; and fourth class—less than 10,000.

Wyoming

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Legislature:				
Representatives (64)	2	House district	Per diem and expenses	Prior to 1992 legislation, members of legislature were elected by county. Number of representatives will be decreased to 60 by 1992 legislation.
Senators (30)	4	Senate district	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Governor appoints judges to a 1-year term, after which they stand for election on a nonpartisan basis.
District court judges (17)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor appoints justices to a 1-year term, after which they stand for election on a nonpartisan basis.
Secretary of state	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	8	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large or by election district. Compensation is fixed by county commissioners within statutory limits.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Elected in first and second class counties only. In other counties, county clerk is the ex officio clerk of the district court. County courts replace justice of the peace courts in all counties over 30,000 population and may be established in counties under 30,000 population by county resolution. Number of county judges is fixed by the legislature. Election is on a nonpartisan basis.
Clerk of the district court	4	At large	Salary	
County judges	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	Two or more counties may share the same county and prosecuting prosecuting attorney.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County and prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary or fees or both	
Justices of the peace	4	Justice precinct	See remarks	Number of justices of the peace is determined by supreme court and by county commissioners. Justices of the peace receive salary in precincts with a population of 1,500 or more, and fees in other precincts. See "County judges," above.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Includes municipal (city and town) governments only.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal Governments				
Mayor-council form:				
Cities of the first class: ²				Municipal governments in Wyoming are designated cities or towns.
Governing body—council members	4	See remarks	Per diem	
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	Members may be elected by ward, at large, or both. Number of members is determined by council.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Towns:				
Governing body—council members (4)	4	At large	Per diem	
Other elective offices—mayor	2	At large	Salary	
Commission form:				
Governing body—commissioners (2)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is a member of commission. Term is normally 2 years, but may be increased to 4 years by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	2-year term may be increased to 4 years by ordinance.
Manager form:				
Governing body—council members:				
20,000 or more population (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	May be elected by wards, at large, or both, as determined by voters. See "Manager form—Governing body," above.
4,000 to 19,999 population (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	See "Manager form—Governing body," above.
Less than 4,000 population (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	See "Manager form—Governing body," above.
Town or Township Governments				Wyoming has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				In most counties, elementary and high schools are operated by unified school districts.
Governing body—trustees:				
Community college districts (7)	4	See remarks	Not specified	Elected at large or by election subdistricts.
Elementary school districts (3)	4	At large	Travel	Authorized under former law; some still exist.
Unified school districts (5 to 9)	4	See remarks	Travel	Elected at large with residency requirements.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Cemetery districts—trustees (6)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Conservation districts:				
Districts under 1941 law—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each board also has two appointed members.
Districts under 1973 law—supervisors (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Three supervisors are rural residents; one is an urban resident; and one is elected at large.
County improvement and service districts — directors (3)	5	At large	Expenses	
Drainage districts—commissioners (3)	2	At large	See remarks	Board is elective if landowners so petition. Members receive expenses plus compensation set by district court.
Fire protection districts—directors (3)	4	See remarks	Unpaid	Number of directors may be increased to 5 in districts with an assessed valuation of \$3 million or more. Elected at large or by director district.
Flood control districts—directors (6)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Hospital districts—trustees (6)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Irrigation districts—commissioners (3 or 5)	3	Subdivision	See remarks	Commissioners receive expenses plus compensation set by district court.
Predatory animal districts—directors (6)	3	At large	Unpaid	Board may include one member appointed by the county.
Public irrigation and power districts—directors (5 to 13)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is specified in initiating petition.
Sanitary and improvement districts—trustees (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	
Special museum districts—trustees (6)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Water conservancy districts—directors (5 to 9)	5	At large	Salary	
Water and sewer districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Per meeting	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Conservation districts—watershed improvement district directors (5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Watershed improvement districts are classified for census purposes as dependent agencies of the conservation districts they serve. They are not counted as separate governments. Directors are elected from watershed improvement district at large.

¹Counties are classified on the basis of assessed valuation, as follows: First class—\$20 million or more; second class—\$10 million to \$19,999,999; and third class— less than \$10 million.

²Cities with a population of 4,000 or more are first class cities.

Appendix B. Definitions

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

In addition to the Federal Government and the 50 State governments, the Bureau of the Census recognizes five basic types of local governments. Of these five types, three are general-purpose governments—county, municipal, and township governments. The other two types are special purpose governments—school district governments and special district governments. These types of governments are briefly described as follows:

1. **County governments**—Organized local governments authorized in State constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government; includes those governments designated as boroughs in Alaska, as parishes in Louisiana, and as counties in other States.
2. **Sub-county general purpose governments**—This category comprises municipal and township governments. Municipal and township governments are distinguished primarily by the historical circumstances determining their incorporation.
 - a. **Municipal governments**—Organized local governments authorized in State constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government for a specific concentration of population in a defined area; includes those governments designated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska), and towns (except in the six New England States and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin).
 - b. **Town or township governments**—Organized local governments authorized in State constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government for areas defined without regard to population concentration; includes those governments designated as towns in Connecticut, Maine (including organized plantations), Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire (including organized locations), New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and townships in other States.
3. **School district governments**—Organized local entities providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under State law, have sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as separate governments. Excludes “dependent public school systems” of county, municipal, township, or State governments.
4. **Special district governments**—All organized local entities other than the four categories listed above, authorized by State law to provide only one or a limited number of designated functions, and with sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as separate governments; known by a variety of titles, including districts, authorities, boards, commissions, etc., as specified in the enabling State legislation.

TYPES OF ELECTIVE OFFICES

This report distinguishes between three types of elective offices—the governing body, other boards, and other elective offices:

Governing body—the principal policymaking body for a government. This heading encompasses the United States Congress and the State legislatures as well as the governing bodies of local governments. In some States, the legislature may be officially designated as “general assembly,” “general court,” or “legislative assembly.” The names of the governing bodies of local governments vary widely from one State to another, as the information in appendix A indicates.

Other boards—boards that perform a specialized function within a particular State or local government, and whose members are directly elected by the voters. For State, county, municipal, and township governments, information reported under this heading includes the board members of “dependent” public school systems that are operated as a part of those governments. Information on board members of “dependent” public school systems is also provided in table 15 by type of parent government.

Other elective offices—all other officials that are directly elected by the voters, including judgeships and other court-related positions that are filled by popular election. For the Federal Government, this heading includes the President and the Vice President, even though these two officials are elected by Presidential electors rather than directly by the people.

These three types of offices are not comparable to legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. For example, the United States Congress and the State

legislatures are, in all instances, extremely important law-making agencies, and the governing bodies of municipal governments also exercise legislative powers in the enactment of local ordinances. However, the governing bodies of county and township governments have very limited legislative powers in many instances. Similarly, the governing bodies of school district and special district governments are basically administrative boards. Furthermore, there is frequent overlapping of administrative and judicial responsibility for offices associated with courts.

ELECTION AREA

Officials of Federal, State, or local governments may be elected at large or by districts, as follows:

At large—the official is elected from an area comprising the entire area served by a government.

District—the official is elected from a geographical subdivision of the area served by a government. These subdivisions may be designated by a variety of names, including "districts," "wards," and "zones."

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

The forms of government shown in table 7 for county governments are as follows:

Council-commission—a county government with an elected governing body, but without an elected or appointed chief executive. The governing body shares administrative responsibility with officials elected or appointed to specific positions.

Council-administrator—a county government with an elected governing body responsible for overall policy, and an appointed administrator responsible for administration. In some counties, the administrator is called a county manager, county commissioner, or county judge. The powers of the administrator under this form of government may vary widely. In some council-administrator counties, the administrator has broad powers. In some other council-administrator counties, the administrator has limited powers.

Council-elected executive—a county government with an elected governing body and an elected chief executive. In some counties, the executive is called a president or a chairperson of the board. The powers of the executive under this form of government may vary widely. In some council-elected executive counties, the executive has broad powers. In some other council-elected executive counties, the executive has limited powers.

Other—a county government with none of the above forms of government.

The forms of government shown in table 9 for municipal governments and in table 10 for town or township governments are as follows:

Mayor-council—a municipal or township government with an elected mayor and an elected council or other governing body. The powers of the mayor under this form of government may vary widely. In some mayor-council municipalities, the mayor is the chief executive, with broad powers. In some other mayor-council cities, the mayor has limited powers.

Council-manager—a municipal or township government with an elected council or other governing body responsible for overall policy, and an appointed manager responsible for administration. The council may select a chairperson from among their own number, who may, in many localities, be designated as the mayor.

Commission—a municipal or township government with an elected board of commissioners responsible for overall policy. Each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments of the municipal government. The board may select a chairperson from among their own number, who may, in many localities, be designated as the mayor.

Selectmen—a municipal or township government with a town meeting or representative town meeting responsible for making basic policy, plus an elected board (often called a "board of selectmen" or "supervisors") responsible for day-to-day administration.

Other—a municipal or township government with none of the above forms of government.

Table 10 also presents exhibit statistics on town or township governments with town meetings, as follows:

Town meeting—a township government in which an annual town meeting of resident voters makes basic policy. An elected board (often called "board of selectmen" or "township supervisors") is responsible for day-to-day administration of the township.

Representative town meeting—a township government in which a town meeting composed of elected representatives of the resident voters makes basic policy. This form of government is usually found in the more populous towns or townships. An elected board (often called "board of selectmen" or "township supervisors") is responsible for day-to-day administration of the township.

HOME RULE CHARTERS

Local governments under a "home rule charter" are those governments in which the form and the organization of the government is specified by a locally approved charter rather than by general or special State law.

RACE OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

Information on the race of officials is based on the responses of local government officials to a mail survey. For census purposes, races are defined as follows:

White—persons of European or Near Eastern ancestry. Examples include Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, near Easterner, Arab, and Polish.

Black—persons of African ancestry. Examples include Negro, African American, Afro-American, Jamaican, black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, and Nigerian.

American Indian or Alaskan Native—persons of American Indian or Alaskan Native ancestry. Examples include Eskimo, Aleut, and members of the various American Indian tribes.

Asian or Pacific Islander—persons of Asian or Pacific Islands ancestry. Examples include Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Hmong, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan.

HISPANIC ORIGIN

Persons of Hispanic origin include persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding Brazil, Jamaica, or Haiti. Hispanic origin persons may be of any race.

REGIONS

The States located within each census region are as follows:

Northeast:

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South:

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Appendix C.

County-Type Areas Without County Governments

<p>Areas with governments legally designated as city-counties and operating primarily as cities (8):</p> <p>Alaska</p> <p>California</p> <p>Colorado</p> <p>Hawaii</p> <p>Montana</p> <p>Areas designated as metropolitan governments and operating primarily as cities (2):</p> <p>Tennessee</p> <p>Areas having certain types of county offices, but as part of another government (city, township, or State) (17):</p> <p>Florida</p> <p>Georgia</p> <p>Hawaii</p> <p>Indiana</p> <p>Kentucky</p> <p>Louisiana</p> <p>Massachusetts</p> <p>New York</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p> <p>Area classified as a separate county area and as a separate State area in population statistics, but counted as a municipal government in census statistics on governments (1):</p> <p>District of Columbia</p> <p>Cities located outside of any "county" area and administering functions elsewhere commonly performed by counties (44):</p> <p>Maryland</p> <p>Missouri</p> <p>Nevada</p> <p>Virginia (41 cities)</p> <p>Unorganized areas bearing county designations (15):</p> <p>Connecticut (eight county areas with no county government)</p> <p>Rhode Island (five county areas with no county government)</p> <p>South Dakota (two county areas attached to other counties for governmental purposes)</p> <p>Other unorganized county-type areas (12):</p> <p>Alaska</p> <p>Montana</p>	<p>City and borough of Anchorage, city and borough of Juneau, and city and borough of Sitka.</p> <p>City and county of San Francisco.</p> <p>City and county of Denver.</p> <p>City and county of Honolulu.</p> <p>Anaconda-Deer Lodge County and Butte-Silver Bow.</p> <p>Metropolitan government of Nashville and Davidson County, and metropolitan government of Lynchburg and Moore County.</p> <p>County of Duval (city of Jacksonville).</p> <p>County of Clarke (city of Athens) and County of Muscogee (city of Columbus).</p> <p>County of Kalawao (State of Hawaii).</p> <p>County of Marion (city of Indianapolis).</p> <p>Lexington-Fayette Urban County.</p> <p>Parish of East Baton Rouge (city of Baton Rouge), parish of Orleans (city of New Orleans), and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.</p> <p>County of Nantucket (town of Nantucket) and county of Suffolk (city of Boston).</p> <p>Counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond (all part of the city of New York).</p> <p>County of Philadelphia (city of Philadelphia).</p> <p>Washington city.</p> <p>Baltimore city (distinct from Baltimore County).</p> <p>St. Louis city (distinct from St. Louis County).</p> <p>Carson City.</p> <p>Alexandria, Bedford, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, Clifton Forge, Colonial Heights, Covington, Danville, Emporia, Fairfax, Falls Church, Franklin, Fredericksburg, Galax, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lexington, Lynchburg, Manassas, Manassas Park, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Norton, Petersburg, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, Salem, South Boston, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Waynesboro, Williamsburg, and Winchester.</p> <p>Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham.</p> <p>Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington.</p> <p>Shannon and Todd.</p> <p>11 census areas.</p> <p>Area of Yellowstone National Park (areas of the park located in Idaho and Wyoming are included in county areas in those States).</p>
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Appendix D. Persons Who Reviewed Individual State Presentations

The following persons were consulted by the Bureau of the Census concerning the completeness and the accuracy of the individual State presentations of legally authorized elective offices included in this report. The advisers gave generously of their time and effort, and their comments and suggestions were extremely valuable. However, responsibility for particular classification decisions, and for the definitions and the criteria applied in this report, rests with the Bureau of the Census.

Alabama

Mr. Bob McCurley, Alabama Law Institute

Alaska

Ms. Patience Frederiksen, Alaska State Library

Arizona

Mr. John Hall, Arizona State University

Arkansas

Mr. R. A. Miller, State Division of Legislative Audit

Colorado

Ms. Lesley Nearman, Division of Local Government,
Department of Local Affairs

Connecticut

Mr. Stuart Mahler, State Office of Policy and
Management

Delaware

Mr. Donald Coker, Division of Research, Delaware State
Legislature

District of Columbia

Mr. Nathan P. Levy, D.C. Office of Planning

Florida

Mr. Jim Smith, Secretary of State

Georgia

Mr. J. D. Weeks, University of Georgia

Hawaii

Ms. Frances Enos, State Legislative Reference Bureau

Idaho

Mr. Steve Tobiason, Office of the State Attorney General

Illinois

Mr. Tyler S. Fltch, Legislative Research Unit, Illinois
General Assembly

Indiana

Mr. J. Bradley King, State Election Board

Iowa

Mr. Jerry Stubben, Iowa State University

Kansas

Mr. Christopher McKenzie, League of Kansas
Municipalities

Kentucky

Mr. Peter J. Clayton, Legislative Research Commission

Louisiana

Ms. E. Anne Dunn, Louisiana House of Representatives

Maine

Mr. William Livengood, Maine Municipal Association

Maryland

Ms. Susan G. Phelps, Department of Legislative
Reference, General Assembly

Massachusetts

Ms. Susanne Tompkins, Massachusetts Taxpayers
Foundation

Michigan

Mr. Kenneth VerBurg, Michigan State University

Mississippi

Mr. Dana B. Brammer, Public Policy Research Center,
University of Mississippi

Missouri

Mr. John Ballard, Governmental Services Inc.

Montana

Mr. James Lopach, University of Montana

Nebraska

Mr. Robert Sittig, University of Nebraska

Nevada

Mr. Robert Erickson, Legislative Counsel Bureau

New Hampshire

Ms. Karen Ladd, Department of State, and Ms. Andrea Reid, Department of Revenue Administration

New Jersey

Mr. David Mattek, County and Municipal Government Study Commission

New Mexico

Mr. Joe Guillen, Local Government Division, State Department of Finance and Administration

North Carolina

Mr. David M. Lawrence, Institute of Government, University of North Carolina

North Dakota

Ms. Holly Flanagan, Bureau of Governmental Affairs, University of North Dakota

Ohio

Ms. Elizabeth K. Mase, Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Oklahoma

Ms. Alicia R. Emerson, State House of Representatives

Oregon

Mr. Kenneth C. Tollenaar, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, University of Oregon

Pennsylvania

Mr. Charles Hoffman, Bureau of Local Government Services, State Department of Community Affairs

South Dakota

Mr. Scott C. Peterson, South Dakota Legislative Research Council

Vermont

Mr. Steven Jeffrey, Vermont League of Cities and Towns

Virginia

Mr. Ted McCormick, State Commission on Local Government

Washington

Ms. Barbara Bonham, Office of State Auditor

West Virginia

Ms. Jo A. Boggess, Joint Legislative Committee on Government and Finance

Wisconsin

Mr. Richard L. Roe, Legislative Reference Bureau

Wyoming

Dr. Michael Horan, University of Wyoming

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

The Bureau of the Census has conducted a Census of Governments every 5 years since 1957 covering four major subject fields relating to State and local governments—organization, taxable property values, employment, and finances. The results of the 1992 Census of Governments are being issued in both printed and electronic formats. The printed material includes two preliminary reports and five volumes, which are described individually below. The electronic dissemination will encompass a variety of media—tapes, diskettes, CD-ROM, and electronic networks—described in a separate section following the report descriptions.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

No. 1. *Government Units* National and State figures on number of governments by type.

No. 2. *Popularly Elected Officials* National and State counts of popularly elected officials by type of government and type of office.

FINAL REPORTS

Volume 1. Government Organization

No. 1. *Government Organization* Data for the Nation and by States on county, municipal, and township governments by population size; on public school systems by size of enrollment, grades provided, and number of schools; and on special district governments by function and amount of outstanding debt. Also shown is the number of local governments, by type, in each county area in the Nation. A description of local government structure in each State is a major feature of this report.

No. 2. *Popularly Elected Officials* Data for the Nation and by States on the number of officials directly elected by the voters, by type of office and by type of government. Also included is the number of officials that are elected directly by the voters in each county area in the Nation. This report includes also a tabular presentation describing elective offices authorized by State constitutions and general laws, with information for each office on length of term, geographic area, and method of compensation.

Volume 2. Taxable Property Values

No. 1. *Assessed Valuations for Local General Property Taxation* Figures for the Nation, States, counties, and cities having a population of 50,000 or more on assessed values (gross and net) of taxable property.

No. 2. *Taxable Real Property Assessment/Sales Price Ratios* Data on assessment levels—including assessment/sales price ratios and dispersion coefficients—that provide important statistical measures relating to real property taxation. Report provides information for selected State and county areas.

Volume 3. Public Employment

No. 1. *Employment of Major Local Governments* Statistics on October 1992 employment and payrolls for: all county governments; subcounty general purpose governments (municipalities and townships) having 25,000 or more population; school systems having 5,000 or more enrollment; and special district governments having 100 or more full-time employees.

No. 2. *Compendium of Public Employment* Employment and payroll data for the month of October 1992 by government function for the Nation, by States, and by type of government. Report also displays data summarized by county area for local government employment and payrolls.

Volume 4. Government Finances

No. 1. *Public Education Finances* Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of school systems, presented for the Nation, for States, and for school systems having 5,000 or more enrollment. Data describe financial activity in fiscal year 1992.

No. 2. *Finances of Special Districts* Fiscal year 1992 statistics on finances of special district governments, by States, and for selected large districts.

No. 3. *Finances of County Governments* Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of county governments in fiscal year 1992. Report provides national summaries, population size-group information, State area data, and displays of all individual county governments.

No. 4. *Finances of Municipal and Township Governments* Fiscal year 1992 statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of municipalities and townships. There are national summaries and aggregations by population size-group and State. Report provides data for all individual municipalities and townships with a population of 25,000 or more.

No. 5. *Compendium of Government Finances* A summary of census findings on fiscal year 1992 government finances for Federal, State, and local governments. In addition to financial amounts, report includes derivative calculations of percentage distributions, per capita amounts, and amounts per \$1,000 of personal income. Data are presented for the Nation, for State areas by type of government, and for local governments in each individual county area.

No. 6. *Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments* Membership, receipts, expenditure, number of beneficiaries, and financial assets of State and local government employee retirement systems. Data are shown for the Nation, for States, and for individual retirement systems having assets of \$50 million or more.

Volume 5. Guide to the 1992 Census of Governments

A compilation of table samples from the 1992 Census of Governments report series.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

The census data will be available in the following electronic formats—diskettes or computer tapes; CD-ROM disks; and electronic network. The *diskettes or computer tapes* will be data files generally compatible with previous annual survey and census of government versions. In general, these files contain: State area data by type of government; local government county area totals; and individual government detail. The *CD-ROM disks* will provide information found in the diskettes or computer tapes, plus an electronic version of each report. *Electronic networks*, such as INTERNET and possibly others, will carry the data described as being available on diskettes or computer tapes.

HOW TO PURCHASE PRINTED REPORTS

When the printed reports described above become available, they will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401.

Telephone or fax orders may be used to reduce processing time if your order is to be charged to VISA, MasterCard, or prepaid Superintendent of Documents Deposit Account. Customers will be able to call the Order Desk in Washington, DC, at 202-783-3238, between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., eastern time, Monday through Friday, except holidays.

HOW TO PURCHASE DATA ON ELECTRONIC MEDIA

The Data User Services Division of the Bureau of the Census will market all electronic media described above. The telephone and fax numbers for ordering are: telephone, 457-763-4100; fax, 301-457-3842. To expedite processing, you can charge your order to VISA, MasterCard, or a prepaid Bureau of the Census account. You will also be able to order this service by mail from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.