

City	At-large seats	Districts or Wards	Total seats	Distinct super district?
Atlanta, GA	4	12	16	No.
Aurora, CO	4	6	10	No.
Boston, MA	4	9	13	No.
Chandler, AZ	6	0	6	No.

Charlotte, NC	4	7	11	No.
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Cincinnati, OH	9	0	9	No.
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Colorado Springs, CO	3	6	9	No.
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Columbus, OH	9	9	9 (hybrid)	Yes, all nine seats are residential districts of equal population.
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Corpus Christi, TX	3	5	8	No.
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Denver, CO	2	11	13	No.
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Detroit, MI	2	7	9	No.
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Durham, NC	3	3	6	No.
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Fort Wayne, IN	3	6	9	No.
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Greensboro, NC	3	5	8	No.
Hialeah, FL	7	0	7	No.
Houston, TX	5	11	16	No.
Jacksonville, FL	5	14	19	Yes, the five at-large seats are distinct geographical districts set in ordinance.
Jersey City, NJ	3	6	9	No.
Kansas City, MO	6	6	12	No

Lexington, KY	3	12	15	No.
Lincoln, NE	3	4	7	No.
Memphis, TN	6	7	13	Yes, three at-large seats are elected from one half of the city and three from the other half (known as super districts).
Nashville, TN	5	35	40	No.
New Orleans, LA	2	5	7	No.
Newark, NJ	4	5	9	No.

Oakland, CA	1	7	8	No.
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Philadelphia, PA	7	10	17	No
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Raleigh, NC	2	5	7	No.
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Scottsdale, AZ	6	0	6	No.
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Seattle, WA	2	7	9	No.
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Tampa, FL	3	4	7	No
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Toledo, OH	6	6	12	No.
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Washington, D.C.	5	8	13	No.
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Source: Legislative Policy Analyst

Separate ballots for at-large seats?	Are at-large members required to be elected by majority?	How are at-large members elected?
Yes.	Yes.	<p>City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. The at-large and Council President seats are on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the general election, then the top two vote-getters compete in a runoff election.</p> <p>City Council elections are staggered so that five seats (two at-large) are up in one year and five seats (two at-large) are up two years later. There is no primary or runoff election, only a general election. The at-large seats run on the same ballot and the top two vote-getters are elected.</p>
No.	No.	<p>City Council elections are held every two years for all seats. At-large candidates participate in a primary election on the same ballot. Voters may vote for four at-large candidates; the top eight vote-getters move onto the general election. The top four vote-getters are elected in the general election.</p>
No.	No.	<p>City Council elections are staggered so that three seats are up in year one and three seats are up two years later. All the seats are on one primary ballot, and a candidate wins the primary if they achieve a certain percentage of the vote calculated by: half of the total votes cast, divided by the number of open seats and rounded up to a whole number. If only one candidate wins in the primary, then the next top four vote-getters move onto the general election and are elected by majority. If two candidates win in the primary then the next two top vote-getters move onto the general election and are elected by majority vote.</p>

No.	No.	City Council elections are held every two years for all seats. Elections are partisan, and a party primary election is held for the seats. The top four vote getters from each party in the primary at-large election move onto the general election. In the general election, voters may vote for four at-large candidates across the parties. The top four vote-getters are elected.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are held every other year for all nine seats. There is only one race: voters choose up to nine candidates in a race, with no order of preference. The top nine vote-getters are elected.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are staggered so that the three at-large seats are up for election in year one and the six district seats are up two years later. The at-large seats are on the same ballot, and the top three vote-getters are elected. There is no runoff election.
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Yes.	Yes.	Starting with the 2023 election, candidates are elected from nine distinct residential districts; however, all residents may vote in all district elections (essentially 'at-large'). Candidates compete in primary elections, and the top two vote-getters move onto the general election and are elected through simple majority. Following 2023, elections are staggered so that five members face reelection in four years and four in two years.
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No.	No.	City Council elections for all seats are held every two years. The at-large seats are included on the same ballot in the general election and voters may select three candidates. Candidates must receive at least 12 percent of the vote to be elected in the general election (the top three over 12 percent are elected). If no at-large candidate receives 12 percent, then the four highest vote getters participate in a runoff. If only one candidate receives over 12 percent, then the next three highest candidates participate in the runoff; and if two candidates receive over 12 percent, then the next top two candidates participate in a runoff.
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No.	No.	City Council elections for all seats are held every four years. The at-large candidates are on the same ballot and the top two vote-getters are elected in the general election.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. Candidates in at-large districts compete in a primary election and general election. The top four vote getters in the primary move onto the general election. The top two vote-getters are elected.
No.	No.	City Council elections are staggered so that the district seats are up in year one and the at-large seats are up two years later. A primary election is held with at-large candidates on one ballot. The top six vote getters move onto a runoff election. The top three vote-getters are elected.

No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years. Elections are partisan, and a party primary election is held for the seats. The top three vote getters from each party in the primary at-large election move onto the general election. In the general election, voters may vote for three at-large candidates across the parties. The top three vote-getters are elected.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. Candidates in at-large districts compete in a primary election and general election. The top six vote getters in the primary move onto the general election. The top three vote-getters are elected.
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Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are staggered so that four seats are up in year one and three seats are up two years later. The at-large seats are on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the primary election, then the top two vote getters compete in a general election.
Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are held for all seats every four years. The at-large seats are on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the general election, then the top two vote-getters compete in a runoff election.

Yes.	Yes.	City Council at-large candidates must reside in their geographical district. All seats are on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the first election (primary), then the top two vote-getters compete in a general (runoff) election.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years. There is no primary or runoff election, only a general election. The at-large seats run on the same ballot and the top three vote-getters are elected.
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Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. The six at-large seats are on separate ballots in the primary and general election. In the primary, the top two vote-getters move onto the general election and are elected through majority vote.
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No.	No.	City Council elections are held every two years for all seats. Candidates in at-large districts compete in a primary election and general election. The top six vote-getters in the primary move onto the general election (if there are six or fewer at-large candidates, then the primary is canceled). The top three vote-getters are elected.
No	No.	City Council elections are staggered so that the district seats are up in year one and the three at-large seats are up two years later. Candidates in at-large districts compete in a primary election and general election. The top six vote-getters in the primary move onto the general election. The top three vote-getters are elected.
Yes.	No.	City Council members serve for four-year terms. The elections are staggered so that the six district seats are up for election in one year, and the six super district seats are up two years after. The at-large seats are on separate ballots. The top vote-getter wins the general election - a runoff is not held for at-large seats.
No.	No.	Metro Council elections are held every four years for all seats. During the general election, the five at-large seats are on one ballot, and voters may vote for five candidates. Any at-large candidate that receives more than one fifth percentage of the vote is elected in the general election. Candidates must participate in a run-off election for the remaining at-large seats. There must be double the candidates as the number of remaining at-large seats participating in the run-off. The candidates with the highest number of votes in the run-off are elected.
Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. The at-large seats run on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the primary election, then the top two vote-getters compete in a general election.
No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. The at-large candidates are on one ballot, and voters may select four candidates in the general election. The top four vote-getters are elected to at-large seats and there is no runoff.

Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are staggered so that three seats are up in year one and the other five seats are up two years later. The at-large candidates compete only in the general election - voters use ranked choice voting to select the winner.
No.	No.	City Council elections are held every four years for all seats. Candidates in at-large districts compete in a primary election and general election. Two of the seven seats must be held by a minority party. Five candidates from each party primary election move onto the general election. All candidates are on the same ballot and the top seven vote-getters are elected.
No.	No.	City Council elections are held every two years for all seats. The at-large candidates are on the same ballot and the top two vote-getters are elected in the general election. The Council will switch to staggered elections and four-year terms beginning in 2026.
No.	No.	City Council elections are held every two years and are staggered so that three seats are up at each election. Candidates compete in a primary and general election. Any candidate who wins more than 18 percent of the vote in the primary is elected. If one candidate is elected from the primary, then the next top four vote-getters move on to the general election and the top two vote-getters are elected. If two candidates are elected from the primary, then the next top two vote-getters move on to the general election and the majority candidate is elected.
Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are staggered so that the districts seats are up in year one and the at-large seats are up two years later. Candidates in at-large districts compete in primary and general elections. The top two vote getters in each primary move onto the general election, and the
Yes.	Yes.	City Council elections are held every four years. The at-large seats are on separate ballots. If no candidate achieves a majority vote in the general election, then the top two vote-getters compete in a runoff election.

No.

No.

City Council elections are staggered so that the six district seats are up for election in year one and the at-large seats are up two years later. At-large candidates compete in a primary and general election. The top 12 vote getters in the primary move onto the general election. The top six vote-getters are then elected.

The chairperson of the Council runs on a separate ballot from the other at-large seats.

No.

City Council elections are staggered so that six seats (two at-large) are up in one year, and seven seats (three at-large) are up two years later. No more than two at-large members may be from the same political party, excluding the Chairperson (Council President). For both the Chairperson and at-large races, the majority parties hold a primary election where the top candidate moves onto the general election. While only one candidate from a majority party can run, multiple candidates from the Independent party can run in the general election, for example. The Chairperson ballot is separate from the two at-large seats. The at-large seats are on one ballot in the general election and the top two vote-getters are elected.

Have at-large districts changed recently?

Resident feelings about at-large district(s)?

No.

No relevant information found.

No. A charter amendment was proposed in 2023 to change the system of governance to mayor-council and add an additional at-large council seat; however, the proposal did not make the ballot.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No. Changes have been considered recently. During the 2020 redistricting process, two council members advocated for changing three at-large seats to district seats, and retaining only one at-large seat. This proposal was never officially introduced.

In 2020, the Citizen Advisory Committee on Governance recommended a number of changes to city government structure. One unanimous recommendation was to redistribute the council seats to add an eighth district and remove an at-large district. City Council did not move forward with the recommendation. In 2023, city council members proposed a charter amendment to add an additional district seat. This proposal failed to make the ballot.

No.

Citizens attempted to add a petition to the 2021 ballot to create a system with five districts and four at-large council members. The group did not collect enough signatures, partially due to COVID.

In 2011, a charter amendment passed to reduce the at-large districts from six to three, and to add three district seats.

No relevant information found.

Yes, in 2018, Columbus voters approved a charter amendment to change the fully at-large system to a system with nine residential districts (hybrid system). This change was proposed by a city charter review commission and approved by City Council for the 2018 ballot. The change did not take effect until 2023.

The charter amendment to switch to a hybrid system passed by a 75 percent vote. Before the 2018 election, a resident group had pursued a ballot measure to switch the system to nine districts and three at-large seats. The measure was ruled to violate the single subject law and did not make the ballot.

No.	No relevant information found.
No. During the 2020 redistricting process, Council members proposed changing the charter to convert the two at-large seats to district seats. This proposal did not make the ballot.	A formal survey to gauge resident preference on the at-large seats was not conducted. A redistricting report noted that some residents expressed support for converting the two at-large to district seats or adding more district seats.
In 2009, voters approved a referendum to switch from nine at-large seats to seven district seats and two at-large seats. The referendum was supported by various community groups and passed by 72 percent of voters. The system has not changed since.	Residents strongly supported the 2009 referendum. Did not find more recent relevant information.

No.	No relevant information found.
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No.	No relevant information found.
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No. The North Carolina legislature passed a 2015 law to convert Greensboro's three at-large seats to district seats. The City Council opposed this change. This law was ruled unconstitutional and did not take effect.

No relevant information found.

No. In 2023, a Council member proposed that the city consider creating districts as opposed to electing at-large. The proposal was not support by the other six members and was not drafted.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No. In 2014, the mayor proposed a charter amendment to remove the six at-large districts and move to twelve districts, which was initiated by minority organizations. The City Council voted against approving the amendment for the ballot. In 2023, the City Charter Review Commission recommended that a specialized study on the composition of seats be commissioned.

The 2014 charter amendment to switch at-large to district seats appears to have been proposed/supported by residents.

No. No relevant information found.

No. No relevant information found.

No. In 2021, a council member expressed support for 13 single-member districts, but did not introduce an ordinance.

In 2015 and 2021, residents expressed support for 13 single-member districts in local opinion pieces.

No. The Tennessee legislature passed a state law in 2023 to reduce the number of Metro Council seats to 20 (no requirement for specific at-large configuration). This law was ruled unconstitutional and did not take effect.

In 2015, voters rejected a charter amendment to reduce the number of council district seats from 40 to 27 (at-large reduced from 5 to 3) with over 60 percent voting no. There does not appear to be any public desire to change the district structure.

No. There was some discussion in council during 2020 redistricting about increasing the number of council members, but a proposal was never formally introduced.

No relevant information found.

No. No relevant information found.

No. No relevant information found.

No. No relevant information found.

No. In 2021, the City Council created a study committee regarding council structure. The committee recommended adding a additional district seat. A council member drafted a proposal to add three new district seats in 2024, but that proposal was tabled by the council.	Residents on the study committee recommended adding an additional district seat. The city conducted a public survey regarding adding a district seat versus an at-large seat: 76 percent of respondents supported a new district seat; 33 percent supported a new at-large seat.
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No. A 2004 proposition to switch to district seats failed with voters by 60 percent. More recently in 2022, Council members voted against allowing city staff to research districting. Prior to 2015, the nine City Council districts were all at-large seats. Voters passed a charter amendment in 2013 to change to a hybrid of seven district seats and	In 2022, a resident action committee attempted to gather signatures for a ballot initiative to convert three seats to district seats. They failed to turn in the required number of signatures. Residents supported the 2013 amendment. Did not find more recent relevant information.
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No. No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

No.

No relevant information found.

Charter or Municipal Code link**Relevant articles**

https://library.municode.com/ga/atlanta/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTICHRELA_SPACH_ART5ELRECOIN_CH1COEL

<https://aurora.municipal.codes/Charter/III>

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[https://charlottenc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4706665&GUID=993B0DDA-3344-47F4-A44B-](https://charlottenc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=4706665&GUID=993B0DDA-3344-47F4-A44B-7A8773B85EA7&Options=&Search=&FullText=1)

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<https://ncnewsline.com/2015/07/22/in-greensboro-redistricting-case-questions-about-wholl-defend-the-challenged-law/>

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[https://ballotpedia.org/Seattle_City_Council_Districts_Proposition, Charter Amendment No. 19 \(November 2013\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Seattle_City_Council_Districts_Proposition,_Charter_Amendment_No._19_(November_2013))

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