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U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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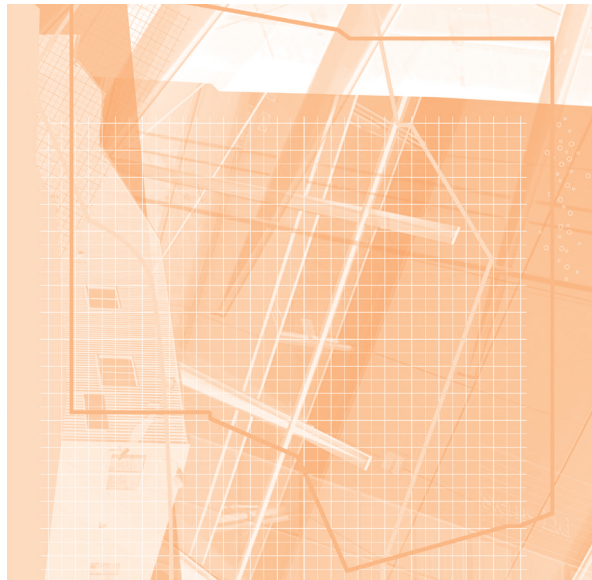
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Publication Program (Inside back cover)

Census of Governments

INTRODUCTION

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code, Section 161. This 2002 Census of Governments, similar to those taken since 1957, covers three major subject fields—government organization, public employment, and government finances.

Volume 1, No. 1, Government Organization, is the first volume of the 2002 Census of Governments to be released. This report contains the official counts of the number of state and local governments. It also includes tabulations of governments by state, type of government, size, and county location.

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

ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

This introductory text describes the nature of Census Bureau statistics on government organization. It also explains and notes the limitations of the data.

Following this introductory text are 18 statistical tables. Tables 1-5 provide summary data on the number of governments by type and state in 2002 and in prior census years.

Tables 6-15 provide data on the numbers and characteristics of specific types of governments: general-purpose governments (i.e., counties, municipalities, and towns or townships) in Tables 6-8, special district governments in Tables 9-11, and public school systems (both school district governments and dependent school systems) in Tables 12-15.

Table 16 gives the number of local governments in each of the 3,136 county or county-type geographic areas. Tables 17 and 18 provide information on E-Government activity by state and type of government and population-size groupings.

Following the tables is Appendix A, which contains definitions of various concepts used in this report, including definitions of the various types of governments. Appendix B contains a list of county-type areas without county governments.

The Individual State Descriptions, formerly found in Appendix A of this publication, will be published separately, in Volume 1, No. 2 of the 2002 Census of Governments series.

SCOPE

Governmental Units

There were 87,576 governmental units in the United States as of June 30, 2002. In addition to the federal government and the 50 state governments, there were 87,525 units of local government. Of these, 38,967 are general-purpose local governments—3,034 county governments, and 35,933 subcounty general-purpose governments (including 19,429 municipal governments and 16,504 town or township governments). The remainder, more than half the total number, are special-purpose local governments, including 13,506 school district governments and 35,052 special district governments. The total of 87,525 local governments in 2002 was only 72 more than that reported for the 1997 census. The number of county, township, and independent school district governments all declined slightly compared to 1997, while the number of municipalities negligibly increased. Special district governments again showed the greatest volatility from the 1997 census, increasing 1.1 percent over the 5-year period.

The following paragraphs summarize the characteristics for each of the five major types of local governments. See Criteria for Classifying Governments, under the Basic Concepts section, for a statement of the criteria used for the classification of governments in census statistics on governments.

County Governments

Organized county governments are found throughout the nation except in Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and limited portions of other states where certain county areas lack a distinct county government (see Appendix B for a listing of county-type areas without county government). In Louisiana, the county governments are officially designated as parish governments, and the borough governments in Alaska resemble county governments in other states. Both are classified as county governments for census statistics on governments.

Not all geographic areas known as counties have county governments. Where municipal and county governments

have been consolidated, or substantially merged, the composite units are counted as municipal governments in census statistics on governments. Moreover, the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis are outside the areas of adjacent counties, and a similar situation exists among 39 independent cities in Virginia. Since these exceptional areas also include New York City, Philadelphia, and several other of the most populous cities (or composite city-counties) in the nation, more than 10 percent of the total United States population is not served by a county government.

The number of county governments per state ranges widely, from the Texas total of 254 down to fewer than 20 in several states.

There are 201 county governments, located in 40 states, that serve populations of at least 250,000. These 201 county governments account for 56.5 percent of the population served by all county governments in the nation. The overwhelming majority of county governments (71.8 percent) each serve fewer than 50,000 persons, and the 671 counties that serve fewer than 10,000 inhabitants each serve altogether only 3.7 million persons. The number of county governments in each state, by population size group, appears in Table 6.

The average population served by a county government is about 83,075, but Loving County, Texas had only 67 inhabitants in 2000, while Los Angeles County, California had more than 9.5 million.

Municipal and Township Governments

The 35,933 subcounty general-purpose governments enumerated in 2002 include 19,429 municipal governments and 16,504 town or township governments. A breakdown by state between municipal and township governments appears in Table 3. These two types of governments are distinguished primarily by the historical circumstances surrounding their incorporation. In many states, most notably in the Northeast, municipal and township governments have similar powers and perform similar functions. The scope of governmental services provided by these two types of governments varies widely from one state to another, and even within the same state.

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

The number of municipal governments per state varies widely. Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas each has more than 1,000, while at the other extreme, there are 8 states with fewer than 50 municipal governments each: Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Six of these eight states are in New England, where a town government often provides urban services provided by municipal governments in other states.

In the United States, more than 174 million people live in areas with municipal governments, and about 76 million of these municipal residents live in cities of at least 100,000 population. Slightly less than one-half of all municipalities have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. However, these small municipalities account for only 2.2 percent of the total population served by municipal governments. The number of municipal governments in each state, by population size group, appears in Table 7.

The 19,429 municipal governments reported in 2002 reflect an increase of 57 since 1997. Changes by state ranged from a decrease of 10 in Kentucky to a gain of 19 in Texas. More than one half of the total gain of 57 occurred in 3 states: Florida, Texas, and North Carolina. Most of the increase is the result of new incorporations.

The term “town or township governments” is applied here to 16,504 organized governments located in the following 20 states in the Northeast and the Midwest:

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

This category includes governmental 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 townships in other areas. In Minnesota, the terms “town” and “township” are used interchangeably with regard to township governments. Although towns in the six New England states and New York, and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are legally termed municipal corporations, perform municipal-type functions, and frequently serve densely populated urban areas, they have no necessary relation to concentration of population, and are thus counted for census purposes as town or township governments.

Excluded from this count of town or township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have

absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. Also excluded are the townships in Iowa, which are not counted as separate governments, but are classified as subordinate agencies of county governments.

Of the 16,504 town or township governments in the United States, only 1,179 (7.1 percent) had as many as 10,000 inhabitants in 2000 and 52.4 percent of all towns or townships had fewer than 1,000 inhabitants. The number of town or township governments in each state, by population-size group, appears in Table 7.

Consistent with past intercensal periods, there was a small decrease in the number of town or township governments from 16,629 in 1997 to 16,504 in 2002. Nearly all of the decline in numbers of town or township governments since 1997 occurred in the Midwest.

Only one state, Indiana, has township governments covering all its area and population. In six states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin), operating towns or townships comprise all territory other than that served by municipalities. The same is true for Maine, except for unorganized territory that lacks any local government. Of the remaining 12 town or township states, there are 10 where this type of government occurs only in certain county or county-type geographic areas as of early 2002: Illinois, in 85 of the 102 county-type areas; Kansas, in 95 of 105; Minnesota, in 85 of 87; Missouri, in 22 of 115; Nebraska, in 27 of 93; North Dakota in 48 of 53; Pennsylvania, in 66 of 67; South Dakota, in 52 of 66; and Wisconsin, in 71 of 72. In New York, town governments exist in each county outside New York City.

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

Special District Governments

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

Special district governments provide specific services that are not being supplied by existing general-purpose governments. Most perform a single function, but, in some

instances, their enabling legislation allows them to provide several, usually related, types of services. The services provided by these districts range from such basic social needs as hospitals and fire protection to the less conspicuous tasks of mosquito abatement and upkeep of cemeteries. The number of special district governments in each state, by function performed, appears in Table 9.

The Census Bureau classification of special district governments covers a wide variety of entities, most of which are officially called districts or authorities. Not all public agencies so termed, however, represent separate governments. Many entities that carry the designation district or authority are, by law, so closely related to county, municipal, town or township, or state governments that they are classified as subordinate agencies of those governments in census statistics on governments, and are not counted as separate special district governments.

In order to be counted as a special district government, rather than be classified as a subordinate agency, an entity must possess three attributes: existence as an organized entity, governmental character, and substantial autonomy. See *Criteria for Classifying Governments*, for an explanation of the criteria for determining whether an entity is counted as a separate government. The subsequent publication, Volume 1, No. 2, *Individual State Descriptions*, explains how these criteria were applied, including a summary description in each state of legally authorized special district governments. The publication also lists in each state various statutory authorities, commissions, corporations, and other forms of organizations that have certain governmental characteristics, but are subject by law to administrative or fiscal control by the state or by independent local governments, and are, therefore, classified as subordinate agencies of those governments.

Special district governments rose in number to a total of 35,052, an increase of 369, or 1.1 percent, since the 1997 Census of Governments. This small growth over the past 5 years on top of a 9.9 percent rise between 1992 and 1997, and a 10.4 percent rise between 1982 and 1992 reflects the continuing public demand for the provision of specialized services either not offered or not performed by existing governments. Since most special districts perform only one function, or a very limited number of functions, their establishment allows a greater degree of concentrated effort in providing services. As shown in Table 5, the number of special district governments reported in 2002 is almost three times the number of special district governments reported in 1952.

The creation of special districts often reflects financial considerations. As new programs are initiated, or new services are required, the establishment of special districts may eliminate the need to increase the burden on general-purpose governments, which may be unable to meet the fiscal requirements necessary to implement these new

programs. Debt and tax limitations are further stimulants for creating special districts for raising both capital construction and operating expenditure funds.

The number of special district governments varies considerably among the states, and has only a weak relationship to population size. The following 11 states, each having at least 1,000 special district governments, account for more than half of all such local governments: California (2,830), Colorado (1,414), Illinois (3,145), Indiana (1,125), Kansas (1,533), Missouri (1,514), Nebraska (1,146), New York (1,135), Pennsylvania (1,885), Texas (2,245), and Washington (1,173). Four state or state-equivalent areas contained fewer than 50 special district governments each: Alaska (14), District of Columbia (1), Hawaii (15), and Louisiana (45).

Of the 35,052 special district governments reported in 2002, over 90 percent performed a single function. More than 36 percent of all special district governments perform functions related to natural resources, such as drainage and flood control, irrigation, and soil and water conservation. The next most frequent function performed by such units is fire protection followed by housing and community development, and sewerage. A variety of functions account for the remaining number of special district governments. Most of the units recognized as multiple-function in nature involve some combination of water supply with other services, most commonly sewerage services. A total of 5,011 special district governments (14.3 percent) provide water supply either as the sole function or as one of a combination of functions.

School District Governments and Public School Systems

Public school systems provide or support elementary, secondary, and/or postsecondary education services. Of the 15,014 public school systems in the United States in 2002, only the 13,506 that are independent school districts are included in the count of governments. The 1,508 dependent public school systems are classified as agencies of other governments. State, county, municipal, and town or township dependent systems are not counted as separate governments. The number of public school systems in each state, by type of organization, appears in Table 12.

Because of the variety of state legislative provisions for the administration and operation of public schools, marked diversity is found in school organization throughout the United States. There were 31 states providing for public schools solely through independent school districts in 2002. This independent district arrangement, which prevails in most parts of the country, is practically universal in the western states.

A mixed situation is found in 15 states, with the public schools that provide elementary and secondary education operated in some areas by independent school districts

and elsewhere by a county, municipal, town or township, or state government. In the District of Columbia and in four states (Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland, and North Carolina), there are no independent school districts; all public schools in those jurisdictions are administered by systems that are agencies of the county, municipal, or state government.

Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Texas each have one or more state-dependent elementary-secondary public school systems. The 19 state-dependent public school systems in Alaska serve sparsely-populated areas not served by borough or city school systems. All public schools in Hawaii are administered directly as part of the state government, but, in Maine, this arrangement applies only to one sparsely populated area.

Public school systems operating as dependent agencies of county governments appear mostly in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, which contain nearly two-thirds of all county-dependent systems. However, California has 59 county-dependent systems and New Jersey 50. Other states with public school systems operating as dependent agencies of county governments are Alaska (13), Arizona (14), Maryland (38), Massachusetts (2), Mississippi (3), New Hampshire (1), New York (25), and Wisconsin (2). Systems dependent on town or township governments are found only in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. There are public school systems operated by municipal governments in each of 13 states, but in most of these states, some other pattern predominates. In the District of Columbia all public schools are operated by a municipally dependent system.

The decrease in the number of school district governments reported since 1997 reflects a continued decline over the past 50 years, primarily as a result of school district consolidation and reorganization. Most of this decrease occurred among single-school and nonoperating school districts. As shown in Table 5, the number of school district governments in 2002 is approximately one fifth of the total in 1952. Nebraska, declining by 106, California and Oregon, declining by 22, and Minnesota declining by 15 accounted for 75 percent of the decrease in school districts since 1997. An additional 14 states had decreases ranging from 1 to 11. There was either no change or an increase in the total number of school districts in 32 states.

California and Texas, each of which had more than 1,000 school district governments, accounted for almost 16 percent of all school district governments in the nation. The number of states having at least 1,000 school district governments decreased from 25 in 1942 to 20 in 1952, 15 in 1962, 4 in 1972 and 1982, 3 in 1987, and 2 in 1997 and 2002.

There are 641 higher education institutions operated by local public school systems. Of these, 489 are operated by

independent school districts and 152 are associated with county or municipal governments. Most of the 641 institutions provide advanced education only at the junior college level. In addition, every state has one or more state-operated institutions of higher education, but these are not included in the tables of this report.

BASIC CONCEPTS

Criteria for Classifying Governments

Census statistics on governments are designed to account for the totality of public sector activity without omission or duplication. Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the federal and state governments, the Census Bureau recognizes five basic types of local governments. Three of these are general-purpose governments: county, municipal, and township governments. The other two types are special-purpose governments: school district governments and special district governments.

County, municipal, and township governments are readily recognized and generally present no serious problem of classification. However, legislative provisions for school district and special district governments are diverse. Numerous single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities, which have varying degrees of autonomy, exist in the United States. The basic pattern of these entities varies widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local governments within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count governments, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that exist. The discussion below sets forth the definitions and criteria that the Census Bureau has used in classifying and counting governments for this report. A summary definition is as follows:

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be counted as a government, an entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in the foregoing definition: existence as an organized entity, governmental character, and substantial autonomy. Some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes are described below.

Existence as an Organized Entity

Evidence of this attribute is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some

corporate powers, such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and similar provisions.

Designation of a class of governments in law as municipal corporations, public corporations, bodies corporate and politic, and the like, indicates that such units are organized entities. However, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations do have sufficient powers to be counted as governments.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former government has ceased to operate (i.e., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers at present) it is not counted as an active government.

Governmental Character

This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entity having power to levy taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence about them does not preclude a class of units from being recognized as having governmental character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some special district governments that have no taxing powers and provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately are counted as local governments because of provisions regarding their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy

This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government.

Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the governing body of the entity. Accordingly, a public agency is counted as an independent government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body

is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government(s).¹

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore not counted as governments, but are classified as dependent agencies of another government, where one or more of the following characteristics is present:

1. Control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.
2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.
3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.
4. Requirement for approval of agency plans by the creating government.
5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.
6. Dependence of an agency for all or a substantial part of its revenue on appropriations or allocations made at the discretion of another state, county, municipal, township, school district, or special district government.
7. Provision for the review and the detailed modification of agency budgets by another local government. However, county review of agency budgets in connection with statutory limitations on tax rates is not, by itself, sufficient to establish lack of fiscal autonomy.

Other Factors

Application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, but the variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly some

¹Exceptions to strict application of these tests of autonomy have been made in a few instances, i.e., some joint exercise of powers agencies in California, public building commissions in Illinois, school building corporations in Indiana, joint agencies for electric power generation and many transmission in Louisiana; certain New Jersey authorities; and municipal authorities in Pennsylvania. These exceptions have been indicated mainly by the difficult problems which the dependent-agency approach involved in these instances for the development of reliable statistics on local government finances. In cases where an operating local government coterminous with a minor civil division is designated as a town (in the six New England states, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin) or a township (in other states), it is counted as a township government rather than as a municipal government. However, if a municipal government is consolidated with a township government, the consolidated government is counted only once as a municipal government.

of the resultant shadings of autonomy leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not, and (2) the effect of the decision on collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Noncritical Characteristics

In addition to the essential characteristics described above, there are other common attributes that are not essential for the identification of governments. Among such noncritical attributes are geographical area, population, taxing power, and internal uniformity of taxation and services.

Most governments, but not all, serve and operate primarily within a specific geographical area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute, but at best can be associated only with an area unrelated to a specific population concentration. An example is a special district government providing toll road and bridge facilities. Even those governments which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities or provide services on one basis or another to residents of a joining territory.

Most governments have the authority to levy taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential attribute. Even for those governments that have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory. Moreover, subordinate districts are sometimes provided for, with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, resulting in differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Governmental Functions

Whereas the courts distinguish between governmental and proprietary functions in determining the liability of governments for tort claims, census statistics on governments do not make any distinction between governmental and proprietary functions. Thus, census statistics on governments include many functions or activities that are also widely performed by private firms, if the entity in question is administered by officers who are popularly elected or are selected by public officials, or if the entity is subject to public accountability.

Examples of functions performed by special district governments are listed in Appendix A.

Dependent Agencies

A critical element in defining a government is identifying the full range of its activities and dependent agencies. The latter include a wide variety of activities: school systems, universities, utilities, toll highways, hospitals, etc. The usual standards for determining dependency are enumerated above, under Substantial Autonomy.

Contrasting examples of the existence of dependent agencies are found in New York City and Chicago. Almost all local government services in New York City are classified as part of the city government (the school system, several libraries, transit, and so forth). There are more than 100 dependent agencies in New York City alone. By contrast, many of these services in Chicago are classified as functions of independent school district or special district governments.

Examples of dependent agencies in each state appear in the subsequent publication, Volume 1, Number 2, Individual State Descriptions, under the heading, Subordinate Agencies and Areas.

RELATION TO OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS AND LISTINGS

Local Areas for Population Statistics

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

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

The count of municipal governments in this report generally corresponds to the incorporated places that are recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics. However, it excludes places that had no municipal government in operation as of June 30, 2002.

Those areas that are designated as minor civil divisions for population statistics are counted as municipal or township governments only if they had an operating municipal or township government as of June 30, 2002. Many township areas do not have operating township governments.

Local Education Agencies

The number of public school systems shown in this volume generally corresponds to counts of local education agencies in reports by state offices of education and presented in published reports by the National Center for

Education Statistics, with the exception of privately operated charter schools, and certain administrative and other education activities that do not meet Census Bureau classification criteria for school district governments or dependent public school systems.

Taxing Areas

The count of governments reported in this volume may differ materially from the number of taxing units or taxing areas as reported by official agencies in some states, for two reasons. First, not all special district governments, as counted in this report, are legally authorized to levy taxes, and those without such power would be properly excluded from any list of taxing units. Second, in some states, there are legal provisions for subordinate districts of counties or of other types of governments within which supplementary property taxes can be imposed to finance particular types of improvements or governmental services. In such instances, the number of taxing areas would exceed the number of governments as defined for this report.

County-Subordinate Taxing Areas

In many states, county governments are authorized by law to establish taxing areas to provide specific improvements or services within a defined area that individually serves a portion rather than all of a county and to levy a tax on the assessed value of the property within the area to pay for such improvements or services. These county subordinate taxing areas are not counted as separate governments.

In numerous instances, these special taxing areas have been developed to supply urban-type services (such as water or sewer facilities, fire protection, streets, or street lighting) for unincorporated urban fringe portions of particular counties. However, a similar subcounty device is also used in some states to provide services to rural areas, particularly for road construction and maintenance; many of the taxing areas in Illinois, Mississippi, and Texas are of this nature. Similarly, the townships in Iowa have such limited discretion in the conduct of their affairs that they are classified as county government agencies rather than as independent governments. The county-dependent public school systems in North Carolina that serve less than a county-wide area are also classified as county-subordinate taxing areas, and are not counted as governments.

In the subsequent Census of Governments publication, Volume 1, No. 2, Individual State Descriptions, which describes local government structure in each state, each class of county agencies recognized for this report as a special taxing area, is listed under Subordinate Agencies and Areas and marked with a bullet.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN COUNTY AREAS

Table 16 provides statistics on local governments and public school systems for each of the 3,136 county or

county-type geographic areas in the United States.² An explanation of the difference between the number of county governments and the total number of county or county-type geographic areas appears in Appendix B.

E-GOVERNMENT

Tables 17 and 18 present counts of governments reporting an official Web site and/or the ability of citizens to interact with the government through computer-based systems, such as e-mail or the Internet. The data are displayed by state and type of government, and by population size.

SOURCES OF DATA

The Government Organization phase of the 2002 Census of Governments consisted of two major activities: (1) research to update the universe list of local governments; and (2) a Local Government Directory Survey of all governments on the updated list. These activities are described in detail below.

Updating the Universe List of Local Governments

The universe list of governments is a master file (named the Governments Integrated Directory) that shows for each governmental unit its name, unique identification code, county location, mailing address, and selected characteristics. The universe list is used as the mail and control file for all phases of the Census of Governments. It is also used as the basis for selecting samples of governments for surveys conducted in the years between censuses.

The universe list is updated periodically to add newly established units that meet Census Bureau criteria for independent governments, and to delete dissolved or inactive units. A governmental unit is considered inactive if it has no activity, receives no revenue, and has no officers currently. The procedures used to update the universe list for the 2002 Census of Governments varied according to the type of government.

General-Purpose Governments

The universe list of county, municipal, and township governments was continuously updated since the 1997 census as these units of governments became established, dissolved, or reorganized. Decisions to add or delete a county, municipal, or township government are made on

²Kalawao County, Hawaii is a county-equivalent areas with no local governments of any kind. The counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond in New York are substantially consolidated with the city of New York for governmental purposes, and are not counted as separate county governments in census statistics on governments.

the basis of information obtained through the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey, conducted by the Geography Division of the Census Bureau.

Public School Systems

The universe list of public school systems, including both independent school district governments and dependent school systems, was updated for the 2002 census using the directory file of local education agencies maintained by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Discrepancies between the two files were examined and the universe list was revised as necessary following Census Bureau classification criteria.

Special District Governments

The process of updating the universe list of special district governments involved several steps as follows: review of state legislation enacted since 1997 creating or authorizing various types of special district governments; review of published federal, state, and private sources that list public corporations (e.g., Mergent's Municipal and Government Manual; the Bond Buyer, etc.); and a mail survey of individual county clerks requesting review of the list of special district governments in their respective counties.

2002 Local Government Directory Survey

Following the update of the universe list of governments, a Local Government Directory Survey was conducted, in which all local governments were surveyed for the following purposes: to identify and delete inactive units; to identify file duplicates and units that were dependent on (i.e., part of) other governments; to update and verify the mailing addresses of governments; to produce the official count of state and local government units in the United States as displayed in this volume of the census; and to obtain descriptive information on the basic characteristics of governments for presentation in this volume and for later use in selecting survey samples.

The survey was also used to obtain data on the area served by each special district and public school system, and on the delivery of services by general-purpose and special district governments. and on the delivery of services by general-purpose and special district governments.

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

Survey Coverage

The 2002 Local Government Directory Survey covered all county, municipal, town or township, school district, and special district governments that met the Census Bureau criteria for independent governments. The survey also

covered dependent public school systems. An explanation of these classification criteria appears earlier in this Introduction, under Criteria for Classifying Governments.

Survey Period

The counts of local governments reflect those in operation on June 30, 2002. The survey was conducted over a 6-month period beginning in November 2001. The final response rate was 70.3 percent.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

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

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

1. Review of questionnaires for completeness and accuracy—all questionnaires received were subjected to intensive review of each data item, including clerical and computer checks for internal consistency (agreement of information from one item to another) and external consistency (agreement of the data with other sources or previously reported data).
2. Review of tabulated data—final data were compared with data from the previous census to verify the reasonableness of each item; significant differences were verified or reconciled where necessary.

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

NONRESPONSE

The 26,010 local governments that did not respond to the 2002 Local Government Directory Survey accounted for 29.7 percent of all local governments. Rates of nonresponse, by type of local government, were as follows:

Type of government	Total	Non-respondent	Percent nonresponse
Local governments	87,525	26,010	29.7
County	3,034	747	24.6
Municipal	19,429	4,027	20.7
Town or township	16,504	5,409	32.8
School district	13,506	2,153	15.9
Special district	35,052	13,674	39.0

These nonresponse rates indicate only that no reply was received for this survey. The Census Bureau attempted, however, to confirm the “active” status of each nonrespondent local government as of June 30, 2002, by researching published state directories of these governments and by performing cross reference checks to findings from the Census Bureau’s Boundary and Annexation Survey.

Multiple efforts were used to confirm the “active” status of nonrespondent special district governments. One effort involved a review of special district lists by individual county clerks to identify any districts within their jurisdiction that were not active as of June 30, 2002. Additionally, Census Bureau staff reviewed and researched (1) available published or unpublished state listings of special districts, (2) national directories of selected “functional” organizations (e.g., hospitals, public housing authorities, transit authorities, etc.), and (3) any unique sources identified by the Census Bureau personnel. Whenever these efforts produced convincing evidence that a particular special district was no longer “active,” the district was removed from the final count of active special district governments. Because county clerks were sometimes unable to comply with the Census Bureau’s request to identify inactive special district governments, and no alternative lists, directories, or other sources were available for research, some of the “nonrespondent” special districts were retained in the final count because there was no conclusive evidence available to indicate that they were inactive as of June 30, 2002.

For a small number of individual items, item nonresponse was supplemented from other internal sources of information. County area information maintained continually in the Governments Integrated Directory system was used to supplement the area-served item for special districts and schools. Similarly, nonrespondents to the E-Government question that asked whether the government had its central activity information available on an Internet Web site was set to yes if there was a Web site already indicated within the Directory. Finally, the property tax and nonproperty tax items in the special district data were supplemented using tax revenue information reported in the public finance survey phase of the 1997 Census of Governments.

Changes in Classification

Since the 1997 Census of Governments, some governments have been reclassified on the basis of: (1) changes in the legal provisions governing their operation; (2) new information; or (3) the need to reflect the realities of existing fiscal arrangements in order to account for all governmental activities in statistical reporting. These classification changes should be taken into consideration when analyzing changes in the number of governments over time. Some of the more significant changes are listed below, along with the number of units reclassified (these changes will also be listed in Volume 1, No. 2, Individual State Descriptions):

Special district governments:

California—Various entities, primarily financing authorities, public improvement corporations, and public facilities corporations, counted as special district governments in the 1997 Census of Governments, have been reclassified as subordinate activities of other governments (219).

Maryland—Drainage associations and community benefit districts, counted as special district governments in the 1997 Census of Governments, have been reclassified as subordinate activities of county governments (187).

Utah—Special service districts, counted as special district governments in the 1997 Census of Governments, have been reclassified as subordinate activities of county and municipal governments (102).

Population Data

The population data used in this report are as of April 1, 2000.

Interarea Comparisons

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

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

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

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

The number of governments in each county or county-type geographic area, presented in Table 16, represents all local governments located entirely or primarily within each particular county-type area. It should be noted that the residents of a particular governmental jurisdiction or even an entire county might not be the only beneficiaries of local government operations in the area. For example, public hospitals or solid waste processing facilities located in one county area may provide service to a wider area.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Copies of Volume 1, No. 1, Government Organization, and subsequent volumes of the 2002 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. All reports from the 2002 Census of Governments will also be available in electronic format on the Internet at www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html. For details, contact the Governments Division, Census Bureau, Washington DC 20233, or telephone 1-800-242-2184.

Table 1. Government Units by State: Census Years 1942 to 2002

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

Geographic area	Federal, state, and local government units											
	2002	1997	1992	1987	1982	1977	1972	1967	1962	1957 ¹	1952 ¹	1942 ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States²	87,576	87,504	85,006	83,237	81,831	79,913	78,269	81,299	91,236	102,392	116,807	155,116
Alabama	1,172	1,132	1,122	1,054	1,019	950	876	797	733	617	548	511
Alaska	176	176	175	173	157	151	121	62	57	42	49	—
Arizona	639	638	591	577	453	421	407	395	379	367	367	499
Arkansas	1,589	1,517	1,447	1,397	1,425	1,347	1,284	1,253	1,209	1,127	1,089	3,705
California	4,410	4,608	4,393	4,332	4,103	3,807	3,820	3,865	4,023	3,879	3,764	4,149
Colorado	1,929	1,870	1,761	1,594	1,545	1,460	1,320	1,253	1,194	1,666	1,953	2,358
Connecticut	581	584	564	478	480	435	429	414	399	384	363	349
Delaware	340	337	276	282	218	211	159	171	208	132	108	70
District of Columbia	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Florida	1,192	1,082	1,014	966	970	912	866	828	765	672	617	503
Georgia	1,449	1,345	1,298	1,287	1,269	1,264	1,244	1,204	1,219	1,121	976	946
Hawaii	20	20	21	19	19	20	20	20	21	22	15	—
Idaho	1,159	1,148	1,087	1,066	1,019	973	902	872	835	843	938	1,666
Illinois	6,904	6,836	6,723	6,628	6,468	6,621	6,386	6,454	6,453	6,510	7,723	15,854
Indiana	3,086	3,199	2,899	2,807	2,866	2,855	2,793	2,670	3,092	2,989	3,050	3,043
Iowa	1,976	1,877	1,881	1,878	1,872	1,853	1,819	1,803	2,643	4,906	5,857	7,519
Kansas	3,888	3,951	3,892	3,804	3,796	3,726	3,716	3,669	5,411	6,214	6,933	11,115
Kentucky	1,440	1,367	1,321	1,304	1,242	1,184	1,136	953	873	822	796	771
Louisiana	474	468	459	453	469	459	835	734	629	584	489	523
Maine	827	833	797	801	807	780	715	699	659	645	664	584
Maryland	266	421	402	402	440	427	404	362	352	328	328	207
Massachusetts	842	862	844	837	799	767	683	655	587	573	584	409
Michigan	2,805	2,776	2,722	2,700	2,644	2,634	2,650	2,904	3,817	5,160	6,766	8,106
Minnesota	3,483	3,502	3,580	3,556	3,530	3,438	3,396	4,185	5,213	6,298	9,026	10,398
Mississippi	1,001	937	870	854	859	836	797	784	773	672	693	1,792
Missouri	3,423	3,417	3,310	3,148	3,118	2,938	2,808	2,918	3,727	5,307	7,002	10,740
Montana	1,128	1,145	1,276	1,244	1,030	959	993	1,104	1,388	1,503	1,598	2,175
Nebraska	2,792	2,895	2,924	3,153	3,325	3,486	3,562	4,392	5,125	6,658	7,981	8,307
Nevada	211	206	208	198	185	183	185	147	137	110	243	163
New Hampshire	560	576	528	525	518	507	500	516	551	545	551	546
New Jersey	1,413	1,422	1,513	1,626	1,592	1,518	1,457	1,422	1,396	1,217	1,151	1,143
New Mexico	859	882	342	332	320	314	310	308	306	317	289	225
New York	3,421	3,414	3,299	3,303	3,250	3,310	3,307	3,486	3,803	4,189	5,483	8,339
North Carolina	961	953	938	917	906	875	803	753	676	624	608	603
North Dakota	2,736	2,759	2,765	2,788	2,796	2,708	2,727	2,758	3,029	3,968	3,968	4,066
Ohio	3,637	3,598	3,524	3,378	3,394	3,286	3,260	3,284	3,359	3,667	3,936	4,021
Oklahoma	1,799	1,800	1,795	1,803	1,703	1,676	1,684	1,774	1,960	2,332	2,771	5,100
Oregon	1,440	1,494	1,451	1,503	1,455	1,448	1,447	1,457	1,470	1,526	1,723	2,332
Pennsylvania	5,032	5,071	5,159	4,957	5,199	5,247	4,936	4,999	6,202	5,073	5,156	5,263
Rhode Island	119	120	126	126	123	121	116	110	98	91	89	54
South Carolina	702	717	698	708	646	586	584	562	553	503	413	2,057
South Dakota	1,867	1,811	1,786	1,763	1,768	1,728	1,771	3,511	4,464	4,808	4,917	4,919
Tennessee	931	941	924	905	914	906	882	792	658	560	435	328
Texas	4,785	4,701	4,792	4,416	4,181	3,884	3,625	3,447	3,328	3,485	3,963	7,360
Utah	606	684	627	531	505	493	460	446	424	398	385	303
Vermont	734	692	682	674	665	648	659	657	425	409	414	398
Virginia	522	484	455	431	408	390	386	374	381	367	366	323
Washington	1,788	1,813	1,761	1,780	1,735	1,667	1,683	1,653	1,647	1,577	1,539	1,906
West Virginia	687	705	692	631	634	596	509	456	390	362	350	326
Wisconsin	3,049	3,060	2,739	2,720	2,593	2,519	2,449	2,491	3,727	5,731	7,258	8,508
Wyoming	723	655	550	425	396	386	384	473	465	489	519	531

— Represents zero.

¹Counts for Alaska and Hawaii territories are included in 1957 and 1952, but are not available for 1942.

²Total include the federal government and the 50 state governments. For counts of local governments by state, see Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Summary of County-Type Areas by Number of Governments and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Local governments	Number of local governments in county-type areas							Average number of local governments per county area ¹
		Total	100 or more	50 to 99	25 to 49	10 to 24	5 to 9	Less than 5	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
United States	87,525	3,136	85	383	801	1,119	553	195	27.9
Alabama	1,171	67	—	1	10	53	3	—	17.5
Alaska	175	27	—	—	—	5	9	13	6.5
Arizona	638	15	1	3	6	5	—	—	42.5
Arkansas	1,588	75	1	2	14	52	6	—	21.2
California	4,409	58	13	23	17	3	2	—	76
Colorado	1,928	64	3	6	19	29	5	2	30.1
Connecticut	580	8	1	6	1	—	—	—	72.5
Delaware	339	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	113
District of Columbia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Florida	1,191	67	—	3	12	27	21	4	17.8
Georgia	1,448	159	—	—	1	56	91	11	9.1
Hawaii	19	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	4.8
Idaho	1,158	44	—	2	16	24	2	—	26.3
Illinois	6,903	102	19	38	33	11	1	—	67.7
Indiana	3,085	92	—	12	60	19	1	—	33.5
Iowa	1,975	99	—	1	22	72	4	—	19.9
Kansas	3,887	105	—	22	51	27	5	—	37
Kentucky	1,439	120	1	—	4	67	47	1	12
Louisiana	473	64	—	—	—	15	36	13	7.4
Maine	826	16	1	8	6	1	—	—	51.6
Maryland	265	24	—	—	2	10	9	3	11
Massachusetts	841	14	2	6	3	2	—	1	60.1
Michigan	2,804	83	—	14	44	23	2	—	33.8
Minnesota	3,482	87	2	16	56	11	2	—	40
Mississippi	1,000	82	—	1	2	48	28	3	12.2
Missouri	3,422	115	1	14	48	47	5	—	29.8
Montana	1,127	56	—	2	13	31	9	1	20.1
Nebraska	2,791	93	2	11	33	35	11	1	30
Nevada	210	17	—	2	2	6	7	2	12.4
New Hampshire	559	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	55.9
New Jersey	1,412	21	5	8	7	1	—	—	67.2
New Mexico	858	33	1	4	5	15	7	1	26
New York	3,420	58	6	22	23	6	—	1	59
North Carolina	960	100	—	—	2	41	44	13	9.6
North Dakota	2,735	53	2	25	20	4	2	—	51.6
Ohio	3,636	88	1	17	65	5	—	—	41.3
Oklahoma	1,798	77	—	—	27	48	2	—	23.4
Oregon	1,439	36	—	9	17	9	1	—	40
Pennsylvania	5,031	67	16	32	12	7	—	—	75.1
Rhode Island	118	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	23.6
South Carolina	701	46	—	1	5	27	13	—	15.2
South Dakota	1,866	66	—	9	28	17	8	4	28.3
Tennessee	930	95	—	—	—	49	37	9	9.8
Texas	4,784	254	3	12	23	130	77	9	18.8
Utah	605	29	—	2	5	18	4	—	20.9
Vermont	733	14	—	8	5	1	—	—	52.4
Virginia	521	134	—	—	—	7	30	97	3.9
Washington	1,787	39	1	12	19	6	1	—	45.8
West Virginia	686	55	—	—	4	31	17	3	12.5
Wisconsin	3,048	72	1	20	43	7	—	1	42.3
Wyoming	722	23	—	4	10	9	—	—	31.4

— Represents zero.

¹For number of governments in each county area, see Table 20.

Table 3. Local Governments and Public School Systems by Type and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	General purpose						Special purpose				
	Total	Total	County ¹	Subcounty			Total	Special districts	Public school systems		
				Total	Municipal	Town or township			Total	School districts	Dependent public school systems ²
United States	87,525	38,967	3,034	35,933	19,429	16,504	48,558	35,052	15,014	13,506	1,508
Alabama	1,171	518	67	451	451	—	653	525	128	128	—
Alaska	175	161	12	149	149	—	14	14	54	—	54
Arizona	638	102	15	87	87	—	536	305	245	231	14
Arkansas	1,588	574	75	499	499	—	1,014	704	310	310	—
California	4,409	532	57	475	475	—	3,877	2,830	1,107	1,047	60
Colorado	1,928	332	62	270	270	—	1,596	1,414	182	182	—
Connecticut	580	179	—	179	30	149	401	384	166	17	149
Delaware	339	60	3	57	57	—	279	260	19	19	—
District of Columbia	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	2
Florida	1,191	470	66	404	404	—	721	626	95	95	—
Georgia	1,448	687	156	531	531	—	761	581	180	180	—
Hawaii	19	4	3	1	1	—	15	15	1	—	1
Idaho	1,158	244	44	200	200	—	914	798	116	116	—
Illinois	6,903	2,824	102	2,722	1,291	1,431	4,079	3,145	934	934	—
Indiana	3,085	1,666	91	1,575	567	1,008	1,419	1,125	294	294	—
Iowa	1,975	1,047	99	948	948	—	928	542	386	386	—
Kansas	3,887	2,030	104	1,926	627	1,299	1,857	1,533	324	324	—
Kentucky	1,439	543	119	424	424	—	896	720	176	176	—
Louisiana	473	362	60	302	302	—	111	45	66	66	—
Maine	826	505	16	489	22	467	321	222	295	99	196
Maryland	265	180	23	157	157	—	85	85	39	—	39
Massachusetts	841	356	5	351	45	306	485	403	330	82	248
Michigan	2,804	1,858	83	1,775	533	1,242	946	366	739	580	159
Minnesota	3,482	2,734	87	2,647	854	1,793	748	403	345	345	—
Mississippi	1,000	378	82	296	296	—	622	458	167	164	3
Missouri	3,422	1,372	114	1,258	946	312	2,050	1,514	536	536	—
Montana	1,127	183	54	129	129	—	944	592	352	352	—
Nebraska	2,791	1,070	93	977	531	446	1,721	1,146	575	575	—
Nevada	210	35	16	19	19	—	175	158	17	17	—
New Hampshire	559	244	10	234	13	221	315	148	177	167	10
New Jersey	1,412	587	21	566	324	242	825	276	624	549	75
New Mexico	858	134	33	101	101	—	724	628	96	96	—
New York	3,420	1,602	57	1,545	616	929	1,818	1,135	715	683	32
North Carolina	960	641	100	541	541	—	319	319	175	—	175
North Dakota	2,735	1,745	53	1,692	360	1,332	990	764	226	226	—
Ohio	3,636	2,338	88	2,250	942	1,308	1,298	631	667	667	—
Oklahoma	1,798	667	77	590	590	—	1,131	560	571	571	—
Oregon	1,439	276	36	240	240	—	1,163	927	236	236	—
Pennsylvania	5,031	2,630	66	2,564	1,018	1,546	2,401	1,885	516	516	—
Rhode Island	118	39	—	39	8	31	79	75	36	4	32
South Carolina	701	315	46	269	269	—	386	301	85	85	—
South Dakota	1,866	1,314	66	1,248	308	940	552	376	176	176	—
Tennessee	930	441	92	349	349	—	489	475	138	14	124
Texas	4,784	1,450	254	1,196	1,196	—	3,334	2,245	1,090	1,089	1
Utah	605	265	29	236	236	—	340	300	40	40	—
Vermont	733	298	14	284	47	237	435	152	283	283	—
Virginia	521	324	95	229	229	—	197	196	133	1	132
Washington	1,787	318	39	279	279	—	1,469	1,173	296	296	—
West Virginia	686	289	55	234	234	—	397	342	55	55	—
Wisconsin	3,048	1,922	72	1,850	585	1,265	1,126	684	444	442	2
Wyoming	722	121	23	98	98	—	601	546	55	55	—

— Represents zero.

¹Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county governments; see "Relation to Other Classifications and Listings" in text.

²Systems operated by a state, county, municipal, or township government. These are not included in the total of local governments.

Table 4. General-Purpose Local Governments by State: 1952 to 2002

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

Geographic area	County governments							Subcounty general-purpose governments						
								Total						
	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952 ¹	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
United States	3,034	3,043	3,043	3,041	3,044	3,043	3,052	35,933	36,001	35,935	35,810	35,508	35,141	34,009
Alabama	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	451	446	438	434	396	349	302
Alaska	12	12	12	8	8	—	—	149	149	148	142	112	40	28
Arizona	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	87	87	86	76	65	61	48
Arkansas	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	499	491	489	472	454	417	360
California	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	475	471	460	428	407	373	306
Colorado	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	270	269	266	267	258	253	241
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	179	179	178	182	183	186	185
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	57	57	57	56	52	51	49
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	66	66	66	66	66	67	67	404	394	390	391	390	366	294
Georgia	156	156	157	158	158	159	159	531	535	536	533	530	561	475
Hawaii	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	200	200	199	198	197	200	193
Illinois	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	2,722	2,721	2,715	2,714	2,699	2,684	2,590
Indiana	91	91	91	91	91	92	92	1,575	1,577	1,574	1,572	1,554	1,555	1,549
Iowa	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	948	950	952	955	951	944	934
Kansas	104	105	105	105	105	105	105	1,926	1,997	1,980	1,994	2,143	2,164	2,119
Kentucky	119	119	119	119	120	120	120	424	434	435	425	378	365	313
Louisiana	60	60	61	62	62	62	62	302	302	301	301	287	258	215
Maine	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	489	489	490	497	494	491	515
Maryland	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	157	156	155	152	151	152	146
Massachusetts	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	351	351	351	351	351	351	351
Michigan	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	1,775	1,776	1,776	1,777	1,780	1,768	1,753
Minnesota	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	2,647	2,648	2,657	2,650	2,652	2,667	2,640
Mississippi	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	296	295	294	292	270	266	263
Missouri	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	1,258	1,268	1,257	1,251	1,237	1,221	1,110
Montana	54	54	54	54	56	56	56	129	128	128	126	126	124	121
Nebraska	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	977	990	986	1,005	1,013	1,015	1,010
Nevada	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	19	19	18	17	17	17	15
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	234	234	234	234	237	234	234
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	566	567	567	568	567	567	567
New Mexico	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	101	99	98	96	89	80	72
New York	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	1,545	1,544	1,548	1,543	1,549	1,544	1,542
North Carolina	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	541	527	516	484	454	449	401
North Dakota	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	1,692	1,704	1,714	1,725	1,726	1,743	1,741
Ohio	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	2,250	2,251	2,256	2,259	2,256	2,260	2,242
Oklahoma	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	590	592	588	581	547	533	499
Oregon	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	240	240	239	241	231	222	208
Pennsylvania	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	2,564	2,569	2,570	2,568	2,564	2,558	2,554
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
South Carolina	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	269	269	269	265	262	255	239
South Dakota	66	66	64	64	64	64	64	1,248	1,265	1,279	1,308	1,342	1,379	1,397
Tennessee	92	93	93	94	94	95	95	349	343	339	335	316	280	241
Texas	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	1,196	1,177	1,171	1,121	981	866	738
Utah	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	236	230	228	224	214	212	209
Vermont	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	284	286	287	294	298	306	309
Virginia	95	95	95	95	96	98	100	229	231	230	229	231	236	223
Washington	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	279	275	268	265	305	329	310
West Virginia	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	234	232	231	231	226	224	216
Wisconsin	72	72	72	72	72	72	71	1,850	1,849	1,849	1,849	1,838	1,834	1,815
Wyoming	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	98	97	97	91	87	90	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. General-Purpose Local Governments by State: 1952 to 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Subcounty general-purpose governments—Con.													
	Municipal governments							Town or township governments						
	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952 ¹	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
United States	19,429	19,372	19,279	19,076	18,517	17,997	16,807	16,504	16,629	16,656	16,734	16,991	17,144	17,202
Alabama	451	446	438	434	396	349	302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	149	149	148	142	112	40	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	87	87	86	76	65	61	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	499	491	489	472	454	417	360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	475	471	460	428	407	373	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	270	269	266	267	258	253	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	30	30	29	33	34	34	33	149	149	149	149	149	152	152
Delaware	57	57	57	56	52	51	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	404	394	390	391	390	366	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	531	535	536	533	530	561	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	200	200	199	198	197	200	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1,291	1,288	1,282	1,280	1,267	1,251	1,157	1,431	1,433	1,433	1,434	1,432	1,433	1,433
Indiana	567	569	566	564	546	546	540	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,008	1,009	1,009
Iowa	948	950	952	955	951	944	934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	627	627	627	627	626	618	605	1,299	1,370	1,353	1,367	1,517	1,546	1,514
Kentucky	424	434	435	425	378	365	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	302	302	301	301	287	258	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	22	22	22	22	22	21	42	467	467	468	475	472	470	473
Maryland	157	156	155	152	151	152	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	45	44	39	39	39	39	39	306	307	312	312	312	312	312
Michigan	533	534	534	532	532	509	489	1,242	1,242	1,242	1,245	1,248	1,259	1,264
Minnesota	854	854	854	855	854	845	796	1,793	1,794	1,803	1,795	1,798	1,822	1,844
Mississippi	296	295	294	292	270	266	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	946	944	933	926	894	892	781	312	324	324	325	343	329	329
Montana	129	128	128	126	126	124	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	531	535	534	535	537	537	533	446	455	452	470	476	478	477
Nevada	19	19	18	17	17	17	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	221	221	221	221	224	221	222
New Jersey	324	324	320	323	335	334	334	242	243	247	245	232	233	233
New Mexico	101	99	98	96	89	80	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	616	615	619	615	618	612	610	929	929	929	928	931	932	932
North Carolina	541	527	516	484	454	449	401	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	360	363	364	365	358	356	348	1,332	1,341	1,350	1,360	1,368	1,387	1,393
Ohio	942	941	942	941	936	932	904	1,308	1,310	1,314	1,318	1,320	1,328	1,338
Oklahoma	590	592	588	581	547	533	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	240	240	239	241	231	222	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1,018	1,023	1,022	1,019	1,012	1,003	990	1,546	1,546	1,548	1,549	1,552	1,555	1,564
Rhode Island	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	31	31	31	31	31	31	32
South Carolina	269	269	269	265	262	255	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
South Dakota	308	309	310	312	308	307	307	940	956	969	996	1,034	1,072	1,090
Tennessee	349	343	339	335	316	280	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	1,196	1,177	1,171	1,121	981	866	738	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	236	230	228	224	214	212	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	47	49	50	57	61	68	71	237	237	237	237	237	238	238
Virginia	229	231	230	229	231	236	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	279	275	268	265	266	263	240	—	—	—	—	39	66	70
West Virginia	234	232	231	231	226	224	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	585	583	583	580	570	563	534	1,265	1,266	1,266	1,269	1,268	1,271	1,281
Wyoming	98	97	97	91	87	90	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

¹Counts for Alaska and Hawaii territories are included in 1952.

Table 5. Special-Purpose Local Governments by State: 1952 to 2002

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

Geographic area	School district governments							Special district governments						
	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952 ¹	2002	1997	1992	1982	1972	1962	1952 ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
United States	13,506	13,726	14,422	14,851	15,781	34,678	67,355	35,052	34,683	31,555	28,078	23,885	18,323	12,340
Alabama	128	127	129	127	126	114	108	525	491	487	390	286	202	70
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	14	14	6	—	—	6	11
Arizona	231	231	228	232	237	251	270	305	304	261	130	90	52	34
Arkansas	310	311	321	372	388	417	422	704	639	561	505	366	299	231
California	1,047	1,069	1,078	1,111	1,132	1,630	2,010	2,830	3,010	2,797	2,506	2,223	1,962	1,390
Colorado	182	180	180	185	187	312	1,352	1,414	1,358	1,252	1,030	812	566	297
Connecticut	17	17	17	16	14	8	3	384	387	368	281	231	204	166
Delaware	19	19	19	19	25	90	15	260	257	196	139	78	63	40
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Florida	95	95	95	95	94	67	67	626	526	462	417	315	264	188
Georgia	180	180	183	187	189	197	187	581	473	421	390	366	301	154
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	16	14	15	16	10
Idaho	116	114	115	117	117	121	305	798	789	728	659	543	469	395
Illinois	934	944	985	1,049	1,177	1,540	3,484	3,145	3,068	2,920	2,602	2,407	2,126	1,546
Indiana	294	294	294	305	315	884	1,115	1,125	1,236	939	897	832	560	293
Iowa	386	394	441	456	463	1,336	4,653	542	433	388	361	305	263	170
Kansas	324	324	324	326	331	2,261	3,984	1,533	1,524	1,482	1,370	1,136	880	724
Kentucky	176	176	176	180	191	208	232	720	637	590	517	446	179	130
Louisiana	66	66	66	66	66	67	67	45	39	30	39	419	241	144
Maine	99	98	91	98	78	26	4	222	229	199	195	126	125	128
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	241	223	264	229	176	158
Massachusetts	82	85	84	81	51	29	—	403	413	396	354	268	194	220
Michigan	580	584	585	599	647	1,866	4,845	366	332	277	184	139	99	84
Minnesota	345	360	458	436	445	2,343	6,227	403	406	377	356	211	115	71
Mississippi	164	164	173	169	162	158	93	458	395	320	315	282	266	254
Missouri	536	537	552	557	636	1,649	4,891	1,514	1,497	1,386	1,195	820	742	886
Montana	352	362	537	399	552	1,015	1,287	592	600	556	450	258	192	133
Nebraska	575	681	797	1,069	1,374	3,264	6,392	1,146	1,130	1,047	1,157	1,081	752	485
Nevada	17	17	17	17	17	17	166	158	153	156	134	134	85	44
New Hampshire	167	166	167	160	158	221	228	148	165	116	113	94	85	78
New Jersey	549	552	550	548	527	512	481	276	281	374	454	341	295	81
New Mexico	96	96	94	89	89	91	106	628	653	116	101	99	102	78
New York	683	686	713	726	746	1,231	2,915	1,135	1,126	980	923	954	970	968
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	325	321	321	248	126	106
North Dakota	226	237	275	325	386	986	2,079	764	764	722	692	561	246	94
Ohio	667	666	666	669	640	833	1,465	631	592	513	377	275	177	140
Oklahoma	571	578	605	638	657	1,225	2,100	560	552	524	406	402	124	94
Oregon	236	258	340	352	353	484	1,071	927	959	835	825	826	727	407
Pennsylvania	516	516	516	514	528	2,179	2,506	1,885	1,919	2,006	2,050	1,777	1,398	29
Rhode Island	4	4	3	3	3	2	—	75	76	83	80	73	56	49
South Carolina	85	91	91	92	93	109	49	301	310	291	242	182	142	78
South Dakota	176	177	180	196	228	2,940	3,399	376	302	262	199	136	80	56
Tennessee	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	475	490	477	469	457	268	85
Texas	1,089	1,087	1,100	1,124	1,174	1,474	2,479	2,245	2,182	2,266	1,681	1,215	733	491
Utah	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	300	384	329	211	176	142	106
Vermont	283	279	276	273	272	32	20	152	112	104	83	74	72	70
Virginia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	196	156	129	83	58	46	42
Washington	296	296	296	300	317	411	545	1,173	1,202	1,157	1,130	1,021	867	644
West Virginia	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	342	362	350	292	172	55	23
Wisconsin	442	442	440	408	417	1,752	5,298	684	696	377	263	121	68	73
Wyoming	55	56	56	56	70	207	318	546	478	373	225	203	144	91

— Represents zero.

¹Counts for Alaska and Hawaii territories are included in 1952.

Table 6. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Totals		Population-size group ¹					
	Number	Population ¹	500,000 or more		250,000 to 499,999		100,000 to 249,999	
			Number	Population ¹	Number	Population ¹	Number	Population ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	3,034	252,051,230	91	104,051,682	110	38,289,518	272	41,415,993
Alabama	67	4,447,100	1	662,047	2	676,543	8	1,113,957
Alaska	12	244,492	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	15	5,130,632	2	3,915,895	—	—	6	896,377
Arkansas	75	2,673,400	—	—	1	361,474	3	426,192
California	57	33,094,915	14	27,217,930	7	2,724,885	13	2,290,037
Colorado	62	3,746,625	2	1,043,985	4	1,394,606	4	614,429
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	3	783,600	1	500,265	—	—	2	283,335
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	66	15,203,499	6	7,824,338	11	3,949,008	15	2,363,722
Georgia	156	7,698,898	4	2,678,070	—	—	7	1,133,738
Hawaii	3	335,234	—	—	—	—	2	276,771
Idaho	44	1,293,953	—	—	1	300,904	2	240,126
Illinois	102	12,419,293	4	7,427,524	5	1,457,637	9	1,310,393
Indiana	91	5,220,031	—	—	3	1,081,972	12	1,641,152
Iowa	99	2,926,324	—	—	1	374,601	5	693,264
Kansas	104	2,530,536	—	—	2	903,955	1	169,871
Kentucky	119	3,781,257	1	693,604	—	—	1	151,464
Louisiana	60	3,276,444	—	—	2	707,627	5	749,020
Maine	16	1,274,923	—	—	1	265,612	4	552,568
Maryland	23	4,645,332	3	2,429,148	1	489,656	6	1,065,075
Massachusetts	5	1,895,025	2	1,184,986	1	472,822	1	222,230
Michigan	83	9,938,444	4	4,617,802	3	1,038,356	13	2,102,624
Minnesota	87	4,919,479	2	1,627,235	2	653,988	4	659,101
Mississippi	82	2,844,658	—	—	1	250,800	4	543,547
Missouri	114	5,247,022	2	1,671,195	1	283,883	5	862,636
Montana	54	858,172	—	—	—	—	1	129,352
Nebraska	93	1,711,263	—	—	2	713,876	1	122,595
Nevada	16	1,945,800	1	1,375,765	1	339,486	—	—
New Hampshire	10	1,235,786	—	—	2	658,200	2	248,458
New Jersey	21	8,414,350	8	5,194,578	7	2,538,131	5	617,356
New Mexico	33	1,819,046	1	556,678	—	—	3	417,775
New York	57	10,968,179	5	5,362,980	5	1,661,171	12	1,919,348
North Carolina	100	8,049,313	2	1,323,300	3	1,030,078	18	2,599,254
North Dakota	53	642,200	—	—	—	—	1	123,138
Ohio	88	11,353,140	5	4,410,220	5	1,708,178	17	2,447,767
Oklahoma	77	3,450,654	2	1,223,747	—	—	2	323,012
Oregon	36	3,421,399	1	660,486	4	1,391,526	4	500,104
Pennsylvania	66	10,763,504	4	3,180,262	10	3,460,588	15	2,330,505
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	46	4,012,012	—	—	4	1,264,053	10	1,490,301
South Dakota	66	754,844	—	—	—	—	1	148,281
Tennessee	92	5,106,393	1	897,472	2	689,928	7	939,947
Texas	254	20,851,820	7	10,519,992	8	2,723,952	19	2,983,455
Utah	29	2,233,169	1	898,387	1	368,536	2	435,527
Vermont	14	608,827	—	—	—	—	1	146,571
Virginia	95	4,720,321	1	969,749	3	803,016	2	359,052
Washington	39	5,894,121	3	3,043,878	2	763,177	6	1,074,173
West Virginia	55	1,808,344	—	—	—	—	1	200,073
Wisconsin	72	5,363,675	1	940,164	2	787,293	10	1,498,320
Wyoming	23	493,782	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. County Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population-size group ¹ —Con.							
	50,000 to 99,999		25,000 to 49,999		10,000 to 24,999		Less than 10,000	
	Number	Population ¹	Number	Population ¹	Number	Population ¹	Number	Population ¹
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United States	383	27,160,047	638	22,913,074	869	14,488,370	671	3,732,546
Alabama	13	908,179	17	635,772	25	440,628	1	9,974
Alaska	2	142,162	1	49,691	2	27,983	7	24,656
Arizona	3	218,228	2	71,870	1	19,715	1	8,547
Arkansas	11	754,591	13	421,461	37	623,249	10	86,433
California	8	539,530	6	207,743	6	100,578	3	14,212
Colorado	—	—	7	263,973	17	290,598	28	139,034
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	6	404,899	11	408,924	15	238,565	2	14,043
Georgia	22	1,677,073	25	879,457	66	1,117,070	32	213,490
Hawaii	1	58,463	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	3	222,371	6	207,512	13	211,066	19	111,974
Illinois	11	688,354	23	839,149	36	602,657	14	93,579
Indiana	10	716,714	37	1,304,383	24	435,933	5	39,877
Iowa	4	306,977	14	517,976	57	893,831	18	139,675
Kansas	6	409,365	13	420,080	20	318,745	62	308,520
Kentucky	12	900,403	27	954,656	57	925,604	21	155,526
Louisiana	11	803,619	16	590,413	22	390,113	4	35,652
Maine	4	231,372	6	208,136	1	17,235	—	—
Maryland	5	406,299	6	211,210	2	43,944	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	1	14,987	—	—
Michigan	15	1,039,341	23	780,532	18	305,717	7	54,072
Minnesota	9	590,199	23	784,122	31	497,847	16	106,987
Mississippi	7	490,715	27	924,065	36	581,478	7	54,053
Missouri	9	638,330	22	782,026	49	824,876	26	184,076
Montana	5	374,177	2	62,577	10	131,607	36	160,459
Nebraska	1	53,534	7	248,041	16	258,482	66	314,735
Nevada	—	—	4	153,536	2	40,088	8	36,925
New Hampshire	3	211,893	3	117,235	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	1	64,285	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	7	461,707	7	227,952	8	128,375	7	26,559
New York	21	1,512,658	11	462,798	2	43,845	1	5,379
North Carolina	23	1,658,138	27	1,025,456	22	379,459	5	33,628
North Dakota	3	194,320	1	25,303	8	132,207	40	167,232
Ohio	21	1,459,799	32	1,188,106	8	139,070	—	—
Oklahoma	8	544,171	24	909,476	24	350,619	17	99,629
Oregon	7	498,353	4	155,284	9	180,058	7	35,588
Pennsylvania	12	939,538	18	761,737	4	73,398	3	17,476
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	10	679,774	11	371,981	10	195,945	1	9,958
South Dakota	1	88,565	3	89,577	12	203,962	49	224,459
Tennessee	14	931,880	31	1,095,787	30	502,491	7	48,888
Texas	20	1,474,584	42	1,559,075	69	1,168,746	89	422,016
Utah	2	181,745	5	172,219	8	129,291	10	47,464
Vermont	3	178,857	7	246,806	1	23,233	2	13,360
Virginia	16	1,104,016	23	782,861	37	607,759	13	93,868
Washington	8	561,319	8	311,040	7	113,117	5	27,417
West Virginia	9	661,580	19	617,913	16	249,287	10	79,491
Wisconsin	14	1,029,830	18	673,688	23	410,656	4	23,724
Wyoming	2	148,140	6	191,475	7	104,256	8	49,911

— Represents zero.

¹Population-size groups and populations are based on population of county governments only as of April 1, 2000.

Table 7. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Municipal governments											
	Total	Total	Population-size group ¹									
			300,000 or more	200,000 to 299,999	100,000 to 199,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	Less than 1,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
United States	35,933	19,429	58	30	153	364	643	1,436	1,637	2,070	3,677	9,361
Alabama	451	451	—	2	2	4	8	36	40	45	104	210
Alaska	149	149	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	10	8	122
Arizona	87	87	3	2	4	2	9	13	16	23	10	5
Arkansas	499	499	—	—	1	5	7	19	24	45	82	316
California	475	475	10	4	42	88	95	112	62	28	20	14
Colorado	270	270	2	1	6	5	6	15	27	24	55	129
Connecticut	179	30	—	—	5	7	6	3	—	2	4	3
Delaware	57	57	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	5	13	31
District of Columbia	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	404	404	3	2	8	25	38	71	54	49	62	92
Georgia	531	531	1	—	4	4	11	42	41	69	109	250
Hawaii	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	200	200	—	—	—	3	5	7	12	21	26	125
Illinois	2,722	1,291	1	—	6	19	53	124	113	124	225	626
Indiana	1,575	567	1	1	3	7	20	37	46	52	138	262
Iowa	948	948	—	—	2	7	11	14	43	50	147	674
Kansas	1,926	627	1	—	3	2	10	17	22	47	99	426
Kentucky	424	424	—	2	—	1	8	23	40	48	84	218
Louisiana	302	302	2	1	2	4	3	21	30	34	76	129
Maine	489	22	—	—	—	1	2	7	9	1	2	—
Maryland	157	157	1	—	—	3	3	15	15	22	34	64
Massachusetts	351	45	1	—	4	14	22	4	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,775	533	1	—	7	15	22	48	53	78	136	173
Minnesota	2,647	854	1	1	—	12	19	50	43	82	124	522
Mississippi	296	296	—	—	1	2	8	26	26	25	70	138
Missouri	1,258	946	2	—	2	6	15	40	52	82	143	604
Montana	129	129	—	—	—	3	3	1	8	14	27	73
Nebraska	977	531	1	1	—	—	4	10	16	16	66	417
Nevada	19	19	1	—	3	2	—	2	3	3	4	1
New Hampshire	234	13	—	—	1	1	3	7	1	—	—	—
New Jersey	566	324	—	2	2	8	20	76	86	55	51	24
New Mexico	101	101	1	—	—	3	6	8	14	8	26	35
New York	1,545	616	1	2	2	8	20	54	78	106	167	178
North Carolina	541	541	1	2	3	9	8	39	44	82	118	235
North Dakota	1,692	360	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	3	37	308
Ohio	2,250	942	4	1	1	12	38	112	78	109	173	414
Oklahoma	590	590	2	—	—	5	7	24	30	55	96	371
Oregon	240	240	1	—	2	6	7	26	24	28	56	90
Pennsylvania	2,564	1,018	2	—	2	4	13	50	129	174	235	409
Rhode Island	39	8	—	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	269	269	—	—	1	3	10	20	25	38	51	121
South Dakota	1,248	308	—	—	1	1	—	7	5	11	34	249
Tennessee	349	349	2	—	3	3	10	30	39	48	94	120
Texas	1,196	1,196	7	3	14	23	46	94	118	164	290	437
Utah	236	236	—	—	3	6	10	17	24	29	41	106
Vermont	284	47	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	4	8	26
Virginia	229	229	1	1	6	3	7	19	20	23	55	94
Washington	279	279	1	—	4	9	22	26	38	36	54	89
West Virginia	234	234	—	—	—	2	3	9	12	25	59	124
Wisconsin	1,850	585	1	1	1	10	13	48	48	67	149	247
Wyoming	98	98	—	—	—	1	2	5	9	6	15	60

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Town or township governments										
	Total	Population-size group ¹									
		300,000 or more	200,000 to 299,999	100,000 to 199,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,000	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	Less than 1,000
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
United States	16,504	3	3	30	97	273	773	1,085	1,909	3,679	8,652
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	149	—	—	—	5	18	51	33	25	16	1
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1,431	—	—	19	27	45	70	83	155	350	682
Indiana	1,008	—	—	7	15	29	61	93	195	369	239
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1,299	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	31	152	1,099
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	467	—	—	—	—	—	8	31	72	141	215
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	306	—	—	—	4	26	98	70	37	41	30
Michigan	1,242	—	—	—	7	18	67	109	283	464	294
Minnesota	1,793	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	37	173	1,578
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	312	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	15	36	250
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	33	409
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	221	—	—	—	—	3	13	31	53	66	55
New Jersey	242	—	—	—	17	40	74	49	38	21	3
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	929	3	3	4	11	39	86	158	210	307	108
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	1,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	1,319
Ohio	1,308	—	—	—	5	27	78	164	282	519	233
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1,546	—	—	—	6	21	134	181	325	518	361
Rhode Island	31	—	—	—	—	7	14	7	2	1	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	930
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	237	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	44	85	89
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,265	—	—	—	—	—	6	37	96	369	757
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

¹Population-size groups and populations are based on population of subcounty general-purpose governments only as of April 1, 2000.

Table 8. Population of Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Population of municipal governments ¹											Percent of population in areas with municipal governments
	Total	Population-size group ¹										
		300,000 or more	200,000 to 299,999	100,000 to 199,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	Less than 1,000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
United States	174,881,953	47,767,718	7,162,775	21,075,987	24,960,077	22,576,240	22,588,957	11,643,589	7,352,265	5,951,170	3,803,175	62.1
Alabama	2,595,533	—	444,388	357,131	252,314	259,171	568,122	288,946	162,602	171,657	91,202	58.4
Alaska	457,965	—	260,283	—	—	60,935	—	40,973	37,779	14,222	43,773	73.0
Arizona	4,045,436	2,204,119	421,517	553,267	130,409	300,889	211,723	118,295	83,852	18,008	3,357	78.8
Arkansas	1,643,052	—	—	183,133	309,348	247,574	306,701	176,928	161,956	136,480	120,932	61.5
California	27,584,219	8,951,563	949,407	5,650,543	6,116,862	3,482,289	1,834,001	450,111	106,761	34,288	8,394	81.4
Colorado	3,129,669	915,526	276,393	672,592	375,688	216,813	247,359	190,985	86,076	92,606	55,631	72.8
Connecticut ²	1,326,350	—	—	609,087	452,308	209,247	40,955	—	7,318	5,914	1,521	38.9
Delaware	214,718	—	—	—	72,664	60,682	—	31,071	19,279	19,344	11,678	27.4
District of Columbia	572,059	572,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Florida	7,912,817	1,401,534	474,651	1,094,378	1,777,576	1,376,476	1,074,339	384,681	174,263	109,427	45,492	49.5
Georgia	3,187,815	416,474	—	619,065	312,276	384,416	629,015	294,310	247,157	178,243	106,859	38.9
Hawaii	876,156	876,156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.3
Idaho	848,727	—	—	185,787	154,063	160,773	99,066	84,091	69,888	41,781	53,278	65.6
Illinois ²	10,646,945	2,896,016	—	752,074	1,276,257	1,840,351	2,038,109	787,245	442,503	346,928	267,462	85.7
Indiana ²	3,894,675	791,926	205,727	332,117	447,388	686,570	587,187	323,340	179,293	223,035	118,092	64.1
Iowa	2,265,346	—	—	319,440	481,024	331,234	191,977	289,919	174,868	228,544	248,340	77.4
Kansas ²	2,167,430	344,284	—	418,323	173,060	362,994	255,914	160,086	162,627	155,744	134,398	80.6
Kentucky	1,884,766	—	516,743	—	54,067	257,961	366,524	285,291	160,771	139,966	103,443	46.6
Louisiana	2,466,243	872,458	200,145	214,760	251,842	104,660	305,355	208,053	126,790	123,695	58,485	55.2
Maine	344,414	—	—	—	64,249	67,163	134,598	70,850	3,447	4,107	—	27.0
Maryland	1,425,641	651,154	—	—	155,649	119,913	242,451	95,699	75,430	57,112	28,233	26.9
Massachusetts	3,059,563	589,141	—	531,252	1,031,364	839,172	68,634	—	—	—	—	48.2
Michigan ²	5,436,801	951,270	—	919,158	1,069,871	793,414	729,458	385,215	277,399	221,052	89,964	54.7
Minnesota ²	3,930,405	382,618	287,151	—	792,236	662,479	817,345	311,483	287,962	202,002	187,129	79.9
Mississippi	1,438,898	—	—	184,256	121,771	268,119	421,709	85,887	177,760	116,572	62,824	50.6
Missouri ²	3,653,993	789,734	—	264,868	391,420	525,406	586,948	374,709	297,842	227,693	195,373	65.3
Montana	485,098	—	—	—	203,590	87,895	14,223	57,204	49,067	42,625	30,494	53.8
Nebraska ²	1,323,618	390,007	225,581	—	—	139,927	169,655	107,641	57,984	98,638	134,185	77.3
Nevada	1,142,955	478,434	—	471,349	118,803	—	31,674	24,099	11,645	6,633	318	57.2
New Hampshire	405,333	—	—	107,006	86,605	96,032	107,285	8,405	—	—	—	32.8
New Jersey	4,096,522	—	513,601	269,790	566,865	720,930	1,106,774	613,550	204,062	88,279	12,671	48.7
New Mexico	1,126,538	448,607	—	—	188,235	205,668	104,601	103,833	25,238	38,938	11,418	61.9
New York ²	12,146,122	8,008,278	512,421	343,392	523,917	645,087	824,620	546,725	369,212	271,640	100,830	64.0
North Carolina	4,054,417	540,828	499,984	493,826	630,440	303,902	660,859	327,993	293,818	194,298	108,469	50.4
North Dakota	467,809	—	—	—	146,131	85,888	75,707	22,634	10,607	55,677	71,165	72.8
Ohio ²	7,484,966	1,834,777	217,074	166,179	767,888	1,299,386	1,800,406	555,752	381,206	282,238	180,060	65.9
Oklahoma	2,611,996	899,181	—	—	385,713	254,917	391,886	214,556	190,423	145,769	129,551	75.7
Oregon	2,277,619	529,121	—	274,817	404,567	251,131	408,957	174,501	102,333	91,008	41,184	66.6
Pennsylvania	5,671,340	1,852,113	—	210,349	285,299	462,137	740,304	909,084	623,531	390,642	197,881	46.2
Rhode Island	548,968	—	—	173,618	238,035	118,387	18,928	—	—	—	—	52.4
South Carolina	1,430,830	—	—	116,278	232,293	348,611	290,289	176,706	131,763	85,924	48,966	35.7
South Dakota	503,286	—	—	123,975	59,607	—	117,254	37,046	36,472	52,181	76,751	66.7
Tennessee	3,344,547	1,219,991	—	432,899	183,928	360,333	479,081	275,099	174,393	156,324	62,499	58.8
Texas	15,747,352	6,374,744	715,252	1,938,437	1,594,105	1,566,803	1,479,741	816,332	579,955	470,485	211,498	75.5
Utah	1,865,940	—	—	395,805	434,217	333,214	303,867	172,540	109,846	69,173	47,278	83.6
Vermont ²	153,374	—	—	—	—	38,889	33,106	45,133	11,662	12,375	12,209	25.2
Virginia	2,793,670	425,257	234,403	952,409	223,857	270,687	331,250	140,748	87,690	85,872	41,497	39.5
Washington	3,515,109	563,374	—	642,314	609,268	743,350	407,105	285,147	130,067	90,575	43,909	59.6
West Virginia	644,404	—	—	—	104,896	91,327	135,746	80,973	80,084	92,264	59,114	35.6
Wisconsin	3,694,996	596,974	208,054	102,313	655,101	456,190	720,676	353,963	240,530	237,070	124,125	68.9
Wyoming	335,508	—	—	—	53,011	76,848	77,473	63,884	18,927	24,122	21,243	67.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Population of Subcounty General-Purpose Governments by Population-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population of township governments ¹											Percent of population in areas with township governments
	Total	Population-size group ¹										
		300,000 or more	200,000 to 299,999	100,000 to 199,999	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,000	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	Less than 1,000	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
United States	57,364,639	1,526,784	728,328	3,974,461	6,589,187	9,274,503	12,067,019	7,559,745	6,731,617	5,905,226	3,007,769	20.4
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut ²	2,103,978	—	—	—	293,683	608,736	833,442	244,572	94,289	28,563	693	61.8
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois ²	9,139,340	—	—	2,488,065	1,989,518	1,577,427	1,083,696	570,463	546,560	543,290	340,321	73.6
Indiana ²	6,080,481	—	—	949,977	1,018,036	1,039,665	970,128	678,378	686,057	584,619	153,621	100.0
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas ²	787,307	—	—	—	—	—	48,580	97,660	105,416	236,620	299,031	29.3
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	920,814	—	—	—	—	—	121,633	224,240	260,054	222,595	92,292	72.2
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3,289,534	—	—	—	229,706	783,884	1,542,785	506,298	138,084	70,219	18,558	51.8
Michigan ²	4,791,653	—	—	—	477,283	617,945	1,027,085	746,602	979,453	770,436	172,849	48.2
Minnesota ²	964,161	—	—	—	—	—	23,040	20,586	129,490	262,229	528,816	19.6
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri ²	305,302	—	—	—	—	—	41,457	56,755	54,883	56,978	95,229	5.5
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska ²	177,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,755	49,628	115,648	10.3
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	830,217	—	—	—	—	87,252	191,524	206,474	201,417	110,117	33,433	67.2
New Jersey	4,317,828	—	—	—	1,148,569	1,398,738	1,259,696	334,948	137,099	37,269	1,509	51.3
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York ²	8,657,676	1,526,784	728,328	536,419	792,847	1,300,006	1,318,990	1,108,227	748,422	528,047	69,606	45.6
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	125,767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,058	13,366	97,343	19.6
Ohio ²	5,466,132	—	—	—	275,687	920,488	1,145,621	1,132,932	983,952	849,510	157,942	48.1
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	6,607,087	—	—	—	363,858	730,420	2,051,499	1,239,541	1,158,000	850,288	213,481	53.8
Rhode Island	499,351	—	—	—	—	209,942	230,915	49,617	7,867	1,010	—	47.6
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	135,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,025	13,936	118,682	18.0
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont ²	497,084	—	—	—	—	—	73,721	94,498	150,534	126,407	51,924	81.6
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	1,668,253	—	—	—	—	—	103,207	247,954	320,202	550,099	446,791	31.1
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

¹Population-size groups and populations are based on population of subcounty general-purpose governments only as of April 1, 2000.

²Areas of municipal and township governments may overlap in this state: see text; "Municipal and Township Governments."

Table 9. Special District Governments by Function and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	All special district governments	Single-function districts											
		Total	Education services		Social services			Transportation			Environment and housing		
			Education ¹	Libraries	Hospitals	Health	Welfare	Highways	Air transportation	Other ²	Natural resources ³		
											Drainage and flood control	Soil and water conservation	Other ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
United States	35,052	31,877	518	1,580	711	753	57	743	510	205	3,247	2,506	1,226
Alabama	525	493	—	—	37	27	1	—	24	5	—	67	1
Alaska	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	305	302	—	—	9	8	—	2	1	—	16	1	66
Arkansas	704	657	—	18	—	—	—	25	7	3	182	69	7
California	2,830	2,564	3	37	64	94	2	47	16	14	54	121	309
Colorado	1,414	1,101	—	44	22	20	3	17	8	1	36	83	59
Connecticut	384	322	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	1	—	—
Delaware	260	258	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	—
District of Columbia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	626	431	8	5	28	15	8	7	8	7	57	60	7
Georgia	581	483	—	—	107	27	1	—	25	2	—	38	—
Hawaii	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Idaho	798	762	—	56	14	2	1	65	—	1	52	51	73
Illinois	3,145	3,103	1	358	21	26	—	27	31	7	872	105	2
Indiana	1,125	1,088	425	286	16	—	—	—	—	—	42	96	3
Iowa	542	538	—	7	—	3	—	4	3	—	150	101	—
Kansas	1,533	1,513	—	22	20	2	3	2	—	—	135	116	10
Kentucky	720	706	—	105	8	60	—	12	—	10	7	159	—
Louisiana	45	43	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	20	—	1	3
Maine	222	197	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	15	—
Maryland	85	77	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	24	6
Massachusetts	403	388	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	3
Michigan	366	347	—	132	6	15	—	—	19	2	—	80	—
Minnesota	403	368	—	13	18	4	—	—	4	—	14	98	2
Mississippi	458	432	—	30	—	3	—	—	28	6	161	81	—
Missouri	1,514	1,500	—	146	14	111	30	281	2	1	178	—	5
Montana	592	535	—	—	9	2	1	—	8	—	18	56	51
Nebraska	1,146	869	—	—	19	1	—	13	60	—	36	2	42
Nevada	158	137	—	8	—	4	—	8	1	—	1	25	7
New Hampshire	148	123	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
New Jersey	276	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
New Mexico	628	621	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	46	20
New York	1,135	1,128	—	146	—	55	—	1	—	1	517	1	2
North Carolina	319	309	—	—	2	1	—	—	15	—	55	98	2
North Dakota	764	762	—	—	1	29	—	—	81	—	1	58	20
Ohio	631	608	—	67	7	47	—	3	52	13	12	85	1
Oklahoma	560	536	—	9	—	34	—	1	—	2	8	86	3
Oregon	927	904	—	16	19	15	—	87	1	9	61	46	72
Pennsylvania	1,885	1,620	81	3	61	12	1	3	37	43	5	—	2
Rhode Island	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
South Carolina	301	265	—	—	10	2	—	2	4	—	1	46	1
South Dakota	376	353	—	—	1	8	—	78	1	—	17	71	14
Tennessee	475	445	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	11	94	3
Texas	2,245	1,492	—	—	120	57	4	—	1	23	126	218	98
Utah	300	278	—	—	3	18	—	4	—	—	21	40	20
Vermont	152	139	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Virginia	196	179	—	26	6	2	—	2	26	—	—	47	—
Washington	1,173	1,101	—	23	49	25	1	—	3	32	93	—	77
West Virginia	342	296	—	5	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	14	—
Wisconsin	684	677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	3	150
Wyoming	546	458	—	—	13	11	1	13	10	—	15	34	85

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Special District Governments by Function and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Single-function districts—Con.										Multiple-function districts			
	Environment and housing—Con.					Utilities					Total	Natural resources and water supply	Sewerage and water supply	Other
	Parks and recreation	Housing and community development	Sewerage	Solid waste management	Water supply	Other ⁵	Fire protection	Cemeteries	Industrial development and mortgage revenue	Other				
											14	15	16	17
United States	1,287	3,399	2,004	455	3,405	485	5,725	1,666	234	1,161	3,175	102	1,446	1,627
Alabama	2	152	—	8	134	19	12	—	—	4	32	1	7	24
Alaska	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	1	—	21	—	15	11	151	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Arkansas	9	122	60	16	49	3	80	—	—	7	47	2	11	34
California	156	71	130	23	344	71	368	256	10	374	266	14	99	153
Colorado	65	91	100	7	107	3	250	81	1	103	313	9	111	193
Connecticut	21	93	3	5	9	19	64	—	—	82	62	—	3	59
Delaware	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	16	105	3	2	14	12	57	—	—	6	195	5	7	183
Georgia	14	201	—	9	28	4	2	—	11	14	98	1	32	65
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Idaho	31	10	45	3	37	—	142	178	—	1	36	1	32	3
Illinois	366	112	119	7	96	20	823	73	1	36	42	2	18	22
Indiana	5	63	69	63	7	2	1	—	—	10	37	2	12	23
Iowa	2	23	32	21	19	6	67	—	—	100	4	—	1	3
Kansas	2	199	11	1	310	2	—	667	1	10	20	5	2	13
Kentucky	—	17	4	17	135	4	163	—	—	5	14	1	7	6
Louisiana	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	5	4	2	2	—	—
Maine	1	23	53	5	85	6	—	3	1	—	25	1	15	9
Maryland	1	21	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	8	—	4	4
Massachusetts	1	250	10	6	65	19	16	—	2	1	15	1	1	13
Michigan	2	—	25	13	16	27	4	—	—	6	19	—	16	3
Minnesota	2	167	16	3	6	6	—	—	2	13	35	14	1	20
Mississippi	—	57	7	5	6	9	34	—	—	5	26	—	17	9
Missouri	6	136	29	—	240	1	317	—	—	3	14	—	—	14
Montana	—	12	30	27	33	3	155	76	1	53	57	1	55	1
Nebraska	1	125	11	—	24	33	421	79	—	2	277	—	19	258
Nevada	7	5	8	—	16	7	19	2	—	19	21	1	7	13
New Hampshire	1	21	2	32	30	1	14	—	1	5	25	—	3	22
New Jersey	—	2	29	11	5	—	196	—	1	2	11	—	2	9
New Mexico	—	6	1	4	9	—	—	—	1	12	7	—	5	2
New York	2	—	—	5	3	1	911	—	—	1	7	1	—	6
North Carolina	1	91	10	3	23	6	—	—	1	1	10	—	6	4
North Dakota	245	39	—	2	2	—	281	—	—	3	2	1	—	1
Ohio	101	77	9	18	21	17	73	—	4	1	23	1	9	13
Oklahoma	—	105	3	2	255	1	26	—	1	—	24	2	9	13
Oregon	48	20	43	1	112	16	256	65	4	13	23	2	4	17
Pennsylvania	64	90	637	32	287	45	—	—	150	67	265	1	200	64
Rhode Island	—	25	2	—	10	1	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16	46	8	2	29	12	86	—	—	—	36	—	19	17
South Dakota	—	40	28	3	7	1	72	—	—	12	23	14	5	4
Tennessee	—	98	1	6	181	17	—	—	2	10	30	—	17	13
Texas	3	398	9	2	231	9	141	—	11	41	753	10	550	193
Utah	8	16	17	4	34	6	19	45	—	23	22	2	15	5
Vermont	2	10	—	10	68	3	19	—	—	—	13	—	2	11
Virginia	5	—	12	9	8	4	—	—	1	31	17	—	10	7
Washington	55	41	34	—	129	38	387	100	14	—	72	4	28	40
West Virginia	2	39	52	48	112	10	—	—	—	1	46	—	43	3
Wisconsin	6	164	307	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	7	—	—	7
Wyoming	16	—	13	16	49	1	64	41	1	75	88	1	41	46

— Represents zero.

¹Primarily school building authorities. Also includes the Chicago School Finance Authority and the educational facilities authorities in Florida.

²Includes parking facilities and water transport and terminals.

³Functions within the "National resources" categories may overlap, see Appendix A.

⁴Includes irrigation, reclamation, and natural resources, not elsewhere classified.

⁵Includes electric power, gas supply, and public transit.

Table 10. Special District Governments by Area Served and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	All special district governments	Has the same legal boundaries as one county	Has the same legal boundaries as one municipality, town, or township	Located within one county but legal boundaries not the same as county, municipality, town, or township	Legal boundaries are located within part or all of two or more county areas	Not reported
	1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	35,052	3,751	2,836	10,872	4,458	13,135
Alabama	525	106	39	76	77	227
Alaska	14	2	3	—	3	6
Arizona	305	9	9	179	15	93
Arkansas	704	108	41	143	73	339
California	2,830	157	155	1,289	349	880
Colorado	1,414	66	51	596	212	489
Connecticut	384	11	50	116	16	191
Delaware	260	22	5	54	13	166
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	1	—
Florida	626	108	23	154	55	286
Georgia	581	89	49	45	94	304
Hawaii	15	—	—	6	—	9
Idaho	798	54	21	324	85	314
Illinois	3,145	216	278	1,054	577	1,020
Indiana	1,125	169	172	321	73	390
Iowa	542	170	20	116	75	161
Kansas	1,533	146	97	463	268	559
Kentucky	720	197	9	145	89	280
Louisiana	45	7	2	6	14	16
Maine	222	15	60	72	14	61
Maryland	85	25	8	14	5	33
Massachusetts	403	30	119	66	23	165
Michigan	366	82	—	110	68	88
Minnesota	403	104	64	44	91	100
Mississippi	458	74	14	34	83	253
Missouri	1,514	115	120	512	222	545
Montana	592	69	23	220	46	234
Nebraska	1,146	47	54	254	264	527
Nevada	158	13	10	51	12	72
New Hampshire	148	5	25	40	9	69
New Jersey	276	19	55	103	17	82
New Mexico	628	23	12	102	47	444
New York	1,135	18	236	476	62	343
North Carolina	319	106	22	43	39	109
North Dakota	764	85	122	170	132	255
Ohio	631	196	25	133	89	188
Oklahoma	560	82	48	146	108	176
Oregon	927	59	19	495	80	274
Pennsylvania	1,885	190	392	482	135	686
Rhode Island	75	3	12	21	2	37
South Carolina	301	58	13	104	38	88
South Dakota	376	54	17	108	75	122
Tennessee	475	95	20	108	100	152
Texas	2,245	255	110	500	273	1,107
Utah	300	33	17	114	28	108
Vermont	152	8	15	35	10	84
Virginia	196	18	6	23	91	58
Washington	1,173	80	46	607	73	367
West Virginia	342	56	10	97	69	110
Wisconsin	684	44	92	295	41	212
Wyoming	546	53	8	206	23	256

— Represents zero.

Table 11. Special District Governments by Type of Operation and Function: 2002

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

Function	All special district governments ¹	Directly provides program or service with own employees	Indirectly provides program or service by contractual arrangements	Constructs public facilities by contract or with own employees	Finances public facilities or services by issuing public debt	Leases public buildings or facilities to others	Not answered
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All special district governments¹	35,052	13,833	6,785	3,736	2,997	1,752	16,154
Single function districts	31,877	12,973	6,188	3,114	2,459	1,632	14,294
Education services:							
Education ²	518	72	23	54	132	100	287
Libraries.....	1,580	1,128	221	67	105	35	401
Social services:							
Hospitals	711	314	170	45	102	95	283
Health	753	364	157	15	10	17	303
Welfare	57	32	17	1	4	3	18
Transportation:							
Highways	743	149	183	88	21	3	386
Air transportation	510	177	149	132	74	178	216
Other ³	205	80	52	66	42	75	89
Public safety:							
Fire protection	5,725	2,666	663	177	338	48	2,522
Environment and housing:							
Natural resources, total ⁴	6,979	2,204	1,631	382	162	60	3,614
Drainage and flood control	3,247	300	774	207	91	13	2,130
Irrigation	837	369	120	86	38	8	385
Soil and water conservation	2,506	1,460	623	51	8	36	883
Other natural resources	389	75	114	38	25	3	216
Parks and recreation	1,287	577	372	328	217	174	556
Housing and community development	3,399	1,663	595	232	105	589	1,375
Sewerage	2,004	793	454	485	419	72	776
Solid waste management	455	222	163	54	33	7	170
Utilities:							
Water supply	3,405	1,495	560	745	422	62	1,469
Electric power	150	80	41	49	44	11	47
Gas supply	50	31	—	8	7	—	19
Transit	285	145	113	48	19	24	92
Other functions:							
Cemeteries	1,666	513	338	48	36	5	858
Industrial development and mortgage credit	234	33	44	23	41	24	141
Other single function districts	1,161	235	242	67	126	50	672
Multiple function districts	3,175	860	597	622	538	120	1,860
Natural resources and water supply	102	39	36	25	13	3	48
Sewerage and water supply	1,446	476	241	315	277	39	769
Other multiple function districts ⁵	1,627	345	320	282	248	78	1,043

— Represents zero.

¹Total number of special districts governments, including those not reporting detail by type of operation. Detail does not add to total since reporting governments may have more than one type of operation.

²Primarily school building authorities. Also includes the Chicago School Finance Authority and the educational facilities authorities in Florida.

³Includes parking facilities and water transport and terminals.

⁴Functions within the "Natural resources" categories may overlap, see Appendix A.

⁵Includes fire protection and water supply and other multiple-function districts not elsewhere classified.

Table 12. Public School Systems by Type of Organization and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	All systems	Independent school district governments	Dependent school systems					
			Total	State dependent systems	County dependent systems	Systems operated by subcounty general-purpose governments		
						Total	Municipal dependent systems	Town or township dependent systems
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
United States	15,014	13,506	1,508	178	567	763	227	536
Alabama	128	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	54	—	54	19	13	22	22	—
Arizona	245	231	14	—	14	—	—	—
Arkansas	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	1,107	1,047	60	—	59	1	1	—
Colorado	182	182	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	166	17	149	1	—	148	19	129
Delaware	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2	—	2	—	—	2	2	—
Florida	95	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	180	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Idaho	116	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	934	934	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	294	294	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	386	386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	324	324	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	176	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	295	99	196	1	—	195	17	178
Maryland	39	—	39	—	38	1	1	—
Massachusetts	330	82	248	1	2	245	44	201
Michigan	739	580	159	150	—	9	9	—
Minnesota	345	345	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	167	164	3	—	3	—	—	—
Missouri	536	536	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	352	352	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	575	575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	177	167	10	—	1	9	9	—
New Jersey	624	549	75	3	50	22	18	4
New Mexico	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	715	683	32	—	25	7	7	—
North Carolina	175	—	175	—	175	—	—	—
North Dakota	226	226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	667	667	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	571	571	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	236	236	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	516	516	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	36	4	32	1	—	31	7	24
South Carolina	85	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	176	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	138	14	124	—	91	33	33	—
Texas	1,090	1,089	1	1	—	—	—	—
Utah	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	283	283	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	133	1	132	—	94	38	38	—
Washington	296	296	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	444	442	2	—	2	—	—	—
Wyoming	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

Table 13. Public School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Independent school districts													
	All systems	Enrollment-size group ¹												
		Total	100,000 or more	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	500 to 999	250 to 499	100 to 249	Less than 100	None ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
United States	15,014	13,506	15	47	134	514	949	1,881	3,381	2,306	1,684	1,328	963	304
Alabama	128	128	—	1	3	6	25	52	40	1	—	—	—	—
Alaska	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	245	231	—	2	5	16	16	31	51	20	18	28	30	14
Arkansas	310	310	—	—	1	4	10	28	72	100	69	24	2	—
California	1,107	1,047	2	8	31	117	143	148	158	120	96	113	92	19
Colorado	182	182	—	2	6	10	9	19	29	30	40	26	11	—
Connecticut	166	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	3	1	—	—	—
Delaware	19	19	—	—	—	4	4	6	4	1	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	95	95	7	5	15	14	20	17	15	2	—	—	—	—
Georgia	180	180	1	4	5	22	30	55	50	7	5	1	—	—
Hawaii	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	116	116	—	—	1	4	6	15	30	22	15	15	6	2
Illinois	934	934	1	—	2	21	50	116	271	220	140	84	25	4
Indiana	294	294	—	—	2	16	35	57	140	36	2	4	—	2
Iowa	386	386	—	—	1	6	7	24	89	153	75	28	3	—
Kansas	324	324	—	—	2	5	9	22	72	84	86	36	8	—
Kentucky	176	176	—	1	1	7	16	54	62	23	10	2	—	—
Louisiana	66	66	—	3	4	13	15	22	9	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	295	99	—	—	—	—	—	11	27	23	12	10	5	11
Maryland	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	330	82	—	—	—	—	2	13	39	19	5	4	—	—
Michigan	739	580	—	—	2	24	50	125	218	82	36	14	29	—
Minnesota	345	345	—	—	4	11	19	40	101	88	48	25	5	4
Mississippi	167	164	—	—	1	3	18	53	71	13	1	1	—	3
Missouri	536	536	—	—	2	15	16	49	109	128	104	76	34	3
Montana	352	352	—	—	—	2	4	3	24	32	46	76	155	10
Nebraska	575	575	—	—	2	1	5	11	22	48	99	96	252	39
Nevada	17	17	1	1	—	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	—	—
New Hampshire	177	167	—	—	—	—	3	12	39	34	19	27	19	14
New Jersey	624	549	—	—	—	9	42	79	158	110	76	45	8	22
New Mexico	96	96	—	1	—	6	9	14	16	21	14	12	3	—
New York	715	683	—	—	—	11	75	134	272	109	49	21	11	1
North Carolina	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	226	226	—	—	—	2	3	3	7	18	51	77	62	3
Ohio	667	667	—	2	3	15	52	144	290	97	8	1	3	52
Oklahoma	571	571	—	—	2	8	10	19	90	99	160	125	30	28
Oregon	236	236	—	1	2	9	19	28	46	34	25	18	33	21
Pennsylvania	516	516	1	—	1	14	64	172	211	45	6	—	—	2
Rhode Island	36	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	85	85	—	1	5	14	21	24	19	1	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	176	176	—	—	—	2	—	8	14	28	54	56	11	3
Tennessee	138	14	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	2	—	—	—
Texas	1,090	1,089	2	11	22	52	74	128	240	217	159	143	38	3
Utah	40	40	—	3	3	6	5	9	8	2	3	1	—	—
Vermont	283	283	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	39	49	79	52	43
Virginia	133	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Washington	296	296	—	—	4	26	28	32	63	42	31	36	34	—
West Virginia	55	55	—	—	1	6	12	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	444	442	—	1	1	10	18	67	130	134	59	20	2	—
Wyoming	55	55	—	—	—	2	1	7	16	17	9	3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Public School Systems by Enrollment-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Dependent school systems													
	Total	Enrollment-size group ¹												
		100,000 or more	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	500 to 999	250 to 499	100 to 249	Less than 100	None ²	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
United States	1,508	9	12	25	92	161	296	297	171	174	132	67	72	
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alaska	54	—	—	1	2	2	4	6	10	15	9	4	1	
Arizona	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	3	6	
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
California	60	—	—	—	1	1	4	13	14	7	8	10	2	
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Connecticut	149	—	—	—	7	23	42	34	19	14	9	1	—	
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
District of Columbia	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaii	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maine	196	—	—	—	—	1	13	18	20	31	36	22	55	
Maryland	39	3	2	4	7	6	8	5	2	1	—	—	1	
Massachusetts	248	—	1	2	7	30	74	66	23	22	17	4	2	
Michigan	159	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	29	62	39	21	2	
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mississippi	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Hampshire	10	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	
New Jersey	75	—	—	2	5	13	9	16	12	11	5	1	1	
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New York	32	1	—	3	2	4	9	12	—	—	—	—	1	
North Carolina	175	1	3	3	30	30	38	45	20	3	2	—	—	
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rhode Island	32	—	—	1	3	4	14	5	2	2	1	—	—	
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tennessee	124	1	2	3	10	23	40	32	10	2	—	1	—	
Texas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Virginia	132	1	3	6	16	22	37	36	9	2	—	—	—	
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wisconsin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

— Represents zero.

¹Enrollment used for enrollment-size groups represents fall 2000 membership.

²Includes systems that pay tuition for resident pupils attending schools operated by another school system or that provide special educational or support services to public school systems.

Table 14. Public School Systems by Grade Coverage and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Independent school districts							Dependent school systems					
	All systems	Grades provided ¹						Grades provided ¹					
		Total	Elementary grades only	Secondary grades only	Elementary and secondary grades	Vocational, special, or college grades only	None ²	Total	Elementary grades only	Secondary grades only	Elementary and secondary grades	Vocational, special, or college grades only	None ²
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	15,014	13,506	2,598	356	9,914	514	124	1,508	333	22	873	219	61
Alabama	128	128	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	53	1	—
Arizona	245	231	102	17	91	11	10	14	1	1	6	6	—
Arkansas	310	310	—	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	1,107	1,047	555	83	338	71	—	60	—	—	2	58	—
Colorado	182	182	—	—	178	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	166	17	1	8	8	—	—	149	45	—	104	—	—
Delaware	19	19	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Florida	95	95	—	—	67	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	180	180	7	—	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Idaho	116	116	6	—	108	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	934	934	383	100	410	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	294	294	1	—	291	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	386	386	—	—	371	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	324	324	—	—	304	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	176	176	5	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	66	66	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	295	99	20	5	63	8	3	196	92	—	49	—	55
Maryland	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	24	15	—
Massachusetts	330	82	5	16	34	27	—	248	68	3	175	—	2
Michigan	739	580	30	—	523	27	—	159	103	16	38	—	2
Minnesota	345	345	11	3	327	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	167	164	1	—	148	15	—	3	—	2	1	—	—
Missouri	536	536	73	—	449	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana	352	352	179	7	158	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	575	575	267	18	266	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	17	17	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	177	167	88	7	59	—	13	10	—	—	9	—	1
New Jersey	624	549	281	47	199	—	22	75	8	—	16	50	1
New Mexico	96	96	—	—	89	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	715	683	44	4	633	1	1	32	—	—	5	27	—
North Carolina	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	117	58	—
North Dakota	226	226	50	5	168	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	667	667	2	—	610	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	571	571	113	—	430	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	236	236	18	1	179	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	516	516	2	—	498	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	36	4	—	—	4	—	—	32	4	—	28	—	—
South Carolina	85	85	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	176	176	5	—	168	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	138	14	3	—	11	—	—	124	11	—	112	1	—
Texas	1,090	1,089	64	—	975	50	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Utah	40	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	283	283	182	24	37	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	133	1	—	—	—	1	—	132	—	—	132	—	—
Washington	296	296	50	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	55	55	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	444	442	47	11	368	16	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Wyoming	55	55	2	—	46	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Represents zero.

¹Systems that provide vocational, special, or college-grade education in addition to elementary and/or secondary grades are shown under "secondary grades only" or "elementary and secondary grades" as appropriate.

²Includes systems that pay tuition for resident pupils attending schools operated by another school system or that provide special educational or support services to public school systems.

Table 15. Public School Systems by Area Served and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	Total public school systems	Has the same legal boundaries as one county	Has the same legal boundaries as one municipality, town, or township	Located within one county but legal boundaries not the same as county, municipality, town, or township	Legal boundaries are located within part of all of two or more county areas	Not reported
	1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	15,014	1,323	1,389	5,722	4,329	2,251
Alabama	128	39	33	25	3	28
Alaska	54	11	17	5	5	16
Arizona	245	17	8	153	11	56
Arkansas	310	12	6	146	117	29
California	1,107	70	49	653	138	197
Colorado	182	12	4	86	59	21
Connecticut	166	4	93	18	3	48
Delaware	19	3	—	7	3	6
District of Columbia	2	—	1	—	—	1
Florida	95	61	—	3	20	11
Georgia	180	118	13	15	1	33
Hawaii	1	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	116	8	1	47	50	10
Illinois	934	24	27	452	361	70
Indiana	294	15	41	140	38	60
Iowa	386	4	6	93	270	13
Kansas	324	10	3	105	195	11
Kentucky	176	87	10	59	3	17
Louisiana	66	49	—	3	—	14
Maine	295	5	82	56	23	129
Maryland	39	27	—	—	7	5
Massachusetts	330	9	151	57	24	89
Michigan	739	31	30	219	310	149
Minnesota	345	9	6	94	216	20
Mississippi	167	39	12	59	22	35
Missouri	536	7	12	224	276	17
Montana	352	18	7	229	35	63
Nebraska	575	19	10	183	267	96
Nevada	17	15	1	—	—	1
New Hampshire	177	6	70	28	11	62
New Jersey	624	42	288	100	16	178
New Mexico	96	10	6	48	25	7
New York	715	22	38	339	233	83
North Carolina	175	89	1	24	30	31
North Dakota	226	5	3	81	116	21
Ohio	667	24	56	245	265	77
Oklahoma	571	15	14	270	237	35
Oregon	236	12	5	124	60	35
Pennsylvania	516	23	59	251	94	89
Rhode Island	36	—	19	7	—	10
South Carolina	85	22	2	42	6	13
South Dakota	176	9	1	48	107	11
Tennessee	138	71	23	18	3	23
Texas	1,090	61	39	556	357	77
Utah	40	23	3	10	—	4
Vermont	283	13	85	16	5	164
Virginia	133	76	32	8	1	16
Washington	296	10	5	194	63	24
West Virginia	55	41	—	1	—	13
Wisconsin	444	15	17	156	230	26
Wyoming	55	11	—	25	12	7

— Represents zero.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
United States	280,849,847	87,525	3,034	35,933	19,429	16,504	35,052	13,506	1,330
Alabama	4,447,100	1,171	67	451	451	—	525	128	—
Autauga	43,671	14	1	3	3	—	9	1	—
Baldwin	140,415	36	1	12	12	—	22	1	—
Barbour	29,038	16	1	5	5	—	8	2	—
Bibb	20,826	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Blount	51,024	20	1	11	11	—	6	2	—
Bullock	11,714	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Butler	21,399	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Calhoun	112,249	23	1	8	8	—	9	5	—
Chambers	36,583	15	1	5	5	—	7	2	—
Cherokee	23,988	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Chilton	39,593	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Choctaw	15,922	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Clarke	27,867	14	1	5	5	—	6	2	—
Clay	14,254	12	1	2	2	—	8	1	—
Cleburne	14,123	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Coffee	43,615	16	1	4	4	—	8	3	—
Colbert	54,984	20	1	6	6	—	9	4	—
Conecuh	14,089	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Coosa	12,202	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Covington	37,631	26	1	14	14	—	8	3	—
Crenshaw	13,665	13	1	6	6	—	5	1	—
Cullman	77,483	22	1	11	11	—	8	2	—
Dale	49,129	21	1	10	10	—	7	3	—
Dallas	46,365	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
De Kalb	64,452	35	1	16	16	—	16	2	—
Elmore	65,874	17	1	7	7	—	7	2	—
Escambia	38,440	16	1	6	6	—	7	2	—
Etowah	103,459	28	1	12	12	—	12	3	—
Fayette	18,495	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Franklin	31,223	15	1	5	5	—	7	2	—
Geneva	25,764	19	1	8	8	—	8	2	—
Greene	9,974	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Hale	17,185	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Henry	16,310	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Houston	88,787	25	1	12	12	—	10	2	—
Jackson	53,926	24	1	13	13	—	8	2	—
Jefferson	662,047	60	1	32	32	—	17	10	—
Lamar	15,904	17	1	6	6	—	9	1	—
Lauderdale	87,966	17	1	7	7	—	7	2	—
Lawrence	34,803	15	1	5	5	—	8	1	—
Lee	115,092	15	1	3	3	—	8	3	—
Limestone	65,676	15	1	5	5	—	7	2	—
Lowndes	13,473	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Macon	24,105	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Madison	276,700	23	1	6	6	—	13	3	—
Marengo	22,539	16	1	8	8	—	4	3	—
Marion	31,214	20	1	7	7	—	10	2	—
Marshall	82,231	25	1	7	7	—	13	4	—
Mobile	399,843	29	1	10	10	—	17	1	—
Monroe	24,324	12	1	5	5	—	5	1	—
Montgomery	223,510	16	1	2	2	—	12	1	—
Morgan	111,064	19	1	7	7	—	8	3	—
Perry	11,861	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Pickens	20,949	18	1	8	8	—	5	1	—
Pike	29,605	12	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Randolph	22,380	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Russell	49,756	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
Shelby	143,293	26	1	12	12	—	12	1	—
St Clair	64,742	28	1	11	11	—	14	2	—
Sumter	14,798	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Talladega	80,321	23	1	8	8	—	11	3	—
Tallapoosa	41,475	20	1	7	7	—	10	2	—
Tuscaloosa	164,875	27	1	7	7	—	17	2	—
Walker	70,713	23	1	11	11	—	9	2	—
Washington	18,097	13	1	3	3	—	8	1	—
Wilcox	13,183	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Winston	24,843	12	1	6	6	—	3	2	—
Alaska	626,932	175	12	149	149	—	14	—	35
Aleutians East Borough	2,697	6	1	5	5	—	—	—	1
Aleutians West Census Area ⁴	5,465	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	1
Anchorage City and Borough ⁴	260,283	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
Bethel Census Area ⁴	16,006	19	—	18	18	—	1	—	—
Bristol Bay Borough	1,258	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Denali Borough	1,893	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Dillingham Census Area ⁴	4,922	8	—	7	7	—	1	—	1
Fairbanks North Star Borough	82,840	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Haines Borough	2,392	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Juneau City and Borough ⁴	30,711	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Kanai Peninsula Borough	49,691	7	1	6	6	—	—	—	1
Ketchikan-Gateway Borough	14,070	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Kodiak Island Borough	13,913	8	1	6	6	—	1	—	1
Lake and Peninsula Borough	1,823	7	1	6	6	—	—	—	1
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	59,322	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Alaska—Con.									
Nome Census Area ⁴	9,196	17	—	16	16	—	1	—	1
North Slope Borough	7,385	9	1	7	7	—	1	—	2
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,208	12	1	10	10	—	1	—	1
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area ⁴	6,146	7	—	6	6	—	1	—	3
Sitka City and Borough ⁴	8,835	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area ⁴ ..	3,436	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	3
Southeast Fairbanks Census Area ⁴	6,174	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Valdez-Cordova Census Area ⁴	10,195	4	—	3	3	—	1	—	2
Wade Hampton Census Area ⁴	7,028	12	—	12	12	—	—	—	1
Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area ⁴	6,684	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	3
Yakutat City and Borough ⁴	808	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Yukon-Kayukuk Census Area ⁴	6,551	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	3
Arizona	5,130,632	638	15	87	87	—	305	231	14
Apache	69,423	24	1	3	3	—	9	11	—
Cochise	117,755	51	1	7	7	—	20	23	1
Coconino	116,320	38	1	4	4	—	24	9	1
Gila	51,335	31	1	5	5	—	17	8	—
Graham	33,489	19	1	3	3	—	7	8	1
Greenlee	8,547	10	1	2	2	—	2	5	1
La Paz	19,715	19	1	2	2	—	10	6	—
Maricopa	3,072,149	153	1	24	24	—	71	57	1
Mohave	155,032	45	1	4	4	—	24	16	2
Navajo	97,470	40	1	6	6	—	21	12	2
Pima	843,746	46	1	5	5	—	23	17	2
Pinal	179,727	61	1	8	8	—	33	19	2
Santa Cruz	38,381	13	1	2	2	—	4	6	—
Yavapai	167,517	55	1	8	8	—	22	24	—
Yuma	160,026	33	1	4	4	—	18	10	1
Arkansas	2,673,400	1,588	75	499	499	—	704	310	—
Arkansas	20,749	20	1	6	6	—	9	4	—
Ashley	24,209	18	1	7	7	—	7	3	—
Baxter	38,386	25	1	8	8	—	13	3	—
Benton	153,406	32	1	18	18	—	6	7	—
Boone	33,948	23	1	11	11	—	5	6	—
Bradley	12,600	8	1	3	3	—	2	2	—
Calhoun	5,744	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Carroll	25,357	13	1	6	6	—	3	3	—
Chicot	14,117	18	1	3	3	—	11	3	—
Clark	23,546	14	1	7	7	—	4	2	—
Clay	17,609	20	1	12	12	—	4	3	—
Cleburne	24,046	17	1	5	5	—	6	5	—
Cleveland	8,571	8	1	2	2	—	2	3	—
Columbia	25,603	18	1	5	5	—	6	6	—
Conway	20,336	21	1	4	4	—	13	3	—
Craighead	82,148	64	1	10	10	—	45	8	—
Crawford	53,247	30	1	8	8	—	16	5	—
Crittenden	50,866	37	1	12	12	—	19	5	—
Cross	19,526	18	1	4	4	—	10	3	—
Dallas	9,210	10	1	3	3	—	3	3	—
Desha	15,341	24	1	6	6	—	13	4	—
Drew	18,723	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Faulkner	86,014	23	1	10	10	—	6	6	—
Franklin	17,771	15	1	6	6	—	3	5	—
Fulton	11,642	10	1	3	3	—	3	3	—
Garland	88,068	27	1	4	4	—	15	7	—
Grant	16,464	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Greene	37,331	27	1	5	5	—	17	4	—
Hempstead	23,587	21	1	10	10	—	6	4	—
Hot Spring	30,353	15	1	5	5	—	4	5	—
Howard	14,300	13	1	4	4	—	4	4	—
Independence	34,233	25	1	8	8	—	9	7	—
Izard	13,249	17	1	8	8	—	4	4	—
Jackson	18,418	36	1	11	11	—	21	3	—
Jefferson	84,278	38	1	6	6	—	26	5	—
Johnson	22,781	13	1	5	5	—	3	4	—
Lafayette	8,559	14	1	4	4	—	6	3	—
Lawrence	17,774	40	1	14	14	—	19	6	—
Lee	12,580	17	1	6	6	—	9	1	—
Lincoln	14,492	14	1	3	3	—	7	3	—
Little River	13,628	15	1	5	5	—	7	2	—
Logan	22,486	19	1	9	9	—	5	4	—
Lonoke	52,828	31	1	10	10	—	16	4	—
Madison	14,243	9	1	3	3	—	2	3	—
Marion	16,140	12	1	5	5	—	3	3	—
Miller	40,443	19	1	3	3	—	11	4	—
Mississippi	51,979	40	1	17	17	—	16	6	—
Monroe	10,254	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Montgomery	9,245	10	1	4	4	—	2	3	—
Nevada	9,955	14	1	7	7	—	3	3	—
Newton	8,608	10	1	2	2	—	3	4	—
Ouachita	28,790	15	1	7	7	—	3	4	—
Perry	10,209	16	1	7	7	—	5	3	—
Phillips	26,445	22	1	6	6	—	10	5	—
Pike	11,303	12	1	5	5	—	2	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Arkansas—Con.									
Poinsett	25,614	23	1	8	8	—	9	5	—
Polk	20,229	16	1	6	6	—	4	5	—
Pope	54,469	24	1	6	6	—	12	5	—
Prairie	9,539	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Pulaski	361,474	127	1	8	8	—	115	3	—
Randolph	18,195	17	1	6	6	—	6	4	—
Saline	83,529	32	1	6	6	—	20	5	—
Scott	10,996	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Searcy	8,261	12	1	5	5	—	2	4	—
Sebastian	115,071	24	1	11	11	—	6	6	—
Sevier	15,757	11	1	5	5	—	2	3	—
Sharp	17,119	19	1	8	8	—	6	4	—
St Francis	29,329	17	1	8	8	—	5	3	—
Stone	11,499	7	1	2	2	—	1	3	—
Union	45,629	20	1	8	8	—	2	9	—
Van Buren	16,192	12	1	4	4	—	2	5	—
Washington	157,715	31	1	13	13	—	8	9	—
White	67,165	54	1	16	16	—	28	9	—
Woodruff	8,741	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Yell	21,139	19	1	7	7	—	5	6	—
California	33,871,648	4,409	57	475	475	—	2,830	1,047	60
Alameda	1,443,741	86	1	14	14	—	50	21	1
Alpine	1,208	6	1	—	—	—	4	1	1
Amador	35,100	33	1	5	5	—	26	1	1
Butte	203,171	72	1	5	5	—	51	15	1
Calaveras	40,554	47	1	1	1	—	41	4	1
Colusa	18,804	51	1	2	2	—	44	4	1
Contra Costa	948,816	110	1	19	19	—	71	19	1
Del Norte	27,507	24	1	1	1	—	21	1	1
El Dorado	156,299	78	1	2	2	—	59	16	1
Fresno	799,407	160	1	15	15	—	107	37	1
Glenn	26,453	45	1	2	2	—	33	9	1
Humboldt	126,518	98	1	7	7	—	57	33	1
Imperial	142,361	50	1	7	7	—	25	17	2
Inyo	17,945	35	1	1	1	—	26	7	1
Kern	661,645	161	1	11	11	—	100	49	1
Kings	129,461	64	1	4	4	—	45	14	1
Lake	58,309	44	1	2	2	—	34	7	1
Lassen	33,828	38	1	1	1	—	25	11	1
Los Angeles	9,519,338	347	1	88	88	—	165	93	1
Madera	123,109	33	1	2	2	—	20	10	1
Marin	247,289	85	1	11	11	—	54	19	1
Mariposa	17,130	8	1	—	—	—	6	1	1
Mendocino	86,265	71	1	4	4	—	53	13	1
Merced	210,554	84	1	6	6	—	56	21	1
Modoc	9,449	43	1	1	1	—	38	3	1
Mono	12,853	29	1	1	1	—	25	2	1
Monterey	401,762	97	1	12	12	—	58	26	1
Napa	124,279	25	1	5	5	—	13	6	1
Nevada	92,033	47	1	3	3	—	33	10	1
Orange	2,846,289	137	1	33	33	—	72	31	1
Placer	248,399	72	1	6	6	—	46	19	1
Plumas	20,824	49	1	1	1	—	45	2	1
Riverside	1,545,387	147	1	24	24	—	95	27	1
Sacramento	1,223,499	134	1	6	6	—	110	17	1
San Benito	53,234	25	1	2	2	—	11	11	1
San Bernardino	1,709,434	156	1	24	24	—	94	37	1
San Diego	2,813,833	169	1	18	18	—	103	47	1
San Francisco ⁴	776,733	13	—	1	1	—	10	2	1
San Joaquin	563,598	127	1	7	7	—	103	16	1
San Luis Obispo	246,681	64	1	7	7	—	45	11	1
San Mateo	707,161	85	1	20	20	—	40	24	2
Santa Barbara	399,347	76	1	7	7	—	44	24	1
Santa Clara	1,682,585	91	1	15	15	—	38	37	1
Santa Cruz	255,602	50	1	4	4	—	34	11	1
Shasta	163,256	71	1	3	3	—	41	26	1
Sierra	3,555	16	1	1	1	—	13	1	1
Siskiyou	44,301	84	1	9	9	—	45	29	1
Solano	394,542	66	1	7	7	—	51	7	1
Sonoma	458,614	104	1	9	9	—	55	39	1
Stanislaus	446,997	101	1	9	9	—	65	26	1
Sutter	78,930	44	1	2	2	—	29	12	1
Tehama	56,039	50	1	3	3	—	28	18	1
Trinity	13,022	30	1	—	—	—	18	11	1
Tulare	368,021	165	1	8	8	—	108	48	1
Tuolumne	54,501	35	1	1	1	—	21	12	1
Ventura	753,197	78	1	10	10	—	46	21	1
Yolo	168,660	54	1	4	4	—	44	5	1
Yuba	60,219	45	1	2	2	—	36	6	1
Colorado	4,301,261	1,928	62	270	270	—	1,414	182	—
Adams	363,857	69	1	7	7	—	54	7	—
Alamosa	14,966	16	1	2	2	—	11	2	—
Arapahoe	487,967	148	1	12	12	—	128	7	—
Archuleta	9,898	16	1	1	1	—	13	1	—
Baca	4,517	30	1	6	6	—	18	5	—

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Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Colorado—Con.									
Bent	5,998	15	1	1	1	—	11	2	—
Boulder	291,288	62	1	9	9	—	50	2	—
Broomfield ⁴	38,272	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Chaffee	16,242	16	1	3	3	—	10	2	—
Cheyenne	2,231	19	1	2	2	—	14	2	—
Clear Creek	9,322	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Conejos	8,400	27	1	5	5	—	18	3	—
Costilla	3,663	13	1	2	2	—	8	2	—
Crowley	5,518	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Custer	3,503	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Delta	27,834	33	1	6	6	—	25	1	—
Denver ⁴	554,636	26	—	1	1	—	24	1	—
Dolores	1,844	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Douglas	175,766	98	1	4	4	—	92	1	—
Eagle	41,659	50	1	7	7	—	41	1	—
El Paso	516,929	93	1	8	8	—	69	15	—
Elbert	19,872	22	1	3	3	—	13	5	—
Fremont	46,145	20	1	6	6	—	10	3	—
Garfield	43,791	31	1	6	6	—	21	3	—
Gilpin	4,757	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Grand	12,442	38	1	6	6	—	29	2	—
Gunnison	13,956	19	1	5	5	—	12	1	—
Hinsdale	790	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Huerfano	7,862	18	1	2	2	—	13	2	—
Jackson	1,577	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Jefferson	527,056	104	1	8	8	—	94	1	—
Kiowa	1,622	17	1	3	3	—	11	2	—
Kit Carson	8,011	29	1	6	6	—	17	5	—
La Plata	43,941	36	1	3	3	—	29	3	—
Lake	7,812	12	1	1	1	—	8	2	—
Larimer	251,494	51	1	6	6	—	41	3	—
Las Animas	15,207	22	1	6	6	—	9	6	—
Lincoln	6,087	18	1	4	4	—	10	3	—
Logan	20,504	24	1	6	6	—	12	5	—
Mesa	116,255	48	1	5	5	—	39	3	—
Mineral	831	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Moffat	13,184	12	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Montezuma	23,830	33	1	3	3	—	26	3	—
Montrose	33,432	27	1	4	4	—	20	2	—
Morgan	27,171	28	1	5	5	—	18	4	—
Otero	20,311	29	1	6	6	—	16	6	—
Ouray	3,742	14	1	2	2	—	9	2	—
Park	14,523	24	1	2	2	—	19	2	—
Phillips	4,480	15	1	3	3	—	9	2	—
Pitkin	14,872	25	1	2	2	—	21	1	—
Prowers	14,483	31	1	5	5	—	21	4	—
Pueblo	141,472	28	1	3	3	—	22	2	—
Rio Blanco	5,986	23	1	2	2	—	17	3	—
Rio Grande	12,413	19	1	3	3	—	12	3	—
Routt	19,690	35	1	4	4	—	27	3	—
Saguache	5,917	16	1	5	5	—	7	3	—
San Juan	558	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
San Miguel	6,594	22	1	5	5	—	14	2	—
Sedgwick	2,747	19	1	3	3	—	13	2	—
Summit	23,548	28	1	6	6	—	20	1	—
Teller	20,555	23	1	3	3	—	17	2	—
Washington	4,926	16	1	2	2	—	8	5	—
Weld	180,936	120	1	26	26	—	80	13	—
Yuma	9,841	26	1	3	3	—	18	4	—
Connecticut	3,405,565	580	—	179	30	149	384	17	148
Fairfield ⁴	882,567	124	—	24	6	18	99	1	23
Hartford ⁴	857,183	82	—	29	3	26	52	1	27
Litchfield ⁴	182,193	69	—	28	3	25	36	5	17
Middlesex ⁴	155,071	51	—	16	2	14	32	3	11
New Haven ⁴	824,008	87	—	28	9	19	56	3	23
New London ⁴	259,088	77	—	25	6	19	51	1	19
Tolland ⁴	136,364	40	—	13	—	13	25	2	13
Windham ⁴	109,091	50	—	16	1	15	33	1	15
Delaware	783,600	339	3	57	57	—	260	19	—
Kent	126,697	106	1	19	19	—	81	5	—
New Castle	500,265	53	1	13	13	—	33	6	—
Sussex	156,638	180	1	25	25	—	146	8	—
District of Columbia	572,059	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Washington DC ⁴	572,059	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Florida	15,982,378	1,191	66	404	404	—	626	95	—
Alachua	217,955	18	1	9	9	—	6	2	—
Baker	22,259	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Bay	148,217	19	1	8	8	—	8	2	—
Bradford	26,088	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Brevard	476,230	36	1	15	15	—	18	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Florida—Con.									
Broward	1,623,018	78	1	30	30	—	45	2	—
Calhoun	13,017	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Charlotte	141,627	13	1	1	1	—	10	1	—
Citrus	118,085	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Clay	140,814	13	1	4	4	—	7	1	—
Collier	251,377	27	1	3	3	—	22	1	—
Columbia	56,513	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
De Soto	32,209	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Dixie	13,827	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Duval ⁴	778,879	9	—	5	5	—	2	2	—
Escambia	294,410	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Flagler	49,832	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Franklin	11,057	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Gadsden	45,087	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Gilchrist	14,437	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Glades	10,576	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Gulf	13,332	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Hamilton	13,327	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Hardee	26,938	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Hendry	36,210	23	1	2	2	—	19	1	—
Hernando	130,802	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Highlands	87,366	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Hillsborough	998,948	36	1	3	3	—	30	2	—
Holmes	18,564	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Indian River	112,947	18	1	5	5	—	11	1	—
Jackson	46,755	19	1	11	11	—	5	2	—
Jefferson	12,902	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Lafayette	7,022	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Lake	210,528	28	1	14	14	—	11	2	—
Lee	440,888	55	1	5	5	—	47	2	—
Leon	239,452	14	1	1	1	—	10	2	—
Levy	34,450	12	1	7	7	—	3	1	—
Liberty	7,021	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Madison	18,733	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Manatee	264,002	39	1	6	6	—	30	2	—
Marion	258,916	19	1	5	5	—	11	2	—
Martin	126,731	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Miami-Dade	2,253,362	40	1	30	30	—	7	2	—
Monroe	79,589	15	1	5	5	—	7	2	—
Nassau	57,663	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Okaloosa	170,498	30	1	9	9	—	18	2	—
Okeechobee	35,910	9	1	1	1	—	6	1	—
Orange	896,344	38	1	13	13	—	22	2	—
Osceola	172,493	16	1	2	2	—	12	1	—
Palm Beach	1,131,184	85	1	37	37	—	45	2	—
Pasco	344,765	28	1	6	6	—	19	2	—
Pinellas	921,482	47	1	24	24	—	20	2	—
Polk	483,924	35	1	17	17	—	15	2	—
Putnam	70,423	12	1	5	5	—	4	2	—
Santa Rosa	117,743	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Sarasota	325,957	16	1	3	3	—	11	1	—
Seminole	365,196	14	1	7	7	—	4	2	—
St Johns	123,135	16	1	3	3	—	11	1	—
St Lucie	192,695	21	1	3	3	—	15	2	—
Sumter	53,345	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Suwannee	34,844	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Taylor	19,256	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Union	13,442	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Volusia	443,343	31	1	16	16	—	12	2	—
Wakulla	22,863	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Walton	40,601	13	1	3	3	—	8	1	—
Washington	20,973	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Georgia	8,186,453	1,448	156	531	531	—	581	180	—
Appling	17,419	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Atkinson	7,609	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Bacon	10,103	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Baker	4,074	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Baldwin	44,700	9	1	1	1	—	6	1	—
Banks	14,422	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Barrow	46,144	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Bartow	76,019	15	1	7	7	—	5	2	—
Ben Hill	17,484	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Berrien	16,235	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Bibb	153,887	13	1	2	2	—	9	1	—
Bleckley	11,666	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Brantley	14,629	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Brooks	16,450	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Bryan	23,417	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Bulloch	55,983	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Burke	22,243	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Butts	19,522	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Calhoun	6,320	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Camden	43,664	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Georgia—Con.									
Candler.....	9,577	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Carroll.....	87,268	18	1	7	7	—	8	2	—
Catoosa.....	53,282	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Charlton.....	10,282	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Chatham.....	232,048	20	1	8	8	—	10	1	—
Chattahoochee.....	14,882	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Chattooga.....	25,470	10	1	4	4	—	3	2	—
Cherokee.....	141,903	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Clarke ⁴	101,489	9	—	2	2	—	6	1	—
Clay.....	3,357	6	—	2	2	—	2	1	—
Clayton.....	236,517	15	1	6	6	—	7	1	—
Clinch.....	6,878	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Cobb.....	607,751	24	1	6	6	—	15	2	—
Coffee.....	37,413	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Colquitt.....	42,053	14	1	7	7	—	5	1	—
Columbia.....	89,288	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Cook.....	15,771	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Coweta.....	89,215	15	1	7	7	—	6	1	—
Crawford.....	12,495	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Crisp.....	21,996	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Dade.....	15,154	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Dawson.....	15,999	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
DeKalb ⁴	665,865	21	1	8	8	—	10	2	—
Decatur.....	28,240	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Dodge.....	19,171	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Dooly.....	11,525	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Dougherty.....	96,065	10	1	1	1	—	7	1	—
Douglas.....	92,174	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Early.....	12,354	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Echols.....	3,754	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Effingham.....	37,535	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Elbert.....	20,511	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Emanuel.....	21,837	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Evans.....	10,495	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Fannin.....	19,798	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Fayette.....	91,263	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Floyd.....	90,565	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Forsyth.....	98,407	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Franklin.....	20,285	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Fulton.....	816,006	33	1	10	10	—	20	2	—
Gilmer.....	23,456	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Glascocock.....	2,556	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Glynn.....	67,568	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Gordon.....	44,104	11	1	5	5	—	3	2	—
Grady.....	23,659	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Greene.....	14,406	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Gwinnett.....	588,448	24	1	11	11	—	10	2	—
Habersham.....	35,902	14	1	7	7	—	5	1	—
Hall.....	139,277	16	1	6	6	—	7	2	—
Hancock.....	10,076	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Haralson.....	25,690	15	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Harris.....	23,695	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Hart.....	22,997	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Heard.....	11,012	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Henry.....	119,341	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Houston.....	110,765	14	1	3	3	—	9	1	—
Irwin.....	9,931	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Jackson.....	41,589	19	1	8	8	—	7	3	—
Jasper.....	11,426	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Jeff Davis.....	12,684	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Jefferson.....	17,266	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Jenkins.....	8,575	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Johnson.....	8,560	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Jones.....	23,639	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Lamar.....	15,912	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Lanier.....	7,241	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Laurens.....	44,874	14	1	7	7	—	4	2	—
Lee.....	24,757	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Liberty.....	61,610	12	1	7	7	—	5	1	—
Lincoln.....	8,348	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Long.....	10,304	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Lowndes.....	92,115	17	1	5	5	—	9	2	—
Lumpkin.....	21,016	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Macon.....	14,074	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Madison.....	25,730	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Marion.....	7,144	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
McDuffie.....	21,231	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
McIntosh.....	10,847	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Meriwether.....	22,534	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Miller.....	6,383	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Mitchell.....	23,932	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Monroe.....	21,757	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Montgomery.....	8,270	9	1	6	6	—	1	1	—
Morgan.....	15,457	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Murray.....	36,506	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Georgia—Con.									
Muscogee ⁴	186,291	9	—	1	1	—	7	1	—
Newton	62,001	12	1	5	5	—	5	1	—
Oconee	26,225	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Oglethorpe	12,635	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Paulding	81,678	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Peach	23,668	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Pickens	22,983	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Pierce	15,636	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Pike	13,688	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Polk	38,127	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Pulaski	9,588	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Putnam	18,812	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Quitman	2,598	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Rabun	15,050	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Randolph	7,791	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Richmond ⁴	199,775	11	—	3	3	—	7	1	—
Rockdale	70,111	9	1	1	1	—	6	1	—
Schley	3,766	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Screven	15,374	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Seminole	9,369	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Spalding	58,417	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Stephens	25,435	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Stewart	5,252	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Sumter	33,200	16	1	5	5	—	9	1	—
Talbot	6,498	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Taliaferro	2,077	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Tattnall	22,305	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Taylor	8,815	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Telfair	11,794	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Terrell	10,970	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Thomas	42,737	15	1	7	7	—	5	2	—
Tift	38,407	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Toombs	26,067	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Towns	9,319	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Treutlen	6,854	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Troup	58,779	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Turner	9,504	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Twiggs	10,590	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Union	17,289	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Upson	27,597	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Walker	61,053	12	1	4	4	—	5	2	—
Walton	60,687	16	1	7	7	—	6	2	—
Ware	35,483	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Warren	6,336	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Washington	21,176	12	1	7	7	—	3	1	—
Wayne	26,565	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Webster	2,390	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
Wheeler	6,179	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
White	19,944	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Whitfield	83,525	12	1	4	4	—	5	2	—
Wilcox	8,577	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Wilkes	10,687	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Wilkinson	10,220	9	1	7	7	—	—	1	—
Worth	21,967	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Hawaii⁵	1,211,537	19	3	1	1	—	15	—	—
Hawaii	148,677	5	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Honolulu City and County ⁴	876,156	5	—	1	1	—	4	—	—
Kauai	58,463	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Maui	128,094	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Idaho	1,293,953	1,158	44	200	200	—	798	116	—
Ada	300,904	46	1	6	6	—	36	3	—
Adams	3,476	18	1	2	2	—	13	2	—
Bannock	75,565	28	1	7	7	—	18	2	—
Bear Lake	6,411	24	1	5	5	—	17	1	—
Benewah	9,171	20	1	3	3	—	14	2	—
Bingham	41,735	39	1	6	6	—	27	5	—
Blaine	18,991	24	1	5	5	—	17	1	—
Boise	6,670	18	1	4	4	—	10	3	—
Bonner	36,835	48	1	9	9	—	36	2	—
Bonneville	82,522	30	1	6	6	—	20	3	—
Boundary	9,871	23	1	2	2	—	19	1	—
Butte	2,899	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Camas	991	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Canyon	131,441	56	1	8	8	—	39	8	—
Caribou	7,304	20	1	3	3	—	13	3	—
Cassia	21,416	40	1	5	5	—	33	1	—
Clark	1,022	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Clearwater	8,930	38	1	4	4	—	32	1	—
Custer	4,342	19	1	4	4	—	12	2	—
Elmore	29,130	23	1	2	2	—	17	3	—
Franklin	11,329	26	1	6	6	—	17	2	—
Fremont	11,819	23	1	8	8	—	13	1	—
Gem	15,181	16	1	1	1	—	13	1	—
Gooding	14,155	28	1	4	4	—	19	4	—
Idaho	15,511	42	1	7	7	—	32	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Idaho—Con.									
Jefferson	19,155	29	1	7	7	—	18	3	—
Jerome	18,342	17	1	3	3	—	11	2	—
Kootenai	108,685	58	1	14	14	—	38	5	—
Latah	34,935	44	1	9	9	—	28	6	—
Lemhi	7,806	16	1	2	2	—	11	2	—
Lewis	3,747	21	1	5	5	—	12	3	—
Lincoln	4,044	18	1	3	3	—	11	3	—
Madison	27,467	18	1	2	2	—	13	2	—
Minidoka	20,174	17	1	5	5	—	10	1	—
Nez Perce	37,410	24	1	4	4	—	16	3	—
Oneida	4,125	13	1	1	1	—	10	1	—
Owyhee	10,644	30	1	3	3	—	22	4	—
Payette	20,578	22	1	3	3	—	15	3	—
Power	7,538	21	1	2	2	—	15	3	—
Shoshone	13,771	32	1	7	7	—	20	4	—
Teton	5,999	14	1	3	3	—	9	1	—
Twin Falls	64,284	41	1	8	8	—	23	9	—
Valley	7,651	20	1	3	3	—	14	2	—
Washington	9,977	28	1	3	3	—	21	3	—
Illinois	12,419,293	6,903	102	2,722	1,291	1,431	3,145	934	—
Adams	68,277	74	1	37	14	23	30	6	—
Alexander	9,590	20	1	4	4	—	13	2	—
Bond	17,633	29	1	16	7	9	10	2	—
Boone	41,786	32	1	15	6	9	14	2	—
Brown	6,950	23	1	13	4	9	8	1	—
Bureau	35,503	106	1	47	23	24	43	15	—
Calhoun	5,084	18	1	5	5	—	10	2	—
Carroll	16,674	43	1	19	7	12	18	5	—
Cass	13,695	38	1	16	5	11	18	3	—
Champaign	179,669	178	1	53	23	30	108	16	—
Christian	35,372	104	1	30	13	17	67	6	—
Clark	17,008	35	1	19	4	15	12	3	—
Clay	14,560	30	1	18	6	12	8	3	—
Clinton	35,535	73	1	28	13	15	32	12	—
Coles	53,196	79	1	18	6	12	56	4	—
Cook	5,376,741	539	1	150	121	29	236	152	—
Crawford	20,452	37	1	16	6	10	16	4	—
Cumberland	11,253	26	1	12	4	8	11	2	—
De Kalb	88,969	80	1	31	12	19	40	8	—
De Witt	16,798	51	1	20	7	13	28	2	—
Douglas	19,922	87	1	17	8	9	65	4	—
Du Page	904,161	169	1	38	29	9	85	45	—
Edgar	19,704	72	1	23	8	15	43	5	—
Edwards	6,971	19	1	4	4	—	13	1	—
Effingham	34,264	47	1	25	10	15	16	5	—
Fayette	21,802	54	1	27	7	20	22	4	—
Ford	14,241	54	1	21	9	12	30	2	—
Franklin	39,018	56	1	26	14	12	18	11	—
Fulton	38,250	120	1	46	20	26	64	9	—
Gallatin	6,445	30	1	17	7	10	11	1	—
Greene	14,761	40	1	22	9	13	14	3	—
Grundy	37,535	60	1	29	12	17	18	12	—
Hamilton	8,621	29	1	17	5	12	10	1	—
Hancock	20,121	70	1	40	15	25	22	7	—
Hardin	4,800	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Henderson	8,213	32	1	19	8	11	10	2	—
Henry	51,020	93	1	38	14	24	45	9	—
Iroquois	31,334	159	1	47	21	26	101	10	—
Jackson	59,612	58	1	27	11	16	22	8	—
Jasper	10,117	30	1	18	7	11	10	1	—
Jefferson	40,045	54	1	25	9	16	10	18	—
Jersey	21,668	28	1	17	6	11	9	1	—
Jo Daviess	22,289	60	1	33	10	23	20	6	—
Johnson	12,878	20	1	7	7	—	6	6	—
Kane	404,119	108	1	38	22	16	58	11	—
Kankakee	103,833	105	1	34	17	17	57	13	—
Kendall	54,544	37	1	15	6	9	15	6	—
Knox	55,836	68	1	35	14	21	26	6	—
La Salle	111,509	135	1	60	23	37	45	29	—
Lake	644,356	194	1	63	45	18	84	46	—
Lawrence	15,452	46	1	15	6	9	28	2	—
Lee	36,062	67	1	34	12	22	25	7	—
Livingston	39,678	99	1	44	14	30	41	13	—
Logan	31,183	69	1	28	11	17	33	7	—
Macon	114,706	90	1	29	12	17	52	8	—
Macoupin	49,019	83	1	53	27	26	20	9	—
Madison	258,941	144	1	51	27	24	77	15	—
Marion	41,691	61	1	31	14	17	14	15	—
Marshall	13,180	37	1	20	8	12	14	2	—
Mason	16,038	58	1	21	8	13	33	3	—
Massac	15,161	14	1	3	3	—	8	2	—
McDonough	32,913	54	1	29	10	19	19	5	—
McHenry	260,077	103	1	44	27	17	39	19	—
McLean	150,433	132	1	52	21	31	68	11	—
Menard	12,486	26	1	5	5	—	17	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Illinois—Con.									
Mercer	16,957	48	1	25	10	15	19	3	—
Monroe	27,619	25	1	6	6	—	15	3	—
Montgomery	30,652	85	1	39	20	19	41	4	—
Morgan	36,616	30	1	10	10	—	14	5	—
Moultrie	14,287	52	1	14	6	8	34	3	—
Ogle	51,032	74	1	36	12	24	26	11	—
Peoria	183,433	86	1	35	15	20	33	17	—
Perry	23,094	20	1	6	6	—	8	5	—
Piatt	16,365	66	1	16	8	8	44	5	—
Pike	17,384	65	1	42	18	24	17	5	—
Pope	4,413	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Pulaski	7,348	14	1	7	7	—	4	2	—
Putnam	6,086	22	1	10	6	4	10	1	—
Randolph	33,893	41	1	14	14	—	19	7	—
Richland	16,149	25	1	14	5	9	7	3	—
Rock Island	149,374	83	1	33	15	18	39	10	—
Saline	26,733	41	1	19	6	13	16	5	—
Sangamon	188,951	105	1	51	25	26	39	14	—
Schuyler	7,189	26	1	17	4	13	7	1	—
Scott	5,537	17	1	7	7	—	7	2	—
Shelby	22,893	68	1	35	11	24	27	5	—
St Clair	256,082	131	1	49	27	22	53	28	—
Stark	6,332	26	1	12	4	8	11	2	—
Stephenson	48,979	61	1	29	11	18	25	6	—
Tazewell	128,485	108	1	35	16	19	53	19	—
Union	18,293	26	1	6	6	—	11	8	—
Vermilion	83,919	118	1	40	21	19	64	13	—
Wabash	12,937	26	1	4	4	—	19	2	—
Warren	18,735	37	1	20	5	15	11	5	—
Washington	15,148	48	1	28	12	16	12	7	—
Wayne	17,151	53	1	29	9	20	15	8	—
White	15,371	38	1	20	10	10	14	3	—
Whiteside	60,653	86	1	33	11	22	42	10	—
Will	502,266	162	1	49	25	24	82	30	—
Williamson	61,296	46	1	16	16	—	23	6	—
Winnebago	278,418	75	1	25	11	14	37	12	—
Woodford	35,469	65	1	32	15	17	23	9	—
Indiana	6,080,485	3,085	91	1,575	567	1,008	1,125	294	—
Adams	33,625	32	1	16	4	12	12	3	—
Allen	331,849	55	1	28	8	20	22	4	—
Bartholomew	71,435	30	1	18	6	12	9	2	—
Benton	9,421	36	1	17	6	11	17	1	—
Blackford	14,048	19	1	7	3	4	10	1	—
Boone	46,107	37	1	19	7	12	14	3	—
Brown	14,957	13	1	5	1	4	6	1	—
Carroll	20,165	33	1	19	5	14	11	2	—
Cass	40,930	32	1	19	5	14	9	3	—
Clark	96,472	39	1	18	6	12	17	3	—
Clay	26,556	25	1	18	7	11	5	1	—
Clinton	33,866	33	1	20	6	14	8	4	—
Crawford	10,743	20	1	14	5	9	4	1	—
Daviess	29,820	31	1	17	7	10	10	3	—
De Kalb	40,285	39	1	23	8	15	12	3	—
Dearborn	46,109	38	1	21	7	14	13	3	—
Decatur	24,555	25	1	15	6	9	7	2	—
Delaware	118,769	40	1	19	7	12	13	7	—
Dubois	39,674	38	1	17	5	12	16	4	—
Elkhart	182,791	60	1	23	7	16	29	7	—
Fayette	25,588	17	1	10	1	9	5	1	—
Floyd	70,823	17	1	8	3	5	7	1	—
Fountain	17,954	32	1	19	8	11	9	3	—
Franklin	22,151	26	1	18	5	13	6	1	—
Fulton	20,511	28	1	12	4	8	12	3	—
Gibson	32,500	35	1	20	10	10	11	3	—
Grant	73,403	42	1	23	10	13	14	4	—
Greene	33,157	40	1	22	7	15	12	5	—
Hamilton	182,740	61	1	17	8	9	37	6	—
Hancock	55,391	37	1	17	8	9	15	4	—
Harrison	34,325	32	1	21	9	12	7	3	—
Hendricks	104,093	65	1	23	11	12	35	6	—
Henry	48,508	54	1	28	15	13	20	5	—
Howard	84,964	35	1	14	3	11	15	5	—
Huntington	38,075	35	1	18	6	12	15	1	—
Jackson	41,335	32	1	16	4	12	11	4	—
Jasper	30,043	30	1	17	4	13	10	2	—
Jay	21,806	25	1	18	6	12	5	1	—
Jefferson	31,705	24	1	14	4	10	7	2	—
Jennings	27,554	20	1	13	2	11	5	1	—
Johnson	115,209	45	1	17	8	9	21	6	—
Knox	39,256	33	1	19	9	10	10	3	—
Kosciusko	74,057	50	1	30	13	17	15	4	—
La Porte	110,106	61	1	32	11	21	20	8	—
Lagrange	34,909	27	1	14	3	11	9	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indiana—Con.									
Lake	484,564	87	1	30	19	11	40	16	—
Lawrence	45,922	26	1	12	3	9	11	2	—
Madison	133,358	53	1	29	15	14	18	5	—
Marion ⁴	860,454	68	—	24	15	9	33	11	—
Marshall	45,128	36	1	16	6	10	14	5	—
Martin	10,369	18	1	9	3	6	6	2	—
Miami	36,082	32	1	20	6	14	7	4	—
Monroe	120,563	30	1	14	3	11	13	2	—
Montgomery	37,629	41	1	22	11	11	15	3	—
Morgan	66,689	37	1	21	7	14	11	4	—
Newton	14,566	27	1	15	5	10	9	2	—
Noble	46,275	41	1	20	7	13	17	3	—
Ohio	5,623	9	1	5	1	4	2	1	—
Orange	19,306	30	1	14	4	10	12	3	—
Owen	21,786	23	1	15	2	13	6	1	—
Parke	17,241	32	1	19	6	13	9	3	—
Perry	18,899	23	1	10	3	7	9	3	—
Pike	12,837	21	1	12	3	9	7	1	—
Porter	146,798	53	1	23	11	12	22	7	—
Posey	27,061	28	1	15	5	10	9	3	—
Pulaski	13,755	26	1	16	4	12	7	2	—
Putnam	36,019	38	1	19	6	13	14	4	—
Randolph	27,401	36	1	20	9	11	10	5	—
Ripley	26,523	32	1	18	7	11	9	4	—
Rush	18,261	24	1	15	3	12	7	1	—
Scott	22,960	19	1	7	2	5	9	2	—
Shelby	43,445	30	1	16	2	14	9	4	—
Spencer	20,391	30	1	15	6	9	12	2	—
St Joseph	265,559	52	1	22	9	13	24	5	—
Starke	23,556	28	1	12	3	9	12	3	—
Steuben	33,214	39	1	18	6	12	17	3	—
Sullivan	21,751	27	1	16	7	9	8	2	—
Switzerland	9,065	14	1	8	2	6	4	1	—
Tippecanoe	148,955	40	1	19	6	13	17	3	—
Tipton	16,577	19	1	10	4	6	6	2	—
Union	7,349	14	1	8	2	6	4	1	—
Vanderburgh	171,922	18	1	10	2	8	6	1	—
Vermillion	16,788	24	1	12	7	5	9	2	—
Vigo	105,848	31	1	16	4	12	13	1	—
Wabash	34,960	25	1	12	5	7	9	3	—
Warren	8,419	25	1	16	4	12	7	1	—
Warrick	52,383	31	1	16	6	10	13	1	—
Washington	27,223	35	1	21	8	13	10	3	—
Wayne	71,097	48	1	29	14	15	13	5	—
Wells	27,600	23	1	14	5	9	5	3	—
White	25,267	39	1	19	7	12	15	4	—
Whitley	30,707	25	1	13	4	9	9	2	—
Iowa	2,926,324	1,975	99	948	948	—	542	386	—
Adair	8,243	12	1	5	5	—	4	2	—
Adams	4,482	9	1	4	4	—	2	2	—
Allamakee	14,675	14	1	6	6	—	4	3	—
Appanoose	13,721	17	1	11	11	—	2	3	—
Audubon	6,830	12	1	5	5	—	4	2	—
Benton	25,308	25	1	14	14	—	7	3	—
Black Hawk	128,012	23	1	9	9	—	8	5	—
Boone	26,224	18	1	9	9	—	3	5	—
Bremer	23,325	17	1	8	8	—	2	6	—
Buchanan	21,093	18	1	11	11	—	3	3	—
Buena Vista	20,411	20	1	10	10	—	4	5	—
Butler	15,305	18	1	10	10	—	2	5	—
Calhoun	11,115	19	1	11	11	—	3	4	—
Carroll	21,421	22	1	13	13	—	4	4	—
Cass	14,684	15	1	8	8	—	2	4	—
Cedar	18,187	16	1	8	8	—	2	5	—
Cerro Gordo	46,447	40	1	10	10	—	23	6	—
Cherokee	13,035	15	1	8	8	—	3	3	—
Chickasaw	13,095	15	1	8	8	—	3	3	—
Clarke	9,133	8	1	3	3	—	2	2	—
Clay	17,372	21	1	10	10	—	7	3	—
Clayton	18,678	27	1	18	18	—	3	5	—
Clinton	50,149	26	1	14	14	—	5	6	—
Crawford	16,942	21	1	13	13	—	3	4	—
Dallas	40,750	25	1	14	14	—	4	6	—
Davis	8,541	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Decatur	8,689	17	1	10	10	—	3	3	—
Delaware	18,404	20	1	11	11	—	5	3	—
Des Moines	42,351	19	1	5	5	—	8	5	—
Dickinson	16,424	18	1	10	10	—	3	4	—
Dubuque	89,143	29	1	21	21	—	5	2	—
Emmet	11,027	15	1	6	6	—	5	3	—
Fayette	22,008	23	1	13	13	—	4	5	—
Floyd	16,900	18	1	7	7	—	7	3	—
Franklin	10,704	33	1	8	8	—	21	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Iowa—Con.									
Fremont	8,010	21	1	8	8	—	8	4	—
Greene	10,366	14	1	7	7	—	3	3	—
Grundy	12,369	16	1	9	9	—	3	3	—
Guthrie	11,353	17	1	9	9	—	3	4	—
Hamilton	16,438	17	1	9	9	—	3	4	—
Hancock	12,100	17	1	8	8	—	4	4	—
Hardin	18,812	32	1	12	12	—	14	5	—
Harrison	15,666	34	1	10	10	—	18	5	—
Henry	20,336	21	1	11	11	—	5	4	—
Howard	9,932	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Humboldt	10,381	18	1	12	12	—	2	3	—
Ida	7,837	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Iowa	15,671	22	1	7	7	—	9	5	—
Jackson	20,296	24	1	12	12	—	6	5	—
Jasper	37,213	25	1	13	13	—	6	5	—
Jefferson	16,181	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Johnson	111,006	19	1	11	11	—	3	4	—
Jones	20,221	18	1	9	9	—	4	4	—
Keokuk	11,400	24	1	16	16	—	3	4	—
Kossuth	17,163	23	1	12	12	—	5	5	—
Lee	38,052	18	1	8	8	—	6	3	—
Linn	191,701	41	1	17	17	—	11	12	—
Louisa	12,183	25	1	9	9	—	11	4	—
Lucas	9,422	12	1	5	5	—	4	2	—
Lyon	11,763	17	1	8	8	—	4	4	—
Madison	14,019	16	1	8	8	—	4	3	—
Mahaska	22,335	17	1	9	9	—	4	3	—
Marion	32,052	19	1	9	9	—	4	5	—
Marshall	39,311	21	1	13	13	—	2	5	—
Mills	14,547	25	1	7	7	—	14	3	—
Mitchell	10,874	13	1	8	8	—	2	2	—
Monona	10,020	25	1	10	10	—	10	4	—
Monroe	8,016	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Montgomery	11,771	14	1	6	6	—	4	3	—
Muscatine	41,722	26	1	8	8	—	14	3	—
O'Brien	15,102	15	1	8	8	—	2	4	—
Osceola	7,003	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Page	16,976	19	1	11	11	—	3	4	—
Palo Alto	10,147	20	1	9	9	—	6	4	—
Plymouth	24,849	19	1	11	11	—	2	5	—
Pocahontas	8,662	13	1	8	8	—	2	2	—
Polk	374,601	56	1	17	17	—	28	10	—
Pottawattamie	87,704	33	1	14	14	—	9	9	—
Poweshiek	18,815	15	1	8	8	—	3	3	—
Ringgold	5,469	16	1	10	10	—	3	2	—
Sac	11,529	16	1	9	9	—	2	4	—
Scott	158,668	34	1	16	16	—	12	5	—
Shelby	13,173	18	1	11	11	—	3	3	—
Sioux	31,589	23	1	13	13	—	4	5	—
Story	79,981	26	1	14	14	—	4	7	—
Tama	18,103	23	1	12	12	—	6	4	—
Taylor	6,958	15	1	8	8	—	2	4	—
Union	12,309	18	1	8	8	—	6	3	—
Van Buren	7,809	15	1	8	8	—	3	3	—
Wapello	36,051	16	1	7	7	—	4	4	—
Warren	40,671	31	1	13	13	—	12	5	—
Washington	20,670	17	1	8	8	—	5	3	—
Wayne	6,730	14	1	8	8	—	2	3	—
Webster	40,235	31	1	13	13	—	13	4	—
Winnebago	11,723	25	1	7	7	—	14	3	—
Winneshiek	21,310	17	1	8	8	—	4	4	—
Woodbury	103,877	29	1	15	15	—	5	8	—
Worth	7,909	12	1	7	7	—	2	2	—
Wright	14,334	16	1	8	8	—	3	4	—
Kansas	2,688,418	3,887	104	1,926	627	1,299	1,533	324	—
Allen	14,385	47	1	21	9	12	21	4	—
Anderson	8,110	38	1	20	6	14	15	2	—
Atchison	16,774	37	1	13	5	8	21	2	—
Barber	5,307	44	1	25	7	18	16	2	—
Barton	28,205	46	1	31	9	22	9	5	—
Bourbon	15,379	42	1	17	6	11	21	3	—
Brown	10,724	43	1	20	10	10	20	2	—
Butler	59,482	70	1	42	13	29	17	10	—
Chase	3,030	25	1	14	5	9	9	1	—
Chautauqua	4,359	36	1	10	6	4	23	2	—
Cherokee	22,605	39	1	22	8	14	12	4	—
Cheyenne	3,165	17	1	9	2	7	5	2	—
Clark	2,390	13	1	6	3	3	4	2	—
Clay	8,822	46	1	8	8	—	36	1	—
Cloud	10,268	52	1	24	6	18	24	3	—
Coffey	8,865	42	1	20	6	14	18	3	—
Comanche	1,967	15	1	6	3	3	7	1	—
Cowley	36,291	61	1	32	7	25	22	6	—
Crawford	38,242	38	1	19	10	9	13	5	—
Decatur	3,472	45	1	29	4	25	13	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kansas—Con.									
Dickinson	19,344	76	1	33	9	24	37	5	—
Doniphan	8,249	42	1	17	8	9	18	6	—
Douglas	99,962	36	1	13	4	9	19	3	—
Edwards	3,449	22	1	14	4	10	5	2	—
Elk	3,261	32	1	15	5	10	14	2	—
Ellis	27,507	31	1	13	4	9	14	3	—
Ellsworth	6,525	32	1	24	5	19	5	2	—
Finney	40,523	19	1	9	2	7	6	3	—
Ford	32,458	32	1	18	4	14	9	4	—
Franklin	24,784	49	1	24	8	16	20	4	—
Geary	27,947	28	1	11	3	8	15	1	—
Gove	3,068	21	1	14	5	9	3	3	—
Graham	2,946	22	1	16	3	13	3	2	—
Grant	7,909	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Gray	5,904	20	1	11	5	6	4	4	—
Greeley	1,534	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Greenwood	7,673	41	1	22	7	15	15	3	—
Hamilton	2,670	10	1	5	2	3	3	1	—
Harper	6,536	33	1	13	7	6	17	2	—
Harvey	32,869	41	1	22	7	15	13	5	—
Haskell	4,307	13	1	5	2	3	5	2	—
Hodgeman	2,085	18	1	11	2	9	4	2	—
Jackson	12,657	33	1	9	9	—	20	3	—
Jefferson	18,426	72	1	20	8	12	45	6	—
Jewell	3,791	51	1	32	7	25	15	3	—
Johnson	451,086	56	1	29	20	9	19	7	—
Kearny	4,531	18	1	9	2	7	6	2	—
Kingman	8,673	37	1	30	7	23	4	2	—
Kiowa	3,278	13	1	3	3	—	6	3	—
Labette	22,835	43	1	21	8	13	16	5	—
Lane	2,155	14	1	6	1	5	5	2	—
Leavenworth	68,691	41	1	16	6	10	18	6	—
Lincoln	3,578	24	1	14	4	10	7	2	—
Linn	9,570	38	1	18	7	11	16	3	—
Logan	3,046	19	1	14	3	11	2	2	—
Lyon	35,935	38	1	20	9	11	14	3	—
Marion	13,361	71	1	36	12	24	29	5	—
Marshall	10,965	75	1	34	9	25	36	4	—
McPherson	29,554	55	1	33	8	25	16	5	—
Meade	4,631	25	1	12	3	9	10	2	—
Miami	28,351	38	1	17	4	13	17	3	—
Mitchell	6,932	62	1	27	7	20	32	2	—
Montgomery	36,252	64	1	21	9	12	36	6	—
Morris	6,104	34	1	14	7	7	18	1	—
Morton	3,496	11	1	3	3	—	5	2	—
Nemaha	10,717	57	1	28	8	20	25	3	—
Neosho	16,997	58	1	19	7	12	35	3	—
Ness	3,454	24	1	15	5	10	4	4	—
Norton	5,953	26	1	10	5	5	12	3	—
Osage	16,712	60	1	25	9	16	29	5	—
Osborne	4,452	47	1	27	5	22	18	1	—
Ottawa	6,163	48	1	25	5	20	20	2	—
Pawnee	7,233	36	1	25	4	21	8	2	—
Phillips	6,001	46	1	33	8	25	9	3	—
Pottawatomie	18,209	59	1	34	11	23	20	4	—
Pratt	9,647	23	1	14	7	7	5	3	—
Rawlins	2,966	20	1	13	3	10	4	2	—
Reno	64,790	74	1	45	14	31	21	7	—
Republic	5,835	71	1	27	8	19	40	3	—
Rice	10,761	45	1	29	9	20	11	4	—
Riley	62,843	39	1	19	5	14	16	3	—
Rooks	5,685	48	1	18	6	12	26	3	—
Rush	3,551	26	1	20	8	12	3	2	—
Russell	7,370	36	1	20	8	12	13	2	—
Saline	53,597	42	1	24	6	18	14	3	—
Scott	5,120	10	1	5	1	4	3	1	—
Sedgwick	452,869	89	1	46	19	27	32	10	—
Seward	22,510	13	1	5	2	3	4	3	—
Shawnee	169,871	49	1	17	5	12	25	6	—
Sheridan	2,813	12	1	7	2	5	3	1	—
Sherman	6,760	16	1	12	2	10	2	1	—
Smith	4,536	47	1	31	6	25	13	2	—
Stafford	4,789	48	1	27	6	21	17	3	—
Stanton	2,406	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Stevens	5,463	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Sumner	25,946	71	1	41	11	30	22	7	—
Thomas	8,180	30	1	18	5	13	7	4	—
Trego	3,319	15	1	9	2	7	4	1	—
Wabaunsee	6,885	40	1	20	7	13	17	2	—
Wallace	1,749	11	1	6	2	4	2	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments			Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³	
			County	Subcounty		Special districts	School districts		
				Total	Cities				Townships
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kansas—Con.									
Washington	6,483	71	1	35	10	25	31	4	—
Wichita	2,531	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Wilson	10,332	58	1	21	7	14	33	3	—
Woodson	3,788	26	1	9	3	6	15	1	—
Wyandotte ⁴	157,882	15	—	3	3	—	7	5	—
Kentucky	4,041,769	1,439	119	424	424	—	720	176	—
Adair	17,244	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Allen	17,800	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Anderson	19,111	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Ballard	8,286	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Barren	38,033	10	1	4	4	—	2	3	—
Bath	11,085	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Bell	30,060	10	1	2	2	—	4	3	—
Boone	85,991	24	1	3	3	—	18	2	—
Bourbon	19,360	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Boyd	49,752	20	1	2	2	—	14	3	—
Boyle	27,697	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Bracken	8,279	12	1	3	3	—	6	2	—
Breathitt	16,100	9	1	1	1	—	5	2	—
Breckinridge	18,648	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Bullitt	61,236	17	1	8	8	—	7	1	—
Butler	13,010	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Caldwell	13,060	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Calloway	34,177	14	1	2	2	—	9	2	—
Campbell	88,616	31	1	15	15	—	8	7	—
Carlisle	5,351	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Carroll	10,155	12	1	5	5	—	5	1	—
Carter	26,889	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Casey	15,447	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Christian	72,265	13	1	5	5	—	6	1	—
Clark	33,144	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Clay	24,556	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Clinton	9,634	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Crittenden	9,384	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Cumberland	7,147	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Daviess	91,545	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Edmonson	11,644	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Elliott	6,748	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Estill	15,307	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Fayette ⁴	260,512	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fleming	13,792	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Floyd	42,441	29	1	5	5	—	22	1	—
Franklin	47,687	10	1	1	1	—	6	2	—
Fulton	7,752	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
Gallatin	7,870	15	1	3	3	—	10	1	—
Garrard	14,792	11	1	1	1	—	8	1	—
Grant	22,384	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Graves	37,028	20	1	3	3	—	14	2	—
Grayson	24,053	12	1	3	3	—	7	1	—
Green	11,518	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Greenup	36,891	27	1	8	8	—	15	3	—
Hancock	8,392	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Hardin	94,174	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Harlan	33,202	16	1	7	7	—	6	2	—
Harrison	17,983	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Hart	17,445	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Henderson	44,829	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Henry	15,060	18	1	5	5	—	10	2	—
Hickman	5,262	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Hopkins	46,519	20	1	9	9	—	8	2	—
Jackson	13,495	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Jefferson	693,604	119	1	85	85	—	31	2	—
Jessamine	39,041	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Johnson	23,445	9	1	1	1	—	5	2	—
Kenton	151,464	38	1	20	20	—	12	5	—
Knott	17,649	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Knox	31,795	11	1	1	1	—	7	2	—
Larue	13,373	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Laurel	52,715	10	1	1	1	—	6	2	—
Lawrence	15,569	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Lee	7,916	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Leslie	12,401	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Letcher	25,277	12	1	4	4	—	5	2	—
Lewis	14,092	13	1	2	2	—	9	1	—
Lincoln	23,361	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Livingston	9,804	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Logan	26,573	13	1	4	4	—	6	2	—
Lyon	8,080	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Madison	70,872	13	1	2	2	—	8	2	—
Magoffin	13,332	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Marion	18,212	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kentucky—Con.									
Marshall	30,125	21	1	3	3	—	16	1	—
Martin	12,578	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Mason	16,800	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
McCracken	65,514	18	1	2	2	—	13	2	—
McCreary	17,080	13	1	—	—	—	11	1	—
McLean	9,938	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Meade	26,349	15	1	3	3	—	10	1	—
Menifee	6,556	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Mercer	20,817	10	1	2	2	—	4	3	—
Metcalfe	10,037	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Monroe	11,756	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Montgomery	22,554	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Morgan	13,948	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Muhlenberg	31,839	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Nelson	37,477	12	1	4	4	—	5	2	—
Nicholas	6,813	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Ohio	22,916	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Oldham	46,178	23	1	7	7	—	14	1	—
Owen	10,547	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Owsley	4,858	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Pendleton	14,390	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Perry	29,390	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Pike	68,736	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Powell	13,237	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Pulaski	56,217	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Robertson	2,266	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Rockcastle	16,582	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Rowan	22,094	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Russell	16,315	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Scott	33,061	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Shelby	33,337	15	1	2	2	—	11	1	—
Simpson	16,405	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Spencer	11,766	11	1	1	1	—	8	1	—
Taylor	22,927	7	1	1	1	—	3	2	—
Todd	11,971	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Trigg	12,597	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Trimble	8,125	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Union	15,637	13	1	4	4	—	7	1	—
Warren	92,522	11	1	5	5	—	3	2	—
Washington	10,916	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Wayne	19,923	8	1	1	1	—	4	2	—
Webster	14,120	15	1	6	6	—	6	2	—
Whitley	35,865	10	1	2	2	—	4	3	—
Wolfe	7,065	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Woodford	23,208	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Louisiana	4,468,976	473	60	302	302	—	45	66	—
Acadia	58,861	9	1	7	7	—	—	1	—
Allen	25,440	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Ascension	76,627	5	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Assumption	23,388	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Avoyelles	41,481	11	1	9	9	—	—	1	—
Beauregard	32,986	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
Bienville	15,752	12	1	10	10	—	—	1	—
Bossier	98,310	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Caddo	252,161	14	1	11	11	—	1	1	—
Calcasieu	183,577	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Caldwell	10,560	5	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Cameron	9,991	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Catahoula	10,920	5	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Claiborne	16,851	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Concordia	20,247	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
De Soto	25,494	10	1	8	8	—	—	1	—
East Baton Rouge ⁴	412,852	6	—	3	3	—	2	1	—
East Carroll	9,421	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
East Feliciana	21,360	8	1	5	5	—	1	1	—
Evangeline	35,434	9	1	6	6	—	1	1	—
Franklin	21,263	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Grant	18,698	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Iberia	73,266	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Iberville	33,320	8	1	6	6	—	—	1	—
Jackson	15,397	10	1	7	7	—	1	1	—
Jefferson	455,466	8	1	6	6	—	—	1	—
Jefferson Davis	31,435	8	1	5	5	—	1	1	—
La Salle	14,282	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Lafayette ⁴	190,503	8	—	6	6	—	1	1	—
Lafourche	89,974	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Lincoln	42,509	8	1	6	6	—	—	1	—
Livingston	91,814	11	1	8	8	—	1	1	—
Madison	13,728	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Morehouse	31,021	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Natchitoches	39,080	12	1	9	9	—	1	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisiana—Con.									
Orleans ⁴	484,674	4	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
Ouachita	147,250	7	1	4	4	—	—	2	—
Plaquemines	26,757	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pointe Coupee	22,763	2	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Rapides	126,337	15	1	10	10	—	3	1	—
Red River	9,622	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Richland	20,981	5	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Sabine	23,459	9	1	7	7	—	—	1	—
St Bernard	67,229	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
St Charles	48,072	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
St Helena	10,525	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
St James	21,216	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	—
St Landry	87,700	16	1	12	12	—	2	1	—
St Martin	48,583	6	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
St Mary	53,500	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
St Tammany	191,268	13	1	8	8	—	3	1	—
St John the Baptist	43,044	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Tangipahoa	100,588	11	1	8	8	—	1	1	—
Tensas	6,618	5	1	3	3	—	—	1	—
Terrebone ⁴	104,503	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Union	22,803	9	1	7	7	—	—	1	—
Vermilion	53,807	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Vernon	52,531	8	1	6	6	—	—	1	—
Washington	43,926	7	1	4	4	—	—	2	—
Webster	41,831	14	1	11	11	—	1	1	—
West Baton Rouge	21,601	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
West Carroll	12,314	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
West Feliciana	15,111	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Winn	16,894	7	1	5	5	—	—	1	—
Maine	1,274,923	826	16	489	22	467	222	99	195
Androscoggin	103,793	28	1	14	2	12	11	2	9
Aroostook	73,938	110	1	67	2	65	29	13	19
Cumberland	265,612	52	1	27	3	24	19	5	13
Franklin	29,467	36	1	21	—	21	11	3	8
Hancock	51,791	53	1	37	1	36	8	7	25
Kennebec	117,114	57	1	29	4	25	19	8	16
Knox	39,618	33	1	18	1	17	6	8	3
Lincoln	33,616	37	1	19	—	19	14	3	16
Oxford	54,755	60	1	36	—	36	14	9	6
Penobscot	144,919	95	1	59	3	56	23	12	19
Piscataquis	17,235	31	1	19	—	19	8	3	7
Sagadahoc	35,214	19	1	10	1	9	7	1	7
Somerset	50,888	53	1	33	—	33	11	8	4
Waldo	36,280	40	1	26	1	25	8	5	3
Washington	33,941	60	1	45	2	43	8	6	31
York	186,742	62	1	29	2	27	26	6	9
Maryland	5,296,486	265	23	157	157	—	85	—	39
Allegany	74,930	23	1	7	7	—	15	—	2
Anne Arundel	489,656	7	1	2	2	—	4	—	2
Baltimore	754,292	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Baltimore City ⁴	651,154	5	—	1	1	—	4	—	1
Calvert	74,563	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Caroline	29,772	11	1	9	9	—	1	—	1
Carroll	150,897	10	1	8	8	—	1	—	2
Cecil	85,951	12	1	8	8	—	3	—	2
Charles	120,546	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	2
Dorchester	30,674	13	1	9	9	—	3	—	1
Frederick	195,277	15	1	11	11	—	3	—	2
Garrett	29,846	11	1	8	8	—	2	—	2
Harford	218,590	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	2
Howard	247,842	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Kent	19,197	7	1	5	5	—	1	—	1
Montgomery	873,341	26	1	19	19	—	6	—	2
Prince Georges	801,515	31	1	27	27	—	3	—	2
Queen Annes	40,563	9	1	6	6	—	2	—	2
Somerset	24,747	8	1	2	2	—	5	—	1
St Marys	86,211	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Talbot	33,812	9	1	5	5	—	3	—	1
Washington	131,923	13	1	9	9	—	3	—	2
Wicomico	84,644	12	1	8	8	—	3	—	2
Worcester	46,543	15	1	4	4	—	10	—	1
Massachusetts	6,349,097	841	5	351	45	306	403	82	247
Barnstable	222,230	47	1	15	1	14	27	4	13
Berkshire ⁴	134,953	63	—	32	2	30	24	7	11
Bristol	534,678	59	1	20	4	16	32	6	18
Dukes	14,987	15	1	7	—	7	5	2	4
Essex ⁴	723,419	86	—	34	9	25	44	8	26
Franklin ⁴	71,535	64	—	26	—	26	30	8	10
Hampden ⁴	456,228	49	—	23	5	18	23	3	15
Hampshire ⁴	152,251	40	—	20	2	18	15	5	12
Middlesex ⁴	1,465,396	126	—	54	12	42	60	12	48
Nantucket ⁴	9,520	4	—	1	—	1	3	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Massachusetts—Con.									
Norfolk	650,308	63	1	28	2	26	30	4	29
Plymouth	472,822	63	1	27	1	26	29	6	24
Suffolk ⁴	689,807	11	—	4	3	1	7	—	4
Worcester ⁴	750,963	151	—	60	4	56	74	17	32
Michigan	9,938,444	2,804	83	1,775	533	1,242	366	580	9
Alcona	11,719	16	1	13	2	11	1	1	—
Alger	9,862	16	1	10	2	8	1	4	—
Allegan	105,665	52	1	33	9	24	8	10	—
Alpena	31,314	15	1	9	1	8	3	2	—
Antrim	23,110	30	1	20	5	15	3	6	—
Arenac	17,269	24	1	18	6	12	2	3	—
Baraga	8,746	12	1	7	2	5	1	3	—
Barry	56,755	32	1	21	5	16	7	3	—
Bay	110,157	30	1	18	4	14	6	5	—
Benzie	15,998	28	1	19	7	12	6	2	—
Berrien	162,453	69	1	39	17	22	12	17	—
Branch	45,787	29	1	21	5	16	3	4	—
Calhoun	137,985	43	1	27	8	19	4	11	—
Cass	51,104	30	1	20	5	15	4	5	—
Charlevoix	26,090	31	1	19	4	15	6	5	—
Cheboygan	26,448	32	1	22	3	19	5	4	—
Chippewa	38,543	29	1	18	2	16	4	6	—
Clare	31,252	28	1	19	3	16	4	4	—
Clinton	64,753	36	1	24	8	16	5	6	—
Crawford	14,273	11	1	7	1	6	2	1	—
Delta	38,520	27	1	17	3	14	2	7	—
Dickinson	27,472	18	1	10	3	7	3	4	—
Eaton	103,655	43	1	26	10	16	7	9	—
Emmet	31,437	31	1	20	4	16	5	5	—
Genesee	436,141	62	1	31	14	17	8	22	—
Gladwin	26,023	22	1	17	2	15	2	2	—
Gogebic	17,370	18	1	9	3	6	2	6	—
Grand Traverse	77,654	28	1	16	3	13	6	5	—
Gratiot	42,285	31	1	22	6	16	2	6	—
Hillsdale	46,527	43	1	27	9	18	7	8	—
Houghton	36,016	37	1	21	7	14	6	9	—
Huron	36,079	59	1	39	11	28	4	15	—
Ingham	279,320	46	1	24	8	16	8	13	—
Ionia	61,518	40	1	26	10	16	4	9	—
Iosco	27,339	22	1	14	3	11	3	4	—
Iron	13,138	19	1	12	5	7	4	2	—
Isabella	63,351	27	1	20	4	16	3	3	—
Jackson	158,422	44	1	26	7	19	4	13	—
Kalamazoo	238,603	44	1	24	9	15	9	10	—
Kalkaska	16,571	19	1	13	1	12	3	2	—
Kent	574,335	62	1	34	13	21	7	20	—
Keweenaw	2,301	8	1	6	1	5	—	1	—
Lake	11,333	19	1	17	2	15	—	1	—
Lapeer	87,904	37	1	27	9	18	4	5	—
Leelanau	21,119	23	1	14	3	11	4	4	—
Lenawee	98,890	50	1	34	12	22	3	12	—
Livingston	156,951	35	1	20	4	16	9	5	—
Luce	7,024	9	1	5	1	4	2	1	—
Mackinac	11,943	21	1	13	2	11	1	6	—
Macomb	788,149	56	1	27	15	12	6	22	—
Manistee	24,527	29	1	20	6	14	4	4	—
Marquette	64,634	38	1	22	3	19	7	8	—
Mason	28,274	29	1	20	5	15	3	5	—
Mecosta	40,553	28	1	21	5	16	3	3	—
Menominee	25,326	26	1	19	5	14	2	4	—
Midland	82,874	26	1	19	3	16	2	4	—
Missaukee	14,478	22	1	17	2	15	2	2	—
Monroe	145,945	38	1	23	8	15	4	10	—
Montcalm	61,266	39	1	29	9	20	1	8	—
Montmorency	10,315	14	1	9	1	8	2	2	—
Muskegon	170,200	44	1	27	11	16	3	13	—
Newaygo	47,874	40	1	28	4	24	5	6	—
Oakland	1,194,156	99	1	60	39	21	9	29	—
Oceana	26,873	32	1	23	7	16	4	4	—
Ogemaw	21,645	23	1	17	3	14	4	1	—
Ontonagon	7,818	18	1	12	1	11	2	3	—
Osceola	23,197	30	1	22	6	16	3	4	—
Oscoda	9,418	10	1	6	—	6	1	2	—
Otsego	23,301	16	1	11	2	9	1	3	—
Ottawa	238,314	39	1	24	7	17	5	9	—
Presque Isle	14,411	25	1	18	4	14	3	3	—
Roscommon	25,469	18	1	12	1	11	2	3	—
Saginaw	210,039	58	1	35	8	27	9	13	—
Sanilac	44,547	52	1	39	13	26	5	7	—
Schoolcraft	8,903	12	1	9	1	8	1	1	—
Shiawassee	71,687	40	1	27	11	16	4	8	—
St Clair	164,235	43	1	31	8	23	3	8	—
St Joseph	62,422	37	1	24	8	16	2	10	—
Tuscola	58,266	53	1	34	11	23	9	9	—
Van Buren	76,263	53	1	29	11	18	11	12	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Michigan—Con.									
Washtenaw	322,895	53	1	28	8	20	13	11	—
Wayne	2,061,162	97	1	44	34	10	17	35	9
Wexford	30,484	30	1	21	5	16	5	3	—
Minnesota	4,919,479	3,482	87	2,647	854	1,793	403	345	—
Aitkin	15,301	53	1	46	6	40	3	3	—
Anoka	298,084	35	1	21	18	3	7	6	—
Becker	30,000	53	1	44	7	37	5	3	—
Beltrami	39,650	59	1	50	8	42	4	4	—
Benton	34,226	23	1	17	5	12	3	2	—
Big Stone	5,820	29	1	22	8	14	4	2	—
Blue Earth	55,941	44	1	34	11	23	5	4	—
Brown	26,911	31	1	23	7	16	3	4	—
Carlton	31,671	43	1	29	10	19	6	7	—
Carver	70,205	33	1	22	11	11	6	4	—
Cass	27,150	78	1	64	14	50	8	5	—
Chippewa	13,088	27	1	21	5	16	3	2	—
Chisago	41,101	30	1	20	10	10	5	4	—
Clay	51,229	53	1	41	11	30	6	5	—
Clearwater	8,423	32	1	26	5	21	3	2	—
Cook	5,168	9	1	4	1	3	3	1	—
Cottonwood	12,167	33	1	24	6	18	5	3	—
Crow Wing	55,099	61	1	47	18	29	10	3	—
Dakota	355,904	47	1	33	20	13	4	9	—
Dodge	17,731	24	1	18	6	12	2	3	—
Douglas	32,821	40	1	31	11	20	4	4	—
Faribault	16,181	39	1	31	11	20	5	2	—
Fillmore	21,122	45	1	37	14	23	2	5	—
Freeborn	32,584	43	1	34	14	20	5	3	—
Goodhue	44,127	42	1	30	9	21	5	6	—
Grant	6,289	29	1	23	7	16	2	3	—
Hennepin	1,116,200	79	1	43	42	1	20	15	—
Houston	19,718	32	1	24	7	17	3	4	—
Hubbard	18,376	39	1	32	4	28	2	4	—
Isanti	31,287	24	1	16	3	13	5	2	—
Itasca	43,992	67	1	58	16	42	4	4	—
Jackson	11,268	33	1	26	6	20	4	2	—
Kanabec	14,996	25	1	19	4	15	3	2	—
Kandiyohi	41,203	46	1	36	12	24	6	3	—
Kittson	5,285	45	1	36	9	27	5	3	—
Koochiching	14,355	15	1	6	6	—	5	3	—
Lac Qui Parle	8,067	38	1	29	7	22	5	3	—
Lake	11,058	14	1	8	3	5	4	1	—
Lake of the Woods	4,522	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Le Sueur	25,426	32	1	23	9	14	3	5	—
Lincoln	6,429	28	1	20	5	15	3	4	—
Lyon	25,425	44	1	31	11	20	5	7	—
Mahnomen	5,190	23	1	19	3	16	1	2	—
Marshall	10,155	69	1	59	11	48	5	4	—
Martin	21,802	36	1	29	9	20	2	4	—
McLeod	34,898	34	1	23	9	14	6	4	—
Meeker	22,644	34	1	26	9	17	3	4	—
Mille Lacs	22,330	33	1	25	8	17	3	4	—
Morrison	31,712	57	1	47	16	31	4	5	—
Mower	38,603	44	1	34	14	20	4	5	—
Murray	9,165	34	1	29	9	20	2	2	—
Nicollet	29,771	23	1	18	5	13	2	2	—
Nobles	20,832	42	1	31	11	20	5	5	—
Norman	7,442	38	1	32	8	24	2	3	—
Olmsted	124,277	32	1	24	6	18	2	5	—
Otter Tail	57,159	101	1	82	20	62	10	8	—
Pennington	13,584	31	1	24	3	21	4	2	—
Pine	26,530	57	1	47	14	33	5	4	—
Pipestone	9,895	27	1	21	9	12	2	3	—
Polk	31,369	87	1	73	15	58	6	7	—
Pope	11,236	36	1	29	9	20	4	2	—
Ramsey	511,035	33	1	16	15	1	11	5	—
Red Lake	4,299	23	1	17	4	13	2	3	—
Redwood	16,815	49	1	41	15	26	2	5	—
Renville	17,154	43	1	37	10	27	2	3	—
Rice	56,665	28	1	20	6	14	5	2	—
Rock	9,721	26	1	19	7	12	4	2	—
Roseau	16,338	50	1	39	6	33	6	4	—
Scott	89,498	31	1	19	8	11	6	5	—
Sherburne	64,417	22	1	15	5	10	3	3	—
Sibley	15,356	29	1	24	7	17	2	2	—
St Louis	200,528	135	1	97	26	71	22	15	—
Stearns	133,166	86	1	65	30	35	10	10	—
Steele	33,680	23	1	17	4	13	2	3	—
Stevens	10,053	28	1	21	5	16	3	3	—
Swift	11,956	37	1	29	8	21	5	2	—
Todd	24,426	50	1	38	10	28	6	5	—
Traverse	4,134	24	1	19	4	15	2	2	—
Wabasha	21,610	35	1	27	10	17	3	4	—
Wadena	13,713	28	1	21	6	15	2	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minnesota—Con.									
Waseca	19,526	25	1	16	4	12	5	3	—
Washington	201,130	43	1	32	24	8	6	4	—
Watonwan	11,876	26	1	20	8	12	2	3	—
Wilkin	7,138	38	1	31	9	22	3	3	—
Winona	49,985	39	1	30	11	19	5	3	—
Wright	89,986	50	1	34	16	18	7	8	—
Yellow Medicine	11,080	39	1	30	9	21	6	2	—
Mississippi	2,844,658	1,000	82	296	296	—	458	164	3
Adams	34,340	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Alcorn	34,558	14	1	5	5	—	6	2	—
Amite	13,599	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Attala	19,661	12	1	4	4	—	5	2	—
Benton	8,026	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Bolivar	40,633	50	1	15	15	—	28	6	—
Calhoun	15,069	17	1	7	7	—	8	1	—
Carroll	10,769	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Chickasaw	19,440	13	1	4	4	—	5	3	—
Choctaw	9,758	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Claiborne	11,831	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Clarke	17,955	11	1	5	5	—	3	2	—
Clay	21,979	7	1	1	1	—	3	2	—
Coahoma	30,622	27	1	6	6	—	17	3	1
Copiah	28,757	12	1	5	5	—	3	3	—
Covington	19,407	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Desoto	107,199	16	1	5	5	—	9	1	—
Forrest	72,604	17	1	2	2	—	11	3	1
Franklin	8,448	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
George	19,144	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Greene	13,299	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Grenada	23,263	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Hancock	42,967	20	1	2	2	—	15	2	—
Harrison	189,601	26	1	5	5	—	15	5	—
Hinds	250,800	22	1	8	8	—	9	4	1
Holmes	21,609	15	1	7	7	—	4	3	—
Humphreys	11,206	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Issaquena	2,274	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Itawamba	22,770	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Jackson	131,420	19	1	4	4	—	10	4	—
Jasper	18,149	9	1	4	4	—	2	2	—
Jefferson	9,740	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Jefferson Davis	13,962	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Jones	64,958	17	1	4	4	—	9	3	—
Kemper	10,453	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Lafayette	38,744	11	1	3	3	—	5	2	—
Lamar	39,070	13	1	3	3	—	7	2	—
Lauderdale	78,161	11	1	2	2	—	5	3	—
Lawrence	13,258	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Leake	20,940	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Lee	75,755	21	1	7	7	—	10	3	—
Leflore	37,947	17	1	5	5	—	9	2	—
Lincoln	33,166	10	1	1	1	—	6	2	—
Lowndes	61,586	15	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Madison	74,674	15	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Marion	25,595	7	1	1	1	—	3	2	—
Marshall	34,993	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Monroe	38,014	13	1	6	6	—	3	3	—
Montgomery	12,189	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Neshoba	28,684	6	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
Newton	21,838	14	1	5	5	—	4	4	—
Noxubee	12,548	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Oktibbeha	42,902	11	1	3	3	—	5	2	—
Panola	34,274	23	1	6	6	—	14	2	—
Pearl River	48,621	11	1	2	2	—	4	4	—
Perry	12,138	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Pike	38,940	16	1	4	4	—	7	4	—
Pontotoc	26,726	15	1	6	6	—	6	2	—
Prentiss	25,556	12	1	3	3	—	4	4	—
Quitman	10,117	16	1	5	5	—	9	1	—
Rankin	115,327	24	1	7	7	—	14	2	—
Scott	28,423	10	1	4	4	—	3	2	—
Sharkey	6,580	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Simpson	27,639	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Smith	16,182	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Stone	13,622	6	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
Sunflower	34,369	21	1	7	7	—	9	4	—
Tallahatchie	14,903	16	1	5	5	—	8	2	—
Tate	25,370	12	1	2	2	—	6	3	—
Tippah	20,826	16	1	5	5	—	8	2	—
Tishomingo	19,163	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Tunica	9,227	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Union	25,362	14	1	3	3	—	8	2	—
Walthall	15,156	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Warren	49,644	12	1	1	1	—	9	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mississippi—Con.									
Washington	62,977	20	1	5	5	—	10	4	—
Wayne	21,216	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Webster	10,294	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Wilkinson	10,312	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Winston	20,160	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Yalobusha	13,051	14	1	3	3	—	8	2	—
Yazoo	28,149	15	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Missouri	5,595,211	3,422	114	1,258	946	312	1,514	536	—
Adair	24,977	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Andrew	16,492	24	1	8	8	—	12	3	—
Atchison	6,430	34	1	5	5	—	25	3	—
Audrain	25,853	25	1	8	8	—	13	3	—
Barry	34,010	52	1	11	11	—	33	7	—
Barton	12,541	30	1	22	7	15	4	3	—
Bates	16,653	53	1	34	10	24	11	7	—
Benton	17,180	20	1	4	4	—	12	3	—
Bollinger	12,029	13	1	4	4	—	4	4	—
Boone	135,454	28	1	9	9	—	12	6	—
Buchanan	85,998	30	1	6	6	—	19	4	—
Butler	40,867	21	1	4	4	—	12	4	—
Caldwell	8,969	36	1	19	7	12	8	8	—
Callaway	40,766	25	1	7	7	—	13	4	—
Camden	37,051	24	1	8	8	—	11	4	—
Cape Girardeau	68,693	33	1	10	10	—	17	5	—
Carroll	10,285	63	1	27	7	20	30	5	—
Carter	5,941	16	1	3	3	—	10	2	—
Cass	82,092	57	1	18	18	—	27	11	—
Cedar	13,733	27	1	4	4	—	20	2	—
Chariton	8,438	41	1	23	8	15	13	4	—
Christian	54,285	34	1	7	7	—	19	7	—
Clark	7,416	19	1	6	6	—	8	4	—
Clay	184,006	52	1	20	20	—	25	6	—
Clinton	18,979	24	1	6	6	—	14	3	—
Cole	71,397	25	1	8	8	—	12	4	—
Cooper	16,670	24	1	7	7	—	10	6	—
Crawford	22,804	14	1	6	6	—	4	3	—
Dade	7,923	39	1	22	6	16	12	4	—
Dallas	15,661	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Daviess	8,016	45	1	23	8	15	16	5	—
De Kalb	11,597	30	1	16	7	9	9	4	—
Dent	14,927	14	1	1	1	—	7	5	—
Douglas	13,084	8	1	1	1	—	3	3	—
Dunklin	33,155	48	1	18	10	8	22	7	—
Franklin	93,807	57	1	12	12	—	34	10	—
Gasconade	15,342	14	1	6	6	—	5	2	—
Gentry	6,861	26	1	14	6	8	8	3	—
Greene	240,391	38	1	9	9	—	19	9	—
Grundy	10,432	36	1	20	7	13	9	6	—
Harrison	8,850	48	1	28	8	20	14	5	—
Henry	21,997	56	1	28	9	19	20	7	—
Hickory	8,940	13	1	5	5	—	3	4	—
Holt	5,351	35	1	9	9	—	22	3	—
Howard	10,212	27	1	5	5	—	18	3	—
Howell	37,238	25	1	4	4	—	12	8	—
Iron	10,697	16	1	6	6	—	5	4	—
Jackson	654,880	57	1	18	18	—	25	13	—
Jasper	104,686	53	1	22	22	—	23	7	—
Jefferson	198,099	68	1	13	13	—	42	12	—
Johnson	48,258	26	1	8	8	—	10	7	—
Knox	4,361	13	1	6	6	—	5	1	—
Laclede	32,513	20	1	4	4	—	11	4	—
Lafayette	32,960	47	1	14	14	—	26	6	—
Lawrence	35,204	35	1	10	10	—	18	6	—
Lewis	10,494	25	1	6	6	—	16	2	—
Lincoln	38,944	34	1	13	13	—	16	4	—
Linn	13,754	45	1	22	8	14	17	5	—
Livingston	14,558	32	1	19	6	13	9	3	—
Macon	15,762	26	1	9	9	—	10	6	—
Madison	11,800	9	1	4	4	—	2	2	—
Maries	8,903	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
Marion	28,289	16	1	2	2	—	10	3	—
McDonald	21,681	17	1	6	6	—	9	1	—
Mercer	3,757	20	1	12	3	9	5	2	—
Miller	23,564	30	1	9	9	—	15	5	—
Mississippi	13,427	21	1	7	7	—	11	2	—
Moniteau	14,827	17	1	5	5	—	5	6	—
Monroe	9,311	25	1	6	6	—	13	5	—
Montgomery	12,136	23	1	9	9	—	11	2	—
Morgan	19,309	17	1	6	6	—	8	2	—
New Madrid	19,760	37	1	14	14	—	18	4	—
Newton	52,636	43	1	20	20	—	16	6	—
Nodaway	21,912	57	1	31	16	15	18	7	—
Oregon	10,344	15	1	3	3	—	7	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Missouri—Con.									
Osage	13,062	23	1	6	6	—	13	3	—
Ozark	9,542	13	1	4	4	—	3	5	—
Pemiscot	20,047	32	1	11	11	—	12	8	—
Perry	18,132	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Pettis	39,403	19	1	6	6	—	5	7	—
Phelps	39,825	19	1	5	5	—	9	4	—
Pike	18,351	21	1	8	8	—	8	4	—
Platte	73,781	51	1	17	17	—	29	4	—
Polk	26,992	27	1	8	8	—	12	6	—
Pulaski	41,165	25	1	5	5	—	13	6	—
Putnam	5,223	27	1	16	5	11	9	1	—
Ralls	9,626	10	1	4	4	—	4	1	—
Randolph	24,663	24	1	8	8	—	9	6	—
Ray	23,354	44	1	13	13	—	25	5	—
Reynolds	6,689	13	1	3	3	—	5	4	—
Ripley	13,509	31	1	2	2	—	24	4	—
Saline	23,756	48	1	12	12	—	27	8	—
Schuyler	4,170	13	1	5	5	—	6	1	—
Scotland	4,983	14	1	5	5	—	6	2	—
Scott	40,422	42	1	13	13	—	21	7	—
Shannon	8,324	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Shelby	6,799	19	1	6	6	—	10	2	—
St Charles	283,883	46	1	17	17	—	22	6	—
St Clair	9,652	27	1	7	7	—	15	4	—
St Francois	55,641	23	1	8	8	—	8	6	—
St Louis	1,016,315	164	1	90	90	—	49	24	—
St Louis City ⁴	348,189	9	—	1	1	—	6	2	—
Ste Genevieve	17,842	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Stoddard	29,705	61	1	16	9	7	37	7	—
Stone	28,658	23	1	10	10	—	7	5	—
Sullivan	7,219	33	1	20	8	12	9	3	—
Taney	39,703	25	1	9	9	—	8	7	—
Texas	23,003	54	1	22	5	17	24	7	—
Vernon	20,454	46	1	32	12	20	9	4	—
Warren	24,525	16	1	5	5	—	8	2	—
Washington	23,344	17	1	4	4	—	8	4	—
Wayne	13,259	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Webster	31,045	16	1	6	6	—	5	4	—
Worth	2,382	11	1	6	6	—	3	1	—
Wright	17,955	17	1	4	4	—	7	5	—
Montana	902,195	1,127	54	129	129	—	592	352	—
Beaverhead	9,202	24	1	2	2	—	12	9	—
Big Horn	12,671	18	1	2	2	—	9	6	—
Blaine	7,009	24	1	2	2	—	12	9	—
Broadwater	4,385	11	1	1	1	—	8	1	—
Carbon	9,552	34	1	5	5	—	18	10	—
Carter	1,360	11	1	1	1	—	1	8	—
Cascade	80,357	35	1	4	4	—	22	8	—
Chouteau	5,970	27	1	3	3	—	14	9	—
Custer	11,696	18	1	2	2	—	4	11	—
Daniels	2,017	14	1	2	2	—	8	3	—
Dawson	9,059	14	1	2	2	—	5	6	—
Deer Lodge ⁴	9,417	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fallon	2,837	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
Fergus	11,893	26	1	5	5	—	10	10	—
Flathead	74,471	67	1	3	3	—	43	20	—
Gallatin	67,831	49	1	5	5	—	27	16	—
Garfield	1,279	15	1	1	1	—	3	10	—
Glacier	13,247	14	1	2	2	—	7	4	—
Golden Valley	1,042	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Granite	2,830	13	1	2	2	—	7	3	—
Hill	16,673	29	1	2	2	—	18	8	—
Jefferson	10,049	21	1	2	2	—	12	6	—
Judith Basin	2,329	11	1	2	2	—	4	4	—
Lake	26,507	24	1	3	3	—	12	8	—
Lewis and Clark	55,716	32	1	2	2	—	21	8	—
Liberty	2,158	10	1	1	1	—	4	4	—
Lincoln	18,837	31	1	4	4	—	18	8	—
Madison	6,851	27	1	4	4	—	17	5	—
McCone	1,977	7	1	1	1	—	2	3	—
Meagher	1,932	7	1	1	1	—	2	3	—
Mineral	3,884	18	1	2	2	—	12	3	—
Missoula	95,802	40	1	1	1	—	24	14	—
Musselshell	4,497	9	1	2	2	—	3	3	—
Park	15,694	25	1	2	2	—	15	7	—
Petroleum	493	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Phillips	4,601	19	1	3	3	—	10	5	—
Pondera	6,424	16	1	2	2	—	7	6	—
Powder River	1,858	9	1	1	1	—	3	4	—
Powell	7,180	19	1	1	1	—	9	8	—
Prairie	1,199	12	1	1	1	—	9	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Montana—Con.									
Ravalli.....	36,070	37	1	4	4	—	25	7	—
Richland.....	9,667	17	1	2	2	—	8	6	—
Roosevelt.....	10,620	20	1	6	6	—	6	7	—
Rosebud.....	9,383	17	1	2	2	—	6	8	—
Sanders.....	10,227	35	1	3	3	—	23	8	—
Sheridan.....	4,105	21	1	4	4	—	12	4	—
Silver Bow ⁴	34,606	10	—	2	2	—	4	4	—
Stillwater.....	8,195	22	1	1	1	—	12	8	—
Sweet Grass.....	3,609	8	1	1	1	—	1	5	—
Teton.....	6,445	20	1	3	3	—	8	8	—
Toole.....	5,267	13	1	3	3	—	6	3	—
Treasure.....	861	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Valley.....	7,675	23	1	4	4	—	12	6	—
Wheatland.....	2,259	11	1	2	2	—	4	4	—
Wibaux.....	1,068	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Yellowstone.....	129,352	52	1	3	3	—	33	15	—
Nebraska.....	1,711,263	2,791	93	977	531	446	1,146	575	—
Adams.....	31,151	48	1	23	7	16	10	14	—
Antelope.....	7,452	49	1	31	7	24	9	8	—
Arthur.....	444	8	1	1	1	—	3	3	—
Banner.....	819	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Blaine.....	583	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Boone.....	6,259	21	1	5	5	—	8	7	—
Box Butte.....	12,158	14	1	2	2	—	5	6	—
Boyd.....	2,438	31	1	17	8	9	8	5	—
Brown.....	3,525	18	1	3	3	—	5	9	—
Buffalo.....	42,259	63	1	35	9	26	13	14	—
Burt.....	7,791	37	1	15	5	10	17	4	—
Butler.....	8,767	51	1	29	12	17	14	7	—
Cass.....	24,334	45	1	15	15	—	22	7	—
Cedar.....	9,615	28	1	10	10	—	12	5	—
Chase.....	4,068	17	1	3	3	—	8	5	—
Cherry.....	6,148	40	1	7	7	—	8	24	—
Cheyenne.....	9,830	23	1	5	5	—	10	7	—
Clay.....	7,039	44	1	26	10	16	12	5	—
Colfax.....	10,441	25	1	6	6	—	8	10	—
Cuming.....	10,203	33	1	20	4	16	7	5	—
Custer.....	11,793	77	1	42	11	31	20	14	—
Dakota.....	20,253	16	1	5	5	—	7	3	—
Dawes.....	9,060	22	1	3	3	—	6	12	—
Dawson.....	24,365	51	1	7	7	—	27	16	—
Deuel.....	2,098	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Dixon.....	6,339	36	1	23	10	13	7	5	—
Dodge.....	36,160	51	1	24	10	14	19	7	—
Douglas.....	463,585	184	1	7	7	—	165	11	—
Dundy.....	2,292	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Fillmore.....	6,634	38	1	23	8	15	8	6	—
Franklin.....	3,574	31	1	18	7	11	9	3	—
Frontier.....	3,099	15	1	5	5	—	6	3	—
Furnas.....	5,324	26	1	8	8	—	14	3	—
Gage.....	22,993	57	1	36	12	24	15	5	—
Garden.....	2,292	23	1	2	2	—	15	5	—
Garfield.....	1,902	11	1	1	1	—	3	6	—
Gosper.....	2,143	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
Grant.....	747	9	1	1	1	—	2	5	—
Greeley.....	2,714	15	1	4	4	—	6	4	—
Hall.....	53,534	36	1	15	5	10	10	10	—
Hamilton.....	9,403	19	1	7	7	—	8	3	—
Harlan.....	3,786	33	1	22	6	16	9	1	—
Hayes.....	1,068	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Hitchcock.....	3,111	20	1	4	4	—	10	5	—
Holt.....	11,551	85	1	45	8	37	12	27	—
Hooker.....	783	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Howard.....	6,567	24	1	7	7	—	11	5	—
Jefferson.....	8,333	21	1	9	9	—	8	3	—
Johnson.....	4,488	18	1	5	5	—	8	4	—
Kearney.....	6,882	27	1	17	5	12	6	3	—
Keith.....	8,875	18	1	3	3	—	8	6	—
Keya Paha.....	983	10	1	2	2	—	1	6	—
Kimball.....	4,089	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Knox.....	9,374	64	1	41	11	30	15	7	—
Lancaster.....	250,291	51	1	13	13	—	24	13	—
Lincoln.....	34,632	48	1	7	7	—	28	12	—
Logan.....	774	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Loup.....	712	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Madison.....	35,226	39	1	6	6	—	17	15	—
McPherson.....	533	7	1	—	—	—	1	5	—
Merrick.....	8,204	27	1	16	5	11	7	3	—
Morrill.....	5,440	26	1	3	3	—	17	5	—
Nance.....	4,038	25	1	15	3	12	5	4	—
Nemaha.....	7,576	28	1	7	7	—	15	5	—
Nuckolls.....	5,057	19	1	7	7	—	8	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nebraska—Con.									
Otoe	15,396	33	1	10	10	—	14	8	—
Pawnee	3,087	18	1	6	6	—	8	3	—
Perkins	3,200	17	1	4	4	—	9	3	—
Phelps	9,747	35	1	19	5	14	7	8	—
Pierce	7,857	15	1	6	6	—	4	4	—
Platte	31,662	47	1	27	9	18	14	5	—
Polk	5,639	17	1	4	4	—	8	4	—
Red Willow	11,448	22	1	5	5	—	11	5	—
Richardson	9,531	29	1	10	10	—	12	6	—
Rock	1,756	15	1	2	2	—	5	7	—
Saline	13,843	23	1	8	8	—	7	7	—
Sarpy	122,595	110	1	5	5	—	100	4	—
Saunders	19,830	77	1	39	15	24	21	16	—
Scotts Bluff	36,951	61	1	10	10	—	37	13	—
Seward	16,496	24	1	10	10	—	8	5	—
Sheridan	6,198	38	1	4	4	—	13	20	—
Sherman	3,318	16	1	5	5	—	7	3	—
Sioux	1,475	13	1	1	1	—	2	9	—
Stanton	6,455	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Thayer	6,055	36	1	11	11	—	16	8	—
Thomas	729	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Thurston	7,171	29	1	16	5	11	11	4	—
Valley	4,647	26	1	8	4	4	11	6	—
Washington	18,780	30	1	11	6	5	15	3	—
Wayne	9,851	16	1	5	5	—	7	3	—
Webster	4,061	17	1	5	5	—	8	3	—
Wheeler	886	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
York	14,598	29	1	9	9	—	16	3	—
Nevada	1,998,257	210	16	19	19	—	158	17	—
Carson City ⁴	52,457	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Churchill	23,982	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Clark	1,375,765	25	1	5	5	—	18	1	—
Douglas	41,259	27	1	—	—	—	25	1	—
Elko	45,291	21	1	4	4	—	15	1	—
Esmeralda	971	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Eureka	1,651	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Humboldt	16,106	21	1	1	1	—	18	1	—
Lander	5,794	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Lincoln	4,165	12	1	1	1	—	9	1	—
Lyon	34,501	18	1	1	1	—	15	1	—
Mineral	5,071	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Nye	32,485	13	1	1	1	—	10	1	—
Pershing	6,693	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Storey	3,399	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Washoe	339,486	22	1	2	2	—	18	1	—
White Pine	9,181	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
New Hampshire	1,235,786	559	10	234	13	221	148	167	10
Belknap	56,325	32	1	11	1	10	12	8	1
Carroll	43,666	56	1	18	—	18	25	12	—
Cheshire	73,825	49	1	23	1	22	12	13	—
Coos	33,111	47	1	20	1	19	10	16	2
Grafton	81,743	87	1	39	1	38	17	30	—
Hillsborough	380,841	65	1	31	2	29	12	21	2
Merrimack	136,225	61	1	27	2	25	17	16	1
Rockingham	277,359	91	1	37	1	36	19	34	1
Strafford	112,233	32	1	13	3	10	11	7	3
Sullivan	40,458	39	1	15	1	14	13	10	—
New Jersey	8,414,350	1,412	21	566	324	242	276	549	72
Atlantic	252,552	51	1	23	17	6	10	17	10
Bergen	884,118	149	1	70	61	9	4	74	5
Burlington	423,394	103	1	40	9	31	23	39	4
Camden	508,932	101	1	37	29	8	23	40	2
Cape May	102,326	55	1	16	12	4	22	16	3
Cumberland	146,438	44	1	14	4	10	14	15	2
Essex	793,633	43	1	22	7	15	4	16	6
Gloucester	254,673	67	1	24	11	13	15	27	3
Hudson	608,975	22	1	12	10	2	2	7	6
Hunterdon	121,989	61	1	26	12	14	5	29	1
Mercer	350,761	40	1	13	5	8	18	8	4
Middlesex	750,162	78	1	25	15	10	30	22	4
Monmouth	615,301	145	1	53	38	15	37	54	2
Morris	470,212	101	1	39	19	20	22	39	2
Ocean	510,916	79	1	33	19	14	16	29	2
Passaic	489,049	38	1	16	13	3	3	18	2
Salem	64,285	35	1	15	4	11	6	13	3
Somerset	297,490	54	1	21	12	9	13	19	2
Sussex	144,166	52	1	24	9	15	2	25	2
Union	522,541	45	1	21	13	8	4	19	4
Warren	102,437	49	1	22	5	17	3	23	3
New Mexico	1,819,046	858	33	101	101	—	628	96	—
Bernalillo	556,678	16	1	3	3	—	10	2	—
Catron	3,543	20	1	1	1	—	16	2	—
Chaves	61,382	15	1	4	4	—	6	4	—
Cibola	25,595	17	1	2	2	—	13	1	—
Colfax	14,189	15	1	6	6	—	4	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Mexico—Con.									
Curry	45,044	11	1	4	4	—	1	5	—
De Baca	2,240	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Dona Ana	174,682	31	1	4	4	—	23	3	—
Eddy	51,658	15	1	4	4	—	7	3	—
Grant	31,002	26	1	4	4	—	19	2	—
Guadalupe	4,680	15	1	2	2	—	10	2	—
Harding	810	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Hidalgo	5,932	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
Lea	55,511	15	1	5	5	—	3	6	—
Lincoln	19,411	39	1	5	5	—	28	5	—
Los Alamos	18,343	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Luna	25,016	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
McKinley	74,798	12	1	1	1	—	8	2	—
Mora	5,180	72	1	1	1	—	68	2	—
Otero	62,298	17	1	3	3	—	10	3	—
Quay	10,155	12	1	4	4	—	2	5	—
Rio Arriba	41,190	139	1	2	2	—	132	4	—
Roosevelt	18,018	12	1	5	5	—	2	4	—
San Juan	113,801	41	1	3	3	—	32	5	—
San Miguel	30,126	54	1	2	2	—	47	4	—
Sandoval	89,908	33	1	6	6	—	22	4	—
Santa Fe	129,292	61	1	2	2	—	55	3	—
Sierra	13,270	16	1	3	3	—	11	1	—
Socorro	18,078	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Taos	29,979	82	1	4	4	—	73	4	—
Torrance	16,911	17	1	5	5	—	8	3	—
Union	4,174	9	1	4	4	—	2	2	—
Valencia	66,152	8	1	3	3	—	2	2	—
New York	18,976,457	3,420	57	1,545	616	929	1,135	683	32
Albany	294,565	59	1	19	9	10	26	13	—
Allegany	49,927	65	1	39	10	29	13	12	—
Broome	200,536	49	1	24	8	16	11	13	1
Cattaraugus	83,955	86	1	47	15	32	26	12	—
Cayuga	81,963	54	1	33	10	23	13	7	1
Chautauqua	139,750	82	1	44	17	27	19	18	1
Chemung	91,070	31	1	17	6	11	10	3	—
Chenango	51,401	63	1	29	8	21	25	8	—
Clinton	79,894	44	1	19	5	14	16	8	1
Columbia	63,094	48	1	23	5	18	18	6	1
Cortland	48,599	35	1	19	4	15	10	5	—
Delaware	48,055	71	1	29	10	19	29	12	—
Dutchess	280,150	74	1	30	10	20	30	13	1
Erie	950,265	106	1	43	18	25	35	27	1
Essex	38,851	52	1	20	2	18	20	11	—
Franklin	51,134	37	1	25	6	19	4	7	—
Fulton	55,073	28	1	15	5	10	5	7	—
Genesee	60,370	35	1	20	7	13	6	8	1
Greene	48,195	43	1	19	5	14	17	6	—
Hamilton	5,379	24	1	10	1	9	6	7	—
Herkimer	64,427	53	1	30	11	19	11	11	1
Jefferson	111,738	82	1	43	21	22	27	11	1
Lewis	26,944	35	1	26	9	17	3	5	—
Livingston	64,328	43	1	26	9	17	8	8	—
Madison	69,441	49	1	26	11	15	12	10	—
Monroe	735,343	75	1	30	11	19	27	17	2
Montgomery	49,708	35	1	21	11	10	8	5	1
Nassau	1,334,544	202	1	69	66	3	76	56	1
New York City ⁴	8,008,278	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	2
Niagara	219,846	35	1	20	8	12	4	10	1
Oneida	235,469	103	1	48	22	26	39	15	—
Onondaga	458,336	78	1	35	16	19	25	17	2
Ontario	100,224	44	1	25	9	16	9	9	1
Orange	341,367	101	1	40	20	20	43	17	1
Orleans	44,171	24	1	14	4	10	4	5	—
Oswego	122,377	49	1	34	12	22	5	9	—
Otsego	61,676	69	1	34	10	24	22	12	—
Putnam	95,745	21	1	9	3	6	5	6	—
Rensselaer	152,538	68	1	22	8	14	33	12	1
Rockland	286,753	58	1	24	19	5	25	8	1
Saratoga	200,635	73	1	30	11	19	30	12	—
Schenectady	146,555	34	1	8	3	5	19	6	1
Schoharie	31,582	38	1	22	6	16	9	6	—
Schuyler	19,224	19	1	12	4	8	4	2	—
Seneca	33,342	23	1	15	5	10	3	4	—
St Lawrence	111,931	86	1	46	14	32	22	17	—
Steuben	98,726	80	1	47	15	32	18	14	1
Suffolk	1,419,369	237	1	41	31	10	125	70	1
Sullivan	73,966	66	1	21	6	15	36	8	1
Tioga	51,784	31	1	15	6	9	9	6	—
Tompkins	96,501	30	1	16	7	9	7	6	1
Ulster	177,749	87	1	24	4	20	53	9	1
Warren	63,303	32	1	13	2	11	9	9	—
Washington	61,042	42	1	26	9	17	4	11	1
Wayne	93,765	54	1	24	9	15	18	11	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York—Con.									
Westchester	923,459	120	1	46	29	17	34	39	2
Wyoming	43,424	35	1	25	9	16	4	5	—
Yates	24,621	20	1	13	4	9	4	2	—
North Carolina	8,049,313	960	100	541	541	—	319	—	175
Alamance	130,800	15	1	8	8	—	6	—	2
Alexander	33,603	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Alleghany	10,677	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Anson	25,275	10	1	7	7	—	2	—	2
Ashe	24,384	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Avery	17,167	8	1	6	6	—	1	—	1
Beaufort	44,958	18	1	7	7	—	10	—	2
Bertie	19,773	10	1	8	8	—	1	—	1
Bladen	32,278	16	1	7	7	—	8	—	2
Brunswick	73,143	25	1	19	19	—	5	—	2
Buncombe	206,330	12	1	6	6	—	5	—	3
Burke	89,148	12	1	7	7	—	4	—	2
Cabarrus	131,063	8	1	5	5	—	2	—	2
Caldwell	77,415	11	1	8	8	—	2	—	2
Camden	6,885	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Carteret	59,383	16	1	11	11	—	4	—	2
Caswell	23,501	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Catawba	141,685	10	1	8	8	—	1	—	4
Chatham	49,329	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Cherokee	24,298	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
Chowan	14,526	6	1	1	1	—	4	—	1
Clay	8,775	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Cleveland	96,287	19	1	15	15	—	3	—	4
Columbus	54,749	15	1	10	10	—	6	—	3
Craven	91,436	15	1	8	8	—	4	—	2
Cumberland	302,963	13	1	8	8	—	6	—	2
Currituck	18,190	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dare	29,967	7	1	5	5	—	1	—	1
Davidson	147,246	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	4
Davie	34,835	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Duplin	49,063	13	1	10	10	—	2	—	2
Durham	223,314	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	2
Edgecombe	55,606	13	1	7	7	—	5	—	2
Forsyth	306,067	11	1	8	8	—	2	—	2
Franklin	47,260	7	1	5	5	—	1	—	1
Gaston	190,365	18	1	13	13	—	4	—	2
Gates	10,516	6	1	1	1	—	4	—	1
Graham	7,993	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Granville	48,498	6	1	4	4	—	1	—	1
Greene	18,974	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Guilford	421,048	17	1	10	10	—	6	—	2
Halifax	57,370	12	1	7	7	—	4	—	4
Harnett	91,025	9	1	5	5	—	3	—	1
Haywood	54,033	9	1	4	4	—	4	—	2
Henderson	89,173	7	1	4	4	—	2	—	2
Hertford	22,601	12	1	6	6	—	5	—	2
Hoke	33,646	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Hyde	5,826	8	1	—	—	—	7	—	1
Iredell	122,660	9	1	5	5	—	3	—	3
Jackson	33,121	8	1	4	4	—	3	—	2
Johnston	121,965	18	1	10	10	—	7	—	2
Jones	10,381	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Lee	49,040	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	2
Lenoir	59,648	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	2
Lincoln	63,780	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Macon	29,811	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Madison	19,635	9	1	3	3	—	5	—	1
Martin	25,593	17	1	9	9	—	7	—	2
McDowell	42,151	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
Mecklenburg	695,454	12	1	7	7	—	4	—	2
Mitchell	15,687	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
Montgomery	26,822	10	1	5	5	—	4	—	2
Moore	74,769	14	1	11	11	—	2	—	2
Nash	87,420	13	1	11	11	—	1	—	2
New Hanover	160,307	8	1	4	4	—	3	—	2
Northampton	22,086	13	1	9	9	—	3	—	1
Onslow	150,355	8	1	5	5	—	2	—	2
Orange	118,227	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	2
Pamlico	12,934	12	1	9	9	—	2	—	2
Pasquotank	34,897	6	1	1	1	—	4	—	2
Pender	41,082	8	1	6	6	—	1	—	1
Perquimans	11,368	7	1	2	2	—	4	—	1
Person	35,623	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	2
Pitt	133,798	24	1	10	10	—	13	—	2
Polk	18,324	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Randolph	130,454	14	1	9	9	—	4	—	3
Richmond	46,564	10	1	6	6	—	3	—	2
Robeson	123,339	25	1	15	15	—	9	—	2
Rockingham	91,928	10	1	6	6	—	3	—	2
Rowan	130,340	14	1	9	9	—	4	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
North Carolina—Con.									
Rutherford	62,899	13	1	8	8	—	4	—	2
Sampson	60,161	10	1	8	8	—	1	—	3
Scotland	35,998	8	1	4	4	—	3	—	1
Stanly	58,100	10	1	8	8	—	1	—	2
Stokes	44,711	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Surry	71,219	7	1	4	4	—	2	—	4
Swain	12,968	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Transylvania	29,334	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Tyrrell	4,149	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Union	123,677	16	1	13	13	—	2	—	1
Vance	42,954	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	2
Wake	627,846	22	1	12	12	—	9	—	2
Warren	19,972	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Washington	13,723	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Watauga	42,695	7	1	4	4	—	2	—	1
Wayne	113,329	19	1	7	7	—	11	—	2
Wilkes	65,632	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	2
Wilson	73,814	11	1	7	7	—	3	—	2
Yadkin	36,348	6	1	4	4	—	1	—	1
Yancey	17,774	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
North Dakota	642,200	2,735	53	1,692	360	1,332	764	226	—
Adams	2,593	30	1	22	4	18	6	1	—
Barnes	11,775	86	1	55	13	42	25	5	—
Benson	6,964	72	1	46	9	37	19	6	—
Billings	888	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Bottineau	7,149	86	1	56	12	44	24	5	—
Bowman	3,242	40	1	28	4	24	8	3	—
Burke	2,242	54	1	36	7	29	14	3	—
Burleigh	69,416	63	1	44	4	40	8	10	—
Cass	123,138	124	1	76	26	50	39	8	—
Cavalier	4,831	73	1	53	13	40	16	3	—
Dickey	5,757	57	1	38	6	32	16	2	—
Divide	2,283	50	1	36	4	32	12	1	—
Dunn	3,600	17	1	4	4	—	8	4	—
Eddy	2,757	31	1	20	2	18	8	2	—
Emmons	4,331	30	1	9	5	4	15	5	—
Foster	3,759	32	1	22	4	18	8	1	—
Golden Valley	1,924	28	1	14	3	11	11	2	—
Grand Forks	66,109	79	1	50	9	41	20	8	—
Grant	2,841	30	1	15	4	11	12	2	—
Griggs	2,754	37	1	23	3	20	11	2	—
Hettinger	2,715	46	1	35	3	32	8	2	—
Kidder	2,753	61	1	42	6	36	13	5	—
La Moure	4,701	62	1	40	8	32	16	5	—
Logan	2,308	22	1	12	3	9	7	2	—
McHenry	5,987	83	1	58	13	45	18	6	—
McIntosh	3,390	21	1	6	5	1	11	3	—
McKenzie	5,737	45	1	20	3	17	17	7	—
McLean	9,311	75	1	41	12	29	25	8	—
Mercer	8,644	26	1	6	6	—	15	4	—
Morton	25,303	33	1	7	6	1	17	8	—
Mountrail	6,631	79	1	56	7	49	18	4	—
Nelson	3,715	58	1	34	7	27	21	2	—
Oliver	2,065	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Pembina	8,585	63	1	35	11	24	20	7	—
Pierce	4,675	28	1	18	3	15	7	2	—
Ramsey	12,066	58	1	43	8	35	11	3	—
Ransom	5,890	43	1	29	5	24	8	5	—
Renville	2,610	45	1	30	6	24	11	3	—
Richland	17,998	89	1	50	14	36	31	7	—
Rolette	13,674	31	1	9	5	4	16	5	—
Sargent	4,366	50	1	31	7	24	15	3	—
Sheridan	1,710	33	1	20	3	17	10	2	—
Sioux	4,044	14	1	4	3	1	6	3	—
Slope	767	32	1	24	2	22	4	3	—
Stark	22,636	31	1	6	6	—	19	5	—
Steele	2,258	32	1	24	4	20	5	2	—
Stutsman	21,908	97	1	73	11	62	17	6	—
Towner	2,876	50	1	35	7	28	11	3	—
Traill	8,477	53	1	33	8	25	15	4	—
Walsh	12,389	86	1	49	13	36	28	8	—
Ward	58,795	104	1	68	12	56	23	12	—
Wells	5,102	62	1	43	7	36	13	5	—
Williams	19,761	91	1	62	8	54	21	7	—
Ohio	11,353,140	3,636	88	2,250	942	1,308	631	667	—
Adams	27,330	29	1	22	7	15	5	1	—
Allen	108,473	43	1	22	10	12	10	10	—
Ashland	52,523	35	1	24	9	15	5	5	—
Ashtabula	102,728	61	1	37	10	27	15	8	—
Athens	62,223	40	1	24	10	14	9	6	—
Auglaize	46,611	33	1	23	9	14	3	6	—
Belmont	70,226	56	1	29	13	16	18	8	—
Brown	42,285	38	1	26	10	16	5	6	—
Butler	332,807	45	1	24	11	13	9	11	—
Carroll	28,836	29	1	19	5	14	7	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ohio—Con.									
Champaign	38,890	31	1	19	7	12	6	5	—
Clark	144,742	36	1	20	10	10	7	8	—
Clermont	177,977	42	1	26	12	14	5	10	—
Clinton	40,543	35	1	21	8	13	9	4	—
Columbiana	112,075	50	1	31	13	18	6	12	—
Coshocton	36,655	39	1	28	6	22	6	4	—
Crawford	46,966	33	1	23	7	16	3	6	—
Cuyahoga	1,393,978	103	1	59	57	2	9	34	—
Darke	53,309	52	1	38	19	19	6	7	—
Defiance	39,500	27	1	16	4	12	5	5	—
Delaware	109,989	39	1	25	7	18	8	5	—
Erie	79,551	33	1	17	8	9	7	8	—
Fairfield	122,759	42	1	27	14	13	6	8	—
Fayette	28,433	22	1	15	5	10	4	2	—
Franklin	1,068,978	69	1	42	25	17	9	17	—
Fulton	42,084	31	1	19	7	12	4	7	—
Gallia	31,069	32	1	21	6	15	6	4	—
Geauga	90,895	39	1	21	5	16	10	7	—
Greene	147,886	39	1	22	10	12	8	8	—
Guernsey	40,792	39	1	30	11	19	5	3	—
Hamilton	845,303	88	1	48	36	12	16	23	—
Hancock	71,295	43	1	28	11	17	6	8	—
Hardin	31,945	44	1	24	9	15	13	6	—
Harrison	15,856	32	1	24	9	15	5	2	—
Henry	29,210	32	1	22	9	13	4	5	—
Highland	40,875	36	1	24	7	17	6	5	—
Hocking	28,241	20	1	14	3	11	4	1	—
Holmes	38,943	30	1	19	5	14	8	2	—
Huron	59,487	47	1	27	8	19	12	7	—
Jackson	32,641	24	1	16	4	12	4	3	—
Jefferson	73,894	48	1	33	19	14	8	6	—
Knox	54,500	49	1	29	7	22	13	6	—
Lake	227,511	43	1	23	18	5	8	11	—
Lawrence	62,319	35	1	21	7	14	5	8	—
Licking	145,491	60	1	39	14	25	9	11	—
Logan	46,005	42	1	29	12	17	7	5	—
Lorain	284,664	58	1	33	15	18	8	16	—
Lucas	455,054	40	1	21	10	11	10	8	—
Madison	40,213	35	1	20	6	14	9	5	—
Mahoning	257,555	48	1	24	10	14	8	15	—
Marion	66,217	39	1	23	8	15	9	6	—
Medina	151,095	41	1	26	9	17	6	8	—
Meigs	23,072	29	1	17	5	12	8	3	—
Mercer	40,924	38	1	23	9	14	8	6	—
Miami	98,868	42	1	24	12	12	7	10	—
Monroe	15,180	39	1	28	10	18	9	1	—
Montgomery	559,062	57	1	28	19	9	10	18	—
Morgan	14,897	24	1	18	4	14	4	1	—
Morrow	31,628	35	1	23	7	16	7	4	—
Muskingum	84,585	52	1	35	10	25	9	7	—
Noble	14,058	27	1	21	6	15	3	2	—
Ottawa	40,985	35	1	20	8	12	7	7	—
Paulding	20,293	27	1	22	10	12	1	3	—
Perry	34,078	34	1	25	11	14	4	4	—
Pickaway	52,727	35	1	24	9	15	6	4	—
Pike	27,695	28	1	17	3	14	5	5	—
Portage	152,061	52	1	28	10	18	11	12	—
Preble	42,337	37	1	23	11	12	7	6	—
Putnam	34,726	43	1	30	15	15	3	9	—
Richland	128,852	43	1	27	9	18	5	10	—
Ross	73,345	38	1	23	7	16	6	8	—
Sandusky	61,792	33	1	19	7	12	7	6	—
Scioto	79,195	42	1	21	5	16	9	11	—
Seneca	58,683	38	1	23	8	15	7	7	—
Shelby	47,910	38	1	23	9	14	6	8	—
Stark	378,098	66	1	36	19	17	11	18	—
Summit	542,899	66	1	32	22	10	15	18	—
Trumbull	225,116	67	1	35	11	24	10	21	—
Tuscarawas	90,914	61	1	41	19	22	10	9	—
Union	40,909	25	1	19	5	14	2	3	—
Van Wert	29,659	30	1	21	9	12	4	4	—
Vinton	12,806	21	1	16	4	12	3	1	—
Warren	158,383	40	1	24	13	11	6	9	—
Washington	63,251	41	1	29	7	22	4	7	—
Wayne	111,564	51	1	31	15	16	8	11	—
Williams	39,188	34	1	22	10	12	4	7	—
Wood	121,065	64	1	44	25	19	9	10	—
Wyandot	22,908	28	1	21	8	13	3	3	—
Oklahoma	3,450,654	1,798	77	590	590	—	560	571	—
Adair	21,038	24	1	3	3	—	8	12	—
Alfalfa	6,105	17	1	10	10	—	3	3	—
Atoka	13,879	18	1	4	4	—	6	7	—
Beaver	5,857	13	1	4	4	—	4	4	—
Beckham	19,799	17	1	5	5	—	5	6	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Oklahoma—Con.									
Blaine	11,976	18	1	7	7	—	6	4	—
Bryan	36,534	31	1	13	13	—	9	8	—
Caddo	30,150	37	1	13	13	—	11	12	—
Canadian	87,697	22	1	6	6	—	4	11	—
Carter	45,621	26	1	9	9	—	6	10	—
Cherokee	42,521	21	1	2	2	—	6	12	—
Choctaw	15,342	19	1	5	5	—	6	7	—
Cimarron	3,148	9	1	2	2	—	2	4	—
Cleveland	208,016	21	1	7	7	—	6	7	—
Coal	6,031	17	1	5	5	—	7	4	—
Comanche	114,996	31	1	10	10	—	9	11	—
Cotton	6,614	13	1	4	4	—	5	3	—
Craig	14,950	15	1	5	5	—	4	5	—
Creek	67,367	40	1	12	12	—	11	16	—
Custer	26,142	19	1	6	6	—	6	6	—
Delaware	37,077	27	1	7	7	—	10	9	—
Dewey	4,743	20	1	7	7	—	8	4	—
Ellis	4,075	11	1	4	4	—	2	4	—
Garfield	57,813	31	1	14	14	—	6	10	—
Garvin	27,210	23	1	7	7	—	7	8	—
Grady	45,516	35	1	12	12	—	10	12	—
Grant	5,144	17	1	9	9	—	3	4	—
Greer	6,061	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Harmon	3,283	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Harper	3,562	15	1	4	4	—	8	2	—
Haskell	11,792	18	1	6	6	—	6	5	—
Hughes	14,154	28	1	11	11	—	9	7	—
Jackson	28,439	22	1	8	8	—	6	7	—
Jefferson	6,818	20	1	8	8	—	7	4	—
Johnston	10,513	21	1	7	7	—	6	7	—
Kay	48,080	28	1	7	7	—	11	9	—
Kingfisher	13,926	17	1	6	6	—	3	7	—
Kiowa	10,227	23	1	8	8	—	10	4	—
Latimer	10,692	15	1	2	2	—	7	5	—
Le Flore	48,109	45	1	17	17	—	10	17	—
Lincoln	32,080	31	1	13	13	—	8	9	—
Logan	33,924	22	1	10	10	—	7	4	—
Love	8,831	11	1	3	3	—	3	4	—
Major	7,545	12	1	5	5	—	3	3	—
Marshall	13,184	11	1	3	3	—	5	2	—
Mayes	38,369	33	1	13	13	—	11	8	—
McClain	27,740	24	1	10	10	—	5	8	—
McCurtain	34,402	32	1	7	7	—	9	15	—
McIntosh	19,456	23	1	6	6	—	10	6	—
Murray	12,623	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Muskogee	69,451	42	1	13	13	—	16	12	—
Noble	11,411	15	1	5	5	—	5	4	—
Nowata	10,569	19	1	6	6	—	9	3	—
Okfuskee	11,814	22	1	7	7	—	7	7	—
Oklahoma	660,448	44	1	20	20	—	5	18	—
Okmulgee	39,685	36	1	9	9	—	15	11	—
Osage	44,437	40	1	13	13	—	13	13	—
Ottawa	33,194	32	1	10	10	—	12	9	—
Pawnee	16,612	20	1	11	11	—	5	3	—
Payne	68,190	22	1	6	6	—	7	8	—
Pittsburg	43,953	45	1	13	13	—	17	14	—
Pontotoc	35,143	29	1	7	7	—	11	10	—
Pottawatomie	65,521	35	1	14	14	—	5	15	—
Pushmataha	11,667	19	1	4	4	—	7	7	—
Roger Mills	3,436	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Rogers	70,641	37	1	9	9	—	18	9	—
Seminole	24,894	29	1	7	7	—	10	11	—
Sequoyah	38,972	30	1	9	9	—	8	12	—
Stephens	43,182	24	1	8	8	—	6	9	—
Texas	20,107	22	1	7	7	—	5	9	—
Tillman	9,287	17	1	7	7	—	5	4	—
Tulsa	563,299	42	1	12	12	—	13	16	—
Wagoner	57,491	25	1	7	7	—	13	4	—
Washington	48,996	18	1	6	6	—	6	5	—
Washita	11,508	19	1	10	10	—	2	6	—
Woods	9,089	17	1	6	6	—	6	4	—
Woodward	18,486	16	1	5	5	—	5	5	—
Oregon	3,421,399	1,439	36	240	240	—	927	236	—
Baker	16,741	31	1	8	8	—	18	4	—
Benton	78,153	33	1	4	4	—	23	5	—
Clackamas	338,391	67	1	14	14	—	40	12	—
Clatsop	35,630	40	1	5	5	—	29	5	—
Columbia	43,560	32	1	7	7	—	18	6	—
Coos	62,779	69	1	7	7	—	53	8	—
Crook	19,182	16	1	1	1	—	13	1	—
Curry	21,137	45	1	3	3	—	38	3	—
Deschutes	115,367	42	1	3	3	—	32	6	—
Douglas	100,399	87	1	12	12	—	58	16	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Oregon—Con.									
Gilliam	1,915	17	1	3	3	—	10	3	—
Grant	7,935	30	1	9	9	—	14	6	—
Harney	7,609	18	1	2	2	—	4	11	—
Hood River	20,411	23	1	2	2	—	19	1	—
Jackson	181,269	46	1	11	11	—	24	10	—
Jefferson	19,009	19	1	3	3	—	10	5	—
Josephine	75,726	18	1	2	2	—	12	3	—
Klamath	63,775	76	1	5	5	—	67	3	—
Lake	7,422	25	1	2	2	—	16	6	—
Lane	322,959	84	1	12	12	—	53	18	—
Lincoln	44,479	64	1	7	7	—	54	2	—
Linn	103,069	43	1	13	13	—	20	9	—
Malheur	31,615	47	1	5	5	—	30	11	—
Marion	284,834	65	1	19	19	—	33	12	—
Morrow	10,995	25	1	5	5	—	18	1	—
Multnomah	660,486	42	1	6	6	—	24	11	—
Polk	62,380	23	1	4	4	—	14	4	—
Sherman	1,934	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Tillamook	24,262	58	1	7	7	—	46	4	—
Umatilla	70,548	65	1	12	12	—	40	12	—
Union	24,530	37	1	8	8	—	21	7	—
Wallowa	7,226	21	1	4	4	—	11	5	—
Wasco	23,791	33	1	6	6	—	20	6	—
Washington	445,342	43	1	12	12	—	22	8	—
Wheeler	1,547	9	1	3	3	—	2	3	—
Yamhill	84,992	34	1	10	10	—	15	8	—
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	5,031	66	2,564	1,018	1,546	1,885	516	—
Adams	91,292	66	1	34	13	21	25	6	—
Allegheny	1,281,666	273	1	128	86	42	100	44	—
Armstrong	72,392	75	1	45	17	28	25	4	—
Beaver	181,412	120	1	53	31	22	50	16	—
Bedford	49,984	71	1	38	13	25	27	5	—
Berks	373,638	156	1	74	30	44	62	19	—
Blair	129,144	59	1	24	9	15	27	7	—
Bradford	62,761	79	1	51	14	37	20	7	—
Bucks	597,635	120	1	53	22	31	52	14	—
Butler	174,083	92	1	57	24	33	26	8	—
Cambria	152,598	134	1	63	33	30	57	13	—
Cameron	5,974	11	1	7	2	5	2	1	—
Carbon	58,802	51	1	23	12	11	22	5	—
Centre	135,758	77	1	36	11	25	36	4	—
Chester	433,501	128	1	73	16	57	42	12	—
Clarion	41,765	62	1	34	12	22	20	7	—
Clearfield	83,382	100	1	50	20	30	41	8	—
Clinton	37,914	52	1	29	8	21	21	1	—
Columbia	64,151	56	1	33	9	24	16	6	—
Crawford	90,366	85	1	51	16	35	30	3	—
Cumberland	213,674	71	1	33	11	22	28	9	—
Dauphin	251,798	95	1	40	17	23	43	11	—
Delaware	550,864	102	1	49	28	21	36	16	—
Elk	35,112	38	1	12	3	9	22	3	—
Erie	280,843	100	1	38	16	22	47	14	—
Fayette	148,644	87	1	42	18	24	38	6	—
Forest	4,946	14	1	9	1	8	3	1	—
Franklin	129,313	52	1	21	6	15	25	5	—
Fulton	14,261	22	1	13	2	11	5	3	—
Greene	40,672	48	1	26	6	20	16	5	—
Huntingdon	45,586	78	1	48	18	30	25	4	—
Indiana	89,605	68	1	38	14	24	22	7	—
Jefferson	45,932	60	1	34	11	23	22	3	—
Juniata	22,821	26	1	17	4	13	7	1	—
Lackawanna	213,295	88	1	40	19	21	37	10	—
Lancaster	470,658	139	1	60	19	41	62	16	—
Lawrence	94,643	54	1	27	11	16	18	8	—
Lebanon	120,327	61	1	25	8	17	29	6	—
Lehigh	312,090	63	1	24	9	15	28	10	—
Luzerne	319,250	138	1	76	40	36	49	12	—
Lycoming	120,044	83	1	52	10	42	22	8	—
McKean	45,936	50	1	22	7	15	22	5	—
Mercer	120,293	84	1	48	17	31	23	12	—
Mifflin	46,486	35	1	16	6	10	17	1	—
Monroe	138,687	43	1	20	4	16	18	4	—
Montgomery	750,097	152	1	62	24	38	66	23	—
Montour	18,236	22	1	11	2	9	9	1	—
Northampton	267,066	85	1	38	21	17	37	9	—
Northumberland	94,556	66	1	36	13	23	23	6	—
Perry	43,602	48	1	30	9	21	13	4	—
Philadelphia City ⁴	1,517,550	17	—	1	1	—	14	2	—
Pike	46,302	20	1	13	2	11	5	1	—
Potter	18,080	46	1	30	6	24	10	5	—
Schuylkill	150,336	125	1	67	31	36	45	12	—
Snyder	37,546	46	1	21	6	15	22	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pennsylvania—Con.									
Somerset	80,023	96	1	50	25	25	34	11	—
Sullivan	6,556	20	1	13	4	9	5	1	—
Susquehanna	42,238	56	1	40	13	27	9	6	—
Tioga	41,373	66	1	39	10	29	23	3	—
Union	41,624	36	1	14	4	10	19	2	—
Venango	57,565	51	1	31	11	20	14	5	—
Warren	43,863	45	1	27	6	21	16	1	—
Washington	202,897	123	1	67	35	32	41	14	—
Wayne	47,722	42	1	28	6	22	10	3	—
Westmoreland	369,993	137	1	65	44	21	53	18	—
Wyoming	28,080	33	1	23	5	18	7	2	—
York	381,751	133	1	72	37	35	45	15	—
Rhode Island	1,048,319	118	—	39	8	31	75	4	31
Bristol ⁴	50,648	7	—	3	—	3	3	1	1
Kent ⁴	167,090	21	—	5	1	4	16	—	4
Newport ⁴	85,433	13	—	6	1	5	7	—	6
Providence ⁴	621,602	51	—	16	6	10	34	1	15
Washington ⁴	123,546	26	—	9	—	9	15	2	5
South Carolina	4,012,012	701	46	269	269	—	301	85	—
Abbeville	26,167	15	1	5	5	—	8	1	—
Aiken	142,552	24	1	10	10	—	12	1	—
Allendale	11,211	8	1	4	4	—	2	1	—
Anderson	165,740	23	1	9	9	—	8	5	—
Bamberg	16,658	9	1	5	5	—	1	2	—
Barnwell	23,478	13	1	7	7	—	2	3	—
Beaufort	120,937	19	1	4	4	—	13	1	—
Berkeley	142,651	10	1	6	6	—	2	1	—
Calhoun	15,185	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Charleston	309,969	35	1	16	16	—	17	1	—
Cherokee	52,537	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Chester	34,068	12	1	5	5	—	5	1	—
Chesterfield	42,768	12	1	8	8	—	2	1	—
Clarendon	32,502	10	1	4	4	—	2	3	—
Colleton	38,264	11	1	6	6	—	3	1	—
Darlington	67,394	13	1	4	4	—	7	1	—
Dillon	30,722	8	1	3	3	—	1	3	—
Dorchester	96,413	14	1	5	5	—	6	2	—
Edgefield	24,595	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—
Fairfield	23,454	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Florence	125,761	26	1	9	9	—	11	5	—
Georgetown	55,797	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Greenville	379,616	43	1	6	6	—	35	1	—
Greenwood	66,271	12	1	5	5	—	3	3	—
Hampton	21,386	13	1	9	9	—	1	2	—
Horry	196,629	16	1	8	8	—	6	1	—
Jasper	20,678	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Kershaw	52,647	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Lancaster	61,351	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Laurens	69,567	13	1	5	5	—	5	2	—
Lee	20,119	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Lexington	216,014	29	1	14	14	—	9	5	—
Marion	35,466	12	1	4	4	—	4	3	—
Marlboro	28,818	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
McCormick	9,958	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Newberry	36,108	13	1	7	7	—	4	1	—
Oconee	66,215	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Orangeburg	91,582	30	1	17	17	—	9	3	—
Pickens	110,757	15	1	7	7	—	6	1	—
Richland	320,677	16	1	5	5	—	8	2	—
Saluda	19,181	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Spartanburg	253,791	64	1	13	13	—	43	7	—
Sumter	104,646	11	1	3	3	—	5	2	—
Union	29,881	21	1	4	4	—	15	1	—
Williamsburg	37,217	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
York	164,614	20	1	9	9	—	6	4	—
South Dakota	754,844	1,866	66	1,248	308	940	376	176	—
Aurora	3,058	28	1	23	3	20	1	3	—
Beadle	17,023	53	1	43	8	35	5	4	—
Bennett	3,574	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Bon Homme	7,260	18	1	5	5	—	9	3	—
Brookings	28,220	46	1	31	8	23	9	5	—
Brown	35,460	71	1	54	10	44	11	5	—
Brule	5,364	32	1	25	3	22	4	2	—
Buffalo	2,032	4	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
Butte	9,094	13	1	6	4	2	4	2	—
Campbell	1,782	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Charles Mix	9,350	50	1	31	7	24	14	4	—
Clark	4,143	39	1	34	7	27	2	2	—
Clay	13,537	19	1	14	2	12	2	2	—
Codington	25,897	33	1	23	6	17	4	5	—
Corson	4,181	19	1	14	3	11	1	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
South Dakota—Con.									
Custer	7,275	19	1	5	5	—	11	2	—
Davison	18,741	27	1	15	3	12	8	3	—
Day	6,267	46	1	37	9	28	4	4	—
Deuel	4,498	27	1	23	7	16	2	1	—
Dewey	5,972	8	1	3	3	—	1	3	—
Douglas	3,458	25	1	17	3	14	5	2	—
Edmunds	4,367	45	1	36	4	32	5	3	—
Fall River	7,453	24	1	6	3	3	14	3	—
Faulk	2,640	35	1	30	7	23	2	2	—
Grant	7,847	32	1	25	8	17	3	3	—
Gregory	4,792	26	1	19	6	13	3	3	—
Haakon	2,196	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Hamlin	5,540	31	1	19	6	13	8	3	—
Hand	3,741	45	1	38	3	35	4	2	—
Hanson	3,139	20	1	16	4	12	1	2	—
Harding	1,353	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Hughes	16,481	14	1	5	3	2	6	2	—
Hutchinson	8,075	43	1	29	6	23	9	4	—
Hyde	1,671	6	1	3	1	2	1	1	—
Jackson	2,930	13	1	10	4	6	1	1	—
Jerauld	2,295	23	1	18	3	15	2	2	—
Jones	1,193	23	1	16	2	14	5	1	—
Kingsbury	5,815	29	1	22	9	13	2	4	—
Lake	11,276	37	1	20	4	16	12	4	—
Lawrence	21,802	30	1	6	5	1	21	2	—
Lincoln	24,131	41	1	23	7	16	14	3	—
Lyman	3,895	24	1	18	4	14	4	1	—
Marshall	4,576	40	1	30	5	25	6	3	—
McCook	5,832	29	1	21	5	16	3	4	—
McPherson	2,904	17	1	10	5	5	4	2	—
Meade	24,253	29	1	8	2	6	18	2	—
Mellette	2,083	23	1	19	2	17	1	2	—
Miner	2,884	27	1	21	5	16	3	2	—
Minnehaha	148,281	51	1	34	11	23	9	7	—
Moody	6,595	25	1	21	5	16	1	2	—
Pennington	88,565	91	1	28	8	20	57	5	—
Perkins	3,363	62	1	52	2	50	6	3	—
Potter	2,693	8	1	4	4	—	1	2	—
Roberts	10,016	51	1	40	10	30	6	4	—
Sanborn	2,675	25	1	19	3	16	3	2	—
Shannon	12,466	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Spink	7,454	56	1	47	10	37	3	5	—
Stanley	2,772	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Sully	1,556	6	1	2	2	—	1	2	—
Todd	9,050	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Tripp	6,430	55	1	49	3	46	3	2	—
Turner	8,849	39	1	28	10	18	5	5	—
Union	12,584	33	1	17	5	12	9	6	—
Walworth	5,974	12	1	6	6	—	3	2	—
Yankton	21,652	22	1	15	6	9	3	3	—
Ziebach	2,519	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Tennessee	5,689,283	930	92	349	349	—	475	14	124
Anderson	71,330	12	1	4	4	—	7	—	3
Bedford	37,586	12	1	4	4	—	7	—	1
Benton	16,537	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Bledsoe	12,367	6	1	1	1	—	4	—	1
Blount	105,823	13	1	6	6	—	6	—	3
Bradley	87,965	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	2
Campbell	39,854	9	1	4	4	—	4	—	1
Cannon	12,826	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Carroll	29,475	18	1	8	8	—	4	5	1
Carter	56,742	11	1	2	2	—	8	—	2
Cheatham	35,912	11	1	4	4	—	6	—	1
Chester	15,540	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Claiborne	29,862	9	1	4	4	—	4	—	1
Clay	7,976	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Cocke	33,565	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	2
Coffee	48,014	9	1	2	2	—	6	—	3
Crockett	14,532	10	1	5	5	—	4	—	3
Cumberland	46,802	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	1
Davidson ⁴	569,891	14	—	7	7	—	7	—	1
De Kalb	17,423	10	1	4	4	—	5	—	1
Decatur	11,731	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	1
Dickson	43,156	12	1	6	6	—	5	—	1
Dyer	37,279	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	2
Fayette	28,806	14	1	10	10	—	3	—	1
Fentress	16,625	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	1
Franklin	39,270	12	1	5	5	—	6	—	1
Gibson	48,152	23	1	10	10	—	8	4	1
Giles	29,447	12	1	5	5	—	6	—	1
Grainger	20,659	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Greene	62,909	13	1	4	4	—	8	—	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Tennessee—Con.									
Grundy	14,332	11	1	6	6	—	4	—	1
Hamblen	58,128	7	1	1	1	—	5	—	1
Hamilton	307,896	24	1	10	10	—	13	—	1
Hancock	6,786	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Hardeman	28,105	17	1	9	9	—	7	—	1
Hardin	25,578	9	1	4	4	—	4	—	1
Hawkins	53,563	21	1	5	5	—	15	—	2
Haywood	19,797	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Henderson	25,522	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	2
Henry	31,115	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	1
Hickman	22,295	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Houston	8,088	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	1
Humphreys	17,929	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	1
Jackson	10,984	8	1	1	1	—	6	—	1
Jefferson	44,294	12	1	5	5	—	6	—	1
Johnson	17,499	6	1	1	1	—	4	—	1
Knox	382,032	13	1	2	2	—	10	—	1
Lake	7,954	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	1
Lauderdale	27,101	8	1	4	4	—	3	—	1
Lawrence	39,926	15	1	5	5	—	9	—	1
Lewis	11,367	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Lincoln	31,340	8	1	2	2	—	5	—	2
Loudon	39,086	11	1	4	4	—	6	—	2
Macon	20,386	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Madison	91,837	9	1	3	3	—	5	—	1
Marion	27,776	14	1	8	8	—	4	1	1
Marshall	26,767	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Maury	69,498	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	1
McMinn	49,015	12	1	5	5	—	6	—	3
McNairy	24,653	15	1	9	9	—	5	—	1
Meigs	11,086	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Monroe	38,961	8	1	4	4	—	3	—	2
Montgomery	134,768	10	1	1	1	—	8	—	1
Moore ⁴	5,740	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Morgan	19,757	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Obion	32,450	17	1	8	8	—	8	—	2
Overton	20,118	8	1	1	1	—	6	—	1
Perry	7,631	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	1
Pickett	4,945	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Polk	16,050	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	1
Putnam	62,315	10	1	4	4	—	5	—	1
Rhea	28,400	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	2
Roane	51,910	15	1	5	5	—	9	—	2
Robertson	54,433	14	1	8	8	—	5	—	1
Rutherford	182,023	10	1	4	4	—	5	—	2
Scott	21,127	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	1
Sequatchie	11,370	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Sevier	71,170	11	1	4	4	—	6	—	1
Shelby	897,472	14	1	7	7	—	6	—	2
Smith	17,712	10	1	3	3	—	6	—	1
Stewart	12,370	6	1	2	2	—	3	—	1
Sullivan	153,048	17	1	3	3	—	13	—	3
Sumner	130,449	18	1	7	7	—	10	—	1
Tipton	51,271	13	1	8	8	—	4	—	2
Trousdale ⁴	7,259	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Unicoi	17,667	7	1	2	2	—	4	—	1
Union	17,808	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	1
Van Buren	5,508	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Warren	38,276	10	1	4	4	—	5	—	1
Washington	107,198	7	1	2	2	—	4	—	2
Wayne	16,842	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	1
Weakley	34,895	10	1	5	5	—	4	—	1
White	23,102	9	1	2	2	—	6	—	1
Williamson	126,638	14	1	5	5	—	7	1	1
Wilson	88,809	13	1	3	3	—	8	1	1
Texas	20,851,820	4,784	254	1,196	1,196	—	2,245	1,089	—
Anderson	55,109	16	1	3	3	—	5	7	—
Andrews	13,004	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Angelina	80,130	24	1	6	6	—	10	7	—
Aransas	22,497	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Archer	8,854	14	1	6	6	—	3	4	—
Armstrong	2,148	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Atascosa	38,628	17	1	6	6	—	5	5	—
Austin	23,590	17	1	6	6	—	7	3	—
Bailey	6,594	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Bandera	17,645	9	1	1	1	—	5	2	—
Bastrop	57,733	19	1	3	3	—	11	4	—
Baylor	4,093	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Bee	32,359	17	1	1	1	—	10	5	—
Bell	237,974	41	1	10	10	—	19	11	—
Bexar	1,392,931	51	1	22	22	—	12	16	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Texas—Con.									
Blanco	8,418	10	1	3	3	—	4	2	—
Borden	729	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bosque	17,204	21	1	7	7	—	5	8	—
Bowie	89,306	36	1	10	10	—	11	14	—
Brazoria	241,767	71	1	23	23	—	37	10	—
Brazos	152,415	19	1	5	5	—	11	2	—
Brewster	8,866	10	1	1	1	—	4	4	—
Briscoe	1,790	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Brooks	7,976	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Brown	37,674	18	1	4	4	—	6	7	—
Burleson	16,470	11	1	3	3	—	4	3	—
Burnet	34,147	18	1	7	7	—	8	2	—
Caldwell	32,194	11	1	3	3	—	4	3	—
Calhoun	20,647	18	1	3	3	—	13	1	—
Callahan	12,905	12	1	4	4	—	3	4	—
Cameron	335,227	69	1	18	18	—	39	11	—
Camp	11,549	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Carson	6,516	10	1	4	4	—	2	3	—
Cass	30,438	27	1	9	9	—	9	8	—
Castro	8,285	9	1	3	3	—	2	3	—
Chambers	26,031	14	1	5	5	—	5	3	—
Cherokee	46,659	19	1	8	8	—	5	5	—
Childress	7,688	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Clay	11,006	17	1	6	6	—	5	5	—
Cochran	3,730	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Coke	3,864	13	1	2	2	—	8	2	—
Coleman	9,235	13	1	3	3	—	5	4	—
Collin	491,675	51	1	24	24	—	11	15	—
Collingsworth	3,206	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Colorado	20,390	14	1	3	3	—	7	3	—
Comal	78,021	17	1	3	3	—	11	2	—
Comanche	14,026	12	1	3	3	—	4	4	—
Concho	3,966	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Cooke	36,363	22	1	6	6	—	6	9	—
Coryell	74,978	17	1	5	5	—	6	5	—
Cottle	1,904	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Crane	3,996	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Crockett	4,099	6	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
Crosby	7,072	12	1	3	3	—	5	3	—
Culberson	2,975	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Dallam	6,222	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Dallas	2,218,899	63	1	25	25	—	21	16	—
Dawson	14,985	11	1	3	3	—	3	4	—
De Witt	20,013	15	1	3	3	—	5	6	—
Deaf Smith	18,561	8	1	1	1	—	4	2	—
Delta	5,327	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Denton	432,976	69	1	33	33	—	24	11	—
Dickens	2,762	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
Dimmit	10,248	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Donley	3,828	12	1	3	3	—	5	3	—
Duval	13,120	14	1	3	3	—	6	4	—
Eastland	18,297	21	1	6	6	—	7	7	—
Ector	121,123	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Edwards	2,162	5	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
El Paso	679,622	36	1	6	6	—	19	10	—
Ellis	111,360	38	1	15	15	—	12	10	—
Erath	33,001	16	1	2	2	—	6	7	—
Falls	18,576	13	1	4	4	—	4	4	—
Fannin	31,242	41	1	11	11	—	21	8	—
Fayette	21,804	17	1	6	6	—	5	5	—
Fisher	4,344	13	1	2	2	—	8	2	—
Floyd	7,771	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Foard	1,622	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Fort Bend	354,452	138	1	16	16	—	116	5	—
Franklin	9,458	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Freestone	17,867	14	1	5	5	—	4	4	—
Frio	16,252	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
Gaines	14,467	9	1	2	2	—	3	3	—
Galveston	250,158	61	1	13	13	—	36	11	—
Garza	4,872	8	1	1	1	—	4	2	—
Gillespie	20,814	9	1	1	1	—	4	3	—
Glasscock	1,406	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Goliad	6,928	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Gonzales	18,628	16	1	4	4	—	8	3	—
Gray	22,744	10	1	3	3	—	2	4	—
Grayson	110,595	49	1	16	16	—	18	14	—
Gregg	111,379	22	1	8	8	—	5	8	—
Grimes	23,552	11	1	3	3	—	3	4	—
Guadalupe	89,023	19	1	6	6	—	8	4	—
Hale	36,602	16	1	5	5	—	5	5	—
Hall	3,782	11	1	4	4	—	4	2	—
Hamilton	8,229	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Hansford	5,369	10	1	2	2	—	4	3	—
Hardeman	4,724	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Hardin	48,073	19	1	5	5	—	8	5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Texas—Con.									
Harris	3,400,578	487	1	28	28	—	434	24	—
Harrison	62,110	19	1	6	6	—	6	6	—
Hartley	5,537	5	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
Haskell	6,093	15	1	5	5	—	5	4	—
Hays	97,589	25	1	11	11	—	9	4	—
Hemphill	3,351	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Henderson	73,277	39	1	19	19	—	10	9	—
Hidalgo	569,463	77	1	22	22	—	38	16	—
Hill	32,321	38	1	14	14	—	10	13	—
Hockley	22,716	17	1	6	6	—	3	7	—
Hood	41,100	11	1	4	4	—	3	3	—
Hopkins	31,960	18	1	4	4	—	6	7	—
Houston	23,185	20	1	5	5	—	9	5	—
Howard	33,627	13	1	3	3	—	5	4	—
Hudspeth	3,344	9	1	1	1	—	4	3	—
Hunt	76,596	35	1	11	11	—	13	10	—
Hutchinson	23,857	13	1	4	4	—	3	5	—
Irion	1,771	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Jack	8,763	11	1	2	2	—	5	3	—
Jackson	14,391	18	1	3	3	—	11	3	—
Jasper	35,604	22	1	3	3	—	13	5	—
Jeff Davis	2,207	5	1	1	1	—	1	2	—
Jefferson	252,051	34	1	8	8	—	19	6	—
Jim Hogg	5,281	6	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
Jim Wells	39,326	14	1	4	4	—	4	5	—
Johnson	126,811	27	1	11	11	—	6	9	—
Jones	20,785	17	1	5	5	—	6	5	—
Karnes	15,446	19	1	4	4	—	10	4	—
Kaufman	71,313	40	1	14	14	—	18	7	—
Kendall	23,743	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Kenedy	414	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kent	859	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Kerr	43,653	13	1	2	2	—	5	5	—
Kimble	4,468	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
King	356	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Kinney	3,379	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Kleberg	31,549	10	1	1	1	—	4	4	—
Knox	4,253	16	1	4	4	—	7	4	—
La Salle	5,866	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Lamar	48,499	23	1	7	7	—	9	6	—
Lamb	14,709	15	1	6	6	—	2	6	—
Lampasas	17,762	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Lavaca	19,210	18	1	4	4	—	7	6	—
Lee	15,657	8	1	2	2	—	2	3	—
Leon	15,335	14	1	7	7	—	1	5	—
Liberty	70,154	31	1	11	11	—	12	7	—
Limestone	22,051	16	1	6	6	—	6	3	—
Lipscomb	3,057	14	1	4	4	—	5	4	—
Live Oak	12,309	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Llano	17,044	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Loving	67	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lubbock	242,628	24	1	8	8	—	7	8	—
Lynn	6,550	12	1	4	4	—	3	4	—
Madison	12,940	8	1	2	2	—	3	2	—
Marion	10,941	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Martin	4,746	9	1	1	1	—	5	2	—
Mason	3,738	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Matagorda	37,957	26	1	2	2	—	18	5	—
Maverick	47,297	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
McCulloch	8,205	11	1	2	2	—	5	3	—
McLennan	213,517	51	1	19	19	—	12	19	—
McMullen	851	5	1	—	—	—	3	1	—
Medina	39,304	18	1	5	5	—	7	5	—
Menard	2,360	6	1	1	1	—	3	3	—
Midland	116,009	10	1	1	1	—	5	3	—
Milam	24,238	19	1	5	5	—	7	6	—
Mills	5,151	10	1	2	2	—	3	4	—
Mitchell	9,698	11	1	3	3	—	4	3	—
Montague	19,117	18	1	4	4	—	6	7	—
Montgomery	293,768	113	1	14	14	—	92	6	—
Moore	20,121	9	1	3	3	—	3	2	—
Morris	13,048	10	1	4	4	—	3	2	—
Motley	1,426	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Nacogdoches	59,203	24	1	5	5	—	9	9	—
Navarro	45,124	35	1	18	18	—	8	8	—
Newton	15,072	10	1	1	1	—	5	3	—
Nolan	15,802	13	1	3	3	—	5	4	—
Nueces	313,645	36	1	7	7	—	15	13	—
Ochiltree	9,006	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Oldham	2,185	9	1	2	2	—	2	4	—
Orange	84,966	26	1	7	7	—	13	5	—
Palo Pinto	27,026	19	1	5	5	—	7	6	—
Panola	22,756	12	1	3	3	—	4	4	—
Parker	88,495	25	1	12	12	—	3	9	—
Parmer	10,016	11	1	3	3	—	3	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Texas—Con.									
Pecos	16,809	11	1	2	2	—	5	3	—
Polk	41,133	18	1	5	5	—	6	6	—
Potter	113,546	12	1	2	2	—	4	5	—
Presidio	7,304	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Rains	9,139	7	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Randall	104,312	11	1	4	4	—	5	1	—
Reagan	3,326	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Real	3,047	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Red River	14,314	17	1	5	5	—	7	4	—
Reeves	13,137	14	1	3	3	—	8	2	—
Refugio	7,828	14	1	4	4	—	6	3	—
Roberts	887	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Robertson	16,000	14	1	4	4	—	4	5	—
Rockwall	43,080	11	1	6	6	—	2	2	—
Runnels	11,495	15	1	3	3	—	7	4	—
Rusk	47,372	22	1	5	5	—	8	8	—
Sabine	10,469	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
San Augustine	8,946	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
San Jacinto	22,246	8	1	3	3	—	2	2	—
San Patricio	67,138	34	1	12	12	—	14	7	—
San Saba	6,186	8	1	2	2	—	2	3	—
Schleicher	2,935	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Scurry	16,361	7	1	2	1	—	1	4	—
Shackelford	3,302	6	1	2	2	—	1	2	—
Shelby	25,224	17	1	5	5	—	5	6	—
Sherman	3,186	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Smith	174,706	26	1	9	9	—	7	9	—
Somervell	6,809	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Starr	53,597	13	1	3	3	—	6	3	—
Stephens	9,674	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Sterling	1,393	5	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Stonewall	1,693	9	1	1	1	—	6	1	—
Sutton	4,077	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Swisher	8,378	11	1	3	3	—	4	3	—
Tarrant	1,446,219	67	1	34	34	—	14	18	—
Taylor	126,555	21	1	8	8	—	7	5	—
Terrell	1,081	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
Terry	12,761	12	1	3	3	—	5	3	—
Throckmorton	1,850	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Titus	28,118	14	1	4	4	—	4	5	—
Tom Green	104,010	19	1	1	1	—	11	6	—
Travis	812,280	79	1	15	15	—	55	8	—
Trinity	13,779	11	1	2	2	—	4	4	—
Tyler	20,871	17	1	3	3	—	8	5	—
Upshur	35,291	16	1	5	5	—	3	7	—
Upton	3,404	9	1	2	2	—	4	2	—
Uvalde	25,926	12	1	2	2	—	4	5	—
Val Verde	44,856	8	1	1	1	—	4	2	—
Van Zandt	48,140	20	1	7	7	—	5	7	—
Victoria	84,088	15	1	1	1	—	9	4	—
Walker	61,758	13	1	3	3	—	7	2	—
Waller	32,663	13	1	6	6	—	3	3	—
Ward	10,909	14	1	6	6	—	5	2	—
Washington	30,373	9	1	2	2	—	3	3	—
Webb	193,117	13	1	3	3	—	4	5	—
Wharton	41,188	19	1	2	2	—	10	6	—
Wheeler	5,284	13	1	3	3	—	4	5	—
Wichita	131,664	21	1	6	6	—	9	5	—
Wilbarger	14,676	9	1	1	1	—	3	4	—
Willacy	20,082	19	1	3	3	—	11	4	—
Williamson	249,967	53	1	12	12	—	29	11	—
Wilson	32,408	14	1	4	4	—	5	4	—
Winkler	7,173	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Wise	48,793	25	1	12	12	—	5	7	—
Wood	36,752	19	1	6	6	—	6	6	—
Yoakum	7,322	7	1	2	2	—	2	2	—
Young	17,943	12	1	3	3	—	5	3	—
Zapata	12,182	7	1	—	—	—	5	1	—
Zavala	11,600	9	1	1	1	—	5	2	—
Utah	2,233,169	605	29	236	236	—	300	40	—
Beaver	6,005	9	1	3	3	—	4	1	—
Box Elder	42,745	41	1	16	16	—	23	1	—
Cache	91,391	39	1	19	19	—	17	2	—
Carbon	20,422	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Daggett	921	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Davis	238,994	30	1	15	15	—	13	1	—
Duchesne	14,371	16	1	5	5	—	9	1	—
Emery	10,860	17	1	9	9	—	6	1	—
Garfield	4,735	22	1	8	8	—	12	1	—
Grand	8,485	15	1	2	2	—	11	1	—
Iron	33,779	11	1	6	6	—	3	1	—
Juab	8,238	10	1	5	5	—	2	2	—
Kane	6,046	13	1	5	5	—	6	1	—
Millard	12,405	24	1	10	10	—	12	1	—
Morgan	7,129	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Utah—Con.									
Piute	1,435	7	1	4	4	—	1	1	—
Rich	1,961	15	1	4	4	—	9	1	—
Salt Lake	898,387	61	1	15	15	—	41	4	—
San Juan	14,413	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Sanpete	22,763	20	1	13	13	—	4	2	—
Sevier	18,842	17	1	11	11	—	4	1	—
Summit	29,736	26	1	6	6	—	16	3	—
Tooele	40,735	20	1	7	7	—	11	1	—
Uintah	25,224	17	1	3	3	—	12	1	—
Utah	368,536	52	1	23	23	—	25	3	—
Wasatch	15,215	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—
Washington	90,354	21	1	14	14	—	5	1	—
Wayne	2,509	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Weber	196,533	46	1	14	14	—	29	2	—
Vermont	608,827	733	14	284	47	237	152	283	—
Addison	35,974	57	1	23	1	22	6	27	—
Bennington	36,994	47	1	19	3	16	9	18	—
Caledonia	29,702	52	1	19	2	17	17	15	—
Chittenden	146,571	63	1	19	5	14	21	22	—
Essex	6,459	31	1	13	—	13	4	13	—
Franklin	45,417	44	1	17	3	14	10	16	—
Grand Isle	6,901	20	1	6	1	5	8	5	—
Lamoille	23,233	36	1	15	5	10	9	11	—
Orange	28,226	48	1	20	3	17	7	20	—
Orleans	26,277	57	1	25	7	18	6	25	—
Rutland	63,400	87	1	29	2	27	21	36	—
Washington	58,039	62	1	24	6	18	14	23	—
Windham	44,216	63	1	28	6	22	8	26	—
Windsor	57,418	66	1	27	3	24	12	26	—
Virginia	7,078,515	521	95	229	229	—	196	1	132
Accomack	38,305	16	1	14	14	—	1	—	1
Albemarle	79,236	7	1	1	1	—	5	—	1
Alleghany	12,926	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Amelia	11,400	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amherst	31,894	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Appomattox	13,705	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Arlington	189,453	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Augusta	65,615	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Bath	5,048	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bedford	60,371	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Bland	6,871	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Botetourt	30,496	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Brunswick	18,419	7	1	3	3	—	3	—	1
Buchanan	26,978	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Buckingham	15,623	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Campbell	51,078	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Caroline	22,121	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Carroll	29,245	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Charles City	6,926	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Charlotte	12,472	7	1	4	4	—	2	—	1
Chesterfield	259,903	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clarke	12,652	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Craig	5,091	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Culpeper	34,262	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Cumberland	9,017	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dickenson	16,395	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	1
Dinwiddie	24,533	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Essex	9,989	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Fairfax	969,749	9	1	3	3	—	5	—	1
Fauquier	55,139	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Floyd	13,874	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Fluvanna	20,047	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Franklin	47,286	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Frederick	59,209	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Giles	16,657	7	1	5	5	—	1	—	1
Gloucester	34,780	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Goochland	16,863	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Grayson	17,917	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Greene	15,244	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Greensville	11,560	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Halifax	37,355	7	1	4	4	—	2	—	1
Hanover	86,320	5	1	1	1	—	3	—	1
Henrico	262,300	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Henry	57,930	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Highland	2,536	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Isle of Wight	29,728	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
James City	48,102	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
King George	16,803	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
King William	13,146	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	2
King and Queen	6,630	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lancaster	11,567	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Lee	23,589	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Loudoun	169,599	11	1	7	7	—	3	—	1
Louisa	25,627	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
Lunenburg	13,146	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Virginia—Con.									
Madison	12,520	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1
Mathews	9,207	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mecklenburg	32,380	10	1	5	5	—	4	—	1
Middlesex	9,932	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Montgomery	83,629	9	1	2	2	—	6	—	1
Nelson	14,445	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Kent	13,462	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1
Northampton	13,093	10	1	5	5	—	4	—	1
Northumberland	12,259	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nottoway	15,725	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Orange	25,881	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	1
Page	23,177	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Patrick	19,407	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Pittsylvania	61,745	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Powhatan	22,377	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Prince Edward	19,720	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Prince George	33,047	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
Prince William	280,813	11	1	4	4	—	6	—	1
Pulaski	35,127	8	1	2	2	—	5	—	1
Rappahannock	6,983	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Richmond	8,809	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	1
Roanoke	85,778	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Rockbridge	20,808	4	1	2	2	—	1	—	1
Rockingham	67,725	11	1	7	7	—	3	—	1
Russell	30,308	5	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Scott	23,403	8	1	6	6	—	1	—	1
Shenandoah	35,075	8	1	6	6	—	1	—	1
Smyth	33,081	8	1	3	3	—	4	—	1
Southampton	17,482	9	1	6	6	—	2	—	1
Spotsylvania	90,395	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stafford	92,446	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
Surry	6,829	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Sussex	12,504	4	1	3	3	—	—	—	1
Tazewell	44,598	7	1	5	5	—	1	—	1
Warren	31,584	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
Washington	51,103	6	1	3	3	—	2	—	1
Westmoreland	16,718	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
Wise	40,123	12	1	6	6	—	5	—	1
Wythe	27,599	5	1	2	2	—	2	—	1
York	56,297	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alexandria City ⁴	128,283	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Bedford City ⁴	6,299	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Bristol City ⁴	17,367	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Buena Vista City ⁴	6,349	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Charlottesville City ⁴	45,049	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Chesapeake City ⁴	199,184	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Colonial Heights City ⁴	16,897	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Covington City ⁴	6,303	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Danville City ⁴	48,411	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Emporia City ⁴	5,665	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Fairfax City ⁴	21,498	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Falls Church City ⁴	10,377	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Franklin City ⁴	8,346	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Fredericksburg City ⁴	19,279	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
Galax City ⁴	6,837	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Hampton City ⁴	146,437	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Harrisonburg City ⁴	40,468	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Hopewell City ⁴	22,354	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Lexington City ⁴	6,867	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
Lynchburg City ⁴	65,269	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Manassas City ⁴	35,135	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Manassas Park City ⁴	10,290	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Martinsville City ⁴	15,416	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	—
Newport News City ⁴	180,150	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Norfolk City ⁴	234,403	5	—	1	1	—	3	1	1
Norton City ⁴	3,904	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Petersburg City ⁴	33,740	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
Poquoson City ⁴	11,566	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Portsmouth City ⁴	100,565	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Radford City ⁴	15,859	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Richmond City ⁴	197,790	7	—	1	1	—	6	—	1
Roanoke City ⁴	94,911	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Salem City ⁴	24,747	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Staunton City ⁴	23,853	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Suffolk City ⁴	63,677	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Virginia Beach City ⁴	425,257	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Waynesboro City ⁴	19,520	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Williamsburg City ⁴	11,998	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
Winchester City ⁴	23,585	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	1
Washington	5,894,121	1,787	39	279	279	—	1,173	296	—
Adams	16,428	30	1	5	5	—	19	5	—
Asotin	20,551	10	1	2	2	—	5	2	—
Benton	142,475	47	1	5	5	—	35	6	—
Chelan	66,616	56	1	5	5	—	43	7	—
Clallam	64,525	32	1	3	3	—	23	5	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington—Con.									
Clark	345,238	42	1	7	7	—	25	9	—
Columbia	4,064	11	1	2	2	—	6	2	—
Cowlitz	92,948	36	1	5	5	—	24	6	—
Douglas	32,603	34	1	5	5	—	22	6	—
Ferry	7,260	16	1	1	1	—	9	5	—
Franklin	49,347	23	1	4	4	—	14	4	—
Garfield	2,397	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Grant	74,698	75	1	14	14	—	50	10	—
Grays Harbor	67,194	49	1	9	9	—	26	13	—
Island	71,558	46	1	3	3	—	39	3	—
Jefferson	25,953	26	1	1	1	—	19	5	—
King	1,737,034	140	1	38	38	—	82	19	—
Kitsap	231,969	48	1	4	4	—	38	5	—
Kittitas	33,362	33	1	5	5	—	21	6	—
Klickitat	19,161	38	1	3	3	—	24	10	—
Lewis	68,600	68	1	9	9	—	44	14	—
Lincoln	10,184	36	1	8	8	—	19	8	—
Mason	49,405	40	1	1	1	—	31	7	—
Okanogan	39,564	54	1	13	13	—	32	8	—
Pacific	20,984	32	1	4	4	—	21	6	—
Pend Oreille	11,732	30	1	5	5	—	21	3	—
Pierce	700,820	91	1	21	21	—	54	15	—
San Juan	14,077	25	1	1	1	—	19	4	—
Skagit	102,979	76	1	8	8	—	60	7	—
Skamania	9,872	19	1	2	2	—	12	4	—
Snohomish	606,024	95	1	19	19	—	61	14	—
Spokane	417,939	70	1	11	11	—	44	14	—
Stevens	40,066	36	1	6	6	—	17	12	—
Thurston	207,355	46	1	7	7	—	30	8	—
Wahkiakum	3,824	18	1	1	1	—	15	1	—
Walla Walla	55,180	54	1	4	4	—	42	7	—
Whatcom	166,814	66	1	7	7	—	51	7	—
Whitman	40,740	63	1	16	16	—	33	13	—
Yakima	222,581	70	1	14	14	—	40	15	—
West Virginia	1,808,344	686	55	234	234	—	342	55	—
Barbour	15,557	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Berkeley	75,905	13	1	2	2	—	9	1	—
Boone	25,535	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Braxton	14,702	9	1	4	4	—	3	1	—
Brooke	25,447	11	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Cabell	96,784	14	1	3	3	—	9	1	—
Calhoun	7,582	6	1	1	1	—	3	1	—
Clay	10,330	7	1	1	1	—	4	1	—
Doddridge	7,403	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Fayette	47,579	25	1	10	10	—	13	1	—
Gilmer	7,160	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Grant	11,299	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Greenbrier	34,453	17	1	8	8	—	7	1	—
Hampshire	20,203	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Hancock	32,667	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Hardy	12,669	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Harrison	68,652	32	1	10	10	—	20	1	—
Jackson	28,000	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Jefferson	42,190	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Kanawha	200,073	38	1	15	15	—	21	1	—
Lewis	16,919	8	1	2	2	—	4	1	—
Lincoln	22,108	11	1	2	2	—	7	1	—
Logan	37,710	10	1	5	5	—	3	1	—
Marion	56,598	31	1	11	11	—	18	1	—
Marshall	35,519	18	1	5	5	—	11	1	—
Mason	25,957	13	1	6	6	—	5	1	—
McDowell	27,329	16	1	10	10	—	4	1	—
Mercer	62,980	16	1	6	6	—	8	1	—
Mineral	27,078	15	1	5	5	—	8	1	—
Mingo	28,253	16	1	5	5	—	9	1	—
Monongalia	81,866	21	1	5	5	—	14	1	—
Monroe	14,583	7	1	2	2	—	3	1	—
Morgan	14,943	6	1	2	2	—	2	1	—
Nicholas	26,562	12	1	2	2	—	8	1	—
Ohio	47,427	13	1	6	6	—	5	1	—
Pendleton	8,196	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Pleasants	7,514	5	1	2	2	—	1	1	—
Pocahontas	9,131	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Preston	29,334	17	1	10	10	—	5	1	—
Putnam	51,589	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Raleigh	79,220	17	1	5	5	—	10	1	—
Randolph	28,262	17	1	7	7	—	8	1	—
Ritchie	10,343	11	1	6	6	—	3	1	—
Roane	15,446	9	1	2	2	—	5	1	—
Summers	12,999	8	1	1	1	—	5	1	—
Taylor	16,089	10	1	2	2	—	6	1	—
Tucker	7,321	9	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Tyler	9,592	8	1	3	3	—	3	1	—
Upshur	23,404	11	1	1	1	—	8	1	—
Wayne	42,903	12	1	4	4	—	6	1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
West Virginia—Con.									
Webster	9,719	10	1	3	3	—	5	1	—
Wetzel	17,693	12	1	6	6	—	4	1	—
Wirt	5,873	4	1	1	1	—	1	1	—
Wood	87,986	17	1	4	4	—	11	1	—
Wyoming	25,708	19	1	3	3	—	14	1	—
Wisconsin	5,363,675	3,048	72	1,850	585	1,265	684	442	2
Adams	18,643	27	1	19	2	17	6	1	—
Ashland	16,866	26	1	16	3	13	5	4	—
Barron	44,963	54	1	35	10	25	11	7	—
Bayfield	15,013	44	1	28	3	25	11	4	—
Brown	226,778	54	1	24	8	16	20	9	1
Buffalo	13,804	32	1	23	6	17	4	4	—
Burnett	15,674	32	1	24	3	21	4	3	—
Calumet	40,631	29	1	16	7	9	7	5	—
Chippewa	55,195	46	1	30	7	23	8	7	—
Clark	33,557	60	1	44	11	33	7	8	—
Columbia	52,468	68	1	34	13	21	23	10	—
Crawford	17,243	31	1	21	10	11	5	4	—
Dane	426,526	102	1	59	25	34	25	17	—
Dodge	85,897	67	1	41	17	24	16	9	—
Door	27,961	31	1	19	5	14	6	5	—
Douglas	43,287	35	1	22	6	16	8	4	—
Dunn	39,858	43	1	30	8	22	8	4	—
Eau Claire	93,142	33	1	18	5	13	9	5	—
Florence	5,088	12	1	8	—	8	2	1	—
Fond Du Lac	97,296	57	1	32	11	21	16	8	—
Forest	10,024	23	1	15	1	14	4	3	—
Grant	49,597	76	1	52	19	33	12	11	—
Green	33,647	35	1	23	7	16	5	6	—
Green Lake	19,105	24	1	16	6	10	3	4	—
Iowa	22,780	36	1	25	11	14	5	5	—
Iron	6,861	19	1	12	2	10	4	2	—
Jackson	19,100	34	1	27	6	21	3	3	—
Jefferson	74,021	45	1	24	8	16	13	7	—
Juneau	24,316	39	1	28	9	19	5	5	—
Kenosha	149,577	36	1	12	5	7	9	14	—
Kewaunee	20,187	20	1	14	4	10	2	3	—
La Crosse	107,120	33	1	18	6	12	8	6	—
Lafayette	16,137	36	1	26	8	18	2	7	—
Langlade	20,740	32	1	19	2	17	9	3	—
Lincoln	29,641	28	1	18	2	16	7	2	—
Manitowoc	82,887	55	1	30	12	18	18	6	—
Marathon	125,834	78	1	57	15	42	11	9	—
Marinette	43,384	42	1	25	7	18	8	8	—
Marquette	15,832	33	1	19	5	14	11	2	—
Menominee	4,562	4	1	1	—	1	1	1	—
Milwaukee	940,164	48	1	19	19	—	9	19	—
Monroe	40,899	45	1	34	10	24	6	4	—
Oconto	35,634	47	1	28	5	23	13	5	—
Oneida	36,776	37	1	21	1	20	9	6	—
Outagamie	160,971	54	1	31	11	20	13	9	—
Ozaukee	82,317	22	1	14	8	6	2	5	—
Pepin	7,213	15	1	11	3	8	1	2	—
Pierce	36,804	34	1	25	8	17	2	6	—
Polk	41,319	69	1	35	11	24	25	8	—
Portage	67,182	38	1	27	10	17	6	4	—
Price	15,822	30	1	22	5	17	4	3	—
Racine	188,831	50	1	18	9	9	19	12	—
Richland	17,924	32	1	22	6	16	7	2	—
Rock	152,307	46	1	28	8	20	8	9	—
Rusk	15,347	42	1	33	9	24	4	4	—
Sauk	55,225	55	1	37	15	22	12	5	—
Sawyer	16,196	25	1	21	5	16	1	2	—
Shawano	40,664	58	1	36	11	25	16	5	—
Sheboygan	112,646	62	1	28	13	15	23	10	—
St Croix	63,155	50	1	33	12	21	10	6	—
Taylor	19,680	37	1	27	5	22	6	3	—
Trempealeau	27,010	44	1	26	11	15	10	7	—
Vernon	28,056	43	1	32	11	21	4	6	—
Vilas	21,033	27	1	15	1	14	7	4	—
Walworth	93,759	66	1	27	11	16	23	15	1
Washburn	16,036	38	1	25	4	21	8	4	—
Washington	117,493	47	1	20	7	13	17	9	—
Waukesha	360,767	78	1	37	25	12	20	20	—
Waupaca	51,731	51	1	34	12	22	9	7	—
Waushara	23,154	48	1	25	7	18	19	3	—
Winnebago	156,763	51	1	21	5	16	24	5	—
Wood	75,555	48	1	34	12	22	6	7	—
Wyoming	493,782	722	23	98	98	—	546	55	—
Albany	32,014	24	1	2	2	—	20	1	—
Big Horn	11,461	58	1	9	9	—	44	4	—
Campbell	33,698	51	1	2	2	—	47	1	—
Carbon	15,639	37	1	10	10	—	24	2	—
Converse	12,052	17	1	4	4	—	10	2	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Local Governments in Individual County Areas: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Population 2000 ¹	Total governments ²	General-purpose governments				Special-purpose governments		Exhibit: Dependent public school systems ³
			County	Subcounty			Special districts	School districts	
				Total	Cities	Townships			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wyoming—Con.									
Crook	5,887	13	1	4	4	—	7	1	—
Fremont	35,804	46	1	6	6	—	30	9	—
Goshen	12,538	43	1	5	5	—	35	2	—
Hot Springs	4,882	16	1	3	3	—	11	1	—
Johnson	7,075	20	1	2	2	—	16	1	—
Laramie	81,607	32	1	4	4	—	24	3	—
Lincoln	14,573	50	1	8	8	—	39	2	—
Natrona	66,533	56	1	6	6	—	47	2	—
Niobrara	2,407	11	1	3	3	—	6	1	—
Park	25,786	33	1	3	3	—	25	4	—
Platte	8,807	17	1	5	5	—	9	2	—
Sheridan	26,560	34	1	4	4	—	25	4	—
Sublette	5,920	28	1	3	3	—	22	2	—
Sweetwater	37,613	32	1	6	6	—	22	3	—
Teton	18,251	36	1	1	1	—	33	1	—
Uinta	19,742	22	1	4	4	—	14	3	—
Washakie	8,289	28	1	2	2	—	23	2	—
Weston	6,644	18	1	2	2	—	13	2	—

— Represents zero.

¹Population as of April 1, 2000.

²Includes county governments and intercounty units whose headquarters are located in the county. See text, "Local Governments in County Areas."

³Systems operated as part of a county, municipal, or township government and not included in totals. Differs from Table 3 by 178 state-dependent schools not included in this table.

⁴County-type area without any county government; see Appendix B.

⁵Does not include the population of Kalawao County (87 inhabitants). Kalawao had no local governments as of January 2002.

⁶Includes population of all 5 county areas comprising the city of New York—Bronx County (1,332,650 inhabitants), Kings County (2,465,326 inhabitants), New York County (1,537,195 inhabitants), Queens County (2,229,379 inhabitants), and Richmond County (443,728 inhabitants).

Table 17. Local Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Type of Government and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	All governments						County governments					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	17,806	41,377	28,342	24,079	33,592	29,854	1,107	1,346	581	1,167	992	875
Alabama	198	529	444	289	403	479	18	24	25	15	18	34
Alaska	33	85	57	58	55	62	10	1	1	8	1	3
Arizona	204	280	154	278	185	175	12	2	1	10	2	3
Arkansas	219	755	614	385	580	623	9	37	29	12	29	34
California	1,468	1,680	1,261	1,755	1,279	1,375	51	5	1	35	6	16
Colorado	340	943	645	513	750	665	29	27	6	33	16	13
Connecticut	151	219	210	130	187	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	32	116	191	34	111	194	3	—	—	2	1	—
District of Columbia	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	439	377	375	497	257	437	46	14	6	45	12	9
Georgia	311	649	488	435	501	512	48	86	22	72	51	33
Hawaii	5	6	8	6	2	11	3	—	—	1	—	2
Idaho	137	593	428	297	423	438	16	24	4	19	17	8
Illinois	1,356	3,352	2,195	1,540	3,062	2,301	29	57	16	34	44	24
Indiana	498	1,515	1,072	698	1,307	1,080	20	61	10	37	41	13
Iowa	403	1,161	411	658	895	422	26	50	23	41	27	31
Kansas	372	1,893	1,622	605	1,653	1,629	36	51	17	43	39	22
Kentucky	256	669	514	437	485	517	20	61	38	31	42	46
Louisiana	113	207	153	124	173	176	14	28	18	20	19	21
Maine	177	431	218	240	338	248	5	10	1	4	8	4
Maryland	114	88	63	113	74	78	22	1	—	16	4	3
Massachusetts	259	326	256	281	236	324	2	2	1	2	1	2
Michigan	808	1,403	593	1,014	1,134	656	37	33	13	35	28	20
Minnesota	588	1,900	994	822	1,628	1,032	48	32	7	41	25	21
Mississippi	134	378	488	213	280	507	8	29	45	12	22	48
Missouri	568	1,697	1,157	808	1,434	1,180	16	69	29	25	54	35
Montana	121	630	376	302	458	367	16	29	9	19	23	12
Nebraska	266	1,328	1,197	486	1,098	1,207	16	50	27	19	41	33
Nevada	48	83	79	60	65	85	9	7	—	8	4	4
New Hampshire	153	220	186	201	149	209	3	6	1	6	2	2
New Jersey	604	405	403	512	401	499	18	2	1	7	4	10
New Mexico	95	262	501	149	197	512	10	17	6	12	13	8
New York	977	1,599	844	1,071	1,416	933	42	14	1	27	16	14
North Carolina	281	459	220	379	342	239	71	20	9	53	24	23
North Dakota	118	1,428	1,189	285	1,261	1,189	6	36	11	22	21	10
Ohio	950	1,610	1,076	1,090	1,373	1,173	40	25	23	32	18	38
Oklahoma	330	951	517	542	720	536	10	44	23	15	33	29
Oregon	344	714	381	527	518	394	21	15	—	23	8	5
Pennsylvania	912	2,699	1,420	1,302	2,200	1,529	42	14	10	25	12	29
Rhode Island	30	38	50	30	27	61	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	196	318	187	228	263	210	18	23	5	16	18	12
South Dakota	127	935	804	282	791	793	8	49	9	27	28	11
Tennessee	142	491	297	223	396	311	24	42	26	25	31	36
Texas	1,205	1,894	1,685	1,612	1,429	1,743	53	141	60	81	98	75
Utah	155	287	163	205	227	173	13	13	3	13	13	3
Vermont	106	279	348	168	194	371	1	8	5	2	6	6
Virginia	211	183	127	238	128	155	64	18	13	51	21	23
Washington	532	806	449	729	557	501	32	3	4	26	3	10
West Virginia	82	355	249	127	304	255	7	35	13	12	28	15
Wisconsin	558	1,811	679	951	1,379	718	47	20	5	44	12	16
Wyoming	78	340	304	149	267	306	8	11	4	9	8	6

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17. Local Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Type of Government and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Municipal governments						Town or township governments					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
United States	4,697	10,419	4,313	5,811	8,518	5,100	1,391	9,006	6,107	2,147	7,986	6,371
Alabama	77	234	140	92	206	153	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alaska	23	76	50	43	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	64	18	5	52	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	43	291	165	101	230	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	381	61	33	285	73	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	86	134	50	109	95	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	16	10	4	8	12	10	100	39	10	56	41	52
Delaware	16	29	12	14	27	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	209	134	61	207	98	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	125	313	93	139	282	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	30	116	54	65	76	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	300	674	317	307	621	363	58	832	541	109	783	539
Indiana	85	344	138	127	299	141	26	554	428	59	521	428
Iowa	110	695	143	256	548	144	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	104	390	133	163	323	141	1	522	776	18	514	767
Kentucky	51	238	135	110	171	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	43	154	105	48	134	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	17	3	2	10	5	7	88	257	122	115	213	139
Maryland	75	53	29	75	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	36	4	5	14	4	27	128	113	65	95	100	111
Michigan	198	254	81	207	211	115	139	815	288	263	686	293
Minnesota	228	476	150	276	395	183	20	1,105	668	103	1,036	654
Mississippi	32	152	112	57	117	122	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	152	525	269	194	464	288	—	142	170	1	140	171
Montana	14	94	21	38	69	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	59	350	122	108	290	133	—	184	262	5	181	260
Nevada	14	4	1	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	13	—	—	8	1	4	69	107	45	79	81	61
New Jersey	124	103	97	94	102	128	130	61	51	90	60	92
New Mexico	28	51	22	38	31	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	179	330	107	190	278	148	210	507	212	275	403	251
North Carolina	167	291	83	223	230	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	20	234	106	49	204	107	1	619	712	14	607	711
Ohio	284	433	225	293	370	279	80	739	489	137	665	506
Oklahoma	61	335	194	105	283	202	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	95	112	33	132	63	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	180	616	222	244	514	260	220	983	343	395	762	389
Rhode Island	6	—	2	3	—	5	16	8	7	9	7	15
South Carolina	65	139	65	66	128	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	22	222	64	72	169	67	1	396	543	5	401	534
Tennessee	74	189	86	89	165	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	286	627	283	386	485	325	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	83	112	41	98	83	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	12	23	12	8	22	17	35	128	74	71	78	88
Virginia	94	96	39	104	69	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	124	123	32	158	71	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	28	128	78	39	107	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	147	362	76	261	229	95	69	895	301	248	707	310
Wyoming	15	67	16	33	46	19	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17. Local Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Type of Government and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	Special district governments						School district governments					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
United States	3,612	16,725	14,715	7,013	13,265	14,774	6,999	3,881	2,626	7,941	2,831	2,734
Alabama	42	230	253	111	157	257	61	41	26	71	22	35
Alaska	—	8	6	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	24	184	97	77	129	99	104	76	51	139	34	58
Arkansas	37	299	368	113	230	361	130	128	52	159	91	60
California	485	1,336	1,009	794	1,027	1,009	551	278	218	641	173	233
Colorado	141	715	558	274	584	556	84	67	31	97	55	30
Connecticut	26	170	188	58	133	193	9	—	8	8	1	8
Delaware	4	84	172	6	83	171	9	3	7	12	—	7
District of Columbia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	105	222	299	174	137	315	79	7	9	71	10	14
Georgia	45	199	337	114	132	335	93	51	36	110	36	34
Hawaii	1	6	8	4	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	34	412	352	130	312	356	57	41	18	83	18	15
Illinois	393	1,547	1,205	526	1,369	1,250	576	242	116	564	245	125
Indiana	217	489	419	330	377	418	150	67	77	145	69	80
Iowa	29	317	196	108	242	192	238	99	49	253	78	55
Kansas	35	832	666	160	703	670	196	98	30	221	74	29
Kentucky	68	336	316	167	251	302	117	34	25	129	21	26
Louisiana	19	12	14	18	8	19	37	13	16	38	12	16
Maine	27	130	65	53	100	69	40	31	28	58	12	29
Maryland	17	34	34	22	29	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	38	198	167	119	119	165	55	9	18	51	12	19
Michigan	123	147	96	173	92	101	311	154	115	336	117	127
Minnesota	89	188	126	182	95	126	203	99	43	220	77	48
Mississippi	29	136	293	69	96	293	65	61	38	75	45	44
Missouri	98	787	629	241	650	623	302	174	60	347	126	63
Montana	22	308	262	85	251	256	69	199	84	160	115	77
Nebraska	55	460	631	117	399	630	136	284	155	237	187	151
Nevada	14	68	76	29	53	76	11	4	2	11	4	2
New Hampshire	5	70	73	18	56	74	63	37	67	90	9	68
New Jersey	43	155	78	43	141	92	289	84	176	278	94	177
New Mexico	9	159	460	24	143	461	48	35	13	75	10	11
New York	147	601	387	193	566	376	399	147	137	386	153	144
North Carolina	43	148	128	103	88	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	22	429	313	81	371	312	69	110	47	119	58	49
Ohio	169	263	199	231	194	206	377	150	140	397	126	144
Oklahoma	31	306	223	110	228	222	228	266	77	312	176	83
Oregon	102	518	307	213	412	302	126	69	41	159	35	42
Pennsylvania	149	999	737	337	817	731	321	87	108	301	95	120
Rhode Island	7	29	39	17	20	38	1	1	2	1	—	3
South Carolina	53	148	100	88	110	103	60	8	17	58	7	20
South Dakota	16	203	157	71	154	151	80	65	31	107	39	30
Tennessee	36	255	184	98	197	180	8	5	1	11	3	—
Texas	178	866	1,201	385	660	1,200	688	260	141	760	186	143
Utah	30	156	114	61	129	110	29	6	5	33	2	5
Vermont	15	51	86	27	38	87	43	69	171	60	50	173
Virginia	52	69	75	82	38	76	1	—	—	1	—	—
Washington	205	593	375	323	446	404	171	87	38	222	37	37
West Virginia	23	176	143	53	153	136	24	16	15	23	16	16
Wisconsin	33	428	223	121	338	225	262	106	74	277	93	72
Wyoming	26	249	271	72	205	269	29	13	13	35	8	12

— Represents zero.

Table 18. County, Municipal, and Township Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Population-Size Group and State: 2002

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

Geographic area	500,000 or more ¹						250,000 to 499,999 ¹					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	113	8	1	77	8	37	136	13	2	87	15	49
Alabama	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Arizona	3	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
California	17	1	—	13	1	4	14	—	—	9	1	4
Colorado	3	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	1
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	7	—	—	6	1	—	12	1	—	10	1	2
Georgia	4	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hawaii	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois	4	1	—	2	1	2	3	2	—	5	—	—
Indiana	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1
Kentucky	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	2
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	1
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Maryland	4	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Michigan	5	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	—
Minnesota	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	2
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Missouri	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Nevada	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
New Jersey	7	1	—	3	1	4	7	1	—	2	2	4
New Mexico	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
New York	6	1	—	3	2	2	8	1	—	5	1	3
North Carolina	3	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	1
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6	—	—	3	—	3	6	1	1	2	—	6
Oklahoma	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oregon	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	1
Pennsylvania	5	—	—	2	—	3	10	—	1	4	—	7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	3	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
Texas	12	1	—	10	—	3	8	2	—	6	2	2
Utah	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	2	1	1
Washington	4	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote at end of table.

Table 18. County, Municipal, and Township Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Population-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	100,000 to 249,999 ¹						50,000 to 99,999 ¹					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
United States	419	39	19	295	59	123	635	149	60	446	153	245
Alabama	9	—	3	7	—	5	10	4	3	7	2	8
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Arizona	11	1	—	10	1	1	4	1	—	3	2	—
Arkansas	3	1	—	3	1	—	11	3	2	6	4	6
California	58	—	—	42	2	14	88	5	3	63	8	25
Colorado	10	—	—	9	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	1
Connecticut	5	—	—	1	1	3	10	2	—	4	2	6
Delaware	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	24	1	—	18	1	6	29	2	—	24	2	5
Georgia	10	1	—	7	2	2	23	3	—	19	2	5
Hawaii	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Idaho	2	1	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	4	1	1
Illinois	25	5	4	15	7	12	39	13	5	32	11	14
Indiana	18	4	1	14	5	4	14	15	3	11	14	7
Iowa	6	1	—	5	—	2	9	1	1	6	1	4
Kansas	4	—	—	3	—	1	8	—	—	6	—	2
Kentucky	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	5	1	6	4	3
Louisiana	5	2	1	3	2	3	5	5	5	4	5	6
Maine	—	4	—	2	2	—	3	2	—	—	2	3
Maryland	6	—	—	5	—	1	8	—	—	6	1	1
Massachusetts	5	—	—	3	—	2	16	2	—	3	3	12
Michigan	19	1	—	14	2	4	29	7	1	17	7	13
Minnesota	4	—	—	4	—	—	21	—	—	12	2	7
Mississippi	4	1	—	3	1	1	3	1	5	2	—	7
Missouri	5	1	1	2	3	2	11	3	1	5	6	4
Montana	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	2
Nebraska	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Nevada	3	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
New Hampshire	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	2	—	2
New Jersey	6	—	2	3	1	4	20	1	5	9	3	14
New Mexico	3	—	—	2	—	1	6	3	1	3	3	4
New York	21	—	—	12	2	7	31	8	1	22	9	9
North Carolina	20	2	—	17	1	4	27	3	2	22	5	5
North Dakota	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	4	1	—
Ohio	16	2	1	9	5	5	24	9	5	20	5	13
Oklahoma	—	2	—	1	1	—	7	4	2	6	4	3
Oregon	6	—	—	4	1	1	10	3	—	9	2	2
Pennsylvania	12	3	2	2	7	8	15	5	2	12	2	8
Rhode Island	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
South Carolina	10	1	—	8	2	1	5	7	1	2	6	5
South Dakota	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Tennessee	9	—	1	4	—	6	7	8	2	8	7	2
Texas	31	2	2	19	4	12	30	10	3	24	7	12
Utah	4	1	—	5	—	—	7	1	—	4	3	1
Vermont	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1
Virginia	9	—	—	7	—	2	17	1	1	14	1	4
Washington	10	—	—	6	2	2	17	—	—	13	—	4
West Virginia	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	1	3	6	2
Wisconsin	11	—	1	8	—	4	22	1	1	15	6	3
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 18. County, Municipal, and Township Government Participation in E-Government Activities by Population-Size Group and State: 2002—Con.

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

Geographic area	25,000 to 49,999 ¹						Under 25,000 ¹					
	Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system			Central activity information is provided on an Internet Web site that is maintained or controlled by the government			Public can communicate or transact business with the government using Internet, e-mail, or other computer based system		
	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question	Yes	No	Did not answer question
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
United States	922	407	225	739	362	453	4,970	20,155	10,694	7,481	16,899	11,439
Alabama	6	10	9	6	8	11	67	244	150	87	214	160
Alaska	2	1	—	2	1	—	28	76	51	47	53	55
Arizona	11	—	—	7	—	4	45	18	6	38	19	12
Arkansas	5	10	5	7	8	5	32	314	187	97	246	190
California	92	8	1	63	19	19	163	52	30	130	48	67
Colorado	9	1	3	6	1	6	82	160	53	115	110	70
Connecticut	19	5	—	7	6	11	82	42	14	52	44	42
Delaware	1	1	—	1	1	—	14	28	12	13	26	15
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	41	6	2	28	7	14	142	138	65	166	98	81
Georgia	16	13	7	18	10	8	119	382	108	164	319	126
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	9	2	—	7	2	2	29	136	58	70	89	64
Illinois	61	41	19	53	38	30	255	1,501	846	343	1,391	868
Indiana	23	48	15	30	36	20	76	888	557	166	804	551
Iowa	12	6	7	12	3	10	108	737	158	274	571	158
Kansas	18	4	1	18	4	1	108	959	925	195	872	925
Kentucky	11	15	9	8	14	13	49	279	163	126	194	171
Louisiana	6	6	7	6	4	9	37	169	110	53	142	121
Maine	4	3	1	4	3	1	102	261	124	123	219	145
Maryland	9	—	—	6	2	1	69	54	29	70	42	40
Massachusetts	34	9	5	17	8	23	110	106	65	87	93	101
Michigan	41	16	6	33	18	12	277	1,078	375	435	897	398
Minnesota	29	9	4	22	7	13	237	1,603	821	378	1,447	836
Mississippi	8	13	14	9	10	16	24	166	138	55	128	145
Missouri	16	12	9	10	9	18	131	720	457	198	640	470
Montana	5	—	—	4	1	—	16	123	30	46	91	32
Nebraska	5	4	2	7	2	2	65	579	409	120	509	424
Nevada	3	1	—	1	1	2	12	10	1	13	6	4
New Hampshire	6	2	1	6	—	3	74	107	45	83	81	62
New Jersey	39	5	16	24	8	28	193	158	126	150	151	176
New Mexico	6	4	3	4	4	5	21	61	24	40	37	29
New York	53	14	3	37	20	13	312	827	316	413	663	379
North Carolina	28	6	1	20	10	5	156	300	89	211	238	96
North Dakota	2	1	—	2	1	—	20	887	829	78	830	828
Ohio	53	20	24	39	15	43	299	1,165	706	389	1,028	753
Oklahoma	10	14	7	12	8	11	50	359	208	100	302	215
Oregon	10	1	—	8	1	2	84	123	33	129	67	44
Pennsylvania	36	8	8	26	8	18	364	1,597	562	618	1,271	634
Rhode Island	8	1	1	2	2	6	11	7	7	8	5	12
South Carolina	9	10	2	9	7	5	55	144	67	60	131	75
South Dakota	2	1	—	3	—	—	25	666	616	99	598	610
Tennessee	15	20	6	18	11	12	62	203	103	82	178	108
Texas	46	30	12	49	18	21	212	723	326	359	552	350
Utah	14	1	—	12	2	1	69	122	44	88	91	56
Vermont	1	6	1	1	4	3	46	151	89	79	100	107
Virginia	24	2	4	22	4	4	103	111	47	110	84	67
Washington	30	—	—	26	1	3	93	126	36	134	71	50
West Virginia	6	9	7	8	6	8	23	149	83	40	123	92
Wisconsin	23	6	2	17	6	8	203	1,270	378	511	936	404
Wyoming	5	2	1	2	3	3	16	76	18	39	50	21

— Represents zero.

¹Population-size groups and populations are based on population as of April 1, 2000.

Appendix A.

Definitions

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes five basic types of local governments. Of these five types, three are general-purpose governments—county and subcounty general purpose (municipal and township) governments. The other two types are special-purpose governments—school district governments and special district governments. These types of governments are briefly described as follows:

1. County governments—Organized local governments authorized in state constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government; includes those governments designated as boroughs in Alaska, as parishes in Louisiana, and as counties in other states.
2. Subcounty general-purpose governments—This category includes municipal and township governments. Municipal and township governments are distinguished primarily by the historical circumstances surrounding their incorporation.
 - a. Municipal governments—Organized local governments authorized in state constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government for a defined area; includes those governments designated as cities, boroughs (except in Alaska), towns (except in the six New England states, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin), and villages. This concept corresponds generally to the “incorporated places” that are recognized in Census Bureau reporting of population and housing statistics, subject to an important qualification—the count of municipal governments in this report excludes places that are currently governmentally inactive.
 - b. Township governments—Organized local governments authorized in state constitutions and statutes and established to provide general government for a defined area; includes those governments designated as towns in Connecticut, Maine (including organized plantations), Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire (including organized locations), New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and townships in other states.
3. School district governments—Organized local entities providing public elementary, secondary, and/or higher education which, under state law, have sufficient

administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as separate governments. Excludes “dependent public school systems” of county, municipal, township, or state governments.

4. Special district governments—All organized local entities other than the four categories listed above, authorized by State law to provide only one or a limited number of designated functions, and with sufficient administrative and fiscal autonomy to qualify as separate governments; known by a variety of titles, including districts, authorities, boards, commissions, etc., as specified in the enabling state legislation.

SPECIAL DISTRICT FUNCTIONS

Major categories for census classification of special district governments by function, as applied in this report, are defined below. Even within these functional categories, however, there is some variation in responsibilities among individual special district governments. For example, some special districts finance construction of facilities, whereas others actually operate facilities as well.

Air transportation. Construction, maintenance, operation, and support of airport facilities.

Cemeteries. Development, maintenance, operation, and support of public cemeteries.

Education. Consisting almost entirely of school building districts—existing only in Indiana and Pennsylvania—that finance and construct educational facilities for leasing to public school systems. This category also includes the Chicago School Finance Authority which assists the Chicago Board of Education in financing school operations. The actual operations of school systems are excluded here and are included with school district governments or dependent public school systems.

Electric power. Operation and maintenance of electric power system including production or acquisition and distribution of electric power.

Fire protection. Fire fighting organizations and auxiliary services; fire inspection and investigation; support of volunteer fire forces; and other fire prevention activities. Special district governments that provide ambulance services exclusively are classified under Health.

Gas supply. Operation and maintenance of gas supply systems including acquisition and distribution of natural gas.

Health. Outpatient health services, other than hospital care, including: public health administration; research and education; categorical health programs; treatment and immunization clinics; nursing; environmental health activities such as air and water pollution control; ambulance service if provided separately from fire protection services; and other general public health activities such as mosquito abatement. Also includes financing, construction, and operation of nursing homes. Special districts engaged in sewage treatment operations are classified under Sewerage.

Highways. Construction, maintenance, and operation of highways, streets, and related structures, including toll highways, bridges, tunnels, ferries, street lighting, and snow and ice removal.

Hospitals. Financing, construction, acquisition, maintenance, or operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of public or private hospitals.

Housing and community development. Construction and operation of housing and redevelopment projects, and other activities to promote or aid housing and community development.

Industrial development. Includes industrial development authorities, business district authorities, downtown business district authorities, and economic development authorities.

Libraries. Establishment and operation of public libraries and support of privately operated libraries.

Mortgage credit. Primarily housing finance authorities established to finance publically assisted housing.

Natural resources. Conservation, promotion, and development of natural resources such as soil, water, forests,

minerals, and wildlife. Includes irrigation, drainage, flood control, forestry and forest fire protection, soil reclamation, soil and water conservation, and fish and game programs.

Parking facilities. Construction, purchase, maintenance, and operation of public-use parking lots, garages, parking meters, and other distinctive parking facilities on a commercial basis.

Parks and recreation. Provision and support of recreational and cultural-scientific facilities and activities including: golf courses, playfields, playgrounds, public beaches, swimming pools, tennis courts, parks, auditoriums, stadiums, auto camps, recreation piers, marinas, botanical gardens, galleries, museums, and zoos. Also includes building and operation of convention centers and exhibition halls.

Sea and inland port facilities. Construction, maintenance, operation, and support of canals and other waterways, harbors, docks, wharves, and related marine terminal facilities.

Sewerage. Provisions of sanitary and storm sewers and sewage disposal facilities and services.

Solid waste management. Street cleaning, solid waste collection and disposal, and provision of sanitary landfills.

Transit. Construction, maintenance, operation and support of public mass transit systems—bus, commuter rail, light rail, or subway systems. Excluded are systems established solely to transport elementary and secondary school pupils. Ferry systems are classified under Highways.

Water supply. Operation and maintenance of water supply systems including acquisition and distribution of water to the general public or to other local governments for domestic or industrial use. Acquisition and distribution of water for irrigation of agricultural lands are classified under Natural Resources.

Appendix B.

County-Type Areas Without County Governments

Areas with governments legally designated as city-counties and operating primarily as cities (11):

Alaska	City and borough of Anchorage, city and borough of Juneau, city and borough of Sitka, and city and borough of Yakutat.
California	City and county of San Francisco.
Colorado	City and county of Broomfield and city and county of Denver.
Hawaii	City and county of Honolulu.
Kansas	Unified Government of Wyandotte County and city of Kansas City.
Montana	Anaconda-Deer Lodge County and Butte-Silver Bow County.

Areas designated as metropolitan governments and operating primarily as cities (3):

Tennessee	Hartsville and Trousdale County, Lynchburg and Moore County, and Nashville and Davidson County.
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Areas having certain types of county offices, but as part of another government (city, township, special district, state) (19):

Florida.....	County of Duval (city of Jacksonville).
Georgia.....	County of Clarke (city of Athens), county of Muscogee (city of Columbus), county of Richmond (city of Augusta).
Hawaii.....	County of Kalawao (state of Hawaii).
Indiana	County of Marion (city of Indianapolis).
Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette Urban County.
Louisiana.....	Parish of East Baton Rouge (city of Baton Rouge), parish of Lafayette (city of Lafayette), parish of Orleans (city of New Orleans), and Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government.
Massachusetts	County of Nantucket (town of Nantucket) and county of Suffolk (city of Boston).
New York	Counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond (all part of the city of New York).
Pennsylvania	County of Philadelphia (city of Philadelphia).

Area classified as a separate county area and as a separate state area in population statistics, but counted as a municipal government in census statistics on governments (1):

District of Columbia	Washington city.
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Cities located outside of any “county” area and administering functions elsewhere commonly performed by counties (42):

Maryland.....	Baltimore city (distinct from Baltimore County).
Missouri.....	St. Louis city (distinct from St. Louis County).
Nevada	Carson City.
Virginia (39 cities)	Alexandria, Bedford, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Chesapeake, 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, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Waynesboro, Williamsburg, and Winchester.

Unorganized areas bearing county designations but having no county government (20):

Connecticut	Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham.
Massachusetts	Berkshire, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Worcester.
Rhode Island	Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington.

Other unorganized county-type areas (11):

Alaska census areas.....	Aleutians West, Bethel, Dillingham, Nome, Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan, Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon, Southeast Fairbanks, Valdez-Cordova, Wade Hampton, Wrangall-Paterson, and Yukon-Kayukuk.
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Appendix C. Local Government Directory Survey Forms

The Government Organization forms are shown on the following pages.

RETURN TO
U.S. Census Bureau
 1201 East 10th Street
 Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001

FORM **G-26**
 (10-1-2001)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 Economics and Statistics Administration
 U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY SURVEY
(COUNTY GOVERNMENTS)

In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File Number above your address

<p>INTERNET RESPONSE: If you prefer, you may respond to this survey via the Internet at the following web address: http://harvester.census.gov/cds/index.html. You will need your User ID to access the Internet form.</p>					<p>User ID</p> <input type="text"/>				
<p><i>(Only make corrections to errors in the above label)</i></p>									
CORRECTIONS TO GOVERNMENT NAME AND ADDRESS	Government name					Office			
	Official address – Number and street or post office box					City		State	ZIP Code
<p><i>(All respondents provide the information below)</i></p>									
DATA SUPPLIED BY	Name					Title			
	Telephone			FAX		E-MAIL			
	Area code	Number	Extension	Area code	Number				
1. E-GOVERNMENT					1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Enter the web address (e.g. www.mylocalgov.state.us) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
a. Is official information about the central activities of your government presented on an Internet web site where the content is maintained or controlled by your government?					<input type="text"/>				
b. Can the public communicate or transact business with one or more departments of your government using the Internet, e-mail, or other computer-based systems?					2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No				
2. FISCAL YEAR					MM DD				
What is your government's fiscal year ending date?					<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		



002601

3. PUBLIC SERVICES

Which of the following public services does your government provide or contract for? Include services provided by boards, agencies, or commissions fiscally controlled by your government. Mark (X) ONE OR MORE boxes as appropriate for each service listed. (For example, one portion of service is provided directly and another portion is contracted.)

Service		(Mark (X) ONE OR MORE boxes as appropriate for each service below)			
		Does not provide or contract for this service (1)	Directly provides this service (2)	Contracts privately for this service (3)	Contracts with another government for this service (4)
a. Airports	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Ambulances	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cemeteries	03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Corrections (jails)	05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Electric utility	92	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Fire protection	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Gas utility	93	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Health (other than hospitals)	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Hospitals	36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Housing and community development	50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Law enforcement (police)	62	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Libraries	52	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Nursing homes	79	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Parks and recreation (include stadiums and convention centers)	61	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Public transit	94	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Sewerage system	80	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Solid waste management (include landfills, dumps, resource recovery, refuse collection)	81	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Streets, roads, highways, bridges	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Water utility	91	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes					

FORM G-26 (10-1-2001)



002602

4. BORROWING

Enter the amount of your county's outstanding debt at the end of your last completed fiscal year.

If none, enter 0. → \$.00

Report in whole dollars.

5. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

For your most **recent pay period** report the number of full-time and part-time staff employed by your government.

Include persons paid for personal services performed, including persons in paid leave status; any officials paid on a salary basis; by fees or commissions; on a per meeting basis; or a flat sum quarterly, semiannually, or annually; temporary or seasonal employees.

Exclude employees on unpaid leave, unpaid officials, pensioners, and contractors and their employees.

If actual number is not available, enter an estimate.

(a) NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: →
 Persons employed to work the number of hours that represents regular full-time employment for your government.

(b) NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES: →
 Persons employed to work daily or hourly for less than the number of hours that represents full-time employment.

For your most **recently completed Fiscal Year** report **annual gross payroll** (before deductions).

Include salaries, wages, fees, or commissions, overtime, premium, night differential pay, bonuses and incentive payments.

Exclude lump sum payments, and the value of living quarters and subsistence allowances furnished to employees.

(c) GROSS ANNUAL PAYROLL AMOUNT: → \$.00

Notes



RETURN TO	U.S. Census Bureau 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001	FORM G-28 (10-1-2001)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY SURVEY (MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS)
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In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File Number above your address

INTERNET RESPONSE: If you prefer, you may respond to this survey via the Internet at the following web address: http://harvester.census.gov/cds/index.html. You will need your User ID to access the Internet form.					User ID <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>				
<i>(Only make corrections to errors in the above label)</i>									
CORRECTIONS TO GOVERNMENT NAME AND ADDRESS	Government name				Office				
	Official address – Number and street or post office box				City		State		ZIP Code
<i>(All respondents provide the information below)</i>									
DATA SUPPLIED BY	Name				Title				
	Telephone			FAX		E-MAIL			
	Area code	Number	Extension	Area code	Number				
IMPORTANT	If this government has ceased to exist, please mark (X) the box at the right, enter the effective date, and return the form. <input style="float: right;" type="checkbox"/>				EFFECTIVE DATE				
					Month (MM)	Day (DD)	Year (YYYY)		
1. E-GOVERNMENT									
a. Is official information about the central activities of your government presented on an Internet web site where the content is maintained or controlled by your government?				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Enter the web address (e.g. www.mylocalgov.state.us) <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>					
b. Can the public communicate or transact business with one of more departments of your government using the Internet, e-mail, or other computer-based systems?				2 <input type="checkbox"/> No					
				1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes					
				2 <input type="checkbox"/> No					



002801

2. FISCAL YEAR MM DD

What is your government's fiscal year ending date?

3. PUBLIC SERVICES

Which of the following public services does your government provide or contract for? Include services provided by boards, agencies, or commissions fiscally controlled by your government. Mark (X) ONE OR MORE boxes as appropriate for each service listed. (For example, one portion of service is provided directly and another portion is contracted.)

Service	(Mark (X) ONE OR MORE boxes as appropriate for each service below)			
	Does not provide or contract for this service (1)	Directly provides this service (2)	Contracts privately for this service (3)	Contracts with another government for this service (4)
a. Airports 01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Ambulances 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cemeteries 03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Corrections (jails) 05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Electric utility 92	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Fire protection 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Gas utility 93	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Health (other than hospitals) 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Hospitals 36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Housing and community development 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Law enforcement (police) 62	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Libraries 52	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Nursing homes 79	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Parks and recreation (include stadiums and convention centers) 61	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Public transit 94	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Sewerage system 80	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Solid waste management (include landfills, dumps, resource recovery, refuse collection) 81	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Streets, roads, highways, bridges 44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Water utility 91	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FORM G-28 (10-1-2001)



002802

4. BORROWING

Enter the amount of your government's outstanding debt at the end of your last completed fiscal year.
If none, enter 0.

\$.00

Report in whole dollars.

5. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

For your most **recent pay period** report the number of full-time and part-time staff employed by your government.

Include persons paid for personal services performed, including persons in paid leave status; any officials paid on a salary basis; by fees or commissions; on a per meeting basis; or a flat sum quarterly, semiannually, or annually; temporary or seasonal employees.

Exclude employees on unpaid leave, unpaid officials, pensioners, and contractors and their employees.

If actual number is not available, enter an estimate.

(a) NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES:

Persons employed to work the number of hours that represents regular full-time employment for your government.

(b) NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES:

Persons employed to work daily or hourly for less than the number of hours that represents full-time employment.

For your most **recently completed Fiscal Year** report **annual gross payroll** (before deductions).

Include salaries, wages, fees, or commissions, overtime, premium, night differential pay, bonuses and incentive payments.

Exclude lump sum payments, and the value of living quarters and subsistence allowances furnished to employees.

(c) GROSS ANNUAL PAYROLL AMOUNT:

\$.00

Notes



RETURN TO	U.S. Census Bureau 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001	FORM G-29 (10-1-2001)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY SURVEY (SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS)
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In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File Number above your address

INTERNET RESPONSE: If you prefer, you may respond to this survey via the Internet at the following web address: http://harvester.census.gov/cds/index.html. You will need your User ID to access the Internet form.	User ID <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
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(Only make corrections to errors in the above label)

CORRECTIONS TO SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT NAME AND ADDRESS	Special district name	Office		
	Official address – Number and street or post office box	City	State	ZIP Code

(All respondents provide the information below)

DATA SUPPLIED BY	Name			Title		
	Telephone			FAX		E-MAIL
	Area code	Number	Extension	Area code	Number	

IMPORTANT	If this agency has ceased to exist, please mark (X) the box at the right, enter the effective date, and return the form.	EFFECTIVE DATE		
		Month (MM)	Day (DD)	Year (YYYY)

1. E-GOVERNMENT

a. Is official information about your agency's central activities presented on an Internet web site where the content is maintained or controlled by your agency?

1 Yes – Enter the web address (e.g. www.mylocalgov.state.us) ↗

2 No

b. Can the public communicate or transact business with your agency using the Internet, e-mail, or other computer-based systems?

1 Yes

2 No



002901

6. FUNCTIONS

Enter the percent of total expenditure for each activity performed by your agency. **The total should equal 100%.**

Activities	Percentage (%)
Airports	01 %
Cemeteries	02 %
Corrections	05 %
Drainage of agricultural lands	51 %
Electric utility	92 %
Fire protection	24 %
Flood protection	63 %
Gas utility	93 %
Health (other than hospital)	32 %
Hospital	40 %
Housing/community development	50 %
Industrial development	41 %
Irrigation, water conservation	64 %
Law enforcement (police)	62 %
Library	52 %
Mortgage credit	42 %
Nursing home	79 %
Parks, recreation	61 %
Parking facility	60 %
Public transit	94 %
Reclamation	86 %
School buildings	09 %
Sea and inland port facilities	87 %
Sewerage	80 %
Soil, water conservation	88 %
Solid waste collection, disposal	81 %
Streets, roads, highways, bridges	44 %
Water utility	91 %
Other – Specify →	89 %

FORM G-29 (10-1-2001)



002903

7. OPERATIONS

For the function(s) marked on page 3, is your agency –
Mark (X) ALL that apply.

- 1 Directly providing programs or services using your own employees
- 2 Indirectly providing programs or services by contractual arrangements
- 3 Constructing public facilities either by contract or with your own employees
- 4 Financing public facilities or services by issuing public debt
- 5 Leasing public buildings or facilities to others

8. TAXING POWERS

a. Does your agency have legal authority to impose a property tax?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

b. Does your agency have legal authority to impose sales, payroll, or other nonproperty taxes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

9. BORROWING

Enter the amount of your agency's outstanding debt at the end of your last completed fiscal year.
If none, enter 0. →

\$ _____ .00

Report in whole dollars.

10. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

If your agency has no paid employees/officials mark (X) here and check the appropriate box. →

For your most **recent pay period** report the number of full-time and part-time staff employed by your agency.

Include persons paid for personal services performed, including persons in paid leave status; any officials paid on a salary basis; by fees or commissions; on a per meeting basis; or a flat sum quarterly, semiannually, or annually; temporary or seasonal employees.

Exclude employees on unpaid leave, unpaid officials, pensioners, and contractors and their employees.

If actual number is not available, enter an estimate.

(a) NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: → _____
Persons employed to work the number of hours that represents regular full-time employment for your agency.

(b) NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES: → _____
Persons employed to work daily or hourly for less than the number of hours that represents full-time employment.

For your most **recently completed Fiscal Year** report **annual gross payroll** (before deductions).

Include salaries, wages, fees, or commissions, overtime, premium, night differential pay, bonuses and incentive payments.

Exclude lump sum payments, and the value of living quarters and subsistence allowances furnished to employees.

(c) GROSS ANNUAL PAYROLL AMOUNT: → \$ _____ .00



RETURN TO	U.S. Census Bureau 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001	FORM G-30 (10-1-2001)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY SURVEY (SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS)
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In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File Number above your address

INTERNET RESPONSE: If you prefer, you may respond to this survey via the Internet at the following web address: http://harvester.census.gov/cds/index.html. You will need your User ID to access the Internet form.	User ID <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
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(Only make corrections to errors in the above label)

CORRECTIONS TO SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT NAME AND ADDRESS	Special district name	Office		
	Official address – Number and street or post office box	City	State	ZIP Code

(All respondents provide the information below)

DATA SUPPLIED BY	Name			Title		
	Telephone			FAX		E-MAIL
	Area code	Number	Extension	Area code	Number	

IMPORTANT	If this agency has ceased to exist, please mark (X) the box at the right, enter the effective date, and return the form.	EFFECTIVE DATE		
		Month (MM)	Day (DD)	Year (YYYY)

1. E-GOVERNMENT	
a. Is official information about your agency's central activities presented on an Internet web site where the content is maintained or controlled by your agency?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Enter the web address (e.g. www.mylocalgov.state.us) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Can the public communicate or transact business with your agency using the Internet, e-mail, or other computer-based systems?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No



003001

6. FUNCTIONS	Activities		Percentage (%)
<p><i>Enter the percent of total expenditure for each activity performed by your agency. The total should equal 100%.</i></p>	Airports	01	%
	Cemeteries	02	%
	Corrections	05	%
	Drainage of agricultural lands	51	%
	Electric utility	92	%
	Fire protection	24	%
	Flood protection	63	%
	Gas utility	93	%
	Health (other than hospital)	32	%
	Hospital	40	%
	Housing/community development	50	%
	Industrial development	41	%
	Irrigation, water conservation	64	%
	Law enforcement (police)	62	%
	Library	52	%
	Mortgage credit	42	%
	Nursing home	79	%
	Parks, recreation	61	%
	Parking facility	60	%
	Public transit	94	%
	Reclamation	86	%
	School buildings	09	%
	Sea and inland port facilities	87	%
	Sewerage	80	%
	Soil, water conservation	88	%
	Solid waste collection, disposal	81	%
	Streets, roads, highways, bridges	44	%
	Water utility	91	%
	Other - Specify →	89	%

FORM G-30 (10-1-2001)



003003

<p>7. OPERATIONS</p> <p><i>For the function(s) marked on page 3, is your agency –</i></p> <p><i>Mark (X) ALL that apply.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Directly providing programs or services using your own employees</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly providing programs or services by contractual arrangements</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Constructing public facilities either by contract or with your own employees</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Financing public facilities or services by issuing public debt</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Leasing public buildings or facilities to others</p>
<p>8. TAXING POWERS</p> <p>a. Does your agency have legal authority to impose a property tax?</p> <p>b. Does your agency have legal authority to impose sales, payroll, or other nonproperty taxes?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>9. FINANCES</p> <p>a. REVENUE – Report in whole dollars. <i>Enter the amount of revenue raised by your agency in the last completed fiscal year (include all taxes, charges, state or Federal grants, etc., but exclude borrowings). If none, enter 0.</i> →</p> <p>b. EXPENDITURE – Report in whole dollars. <i>Enter the amount expended by your agency in the last completed fiscal year. If none, enter 0.</i> →</p> <p>c. DEBT – Report in whole dollars. <i>Enter the amount of your agency's outstanding debt at the end of your last completed fiscal year. If none, enter 0.</i> →</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$ <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> .00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$ <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> .00</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$ <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> .00</p>
<p>10. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL</p> <p><i>If your agency has no paid employees/officials mark (X) here and check the appropriate box.</i> → <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For your most recent pay period report the number of full-time and part-time staff employed by your agency.</p> <p>Include persons paid for personal services performed, including persons in paid leave status; any officials paid on a salary basis; by fees or commissions; on a per meeting basis; or a flat sum quarterly, semiannually, or annually; temporary or seasonal employees.</p> <p>Exclude employees on unpaid leave, unpaid officials, pensioners, and contractors and their employees.</p> <p><i>If actual number is not available, enter an estimate.</i></p> <p>(a) NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: → <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> Persons employed to work the number of hours that represents regular full-time employment for your agency.</p> <p>(b) NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES: → <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> Persons employed to work daily or hourly for less than the number of hours that represents full-time employment.</p> <p>For your most recently completed Fiscal Year report annual gross payroll (before deductions).</p> <p>Include salaries, wages, fees, or commissions, overtime, premium, night differential pay, bonuses and incentive payments.</p> <p>Exclude lump sum payments, and the value of living quarters and subsistence allowances furnished to employees.</p> <p>(c) GROSS ANNUAL PAYROLL AMOUNT: →</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> This agency MAY have paid employees/officials in the future</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> This agency IS NOT LIKELY to have any paid employees/officials in the future</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$ <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> .00</p>

FORM G-30 (10-1-2001)



003004

RETURN TO	U.S. Census Bureau 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001	FORM G-32 (10-1-2001)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. CENSUS BUREAU 2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY SURVEY (PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS)
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In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the Census File Number above your address

INTERNET RESPONSE: If you prefer, you may respond to this survey via the Internet at the following web address: http://harvester.census.gov/cds/index.html . You will need your User ID to access the Internet form.	User ID <input style="width: 95%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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(Only make corrections to errors in the above label)

CORRECTIONS TO SCHOOL SYSTEM NAME AND ADDRESS	School system name	Office		
	Official address – Number and street or post office box	City	State	ZIP Code

(All respondents provide the information below)

DATA SUPPLIED BY	Name			Title		
	Telephone			FAX		E-MAIL
	Area code	Number	Extension	Area code	Number	

IMPORTANT	If this government has ceased to exist, please mark (X) the box at the right, enter the effective date, and return the form.	EFFECTIVE DATE		
		Month (MM)	Day (DD)	Year (YYYY)

1. E-GOVERNMENT	
a. Is official information about the central activities of your school system presented on an Internet web site where the content is maintained or controlled by your school system?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – Enter the web address (e.g. www.mylocalgov.state.us) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
b. Can the public communicate or transact business with your school system using the Internet, e-mail, or other computer-based systems?	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No



003201

5. BORROWING

Enter the amount of outstanding school system debt at the end of your last completed fiscal year.

If none, enter 0. → \$.00

Report in whole dollars.

6. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL

Employees – Persons paid for personal services performed during your most recent pay period.

Include persons in paid leave status, school board members or school trustees paid on a per meeting basis or a flat sum quarterly, semiannually, or annually.

Exclude employees on unpaid leave, school board members or school trustees who serve without compensation and any persons providing services on a contract basis rather than as employees of the school system.

If actual number is not available, enter an estimate.

(a) TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

(1) Instructional staff: →
Include teacher aides, substitute teachers, principals, supervisors of instruction, school librarians, guidance and psychological personnel.

(2) All other staff: →
Include administrative and clerical personnel; plant operation, maintenance, and custodial personnel; cafeteria, bus transportation, health, recreation, student, and all other employees.

For your most **recently completed Fiscal Year** report **annual gross payroll** (before deductions).

Include salaries, wages, fees, or commissions. Also include overtime, premium, night differential pay, bonuses and incentive payments.

Exclude lump sum payments and the value of living quarters and subsistence allowances furnished to employees.

(b) GROSS ANNUAL PAYROLL AMOUNT: → \$.00

Notes



Publication Program

2002 CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS

The U.S. Census Bureau has conducted a Census of Governments every 5 years since 1957 covering four major subject fields relating to State and local governments—organization, employment, and finances. The results of the 2002 Census of Governments are being issued in both printed and electronic formats. The printed material contains four volumes, which are described individually below. The electronic dissemination will encompass data files and electronic versions of the publication, described in a separate section following the report descriptions.

FINAL REPORTS

Volume 1. Government Organization

No. 1. Government Organization. Data for the nation and by states on county, municipal, and township governments by population size; on public school systems by size of enrollment; and on special district governments by function. Also shown is the number of local governments, by type, in each county area in the nation and information about E-Government activities.

No. 2. State Descriptions. A description of local government structure in each state is presented in this report.

Volume 3. Public Employment

No. 1. Employment of Major Local Governments. Statistics on March 2002 employment and payrolls for: all county governments; subcounty general-purpose governments (municipalities and townships) having 25,000 or more population; school systems having 5,000 or more enrollment; and special district governments having 100 or more full-time employees.

No. 2. Compendium of Public Employment. Employment and payroll data for the month of March 2002 by government function for the nation, by states, and by type of government. Report also displays data summarized by county area for local government employment and payrolls.

Volume 4. Government Finances

No. 1. Public Education Finances. Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of school systems, presented for the nation, for states, and for large school systems having 5,000 or more enrollment. Data describe financial activity in fiscal year 2002.

No. 2. Finances of Special Districts. Fiscal year 2002 statistics on finances of special district governments, by states, and for selected large districts.

No. 3. Finances of County Governments. Statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of county governments in fiscal year 2002. Report provides national summaries, population-size group information, state area data, and displays of all individual county governments.

No. 4. Finances of Municipal and Township Governments. Fiscal year 2002 statistics on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets of municipalities and townships. There are national summaries and aggregations by population-size group and state. Report provides data for all individual municipalities and townships with a population of 25,000 or more.

No. 5. Compendium of Government Finances. A summary of census findings on fiscal year 2002 government finances for state and local governments. Data are presented for the nation, for state areas by type of government, and for local governments in each individual county area.

No. 6. Employee Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments. Membership, receipts, expenditure, number of beneficiaries, and financial assets of state and local government employee retirement systems. Data are shown for the nation, for states, and for large individual retirement systems.

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Data from the 2002 Census of Governments and related annual and quarterly surveys are available via the internet at the Census Bureau Web site: www.census.gov/govs/www/index.html. For more information, see the Web site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, DC 20233, or call Customer Services at 301-763-INFO(4636).

HOW TO PURCHASE PRINTED REPORTS

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

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

GC02(1)-1

2002

| **Government Organization**

2002 Census of Governments

Volume 1, Number 1, Government Organization

| **US CENSUS BUREAU**