Mayor and City Council Study Session Report

Instant Runoff Voting (IRV)

> October 6, 2009 Presented by: City Clerk Department



Introduction

How did we get here? What is IRV? San Francisco IRV Model Pros and Cons of IRV

Concluding Comments



How did we get here?

- Fiscal Constraints
 - Era of continuing budget reductions
 - Downturn in national and local economy
- Structural cost reductions
- Viable
- Capacity to execute
- Public support



What is IRV?

- System of voting wherein voters rank candidates in order of preference,
 1st choice, 2nd choice and 3rd choice;
- Candidate with majority (50%, plus one vote) of 1st choice votes, upon first tally of votes, wins;
- If no majority winner upon first tally of votes, lowest ranked candidates are eliminated, and their 2nd choice votes are transferred to candidates with higher total votes; and
- Process of elimination continues until a majority winner is determined.

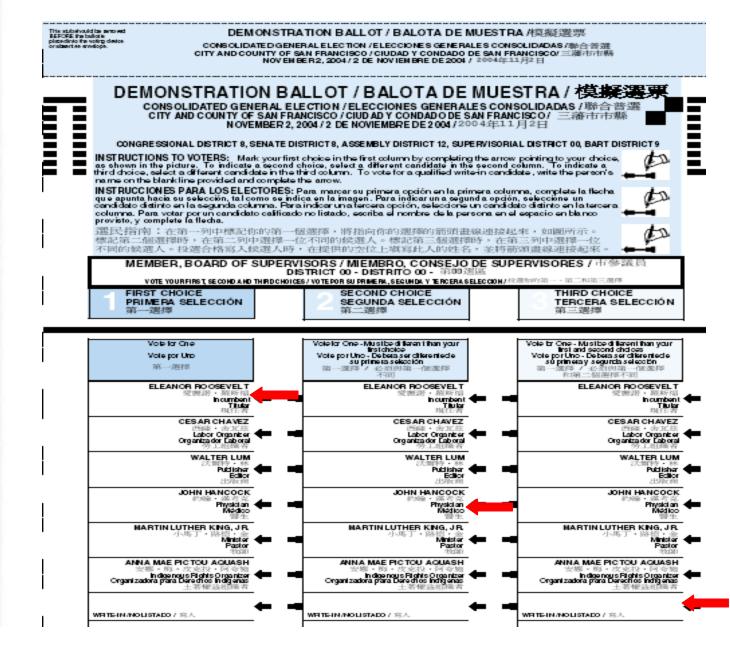
San Francisco IRV Model

- Applies to Mayor, Sheriff, District Attorney, City Attorney, Treasurer, Assessor-Recorder, Public Defender, & Board of Supervisors;
- Candidate with majority of 1st choice votes is declared the winner;
- If no candidate receives a majority of 1st choice votes, candidate with fewest 1st choices is eliminated and each vote cast for that candidate is transferred to the 2nd choice ranked candidate on that voter's ballot;
- If after transfer of votes, any candidate with a majority of continuing ballots is declared to be elected;

San Francisco IRV Model

- Process of transferring votes is repeated until a candidate receives a majority of votes from continuing ballots;
- Allows simultaneous elimination of lowest ranked candidates who receive fewer total votes than next highest candidate;
- Ties resolved in accordance with State law; and
- Mandates voter education.

San Francisco IRV Ballot



Actual SF IRV Results

Candidate Mar Lee Wang Larkin Jungreis Belloni Gakuba Flamik D Silva Write-In Over Votes Under Votes Exhausted Continuing Total

ROUND 1		
Votes	%	
11,649	40.51	
9,753	33.92	
4,218	14.67	
998	3.47	
614	2.14	
537	1.87	
363	1.26	
325	1.13	
257	0.89	
42		
242		
2,696		
28,756	100.00%	
31,694		

NOUND Z				
Transfer	Votes	%		
1,503	13,152	50.67		
3,052	12,805	49.33		
(4,218)				
(998)				
(614)				
(537)				
(363)				
(325)				
(257)				
(42)				
18	260			
	2,696			
2,781	2,781			
	25,957	100.00%		
	31,694			

ROUND 2



Pro and Con of IRV

	Pro		Con
•	Saves at least \$3.7 million in taxpayer dollars by eliminating June runoff;	•	Requires complex voting systems not readily available and costly voter education;
•	Gives voters more choice;	•	Does not create governing majorities;
•	Majority of voters, including minority voters, understand an prefer IRV over two-round elections.	•	Discriminates against classes of voters by adding complexity to elections.



Concluding Comments

Minnesota Supreme Court

"Reducing costs and inconvenience to votes, candidates and taxpayers by holding one election, increasing voter turnout, encouraging less divisive campaigns . . . are all legitimate interests for the City to foster... to what degree IRV may advance one or more of those interest remains to be seen. But it is plausible that IRV will advance one or more of those interests."

William Poundstone

"Should we adopt any such system (of elections), politics is going to be different. Neither theory nor experiment can predict the future evolution of party politics under a voting method. That can be a scary prospect. Democracy is such an important thing that we are properly risk-adverse. We don't want to make a change unless we are sure it's a positive improvement with no downside whatsoever. It is tough to get that kind of assurance."

