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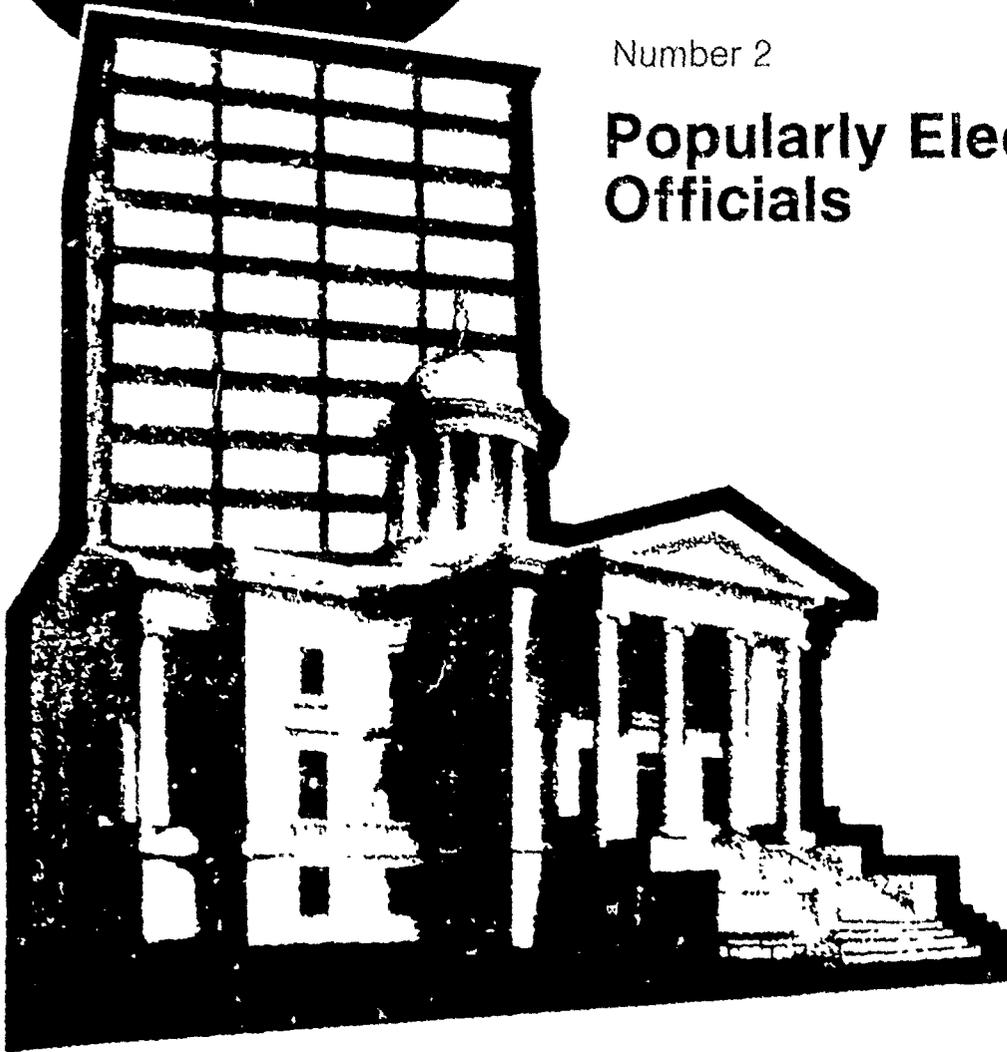
Volume 1

Government Organization

Number 2

Popularly Elected Officials

**1987
Census of
Governments**



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INTRODUCTION

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under title 13, United States Code, Section 161. This 1987 census, similar to those taken since 1957, covers four major subject fields—government organization, taxable property values, public employment, and government finances.

Volume 1, Number 2, *Popularly Elected Officials*, is the second report of Volume 1 of the 1987 Census of Governments. Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*, was released previously. It contains the official counts of the number of State and local governments. It also includes a description of local government structure in each State. This report contains the number of popularly elected officials by type of government and type of office. These data are only collected during every other census of governments, i.e., every 10 years. The last time these data were collected was for the 1977 Census of Governments.

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 the main tables. Tables 1-3 provide summary data on the total number of elected officials by State in 1987 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 statistical areas (MSA's).

Tables 6-17 provide data on the elected officials of specific types of local governments: general-purpose governments (i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships) in tables 7-12; public school systems (both school district governments and dependent school systems) in tables 13-15; and special district governments in tables 16-17.

Tables 18-25 provide data on the demographic characteristics of elected local government officials, including sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

Finally, table 26 gives the number of elected officials in each of the 3,139 county or county-type 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.

Appendix B contains definitions of various concepts used in this report. 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 1977 publication. For the first time, data on the race, sex, and Hispanic origin of elected officials were obtained from all local governments. These data are shown in tables 18-25. Information on the form of government, existence of home-rule charter governments, and the number of governing body members elected at-large versus by district, is also provided for the first time in tables 7-12 (for general purpose governments) and tables 14-15 (for school district governments and dependent public school systems).

FINDINGS

The 83,236 governments in the United States in 1987 had close to half a million popularly elected officials (497,697). Federal and State government officials accounted for only 3.8 percent (18,676) of the total, while the majority were officials of the various types of local governments.

Some elective offices are legally authorized for all States and county governments, all municipalities, and all townships. Most independent school districts and a substantial portion of all special districts are also administered by elected officials, although this is not universal.

As shown in table A, the average number of elected officials per government is six. However, for local governments the averages range from 3 per special district and 6 per school district to 18 for each county government. Municipalities and townships average seven officials per government.

There were 20 elected local officials for every 10,000 inhabitants in the United States as a whole in 1987. Similar information for each State is presented in table 3.

Table A. Number of Governments and Elected Officials: 1987

Type of government	Number of governments	Elected officials	Average per government
Total	83,236	497,697	6.0
U.S. Government	1	542	542.0
State governments	50	18,134	362.7
Local governments	83,185	479,021	5.8
County	3,042	55,500	18.2
Municipal	19,200	137,542	7.2
Township	16,691	118,669	7.1
School district	14,721	86,772	5.9
Special district	29,531	80,538	2.7

The number of elected State and local government officials by State ranges from 160 in Hawaii to 38,936 in Illinois. The following States each had more than 18,000 elected officials in 1987:

California	19,236
Illinois	38,936
Michigan	19,293
Minnesota	18,887
New York	25,999
Ohio	19,750
Pennsylvania	29,586
Texas	26,932
Wisconsin	18,242

These 9 States accounted for 44 percent of all elected officials in the Nation. The total number of elected officials in 1987 was 6,890 more than that reported for the 1977 census, an overall increase of 1.4 percent. As shown in table B, this change reflects an increase in the number of elected officials at the State government level and the

rise in special district governments, which increased 13.8 percent over the 10-year period.

Table 2 shows the national count of State and local elected officials by State and the changes that have occurred over the past 20 years. On a State-by-State basis, 32 States recorded increases ranging from 17 to 2,204 in their number of elected officials from 1977 to 1987. Six States—California, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New York, and Texas—reported increases of 1,000 or more officials. These 9 States combined accounted for an increase of 9,728 officials. However, this increase was partially offset by decreases ranging from 12 to 2,901 in 18 States and the District of Columbia. Three States—Arkansas, Illinois, and North Dakota—reported decreases of 1,000 or more officials. These 3 States combined accounted for a decrease of 6,777 officials.

Over two-thirds of all elected officials were members of legislative bodies; i.e., Congress, State legislatures, and local governing boards. Another 8 percent were members of other elected boards. The remaining 24 percent were other elected officials authorized by State law or local charter, including elected executives, administrative officials, and members of the judiciary.

Table B. Government Units and Elected Officials: 1977 to 1987

[For meaning of a abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Type of government	Governments			Elected officials		
	1987	1977	Change	1987	1977	Change
Total	83,236	79,913	3,323	497,697	490,807	6,890
U.S. Government	1	1	-	542	542	-
State governments	50	50	-	18,134	15,294	2,840
Local governments	83,185	79,862	3,323	479,021	474,971	4,050
County	3,042	3,042	-	55,500	62,922	-7,422
Municipal	19,200	18,862	338	137,542	134,017	3,525
Township	16,691	16,822	-131	118,669	118,966	-297
School district	14,721	15,174	-453	86,772	87,062	-290
Special district	29,531	25,962	3,569	80,538	72,377	8,161

The number and type of elected officials varies greatly according to the type of government as table C shows.

Table C. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments by Type of Office: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text]

Type of government	Total	Governing boards	Other boards	Other
Total	497,155	337,861	41,072	118,222
State governments.....	18,134	7,461	1,300	9,373
Local governments.....	479,021	330,400	39,772	108,849
County.....	55,500	17,014	9,563	28,923
Municipal.....	137,542	106,791	4,179	26,572
Township.....	118,669	41,390	26,030	51,249
School district.....	86,772	86,015	-	757
Special district.....	80,538	79,190	-	1,348

Types of Governments

The following paragraphs summarize the findings of the 1987 Census of Governments concerning the elected officials of the Federal Government, State governments and the major types of local governments—county, municipal, township, school district, and special district. A brief description of each class of local government is also included.

Federal Government

The number of 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 Vice President, although they are elected by presidential electors rather than direct election by the people.

State governments

There were 18,134 directly elected State officials in 1987. The average number per State was 363 but Delaware had only 80 while Pennsylvania had 1,182. As shown in table 4, 41 percent of all elected State officials were members of the State legislatures. Approximately half (52 percent) were other elected officials including executives, administrative, and judicial officials. The remaining 7 percent were elected members of State boards, including 257 officials elected to administer State-operated school systems in Alaska, Hawaii, and Maine. 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 percent of all elected officials are officials of local governments. The total number of elected officials has been adjusted to count only once 305 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 each of the types of local governments they serve in order to provide comprehensive figures on the elected officials of each type of local government involved.

Of the total elected officials of local governments, 12 percent are officials of county governments, 29 percent of municipal governments, 25 percent of 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 for 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. County government follows a basically similar pattern from State to State except in New England, where county governments perform very limited services and have fewer elective offices than do counties in most other States.

As a class, counties are primarily agents for carrying out functions assigned to them by the State, although an increasing number of home-rule and charter counties have been given more extensive power. Of the 3,042 county governments reported in operation in January 1987, 2,042 reported a council or commission form of government; 422 reported a council administrator form; and 391 reported a council-elected executive form. The remainder either reported other forms of government or did not respond. In addition, 85 county governments reported being under a home-rule charter.

Excluded from the county government portions of this report and included with municipalities are the city and county consolidations and independent cities listed in appendix C. Although classified as municipal governments for census of governments purposes, they have elective offices similar to those of county governments.

In States where county-wide school systems exist that are classified for census reporting as independent government units, their elected officials are reported under "School Districts." However, officials elected to administer a school system that is part of the county government, or to provide countywide supervision of independent local school districts in the county, are included as part of the county government data.

Elected officials of the 3,042 county governments in the Nation totaled 55,500. Of the total number, 17,014 (30.7 percent) were elected to serve on county governing bodies; i.e., county councils, boards of commissioners or supervisors, etc. This does not include county officials who serve on the county governing body by virtue of election to another county office or the few appointed county board members. An additional 9,563 were members of other elected county boards, including 1,512 members of boards administering county dependent school systems. The majority, 52 percent, were other elected officials including those engaged in administrative and judicial activities (e.g., justices of the peace, county or probate judges, constables, clerks of court, county attorneys, coroners, recorders, treasurers, etc.). Of the 17,014 elected county governing body members reported in January 1987, 4,750 were elected from the county at large; and 12,264 by district. Over half of the States (27) have a majority of county board members elected by districts, as shown in table 8. The average number of elected officials per county government was 18. Iowa has the highest average number of 67. In Iowa, however, the townships are not considered to have sufficient autonomy to qualify as independent government units and for census statistics they are classified as subordinate agencies of the county governments. Thus the officials elected in these township areas are included in the county government totals. Excluding these "township" officials would result in an average of about 17 elected officials for each county government in Iowa. The following States also average 25 or more elected officers per county: Alaska (28), Arizona (27), California (32), Louisiana (27), Tennessee (39), and Wisconsin (34).

The 55,500 elected officials of county governments reported in 1987 is 7,422 less than reported in 1977 and reflects most notably (1) changes in the composition of the county governing body in Arkansas and Tennessee; (2) reclassification of various judicial offices as State government offices in some States, particularly Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New York; and (3) abolition of offices in some States, particularly Missouri and Wisconsin.

Municipal governments

As defined for census statistics on governments, municipal governments are political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government for a specific population concentration in a defined area. This includes all active government units officially designated as cities, boroughs (except

in Alaska), towns (except in the six New England States, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin), and villages. In Alaska, the term "borough" corresponds to units classed as county governments. In New England, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, the term "town" refers to an area subdivision, which may be legally termed a municipal corporation and have a similar government organization but has no necessary relationship to concentration of population, and thus corresponds to townships in other States.

Of the 19,200 municipal governments reported in operation in January 1987, 13,404 reported a mayor-council form of government; 2,431 reported a council-manager form; and 364 reported a commission form. The remainder either reported other forms of government or did not respond. In addition, 3,306 municipal governments reported being under a home-rule charter.

The 19,200 municipal governments reported 137,542 elected officials. The average number of elected officials per municipal government was 7.2. 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. In 7 States, the 6 New England States and Pennsylvania, the average number of elected municipal officials was over 10.

In contrast to the State and county governments, over three-fourths (77.6 percent) of the elected municipal officials were members of governing bodies; i.e., city councils and the like. The average number of elected officials per municipal governing body was 5.6. Of the 106,791 elected municipal governing body members reported in January 1987, 80 percent were elected from the municipality at large and 20 percent were elected by district. Another 4,179 officials were elected to other municipal boards, including 982 members of boards administering municipal dependent school systems. The remaining 26,572 other elected officials included 12,677 directly elected mayors, as well as administrative officials (auditors, clerks, treasurers, etc.) and judicial officers. Ten States, all with large numbers of municipalities, each had more than 4,000 elected municipal officials in 1987, as follows:

	Elected officials	Municipal governments
Illinois	12,198	1,279
Iowa	6,444	955
Michigan	4,831	534
Minnesota	4,697	855
Missouri	5,987	930
New York	4,141	618
Ohio	9,003	940
Pennsylvania	10,908	1,022
Texas	7,112	1,156
Wisconsin	4,695	580

Together, these 10 States accounted for more than one-half (51 percent) of all elected municipal officials.

The 137,542 elected officials of municipal governments reported in 1987 is 3,525 more than reported in 1977, and primarily reflects the increase in municipal governments over the 10-year period. The number of municipal governments increased by 338 from 1977 to 1987. In most instances, the increase in the number of municipal governments was due to new incorporations.

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 per se in various parts of the Nation, the statistics presented in this report include only the advisory neighborhood councils in the District of Columbia and the community school district boards in New York City, both of which are specifically required by general law to be popularly elected.

Township governments

The term "township governments" is applied here to 16,691 organized governments located in 20 States. As distinguished from municipal governments, which are created to serve specific population concentrations, township governments exist to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. This category includes government units officially designated as "towns" in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas. In Minnesota, the terms "town" and "township" are used interchangeably with reference to township governments. Although townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are legally termed "municipal corporations," they have no necessary relation to concentration of population and are thus counted for census purposes as township governments. Township governments range widely in the scope of their governmental powers and their

operations. By general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, township (or "town") governments are vested with relatively broad powers and, where they include settled territory, perform functions commonly associated with municipal governments. In certain of the New England States, the town governments are commonly responsible for local schools as well as for other government functions. By contrast, many township governments in the Midwestern States perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas.

Of the 16,691 township governments reported in operation in January 1987, 6,081 reported a town meeting form of government, and 1,425 reported a representative town meeting form. The remainder either reported another form of government or did not respond. In addition, 388 township governments reported being under a home-rule charter.

There were 118,669 elected officials in the 16,691 active township governments in 1987. Thirty-five percent (41,390) of the elected township officials were members of governing bodies. Of the balance, 26,030 (22 percent) were elected to other township boards, including 3,477 members of boards administering township dependent school systems. The balance, 51,249 (43 percent) were other directly elected officials such as clerks, treasurers, auditors, justices of the peace, constables, and road commissioners.

Of the 41,390 elected township governing body members reported in January 1987, 35,616 (86 percent) were elected from the township at large, and 5,774 were elected by districts. Only one-third of all township officials were elected as governing body members. In some States, townships do not have distinctively elected governing bodies; instead, their affairs are administered by a single township official, usually the township supervisor, or by a combination of elected administrative officials of the township.

The average number of elected officials per township government was seven, but the average was consistently higher for the New England States where the towns are given broader powers than the townships in most other States. Furthermore, there are no county governments in two New England States—Connecticut or Rhode Island. The average number of elected officials for the 6 New England States is as follows: Connecticut (40), Maine (10), Massachusetts (33), New Hampshire (20), Rhode Island (15), and Vermont (22). In addition, New York averaged 11 elected officials per township.

There was a small decrease in the number of township elected officials—from 118,966 in 1977 to 118,669 in 1987—that mirrored the decline in township governments from 16,822 in 1977 to 16,691 in 1987.

School district governments

Of the 16,213 public school systems in the United States in 1987, only the 14,721 that are independent school districts are included in the count of governments. The other 1,492 "dependent" public school systems are

classified as agencies of other governments—State, county, municipal, or township—and are not counted as separate governments. Table 13 shows a distribution by number of elected officials by State of these “dependent” public school systems as well as of independent school district governments.

In this report, only the elected officials of school systems considered to be independent units of government are included under the school district heading. Elected officials of “dependent” school systems, which operate as part of another type of government, are included under the heading of their parent government; i.e., State, county, municipal, or township government.

The 14,721 school districts in existence as of 1987 reported a total of 86,772 elected officials. All except 757 of these officials were members of school district boards. These other elected officials included 292 superintendents. Of the 86,015 elected school district board members reported in January 1987, 74,670 (87 percent) were elected from the school district at large, and 11,345 were elected by “districts” encompassing a portion of the area served by a school district. In addition to the elected school board members, there were 2,574 appointed members of school district boards. While most school districts are governed by wholly elected boards, a few school districts are administered by boards composed entirely of appointed members and some others include both elected and appointed members on their boards. Based on elected and appointed members, the average size of school district boards in the country was six. Table D gives the number of elected and appointed board members for both school districts and dependent school systems.

Table D. Elected Officials of Public School Systems: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Type of public school system	Number of systems	School board members		Other elected officials
		Elected	Appointed	
Total	16,213	92,105	5,563	1,272
School districts	14,721	86,015	2,574	757
Dependent systems	1,492	6,090	2,989	515
State	25	119	3	138
County	584	1,512	2,298	78
Municipal	235	982	655	299
Township	648	3,477	33	-

The decrease in school district governments reported since 1977 is reflected in the decrease in elected school district officials from 87,062 in 1977 to 86,772 in 1987 primarily as a result of school district consolidation and reorganization. As shown below, the present number of school district governments is less than one-half of the total 30 years ago. However, the overall decrease in school district governments slowed to only 3 percent from

1977 to 1987 compared with 30 percent from 1967 to 1977 and 57 percent from 1957 to 1967.

Number of school district governments

1987	14,721
1977	15,174
1967	21,782
1957	50,446

In order to present comprehensive statistics for all local school systems in the Nation, table 15 provides information on board members and other elected officials for the 1,492 dependent 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. Dependent school systems had 9,079 board members (an average of 6 per system) of which 6,090 (two thirds) are popularly elected with the remainder appointed. In addition there were 515 other elected officials, but most of these (288) represent the community school district boards in New York City, which for census purposes are treated as adjuncts of the New York City Board of Education.

Special district governments

Special district governments are independent, limited-purpose government units (other than school district governments), which exist as separate entities with substantial administrative and fiscal independence from general-purpose local governments.

Units counted by the Bureau of the Census as special district governments are found in every State and in the District of Columbia. 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 the appropriate parent type of government.¹

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 29,531 special district governments enumerated in 1987 had 80,538 elected officials. All but 1,348 of them were members of the district governing body.

The 29,531 special district governments counted in 1987 reflect an increase of 3,569 or 13.7 percent since 1977. This continues the upward trend of the past few decades to create new government units to meet additional needs for government services and resources. The number of elected officials of special district governments increased concomitantly by 11 percent from 72,377 in 1977 to 80,538 in 1987. The following 12 States, each

¹For a detailed statement of classification criteria and a comprehensive State-by-State listing of authorized types of special district governments, see Government Organization, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1987 Census of Governments.

having at least 800 special district governments, account for 61 percent of all such local governments and 64 percent of elected special district officials:

Special districts

	Governments	Elected officials
California	2,734	8,963
Colorado	1,085	4,311
Illinois	2,783	4,673
Indiana	836	499
Kansas	1,387	4,895
Missouri	1,216	3,284
Nebraska	1,119	5,359
New York	978	5,301
Oregon	876	4,131
Pennsylvania	1,805	13
Texas	1,892	6,562
Washington	1,177	3,433

Not all special districts have elected officers. In some instances, special district boards include both elected and appointed members. Nearly half (46 percent) of the members of special district governing bodies were appointed (see table E). The average number of board members (appointed and elected) per special district government was five. In a few States (most notably Pennsylvania), virtually all special district board members are appointed.

Table 17 provides information for both elected officials and appointed governing body members of special district governments by State.

Table E. Elected and Appointed Officials of Special District Governments: 1977 and 1987

Year	Number of special districts	Governing body members		Other elected officials
		Elected	Appointed	
1977.....	25,962	71,192	53,639	1,185
1987.....	29,531	79,190	67,995	1,348

Characteristics of Elected Officials

The 1987 Census of Governments collected information on the sex and race of local government elected officials

Table F. Local Elected Officials by Sex and Type of Government: 1987

Type of government	Total	Male	Female	Not reported	Percent of reported		
					Total	Male	Female
Local governments	479,021	335,335	83,739	59,947	100.0	80.0	20.0
County	55,500	45,862	9,560	78	100.0	82.8	17.2
Municipal	137,542	102,547	23,194	11,801	100.0	81.6	18.4
Township	118,669	80,242	23,883	14,544	100.0	77.1	22.9
School district.....	86,772	57,174	20,648	8,950	100.0	73.5	26.5
Special district.....	80,538	49,510	6,454	24,574	100.0	88.5	11.5

for the first time. This information was reported for 87 percent of the local elected officials and is presented below.

Sex

Of the total number of local government elected officials holding office in 1987, the majority (80 percent) were males and 20 percent were females. As table F shows, school districts had the highest percentage of female elected officials (27 percent) followed by township governments (23 percent), municipal governments (18 percent), county governments (17 percent), and special districts (12 percent).

Of the 335,335 males holding elective local government office, 71 percent were members of governing bodies, 8 percent were members of other elected boards, and 21 percent held other elective offices. Of the 83,739 females holding elective local government office, 56 percent were members of governing bodies, 11 percent were members of other elected boards, and 33 percent held other elective offices.

The percentage distribution by sex of persons holding elective local government office varies by region, with the Northeast having the highest percentage of females (26 percent), followed by 21 percent in the West, 19 percent in the Midwest, and 15 percent in the South.

Race

Approximately 97.5 percent of all local government elected officials were white, 2 percent were black, and .5 percent were of other races (American Indian/Alaskan Native or Asian/Pacific Islander). The percentage of non-white elected officials varied somewhat by type of local government, with municipal governments having the highest (4.1 percent) followed by school districts and county governments (3.1 percent each); the percentage of non-white elected officials was the lowest in special districts (1.1 percent) and township governments (.5 percent). Also, of the total number of local government officials, approximately 1 percent were of Hispanic origin. See tables G and H.

Of the 408,749 white persons holding elective local government office, 67 percent were members of governing bodies, 9 percent were members of elected boards, and 24 percent held other elective offices. Seventy-seven percent

Table G. Local Elected Officials by Race and Type of Government: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Type of government	Total	White	Black	American Indian*	Asian**	Not reported
Local governments	479,021	408,749	8,267	1,710	348	59,947
County.....	55,500	53,714	1,509	144	55	78
Municipal.....	137,542	120,640	4,151	856	94	11,801
Township.....	118,669	103,651	397	68	9	14,544
School district.....	86,772	75,400	1,843	488	91	8,950
Special district.....	80,538	55,344	367	154	99	24,574
Percent of reported						
	Total	White	Black	American Indian*	Asian**	
Local governments	100.0	97.5	2.0	.4	.1	
County.....	100.0	96.9	2.7	.3	.1	
Municipal.....	100.0	95.9	3.3	.7	.1	
Township.....	100.0	99.5	.4	.1		
School district.....	100.0	96.9	2.4	.6	.1	
Special district.....	100.0	98.9	.6	.3	.2	

*American Indian and Alaskan Natives.

**Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Table H. Local Elected Officials of Hispanic Origin: 1987

Type of government	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not reported	Percent of reported		
					Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Local governments	479,021	4,704	414,370	59,947	100.0	1.1	98.9
County.....	55,500	832	54,590	78	100.0	1.5	98.5
Municipal.....	137,542	1,577	124,164	11,801	100.0	1.3	98.7
Township.....	118,669	200	103,925	14,544	100.0	.2	99.8
School district.....	86,772	1,415	76,407	8,950	100.0	1.8	98.2
Special district.....	80,538	680	55,284	24,574	100.0	1.2	98.8

Table I. Average Number of Elected Officials Per County Area

Less than 100 officials per county area	100 to 299 officials per county area			300 or more officials per county area	
Alabama.....	58	Arizona.....	198	California.....	328
Alaska.....	66	Arkansas.....	107	Connecticut.....	1,019
Alaska.....	66	Colorado.....	123	Delaware.....	382
Alaska.....	38	Idaho.....	102	District of Columbia.....	325
Alaska.....	17	Indiana.....	118	Illinois.....	376
Alaska.....	57	Iowa.....	169	Maine.....	424
Alaska.....		Kansas.....	153		
Alaska.....	68	Michigan.....	225	Massachusetts.....	958
Alaska.....	67	Minnesota.....	210	New Hampshire.....	629
Alaska.....	57	Missouri.....	140	New Jersey.....	439
Alaska.....	97			New York.....	432
Alaska.....	62	Nebraska.....	160	Pennsylvania.....	424
Alaska.....	58	North Dakota.....	282	Vermont.....	560
Alaska.....		Ohio.....	222		
Alaska.....	50	Oklahoma.....	116		
Alaska.....	76	Oregon.....	224		
Alaska.....	69	Rhode Island.....	193		
Alaska.....	84	South Dakota.....	138		
Alaska.....	22	Texas.....	103		
Alaska.....	48	Washington.....	191		
Alaska.....	96	Wisconsin.....	248		

of the 8,267 black persons holding elective local government office were members of governing bodies, 9 percent were members of other elected boards, and 14 percent held other elective offices. Of the 2,058 American Indian or Alaska natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders holding elective local government office, 85 percent were members of governing bodies; the remainder were members of other boards or held other elective offices.

Of the 4,704 persons of Hispanic origin holding elective local government office, 79 percent were members of governing bodies, 2 percent were members of other boards, and 19 percent held other elective offices.

The percentage distribution by race of persons holding elective local government office varies by region. In the Northeast, Midwest, and West, 1 percent of persons holding elective local government office are black. In the South, however, 6 percent of persons holding elective local government office are black. American Indian or Alaska natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders each comprise less than 0.5 percent of elected local government officials in the Northeast, Midwest, and South; while, in the West, 2 percent are American Indian or Alaska natives.

Likewise, the percentage of elective local government offices held by persons of Hispanic origin varies by region—4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South, and less than 0.5 percent in the Northeast and the Midwest.

Elected Local Officials in County Areas

Table 26 provides statistics on elected local officials in each of the 3,139 counties or equivalent local areas in the United States.²

For the Nation as a whole, the number of elected officials per county area averages 153. This average ranges from 17 per county area in Hawaii to 1,019 in Connecticut. Table 1 shows the average number of elected local officials per county in each State.

The following 6 county areas each had more than 1,500 elected local officials: Los Angeles County, CA (1,651); Cook County, IL (3,602); Middlesex County, MA (2,045); Worcester County, MA (2,362); Allegheny County, PA (1,708); and Harris County, TX (2,434).

Elected Local Officials in Metropolitan Areas

Statistics are summarized in various tables of this report for local governments and public school systems in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) and New England county metropolitan areas (NECMA's), as designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Effective June 30, 1983, the old term "standard metropolitan statistical area" (SMSA) was replaced by three terms: "consolidated metropolitan statistical area" (CMSA); "primary metropolitan statistical area" (PMSA); and "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). CMSA's are used to designate 22 of the largest

metropolitan areas and are subdivided into two or more PMSA's. Metropolitan areas outside of CMSA's not subdivided into PMSA's are designated as simply MSA's. All three types of areas are also collectively referred to as MSA's. For the six New England States, "New England County Metropolitan Areas" (NECMA's), which are based on county area lines, are used in this report instead of the new MSA definitions, which are established in terms of cities and towns.

Most CMSA's and many PMSA's were formerly SMSA's; however, there are a number of PMSA's that were not SMSA's. Most MSA's were formerly SMSA's, but some new MSA's have been designated. Accordingly, the metropolitan area data provided here cannot be directly compared with the statistics in the 1977 report.

Close to 40 percent of the municipal governments and 30 percent of the township governments in the Nation were located in metropolitan statistical areas and New England county metropolitan areas in 1987. Forty-three percent of all special district governments and 41 percent of school district governments are found in MSA's and NECMA's.

A total of 189,401 elected local officials, nearly 40 percent of all elected local officials, served governments located in MSA's in 1987. This included 41 percent of the members of local governing boards, 44 percent of other elected boards, and 34 percent of other elected officials.

Table 5 shows the number of elected local officials and the number of local governments inside and outside MSA's in 1987 by State.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY

The data in this report were collected as part of the 1987 Census of Governments through the 1987 Directory Survey of Local Governments—a mail canvass survey of all local governments conducted in October 1986 through April 1987.

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

Survey Coverage

The 1987 Directory Survey of Local Governments covered all county, municipal, township, school district, and special district governments that met the Census Bureau criteria for independent governments. An explanation of these classification criteria appears in the 1987 Census of Governments, Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*.

Survey Period

The counts of local governments reflect those in operation during the period July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987. The reference period for financial data is fiscal year 1986. School enrollment data are for the school year that began September 1986.

²A detailed discussion of county governments and county areas is included in *Government Organization*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1987 Census of Governments.

Data Collection

The survey was conducted by mail over a 6-month period beginning in October 1986. The final response rate was 87 percent.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Surveys are subject to two types of error, sampling error and nonsampling error. Since the Directory Survey of Local Governments covered all governments in the universe, there is no sampling error to be accounted for. However, the data are subject to nonsampling error, which includes all other sources of survey 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:

1. Followup of nonrespondent governments—nonrespondents were mailed second and third requests as necessary; new addresses were obtained for units returned by the Post Office 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 the next) and external consistency (agreement of the data with other sources or previously reported data). Respondents were contacted to verify 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.

Table J. Directory Survey of Local Government Nonrespondents

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Type of government	All governments	Nonrespondents	Percent nonrespondents
Total	83,186	10,609	12.8
County	3,042	-	
Municipal/township	35,891	3,886	10.8
Special district	29,531	5,143	17.4
School district	14,721	1,580	10.7

Nonresponse

The 10,609 units that did not respond in the Directory Survey amounted to 12.8 percent of all local governments. Nonresponse varied by type of government, ranging from 0 percent for county governments to 17 percent for special district governments. Table J shows the number of nonrespondents by type of government.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Copies of Volume 1, Government Organization and subsequent volumes of the 1987 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.

In addition to the publications, magnetic tapes of the 1987 Census of Governments Directory of Governments File and the 1987 Census of Governments Government Organization Data File are available. For details, contact the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

MEANING OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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

- o County-type area without any county government; in appendix A, see "Relation to Other Classifications and Listings."
- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
- (NA) Not available.
- (X) Not applicable.

Table 1. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments by Region and Type of Government: 1987

[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
United States	497 155	337 861	41 072	118 222	83 235	6.0	4.1	.5	1.4
State governments	18 134	7 461	1 300	9 373	50	362.7	149.2	26.0	187.5
Local governments	479 021	330 400	39 772	108 849	83 185	5.8	4.0	.5	1.3
County	55 500	17 014	9 563	28 923	3 042	18.2	5.6	3.1	9.5
Municipal	137 542	106 791	4 179	26 572	19 200	7.2	5.6	.2	1.4
Township	118 669	41 390	26 030	51 249	16 691	7.1	2.5	1.6	3.1
School district	86 772	86 015	-	757	14 721	5.9	5.8	-	.1
Special district	80 538	79 190	-	1 348	29 531	2.7	2.7	-	-
Northeast Region	109 890	60 246	16 982	32 662	13 327	6.2	4.5	1.3	2.5
State governments	3 744	1 911	8	1 825	9	416.0	212.3	.9	202.8
Local governments	106 146	58 335	16 974	30 837	13 318	8.0	4.4	1.3	2.3
County	2 658	1 303	30	1 325	196	13.6	6.6	.2	6.8
Municipal	20 089	13 734	857	5 498	2 128	9.4	6.5	.4	2.6
Township	54 419	15 769	16 087	22 563	4 145	13.1	3.8	3.9	5.4
School district	17 856	17 413	-	443	2 407	7.4	7.2	-	.2
Special district	11 124	10 116	-	1 008	4 442	2.5	2.3	-	.2
Midwest Region	216 486	144 742	19 190	52 554	38 322	5.6	3.8	.5	1.4
State governments	5 088	1 765	547	2 776	12	424.0	147.1	45.6	231.3
Local governments	211 398	142 977	18 643	49 778	38 310	5.5	3.7	.5	1.3
County	22 640	7 175	6 201	9 264	1 051	21.5	6.8	5.9	8.8
Municipal	61 613	47 312	2 499	11 802	8 476	7.3	5.6	.3	1.4
Township	64 250	25 821	9 943	28 686	12 546	5.1	2.0	.8	2.3
School district	36 401	36 389	-	12	6 209	5.9	5.9	-	-
Special district	26 494	26 480	-	14	10 028	2.6	2.6	-	-
South Region	103 487	74 591	3 345	25 551	17 812	5.8	4.2	.2	1.4
State governments	6 424	2 453	186	3 785	16	401.5	153.3	11.6	236.6
Local governments	97 063	72 138	3 159	21 766	17 796	5.5	4.1	.2	1.2
County	23 742	6 983	2 591	14 168	1 375	17.3	5.1	1.9	10.3
Municipal	41 325	33 554	568	7 203	6 389	6.5	5.3	.1	1.1
Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School district	17 512	17 218	-	294	3 087	5.7	5.6	-	.1
Special district	14 484	14 383	-	101	6 945	2.1	2.1	-	-
West Region	67 292	58 282	1 555	7 455	13 774	4.9	4.2	.1	.5
State governments	2 878	1 332	559	987	13	221.4	102.5	43.0	75.9
Local governments	64 414	56 950	996	6 468	13 761	4.7	4.1	.1	.5
County	6 460	1 553	741	4 166	420	15.4	3.7	1.8	9.9
Municipal	14 515	12 191	255	2 069	2 207	6.6	5.5	.1	.9
Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School district	15 003	14 995	-	8	3 018	5.0	5.0	-	-
Special district	28 436	28 211	-	225	8 116	3.5	3.5	-	-

Table 2. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments by State: Census Years 1967 to 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total			State			Local			Change (- denotes decrease)			
	1987	1977	1967	1987	1977	1967	1987	1977	1967	1977 to 1987		1967 to 1987	
										Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	497 155	490 265	521 758	18 134	15 294	13 038	479 021	474 971	508 720	6 890	1.4	-24 903	-4.7
Alabama	4 315	4 151	4 060	423	411	275	3 892	3 740	3 785	164	4.0	255	6.3
Alaska	1 757	1 362	972	248	209	415	1 509	1 153	557	395	29.0	785	68.8
Arizona	3 183	2 405	2 177	215	209	228	2 968	2 196	1 949	778	32.3	1 006	46.2
Arkansas	8 331	10 686	10 289	310	276	205	8 021	10 410	10 084	-2 355	-22.0	-1 958	-19.0
California	19 236	18 088	18 256	215	194	177	19 021	17 894	18 079	1 148	6.3	980	5.4
Colorado	8 035	7 793	6 692	265	252	214	7 770	7 541	6 478	242	3.1	1 943	20.1
Connecticut	8 489	7 912	10 861	333	330	352	8 156	7 582	10 509	577	7.3	-2 372	-21.8
Delaware	1 227	996	871	80	80	71	1 147	916	800	231	23.2	356	40.9
District of Columbia	325	369	-	-	-	-	325	369	-	-44	-11.9	325	-
Florida	5 256	4 881	5 070	817	535	354	4 439	4 346	4 716	375	7.7	186	3.7
Georgia	6 556	6 660	7 226	447	400	389	6 109	6 260	6 837	-104	-1.6	-670	-9.3
Hawaii	160	172	184	91	87	89	69	85	95	-12	-7.0	-24	-13.0
Idaho	4 678	4 158	3 855	169	144	141	4 509	4 014	3 714	520	12.5	823	21.3
Illinois	38 836	40 457	36 354	626	537	633	38 310	39 920	35 721	-1 521	-3.8	2 582	7.1
Indiana	11 355	11 017	11 284	475	422	386	10 880	10 595	10 898	338	3.1	71	.8
Iowa	17 044	17 722	21 001	310	261	275	16 734	17 461	20 726	-678	-3.8	-3 957	-18.8
Kansas	16 410	17 063	18 329	344	265	240	16 066	16 798	18 089	-653	-3.8	-1 919	-10.5
Kentucky	7 388	7 004	6 561	560	313	275	6 828	6 691	6 286	384	5.5	827	12.6
Louisiana	4 866	4 710	4 761	586	490	404	4 380	4 220	4 357	256	5.4	205	4.3
Maine	6 978	5 879	6 851	187	185	186	6 791	5 694	6 665	1 099	18.7	127	1.9
Maryland	1 943	2 162	1 941	345	390	261	1 598	1 772	1 680	-219	-10.1	2	.1
Massachusetts	13 631	11 592	11 838	224	304	303	13 407	11 288	11 535	2 039	17.6	1 793	15.1
Michigan	19 293	19 383	23 384	623	564	310	18 670	18 819	23 074	-80	-.5	-4 091	-17.5
Minnesota	18 887	19 143	26 290	579	288	283	18 308	18 855	26 007	-256	-1.3	-7 403	-28.2
Mississippi	4 944	5 271	4 761	294	285	263	4 650	4 986	4 498	-327	-6.2	183	3.8
Missouri	17 115	17 791	17 213	993	739	553	16 122	17 052	16 660	-676	-3.8	-96	-.6
Montana	5 646	4 331	5 083	200	191	203	5 446	4 140	4 880	1 315	30.4	583	11.1
Nebraska	15 064	15 742	19 273	188	128	114	14 876	15 614	19 159	-678	-4.3	-4 209	-21.8
Nevada	1 174	1 138	898	127	115	101	1 047	1 023	797	36	3.2	276	30.7
New Hampshire	6 721	5 987	6 326	430	430	430	6 291	5 557	5 808	734	12.3	483	7.7
New Jersey	9 345	9 415	9 452	121	121	90	9 224	9 294	9 362	-70	-.7	-107	-1.1
New Mexico	2 096	2 047	2 170	193	193	173	1 903	1 854	1 997	49	2.4	-74	-3.4
New York	25 999	24 076	24 508	926	502	417	25 073	23 574	24 091	1 923	8.0	1 491	6.1
North Carolina	5 531	5 295	5 504	549	514	284	4 982	4 781	5 220	236	4.5	27	.5
North Dakota	15 141	18 042	16 326	204	188	181	14 937	17 854	16 145	-2 901	-16.1	-1 185	-7.3
Ohio	19 750	19 890	20 838	224	206	202	19 526	19 684	20 636	-140	-.7	-1 088	-5.2
Oklahoma	9 290	9 010	9 460	351	275	250	8 939	8 735	9 210	280	3.1	-170	-1.8
Oregon	8 367	7 873	7 885	292	180	156	8 075	7 693	7 529	494	6.3	682	8.9
Pennsylvania	29 586	28 903	34 354	1 182	1 149	464	28 404	27 754	33 890	683	2.4	-4 768	-13.9
Rhode Island	1 120	1 103	1 280	155	155	155	965	948	1 125	17	1.5	-160	-12.5
South Carolina	3 692	3 225	3 078	195	195	198	3 497	3 030	2 880	467	14.5	614	19.9
South Dakota	9 249	9 188	16 308	156	156	147	9 093	9 032	16 161	61	.7	-7 059	-43.3
Tennessee	6 841	7 245	7 877	322	294	257	6 519	6 951	7 620	-404	-5.6	-1 036	-13.2
Texas	26 932	24 728	23 038	797	599	534	26 135	24 129	22 504	2 204	8.9	3 894	16.9
Utah	2 588	2 358	2 221	159	149	140	2 429	2 209	2 081	230	9.8	367	16.5
Vermont	8 021	7 320	7 245	186	186	186	7 835	7 134	7 059	701	9.6	776	10.7
Virginia	3 112	3 041	3 587	143	143	143	2 969	2 898	3 444	71	2.3	-475	-13.2
Washington	8 032	7 457	7 949	583	538	452	7 449	6 919	7 497	575	7.7	83	1.0
West Virginia	2 838	2 893	3 548	205	204	175	2 633	2 689	3 373	-55	-1.9	-710	-20.0
Wisconsin	18 242	18 962	20 358	366	198	193	17 876	18 764	20 165	-720	-3.8	-2 116	-10.4
Wyoming	2 340	2 169	2 399	121	115	111	2 219	2 054	2 288	171	7.9	-59	-2.5

Table 3. Elected Officials of State and Local Governments in Relation to Population and Number of Governments by State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population ¹ (1,000)	Elected officials				Number of governments	Average number of elected officials per government	
		Number		Per 10,000 population			State and local	Local only
		State and local	Local only	State and local	Local only			
United States	241 037	497 155	479 021	20.6	19.9	83 235	6.0	5.8
Alabama	4 052	4 315	3 892	10.6	9.6	1 054	4.1	3.7
Alaska	534	1 757	1 509	32.9	28.3	173	10.2	8.7
Arizona	3 280	3 183	2 968	9.7	9.0	577	5.5	5.1
Arkansas	2 372	8 331	8 021	35.1	33.8	1 397	6.0	5.7
California	26 981	19 236	19 021	7.1	7.0	4 332	4.4	4.4
Colorado	3 267	8 035	7 770	24.6	23.8	1 594	5.0	4.9
Connecticut	3 189	8 489	8 156	26.6	25.6	478	17.8	17.1
Delaware	633	1 227	1 147	19.4	18.1	282	4.4	4.1
District of Columbia	626	-	325	5.2	5.2	2	162.5	162.5
Florida	11 875	5 256	4 439	4.5	3.8	966	5.4	4.6
Georgia	6 104	6 558	6 109	10.7	10.0	1 287	5.1	4.7
Hawaii	1 062	160	69	1.5	.6	19	8.4	3.6
Idaho	1 002	4 678	4 509	46.7	45.0	1 066	4.4	4.2
Illinois	11 553	38 936	38 310	33.7	33.2	6 628	5.9	5.8
Indiana	5 504	11 355	10 880	20.6	19.8	2 807	4.0	3.9
Iowa	2 851	17 044	16 734	59.8	58.7	1 878	9.1	8.9
Kansas	2 460	16 410	16 066	66.7	65.3	3 804	4.3	4.2
Kentucky	3 728	7 388	6 828	19.8	18.3	1 304	5.7	5.2
Louisiana	4 501	4 966	4 380	11.0	9.7	453	11.0	9.7
Maine	1 174	6 978	6 791	59.4	57.8	801	8.7	8.5
Maryland	4 463	1 943	1 598	4.4	3.6	502	4.8	4.0
Massachusetts	5 832	13 631	13 407	23.4	23.0	837	16.3	16.0
Michigan	9 145	19 293	18 670	21.1	20.4	2 700	7.1	6.9
Minnesota	4 214	18 887	18 308	44.8	43.4	3 556	5.3	5.1
Mississippi	2 625	4 944	4 650	18.8	17.7	854	5.8	5.4
Missouri	5 066	17 115	16 122	33.8	31.8	3 147	5.4	5.1
Montana	819	5 646	5 446	68.9	66.5	1 244	4.5	4.4
Nebraska	1 598	15 064	14 876	94.3	93.1	3 153	4.8	4.7
Nevada	963	1 174	1 047	12.2	10.9	198	5.9	5.3
New Hampshire	1 027	6 721	6 291	65.4	61.3	525	12.8	12.0
New Jersey	7 620	9 345	9 224	12.3	12.1	1 626	5.7	5.7
New Mexico	1 480	2 096	1 903	14.2	12.9	332	6.3	5.7
New York	17 772	25 999	25 073	14.6	14.1	3 303	7.9	7.6
North Carolina	6 332	5 531	4 982	8.7	7.9	917	6.0	5.4
North Dakota	679	15 141	14 937	223.0	220.0	2 788	5.4	5.4
Ohio	10 752	19 750	19 526	18.4	18.2	3 378	5.8	5.8
Oklahoma	3 306	9 290	8 939	28.1	27.0	1 803	5.2	5.0
Oregon	2 698	8 367	8 075	31.0	29.9	1 503	5.6	5.4
Pennsylvania	11 889	29 586	28 404	24.9	23.9	4 957	6.0	5.7
Rhode Island	975	1 120	965	11.5	9.9	126	8.9	7.7
South Carolina	3 375	3 692	3 497	10.9	10.4	708	5.2	4.9
South Dakota	708	9 249	9 093	130.6	128.4	1 763	5.2	5.2
Tennessee	4 803	6 841	6 519	14.2	13.6	905	7.6	7.2
Texas	16 682	26 932	26 135	16.1	15.7	4 416	6.1	5.9
Utah	1 665	2 588	2 429	15.5	14.6	531	4.9	4.6
Vermont	541	8 021	7 835	148.3	144.8	674	11.9	11.6
Virginia	5 787	3 112	2 969	5.4	5.1	431	7.2	6.9
Washington	4 462	8 032	7 449	18.0	16.7	1 780	4.5	4.2
West Virginia	1 919	2 838	2 633	14.8	13.7	631	4.5	4.2
Wisconsin	4 785	18 242	17 876	38.1	37.4	2 720	6.7	6.6
Wyoming	507	2 340	2 219	46.2	43.8	425	5.5	5.2

¹Estimated population of States as of July 1, 1986, is derived from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-26, No. 86, August 1987.

Table 4. Elected Officials of State Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Members of State legislatures				Members of elected boards	Other elected State officials
	Total	Total	Senate	House of Representatives		
United States	18 134	7 461	1 095	5 466	1 300	9 373
Alabama	423	140	35	105	11	272
Alaska	248	60	20	40	129	59
Arizona	215	90	30	60	96	29
Arkansas	310	135	35	100	-	175
California	215	120	40	80	4	91
Colorado	285	100	35	65	16	149
Connecticut	333	187	36	151	-	146
Delaware	80	62	21	41	12	6
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	817	160	40	120	-	657
Georgia	447	238	56	180	5	206
Hawaii	91	78	25	51	13	2
Idaho	189	126	42	84	-	43
Illinois	626	177	59	118	9	440
Indiana	475	150	50	100	-	325
Iowa	310	150	50	100	-	160
Kansas	344	165	40	125	10	189
Kentucky	560	138	38	100	3	419
Louisiana	586	144	39	105	125	317
Maine	187	188	35	151	-	1
Maryland	345	188	47	141	-	157
Massachusetts	224	200	40	160	8	16
Michigan	623	148	38	110	32	443
Minnesota	579	201	67	134	-	378
Mississippi	294	174	52	122	6	114
Missouri	993	197	34	163	448	348
Montana	200	150	50	100	-	50
Nebraska ¹	188	49	49	-	21	118
Nevada	127	63	21	42	18	46
New Hampshire	430	424	24	400	-	6
New Jersey	121	120	40	80	-	1
New Mexico	193	112	42	70	13	68
New York	926	211	61	150	-	715
North Carolina	549	170	50	120	-	379
North Dakota	204	159	53	106	3	42
Ohio	224	132	33	99	21	71
Oklahoma	351	149	48	101	3	199
Oregon	292	90	30	60	-	202
Pennsylvania	1 182	253	50	203	-	929
Rhode Island	155	150	50	100	-	5
South Carolina	195	170	46	124	-	25
South Dakota	156	105	35	70	3	48
Tennessee	322	132	33	99	3	187
Texas	797	181	31	150	18	598
Utah	159	104	29	75	9	46
Vermont	186	180	30	150	-	6
Virginia	143	140	40	100	-	3
Washington	583	147	49	98	261	175
West Virginia	205	134	34	100	-	71
Wisconsin	366	132	33	99	-	234
Wyoming	121	94	30	64	-	27

¹Nebraska has a unicameral legislature.

Table 5. Elected Officials of Local Governments Inside and Outside Metropolitan Statistical Areas by State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	All elected officials			Members of local governing boards			Members of other elected boards			Other elected local officials		
	Total	Inside MSA's	Outside MSA's	Total	Inside MSA's	Outside MSA's	Total	Inside MSA's	Outside MSA's	Total	Inside MSA's	Outside MSA's
United States	479 021	189 401	289 620	330 400	134 960	195 440	39 772	17 650	22 112	108 849	36 781	72 068
Alabama	3 892	1 521	2 371	2 889	1 156	1 733	12	1	11	991	364	627
Alaska	1 509	198	1 311	1 100	11	1 089	299	176	123	110	11	99
Arizona	2 968	1 003	1 965	2 489	818	1 671	9	9	-	470	176	294
Arkansas	8 021	1 765	6 256	5 072	1 177	3 895	164	18	146	2 785	570	2 215
California	19 021	14 321	4 700	16 844	12 886	4 158	219	116	103	1 958	1 519	439
Colorado	7 770	3 228	4 542	7 179	3 076	4 103	7	3	4	584	149	435
Connecticut	8 156	5 552	2 604	2 603	2 108	495	4 427	2 635	1 792	1 126	809	317
Delaware	1 147	269	878	1 101	252	849	-	-	-	46	17	29
District of Columbia	325	314	11	13	13	-	311	300	11	1	1	-
Florida	4 439	2 911	1 528	3 696	2 522	1 174	87	15	72	656	374	282
Georgia	6 109	1 835	4 274	4 493	1 351	3 142	122	48	74	1 494	436	1 058
Hawaii	69	13	56	64	12	52	-	-	-	5	1	4
Idaho	4 509	183	4 326	4 019	172	3 847	57	-	57	433	11	422
Illinois	38 310	16 486	21 824	21 858	10 547	11 309	7 990	2 999	4 991	8 464	2 940	5 524
Indiana	10 880	4 765	6 115	4 655	2 230	2 425	3 592	1 407	2 185	2 633	1 128	1 505
Iowa	16 734	2 514	14 220	9 043	1 504	7 539	4 895	613	4 282	2 796	397	2 399
Kansas	16 066	2 400	13 666	10 751	1 833	8 918	48	5	43	5 267	562	4 705
Kentucky	6 828	2 048	4 780	4 522	1 589	2 933	50	-	50	2 256	479	1 777
Louisiana	4 380	1 500	2 880	2 720	912	1 808	41	-	41	1 619	588	1 031
Maine	6 791	2 288	4 503	3 669	1 168	2 501	1 840	836	1 004	1 282	284	998
Maryland	1 598	1 007	591	1 284	825	459	63	20	43	251	162	89
Massachusetts	13 407	9 914	3 493	3 744	3 106	638	7 452	4 999	2 453	2 211	1 809	402
Michigan	18 670	8 847	9 823	11 977	6 142	5 835	504	149	355	6 189	2 556	3 633
Minnesota	18 308	4 342	13 966	13 760	3 415	10 345	73	32	41	4 475	895	3 580
Mississippi	4 650	597	4 053	2 798	319	2 479	303	46	257	1 549	232	1 317
Missouri	16 122	4 255	11 867	12 676	3 665	9 011	400	83	317	3 046	507	2 539
Montana	5 446	377	5 069	4 762	347	4 415	42	-	42	642	30	612
Nebraska	14 876	1 773	13 103	12 637	1 693	10 944	84	5	79	2 155	75	2 080
Nevada	1 047	209	838	804	140	664	38	-	38	205	69	136
New Hampshire	6 291	2 269	4 022	1 997	681	1 316	2 749	989	1 760	1 545	599	946
New Jersey	9 224	9 220	4	8 747	8 747	-	41	37	4	436	436	-
New Mexico	1 903	295	1 608	1 567	246	1 321	-	-	-	336	49	287
New York	25 073	14 076	10 997	17 145	10 313	6 832	86	55	31	7 842	3 708	4 134
North Carolina	4 982	1 850	3 132	3 539	1 130	2 409	851	556	295	592	164	428
North Dakota	14 937	1 703	13 234	11 039	1 245	9 794	129	29	100	3 769	429	3 340
Ohio	19 526	10 644	8 882	14 492	7 928	6 564	926	514	412	4 108	2 202	1 906
Oklahoma	8 939	2 671	6 268	7 613	2 300	5 313	9	1	8	1 317	370	947
Oregon	8 075	2 632	5 443	7 597	2 509	5 088	68	14	54	410	109	301
Pennsylvania	28 404	18 160	10 244	17 069	11 593	5 476	66	42	24	11 269	6 525	4 744
Rhode Island	965	705	260	611	550	61	234	54	180	120	101	19
South Carolina	3 497	1 456	2 041	2 768	1 185	1 583	167	82	85	562	189	373
South Dakota	9 093	507	8 586	6 924	427	6 497	1	-	1	2 168	80	2 088
Tennessee	6 519	2 360	4 159	4 091	1 274	2 817	786	516	270	1 642	570	1 072
Texas	26 135	12 317	13 818	21 465	10 742	10 723	153	36	117	4 517	1 539	2 978
Utah	2 429	747	1 682	1 944	625	1 319	15	3	12	470	119	351
Vermont	7 835	669	7 166	2 750	242	2 508	79	9	70	5 006	418	4 588
Virginia	2 969	922	2 047	2 166	638	1 528	-	-	-	803	284	519
Washington	7 449	3 271	4 178	6 634	2 855	3 779	242	202	40	573	214	359
West Virginia	2 633	640	1 993	1 908	489	1 419	40	5	35	685	146	539
Wisconsin	17 876	5 652	12 224	13 167	4 294	8 873	1	1	-	4 708	1 357	3 351
Wyoming	2 219	200	2 019	1 947	178	1 769	-	-	-	272	22	250

Table 6. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total local governments				County governments				Municipal governments			
	Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials	
	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977
United States	83 185	79 862	479 021	474 971	3 042	3 042	55 500	62 922	19 200	18 862	137 542	134 017
Alabama.....	1 053	949	3 892	3 740	67	67	813	845	436	419	2 656	2 504
Alaska.....	172	150	1 509	1 153	9	8	256	138	149	142	1 253	1 032
Arizona.....	576	420	2 968	2 196	15	14	408	313	81	70	559	483
Arkansas.....	1 396	1 346	8 021	10 410	75	75	1 763	4 011	483	467	3 962	4 007
California.....	4 331	3 806	19 021	17 894	57	57	1 794	1 735	442	413	2 811	2 703
Colorado.....	1 593	1 459	7 770	7 541	62	62	551	600	266	262	1 916	1 966
Connecticut.....	477	434	8 156	7 582	-	-	-	-	31	33	725	820
Delaware.....	281	210	1 147	916	3	3	40	40	57	55	424	384
Distnct of Columbia.....	2	2	325	369	-	-	-	-	1	1	325	369
Florida.....	965	911	4 439	4 346	66	66	751	846	390	389	2 255	2 289
Georgia.....	1 286	1 263	6 109	6 260	158	158	1 765	2 040	532	530	3 250	3 218
Hawaii.....	18	19	69	85	3	3	29	30	1	1	10	10
Idaho.....	1 065	972	4 509	4 014	44	44	478	394	198	199	1 066	1 071
Illinois.....	6 627	6 620	38 310	39 920	102	102	2 443	2 933	1 279	1 274	12 198	12 014
Indiana.....	2 806	2 854	10 880	10 595	91	91	1 758	1 715	567	563	3 122	3 054
Iowa.....	1 877	1 852	16 734	17 461	99	99	6 598	8 743	955	955	6 444	5 058
Kansas.....	3 803	3 725	16 066	16 798	105	105	882	900	627	625	3 964	3 213
Kentucky.....	1 303	1 183	6 828	6 891	119	119	1 820	1 899	437	405	2 888	2 817
Louisiana.....	452	458	4 380	4 220	61	62	1 645	1 634	301	300	2 039	1 905
Maine.....	800	779	6 791	5 694	16	16	130	159	22	24	291	274
Maryland.....	401	426	1 598	1 772	23	23	308	339	155	151	895	854
Massachusetts.....	836	766	13 407	11 288	12	12	118	97	39	39	815	821
Michigan.....	2 699	2 633	18 670	18 819	83	83	1 635	1 465	534	531	4 831	4 548
Minnesota.....	3 555	3 437	18 308	18 855	87	87	929	1 056	855	855	4 697	4 145
Mississippi.....	853	835	4 650	4 986	82	82	1 843	2 334	293	283	1 879	1 770
Missouri.....	3 146	2 937	16 122	17 052	114	114	1 877	2 434	930	916	5 987	6 459
Montana.....	1 243	958	5 446	4 140	54	56	681	729	128	126	861	860
Nebraska.....	3 152	3 485	14 876	15 614	93	93	1 058	1 062	534	534	2 917	2 831
Nevada.....	197	182	1 047	1 023	16	16	272	268	18	17	118	105
New Hampshire.....	524	506	6 291	5 557	10	10	118	85	13	13	253	261
New Jersey.....	1 625	1 517	9 224	9 294	21	21	211	203	320	335	2 210	2 511
New Mexico.....	331	313	1 903	1 854	33	32	322	341	98	93	633	613
New York.....	3 302	3 309	25 073	23 574	57	57	1 090	1 646	618	618	4 141	4 292
North Carolina.....	916	874	4 982	4 781	100	100	1 563	1 635	495	472	2 879	2 694
North Dakota.....	2 787	2 707	14 937	17 854	53	53	737	660	366	361	2 160	2 248
Ohio.....	3 377	3 285	19 526	19 684	88	88	1 629	1 702	940	935	9 003	9 135
Oklahoma.....	1 802	1 675	8 939	8 735	77	77	695	732	591	567	3 516	3 563
Oregon.....	1 502	1 447	8 075	7 893	36	36	383	395	240	239	1 594	1 582
Pennsylvania.....	4 956	5 246	28 404	27 754	66	66	886	922	1 022	1 015	10 908	11 108
Rhode Island.....	125	120	965	948	-	-	-	-	8	8	125	136
South Carolina.....	707	585	3 497	3 030	46	46	788	615	269	264	1 607	1 584
South Dakota.....	1 762	1 727	9 093	9 032	64	64	668	656	309	311	1 595	1 522
Tennessee.....	904	905	6 519	6 951	94	94	3 694	4 124	334	326	2 163	2 184
Texas.....	4 415	3 883	28 135	24 129	254	254	4 741	5 119	1 156	1 066	7 112	6 241
Utah.....	530	492	2 429	2 209	29	29	353	372	225	216	1 311	1 209
Vermont.....	673	647	7 835	7 134	14	14	105	89	55	57	621	500
Virginia.....	430	389	2 969	2 898	95	95	985	958	229	229	1 750	1 712
Washington.....	1 779	1 666	7 449	6 919	39	39	671	468	266	265	1 861	1 838
West Virginia.....	630	595	2 833	2 889	55	55	528	634	230	227	1 725	1 687
Wisconsin.....	2 719	2 518	17 876	18 764	72	72	2 426	2 539	580	576	4 685	5 350
Wyoming.....	424	385	2 219	2 054	23	23	262	268	95	90	522	483

Township governments				School district governments				Special district governments				Geographic area
Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials		Number of governments		Elected officials		
1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	
16 091	16 822	118 669	118 966	14 721	15 174	86 772	87 062	29 531	25 962	80 538	72 377	United States
-	-	-	-	129	127	383	391	421	336	40	-	Alabama
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	Alaska
-	-	-	-	227	230	1 015	955	253	106	986	465	Arizona
-	-	-	-	333	380	1 845	2 036	505	424	451	356	Arkansas
-	-	-	-	1 098	1 109	5 453	5 362	2 734	2 227	8 983	8 074	California
-	-	-	-	180	185	992	1 022	1 085	950	4 311	3 953	Colorado
149	149	6 003	5 517	18	16	143	125	281	236	1 285	1 120	Connecticut
-	-	-	-	19	25	96	115	202	127	587	377	Delaware
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	District of Columbia
-	-	-	-	95	95	416	401	414	361	1 017	810	Florida
-	-	-	-	186	188	954	820	410	387	140	182	Georgia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	30	45	Hawaii
-	-	-	-	118	117	581	585	705	612	2 384	1 984	Idaho
1 434	1 436	11 856	12 463	1 029	1 063	7 140	7 316	2 783	2 745	4 673	5 194	Illinois
1 008	1 008	4 072	4 150	304	307	1 429	1 245	836	885	499	431	Indiana
-	-	-	-	451	464	2 474	2 512	372	334	1 218	1 148	Iowa
1 380	1 449	4 082	4 347	324	327	2 243	2 241	1 387	1 219	4 895	6 097	Kansas
-	-	-	-	178	181	904	910	569	478	1 216	1 065	Kentucky
-	-	-	-	66	66	678	681	24	30	18	-	Louisiana
471	475	4 708	3 860	88	86	871	963	203	178	791	438	Maine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	252	395	579	Maryland
312	312	10 344	8 626	82	75	621	523	391	328	1 509	1 221	Massachusetts
1 242	1 245	7 519	8 356	590	606	4 035	4 095	250	168	650	355	Michigan
1 798	1 792	9 058	10 260	441	440	2 840	2 776	374	263	784	618	Minnesota
-	-	-	-	171	166	618	615	307	304	280	280	Mississippi
325	328	1 561	1 630	561	574	3 413	3 447	1 216	1 007	3 284	3 082	Missouri
-	-	-	-	547	465	2 364	1 867	514	311	1 540	684	Montana
454	471	1 377	1 423	952	1 195	4 165	4 629	1 119	1 192	5 359	5 669	Nebraska
-	-	-	-	17	17	101	107	146	132	556	543	Nevada
221	221	4 403	3 830	160	159	1 071	1 024	120	103	446	357	New Hampshire
247	232	1 347	1 555	551	549	4 478	4 425	486	380	978	600	New Jersey
-	-	-	-	88	88	453	450	112	100	495	450	New Mexico
929	930	9 717	8 153	720	740	4 824	4 858	978	964	5 301	4 974	New York
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	302	540	452	North Carolina
1 355	1 360	7 075	10 321	310	346	1 609	1 673	703	587	3 356	2 952	North Dakota
1 318	1 319	5 336	5 276	621	631	3 098	3 083	410	312	460	488	Ohio
-	-	-	-	636	625	2 925	2 809	498	406	1 803	1 631	Oklahoma
-	-	-	-	350	375	1 967	2 111	876	797	4 131	3 605	Oregon
1 548	1 549	12 125	10 562	515	581	4 472	5 162	1 805	2 035	13	-	Pennsylvania
31	31	452	448	3	3	18	15	83	78	370	349	Rhode Island
-	-	-	-	92	93	591	488	300	182	511	343	South Carolina
984	1 010	4 872	5 051	193	194	1 111	1 122	212	148	847	681	South Dakota
-	-	-	-	14	14	77	71	462	471	585	572	Tennessee
-	-	-	-	1 113	1 138	7 720	7 833	1 892	1 425	6 562	4 936	Texas
-	-	-	-	40	40	206	202	236	207	557	426	Utah
237	237	5 320	4 944	272	272	1 358	1 309	95	67	431	292	Vermont
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	65	234	228	Virginia
-	-	-	-	297	302	1 484	1 512	1 177	1 060	3 433	3 101	Washington
-	-	-	-	55	55	275	275	290	258	105	93	West Virginia
1 268	1 270	7 442	8 194	433	410	2 844	2 544	366	190	469	144	Wisconsin
-	-	-	-	56	55	385	357	250	217	1 050	940	Wyoming

Table 7. County Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total county governments	Form of government ¹				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
United States	3 042	2 042	422	391	141	85	110	50	172	468	1 590	857
Alabama.....	67	64	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	62	2
Alaska.....	9	--	2	7	--	1	1	1	--	--	4	12
Arizona.....	15	4	9	--	2	--	1	1	1	6	6	1
Arkansas.....	75	--	2	46	25	--	1	1	7	44	20	1
California.....	57	5	45	3	3	10	5	4	8	28	12	1
Colorado.....	62	42	11	4	5	2	--	--	--	--	12	49
Connecticut.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	3	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
District of Columbia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida.....	66	42	24	--	--	9	--	1	1	--	59	5
Georgia.....	158	123	20	7	8	--	--	--	2	3	103	50
Hawaii.....	3	--	--	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	1
Idaho.....	44	44	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	14	28
Illinois.....	102	60	19	13	7	1	2	3	29	23	40	5
Indiana.....	91	84	--	6	--	1	--	--	1	32	58	--
Iowa.....	99	72	3	22	2	--	79	1	1	1	9	8
Kansas.....	105	89	6	6	1	--	1	--	--	--	7	97
Kentucky.....	119	6	3	106	1	--	1	--	--	17	96	5
Louisiana.....	81	7	12	16	25	11	--	4	19	29	9	--
Maine.....	16	13	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	13
Maryland.....	23	11	4	6	1	8	--	--	--	--	16	18
Massachusetts.....	12	11	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	11
Michigan.....	53	65	12	3	2	1	3	--	5	12	62	--
Minnesota.....	87	63	10	8	1	--	--	--	--	1	75	11
Mississippi.....	82	56	4	11	6	--	--	--	5	56	22	--
Missouri.....	114	101	1	8	4	2	1	1	3	16	91	1
Montana.....	54	53	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	2
Nebraska.....	93	86	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64	29
Nevada.....	16	12	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	10	2
New Hampshire.....	10	9	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	8
New Jersey.....	21	6	1	2	12	2	--	--	--	--	13	10
New Mexico.....	33	30	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	18
New York.....	57	4	22	15	15	18	--	4	5	18	17	14
North Carolina.....	100	61	39	--	--	--	--	--	4	5	18	9
North Dakota.....	53	51	--	--	--	1	--	--	3	2	44	4
Ohio.....	88	82	3	3	--	1	2	--	2	13	71	--
Oklahoma.....	77	76	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	14	59
Oregon.....	36	32	3	1	--	4	--	1	--	--	10	25
Pennsylvania.....	66	54	1	4	5	5	--	--	--	--	63	3
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	46	5	39	--	--	--	2	--	1	6	37	--
South Dakota.....	64	62	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	9
Tennessee.....	94	41	--	50	2	1	4	14	38	33	23	68
Texas.....	254	249	--	--	3	--	2	1	9	83	145	4
Utah.....	29	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	26	2
Vermont.....	14	6	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	11
Virginia.....	95	7	87	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	67	29
Washington.....	39	32	2	3	--	5	--	--	--	1	31	6
West Virginia.....	55	53	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	10	43
Wisconsin.....	72	16	22	28	5	--	3	11	28	27	3	1
Wyoming.....	23	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	1

¹Detail may not add to total due to nonresponse.

Table 8. Elected Officials of County Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[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 other
United States	3 042	55 500	17 014	4 750	12 264	1 512	8 051	28 923	18.2	5.6	12.7
Alabama.....	67	813	319	141	178	-	11	483	12.1	4.8	7.4
Alaska.....	9	256	78	39	39	57	113	8	28.4	8.7	19.8
Arizona.....	15	408	57	8	49	-	-	351	27.2	3.8	23.4
Arkansas.....	75	1 783	-	-	-	-	149	1 614	23.5	-	23.5
California.....	57	1 794	285	15	270	-	177	1 332	31.5	5.0	26.5
Colorado.....	62	551	182	130	62	-	4	355	8.9	3.1	5.8
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware.....	3	40	25	14	11	-	-	15	13.3	8.3	5.0
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	66	751	343	214	129	-	62	346	11.4	5.2	6.2
Georgia.....	158	1 765	675	333	342	-	118	972	11.2	4.3	6.9
Hawaii.....	3	29	25	18	7	-	-	4	9.7	8.3	1.3
Idaho.....	44	478	139	63	76	-	57	282	10.9	3.2	7.7
Illinois.....	102	2 443	1 481	183	1 298	-	108	854	24.0	14.5	9.4
Indiana.....	91	1 758	337	172	165	-	560	861	19.3	3.7	15.6
Iowa.....	99	6 598	365	202	163	-	4 494	1 739	66.6	3.7	63.0
Kansas.....	105	882	321	11	310	-	12	549	8.4	3.1	5.3
Kentucky.....	119	1 820	47	30	17	-	48	1 725	15.3	4	14.9
Louisiana.....	61	1 645	622	249	373	-	41	982	27.0	10.2	16.8
Maine.....	18	130	53	16	37	-	-	77	8.1	3.3	4.8
Maryland.....	23	308	111	64	47	58	5	134	13.4	4.8	8.6
Massachusetts.....	12	118	36	36	-	-	26	56	9.8	3.0	6.8
Michigan.....	83	1 635	725	42	683	-	297	613	19.7	8.7	11.0
Minnesota.....	87	929	443	40	403	-	10	476	10.7	5.1	5.6
Mississippi.....	82	1 843	412	26	386	-	275	1 156	22.5	5.0	17.5
Missouri.....	114	1 877	361	145	216	-	376	1 140	16.5	3.2	13.3
Montana.....	54	681	162	120	42	-	10	509	12.6	3.0	9.6
Nebraska.....	93	1 058	411	97	314	-	-	647	11.4	4.4	7.0
Nevada.....	16	272	66	40	26	-	32	174	17.0	4.1	12.9
New Hampshire.....	10	118	70	6	64	-	-	48	11.8	7.0	4.8
New Jersey.....	21	211	133	119	14	4	-	74	10.0	6.3	3.7
New Mexico.....	33	322	125	42	83	-	-	197	9.8	3.8	6.0
New York.....	57	1 090	761	34	727	-	-	329	19.1	13.4	5.8
North Carolina.....	100	1 583	499	390	109	813	28	223	15.6	5.0	10.6
North Dakota.....	53	737	227	107	120	-	101	409	13.9	4.3	9.6
Ohio.....	88	1 629	317	311	6	-	243	1 069	18.5	3.6	14.9
Oklahoma.....	77	695	236	70	166	-	3	456	9.0	3.1	6.0
Oregon.....	36	383	121	102	19	-	58	204	10.6	3.4	7.3
Pennsylvania ^{2,3}	66	886	216	198	18	-	-	670	13.4	3.3	10.2
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	46	788	324	123	201	-	163	301	17.1	7.0	10.1
South Dakota.....	64	668	303	67	236	-	-	365	10.4	4.7	5.7
Tennessee.....	94	3 894	1 668	34	1 634	580	68	1 378	39.3	17.7	21.6
Texas.....	254	4 741	1 024	150	874	-	140	3 577	18.7	4.0	14.6
Utah.....	29	353	69	83	6	-	15	249	12.2	3.1	9.1
Vermont.....	14	105	34	28	6	-	-	71	7.5	2.4	5.1
Virginia.....	95	985	504	38	468	-	-	481	10.4	5.3	5.1
Washington.....	39	671	138	61	77	-	218	315	17.2	3.5	13.7
West Virginia.....	55	528	174	73	101	-	29	325	9.6	3.2	6.4
Wisconsin.....	72	2 426	1 884	198	1 686	-	-	542	33.7	26.2	7.5
Wyoming.....	23	262	76	70	6	-	-	186	11.4	3.3	8.1

¹Excludes officials of other governments (township or municipal) who also serve as members of county governing bodies, as follows: New York (298) and Wisconsin (7).

²Data for Pennsylvania exclude 1,408 constables. Information indicating that constables are in fact county government officials was received too late to be reflected in the tabulations.

³Data for Pennsylvania exclude 9,419 judges of elections and 18,838 inspectors of elections.

Table 9. Municipal Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1987

[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	Other		50 or more	40 to 49	30 to 39	20 to 29	10 to 19	1 to 9
United States	19 200	13 404	2 431	384	484	3 306	5	3	16	76	2 494	16 745
Alabama.....	436	366	7	7	-	19	-	-	-	-	6	430
Alaska.....	149	87	36	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	12	161
Arizona.....	81	27	52	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	1	80
Arkansas.....	483	416	10	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	93	389
California.....	442	79	343	-	5	75	-	-	1	1	12	428
Colorado.....	266	180	62	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	7	259
Connecticut.....	31	18	11	1	-	18	1	-	3	7	20	18
Delaware.....	57	28	13	6	-	22	-	1	1	-	2	53
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	390	183	162	24	-	206	-	-	1	-	7	382
Georgia.....	532	425	47	5	-	186	-	-	-	1	13	518
Hawaii.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idaho.....	198	177	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	197
Illinois.....	1 279	948	97	50	2	74	1	-	1	23	370	884
Indiana.....	567	116	17	2	15	57	-	-	-	1	38	528
Iowa.....	955	866	16	1	1	379	-	-	-	3	60	892
Kansas.....	627	512	25	18	7	91	-	-	-	1	22	604
Kentucky.....	437	309	13	57	1	25	-	-	-	1	18	418
Louisiana.....	301	248	1	2	-	32	-	-	1	2	9	289
Maine.....	22	4	18	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	5	33
Maryland.....	155	92	22	21	-	57	-	-	-	1	1	154
Massachusetts.....	39	35	4	-	-	22	-	-	-	3	37	37
Michigan.....	534	271	212	6	3	257	-	1	1	-	212	320
Minnesota.....	855	742	46	2	2	113	-	-	1	-	15	839
Mississippi.....	283	234	4	3	1	35	-	-	-	1	5	287
Missouri.....	930	642	49	6	68	40	-	-	1	2	78	849
Montana.....	128	114	7	2	-	13	-	-	1	-	11	115
Nebraska.....	534	263	25	2	135	4	-	-	-	-	20	514
Nevada.....	18	10	7	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	15
New Hampshire.....	13	4	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	2	14	5
New Jersey.....	320	254	14	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	17	304
New Mexico.....	98	78	11	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	9	88
New York.....	618	546	30	1	7	70	1	1	-	2	38	581
North Carolina.....	495	309	141	6	-	75	-	-	-	-	6	488
North Dakota.....	366	293	-	26	-	19	-	-	-	-	13	353
Ohio.....	940	785	75	1	-	198	-	-	1	2	409	534
Oklahoma.....	591	318	95	4	1	72	-	-	-	-	32	559
Oregon.....	240	160	67	2	-	151	-	-	-	-	10	230
Pennsylvania.....	1 022	760	154	11	1	34	-	-	-	6	650	366
Rhode Island.....	8	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	5	11
South Carolina.....	289	205	34	1	4	128	-	-	-	-	6	263
South Dakota.....	309	190	8	10	43	10	-	-	-	-	4	305
Tennessee.....	334	230	45	27	-	107	1	-	-	-	14	341
Texas.....	1 158	716	273	27	3	268	-	-	-	-	17	1 139
Utah.....	225	194	11	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	224
Vermont.....	55	5	6	2	9	17	-	-	2	4	16	33
Virginia.....	229	139	71	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	28	202
Washington.....	266	223	34	2	-	12	-	-	-	2	12	251
West Virginia.....	230	193	10	1	1	51	-	-	-	1	19	210
Wisconsin.....	580	313	29	1	174	93	-	-	-	9	100	471
Wyoming.....	95	87	6	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	2	93

¹Detail may not add to total due to nonresponse.

Table 10. Elected Officials of Municipal Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[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 other
United States	19 200	137 542	106 791	65 894	20 897	982	3 197	26 572	7.2	5.6	1.6
Alabama.....	436	2 656	2 212	1 994	218	-	1	443	6.1	5.1	1.0
Alaska.....	149	1 253	1 022	973	49	126	3	102	8.4	6.9	1.6
Arizona.....	81	559	532	490	42	-	9	18	6.9	6.6	.3
Arkansas.....	483	3 962	2 788	2 103	685	-	15	1 159	8.2	5.8	2.4
California.....	442	2 811	2 262	2 104	158	-	42	507	6.4	5.1	1.2
Colorado.....	266	1 916	1 684	1 345	339	-	3	229	7.2	6.3	.9
Connecticut.....	31	725	404	216	188	161	21	139	23.4	13.0	10.4
Delaware.....	57	424	393	343	50	-	-	31	7.4	6.9	.5
District of Columbia.....	1	325	13	5	8	11	300	1	325.0	13.0	312.0
Florida.....	390	2 255	1 987	1 743	244	-	25	243	5.8	5.1	.7
Georgia.....	532	3 250	2 818	2 358	460	-	4	428	6.1	5.3	.8
Hawaii.....	1	10	9	-	9	-	-	1	10.0	9.0	1.0
Idaho.....	198	1 066	915	867	48	-	-	151	5.4	4.6	.8
Illinois.....	1 279	12 198	8 539	7 022	1 517	-	1 000	2 659	9.5	6.7	2.9
Indiana.....	567	3 122	2 374	1 079	1 295	-	-	748	5.5	4.2	1.3
Iowa.....	955	6 444	4 986	4 523	463	-	401	1 057	6.7	5.2	1.5
Kansas.....	627	3 964	3 296	2 791	505	-	36	632	6.3	5.3	1.1
Kentucky.....	437	2 888	2 411	2 224	187	-	2	475	6.6	5.5	1.1
Louisiana.....	301	2 039	1 402	1 009	393	-	-	637	6.8	4.7	2.1
Maine.....	22	291	156	104	52	107	12	16	13.2	7.1	6.1
Maryland.....	155	895	778	628	150	-	-	117	5.8	5.0	.8
Massachusetts.....	39	815	441	233	208	300	23	51	20.9	11.3	9.6
Michigan.....	534	4 831	3 366	2 940	426	-	189	1 276	9.0	6.3	2.7
Minnesota.....	855	4 697	3 828	3 380	448	-	63	806	5.5	4.5	1.0
Mississippi.....	293	1 879	1 529	1 173	356	-	28	322	6.4	5.2	1.2
Missouri.....	930	5 987	4 855	2 891	1 964	-	24	1 108	6.4	5.2	1.2
Montana.....	128	861	701	284	407	-	32	128	6.7	5.5	1.3
Nebraska.....	534	2 917	2 693	2 236	457	-	84	140	5.5	5.0	.4
Nevada.....	18	118	81	71	10	-	6	31	6.6	4.5	2.1
New Hampshire.....	13	253	142	43	99	74	12	25	19.5	10.9	8.5
New Jersey.....	320	2 210	1 954	1 631	323	-	1	255	6.9	6.1	.8
New Mexico.....	98	633	495	368	127	-	-	138	6.5	5.1	1.4
New York.....	618	4 141	3 090	2 520	570	23	19	1 009	6.7	5.0	1.7
North Carolina.....	485	2 879	2 500	2 215	285	-	10	369	5.8	5.1	.8
North Dakota.....	366	2 160	1 685	1 356	329	-	25	450	5.9	4.6	1.3
Ohio.....	940	9 003	6 377	5 088	1 289	-	678	1 950	9.6	6.8	2.8
Oklahoma.....	581	3 516	2 650	1 784	866	-	6	850	5.9	4.5	1.5
Oregon.....	240	1 594	1 384	1 178	206	-	10	200	6.6	5.8	.9
Pennsylvania ¹	1 022	10 908	7 219	5 693	1 526	-	14	3 675	10.7	7.1	3.6
Rhode Island.....	8	125	66	25	41	52	-	7	15.6	8.3	7.4
South Carolina.....	269	1 607	1 346	1 271	75	-	4	257	6.0	5.0	1.0
South Dakota.....	309	1 595	1 439	754	685	-	-	156	5.2	4.7	.5
Tennessee.....	334	2 163	1 762	1 478	284	128	10	283	6.5	5.3	1.2
Texas.....	1 156	7 112	6 183	5 588	595	-	13	916	6.2	5.3	.8
Utah.....	225	1 311	1 090	962	128	-	-	221	5.8	4.8	1.0
Vermont.....	55	621	282	231	31	-	38	321	11.3	4.8	5.5
Virginia.....	229	1 750	1 428	1 310	109	-	-	322	7.6	6.2	1.4
Washington.....	268	1 861	1 579	1 349	230	-	24	258	7.0	5.9	1.1
West Virginia.....	230	1 725	1 354	1 030	324	-	11	360	7.5	5.9	1.6
Wisconsin.....	580	4 695	3 874	2 586	1 288	-	1	820	8.1	6.7	1.4
Wyoming.....	95	522	437	286	151	-	-	85	5.5	4.6	.9

¹Data for Pennsylvania include 1,408 constables. Information indicating that constables are in fact county government officials was received too late to be reflected in the tabulations.

Table 11. Township Governments by Form of Government, Number of Elected Officials, and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total township governments	Form of government ¹			With home-rule charter	Number of elected officials per township government					
		Town meeting	Representative town meeting	Other		40 or more	30 to 39	20 to 29	10 to 19	6 to 9	1 to 5
United States	16 691	6 081	1 425	10 619	388	93	190	345	1 355	5 440	9 909
Northwest Region	4 145	1 650	309	2 343	289	93	189	339	1 110	2 262	796
New England States	1 421	1 075	53	1 232	223	92	188	335	382	500	568
Connecticut	149	104	6	110	57	41	40	38	30	122	6
Maine	471	345	4	391	62	1	4	9	108	242	282
Massachusetts	312	265	37	304	53	46	91	90	60	82	254
New Hampshire	221	176	3	212	12	4	26	67	97	24	3
Rhode Island	31	7	-	7	15	-	-	2	9	26	23
Vermont	237	178	3	208	24	-	27	129	78	3	-
Middle Atlantic States	2 724	575	256	1 111	66	1	1	4	728	1 762	228
New Jersey	247	10	8	35	22	-	1	1	5	76	165
New York	929	437	175	728	14	1	-	-	606	319	2
Pennsylvania	1 548	128	73	348	30	-	-	3	117	1 367	61
West Region	12 546	4 431	1 116	8 276	99	-	1	6	245	3 178	9 113
Illinois	1 434	905	181	1 383	6	-	1	5	174	1 234	20
Indiana	1 008	17	10	215	4	-	-	-	-	10	998
Kansas	1 360	33	15	494	1	-	-	-	-	2	1 357
Michigan	1 242	640	358	1 183	31	-	-	-	53	517	671
Minnesota	1 798	1 296	197	1 791	19	-	-	-	2	86	1 710
Missouri	325	11	9	115	1	-	-	-	-	16	309
Nebraska	454	44	22	210	1	-	-	-	-	5	449
North Dakota	1 355	212	94	703	11	-	-	-	3	506	846
Ohio	1 318	174	57	367	3	-	-	-	4	10	1 304
South Dakota	984	118	39	575	4	-	-	-	2	54	927
Wisconsin	1 268	981	134	1 240	18	-	-	1	7	738	522

¹Detail may not add to total due to nonresponse.

Table 12. Elected Officials of Township Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of township governments	Elected township officials							Average number per township government		
		Total	Members of governing boards			Members of other elected boards		Other elected officials	Total	Members of governing boards	All other
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district	Township dependent school systems	Other				
United States	16 691	118 669	41 390	35 616	5 774	3 477	22 553	51 249	7.1	2.5	4.6
West Region	4 145	54 419	15 769	13 505	2 264	3 477	12 610	22 563	13.1	3.8	9.3
New England States	1 421	31 230	5 513	5 138	375	3 477	12 478	9 762	22.0	3.9	18.1
Connecticut	149	6 003	802	670	132	1 036	3 209	956	40.3	5.4	34.9
Maine	471	4 708	1 803	1 743	60	704	1 017	1 184	10.0	3.8	6.2
Massachusetts	312	10 344	1 170	1 096	74	1 575	5 528	2 071	33.2	3.8	29.4
New Hampshire	221	4 403	722	693	29	-	2 663	1 018	19.9	3.3	16.7
Rhode Island	31	452	171	134	37	-	20	99	14.6	5.5	9.1
Vermont	237	5 320	845	802	43	-	41	4 434	22.4	3.6	18.9
Middle Atlantic States	2 724	23 189	10 256	8 367	1 889	-	132	12 801	8.5	3.8	4.7
New Jersey	247	1 347	1 204	1 066	138	-	36	107	5.5	4.9	.6
New York	929	9 717	3 802	3 446	456	-	44	5 771	10.5	4.2	6.3
Pennsylvania ¹	1 548	12 125	5 150	3 855	1 295	-	52	6 923	7.8	3.3	4.5
West Region	12 546	64 250	25 621	22 111	3 510	-	9 943	28 686	5.1	2.0	3.1
Illinois	1 434	11 856	25	21	4	-	6 882	4 949	8.3	-	8.3
Indiana	1 008	4 072	18	7	9	-	3 032	1 024	4.0	-	4.0
Kansas	1 360	4 082	6	3	3	-	-	4 076	3.0	-	3.0
Michigan	1 242	7 519	3 201	2 911	290	-	18	4 300	6.1	2.6	3.5
Minnesota	1 798	9 058	5 886	5 372	484	-	-	3 182	5.0	3.3	1.8
Missouri	325	1 581	763	583	180	-	-	798	4.8	2.3	2.5
Nebraska	454	1 377	15	9	6	-	-	1 362	3.0	-	3.0
North Dakota	1 355	7 075	4 162	3 778	384	-	3	2 810	5.2	3.1	2.1
Ohio	1 318	5 356	4 240	3 104	1 136	-	7	1 089	4.0	3.2	.8
South Dakota	984	4 872	3 224	2 873	351	-	1	1 647	5.0	3.3	1.7
Wisconsin	1 268	7 442	4 103	3 450	653	-	-	3 330	5.9	3.2	2.6

¹Detail for Pennsylvania include 1,408 constables. Information indicating that constables are in fact county government officials was received too late to be reflected in the tabulations.

Table 13. Public School Systems by Number of Elected Officials and State: 1987

[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
United States	14 721	6	207	7 477	6 747	284	1 482	4	44	417	575	482
Alabama	129	-	-	39	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	20	26	5
Arizona	227	-	-	1	225	1	12	-	-	-	-	12
Arkansas	333	-	-	91	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	1 098	-	2	122	974	2	53	-	-	-	-	53
Colorado	180	-	-	54	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	16	-	4	12	-	-	149	-	9	133	5	2
Delaware	19	-	1	6	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Florida	95	-	-	67	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	186	-	3	99	66	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho	118	-	-	2	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1 029	-	-	1 012	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	304	-	-	69	168	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	451	-	-	101	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	324	-	2	320	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	178	-	-	12	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	66	-	35	28	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	88	3	47	18	10	10	184	-	2	15	174	3
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	3	7	31
Massachusetts	82	-	27	38	7	10	354	-	5	98	250	3
Michigan	590	-	1	548	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	441	-	1	438	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	171	-	-	68	70	33	4	-	-	-	-	4
Missouri	561	-	1	557	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	547	-	2	103	425	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	952	-	19	359	573	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	17	-	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	160	1	22	77	60	-	9	-	3	4	1	1
New Jersey	551	-	3	453	95	-	71	-	-	-	1	70
New Mexico	88	-	-	7	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	720	-	1	486	224	9	35	1	-	3	-	31
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	5	57	69	67
North Dakota	310	-	2	64	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	621	-	1	10	604	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	636	-	-	14	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	350	-	-	116	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	515	-	-	497	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	3	-	-	2	1	-	37	-	-	14	23	-
South Carolina	92	-	7	54	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	193	-	-	64	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	14	-	-	8	6	-	128	-	17	72	19	20
Texas	1 113	-	2	1 081	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	40	-	-	4	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	272	2	22	17	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	140
Washington	297	-	-	4	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	55	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	433	-	2	283	148	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Wyoming	56	-	-	42	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. Elected Officials of School District Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Number of school district governments	Elected school district officials						Total membership of district boards (including non-elected members)		Exhibit: Number of non-elected members of district boards	
		Total	District board members			Other	Average number per district		Total		Average per district
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district		Total	District board only			
United States	14 721	86 772	86 015	74 670	11 345	757	5.9	5.8	88 589	6.0	2 574
Alabama.....	129	383	346	239	107	37	3.0	2.7	669	5.2	323
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	227	1 015	1 014	961	53	1	4.5	4.5	1 031	4.5	17
Arkansas.....	333	1 845	1 839	1 741	98	6	5.5	5.5	1 839	5.5	-
California.....	1 098	5 453	5 448	5 073	375	5	5.0	5.0	5 455	5.0	7
Colorado.....	180	992	992	642	350	-	5.5	5.5	992	5.5	-
Connecticut.....	16	143	143	73	70	-	8.9	8.9	143	8.9	-
Delaware.....	19	96	96	79	17	-	5.1	5.1	119	6.3	23
District of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	95	416	349	349	-	67	4.4	3.7	508	5.3	159
Georgia.....	186	954	860	359	501	94	5.1	4.6	1 098	5.9	238
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	118	581	581	189	392	-	4.9	4.9	582	4.9	1
Illinois.....	1 029	7 140	7 140	7 066	74	-	6.9	6.9	7 171	7.0	31
Indiana.....	304	1 429	1 429	771	658	-	4.7	4.7	1 678	5.5	247
Iowa.....	451	2 474	2 474	1 785	689	-	5.5	5.5	2 474	5.5	-
Kansas.....	324	2 243	2 233	937	1 296	10	6.9	6.9	2 247	6.9	14
Kentucky.....	178	904	904	391	513	-	5.1	5.1	904	5.1	-
Louisiana.....	66	678	678	204	474	-	10.3	10.3	678	10.3	-
Maine.....	88	871	871	614	257	-	9.9	9.9	974	11.1	103
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	82	621	621	428	193	-	7.6	7.6	781	9.5	160
Michigan.....	590	4 035	4 035	4 009	26	-	6.8	6.8	4 038	6.8	3
Minnesota.....	441	2 840	2 839	2 818	21	1	6.4	6.4	2 840	6.4	1
Mississippi.....	171	648	579	332	247	69	3.8	3.4	1 068	6.2	489
Missouri.....	561	3 413	3 413	3 362	51	-	6.1	6.1	3 413	6.1	-
Montana.....	547	2 364	2 364	2 180	184	-	4.3	4.3	2 603	4.8	239
Nebraska.....	952	4 165	4 164	4 069	95	1	4.4	4.4	4 164	4.4	-
Nevada.....	17	101	101	60	41	-	5.9	5.9	101	5.9	-
New Hampshire.....	160	1 071	746	716	30	325	6.7	4.7	746	4.7	-
New Jersey.....	551	4 478	4 478	4 381	97	-	8.1	8.1	4 484	8.1	6
New Mexico.....	88	453	452	404	48	1	5.1	5.1	452	5.1	-
New York.....	720	4 824	4 820	4 820	-	4	6.7	6.7	4 867	6.8	47
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	310	1 609	1 609	1 291	318	-	5.2	5.2	1 610	5.2	1
Ohio.....	621	3 096	3 096	3 066	32	-	5.0	5.0	3 140	5.1	42
Oklahoma.....	636	2 925	2 924	2 740	184	1	4.6	4.6	2 925	4.6	1
Oregon.....	350	1 967	1 966	1 572	394	1	5.6	5.6	1 966	5.6	-
Pennsylvania.....	515	4 472	4 472	3 258	1 214	-	8.7	8.7	4 723	9.2	251
Rhode Island.....	3	18	18	15	3	-	6.0	6.0	26	6.7	8
South Carolina.....	92	591	587	374	213	4	6.4	6.4	690	7.5	103
South Dakota.....	193	1 111	1 111	1 049	62	-	5.8	5.8	1 111	5.8	-
Tennessee.....	14	77	76	44	32	1	5.5	5.4	80	5.7	4
Texas.....	1 113	7 720	7 705	7 163	542	15	6.9	6.9	7 780	7.0	55
Utah.....	40	208	208	66	142	-	5.2	5.2	208	5.2	-
Vermont.....	272	1 358	1 244	1 138	106	114	5.0	4.6	1 244	4.6	-
Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington.....	297	1 484	1 484	931	553	-	5.0	5.0	1 485	5.0	1
West Virginia.....	55	275	275	224	51	-	5.0	5.0	275	5.0	-
Wisconsin.....	433	2 844	2 844	2 434	410	-	6.6	6.6	2 844	6.6	-
Wyoming.....	56	385	385	253	132	-	6.9	6.9	385	6.9	-

Table 15. Elected Officials of Dependent Public School Systems by Type of Office and State: 1987

[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 non-elected members)		Exhibit: Number of non-elected members of system boards	
		Total	System board members			Other	Average number per district		Total		Average per system
			Total	Elected at-large	Elected by district		Total	System board only			
United States	1 482	6 605	6 090	5 187	903	515	4.4	4.1	9 079	6.1	2 989
State dependent systems.....	25	257	119	91	28	138	10.3	4.8	122	4.9	3
County dependent systems.....	584	1 590	1 512	871	641	78	2.7	2.8	3 810	6.5	2 298
Municipal dependent systems.....	235	1 281	982	804	178	209	5.5	4.2	1 637	7.0	655
Township dependent systems.....	648	3 477	3 477	3 421	56	-	5.4	5.4	3 510	5.4	33
Alaska	55	437	289	263	26	148	7.9	5.3	297	5.4	8
State dependent systems ¹	22	244	106	85	21	138	11.1	4.8	109	5.0	3
Borough dependent systems.....	9	57	57	52	5	-	6.3	6.3	62	6.9	5
Municipal dependent systems.....	24	136	126	126	-	10	5.7	5.3	126	5.3	-
Arizona —County dependent systems.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California —County dependent systems.....	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	149	1 197	1 197	1 156	41	-	8.0	8.0	1 221	8.2	24
Municipal dependent systems.....	20	161	161	142	19	-	8.1	8.1	177	8.9	16
Township dependent systems.....	129	1 036	1 036	1 014	22	-	8.0	8.0	1 044	8.1	8
District of Columbia —Municipal dependent system.....	2	11	11	3	8	-	5.5	5.5	26	13.0	15
Hawaii —State dependent system.....	1	13	13	6	7	-	13.0	13.0	13	13.0	-
Maine	194	811	811	766	45	-	4.2	4.2	818	4.2	7
State dependent systems.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal dependent systems.....	17	107	107	73	34	-	6.3	6.3	114	6.7	7
Township dependent systems.....	175	704	704	693	11	-	4.0	4.0	704	4.0	-
Maryland	41	58	58	41	17	-	1.4	1.4	276	6.7	218
County dependent systems.....	39	58	58	41	17	-	1.5	1.5	260	6.7	202
Municipal dependent systems.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8.0	16
Massachusetts	354	1 875	1 875	1 793	82	-	5.3	5.3	1 905	5.4	30
County dependent systems.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7.0	21
Municipal dependent systems.....	39	300	300	241	59	-	7.7	7.7	303	7.8	3
Township dependent systems.....	312	1 575	1 575	1 552	23	-	5.0	5.0	1 581	5.1	6
Mississippi —County dependent systems.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	6.8	27
New Hampshire —Municipal dependent systems.....	9	74	74	62	12	-	8.2	8.2	79	8.8	5
New Jersey	71	4	4	-	4	-	.1	.1	510	7.2	506
County dependent systems.....	41	4	4	-	4	-	.1	.1	308	7.5	304
Municipal dependent systems.....	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	6.8	183
Township dependent systems.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	6.3	19
New York	35	311	23	23	-	288	8.9	.7	330	9.4	307
County dependent systems.....	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	9.5	257
Municipal dependent systems ²	8	311	23	23	-	288	38.9	2.9	73	9.1	50
North Carolina —County dependent systems.....	198	813	813	605	208	-	4.1	4.1	1 595	8.1	782
Rhode Island	37	214	214	214	-	-	5.8	5.8	214	6.8	-
Municipal dependent systems.....	8	52	52	52	-	-	6.5	6.5	52	6.5	-
Township dependent systems.....	29	162	162	162	-	-	5.6	5.6	162	5.6	-
Tennessee	128	787	708	255	453	79	6.1	5.5	886	6.9	178
County dependent systems.....	94	658	580	173	407	78	7.0	6.2	678	7.2	98
Municipal dependent systems.....	34	129	128	82	46	1	3.8	3.8	208	6.1	80
Virginia	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	838	6.0	838
County dependent systems.....	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	5.9	558
Municipal dependent systems.....	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	6.2	280
Wisconsin —County dependent systems.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	4.9	44

¹Includes the Regional Educational Attendance Area boards.

²Includes the community school boards in New York City, which for census purposes are treated as adjuncts of the New York City Board of Education.

Table 16. Special District Governments by Number of Elected Officials and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total special district governments	Number of elected officials per government					None
		20 or more	10 to 19	6 to 9	4 to 5	1 to 3	
United States	29 531	30	268	2 732	6 887	4 800	12 814
Alabama	421	-	-	3	4	-	414
Alaska	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Arizona	253	1	2	21	71	155	3
Arkansas	505	-	1	11	14	83	386
California	2 734	6	26	166	1 315	274	947
Colorado	1 085	-	3	51	755	57	219
Connecticut	281	-	24	94	44	10	108
Delaware	202	-	-	1	7	187	7
District of Columbia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Florida	414	-	2	17	141	63	191
Georgia	410	-	1	4	17	9	379
Hawaii	14	-	-	-	-	10	4
Idaho	705	-	1	36	191	395	82
Illinois	2 783	1	8	206	372	430	1 784
Indiana	636	-	1	9	27	102	697
Iowa	372	-	2	4	121	187	58
Kansas	1 387	1	18	163	589	160	456
Kentucky	569	2	5	117	57	29	359
Louisiana	24	-	-	2	-	-	22
Maine	203	2	2	30	66	59	44
Maryland	223	-	4	10	16	66	127
Massachusetts	391	1	21	29	211	29	100
Michigan	250	-	6	17	86	13	128
Minnesota	374	1	9	20	97	-	247
Mississippi	307	-	1	1	6	78	221
Missouri	1 216	-	-	164	346	190	516
Montana	514	-	3	47	212	54	188
Nebraska	1 119	11	33	89	755	100	131
Nevada	146	-	-	4	97	16	29
New Hampshire	120	-	1	40	17	27	35
New Jersey	486	-	2	2	178	18	286
New Mexico	112	-	-	4	86	13	9
New York	978	-	3	748	144	7	78
North Carolina	321	-	-	4	41	105	171
North Dakota	703	3	49	113	333	78	127
Ohio	410	-	-	1	90	1	318
Oklahoma	498	-	2	70	189	112	125
Oregon	876	1	6	103	548	182	36
Pennsylvania	1 805	-	-	1	-	3	1 801
Rhode Island	83	-	11	19	18	2	33
South Carolina	300	-	-	14	44	60	182
South Dakota	212	-	2	31	102	33	44
Tennessee	462	-	-	21	20	114	307
Texas	1 892	-	3	115	1 116	77	581
Utah	238	-	2	8	55	67	104
Vermont	95	-	4	23	39	14	15
Virginia	108	-	4	17	11	10	64
Washington	1 177	-	-	7	107	962	101
West Virginia	290	-	3	7	3	5	272
Wisconsin	368	-	3	14	17	84	248
Wyoming	250	-	-	52	112	60	26

Table 17. Elected Officials of Special District Governments by Type of Office and State: 1987

[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 non-elected members)		Exhibit: Number of non-elected members of district boards
		Total	District board members	Other	Total	District board only	Total	Average per district	
United States	29 531	80 538	79 180	1 348	2.7	2.7	147 185	5.0	87 885
Alabama	421	40	12	28	.1	-	2 238	5.0	2 226
Alaska	14	-	-	-	-	-	70	5.0	70
Arizona	253	988	888	100	3.9	3.5	900	3.6	14
Arkansas	505	451	445	6	.9	.9	2 369	4.7	1 924
California	2 734	8 963	8 849	114	3.3	3.2	14 723	5.4	5 874
Colorado	1 085	4 311	4 311	-	4.0	4.0	5 506	5.1	1 195
Connecticut	281	1 285	1 254	31	4.6	4.5	1 878	6.7	624
Delaware	202	587	587	-	2.9	2.9	626	3.1	39
District of Columbia	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	12.0	12
Florida	414	1 017	1 017	-	2.5	2.5	2 149	5.2	1 132
Georgia	410	140	140	-	.3	.3	1 925	4.7	1 785
Hawaii	14	30	30	-	2.1	2.1	51	3.6	21
Idaho	705	2 384	2 384	-	3.4	3.4	2 753	3.9	369
Illinois	2 783	4 673	4 671	2	1.7	1.7	11 179	4.0	6 508
Indiana	638	499	499	-	.6	.6	4 782	5.7	4 283
Iowa	372	1 218	1 218	-	3.3	3.3	1 620	4.4	402
Kansas	1 387	4 895	4 895	-	3.5	3.5	7 152	5.2	2 257
Kentucky	589	1 218	1 160	58	2.1	2.0	2 951	5.2	1 791
Louisiana	24	18	18	-	.8	.8	181	7.5	163
Maine	203	791	786	5	3.9	3.9	1 108	5.5	322
Maryland	223	395	395	-	1.8	1.8	877	3.9	482
Massachusetts	391	1 509	1 478	33	3.9	3.8	2 119	5.4	643
Michigan	250	650	650	-	2.6	2.6	1 576	6.3	926
Minnesota	374	784	784	-	2.1	2.1	2 364	6.3	1 580
Mississippi	307	280	278	2	.9	.9	1 450	4.7	1 172
Missouri	1 216	3 284	3 284	-	2.7	2.7	5 570	4.6	2 286
Montana	514	1 540	1 535	5	3.0	3.0	2 342	4.6	807
Nebraska	1 119	5 359	5 354	5	4.8	4.8	6 018	5.4	665
Nevada	146	558	558	-	3.8	3.8	751	5.1	195
New Hampshire	120	446	317	129	3.7	2.6	540	4.5	223
New Jersey	486	978	978	-	2.0	2.0	2 717	5.6	1 739
New Mexico	112	495	495	-	4.4	4.4	597	5.3	102
New York	978	5 301	4 572	729	5.4	4.7	4 901	5.0	329
North Carolina	321	540	540	-	1.7	1.7	1 614	5.0	1 074
North Dakota	703	3 358	3 358	-	4.8	4.8	4 097	5.8	741
Ohio	410	480	480	-	1.1	1.1	2 179	5.3	1 719
Oklahoma	498	1 803	1 803	-	3.6	3.6	2 621	5.3	818
Oregon	876	4 131	4 126	5	4.7	4.7	4 397	5.0	271
Pennsylvania	1 805	13	12	1	-	-	10 507	5.8	10 495
Rhode Island	83	370	358	14	4.5	4.3	604	7.3	248
South Carolina	300	511	511	-	1.7	1.7	1 673	5.6	1 162
South Dakota	212	847	847	-	4.0	4.0	1 097	5.2	250
Tennessee	462	585	585	-	1.3	1.3	1 960	4.2	1 375
Texas	1 892	6 562	6 553	9	3.5	3.5	9 929	5.2	3 376
Utah	236	557	557	-	2.4	2.4	1 117	4.7	580
Vermont	95	431	365	66	4.5	3.8	474	5.0	109
Virginia	106	234	234	-	2.2	2.2	798	7.5	564
Washington	1 177	3 433	3 433	-	2.9	2.9	4 033	3.4	600
West Virginia	290	105	105	-	.4	.4	1 107	3.8	1 002
Wisconsin	366	489	482	7	1.3	1.3	1 792	4.9	1 330
Wyoming	250	1 050	1 049	1	4.2	4.2	1 190	4.8	141

Table 18. Elected Officials of Local Governments by Sex and Race and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total	Male elected officials					Female elected officials					Not reported
		Total	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian ²	Total	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian ²	
United States	479 021	335 335	327 380	6 425	1 251	279	83 739	81 369	1 842	459	69	59 847
Alabama.....	3 892	3 070	2 759	310	1	-	448	370	78	-	-	374
Alaska.....	1 509	915	396	2	517	-	358	157	2	198	1	236
Arizona.....	2 968	1 901	1 815	26	56	4	638	605	10	22	1	429
Arkansas.....	8 021	6 063	5 694	360	9	-	1 210	1 136	71	3	-	748
California.....	19 021	12 101	11 739	225	26	111	3 842	3 695	99	15	33	3 078
Colorado.....	7 770	4 989	4 958	16	4	11	1 046	1 043	-	2	1	1 735
Connecticut.....	8 156	5 193	5 083	105	-	5	2 304	2 258	46	-	-	659
Delaware.....	1 147	667	641	25	-	-	1 160	1 153	6	-	1	320
District of Columbia.....	325	184	51	133	-	-	141	34	107	-	-	-
Florida.....	4 439	3 340	3 170	167	3	-	720	675	43	2	-	379
Georgia.....	6 109	4 732	4 227	502	2	1	919	807	112	-	-	458
Hawaii.....	69	60	27	-	-	33	9	4	-	-	5	-
Idaho.....	4 509	2 977	2 958	-	9	10	658	650	-	7	1	874
Illinois.....	38 310	26 459	26 092	360	7	7	6 553	6 407	142	1	3	5 298
Indiana.....	10 880	7 651	7 586	64	1	1	2 034	2 006	23	4	1	1 195
Iowa.....	16 734	13 523	13 510	13	-	-	2 317	2 309	7	-	1	894
Kansas.....	16 066	11 066	11 000	51	9	6	1 949	1 940	5	2	2	3 051
Kentucky.....	6 828	5 409	5 321	88	-	-	797	779	17	1	-	622
Louisiana.....	4 380	3 613	3 149	462	1	1	402	328	74	-	-	365
Maine.....	6 791	4 231	4 218	13	-	-	1 762	1 758	1	2	1	798
Maryland.....	1 598	1 105	1 031	73	-	1	294	265	29	-	-	199
Massachusetts.....	13 407	8 888	8 841	40	3	4	3 530	3 512	15	2	1	989
Michigan.....	18 670	12 380	12 114	243	21	2	4 779	4 674	97	8	-	1 511
Minnesota.....	19 308	13 978	13 938	7	32	-	2 759	2 738	7	14	-	1 571
Mississippi.....	4 650	3 733	3 269	443	-	1	504	416	88	-	-	413
Missouri.....	16 122	10 850	10 797	145	6	2	2 490	2 429	61	-	-	2 682
Montana.....	5 446	3 231	3 175	5	48	3	783	767	-	16	-	1 432
Nebraska.....	14 876	9 457	9 426	10	18	3	1 668	1 650	4	14	-	3 751
Nevada.....	1 047	630	621	7	2	-	184	179	4	1	-	233
New Hampshire.....	6 291	3 182	3 182	-	-	-	2 123	2 122	1	-	-	866
New Jersey.....	9 224	5 907	5 698	199	1	9	1 968	1 876	88	3	1	1 349
New Mexico.....	1 903	1 321	1 274	18	29	-	294	283	2	9	-	288
New York.....	25 073	17 873	17 618	241	10	4	4 265	4 185	73	4	3	2 835
North Carolina.....	4 982	3 947	3 593	335	19	-	700	613	85	2	-	335
North Dakota.....	14 937	10 385	10 331	15	30	1	1 715	1 695	2	18	-	2 837
Ohio.....	19 526	14 545	14 303	231	7	4	3 455	3 380	73	1	1	1 526
Oklahoma.....	8 939	5 853	5 469	131	249	4	1 448	1 345	50	52	1	1 632
Oregon.....	8 075	5 351	5 308	11	17	15	1 439	1 432	2	3	2	1 285
Pennsylvania.....	28 404	19 784	19 677	105	1	1	6 641	6 593	47	1	-	1 979
Rhode Island.....	965	636	628	8	-	-	210	209	1	-	-	119
South Carolina.....	3 497	2 730	2 355	374	1	-	481	393	88	-	-	296
South Dakota.....	9 093	6 293	6 262	12	19	-	824	815	3	6	-	1 978
Tennessee.....	6 519	5 535	5 387	147	-	1	647	627	20	-	-	337
Texas.....	26 135	19 151	18 651	476	17	7	3 522	3 401	120	1	-	3 482
Utah.....	2 429	1 894	1 885	1	2	6	249	249	-	-	-	286
Vermont.....	7 835	4 586	4 584	1	1	-	2 219	2 218	-	-	1	1 030
Virginia.....	2 969	2 435	2 277	157	-	1	364	339	25	-	-	170
Washington.....	7 449	4 963	4 910	22	22	9	1 290	1 255	5	25	5	1 196
West Virginia.....	2 633	1 954	1 925	29	-	-	485	479	6	-	-	184
Wisconsin.....	17 876	13 084	13 021	16	39	8	3 794	3 772	3	17	2	998
Wyoming.....	2 219	1 430	1 416	1	11	2	348	344	-	3	1	441

¹American Indian and Alaskan Natives.
²Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Table 19. Elected Officials of Local Governments by Sex and Hispanic Origin and State: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Total	Male elected officials			Female elected officials			Not reported
		Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
United States	479 021	335 335	3 837	331 498	83 739	867	82 872	59 947
Alabama	3 892	3 070	8	3 062	448	-	448	374
Alaska	1 509	915	2	913	358	3	355	236
Arizona	2 968	1 901	190	1 711	638	67	571	429
Arkansas	8 021	6 083	18	6 047	1 210	5	1 205	748
California	19 021	12 101	581	11 520	3 842	160	3 682	3 078
Colorado	7 770	4 989	204	4 785	1 046	50	996	1 735
Connecticut	8 158	5 193	21	5 172	2 304	8	2 296	659
Delaware	1 147	667	2	665	160	-	160	320
District of Columbia	325	184	-	184	141	-	141	-
Florida	4 439	3 340	40	3 300	720	9	711	379
Georgia	6 109	4 732	11	4 721	919	4	915	458
Hawaii	89	60	3	57	9	-	9	-
Idaho	4 509	2 977	14	2 963	658	9	649	874
Illinois	38 310	26 459	68	26 391	6 553	12	6 541	5 298
Indiana	10 880	7 651	23	7 628	2 034	5	2 029	1 195
Iowa	16 734	13 523	23	13 500	2 317	2	2 315	894
Kansas	16 068	11 066	38	11 028	1 949	9	1 940	3 051
Kentucky	6 828	5 409	21	5 388	797	7	790	622
Louisiana	4 380	3 613	12	3 601	402	1	401	365
Maine	6 791	4 231	4	4 227	1 762	3	1 759	798
Maryland	1 598	1 105	3	1 102	294	1	293	199
Massachusetts	13 407	8 888	14	8 874	3 530	10	3 520	989
Michigan	18 670	12 380	27	12 353	4 779	10	4 769	1 511
Minnesota	18 308	13 978	40	13 938	2 759	9	2 750	1 571
Mississippi	4 650	3 733	12	3 721	504	2	502	413
Missouri	16 122	10 950	25	10 925	2 490	7	2 483	2 682
Montana	5 446	3 231	16	3 215	783	2	781	1 432
Nebraska	14 876	9 457	32	9 425	1 668	9	1 659	3 751
Nevada	1 047	630	8	622	184	1	183	233
New Hampshire	6 291	3 182	1	3 181	2 123	2	2 121	986
New Jersey	9 224	5 907	32	5 875	1 968	17	1 951	1 349
New Mexico	1 903	1 321	484	837	294	81	213	288
New York	25 073	17 873	61	17 812	4 265	27	4 238	2 935
North Carolina	4 982	3 947	-	3 947	700	-	700	335
North Dakota	14 937	10 385	34	10 351	1 715	13	1 702	2 837
Ohio	19 526	14 545	56	14 489	3 455	12	3 443	1 526
Oklahoma	8 939	5 853	63	5 790	1 448	11	1 437	1 638
Oregon	8 075	5 351	28	5 323	1 439	12	1 427	1 285
Pennsylvania	28 404	19 784	25	19 759	6 641	6	6 635	1 979
Rhode Island	965	636	1	635	210	-	210	119
South Carolina	3 497	2 730	14	2 716	481	1	480	286
South Dakota	9 093	6 293	15	6 278	824	1	823	1 976
Tennessee	6 519	5 535	-	5 535	647	-	647	337
Texas	26 135	19 151	1 452	17 699	3 522	237	3 285	3 462
Utah	2 429	1 894	7	1 887	249	4	245	286
Vermont	7 835	4 586	26	4 560	2 219	13	2 206	1 030
Virginia	2 969	2 435	-	2 435	364	-	364	170
Washington	7 449	4 963	25	4 938	1 290	8	1 282	1 196
West Virginia	2 633	1 954	-	1 954	485	1	484	194
Wisconsin	17 876	13 084	49	13 035	3 794	12	3 782	998
Wyoming	2 219	1 430	6	1 424	348	4	344	441

Table 20. Elected Officials of County Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

[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
United States	55 500	45 882	9 660	17 014	15 455	1 557	9 563	8 238	1 259	28 923	22 169	6 744
White, not Hispanic	52 887	43 762	9 125	16 054	14 597	1 457	9 159	8 007	1 152	27 674	21 158	6 516
Black, not Hispanic	1 504	1 258	246	690	617	73	270	187	83	544	454	90
Hispanic	832	689	143	176	162	14	30	18	12	626	509	117
White	827	685	142	175	162	13	30	18	12	622	505	117
Black	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	144	106	38	64	54	10	36	25	11	44	27	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	55	47	8	28	25	3	2	1	1	25	21	4
Not reported	78	—	—	2	—	—	66	—	—	10	—	—
Northeast Region	2 658	2 206	452	1 303	1 120	183	30	22	8	1 325	1 064	261
White, not Hispanic	2 630	2 184	446	1 281	1 102	179	30	22	8	1 319	1 060	259
Black, not Hispanic	24	18	6	21	17	4	—	—	—	3	1	2
Hispanic	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
White	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Not reported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest Region	22 640	18 759	3 878	7 175	6 448	727	6 201	5 679	522	9 264	6 632	2 629
White, not Hispanic	22 338	18 533	3 805	7 045	6 350	695	6 171	5 655	516	9 122	6 528	2 594
Black, not Hispanic	228	180	48	110	82	28	18	16	2	100	82	18
Hispanic	48	31	15	12	10	2	5	3	2	29	18	11
White	46	31	15	12	10	2	5	3	2	29	18	11
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	21	13	8	7	5	2	6	5	1	8	3	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
Not reported	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
South Region	23 742	19 898	3 793	6 983	6 563	418	2 591	1 980	569	14 168	11 355	2 806
White, not Hispanic	21 932	18 396	3 536	6 324	5 951	373	2 277	1 794	483	13 331	10 651	2 680
Black, not Hispanic	1 184	1 012	182	548	508	40	249	168	81	397	336	61
Hispanic	523	457	66	95	90	5	13	9	4	415	358	57
White	518	453	65	94	90	4	13	9	4	411	354	57
Black	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	40	31	9	13	13	—	9	8	1	18	10	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not reported	51	—	—	2	—	—	42	—	—	7	—	—
West Region	6 480	4 999	1 437	1 553	1 324	229	741	557	160	4 168	3 118	1 048
White, not Hispanic	5 987	4 649	1 338	1 404	1 194	210	681	536	145	3 902	2 919	983
Black, not Hispanic	58	48	10	11	10	1	3	—	—	44	35	9
Hispanic	262	200	62	69	62	7	12	6	6	181	132	49
White	262	200	62	69	62	7	12	6	6	181	132	49
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian/Alaskan Native	82	61	21	43	35	8	21	12	9	18	14	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	41	6	26	23	3	3	—	—	21	18	3
Not reported	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21. Elected Officials of Municipal Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

[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
United States	137 542	102 547	23 194	106 791	82 239	15 583	4 179	2 642	1 295	26 572	17 666	6 316
White, not Hispanic	119 114	97 337	21 777	92 414	77 861	14 553	3 516	2 406	1 110	23 184	17 070	6 114
Black, not Hispanic	4 100	3 230	870	3 262	2 653	609	357	202	155	481	375	106
Hispanic	1 577	1 285	292	1 362	1 137	225	21	12	9	194	136	58
White	1 526	1 241	285	1 323	1 102	221	18	10	8	185	129	56
Black	51	44	7	39	35	4	3	2	1	9	7	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	856	622	234	710	529	181	41	20	21	105	73	32
Asian/Pacific Islander	94	73	21	74	59	15	2	2	1	18	12	6
Not reported	11 801	-	-	8 969	-	-	242	-	-	2 590	-	-
Northwest Region	20 069	14 904	3 741	13 734	10 902	1 884	857	504	298	5 498	3 498	1 559
White, not Hispanic	18 101	14 508	3 593	12 477	10 662	1 815	746	479	267	4 878	3 367	1 511
Black, not Hispanic	418	310	108	244	187	57	41	18	23	133	105	28
Hispanic	115	77	38	57	47	10	13	5	8	45	25	20
White	113	75	38	57	47	10	11	3	6	45	25	20
Black	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	8	1	6	5	1	2	2	-	1	1	-
Not reported	1 444	-	-	948	-	-	55	-	-	441	-	-
Midwest Region	61 613	46 092	10 335	47 312	36 717	6 666	2 499	1 642	711	11 802	7 733	2 958
White, not Hispanic	55 411	45 303	10 108	42 579	36 076	6 503	2 300	1 606	694	10 532	7 621	2 911
Black, not Hispanic	715	545	170	537	419	118	51	34	17	127	92	35
Hispanic	234	194	40	212	179	33	1	1	-	21	14	7
White	228	190	38	206	175	31	1	1	-	21	14	7
Black	6	4	2	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	49	35	14	40	30	10	1	1	-	8	4	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	15	3	15	13	2	-	-	-	3	2	1
Not reported	5 186	-	-	3 929	-	-	146	-	-	1 111	-	-
South Region	41 325	30 940	6 064	33 554	25 599	4 559	568	364	198	7 203	4 977	1 307
White, not Hispanic	33 488	28 088	5 380	27 161	23 111	4 050	299	213	86	6 008	4 764	1 244
Black, not Hispanic	2 845	2 272	573	2 379	1 960	419	259	147	112	207	165	42
Hispanic	581	495	86	528	451	77	4	4	-	49	40	9
White	545	463	82	501	426	75	4	4	-	40	33	7
Black	36	32	4	27	25	2	-	-	-	9	7	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	106	82	24	86	74	12	-	-	-	20	8	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	4 321	-	-	3 396	-	-	6	-	-	919	-	-
West Region	14 515	10 611	3 054	12 191	9 021	2 474	255	132	88	2 069	1 458	492
White, not Hispanic	12 134	9 438	2 696	10 197	8 012	2 185	171	108	63	1 766	1 318	448
Black, not Hispanic	122	103	19	102	87	15	6	3	3	14	13	1
Hispanic	647	519	128	565	460	105	3	2	1	79	57	22
White	640	513	127	559	454	105	2	2	-	79	57	22
Black	7	6	1	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	699	504	195	582	424	158	40	19	21	77	61	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	83	47	16	49	38	11	-	-	-	14	9	5
Not reported	850	-	-	696	-	-	35	-	-	119	-	-

Table 22. Elected Officials of Township Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

[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
United States	118 669	80 242	23 883	41 390	33 803	3 211	26 030	17 144	6 235	51 249	29 295	14 437
White, not Hispanic	103 458	79 719	23 737	38 747	33 575	3 172	23 185	17 004	6 191	43 514	29 140	14 374
Black, not Hispanic	392	312	80	143	119	24	140	104	36	109	89	20
Hispanic	200	156	44	80	73	7	37	30	7	83	53	30
White	195	152	43	79	73	6	33	26	7	83	53	30
Black	5	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	68	48	20	40	32	8	3	3	-	25	13	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	7	2	4	4	-	4	3	1	1	-	1
Not reported	14 544	-	-	4 376	-	-	2 651	-	-	7 517	-	-
Northeast Region	54 419	36 351	14 435	15 769	13 259	1 632	16 037	9 884	5 125	22 583	13 208	7 678
White, not Hispanic	50 451	36 087	14 364	14 780	13 168	1 614	14 865	9 789	5 096	20 786	13 132	7 654
Black, not Hispanic	217	180	37	77	67	10	95	74	21	45	39	6
Hispanic	95	70	25	27	23	4	22	15	7	46	32	14
White	93	68	25	27	23	4	20	13	7	46	32	14
Black	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	9	8	5	1	4	3	3	-	9	5	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	5	1	2	2	-	4	3	1	-	-	-
Not reported	3 633	-	-	878	-	-	1 078	-	-	1 677	-	-
Midwest Region	64 250	43 891	9 448	25 621	20 544	1 579	9 943	7 260	1 110	28 686	16 087	6 759
White, not Hispanic	53 005	43 632	9 373	21 967	20 409	1 558	8 310	7 215	1 095	22 728	16 008	6 720
Black, not Hispanic	175	132	43	66	52	14	45	30	15	64	50	14
Hispanic	105	86	19	53	50	3	15	15	-	37	21	16
White	102	84	18	52	50	2	13	13	-	37	21	16
Black	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	51	39	12	35	31	4	-	-	-	16	8	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not reported	10 911	-	-	3 498	-	-	1 573	-	-	5 840	-	-

Table 23. School District Board Members and Other Elected Officials by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

[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
United States	86 772	57 174	20 648	86 015	56 741	20 421	757	433	227	2 574	1 635	478
White, not Hispanic	74 003	54 380	19 623	73 361	53 862	19 399	642	418	224	1 777	1 396	381
Black, not Hispanic	1 825	1 276	549	1 811	1 265	546	14	11	3	270	193	77
Hispanic	1 415	1 101	314	1 412	1 088	314	3	3	-	34	24	10
White	1 397	1 088	309	1 395	1 088	309	2	2	-	30	21	9
Black	18	13	5	17	12	5	1	1	-	4	3	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	488	347	141	487	346	141	1	1	-	17	15	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	91	70	21	91	70	21	-	-	-	15	7	8
Not reported	8 950	-	-	8 853	-	-	97	-	-	461	-	-
Northeast Region	17 856	10 000	5 408	17 413	9 834	5 223	443	166	185	575	380	104
White, not Hispanic	15 053	9 788	5 267	14 702	9 620	5 082	351	166	185	479	363	116
Black, not Hispanic	291	178	115	291	176	115	-	-	-	16	8	8
Hispanic	48	28	20	48	28	20	-	-	-	4	2	2
White	46	27	19	46	27	19	-	-	-	7	4	3
Black	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	3	3	6	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	7	3	10	7	3	-	-	-	15	7	8
Not reported	2 448	-	-	2 356	-	-	92	-	-	61	-	-
Midwest Region	36 401	24 613	8 575	36 389	24 603	8 573	12	10	2	339	208	68
White, not Hispanic	32 585	24 223	8 362	32 573	24 213	8 360	12	10	2	245	187	58
Black, not Hispanic	385	241	144	385	241	144	-	-	-	24	17	7
Hispanic	79	57	22	79	57	22	-	-	-	7	4	3
White	79	57	22	79	57	22	-	-	-	7	4	3
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	127	81	46	127	81	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	11	1	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	3 213	-	-	3 213	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
South Region	17 512	13 575	2 413	17 216	13 325	2 374	294	250	39	1 395	888	228
White, not Hispanic	14 218	12 159	2 059	13 947	11 924	2 023	271	235	36	863	702	161
Black, not Hispanic	988	763	225	974	752	222	14	11	3	230	168	62
Hispanic	631	523	108	628	520	108	3	3	-	23	18	5
White	623	517	106	621	515	106	2	2	-	21	16	5
Black	8	6	2	7	5	2	1	1	-	2	2	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	145	125	20	144	124	20	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	5	1	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	1 524	-	-	1 519	-	-	5	-	-	279	-	-
West Region	15 003	8 988	4 252	14 995	8 979	4 251	8	7	1	265	159	48
White, not Hispanic	12 147	8 212	3 935	12 139	8 205	3 934	8	7	1	190	144	46
Black, not Hispanic	161	96	65	161	96	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	657	493	164	657	493	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	649	487	162	649	487	162	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black	8	6	2	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	210	138	72	210	138	72	-	-	-	17	15	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	63	47	16	63	47	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	1 765	-	-	1 765	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-

Table 24. Dependent School System Board Members and Other Elected Officials by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

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

Geographic area	Total elected officials			Members of system boards			Other elected officials			Exhibit: Nonelected members of system boards		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total...	6 605	3 555	2 144	6 090	3 237	1 949	515	318	195	2 989	1 979	721
White, not Hispanic	5 078	3 175	1 903	4 827	3 013	1 814	251	162	89	2 279	1 689	580
Black, not Hispanic	302	204	98	202	124	78	100	80	20	385	257	128
Hispanic	86	34	32	26	14	14	38	20	18	28	19	9
White	62	30	32	24	10	14	38	20	18	23	16	7
Black	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	3	2
American Indian/Alaskan Native...	238	130	108	114	74	40	124	56	68	6	3	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	12	3	15	12	3	-	-	-	2	1	1
Not reported	906	-	-	904	-	-	2	-	-	289	-	-
Northeast Region, total ..	4 486	2 085	1 607	4 198	1 905	1 499	288	180	108	879	542	217
White, not Hispanic	3 478	1 847	1 531	3 328	1 667	1 461	150	80	70	671	496	175
Black, not Hispanic	145	102	43	45	22	23	100	80	20	69	35	34
Hispanic	64	32	32	26	12	14	38	20	18	17	10	7
White	61	29	32	23	9	14	38	20	18	16	10	6
Black	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native...	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	1
Not reported	784	-	-	784	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Midwest Region, total ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	21	13
White, not Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	21	13
Black, not Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
South Region, total	1 669	1 265	351	1 590	1 195	344	79	70	7	2 058	1 412	488
White, not Hispanic	1 452	1 155	297	1 375	1 085	290	77	70	7	1 567	1 178	389
Black, not Hispanic	156	102	54	156	102	54	-	-	-	316	222	94
Hispanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	2
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native...	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	6	3	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	53	-	-	51	-	-	2	-	-	158	-	-
West Region, total	450	205	188	302	137	106	148	68	80	8	4	3
White, not Hispanic	148	73	75	124	61	63	24	12	12	7	4	3
Black, not Hispanic	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native...	230	122	108	106	66	40	124	56	68	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	8	2	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	59	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 25. Elected Officials of Special District Governments by Selected Characteristics and Region: 1987

[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
United States	80 538	49 510	6 454	79 190	49 812	6 141	1 348	698	313	67 995	38 595	7 676
White, not Hispanic	54 671	48 415	6 256	53 674	47 724	5 950	997	691	306	43 306	36 501	6 805
Black, not Hispanic	360	279	81	352	274	78	8	5	3	1 919	1 339	580
Hispanic	680	606	74	675	604	71	5	2	3	719	543	176
White	673	601	72	668	599	69	5	2	3	707	535	172
Black	7	5	2	7	5	2	-	-	-	12	8	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	154	128	26	154	128	26	-	-	-	257	154	103
Asian/Pacific Islander	99	82	17	98	82	16	1	-	1	70	58	12
Not reported	24 574	-	-	24 237	-	-	337	-	-	21 724	-	-
Northeast Region	11 124	6 816	986	10 116	6 350	726	1 008	466	260	14 732	8 994	1 137
White, not Hispanic	7 759	6 782	977	7 038	6 318	720	721	464	257	9 832	8 793	1 039
Black, not Hispanic	26	22	4	24	20	4	2	2	-	246	166	80
Hispanic	12	9	3	10	9	1	2	-	2	46	33	13
White	10	8	2	8	8	-	2	-	2	42	30	12
Black	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	2	5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Not reported	3 322	-	-	3 040	-	-	282	-	-	4 601	-	-
Midwest Region	26 494	16 416	2 101	26 480	16 402	2 101	14	14	-	22 947	12 201	3 150
White, not Hispanic	18 334	16 265	2 069	18 320	16 251	2 069	14	14	-	14 891	11 883	3 008
Black, not Hispanic	82	63	19	82	63	19	-	-	-	315	217	98
Hispanic	67	62	5	67	62	5	-	-	-	67	47	20
White	67	62	5	67	62	5	-	-	-	65	46	19
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	22	5	27	22	5	-	-	-	69	40	23
Asian/Pacific Islander	7	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	-	9	8	1
Not reported	7 977	-	-	7 977	-	-	-	-	-	7 596	-	-
South Region	14 484	9 111	972	14 383	9 020	966	101	91	6	20 097	11 042	1 926
White, not Hispanic	9 651	8 737	914	9 558	8 649	909	93	88	5	11 417	9 949	1 468
Black, not Hispanic	154	123	31	150	120	30	4	3	1	1 193	834	359
Hispanic	198	179	19	198	179	19	-	-	-	279	205	74
White	197	179	18	197	179	18	-	-	-	275	202	73
Black	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	72	64	8	72	64	8	-	-	-	76	52	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Not reported	4 401	-	-	4 397	-	-	4	-	-	7 129	-	-
West Region	28 436	17 167	2 395	28 211	17 040	2 348	225	127	47	10 219	6 358	1 463
White, not Hispanic	18 927	16 631	2 296	18 758	16 506	2 252	169	125	44	7 166	5 876	1 290
Black, not Hispanic	98	71	27	96	71	25	2	-	2	165	122	43
Hispanic	403	356	47	400	354	46	3	2	1	327	258	69
White	399	352	47	396	350	46	3	2	1	325	257	68
Black	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	53	40	13	53	40	13	-	-	-	105	54	51
Asian/Pacific Islander	81	69	12	81	69	12	-	-	-	58	48	10
Not reported	8 874	-	-	8 823	-	-	51	-	-	2 398	-	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
United States	241 037 400	83 185	3 042	19 200	16 691	14 721	29 531	479 021	55 500	137 542	118 669	86 772	80 538
Alabama	4 052 300	1 053	67	436	-	129	421	3 892	813	2 658	-	383	40
Autauga	35 600	9	1	3	-	1	4	37	10	21	-	6	-
Baldwin	92 300	30	1	11	-	1	17	85	12	69	-	4	-
Barbour	25 300	14	1	5	-	2	6	51	16	30	-	5	-
Bibb	16 000	8	1	3	-	1	3	48	25	18	-	5	-
Blount	39 000	23	1	11	-	2	9	85	11	69	-	5	-
Bullock	10 100	8	1	2	-	1	4	27	10	12	-	5	-
Burton	21 800	9	1	3	-	1	4	33	10	18	-	1	-
Cainhoun	123 800	22	1	8	-	5	8	69	11	49	-	5	-
Chambers	39 800	14	1	5	-	2	6	47	10	31	-	5	-
Cherokee	19 200	11	1	4	-	1	5	43	11	26	-	6	-
Chilton	31 100	11	1	4	-	1	5	40	10	24	-	6	-
Choctaw	17 000	16	1	7	-	1	7	63	15	42	-	6	-
Clarke	27 500	10	1	5	-	2	2	47	10	31	-	6	-
Clay	13 100	9	1	2	-	1	5	34	10	13	-	6	5
Cleburne	12 900	9	1	4	-	1	3	39	9	24	-	6	-
Coffee	40 200	12	1	4	-	3	4	54	24	25	-	5	-
Colbert	54 500	19	1	6	-	4	8	43	14	24	-	5	-
Conecuh	15 500	8	1	3	-	1	3	35	10	20	-	5	-
Coosa	10 700	6	1	2	-	1	2	29	11	12	-	6	-
Covington	36 400	26	1	14	-	4	7	100	13	82	-	5	-
Crenshaw	13 400	14	1	6	-	1	6	54	12	37	-	5	-
Cullman	66 000	23	1	10	-	2	10	76	8	60	-	8	-
Dale	49 600	19	1	9	-	3	6	74	14	54	-	6	-
Dallas	52 700	9	1	2	-	2	4	33	10	13	-	5	5
Dale Kalb	53 900	33	1	16	-	2	14	120	11	103	-	6	-
Etowah	47 900	14	1	5	-	2	6	46	10	30	-	6	-
Escambia	36 400	14	1	6	-	2	5	52	11	36	-	5	-
Etowah	102 300	27	1	12	-	3	11	94	12	75	-	7	-
Etowah	19 000	10	1	4	-	1	4	42	12	24	-	6	-
Franklin	28 000	13	1	5	-	2	5	47	11	30	-	6	-
Fayette	23 900	19	1	8	-	2	8	63	10	48	-	5	-
Fayette	10 600	10	1	4	-	1	4	40	11	24	-	4	-
Fayette	14 800	10	1	4	-	1	4	39	10	24	-	4	-
Fayette	14 800	10	1	4	-	1	4	41	10	24	-	7	-
Fayette	80 300	25	1	11	-	2	11	84	11	67	-	6	-
Fayette	49 900	20	1	11	-	2	6	87	13	68	-	6	-
Fayette	676 400	60	1	33	-	9	17	235	12	217	-	6	-
Fayette	16 400	19	1	6	-	1	11	54	12	36	-	6	-
Fayette	83 200	18	1	7	-	2	8	64	10	43	-	6	5
Fayette	31 500	14	1	5	-	1	7	50	15	29	-	6	-
Fayette	80 800	11	1	3	-	3	4	39	12	22	-	5	-
Fayette	51 800	11	1	5	-	2	3	46	11	30	-	5	-
Fayette	12 700	10	1	6	-	1	2	54	11	37	-	6	-
Fayette	26 200	9	1	4	-	1	3	41	11	24	-	6	-
Fayette	233 700	18	1	6	-	2	9	51	13	33	-	5	-
Fayette	24 200	15	1	8	-	3	3	64	10	48	-	6	-
Fayette	31 100	22	1	8	-	2	11	64	10	48	-	6	-
Fayette	71 500	23	1	7	-	4	11	56	11	39	-	6	-
Fayette	377 700	25	1	10	-	1	13	88	14	63	-	5	6
Fayette	22 400	10	1	5	-	1	3	52	17	30	-	5	-
Fayette	215 400	6	1	1	-	1	3	27	10	10	-	7	-
Fayette	98 800	22	1	8	-	3	10	70	14	48	-	8	-
Fayette	14 600	11	1	2	-	2	6	34	17	12	-	5	-
Fayette	21 400	18	1	8	-	1	8	65	11	48	-	6	-
Fayette	27 700	11	1	4	-	2	4	46	15	25	-	6	-
Fayette	19 900	12	1	4	-	2	5	39	10	23	-	6	-
Fayette	48 700	8	1	2	-	2	3	32	14	11	-	7	-
Fayette	46 900	22	1	11	-	2	8	85	12	67	-	6	-
Fayette	81 200	24	1	10	-	1	12	84	12	60	-	6	6
Fayette	16 100	13	1	7	-	1	4	65	18	42	-	5	-
Fayette	76 500	19	1	9	-	3	6	80	13	54	-	5	8
Fayette	38 800	14	1	7	-	2	4	59	11	42	-	6	-
Fayette	141 300	13	1	4	-	2	6	41	10	26	-	5	-
Fayette	67 500	23	1	11	-	3	8	78	10	62	-	6	-
Fayette	16 700	8	1	3	-	1	3	35	11	18	-	6	-
Fayette	14 000	9	1	4	-	1	3	47	17	24	-	6	-
Fayette	21 900	11	1	5	-	2	3	46	11	29	-	6	-
Alaska	533 600	172	9	149	-	-	14	1 509	256	1 253	-	-	-
Admiral's Cen Area ²	8 000	7	-	7	-	-	-	65	-	65	-	-	-
Admiral's City & Borough ²	235 000	4	-	1	-	-	3	19	-	19	-	-	-
Admiral's Census Area ²	12 100	24	-	23	-	-	1	183	-	183	-	-	-
Admiral's Bay Borough	1 200	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-
Admiral's Ham Census Area ²	5 500	12	-	11	-	-	1	83	-	83	-	-	-
Admiral's-North Star Boro	67 600	4	1	2	-	-	1	33	19	14	-	-	-
Admiral's-North Star Boro	1 700	2	1	1	-	-	-	21	14	7	-	-	-
Admiral's-North Star City & Borough ²	25 000	3	-	1	-	-	2	16	-	16	-	-	-
Admiral's Peninsula Borough	43 200	7	1	6	-	-	-	131	89	42	-	-	-
Admiral's-Seward Gateway Borough	12 300	3	1	2	-	-	-	65	50	15	-	-	-
Admiral's Island Borough	13 800	8	1	6	-	-	1	55	13	42	-	-	-
Admiral's-Sitka Borough	39 000	4	1	3	-	-	-	34	13	21	-	-	-
Admiral's-Sitka Census Area ²	7 400	17	-	16	-	-	1	123	-	123	-	-	-
Admiral's-Sitka Hope Borough	4 800	9	1	7	-	-	1	68	15	53	-	-	-
Admiral's-Sitka West Arctic Borough	5 500	12	1	10	-	-	1	98	26	72	-	-	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Prince of Wales-Outer													
Ketchikan ²	5 000	6	--	5	--	--	1	50	--	50	--	--	--
Sitka City & Borough ²	7 700	1	--	1	--	--	--	12	--	12	--	--	--
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon C A ²	3 500	6	--	6	--	--	--	64	--	64	--	--	--
Southeast Fairbanks C A ²	6 600	2	--	2	--	--	--	14	--	14	--	--	--
Valdez-Cordova Census Area ²	8 600	4	--	3	--	--	1	40	--	40	--	--	--
Wade Hampton Census Area ²	4 800	12	--	12	--	--	--	105	--	105	--	--	--
Wrangell-Petersburg C A ²	6 200	5	--	5	--	--	--	52	--	52	--	--	--
Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area ²	9 100	19	--	19	--	--	--	161	--	161	--	--	--
Arizona	3 279 700	576	15	81	--	227	253	2 968	408	559	--	1 015	986
Apache	59 400	21	1	3	--	10	7	104	17	20	--	44	23
Cochise	96 500	47	1	7	--	24	15	208	23	47	--	96	42
Coconino	86 100	26	1	4	--	8	13	136	20	26	--	37	53
Gila	39 700	21	1	5	--	8	7	110	22	33	--	34	21
Graham	23 700	18	1	3	--	8	6	96	13	19	--	36	28
Greenlee	8 600	10	1	2	--	5	2	56	15	12	--	23	6
La Paz	14 100	13	1	1	--	6	5	57	16	7	--	25	9
Maricopa	1 900 200	138	1	21	--	56	60	777	94	149	--	259	275
Mohave	75 800	44	1	4	--	15	24	195	23	28	--	62	82
Navajo	71 100	34	1	6	--	12	15	172	24	41	--	54	53
Pima	602 400	41	1	4	--	16	20	227	46	35	--	78	68
Pinal	102 400	65	1	8	--	19	37	339	38	55	--	91	155
Santa Cruz	23 100	12	1	2	--	6	3	67	15	12	--	28	12
Yavapai	88 100	53	1	7	--	24	21	240	23	45	--	100	72
Yuma	88 500	33	1	4	--	10	18	184	19	30	--	48	87
Arkansas	2 372 200	1 396	75	483	--	333	505	8 021	1 763	3 962	--	1 845	451
Arkansas	23 100	15	1	6	--	2	6	82	13	54	--	12	3
Ashley	26 200	20	1	7	--	4	8	100	19	56	--	22	3
Baxter	30 300	19	1	7	--	4	7	104	19	57	--	25	3
Benton	89 000	32	1	17	--	7	7	209	24	143	--	39	3
Boone	27 900	20	1	11	--	6	2	149	32	82	--	32	3
Bradley	13 200	8	1	3	--	2	2	48	7	26	--	12	3
Calhoun	6 100	7	1	4	--	1	1	59	21	30	--	5	3
Carroll	18 100	12	1	6	--	3	2	116	51	47	--	15	3
Chicot	17 200	19	1	3	--	3	3	74	19	31	--	18	6
Clark	22 700	16	1	7	--	4	4	91	21	47	--	20	3
Clay	19 400	21	1	12	--	3	5	139	17	83	--	18	21
Cleburne	19 300	12	1	5	--	5	1	92	19	46	--	24	3
Cleveland	8 300	8	1	2	--	3	2	58	23	17	--	15	3
Columbia	26 900	14	1	5	--	6	2	98	24	41	--	30	3
Conway	19 200	21	1	4	--	3	13	114	39	36	--	18	21
Craighead	63 400	51	1	10	--	8	32	171	22	84	--	52	13
Crawford	41 900	26	1	8	--	5	12	135	30	63	--	28	14
Crittenden	50 400	37	1	10	--	5	21	156	18	84	--	25	29
Cross	20 400	16	1	4	--	3	8	78	22	37	--	16	3
Dallas	10 400	11	1	3	--	3	4	61	18	25	--	15	3
Desha	19 400	25	1	6	--	5	13	107	20	52	--	26	9
Drew	18 000	10	1	5	--	3	1	80	20	40	--	17	3
Faulkner	52 900	19	1	8	--	7	3	133	29	62	--	39	3
Franklin	15 700	14	1	6	--	5	2	99	19	46	--	31	3
Fulton	10 300	10	1	3	--	3	3	63	26	19	--	15	3
Garland	75 300	14	1	3	--	7	3	97	29	29	--	36	3
Grant	13 500	12	1	5	--	4	2	84	26	35	--	20	3
Greene	31 700	20	1	5	--	5	9	105	24	41	--	30	10
Hempstead	23 000	19	1	9	--	5	4	120	25	66	--	26	3
Hot Spring	27 400	12	1	4	--	5	2	91	32	31	--	25	3
Howard	13 500	11	1	4	--	4	2	75	19	28	--	20	8
Independence	32 300	23	1	8	--	8	6	141	26	66	--	46	3
Izard	11 000	17	1	8	--	4	4	107	20	63	--	21	3
Jackson	20 700	34	1	11	--	4	18	148	24	87	--	22	15
Jefferson	90 000	38	1	6	--	7	24	150	39	50	--	43	18
Johnson	18 600	13	1	5	--	4	3	89	25	39	--	22	3
Lafayette	9 800	14	1	4	--	3	6	87	26	36	--	17	8
Lawrence	18 100	30	1	14	--	6	9	159	21	104	--	31	3
Lee	15 000	17	1	6	--	1	7	74	17	47	--	7	3
Lincoln	13 200	15	1	3	--	3	8	66	22	25	--	16	3
Little River	14 100	16	1	5	--	3	7	80	21	41	--	15	3
Logan	20 900	18	1	9	--	4	4	137	20	89	--	22	6
Lonoke	38 400	27	1	10	--	5	11	160	23	92	--	33	12
Madison	11 900	8	1	3	--	3	1	60	17	25	--	15	3
Marion	12 600	11	1	5	--	3	2	76	17	41	--	15	3
Miller	38 900	20	1	3	--	5	11	93	28	28	--	31	6
Mississippi	58 000	34	1	16	--	5	12	190	22	123	--	39	6
Monroe	12 900	12	1	4	--	3	4	79	29	32	--	15	3
Montgomery	7 900	10	1	4	--	3	2	66	17	30	--	16	3
Nevada	10 800	14	1	7	--	3	3	87	20	49	--	15	3
Newton	8 200	9	1	2	--	4	2	54	15	14	--	20	5
Ouachita	33 800	18	1	7	--	6	4	116	24	57	--	32	3
Perry	7 900	15	1	7	--	3	4	89	18	53	--	15	3
Phillips	33 100	22	1	6	--	5	10	137	25	59	--	37	16
Pike	10 000	12	1	5	--	4	2	75	15	36	--	21	3
Poinsett	26 000	25	1	8	--	6	10	147	29	81	--	34	3
Polk	17 100	16	1	6	--	5	4	106	22	46	--	30	8
Pope	43 400	23	1	6	--	5	11	115	27	50	--	27	11
Prairie	10 100	12	1	5	--	3	3	92	26	41	--	22	3
Pulaski	356 300	64	1	8	--	3	52	154	27	79	--	20	28

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Randolph.....	16 700	16	1	6	-	4	5	94	23	48	-	20	3
St Francis.....	31 500	18	1	8	-	4	5	122	29	66	-	24	3
Saline.....	58 000	26	1	6	-	6	13	142	34	62	-	30	16
Scott.....	10 300	6	1	1	-	1	3	32	15	9	-	5	3
Searcy.....	8 900	10	1	3	-	4	2	60	15	22	-	20	3
Sebastian.....	99 200	21	1	11	-	6	3	143	20	89	-	31	3
Sevier.....	14 200	11	1	5	-	2	2	82	25	39	-	15	3
Sharp.....	15 500	14	1	6	-	5	2	94	16	47	-	28	3
Stone.....	10 000	7	1	2	-	3	1	60	23	16	-	16	5
Union.....	49 000	20	1	8	-	9	2	150	28	71	-	48	3
Van Buren.....	15 000	11	1	3	-	5	2	78	26	22	-	27	3
Washington.....	107 403	27	1	13	-	9	4	204	35	115	-	51	3
White.....	53 200	40	1	16	-	11	12	231	47	126	-	55	3
Woodruff.....	10 500	14	1	5	-	3	5	96	23	49	-	17	7
Yell.....	17 700	17	1	7	-	6	3	111	15	60	-	33	3
California.....	26 981 000	4 331	57	442	-	1 098	2 734	19 021	1 794	2 811	-	5 453	8 983
Alameda.....	1 208 700	80	1	14	-	22	43	355	23	100	-	117	115
Alpine.....	1 300	5	1	-	-	1	4	45	20	-	-	5	20
Amador.....	23 700	32	1	5	-	1	25	131	21	33	-	7	70
Butte.....	166 700	66	1	5	-	16	44	248	27	31	-	82	108
Calaveras.....	28 300	45	1	1	-	4	39	179	15	7	-	20	137
Colusa.....	15 000	49	1	2	-	4	42	150	21	12	-	20	97
Contra Costa.....	725 100	101	1	18	-	19	63	454	40	112	-	93	209
Del Norte.....	19 200	22	1	1	-	1	19	100	14	6	-	6	74
El Dorado.....	108 200	78	1	2	-	16	59	363	28	14	-	74	247
Fresno.....	587 600	187	1	15	-	47	124	692	43	89	-	230	330
Glenn.....	23 100	47	1	2	-	10	34	173	16	12	-	48	97
Humboldt.....	114 200	94	1	7	-	35	51	426	31	40	-	170	185
Imperial.....	107 000	53	1	7	-	17	28	240	27	50	-	87	76
Inyo.....	18 200	34	1	1	-	7	25	140	18	6	-	33	83
Kern.....	494 200	157	1	11	-	51	94	706	42	71	-	240	353
Kings.....	85 900	64	1	4	-	14	45	288	12	22	-	72	182
Lake.....	49 100	45	1	2	-	7	35	177	17	13	-	33	114
Lassen.....	25 000	34	1	1	-	12	20	178	39	5	-	60	75
Los Angeles.....	8 295 900	315	1	84	-	95	135	1 651	237	523	-	499	392
Madera.....	77 900	38	1	2	-	12	23	174	28	12	-	59	75
Marin.....	225 500	60	1	11	-	20	48	370	30	63	-	93	184
Mariposa.....	13 700	7	1	-	-	1	5	49	20	-	-	5	24
Mendocino.....	74 800	66	1	4	-	12	49	288	27	25	-	66	170
Merced.....	163 500	91	1	6	-	22	62	393	18	40	-	114	221
Modoc.....	9 400	42	1	1	-	3	37	153	30	7	-	15	101
Mono.....	9 200	27	1	1	-	2	23	119	14	5	-	10	90
Monterey.....	339 700	97	1	12	-	27	57	427	28	67	-	129	203
Napa.....	104 700	27	1	4	-	6	16	135	26	27	-	32	50
Nevada.....	71 100	47	1	2	-	11	33	214	15	12	-	53	134
Orange.....	2 166 800	129	1	26	-	32	70	625	108	151	-	172	194
Placer.....	142 500	74	1	6	-	20	47	306	21	40	-	94	151
Plumas.....	19 500	46	1	1	-	1	43	162	13	5	-	5	139
Riverside.....	862 000	133	1	20	-	28	84	582	53	142	-	146	241
Sacramento.....	914 700	115	1	4	-	17	93	516	57	30	-	93	336
San Benito.....	31 800	28	1	2	-	11	12	123	20	14	-	51	38
San Bernardino.....	1 139 100	146	1	17	-	37	91	677	66	111	-	184	316
San Diego.....	2 201 300	178	1	17	-	48	112	764	16	102	-	229	417
San Francisco.....	749 000	9	-	1	-	2	6	62	-	38	-	14	10
San Joaquin.....	432 700	130	1	6	-	18	105	549	44	36	-	92	377
San Luis Obispo.....	196 700	60	1	7	-	14	38	219	21	41	-	69	88
San Mateo.....	613 500	87	1	20	-	24	42	405	37	119	-	120	129
Santa Barbara.....	339 400	82	1	6	-	26	49	357	32	41	-	126	158
Santa Clara.....	1 401 600	83	1	15	-	37	30	401	6	102	-	194	97
Santa Cruz.....	218 500	47	1	4	-	12	30	222	27	26	-	68	101
Shasta.....	133 100	76	1	2	-	29	44	304	29	12	-	144	125
Sierra.....	3 400	16	1	1	-	1	13	76	20	6	-	7	43
Siskiyou.....	42 600	83	1	9	-	31	42	358	22	59	-	139	138
Solano.....	287 800	60	1	7	-	7	45	244	30	48	-	41	125
Sonoma.....	343 800	104	1	8	-	42	53	452	29	51	-	200	172
Stanislaus.....	316 600	116	1	9	-	30	76	487	26	54	-	151	256
Sutter.....	59 400	44	1	2	-	12	29	175	20	15	-	53	87
Tehama.....	44 800	55	1	3	-	18	33	217	23	21	-	84	89
Trinity.....	13 500	30	1	-	-	12	17	145	21	-	-	54	70
Tulare.....	287 300	162	1	8	-	50	103	690	27	46	-	233	384
Tuolumne.....	42 300	36	1	1	-	12	22	166	22	7	-	56	81
Ventura.....	611 000	79	1	10	-	21	47	357	37	59	-	101	160
Yolo.....	126 000	52	1	3	-	5	43	190	20	19	-	31	120
Yuba.....	54 800	42	1	2	-	6	33	172	25	12	-	30	105
Colorado.....	3 266 700	1 593	62	266	-	180	1 085	7 770	551	1 916	-	992	4 311
Adams.....	278 300	46	1	7	-	7	31	245	9	57	-	37	142
Alamosa.....	12 800	16	1	2	-	2	11	72	13	8	-	12	33
Arapahoe.....	383 500	134	1	10	-	7	116	658	8	77	-	41	532
Archuleta.....	5 000	10	1	1	-	1	7	60	9	8	-	5	39
Baca.....	5 000	27	1	6	-	5	15	110	8	42	-	26	34
Bent.....	5 800	14	1	1	-	2	10	54	8	8	-	11	27
Boulder.....	214 400	45	1	10	-	32	32	235	9	79	-	12	135
Chaffee.....	12 900	14	1	3	-	2	8	75	8	24	-	14	29
Cheyenne.....	2 400	15	1	2	-	1	11	61	8	14	-	5	34
Clear Creek.....	7 300	12	1	4	-	1	6	75	8	32	-	5	30
Conejos.....	7 900	28	1	5	-	3	19	109	12	35	-	18	46
Costilla.....	3 700	12	1	2	-	2	7	51	3	14	-	11	23
Crowley.....	3 200	13	1	4	-	1	7	75	8	30	-	7	30
Custer.....	1 900	6	1	2	-	1	2	39	9	14	-	5	11
Delta.....	23 100	31	1	6	-	1	23	120	10	40	-	5	65

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Denver ²	505 000	18	--	1	--	1	16	99	--	17	--	7	75
Dolores.....	1 600	9	--	2	--	1	5	43	--	14	--	7	13
Douglas.....	38 800	42	1	3	--	1	37	221	10	21	--	7	183
Eagle.....	16 400	33	--	7	--	1	24	155	9	49	--	7	90
Elbert.....	8 600	16	1	3	--	5	7	81	8	14	--	26	33
El Paso.....	380 400	69	1	8	--	15	45	358	17	57	--	76	208
Fremont.....	31 800	20	--	7	--	3	9	122	9	50	--	17	46
Garfield.....	27 100	31	1	6	--	3	21	148	9	43	--	15	81
Gilpin.....	2 700	7	--	2	--	1	3	40	8	12	--	5	15
Grand.....	8 800	30	1	6	--	2	21	163	10	42	--	11	100
Gunnison.....	10 200	21	1	5	--	1	14	96	8	33	--	7	48
Hinsdale.....	500	5	--	1	--	1	2	25	8	7	--	5	5
Huerfano.....	6 900	17	1	2	--	2	12	81	8	18	--	10	45
Jackson.....	1 700	7	--	1	--	1	4	45	8	8	--	4	24
Jefferson.....	427 400	98	1	8	--	1	88	476	9	62	--	5	400
Kiowa.....	1 900	11	1	3	--	2	5	49	8	21	--	10	10
Kit Carson.....	7 600	28	--	6	--	4	17	131	8	42	--	22	59
Lake.....	6 700	9	1	1	--	2	5	53	9	8	--	11	25
La Plata.....	31 500	33	--	3	--	3	26	152	9	19	--	17	107
Larimer.....	174 600	52	1	6	--	3	42	246	9	45	--	19	173
Las Animas.....	14 200	21	1	6	--	6	8	116	8	46	--	37	25
Lincoln.....	4 700	15	--	4	--	4	6	72	9	28	--	20	15
Logan.....	19 400	26	1	6	--	5	14	135	9	44	--	27	55
Mesa.....	89 000	44	1	5	--	3	35	182	11	35	--	15	121
Mineral.....	700	4	1	1	--	1	1	26	9	7	--	5	5
Moffat.....	12 700	12	1	2	--	1	8	58	9	14	--	7	29
Montezuma.....	19 300	28	1	3	--	3	21	99	10	21	--	17	51
Montrose.....	24 600	22	1	4	--	2	15	102	9	26	--	12	55
Morgan.....	22 500	27	1	5	--	4	17	143	9	36	--	24	74
Otero.....	21 900	27	1	6	--	6	14	128	8	43	--	31	46
Ouray.....	2 000	9	1	2	--	2	4	42	8	14	--	10	10
Park.....	7 000	13	1	2	--	2	8	68	9	14	--	12	33
Phillips.....	4 400	17	1	3	--	2	11	88	9	21	--	14	44
Pitkin.....	10 300	15	1	3	--	1	11	75	8	12	--	5	50
Prowers.....	14 200	28	1	5	--	4	18	129	8	35	--	24	62
Pueblo.....	127 100	26	1	3	--	2	20	120	9	24	--	10	77
Rio Blanco.....	6 600	19	1	2	--	3	13	86	10	14	--	17	45
Rio Grande.....	11 700	15	1	2	--	3	9	69	10	12	--	15	34
Routt.....	13 900	26	1	4	--	3	18	105	10	29	--	17	49
Saguache.....	4 100	17	1	5	--	3	8	85	8	37	--	15	25
San Juan.....	900	3	1	1	--	1	--	21	9	7	--	5	--
San Miguel.....	3 200	18	1	4	--	3	10	96	9	26	--	15	36
Sedgwick.....	3 000	18	1	3	--	2	12	72	8	22	--	12	30
Summit.....	11 100	22	1	5	--	1	15	123	8	35	--	5	75
Teller.....	11 600	16	1	3	--	2	10	79	10	19	--	10	40
Washington.....	5 300	16	1	2	--	5	8	84	8	15	--	26	35
Weld.....	135 000	88	1	27	--	13	47	451	10	190	--	70	181
Yuma.....	9 700	22	1	3	--	2	16	103	8	21	--	14	60
Connecticut.....	3 189 700	477	--	31	149	16	281	8 156	--	725	6 003	143	1 285
Fairfield ²	821 000	75	--	6	18	1	50	1 437	--	216	1 017	8	186
Hartford ²	825 200	75	--	3	26	1	45	1 203	--	68	968	8	161
Litchfield ²	162 200	59	--	3	25	5	26	1 188	--	60	958	41	129
Middlesex ²	136 700	49	--	2	14	3	30	795	--	40	535	25	195
New Haven ²	778 900	71	--	9	19	3	40	1 229	--	251	788	31	159
New London ²	246 400	71	--	6	19	1	45	1 062	--	73	798	9	244
Tolland ²	121 500	32	--	1	13	1	17	509	--	11	418	12	68
Windham ²	96 800	45	--	1	15	1	28	733	--	8	583	9	133
Delaware.....	632 700	281	3	57	--	19	202	1 147	40	424	--	96	587
Kent.....	105 200	98	1	19	--	5	73	346	15	108	--	19	204
New Castle.....	417 800	43	1	13	--	6	23	269	11	156	--	32	70
Sussex.....	109 700	140	1	25	--	8	106	532	14	160	--	45	313
District of Columbia.....	626 000	2	--	1	--	--	1	325	--	325	--	--	--
Washington, D.C. ²	626 000	2	--	1	--	--	1	325	--	325	--	--	--
Florida.....	11 674 900	965	66	390	--	95	414	4 439	751	2 255	--	416	1 017
Alachua.....	176 000	15	1	9	--	2	3	68	10	48	--	6	4
Baker.....	17 800	7	--	2	--	1	3	31	10	10	--	6	5
Bay.....	122 300	17	1	8	--	2	6	65	11	40	--	6	8
Bradford.....	23 800	7	1	4	--	1	4	46	11	26	--	6	3
Brevard.....	361 200	32	1	15	--	2	14	127	8	83	--	6	30
Broward.....	1 142 400	60	1	28	--	2	29	241	13	156	--	8	64
Calhoun.....	9 700	4	--	2	--	1	--	27	10	11	--	6	--
Charlotte.....	84 100	9	1	1	--	1	6	26	10	5	--	6	5
Citrus.....	80 200	6	1	2	--	1	2	36	12	12	--	6	6
Clay.....	91 400	9	1	4	--	1	3	43	11	21	--	6	5
Collier.....	121 400	15	1	2	--	1	11	57	10	13	--	6	28
Columbia.....	40 700	9	1	2	--	2	4	34	13	10	--	6	5
Dade.....	1 789 500	33	1	26	--	2	4	171	10	150	--	8	3
De Soto.....	22 000	6	1	1	--	1	3	35	12	7	--	6	10
Dixie.....	9 500	5	1	2	--	1	1	34	11	12	--	6	5
Duval ²	646 400	9	--	5	--	2	2	75	--	62	--	8	5
Escambia.....	270 600	9	1	2	--	2	4	44	12	16	--	6	10
Flagler.....	18 200	11	1	4	--	1	5	52	9	23	--	6	14
Franklin.....	8 400	10	1	2	--	1	6	36	10	10	--	6	10
Gadsden.....	45 200	8	1	5	--	1	1	53	11	31	--	6	5

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Gilchrist	7 200	8	1	3	-	1	3	52	17	18	-	6	11
Glades	6 800	5	1	1	-	1	2	30	11	5	-	6	8
Gulf	11 700	8	1	3	-	1	3	38	10	14	-	6	8
Hamilton	9 300	7	1	3	-	1	2	32	10	15	-	6	1
Hardee	21 600	7	1	3	-	1	2	42	11	20	-	6	5
Hendry	23 400	19	1	2	-	1	15	75	10	10	-	6	49
Hernando	77 700	8	1	2	-	1	4	29	10	8	-	6	5
Highlands	60 600	10	1	3	-	2	4	43	10	19	-	6	8
Hillsborough	775 900	12	1	3	-	2	6	58	12	24	-	8	14
Holmes	16 100	8	1	5	-	1	1	44	10	28	-	6	-
Indian River	81 000	18	1	5	-	1	11	107	30	26	-	6	45
Jackson	41 900	20	1	11	-	2	6	87	10	62	-	6	9
Jefferson	11 700	4	1	1	-	1	1	30	10	9	-	6	5
Lafayette	4 600	4	1	1	-	1	1	25	10	7	-	6	2
Lake	132 500	23	1	14	-	2	6	99	11	77	-	6	5
Lee	279 100	35	1	3	-	2	29	147	10	19	-	6	112
Leon	172 800	10	1	1	-	2	6	33	12	5	-	6	10
Levy	24 100	12	1	7	-	1	3	65	11	38	-	6	10
Liberty	4 500	3	1	1	-	1	-	26	13	7	-	6	-
Madison	15 600	8	1	3	-	2	2	38	10	17	-	6	5
Manatee	177 100	28	1	6	-	2	19	89	10	38	-	6	35
Marion	171 000	13	1	5	-	2	5	50	10	29	-	6	5
Martin	85 300	11	1	4	-	1	5	50	7	22	-	6	15
Monroe	72 500	13	1	3	-	2	7	53	11	26	-	6	10
Nassau	42 000	10	1	3	-	1	5	48	10	19	-	6	13
Okaloosa	141 300	21	1	9	-	2	9	99	11	57	-	6	25
Okeechobee	27 300	5	1	1	-	1	2	65	45	6	-	6	8
Orange	575 200	26	1	13	-	2	10	110	11	73	-	8	18
Osceola	83 100	5	1	2	-	1	1	31	10	10	-	6	5
Palm Beach	755 600	77	1	37	-	2	37	337	10	206	-	8	113
Pasco	245 500	14	1	6	-	2	5	54	10	31	-	6	7
Pinellas	815 100	40	1	24	-	2	13	162	9	132	-	8	13
Polk	377 200	31	1	17	-	2	11	129	10	93	-	6	20
Putnam	59 400	13	1	5	-	2	5	50	11	28	-	6	5
St Johns	72 900	12	1	3	-	1	7	60	10	17	-	6	27
St Lucie	120 400	11	1	3	-	2	5	46	11	18	-	6	11
Santa Rosa	66 500	13	1	3	-	1	8	61	12	21	-	6	22
Sarasota	247 600	20	1	3	-	1	15	94	10	17	-	6	61
Seminole	240 100	13	1	7	-	2	3	60	10	39	-	6	5
Sumter	29 400	8	1	5	-	1	1	51	10	30	-	6	5
Suwannee	25 800	7	1	2	-	1	3	35	9	15	-	6	5
Taylor	18 400	4	1	1	-	1	1	26	10	5	-	6	5
Union	10 600	7	1	3	-	1	2	38	10	17	-	6	5
Volusia	320 900	29	1	14	-	2	12	113	11	72	-	6	24
Wakulla	13 500	6	1	2	-	1	2	31	10	10	-	6	5
Walton	26 700	8	1	3	-	1	3	44	10	20	-	6	8
Washington	15 600	10	1	5	-	1	3	52	11	30	-	6	5
Georgia	6 104 300	1 286	158	532	-	186	410	6 109	1 765	3 250	-	954	140
Appling	16 300	7	1	2	-	1	3	36	11	13	-	6	6
Atkinson	6 500	7	1	2	-	1	3	34	9	12	-	5	8
Bacon	9 400	5	1	1	-	1	2	24	13	6	-	5	-
Baker	3 700	4	1	1	-	1	1	24	13	5	-	6	-
Baldwin	38 200	7	1	1	-	1	4	28	11	7	-	5	5
Banks	10 100	4	1	2	-	1	-	27	10	11	-	6	-
Barrow	26 300	12	1	6	-	1	4	54	8	33	-	9	4
Bartow	48 100	13	1	7	-	2	3	48	8	35	-	5	-
Ben Hill	17 300	6	1	1	-	2	2	30	8	10	-	12	-
Berrien	13 800	7	1	4	-	1	1	41	10	23	-	8	-
Bibb	156 500	8	1	2	-	1	4	42	11	23	-	8	-
Bleckley	10 600	5	1	1	-	1	2	22	8	7	-	7	-
Brantley	10 200	5	1	2	-	1	1	30	12	12	-	6	-
Brooks	15 000	7	1	2	-	1	3	31	12	11	-	8	-
Bryan	13 200	4	1	2	-	1	-	45	28	11	-	6	-
Bulloch	37 500	9	1	4	-	1	3	53	10	29	-	8	6
Burke	21 200	8	1	4	-	1	2	39	11	22	-	6	-
Butts	15 500	7	1	3	-	1	2	34	10	18	-	6	-
Calhoun	5 500	11	1	4	-	1	5	40	10	22	-	8	-
Camden	19 400	9	1	3	-	1	4	35	12	17	-	6	-
Candler	7 600	7	1	2	-	1	3	27	10	12	-	5	-
Carroll	64 900	17	1	7	-	2	7	63	8	37	-	13	5
Catoosa	39 300	9	1	2	-	1	5	40	19	12	-	6	3
Charlton	7 700	6	1	2	-	1	2	30	12	13	-	5	-
Chatham	217 700	15	1	8	-	1	5	85	15	60	-	5	5
Chattahoochee	20 900	3	1	1	-	1	-	19	9	5	-	5	-
Chattooga	21 400	10	1	4	-	2	3	39	8	26	-	5	-
Cherokee	73 800	10	1	5	-	1	3	46	6	32	-	8	-
Clarke	78 800	6	1	2	-	1	2	27	10	16	-	-	1
Clay	3 200	6	1	2	-	1	2	31	10	15	-	1	5
Clayton	170 500	12	1	6	-	1	4	58	11	35	-	12	-
Clinch	6 900	7	1	3	-	1	2	37	14	18	-	5	-
Cobb	392 400	18	1	6	-	2	9	60	9	41	-	7	3
Coffee	29 800	9	1	4	-	1	3	41	12	24	-	5	-
Cokquitt	36 500	13	1	7	-	1	4	65	18	41	-	6	-
Columbia	56 400	6	1	2	-	1	2	32	11	10	-	6	5
Cook	13 900	7	1	4	-	1	1	43	11	25	-	7	-
Coweta	46 400	14	1	7	-	1	5	55	11	37	-	7	-
Crawford	7 500	4	1	1	-	1	1	24	17	6	-	1	-
Crisp	20 200	6	1	2	-	1	2	27	11	10	-	6	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Dade	11 800	5	1	1	-	1	2	18	6	6	-	6	-
Dawson	6 700	4	1	1	-	1	1	34	17	5	-	6	6
Decatur	26 600	8	1	4	-	1	2	35	13	21	-	1	-
De Kalb	529 300	16	1	8	-	2	5	71	14	50	-	7	-
Dodge	16 900	8	1	4	-	1	2	33	7	21	-	5	-
Dooly	10 200	11	1	5	-	1	4	61	26	30	-	5	-
Dougherty	102 700	7	1	1	-	1	4	23	11	7	-	-	5
Douglas	68 200	6	1	1	-	1	3	26	12	8	-	6	-
Early	12 800	7	1	3	-	1	2	33	11	17	-	5	-
Echols	2 400	3	1	-	-	1	1	15	9	-	-	6	-
Effingham	22 000	6	1	3	-	1	1	37	12	19	-	6	-
Elbert	19 000	7	1	2	-	1	3	34	11	12	-	6	5
Emanuel	21 600	11	1	7	-	1	2	62	13	41	-	8	-
Evans	8 200	9	1	4	-	1	3	40	11	24	-	5	-
Fannin	15 700	8	1	4	-	1	2	37	8	23	-	6	-
Fayette	47 300	7	1	5	-	1	-	46	14	26	-	6	-
Floyd	78 700	9	1	2	-	2	4	40	10	15	-	10	5
Forsyth	37 600	5	1	1	-	1	2	26	14	6	-	6	-
Franklin	16 000	9	1	5	-	1	2	54	12	36	-	6	-
Fulton	622 700	31	1	10	-	2	18	125	12	84	-	16	13
Gilmer	12 400	6	1	2	-	1	2	35	18	11	-	6	-
Glascok	2 400	6	1	3	-	1	1	32	10	16	-	6	-
Glynn	59 800	6	1	1	-	1	3	29	14	5	-	10	-
Gordon	32 900	9	1	5	-	2	1	49	11	25	-	13	-
Grady	21 400	6	1	2	-	1	2	28	10	12	-	6	-
Greene	11 900	10	1	5	-	1	3	48	10	32	-	6	-
Gwinnett	276 800	21	1	12	-	2	6	89	13	66	-	10	-
Habersham	27 300	12	1	7	-	1	3	54	10	39	-	5	-
Hall	87 100	13	1	6	-	2	4	77	34	38	-	5	-
Hancock	9 400	6	1	1	-	1	3	18	8	5	-	5	-
Haralson	20 300	11	1	4	-	2	4	40	8	21	-	11	-
Harris	17 400	7	1	4	-	1	1	44	11	26	-	7	-
Hart	19 500	6	1	2	-	1	2	27	9	12	-	6	-
Heard	7 200	8	1	4	-	1	2	37	7	24	-	6	-
Henry	46 700	10	1	4	-	1	4	44	11	27	-	6	-
Houston	86 900	11	1	3	-	1	6	61	34	19	-	8	-
Irwin	8 800	5	1	1	-	1	2	16	9	6	-	1	-
Jackson	28 200	21	1	7	-	3	10	87	11	41	-	5	30
Jasper	7 700	6	1	2	-	1	2	25	11	13	-	1	-
Jeff Davis	11 900	6	1	2	-	1	2	30	12	10	-	8	-
Jefferson	18 800	10	1	6	-	1	2	46	9	36	-	1	-
Jenkins	8 400	5	1	1	-	1	2	22	11	6	-	5	-
Johnson	8 800	8	1	3	-	1	3	35	11	19	-	5	-
Jones	18 800	3	1	1	-	1	-	24	11	7	-	6	-
Lamar	12 400	6	1	3	-	1	1	27	8	14	-	5	-
Lanier	5 700	4	1	1	-	1	1	23	11	7	-	5	-
Laurens	38 300	12	1	7	-	2	2	59	10	43	-	6	-
Lee	14 500	5	1	2	-	1	1	25	11	14	-	-	-
Liberty	42 300	11	1	7	-	1	2	74	26	41	-	7	-
Lincoln	7 100	5	1	1	-	1	2	26	11	6	-	6	3
Long	5 600	3	1	1	-	1	-	22	11	6	-	5	-
Lowndes	73 700	12	1	5	-	2	4	53	9	29	-	15	-
Lumpkin	12 300	5	1	1	-	1	2	22	8	7	-	6	1
McDuffie	20 300	7	1	2	-	1	3	26	8	11	-	7	-
McIntosh	8 200	3	1	1	-	1	-	22	11	5	-	6	-
Macon	14 100	9	1	4	-	1	3	42	15	22	-	5	-
Madison	19 600	10	1	6	-	1	2	44	8	31	-	5	-
Marion	5 500	5	1	1	-	1	2	16	9	6	-	1	-
Meriwether	20 700	13	1	7	-	1	4	50	9	36	-	5	-
Miller	6 900	6	1	1	-	1	3	20	9	5	-	6	-
Mitchell	21 600	10	1	4	-	2	3	60	13	33	-	14	-
Monroe	15 900	5	1	2	-	1	1	22	8	13	-	1	-
Montgomery	7 100	9	1	6	-	1	1	55	10	39	-	6	-
Morgan	12 500	8	1	4	-	1	2	31	10	20	-	1	-
Murray	22 500	7	1	2	-	1	3	25	6	11	-	8	-
Muscogee ²	181 000	6	-	2	-	1	3	26	-	26	-	-	-
Newton	40 300	11	1	5	-	1	4	48	10	33	-	5	-
Oconee	1 900	7	1	4	-	1	1	39	10	23	-	6	-
Oglethorpe	1 600	6	1	4	-	1	1	40	11	24	-	5	-
Paulding	32 500	8	1	3	-	1	3	37	9	17	-	8	3
Peach	20 000	7	1	3	-	1	3	27	9	17	-	1	-
Pickens	13 600	8	1	3	-	1	3	33	8	18	-	6	1
Pierce	13 000	6	1	2	-	1	2	31	11	14	-	6	-
Pike	8 900	7	1	5	-	1	-	51	11	34	-	6	-
Polk	33 900	10	1	3	-	1	5	37	12	16	-	9	-
Pulaski	8 800	4	1	1	-	1	1	24	6	5	-	8	5
Putnam	12 100	5	1	1	-	1	2	25	11	8	-	6	-
Quitman	2 200	3	1	1	-	1	-	20	11	4	-	5	-
Rabun	11 000	9	1	5	-	1	2	44	10	23	-	5	-
Randolph	9 100	9	1	3	-	1	4	28	10	17	-	1	-
Richmond	184 800	10	1	3	-	1	5	50	12	29	-	9	-
Rockdale	47 200	6	1	1	-	1	3	22	8	7	-	7	-
Schley	3 500	4	1	1	-	1	1	23	11	6	-	6	-
Scriven	15 100	10	1	5	-	1	3	55	14	33	-	8	-
Seminole	8 900	4	1	2	-	1	-	29	11	12	-	6	-
Spalding	53 000	7	1	3	-	1	2	30	7	13	-	10	-
Stephens	22 500	7	1	3	-	1	2	34	9	17	-	8	-
Stewart	5 600	6	1	3	-	1	1	31	7	19	-	5	-
Sumter	30 200	12	1	5	-	2	4	49	11	31	-	7	-
Talbot	6 600	8	1	4	-	1	2	38	8	25	-	6	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

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Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Taliaterro.....	2 100	5	1	2	--	1	1	19	8	10	--	1	--
Tattall.....	17 900	10	1	5	--	1	3	51	12	33	--	6	--
Taylor.....	8 100	6	1	2	--	1	2	33	14	13	--	6	--
Telfair.....	11 100	12	1	6	--	1	4	55	9	38	--	8	--
Terrell.....	11 600	8	1	4	--	1	2	30	12	25	--	1	--
Thomas.....	38 100	12	1	7	--	2	2	69	15	42	--	12	--
Tift.....	34 300	9	1	3	--	1	4	40	14	17	--	7	2
Toombs.....	24 100	9	1	3	--	2	3	37	10	17	--	10	--
Towns.....	6 200	6	1	2	--	1	2	22	8	13	--	1	--
Treutlen.....	6 000	5	1	1	--	1	2	28	16	6	--	6	--
Troup.....	54 200	11	1	3	--	3	4	38	12	20	--	6	--
Turner.....	9 500	7	1	3	--	1	2	37	12	19	--	6	--
Twiggs.....	10 100	3	1	1	--	1	--	25	11	8	--	6	--
Union.....	10 800	4	1	1	--	1	1	18	6	6	--	6	--
Upson.....	26 700	8	1	3	--	2	2	34	10	16	--	8	--
Walker.....	56 400	12	1	5	--	2	4	49	8	31	--	5	5
Walton.....	33 800	14	1	7	--	2	4	57	10	40	--	7	--
Ware.....	37 000	6	1	1	--	2	2	30	13	5	--	12	--
Warren.....	6 200	7	1	3	--	1	2	28	9	18	--	1	--
Washington.....	19 300	12	1	7	--	1	3	59	10	48	--	1	--
Wayne.....	22 000	8	1	3	--	1	3	34	11	17	--	6	--
Webster.....	2 200	4	1	2	--	1	--	19	8	10	--	1	--
Wheeler.....	5 100	7	1	2	--	1	3	28	7	13	--	8	--
White.....	11 600	5	1	2	--	1	1	24	7	11	--	6	--
Whitfield.....	69 300	10	1	4	--	2	3	42	12	20	--	10	--
Wilcox.....	7 600	8	1	4	--	1	2	42	9	27	--	6	--
Wilkes.....	11 100	8	1	3	--	1	3	32	10	17	--	5	--
Wilkinson.....	10 800	9	1	7	--	1	--	58	9	43	--	6	--
Worth.....	18 700	7	1	4	--	1	1	35	12	22	--	1	--
Hawaii².....	1 062 300	18	3	1	--	--	14	69	29	10	--	--	30
Hawaii.....	111 800	6	1	--	--	--	5	26	11	--	--	--	15
Honolulu ²	816 700	4	--	--	--	--	3	13	--	10	--	--	3
Kauai.....	46 300	2	1	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	3
Maul.....	87 500	6	1	--	--	--	5	18	9	--	--	--	9
Idaho.....	1 002 500	1 065	44	198	--	118	705	4 509	478	1 066	--	581	2 384
Ada.....	193 800	48	1	5	--	3	39	183	9	27	--	17	130
Adams.....	3 300	17	1	2	--	2	12	66	10	10	--	10	36
Bannock.....	68 100	25	1	7	--	2	15	96	9	37	--	10	40
Bear Lake.....	6 600	25	1	5	--	1	18	87	10	28	--	5	44
Benewah.....	8 700	21	1	4	--	2	14	71	9	22	--	10	30
Bingham.....	38 300	32	1	6	--	5	20	140	11	32	--	25	72
Blaine.....	13 200	23	1	4	--	1	17	89	9	22	--	5	53
Boise.....	3 100	13	1	4	--	3	5	65	10	20	--	13	22
Bonner.....	25 900	33	1	8	--	1	23	159	9	45	--	5	100
Bonneville.....	70 600	29	1	6	--	3	19	123	12	34	--	13	64
Boundary.....	7 600	22	1	2	--	1	18	45	9	10	--	5	21
Butte.....	3 100	11	1	3	--	1	6	53	9	15	--	4	25
Camas.....	700	6	1	1	--	1	3	34	9	5	--	5	15
Canyon.....	90 200	58	1	8	--	9	40	204	9	44	--	43	108
Canby.....	8 000	18	1	3	--	3	3	78	9	15	--	15	39
Cassia.....	20 300	32	1	5	--	1	25	136	9	27	--	5	95
Clark.....	700	7	1	2	--	1	3	39	9	12	--	5	13
Clearwater.....	9 400	32	1	4	--	2	25	136	10	22	--	10	94
Custer.....	5 100	17	1	4	--	2	10	83	10	20	--	10	43
Elmore.....	22 000	16	1	2	--	3	12	78	9	10	--	15	44
Franklin.....	9 500	27	1	6	--	2	18	108	10	31	--	10	57
Fremont.....	10 500	29	1	8	--	1	19	154	30	42	--	5	77
Gem.....	11 500	13	1	1	--	1	10	55	9	7	--	5	34
Gooding.....	12 000	24	1	4	--	4	15	104	10	21	--	20	53
Idaho.....	14 200	42	1	7	--	2	32	159	9	39	--	10	101
Jefferson.....	16 500	29	1	7	--	3	18	116	9	38	--	17	52
Jerome.....	15 300	16	1	3	--	2	10	68	10	15	--	10	33
Kootenai.....	67 500	48	1	14	--	6	27	218	9	77	--	30	102
Latah.....	30 600	40	1	9	--	5	25	166	9	50	--	25	82
Lemhi.....	7 200	10	1	2	--	2	5	88	45	12	--	10	21
Lewis.....	3 800	19	1	5	--	3	10	60	8	24	--	15	32
Lincoln.....	3 400	18	1	3	--	3	11	73	9	15	--	15	34
Madison.....	22 000	16	1	2	--	2	11	65	9	12	--	10	34
Minkoka.....	20 900	19	1	5	--	1	12	88	9	24	--	5	50
Nez Perce.....	33 000	25	1	4	--	4	16	113	11	22	--	18	62
Oneida.....	3 500	11	1	1	--	1	8	51	10	5	--	5	31
Owyhee.....	8 600	32	1	3	--	4	24	134	8	15	--	20	90
Payette.....	16 300	24	1	3	--	3	17	72	11	17	--	15	29
Power.....	6 900	16	1	2	--	3	10	68	9	12	--	13	32
Shoshone.....	16 400	33	1	7	--	4	21	175	15	41	--	20	99
Teton.....	3 300	13	1	3	--	1	8	58	9	15	--	5	29
Twin Falls.....	55 800	33	1	8	--	9	15	149	9	43	--	43	54
Valley.....	6 900	12	1	3	--	2	6	59	9	15	--	10	25
Washington.....	8 200	29	1	3	--	3	22	125	10	17	--	15	83
Illinois.....	11 553 200	6 627	102	1 278	1 434	1 029	2 783	38 310	2 443	12 198	11 856	7 140	4 673
Adams.....	68 100	70	1	14	23	6	26	450	37	134	189	42	48
Alexander.....	11 400	14	1	4	--	2	7	58	10	31	--	14	3
Bond.....	16 000	27	1	7	9	2	8	152	12	54	61	14	11
Boone.....	29 400	26	1	3	9	2	11	144	19	29	72	14	10
Brown.....	5 100	19	1	4	8	1	4	137	22	33	67	7	8

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Bureau	37 100	110	1	23	25	22	39	676	41	195	212	148	80
Calhoun	5 600	16	1	5	—	3	7	81	10	38	—	21	12
Carroll	17 700	48	1	7	12	5	23	290	23	61	119	35	52
Cass	14 100	37	1	5	11	4	16	215	16	62	90	28	19
Champaign	171 100	166	1	23	30	18	94	748	36	220	253	126	113
Christian	35 500	104	1	13	17	8	65	479	28	115	147	56	133
Clark	16 500	34	1	4	15	3	11	201	11	36	117	21	16
Clay	14 900	29	1	6	12	6	7	192	20	47	99	21	5
Clinton	33 600	67	1	13	15	12	26	353	22	121	111	76	23
Coles	52 000	80	1	6	12	4	57	266	19	41	97	28	81
Cook	5 297 900	516	1	121	29	152	213	3 602	27	1 440	284	1 054	797
Crawford	20 500	42	1	6	10	4	21	222	17	57	84	28	36
Cumberland	10 900	27	1	4	8	2	12	164	12	31	71	14	36
De Kalb	74 100	79	1	12	19	10	37	479	31	131	182	70	65
De Witt	17 400	53	1	7	13	3	29	240	19	64	122	21	14
Douglas	19 500	67	1	8	9	5	44	264	13	82	76	35	58
Du Page	727 700	169	1	29	9	46	84	1 026	35	390	69	318	214
Edgar	20 800	69	1	8	15	6	39	286	13	62	117	42	52
Edwards	8 200	24	1	4	—	1	18	87	11	40	—	7	29
Effingham	31 700	45	1	10	15	5	14	267	14	80	118	35	20
Fayette	21 800	51	1	7	20	5	18	296	21	60	162	35	18
Ford	14 800	52	1	9	12	4	26	273	19	87	106	28	33
Franklin	42 600	55	1	15	12	13	14	354	14	119	97	91	33
Fulton	38 100	123	1	20	26	13	63	628	68	194	206	86	74
Gallatin	7 500	29	1	7	10	2	9	176	11	65	78	14	8
Greene	15 800	38	1	9	13	3	12	230	12	82	110	21	5
Grundy	31 700	53	1	12	17	13	10	346	25	98	129	91	5
Hamilton	9 000	27	1	5	12	1	8	177	13	39	104	7	14
Hancock	23 000	68	1	15	25	8	19	463	37	129	185	56	56
Hardin	5 300	7	1	3	—	—	2	42	9	26	—	7	—
Henderson	8 800	35	1	8	11	2	13	201	25	65	87	14	10
Henry	54 700	86	1	15	24	10	36	509	31	128	216	70	64
Iroquois	31 900	153	1	21	26	14	91	627	32	198	230	98	69
Jackson	60 500	55	1	11	16	10	17	349	21	101	127	70	30
Jasper	11 200	27	1	7	11	1	7	196	19	67	98	7	5
Jefferson	38 100	52	1	9	16	18	8	358	23	79	125	126	5
Jersey	20 200	27	1	6	11	1	8	170	19	48	85	7	11
Jo Daviess	23 100	54	1	10	23	6	14	395	30	94	209	42	20
Johnson	10 900	23	1	7	—	7	8	126	10	62	—	49	5
Kane	305 800	93	1	19	16	11	46	572	35	200	139	78	120
Kankakee	98 000	93	1	17	17	14	44	473	37	161	133	91	51
Kendall	37 100	36	1	6	9	6	14	220	24	52	82	42	20
Knox	66 300	70	1	14	21	6	28	413	40	132	161	42	38
Lake	480 200	186	1	43	18	51	73	1 154	32	407	143	356	216
La Salle	108 200	128	1	23	37	34	33	792	38	188	303	230	23
Lawrence	17 500	37	1	6	9	2	19	170	14	57	66	14	19
Lee	34 700	66	1	12	22	7	24	379	35	113	167	41	23
Livingston	40 200	100	1	14	30	17	38	615	35	130	258	119	73
Logan	31 200	65	1	11	17	9	27	397	22	127	144	63	41
McDonough	34 800	52	1	10	19	5	17	346	29	93	164	35	25
McHenry	162 400	100	1	24	17	22	36	616	34	214	135	154	79
McLean	122 700	129	1	21	31	11	65	670	28	191	280	77	94
Macon	126 700	79	1	12	17	9	40	413	38	106	164	64	41
Macoupin	49 100	75	1	26	26	9	13	588	63	252	199	63	21
Madison	250 200	137	1	26	24	16	70	690	38	267	202	112	71
Marion	43 500	63	1	14	17	15	16	395	29	114	139	105	8
Marshall	13 200	42	1	8	12	6	15	241	19	72	93	42	15
Mason	17 400	55	1	8	13	6	27	287	17	71	105	42	52
Massac	14 900	16	1	3	—	3	9	73	9	35	—	21	8
Menard	11 700	20	1	5	—	3	11	99	17	47	—	21	14
Mercer	18 300	49	1	10	15	4	19	308	17	87	130	28	46
Monroe	21 200	26	1	6	—	3	16	139	31	64	—	21	23
Montgomery	31 800	83	1	20	19	5	38	440	27	163	155	35	60
Morgan	37 200	28	1	10	—	5	12	149	10	96	—	35	8
Moultrie	14 500	41	1	6	8	3	23	175	20	45	67	21	22
Ogle	45 300	67	1	12	25	13	16	461	31	129	188	91	22
Peoria	183 400	86	1	14	20	19	33	535	36	154	184	126	35
Perry	22 000	23	1	6	—	7	9	114	11	46	—	49	8
Piatt	16 100	62	1	8	9	5	40	294	14	76	101	35	68
Pike	18 000	64	1	18	24	7	14	428	18	162	178	49	21
Pope	4 400	9	1	3	—	1	4	53	9	29	—	7	8
Pulaski	6 500	13	1	7	—	2	3	102	9	69	—	14	10
Putnam	5 900	22	1	4	4	2	9	113	11	49	34	14	5
Randolph	35 300	40	1	14	—	8	17	219	10	138	—	53	18
Richland	17 600	26	1	5	9	3	8	152	14	41	68	21	8
Rock Island	159 700	77	1	15	18	10	33	478	34	155	164	70	55
St Clair	269 700	125	1	28	22	28	46	746	43	278	181	196	48
Saline	28 400	39	1	6	13	5	14	250	39	53	102	35	21
Sangamon	178 900	99	1	25	27	13	33	584	38	199	233	91	23
Schuyler	7 800	26	1	4	13	1	7	166	12	41	101	7	5
Scott	6 000	20	1	7	—	2	10	109	8	67	—	14	20
Shelby	23 500	72	1	11	24	9	27	414	39	94	182	63	36
Stark	6 800	24	1	4	8	5	6	156	13	37	61	35	10
Stephenson	49 400	58	1	11	18	6	20	343	29	101	141	35	37
Tazewell	124 700	112	1	16	19	22	54	587	30	157	155	154	91
Union	18 000	24	1	6	—	8	9	137	11	49	—	56	21
Vermilion	91 300	115	1	20	19	18	59	539	37	180	155	112	55
Wabash	13 900	28	1	4	—	2	9	90	15	30	—	14	31
Warren	20 500	35	1	5	15	5	9	237	23	43	118	35	20
Washington	15 200	52	1	12	16	7	16	316	22	104	118	49	23

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Wayne	18 100	52	1	9	20	8	14	337	21	93	148	56	19
White	17 800	38	1	10	10	5	12	242	13	92	91	35	11
Whiteside	62 800	82	1	11	22	11	37	442	35	101	160	77	69
Will	338 400	146	1	24	24	30	67	875	36	237	220	211	171
Williamson	58 000	38	1	16	-	6	15	245	29	151	-	43	22
Winnebago	250 900	72	1	11	14	12	34	361	37	98	101	84	41
Woodford	32 300	63	1	15	17	9	21	376	21	128	134	63	30
Indiana	5 503 600	2 806	91	567	1 008	304	836	10 880	1 758	3 122	4 072	1 429	499
Adams	30 300	28	1	4	12	3	8	102	18	19	48	14	3
Allen	295 300	42	1	6	20	4	11	165	24	39	82	17	3
Bartholomew	64 500	28	1	6	12	2	7	115	19	31	49	12	4
Benton	9 800	28	1	6	11	1	9	101	18	29	44	7	3
Blackford	15 000	19	1	3	4	1	10	64	20	20	16	5	3
Boone	38 400	35	1	7	12	3	12	122	20	39	48	12	3
Brown	12 800	11	1	1	4	1	4	46	20	4	16	5	3
Carroll	19 100	30	1	5	14	2	8	124	18	25	56	12	13
Cass	39 700	31	1	5	14	3	8	129	18	31	56	15	9
Clark	89 800	43	1	6	12	3	21	130	19	37	48	17	9
Clay	24 700	23	1	7	11	1	3	105	18	33	44	7	3
Clinton	31 100	32	1	6	14	4	7	140	20	33	60	24	3
Crawford	10 300	20	1	6	9	1	3	88	19	23	36	7	3
Davies	28 700	28	1	7	10	3	7	125	24	34	44	15	8
Dearborn	37 200	34	1	7	14	3	9	141	19	38	55	21	8
Decatur	23 500	23	1	6	9	2	5	93	19	28	36	7	3
De Kalb	33 800	36	1	8	15	3	9	144	18	44	60	17	5
Delaware	120 900	37	1	7	12	7	10	153	21	47	48	34	3
Dubois	36 000	35	1	5	12	4	13	119	20	26	48	15	10
Elkhart	146 400	47	1	7	16	7	16	166	26	51	64	22	3
Fayette	27 500	15	1	1	9	1	3	65	18	9	36	-	2
Floyd	63 000	15	1	3	5	1	5	68	19	24	20	-	5
Fountain	18 600	32	1	8	11	3	9	121	18	41	44	15	3
Franklin	20 100	23	1	5	13	1	3	102	18	24	52	7	1
Fulton	18 700	24	1	4	8	3	8	83	21	19	32	5	6
Gibson	33 500	34	1	10	10	3	10	129	18	47	40	17	6
Grant	77 100	43	1	10	13	4	15	171	25	64	53	26	3
Greene	30 400	44	1	7	15	7	14	147	19	34	60	28	6
Hamilton	94 200	42	1	8	9	6	18	148	28	44	36	32	8
Hancock	44 900	28	1	7	9	4	7	122	20	39	40	20	3
Harrison	29 100	29	1	9	12	3	4	122	21	38	48	12	3
Hendricks	74 500	46	1	10	12	6	17	144	11	44	48	30	11
Henry	50 100	45	1	15	13	5	11	175	20	71	52	29	3
Howard	85 200	26	1	3	11	5	6	111	19	23	44	22	3
Huntington	35 500	28	1	6	12	1	8	103	19	31	48	-	5
Jackson	37 100	31	1	4	12	4	10	105	19	23	48	12	3
Jasper	26 300	29	1	4	13	2	9	107	18	24	52	7	6
Jay	21 800	23	1	6	12	1	3	108	19	34	48	7	-
Jefferson	29 300	24	1	4	10	2	7	92	18	21	40	10	3
Jennings	22 800	18	1	2	11	1	3	73	12	14	44	-	3
Johnson	83 200	41	1	8	9	6	17	141	19	52	36	28	6
Knox	41 400	29	1	9	10	3	6	123	21	44	40	15	3
Kosciusko	63 600	44	1	13	17	4	9	166	19	61	68	15	3
Lagrange	26 000	22	1	3	11	3	4	95	18	14	44	16	3
Lake	491 700	90	1	18	11	16	44	289	18	140	49	64	18
La Porte	106 100	50	1	11	21	8	9	198	18	69	84	24	3
Lawrence	42 400	22	1	3	9	1	8	86	20	20	36	7	3
Madison	132 700	48	1	15	14	5	13	200	20	88	56	31	5
Marion ²	785 000	57	-	18	9	11	19	220	-	117	43	49	11
Marshall	41 300	34	1	6	10	5	12	111	19	30	40	19	3
Martin	11 000	17	1	3	6	2	5	81	19	17	27	10	8
Miami	38 000	33	1	7	14	4	7	145	18	39	56	28	4
Monroe	101 700	29	1	3	11	2	12	95	15	22	45	12	1
Montgomery	35 300	38	1	11	11	3	12	142	20	56	44	19	3
Morgan	53 000	38	1	7	14	4	12	159	36	39	56	20	8
Newton	13 900	28	1	5	10	2	10	93	18	20	40	12	3
Noble	37 200	35	1	7	13	3	11	131	21	36	52	19	3
Ohio	5 300	10	1	1	4	1	3	49	18	7	16	5	3
Orange	19 300	27	1	4	10	3	9	94	19	17	40	15	3
Owen	16 900	19	1	2	13	1	2	88	18	8	52	7	3
Parke	15 900	35	1	7	13	3	11	135	19	35	53	19	9
Perry	19 000	22	1	3	7	3	8	79	18	22	28	5	6
Pike	13 200	21	1	3	9	1	7	86	19	18	36	5	8
Porter	123 100	50	1	11	12	9	17	193	20	66	48	38	21
Posey	25 800	28	1	5	10	3	9	97	19	25	40	10	3
Pulaski	13 200	25	1	4	12	2	6	102	18	19	48	14	3
Pulnam	30 000	32	1	5	13	4	9	134	21	23	52	19	19
Randolph	28 000	34	1	9	11	5	8	135	19	44	44	25	3
Ripley	25 400	31	1	7	11	4	8	120	19	32	44	22	3
Rush	18 800	21	1	3	12	1	4	89	19	18	48	-	4
St Joseph	241 400	40	1	9	13	5	12	155	22	57	52	21	3
Scott	20 400	16	1	2	5	2	6	76	21	12	20	10	13
Shelby	39 500	28	1	2	14	4	7	113	20	13	56	21	3
Spencer	20 300	27	1	6	9	2	9	104	20	32	37	12	3
Starke	21 400	20	1	3	9	3	4	94	20	16	38	12	8
Steuben	26 500	27	1	6	12	3	5	117	19	27	48	17	6
Sullivan	20 600	27	1	7	9	2	8	115	20	35	36	10	14
Switzerland	7 300	14	1	2	6	1	4	60	18	8	24	7	3
Tippecanoe	124 400	39	1	6	13	3	16	140	21	45	52	14	8
Tipton	16 200	16	1	4	6	2	3	74	21	21	24	7	3

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Union	7 000	13	1	2	6	1	3	66	21	10	25	7	3
Vanderburgh	167 600	18	1	2	8	1	6	85	19	16	33	7	10
Vermillion	17 600	23	1	7	5	2	8	97	19	41	20	14	3
Vigo	109 500	25	1	4	12	1	7	108	16	24	48	7	13
Wabash	35 200	25	1	5	7	3	9	92	20	29	28	12	3
Warren	8 500	25	1	4	12	1	7	94	18	14	48	5	9
Warrick	45 400	26	1	6	10	1	8	87	18	29	40	7	3
Washington	22 500	36	1	8	13	3	11	121	11	36	53	12	9
Wayne	72 200	46	1	14	15	5	11	197	18	82	60	29	8
Wells	24 400	25	1	5	9	3	7	84	18	23	36	14	3
White	23 300	37	1	7	12	4	13	125	19	36	48	19	3
Whitley	27 000	34	1	4	9	9	11	111	18	19	38	29	7
Iowa.....	2 650 600	1 877	99	955	-	451	372	16 734	6 598	6 444	-	2 474	1 216
Adair	8 800	11	1	5	-	3	2	153	80	39	-	15	19
Adams	5 400	8	1	4	-	2	1	96	58	23	-	10	6
Allamakee	15 100	13	1	6	-	3	3	173	98	52	-	15	8
Appanoose	14 300	16	1	11	-	3	1	108	16	70	-	17	5
Audubon	7 900	10	1	5	-	2	2	113	64	31	-	10	8
Benton	22 700	26	1	14	-	6	5	252	124	87	-	30	11
Black Hawk	127 600	18	1	9	-	6	2	185	71	71	-	38	5
Boone	25 700	16	1	9	-	5	1	165	76	59	-	25	5
Bremer	23 900	17	1	8	-	7	1	177	79	58	-	35	5
Buchanan	21 900	16	1	11	-	3	1	171	78	71	-	17	5
Buena Vista	20 500	18	1	10	-	5	2	189	82	74	-	25	8
Butler	16 700	19	1	10	-	7	1	163	56	67	-	35	5
Calhoun	12 200	21	1	11	-	7	2	191	72	79	-	35	5
Carroll	22 500	22	1	13	-	4	4	192	84	80	-	20	8
Cass	16 100	14	1	8	-	4	1	155	74	54	-	22	5
Cedar	18 500	16	1	8	-	6	1	172	79	58	-	30	5
Cerro Gordo	48 800	33	1	10	-	6	16	210	56	67	-	38	49
Cherokee	15 200	16	1	8	-	5	2	97	10	49	-	25	13
Chickasaw	14 800	14	1	8	-	3	2	83	10	53	-	15	5
Clarke	8 600	7	1	3	-	2	1	99	64	18	-	12	5
Clay	18 300	20	1	10	-	5	4	181	74	75	-	27	5
Clayton	20 700	26	1	18	-	6	1	254	96	119	-	34	5
Clinton	53 600	27	1	14	-	8	4	229	80	92	-	44	13
Crawford	18 700	21	1	13	-	6	1	152	30	87	-	30	5
Dallas	29 800	25	1	14	-	8	2	220	84	88	-	40	8
Davis	8 900	10	1	4	-	1	4	138	92	28	-	7	11
Decatur	8 900	15	1	10	-	3	1	174	93	61	-	15	5
Delaware	19 100	19	1	12	-	3	3	171	64	82	-	16	9
Des Moines	44 600	19	1	5	-	5	8	159	69	34	-	29	27
Dickinson	15 200	18	1	10	-	5	2	174	63	76	-	25	10
Dubuque	91 100	28	1	21	-	2	4	167	15	135	-	12	5
Emmet	11 900	15	1	6	-	4	4	130	58	38	-	20	14
Fayette	23 500	22	1	14	-	5	2	199	68	94	-	29	8
Floyd	18 600	17	1	7	-	3	6	134	56	43	-	15	20
Franklin	12 300	30	1	8	-	3	18	209	95	52	-	15	47
Fremont	8 900	20	1	8	-	4	7	165	66	50	-	22	27
Greene	11 200	14	1	7	-	4	2	157	85	44	-	20	8
Grundy	13 200	17	1	9	-	5	2	176	71	72	-	25	8
Guthrie	11 400	19	1	9	-	6	3	188	84	61	-	30	13
Hamilton	17 000	16	1	9	-	4	2	96	9	59	-	20	8
Hancock	13 300	18	1	8	-	6	3	166	72	53	-	30	11
Hardin	20 800	33	1	12	-	8	12	244	70	97	-	42	35
Harrison	15 800	24	1	10	-	5	8	223	109	64	-	24	26
Henry	18 600	19	1	11	-	4	3	158	56	69	-	22	11
Howard	10 600	9	1	5	-	2	1	117	67	36	-	9	5
Humboldt	11 600	18	1	12	-	4	1	128	10	93	-	20	5
Ida	8 900	10	1	5	-	3	1	108	56	30	-	17	5
Iowa	15 000	20	1	7	-	6	6	102	8	43	-	34	17
Jackson	22 100	24	1	13	-	5	5	230	100	88	-	25	17
Jasper	35 900	25	1	13	-	6	5	217	84	88	-	34	11
Jefferson	16 500	9	1	6	-	1	1	115	63	40	-	7	5
Johnson	85 300	17	1	11	-	4	1	112	10	75	-	22	5
Jones	20 000	18	1	9	-	5	3	170	74	61	-	27	8
Keokuk	12 300	24	1	16	-	5	2	154	8	113	-	28	5
Kossuth	20 300	21	1	12	-	7	1	279	155	80	-	39	5
Lee	41 300	18	1	8	-	3	6	171	72	58	-	19	22
Linn	168 800	39	1	17	-	12	9	292	90	110	-	78	14
Louisa	12 000	27	1	9	-	4	13	190	60	63	-	20	47
Lucas	9 800	10	1	5	-	2	2	101	56	30	-	10	5
Lyon	12 500	14	1	8	-	4	1	161	88	48	-	20	5
Madison	12 400	14	1	8	-	3	2	143	72	51	-	15	5
Mahaska	22 300	14	1	9	-	3	1	163	80	61	-	17	5
Marion	29 700	17	1	10	-	5	1	150	56	64	-	25	5
Marshall	40 500	22	1	13	-	6	2	197	71	82	-	36	8
Mills	13 400	24	1	7	-	3	13	117	8	49	-	15	45
Mitchell	11 600	13	1	8	-	2	2	146	72	54	-	12	8
Monona	10 600	23	1	10	-	4	8	214	104	62	-	22	26
Monroe	8 600	6	1	3	-	1	1	96	64	20	-	7	5
Montgomery	12 600	11	1	6	-	3	1	119	58	43	-	15	5
Muscatine	41 300	21	1	8	-	3	9	114	11	57	-	17	29
O'Brien	16 000	18	1	9	-	7	1	158	43	73	-	37	5
Osceola	7 900	8	1	5	-	1	1	50	10	30	-	5	5
Page	17 700	18	1	11	-	4	2	179	72	70	-	20	17
Palo Alto	11 700	20	1	9	-	5	5	183	80	55	-	31	17
Plymouth	23 900	16	1	11	-	5	1	223	106	83	-	29	5

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Pocahontas.....	10 900	16	1	8	--	6	1	166	78	53	--	30	5
Polk.....	315 800	50	1	17	--	10	22	313	83	106	--	64	60
Pottawattamie.....	88 000	32	1	14	--	10	7	324	145	92	--	60	27
Poweshiek.....	18 700	13	1	8	--	3	1	151	72	55	--	19	5
Ringgold.....	5 600	16	1	10	--	3	2	185	100	62	--	15	8
Sac.....	12 300	17	1	9	--	6	1	165	72	58	--	30	5
Scott.....	156 900	33	1	17	--	5	10	249	76	118	--	37	18
Shelby.....	14 400	18	1	11	--	4	2	182	80	70	--	22	10
Sioux.....	30 500	22	1	13	--	6	2	236	99	102	--	30	5
Story.....	72 500	26	1	14	--	8	3	161	9	99	--	42	11
Tama.....	18 800	21	1	12	--	5	3	122	8	74	--	29	11
Taylor.....	7 800	15	1	9	--	4	1	169	81	63	--	20	5
Union.....	13 200	17	1	8	--	3	5	161	77	55	--	18	11
Van Buren.....	8 200	14	1	8	--	3	2	152	79	48	--	17	8
Wapello.....	38 000	15	1	7	--	5	2	149	64	44	--	33	8
Warren.....	35 800	29	1	13	--	5	10	221	74	97	--	27	23
Washington.....	19 800	14	1	8	--	3	2	173	95	52	--	21	5
Wayne.....	7 400	13	1	8	--	3	1	80	9	51	--	15	5
Webster.....	42 700	30	1	13	--	6	10	253	102	85	--	38	28
Winnebago.....	12 700	24	1	7	--	4	12	125	8	55	--	24	38
Winnashiek.....	22 000	14	1	8	--	4	1	180	90	61	--	24	5
Woodbury.....	98 600	28	1	15	--	8	4	254	101	94	--	48	11
Worth.....	8 800	11	1	7	--	2	1	84	25	44	--	10	5
Wright.....	15 200	16	1	8	--	5	2	172	75	63	--	27	7
Kansas.....	2 460 400	3 603	105	627	1 360	324	1 387	16 066	882	3 964	4 082	2 243	4 895
Allen.....	15 700	48	1	9	12	4	22	274	8	56	36	27	147
Anderson.....	8 200	38	1	7	15	2	19	164	8	39	42	13	62
Atchison.....	17 900	37	1	5	8	2	21	152	8	33	24	14	73
Barber.....	6 900	43	1	7	18	2	15	161	8	42	54	18	39
Barton.....	32 800	46	1	9	22	5	9	191	8	58	66	34	25
Bourbon.....	15 600	41	1	6	11	3	20	172	8	43	33	20	68
Brown.....	11 300	42	1	10	10	2	19	192	8	59	30	14	81
Butler.....	48 000	67	1	13	29	10	14	339	8	81	90	68	92
Chase.....	3 100	24	1	5	9	1	8	112	8	31	27	7	39
Chautauqua.....	4 600	33	1	6	5	2	19	150	9	36	15	14	76
Cherokee.....	22 200	36	1	8	14	4	9	191	8	71	42	28	42
Cheyenne.....	3 600	17	1	2	8	2	4	67	9	12	24	14	8
Clark.....	2 600	12	1	3	3	2	3	64	8	18	9	14	15
Clay.....	9 300	64	1	8	18	1	36	178	8	51	54	7	58
Cloud.....	11 700	50	1	6	18	3	22	170	8	35	54	20	53
Coffey.....	8 900	42	1	6	14	3	18	169	17	37	42	21	52
Comanche.....	2 500	15	1	3	4	1	6	64	9	18	12	7	18
Cowley.....	37 000	58	1	7	25	6	19	266	8	68	75	40	105
Crawford.....	37 600	36	1	10	9	5	11	188	8	32	27	35	56
Decatur.....	4 300	44	1	4	25	2	12	144	8	24	75	14	23
Dickinson.....	19 800	73	1	9	24	5	34	290	8	56	72	35	119
Doniphan.....	9 100	41	1	8	9	6	17	196	8	48	27	41	72
Douglas.....	72 600	36	1	4	9	3	19	184	8	22	27	21	106
Edwards.....	4 000	23	1	4	10	2	6	91	8	24	30	14	15
Elk.....	3 600	31	1	5	10	2	13	122	9	37	30	14	32
Ellis.....	27 700	33	1	4	9	3	16	139	8	24	27	21	59
Ellsworth.....	6 300	30	1	5	19	2	9	126	8	30	57	14	17
Finney.....	30 300	18	1	2	7	3	5	78	8	11	21	20	18
Ford.....	26 300	33	1	4	14	4	10	136	8	29	42	27	29
Franklin.....	21 900	47	1	8	16	4	18	193	8	48	48	28	61
Geary.....	31 100	25	1	3	8	1	12	115	8	17	24	7	59
Gove.....	3 500	19	1	5	9	3	1	95	9	33	27	21	5
Graham.....	4 000	21	1	3	13	2	2	82	8	21	39	14	--
Grant.....	6 900	6	1	1	--	1	3	29	9	8	--	7	5
Gray.....	5 400	20	1	5	7	4	3	110	9	35	21	28	17
Greeley.....	1 800	6	1	2	--	1	2	36	8	13	--	7	8
Greenwood.....	8 200	39	1	7	15	3	13	178	8	40	45	21	64
Hamilton.....	2 500	10	1	2	3	1	3	52	8	13	9	7	15
Harper.....	7 500	32	1	7	6	2	16	141	8	44	21	15	53
Harvey.....	30 800	39	1	7	15	5	11	153	8	43	45	35	22
Haskell.....	3 900	13	1	2	3	2	5	59	8	12	9	14	15
Hodgeman.....	2 300	17	1	2	9	2	3	71	8	12	27	14	10
Jackson.....	11 700	37	1	9	3	3	21	169	8	56	9	21	75
Jefferson.....	16 000	71	1	8	12	6	44	264	8	48	36	42	130
Jewell.....	4 700	48	1	7	25	3	3	175	8	42	75	21	29
Johnson.....	318 300	57	1	20	9	7	20	315	10	159	27	48	71
Keary.....	3 900	17	1	2	7	2	5	79	8	13	21	14	23
Kingman.....	8 900	36	1	7	23	2	3	143	8	42	69	14	10
Kiowa.....	3 800	13	1	3	--	3	6	83	13	21	--	21	8
Labette.....	25 400	47	1	8	16	5	17	201	8	49	48	34	62
Lane.....	2 500	17	1	1	8	2	5	76	9	6	24	14	23
Leavenworth.....	60 600	35	1	6	10	6	12	179	8	45	30	35	61
Lincoln.....	3 700	33	1	4	20	2	6	129	8	24	60	14	23
Linn.....	8 200	34	1	6	11	3	13	155	8	40	33	21	53
Logan.....	3 200	19	1	3	11	2	2	79	9	18	33	14	5
Lyon.....	35 100	36	1	9	11	3	12	205	8	53	33	21	90
McPherson.....	27 600	54	1	8	25	5	15	227	10	50	75	35	57
Marion.....	13 100	65	1	12	24	5	23	250	8	68	71	35	68
Marshall.....	12 800	73	1	9	25	4	34	280	9	58	75	28	110
Meade.....	4 600	21	1	3	9	2	6	94	8	18	27	14	27
Miami.....	22 800	35	1	4	13	3	14	139	8	26	39	21	45
Mitchell.....	7 700	59	1	7	20	2	7	188	8	57	60	14	47
Montgomery.....	41 200	61	1	9	12	6	33	298	8	54	36	40	160
Morris.....	8 300	37	1	7	11	1	17	131	7	43	33	7	41
Morton.....	3 500	10	1	3	--	2	4	54	8	19	--	14	13

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Nemaha.....	10 800	54	1	8	20	3	22	198	8	49	60	21	60
Neosho.....	18 800	54	1	7	12	3	31	189	8	41	36	20	94
Ness.....	4 500	24	1	5	10	4	4	112	8	31	30	28	15
Norton.....	6 300	26	1	5	5	3	12	102	9	32	15	21	25
Osage.....	15 600	56	1	9	16	5	25	230	8	59	48	35	80
Osborne.....	5 400	46	1	5	23	1	16	139	8	32	69	7	23
Ottawa.....	5 800	46	1	5	20	2	18	166	8	31	60	14	53
Pawnee.....	7 600	31	1	4	21	2	3	127	8	27	63	14	15
Phillips.....	6 900	44	1	6	25	3	7	170	8	51	75	21	15
Pottawatomie.....	15 600	59	1	11	23	4	20	239	8	66	69	28	68
Pratt.....	10 900	23	1	7	7	3	5	105	8	41	21	20	15
Rawlins.....	3 800	20	1	3	10	2	4	83	8	23	30	14	8
Reno.....	65 300	70	1	14	31	7	17	300	8	87	93	48	64
Republic.....	7 100	66	1	8	19	3	35	281	8	47	57	21	148
Rice.....	11 200	43	1	9	20	4	9	186	8	56	60	28	34
Riley.....	63 400	38	1	5	14	3	15	136	7	32	42	21	34
Rooks.....	6 800	44	1	6	12	3	22	157	9	34	36	21	57
Rush.....	4 200	26	1	8	12	2	3	126	11	44	35	14	21
Russell.....	8 600	35	1	8	12	2	12	147	8	58	36	15	30
Saline.....	50 000	41	1	6	18	3	13	176	8	35	54	21	58
Scott.....	5 800	10	1	1	4	1	3	47	8	10	12	7	10
Sedgwick.....	391 100	90	1	19	27	10	33	421	9	121	81	70	140
Seward.....	18 900	12	1	2	5	3	3	58	8	11	9	20	10
Shawnee.....	160 800	49	1	5	12	6	25	218	8	35	36	35	104
Sheridan.....	3 300	21	1	2	14	1	3	73	9	10	42	7	5
Sherman.....	7 200	20	1	2	13	1	3	75	9	12	39	7	8
Smith.....	5 500	44	1	6	25	2	10	165	10	36	75	14	30
Stafford.....	5 700	47	1	6	21	3	16	186	8	35	63	21	59
Stanton.....	2 400	7	1	2	-	1	3	32	8	12	-	7	5
Stevens.....	4 900	7	1	2	-	2	2	46	8	13	-	14	11
Sumner.....	25 500	67	1	11	30	7	18	295	8	71	90	49	77
Thomas.....	8 600	30	1	5	13	4	7	146	11	32	39	32	32
Trego.....	4 100	12	1	2	7	1	1	56	9	14	21	7	5
Wabaunsee.....	6 700	36	1	7	13	2	13	147	8	44	39	14	42
Wallace.....	1 900	11	1	2	4	2	2	56	8	12	12	14	10
Washington.....	7 500	68	1	10	25	4	28	249	8	61	75	28	77
Wichita.....	2 900	5	1	1	-	1	2	32	8	7	-	7	10
Wilson.....	11 800	59	1	7	15	3	33	230	8	37	45	21	119
Woodson.....	4 300	23	1	3	6	1	12	81	8	20	18	7	28
Wyandotte.....	174 100	19	1	3	1	5	9	101	10	22	3	34	32
Kentucky.....	3 727 900	1 303	119	437	-	178	569	6 626	1 820	2 686	-	904	1 216
Adair.....	15 800	8	1	1	-	1	5	40	21	7	-	5	7
Allen.....	14 600	7	1	1	-	1	4	37	17	7	-	5	8
Anderson.....	13 800	9	1	1	-	1	6	36	14	7	-	5	10
Ballard.....	8 100	9	1	5	-	1	2	54	12	29	-	5	8
Barren.....	33 700	9	1	4	-	3	1	71	14	34	-	16	7
Bath.....	10 100	10	1	3	-	1	5	48	12	19	-	5	12
Ball.....	33 900	10	1	2	-	3	4	58	15	22	-	15	6
Boone.....	51 900	17	1	3	-	2	11	83	13	25	-	10	35
Bourbon.....	19 600	10	1	3	-	2	4	59	21	21	-	10	7
Boyd.....	53 300	17	1	2	-	3	11	57	12	13	-	15	17
Boyle.....	25 500	13	1	3	-	2	7	55	13	21	-	10	11
Bracken.....	7 600	11	1	4	-	2	4	59	17	24	-	11	7
Breathitt.....	16 700	7	1	1	-	2	3	45	20	8	-	10	7
Breckinridge.....	17 000	11	1	3	-	2	5	57	19	21	-	10	7
Bullitt.....	46 400	17	1	6	-	1	7	94	16	56	-	5	17
Butler.....	11 100	10	1	3	-	1	5	40	11	17	-	5	7
Caldwell.....	13 300	6	1	2	-	1	2	43	17	14	-	5	7
Calloway.....	28 700	12	1	2	-	2	7	48	13	18	-	10	7
Campbell.....	81 700	34	1	15	-	7	11	174	12	101	-	36	25
Carlisle.....	5 000	8	1	2	-	1	4	44	12	13	-	5	14
Carroll.....	9 600	11	1	5	-	1	4	53	13	28	-	5	7
Carter.....	25 400	7	1	2	-	1	3	38	12	13	-	6	7
Casey.....	15 000	6	1	1	-	1	3	42	23	7	-	5	7
Christian.....	63 300	9	1	5	-	1	2	72	20	40	-	5	7
Clark.....	29 100	6	1	1	-	1	3	39	21	6	-	5	7
Clay.....	23 600	7	1	1	-	1	2	37	18	7	-	5	7
Clinton.....	9 900	5	1	1	-	1	4	37	17	8	-	5	7
Crittenden.....	8 800	6	1	2	-	1	4	36	12	13	-	5	6
Cumberland.....	7 500	7	1	1	-	1	4	42	23	7	-	5	7
Davless.....	87 500	11	1	2	-	2	6	44	17	10	-	10	7
Edmonson.....	10 800	7	1	1	-	1	4	36	18	7	-	5	6
Elliott.....	6 600	5	1	1	-	1	2	36	14	10	-	5	7
Estill.....	15 000	7	1	2	-	1	3	37	10	15	-	5	7
Fayette ²	212 900	4	-	1	-	1	2	39	-	29	-	5	5
Fleming.....	12 400	8	1	2	-	1	4	44	19	13	-	5	7
Floyd.....	51 000	16	1	5	-	1	9	63	15	33	-	5	10
Franklin.....	44 000	9	1	1	-	2	5	41	18	5	-	11	7
Fulton.....	8 000	9	1	2	-	2	4	44	15	12	-	10	7
Gallatin.....	4 900	7	1	3	-	1	2	44	15	17	-	5	7
Garrard.....	11 800	7	1	1	-	1	4	40	17	7	-	5	11
Grant.....	14 100	11	1	4	-	2	4	54	9	27	-	11	7
Graves.....	32 900	19	1	3	-	2	13	50	10	23	-	10	7
Grayson.....	21 600	9	1	3	-	1	4	49	18	19	-	5	7
Green.....	10 700	6	1	1	-	1	3	29	10	7	-	5	7
Greenup.....	38 000	21	1	8	-	3	9	115	8	59	-	15	33
Hancock.....	8 000	6	1	2	-	1	2	41	14	15	-	6	7
Hardin.....	93 800	12	1	5	-	3	3	80	24	34	-	15	7
Harlan.....	41 900	14	1	7	-	2	4	85	18	50	-	10	7
Harrison.....	15 800	8	1	2	-	1	4	48	22	10	-	5	11
Hart.....	15 700	8	1	3	-	1	3	49	17	20	-	5	7

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Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Henderson	42 300	8	1	2	-	1	4	44	17	12	-	5	10
Henry	13 300	17	1	6	-	2	8	77	19	33	-	10	15
Hickman	5 600	5	1	2	-	1	1	40	14	14	-	5	7
Hopkins	48 600	18	1	9	-	2	6	87	14	58	-	10	5
Jackson	12 500	4	1	1	-	1	1	29	11	6	-	5	7
Jefferson	680 700	131	1	95	-	2	33	673	16	578	-	12	67
Jessamine	29 200	10	1	2	-	1	6	41	13	12	-	5	11
Johnson	25 600	8	1	1	-	2	4	35	10	7	-	11	7
Kenton	137 600	34	1	21	-	5	7	208	16	146	-	25	21
Knott	18 400	9	1	2	-	1	5	41	15	14	-	5	7
Knox	29 900	8	1	1	-	2	4	34	10	7	-	10	7
Laurel	12 200	10	1	2	-	1	6	39	14	13	-	5	7
Laurel	42 400	9	1	1	-	2	5	44	20	7	-	10	7
Lawrence	14 400	8	1	2	-	1	4	43	10	14	-	5	14
Lee	8 000	8	1	1	-	1	5	34	15	7	-	5	7
Leslie	15 200	7	1	1	-	1	4	33	16	5	-	5	7
Letcher	30 100	9	1	3	-	2	3	59	17	21	-	10	11
Lewis	14 200	7	1	2	-	1	3	36	12	12	-	5	7
Lincoln	19 300	11	1	3	-	1	6	50	16	19	-	5	11
Livingston	9 000	11	1	4	-	1	5	61	15	23	-	5	18
Logan	25 600	14	1	4	-	2	7	102	50	26	-	10	14
Lyon	6 400	8	1	2	-	1	4	36	10	14	-	5	7
McCracken	60 300	13	1	2	-	2	8	36	7	10	-	10	9
McCreary	16 400	10	1	1	-	1	8	35	15	5	-	5	15
McLean	9 900	9	1	4	-	1	3	61	20	24	-	5	12
Madison	54 900	12	1	2	-	3	6	49	13	14	-	15	7
Magoffin	14 300	6	1	1	-	1	3	29	10	7	-	5	7
Marion	17 700	11	1	4	-	1	5	49	13	25	-	5	6
Marshall	25 600	10	1	3	-	1	5	46	13	21	-	5	7
Martin	14 400	8	1	2	-	1	4	39	15	12	-	5	7
Mason	17 000	13	1	4	-	2	6	58	15	26	-	10	7
Meade	23 000	7	1	3	-	1	2	47	16	19	-	5	7
Menifee	5 300	5	1	1	-	1	2	29	12	5	-	5	7
Mercer	19 200	10	1	2	-	3	4	52	13	13	-	15	11
Metcalfe	9 700	6	1	1	-	1	3	35	14	9	-	5	7
Monroe	12 200	10	1	3	-	1	5	41	11	18	-	5	7
Montgomery	20 600	13	1	3	-	1	8	56	16	20	-	5	15
Morgan	12 000	6	1	1	-	1	3	32	12	8	-	5	7
Muhlenberg	31 900	15	1	6	-	1	7	71	17	40	-	7	7
Nelson	29 600	11	1	4	-	2	4	56	13	26	-	10	7
Nicholas	7 200	7	1	1	-	1	4	43	24	7	-	5	7
Ohio	21 400	12	1	6	-	1	4	73	20	41	-	5	7
Oldham	30 700	25	1	6	-	1	17	119	21	40	-	5	53
Owen	9 400	8	1	3	-	1	3	45	15	5	-	5	7
Owsley	5 600	5	1	1	-	1	3	30	13	8	-	5	7
Pendleton	10 900	10	1	2	-	1	6	41	15	14	-	5	7
Perry	34 900	9	1	2	-	2	4	43	14	11	-	11	7
Pike	83 600	9	1	3	-	2	3	56	20	19	-	10	7
Powell	12 100	8	1	2	-	1	4	39	12	15	-	5	7
Pulaski	48 900	14	1	5	-	3	5	76	14	39	-	16	7
Robertson	2 200	4	1	1	-	1	1	32	12	8	-	5	7
Rockcastle	14 800	8	1	3	-	1	3	46	16	18	-	5	7
Rowan	19 200	7	1	2	-	1	3	37	13	12	-	5	7
Russell	14 800	6	1	2	-	2	2	39	11	16	-	5	7
Scott	22 200	8	1	3	-	1	3	53	13	21	-	5	14
Shelby	24 000	12	1	2	-	1	8	55	23	13	-	5	14
Simpson	14 900	8	1	1	-	1	5	31	12	7	-	5	7
Spencer	6 300	7	1	1	-	1	4	43	20	5	-	5	13
Taylor	21 800	7	1	2	-	2	3	49	18	13	-	11	7
Todd	10 900	0	1	3	-	1	4	45	12	21	-	5	7
Trigg	9 700	5	1	1	-	1	2	34	15	7	-	5	7
Trimble	8 200	7	1	2	-	1	3	31	9	10	-	5	7
Union	17 600	10	1	5	-	1	5	71	14	32	-	5	20
Warren	83 900	10	1	5	-	2	2	63	19	27	-	10	7
Washington	10 200	8	1	3	-	1	3	53	19	17	-	5	12
Wayne	17 700	6	1	1	-	2	2	38	15	7	-	10	6
Webster	14 600	14	1	6	-	2	5	86	10	39	-	10	27
Whitley	35 800	10	1	2	-	3	4	41	7	12	-	15	7
Wolfe	6 900	7	1	1	-	1	4	35	14	5	-	5	11
Woodford	19 000	9	1	2	-	1	5	48	18	14	-	5	11
Louisiana	4 501 300	452	61	301	-	68	24	4 360	1 645	2 039	-	678	18
Acadia	59 600	9	1	7	-	1	-	95	30	49	-	16	-
Allen	21 500	7	1	5	-	1	-	61	20	34	-	7	-
Ascension	58 900	5	1	3	-	1	-	52	22	19	-	11	-
Assumption	23 500	3	1	1	-	1	-	29	15	5	-	9	-
Avoyelles	43 100	11	1	9	-	1	-	112	40	59	-	13	-
Beauregard	32 700	4	1	2	-	1	-	51	22	16	-	13	-
Bienville	16 900	12	1	10	-	1	-	87	21	59	-	7	-
Bossier	91 600	6	1	4	-	1	-	72	30	30	-	12	-
Caddo	272 800	14	1	11	-	1	-	122	38	72	-	12	-
Calcasieu	173 100	11	1	6	-	1	3	88	31	42	-	15	-
Caldwell	11 500	5	1	3	-	1	-	50	16	22	-	10	-
Cameron	9 800	2	1	-	-	1	-	28	22	-	-	6	-
Catahoula	12 600	5	1	3	-	1	-	43	19	15	-	9	-
Catahoula	18 500	7	1	4	-	1	1	58	19	27	-	12	-
Concordia	23 700	6	1	4	-	1	-	63	23	31	-	9	-
De Soto	28 000	10	1	6	-	1	-	83	27	45	-	11	-
East Baton Rouge ²	392 600	5	-	3	-	1	1	63	-	51	-	12	-
East Carroll	11 100	3	1	1	-	1	-	30	15	6	-	9	-
East Feliciana	20 800	7	1	5	-	1	-	64	21	31	-	12	-
Evangeline	35 300	9	1	6	-	1	1	79	27	39	-	13	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Franklin	24 300	6	1	4	--	1	--	69	29	29	--	11	--
Grant	18 200	7	1	5	--	1	--	69	30	31	--	8	--
Iberia	69 000	7	1	3	--	1	2	62	25	23	--	14	--
Iberville	33 700	7	1	5	--	1	--	78	28	35	--	15	--
Jackson	18 000	9	1	7	--	1	--	74	24	40	--	10	--
Jefferson	479 300	8	1	6	--	1	--	69	11	49	--	9	--
Jefferson Davis	33 400	7	1	5	--	1	--	77	30	34	--	13	--
Lafayette	171 900	10	1	6	--	1	2	88	30	44	--	14	--
Lafourche	87 500	7	1	3	--	1	2	74	28	22	--	15	9
La Salle	17 200	6	1	4	--	1	--	61	23	28	--	10	--
Lincoln	42 600	8	1	6	--	1	--	71	24	35	--	12	--
Livingston	73 000	11	1	6	--	1	1	96	35	52	--	9	--
Madison	15 400	6	1	4	--	1	--	49	20	21	--	8	--
Morehouse	38 900	7	1	5	--	1	--	69	31	27	--	11	--
Natchitoches	39 900	11	1	9	--	1	--	86	21	51	--	14	--
Orleans ²	554 500	3	--	1	--	1	1	29	--	24	--	5	--
Ouachita	145 900	8	1	4	--	2	1	64	22	29	--	13	--
Plaquemines	26 600	2	1	--	--	1	--	38	33	--	--	5	--
Pointe Coupee	24 900	6	1	4	--	1	--	71	40	23	--	8	--
Rapides	139 600	12	1	10	--	1	--	118	39	70	--	9	--
Red River	10 900	6	1	4	--	1	--	52	23	21	--	8	--
Richland	23 400	5	1	3	--	1	--	72	41	22	--	9	--
Sabine	27 400	9	1	7	--	1	--	73	22	42	--	9	--
St Bernard	68 700	3	1	--	--	1	1	48	37	--	--	11	--
St Charles	43 500	2	1	--	--	1	--	34	27	--	--	7	--
St Helena	10 300	4	1	2	--	1	--	40	22	12	--	6	--
St James	22 400	4	1	2	--	1	--	47	26	14	--	7	--
St John the Baptist	41 300	2	1	--	--	1	--	37	27	--	--	10	--
St Landry	88 400	15	1	12	--	1	1	129	34	82	--	13	--
St Martin	46 100	6	1	4	--	1	--	58	23	28	--	9	--
St Mary	64 300	9	1	5	--	1	2	93	33	38	--	15	9
St Tammany	147 200	10	1	6	--	1	1	116	46	56	--	14	--
Tangipahoa	92 100	11	1	6	--	1	1	90	36	51	--	9	--
Tensas	8 400	5	1	3	--	1	--	44	16	21	--	7	--
Terrebonne ²	101 600	3	--	1	--	1	1	39	--	24	--	15	--
Union	23 100	9	1	7	--	1	--	72	19	44	--	9	--
Vermilion	53 500	10	1	6	--	1	2	90	34	42	--	14	--
Vernon	60 400	8	1	6	--	1	--	85	30	42	--	13	--
Washington	47 700	7	1	4	--	2	--	75	34	28	--	13	--
Webster	46 100	13	1	11	--	1	--	108	26	70	--	12	--
West Baton Rouge	21 200	5	1	3	--	1	--	56	25	22	--	9	--
West Carroll	13 100	7	1	5	--	1	--	55	21	27	--	7	--
West Feliciana	13 500	3	1	1	--	1	--	49	32	7	--	10	--
Winn	17 100	7	1	5	--	1	--	76	34	31	--	11	--
Maine	1 173 600	800	16	22	471	88	203	6 791	130	291	4 708	871	791
Androscoggin	101 100	27	1	2	12	2	10	231	8	26	143	24	30
Aroostook	87 900	109	1	2	67	13	26	774	10	18	538	123	85
Cumberland	226 100	50	1	3	22	4	20	448	8	48	262	37	93
Franklin	29 100	33	1	--	22	3	7	261	8	--	197	27	29
Hancock	44 000	53	1	1	36	7	8	480	8	17	414	30	11
Kennebec	112 000	52	1	4	25	5	17	411	6	51	275	31	48
Knox	35 100	30	1	1	17	6	5	297	10	6	224	43	14
Lincoln	28 300	34	1	--	19	3	11	318	7	--	237	22	52
Oxford	50 200	58	1	--	36	7	14	448	9	--	279	113	47
Penobscot	138 200	94	1	3	50	10	22	800	8	40	515	126	111
Piscataquis	18 000	33	1	--	15	3	10	299	8	--	186	37	66
Sagadahoc	31 700	18	1	1	9	1	6	186	8	14	128	14	22
Somerset	47 100	53	1	--	33	8	11	442	8	--	277	108	49
Waldo	30 163	37	1	1	25	4	6	345	8	6	263	42	26
Washington	33 900	61	1	2	44	6	8	555	9	29	459	34	24
York	158 800	58	1	2	27	6	22	496	7	36	309	60	84
Maryland	4 483 300	401	23	155	--	--	223	1 598	308	895	--	--	395
Allegany	74 500	20	1	7	--	--	12	89	14	37	--	--	38
Anne Arundel	406 000	24	1	2	--	--	21	141	14	14	--	--	113
Baltimore	670 300	2	1	--	--	--	1	13	13	--	--	--	--
Calvert	43 700	4	1	2	--	--	1	29	13	16	--	--	--
Caroline	24 000	81	1	9	--	--	71	55	11	41	--	--	3
Carroll	111 600	10	1	8	--	--	1	69	18	51	--	--	--
Cecil	67 500	11	1	8	--	--	2	51	6	45	--	--	--
Charles	89 000	8	1	3	--	--	2	20	14	9	--	--	6
Dorchester	29 900	40	1	9	--	--	30	134	12	41	--	--	81
Frederick	131 500	15	1	11	--	--	3	78	12	66	--	--	--
Garrett	28 500	11	1	8	--	--	2	62	11	51	--	--	--
Harford	158 400	6	1	3	--	--	2	28	11	17	--	--	--
Howard	151 236	2	1	--	--	--	1	17	17	--	--	--	--
Kent	16 900	9	1	5	--	--	3	41	15	26	--	--	--
Montgomery	665 200	27	1	17	--	--	9	161	18	98	--	--	45
Prince Georges	681 400	33	1	27	--	--	5	200	25	175	--	--	--
Queen Annes	29 600	10	1	6	--	--	3	32	9	20	--	--	3
St Marys	67 300	4	1	1	--	--	2	17	12	5	--	--	--
Somerset	19 300	10	1	2	--	--	7	38	14	7	--	--	17
Talbot	27 200	9	1	5	--	--	3	36	11	23	--	--	2

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

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Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Washington.....	114 100	12	1	9	--	--	2	72	13	59	--	--	--
Wicomico.....	69 300	24	1	8	--	--	15	90	14	43	--	--	33
Worcester.....	36 100	28	1	4	--	--	23	90	11	25	--	--	54
Baltimore City ²	752 800	3	--	1	--	--	2	26	--	26	--	--	--
Massachusetts.....	5 832 000	836	12	39	312	82	391	13 407	118	815	10 344	621	1 509
Barnstable.....	170 600	45	1	--	15	4	25	648	6	--	472	25	145
Berkshire.....	141 300	57	1	2	30	6	18	1 006	8	38	840	63	57
Bristol.....	484 900	58	1	4	16	6	31	776	8	83	537	31	117
Dukes.....	10 900	12	1	--	7	1	3	280	8	--	258	9	5
Essex.....	649 500	87	1	8	26	8	44	1 120	8	161	746	49	156
Franklin.....	66 000	72	1	--	26	9	36	1 101	34	--	793	79	195
Hampden.....	444 900	53	1	4	19	2	27	818	8	96	597	12	105
Hampshire.....	141 500	39	1	1	19	4	14	714	8	21	587	42	56
Hiddlesex.....	1 367 000	122	1	11	43	12	55	2 045	8	240	1 550	96	151
Hantsucket ³	6 000	2	--	--	1	--	1	53	--	--	48	--	5
Island.....	602 500	62	1	1	27	5	28	1 319	8	21	1 158	30	102
Lynn.....	424 400	64	1	1	26	7	29	1 062	8	19	890	30	115
Middlesex.....	661 400	11	--	3	1	--	7	103	--	64	29	--	10
Worcester.....	661 100	152	1	4	56	18	73	2 362	6	72	1 839	155	290
Michigan.....	9 144 600	2 699	33	534	1 242	590	250	19 670	1 635	4 831	7 519	4 035	650
Alcona.....	10 100	16	1	2	11	1	1	165	72	19	62	7	5
Alcona.....	8 600	17	1	2	8	5	1	105	10	14	44	32	5
Alcona.....	36 600	53	1	9	24	10	9	350	19	81	150	70	30
Alcona.....	30 900	13	1	1	8	2	1	82	15	5	43	14	5
Alcona.....	16 800	31	1	5	15	6	4	197	19	46	81	42	9
Alcona.....	15 000	24	1	6	12	3	2	165	17	55	63	21	9
Alcona.....	8 200	12	1	2	5	3	1	91	11	20	36	19	5
Alcona.....	47 800	29	1	5	16	3	4	190	15	50	99	21	5
Alcona.....	114 800	29	1	4	14	5	5	198	20	33	90	37	18
Alcona.....	11 300	27	1	7	12	2	5	223	75	69	62	14	3
Alcona.....	163 600	69	1	17	22	17	12	466	19	169	143	112	23
Alcona.....	39 500	28	1	5	16	4	2	191	19	47	92	28	5
Alcona.....	106 900	42	1	8	19	12	2	307	17	75	126	78	11
Alcona.....	48 500	27	1	5	15	5	1	200	18	48	94	35	5
Alcona.....	20 200	28	1	4	15	5	3	167	13	33	81	35	5
Alcona.....	20 700	31	1	3	19	4	4	198	21	26	120	28	3
Alcona.....	29 300	28	1	2	15	6	3	171	15	17	91	38	10
Alcona.....	25 000	26	1	3	16	4	2	169	21	22	93	28	5
Alcona.....	55 700	36	1	6	16	6	5	225	14	74	90	42	5
Alcona.....	10 100	13	1	1	6	1	4	68	15	6	34	7	6
Alcona.....	38 600	26	1	3	14	7	1	173	11	20	88	49	5
Alcona.....	26 700	17	1	3	7	4	2	115	12	22	48	28	5
Alcona.....	91 200	40	1	10	16	8	5	263	21	93	94	50	5
Alcona.....	24 100	31	1	4	16	6	4	182	15	34	92	38	3
Alcona.....	434 900	60	1	14	17	22	6	419	32	112	106	156	13
Alcona.....	21 600	22	1	2	15	2	2	151	13	28	95	14	3
Alcona.....	18 800	18	1	3	6	6	2	115	16	19	32	43	5
Alcona.....	59 200	27	1	3	13	5	5	162	13	28	81	35	5
Alcona.....	39 300	30	1	6	16	6	1	211	18	56	90	42	5
Alcona.....	42 600	43	1	9	18	3	7	255	16	80	98	56	5
Alcona.....	37 300	38	1	7	14	9	7	251	12	68	92	59	20
Alcona.....	36 600	60	1	11	28	17	3	402	13	100	186	93	10
Alcona.....	277 900	42	1	8	16	13	4	301	28	67	102	93	11
Alcona.....	53 700	42	1	10	16	12	3	271	16	98	89	58	10
Alcona.....	30 400	20	1	3	11	4	1	135	14	25	63	28	5
Alcona.....	14 000	21	1	7	7	2	4	114	11	40	44	14	5
Alcona.....	54 200	24	1	3	16	3	1	158	16	23	93	21	5
Alcona.....	144 400	42	1	7	19	13	2	309	24	69	120	91	5
Alcona.....	217 700	38	1	9	15	10	3	278	27	79	97	70	5
Alcona.....	11 900	18	1	1	12	2	2	118	31	10	62	10	5
Alcona.....	477 500	57	1	13	21	19	3	419	30	118	131	135	5
Alcona.....	2 000	8	1	1	5	1	--	59	13	10	31	5	--
Alcona.....	8 600	20	1	2	15	1	1	133	13	22	91	7	--
Alcona.....	70 400	35	1	9	18	5	2	242	14	81	94	36	17
Alcona.....	15 000	23	1	3	11	4	4	136	18	27	58	28	5
Alcona.....	68 800	50	1	12	22	12	3	350	17	108	133	84	8
Alcona.....	104 600	31	1	4	16	5	5	205	11	45	99	35	15
Alcona.....	5 900	8	1	1	4	1	1	155	112	9	22	7	5
Alcona.....	10 500	21	1	2	11	6	1	127	10	16	63	38	--
Alcona.....	697 200	54	1	15	12	22	4	430	33	131	93	154	19
Alcona.....	22 200	27	1	6	14	4	2	177	15	54	77	28	3
Alcona.....	71 300	33	1	3	19	8	2	204	12	27	102	52	11
Alcona.....	26 400	27	1	5	15	5	1	206	23	48	93	35	7
Alcona.....	38 200	27	1	5	16	3	2	185	16	50	93	21	5
Alcona.....	25 800	26	1	5	14	4	2	180	15	43	89	28	5
Alcona.....	72 400	26	1	3	16	4	2	169	10	19	98	28	5
Alcona.....	11 000	22	1	2	15	3	1	152	17	18	93	19	5
Alcona.....	132 000	38	1	8	15	10	4	264	19	71	92	70	12
Alcona.....	50 800	39	1	9	20	8	1	280	15	81	123	56	5
Alcona.....	7 900	14	1	1	8	2	2	78	12	7	40	14	5
Alcona.....	158 500	44	1	11	16	13	3	323	20	93	105	91	14
Alcona.....	37 700	38	1	4	24	7	2	223	13	29	130	46	5
Alcona.....	1 025 800	95	1	39	21	29	5	758	36	335	150	203	34
Alcona.....	22 700	31	1	7	16	5	2	209	18	70	83	33	5
Alcona.....	17 400	22	1	3	14	1	3	138	15	25	86	7	5

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Onotagon	8 900	18	1	1	11	3	2	119	11	10	72	21	5
Oscoda	20 400	30	1	6	16	4	3	194	15	53	93	28	5
Oscoda	6 900	10	1	-	6	2	1	61	14	-	30	14	3
Otsego	15 800	16	1	2	9	3	1	119	17	18	58	21	5
Ottawa	171 300	39	1	7	17	9	5	252	19	57	108	63	5
Presque Isle	13 900	23	1	4	14	3	1	150	14	30	80	21	5
Roscommon	18 700	17	1	1	11	3	1	109	13	7	63	21	5
Saginaw	216 400	56	1	8	27	13	7	390	26	65	178	91	30
St Clair	140 500	44	1	8	23	8	4	277	15	67	134	56	5
St Joseph	59 600	37	1	8	16	10	2	268	15	71	109	68	5
Sarniac	40 300	49	1	13	26	7	2	361	13	142	147	49	10
Schoolcraft	8 300	12	1	1	6	1	1	76	15	6	43	7	5
Shawassee	69 000	39	1	11	16	8	3	290	22	105	92	56	5
Tuscola	55 100	47	1	11	23	9	3	321	13	105	135	63	5
Van Buren	87 300	47	1	11	18	12	5	321	13	96	125	80	5
Washtenaw	266 000	45	1	8	20	11	8	326	16	87	127	77	19
Wayne	2 164 300	89	1	34	10	36	6	755	29	350	98	262	18
Wexford	26 700	27	1	5	16	3	2	178	15	45	92	21	5
Minnesota	4 113 900	3 555	87	855	1 798	441	374	18 308	929	4 697	9 058	2 840	784
Aitkin	13 900	52	1	6	39	3	3	259	11	29	194	20	5
Anoka	221 200	33	1	17	4	6	5	189	23	91	28	37	10
Becker	29 500	54	1	7	36	4	6	257	12	41	173	26	5
Beltzami	33 000	60	1	8	42	4	5	298	10	45	215	24	4
Benton	27 100	24	1	5	12	2	4	118	11	26	62	14	5
Big Stone	7 300	31	1	8	14	3	5	153	12	45	73	18	5
Blue Earth	51 000	46	1	11	23	6	5	225	11	58	111	40	5
Brown	28 000	31	1	7	16	4	3	158	10	37	79	27	5
Carlton	29 900	42	1	10	18	7	6	205	11	54	92	43	5
Carver	40 900	36	1	12	11	4	8	169	10	64	57	28	10
Cass	21 500	76	1	14	50	6	5	383	13	69	255	41	5
Chippewa	14 200	29	1	5	16	4	3	145	11	24	80	25	5
Chisago	28 100	30	1	11	10	5	3	167	10	64	48	31	14
Clay	47 800	52	1	11	30	6	4	276	10	68	152	41	5
Clearwater	8 700	32	1	5	21	3	2	162	10	25	103	19	5
Cook	4 100	7	1	1	3	1	1	39	9	5	15	5	5
Cottonwood	13 900	33	1	6	18	4	4	173	10	32	89	27	15
Crow Wing	44 600	59	1	18	30	3	7	306	11	101	152	19	23
Dakota	228 300	50	1	20	13	9	7	255	10	111	70	59	5
Dodge	15 300	25	1	6	12	5	1	140	11	30	60	34	5
Douglas	29 100	41	1	11	20	5	4	205	10	57	100	33	5
Fanbault	18 400	44	1	11	20	8	4	232	10	57	100	49	16
Fillmore	21 400	48	1	14	23	8	2	263	10	80	119	49	5
Freshborn	34 500	44	1	14	20	5	4	226	9	72	100	33	12
Goodhue	39 400	44	1	9	21	7	6	222	11	51	101	45	14
Grant	6 700	32	1	7	16	5	3	171	9	36	80	32	14
Hennepin	987 900	77	1	42	1	16	17	393	14	248	7	107	17
Houston	19 000	32	1	7	17	4	3	163	11	35	85	27	5
Hubbard	14 900	39	1	4	27	5	2	202	11	20	135	31	5
Isanti	25 300	22	1	3	13	2	3	112	11	15	67	14	5
Itasca	42 500	66	1	15	42	4	4	351	10	85	215	24	17
Jackson	13 200	34	1	6	20	4	3	174	10	34	100	25	5
Kanabec	12 600	25	1	4	15	2	3	122	10	20	75	12	5
Kandiyohi	38 100	47	1	12	24	5	5	229	11	63	120	30	5
Kittson	6 200	47	1	9	28	5	4	251	11	49	140	31	20
Koochiching	15 400	18	1	8	-	3	6	87	13	51	-	18	5
Lac Cui Parle	10 000	39	1	7	22	4	5	204	11	44	110	25	14
Lake	11 500	13	1	3	5	1	3	67	9	19	27	7	5
Lake of the Woods	3 800	8	1	2	-	1	4	31	11	9	-	6	5
Le Sueur	23 400	32	1	9	14	5	3	160	11	46	68	30	5
Lincoln	7 600	28	1	5	15	5	2	145	10	25	74	31	5
Lyon	25 000	46	1	11	20	8	6	226	10	60	100	51	5
McLeod	31 200	38	1	9	14	7	7	174	10	46	71	42	5
Mahnomen	5 300	22	1	3	15	2	1	120	10	15	77	13	5
Marshall	12 200	74	1	11	48	9	5	386	9	59	244	55	19
Martin	24 500	41	1	9	20	8	3	215	10	54	98	48	5
Meeker	21 100	35	1	9	17	5	3	190	9	51	83	32	5
Millie Lacs	18 900	33	1	8	17	4	3	181	10	40	89	26	16
Morrison	30 200	57	1	16	32	6	2	294	10	85	158	36	5
Mower	38 900	44	1	14	20	5	4	228	13	76	102	32	5
Murray	10 600	35	1	9	20	3	2	184	16	46	98	19	5
Nicollet	27 600	23	1	5	10	2	2	120	10	27	65	13	5
Nobles	20 600	41	1	11	20	5	4	210	10	63	100	32	5
Norman	8 500	41	1	8	24	6	2	219	9	47	121	37	5
Olmsted	98 000	33	1	6	18	5	3	171	11	33	88	34	5
Otter Tail	52 200	104	1	20	62	10	11	525	10	107	306	64	38
Pennington	13 800	30	1	3	21	2	3	152	11	18	105	13	5
Pine	20 700	58	1	14	33	6	4	299	11	79	166	39	5
Pipestone	11 000	28	1	9	12	4	2	154	11	46	60	32	5
Polk	33 400	91	1	15	59	9	7	486	10	84	299	59	34
Pope	11 400	38	1	9	20	4	4	219	11	51	102	25	30
Ramsey	474 000	33	1	15	1	5	11	139	9	79	3	34	14
Red Lake	5 000	23	1	4	13	3	2	126	10	22	70	19	5
Redwood	18 500	55	1	16	26	8	4	277	9	81	127	55	5
Renville	19 600	51	1	10	27	10	3	274	12	55	135	62	10
Rice	47 500	29	1	6	14	3	5	149	11	34	70	20	14
Rock	10 400	27	1	7	12	3	4	149	11	37	62	20	19
Roseau	13 200	50	1	6	33	4	6	246	11	31	165	25	14
St Louis	201 900	132	1	27	70	18	16	686	11	180	372	115	10
Scott	50 200	31	1	8	11	5	6	157	11	48	53	33	12

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Sherburne	34 200	21	1	5	10	3	2	127	10	25	58	20	16
Sibley	15 000	33	1	7	17	5	3	172	12	38	85	32	5
Stearns	113 800	84	1	29	37	12	5	432	10	154	183	80	5
Steele	30 000	24	1	4	13	4	2	142	12	31	66	28	5
Stevens	10 600	28	1	5	16	3	3	141	9	28	80	19	5
Swift	12 100	37	1	8	21	3	4	185	10	43	106	21	5
Todd	25 400	52	1	10	28	8	5	274	11	53	143	53	14
Traverse	5 100	23	1	4	15	2	1	138	10	32	77	12	5
Wabasha	19 500	36	1	10	17	5	3	186	10	58	81	34	5
Wadena	13 900	28	1	6	15	4	2	146	10	34	72	25	5
Waseca	18 100	26	1	4	12	4	5	132	11	33	58	25	5
Washington	128 300	43	1	23	9	4	6	216	9	116	52	27	12
Watsonwan	11 900	26	1	8	12	3	2	135	10	41	59	20	5
Wilkin	7 900	38	1	9	22	3	3	201	10	50	111	20	10
Winona	46 300	39	1	11	20	3	4	196	10	61	99	21	5
Wright	64 500	50	1	15	20	8	6	268	10	86	106	51	13
Yellow Medicine	13 000	42	1	9	21	5	6	206	10	47	104	31	14
Mississippi	2 825 500	853	82	293	-	171	307	4 650	1 843	1 879	-	648	280
Adams	39 000	6	1	1	-	1	3	36	22	9	-	2	3
Alcorn	32 600	12	1	3	-	2	6	54	24	19	-	8	3
Amite	13 300	5	1	2	-	1	1	43	22	12	-	6	3
Attala	19 600	9	1	4	-	2	2	54	18	26	-	7	3
Benton	8 500	9	1	2	-	1	5	49	23	17	-	6	3
Bolivar	44 100	49	1	15	-	6	27	161	31	97	-	30	3
Calhoun	15 400	13	1	7	-	1	4	70	19	42	-	6	3
Carroll	9 700	7	1	3	-	1	2	49	22	18	-	6	3
Chickasaw	18 000	12	1	4	-	3	4	71	28	27	-	13	3
Choctaw	8 900	6	1	3	-	1	1	53	25	19	-	6	3
Claiborne	12 000	4	1	1	-	1	1	27	11	7	-	6	3
Clarke	17 000	10	1	5	-	2	2	68	21	31	-	10	6
Clay	21 900	6	1	1	-	2	2	40	23	6	-	8	3
Coahoma	35 600	24	1	6	-	3	14	91	21	40	-	15	15
Copiah	26 600	11	1	5	-	3	2	56	17	28	-	8	3
Covington	16 400	7	1	3	-	1	2	48	20	18	-	5	5
De Soto	63 600	12	1	6	-	1	4	78	31	38	-	6	3
Forrest	68 300	11	1	2	-	3	5	43	20	12	-	8	3
Franklin	8 800	6	1	3	-	1	1	50	22	19	-	6	3
George	16 400	4	1	1	-	1	1	34	19	6	-	6	3
Greene	9 700	5	1	2	-	1	1	44	23	12	-	6	3
Grenada	20 500	4	1	1	-	1	1	28	18	7	-	-	3
Hancock	31 600	8	1	2	-	2	3	46	24	11	-	8	3
Harrison	172 600	19	1	4	-	5	9	69	28	28	-	10	3
Hinds	259 900	19	1	8	-	5	5	102	25	68	-	6	3
Holmes	22 900	14	1	7	-	3	3	83	23	23	-	15	3
Humphreys	13 800	11	1	4	-	3	5	53	18	26	-	6	3
Issaquena	2 300	4	1	1	-	1	1	29	14	7	-	5	3
Itawamba	20 500	8	1	3	-	2	2	63	36	18	-	6	3
Jackson	128 200	12	1	4	-	4	3	71	29	28	-	11	3
Jasper	16 900	8	1	4	-	2	1	55	17	25	-	10	9
Jefferson	8 800	4	1	1	-	1	1	37	22	6	-	6	3
Jefferson Davis	14 400	6	1	2	-	1	2	44	23	12	-	6	3
Jones	63 000	10	1	4	-	3	2	66	23	26	-	14	3
Kemper	10 100	7	1	2	-	2	2	44	22	13	-	6	3
Lafayette	30 500	8	1	3	-	2	2	48	19	18	-	8	3
Lamar	27 300	8	1	3	-	2	2	59	27	18	-	11	3
Lauderdale	77 500	8	1	2	-	3	2	49	28	12	-	6	3
Lawrence	13 100	6	1	3	-	1	1	47	20	19	-	6	2
Loake	18 900	7	1	3	-	1	2	45	18	18	-	6	3
Lee	62 100	18	1	7	-	3	7	89	25	48	-	11	5
Lefflore	41 300	19	1	5	-	2	11	67	26	32	-	6	3
Lincoln	31 400	6	1	1	-	2	2	39	17	11	-	8	3
Lowndes	60 200	11	1	4	-	2	4	55	20	25	-	7	3
Madison	50 000	11	1	4	-	2	4	70	33	26	-	8	3
Marion	26 900	5	1	1	-	2	1	46	30	6	-	7	3
Marshall	33 200	8	1	3	-	2	2	56	26	20	-	7	3
Monroe	36 700	13	1	6	-	3	3	77	24	41	-	9	3
Montgomery	12 600	9	1	3	-	2	3	48	20	18	-	5	3
Neshoba	24 300	6	1	1	-	2	2	38	23	6	-	6	3
Newton	20 200	15	1	5	-	4	5	59	20	30	-	6	3
Noxubee	12 800	6	1	3	-	1	1	47	20	18	-	6	3
Oktibbeha	37 000	9	1	3	-	2	3	57	24	20	-	7	6
Panola	29 400	17	1	6	-	2	8	78	25	40	-	10	3
Pearl River	39 300	9	1	2	-	4	2	46	24	12	-	7	3
Perry	10 100	8	1	3	-	2	2	46	18	18	-	8	2
Pike	37 500	13	1	4	-	4	4	63	21	28	-	11	3
Pontotoc	22 300	13	1	5	-	2	5	62	23	28	-	8	3
Prentiss	24 800	14	1	3	-	4	6	54	24	19	-	8	3
Quitman	11 200	14	1	5	-	1	7	67	22	34	-	6	5
Rankin	82 100	13	1	7	-	2	3	73	19	45	-	6	3
Scott	26 000	10	1	4	-	2	3	63	25	27	-	8	3
Sharkey	7 700	12	1	4	-	2	6	50	19	18	-	10	3
Simpson	24 400	7	1	4	-	1	1	57	23	25	-	6	3
Smith	15 600	10	1	5	-	1	3	57	17	31	-	6	3
Stone	10 200	5	1	1	-	2	1	33	18	6	-	6	3
Sunflower	38 600	21	1	7	-	4	4	84	24	47	-	10	3
Tallahatchie	18 300	14	1	5	-	2	2	64	23	28	-	10	3
Tate	21 600	12	1	2	-	3	3	48	24	12	-	9	3
Tippah	18 800	13	1	5	-	2	5	64	19	32	-	10	3

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Tahomango	17 800	12	1	6	--	2	3	70	24	36	--	6	4
Tunica	9 000	7	1	1	--	1	4	38	22	7	--	6	3
Union	22 200	13	1	3	--	2	7	51	18	20	--	8	5
Walsh	13 600	4	1	1	--	1	1	44	29	6	--	6	3
Warren	51 400	6	1	1	--	2	2	38	26	3	--	6	3
Washington	70 700	18	1	5	--	5	7	83	21	32	--	7	10
Wayne	20 000	6	1	2	--	1	2	53	24	19	--	20	5
Webster	10 400	7	1	4	--	1	1	59	23	27	--	6	10
Wilkinson	10 200	6	1	3	--	1	1	43	16	18	--	6	3
Winston	19 200	7	1	2	--	1	3	39	18	13	--	6	3
Yalobusha	13 200	11	1	4	--	2	4	61	26	22	--	10	3
Yazoo	27 000	16	1	4	--	3	8	59	24	21	--	11	3
Missouri	5 068 000	3 146	114	930	325	561	1 216	16 122	1 877	5 987	1 561	3 413	3 284
Adair	24 000	16	1	5	--	3	7	81	14	27	--	18	22
Andrew	14 900	24	1	8	--	4	11	136	18	48	--	24	46
Atchison	7 900	35	1	6	--	4	24	154	12	32	--	24	86
Audrain	25 400	30	1	8	--	3	18	116	20	47	--	18	31
Barry	26 300	50	1	10	--	8	31	153	13	56	--	48	36
Barton	11 400	28	1	7	15	3	2	175	30	45	71	18	11
Bates	15 800	50	1	10	24	7	8	260	13	66	119	42	20
Benton	12 900	19	1	4	--	4	10	86	14	23	--	25	24
Bollinger	10 700	13	1	4	--	4	4	87	31	20	--	24	12
Boone	106 500	29	1	8	--	7	13	147	18	45	--	42	42
Buchanan	85 800	23	1	6	--	5	11	116	12	34	--	30	40
Butler	38 300	20	1	4	--	4	11	117	19	25	--	24	49
Caldwell	8 100	33	1	7	12	8	5	189	17	41	61	48	22
Callaway	31 800	23	1	8	--	4	10	119	13	47	--	24	35
Camden	25 200	25	1	8	--	4	12	110	13	45	--	24	28
Cape Girardeau	61 300	30	1	9	--	5	15	151	15	55	--	30	51
Carroll	11 400	57	1	8	20	22	7	296	19	50	93	36	98
Carter	5 800	13	1	3	--	2	7	79	23	17	--	12	27
Cass	57 300	47	1	18	--	11	17	262	19	125	--	70	68
Cedar	12 400	27	1	4	--	2	20	74	13	20	--	12	29
Chariton	10 000	37	1	8	16	4	8	192	18	45	79	24	26
Christian	27 100	31	1	6	--	7	17	135	22	39	--	43	31
Clark	8 000	18	1	6	--	4	7	95	12	33	--	25	25
Clay	144 900	46	1	21	--	6	18	235	12	132	--	37	54
Clinton	16 400	21	1	6	--	3	11	97	14	34	--	18	31
Cole	63 400	25	1	9	--	6	9	141	16	53	--	37	35
Cooper	15 200	20	1	7	--	7	5	134	23	48	--	43	20
Crawford	19 200	17	1	5	--	4	7	101	13	39	--	24	25
Dade	7 500	39	1	6	16	4	12	172	10	32	73	24	33
Dallas	12 800	7	1	3	--	1	2	38	13	19	--	6	--
Daviss	8 500	41	1	8	15	6	11	190	11	49	69	36	25
De Kalb	8 100	25	1	7	9	4	4	136	12	38	43	26	17
Dent	14 300	10	1	1	--	5	3	59	12	6	--	30	11
Douglas	12 200	7	1	1	--	3	2	43	13	6	--	18	6
Dunklin	34 400	41	1	9	8	7	16	206	13	84	36	42	31
Franklin	77 900	50	1	11	--	11	27	256	15	77	--	63	101
Gasconade	19 500	16	1	6	--	2	7	99	19	37	--	14	29
Gentry	7 400	23	1	6	8	3	5	119	12	33	39	18	17
Greene	198 200	26	1	9	--	9	7	148	12	62	--	56	18
Grundy	11 200	29	1	6	13	5	4	153	12	35	65	30	11
Harrison	9 400	43	1	8	20	5	9	212	11	41	96	30	34
Henry	20 000	58	1	10	19	7	19	228	15	58	89	42	24
Hickory	7 000	11	1	5	--	4	1	68	13	29	--	26	--
Holt	6 500	34	1	9	--	3	21	144	12	47	--	19	66
Howard	9 800	22	1	5	--	3	13	116	19	40	--	19	38
Howell	30 000	25	1	4	--	3	11	130	14	27	--	9	56
Iron	10 800	17	1	6	--	4	6	83	12	34	--	24	13
Jackson	636 400	47	1	17	--	13	16	272	12	140	--	61	39
Jasper	89 500	48	1	24	--	7	16	231	15	164	--	42	10
Jefferson	163 800	65	1	13	--	12	39	342	13	105	--	72	152
Johnson	38 000	27	1	8	--	7	11	147	17	53	--	42	35
Knox	4 900	11	1	6	--	1	3	67	15	31	--	5	15
Laclede	26 300	18	1	3	--	5	9	80	13	22	--	27	18
Lafayette	30 500	44	1	13	--	6	24	174	16	68	--	36	34
Lawrence	30 400	35	1	10	--	6	18	145	13	72	--	36	24
Lewis	10 600	20	1	6	--	2	11	107	12	43	--	12	40
Lincoln	26 100	26	1	10	--	4	11	145	13	55	--	24	54
Linn	14 700	40	1	8	14	5	12	184	11	43	72	26	32
Livingston	15 000	31	1	6	13	4	7	164	13	36	64	24	27
McDonald	15 900	20	1	6	--	1	12	72	24	37	--	6	5
Macon	16 700	26	1	9	--	7	9	158	22	65	--	43	28
Madison	11 400	8	1	4	--	2	1	53	12	28	--	13	--
Maries	8 000	11	1	2	--	2	6	47	13	12	--	12	10
Marion	28 500	13	1	2	--	3	7	88	15	22	--	18	33
Mercer	4 100	21	1	3	9	2	6	104	11	15	44	12	22
Miller	21 100	29	1	11	--	5	12	138	14	61	--	32	31
Mississippi	15 500	18	1	6	--	2	9	87	14	35	--	12	26
Monteau	12 800	14	1	5	--	8	2	94	16	34	--	38	6
Monroe	9 500	18	1	5	--	5	7	114	28	33	--	30	23
Montgomery	11 400	16	1	9	--	2	4	89	12	54	--	12	11
Morgan	15 600	15	1	5	--	2	7	62	12	32	--	12	6
New Madrid	21 800	37	1	14	--	4	18	186	16	100	--	24	46
Newton	43 400	41	1	20	--	6	14	188	13	116	--	36	23
Nodaway	21 100	50	1	16	15	7	11	233	11	82	70	44	26
Oregon	9 900	14	1	3	--	4	6	69	17	18	--	24	10

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Ozage	12 100	26	1	6	-	3	16	108	15	31	-	18	44
Ozark	8 700	13	1	4	-	5	3	82	18	23	-	30	11
Pemiscot	23 800	30	1	12	-	8	9	172	25	79	-	52	16
Perry	17 100	11	1	5	-	2	3	80	29	29	-	12	10
Pettis	36 000	20	1	6	-	8	5	119	22	40	-	49	8
Phelps	34 400	15	1	5	-	4	5	103	18	43	-	26	16
Pike	16 700	19	1	8	-	4	6	118	21	58	-	24	15
Platte	51 000	47	1	17	-	4	25	283	56	110	-	26	91
Polk	20 400	31	1	8	-	6	16	95	12	45	-	38	28
Pulaski	44 500	16	1	5	-	6	4	119	24	44	-	36	15
Putnam	5 500	24	1	5	11	1	6	128	28	29	51	8	12
Rails	8 900	8	1	3	-	1	3	51	13	16	-	6	16
Randolph	26 200	22	1	8	-	6	7	114	12	51	-	36	15
Ray	22 100	38	1	11	-	5	21	156	14	65	-	30	47
Reynolds	6 800	13	1	3	-	4	5	74	13	20	-	24	17
Ripley	12 800	30	1	2	-	4	23	81	13	11	-	24	13
St Charles	181 900	37	1	15	-	5	16	193	13	102	-	30	48
St Clair	8 400	24	1	7	-	4	12	82	12	34	-	24	12
St Genevieve	16 000	11	1	3	-	2	5	92	35	24	-	12	21
St Francois	44 300	23	1	11	-	8	3	142	17	71	-	48	6
St Louis	893 200	151	1	89	-	25	36	904	9	658	-	150	87
Saline	24 500	45	1	12	-	8	24	220	15	77	-	48	80
Schuyler	4 500	13	1	5	-	1	6	79	22	29	-	6	22
Scotland	5 100	16	1	5	-	4	6	87	13	27	-	24	23
Scott	40 200	32	1	13	-	7	11	149	13	81	-	44	11
Shannon	7 800	9	1	3	-	2	3	62	17	21	-	12	12
Shelby	7 300	16	1	6	-	2	7	84	15	32	-	14	23
Stoddard	28 700	55	1	9	7	7	31	243	13	53	31	42	104
Stone	18 000	15	1	7	-	5	2	99	20	43	-	30	6
Sullivan	6 800	32	1	8	12	3	8	187	48	43	58	18	20
Taney	24 700	24	1	7	-	8	8	149	19	49	-	48	33
Texas	21 500	53	1	5	17	7	23	209	16	33	88	42	30
Vernon	19 800	41	1	12	20	6	2	219	18	67	92	36	6
Warren	18 200	17	1	4	-	2	10	97	14	23	-	12	48
Washington	19 000	12	1	4	-	4	3	67	16	24	-	24	3
Wayne	11 700	8	1	4	-	2	1	49	12	25	-	12	-
Webster	22 600	14	1	6	-	4	3	86	12	40	-	25	9
Worth	2 700	9	1	5	-	1	2	70	25	28	-	6	11
Wright	16 400	27	1	4	12	5	5	134	11	29	58	30	6
St Louis City ²	426 300	7	-	1	-	2	4	57	-	38	-	18	-
Montana⁴	818 800	1 243	54	128	-	547	514	5 446	681	861	-	2 364	1 540
Beaverhead	8 500	23	1	2	-	10	10	106	13	15	-	39	39
Big Horn	11 700	22	1	2	-	10	9	87	13	13	-	41	20
Blaine	6 900	30	1	2	-	14	13	108	13	13	-	54	28
Broadwater	3 500	15	1	1	-	4	9	59	13	8	-	17	21
Carbon	8 500	39	1	5	-	16	17	132	13	32	-	50	37
Carter	1 700	11	1	1	-	8	1	57	12	9	-	28	8
Cascade	79 400	30	1	4	-	14	11	155	14	21	-	86	34
Chouteau	5 900	35	1	3	-	13	18	147	15	19	-	57	56
Custer	13 200	20	1	2	-	14	3	86	14	15	-	48	9
Daniels	2 600	17	1	2	-	6	8	68	12	10	-	30	16
Dawson	11 400	16	1	2	-	10	3	99	13	15	-	55	16
Deer Lodge ²	10 700	5	-	1	-	2	2	20	-	8	-	12	-
Fallon	3 600	16	1	2	-	5	8	79	13	11	-	26	29
Fergus	12 500	35	1	5	-	19	10	150	14	34	-	75	27
Flathead	57 800	62	1	3	-	25	33	261	13	24	-	97	127
Gallatin	47 900	55	1	5	-	23	26	227	14	29	-	69	95
Garfield	1 700	18	1	1	-	14	2	62	9	5	-	42	6
Glacier	11 200	15	1	2	-	6	6	61	13	14	-	24	10
Golden Valley	1 100	11	1	2	-	4	4	34	10	10	-	14	-
Granite	2 700	15	1	2	-	5	7	49	14	12	-	13	10
Hill	18 000	34	1	2	-	12	19	162	17	15	-	58	72
Jefferson	8 100	22	1	2	-	8	11	115	12	12	-	52	39
Judith Basin	2 800	13	1	2	-	7	3	71	12	10	-	33	16
Lake	20 600	25	1	3	-	14	7	106	11	20	-	64	11
Lewis and Clark	48 400	32	1	2	-	13	16	154	14	40	-	54	46
Liberty	2 400	9	1	1	-	4	3	51	11	7	-	19	14
Lincoln	18 600	28	1	4	-	12	11	116	13	22	-	52	29
McCone	2 500	10	1	1	-	6	2	48	12	7	-	25	5
Madison	5 700	33	1	4	-	9	19	122	10	23	-	36	53
Meagher	2 200	8	1	1	-	4	2	45	10	5	-	18	12
Mineral	3 700	21	1	2	-	7	11	87	10	12	-	38	27
Missoula	77 700	37	1	1	-	15	20	176	12	15	-	76	73
Musselshell	4 600	10	1	2	-	5	2	62	16	15	-	24	7
Park	13 200	30	1	2	-	13	14	120	12	15	-	45	48
Petroleum	600	6	1	1	-	2	2	23	3	5	-	9	6
Phillips	5 500	22	1	3	-	11	7	83	11	16	-	43	13
Pondera	6 700	18	1	2	-	9	6	69	13	10	-	41	5
Powder River	2 400	12	1	1	-	9	1	59	13	5	-	35	6
Powell	6 900	16	1	1	-	8	8	74	11	9	-	30	24
Prairie	1 700	11	1	1	-	3	6	45	12	5	-	14	14
Ravalli	25 000	45	1	4	-	13	27	209	12	24	-	65	108
Richland	13 400	22	1	2	-	11	8	98	13	18	-	43	24
Roosevelt	11 700	27	1	6	-	12	8	147	18	34	-	61	34
Rosebud	12 300	19	1	1	-	11	6	95	14	5	-	51	25
Sanders	8 900	31	1	3	-	12	15	96	13	19	-	48	16
Sheridan	5 700	23	1	4	-	9	9	111	14	29	-	41	27
Silver Bow ²	34 000	11	-	2	-	5	4	69	-	31	-	27	11
Sitka	6 200	24	1	1	-	13	9	97	13	7	-	57	20
Sweet Grass	3 300	9	1	1	-	6	1	48	14	5	-	24	5
Teton	6 400	24	1	3	-	12	8	106	12	16	-	52	28

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Toole	5 500	15	1	3	--	7	4	74	13	18	--	31	12
Treasure	1 000	9	1	--	--	2	5	36	14	5	--	10	7
Valley	9 300	23	1	4	--	12	6	93	12	20	--	54	7
Wheatland	2 200	13	1	2	--	6	4	67	11	12	--	32	12
Wibaux	1 300	6	1	1	--	2	2	42	11	5	--	15	10
Yellowstone	120 100	55	1	3	--	21	30	222	16	28	--	90	88
Nebraska	1 597 800	3 152	93	534	454	952	1 119	14 876	1 058	2 917	1 377	4 165	5 359
Adams	30 900	51	1	7	16	16	11	244	16	42	48	78	60
Antelope	8 400	55	1	7	24	14	9	216	14	36	72	54	40
Arthur	500	15	1	1	--	5	8	70	7	5	--	18	40
Banner	1 000	4	--	--	--	1	2	21	6	--	--	6	9
Blaine	700	8	1	2	--	1	4	43	7	10	--	6	20
Boone	7 100	30	1	5	--	15	9	137	9	25	--	60	43
Box Butte	14 600	23	1	2	--	16	4	97	11	10	--	57	19
Boyd	3 100	30	1	8	9	6	6	150	13	38	27	33	39
Brown	4 100	26	1	3	--	17	5	109	9	17	--	61	22
Buffalo	36 800	73	1	9	26	22	15	306	17	46	81	105	57
Burt	8 400	40	1	5	12	5	17	182	14	25	36	31	76
Butler	9 100	59	1	12	17	13	16	272	14	62	51	60	85
Cass	21 900	53	1	15	--	17	20	249	12	79	--	73	85
Cedar	10 900	49	1	10	--	7	31	230	10	55	--	36	129
Chase	4 600	18	1	3	--	6	8	97	10	16	--	27	44
Cherry	6 800	48	1	6	--	32	9	203	11	30	--	112	50
Cheyenne	10 100	30	1	5	--	12	12	156	9	25	--	55	67
Clay	7 600	48	1	10	16	7	14	200	13	52	48	36	51
Colfax	9 500	31	1	6	--	14	10	180	10	32	--	63	75
Cuming	11 100	42	1	4	16	14	7	174	14	22	48	51	39
Custer	13 100	83	1	11	31	21	19	334	15	60	93	85	81
Dakota	17 300	19	1	5	--	4	9	131	13	33	--	21	64
Dawes	9 300	27	1	4	--	17	5	110	12	18	--	54	26
Dawson	21 030	61	1	7	--	26	27	270	11	35	--	96	128
Deuel	2 400	11	1	2	--	2	6	55	9	10	--	12	24
Dixon	6 700	40	1	10	13	8	8	188	12	52	39	44	41
Dodge	35 200	67	1	10	14	23	19	298	16	55	42	104	81
Douglas	414 900	130	1	7	--	17	105	685	14	43	--	104	524
Dundy	2 800	10	1	2	--	7	7	46	8	10	--	28	28
Fillmore	7 400	42	1	8	16	8	9	188	14	42	48	40	44
Franklin	4 100	34	1	7	11	6	9	155	13	37	33	27	45
Frontier	3 500	15	1	5	--	3	6	88	9	29	--	18	32
Furnas	6 200	32	1	8	--	7	16	159	11	45	--	37	66
Gage	23 500	61	1	12	25	8	15	287	17	64	78	47	81
Garden	2 800	28	1	2	--	10	15	139	10	10	--	49	70
Garfield	2 200	13	1	1	--	8	3	61	9	10	--	32	10
Gosper	2 100	8	1	2	--	6	3	51	9	10	--	9	23
Grant	900	10	1	1	--	2	2	46	9	5	--	21	11
Grealey	3 300	16	1	4	--	5	6	80	9	20	--	27	24
Hall	48 900	46	1	5	12	16	12	231	16	33	36	72	74
Hamilton	9 100	22	1	7	--	5	9	120	10	37	--	32	41
Harlan	4 100	36	1	6	16	4	9	152	15	30	48	18	41
Hayes	1 400	6	1	2	--	1	2	29	11	10	--	6	2
Hitchcock	3 900	21	1	4	--	5	11	108	9	20	--	33	46
Holt	13 500	104	1	8	37	47	11	404	15	51	111	162	65
Hooker	1 000	5	1	1	--	1	2	27	6	5	--	6	10
Howard	6 500	27	1	7	--	9	10	132	9	36	--	40	47
Jefferson	9 300	26	1	9	--	8	8	135	10	54	--	36	35
Johnson	4 900	20	1	5	--	6	8	117	9	27	--	30	51
Kearney	6 700	32	1	5	14	5	7	134	16	25	42	25	26
Keith	8 900	24	1	3	--	13	7	129	11	20	--	60	38
Keya Paha	1 200	15	1	2	--	10	2	59	11	10	--	33	5
Kimball	4 800	12	1	3	--	3	5	72	9	20	--	18	25
Knox	10 900	65	1	11	30	7	16	262	13	60	90	42	57
Lancaster	206 100	51	1	13	--	16	21	283	14	68	--	74	127
Lincoln	33 700	53	1	8	--	17	27	268	13	49	--	80	126
Logan	900	5	1	2	--	1	1	27	6	10	--	6	5
Loup	800	4	1	1	--	1	1	22	6	5	--	6	5
McPherson	600	9	1	--	--	7	1	36	7	--	--	24	5
Madison	32 200	42	1	6	--	22	13	223	12	38	--	95	78
Merrick	8 600	34	1	5	11	9	8	156	14	27	36	42	37
Morrill	5 800	29	1	3	--	7	18	133	11	17	--	27	78
Nance	4 500	30	1	3	12	9	5	124	13	22	36	33	20
Nemaha	8 300	30	1	7	--	10	12	141	11	37	--	40	53
Nuckolls	6 500	24	1	7	--	7	9	133	9	41	--	36	47
Otoe	14 700	41	1	10	--	19	11	182	12	55	--	75	40
Pawnee	3 700	17	1	6	--	4	6	92	8	35	--	24	25
Parkins	3 700	18	1	5	--	4	8	93	9	25	--	24	35
Phelps	10 000	34	1	6	14	8	6	162	16	34	42	44	26
Pierce	8 400	20	1	6	--	8	5	93	9	30	--	34	20
Platte	29 500	58	1	9	18	14	16	281	16	49	57	73	86
Polk	6 000	20	1	4	--	5	10	99	10	25	--	27	37
Red Willow	12 800	26	1	5	--	9	11	125	11	25	--	39	50
Richardson	10 400	28	1	10	--	6	11	146	10	61	--	32	43
Rock	2 300	16	1	2	--	8	5	75	11	11	--	33	20
Saline	13 000	30	1	8	--	14	7	126	11	42	--	53	20
Sarpy	95 600	98	1	5	--	87	5	511	18	37	--	29	429
Saunders	18 800	98	1	15	24	33	25	398	17	77	72	120	112
Scotts Bluff	37 900	73	1	10	--	18	44	373	15	54	--	101	203
Seward	15 700	26	1	11	--	4	10	135	13	60	--	21	41

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Sheridan	7 300	55	1	4	-	36	14	211	10	20	-	129	52
Sherman	4 000	19	1	5	-	6	7	100	14	29	-	27	30
Sioux	1 700	20	1	1	-	15	3	76	8	5	-	48	15
Stanton	6 500	20	1	2	-	11	7	85	9	10	-	30	30
Thayer	7 200	35	1	11	-	7	16	190	10	57	-	36	87
Thomas	900	10	1	3	-	2	4	52	6	12	-	9	25
Thurston	7 100	32	1	5	11	6	9	151	14	25	33	36	43
Valley	5 800	31	1	4	4	11	11	151	15	24	12	40	60
Washington	15 800	30	1	6	5	7	11	162	14	34	18	35	61
Wayne	9 600	27	1	5	-	14	7	127	11	29	-	55	32
Webster	4 700	19	1	-	-	4	9	104	11	26	-	24	43
Wheeler	1 000	5	1	2	-	1	1	29	8	10	-	6	5
York	14 900	34	1	9	-	6	18	183	12	49	-	30	92
Nevada	963 200	197	16	18	-	17	146	1 047	272	118	-	101	556
Churchill	15 300	7	1	1	-	1	1	40	9	4	-	7	20
Clark	569 500	17	1	5	-	1	10	92	40	30	-	7	15
Douglas	23 200	27	1	-	-	1	25	132	14	-	-	7	111
Elko	21 900	22	1	3	-	1	17	99	18	18	-	7	56
Esmeralda	1 300	6	1	-	-	1	4	29	9	-	-	5	15
Eureka	1 200	4	1	-	-	1	2	23	11	-	-	4	8
Humboldt	10 600	20	1	1	-	1	17	95	20	4	-	6	65
Lander	4 200	8	1	-	-	1	6	49	11	-	-	5	33
Lincoln	3 400	13	1	1	-	1	10	65	16	5	-	5	39
Lyon	17 200	12	1	1	-	1	9	65	17	6	-	7	35
Mineral	6 100	5	1	-	-	1	3	29	12	-	-	7	10
Nye	14 600	11	1	1	-	1	8	73	21	4	-	7	41
Pershing	3 700	10	1	1	-	1	7	42	14	4	-	5	19
Storey	1 900	3	1	-	-	1	1	25	15	-	-	5	5
Washoe	224 600	20	1	2	-	1	16	117	26	20	-	7	64
White Pine	7 600	9	1	1	-	1	6	48	19	6	-	3	20
Carson City ²	36 900	3	-	1	-	1	1	24	-	17	-	7	-
New Hampshire	1 026 900	524	10	13	221	160	120	6 291	118	253	4 403	1 071	446
Belknap	47 100	27	1	1	10	7	8	294	7	17	187	51	32
Carroll	31 700	52	1	-	18	12	21	509	7	-	320	82	100
Cheshire	66 900	43	1	1	22	13	6	600	7	16	463	91	23
Coos	34 000	43	1	1	19	15	7	418	8	13	295	87	15
Grafton	69 600	80	1	1	38	28	12	1 032	6	10	766	205	45
Hillsborough	314 300	61	1	2	29	20	9	854	8	73	595	151	27
Memmack	109 700	58	1	2	25	15	15	698	51	31	464	89	63
Rockingham	221 800	88	1	1	36	33	17	1 117	8	22	838	208	41
Strafford	94 000	32	1	3	10	7	11	293	8	61	158	42	24
Sullivan	37 800	40	1	1	14	10	14	476	8	10	317	65	76
New Jersey	7 619 600	1 625	21	320	247	551	486	9 224	211	2 210	1 347	4 478	978
Atlantic	205 500	64	1	17	6	17	23	339	13	115	32	139	40
Bergen	836 900	159	1	61	9	73	15	1 038	12	423	55	548	-
Burlington	384 700	115	1	9	31	39	35	651	12	64	163	312	100
Camden	492 800	127	1	29	8	41	48	712	11	189	49	346	117
Cape May	91 900	63	1	12	4	16	30	288	8	60	16	118	86
Cumberland	135 300	46	1	4	10	14	17	247	10	24	47	122	44
Essex	841 900	50	1	3	19	18	9	287	14	28	121	124	-
Gloucester	211 500	72	1	11	13	27	20	448	10	81	78	233	46
Hudson	553 100	41	1	10	2	6	22	152	14	74	10	54	-
Hunterdon	96 200	61	1	12	14	28	6	397	6	93	65	228	5
Mercer	320 800	43	1	5	8	8	21	211	11	36	47	72	45
Middlesex	638 200	92	1	15	10	22	44	511	10	108	66	192	135
Monmouth	542 600	160	1	38	15	54	52	899	8	238	76	452	125
Morris	419 100	120	1	19	20	40	40	680	10	141	119	318	92
Ocean	392 600	96	1	19	14	29	33	454	8	125	73	193	55
Passaic	460 900	44	1	13	3	17	10	276	11	91	21	153	-
Salem	65 400	46	1	4	11	13	17	242	10	31	61	113	27
Somerset	215 700	64	1	12	9	21	21	379	9	87	52	171	60
Sussex	123 700	59	1	9	15	25	3	361	6	61	73	221	-
Union	504 000	52	1	13	8	19	11	331	12	106	43	169	9
Warren	86 800	57	1	5	18	24	9	321	6	35	80	200	1
New Mexico	1 479 800	331	33	98	-	88	112	1 903	322	633	-	453	495
Bernalillo	474 400	12	1	1	-	1	7	69	10	22	-	7	30
Catron	2 700	6	1	3	-	2	2	34	8	6	-	10	10
Chaves	56 700	15	1	4	-	4	6	87	12	29	-	20	26
Cibola	24 800	9	1	2	-	1	1	47	8	12	-	5	22
Colfax	14 300	14	1	6	-	4	5	80	8	37	-	20	15
Curry	43 400	11	1	4	-	4	2	60	9	26	-	20	5
De Baca	2 400	5	1	1	-	1	2	33	14	6	-	5	8
Dona Ana	123 000	13	1	4	-	3	5	63	13	28	-	15	27
Eddy	52 400	14	1	4	-	3	6	65	11	31	-	15	28
Grant	27 400	9	1	4	-	2	2	48	12	21	-	10	5
Guadalupe	4 400	7	1	2	-	2	2	41	9	12	-	10	10
Harding	1 000	6	1	2	-	2	1	39	9	15	-	10	5
Hidalgo	6 100	6	1	2	-	2	1	39	9	15	-	10	5
Lea	64 900	14	1	5	-	6	3	84	8	36	-	25	15
Lincoln	13 600	15	1	5	-	5	4	80	9	30	-	25	16
Los Alamos	18 600	3	1	-	-	1	1	21	11	-	-	5	5
Luna	17 800	5	1	2	-	1	1	36	13	13	-	5	5
McKinley	65 800	11	1	1	-	2	7	46	8	6	-	5	22
Mora	4 600	6	1	1	-	2	2	35	9	6	-	10	10
Otero	50 200	9	1	3	-	3	2	50	8	20	-	17	5

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government In Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Quay	11 600	11	1	4	-	4	2	60	8	22	-	20	10
Rio Arriba	33 200	14	1	2	-	4	7	79	10	16	-	20	33
Roosevelt	16 500	12	1	5	-	4	2	68	9	29	-	20	10
Sandoval	47 700	14	1	6	-	3	4	85	8	38	-	19	20
San Juan	92 000	14	1	3	-	4	6	73	10	18	-	20	25
San Miguel	25 300	10	1	2	-	3	4	59	12	16	-	16	15
Santa Fe	87 600	5	1	1	-	2	1	36	11	10	-	10	5
Sierra	9 600	6	1	2	-	1	2	34	9	12	-	5	8
Socorro	14 000	8	1	2	-	2	3	45	9	16	-	10	10
Taos	22 000	15	1	3	-	4	7	87	10	18	-	24	35
Torrance	9 000	14	1	5	-	3	5	77	9	28	-	15	25
Union	5 100	10	1	4	-	2	3	57	9	23	-	10	15
Valencia	37 700	8	1	3	-	2	2	46	10	16	-	10	10
New York	17 772 100	3 302	57	618	929	720	978	25 073	1 090	4 141	9 717	4 924	5 301
Albany	283 400	58	1	9	10	13	23	445	48	76	109	86	126
Alegany	50 500	63	1	11	29	15	7	503	23	61	295	83	41
Broome	210 800	48	1	8	16	13	10	387	22	55	162	91	57
Cattaraugus	85 300	82	1	15	32	15	19	638	30	88	308	103	109
Cayuga	79 900	52	1	10	23	7	11	446	26	55	248	49	68
Chautauque	143 100	79	1	17	27	19	15	611	30	99	263	133	86
Chemung	90 500	31	1	6	11	9	10	242	20	39	95	27	61
Chemung	50 000	72	1	8	21	10	32	479	6	48	201	66	158
Clinton	81 200	45	1	6	14	9	15	356	15	34	159	64	84
Columbia	60 700	48	1	5	18	7	17	405	11	42	202	49	101
Cortland	47 400	35	1	4	15	5	10	289	24	31	142	35	57
Delaware	47 100	67	1	10	19	12	25	500	5	53	228	70	144
Dutchess	256 800	71	1	10	20	14	28	574	40	64	219	100	151
Erie	964 700	108	1	18	25	28	34	822	22	136	272	194	198
Essex	36 300	54	1	4	18	11	20	423	9	20	223	66	105
Franklin	43 800	35	1	6	19	7	2	295	15	34	188	46	12
Fulton	54 600	27	1	5	10	8	3	237	14	43	119	30	11
Genesee	58 800	34	1	7	13	8	5	271	17	46	127	52	29
Greene	42 100	39	1	5	14	6	13	335	21	30	159	44	81
Hamilton	5 000	24	1	1	9	8	5	179	7	11	97	34	30
Herkimer	66 900	52	1	11	19	11	10	408	25	65	205	71	42
Jefferson	90 600	60	1	21	22	12	24	516	16	114	230	72	84
Lewis	25 300	35	1	9	17	4	4	288	14	48	179	30	17
Livingston	58 600	40	1	9	17	8	5	329	7	68	172	52	30
Madison	66 600	54	1	11	15	10	17	347	8	62	148	64	65
Monroe	702 600	75	1	11	19	17	27	539	33	71	159	127	149
Montgomery	52 100	34	1	11	10	5	7	218	12	54	102	35	13
Nassau	1 323 000	166	1	66	3	58	40	1 009	6	403	56	320	224
New York City ²	7 262 700	3	1	1	-	-	2	336	-	336	-	-	-
Niagara	216 900	34	1	8	12	10	3	292	24	54	120	78	16
Oneida	248 500	105	1	22	28	18	40	801	46	132	273	110	240
Onondaga	483 200	74	1	16	19	17	21	589	29	105	207	130	118
Ontario	92 200	44	1	10	16	9	8	374	13	58	194	68	41
Orange	281 700	92	1	20	20	17	34	684	29	128	204	129	194
Orleans	38 900	23	1	4	10	5	3	194	13	24	98	41	18
Oswego	119 600	49	1	12	22	9	5	451	40	63	250	70	28
Otsego	59 200	72	1	11	24	13	23	532	20	54	269	79	110
Putnam	81 600	21	1	3	6	6	5	186	15	15	67	41	28
Rensselaer	151 700	61	1	7	14	13	26	460	23	56	139	86	156
Rockland	285 900	52	1	17	5	9	20	351	24	103	48	59	117
St Lawrence	112 800	64	1	14	32	17	20	655	30	71	323	143	88
Saratoga	164 100	68	1	11	19	12	25	487	10	55	209	88	125
Schenectady	150 200	35	1	3	5	5	21	228	15	19	45	35	114
Schoharie	29 800	40	1	6	16	7	10	299	7	26	170	37	59
Schuyler	17 400	19	1	4	8	2	4	133	17	23	73	14	6
Seneca	32 100	24	1	5	10	5	3	191	8	26	103	35	19
Steuben	96 900	82	1	15	32	17	17	647	25	107	348	95	74
Suffolk	1 312 000	206	1	30	10	73	92	1 314	24	181	102	467	540
Sullivan	88 600	64	1	6	15	10	32	461	8	31	167	67	188
Tioga	51 000	30	1	6	9	6	8	240	13	40	97	44	46
Tompkins	87 600	29	1	7	9	7	5	224	18	48	83	46	29
Ulster	164 200	81	1	4	20	10	46	648	39	35	215	81	278
Warren	55 500	31	1	2	11	9	8	241	17	18	109	65	34
Washington	56 900	43	1	9	17	11	5	309	8	49	181	71	-
Wayne	88 000	52	1	9	15	11	16	355	3	53	142	80	77
Westchester	863 200	123	1	29	17	48	30	866	20	213	160	301	172
Wyoming	40 800	35	1	9	16	5	4	288	4	47	179	35	23
Yates	21 200	22	1	4	9	2	6	168	22	23	77	16	30
North Carolina	6 331 600	916	100	495	-	-	321	4 962	1 563	2 679	-	-	540
Alamance	102 400	12	1	6	-	-	5	59	12	34	-	-	13
Alexander	26 900	3	1	1	-	-	1	17	11	4	-	-	2
Alleghany	9 700	3	1	1	-	-	1	18	9	6	-	-	3
Anson	26 300	10	1	7	-	-	2	57	15	42	-	-	-
Ash	23 400	5	1	3	-	-	1	33	13	18	-	-	2
Avery	15 000	7	1	5	-	-	1	44	14	27	-	-	3
Beaufort	43 900	18	1	7	-	-	10	63	21	39	-	-	3
Bertie	21 300	10	1	6	-	-	1	57	11	43	-	-	3
Bladen	30 800	16	1	7	-	-	8	62	13	39	-	-	10
Brunswick	47 500	17	1	14	-	-	2	98	12	60	-	-	6
Buncombe	170 000	13	1	6	-	-	6	65	15	34	-	-	16
Burke	76 300	11	1	6	-	-	4	49	13	33	-	-	3
Cabarrus	92 300	11	1	4	-	-	6	73	18	29	-	-	28
Caldwell	70 300	10	1	6	-	-	3	60	14	38	-	-	6
Camden	5 800	1	1	1	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Carteret	50 900	13	1	8	--	--	4	66	12	46	--	--	8
Caswell	22 200	4	1	2	--	--	1	26	13	10	--	--	3
Catawba	114 500	11	1	8	--	--	2	78	27	48	--	--	3
Chatham	35 700	7	1	3	--	--	3	38	12	18	--	--	8
Cherokee	20 400	7	1	2	--	--	4	33	18	12	--	--	3
Chowan	13 400	7	1	1	--	--	5	19	12	7	--	--	--
Clay	7 300	3	1	1	--	--	1	18	11	4	--	--	3
Cleveland	86 500	18	1	14	--	--	3	105	23	74	--	--	8
Columbus	52 400	14	1	8	--	--	5	72	22	42	--	--	8
Craven	81 100	13	1	8	--	--	4	67	14	46	--	--	7
Cumberland	258 500	13	1	8	--	--	4	69	17	49	--	--	3
Currituck	13 200	2	1	--	--	--	1	17	12	--	--	--	5
Dare	18 800	7	1	5	--	--	1	43	13	27	--	--	3
Davidson	118 200	8	1	3	--	--	4	39	12	19	--	--	6
Davie	29 100	6	1	2	--	--	3	35	13	11	--	--	11
Duplin	41 800	14	1	10	--	--	3	78	12	60	--	--	6
Durham	166 500	5	1	1	--	--	3	32	16	13	--	--	3
Edgecombe	58 800	14	1	7	--	--	6	63	13	47	--	--	3
Forsyth	260 100	8	1	5	--	--	2	49	15	31	--	--	3
Franklin	34 100	8	1	5	--	--	2	54	20	26	--	--	8
Gaston	170 800	19	1	13	--	--	5	102	18	76	--	--	8
Gates	9 500	6	1	1	--	--	4	18	11	4	--	--	3
Graham	7 100	3	1	1	--	--	1	17	10	4	--	--	3
Granville	37 400	10	1	4	--	--	5	52	14	25	--	--	13
Greene	16 500	8	1	3	--	--	4	36	12	16	--	--	8
Guilford	328 100	10	1	4	--	--	5	68	30	30	--	--	8
Halifax	55 800	12	1	7	--	--	4	77	29	42	--	--	6
Harnett	64 400	10	1	5	--	--	4	49	13	30	--	--	6
Haywood	48 400	10	1	5	--	--	4	50	15	24	--	--	11
Henderson	67 300	6	1	2	--	--	3	31	14	9	--	--	8
Hertford	24 100	12	1	6	--	--	5	49	13	33	--	--	3
Hoke	23 300	4	1	1	--	--	2	21	12	6	--	--	3
Hyde	5 900	6	1	--	--	--	5	18	12	--	--	--	6
Iredell	88 600	9	1	5	--	--	3	58	22	33	--	--	3
Jackson	26 800	8	1	3	--	--	4	41	11	18	--	--	12
Johnston	78 100	16	1	9	--	--	6	75	17	50	--	--	8
Jones	9 700	6	1	3	--	--	2	31	12	16	--	--	5
Lee	41 400	5	1	2	--	--	2	31	14	14	--	--	3
Lenoir	60 100	8	1	3	--	--	4	36	16	17	--	--	3
Lincoln	46 100	5	1	1	--	--	3	24	13	5	--	--	6
McDowell	36 300	5	1	2	--	--	2	40	19	12	--	--	9
Macon	23 000	4	1	2	--	--	1	26	11	13	--	--	2
Madison	17 400	8	1	3	--	--	4	27	10	14	--	--	1
Martin	26 500	13	1	9	--	--	3	67	15	49	--	--	3
Mocklenburg	450 800	11	1	7	--	--	3	76	17	56	--	--	3
Mitchell	14 500	5	1	2	--	--	2	22	11	8	--	--	3
Montgomery	24 000	10	1	5	--	--	4	45	12	30	--	--	3
Moore	55 800	15	1	10	--	--	4	77	14	55	--	--	3
Nash	71 400	13	1	11	--	--	1	80	12	65	--	--	3
New Hanover	114 100	8	1	4	--	--	3	41	14	22	--	--	5
Northampton	22 400	13	1	9	--	--	3	69	14	52	--	--	3
Onslow	126 600	8	1	4	--	--	3	39	14	22	--	--	3
Orange	84 600	6	1	3	--	--	2	54	24	22	--	--	8
Pamlico	11 200	11	1	8	--	--	2	63	14	41	--	--	8
Pasquotank	29 700	3	1	1	--	--	1	25	16	9	--	--	--
Pender	25 100	6	1	4	--	--	1	35	12	23	--	--	--
Perquimans	10 600	5	1	2	--	--	2	23	12	11	--	--	--
Person	30 700	4	1	1	--	--	2	21	12	6	--	--	3
Pitt	98 000	24	1	10	--	--	13	94	19	55	--	--	20
Polk	14 200	6	1	3	--	--	2	32	16	13	--	--	3
Randolph	98 600	12	1	8	--	--	3	77	25	49	--	--	3
Richmond	46 600	10	1	6	--	--	3	69	33	33	--	--	3
Robeson	106 000	23	1	14	--	--	8	134	48	65	--	--	3
Rockingham	85 500	9	1	5	--	--	3	72	32	32	--	--	8
Rowan	104 900	14	1	9	--	--	4	67	12	52	--	--	3
Rutherford	57 000	12	1	8	--	--	3	62	13	43	--	--	6
Sampson	50 200	10	1	8	--	--	1	65	15	47	--	--	3
Scotland	33 800	8	1	4	--	--	3	42	17	22	--	--	3
Stanly	50 300	11	1	7	--	--	3	67	18	43	--	--	6
Stokes	35 700	6	1	3	--	--	2	35	12	15	--	--	8
Surry	61 900	7	1	4	--	--	2	42	16	23	--	--	3
Swain	10 800	4	1	1	--	--	2	18	10	5	--	--	3
Transylvania	26 300	5	1	2	--	--	2	25	13	10	--	--	2
Tyrrell	4 200	6	1	1	--	--	4	20	14	6	--	--	--
Union	79 700	12	1	7	--	--	4	78	21	40	--	--	15
Vance	38 700	7	1	3	--	--	3	34	12	19	--	--	3
Wake	385 500	19	1	12	--	--	6	110	31	76	--	--	3
Warren	16 700	5	1	3	--	--	1	36	13	20	--	--	3
Washington	14 400	5	1	3	--	--	1	29	12	17	--	--	--
Watauga	34 500	8	1	4	--	--	3	45	15	22	--	--	8
Wayne	97 900	16	1	7	--	--	8	65	21	43	--	--	21
Wilkes	60 700	6	1	3	--	--	2	42	17	17	--	--	8
Wilson	64 500	11	1	7	--	--	3	59	15	41	--	--	3
Yadkin	29 600	7	1	5	--	--	1	47	14	30	--	--	3
Yancey	15 800	3	1	1	--	--	1	16	10	3	--	--	3
North Dakota	679 300	2 787	53	366	1 355	310	703	14 937	737	2 160	7 075	1 609	3 356
Adams	3 600	42	1	4	20	10	7	214	8	20	110	40	36
Barnes	13 200	78	1	13	42	6	16	429	13	63	236	33	84
Benson	7 800	72	1	9	37	7	18	394	13	51	197	37	96
Billings	1 300	4	1	1	--	1	1	28	10	5	--	5	6
Bottineau	9 200	90	1	13	44	9	23	475	13	78	229	50	105

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

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Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Bowman	4 300	42	1	4	25	4	8	191	9	22	114	19	27
Burke	3 600	54	1	7	29	5	12	281	9	40	147	27	58
Burleigh	60 300	65	1	4	40	14	6	338	15	25	221	55	22
Cass	97 500	127	1	26	49	13	38	665	14	151	267	77	156
Cavalier	6 900	74	1	13	40	5	15	404	13	67	220	31	73
Dickey	7 000	58	1	7	32	5	13	318	13	43	174	26	62
Dixie	3 300	46	1	4	32	2	7	232	11	25	157	12	27
Dunn	4 900	17	1	4	-	4	8	85	10	25	-	21	29
Eddy	3 200	31	1	2	18	2	8	152	11	12	87	11	31
Emmons	5 600	40	1	5	10	9	15	222	12	32	59	39	80
Foster	4 500	32	1	4	18	3	6	191	36	23	96	15	21
Golden Valley	2 400	28	1	3	11	3	8	136	10	19	57	15	35
Grand Forks	69 400	78	1	9	41	9	18	471	38	69	239	46	79
Grant	4 200	30	1	4	13	4	8	183	10	25	71	23	54
Groesbeck	3 600	35	1	3	20	3	8	175	12	18	106	16	23
Hettinger	4 000	48	1	3	32	3	9	271	10	20	162	15	64
Kidder	3 800	58	1	6	37	5	9	316	10	35	197	26	48
La Moure	6 100	66	1	8	32	7	18	331	14	47	150	34	86
Logan	3 200	23	1	3	11	2	6	124	10	18	55	10	31
McHenry	7 500	86	1	14	45	8	18	479	12	73	244	41	109
McIntosh	4 500	20	1	5	1	4	9	106	10	29	4	20	43
McKenzie	8 500	46	1	4	20	7	14	220	14	25	95	34	52
McLean	12 200	72	1	11	31	9	20	400	11	61	160	52	116
Mercer	13 800	26	1	6	-	5	14	136	11	40	-	25	60
Morton	25 600	35	1	6	2	9	17	229	18	43	12	55	101
Mountain View	8 100	81	1	7	49	5	19	408	10	37	265	26	70
Nelson	4 900	59	1	7	27	6	18	303	12	40	142	32	77
Oliver	2 600	9	1	1	-	2	5	56	10	6	-	9	31
Pembina	10 300	66	1	11	24	7	23	322	13	69	126	37	77
Pierce	5 800	30	1	4	15	4	6	163	15	24	75	22	27
Ramsey	12 800	57	1	8	34	5	9	294	13	43	171	25	42
Ransom	6 400	42	1	5	24	5	7	244	13	32	138	21	40
Renville	3 500	45	1	6	24	4	10	234	26	34	110	20	44
Richland	19 000	88	1	14	36	7	30	496	13	83	195	39	166
Riolette	13 000	35	1	5	8	5	16	185	14	29	46	34	62
Sargent	5 200	51	1	7	24	3	16	266	11	41	107	18	89
Sheridan	2 600	31	1	3	16	2	9	161	10	19	78	10	44
Sioux	3 800	16	1	3	1	6	5	101	27	15	4	31	24
Slope	1 200	33	1	2	22	4	4	168	11	11	107	20	19
Stark	25 600	30	1	6	-	4	17	173	13	40	-	30	90
Steele	2 800	34	1	4	20	3	6	171	12	19	98	17	25
Stutsman	23 300	101	1	11	62	10	17	569	13	67	323	56	110
Towner	4 100	49	1	7	28	4	9	257	12	41	137	23	44
Trail	9 500	62	1	7	25	8	20	342	36	50	133	38	85
Walsh	15 400	87	1	13	36	10	27	457	13	84	191	53	116
Ward	61 300	106	1	12	57	13	23	577	13	78	305	66	115
Wells	6 800	62	1	7	36	5	13	322	13	41	188	25	57
Williams	26 300	92	1	10	55	9	17	472	14	53	270	47	88
Ohio	10 752 500	3 377	88	940	1 318	621	410	19 526	1 629	9 003	5 336	3 028	460
Adams	24 700	26	1	7	15	1	2	155	13	72	60	5	5
Allen	110 500	41	1	10	12	9	9	209	14	97	48	45	5
Ashland	46 300	33	1	9	15	4	4	197	17	87	68	20	5
Ashtabula	101 200	58	1	10	27	7	13	284	16	96	112	35	5
Athens	57 600	38	1	10	14	5	6	199	13	95	56	25	10
Auglaize	43 700	32	1	9	14	6	2	186	13	87	56	30	-
Belmont	78 200	43	1	13	16	7	6	269	21	145	63	35	5
Brown	34 700	33	1	10	16	5	1	214	16	105	63	25	5
Butler	271 500	37	1	11	13	9	3	212	19	92	51	45	5
Carroll	26 800	25	1	5	14	2	3	136	15	50	56	10	5
Champaign	33 900	29	1	7	12	5	4	160	12	66	52	25	5
Clark	147 400	34	1	10	10	7	6	177	15	82	40	35	5
Clermont	140 600	40	1	12	14	9	4	229	16	107	56	45	5
Clinton	34 800	29	1	8	13	4	3	170	16	78	51	20	5
Columbiana	110 100	48	1	13	18	11	5	285	17	134	74	55	5
Coshocton	35 900	37	1	6	22	3	5	192	18	53	101	15	5
Crawford	49 000	32	1	7	16	6	2	174	11	65	63	30	5
Cuyahoga	1 445 000	101	1	56	4	32	8	772	4	55	537	18	157
Darke	54 000	51	1	19	20	7	4	307	15	169	83	35	5
Defiance	39 200	26	1	4	12	5	4	130	13	40	47	25	5
Delaware	59 000	32	1	7	18	4	2	172	16	57	71	21	5
Erie	77 100	29	1	8	9	7	4	183	19	68	36	35	5
Fairfield	97 400	41	1	14	13	8	5	254	13	144	52	40	5
Fayette	27 700	21	1	5	10	2	3	115	12	44	41	10	8
Franklin	907 000	66	1	25	17	16	7	405	29	220	69	82	5
Fulton	38 800	28	1	7	12	7	1	163	12	63	48	35	5
Gallia	29 800	28	1	6	15	2	4	150	24	51	60	10	5
Geauga	75 500	37	1	5	16	7	8	168	18	47	63	35	5
Greene	130 200	37	1	10	12	7	7	198	20	80	48	35	5
Guernsey	40 200	37	1	11	19	3	3	213	13	106	74	15	5
Hamilton	865 100	79	1	36	12	22	8	664	154	345	48	112	5
Hancock	65 900	41	1	11	17	8	4	248	23	108	72	40	5
Hardin	31 700	41	1	9	15	6	10	200	10	95	60	30	5
Harrison	16 400	30	1	9	15	2	3	175	18	83	59	10	5
Henry	28 500	28	1	9	13	4	1	177	12	69	51	20	5
Highland	34 600	34	1	7	17	5	4	195	17	66	69	31	12
Hocking	24 700	20	1	3	11	1	5	102	13	38	43	5	5
Holmes	30 000	27	1	5	14	2	7	137	19	48	55	10	5
Huron	65 100	41	1	8	18	7	6	209	14	76	80	34	5
Jackson	30 000	21	1	4	12	3	1	143	17	44	60	17	6

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Jefferson	85 700	45	1	20	14	6	4	320	17	217	56	25	5
Knox	47 600	41	1	7	22	5	6	208	13	77	88	25	5
Lake	212 500	39	1	18	5	10	5	238	21	147	20	45	5
Lawrence	62 200	31	1	7	14	7	2	168	13	59	56	35	5
Licking	125 400	56	1	14	26	10	5	308	14	137	102	50	5
Logan	40 200	39	1	12	17	4	5	231	18	120	68	20	5
Lorain	270 600	58	1	15	18	16	8	336	20	163	73	75	5
Lucas	462 100	42	1	10	11	8	12	206	28	90	43	40	5
Madison	34 800	30	1	6	14	4	5	151	14	56	56	20	5
Mahoning	276 600	46	1	10	14	14	7	245	23	90	55	72	5
Marion	65 300	34	1	8	15	5	5	182	15	77	60	25	5
Medina	116 900	40	1	10	17	7	5	222	14	99	69	35	5
Meigs	23 900	26	1	5	12	3	5	141	15	52	49	15	10
Mercer	39 000	38	1	9	14	7	7	200	12	91	57	35	5
Miami	89 600	41	1	12	12	9	7	218	14	106	48	45	5
Monroe	16 200	39	1	10	18	1	9	183	14	86	73	5	5
Montgomery	566 300	56	1	19	12	17	7	314	32	152	48	77	5
Morgan	14 200	23	1	4	14	1	3	113	11	32	60	5	5
Morrow	27 000	32	1	7	16	4	4	164	12	62	65	20	5
Muskingum	84 100	46	1	10	25	6	4	260	17	103	100	30	10
Noble	11 500	25	1	6	15	2	1	139	14	51	59	10	5
Ottawa	39 900	34	1	8	12	7	6	186	18	82	48	33	5
Paulding	20 900	27	1	10	12	3	1	170	14	89	47	15	5
Perry	31 800	34	1	11	14	4	4	223	34	109	55	20	5
Pickaway	44 700	32	1	9	15	4	3	197	17	91	64	20	5
Pike	25 000	24	1	3	14	4	2	134	14	32	63	20	5
Portage	137 000	45	1	10	18	11	5	246	16	98	72	55	5
Preble	39 300	34	1	11	12	6	4	207	13	113	46	30	5
Pulnam	33 400	42	1	15	15	9	2	268	15	139	60	49	5
Richland	128 800	41	1	9	18	9	4	231	20	91	70	45	5
Ross	67 300	34	1	7	16	7	3	193	14	71	68	35	5
Sandusky	62 200	29	1	7	12	5	4	158	16	64	48	25	5
Scioto	82 300	39	1	5	16	10	7	179	13	47	64	50	5
Seneca	61 600	34	1	8	15	7	3	217	28	85	64	35	5
Shelby	44 000	35	1	9	14	8	3	194	12	81	56	40	5
Stark	373 500	60	1	19	17	17	6	382	17	207	68	85	5
Summit	507 800	60	1	20	13	17	9	380	29	206	53	87	5
Trumbull	233 500	65	1	11	24	21	8	346	21	120	95	105	5
Tuscarawas	85 500	56	1	19	22	8	6	341	14	195	87	40	5
Union	31 100	25	1	5	14	3	2	139	18	45	50	15	5
Van Wert	30 000	30	1	9	12	4	4	170	12	86	47	20	5
Vinton	11 400	20	1	4	12	1	2	109	14	37	48	5	5
Warren	104 500	38	1	13	11	8	5	212	17	106	44	40	5
Washington	64 200	38	1	7	22	6	2	212	14	74	89	30	5
Wayne	101 200	48	1	15	16	10	6	273	13	140	64	51	5
Williams	36 800	32	1	9	12	7	3	187	13	84	50	35	5
Wood	110 300	58	1	25	19	9	4	368	19	224	75	45	5
Wyandot	22 600	27	1	8	13	3	2	169	13	83	53	15	5
Oklahoma	3 305 600	1 802	77	591	-	636	498	8 939	695	3 516	-	2 925	1 803
Adair	10 800	21	1	3	-	12	5	89	9	20	-	48	12
Alfalfa	6 900	18	1	10	-	4	3	97	8	57	-	20	12
Atoka	13 700	21	1	5	-	8	7	98	9	24	-	35	30
Beaver	7 400	14	1	4	-	6	3	68	8	21	-	26	13
Beckham	21 900	17	1	5	-	6	5	82	8	34	-	30	10
Blaine	13 600	20	1	7	-	7	5	96	10	47	-	30	9
Bryan	33 300	29	1	14	-	10	4	159	8	83	-	50	18
Caddo	33 400	47	1	13	-	17	16	191	9	77	-	81	24
Canadian	73 000	23	1	6	-	11	5	111	9	38	-	47	17
Carter	47 500	27	1	9	-	12	5	141	9	51	-	56	25
Cherokee	34 800	19	1	2	-	12	4	82	8	13	-	43	18
Choctaw	16 600	17	1	4	-	7	5	86	10	33	-	31	12
Cimarron	3 900	8	1	2	-	4	1	40	10	9	-	18	3
Cleveland	161 800	20	1	7	-	8	4	109	13	50	-	36	10
Coal	6 000	15	1	5	-	5	4	62	9	23	-	21	9
Comanche	120 700	34	1	10	-	14	9	154	9	62	-	60	29
Cotton	7 000	14	1	4	-	3	6	61	8	20	-	15	18
Craig	15 100	16	1	5	-	6	4	83	10	31	-	29	13
Creek	69 300	41	1	12	-	17	11	188	13	76	-	75	34
Custer	30 100	20	1	6	-	7	6	105	8	33	-	35	29
Delaware	28 000	19	1	7	-	9	2	95	9	41	-	37	8
Dewey	6 300	18	1	7	-	5	5	88	9	38	-	23	18
Ellis	5 600	10	1	4	-	4	1	53	8	22	-	10	3
Garfield	62 900	32	1	14	-	10	7	174	13	76	-	52	33
Garvin	29 800	26	1	8	-	10	7	131	11	51	-	46	23
Grady	44 500	32	1	10	-	13	8	160	9	66	-	57	28
Grant	6 500	19	1	9	-	4	5	90	8	45	-	20	17
Greer	6 900	9	1	3	-	2	3	39	8	18	-	10	3
Harmon	4 400	7	1	2	-	3	1	36	8	10	-	15	3
Harper	4 700	9	1	4	-	2	2	45	8	20	-	9	8
Haskell	11 800	18	1	6	-	5	6	73	9	33	-	23	8
Hughes	14 500	22	1	8	-	6	7	110	8	47	-	30	25
Jackson	30 800	19	1	8	-	8	2	104	9	48	-	38	9
Jefferson	7 900	20	1	6	-	4	7	86	11	45	-	20	10
Johnston	10 900	23	1	7	-	9	6	115	8	40	-	37	30
Kay	52 200	31	1	6	-	10	12	133	10	40	-	46	37
Kingfisher	15 700	16	1	6	-	6	3	81	8	30	-	30	13
Kiowa	12 400	23	1	8	-	6	8	96	8	48	-	30	10
Latimer	10 600	13	1	2	-	5	5	67	8	15	-	27	17
Le Flore	44 500	43	1	15	-	17	10	219	9	94	-	79	37

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Lincoln	29 900	35	1	13	-	10	11	167	9	75	-	48	37
Logan	31 100	22	1	10	-	5	6	111	9	51	-	25	26
Love	7 900	12	1	3	-	5	3	66	8	24	-	21	13
McClain	24 900	26	1	10	-	8	7	133	9	53	-	38	33
McCurtain	36 300	35	1	8	-	15	11	152	10	51	-	65	26
McIntosh	7 700	22	1	6	-	6	9	128	9	46	-	26	47
Major	9 100	13	1	5	-	5	2	70	8	27	-	23	12
Marshall	11 800	12	1	5	-	2	4	55	9	28	-	10	6
Mays	35 000	31	1	13	-	8	9	182	9	82	-	34	57
Murray	13 100	12	1	4	-	4	3	65	10	22	-	16	17
Muskogee	70 300	39	1	13	-	14	11	205	10	83	-	68	44
Noble	11 800	17	1	5	-	6	5	91	9	38	-	28	16
Nowata	11 000	22	1	6	-	6	9	118	9	34	-	32	43
Oklfuskee	11 600	21	1	7	-	7	6	106	8	37	-	33	28
Oklahoma	630 300	42	1	19	-	19	3	230	9	122	-	97	2
Oklmulgee	40 000	38	1	9	-	11	17	198	9	56	-	51	82
Osage	41 100	42	1	13	-	14	14	211	9	85	-	58	59
Ottawa	33 900	32	1	10	-	9	12	147	9	58	-	43	37
Pawnee	17 300	24	1	12	-	4	7	119	10	68	-	18	23
Payne	64 900	21	1	6	-	9	5	106	9	36	-	42	19
Pittsburg	43 900	40	1	13	-	14	12	196	10	84	-	65	37
Pontotoc	34 800	29	1	7	-	9	12	149	8	42	-	43	56
Pottawatomie	61 900	36	1	15	-	16	4	170	9	81	-	72	8
Pushmataha	12 100	19	1	4	-	7	7	78	10	21	-	27	20
Roger Mills	5 600	12	1	4	-	3	4	58	8	22	-	13	13
Rogers	55 700	33	1	9	-	11	12	178	9	60	-	49	60
Seminole	29 000	30	1	7	-	13	9	144	9	40	-	61	34
Sequoyah	34 900	29	1	9	-	13	6	139	9	53	-	53	24
Stephens	44 600	23	1	7	-	9	6	120	10	38	-	43	29
Texas	18 000	22	1	7	-	10	4	106	8	41	-	44	13
Tillman	11 300	18	1	7	-	6	4	81	9	36	-	26	10
Tulsa	517 000	41	1	12	-	17	11	197	9	60	-	83	45
Wagoner	50 400	28	1	8	-	5	14	154	9	61	-	25	59
Washington	44 900	18	1	6	-	5	6	97	8	35	-	27	27
Washita	13 600	23	1	10	-	7	5	128	8	59	-	35	26
Woods	10 400	17	1	6	-	5	5	94	8	45	-	25	16
Woodward	21 800	16	1	6	-	5	4	85	9	33	-	25	18
Oregon	2 697 900	1 502	36	240	-	350	876	8 075	383	1 594	-	1 967	4 131
Baker	15 500	37	1	7	-	5	24	274	16	46	-	31	181
Benton	64 600	29	1	4	-	9	15	149	6	29	-	47	67
Clackamas	256 900	95	1	14	-	30	50	482	8	87	-	158	229
Clatsop	32 600	40	1	6	-	8	25	253	45	33	-	49	126
Columbia	36 900	41	1	7	-	6	27	209	15	42	-	42	110
Coos	59 800	56	1	7	-	8	40	276	8	49	-	53	166
Crook	13 200	18	1	1	-	1	15	88	8	7	-	5	68
Curry	16 900	39	1	3	-	9	26	199	11	19	-	49	120
Deschutes	68 700	35	1	3	-	6	25	174	8	21	-	33	112
Douglas	93 200	77	1	12	-	18	46	429	12	76	-	107	234
Gilliam	1 800	15	1	3	-	4	7	96	10	23	-	21	42
Grant	8 400	29	1	9	-	7	12	165	9	57	-	47	52
Harnay	7 300	23	1	2	-	17	3	127	11	16	-	85	15
Hood River	16 200	21	1	2	-	1	17	106	8	14	-	7	77
Jackson	140 000	47	1	11	-	11	24	276	9	90	-	63	114
Jefferson	12 300	18	1	3	-	5	9	100	8	19	-	27	46
Josephine	68 200	15	1	2	-	3	9	89	8	14	-	19	48
Klamath	57 500	58	1	5	-	3	49	280	9	43	-	15	213
Lake	7 400	27	1	2	-	7	17	145	9	11	-	37	88
Lane	263 200	89	1	12	-	18	58	487	9	79	-	110	289
Lincoln	38 700	47	1	7	-	1	38	244	10	45	-	5	184
Linn	89 000	64	1	13	-	23	27	371	9	88	-	124	150
Malheur	28 300	56	1	5	-	16	34	268	12	32	-	86	138
Marion	215 400	99	1	19	-	37	42	492	9	124	-	194	165
Morrow	8 100	21	1	5	-	1	14	114	9	34	-	7	64
Multnomah	567 000	57	1	6	-	15	35	299	8	37	-	91	163
Polk	46 700	24	1	4	-	5	14	140	16	31	-	29	64
Sherman	2 100	14	1	4	-	5	4	80	8	25	-	27	20
Tillamook	21 100	59	1	7	-	7	44	292	9	40	-	39	204
Umatilla	60 200	68	1	12	-	14	41	369	8	82	-	88	191
Union	23 700	35	1	8	-	7	19	185	8	52	-	39	86
Wallowa	7 200	20	1	4	-	5	10	110	16	24	-	29	41
Wasco	21 300	36	1	6	-	10	19	198	8	41	-	52	97
Washington	271 400	49	1	12	-	14	22	263	8	78	-	74	103
Wheeler	1 500	9	1	3	-	4	1	54	9	17	-	23	5
Yamhill	57 500	35	1	10	-	10	14	192	9	69	-	55	59
Pennsylvania	11 889 200	4 956	66	1 022	1 548	515	1 805	28 404	886	10 908	12 125	4 472	13
Adams	71 200	67	1	13	21	6	26	366	15	136	161	54	-
Allegheny	1 373 600	296	1	86	42	43	124	1 708	14	940	374	378	2
Armstrong	78 500	72	1	17	28	4	22	508	12	227	237	32	-
Beaver	193 200	116	1	31	22	16	46	700	15	375	175	135	-
Bedford	47 700	57	1	13	25	5	13	360	14	117	184	45	-
Berks	321 000	158	1	31	44	19	63	779	13	290	309	160	7
Blair	132 500	83	1	9	15	7	31	268	12	82	112	62	-
Bradford	64 300	77	1	14	37	7	18	534	14	162	285	83	-
Bucks	522 100	124	1	22	31	14	56	582	13	221	231	117	-
Butler	151 100	92	1	24	33	8	28	571	13	236	259	63	-
Cambria	173 200	125	1	34	30	12	48	764	13	380	283	108	-
Cameron	6 500	13	1	2	5	1	4	73	15	16	33	9	-
Carbon	54 400	50	1	12	11	5	21	267	14	128	80	45	-
Centre	114 600	82	1	11	25	4	41	362	13	120	193	36	-
Chester	339 100	134	1	18	57	12	48	691	12	165	406	108	-

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Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Clarion	42 600	59	1	12	22	7	17	391	14	129	185	63	-
Clearfield	82 100	88	1	20	30	8	29	481	9	190	210	72	-
Clinton	38 100	46	1	8	21	1	15	278	14	93	162	9	-
Columbia	61 300	58	1	9	24	6	18	368	14	109	191	54	-
Crawford	87 200	79	1	16	35	3	24	508	15	189	276	27	1
Cumberland	189 900	77	1	12	22	9	33	405	12	135	174	81	3
Dauphin	236 700	87	1	17	23	12	34	456	13	186	167	90	-
Delaware	560 600	105	1	28	21	16	39	646	9	297	205	135	-
Elk	37 500	32	1	3	10	3	15	160	14	31	88	27	-
Erie	279 200	90	1	17	22	13	37	463	13	159	174	117	-
Fayette	155 800	77	1	18	24	6	28	434	13	186	181	54	-
Forest	4 800	12	1	1	8	1	1	90	14	12	55	9	-
Franklin	118 700	55	1	6	15	5	28	243	13	60	125	45	-
Fullon	14 000	22	1	2	11	3	5	152	14	23	88	27	-
Greene	40 800	49	1	6	20	5	17	300	15	75	165	45	-
Huntingdon	42 900	67	1	18	30	4	14	460	14	182	228	36	-
Indiana	92 400	64	1	15	24	7	17	449	16	179	191	63	-
Jefferson	48 400	54	1	11	23	3	16	348	15	119	187	27	-
Juniata	20 000	27	1	4	13	1	8	175	15	43	108	9	-
Lackawanna	223 000	79	1	19	21	10	28	461	11	197	163	90	-
Lancaster	393 500	135	1	10	41	16	58	649	12	205	288	144	-
Lawrence	101 900	53	1	11	16	8	17	328	13	104	139	72	-
Lebanon	111 900	58	1	8	17	6	26	277	10	83	130	54	-
Lehigh	281 500	63	1	9	15	10	28	302	17	88	118	79	-
Luzerne	331 100	140	1	39	36	13	51	834	14	427	294	99	-
Lycoming	116 300	82	1	10	42	9	20	569	12	125	360	72	-
McKean	47 300	53	1	7	15	5	25	241	13	75	108	45	-
Mercer	123 600	86	1	17	31	12	25	512	13	158	233	108	-
Mifflin	46 400	32	1	6	10	1	14	163	16	59	79	9	-
Monroe	82 700	42	1	4	16	4	17	210	12	33	129	36	-
Montgomery	672 100	157	1	24	38	22	72	805	14	264	338	189	-
Montour	16 700	20	1	2	9	1	7	132	14	34	75	9	-
Northampton	234 100	97	1	21	17	9	49	452	12	236	132	72	-
Northumberland	99 400	65	1	13	23	6	22	394	12	139	189	54	-
Perry	38 800	48	1	9	21	4	13	266	14	67	149	36	-
Philadelphia ²	1 642 900	10	-	1	-	2	7	25	-	25	-	-	-
Pike	22 300	19	1	2	11	1	4	125	13	23	80	9	-
Potter	18 300	43	1	6	24	5	7	303	14	60	184	45	-
Schuylkill	156 400	124	1	31	36	12	44	749	14	333	294	108	-
Snyder	35 600	43	1	6	15	2	19	230	14	68	130	18	-
Somerset	80 900	93	1	25	25	11	31	516	14	230	173	99	-
Sullivan	6 300	20	1	4	9	1	5	140	15	45	71	9	-
Susquehanna	39 900	54	1	13	27	6	7	427	11	155	207	54	-
Tioga	40 500	60	1	10	30	3	16	396	14	108	247	27	-
Union	34 600	30	1	4	10	2	13	141	14	35	74	18	-
Venango	62 100	53	1	11	20	5	16	303	14	111	133	45	-
Warren	45 400	48	1	6	21	1	19	255	14	68	164	9	-
Washington	212 500	121	1	35	32	14	39	762	14	372	250	126	-
Wayne	38 700	43	1	6	22	3	11	263	14	62	160	27	-
Westmorland	381 100	139	1	44	21	18	55	787	13	455	167	152	-
Wyoming	27 800	32	1	5	18	2	6	241	14	63	146	18	-
York	326 600	140	1	37	35	15	52	786	13	389	249	135	-
Rhode Island	975 000	125	-	8	31	3	83	965	-	125	452	18	370
Bristol ²	47 700	6	-	-	3	-	3	43	-	-	43	-	-
Kent ²	159 500	21	-	-	4	-	16	133	-	15	55	-	63
Newport ²	84 800	13	-	-	5	-	7	114	-	14	77	-	23
Providence ²	581 700	54	-	6	10	1	37	435	-	96	148	9	182
Washington ²	101 300	31	-	-	9	2	20	240	-	-	129	9	102
South Carolina	3 375 300	707	46	269	-	92	300	3 497	788	1 607	-	591	511
Abbeville	22 600	15	1	5	-	1	8	89	11	35	-	9	33
Aiken	118 500	28	1	10	-	1	16	132	16	59	-	9	48
Allendale	10 600	9	1	4	-	1	3	49	12	24	-	5	8
Anderson	140 700	27	1	9	-	5	12	159	11	53	-	35	60
Bamberg	18 200	9	1	5	-	2	1	49	13	33	-	-	3
Barnwell	21 000	13	1	7	-	3	2	71	11	42	-	15	3
Beaufort	83 100	22	1	4	-	1	16	47	16	22	-	9	-
Berkeley	123 700	10	1	6	-	1	2	84	24	44	-	8	8
Calhoun	12 200	6	1	2	-	1	2	33	11	12	-	6	4
Charleston	286 300	27	1	11	-	1	14	128	16	81	-	9	22
Cherokee	41 100	9	1	2	-	1	5	46	14	12	-	9	11
Chester	30 700	18	1	5	-	1	11	61	17	31	-	7	6
Chesterfield	38 600	12	1	8	-	1	2	67	14	41	-	9	3
Clarendon	28 200	9	1	4	-	3	1	99	63	24	-	9	3
Colleton	34 600	11	1	6	-	1	3	61	21	32	-	5	3
Darlington	64 300	12	1	4	-	1	6	65	26	24	-	12	3
Dillon	32 300	6	1	3	-	3	1	35	13	19	-	-	3
Dorchester	75 600	14	1	5	-	3	5	62	13	30	-	14	5
Edgefield	18 000	6	1	3	-	1	1	40	11	19	-	7	3
Fairfield	21 200	6	1	2	-	1	2	24	11	10	-	-	3
Florence	116 000	25	1	9	-	5	10	158	54	55	-	39	8
Georgetown	47 000	9	1	3	-	1	4	42	12	19	-	9	2
Greenville	308 300	36	1	8	-	1	26	136	19	58	-	12	47
Greenwood	58 000	12	1	5	-	3	3	64	11	31	-	19	3
Hampton	18 800	13	1	9	-	2	1	72	12	47	-	10	3
Horry	130 600	15	1	8	-	1	5	76	18	48	-	7	3
Jasper	15 000	5	1	2	-	1	1	33	11	10	-	9	3
Kershaw	42 600	11	1	3	-	1	6	60	11	15	-	9	25
Lancaster	55 000	9	1	3	-	1	4	44	14	19	-	8	3
Laurins	53 500	15	1	5	-	2	7	64	11	29	-	12	12

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Lee	18 800	5	1	2	--	1	1	42	20	12	--	7	3
Lexington	170 100	27	1	15	--	5	6	151	18	90	--	35	8
McCormick	7 300	8	1	4	--	1	2	40	11	19	--	7	3
Manon	34 500	13	1	4	--	4	4	41	13	24	--	1	3
Marlboro	31 700	10	1	5	--	1	3	54	15	29	--	7	3
Newberry	32 100	15	1	8	--	1	5	73	13	50	--	7	3
Oconee	53 100	10	1	5	--	1	3	60	14	33	--	10	3
Orangeburg	87 300	30	1	17	--	8	4	146	12	89	--	40	3
Pickens	87 500	17	1	7	--	1	8	74	12	45	--	9	6
Richland	274 600	15	1	5	--	2	7	77	33	27	--	14	3
Saluda	17 100	6	1	3	--	1	1	39	11	16	--	9	3
Spartanburg	212 600	60	1	13	--	7	39	192	29	73	--	70	20
Sumter	95 000	12	1	3	--	2	6	73	27	15	--	14	17
Union	30 300	28	1	4	--	1	22	134	13	24	--	13	84
Williamsburg	38 200	9	1	5	--	1	2	54	13	29	--	9	3
York	120 800	21	1	9	--	4	7	101	16	54	--	28	3
South Dakota	708 000	1 782	64	309	984	193	212	9 093	688	1 595	4 872	1 111	847
Aurora	3 300	28	1	3	20	3	1	152	10	17	101	19	5
Beadle	18 300	50	1	8	35	4	2	256	11	28	176	24	17
Bennett	3 400	6	1	1	--	1	3	26	11	7	--	5	5
Bon Homme	6 800	14	1	5	--	3	5	90	10	33	--	21	26
Brookings	24 600	43	1	8	23	5	6	221	11	46	116	25	23
Brown	36 700	69	1	10	44	5	9	345	11	44	219	31	40
Brule	5 500	31	1	3	22	2	3	163	11	16	108	14	14
Buffalo	1 600	4	1	--	1	--	2	11	7	--	--	--	3
Butte	8 200	13	1	4	3	2	3	75	11	22	16	14	12
Campbell	2 200	9	1	4	--	2	2	46	10	18	--	10	8
Charles Mix	9 400	42	1	6	24	4	7	219	9	34	118	28	30
Clark	4 800	39	1	7	27	2	2	195	11	31	136	12	5
Clay	12 800	19	1	2	12	2	2	103	9	12	62	10	10
Codington	22 500	32	1	6	17	5	3	153	10	30	83	25	5
Corson	5 000	29	1	3	20	3	2	150	10	17	103	15	5
Custer	6 900	12	1	5	--	2	4	58	8	19	--	12	19
Davison	17 400	21	1	3	12	3	2	114	11	19	62	15	7
Day	7 900	44	1	9	28	4	2	222	14	42	141	20	5
Deuel	5 000	28	1	7	16	3	1	146	11	32	83	15	5
Dewey	5 500	9	1	3	--	3	2	52	11	21	--	15	5
Douglas	4 000	23	1	3	14	3	2	136	11	21	71	21	12
Edmunds	5 000	45	1	4	31	4	5	229	11	28	151	20	19
Fall River	7 800	17	1	3	7	3	3	89	10	19	35	17	8
Faulk	3 100	35	1	7	22	2	3	173	11	29	109	10	14
Grant	8 900	34	1	9	17	4	3	161	10	40	86	20	5
Gregory	5 700	30	1	6	18	3	2	153	10	33	88	17	5
Haakon	2 800	8	1	2	--	2	3	49	11	10	--	12	16
Hamlin	5 200	26	1	6	13	3	3	141	11	36	67	15	12
Hand	4 700	43	1	3	34	2	3	215	11	13	169	10	12
Hanson	3 300	20	1	4	12	2	1	104	11	20	58	10	5
Harding	1 800	5	1	2	--	1	1	30	10	10	--	5	5
Hughes	14 900	14	1	3	6	2	2	70	10	15	30	10	5
Hutchinson	8 700	40	1	6	23	4	6	211	9	34	109	22	37
Hyde	1 900	7	1	1	3	1	1	43	11	7	13	7	5
Jackson	3 400	14	1	4	6	1	2	71	11	15	30	7	8
Jerauld	2 800	23	1	3	15	2	2	116	11	13	75	12	5
Jones	1 500	26	1	2	18	1	4	129	8	10	92	5	14
Kingsbury	6 300	30	1	9	13	5	9	159	10	48	65	31	5
Lake	10 800	35	1	5	16	4	9	169	9	19	80	24	37
Lawrence	19 400	14	1	5	1	2	5	70	11	27	6	10	16
Lincoln	14 400	33	1	7	18	4	5	161	10	33	79	26	13
Lyman	3 700	39	1	4	29	1	4	188	10	19	141	9	9
McCook	6 100	30	1	5	18	5	3	169	11	31	81	31	15
McPherson	3 600	16	1	5	5	3	2	90	12	24	25	15	14
Marshall	5 000	40	1	5	25	3	6	202	11	23	128	19	21
Meade	23 500	15	1	2	6	2	4	78	10	16	25	14	13
Melleo	2 300	24	1	2	18	2	1	111	8	8	76	14	5
Miner	3 500	27	1	5	16	3	2	135	11	25	78	17	4
Minnehaha	122 700	50	1	11	23	7	8	255	10	64	113	39	29
Moody	6 700	28	1	5	16	4	2	143	9	23	83	23	5
Pennington	76 900	49	1	8	20	5	15	252	11	47	87	29	78
Perkins	4 600	62	1	2	53	3	3	315	11	14	259	21	10
Potter	3 700	8	1	4	--	2	1	48	11	20	--	12	5
Roberts	11 000	49	1	10	30	6	2	260	11	46	159	39	5
Sanborn	3 000	25	1	3	18	3	2	127	11	15	76	15	10
Shannon ²	12 800	3	1	--	--	--	1	13	--	--	--	5	5
Spink	8 900	56	1	10	37	5	3	292	11	54	186	27	14
Stanley	2 700	5	1	1	--	1	1	31	11	7	--	5	8
Sully	1 900	7	1	2	--	2	2	42	11	10	--	12	9
Todd ²	6 800	5	1	2	--	1	2	20	--	10	--	5	5
Tripp	7 200	55	1	3	46	2	3	288	11	17	225	14	21
Turner	8 700	38	1	10	18	5	2	183	10	53	88	27	5
Union	10 500	32	1	5	12	6	8	177	11	37	58	36	35
Walworth	6 700	12	1	6	--	4	1	68	11	30	--	22	5
Yankton	18 800	21	1	6	9	3	2	101	11	24	46	15	5
Ziebach	2 500	4	1	1	--	1	1	27	10	7	--	5	5
Tennessee	4 802 900	904	94	334	--	14	462	6 519	3 694	2 163	--	77	565
Anderson	68 800	13	1	4	--	--	8	104	64	37	--	--	3
Bedford	29 200	8	1	4	--	--	3	71	41	22	--	--	8
Benton	15 100	6	1	2	--	--	3	63	47	12	--	--	4
Bledsoe	9 600	4	1	1	--	--	2	36	28	5	--	--	3
Blount	83 200	11	1	5	--	--	5	76	36	33	--	--	9

Table 26. **Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Bradley	72 300	7	1	2	-	-	4	54	41	8	-	-	5
Campbell	35 500	8	1	4	-	-	3	68	39	24	-	-	5
Cannon	10 800	5	1	2	-	-	2	43	26	14	-	-	3
Carroll	28 200	20	1	8	-	5	6	124	44	46	-	31	3
Carter	51 300	14	1	2	-	-	11	77	57	17	-	-	3
Cheatham	24 700	8	1	3	-	-	4	49	30	16	-	-	3
Chester	13 000	4	1	2	-	-	1	54	38	13	-	-	3
Claborne	26 900	8	1	3	-	-	4	69	38	22	-	-	9
Clay	7 900	6	1	1	-	-	4	33	22	1	-	-	10
Cocke	29 300	1	1	2	-	-	2	68	55	10	-	-	3
Coffee	41 300	8	1	2	-	-	5	82	57	19	-	-	6
Crockett	14 200	10	1	5	-	-	4	72	41	28	-	-	3
Cumberland	31 700	10	1	3	-	-	6	62	43	13	-	-	6
Davidson ²	497 900	14	1	7	-	-	7	93	-	90	-	-	3
Decatur	11 000	7	1	3	-	-	3	61	33	23	-	-	5
De Kalb	14 400	10	1	4	-	-	5	60	30	27	-	-	3
Dickson	32 500	15	1	6	-	-	8	125	74	40	-	-	11
Dyer	34 600	11	1	3	-	-	7	86	48	30	-	-	8
Fayette	25 900	13	1	9	-	-	3	74	27	44	-	-	3
Fentress	15 700	5	1	2	-	-	2	46	32	11	-	-	3
Franklin	33 700	14	1	5	-	-	8	83	38	27	-	-	18
Gibson	48 700	22	1	10	-	4	7	143	39	75	-	26	3
Giles	24 800	12	1	5	-	-	6	76	43	30	-	-	3
Grainger	17 400	6	1	2	-	-	3	53	35	15	-	-	3
Greene	56 500	14	1	4	-	-	9	88	62	18	-	-	8
Grundy	14 500	10	1	6	-	-	3	54	29	22	-	-	3
Hamblen	52 900	7	1	1	-	-	5	55	44	5	-	-	6
Hamilton	284 300	21	1	10	-	-	10	78	20	55	-	-	3
Hancock	6 800	5	1	1	-	-	3	54	38	6	-	-	10
Hardeman	24 100	20	1	9	-	-	10	138	37	67	-	-	34
Hardin	22 200	8	1	3	-	-	4	76	55	18	-	-	3
Hawkins	45 100	20	1	5	-	-	14	80	45	32	-	-	3
Haywood	20 800	6	1	2	-	-	3	59	44	12	-	-	3
Henderson	22 500	7	1	3	-	-	3	62	40	17	-	-	5
Henry	29 200	12	1	4	-	1	6	80	36	24	-	3	17
Hickman	16 400	4	1	1	-	-	2	64	46	12	-	-	6
Houston	7 100	6	1	2	-	-	3	36	21	12	-	-	3
Humphreys	16 000	8	1	3	-	-	4	59	32	20	-	-	7
Jackson	9 300	8	1	1	-	-	6	56	36	4	-	-	16
Jefferson	33 400	10	1	4	-	-	5	86	56	24	-	-	6
Johnson	14 200	7	1	1	-	-	5	57	42	5	-	-	10
Knox	329 500	16	1	2	-	13	69	69	39	24	-	-	6
Lake	7 500	8	1	2	-	-	5	46	29	14	-	-	3
Lauderdale	24 900	9	1	4	-	-	4	93	57	26	-	-	10
Lawrence	34 900	16	1	5	-	-	10	69	39	22	-	-	8
Lewis	10 400	4	1	1	-	-	2	43	41	5	-	-	3
Lincoln	27 100	7	1	2	-	-	4	62	45	14	-	-	3
Loudon	30 500	11	1	4	-	-	6	64	33	28	-	-	3
McMinn	43 200	11	1	5	-	-	5	66	30	33	-	-	3
McNairy	23 500	14	1	9	-	-	4	99	38	51	-	-	10
Macon	15 800	6	1	2	-	-	3	70	40	20	-	-	10
Madison	78 000	10	1	2	-	-	7	62	46	13	-	-	3
Manon	24 800	13	1	8	-	1	3	81	30	42	-	3	6
Marshall	20 900	8	1	3	-	-	4	66	37	19	-	-	10
Maury	53 900	7	1	3	-	-	3	55	31	21	-	-	3
Meigs	7 800	4	1	1	-	-	2	38	28	7	-	-	3
Monroe	30 600	7	1	4	-	-	2	55	29	23	-	-	3
Montgomery	91 100	9	1	1	-	-	7	63	42	15	-	-	6
Moore	4 900	3	1	1	-	-	1	42	31	6	-	-	5
Morgan	16 800	7	1	2	-	-	4	47	37	7	-	-	3
Obion	33 000	16	1	8	-	-	7	109	39	51	-	-	19
Overton	17 900	8	1	1	-	-	6	43	33	7	-	-	3
Perry	6 500	6	1	2	-	-	3	44	29	12	-	-	3
Pickett	4 500	3	1	1	-	-	1	31	24	4	-	-	3
Polk	13 700	11	1	3	-	-	7	59	33	13	-	-	13
Putnam	51 100	11	1	4	-	-	6	72	44	25	-	-	3
Rhea	24 900	7	1	3	-	-	3	61	36	22	-	-	3
Roane	49 400	12	1	4	-	-	7	85	43	39	-	-	3
Robertson	40 000	10	1	7	-	-	2	70	40	27	-	-	3
Rutherford	102 700	9	1	4	-	-	4	67	39	25	-	-	3
Scott	20 700	10	1	3	-	-	5	79	38	19	-	5	17
Sequatchie	8 900	3	1	1	-	1	1	46	37	6	-	-	3
Sevier	46 700	11	1	4	-	-	6	76	52	21	-	-	3
Shelby	809 600	13	1	7	-	-	5	85	18	64	-	-	3
Smith	14 600	9	1	3	-	-	5	66	41	18	-	-	7
Stewart	9 300	5	1	2	-	-	2	46	33	10	-	-	3
Sullivan	146 300	17	1	3	-	-	13	110	66	33	-	-	11
Sumner	98 800	15	1	7	-	-	7	111	57	51	-	-	3
Tipton	35 900	13	1	8	-	-	4	96	35	58	-	-	3
Trousdale	5 900	4	1	1	-	-	2	44	36	5	-	-	3
Union	16 900	7	1	1	-	-	5	47	32	6	-	-	9
Van Buren	12 200	7	1	2	-	-	4	49	37	9	-	-	3
Warren	4 800	4	1	1	-	-	2	39	24	6	-	-	9
Washington	33 100	9	1	4	-	-	4	58	33	22	-	-	3
Washington	93 000	8	1	2	-	-	3	74	54	17	-	-	9

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Townsh p	School districts	Special districts
Wayne	14 200	7	1	3	-	-	3	63	31	15	-	-	17
Weakley	33 100	10	1	5	-	-	4	96	50	31	-	-	15
White	20 200	9	1	2	-	-	6	53	33	14	-	-	6
Williamson	72 100	13	1	3	-	-	1	88	54	19	-	6	9
Wilson	64 100	12	1	3	-	-	1	67	42	19	-	3	3
Texas	16 682 100	4 415	254	1 156	-	1 113	1 892	26 135	4 741	7 112	-	7 720	6 562
Anderson	47 200	16	1	3	-	7	5	104	20	19	-	49	16
Andrews	16 700	5	1	1	-	1	2	36	18	6	-	7	5
Angelina	69 400	24	1	6	-	7	10	143	22	37	-	49	35
Aransas	17 900	8	1	2	-	1	4	58	20	11	-	7	20
Archer	7 900	14	1	6	-	4	3	94	19	37	-	28	10
Armstrong	1 900	4	1	1	-	-	1	29	11	6	-	7	5
Atascosa	29 100	19	1	6	-	5	7	110	20	38	-	36	16
Austin	20 800	11	1	4	-	3	3	70	20	24	-	21	5
Bailey	8 200	5	1	1	-	2	1	41	15	7	-	14	5
Bandera	9 400	9	1	1	-	2	5	67	18	6	-	14	28
Bastrop	36 500	17	1	3	-	4	9	78	17	23	-	28	10
Baylor	4 600	6	1	1	-	1	3	29	11	6	-	7	5
Bee	26 800	12	1	1	-	5	5	73	17	6	-	35	15
Bell	174 500	41	1	10	-	11	19	229	23	61	-	80	65
Bexar	1 170 000	54	1	22	-	16	15	335	34	142	-	91	68
Blanco	6 000	8	1	2	-	2	3	45	13	12	-	15	5
Borden	900	2	1	-	-	1	-	17	10	-	-	7	-
Bosque	14 300	21	1	7	-	8	5	123	15	42	-	56	10
Bowie	80 900	31	1	8	-	14	8	179	25	51	-	88	15
Brazoria	188 700	57	1	23	-	10	23	358	30	149	-	74	105
Brazos	120 800	9	1	2	-	2	4	71	27	15	-	14	15
Brewster	8 000	9	1	1	-	4	3	57	18	7	-	22	10
Briscoe	2 200	7	1	2	-	1	3	44	15	12	-	7	10
Brooks	9 100	5	1	1	-	1	2	36	20	4	-	4	5
Brown	34 800	16	1	4	-	7	4	101	17	25	-	49	10
Burleson	15 000	11	1	3	-	3	4	69	19	18	-	21	11
Burnet	23 900	14	1	5	-	2	6	75	19	27	-	14	15
Caldwell	29 200	11	1	3	-	3	4	67	18	22	-	22	5
Calhoun	21 400	15	1	3	-	1	10	76	21	21	-	3	31
Callahan	12 700	12	1	4	-	4	3	70	18	24	-	28	-
Cameron	257 300	66	1	16	-	11	38	338	31	91	-	81	135
Camp	10 400	6	1	2	-	1	2	41	15	14	-	7	5
Carson	6 800	10	1	4	-	3	2	66	13	24	-	21	10
Cass	30 800	25	1	9	-	8	7	127	18	48	-	56	5
Castro	10 300	9	1	3	-	3	2	71	32	13	-	21	5
Chambers	19 800	12	1	5	-	3	3	89	24	31	-	21	13
Cherokee	40 300	21	1	3	-	6	6	116	20	49	-	42	5
Childress	6 400	5	1	1	-	1	2	34	13	7	-	7	7
Clay	9 800	17	1	6	-	5	5	110	18	33	-	35	24
Cochran	4 600	9	1	2	-	3	3	57	14	9	-	19	15
Coke	3 400	13	1	2	-	2	8	74	20	17	-	14	23
Coleman	10 300	11	1	3	-	3	4	58	15	17	-	21	5
Collin	210 600	49	1	24	-	15	9	277	21	142	-	104	10
Collingsworth	4 000	9	1	2	-	2	4	54	12	11	-	14	17
Colorado	20 100	10	1	3	-	3	3	83	26	21	-	21	15
Comal	49 300	8	1	2	-	2	3	57	21	14	-	14	8
Comanche	13 000	12	1	3	-	4	4	62	16	13	-	28	5
Concho	2 800	11	1	2	-	2	6	61	15	12	-	14	20
Cooke	29 600	21	1	5	-	9	6	153	17	35	-	63	35
Coryell	59 200	15	1	5	-	5	4	92	20	32	-	35	5
Cottle	2 600	5	1	1	-	1	2	29	11	6	-	7	5
Crane	4 800	4	1	1	-	1	1	31	18	6	-	7	-
Crockett	4 600	4	1	-	-	1	2	29	12	-	-	7	10
Crosby	8 200	12	1	3	-	3	5	68	12	18	-	21	17
Culberson	3 300	5	1	1	-	1	2	41	18	6	-	7	10
Dallam	6 400	7	1	2	-	2	2	52	12	15	-	14	11
Dallas	1 833 100	70	1	26	-	16	27	425	50	167	-	113	7
Dawson	16 100	10	1	3	-	4	3	66	14	19	-	28	5
Deaf Smith	19 700	7	1	1	-	2	2	52	14	8	-	14	16
Delta	4 700	8	1	2	-	2	3	54	19	11	-	14	10
Denton	204 300	56	1	34	-	11	10	350	27	204	-	76	43
De Witt	20 100	15	1	3	-	6	5	91	20	18	-	42	11
Dickens	2 900	9	1	2	-	2	4	55	14	12	-	14	15
Dimmit	11 700	9	1	3	-	2	3	53	10	15	-	14	5
Donley	4 100	12	1	3	-	3	5	66	13	18	-	23	12
Duval	13 500	13	1	3	-	4	5	85	28	19	-	24	14
Eastland	20 500	23	1	6	-	8	8	125	21	36	-	60	8
Ector	133 100	4	1	2	-	2	3	60	22	12	-	16	10
Edwards	2 000	4	1	1	-	2	-	33	12	6	-	15	-
Ellis	77 900	36	1	15	-	10	10	212	22	98	-	69	23
El Paso	561 500	26	1	4	-	10	11	168	28	25	-	69	46
Erath	24 900	13	1	2	-	7	3	93	14	19	-	50	10
Falls	17 600	13	1	4	-	4	4	76	20	27	-	24	5
Fannin	24 800	35	1	10	-	9	15	165	18	56	-	62	28
Fayette	20 600	17	1	6	-	5	5	109	19	45	-	35	10
Fisher	5 500	11	1	2	-	4	4	58	13	9	-	26	10
Floyd	8 800	11	1	2	-	4	4	74	25	13	-	26	10
Foard	1 800	6	1	1	-	1	3	37	10	8	-	7	12
Fort Bend	194 700	81	1	15	-	5	60	441	21	94	-	34	292
Franklin	7 400	6	1	1	-	1	3	29	11	6	-	7	5
Freestone	17 100	15	1	5	-	4	5	79	21	25	-	28	5
Frio	14 400	9	1	2	-	2	4	52	20	13	-	14	5
Gaines	14 800	9	1	2	-	3	3	59	13	13	-	21	5
Galveston	214 800	51	1	14	-	11	25	310	31	94	-	79	106
Garza	5 400	7	1	1	-	2	3	57	26	7	-	14	10

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Gillespie.....	15 800	7	1	1	--	3	2	52	16	4	--	22	10
Glasscock.....	1 200	3	1	--	--	1	1	31	19	--	--	7	5
Goliad.....	5 700	3	1	1	--	1	--	43	30	6	--	7	--
Gonzales.....	18 600	15	1	4	--	3	7	73	18	25	--	20	10
Gray.....	26 200	11	1	3	--	5	2	73	18	18	--	32	5
Grayson.....	98 300	48	1	17	--	14	16	243	28	106	--	98	11
Gregg.....	112 300	23	1	9	--	8	5	135	19	55	--	56	5
Grimes.....	19 200	10	1	2	--	4	3	68	21	9	--	28	10
Guadalupe.....	57 100	15	1	5	--	4	5	100	21	36	--	28	15
Hale.....	36 900	16	1	5	--	5	5	93	15	33	--	35	10
Hall.....	4 700	11	1	4	--	4	2	66	12	26	--	28	--
Hamilton.....	7 800	10	1	2	--	3	4	58	15	12	--	21	10
Hansford.....	6 400	10	1	2	--	3	4	47	11	10	--	21	5
Hardeman.....	6 200	8	1	2	--	2	3	53	13	14	--	14	12
Hardin.....	42 600	20	1	6	--	5	8	130	23	37	--	35	35
Harris.....	2 798 300	492	1	28	--	24	439	2 434	40	190	--	172	2 032
Harrison.....	58 000	17	1	6	--	6	4	108	24	37	--	42	5
Hartley.....	3 600	5	1	1	--	2	1	34	12	3	--	14	5
Haskell.....	7 200	15	1	5	--	5	4	91	18	28	--	35	10
Hays.....	60 800	18	1	8	--	3	6	107	24	52	--	21	10
Hemphill.....	4 900	5	1	1	--	1	2	36	12	7	--	7	10
Henderson.....	54 500	36	1	18	--	9	8	208	25	104	--	64	15
Hidalgo.....	365 900	75	1	18	--	15	41	358	27	107	--	105	119
Hilli.....	27 200	34	1	13	--	13	7	203	20	74	--	95	14
Hockley.....	24 900	17	1	6	--	7	3	108	18	36	--	49	5
Hood.....	28 000	10	1	3	--	3	3	64	15	19	--	20	10
Hopkins.....	29 400	16	1	4	--	7	4	97	18	20	--	49	10
Houston.....	23 000	16	1	5	--	5	5	91	17	29	--	35	10
Howard.....	36 200	12	1	3	--	4	4	73	16	19	--	29	9
Hudspeth.....	2 700	11	1	1	--	4	5	92	33	6	--	28	25
Hunt.....	67 100	32	1	10	--	10	11	160	21	58	--	71	10
Hutchinson.....	27 200	14	1	4	--	7	2	95	17	23	--	50	5
Inon.....	2 000	5	1	1	--	1	2	33	10	6	--	7	10
Jack.....	7 500	10	1	2	--	3	4	65	16	12	--	20	17
Jackson.....	13 400	16	1	3	--	3	9	86	20	16	--	21	29
Jasper.....	32 100	14	1	3	--	5	5	92	23	19	--	35	15
Jeff Davis.....	1 800	5	1	1	--	2	1	46	21	6	--	14	5
Jefferson.....	249 800	34	1	8	--	6	19	212	26	55	--	41	90
Jim Hogg.....	5 500	6	1	1	--	1	4	40	18	--	--	7	15
Jim Wells.....	40 300	12	1	3	--	5	3	73	21	12	--	35	5
Johnson.....	92 100	27	1	11	--	10	5	180	21	70	--	69	20
Jones.....	18 300	17	1	5	--	5	6	99	16	29	--	35	19
Karnes.....	13 300	20	1	4	--	4	11	89	22	17	--	28	22
Kaufman.....	52 300	29	1	12	--	7	9	169	21	66	--	49	33
Kendall.....	14 700	7	1	1	--	2	3	50	20	6	--	14	10
Kenedy.....	600	2	1	--	--	1	--	20	17	--	--	3	--
Kent.....	1 100	4	1	1	--	1	1	29	11	6	--	7	5
Kerr.....	35 900	10	1	2	--	5	2	67	20	12	--	30	5
Kimble.....	4 300	7	1	1	--	1	4	37	12	6	--	7	12
King.....	400	3	1	--	--	1	1	18	11	--	--	7	--
Kinney.....	2 500	7	1	2	--	1	3	39	13	9	--	7	10
Kleberg.....	33 800	9	1	1	--	5	2	60	18	6	--	31	5
Knox.....	5 300	15	1	4	--	4	6	80	15	24	--	28	13
Lainar.....	45 000	23	1	7	--	5	10	138	22	42	--	37	37
Lamb.....	16 500	17	1	6	--	6	4	98	16	30	--	42	10
Lampasas.....	14 200	8	1	2	--	2	3	55	18	13	--	1	10
La Salle.....	5 600	7	1	2	--	1	3	46	18	11	--	10	10
Lavaca.....	18 500	15	1	4	--	6	4	98	22	24	--	42	10
Lee.....	13 800	8	1	2	--	3	2	61	19	12	--	21	9
Leon.....	12 800	14	1	7	--	5	1	98	22	41	--	35	--
Liberty.....	54 700	33	1	11	--	7	14	182	25	68	--	49	40
Limestone.....	21 200	16	1	6	--	3	6	81	20	37	--	19	5
Lipscomb.....	3 600	15	1	4	--	4	6	96	20	27	--	29	20
Live Oak.....	9 500	8	1	2	--	2	3	54	19	11	--	14	10
Llano.....	12 500	8	1	2	--	4	1	51	20	9	--	7	15
Loving.....	100	2	1	--	--	--	1	21	16	--	--	--	5
Lubbock.....	224 800	21	1	7	--	8	5	165	51	43	--	56	15
Lynn.....	7 600	12	1	4	--	4	3	76	12	24	--	28	12
McCulloch.....	9 000	9	1	2	--	3	3	51	14	13	--	19	5
McLennan.....	187 600	48	1	20	--	19	8	303	28	127	--	133	15
McMullen.....	900	4	1	--	--	1	2	26	9	--	--	7	10
Madison.....	12 100	7	1	1	--	2	3	50	19	7	--	14	10
Marion.....	10 000	7	1	1	--	1	4	37	19	4	--	7	7
Martin.....	5 300	9	1	1	--	2	5	48	13	6	--	14	15
Mason.....	3 600	6	1	1	--	1	3	31	10	3	--	7	11
Matagorda.....	41 000	24	1	2	--	5	16	113	23	12	--	35	43
Maverick.....	37 400	8	1	1	--	1	5	53	21	5	--	7	20
Medina.....	26 100	17	1	5	--	5	6	113	20	32	--	35	26
McNard.....	2 300	6	1	1	--	1	3	45	17	6	--	7	15
Midland.....	111 300	8	1	1	--	3	3	55	15	7	--	23	10
Milam.....	23 700	18	1	5	--	6	6	108	19	30	--	42	17
Mills.....	4 500	9	1	2	--	4	2	58	9	12	--	28	9
Mitchell.....	9 100	11	1	3	--	3	4	68	15	20	--	21	12
Montague.....	18 500	17	1	3	--	7	6	105	15	20	--	49	21
Montgomery.....	159 500	81	1	15	--	6	59	414	25	93	--	41	255
Moore.....	17 600	9	1	3	--	2	3	55	13	18	--	14	10
Morris.....	14 400	10	1	4	--	2	3	58	19	25	--	14	--
Motley.....	1 700	6	1	2	--	1	2	39	10	12	--	7	10
Nacogdoches.....	50 600	21	1	5	--	9	6	120	20	27	--	63	10
Navarro.....	39 600	33	1	18	--	8	6	171	11	99	--	56	5

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Newton	13 300	7	1	1	--	3	2	49	18	6	--	21	4
Nolan	17 600	12	1	3	--	4	4	78	15	16	--	28	19
Nueces	301 600	38	1	7	--	14	16	225	33	42	--	100	50
Ochiltree	10 800	6	1	1	--	2	2	38	13	6	--	14	5
Oldham	2 500	9	1	2	--	4	2	52	14	12	--	21	5
Orange	83 400	26	1	7	--	5	13	135	20	47	--	35	33
Palo Pinto	26 600	19	1	5	--	6	7	110	20	31	--	43	16
Panola	22 200	12	1	3	--	4	4	67	16	18	--	28	5
Parker	60 200	25	1	12	--	9	3	163	17	71	--	63	12
Parmer	10 900	10	1	3	--	4	2	64	14	17	--	28	5
Pecos	17 200	11	1	2	--	3	5	73	19	12	--	21	21
Polk	30 300	19	1	5	--	6	7	107	20	31	--	41	15
Potter	108 600	11	1	1	--	5	4	63	15	6	--	37	5
Presidio	5 700	8	1	2	--	2	3	42	13	10	--	14	5
Rains	6 100	6	1	3	--	1	1	43	13	18	--	7	5
Randall	88 700	9	1	3	--	1	4	57	15	18	--	7	17
Reagan	5 100	6	1	1	--	1	3	38	13	7	--	7	11
Real	2 800	6	1	2	--	1	2	47	17	12	--	7	11
Red River	15 400	17	1	5	--	4	7	88	15	35	--	28	10
Reeves	15 900	13	1	3	--	2	7	84	25	19	--	14	26
Refugio	8 600	14	1	4	--	3	6	87	19	23	--	22	23
Roberts	1 100	4	1	1	--	1	1	28	10	0	--	7	5
Robertson	15 900	14	1	4	--	5	4	79	20	24	--	35	--
Rockwall	23 200	12	1	5	--	2	4	74	19	31	--	14	10
Runnels	12 400	16	1	3	--	5	7	104	20	18	--	31	35
Rusk	42 800	18	1	5	--	8	4	116	25	31	--	55	5
Sabine	10 100	9	1	3	--	2	3	58	21	18	--	14	5
San Augustine	8 800	8	1	2	--	2	3	51	20	12	--	14	5
San Jacinto	14 100	10	1	4	--	2	3	71	19	24	--	14	14
San Patricio	61 700	32	1	11	--	7	13	165	22	68	--	49	26
San Saba	5 500	8	1	2	--	3	2	51	13	12	--	21	5
Schleicher	3 000	7	1	1	--	1	4	39	10	6	--	7	16
Scurry	19 800	7	1	1	--	4	1	53	14	8	--	26	5
Shackelford	3 900	7	1	2	--	2	2	47	9	12	--	14	12
Shelby	23 800	17	1	5	--	6	5	112	21	31	--	42	18
Sherman	3 100	7	1	2	--	2	2	49	17	10	--	12	10
Smith	152 100	24	1	9	--	9	5	158	22	51	--	65	20
Somervell	4 900	4	1	1	--	1	1	31	18	6	--	7	--
Starr	36 100	11	1	2	--	3	5	69	24	7	--	21	17
Stephens	10 500	6	1	1	--	1	3	30	13	5	--	7	5
Sterling	1 700	4	1	1	--	1	1	29	11	6	--	7	5
Stonewall	2 300	7	1	1	--	1	4	40	12	6	--	7	15
Sutton	5 100	5	1	1	--	1	2	35	11	7	--	7	10
Swisher	9 000	10	1	3	--	3	3	55	11	14	--	21	9
Tarrant	1 101 600	68	1	34	--	18	15	429	36	238	--	128	27
Taylor	125 900	18	1	8	--	5	4	114	20	49	--	35	10
Terrill	1 500	4	1	1	--	1	2	33	16	--	--	7	10
Terry	15 100	10	1	3	--	4	2	80	20	20	--	28	12
Throckmorton	2 100	7	1	2	--	2	2	43	11	13	--	14	5
Titus	23 400	14	1	5	--	4	4	83	22	23	--	28	10
Tom Green	98 100	14	1	1	--	6	6	94	18	8	--	42	26
Travis	551 000	75	1	14	--	8	52	388	27	84	--	58	219
Trinity	11 900	10	1	2	--	4	3	69	19	12	--	28	10
Tyler	18 700	11	1	3	--	5	2	75	18	18	--	34	5
Upshur	32 300	15	1	5	--	7	2	104	21	29	--	49	5
Upton	5 500	9	1	2	--	2	4	59	17	13	--	14	15
Uvalde	24 600	11	1	2	--	5	3	74	19	15	--	35	5
Val Verde	40 000	9	1	1	--	3	4	60	21	7	--	15	17
Van Zandt	38 600	19	1	7	--	7	4	112	17	46	--	49	--
Victoria	76 000	15	1	1	--	5	8	78	20	7	--	27	24
Walker	53 900	14	1	3	--	3	7	81	23	24	--	14	20
Waller	23 400	15	1	6	--	3	5	102	20	36	--	21	25
Wash	15 400	14	1	6	--	2	5	78	19	35	--	14	10
Washington	25 600	10	1	2	--	3	4	64	19	14	--	21	10
Webb	120 800	10	1	1	--	5	3	78	21	11	--	36	10
Wharton	41 300	15	1	2	--	6	6	99	20	15	--	43	21
Wheeler	6 800	14	1	3	--	7	3	100	16	18	--	49	17
Wichita	127 100	18	1	5	--	5	7	105	21	33	--	35	17
Willbarger	17 000	9	1	1	--	4	3	59	14	5	--	26	12
Willacy	19 100	15	1	3	--	4	7	85	22	16	--	28	19
Williamson	114 600	33	1	10	--	11	11	189	20	64	--	77	28
Wilson	19 500	18	1	4	--	4	4	110	20	26	--	28	36
Winkler	10 200	6	1	2	--	2	1	46	20	12	--	14	--
Wise	34 100	26	1	11	--	7	7	151	20	69	--	47	15
Wood	28 700	17	1	6	--	6	4	109	18	38	--	42	11
Yoakum	10 000	6	1	2	--	2	1	46	15	12	--	14	5
Young	19 000	12	1	3	--	3	5	59	16	17	--	21	5
Zapala	8 600	6	1	--	--	1	4	34	18	--	--	6	10
Zavala	12 000	9	1	1	--	2	5	54	20	6	--	13	15
Utah	1 665 300	530	29	225	--	40	236	2 429	353	1 311	--	208	557
Beaver	5 100	8	1	3	--	1	3	47	13	19	--	5	10
Box Elder	36 800	39	1	16	--	1	21	161	14	91	--	5	51
Cache	65 500	36	1	19	--	2	14	150	11	108	--	12	19
Carbon	22 700	13	1	7	--	1	4	71	13	45	--	5	8
Daggett	700	4	1	1	--	1	1	28	13	5	--	5	5
Davis	180 100	28	1	15	--	1	11	139	12	100	--	5	22
DeWane	15 200	14	1	5	--	1	7	65	12	28	--	5	20
Emery	12 200	16	1	9	--	1	5	78	13	50	--	5	10
Garfield	4 100	20	1	8	--	1	10	108	12	42	--	5	49
Grand	7 100	13	1	2	--	1	9	42	12	11	--	5	14

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Iron	19 800	8	1	5	-	1	1	51	12	29	-	5	5
Juab	5 900	8	1	4	-	2	1	48	11	22	-	10	5
Kane	4 800	9	1	5	-	1	2	47	10	27	-	5	5
Millard	14 200	26	1	10	-	1	14	89	12	54	-	7	16
Morgan	5 200	6	1	1	-	1	3	37	10	6	-	5	16
Plute	1 500	7	1	4	-	1	1	39	9	20	-	5	5
Rich	2 300	15	1	4	-	1	9	58	10	22	-	5	21
Salt Lake	702 500	44	1	12	-	4	27	187	17	80	-	22	68
San Juan	11 300	8	1	2	-	1	4	44	17	14	-	5	8
Sanpete	16 600	19	1	13	-	2	3	102	12	75	-	10	5
Sevier	15 600	16	1	11	-	1	3	81	10	61	-	5	5
Summit	12 900	22	1	6	-	3	12	100	13	34	-	17	36
Tooele	29 200	17	1	7	-	1	8	78	14	39	-	5	18
Uintah	24 200	15	1	3	-	1	10	54	13	17	-	5	19
Utah	240 500	43	1	20	-	3	19	183	13	122	-	15	33
Wasatch	9 800	9	1	4	-	1	3	51	11	23	-	5	12
Washington	38 600	18	1	13	-	1	3	93	12	71	-	5	5
Wayne	2 100	8	1	4	-	1	2	38	7	21	-	5	5
Weber	158 800	41	1	12	-	2	26	162	15	75	-	10	62
Vermont	541 100	673	14	55	237	272	95	7 835	105	621	5 320	1 358	431
Addison	31 400	55	1	2	22	26	4	653	6	31	460	131	25
Bennington	35 200	46	1	4	16	18	7	498	5	37	327	97	32
Caledonia	26 700	47	1	3	17	16	10	553	6	31	380	87	49
Chittenden	124 800	54	1	6	14	21	12	569	6	73	336	118	36
Essex	6 700	30	1	-	13	12	4	315	10	-	244	42	19
Franklin	37 200	41	1	4	14	16	6	485	7	46	326	80	26
Grand Isle	5 300	16	1	1	5	5	4	161	5	9	105	17	25
Lamoille	18 100	32	1	6	10	11	4	344	9	68	195	54	18
Orange	24 100	44	1	3	17	17	6	521	8	20	389	74	31
Orleans	24 100	51	1	7	18	22	3	594	16	85	375	104	14
Rutland	60 000	80	1	3	27	34	15	931	7	47	638	175	64
Washington	53 900	57	1	6	18	21	11	716	6	92	438	128	52
Windham	39 900	59	1	6	22	26	4	727	7	50	528	125	17
Windsor	53 700	61	1	4	24	27	5	768	7	32	580	126	23
Virginia	5 786 700	430	95	229	-	-	106	2 969	985	1 750	-	-	234
Accomack	31 800	17	1	14	-	-	2	117	14	103	-	-	-
Albemarle	60 900	5	1	1	-	-	3	26	9	9	-	-	8
Alleghany	13 900	3	1	1	-	-	1	26	10	8	-	-	8
Amelia	8 500	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Amherst	29 000	3	1	1	-	-	1	24	10	6	-	-	8
Appomattox	12 400	3	1	2	-	-	-	22	8	14	-	-	-
Arlington	158 700	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Augusta	51 900	4	1	1	-	-	2	27	12	9	-	-	6
Bath	5 200	2	1	-	-	-	1	10	10	-	-	-	-
Bedford	39 300	2	1	-	-	-	1	17	13	-	-	-	4
Bland	6 400	2	1	-	-	-	1	13	9	-	-	-	4
Botetourt	24 700	5	1	3	-	-	1	41	10	23	-	-	8
Brunswick	16 000	5	1	3	-	-	1	34	10	24	-	-	-
Buchanan	35 800	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	10	7	-	-	-
Buckingham	12 300	3	1	1	-	-	1	24	12	8	-	-	4
Campbell	47 200	4	1	2	-	-	1	26	12	14	-	-	-
Caroline	19 000	3	1	2	-	-	-	24	9	15	-	-	-
Carroll	27 300	3	1	1	-	-	1	16	11	5	-	-	-
Charles City	6 500	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
Charlotte	11 800	5	1	4	-	-	-	38	11	27	-	-	-
Chesterfield	172 400	2	1	-	-	-	1	14	10	-	-	-	4
Clarke	10 300	3	1	2	-	-	-	25	12	13	-	-	-
Craig	4 200	2	1	1	-	-	-	16	9	7	-	-	-
Culpeper	24 300	3	1	1	-	-	1	30	13	9	-	-	8
Cumberland	7 900	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
Dickenson	19 800	4	1	2	-	-	1	23	10	13	-	-	-
Dinwiddie	21 100	3	1	1	-	-	1	20	10	6	-	-	4
Essex	8 900	3	1	1	-	-	1	18	9	7	-	-	2
Fairfax	710 500	5	1	3	-	-	1	35	12	20	-	-	3
Fauquier	42 000	4	1	3	-	-	-	31	9	22	-	-	-
Floyd	11 800	1	1	1	-	-	1	28	10	8	-	-	8
Fluvanna	10 700	2	1	1	-	-	-	15	9	7	-	-	-
Franklin	37 200	4	1	2	-	-	1	32	12	14	-	-	6
Fredenck	36 900	4	1	-	-	-	1	37	11	14	-	-	12
Giles	17 600	6	1	5	-	-	-	41	10	31	-	-	-
Gloucester	28 300	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Goochland	12 600	2	1	-	-	-	1	13	10	-	-	-	3
Grayson	16 600	6	1	3	-	-	2	38	11	21	-	-	8
Greene	8 700	2	1	1	-	-	-	18	8	8	-	-	-
Greensville	10 400	2	1	1	-	-	-	18	9	7	-	-	-
Halifax	29 900	8	1	4	-	-	3	39	8	26	-	-	5
Hanover	54 100	4	1	1	-	-	2	22	12	6	-	-	4
Henrico	195 500	3	1	-	-	-	2	12	8	-	-	-	-
Henry	56 200	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	10	7	-	-	-
Highland	2 800	2	1	1	-	-	-	15	8	7	-	-	-
Isle of Wight	24 100	4	1	2	-	-	1	30	10	14	-	-	6
James City	26 600	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
King and Queen	6 400	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
King George	12 000	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
King William	10 300	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	9	8	-	-	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Lancaster	11 100	4	1	3	-	-	-	30	8	22	-	-	-
Lee	26 600	5	1	3	-	-	-	32	9	20	-	-	3
Loudoun	66 800	9	1	7	-	-	1	68	13	52	-	-	3
Louisa	19 100	4	1	2	-	-	-	25	12	13	-	-	-
Lunenburg	12 200	3	1	2	-	-	1	26	13	15	-	-	-
Madison	10 700	2	1	1	-	-	-	14	9	5	-	-	-
Mathews	8 800	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Mecklenburg	29 800	8	1	5	-	-	2	55	14	35	-	-	6
Middlesex	8 700	2	1	1	-	-	-	16	9	7	-	-	-
Montgomery	66 100	5	1	2	-	-	2	26	12	14	-	-	-
Nelson	12 300	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
New Kent	10 400	3	1	-	-	-	2	19	9	-	-	-	10
Northampton	14 500	9	1	5	-	-	3	50	11	35	-	-	4
Northumberland	10 200	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
Nottoway	14 900	4	1	3	-	-	-	36	10	26	-	-	-
Orange	19 800	3	1	2	-	-	-	22	10	12	-	-	-
Page	20 000	4	1	3	-	-	-	30	10	20	-	-	-
Patrick	17 600	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	10	7	-	-	-
Pittsylvania	65 600	5	1	3	-	-	1	36	12	21	-	-	3
Powhatan	13 100	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward	17 400	3	1	1	-	-	1	27	13	8	-	-	6
Prince George	26 200	2	1	-	-	-	1	16	10	-	-	-	6
Prince William	175 400	7	1	4	-	-	2	39	10	26	-	-	3
Pulaski	34 200	5	1	2	-	-	2	26	10	16	-	-	-
Rappahannock	6 200	2	1	1	-	-	-	17	10	7	-	-	-
Richmond	7 200	3	1	1	-	-	1	27	9	8	-	-	10
Roanoke	74 500	2	1	1	-	-	-	15	10	5	-	-	-
Rockbridge	17 600	3	1	2	-	-	-	23	10	13	-	-	-
Rockingham	54 400	10	1	7	-	-	2	68	10	51	-	-	7
Russell	32 200	5	1	3	-	-	1	34	11	20	-	-	3
Scott	25 500	9	1	6	-	-	2	53	12	38	-	-	3
Shenandoah	28 200	7	1	6	-	-	-	55	11	44	-	-	-
Smyth	33 000	7	1	3	-	-	3	37	12	22	-	-	3
Southampton	18 000	9	1	6	-	-	2	64	12	46	-	-	6
Spotsylvania	39 400	2	1	-	-	-	1	22	12	-	-	-	10
Stafford	50 100	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-
Surry	6 300	4	1	3	-	-	-	35	16	19	-	-	-
Sussex	10 100	4	1	3	-	-	-	31	11	20	-	-	-
Tazewell	50 400	8	1	5	-	-	2	49	8	35	-	-	6
Warren	23 300	2	1	1	-	-	-	15	10	5	-	-	-
Washington	47 300	6	1	3	-	-	2	41	16	20	-	-	5
Westmoreland	14 400	3	1	2	-	-	-	25	10	15	-	-	-
Wise	44 800	10	1	6	-	-	3	53	11	36	-	-	6
Wythe	25 600	3	1	2	-	-	-	24	12	12	-	-	-
York	40 400	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
Alexandria City ²	107 800	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Bedford ²	6 300	2	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	9	-	-	-
Bristol ²	18 000	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Buena Vista ²	6 500	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Charlottesville ²	41 100	3	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	-
Chesapeake City ²	134 400	3	-	1	-	-	2	18	-	14	-	-	4
Clifton Forge ²	5 100	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Colonial Heights ²	16 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Covington ²	7 900	3	-	1	-	-	2	6	-	6	-	-	-
Danville ²	44 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Emporia ²	4 700	2	-	1	-	-	1	13	-	13	-	-	-
Fairfax ²	19 900	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Falls Church ²	9 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Franklin ²	7 600	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Fredericksburg ²	19 500	2	-	1	-	-	1	18	-	18	-	-	-
Galax ²	6 900	3	-	1	-	-	2	7	-	7	-	-	-
Hampton City ²	126 000	2	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	11	-	-	-
Harrisonburg ²	27 000	2	-	1	-	-	1	8	-	8	-	-	-
Hopewell ²	24 100	3	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	-
Lexington ²	7 000	2	-	1	-	-	1	8	-	8	-	-	-
Lynchburg ²	68 000	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Manassas ²	20 100	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Manassas Park ²	7 100	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Martinsville ²	18 700	3	-	1	-	-	2	10	-	10	-	-	-
Newport News City ²	161 700	2	-	1	-	-	1	11	-	11	-	-	-
Norfolk City ²	274 800	4	-	1	-	-	3	12	-	12	-	-	-
Norton ²	4 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Petersburg ²	39 800	3	-	1	-	-	2	12	-	12	-	-	-
Poquoson ²	10 100	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Portsmouth City ²	111 000	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Radford ²	13 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Richmond City ²	217 700	3	-	1	-	-	2	13	-	13	-	-	-
Roanoke City ²	101 900	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Salem ²	23 700	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
South Boston ²	7 000	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Staunton ²	21 500	1	--	1	--	--	--	12	--	12	--	--	--
Suffolk ²	51 300	1	--	1	--	--	--	12	--	12	--	--	--
Virginia Beach City ²	333 400	2	--	1	--	--	1	16	--	16	--	--	--
Waynesboro ²	18 100	1	--	1	--	--	--	9	--	9	--	--	--
Williamsburg ²	11 400	2	--	1	--	--	1	8	--	8	--	--	--
Winchester ²	21 200	4	--	1	--	--	3	18	--	18	--	--	--
Washington	4 462 500	1 779	39	266	--	297	1 177	7 449	671	1 861	--	1 484	3 433
Adams	13 800	29	1	5	--	5	18	150	25	44	--	24	57
Asotin	17 100	9	1	2	--	2	4	47	18	15	--	10	6
Benton	112 700	51	1	5	--	6	39	178	15	36	--	29	98
Chelan	49 900	50	1	5	--	7	37	196	12	31	--	35	118
Clallam	53 700	33	1	3	--	5	24	124	8	21	--	25	70
Clark	211 300	43	1	7	--	9	26	178	10	49	--	45	74
Columbia	4 200	12	1	2	--	2	7	58	10	17	--	10	21
Cowlitz	78 700	38	1	5	--	7	23	135	10	33	--	35	57
Douglas	24 200	32	1	5	--	6	20	134	15	33	--	30	56
Ferry	5 900	17	1	1	--	5	10	70	9	6	--	25	30
Franklin	36 800	24	1	4	--	4	15	103	10	26	--	20	47
Garfield	2 500	6	1	1	--	1	3	38	11	11	--	5	11
Grant	53 100	70	1	14	--	10	45	305	12	102	--	50	141
Grays Harbor	62 700	54	1	9	--	13	31	229	14	69	--	65	81
Island	49 600	44	1	3	--	3	37	155	11	21	--	15	108
Jefferson	18 500	25	1	1	--	5	18	93	10	9	--	26	48
King	1 362 300	149	1	28	--	19	101	623	12	218	--	97	296
Kitsap	169 200	63	1	4	--	5	53	226	13	32	--	25	156
Klittas	24 700	33	1	5	--	6	21	146	11	40	--	30	65
Klickitat	16 200	36	1	3	--	10	22	146	11	19	--	50	66
Lewis	58 200	63	1	9	--	14	39	249	12	56	--	68	113
Lincoln	9 400	32	1	8	--	8	15	153	9	52	--	40	52
Mason	36 000	42	1	1	--	7	33	141	10	3	--	35	53
Okanogan	32 500	54	1	13	--	8	32	242	14	81	--	40	107
Pacific	17 400	31	1	4	--	6	20	119	11	21	--	29	58
Pend Oreille	9 000	30	1	5	--	3	21	116	9	30	--	15	62
Pierce	533 300	87	1	18	--	15	53	376	19	133	--	75	149
San Juan	9 200	23	1	1	--	4	17	84	10	7	--	20	47
Skagit	69 600	77	1	8	--	7	61	278	10	56	--	35	177
Skamania	7 700	18	1	2	--	4	11	84	19	12	--	20	33
Snohomish	388 800	93	1	19	--	14	59	390	19	135	--	70	166
Spokane	358 900	66	1	11	--	14	40	274	10	72	--	70	122
Stevens	31 600	35	1	8	--	12	16	150	9	40	--	59	42
Thurston	146 600	46	1	7	--	8	30	182	18	46	--	40	78
Wahkiakum	3 600	16	1	1	--	1	13	65	14	7	--	5	39
Walla Walla	48 000	47	1	4	--	7	35	177	9	29	--	36	103
Whatcom	113 700	71	1	7	--	7	56	258	15	48	--	35	160
Whitman	40 700	63	1	16	--	13	33	291	11	107	--	65	108
Yakima	183 200	69	1	14	--	15	39	486	19	94	--	76	118
West Virginia	1 918 800	630	55	230	--	55	290	2 633	528	1 725	--	275	105
Barbour	16 500	9	1	3	--	1	4	43	8	22	--	5	8
Berkley	51 500	12	1	2	--	1	8	38	9	20	--	5	4
Boone	29 900	12	1	4	--	1	6	42	9	28	--	5	--
Braxton	14 600	9	1	4	--	1	3	51	13	33	--	5	--
Brooke	29 500	11	1	4	--	1	5	55	9	41	--	5	--
Cabell	104 700	17	1	3	--	1	12	61	8	28	--	5	20
Calhoun	8 200	5	1	1	--	1	2	22	8	9	--	5	--
Clay	11 400	4	1	1	--	1	1	21	9	7	--	5	--
Doddridge	7 700	3	1	1	--	1	--	20	8	7	--	5	--
Fayette	55 500	27	1	10	--	1	15	97	9	70	--	5	13
Gilmer	8 500	4	1	2	--	1	--	28	8	15	--	5	--
Grant	9 700	9	1	2	--	1	5	34	15	14	--	5	--
Greenbrier	38 400	13	1	8	--	1	3	71	8	52	--	5	6
Hampshire	16 200	7	1	2	--	1	3	39	9	15	--	5	10
Hancock	39 500	11	1	3	--	1	6	36	9	22	--	5	--
Hardy	10 000	5	1	2	--	1	1	27	8	14	--	5	--
Harison	75 200	29	1	10	--	1	17	96	8	76	--	5	7
Jackson	26 300	9	1	2	--	1	5	28	9	14	--	5	--
Jefferson	33 800	9	1	5	--	1	2	54	11	38	--	5	--
Kanawha	224 100	45	1	14	--	1	29	158	8	143	--	5	2
Lewis	18 700	7	1	2	--	1	3	54	33	16	--	5	--
Lincoln	21 100	12	1	2	--	1	8	31	12	14	--	5	--
Logan	49 500	8	1	5	--	1	1	48	9	34	--	5	--
McDowell	45 300	12	1	10	--	1	--	81	7	69	--	5	--
Marion	64 100	29	1	9	--	1	18	78	9	64	--	5	--
Marshall	39 200	17	1	5	--	1	10	62	8	44	--	5	5
Mason	25 900	12	1	6	--	1	4	70	9	47	--	5	9
Mercer	70 900	18	1	8	--	1	10	63	8	50	--	5	--
Mineral	27 700	12	1	4	--	1	6	42	13	24	--	5	--
Mingo	38 800	13	1	5	--	1	6	47	9	33	--	5	--
Monongalia	77 700	23	1	6	--	1	15	92	9	42	--	5	6
Montro	12 200	6	1	2	--	1	2	28	9	14	--	5	--
Morgan	10 100	6	1	2	--	1	1	27	8	14	--	5	--
Nicholas	20 400	10	1	2	--	1	6	37	8	19	--	5	5
Ohio	50 000	11	1	6	--	1	3	58	9	44	--	5	--
Pendleton	7 900	4	1	1	--	1	1	26	14	7	--	5	--
Pleasants	8 100	4	1	2	--	1	1	26	8	13	--	5	--
Pocahontas	9 500	6	1	3	--	1	1	35	9	21	--	5	--
Preston	10 400	15	1	10	--	1	3	69	14	70	--	5	--
Pulnam	42 300	13	1	6	--	1	5	56	4	42	--	5	--

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Raligh	84 200	16	1	5	--	1	9	50	9	36	--	5	--
Randolph	28 300	16	1	7	--	1	7	65	8	52	--	5	--
Ritchie	11 200	9	1	6	--	1	1	53	8	40	--	5	--
Roane	15 500	7	1	2	--	1	3	25	7	13	--	5	--
Summers	14 400	5	1	1	--	1	2	18	8	5	--	5	--
Taylor	16 300	8	1	2	--	1	4	26	8	13	--	5	--
Tucker	8 600	8	1	5	--	1	1	51	10	36	--	5	--
Tyler	11 000	7	1	3	--	1	2	42	11	23	--	5	3
Upshur	24 700	8	1	1	--	1	5	20	8	7	--	5	--
Wayne	44 600	12	1	4	--	1	6	41	8	28	--	5	--
Webster	11 900	8	1	3	--	1	3	36	10	21	--	5	--
Wetzel	21 700	10	1	6	--	1	2	60	8	47	--	5	--
Wirt	4 600	3	1	1	--	1	--	21	9	7	--	5	--
Wood	92 000	14	1	4	--	1	8	50	9	29	--	5	7
Wyoming	34 700	12	1	3	--	1	7	34	10	19	--	5	--
Wisconsin	4 784 900	2 719	72	580	1 268	433	366	17 876	2 426	4 695	7 442	2 844	469
Adams	14 200	23	1	2	17	1	2	151	27	15	97	9	3
Ashland	16 700	25	1	3	13	4	4	164	28	29	74	26	7
Barron	40 500	50	1	10	25	7	7	315	38	72	150	47	8
Bayfield	14 200	39	1	3	25	5	5	240	27	19	155	32	7
Brown	187 200	40	1	7	17	8	7	296	54	80	114	48	--
Buffalo	14 500	31	1	6	17	4	3	190	24	46	96	24	--
Burnett	13 500	34	1	3	21	3	6	195	29	21	113	21	11
Calumet	35 400	28	1	7	9	5	6	169	27	59	50	33	--
Chippewa	53 600	42	1	7	23	7	4	289	37	62	139	43	6
Clark	33 000	59	1	11	33	8	6	354	36	79	190	46	3
Columbia	45 400	51	1	13	21	10	6	323	39	90	123	66	5
Crawford	16 700	29	1	10	11	4	3	194	33	72	62	24	3
Dane	344 900	84	1	25	34	16	8	602	49	222	213	115	3
Dodge	75 300	56	1	17	24	9	5	372	44	125	138	62	3
Door	26 500	29	1	5	14	5	4	199	26	42	83	35	13
Douglas	41 600	28	1	6	16	3	2	214	40	52	106	19	3
Dunn	35 000	37	1	8	22	4	2	235	35	46	120	28	--
Eau Claire	83 100	29	1	5	13	4	6	195	36	38	75	22	24
Florence	4 100	11	1	--	8	1	1	65	19	--	39	7	--
Fond Du Lac	90 400	43	1	11	21	7	3	313	46	82	132	50	3
Forest	9 200	22	1	1	14	3	3	143	27	13	83	17	3
Grant	51 300	73	1	19	33	11	9	464	39	145	193	87	--
Green	30 500	37	1	7	16	6	7	222	36	57	85	44	--
Green Lake	18 900	24	1	6	10	4	3	177	28	49	63	34	3
Iowa	20 600	32	1	11	14	5	1	226	29	79	85	33	--
Iron	6 200	18	1	2	10	2	3	116	27	13	54	10	12
Jackson	16 400	33	1	6	21	4	1	207	27	43	111	26	--
Jefferson	68 000	37	1	8	16	7	5	262	37	66	108	48	3
Juneau	21 400	36	1	9	19	5	2	234	29	59	111	35	--
Kenosha	120 000	35	1	4	8	13	9	227	34	49	59	65	20
Kewaunee	20 000	20	1	4	10	3	2	156	26	34	66	20	10
La Crosse	94 100	27	1	6	12	5	3	212	44	58	68	37	5
Lafayette	17 100	35	1	8	18	7	1	230	25	55	99	51	--
Langlade	19 700	29	1	2	17	3	6	174	29	21	91	21	12
Lincoln	28 100	24	1	2	16	2	3	169	29	24	96	17	3
Manitowoc	82 200	45	1	12	18	6	8	294	38	95	118	40	3
Marathon	112 500	71	1	14	42	8	6	448	44	110	242	52	--
Marquette	41 000	41	1	7	18	8	7	290	37	72	117	56	8
Marquette	12 800	28	1	5	14	2	6	180	24	41	82	18	15
Menominee	4 000	4	1	--	1	1	1	23	7	--	9	7	--
Milwaukee	932 400	43	1	19	--	18	5	339	32	193	--	114	--
Monroe	36 700	45	1	9	24	4	7	266	38	68	130	24	6
Oconto	30 200	40	1	5	23	5	6	258	39	49	127	33	10
Oneida	31 500	33	1	1	20	5	6	200	26	9	118	33	14
Outagamie	135 800	51	1	11	20	8	11	339	56	109	117	54	3
Ozaukee	69 100	23	1	8	6	5	3	186	39	64	30	39	6
Pepin	7 200	16	1	3	8	3	1	103	19	25	42	17	--
Pierce	33 800	35	1	8	17	6	3	203	28	51	88	36	--
Polk	34 300	62	1	11	24	8	18	330	32	74	134	42	48
Portage	58 700	35	1	10	17	4	3	249	41	80	99	26	3
Price	16 500	28	1	5	17	3	2	174	26	33	88	27	--
Racine	172 300	42	1	9	9	12	11	259	39	88	65	64	3
Richland	17 100	27	1	6	16	2	2	181	28	50	89	14	--
Rock	137 800	47	1	8	20	8	10	289	36	64	129	60	--
Rusk	15 700	42	1	9	24	4	4	241	27	52	133	26	3
St Croix	46 400	45	1	12	21	6	5	288	38	85	117	42	6
Sauk	45 500	48	1	15	22	5	5	323	39	118	123	37	6
Sawyer	14 200	26	1	5	16	2	2	158	23	32	85	18	--
Shawano	36 800	50	1	11	25	5	8	313	37	92	142	39	3
Sheboygan	102 700	43	1	13	15	9	5	328	41	119	104	61	3
Taylor	18 900	35	1	5	22	3	4	203	24	34	119	23	3
Trempealeau	25 900	43	1	11	15	7	9	273	31	84	84	47	7
Vernon	26 600	42	1	11	21	6	3	277	37	84	107	42	7
Vilas	17 500	23	1	1	14	4	3	149	30	5	81	22	11
Walworth	71 500	55	1	11	18	16	11	335	43	84	102	84	22

Table 26. Local Governments and Elected Officials by Type of Government in Individual County Areas: 1987—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text]

Geographic area	Population, 1986 ¹	Local governments						Elected officials					
		Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts	Total	County	Municipal	Township	School districts	Special districts
Washburn	13 800	35	1	4	21	4	5	217	27	39	120	24	7
Washington	89 400	37	1	7	13	10	6	236	37	58	79	56	6
Waukesha	288 800	67	1	24	13	20	9	492	41	211	87	122	31
Waupaca	44 500	48	1	12	22	7	6	335	34	94	137	51	19
Waushara	19 600	37	1	7	18	3	8	216	27	49	99	23	18
Winnebago	136 400	32	1	5	16	5	5	244	53	46	110	35	-
Wood	77 500	45	1	12	22	6	4	343	46	118	140	34	5
Wyoming	507 500	424	23	95	-	56	250	2 219	262	522	-	385	1 050
Albany	29 400	11	1	2	-	1	7	67	12	14	-	9	32
Big Horn	12 300	44	1	9	-	4	30	203	12	48	-	28	115
Campbell	36 700	10	1	2	-	1	6	61	10	12	-	7	32
Carbon	19 400	28	1	10	-	2	15	126	12	50	-	16	48
Converse	13 900	11	1	4	-	2	4	68	11	20	-	14	23
Crook	6 000	8	1	3	-	1	3	48	11	15	-	9	13
Fremont	35 300	32	1	6	-	10	15	171	10	34	-	61	66
Goshen	12 600	36	1	5	-	2	28	161	11	25	-	12	113
Hot Springs	6 100	11	1	3	-	1	6	57	11	15	-	7	24
Johnson	6 900	9	1	2	-	1	5	53	11	10	-	9	23
Laramie	75 200	17	1	4	-	3	9	102	12	25	-	23	42
Lincoln	15 600	33	1	7	-	2	23	173	11	37	-	12	113
Natrona	70 900	19	1	6	-	2	10	98	9	34	-	16	39
Niobrara	3 100	10	1	3	-	1	5	50	11	15	-	9	15
Park	24 900	28	1	3	-	4	20	143	12	19	-	26	86
Platte	9 900	14	1	5	-	2	6	75	13	25	-	12	25
Sheridan	26 000	19	1	4	-	4	10	101	15	22	-	26	38
Sublette	6 300	15	1	3	-	2	9	83	12	18	-	12	41
Sweetwater	47 000	22	1	6	-	3	12	115	10	35	-	21	49
Teton	10 800	7	1	1	-	1	4	42	11	5	-	7	19
Uinta	21 300	9	1	3	-	3	2	58	11	17	-	19	11
Washakie	10 000	23	1	2	-	2	18	110	11	15	-	12	72
Weston	7 900	8	1	2	-	2	3	54	13	12	-	18	11

¹Estimated population of county areas as of July 1, 1986, is derived from Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-26, No.86, August 1987.

²County-type area without any county government see Appendix C.

³Does not include the population of Kalawao County (144 inhabitants) Kalawao County had no local governments as of January 1987.

⁴Does not include the population of the Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park (100 inhabitants). The Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park is a County area equivalent that had no local government as of January 1987.

⁵Include the population of all 5 county areas comprising the City of New York-Bronx County (1,193,600 inhabitants), Kings County (2,293,200 inhabitants), New York County (1,478,000 inhabitants), Queens County (1,923,300 inhabitants), and Richmond County (374,600 inhabitants).

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 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 every 10 years since 1957 to update and verify the research of previous years. The results of those efforts, were published as Vol. 1, No. 4, *Elective Offices of State and Local Governments*, 1957 Census of Governments; as Vol. 6 No. 4, *Popularly Elected Officials of State and Local Governments*, 1967 Census of Governments; and as Vol. 1, No. 2, *Popularly Elected Officials of State and Local Governments*, 1977 Census of Governments.

The legislative review conducted for this 1987 Census of Governments covered State legislation enacted between 1977 and 1986. 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

The presentations of legally authorized elective offices of State and local governments 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—county, municipal, township, school district, 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

¹The criteria for classifying governments are presented in Volume 1, Number 1, *Government Organization*, 1987 Census of Governments.

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 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 subheading, "County dependent public school systems."

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 subheading, "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 township governments (including town governments in the six New England States, 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 subheading, "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 "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 1 or more representatives on the basis of population, and is divided into 1 or more Congressional districts on the basis of population, 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		Two Senators are elected from each State. Each represents the State at large.
Other elective offices: President	4	United States at large	Salary		Although the President and the Vice President are elected by Presidential electors rather than directly by the people, they are counted as elected officials in census statistics on elected officials. ¹
Vice President	4	United States at large	Salary	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, 3 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 (118)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture and industries	4	At large	Salary	
Court of civil appeals judges (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Court of criminal appeals judges (5)	6	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (38)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
District court judges (92)	6	Judicial circuit	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 5 but may vary from 3 to 7. Most counties have 1 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	Office may be abolished by local legislation.
Constables (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Fees	
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 5 circuit court judges.
Judge of probate court	6	At large	Fees or salary	In a number of counties, serves as presiding officer of 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	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary or commissions	Elected in only a few counties under special legislative provisions.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
Council-manager cities and towns				Municipal governments in Alabama are designated cities or towns.
Mayor-council cities and towns: Governing body—aldermen: Over 12,000 population	4	See remarks	Salary	Operate under either mayor-council or commission form of government (see below).
Less than 12,000 population (5)	4	At large	Salary	If population is 12,000 to 20,000 and city has 7 wards or fewer, 2 are elected from each ward at large. If population is 20,000 or more and city has 7 wards or fewer, 2 are elected from each ward. If city has more than 7 wards, 1 is elected from each ward and enough at large to equal 14. Cities of 12,000 to 30,000 population may, by vote of council, provide for election of 5 aldermen at large. Cities of more than 30,000 population having 5 wards may, by vote of council, provide that only 1 be elected from each ward.
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)	4	At large	Salary	
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	
Other elective offices—county superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	Office is appointive in most counties.
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: ¹				
Regional educational attendance area board members (5-11)	3	At large or by section	Salary	Established in areas of the unorganized borough and military reservations not served by other public school systems.
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (3)	6	At large	Salary	See "Superior court judges," below.
District court judges (20)	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 (29)	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 1 year and the completion of the term.
Supreme court justices (5)	10	At large	Salary	See "Superior court judges," above.
BOROUGH GOVERNMENTS				
Home rule boroughs				
General law:				
Governing body--assembly members (5 to 11)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary	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. 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 can 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Borough dependent public school systems: Borough school board members:				In some boroughs, the borough assembly, by ordinance, serves as the borough school board.
Systems with 5,000 or more pupils (7, 9, or 11)	3	At large	Salary	
Systems with fewer than 5,000 pupils (5 or 7)	3	At large	Salary	
Advisory school board members.....				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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				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. Although Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka operate under home rule charters, provisions for their government are presented here because these three cities represent a rare situation of city and borough consolidation. Assembly consists of 11 members in Anchorage, 8 members in Juneau, and 6 members in Sitka. Term (subject to 4-year maximum) and election area are specified by ordinance, subject to equal representation requirements.
Unified home rule municipalities (Anchorage, Juneau, and Sitka).....				
Governing body--assembly members.....				
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: City school board members.....	3	At large	Salary	School board consists of 7 elected members in Anchorage and Juneau, and 5 elected members in Sitka. Term and compensation are specified in charter.
Other elective offices--mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	First-class cities have 400 or more permanent residents. Other cities are second class.
General law cities.....				
Governing body: First-class cities--council (6)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term is usually 3 years but council may specify another term so long as it does not exceed 4 years.
Second-class cities--council (7)	See remarks	At large	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 2 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 1-4 years.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Alaska has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Alaska has no independent school district governments.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Special district governments in Alaska are governed by appointed boards.

¹Provisions authorizing community school committees were repealed in 1979.

²Provisions authorizing developmental cities were repealed in 1985.

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	Senators and representatives receive per diem allowance for special sessions. See "Legislature," above.	
Senators (30)	2	Legislative district	Salary		
Other boards: ¹					
Corporation commissioners (3)	2	At large	Salary	Two additional supervisors are appointed by State Land Commissioner.	
Supervisors of natural resources conservation districts (3 per district)	6	District at large	Per diem		
Other elective offices:					
Appeals court justices (18)	6	Division	Salary	In Division 1, 8 judges are residents of, and elected from, Maricopa County, and 4 from the other 7 counties of the division; in Division 2, 4 judges are residents of, and elected from, Pima County, and 2 from the other 6 counties of the division.	
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 to 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-dependant 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		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	One in each county, but in counties over 30,000 population, 1 additional judge for each additional 30,000 inhabitants, if authorized by Governor on petition of county board of supervisors.	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²					
				Municipal governments in Arizona are designated cities or towns.	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Charter cities				Cities over 3,500 population may adopt a charter which provides for their government.
Common-council cities and towns:				
Governing body—council members:				
Towns of 1,500 or more population (7)	2	At large	Salary or per diem	
Towns of fewer than 1,500 population (5)	2	At large	Salary or per diem	
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 6 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.
Police justice				Election is optional. Provision for office is by municipal ordinance.
Boards-of-trustees cities and towns				Represents a temporary form of operation for liquidating affairs of a disincorporated municipality.
Governing body—trustees (3)	3	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices—police justice				Election is optional. Provision for office is by municipal ordinance.
Common-council cities and towns (other provisions):				The statutory provisions presented below are not now used by any municipality.
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 treasurer are elected in those cities and towns with 600 to 850 votes cast.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Arizona has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
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 5 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 (5)	4	At large	Not specified	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Authorizing legislation for general improvement districts was repealed in 1982.
Governing body:				
Agricultural improvement districts—directors:				
General plan (3 to 3)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Generally the directors are elected by district, but election may be at large. The law also provides for alternate form of administration.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Optional plan—over 175,000 acres in district (10)	4	Precinct	Not specified	
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	District division or at large	Per diem and expenses	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	District division or at large	Per diem and expenses	
Health service districts—directors (3 or more)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Hospital districts—directors (5)	5	At large	Expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors:				
Districts with 25,000 acres or more (9) . . .	3	District division	Per diem and expenses	
Districts with fewer than 25,000 acres (3) .	3	District division	Per diem and expenses	If district has 10,000 acres or fewer, directors may be elected at large.
Irrigation water delivery districts—trustees (3)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Metropolitan public transit authorities—directors (5 to 11)	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, 3 from district division; or all may be elected at large.
Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District				Provisions concerning the governing body of this district are the same as for agricultural improvement districts, above.
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):				
Council (30)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	Districts of this type include the Salt River Project Agricultural and Improvement District. District divisions equal 10, with 3 council members elected from each.
Other elective offices:				
Agricultural improvement districts:				
General plan—president	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Alternate form—over 175,000 acres in district:				Districts of this type include the Salt River Project Agricultural and Improvement District.
President	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Vice President	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Fire districts				Fire chief and secretary-treasurer are elected in districts without an elected board of directors.
Fire chief	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary-treasurer	4	At large	Not specified	

¹Provisions requiring election of tax commissioners were repealed in 1979.

²Cities in Arizona are those municipal governments having 3,000 or more population that, by resolution of the common council and majority vote of the voters, assume a city organization.

³Authorizing legislation for the following types of school district governments has been repealed: County high school districts (in 1981), county junior college districts (in 1977), county union high school districts (in 1982), and union junior college districts (in 1977).

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: ¹				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Chancellors (29)	6	Chancery district	Salary	
Circuit court judges (39)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	May be combined with circuit court judges in some counties. Judicial circuits entitled to 2 or more judges are divided into divisions for their election. Judges may be combined with chancellors in some counties.
Community junior college districts—directors (9 per district)	6	College district	Not specified	
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 9 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	
Coroner	2	At large	Salary	
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	May also serve as ex officio collector of taxes (see above).
Surveyor	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
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				
Charter cities				Municipal governments in Arkansas are designated cities or incorporated towns. Any first- or second-class city may adopt a charter which provides for its government.
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 4 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 2 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 4 elected at large and 3 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.
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.
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Arkansas has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of directors:				
Consolidated school districts	See remarks	At large and/or by zones	Unpaid	Number of members and their terms varies according to number of districts consolidated. Term may be 3 to 8 years.
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 2 members appointed by State Soil and Water Conservation Commission. Some levee districts have been established by special acts which provide for their government.
Levee districts (3)	3	At large	Per diem	
Regional water distribution districts—directors (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
Levee districts—assessors (3)	3	At large	Per diem	

¹ The office of community junior college district directors was abolished in 1977.

²Municipal 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 which 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	
Senators (40)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other boards:				
Board of equalization—members (4)	4	Equalization district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Appellate court judges (77)	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	
Controller	4	At large	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 (7)	12	At large	Salary	See "Appellate court judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
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 and the board of education 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 residence 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.
Constables (1 per district)	6	Justice district	Fees	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished by county supervisors and replaced by an appointive medical examiner.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	Established in districts in less than 40,000 population. Number of judges is fixed by law.
Justice court judges	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Municipal court judges	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Public administrator	4	At large	Salary	Established in districts of more than 40,000 population. Number of judges is fixed by law.
Public defender	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder	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.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (1 to 211 per county).	6	At large	Salary	
Surveyor.....	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Number of judges per county depends on county population. Current number of superior court judges in State is 515. Office of surveyor may be appointive at discretion of county board of supervisors.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				Municipal governments in California are designated cities or towns.
Charter cities				Municipalities of 3,500 or more population may adopt a charter which provides for their government.
City and County of San Francisco				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	
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	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
General law cities:				
Governing body—council (4 to 9)	4	At large or by district	Salary	
Other elective offices				Offices below are appointive on majority vote of voters.
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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				California has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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	Travel	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 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	Travel	Districts may increase number of trustees to 5. Number may be increased from 5 to 7 by county committee on school district organization. If voters approve, trustees may be elected from trustee areas or at large with trustee area residence requirement.
Union, joint, and joint union districts (5 or 7)	4	At large	Travel	With voter approval, trustees may be elected from trustee areas or at large with area residence requirement.
High school districts: ²				With voter approval, members may be elected from trustee areas or at large with area residence requirement.
County districts (5)	4	At large	Travel	See "High school districts," above.
Union and joint union districts (5 or 7)	4	At large	Travel	See "High school districts," above.
Community college districts superimposed on 2 or more high school or unified school districts (5)	4	At large	Travel	Number of trustees may be increased to 7 if voters approve dividing district into trustee areas. Members may be elected from trustee areas or at large with trustee area residence requirement. Special provisions allow larger boards in some districts.
Unified school districts (5 or 7)	4	At large	Travel	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 residence requirement. Countywide unified districts must be divided into an odd number of trustee areas, up to 15.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				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. 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 multicounty fire protection, and police protection districts if only 1 person files for the office, and shall appoint if no one files.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body:				
Airport districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	
Community service districts—directors (or 5)	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	Petition for formation may provide for county board of supervisors to serve as district governing body.
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts—1885 law—trustees (3)	See remarks	See remarks	Expenses	District by-laws provide for term remarks and election area of trustees.
Drainage districts—1903 law—directors (3,5, or 6)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	If 3 directors, elected at large. If 5, elected by division. If 6, either 2 from each of 3 divisions or 1 from each of 5 divisions and 1 at large.
Drainage districts—1923 law—directors				Directors may be either elected by voters or appointed by county board of supervisors.
Storm water districts—1909 law—trustees (3 or 5)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large except when district includes unincorporated area with incorporated area, 1 trustee must be elected from unincorporated area.
Fire districts:				Provisions shown below are those that were in effect in January 1987. ⁴
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.
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	
Hospital districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	Zone or at large	Per meeting and expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	Division or at large	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is discretionary.
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	
Municipal improvement districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	At large	Per meeting	
Police protection districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Port and harbor districts				Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Harbor districts—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Also may receive salary if gross nontax revenue of district exceeds \$20,000.
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	At large or by divisions	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Regional park, open space, and park and open space districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Divided into 5 or 7 wards or subdistricts, with 1 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 composes the largest area of the district is the fifth member.
Resource conservation districts—directors (5).	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Sanitation and sewer districts				
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. Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts that provide for their government.
Transit districts—directors				
Utility districts				Elected at large but nominated by ward. If district is in 1 county, 3 directors are elected at large. Otherwise, 1 is elected from each county and either 3 or 4 are elected at large as required to constitute an odd number. Compensation is fixed by board.
Municipal utility districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	See remarks	Per meeting	
Public utility districts—directors	4	See remarks	See remarks	
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, 1 trustee must be elected from unincorporated area. Compensation is fixed by board. 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 authorities—special acts				
County water districts—directors (5, 7, 9, or 11)	4	Division or at large	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors is optional in districts that have assumed obligations of sanitary districts.
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	Number of directors may be 5, 7, 9, or 11, depending on number of divisions in district.
Water conservation districts—1931 law—directors (3, 5, or 7)	4	Division	Per diem and expenses	
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 the following types of school district governments was repealed by 1980 legislation: City high school districts and consolidated high school districts.

³Authorizing legislation for the following types of special district governments has been repealed: Protection districts—1907 law (in 1975); and water storage and conservation districts (in 1963). No districts of these two types are now in existence. Authorizing legislation for horticulture protection districts is still in effect, but no districts of that type were reported in operation in January 1987.

⁴During 1987, new fire district legislation was enacted, permitting fire districts to be governed by elected or appointed boards of directors with 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 members, or by the city council or the county supervisors ex officio. Authorizing 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 or 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, 1 additional member elected at large.
University of Colorado regents (9)	6	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (10)	8	At large	Not specified	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (22)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (101)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on same ticket.
Judges of juvenile court in Denver (2)	6	At large	Salary	
Judge of probate court in Denver	6	At large	Salary	
Judge of superior court in Denver	6	At large	Salary	
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 3 commissioners, but counties of 70,000 or more population may elect 5.
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 2 counties which have 3, and 5 counties which have 2.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished by referendum.
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Treasurer and collector	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS¹				
Home rule cities and towns				Municipal governments in Colorado are designated cities or towns. Cities or towns of 2,000 population or more may adopt a charter that provides for their government.
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—council members (13)	4	Councilmanic districts	Salary	Judges of juvenile, probate, and superior courts, who are paid by the State, are now shown under "State Government," above.
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	Office is optional at discretion of council, upon voter approval.
Mayor	2	At large	Salary	Office is optional at discretion of council, upon voter approval.
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 1 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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Colorado has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Junior college districts—committee members (5)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large or from committee districts.
Other school districts—directors (3, 5, 6, or 7)	4 or 6	See remarks	Not specified	Elected at large, or at large with division residency requirement.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts under general law—directors (3)	2	At large or by division	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but with precinct residence requirement.
Grand Junction Drainage District—directors (3)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Fire protection districts—directors (5 or 7) . . .	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	
Ground water management districts—directors (5 to 15)	4	Division	Expenses	
Hospital districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	
Internal improvement districts—directors (5) .	5	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation districts:				
Irrigation districts—1905 law—directors (5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large but with division residence requirement.
Irrigation districts—1921 law—directors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Irrigation districts—1935 law—directors (5 to 25)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Provisions repealed in 1963, but districts already in existence may continue to operate under this law. Elected at large with division residence requirement.
Metropolitan districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	
Metropolitan park and recreation districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	
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. Provisions for districts of this type were repealed in 1981.
Public waterworks districts				
Rail districts—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Two directors are elected at large and 5 by zone.
Regional service authorities—directors (5 to 15)	4	District	Per diem and expenses	Number of directors depends on service area population; if population exceeds 500,000, 15 directors; population between 50,000 and 500,000, 9 directors; population under 50,000, 5 members.
Regional Transportation District—directors (15)	4	District	Salary	
Soil conservation districts—directors (5)	3	At large	Expenses	
Water conservation districts:				
Water conservancy districts—directors (5 to 15)	4	At large	Salary	Board is ordinarily appointed, but 1 or more directors may be elected upon petition of voters.
Water and sanitation districts—directors (5 or 7)	4	At large or by district	Per meeting	
Waterworks districts in unincorporated areas .				Provisions for districts of this type were repealed in 1981.
Other elective offices:				
Soil conservation districts—board of appeals .				Provisions for a board of appeals were repealed in 1983.

¹ Municipal 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	Salary is paid by the State.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Connecticut has no county governments.				
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
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 township governments in census statistics on governments. Cities and boroughs are under home rule charters or special acts that provide for their government. ²				
TOWN(SHIP) GOVERNMENTS				
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 township governments. As a class, these are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Connecticut towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants. 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 which provides for its government.				
Governing body—selectmen (3)	2	At large	Salary	Towns of 10,000 or more population may elect up to 6 members. One member who is designated first selectman is voted for separately and is town agent.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 (3)	4	At large	See remarks	Town selectmen may provide for appointment and fix length of term and compensation.
Board of commissioners for special service districts				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 finance (6)	6	At large	Unpaid	Office is optional, and may be established by vote of town.
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 5-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: ³				
Clerk	2	At large	Fees	Salary may be fixed by vote of the town.
Collector of taxes.....	See remarks	At large	Fees	Term is usually 2 years, but by vote of town may be up to 6 years. 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.
Registrars of voters (2)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Towns divided into voting districts may be authorized by town vote to elect 2 per district, instead of 2 at large. Council establishes compensation in addition to expenses.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	Town may fix compensation by referendum or by ordinance.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Regional school district boards (5-9)	4	At large	Not specified	May be appointed if so provided by ordinance.
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 school officers apply to these districts. See "School District Governments," above.
Governing body—directors (5).....	1	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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	

¹ 10 boroughs (all except Naugatuck) and 1 city (Groton) are all located in areas where there is an active town government. 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 is counted only once for census purposes. 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.

² Members 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.

³ Office of agent of town deposit fund has been abolished by 1982 legislation.

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	Soil and water conservation district	Expenses	Each district may also have 2 appointed members.
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				
Special legislation covering each county provides for governing body.				
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	
Comptroller (Kent County)	4	At large	Salary	
County executive (New Castle County)	4	At large	Salary	
Prothonotary	4	At large	Salary	Office of prothonotary was elective as of January 1987, but will no longer be elective after the 1988 elections.
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	
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.				
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	

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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT				
Governing body—council members (13)	4	See remarks	Salary	The District of Columbia is divided into 8 wards. Each ward elects 1 council member from the ward. The chairperson and 4 other council members are elected at large.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: Board of education (11)	4	See remarks	Salary	Operates all public elementary and secondary schools in the District of Columbia. Has 3 members elected at large and 1 from each of the 8 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	
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 boards:				
Public service commissioners				Provisions for election of public service commissioners were repealed in 1978.
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (348)	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	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of education	4	At large	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
County court judges (207)	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 (46)	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.
Insurance commissioner and treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
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	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Excludes Duval County (Jacksonville), which is a consolidated city-county government and is counted under "Municipal Governments," below.				
Charter counties				Any county may adopt a charter that provides for its government.
General-law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	Nominated from commissioners districts and elected at large.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards				Provisions for election of special road and bridge district directors and tax road district trustees were repealed in 1984.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	This office may be split into 2 positions—a clerk of circuit court and a comptroller.
Property appraiser	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Supervisor of elections	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				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.
The City of Jacksonville				Although Jacksonville operates under a special charter, provisions for its government are presented here, because it represents an instance of city-county consolidation.
Governing body—council members (19)	4	See remarks	Salary	Five council members are elected at large and the remainder by council districts.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	Exact provisions appear in charters.
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				Florida has no township governments.
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	Length of supervisors' term is not specified. In districts which are governed by the county or city governing body ex officio, the district is not counted as a separate government for census purposes.
Mobile home recreation districts—trustees (9). Mosquito control districts—commissioners (3) ^{1 2}	2	At large	Not specified	
Recreation districts—supervisors (5) ¹	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
See remarks	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Term is 4 years, but general law with special application provides for exceptions. Formerly known as drainage or water management districts.
Water control districts—supervisors (3) ^{1 2} ...	3	At large	Expenses	

¹ Some, but not all, districts of this type are organized under special acts. Provisions concerning districts organized under special acts are found in the specific authorizing legislation for that district.

² Some, but not all, districts of this type are not counted as separate governments for census purposes, according to the provisions of 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	Comptroller general is the commissioner of insurance.
District attorneys (45)	4	Judicial circuit	See remarks	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 (137)	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	At large or by district	See remarks	Excludes the consolidated government of Columbus, which is 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 3 or 5 members; however, 22 counties have a single commissioner and 1 county has 9. For most counties, the board members are elected at large or by districts. Compensation is usually fixed by special acts of the General Assembly. Georgia laws authorize the employment of a county manager.
Other elective offices:				
State court judges				The term "State court" refers to the court name, not to jurisdiction. This court is established by special acts which determine term, compensation, and election area. See "State court judges," above.
State court solicitors				
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Magistrates	4	At large	Salary	Effective June 30, 1983, former justices of the peace became magistrates. The number of magistrates per county is determined by the superior court judges or by local law.
Probate judge	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	May be appointed when election fails to fill office.
Tax collector	4	At large	Commission and/or salary	General Assembly may combine offices and/or salary of tax collector and tax receiver to form office of tax commissioner, and has done so in all but 3 counties.
Tax commissioner	4	At large	Commission and/or salary	See "Tax collector," above.
Tax receiver	4	At large	Commission and/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 14 counties.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
The Consolidated Government of Columbus ..				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 is counted as a municipal government for census purposes. 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 and county consolidation.
Governing body—commissioners (10)	4	See remarks	See remarks	As specified by charter.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of superior court	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Magistrates	4	At large	Salary	Formerly justices of the peace.
Mayor				As specified by charter.
Probate judge	4	At large	Fees or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State court judge				As specified by special act.
State court solicitor				See "State court judge," above.
Tax commissioner	4	At large	Commission and/or salary	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Georgia has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
County school systems—county board of education	4	County	See remarks	Elective in 103 counties through special legislation. Appointed by grand jury in all other counties except 5 where board is appointed by grand jury in conjunction with city or county governing body.
Independent school districts				Special legislation provides for the government of these districts. Board is elected only if special legislation so provides.
Other elective offices:				
County superintendent of schools	4	County	Salary	Elected in 114 counties. Appointed by board of education in remainder of counties through special legislation.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS Governing body: Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5 or more).....	4	County	Per diem and expenses	Each district board also has 2 appointed members.

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)	2	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.
Other elective offices:				
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ticket.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
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	Council members are elected at large; however, at least 1 member must reside in each of 6 residence districts.
Maui County (9)	2	At large	Salary	One member is elected as chairperson. One member must reside in each of the following islands: Lanai and Mokolai. On the Island of Maui, 1 must reside in East Maui, 1 in West Maui, and 2 in Central Maui. In addition, 2 members are elected at large.
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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
The City and County of Honolulu				Honolulu, which has a combined city and county 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	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				
				Hawaii has no township governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
<p>SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS</p> <p>SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS</p> <p>Soil and water conservation districts: Governing body—directors (3)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>At large</p>	<p>Expenses</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Each district board also has 2 appointed members.</p>

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 (31)	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. One commissioner is elected for 4 years, 2 for 2 years.
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	4	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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Mayor council form—council members (4 or 6)	4	Council member district or at large	Salary	The number of council members is by local option within range authorized by statute. During transition to greater or smaller number, term of 1 member is 2 years.
City manager form—council members (5 or 7)	4	Council member district or at large	Salary	See "Mayor council form," above.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Office is elective in mayor council form and salary fixed is by council. Election is optional in city manager form but, if elected, the mayor's position replaces 1 of the council member's 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.
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	Unpaid	Number of trustees may be as high as 9 in consolidated districts.
Junior college districts (5)	6	At large	Unpaid	
Other school districts (5)	3	Zones	Unpaid	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Auditorium districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Salary	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement.
Cemetery maintenance districts—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Expenses	
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3) ..	4	See remarks	Expenses	See "Cemetery maintenance districts," above.
Highway districts—commissioners (3) ¹	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement; includes countywide districts in which 3 commissioners are elected to a 4-year term.
Hospital districts—trustees (7)	6	At large	Salary	Number of divisions must be no fewer than 3 nor more than 7. Directors are elected at large with division residence requirement.
Irrigation districts—directors (1 per division) ..	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Library districts—trustees (5)	5	At large	Expenses	Each district may be subdivided into 5 trustee zones.
Port districts—commissioners (3)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement.
Recreation districts—directors (3)	4	See remarks	Expenses	See "Port districts," above.
Regional airport authorities—trustees	4	See remarks	Expenses	One trustee elected from each legislative district except in specified regions where 1 additional trustee is elected.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (5) ..	4	At large	Expenses	Each board has 2 appointed members. The number of supervisors may be increased to 7; if so, 4 are elected.
Water and sewer districts—directors (5)	6	At large	Per meeting	Each board also has 1 appointed member.
Watershed improvement districts—directors (2).	4	At large	Expenses	

¹Effective 1985, the former good road districts have been reorganized as highway districts.

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 (34)	10	Judicial district	Salary	Includes 18 elected from Cook County Judicial District, and 4 from each of the other 4 judicial districts. Eight additional judges are now serving under Supreme Court assignment.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (181)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Resident circuit court judges (212)	6	See remarks	Salary	In Cook County, 27 judges are elected from outside Chicago and 56 from inside the Chicago city limits. In 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 3 elected from Cook County Judicial District, and 1 from each of the other 4 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:				
Members (16)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes 9 members from areas comprising City of Chicago, and 7 from portion of county outside Chicago.
President	4	At large	Salary	
In 84 township counties—members	4	See remarks	Per diem or salary	Number of members may vary from 5 to 29. Election may be at large or by district. A chairperson may be elected at large but must be a member of the board and may only serve a 2-year term.
Other boards:				
Regional board of school trustees (7)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Not more than 1 shall be a resident of any 1 congressional township unless fewer than 7 townships in county, in which case not more than 2 shall reside in same township. If regional board serves 2 or more counties, county residence requirements apply.
Board of appeals—Cook County (2)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county board.
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Board of review—counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population (3)	6	At large	See remarks	Board may be appointive. Compensation is fixed by county board.
School township land commissioners (3 per township)	4	Township	Unpaid	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 3 districts. Office exists in Cook County only.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor—Cook County	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation fixed by county board.
Assessor—counties of 150,000 to 1,000,000 population	4	At large	See remarks	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 appointive office. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Clerk of the circuit court (1 per county)	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	Position is optional. May be elected or appointed.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	Position is mandatory. Method of election and term may be changed by referendum.
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.
Road district clerk	4	Road district	Per diem or salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	See "County clerk," above.
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	See "County clerk," above.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS¹				
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. ² 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	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor-council form—cities:				
Governing body—aldermen				
Over 30,000 population (14 to 20)	2 or 4	Ward	See remarks	Voters may provide for half the number authorized by general law. Minimum of 14 members plus additional 2 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
Additional offices				Council may provide for election or appointment of a collector, comptroller, corporation counsel, marshal, and superintendent of streets. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Trustee form—incorporated towns and villages: Governing body—trustees (6)	4	See remarks	See remarks	In villages of 25,000 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 directors (7) .	6	At large	Unpaid	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.
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.
Optional managerial form—cities or villages not exceeding 500,000 population: Governing body:				
Cities retaining wards—aldermen	2 or 4	Ward	Salary	Same provision as for mayor-council form above or 1 per ward.
Cities not retaining wards—council members	2 or 4	At large	Salary	If population is under 50,000, 4 members. If population is 50,000 to 100,000, 6 members. If population is 100,000 to 500,000, 8 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:				Found only where council members or trustees are elected at large.
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	Compensation fixed by ordinance except that, in cities over 100,000 population, a salary is specified.
City treasurer	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation fixed by ordinance.
Optional commission form—cities or villages not exceeding 200,000 population: Governing body—commissioners (4)	4	At large	Salary	Mayor and commissioners together comprise the council.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governing body—commissioners," above.
Optional strong mayor form—cities with population between 5,000 and 500,000: Governing body—aldermen				Two aldermen are elected per ward. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Population over 80,000 (20)	4	Ward	See remarks	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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				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.
Other boards				Supervisor (see below) is the chief administrative officer of the township, but the town meeting acts as governing body. Found only in townships were established by popular vote.
Board of township trustees (4)	4	At large	Per diem	Supervisor and 4 elected trustees together comprise the board.
Community building board of managers (3) ..	4	At large	Unpaid	If authorized by voters.
Township library board of directors (7)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation fixed by board of trustees within statutory limits.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary or fees	
Collector (counties over 100,000 population) ..	4	At large	Commission	Office may be discontinued in counties by referendum.
Highway commissioner	4	At large	Per diem or salary	Two townships may consolidate and elect one highway commissioner for both townships.
Supervisor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as an ex officio member of board of township trustees.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Community college districts—board members (7)	6	At large	Expenses	Not applicable to Community Colleges of Chicago.
School districts of over 1,000 population —board of education (7)	4	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 residence requirements.
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	At large	Not specified	
Nonhigh school districts—board of education (3)	4	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.
Other school districts (7)	4	At large	Not specified	
School districts with population between 100,000 and 499,999—board of education (7)	5	See remarks	Not specified	Form is optional. Election may be at large, by district, or 3 at large and 4 in districts.
Special charter school districts				Individual charters provide for election or appointment of board members.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
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) .	6	At large	Unpaid	District may increase number of commissioners to 7 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	Election or appointment of trustees is determined by referendum.
Sanitary districts:				
Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago—trustees (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 or more population, trustees elected from each county served. Compensation is set by board.
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 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 and cities may be formed as provided in Art. 7 s. 6 of the 1970 Illinois constitution. A home-rule county is one which selects a chief executive form of government. 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.

²The town of Cicero exists within a township area, but lacks a separate township government. In 18 other townships which are coterminous with a city or village, the township funds are separate from those of the city or village, and the township performs functions which are distinct from those of the city or village. In these 18 areas, the township government is counted as a separate government.

³Provisions for election of boards of joint-county tuberculosis sanitarium districts were repealed in 1982.

Indiana

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT¹				
General Assembly:				
Representatives (100)	2	Representative district	Salary	
Senators (50)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of State	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (90)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Clerk of supreme court	4	At large	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (12)	See remarks	Appellate court district	Salary	Court of appeals judges and supreme court justices are selected by the Governor from a list of 3 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.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Prosecuting attorneys (90)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
State superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (119)	6	County	Salary	State salary may be supplemented by county in which court is located. In Lake (10) and St. Joseph (8) Counties, judges are appointed by Governor from a list of 3 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 initial 2-year term, judges stand for approval or disapproval by the voters.
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	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—county commissioners (3) ...	4	See remarks	Salary and per diem	Excludes the consolidated government of Indianapolis and Marion County (the City of Indianapolis), which is included under "Municipal Governments," below. 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Other boards:					
Counties with only 2 second-class cities—council members (9)	4	Council member district	Salary	Applies only to St. Joseph County—the only Indiana county with only 2 second-class cities at the time of the 1980 Census of Population. In 89 counties, council consists of 3 members elected at large, and 4 members elected by voters of a council member district only. In Lake County, each of the 7 county council members is elected by voters of a council member district only. In counties under 95,000 population, officials listed below also receive per diem. Constitutional officers must be elected in each county.	
Other counties—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary or per diem		
Other elective offices					
Constitutional officers:					
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Separate office from township assessor, below. Position established in 45 counties. Number of judges in each county or group of counties having county court judges is specified by statute. Township assessors are paid from county appropriations. During periods of reassessment, also receives per diem. Assessors may also be elected in townships with a population of 5,000 to 7,999 if the advisory board declares a need for an assessor, and in townships that were required to elect an assessor before January 1, 1979. In the 1977 Census of Governments, township assessors were classified as township government officials. Municipal governments in Indiana are designated cities or towns. All cities and towns exist within township areas. 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. Four council members are elected from the entire area of Marion County, and 25 council members are elected from 25 council member districts. All Marion County officers listed below are classified as officials of the City of Indianapolis in census statistics on governments.	
Clerk of the circuit court	4	At large	Salary		
Coroner	4	At large	Salary		
Recorder	4	At large	Salary		
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary		
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
Other:					
County assessor	4	At large	Salary		
County court judges	6	At large	Salary		
Probate court judges—St. Joseph County .	6	At large	Salary		
Township assessor (1 in each township with a population of 8,000 or more)	4	Township	Salary		
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²					
The City of Indianapolis					
Governing body—city-county council members (29)	4	See remarks	Salary		
Other elective offices:³					
Mayor	4	At large	Salary		
Marion County officers:					

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Members of Marion County Board of Commissioners:				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.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
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:⁴				
Second-class cities (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes 6 elected from council member districts, and 3 at large.
Third-class cities (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes 2 elected at large and 5 from council member districts.
Third-class cities—optional plans:				
Cities of 5,000 to 9,999 population (5) ..	4	See remarks	Salary	Includes 1 elected at large and 4 from council member districts.
Cities under 5,000 population (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	All elected at large, but 4 are nominated from council member districts.
Other elective offices:⁵				
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 residence requirement, according to local ordinance.
Other elective offices—clerk-treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Township governments encompass the entire area of the State.
Governing body				Indiana townships have no governing body as such. The elected township trustee (see below) is the chief administrative officer.
Other boards—advisory board (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices				Township assessors are now classified as county government officials.
Constables	4	At large	Fees and expenses	One elected for each small claims court judge (see below).
Small claims court judges	4	At large	Salary	Court is established in each county containing a first-class city (Marion).
Trustee	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as township assessor in townships that do not have a separate township assessor.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Any school district may propose a modified plan for electing its governing body, subject to voter approval.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 residence requirement. Elected at large, but may have district residence requirements.
1969 law—trustees (3, 5, or 7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Community school corporations—trustees . .	4	See remarks	Salary	
Metropolitan school districts—board members (3, 5, or 7)	4	Residence district	Salary	Provision may be made for 2 or more residence districts, 1 of which may contain the entire school district.
School cities and towns: Hammond—trustees (5)	4	At large	Salary	Includes 5 members elected from districts and 2 elected at large. Includes 5 members elected from districts and 2 elected at large.
Indianapolis—commissioners (7)	4	See remarks	Salary and per diem	
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 2 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 4 years.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has 2 appointed members. Election is by the occupiers of land lying within district.

¹Office of reporter of the supreme and appellate courts was abolished in 1985.

²The 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). Provisions for fourth- and fifth-class cities were repealed in 1981. 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 becomes a city, 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.

³The following offices in Indianapolis were abolished in 1978: criminal court judges, juvenile court judges, and probate court judges.

⁴Provisions for 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.

⁵Provisions for a separate elected city treasurer in third-class cities were repealed in 1981.

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 (39)	4	County	Salary	Court of appeals judges, district court judges, and supreme court justices are appointed by the Governor from nominations made by special committee. The question of retention is submitted to the voters in special election after 1 year in office, and again at end of term.
District court judges (99)	6	Judicial district	Salary	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.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "court of appeals judges," above.
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	Salary or per diem and expenses	Elected at large under general law. Supervisors may on own initiative, and must if so petitioned (<i>after referendum</i>), divide county into districts for election of supervisors, either at large with district residency requirement or from single-member districts.
Other boards:				
County agricultural extension district council (1 member per township)	2	Township	Unpaid	Each county comprises a district except Pottawattamie which comprises 2 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 4 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, 1 or more townships.
Other elective offices				
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	Any 2 countywide elective or appointive offices may be combined except supervisors, county attorneys, or sheriffs.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Salary and fees in counties over 60,000 population.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
District court clerk	4	At large	Salary	Elected from township at large in townships located outside the area of any incorporated city.	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary		
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary		
Township clerk (1 per township)	4	See remarks	Per diem, fees, and commissions		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				<p>All municipal governments in Iowa are designated as cities. Provisions are spelled out in charters. General provisions are the same as for mayor-council cities.</p> <p>Home rule cities</p> <p>Provisions are spelled out in charter. Charter must provide for odd number of council members not fewer than 5. Term of office may be either 2 or 4 years. Mayor may be elected member of council.</p>	
Special charter cities					
Home rule cities					
Governing body—other city forms:					
Commission form—council members (5) ...	4	At large	Salary		One member of council is designated mayor.
Council manager at large form—council members (5)	4	At large	Salary		
Council-manager-ward form—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary		Mayor and 2 council members are elected at large. One council member is elected from each of 4 wards.
Mayor-council form—council members (5) ..	4	See remarks	Salary		Council members are elected at large unless election area changed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:					
Mayor	4	At large	Salary		In mayor-council cities only.
Treasurer				In commission form, council may provide for election or appointment of treasurer.	
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. 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 GOVERNMENTS¹					
Governing body—board of directors:					
Community school districts	3	See remarks	Unpaid	Petition for organization specifies either 5- or 7-member board and method of election.	
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.	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Independent school districts: Containing all or part of a city over 15,000 population (7)	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Three-year terms except that in districts over 12,000 population containing a city, the term is 4 years.
Other independent school districts (5)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Area vocational schools and area community colleges—directors (5 to 9)	3	Director district	Unpaid	
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. See "Benefited fire districts," above. See "Benefited fire districts," above. 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. Elected by trustee districts. Number of trustees per trustee district is specified by statute for each regional library board.
Benefited street lighting districts (3)	3	At large	Expenses	
Benefited water districts and subdistricts (3) .	3	At large	Expenses	
Levee and drainage districts (3)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Regional library boards (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	
Rural water districts (3 to 9)	3	At large	Not specified	
Sanitary and sanitary sewer districts (3)	6	At large	Per diem and travel expenses	
Soil conservation districts (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Soil conservation and flood control districts (3)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	See "Levee and drainage districts," above.

¹Provisions for election of school district treasurers (in districts serving cities) were repealed in 1975.

Kansas

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT¹				
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 (146)	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.
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. At present, 102 counties have 3 commissioners, and 3 counties have 5.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County attorney	4	At large	Salary	
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	Elected in all counties except Riley, which is under Consolidated Law Enforcement Act.
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	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				<p>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.</p> <p>Elected mayor is a member of the board of commissioners. Cities over 160,000 population may establish 5-member commissions through petition by 10 percent of voters.</p> <p>Number may be increased to 5 by voters.</p> <p>Two are elected at large, and 4 by wards.</p> <p>Any city may adopt this form. Three members are elected at large, and 4 by wards.</p> <p>Mayor is elected at large in all forms except the commission-manager form. In the commission-manager form, mayor is selected by the commissioners from among their own number. Elective only in second-class cities under mayor-council form.</p> <p>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 1987, active township governments exist in 98 of the 105 Kansas counties.</p> <p>Trustee, clerk, and treasurer (see below) serve as township board.</p>
General law cities:				
Governing body:				
Commission form—commissioners				
Over 160,000 population (5)	4	Election precinct	Salary	
Over 150,000 population (3)	4	Election precinct	Salary	
60,000 to 150,000 population (5)	2	Election precinct	Salary	
First-class cities with population under 20,000 (3)	3	Election precinct	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	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Per diem	
Treasurer	4	At large	Per diem	
Trustee	4	At large	Per diem	
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. See "Community junior colleges," above. At least one member is elected at large.
Unified school districts—board of education (7)	4	See remarks	Unpaid	
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 3 by districts. Joint city and township cemetery district board consists of township trustees and city mayor serving ex officio.
Cemetery districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Not specified	
Community building districts—directors (7) ..	2	At large	Expenses	
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	3	At large	Expenses	
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts—1911 law—supervisors (5) or directors (3)	3	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)	3	At large	Unpaid	If total number of directors is an even number, one additional member is elected at large.
Joint drainage districts—directors (1 per county)	3	County	Per diem and travel	
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	Compensation of board members, if any, is determined by referendum.
Improvement districts—directors (3)	2	At large	Per diem	Directors receive \$1.00 per year.
Industrial districts—directors (7)	2	At large	See remarks	
Irrigation districts:				
Irrigation districts—1891 law—commissioners (3)	1	At large	Per diem	Formed by third-class cities and one or more townships.
Irrigation districts—1941 law—directors (3) ..	3	At large	Per diem and travel	
Library districts in third-class cities and townships—directors (7)	4	At large	Not specified	
Watershed districts—directors	3	See remarks	Expenses	From 3 to 33 members, but number must be divisible by 3. Elected at large with subdistrict residence requirement.
Water supply districts:				
Rural water districts—directors (up to 9) ..	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water supply and distribution districts—district board members (5)	4	At large	Salary	Authorized in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties only.
Waterworks boards in cities with an adjacent military reservation (5)	4	At large	Unpaid	

¹Office of State printer was abolished in 1977.

²Cities 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.

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	Commissioners' 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 (91)	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 (123)	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 (7)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body				Excludes Lexington-Fayette Urban County, which is included under "Municipal Governments," below.
Commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	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 3 commissioners and the county judge/executive. ¹ In counties containing first-class city, commissioners are elected at large. In other counties, commissioners are elected at large but with district residence requirements.
Other elective offices				
Constables (1 per justice of peace district) ..	4	Justice of peace district	See remarks	Statutes permit fiscal court to fix compensation of most county officers within statutory limits. 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, 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	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Jailer	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished by General Assembly. If abolished, duties are assumed by sheriff. Justices of the peace receive per diem as members of the fiscal court (see above).
Justices of the peace (1 per district)	4	Justice of peace district	See remarks	
Property valuation administrator	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				Municipal governments in Kentucky are designated cities.
Urban county form				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 4-year term, and 12 members are elected by districts for a 2-year term.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	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.
Constitutional offices:				
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	Receive per diem as member of fiscal court (see above).
County attorney	4	At large	Salary	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County judge/executive	4	At large	Salary	
Jailer	4	At large	Salary	
Justices of the peace (1 per district)	4	Justice district	See remarks	
Property valuation administrator	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
First-class cities:				
Mayor-alderman form				Applies to all first-class cities that do not adopt a home rule charter. Elected at large with residency requirement. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Governing body—legislative members (12) .	2	See remarks	See remarks	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Second- through sixth-class cities				Cities of second- through sixth-class may adopt mayor-council, commissioner, or city manager forms below.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body:				
Second-, third-, and fourth-class cities—legislative members (6 to 12)	2	Wards or at large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance.
Fifth- and sixth-class cities—legislative 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. Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Comptroller and inspector—second-class cities only	4	At large	See remarks	Salary is set by ordinance. Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Prosecuting attorney—third-class cities ..				Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Treasurer—second-class cities only				
Board of trustees form				Authorizing legislation for the board of trustees form was repealed in 1980. Cities formerly under this plan were placed under the commission form, below.
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	Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Prosecuting attorney—third-class cities only				
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	Office was abolished by 1980 legislation.
Prosecuting attorney—third-class cities only				
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	Unpaid	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (7)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	These districts are also called "soil and water conservation districts."
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts—1918 law—commissioners (3)	3	Precinct	Per diem and expenses	County drainage corporations and surface water drainage districts are not counted as special district governments for census purposes, but are classified as dependent agencies of county governments.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 residence requirement. Two trustees elected at meeting of district property owners. Three members are appointed and 2 additional members are selected by the voluntary firefighters.
Fire protection districts—trustees (2)	3	At large	Per meeting	
New community districts—commissioners (5) .	See remarks	See remarks	Not specified	Term and election area are prescribed in district bylaws. Number of commissioners may be increased.
Urban services districts—council members (5)	4	At large	Not specified	
Other boards: Conservation districts—directors of watershed conservancy districts (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	If territory in watershed conservancy district comprises more than 1 soil and water conservation district, 3 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 100,000; third-class cities—8,000 to 20,000; fourth-class cities—3,000 to 8,000; fifth-class cities—1,000 to 3,000; 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. In addition, the offices of municipal jailer and police judge were repealed in 1982 and 1978, respectively.

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

Louisiana

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	Also receive an allowance for office expenses. Also receive an allowance for office expenses.
Senators (39)	4	Senatorial district	Per diem and expenses	
Other boards:				
Board of elementary and secondary education (8)	4	Congressional district	Per diem and expenses	Three additional members are appointed at large by the Governor.
Public service commissioners (5)	6	Public service commission district	Salary	
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (3 per district) ¹	3	Soil conservation district	Per diem and expenses	Each district board also has 2 appointed members.
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 (53)	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	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 (158)	6	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 (12)	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 (5)	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) and Jefferson Parish (3)	6	Parish	Salary	Two are elected in Caddo Parish, and three in Jefferson Parish.
Parish court judge—Ascension Parish ..	6	Parish	Salary	
Second parish court judges—Jefferson Parish (2)	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected by divisions of judicial districts.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	This office was elective as of January 1987, but will become appointive in 1988.	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Municipal court judges in Orleans Parish (4) ..	8	At large	Salary		
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (7)	10	Supreme court district	Salary		
Traffic court judges in Orleans Parish (4)	8	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
PARISH GOVERNMENTS					In Louisiana, the county governments are legally designated "parish" governments. The 3 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. Any parish may adopt a charter which provides for its government.
Home-rule parishes					
Other parishes:					
Governing body—police jury (5 or more)	4	Police jury ward or district	Per diem and travel		
Other elective offices:					
Assessor	4	At large	Salary		
Clerk of district court	4	At large	Salary		
Constables (1 to 14)	6	Justice of the peace ward	See remarks		
Coroner	4	At large	See remarks		
Justices of the peace (1 to 14)	6	Justice of the peace ward	See remarks		
Sheriff and tax collector	4	At large	Salary		
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				Municipal governments in Louisiana are designated cities, towns, or villages. Provisions for government are set forth in individual charters. 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.	
Special charter municipalities					
Home-rule cities					
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		

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Justices of the peace (6)	6	Justice of the peace ward	See remarks	Justices of the peace receive fees for civil cases and a nominal salary for criminal cases.
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 5 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	Justice of the peace ward	See remarks	Constables receive fees in civil cases and nominal salary in criminal cases.
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	
Justices of the peace (9)	6	Justice of the peace ward	See remarks	See "Constables," above.
Parish president	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Other municipalities: Governing body: Mayor-aldermanic form—aldermen: Cities—5,000 inhabitants or more (5 to 9).	4	See remarks	See remarks	If 8 or more aldermen, 2 are elected from each district and 1 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.
Towns—1,001 to 4,999 inhabitants (5) .	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, except that when town is divided into districts, 1 member elected from each district and 1 at large. However, election area may be modified by ordinance. Compensation is set by ordinance.
Villages—1,000 or fewer inhabitants (3) .	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance.
Commission form—council members				Restricted to municipalities over 2,500 population. Mayor (see below) is an additional member of the council.
100,000 population or more	4	At large	Salary	
Less than 100,000 population	4	At large	Salary	
Commission-manager form—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Salary	Restricted to municipalities of 2,500 population or more.
Other elective offices: City court judge	6	At large	Salary and fees	Not found in all municipalities.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
City court marshal or constable	6	At large	Salary	One per city court except in Lake Charles and Baton Rouge (see above). Office may be appointive in some cities because of special legislation.
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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Louisiana has no 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.
Caddo Parish school district (12)	4	Election district	See remarks	Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
East Baton Rouge Parish school district (12).	4	Single-member district	See remarks	Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
Jefferson Parish school district (9)	4	Single-member district	See remarks	Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
Orleans Parish school district (5)	4	At large	See remarks	Number of board members was 5 as of January 1987, but will increase to 7 in 1988. Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
Independent school districts of Louisiana (7) and Monroe (7)	4	Election district	See remarks	Members receive per diem and travel, or expense allowance.
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 districts	Salary	
Senators (35)	2	Senatorial districts	Salary	
Other boards:				
State-dependent public school systems				State schools for children in unorganized territory and State Indian schools are governed by appointed boards.
Other elective offices:				
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	At large or by district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk of judicial court	4	At large	Salary	May also serve as register of deeds. Elected by prosecutorial districts, which may comprise one or more entire counties.
District attorney	4	See remarks	Salary	
Probate judge	4	At large	Salary	The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities in Maine ¹ . Cities are created by special legislation and exist outside the area of any town. Under home-rule, cities may draft their own charters. ² 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 township governments in census statistics on governments.
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Register of probate	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
TOWN(SHIP) GOVERNMENTS				
				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal government described above, units in Maine designated as "towns" and "plantations" are counted in census statistics on governments as township governments. As a class, these are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Maine towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants. 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—selectmen (3, 5, or 7)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	If a town does not provide otherwise, the number of selectmen is 3, their term 1 year, and their compensation per diem.
Other boards: Town(ship)-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.
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. Provisions requiring election of town clerks and treasurers were repealed in 1969. A town may choose a single assessor in lieu of a board of assessors (see above) with the same provisions on election and compensation.
Assessor	See remarks	At large	See remarks	
Moderator	1	At large	Per diem	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: School administrative districts—directors (5 to 18)	4	Town and/or city	Per diem	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Sanitary districts—trustees (5-18)	3	At large	Per diem	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 2 appointed members. Members may also receive compensation as voted by district meeting.
Village improvement corporations—assessors, managers, or trustees (3 to 7) ¹				Village improvement corporations are established by special legislation for limited purposes within town areas.
Water and/or sewer districts—trustees (3)				Term and election area are specified in district charter, but maximum term is 3 years. Compensation is set by action of district trustees.

¹In the 1977 Census of Governments, 2 village improvement corporations—Ogunquit and York Beach—were counted as municipal governments. However, in 1980, the village improvement corporation of Ogunquit separated from the town of Wells and became a town government. The village improvement corporation of York Beach was dissolved in 1977. As of January 1987, all village improvement corporations in Maine are counted as special district governments, and not as municipal governments.

²Members 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 1 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 1 judge from each of the other circuits.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (109)	15	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. One clerk is elected in each county and 1 in Baltimore city. In the 1977 Census of Governments, clerks of circuit court were classified as officials of county governments or of the Baltimore city government.
Clerks of circuit court (24)	4	See remarks	Salary	
District court judges	4	At large	Salary	District court judges are appointed.
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Candidate for Governor names candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The 2 candidates run jointly. See "Governor," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Special appeals court judges (13)	10	See remarks	Salary	Initially appointed by Governor. Judges run on record after first year in office and for subsequent terms. Six judges are elected at large, 2 from sixth appellate circuit, and 1 from each of the other appellate circuits.
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 (nonhome rule) counties:				Laws with local application provide for the number and the election area of county governing body members. Two are elected at large, and 3 at large with district residency requirement.
Calvert County—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Carroll, Charles, and Queen Anne's Counties—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Cecil and Garrett Counties—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	
				Elected at large with district residency requirement.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Dorchester County—commissioners (5) . . .	4	See remarks	Salary	All are elected at large with district residency requirement.
Frederick and Washington Counties—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Salary	
St. Mary's and Somerset Counties—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Charter (home-rule) counties: Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties—council members (7)	4	Election district	Salary	One is elected at large, and 4 at large with district residency requirement.
Harford County—council members (7)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Howard County—council members (5)	4	Election district	Salary	
Montgomery County—council members (7) .	4	See remarks	Salary	
Prince George's County—council members (9)	4	Election district	Salary	Two members are elected at large and 5 at large with district residency requirement.
Talbot and Wicomico Counties—council members (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Code (home-rule) counties: Allegany, Caroline, and Kent Counties—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	One member is elected at large and 4 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 the Governor. Number of members (5-9) is generally related to size of school system. In addition, chairperson of county board of commissioners is an ex officio, non-voting member. County board of commissioners also serves as ex officio, nonvoting members. One elected from each county commissioner district and 2 at large.
Allegany County (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Carroll County (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Charles County (7)	4	At large	Salary	
Garrett County (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	
Howard County (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Kent County (5)	6	At large	Salary	
Montgomery County (7)	4	At large	Expenses	
Prince George's County (9)	4	School board district	Salary	
Somerset County (6)	4	See remarks	Salary	
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	
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	Abolished in Harford and Montgomery Counties, where duties have been taken over by the circuit court.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
				Elected only in Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, and Washington Counties.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				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.
City of Baltimore: Governing body: Council members (18)	4	Council member district	Salary	Three members are elected from each council member district. President of council is an additional member.
President of council	4	At large	Salary	
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	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Maryland has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Maryland has no independent school district governments.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Public drainage associations—managers (3) .	3	At large	Wages and expenses	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) .	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 (10)	4	Criminal judicial district	Salary	
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				
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 for census purposes (see "Municipal governments," below). Also excludes Nantucket County which is coterminous with Nantucket town, is governed by the town selectmen, and is counted as a town government for census purposes (see "Town governments," below).				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	See remarks	Salary	The county commissioners are primarily an administrative body. They are elected at large, but no more than 2 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 and insolvency	6	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	6	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
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.				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Home-rule cities				Cities, after referendum, may adopt home-rule charters.
Special charter cities				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 (9)	2	City at large	Salary	
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: School committee members (5)	2	City at large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Clerk of superior court (2)	6	County at large	Salary	One clerk is elected for civil business and 1 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 7 wards (15).....	2	See remarks	Salary	One is elected from each ward. The remainder are elected at large.
Plan B—cities with fewer than 7 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 7 wards or more (9)	2	At large	Salary	
Cities with fewer than 7 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 1 to 3 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. Other officers retained from earlier general law forms may be elected.
Other elective offices				
Mayor—Plans A, B, and F only	2	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
TOWN(SHIP) GOVERNMENTS				
Home-rule towns				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 township governments. As a class, these are area type units rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Massachusetts towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants. The entire area of the State is encompassed by town governments except for areas within the boundaries of cities.
Town of Nantucket				Any town may adopt a home-rule charter that provides for its government.
General law towns				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.
Governing body: Representative town meeting members ...	3	District	Unpaid	Salary or compensation is fixed annually for town officers by the town meeting.
Selectmen (3 or 5)	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	Applies only to towns under a representative town meeting form of government. Number of members is determined locally within statutory guidelines.
Other boards: Town(ship) dependent public school systems: School committee members (3, 5, 6, 7, or 9).....	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 elective offices: Offices that are required to be elected: Clerk	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Unpaid except in towns within superintendency unions.
Moderator	1 or 3	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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensatio..	Remarks
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)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Assistant assessors (3 or more)	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Auditor (1 or 3)	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Board of cemetery commissioners (3) ..	3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Board of health (3 or more)	3	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 welfare (3 or 5)	1 or 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 or 3	At large	See remarks	See "General law towns," above.
Constable (1 or more)	1 or 3	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 or 3	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 or 3	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 or 3	At large	See remarks	Town may choose to elect a road commissioner at large for a 1-year term or a board of 3 road commissioners at large for a 3-year term in lieu of a highway surveyor.
Municipal light board (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Term is fixed by town meeting.
Park commission (3 or 5)	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term is fixed by town meeting.
Planning board (5 to 9)	5	At large	See remarks	Term is fixed by town meeting.
Sewer commissioner	1	At large	See remarks	A board of 3 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 or 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				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Fire districts in towns with 2,000 or fewer inhabitants—prudential committee	1	At large	Not specified	Law does not specify number of members. Applies to towns only. In cities, housing authority board members are appointed. A fifth board member is appointed by State Housing Board. Law does not specify number of members.
Housing authorities—members (4)	5	At large	Not specified	
Improvement districts—prudential committee .	1	At large	Not specified	
Reclamation districts—prudential committee (3)	3	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Fire districts in towns with 2,000 or fewer inhabitants:				
Moderator	1 or 5	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	

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 nonvoting 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	
Circuit court judges (167)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (18)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Six are elected from each of 3 judicial districts.
District court judges (247)	6	Judicial district division	Salary	
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's district	Salary and travel	County may adopt a charter or 1 of 2 optional forms of county government: executive commission form or manager commission form. Commissioners under the manager commission form are elected at large.
Other boards:				
Board of auditors—Wayne County (3)	3	At large	Salary	Office of auditor or board of auditors may be established if approved by the voters.
Board of auditors—other counties				
Board of road commissioners	6	At large	Salary	May have 3-member elected board of road commissioners or, at option of county board of commissioners, may be appointed.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	See "Board of auditors—other counties," above.
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	
Inspector of mines	4	At large	Salary and travel	Authorized only in counties having iron and copper mines.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Judge of probate (1 or more)	6	At large	Salary	Each probate court district has 1 judge of probate. The following counties each have 2 probate court judges: Barry, Berrien, Calhoun, Ingham, Jackson, Monroe, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, and Shiawassee. Genesee, Macomb, Muskegon, and Washtenaw Counties each have 3 probate court judges. Kalamazoo, Kent, and Oakland Counties each have 4 probate court judges; Wayne County has 8. ¹
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	See "Clerk," above.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	Court's board of commissioners may abolish this office.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
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, charter must provide for election of a president, a legislative body, and a clerk.
Fourth-class (general law) cities: Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)	2	Ward	Salary	Two other aldermen may be elected in reincorporated cities having only 2 wards.
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 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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Township governments encompass the entire State except for areas within the boundaries of cities.
General law townships: Governing body				
Trustees (2 or 4)				The supervisor, clerk, treasurer, and the elected trustees are the township board. In the smaller townships, 2 trustees are elected. If township has over 5,000 population, or has 3,000 or more registered voters, 4 trustees are elected. Compensation of trustees is fixed by election.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices.....				Unless otherwise specified, compensation is fixed by voters or by local officials compensation commission.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (1 to 4)	4	At large	Fees	Number of constables is determined by township board.
Supervisor	4	At large	Per diem and travel	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Charter townships				May be established by majority vote in townships of 2,000 population or more. The trustees, plus the supervisor, clerk, and treasurer (see below) are the township board.
Governing body—trustees (4)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	Generally, clerk, supervisor, and treasurer receive per diem and expenses. Board may, by ordinance, establish a local officials compensation commission to set compensation.
Other elective offices				See "Other elective offices," above.
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Supervisor	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS²				
Governing body				Governing body is designated board of education except for community college districts, where the designation is "Board of trustees."
Special school districts				Established by special acts that provide for number, term, and compensation of board members.
First-class school districts (Detroit):				Provisions for election of subdistrict boards were repealed in 1982.
Board of education (11)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Four members are elected at large, and 7 by voting district.
Second-class school districts (9)	See remarks	At large	Unpaid	Term is usually 3 years, but when district is located in a city whose officers are elected at a biennial spring 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 members are unpaid unless resolution of the board provides for compensation. Board of education receives per diem in most districts, but voters may authorize additional compensation.
Fourth-class school districts				
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.
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.
Intermediate school districts (7) ³	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	Board members may be elected or appointed.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Soil conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has 2 appointed members.
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—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 120,000; third class—2,400 to 30,000; fourth class—75 to 2,400; 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	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Senators (67)	4	Senatorial district	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
County and probate judges (128)	6	County	Salary and fees	Office of probate judge retained in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties; number of judges may be increased. Since 1977, compensation is paid by the State.
Court of appeals judges (12)	6	At large	Salary	
District court judges (225) ..	6	Judicial district	Salary	Salary may be supplemented by county government in counties over 200,000 population.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Municipal court judges	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				Counties may adopt home-rule charters that provide for their government.
General law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners	4	Commissioner district	Salary and expenses or per diem and mileage	Usually 5 members, but may be 3, 5, 7, or 9. Optional forms (see below) retain the board of commissioners but some other elective offices may be appointive in optional forms, as noted below.
Other elective offices:				
At-large chairperson plan:				
Chairperson	4	At large	Salary	May be adopted only if county board has 5 or 7 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 administrator is appointed by board of commissioners; see "at large chairperson plan" above. Prior to 1987, title was "county coordinator."

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County auditor-administrator plan: Auditor-administrator	4	At large	Salary	Position must be elected but otherwise replaces auditor below. Other popularly elected officials are elected as provided under the general law plan. Manager is appointed by the board of commissioners. Under the county manager and elected executive plans, the 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.
County manager plan				
Elected executive plan: County executive	4	At large	Salary	See "County manager plan" above for offices in addition to county executive.
General law plan: Attorney	4	At large	Salary	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. Since 1982, office of constable has been appointive. Office of court commissioner was abolished in 1981. Since 1977, office of district court clerk has been appointive. Election of recorder is optional; see also "Auditor," above. Election of treasurer is optional; see also "Auditor," above. Office of county superintendent of schools was abolished in 1975. May be abolished or appointive in counties of less than 200,000 population. Compensation and term are set by the county board. Election of treasurer is optional; see also "Auditor," above. All municipal governments in Minnesota are designated cities. Some, but not all, cities exist within township areas. Most cities have adopted home-rule charters that provide for their government. Compensation is fixed by council. May be combined with treasurer (see below). Also serves as ex officio member of council. Also serves as ex officio member of council. See "Clerk," above.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary and/or fees	
Constables				
Coroner	4	At large	Fees, per diem, and expenses	
Court commissioner				
District court clerk				
Recorder (formerly register of deeds) ...	4	At large	Salary and/or fees	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and/or fees	
Superintendent of schools				
Surveyor	4	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary and/or fees	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
Home-rule municipalities				
Standard plan cities: Governing body—council members (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Not specified	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Optional plans for cities:				
Governing body:				
Plan A (mayor-council)—council members (4)	3	At large	Salary	Only cities with population over 1,000 may adopt this plan. Mayor also serves as an ex officio member of council.
Plan B (council-manager)—council members (4)	3	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Also serves as an ex officio member of council.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				
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.				
Governing body—supervisors (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set at town meeting.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by town board. Offices of clerk and treasurer may be combined or made appointive. Since 1982, office of constable has been appointive. See "Clerk," above.
Constables				
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Special school districts				These districts have individual charters that provide for number of board members, term, method of election, and compensation.
Common school districts—school board (3) .	3	At large	Not specified	Compensation is fixed by board. Change from 6 to 7 elected directors requires voter approval.
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 1 elected at large. Compensation is fixed by board.
Park districts—commissioners:				
Single-county districts (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Four are elected from election districts and 3 at large. Number of members, term, area of election, and compensation are specified in joint resolution establishing district.
Multicounty districts				
Rural water user districts—directors (5 to 13)	3	Election division or at large	Expenses	Elected at large but may be elected by district with consent of State soil and water conservation board. Each district also has 2 appointed members.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (3)	3	See remarks	Expenses	

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	
Senators (52)	4	Senatorial district	Salary	
Other boards:				
Highway commissioners (3)	4	Supreme court district	Salary	
Public service commissioners (3)	4	Supreme court district	Salary	
Other elective offices: ¹				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
Chancery court judges (38)	4	Chancery court district	Salary	Number of judges per district varies according to workload.
Circuit court judges (39)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	Number of judges per circuit varies according to workload.
Commissioner of agriculture and commerce .	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of insurance	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (20)	4	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (9)	8	Supreme court district	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of supervisors (5)	4	Supervisory district	Salary	
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems ...				County agricultural high schools are governed by appointed boards.
Other:				
County board of education—members (5) .	4	Supervisory district	Per diem and expenses	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 3 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. ²
County board of election commissioners (5)	4	Supervisory district	Per diem	
Other elective offices				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Legislature may combine any one or more of the following offices: assessor, coroner, sheriff, surveyor, and tax collector.
Clerk of chancery court	4	At large	See remarks	Except where otherwise provided, the assessor is also the tax collector. Serves also as county auditor and clerk of board of supervisors. Receives salary provided by law as auditor; fees provided by law as clerk of chancery court; and fees allowed by board of supervisors for duties as clerk of board of supervisors.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	See remarks	Fees plus compensation as allowed by county board of supervisors. Additional constables may be elected under specific statutory provisions. Position is optional. Number of judges varies from 1 to 3. Office is elective when it is filled by a doctor of medicine. Number of judges is based on population of county.
Constables (5)	4	Supervisory district	Fees	
County prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
County judge	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	
Justice court judges (2 to 5)	4	Supervisory district	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of education	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
Tax collector	4	At large	Salary	
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:				
10,000 population or more (7)	4	See remarks	See remarks	
Under 10,000 population (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	
Other elective offices				
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	
Marshal (or police chief)	4	At large	See remarks	
Police justice	4	At large	See remarks	
Street commissioner (formerly street superintendent)	4	At large	See remarks	
Tax assessor	4	At large	See remarks	
Tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	
Commission form:				
Governing body—council members (2) ...	4	At large or by ward	See remarks	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	See "Council members," above.
Council-manager form: Governing body—council members (5) ...	4	See remarks	Salary	Cities organized under current code provisions may hold a special election to maintain their number of council members (8 in cities of 100,000 or more population, 6 in cities under 100,000 population). Unless an election is so called, number automatically becomes 5. Elected at large or at large with residence requirement.
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 5, 7, or 9, with 1 or 2 elected at large and the others by wards.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Council form				
Governing body—council members (6) ...	4	See remarks	Salary	Optional to cities with 8,001 to 9,600 population as determined by 1940 Census. Six council members may be elected at large, by wards. As an alternative, some may be elected at large and some by wards. Mayor serves as seventh member of council.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	See "Council members," above.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Mississippi has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Consolidated school districts—trustees (5) ..	5	See remarks	Not specified	If located in 1 county, elected at large. If in more than 1 county, elected by districts.
County school districts—county boards of education (5)	6	Supervisory district	Per diem and expenses	County school districts exist in 68 counties and operate elementary and secondary schools not operated by consolidated school districts or municipal separate school districts.
Municipal separate school districts and special municipal separate school districts—trustees (5)	5	See remarks	See remarks	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 3 counties having countywide municipal separate school districts. ²

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 2 commissioners each from Bolivar and Washington Counties, and 1 each from Humphreys, Issaquena, and Sharkey Counties.
Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District—levee commissioners	4	See remarks	Not specified	Includes 2 commissioners each from Coahoma and Tunica Counties, and 1 from other counties in district.
Soil and water conservation districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district also has two appointed commissioners.

¹Provisions for the election of the State land commissioner were repealed in 1980. The following State officials are now appointive: superintendent of public instruction (effective in 1984) and clerk of supreme court (effective in 1976).

²In 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, for census purposes.

³In 1976, a Federal district court order required a number of municipalities to elect all but 1 of their aldermen by ward, and invalidated provisions requiring election of aldermen on an at large basis.

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 ¹ —supervisors (4 per district)	4	Soil and water conservation district	Travel and expenses	Each district board also has an ex officio member, the county agricultural extension agent.
Other elective offices				
Judges of the supreme court, appellate courts, and circuit courts in St. Louis city and the counties of Clay, Jackson, Platte, and St. Louis listed below are appointed by the Governor from names submitted by nonpartisan judicial commissions. Question of retention is submitted to voters at next general election after 1 year in office and again at the end of the term.				
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	
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	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS²				
Excludes the area of the city of St. Louis, 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. St. Louis County is a county government, but excludes the area of St. Louis city.				
Special charter counties				
Under the Constitution, a county of over 85,000 population, or a county that had a population of 80,000 or more in the 1970 census, may adopt a charter for its government, but only Jackson and St. Louis Counties have done so.				
Other counties:				
Governing body—county commission (3):				
Presiding commissioner	4	At large	Salary	
Associate commissioners	2	District	Salary	
Other boards:				
County board of education				Provisions for county boards of education were repealed in 1979.
County health center trustees (5)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large, but no more than 3 are elected from city, town, or village where facility is located.

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				Offices of clerk of court of common pleas, county superintendent of schools, and magistrate were abolished in 1979.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor—Class 1 and 2 counties	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of county court	4	At large	Salary	
Collector of revenue	4	At large	See remarks	Elected in all counties except the 23 counties with township governments. Receives salary in Class 1 and 2 counties, and commission in other counties.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	Not elected in Class 1 counties. Election is optional in Class 2 counties. Counties without an elected coroner have an appointed medical examiner.
Probate judge				Office of probate judge was abolished by 1978 legislation.
Public administrator	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor—Class 2, 3, and 4 counties	4	At large	Fees	
Treasurer	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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS^a				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 1987, 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	
President	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices				Includes county-type officials whose election is required by State law.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
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 5 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: ²				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Not specified	
Municipal court judge	4	At large	Not specified	
10,000 to 30,000 population in Class 1 counties: ²				
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	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: ²				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Not specified	
Municipal court judge	4	At large	See remarks	Formerly police judge. Compensation is fixed by local ordinance. Office may be appointive by ordinance.
Third-class cities:				
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	2	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Attorney	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
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.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Marshal	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Not elected if city has a merit-system police department.
Municipal court judge	2	At large	See remarks	Formerly police judge. Compensation is fixed by ordinance. Office may be appointive by ordinance.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Commission form:				
Governing body—council members:				
12,000 to 30,000 population (4)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
3,000 to 12,000 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.
Council-manager form:				
Governing body—council members (5) ...	3	At large	See remarks	Council selects one council member as mayor. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Fourth-class cities:				
Governing body—aldermen (2 per ward)	2	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices				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.
Collector	2	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth-class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Marshal	2	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth-class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Mayor	2	At large	See remarks	See "Fourth-class cities—Other elective offices," above.
Towns and villages:				
Governing body—trustees:				
Over 2,500 population (9)	2	At large	Not specified	
2,500 population or less (5)	2	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices				Provisions for election of police judge were repealed in 1978.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Only third- and fourth-class counties may organize township governments. As of January 1987, 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.
Governing body—directors (2)	2	At large	Per diem	Trustee (see below) is also a member of the township board.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem and fees	
Collector	2	At large	Commission	
Trustee	2	At large	Commission and per diem	Serves as ex officio treasurer.
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.
Six-director school districts (6)	3	At large	Expenses	
Special school districts for the handicapped (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 6 election districts.
Urban school districts (6 or 9)	6	At large	Unpaid	Board has 6 directors if district contains most or all of a city from 75,000 to 300,000 population, and 9 directors if district covers most or all of a city over 300,000 population.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Ambulance districts—directors (6)	3	See remarks	Unpaid	Elected at large in second-class counties having more than 105,000 population and located adjacent to a first-class county with a charter form of government that does not contain a city of over 450,000 population. Elected by election districts in other ambulance districts.
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts organized by the circuit court—supervisors (5)	5	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, but at least 2 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	District	Per diem and expenses	
Fire protection districts—directors (3)	2	District	Per diem and expenses	
Hospital districts in counties of less than 400,000 population—directors (6)	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, but at least 2 members must reside in county or counties in which the district is situated or adjoining counties.
Nursing home districts (6)	6	District	Unpaid	
Road districts:				
Benefit assessment special road districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Expenses	
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 ² —supervisors (5)	5	At large	Not specified	
Street light maintenance districts in Class 1 counties ² —directors (3)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Water conservancy districts—trustees (6) . . .	4	See remarks	Per diem and travel	Six are elected from election districts, and 2 are appointed by the Governor.
Water supply districts:				
Metropolitan water supply districts—directors (5)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with election district. District residence requirement.
Public water supply districts—directors (5).	3	At large	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 adjuncts of the State government in census statistics on governments.

²Counties are classified on the basis of their assessed valuation, as follows (as of January 1987): Class 1—\$400 million or more; Class 2—\$125 million to \$400 million; Class 3—\$10 million to \$124,999,999; and Class 4—less than \$10 million. Subsequently, the amounts of assessed valuation applicable to each class were changed by 1988 legislation.

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 and towns only, plus 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 (36)	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				
Excludes consolidated city-county governments of Anaconda-Deer Lodge and Butte-Silver Bow, which are counted under "Municipal Governments," below.				
Commission-executive 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.
Other elective offices				A treasurer may also be elected by local option.
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Not specified	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.
Commission form				Most counties operate under this 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.
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, coroner, public administrator, sheriff, superintendent of schools, surveyor, and treasurer.
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, and election area are set by referendum. Chairperson is selected by commission from among its own membership.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Charter form				Any county may adopt a charter which provides for its government, upon voter approval.
All forms: Other elective offices—justices of the peace (1 or 2)	4	County	Salary and fees	A minimum of 1 and a maximum of 2 per county.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				Municipal governments in Montana are designated cities or towns.
Consolidated city-county governments				Although both Anaconda-Deer Lodge and Butte-Silver Bow operate under home-rule charters, provisions for their government appear below, as these 2 governments represent rare instances of city-county consolidation.
Anaconda-Deer Lodge: Governing body—commissioners (5)				Term, election area, and method of compensation are set by charter.
Other elective offices: County attorney	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Justice of the peace	4	At large	Salary and fees	
Butte-Silver Bow: Governing body—commissioners (12)				Term, election area, and method of compensation are set by charter.
Other elective offices: Assessor	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Clerk and recorder	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Clerk of district court	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Coroner	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
County attorney	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Justices of the peace (2)	See remarks	At large	Salary and fees	Term is set by charter.
Public administrator	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Sheriff	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Superintendent of schools	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
Treasurer	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Term and method of compensation are set by charter.
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." Number of members, term (not to exceed 4 years), and election area are set by referendum.
Other elective offices				A treasurer may also be elected by local option.
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Term is set by referendum.
Commission-manager form:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
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.
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. 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.
Other elective offices: Town chairperson	1 or 2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by ordinance. Election is optional.
Town meeting moderator	1	At large	Not specified	
Charter form				Any municipality may adopt a charter which provides for its government.
All forms: 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. In cities where established, this position supplants that of "city court judge," above.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Montana has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body—trustees: Elementary school districts: First-class districts (7)	3	At large	Travel	Elected at large, but if district has more than 1 school house, 1 member must reside in area in which other schools are located.
Second-class districts (5)	3	At large	Travel	
Third-class districts (3 to 5)	3	See remarks	Travel	
High school districts				Even in cases where a joint board governs both a high school district and an underlying elementary school district, the 2 districts are separate legal entities, and are counted as separate school district governments for census purposes. ⁴
Operating a county high school (7)	3	At large	Travel	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Others				Board consists of trustees of the elementary school district served. If more than 1 elementary district is served, trustees from each are designated. Up to 4 additional trustee positions in first-class or second-class districts, or 2 positions in third-class districts, may be authorized on resolution of the elementary school districts.
Community college districts—trustees (7) ...	3	See remarks	Travel	Elected at large unless 1 or more high school districts cover more than 43 percent of community college district, in which case 3 or 4 trustees are elected from such high school districts, and remainder of trustees are elected from community college district at large.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5 or 7) .	4	At large	Expenses	In a county with no incorporated municipalities, district may have 7 supervisors. Each board also has 1 appointed member from each municipality in district and 1 appointed member from unorganized territory in district.
County water and sewer districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Per meeting	
Drainage districts—commissioners (3)	3	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with division residence 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.
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, \$150,000,000 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; seventh 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 1,000; however, cities between 5,000 and 7,500 may elect to be either first- or second-class cities.

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

⁴In the 1982 Census of Governments, and in earlier census reporting, high school districts that were governed by the same board as an underlying elementary school district were classified as dependent activities of the underlying elementary school district, and were not counted as separate governments.

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	
Other boards:				
Public service commissioners (5)	6	District	Salary	
State board of education (8)	4	District	Expenses	
State university regents (8)	6	Supreme court district	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of public accounts	4	At large	Salary	
County judges (57)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (48)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Salary is paid by the State. District judges and supreme court justices 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. See "Governor," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court:				
Chief justice	6	At large	Salary	See "District court judges," above.
Justices (6)	6	Supreme court district	Salary	See "District court judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Counties without township organization—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Salary	In counties over 200,000 population (Douglas), 5 members are required. In other counties, 3 members are elected, unless voters approve 5 members. Elected by districts except in counties of 100,000 to 300,000 population, where commissioners are nominated by district and elected at large with district residence 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. Provisions authorizing election of 1 supervisor per township and 1 per each ward of second-class cities (rather than by districts) were repealed in 1975.
Township supervisor system—supervisors				
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	Election required in counties of 3,500 population or more. May be appointive in other counties.
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Clerk of the district court—counties of 7,000 population or more	4	At large	Salary	Counties of 7,000 to 10,000 population may, by majority vote, abolish this office.
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Juvenile court judge	6	At large	Salary	
Public defender	4	At large	See remarks	In counties of 75,000 population or more. Appointed by Governor from list provided by nomination commissioners. There are 2 juvenile court judges in Douglas County and 1 each in Lancaster and Sarpy Counties. Elected in counties of 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 16,500 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 adopting county-unit road system. Compensation is fixed by county board.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	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	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS¹				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)				
Metropolitan and primary class cities				Provisions for government are found in individual charters. The 2 cities qualifying for these classes (Omaha and Lincoln, respectively) operate under home-rule charters which provide for their government (see above). Former provisions for election of municipal court judges in metropolitan and primary-class cities were repealed in 1984.
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	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Water commissioner	4	At large	Salary	See "Clerk," above. Elected only where municipality does not own its light plant.
Second-class cities:				
Governing body—council members	4	Ward	Salary	Four to 12 members with at least 2 per ward.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Villages:				
Governing body—trustees (5)	4	At large	Salary	
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	
Primary-class cities (5)	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
First- and second-class cities (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices—excisemen (3)	4	At large	Salary	Office exists only in primary class cities.
City manager form—cities under 200,000 population:				
Governing body—council members:				
40,000 population or more (7)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	
Less than 40,000 population (5)	4	At large or by ward	Salary	Cities over 25,000 population may elect 7 council members.
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.
Chairperson of the board	4	At large	Per diem	
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Per diem and fees	
Road overseers (1 per district)	2	Road district	See remarks	Not elected where county has adopted unit road system. Compensation is fixed by township board.
Treasurer	4	At large	Per diem and salary	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS²				
Governing body:				
Class I school districts—school board (3)	3	At large	Not specified	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 6.
Class II school districts—trustees (6)	4	At large	Not specified	
Class III school districts—board of education (6)	6	At large	Unpaid	Number of board members may be increased to 9.
Class IV school districts—board of education (8)	4	At large	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)	3	At large	Not specified	
Districts formerly organized as county high school districts (6)	4	At large	Not specified	
Educational service units—members	4	See remarks	Expenses	One member is elected from each member county and 4 members are elected at large.
Technical community college areas—members (11)	4	See remarks	Not specified	Two members each are elected from 5 election districts and 1 member is elected at large.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body:				
Airport authorities:				
City airport authorities—board (5)	6	At large	Expenses	The Omaha Airport Authority board is appointed.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
County airport authorities—board (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Joint airport authorities—board (5)	6	Election district	Expenses	
Cemetery districts—trustees (5)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Drainage districts: 1907 law—directors	See remarks	At large	Per diem and expenses	
1905 law—supervisors (5)	5	At large	Per diem and expenses	Initiating petition provides for number of members. Length of term is determined by number of members on board.
Sanitary drainage districts—trustees: Districts containing a city of 40,000 or more population (5)	4	At large	Salary	
Other sanitary drainage districts (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Groundwater conservation districts				All groundwater conservation districts were dissolved by 1982.
Health districts—health boards (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Hospital districts—directors (5)	4	Election district	Expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	
Natural resources districts—directors (5 to 21)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Districts of over 30,000 acres may increase number of directors in any multiple of 3 up to 9 by majority vote of voters. Number of directors is determined by State Natural Resources Commission. In January 1987, most directors of each district were nominated by subdistrict but were elected at large. The number of subdistricts in each district was 1 less than the number of directors. Each district also had 1 or more directors nominated and elected at large. ⁴
Omaha Metropolitan Utilities District—directors (7)	5	At large	Salary	
Public power districts: Public power and irrigation districts—directors	6	At large or district	Salary	If district includes more than 25 cities or district villages, number of directors is set by petition to create district. If district includes 50 or more counties, there are 7 directors. Other districts have 5 to 21 directors.
Rural power districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	At large or district	Salary	If district includes 50 or more counties, there are 7 directors.
Reclamation districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	Subdivision	Salary	
Road improvement districts—trustees (5)	6	At large	Per diem	
Rural and suburban fire protection districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	
Rural water districts—directors (9 or fewer)	3	At large	See remarks	
Sanitary and improvement districts—trustees (5)	2	At large	Per diem	Compensation is fixed by board.
Weather control districts	See remarks	See remarks	Expenses	

¹Cities 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.

²School 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; Class VI—providing high school education only. Class II, III, IV, and V school districts operate both elementary and high schools.

³Since 1975, weed control authorities have been administered by county governments. They are no longer counted as separate governments.

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 according 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 1 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 (9)	4	District	Per meeting, per diem, and travel	Members receive salary and allowances for sessions, plus per diem and travel.	
State board of regents (9)	6	District	Per diem and travel		
Other elective offices:					
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	Number of district court judges will increase to 37 effective in 1988.	
Controller	4	At large	Salary		
District court judges (35)	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, for census purposes.					
Governing body—commissioners:					
More than 250,000 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 5 by ordinance, upon voter approval.	
More than 100,000 but less than 250,000 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	Provisions apply only to counties under 250,000 population with a county hospital. In counties over 250,000 population, county commissioners serve ex officio as hospital trustees. In counties with population between 100,000 and 249,999, 3 county commissioners serve ex officio in addition to the 5 elected trustees, and the elected trustees receive a salary as well as per diem.	
Other elective offices					
				Legislature may, by special act, combine any 2 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 receive actual expenses.	
Assessor	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
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 treasurer 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 250,000 or less than 100,000 population, or in counties with only one township.
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 90,000 population (1 per township)	4	Township	Salary	
Township between 90,000 and 149,999 population (3 per township)	4	Township	Salary	
Township between 150,000 and 399,999 population (5 per township)	4	Township	Salary	
Township of 400,000 or more population (6 per township)	4	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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS¹				
Charter cities				Municipal governments in Nevada are designated cities or towns. Provisions for government are set forth in individual charters.
Carson City				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.
Governing body—supervisors (4)	4	Supervisor district	Salary	Compensation is fixed by special act. Provisions shown below apply until July 1, 1987. After July 1987, clerk will serve ex officio as recorder and as public administrator.
Other elective offices				
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.
Recorder and auditor	4	At large	See remarks	Also serves as ex officio public administrator; compensation is fixed by special act.
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.
General law municipalities:				
Governing body—council members:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
First class (9)	4	See remarks	See remarks	One council member is elected at large and 8 by wards. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Second class (3 or 5)	4	Ward	See remarks	
Third class (3)	See remarks	Ward	See remarks	
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	
First- and second-class cities only: Attorney	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	
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				General law authorizes consolidation of 2 or more county school districts into a joint school district, but no joint school districts exist. The Carson City School District is treated as a county school district in Nevada statutes.
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 districts if enrollment is 25,000 or more. Elected at large, but may by local option be elected by trustee election areas.
Fewer than 1,000 pupils enrolled (5)	4	See remarks	Salary and expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	At large	Expenses	Formerly soil conservation districts. In addition to elected members, 1 member is appointed by the cities included in the district, and 1 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 5 are elected from precincts. By local option, 3 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	At large	See remarks	Trustees 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, for census purposes.
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	
Other elective offices:				
Councilors (5)	2	Councilor district	Salary and expenses	
Governor	2	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	2	See remarks	Salary	Elected from districts in 9 counties and at large in 1 (Strafford).
Other elective offices:				
Attorney	2	At large	Salary	Compensation is set by Supreme Court.
Register of deeds	2	At large	Salary and fees	
Register of probate	2	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	2	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	2	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
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 for census purposes. Cities operate under charters granted by special acts of the General Court. However, 1963 legislation provided the 2 optional forms of government below which cities may adopt locally without action by the General Court.				
Local option charter forms:				
Mayor-aldermen form:				
Governing body—aldermen	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem	One per ward and as many at large as city charter authorizes. Term of office is specified in charter.
Other elective offices—mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term of office is specified in charter.
Council manager plan:				
Governing body—council members	See remarks	See remarks	Per diem	One per ward and as many at large as charter authorizes. Term of office is specified in charter.
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.				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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(SHIP) GOVERNMENTS¹				Although not differing in legally authorized powers from cities, units in New Hampshire designated as "towns" are counted in census statistics in governments as township governments. As a class, these are area type units rather than units created to serve population concentrations, although numerous New Hampshire towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants. 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.
Governing body—selectmen (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Five-member board may be authorized by ballot vote in towns with a population of 5,000 or more.
Other boards:				
Board of assessors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Optional board. Compensation is 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 1 member appointed by school board, 1 selectman, and 1 member of the board of commissioners of any 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 1 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 members must be divisible by 3.
Public utility commissioners (3 or more)	3	At large	See remarks	Elected only in towns which 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.
Supervisors of the check list (3)	6	At large	Not specified	
Other elective offices:				
Auditor (1 or more)	1	At large	Not specified	Mandatory for all towns except those that request an audit by 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.
Clerk	1	At large	Fees	Office is optional. Compensation is fixed by town meeting.
Collector of taxes (1 or more)	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	Office is optional. Compensation is fixed by town meeting.
Constable or police officer (1 or more)	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Office is optional. When town meeting votes to elect, incumbent holds office until removed by town board or rescinded by town meeting.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Highway agent (1 or more)	1, 2, or 3	At large	See remarks	Office may be appointive. Compensation is fixed by town board. Office is optional.
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	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Special school districts				Provisions for government are found in special acts creating these districts.
Cooperative school districts: Governing body—school board (5 to 15)				Must have an odd number of school board members. 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 5, 7, or 9 if district operates a high school.
Other elective offices:				
Auditor (1 or more)	2	At large	Salary	
Clerk	1 or 3	At large	Salary	
Moderator	1 or 3	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	1 or 3	At large	Salary	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Village districts or precincts: Governing body—commissioners (3)	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	

¹Provisions for election of municipal planning board were repealed in 1983.

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 elective offices—Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
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.
General law counties:				
Governing body—board of chosen freeholders (3, 5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Salary	Since 1981, voters may choose to change the number of members to 3, 5, 7, or 9. Provisions that specified the number of members based on population were repealed in 1981. Provisions for election of a county supervisor were repealed in 1980.
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				As provided in charter, except for the positions shown below. Charter must include offices of county clerk, sheriff, and surrogate.
County executive form—county executive .	4	At large	Salary	
County supervisor plan—county supervisor .	3	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				
<p>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 governmentally active 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.</p>				
<p>All boroughs, cities, towns, or villages with a Type 1 school district: Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems</p>				
<p>Type 1 school districts are governed by appointed boards.</p>				
<p>General law forms of government: Cities—mayor council form: Cities generally:</p>				
<p>Provisions requiring election of assessor, collector, comptroller, recorder, and treasurer in certain classes of cities were repealed in 1979. Provisions that specified the number of members based on population were repealed in 1979.</p>				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	4	Ward	Salary	
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
<p>Cities with fewer than 12,000 inhabitants: Governing body—council members</p>				
Other elective offices—mayor	2	See remarks	Salary	
<p>If city is divided into 2 wards, 3 members are elected from each. If city has more than 2 wards, 1 member is elected from each, plus 1 member elected at large if city has an even number of wards, or 2 members elected at large if city has an odd number of wards.</p>				
Other elective offices—mayor	2	At large	Salary	
<p>Boroughs:</p>				
Governing body—council members (6) ...	3	Wards or at large	Salary	
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
<p>Towns:</p>				
Governing body—council members (2 per ward)	2	Ward	Not specified	
Other elective offices—mayor	2 or 3	At large	Not specified	
<p>Serves as member of council. May be elected for 3 year term upon voter approval.</p>				
<p>Villages:</p>				
Governing body—trustees (5)	3	At large	Not specified	
<p>Provisions for election of collector were repealed in 1981.</p>				
<p>Optional plans available to any borough, city, town, township, or village: Commission form: Governing body—commissioners: Population of 12,000 or more (5)</p>				
Population under 12,000 (3)	4	At large	Salary	
	4	At large	Salary	
<p>Number of commissioners may, upon voter approval, be increased to 5.</p>				
<p>Council-manager plan—1923 law:</p>				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 3, 5, 7, or 9 members. Provisions that specified the number of members based on population were repealed in 1981.
Mayor-council form—1950 law:				Provisions under this law for optional plans B, C, D, E, and F were repealed in 1981.
Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9).....	4	See remarks	See remarks	If municipality is divided into wards, 1 member is elected from each ward and the remainder are elected at large. Otherwise, all members are elected at large. Compensation is specified by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is specified by ordinance.
Council-manager form—1950 law:				Provisions under this law for optional plans B, C, D, E, and F were repealed in 1981.
Governing body—council members (5, 7, or 9)	4	See remarks	See remarks	If municipality is divided into wards, 1 member is elected from each ward and the remainder are elected at large. Otherwise, all members are elected at large. Compensation is specified by ordinance.
Small municipalities form—1950 law:				Applies to municipal governments with population under 12,000. Provisions under this law for optional plans B, C, and D were repealed in 1981.
Governing body—council members (2, 4, or 6)	3	At large	See remarks	Mayor is also a member of the council. If mayor is selected by the council, rather than being elected by the voters, number of council members is 3, 5, or 7. Compensation is specified by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Mayor may be elected by voters or selected by council. Compensation is specified by ordinance.
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. As a class, they are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous New Jersey townships serve urban population centers and provide municipal type services for their inhabitants. 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) .	See remarks	See remarks	Salary or per diem	The voters may elect to increase or decrease the number of members to 3 or 5. Voters in townships over 7,000 population may establish wards and elect 2 members per ward and 1 member at large. Term is 2 years if township is divided into wards and 3 years in other townships. Compensation is fixed by governing body.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: Township dependent public school systems .				Type 1 school districts are governed by appointed boards.
Other elective offices				Former provisions for election of assessor, collector of taxes, clerk, pound keepers, and road supervisor were repealed in 1981.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education:				
Type II school districts (3, 5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Not specified	
Regional school districts	3	See remarks	Not specified	If more than 9 constituent districts comprise a regional district, the regional district has a board with 1 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 9 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				
Governing body				Provisions authorizing sewerage districts in 2 or more municipalities and water supply districts for fire purposes were repealed in 1977.
Beach erosion control commissions (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Governing bodies are locally designated "commissioners."
Fire districts:				
Fire districts in camp meeting associations—1905 law (5)	3	At large	Per diem	
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.
Garbage districts—borough (5)	3	At large	Not specified	
Lighting districts:				
Lighting districts in boroughs (3)	1	At large	Not specified	
Street lighting districts in townships (3) ...	1	At large	Not specified	
Public road boards in townships—1893 law (1 per district)	3	Road district	Per diem and expenses	
Road districts in townships—1947 law (3) ...	1	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Sewerage districts in townships (5)	3	At large	Salary	
Water districts in cities, borough, towns, townships, or villages (5)	3	At large	Not specified	

¹Counties are classified according to location and population. The 4 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 200,000 inhabitants; and fourth class—fewer than 50,000 inhabitants. The 2 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)	6	Educational district	Per diem and mileage		
Corporation commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary		
Other elective offices:					
Appellate court judges (5)	8	At large	Salary		
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary		
Auditor	4	At large	Salary		
Commissioner of public lands	4	At large	Salary		
District attorneys (13)	4	Judicial district	Salary		
District court judges (38)	6	Judicial district	Salary		
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected on the same ticket. See "Governor," above.	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary		
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary		
Supreme court justices (5)	8	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS					
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 for census purposes. Los Alamos County has adopted a charter that provides for its government.					
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	2 or 4	At large	Salary		The State constitution provides that counties over 100,000 population elect 5 commissioners for 4-year terms; all other counties elect 3 commissioners for 2-year terms.
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 100,000 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		
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS					
Municipal governments in New Mexico are designated cities, towns, or villages. Any municipality may adopt a charter which provides for its government. Officers, term, election area, and compensation are determined by charter. At present, there are no consolidated city-county governments in New Mexico.					
Home-rule cities, towns, and villages					
Combined city-county government—over 50,000 population					

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Mayor-council form:				
Governing body:				
Cities—aldermen (4 to 10)	4	See remarks	Per diem	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. See "Cities—aldermen," above.
Towns and villages—trustees (4 to 10) ...	4	See remarks	Per diem	
Other elective offices—mayor	2	At large	Per diem	
Commission-manager form:				
Governing body—commissioners (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Elected at large but with district residence requirement.
All municipal corporations:				
Other elective offices—municipal judges (1 or more)	4	At large	Salary	One required in all municipalities under 50,000 population. Governing body of municipality over 50,000 population may increase number of judges.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				New Mexico has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Local school board of education trustees (5 or 7)	7	Single member districts	Unpaid	Elected at large or, by local option, from single-member districts.
Community college district trustees (5 or 7) ¹ .	7	See remarks	Unpaid	
Technical and vocational institute districts—directors (7)	4	At large	Unpaid	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Community land grants—trustees (5)	2	At large	Salary	Four directors are elected from precincts, and one at large. If district has more than 125,000 acres and covers fewer than 4 counties, the directors are appointed by circuit court.
Conservancy districts:				
Artesian conservancy districts—directors (5)	6	District	Per diem	
Conservancy districts contracting with the United States under reclamation laws—directors (5)	4	See remarks	Salary	
Other conservancy districts—directors (5) .	6	At large	Per diem	
Drainage districts:				
Drainage districts within Federal reclamation projects—directors:				
75,000 or more acres (9)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
50,000 to 74,999 acres (7)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
25,000 to 49,999 acres (5)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Fewer than 25,000 acres (3)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	
Other drainage districts—commissioners (number not specified)	2	At large	See remarks	Commissioners receive expenses plus compensation fixed by court.
Flood control authorities—directors (5)	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation districts:				
Electrical irrigation districts—directors (3) .	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Irrigation districts cooperating with United States under reclamation laws—directors	4	At large	See remarks	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 a division residence requirement.
Other irrigation districts—directors (3)	2	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large with division residence requirement.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	6	At large	Expenses	Four supervisors are elected from zones and 1 at large. Two additional supervisors may be appointed by the State Natural Resource Commission. These districts were listed as "Natural Resource Conservation Districts" in the 1977 Census of Governments.
Special hospital districts—trustees (5)	5	At large	Per diem and mileage	Directors receive expenses plus whatever compensation is specified in petition for organization of district.
Water and sanitation districts—directors (3) .	6	At large	See remarks	
Other boards: Soil and water conservation districts—directors of watershed conservancy districts (5)	4	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	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 1 soil and water conservation district, directors of watershed conservancy districts are elected at large.

¹Community college districts in New Mexico do not operate colleges, but do levy taxes for their support.

New York

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
Since 1977, all courts in New York, except Town Courts and Village Courts, have been funded entirely by the State.				
Legislature:				
Assembly members (150)	2	Assembly district	Salary	
Senators (61)	2	Senate district	Salary	
Other elective offices				Since 1977, appeals court justices have been appointed. However, justices elected prior to November 8, 1977 may serve until the expiration of their terms. Elected at same election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Civil court judges in the City of New York (120)	10	Civil court district	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	Elected at same election as Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
County court judges (117)	10	County	Salary	This court serves areas outside the City of New York only.
District court judges (49)	6	County or portion of county	Salary	This court serves areas outside the City of New York only.
Family court judges (74)	10	County	Salary	Appointed in the City of New York, but elected elsewhere in the State. Count of 74 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 (318)	14	Judicial district	Salary	
Surrogates (33)	See remarks	County	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.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Excludes the 5 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").				
General-law counties:				
Governing body				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 city supervisors are elected for 2-year terms and serve only to represent the city on the county board of supervisors.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other boards: County dependent public school systems .				<p>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 which may or may not 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</p> <p>Community colleges sponsored by county governments are governed by appointed boards.</p>
Other elective offices:				County judges, district court judges, family court judges, and surrogates are now shown under "State Government," above.
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	District or at large	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. 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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				<p>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 township rather than municipal governments (see below). Cities exist outside the area of any town, but villages exist within town areas. Cities are chartered by the State Legislature. They may amend or replace their charters by local law pursuant to the Municipal Home Rule Law.</p>
Cities				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 5 counties and the city for governmental purposes. ²
The City of New York				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body: Council members (43)	4	See remarks	Salary	Two council members are elected at large from each of the 5 boroughs. Others are elected by State Senate districts.
President of city council	4	At large	Salary	
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: Board of education				Consists of 2 at-large members appointed by the Mayor and 1 member appointed by the president of each of the 5 boroughs of the city.
Community school board members (294)	3	At large	Unpaid	Each of the 32 community school boards in the city consists of 7 to 15 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:				Civil court judges and surrogates are now listed under "State government," above.
Borough presidents (5)	4	Borough	Salary	
Comptroller	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (5)	4	County	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	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, 6 members are elected by city school subdistricts for 3-year terms and 3 members are elected at large for 5-year terms. In Rochester and Syracuse, 7 members are elected for 4-year terms.
Villages: Governing body—board of trustees	See remarks	Ward or at large	Salary	Usually 4 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	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term may be increased from 2 years to 4, subject to voter approval.
Village justice	4	At large	Salary	Office may be abolished or increased to 2 justices, subject to voter approval.
TOWN(SHIP) GOVERNMENT³				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 township governments. As a class, these are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous New York towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal services for their inhabitants. 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body: First-class towns—council members (4)	4	Ward or at large	See remarks	Number may be increased to 6 or decreased to 2 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.
Second-class towns—council members (4)	4	At large	See remarks	Number may be increased to 6 or decreased to 2 by referendum. Supervisors and council members constitute town board. In towns of population under 300 and 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)	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	In some small towns, only 1 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 3 justices. Towns of 75,000 or more population may have 4 justices. See also "Other elective offices," above.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Central school districts—trustees (5, 7, or 9) .	3 or 5	At large	Travel	
City school districts—boards of education (5, 7, or 9)	3 or 5	At large	Travel and expenses	Applies only to districts in cities under 125,000 population. Boards serving larger cities are not counted as 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 1 trustee, serving for a 1-year term. Other common school districts have 3 trustees, serving for a 3-year term.
Enlarged city school districts				Same provisions as city school districts, above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Union free school districts—board of education (3 to 9)	3 or 5	At large	Travel and expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				Provisions shown below are those under general law. Special acts may provide for numerous other elected officials in individual districts.
Town fire districts:				
Governing body—commissioners (5)	5	At large	See remarks	Commissioners are unpaid unless voters authorize compensation by vote.
Other elective offices—treasurer	3	At large	See remarks	Treasurer may be appointive. Compensation of treasurer is fixed by commissioners.

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 5 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 5 boroughs (and 5 county 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	Salary, per diem, and travel	
Senators (50)	2	Senatorial district	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 (35)	4	Prosecutorial district	Salary	
District court judges (151)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary and per diem	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Superior court judges (64)	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.
Other boards:				
County dependent public school systems:				
County board of education (5)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Usually 3 or 5 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				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	Provisions for county hospital boards of trustees were repealed in 1984.
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	Elected in only a few counties. This office has been abolished in most counties.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				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 below apply to both forms. General law provisions below are subject to modification by special or local laws.
Governing body—council members (3 to 12) ..	2 or 4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, by district, or combination of the two. Compensation is set by ordinance.
Other elective offices—mayor	2 or 4	At large	Salary	May be elected by voters or appointed by council from among its membership.
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 (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	May be elected by landowners or appointed by clerk of superior court.
Sanitary districts—district board (3)	2 or 4	At large	Per diem	Number of board members may be increased to 5 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.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors	4	See remarks	See remarks	Three supervisors are elected at large in each county served. If district comprises fewer than 4 counties, State Soil and Water Conservation Commission appoints 2 additional supervisors. If district comprises 4 or more counties, State commission may, but is not required to, appoint 1 additional supervisor.
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.

²Provisions authorizing town hospital trustees were repealed in 1984.

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 (26)	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					
General law counties:					
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5) ...	4	District	Per diem and expenses		All elected officials whose duties involve travel may receive travel expenses. Office of county justice was abolished in 1981.
Other elective offices:					
Auditor	4	At large	Salary		
Clerk of district court (counties of 15,000 population or more)	4	At large	Salary		
County judge	4	At large	Salary		
Public administrator	4	At large	Fees		
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary		
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary		
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary		
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary		
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary		
Optional county government forms				Includes consolidated office forms, county-manager form, short form of county manager, and county-manager form with elected manager.	
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5) ...	4	District	Per diem and travel		
Other elective offices—county-manager forms only:					
County judge	4	At large	Salary	No counties now operate under county-manager forms.	

Type of government and title of elective offices	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		
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				All municipal governments in North Dakota are designated cities. All cities exist outside the area of any township. Any city with a population of 100 or more may adopt a home rule charter that provides for its government.	
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.
4,000 to 10,000 population (12)	4	Ward	Salary		
2,000 to 4,000 population (8)	4	Ward	Salary		
600 to 2,000 population (6)	4	Ward	Salary		
Under 600 population (4)	4	At large	Salary		Cities under 200 population may reduce the number of aldermen to 2.
Other elective offices:					
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by governing body within statutory limits.	
Municipal judge	4	At large	Salary		
Commission form:					
Governing body:					
Commissioners (4)	4	At large	Salary	Same provisions as for mayor-council form, above.	
President	4	At large	Salary		
Other elective offices—municipal judge	4	At large	Salary		
City manager form					
Modern council form:					
Governing body—aldermen (5, 7, 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.	
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.	
Governing body—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses		
Other elective offices:					
Assessor	2	At large	Salary and expenses		Office may be combined with that of treasurer.
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem, fees, and expenses		
Constables (2)	2	At large	Fees		
Treasurer	2	At large	Per diem and expenses		See "Clerk," above
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	See remarks	Per diem and expenses		
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS					
Governing body:					

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Garrison Diversion Conservancy District—directors (22)	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	
Irrigation districts—directors:				
Districts with 10,000 acres or more (5 or 7)	3	Division or precinct	Per diem and expenses	
Districts with fewer than 10,000 acres (5) .	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	If district is divided into precincts or divisions, the same provisions as for districts with more than 10,000 acres apply.
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	
Rural ambulance service districts—directors (5 to 10)	2	At large	Unpaid	
Rural fire protection districts—directors (5 or more)	2	At large	Unpaid	One member is elected as president, 1 as vice president, and 1 as secretary-treasurer.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (3) ..	6	At large	Expenses	Two additional supervisors in each district may be appointed by the elected supervisors.

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 (58)	6	Appellate district	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor of State	4	At large	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
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	Any county may adopt a home-rule charter that provides for its government.
Other boards—county board of education (5)	4	At large	Per diem and travel	
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	Provides services to local school districts in county. Excludes county boards of education in 11 counties with only 1 local school district (county boards of education in those 11 counties are shown under "School District Governments," below).
Common pleas court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Common pleas court judges	6	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	At least 1 per county, but General Assembly may increase number.
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 1 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 3 to 9 members when district 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.
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				Municipal governments in Ohio are designated cities and villages. Cities and villages 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. Provisions for government are found in individual charters.
Home-rule municipalities				
Statutory cities: Governing body—council members (7 to 17) .	2	See remarks	Salary	Number elected is determined by population but 3 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.
Other elective offices:				
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 (5 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	Municipal court district	Salary	Elected only in 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.
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.
Governing body—board of township trustees (3)	4	At large	Per diem or salary	May receive salary by unanimous vote of salary the board.
Other elective offices—clerk	4	At large	Salary and fees	
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 2 to 7 members are elected at large and not more than 2 from subdistricts.
50,000 to 149,999 population	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	
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. ¹
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	

¹As of January 1987, there were 11 counties with only one local school district: Adams, Carroll, Fayette, Gallia, Harrison, Jackson, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Vinton, and Wyandot. In these 11 counties, the county board of education consists of 5 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: ¹				
Appeals court judges (6)	6	Congressional district	Salary	
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor and inspector	4	At large	Salary	Offices of auditor and inspector were consolidated in 1979.
Court of criminal appeals judges (3)	6	Court of criminal appeals district	Salary	Judges are initially appointed for 12-month term by Governor from list of nominations appeals supplied by Judicial Nominating Commission. After 12 months in offices, judges stand for retention in offices by voters in court of criminal appeals district.
District attorneys (27)	4	District	Salary	
District court judges	4	District court district	Salary	As of January 1987, there are 70 district court judges and 77 associate district court judges.
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	See "court of criminal appeals judges," above.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	Commissioner district	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Court clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of schools	4	At large	Salary	Elected only in counties with "dependent" schools. ² County commissioners may abolish elective county superintendency and appoint a person in the office of county clerk to perform duties of this office.
Surveyor				Office of surveyor was abolished in 1983.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
Charter cities				Municipal governments in Oklahoma are designated cities or towns. Provisions for government are found in individual charters.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Aldermanic cities:				
Governing body—council members (1 or 2 per ward)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with ward residency requirements. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
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.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Marshal or police chief	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Street commissioner	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Council-manager cities:				
Governing body—council members	4	See remarks	Expenses	Each city has from 4 to 6 wards with 1 member per ward and 1 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 but with ward residence requirements. Compensation is fixed by trustees. Provisions for elected board of public works were repealed in 1977.
Other boards				
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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Oklahoma has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—board of education:				
Dependent school districts not maintaining a high school (3) ²	3	At large	Expenses	
Independent school districts (5 or 7)	4	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 7-member board.
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)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large with area residence 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	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 1 director. Representation on board is based on population, but no one government may have more than 3 directors.
Conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	Each district also has 2 appointed members.
Fire protection districts—directors (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	District may, by resolution, increase number of directors to 5. Term of directors in districts with 5 directors is 5 years.
Hospital districts—directors (7)	3	Ward Division	Expenses	Formerly called "regional water distribution districts." Provisions for elected boards of these districts were repealed in 1985.
Irrigation districts—directors (3 to 9)	3		Per diem and expenses	
Regional water districts—directors				
Rural water, sewer, gas, and solid waste management districts—directors	3	At large	Not specified	Maximum number of directors is 9.

¹The office of commissioner of charities and correction was abolished in 1979. The following offices were made appointive in 1979: chief mine inspector, commissioner of labor, and secretary of State. The office of State examiner and inspector was combined with the office of auditor in 1979.

²The term "dependent," as used here, refers to classification of school districts by the State Board of Education, and has no relation to the classification of school districts for census purposes.

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 (84)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Commissioner of labor and industries	4	At large	Salary	
District attorneys (36)	4	County	Salary	
District court judges (58)	6	County	Salary	Formerly labor commissioner. Salary is paid by State.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Salary is paid by State. Not elected in every county, but number varies from 2 to 14 in counties that have district court judges.
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Tax court judge	6	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Home-rule counties				The following counties have adopted home-rule charters: Benton, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Multnomah, and Washington. The governing body consists of 3 commissioners in Benton, Jackson, and Josephine Counties and 5 commissioners in the other home-rule counties, and is elected by districts in 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 6 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.
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Auditor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body. Office exists only in counties where created by ordinance.
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county governing body.
Justices of the peace (5 or 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.
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.
Municipalities operating under Oregon Revised Statutes, section 221.010: Governing body—council members (5)	See remarks	At large	Not specified	Three members are elected every 2 years—2 members for a 4-year term, and 1 member for a 2-year term.
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.
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.
Governing body: Common school districts: Districts under Oregon Revised Statutes section 330.505—school boards:				Districts organized under this law are sometimes called "administrative school "districts."
Over 40,000 population (7)	4	At large	Expenses	
Under 40,000 population (5-9)	4	Zone or at large	Expenses	Has 7 members if elected at large. Otherwise, 1 member is elected per zone.
Other 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	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Education service districts—directors (7)	4	See remarks	Expenses	No more than 5 members are elected by zones, and no more than 2 at large. If district consists of fewer than 5 common school districts, 1 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	At large	Expenses	
Other boards: Local school committees (5)	3 or 5	Subdistrict	Not specified	Elected in subdistricts of county unit district.
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)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Drainage districts—supervisors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Geothermal heating districts—commissioners (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Health districts—directors (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation districts—directors (3)	3	At large or division	Per diem and 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	Per diem and expenses	Applies to Salem Mass Transit District only. Directors of mass transit districts serving Portland and Eugene are appointive.
Metropolitan service districts—councillors (12)	4	Subdistrict	Per diem and expenses	
Park and recreation districts—board members (3 or 5)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
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 "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	At large	Per diem and expenses	
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) .	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Water improvement districts—directors (5, 7, or 9)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Water supply authorities—board members (5)	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
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	
Auditor general	4	At large	Salary	
Common pleas judges (313)	10	Judicial district	Salary	
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 district 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 1987.
District justices (554)	6	Magisterial district	Salary	Each county except Philadelphia (see "Municipal governments," below) is divided into magisterial districts.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected jointly.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	See "Governor," above.
Philadelphia municipal court judges (22)	4	City	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
Philadelphia traffic court judges (6)	4	City	Salary	Salary is paid by State.
Superior court judges (15)	10	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (7)	10	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
General law counties:				
Governing body—commissioners (3)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Auditors (3) or controller	4	At large	See remarks	Combinations of offices occur in some counties. Auditors receive per diem and expenses. Controller receives salary.
Clerk of the court of common pleas (in counties over 40,000 population)	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	Constables are under supervision of common pleas court judges. In the 1977 Census of Governments, constables were classified as officials of municipal or township governments.
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Inspectors of elections (2 per district)	4	District	Per diem	
Judges of elections (1 per district)	4	District	Per diem	
Jury commissioners (2)	4	At large	Salary or per diem	
Prothonotary	4	At large	Salary	
Recorder of deeds	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Register of wills	4	At large	Salary	Office is usually combined with clerk of orphans' court.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional plans:				
Executive-council plan:				
Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large or by election district	Salary	In counties where treasurer receives no salary, compensation is fixed by county commissioners.
Other elective offices:				
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Executive	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Council-manager plan:				
Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large or by election district	Salary	May also be called "Mayor." Election is optional. Election is optional.
Other elective offices:				
Controller	4	At large	Salary	Mayor is generally selected by council from among its membership, but mayor may also be elected at large as a council member.
District attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Small municipality plan				
Governing body—council members (2, 4, 6, or 8)	4	At large or by election district	Salary	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.
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." Election is optional. Election is optional.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				
Home-rule municipalities				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.
First-class cities—Philadelphia				Any city, borough, or incorporated town may adopt a charter that provides for its government, or adopt one of the optional plans shown below. 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 for census purposes.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—council members (17)	4	See remarks	Salary	Seven members are elected at large. The remainder are elected from council member districts.
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	
Magistrates				Office was abolished in 1976.
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:				
Governing body—council members (4)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices:				
Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners and is optional in fourth- to eighth-class counties. ¹
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as member of council.
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	Has same officers as in general-law cities of the third class.
Other elective offices				
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. ¹
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional plans that may be adopted by any city, borough, or incorporated town:				
Mayor-council plan:				
Governing body—council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large or by election district	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. ¹
Controller	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Election is optional.
Council-manager plan:				
Governing body:				
Council members (3, 5, 7, or 9)	4	At large or by election district	Salary	Mayor is generally selected by council from among its membership, but may be elected at large as a council member.
Mayor				See "Council members," above.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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. ¹ Election is optional. Election is optional.
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Small municipality plan: Governing body—council members (2, 4, 6, or 8)	4	At large	Salary	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners. Office exists only in fourth- to eighth-class counties. ¹ Election is optional. Also serves as a member of the council. Election is optional.
Other elective offices: Assessors (1 per ward)	4	Ward	See remarks	
Controller	4	At large	Salary	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	Provisions shown below apply to boroughs under a commission form of government. If borough is divided into wards, 1 or 2 members are elected per ward. Otherwise, 7 members are elected at large. Number of members may be reduced to 5 or 3. Elective in fourth- to eighth-class counties only. ¹ If borough is divided into wards, one is elected from each ward. Otherwise, one is elected at large. 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. Compensation (either salary or commission) is fixed by the council.
Boroughs: Governing body—council members	4	See remarks	Salary	
Other elective offices: Assessor	4	See remarks	Per diem	
Auditors (3) or controller	See remarks	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Tax collector	4	At large	See remarks	Provisions shown below apply to incorporated towns under commission form of government. Mayor (see below) is also a member of the council.
Incorporated towns				
Governing body—council members (6)	4	At large	Salary	
Other elective offices: Auditors (3)	4	At large	Fees	Office may be eliminated by appointment of an independent auditor. Mayor is also a member of the council.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
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. As a class, they are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Pennsylvania townships serve urban population centers and provide municipal type services for their inhabitants. All areas of the State are encompassed by township governments except for areas within a city, borough, or incorporated town. Any township may adopt a home-rule charter that provides for its government.
Home-rule charters				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Townships under general law: First-class townships: Governing body—commissioners (5 or more)	4	See remarks	Salary	In townships not divided into wards, 5 commissioners are elected at large. If township is divided into 5 or more wards, 1 commissioner is elected per ward. If township has fewer than 5 wards, 1 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. ¹ See "Assessor," above. One auditor may be appointed in lieu of 3 elected auditors, or 1 elective controller may fill this office. Term of 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 2 additional supervisors. Compensation is set by township auditors for work related to roads.
Other elective offices: Assessor	4	At large	Per diem	In townships located in fourth- to eighth-class counties only. ¹
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) First-class A school districts (Pittsburgh)	4	Director district	Not specified	Directors are appointed by the mayor. As of January 1987, Pittsburgh school district had 9 directors.
Second-, third-, and fourth-class school districts (9)	4	See remarks	Expenses	Districts may be divided into regions with 1 director elected from each of 9 regions or 3 from each of 3 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.

²Cities are classified on the basis of population, 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 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				
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
<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 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(SHIP) 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 township governments. As a class, these are area type units rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Rhode Island towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants. 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)	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 5 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 public 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	
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 1 of the following 4 forms of government: council, council-manager, council-supervisor, or council-administrator.				
Council form:				
Governing body—council members (3 to 12) .	2 or 4	Election district or at large	Salary	
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	Election district or at large	Salary	Supervisor serves as chairperson of the council and votes in case of ties.
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	Election district or at large	Salary	
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 to 4	Election district or at large	Salary	
Other elective offices				Offices of auditor and treasurer may be elective at the option of county council.
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

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
Supervisor	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				Municipal governments in South Carolina are designated cities or towns.
Mayor-council form: Governing body—council members (4, 6, 8, or 12)	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	
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 ¹				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				
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body: Drainage districts: Drainage districts—1920 law—supervisors (3)	3	See remarks	See remarks	Elected at large, but at least 2 must reside in county where district is located or in adjoining county. Supervisors receive expenses only unless annual meeting of district authorizes per diem and travel.
Levee or drainage districts—1911 law—commissioners (3)	See remarks	At large	Per diem	Members, after election, serve for as long as they choose.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Electric lighting, fire, sewer, and water districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	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—supervisors (3)	4	At large	Expenses	Each district board also has 2 appointed members.
Other boards: Soil and water conservation districts—water conservation district directors (5)	4	Watershed conservation district	Expenses	Watershed conservation districts are not counted as separate governments. They are under the supervision of a soil and water conservation district.

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.

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 residence requirement
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Circuit court judges (36)	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. See "Governor," above.
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but nominated from supreme court district
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	Commissioner district or at large	Salary, per diem, and travel	There are no areas in South Dakota lacking county government. However, in 2 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.
Other boards				Provisions for elected highway boards were repealed in 1979.
Other elective offices				With the exception of constables, county judge, and justices of the peace, any 2 of the offices listed below may be combined with voter approval.
Assessor	2	See remarks	Per diem	Elected from territory in a county that is not located in a civil township, city, or incorporated town.
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	
Register of deeds	4	At large	Salary	
State's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL 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)	5	At large	Salary	Mayor (see below) is a member of the board of commissioners.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor:				
Aldermanic form	2	At large	See remarks	Compensation is set by governing body.
Commission form without city manager	5	At large	Salary	
Towns:				
Governing body—trustees (3 or 5)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
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	Salary, per diem, and fees	
Constable	2	At large	Not specified	
Treasurer	1	At large	Salary and per diem	
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—school board (5, 7, or 9)	3	See remarks	Salary and per diem	Members are generally elected at large, but rural representation is required in districts that have a population that is at least 40 percent outside incorporated municipal areas.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (5)	4	Zones or at large	Expenses	Legislation authorizing drainage districts was repealed in 1985.
Consumers power districts—directors (5 to 21)	6	Subdivision	Not specified	
County paving districts—trustees (3)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Drainage districts—trustees (3)				
Irrigation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	3	Division	Per diem and expenses	At least 1 director is elected from each township if there is more than 1 township in the district.
Public hospital districts—trustees (7)	4	At large	Unpaid	
Rural fire protection districts—directors (5 or more)	2	See remarks	Unpaid	
Sanitary districts outside corporate limits—trustees (3)	3	At large	Per diem and mileage	Prior to 1984, these districts were called "conservancy subdistricts." Number and election area of directors is specified in petition creating district.
Water development districts—directors (up to 11)	4	Director area	Per diem and expenses	
Water project districts—directors	3	Division or at large	Per diem and expenses	
Watershed districts—managers (3 or 5)	3	At large	Expenses	
Water user districts—board members (5 to 13)	3	At large or division	Per diem and expenses	

Tennessee

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
STATE GOVERNMENT				
General Assembly: Representatives (99)	2	County and federal district	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Senators (33)	4	Senatorial district	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Other boards: Public service commissioners (3)	6	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but 1 member must reside in each of the 3 grand divisions of the State.
Other elective offices: Appeals court judges (12)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but not more than 4 may reside in any of the 3 grand divisions of the State.
Chancery court judges (33)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
Circuit court judges (70)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
Court of criminal appeals judges (9)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large, but 3 judges must reside in each of the 3 grand divisions of the State.
Criminal court judges (26)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
District attorneys general (31)	8	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	8	See remarks	Salary	Elected at large but no more than 2 may reside in each of the 3 grand divisions of the State.
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Excludes the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, which is included under "Municipal governments," below. ¹				
Governing body				Constitutional amendments effective in 1978 abolished the quarterly county court (the former county governing body in Tennessee).
County commissioners form—board of county commissioners (9 to 25)	4	District	See remarks	No more than 3 commissioners may be elected from any 1 district. Compensation is set by the board of county commissioners.
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 4 council member districts, and 3 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	Formerly clerk of county court.
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	
Justices of the peace				This office was abolished in 1978.
Register	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Trustee	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				Municipal governments in Tennessee are designated cities or towns.
Special charter municipalities				Most municipal governments in Tennessee operate under special charters that provide for their government.
Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County				Detailed provisions for the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, which operates under a special charter, appear here, as they represent a rare instance of city-county consolidation. ¹ The county officials provided for by the State Constitution continue to be elected, although their titles and duties may be changed.
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	
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	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 residence requirement (unless changed 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	At large	Salary	Number of commissioners may be increased to 5 by ordinance.
Population under 5,000 (3)	4	At large	Salary	
City-manager form B: Governing body—council members (maximum 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 7 precincts, additional members are elected at large. Mayor is elected by and from council, and receives salary in addition to other compensation.
Other boards: Municipal dependent public school systems: City board of education (5)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices—city judge	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by ordinance or by special act.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Tennessee has no 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 2 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 multicounty districts must elect at least 1 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 is classified under Tennessee law both as a county and as a municipality, it is counted only once in census statistics on governments—as a municipal government. Subsequent to January 1987, a second metropolitan government was formed—the Metropolitan Government of Lynchburg and Moore County—effective January 1, 1988. The Metropolitan Government of Lynchburg and Moore County will likewise be counted only once in census statistics on governments—as a municipal government.

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 for 2-year terms. All are elected to 4-year terms at subsequent elections.
Senators (31)	4	Senatorial district	Salary and per diem	
Other boards:				
Railroad commissioners (3)	6	At large	Salary	
Board of education (15)	6	Board member district	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Court of appeals justices (80)	6	Court of appeals district	Salary	
Commissioner of agriculture	4	At large	Salary	
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 (40)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Criminal district court judges (10)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District attorneys (78)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
District court judges (333)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Family district court judges (32)	4	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Supreme court justices (9)	6	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
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.				
Governing body—commissioners (4)	4	Commissioner precinct	See remarks	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 4 by commissioner precincts.
Counties under 350,000 population (5)	2	See remarks	Per diem	One is elected from each commissioner precinct and 1 at large. Office has been abolished in some counties.
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 (4 to 8)	4	Precinct	Salary	
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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." See "County governments," above.
County judge	4	At large	See remarks	
County probate judge	4	At large	Salary	This court has not been established in all counties.
County superintendent of schools—counties with a scholastic population of 3,000 or more ...	4	At large	Salary	In counties with a population of 350,000 or more, 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.
Domestic relations and juvenile court judge .				This court became part of the district court system in 1977.
Inspector of hides and animals	4	At large	Fees	Office is elective in only a few counties.
Justices of the peace (4 to 16)	4	Precinct	Salary	County may be divided into 4 to 8 justice of the peace precincts. One justice is elected per precinct, except that 1 additional justice may be elected in each precinct having a city with a population of 8,000 or more.
Public weigher (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Fees	Authorized only in counties not having a city with an appointed public weigher. Precincts may be combined. Office may be abolished or be made appointive.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	Serves as assessor and collector of taxes in counties of 10,000 or more population.
Surveyor	4	At large	Fees	
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	See "County governments," above.
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 2 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) Towns and villages (3)	2 1 or 2	Ward or at large At large	See remarks Not specified	Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
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 villages" organized under 1858 general law. Other offices listed below apply only 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Attorney	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above. See "Other elective offices," above. Serves ex officio as police chief. See also "Other elective offices," above. See "Other elective offices," above.
Engineer	2	At large	See remarks	
Marshal	See remarks	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	See remarks	At large	See remarks	Mayor serves ex officio as municipal judge unless governing body authorizes the election or appointment of a municipal judge.
Municipal judge	2	At large	Not specified	
Secretary	2	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above. See "Other elective offices," above.
Treasurer	2	At large	See remarks	
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. Where established, all elective offices, except the governing body, are abolished.
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 2 or more common school districts have been consolidated, 7 trustees are elected.
Community college districts: County and joint county junior college districts—trustees (7)	6	At large	Expenses	
Independent community college districts with separate boards—regents (7 or 9) . . .	6	At large	Expenses	One regent is elected per county and 1 additional regent for each 15,000 students in a county. One additional regent is elected from each county with at least \$50 million in assessed property value.
Regional college districts—regents (14) . . .	6	See remarks	Per diem	
Union junior college districts—trustees (7 or 9)	6	At large	Expenses	
Independent school districts—trustees (3, 5, or 7)	See remarks	See remarks	Unpaid	Number of trustees is determined by enrollment. Trustees are elected at large except in countywide districts, where 4 are elected from commissioners districts and 3 at large. Term may be from 2 to 6 years.
Industrial training school districts—trustees (3)	6	At large	Unpaid	Each board also has 4 members appointed by the elected members from among city, county, and school district officials. These districts were formerly called "county industrial training school districts."
Municipal school districts—trustees (7)	3	At large	Not specified	In some districts, by local option, the trustees are appointed.
Rehabilitation districts—directors	4	Commissioners precinct	Expenses	The initial board is appointed, and consists of 1 director for each county commissioner precinct, plus 1 director at large and 1 director for each 50,000 inhabitants. After the expiration of their initial term, directors from commissioner precincts are elected.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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 residence 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)	2	At large	Per diem	Drainage districts have appointed directors unless landowners petition for elected directors.
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
Irrigation districts—directors (5)	2	Precinct	Per diem	
Levee improvement districts—directors (3 or 5)	4	See remarks	Per diem	Levee improvement districts have appointed directors unless landowners petition for an elected board.
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 1 county, 1 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.
Rural fire prevention districts—commissioners (5)	2	See remarks	Expenses	Elected only in districts covering more than 1 county. If district covers only 1 county, district commissioners are appointed by county commissioners court.
Soil and water conservation districts—supervisors (5)	5	Division	Per diem and travel	In newly-created districts, there are 3 elected and 2 appointed supervisors who serve until the next regular election. Their successors are elected.
Water districts:				
Fresh water supply districts—supervisors (5)	2	At large	Per diem	
Municipal water districts—directors (5)	2	At large	Per diem	Some districts of this type are called "municipal utility districts."
Underground water conservation districts—directors (5)	2	Precinct	Per diem	
Water control and improvement districts—directors (5)	2	At large or precinct	Per diem	Election by precinct is optional and is limited to districts of 100,000 acres or more and located in 2 or more counties. In districts of not more than 12,000 acres where a majority of landowners are non-resident, boards may be appointive. Directors are elected at large, but with division residence requirement.
Water improvement districts—directors (5)	2 or 4	See remarks	Per diem	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Water power control districts				Water power control districts are no longer authorized under the Texas Water Code. No such districts were reported in operation as of January 1987.
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	
Water control and improvement districts	2	At large	See remarks	Office is appointive unless district board orders election. Compensation is fixed by district board.
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 are governed by 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	
Other elective offices:				
Attorney general	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (7)	6	At large	Salary	
District court judges (29)	6	Judicial district	Salary	
Governor	4	At large	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)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Every even-numbered year, the terms of 2 commissioners expire. At each biennial election, 1 commissioner is elected for a 2-year term, and 1 for a 4-year term.
Other elective offices				County commissioners may consolidate nonjudicial positions shown below by ordinance.
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	In counties having assessed valuation of less than \$20 million, county clerk is the ex officio auditor.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Constables (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Fees	Each first-class city is, under law, 1 precinct. Two constables are elected in each first-class city.
Justices of the peace (1 per precinct)	4	Precinct	Fees	Not elected in cities served by municipal department of Circuit Court. Justices of the peace receive salary where elected in cities.
Recorder	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Surveyor	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Optional plans				Counties may choose between 4 optional structural forms and 4 optional management forms. Any structural form may be combined with any optional management form. An optional management form may be used in conjunction with the general law plan (see above).
Optional structural forms:				
General county modified and urban county forms:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—council members (3 or more)	4	See remarks	See remarks	Provisions for election are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption. Provisions for election of officers are included in plan submitted to voters for adoption or by ordinance.
Other elective offices				
County council and consolidated city and county forms: Governing body—council members (5 or more)	4	See remarks	See remarks	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.
Other elective offices				
Optional management forms: County executive and chief administrative officer-council form, county executive-council form, and county manager-council form				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.
Other elective offices—county executive	4	At large	Salary	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS¹				Municipal governments in Utah are designated cities or towns.
Home-rule cities				Cities may adopt a charter that provides for their government.
First- and second-class cities—commission form: Governing body—commissioners:				Mayor is a member of the governing body. Compensation is fixed by governing body.
First-class cities (4)	4	At large	See remarks	
Second-class cities (2)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Other elective offices: ² Auditor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Third-class cities—weak mayor form: Governing body—council members (5)	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Other elective offices: ² Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Towns: Governing body: Council members (4)	4	At large	Not specified	Prior to 1977, council members were called "trustees."
Other elective offices: ² Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Also serves as member of council. Prior to 1977, mayor was called "President."
Optional plans for municipalities: Council-mayor and council-manager form: Governing body—council members	4	District	Salary	Number of council members and districts is stated in resolution or initiative.
Other elective offices: ² Mayor	4	At large	Salary	Office exists in mayor-council form only. Mayor also serves as member of council.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Utah has no township governments.
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 first-class city (7) ¹	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
School districts serving a second-class city . . (5) ¹	4	Ward	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Cemetery maintenance districts—commissioners (8)	6	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large but with subdistrict residence requirement.
County service areas—trustees (3 or more) .	6	At large	Salary	Elected only on petition of voters. ³
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3) .	4	At large	Expenses	
Improvement districts for water and sewer systems—trustees (up to 7)	6	See remarks	Salary	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. Number of elected members is then determined by extent of unincorporated area in the district, but must be 1 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. ³
Irrigation districts and water conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by board.
Soil conservation districts—supervisors (5) . .	4	At large	Expenses	

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.

²Effective in 1978, the municipal department of the Circuit Court, with appointed judges, took over the duties of the former city courts.

³Districts that are governed by a county or municipal governing body ex officio are classified as dependent agencies of the county or municipality they serve, and are not counted as special district 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	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
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 township governments in census statistics on governments. Cities exist outside the area of any town, but villages exist within town areas.				
Cities				
Cities in Vermont are established by special acts that provide for their government.				
Incorporated villages:				
Villages may also be incorporated by special acts of the General Assembly.				
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(SHIP) 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 township governments. As a class, these are area type units below the county level rather than units to serve population concentrations, although numerous Vermont towns serve urban population centers and provide municipal type services for their inhabitants. 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. Two additional selectmen may be elected for 1 or 2 year terms. Compensation is fixed by annual town meeting or, if the town meeting fails to act, by the auditors.
Other elective offices				Compensation of all elective officers is fixed at annual town meeting or, if the town meeting fails to act, by the selectmen.
Agent	1	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Auditors (3)	3	At large	See remarks	See "Other elective offices," above.
Cemetery commissioner	1	At large	See remarks	Elected only if town meeting so orders. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Clerk	1 or 3	At large	See remarks	Town may vote to elect the clerk for a 3-year term. See also "Other elective offices," above.
Collector of current 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.
Collector of delinquent taxes	1	At large	See remarks	Elected if town meeting so orders.
First constable	1	At large	See remarks	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.
Listers (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Town may vote to elect 2 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 3-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	Elected 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:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Governing body—school board (3)	3	At large	See remarks	Formerly called "prudential committee." District meeting may elect 2 additional members to serve 1- or 2-year terms. 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.
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 3 members of the board with other towns electing a proportionate share of the directors, based on enrollment, but each town must elect at least 1 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	Constituent town	See remarks	Number of commissioners is determined at organizational meeting. Compensation is fixed by commissioners.
Consolidated water districts—commissioners .	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, 2 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 2 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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Moderator	1	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by governing body. Compensation is fixed by governing body.
Treasurer	1	At large	See remarks	
Fire districts				At the option of the district meeting, a chief engineer and 1 or more assistant engineers may be elected.
Clerk	1	At large	Not specified	
Moderator	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	
Lieutenant Governor	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
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.				
Governing body:				
Traditional form of county government—supervisors (3 to 11)	4	Magisterial or election district	Salary	One supervisor is elected per district. Most counties operate under this plan.
Optional forms of county government:				
Special county manager plan—county board (5)	4	At large	Salary	County may be divided into 5 districts upon voter approval, with 1 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 plan—supervisors (3 to 9) .	4	Magisterial district or at large	Salary	Elected from magisterial districts unless county has fewer than 3 or more than 7 magisterial districts, in which case 5 supervisors are elected at large. Henrico County operates under this plan.
County board form—supervisors (3 to 11) .	4	See remarks	Salary	One supervisor is elected at large, plus 1 from each magisterial district. Four counties operate under this plan.
County executive form—supervisors (3 to 9)	4	Magisterial district or at large	Salary	If county has fewer than 3 or more than 7 magisterial districts at the time this plan is adopted, 5 supervisors are elected at large. Albemarle, Prince William, and Roanoke Counties operate under this plan.
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.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Other elective offices—Constitutional officers				Upon voter approval, 2 or more counties or cities, or any combination thereof, may share 1 or more Constitutional officers. In cases where a county shares 1 or more Constitutional officers with an adjoining city, the officer is counted as a county official for census purposes.
Clerk of circuit court	4	At large	Salary	Office is not authorized for the optional county executive, county manager, or urban county executive forms.
Commissioner of revenue	4	At large	Salary	
Commonwealth's attorney	4	At large	Salary	Office is not authorized for the optional county executive, county manager, or urban county executive forms.
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	at large	Salary	
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:				Provisions for government are found in individual charters. The forms listed below may be modified by special laws. Mayor or council members in any city have the option of accepting reimbursement for actual expenses in lieu of salary.
Special charter cities				
Other cities				Common council members and aldermen together comprise the city council.
Governing body:				
General law provisions—cities with 10,000 population or more				
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	
Other boards:				City school systems in Virginia are governed by appointed boards.
Municipal dependent public school systems.				
Other elective offices:				In the absence of special legislation, the office of mayor is not elective under city manager or modified commission plans.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Constitutional officers				Upon voter approval, 2 or more cities or counties, or any combination thereof, may share 1 or more Constitutional officers. If a city shares 1 or more Constitutional officers with an adjoining county, the officer is counted as a county official for census purposes. Provisions concerning the 5 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	4	At large	Salary	
Commissioner of revenue	4	At large	Salary	
Commonwealth's attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
Towns:				
Special charter towns				Provisions for government are found in individual charters.
General law provisions:				
Governing body:				
General councilmanic plan—council members (2 or 4)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term of office is fixed by charter.
Town manager plan—council members (3 or 5)	See remarks	At large	Salary	Term of office is fixed by charter.
Other boards:				
Municipal dependent public school systems.				Town school systems in Virginia are governed by appointed boards.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	2	At large	Salary	Also serves as a member of the council. Mayor is not an elective office in towns under the town manager plan. This office is elective only in towns where the charter so provides.
Sergeant	2	At large	Salary	
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Virginia has no township governments as defined for census purposes. ¹
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 other 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 1987 no service districts were reported in operation.
Soil and water conservation districts—directors (3)	3	At large	Expenses	If district encompasses all or part of 1 county or city, the board consists of 5 members, with 3 elected at large and 2 appointed. If the district encompasses a larger area, 2 members are elected from each county or city, or portions thereof, and 2 members are appointed.

¹Virginia law authorizes "township" governments that encompass the area 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 1987, 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	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Senators (49)	4	Senatorial district	Salary, per diem, and expenses	
Other boards:				
Conservation districts—supervisors (3 per district)	3	See remarks	Expenses	Each district also has 2 State-appointed members. Supervisors are elected in district at large or by zones in district.
Educational services districts—board of education (7 or 9 per district)	4	Board member district	Expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Appeals court judges (16)	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 (141)	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	Nominated by commissioner districts but elected at large.
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 eighth-class counties, office of clerk may be combined with that of auditor.
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	
Coroner	4	At large	Salary	In counties of fourth- through eighth-class, 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	District court jurisdiction	Salary	Number of district court judges per county jurisdiction is specified by law. These judges are the successors to former justices of the peace. When a city of 500,000 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	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				Municipal governments in Washington are designated cities or towns.
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.
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 6.
Other elective offices:				
Clerk	4	At large	Salary	Formerly police judges. Office may be appointive. Number of judges per city is specified by ordinance.
Mayor	4	At large	Salary	
Municipal court judges	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 6 for 4-year terms. Generally elected at large but may be elected by ward. Offices of attorney, clerk, and treasurer may be made appointive by ordinance. Compensation is fixed by ordinance.
Other elective offices				
Attorney	4	At large	See remarks	
Clerk	4	At large	See remarks	
Mayor	4	At large	See remarks	
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	
Towns (fourth-class municipalities):				
Governing body—council members (5)	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	Compensation is fixed by council. If office of treasurer is combined with that of clerk, the combined office of clerk-treasurer is appointive.
Other elective offices:				
Mayor	4	At large	Per meeting and expenses	
Treasurer	4	At large	See remarks	
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.
Council manager form—optional for all cities and towns under 30,000 population:				

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				Washington has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS³				
Governing body—directors:				
First-class districts with more than 50,000 enrollment (7)	4	At large or director district	Expenses	
Other first-class districts (5)	4	Director district	Expenses	
Second-class districts (5)	4	At large or director district	Expenses	
SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Cemetery districts—commissioners (3)	6	At large	Expenses	
County airport districts—commissioners (3)	2	At large	Expenses	
Diking and drainage districts—commissioners:				
Diking or drainage districts (3)	6	At large	Per diem	
Intercounty diking and drainage districts (3)	2	At large	Per diem	Districts are governed by the county board of commissioners unless voters approve creation of a separate district board of commissioners. ⁴

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Ferry districts—commissioners (3)	3	At large	Not specified	Ferry districts are authorized but none was reported still in existence as of January 1987.
Fire protection districts—commissioners (3) .	6	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Flood control districts—1937 law—directors (3)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
Irrigation or reclamation districts—directors (3, 5, or 7)	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Number of district directors is stated in expenses 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.
Metropolitan park districts—commissioners (5).	6	At large	Unpaid	
Park and recreation districts—commissioners (5)	6	At large	Expenses	
Port districts—commissioners	6	See remarks	See remarks	All districts have 3 commissioners elected at large with commissioner district residence requirement, but districts of more than 500,000 population may, in addition, have 2 commissioners elected at large. In Class AA counties, ¹ all 5 commissioners must be elected at large but with district residence requirement. With voter approval, commissioners may receive per diem in districts of 1,000 to 100,000 population, and salary in districts of 100,000 population or more.
Public hospital districts—commissioners (3) .	6	See remarks	Expenses	Elected at large but with commissioner district residence requirement.
Public utility districts—commissioners: Five-commissioner districts (5)	See remarks	See remarks	Salary and expenses	Districts operating a federally licensed hydroelectric plant valued at more than \$350 million have 5 commissioners elected at large. Of this number, 3 commissioners must reside in a particular commissioner district and 2 others must reside in an "at large" district. ² 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.
Three-commissioner districts (3)	6	See remarks	Salary and expenses	Elected at large with commissioner district residence requirement. ⁵ 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.

¹Counties are classified on the basis of population, as follows: Class AA—500,000 or more; Class A, 210,000 to 499,999; first class—125,000 to 209,999; second class—70,000 to 124,999; third class—40,000 to 69,999; fourth class—18,000 to 39,999; fifth class—12,000 to 17,999; sixth class—8,000 to 11,999; seventh class—5,000 to 7,999; eighth class—3,300 to 4,999; and ninth class—under 3,300.

²Municipalities are classified on the basis of population, 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 nonhome-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	County or 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 3, but 1 county has 5 and 1 other county has 8. Commissioners are elected at large, but no 2 may be from the same magisterial district.
Other elective offices				In addition to the officers listed below, the legislature has created certain special purpose courts for some counties. Generally, these courts, where established, assume part of the jurisdiction of the circuit court. The judges are elected for terms of 4 to 8 years on a countywide basis. These courts may be known as intermediate, criminal, domestic relations, common pleas, or juvenile courts.
Assessor (1 or 2)	4	At large	Salary and commission	
Clerk of circuit court	6	At large	Salary	
Clerk of county commission	6	At large	Salary	
Magistrates:				
Population under 30,000 (2)	4	At large	Salary	Putnam County has 3 magistrates.
Population between 30,000 and 59,999 (3) .	4	At large	Salary	McDowell and Fayette Counties each have 4 magistrates.
Population between 60,000 and 104,999 (4)	4	At large	Salary	Raleigh and Mercer Counties each have 5 magistrates.
Population between 105,000 and 199,999 (7)	4	At large	Salary	
Population of 200,000 or more (10)	4	At large	Salary	
Prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary	
Sheriff	4	At large	Salary and expenses	
Surveyor of lands	4	At large	Fees	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
				Municipal governments in West Virginia are designated cities, towns, or villages.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Charter cities				A 1936 Constitutional amendment permits any city of 2,000 or more population to adopt a charter providing for its government. Some other cities are under special legislative charters. All charter cities are under one of the four plans outlined below. The charter specifies the number, the term (not to exceed 4 years), and the compensation for governing body members, and provides for election or appointment of other municipal officers. Members of the governing body may be elected at large, or by ward, or a combination of the two.
Governing body:				
Mayor-council plan—council members				See "Other cities," above.
Strong-mayor plan—council members				See "Other cities," above.
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.
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, a 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 5 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.
Recorder	2 or 4	At large	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by council.
Municipal or police judge	2 or 4	At large	Salary	Council may authorize election and fix compensation of this office by ordinance.
TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS				West Virginia has no township governments.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—county board of education (5)	6	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	Elected at large, but no more than 2 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	
Soil conservation districts—supervisors	3	See remarks	Per diem and expenses	One or 2 supervisors are elected from each county or portion thereof lying within the district. Each district board also has 2 appointed members.

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 (208)	6	Judicial circuit	Salary	
Court of appeals judges (13)	6	Appeals court 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 justices (7)	10	At large	Salary	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body—supervisors:				
Milwaukee County (1 per district)	4	Assembly 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	Office of county judge was abolished in 1978. 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.
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	
District attorney	2	At large	Salary	Shawano and Menominee Counties elect a joint district attorney.

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	
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS²				The term "municipality," as defined for census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities and villages in Wisconsin. Cities and villages in Wisconsin exist outside the area of any town. Towns, to which the term "municipality" is applied by some Wisconsin statutes, are counted as township governments in census statistics on governments.
First-class cities—Milwaukee				Provisions are found in special legislation.
Second-, third-, and fourth-class cities: Governing body—common council:				Generally, 2 aldermen are elected from each district, but there are special provisions for the election of 1 per district in some cities. Mayor (see below) is a member of council. Number of aldermen may be increased in second- and third-class cities to 1 per district, elected by district, or to 1 per 4,000 population or major fraction thereof, elected at large. If number is increased, term is 2 years.
Mayor-council form—aldermen	2 or 4	Aldermanic district	Salary	
Commission form—aldermen (2)	6	Aldermanic district	Salary	
City-manager form—council members				
Other boards—city school districts—board of education				Number, term, election area, and term of council members is specified in petition or ordinance providing for required referendum.
Other elective offices:				Effective in 1984, all former city school districts have been reorganized as common or unified school districts. See "School district governments," below.
Mayor	See remarks	At large	Salary	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.
Municipal judges	2	At large	Salary	Elected for 2 years, unless otherwise provided by charter ordinance. Term is 6 years if the mayor is a member of a 3-member council.
Villages: Governing body:				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.
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 2 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	Office may be abolished.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
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.
Treasurer	2	At large	Not specified	
TOWN(SHIP) 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	Per diem and/or salary	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	Per diem and/or salary	Number of supervisors may be increased to 4 or 5. 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.
Other elective offices:				Compensation of town officers is set by town supervisors or by town meeting. Officer of assessor may be appointive, or salary may be combined with clerk (see below). No person may hold offices of assessor and treasurer simultaneously.
Assessor (1 or more)	2	At large	Per diem and/or salary	
Clerk	2	At large	Per diem and/or salary	Office of clerk may be combined with assessor or treasurer.
Constables	2	At large	Per diem and/or salary	Number of constables is set by town meeting.
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	Per diem and/or salary	Office of treasurer may be combined with clerk (see above). No person may hold offices of assessor and treasurer simultaneously.
SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS				
Governing body:				
Milwaukee school district—directors (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	One director is elected at large and 8 by school director districts.
Common and union high school—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	

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. 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 2 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; 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	County	Per diem and expenses	
Senators (30)	4	County	Per diem and expenses	
Other elective offices:				
Auditor	4	At large	Salary	
District court judges (17)	6	Judicial district	Salary	Governor appoints judges to 1-year term, after which they stand for election.
Governor	4	At large	Salary	
Secretary of State	4	At large	Salary	
Superintendent of public instruction	4	At large	Salary	
Supreme court justices (5)	8	At large	Salary	Governor appoints justices to 1-year term, after which they stand for election.
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	
COUNTY GOVERNMENTS¹				
Governing body—commissioners (3 or 5)	4	At large or by election district	See remarks	Compensation is fixed by county commissioners within statutory limits.
Other elective offices:				
Assessor	4	At large	Salary	
Clerk of the district court	4	At large	Salary	Elected in first- and second-class counties only. In other counties, county clerk is ex officio clerk of the district court.
County judges	4	At large	Salary	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 containing a city with a population of 15,000 or more. Number of county judges is fixed by district court judge.
Coroner	4	At large	Fees	
County clerk	4	At large	Salary	
County and prosecuting attorney	4	At large	Salary or fees or both	Two or more counties may share the same county and prosecuting attorney.
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 and fees	
Treasurer	4	At large	Salary	

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS				
Municipal governments in Wyoming are designated cities or towns.				
Mayor-council form:				
Cities:				
Governing body—council members (2 or 3 per ward)	4	Ward	Per diem	Number elected per ward is determined by council.
Other elective offices—mayor	4	At large	Salary	
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	Two-year term may be increased to four years by ordinance.
Manager form:				
Governing body—council members:				
20,000 or more population (9)	4	See remarks	Salary	May be elected by wards or by large 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.
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)	3	At large or by election subdistricts	Not specified	
High school districts (6)	3	At large	Travel	
Elementary school districts (3)	3	At large	Travel	
Unified school districts (5 to 9)	3	At large but with residency requirements	Travel	
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 2 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.
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)	3	At large	Unpaid	Number of directors may be increased to 5 in districts with an assessed valuation of \$3 million or more.
Flood control districts—directors (6)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Hospital districts—trustees (6)	3	At large	Unpaid	
Irrigation districts—commissioners (3 or 5) ..	3	Subdivision	See remarks	Commissioners receive expenses plus compensation set by district court.

Type of government and title of elective office	Term (years)	Election area	Method of compensation	Remarks
Predatory animal districts—directors (6)	3	At large	Unpaid	Number of directors is specified in initiating petition.
Public irrigation and power districts—directors (5 to 13)	3	At large	Per diem and expenses	
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	
Other boards:				
Conservation districts—watershed improvement district directors (5)	3	Watershed improvement district	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.

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.

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—county, municipal, township, school district, and special district governments—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. **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, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin).
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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 are as follows:

Mayor-council—a municipal 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 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 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.

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

The forms of government shown in table 11 for township governments are 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.

Other—a township government with neither a town meeting nor a representative town meeting form of government.

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 governments to a mail survey, and is not based on specific biological characteristics. For census purposes, races are defined as follows:

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

Black—persons of African ancestry. Examples include Negro, 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, 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>Hawai</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>Areas designated as metropolitan governments and operating primarily as cities (1):</p> <p>Tennessee</p>	<p>Metropolitan government of Nashville and Davidson County.</p>
<p>Areas having certain types of county offices, but as part of another government (city, township, State) (16):</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>County of Duval (city of Jacksonville).</p> <p>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.¹</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>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 in governments (1):</p> <p>District of Columbia</p>	<p>Washington city.</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>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>Unorganized areas bearing county designations (15):</p> <p>Connecticut (8 county areas with no county government)...</p> <p>Rhode Island (5 county areas with no county government).</p> <p>South Dakota (2 county areas attached to other counties for governmental purposes)</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>Other unorganized county-type areas (12):</p> <p>Alaska</p> <p>Montana</p>	<p>11 census areas.²</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>

¹Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government was formed in 1984 by the consolidation of Terrebonne Parish and the city of Houma. It is counted as a municipal government in census statistics on governments.

²The Eielson Air Force Base was officially annexed by Fairbanks North Star Borough in March 1983; the Kodiak Coast Guard Station was officially annexed by Kodiak Island borough in March 1982. In addition, the former Kobuk Census Area became Northwest Arctic Borough in June 1986.

APPENDIX D.

Persons Who Reviewed Individual State Presentations of Legally Authorized Elective Offices

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 State 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

Mr. Brian Rae, State Data Section, State Department of Labor

Arizona

Dr. John S. Hall, Arizona State University

Arkansas

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

California

Ms. Penny Fowler, Office of State Controller

Colorado

Ms. Karen Reinertson, Colorado Division of Local Governments

Connecticut

Mr. Stuart Mahler, State Office of Policy and Management

Delaware

Mr. Donald Coker, Legislative Counsel

Florida

Mr. Jim Smith, Office of the Secretary of State

Georgia

Mr. J. D. Weeks, University of Georgia

Hawaii

Mr. Samuel Chang, State Legislative Reference Bureau

Idaho

Mr. Patrick J. Kole, Office of the Attorney General

Illinois

Mr. Charles L. Minert, Illinois General Assembly Legislative Research Unit

Indiana

Mr. J. Bradley King, Indiana Legislative Services Agency

Iowa

Mr. Jerry Stubben, Iowa State University

Kansas

Mr. E. A. Mosher, League of Kansas Municipalities

Kentucky

Ms. Jamie J. Franklin, Legislative Research Commission

Louisiana

Ms. E. Anne Dunn, Legislative Services, Louisiana House of Representatives

Maine

Mr. William W. Livengood, Maine Municipal Association

Maryland

Ms. Susan P. Nematollahi, Department of Legislative Reference

Massachusetts

Ms. Susanne E. Tompkins, Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation Inc.

Minnesota

Mr. Michael R. Gallagher, Office of the State Attorney General

Mississippi

Mr. Dana B. Brammer, University of Mississippi

Missouri

Mr. John E. Ballard, University of Missouri-Columbia

Montana

Mr. James Lopach, University of Montana

Nebraska

Mr. Robert Sittig, University of Nebraska

Nevada

Mr. Brian Davie, Legislative Counsel Bureau

New Hampshire

Mr. Thomas B. Connolly, Assistant Secretary of State

New Jersey

Mr. Harris I. Effross, Rutgers University

New Mexico

Mr. Lupe Sanchez, Department of Finance and Administration

New York

Mr. Paul V. Morgan, Office of the State Comptroller

North Carolina

Mr. David M. Lawrence, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

North Dakota

Mr. Phil Harmeson, University of North Dakota

Ohio

Ms. Elizabeth K. Mase, Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Oklahoma

Ms. Alicia Ramming, State House of Representatives

Oregon

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

Pennsylvania

Mr. Charles Hoffman, State Department of Community Affairs

Rhode Island

Mr. Joseph Coduri, State Office of Municipal Affairs

South Carolina

Dr. L. Douglas Dobson, University of South Carolina

South Dakota

Mr. Scott C. Peterson, State Legislative Research Council

Tennessee

Ms. Marie Allen Murphy, University of Tennessee

Utah

Mr. Jan Miller, University of Utah

Vermont

Mr. Steven Jeffrey, Vermont League of Cities and Towns

Washington

Mr. Scott Davis, Office of State Auditor

West Virginia

Ms. Mary C. Harless, Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development

Wisconsin

Mr. Gary A. Watchke, State Legislative Reference Bureau

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

The 1987 Census of Governments, similar to those taken every 5 years since 1957, covers four major subject fields relating to State and local governments—government organization, taxable property values, public employment, and government finances.

The results are being issued in one preliminary report and six volumes, which are described below. Publications order forms for specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Number 1. Government Units in 1987

National and State figures on number of governments by type.

VOLUME 1. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION— 2 reports (GC87(1)1 and 2)

Number 1. Government Organization—Data for the Nation and by States on county, municipal, and township governments by size classes; on public school systems by size of enrollment, grades provided, and number of schools provided; and on special district governments by function and by amount of outstanding debt. Also shown is the number of local governments, by type, in each county area in the Nation. This report also includes a description of local government structure in each State.

Number 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 directly elected by the voters in each county area in the Nation. This report also includes a tabular presentation of 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— -1 report (GC87(2))

Figures for the Nation, States, counties, and selected cities having a population of 25,000 or more, on numbers of realty parcels and amounts of assessed value distributed by major property use categories.

VOLUME 3. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT— 4 reports (GC87(3)1 to 4)

Number 1. Employment of Major Local Governments—Statistics on October 1987 employment and payrolls for all county governments; municipalities and northeast townships having 10,000 or more population, school systems having 5,000 or more enrollment, and special district governments having 100 or more full-time employees.

Number 2. Compendium of Public Employment—Employment and payroll data are shown by government function for the Nation, by States, and by type of government. Local government employment and payrolls are also summarized by county area.

Number 3. Labor-Management Relations—National and State-by-State statistics on the number of employees belonging to an employee organization, contractual agreements and employees covered, and employee bargaining units.

Number 4. Government Costs for Employee Benefits—A report providing statistics on State and local government costs for providing selected employee benefits. Data are presented by type of employee benefit, by State, and by type of government. Selected benefits include Federal Social Security, retirement,

unemployment insurance, disability insurance, life insurance, hospital/medical insurance, uniform and equipment allowances, bonuses and cash awards, and other benefits. The report also includes information on the number of current State and local government employees covered by Federal Social Security.

VOLUME 4. GOVERNMENT FINANCES— 6 reports (GC87(4)1 to 6)

Number 1. Finances of Public School Systems—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.

Number 2. Finances of Special Districts—Statistics on finances of special district governments by States and for selected large districts.

Number 3. Finances of County Governments—Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of county governments in summary for the Nation, by size group and State, and for all individual county governments.

Number 4. Finances of Municipal and Township Governments—Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of municipalities and townships in summary for the Nation, by size group and State, and for all individual municipalities and northeast townships with a population of 10,000 or more.

Number 5. Compendium of Government Finances—A summary of census findings on government finances for Federal, State, and local governments including derived data on per capita amounts and percentage distributions. Data are presented for the Nation, for State areas by type of government, and for local governments in each individual county area.

Number 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 200 or more members.

VOLUME 5. TOPICAL STUDIES— 4 reports (GC87(5)1 to 4)

Number 1. Historical Statistics on Government Finances and Employment—National data on government revenue, expenditure, and indebtedness, by Federal, State, and local levels of government, for selected years from 1902 to 1987. Also includes national figures on public employment from 1940.

Number 2. State Payments to Local Governments—Contains descriptions of programs for financial grants and reimbursements to local governments in each State and the amounts paid under each program. Also includes statistics on State intergovernmental expenditure by function and type of recipient government.

Number 3. Government Statistics for Puerto Rico—A summary of findings on the organization, employment, and finances of governments in Puerto Rico.

Number 4. Graphic Summary—A compilation of charts and maps first issued in other reports of the census.

VOLUME 6. GUIDE TO THE 1987 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS—1 report (GC87(6))

A compilation of samples of tables published in the 1987 Census of Governments report series.