

Data Appendix for "Choosing Electoral Rules: Theory and Evidence from US Cities."

Philippe Aghion,^{*} Alberto Alesina,[†] and Francesco Trebbi[‡]

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^{*}Harvard University, Department of Economics, and Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.

[†]Harvard University, Department of Economics, National Bureau of Economic Research, and Centre for Economic Policy Research.

[‡]Harvard University, Department of Economics.

1 Data Appendix: Data and sources

1.1 Overview and sample coverage

This appendix documents data and sources for the variables employed in the paper.

For what follows the source of part of the documentation on the definition of geographic areas is: Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3 on CD-ROM [machine-readable data files] / Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992.

Note: data (and sources) are divided in two separate subsets: (i) Population data of U.S. cities (source: the Census of Population); (ii) Municipal Government data (source: the Municipal Year Book).

In what follows each subset is separately documented.

As units of observation we consider U.S. municipalities. The term municipality refers to cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs. This definition coincides with the one provided by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), publisher of the Municipal Year Book since 1914, which we employ as main source of municipal government data. Our aim was collecting as much information as possible regarding demographic and economic characteristics of the sample of cities for which Municipal data was available in the sources detailed below.

Municipalities encompass Census Bureau entities such as consolidated cities, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions. The different legal entities included in our sample perform functions of local government and administration through locally elected and appointed officials. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, "Places, for the reporting of decennial Census data, include Census designated places, consolidated cities and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that

is unique within State. While Census designated places are not local government units and are statistical units employed by the Census, consolidated cities and incorporated places are legal entities performing local government and administrative functions.” According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, “Minor civil divisions (MCD’s) represent the primary political or administrative divisions of a county and exercise several and different governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD’s are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors’ districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD’s in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD’s in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD’s and others are subordinate to one or more MCD’s.” No municipality below 100 inhabitants is included in the analysis, albeit there are cases in which Census reports MCD’s of such size.

With regard to sample coverage, data for the main analysis were collected at municipal level for all states in the South Region (Census Bureau Region No. 3). By division, the States included in the main analysis are:

– Division 5: South Atlantic –

Delaware (FIPS = 10); District of Columbia (11); Florida (12); Georgia (13); Maryland (24); North Carolina (37); South Carolina (45); Virginia (51); West Virginia (54).

– Division 6: East South Central –

Alabama (01); Kentucky (21); Mississippi (28); Tennessee (47).

– Division 7: West South Central –

Arkansas (05); Louisiana (22); Oklahoma (40); Texas (48).

Data for the main analysis were collected for the following years: 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. We refer to these time periods

as "sample decades". Validation samples cover the remaining States in the U.S. for the period 1980-2000 again sampled on 10 years intervals.

As a general rule, if either population or municipal government data was missing for any of these years, data was collected from the year closest in time to the year considered (further detail below) and attributed to the relevant sample decade.

1.2 Merging procedure

Once collected, population and municipal government data were merged employing unique geographic identifiers.

For technical documentation on the definition of geographic areas see:

Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3 on CD-ROM [machine-readable data files] / Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, "each incorporated place, consolidated city and Census designated places is assigned a five-digit FIPS code, based on the alphabetical order of the incorporated place name within each state. If incorporated place names are duplicated within a State and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each incorporated place name alphabetically by primary county in which each incorporated place is located, or if both incorporated places are in the same county, alphabetically by their legal description (for example, "city" before "village")." Data for years 1980, 1990, and 2000 allowed for a direct match in a repeated cross-section/time-series set up based on unique FIPS Places and MCD's Census codes.

The Municipal Year Book data contained FIPS codes (we manually edited some evident typos in the computer-readable files obtained from ICMA).

We merged the municipal data with the population data in two steps. First the merge was run on the full list of Census places. The remaining unmatched units of observations were matched with full list of Census MCD's. We were able of matching on average more than 96 percent of the original (51 States)

samples (for 1980 a total of 4645 cities were matched out of an available pool of 4672, for 1990 we matched 4957 out of 4966, for 2000 we matched 4195 out of 4243).

For the 1930-1970 data unique FIPS codes for places and MCD's were not available in the hard copies of the respective Census publications for each state of the South region (FIPS codes have been introduced in 1968 by the Bureau of the Census). Consequently, places and MCD's were matched by name within each State and manually cross-checked for accuracy. In this instance an advantage derived from the limited coverage of the municipal data sample, which includes relatively large and easily identifiable municipalities. This hopefully minimizes the risk of mismatching places with same names (we manually checked those instances in which some degree of ambiguity arose).

For 1930 a total of 168 cities in the South region were uniquely matched out of an available municipal government sample of 209, for 1940 we matched 416 out of 430, for 1950 we matched 493 out of 514, for 1960 we matched 669 out of 689, for 1970 we matched 491 out of 503. Note that the totals differ from the numbers reported in the Municipal Government data (below) as here we limit the sample to cities in the South of the United States.

We were not able to correct for two main data codification issues. First, municipalities changing names were not matched across time. Second, no corrections were attempted for changes of geographical boundaries for Census units (places and MCD's). This was mostly a result of the lack of reliable time-series information in the original data sources. Only the 1990 and 2000 Geolytics Census data allowed for a correction with regard to geographical boundaries of places and MCD's.

1.3 Population data

Data was entered from hard copies for the years 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960 of the Census of Population, Characteristics of population publications (see references below) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For the 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000,

data were obtained from computer readable files Geolytics, Inc. (various years). Census CD [CD-ROM]. New Brunswick, N.J. with the exception of mean and median family income for 1970, which was entered from hard copies (due to lack of comparable variable in the Geolytics Census CD).

1930

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by State, 1930. States in South Region.

Table 16, "Composition of the Population, for incorporated places of 2500 to 10000: 1930."

Variables: Total Population: Male, Female; Race: Native White, Native Parentage, Foreign-born or mixed Parentage, Foreign-born White, Negro, Other Races; Total Population 10 years or older: Number Illiterate; Males 15 years and older: Single, Married; Female 15 years and older: Single, Married.

Table 15, "Composition of the Population, for cities of 10000 or more: 1930"

Variables: Total Population: Male, Female; Race: Native White, Native White Male, Native White Female, Native Parentage, Foreign Parentage, Mixed Parentage, Foreign-born White, Foreign-born White Female, Foreign-born White Male, Negro,

Negro Female, Negro Male, Other Races; Total 7 to 18 years, inclusive: Attending school, Total 14 and 15 years: Attending School, Total 16 and 17 years: Attending school, Total 18 and 20 years, inclusive: Attending school; Total 10 years old and over: Illiterate, Native White Illiterate, Foreign-born Illiterate, Negro Illiterate; Males 15 years old and over: Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, Unknown; Females 15 years old and over: Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, Unknown;

District of Columbia:

Table 1: "Population of the District of Columbia, by Color, Nativity, and Sex: 1930, 1920, and 1910."

Variables: Total Population, Number White, Number Negro, Number Other

Races.

Table 5: "Illiteracy, for the District of Columbia: 1930 and 1920."

Variables: Total Population: Illiterate.

Income variables not available.

1940

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by state, 1940.

States in South Region.

Table 32: "Composition of the Population, for Cities of above 100000: 1940"

Variables: Total Population, White, Black, Other Races; Persons 25 years and older: No school completed, Grade School 1-4 years, Grade School 5-6 years, Grader School 7-8 years, Higher School 1-3 years, Higher School 4 years, College 1-3 years, College 4 years or more, Not reported.

Table 31: "Composition of the Population, for Cities of 10000 to 100000: 1940"

Variables: Total Population: White, Native White, Foreign-born White, Black, Other Races; Males 25 years old and older: No school years completed, Grade School 1-4 years, Grade School 5-6 years, Grade School 7-8 years, Higher School 1-3 years, Higher School 4 years, College 1-3 years, College 4 years or more, Not reported; Females 25 years old and older: No school years completed, Grade School 1-4 years, Grade School 5-6 years, Grade School 7-8 years, Higher School 1-3 years, Higher School 4 years, College 1-3 years, College 4 years or more, Not reported.

Table 30: "Composition of the Population, for Incorporated Places of 2500 to 10000: 1940."

Variables: Total Population: Native White, Foreign-born White, Black, Other Races; Persons 25 years old and over: No school years completed, Grade School 1-4 years, Grade School 5-6 years, Grade School 7-8 years, Higher School 1-3 years, Higher School 4 years, College 1-3 years, College 4 years or more, Not reported.

District of Columbia:

Table 2: "Race, by Nativity and Sex, for the District of Columbia: 1850 to 1940."

Income variables not available.

1950

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by state, 1950. States in South Region, includes all cities with population of 2500 or more.

Table 34: "General Characteristics of the Population for Standard Metropolitan Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10000 or more: 1950"

Variables: Total Population; Race, Nativity, and Citizenship: Male: Native White, Foreign-born White, Negro, Other Races; Race, Nativity, and Citizenship: Female: Native White, Foreign-born White, Negro, Other Races,

Table 38: "General Characteristics of the Population for Urban Places of 2500 to 10000: 1950"

Variables: Total Population; Male: Native White, Foreign-born White, Negro, Other Races; Female: Native White, Foreign-born White, Negro, Other Races.

Table 37: "Income in 1949 of Families and Unrelated Individuals, for Standard Metropolitan Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10000 or more: 1950"

Table 39: "Economic Characteristics of the Population, by Sex, for Urban Places of 2500 to 10000: 1950"

Variables: Median income is per capita of families and unrelated individuals at then end of 1949. Incomes of 10000 are marked as 10000+.

1960

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Source: Census of Population. Characteristics of Population by state, 1960. States in South Region, includes all cities with a population of 2500 or more.

Table 21: "Characteristics of the Population, for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10000 or more: 1960".

Variables: Total Population; Race, Male: White, Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Other Races, Race; Race, Female: White, Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Other Races.

Table 22: "Characteristics of the Population, for Urban Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1960".

Variables: Total Population, White, Negro, Other Races.

Table 76: "Income in 1969 of Families and Persons, and Weeks Worked in 1959, for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urbanized Areas, and Urban Places of 10000 or More: 1960."

Table 81: "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population, for Urban Places of 2500 to 10000: 1960"

Variables: Median income is per capita of families and unrelated individuals at then end of 1959. Incomes of 10000 are actually marked as 10000+.

1970

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by State, 1970. Geolytics Census CD 1970.

Variables: Total Population, White, Black, Other; Age: Under 5 years old, 5-9 Years old, 10-14 years old, 15-19 years old, 20-24 years old, 25-29 years old, 30-34 years old, 35-44 years old, 45-54 years old, 55-64 years old, 65-74 years old, 75 years old and over, Schooling: No school years completed (includes nursery school and kindergarten), Elementary 1-4 years, Elementary 5-6 years, Elementary 7 years, Elementary 8 years, High School 1-3 years, High School 4 years, College 1-3 years, College 4 years, College 5 years or more; Employment:

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, durable goods, Manufacturing, non-durable goods, Transportation, communication and other public utilities, Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Finance, insurance, and real estate, Business and repair services, Personal services, Entertainment

and recreation services, Professional and related services, Public administration.

Source: Census of Population. Characteristics of Population by state, 1970.

States in South Region, includes all cities with a population of 2500 or more.

This was used for the income variable.

Table 89: "Income in 1969 of Families, Unrelated Individuals, and Persons for Areas and Places. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Places of 50000 or More (or Central Cities) Urban Balance, Urbanized Areas Places or 50000 or More."

Table 107: "Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Places of 10000 to 50000: 1970."

Table 118: "Occupation and Income for Places of 2500 to 10000: 1970."

Variables: Median income is per capita of families and unrelated individuals at then end of 1969.

1980

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by State, 1980.

All States.

Geolytics Census CD 1980.

Variables: Area Key, Name, State, Latitude, Longitude, Area, Total Population, Density; Fraction of: White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, Other Not Hispanic, Hispanic; Fraction population older than 65, Fraction population High School Diploma, Fraction population Bachelor Degree; Fraction: Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Trade, Finance, insurance, and real estate, Business and repair services, Personal services, Entertainment and recreation services, Professional and related services, Public administration.;

Number households, number households (Hh) in each income bracket available; Median Household Income, Mean Hh Income, White Hh Mean Income, Black Hh Mean Income, NatAm Hh Mean Income, Api Hh Mean Income, Hisp Hh Mean Income.

Income data are at the end of 1979.

1990

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population by State, 1990.
Geolytics Census CD 1990 Long Form.

Variables: Name, State, Latitude, Longitude, Area, Total Population, Density; Fraction of: White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, Other Not Hispanic, Hispanic; Fraction population older than 65, Fraction population High School Diploma, Fraction population Bachelor Degree; Fraction: Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Trade, Finance, insurance, and real estate, Business and repair services, Personal services, Entertainment and recreation services, Professional and related services, Public administration.;

Number households, number households (Hh) in each income bracket available; Median Household Income, Mean Hh Income, White Hh Mean Income, Black Hh Mean Income, Native American Hh Mean Income, Asian and Pacific Islander Hh Mean Income, Hispanic Hh Mean Income, Other Hh Mean Income; Per capita Income: White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, Other, Hispanic.

Income data are at the end of 1989.

2000

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Source: Census of Population, Characteristics of Population, 2000.
Geolytics Census 2000 Long Form.

Variables: Name, State, Latitude, Longitude, Area, Total Population, Density; Fraction of: White, Black, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islander, Other Not Hispanic, Hispanic; Fraction population older than 65, Fraction population High School Diploma, Fraction population Bachelor Degree; Fraction: Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Trade, Finance, insurance, and real estate, Business and repair services, Personal services,

Entertainment and recreation services, Professional and related services, Public administration.;

Number households, number households (Hh) in each income bracket available; Median Household Income, Mean Hh Income, White Hh Mean Income, Black Hh Mean Income, Native American Hh Mean Income, Asian and Pacific Islander Hh Mean Income, Hispanic Hh Mean Income, Other Hh Mean Income;

Income data are at the end of 1999.

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For all years sampled income variables are adjusted for inflation employing: CPI Data series Bureau Labor Statistics (2004), CPI series CUUR0000SA0, base 1982-84==100, all items, US city average.

Data References:

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Geolytics, Inc. (various years). Census CD 1970; Census CD 1980; Census CD 1990 Long Form; Census 2000 Long Form; [CD-ROM]. New Brunswick, N.J.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1932). Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, Vol. III, Pts 1-2. Characteristics of the Population, Report by States. Washington DC, GPO.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1943). Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Population, Vol. II, Pts. 1-6. Characteristics of the Population, Report by States. Washington DC, GPO.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1952). A Report of the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: 1950, Vol. II, Pts. 1-50. Characteristics of the Population, Report by States. Washington DC, GPO.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1963). A Report of the Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States: 1960, Vol. I, Pts. 1-53. Characteristics of the Population, Report by States. Washington DC, GPO.

U.S. Bureau of the Census (1973). A Report of the Nineteenth Decennial

Census of the United States: 1960, Vol. I, Pts. 1-53. Characteristics of the Population, Report by States. Washington DC, GPO.

1.4 Municipal Government data

The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) has been active in data collection on characteristics of local government for U.S. Municipalities since 1914. ICMA is an association of city managers, administrators, and city clerks finalized to the provision of "technical and management assistance, training, and information resources to its members". Annually ICMA publishes a Municipal Year Book reporting characteristics of form local governments at different institutional levels.

The data sets listed below cover all States in the U.S. for the respective years.

From the Municipal form of government 2001 survey we obtain the following definitions, which we adopt:

Municipality. The term refers to cities, towns, townships, villages, and boroughs.

Council. It refers to an elected body whose members may be called council members, aldermen, selectmen, freeholders, trustees, commissioners, or a similar title.

The chief appointed official of the local government is often referred to as city manager, chief executive officer, city administrator, chief administrative officer, town administrator, village manager, or a similar title.

The chief elected official of the local government may have the title of mayor, president, board chair, etc.

The main variables we collect for each municipality are form of government and type of electoral rule for council members.

With respect to the form of government we can refer to the text of Question 1 of the Municipal Form of Government Survey 2001 for a synthetic description

of the five main typologies:

Mayor-Council. Elected council or board serves as the legislative body. The chief elected official is the head of government, with significant administrative authority, generally elected separately from the council.

Council-Manager. Elected council or board and chief elected official (e.g., mayor) are responsible for making policy. A professional administrator appointed by the board or council has full responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the government.

Commission. Members of a board of elected commissioners serve as heads of specific departments and collectively sit as the legislative body of the government.

Town Meeting. Qualified voters convene to make basic policy and to choose a board of selectmen. The selectmen and elected officers carry out the policies established by the government

Representative Town Meeting. Voters select citizens to represent them at the town meeting. All citizens may attend and participate in debate, but only representatives may vote.

The definitions of the different types of forms of government remain stable in time.

With respect to the electoral rule, council members are usually either elected by ward or district or elected at large. District elected councilmen are selected by voters within the relevant district through first-past-the-post vote (i.e. out of the pool of candidates concurring within the district the one with the highest number of votes wins.) At large elected councilmen are selected by voters across the whole municipality and elected on the basis of the total number of votes they obtain.

Since for each sample decade the source of the data, sample coverage, and information on the main variables may vary, we report additional documentation below.

1930

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Source: International City Managers' Association (1934). The Municipal Year Book, 1934. Chicago.

Coverage: Table (I of Part II, pg. 107-113) includes all cities in the United States (310 cities) of over 30000 population. These data were reported in January 1934.

Table (II of Part II, pg. 115-120) includes 320 of the 364 council-manager cities in the US and Canada (12 Canadian) having population of less than 30000 according to the 1930 Census. These data were reported in January 1934.

Variables: Type of Government, Type of Election, Number of Councilmen and Election by: Wards - At Large, Term of Council (Years), Do Terms Overlap?, Salary of Councilmen, Term of Mayor (Years), Salary of Mayor.

1940

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Source: International City Managers' Association (1940). The Municipal Year Book, 1940. Chicago.

Coverage: Table (II of Part I, pg. 28-64) includes all cities (1807) in the United States over 5000 population (according to the 1930 federal census) but not 23 townships classed by the Census Bureau as urban places. All data were secured by questionnaire from local officials late in 1939 and early in 1940, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources.

Variables: Form of Government, Number of Councilmen and Election: Total - At Large, City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office, Next Election and Number to be Elected, Salary of Councilmen.

1950

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Source: International City Managers' Association (1950). The Municipal Year Book, 1950. Chicago.

Coverage: Table (IV of Part I, pg. 49-68) includes all urban places in the United States over 10000 population (according to the 1940 census). All gov-

ernmental data were secured from local officials by the Municipal Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950.

Coverage: Table (V of Part I, pg. 69-89) includes the 965 urban places of 5000-10000 population in the United States (according to the 1940 census). All governmental data were secured from local officials by the Municipal Year Book late in 1949 and early in 1950.

Variables: Form of Government, Mayor's Selection, Term and Veto, Number of Councilmen and Election (Total, At Large), City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office, Salary of Councilmen.

1960

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Source: International City Managers' Association (1960). The Municipal Year Book, 1960. Chicago.

Coverage: Table (VI of Part I, pg. 91-117) includes all cities over 10000 in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules. All governmental data are for January 1960.

Variables: Form of Government, Selection of Mayor, Number of Councilmen: Total - At Large, City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office, Annual Salary of Councilmen.

Coverage: Table (VII of Part I, pg. 118-140) includes all cities and other incorporated places from 5000-10000 in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules. All governmental data are for January 1960.

Variables: Form of Government, Mayor's Selection and Term, Mayor's Voting and Veto Power, Number of Councilmen: Total - At Large, City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office, Annual Salary of Councilmen.

1970s

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We employ two different matching periods for 1970: surveys from year 1968 and year 1972.

1968

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Source: International City Management Association (1968). The Municipal Year Book, 1968. Washington DC.

Coverage: Table (III of Part I, pg. 64-130) includes data from 3194 cities and other incorporated places over 5000 population out of a total of 3304 places surveyed, and 591 council-manager places under 5000 population out of a total of 614 surveyed.

Survey from end of 1967.

Variables: Form of Government, National/Local Ballot Affiliation, Mayor's Selection and Term, Mayor's Voting and Veto Power, Number of Councilmen: Total, At Large, By Wards, City Council: Term of Office, City Council: Method of Compensation, City Council: Other Elective City Offices.

1972

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Source: International City Management Association (1972). The Municipal Year Book, 1972. Washington DC.

Coverage: Table (3/20 Of Part A, pg. 28-54) contains data on 1908 cities based on a survey conducted in late spring and early summer of 1971.

Variables: Form of Government, Charter or Basic Law, Mayor's Selection, Term, Right to Vote in Council, Mayor's Authority to Veto and in what Cases, Number of Councilmen Elected: Total, At Large, By Wards, Other, Councilmen's Paid Set Salary, Councilmen's Annual Salary.

1980

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Source: International City/County Management Association, The Municipal Form of Government Survey, 1981. Data from ICMA proprietary file.

Survey instrument available from the authors.

Coverage: The 1981 Municipal Form of Government surveys were mailed in summer 1981 and 1982 to the Municipal Clerks in municipalities with populations 2500 and over and to those municipalities under 2500 in population that are in ICMA's database. 4672 responded.

Variables: form of government data, electoral rule data (see 1991 survey for representative definitions), and all remaining answers to the survey .

1990

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Source: International City/County Management Association, The Municipal Form of Government Survey, 1991. Data from ICMA proprietary file.

Survey instrument available from the authors.

Coverage: The 1991 Municipal Form of Government surveys were mailed in summer 1991 and 1992 to the Municipal Clerks in municipalities with populations 2500 and over and to those municipalities under 2500 in population that are in ICMA's database. 4967 responded.

Variables: form of government (FOG2) is obtained from:

Question 1

Indicate your current form of government as defined by your charter, ordinance, or state law. (Check only one.)

1. Mayor-Council
2. Council-Manager
3. Commission
4. Town Meeting
5. Representative Town Meeting
6. Not Sure

FOG2 takes value 1 if Q1=1, value 0 if Q1=2, value -1 if Q1>2.

Electoral rule (SINGLEDIS) is obtained from:

Question 29

Indicate the number of council members selected by each of the following methods.

- __ 1. Nominated and elected at large.
- __ 2. Nominated by ward or district and elected at large.
- __ 3. Nominated by ward or district and elected by ward or district.
- __ 4. Other (Specify)
- __ a. Total council members listed in 1-4.

SINGLEDIS takes values 3./a (fraction of the total number of councilmen nominated by ward or district and elected by ward or district).

All the remaining variables coincide with the answers to the survey (see footnote 2).

2000

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Source: International City/County Management Association, The Municipal Form of Government Survey, 2001. Data from ICMA proprietary file.

The survey instrument is available at: <http://bookstore.icma.org/freedocs/fog2001.pdf> and from the authors.

Coverage: According to ICMA, "The 2001 Municipal Form of Government surveys were mailed in summer 2001 and winter 2002 to the Municipal Clerks in municipalities with populations 2500 and over and to those municipalities under 2500 in population that are in ICMA's database. Of the 7867 municipalities that received surveys, 4244 responded (54.0%)."

Variables: form of government data, electoral rule data (see 1991 survey for representative definitions), and all remaining answers to the survey (see footnote 2).

Data References:

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Please refer to the "Source" voice for each data set.