

### RANKED CHOICE VOTING FOR MICHIGAN MORE CHOICES, MORE VOICES



#### WHAT IS RANK MI VOTE?

We are a 501c3 nonprofit, all-volunteer organization dedicated to making one simple but powerful improvement in how we vote: Ranked Choice Voting

#### WHAT IS RANKED CHOICE VOTING? An improved way of voting that gathers more information by allowing you to mark your voting choices in rank order, and lets your 2<sup>nd</sup> choice count if your preferred candidate can't win



### What brings us here?

TODAY'S AGENDA

- 1. Our current voting system fails us
- 2. How Ranked Choice does better
- 3. How Ranked Choice actually works
- 4. How we get Ranked Choice here



## 1. How our current system fails us: **The Lesser Evil Problem**



### NO. JUST RANK YOUR VOTE



# 1. How our current system fails us: **The Majority Problem**























Source: Wikipedia, fivethirtyeight.com





Source: Wikipedia, fivethirtyeight.com





Source: Wikipedia, fivethirtyeight.com







RANK MI























Candidate Civility and Voter

Engagement in Seven Cities

with Ranked Choice Voting

ballots cast for that candidate are added to the tally

of the next-ranked candidate on each ballot. The

or the next rankets canonane on each ennot, the ranofs continue until a winner emerges. This proremotes commute units a winner enterges, runs pro-cess means that RCV rewards candidates who can

cess means that the v rewards cancedares who can win second and third choices from a broad range of

voters in addition to first choices from a large core

In theory, RCV incentivizes campaign civility

because, in order to win second, and third-choice

rankings, a candidate needs to appeal to other canrankings, a canonane neeos to appear to omer car-didates' supporters. The increasing use of RCV in

the United States, including in four Bay Area citine United States, including in noir bay area cir-ies in California and Minnesota's Twin Cities of

its in Camorina and Minneapolis, enables rigorous test-

In a ranked choice voting (RCV) election, voters rank candidates in order of preference. The tally of RCV votes simulates a series of "instant ranoffs." In each "runoff," the last-place candidate is defeated and

of supporters.

campaigns.

#### Less negative campaigning



As part of a broader project funded by the Democres pars or a progreet project number by the Democracy Fund, the Eagleton Poll at Rungers University has partnered with the University of Iowa's Carohas partnered with the University of Iowa's Caro-line Tolbert and Western Washington University's Todd Donovan in conducting two polls-one in 2013 and another in 2014—that explore the impact of RCV on city elections in the United States, Each poll surveyed a random sample of more than 2,400 likely voters, the great majority of whom had voted intervolution, the great majority or wront usur voters are in their local election that year, (Likely voters are and as currently registered voters who, when interest in local affairs.) The sur-Sealish and Spanish and on

The data provide evidence of RCV's positive effect on civility, widespread general support for RCV, and voters' ease with voting on a RCV ballot. Here is a summary of the key trends and findint. Here is a summary or the key trends and induition, ings of the 2013 and 2014 surveys. In addition, and the second and every surveys, in automation, 2011 to 2013 and from

Camonoge, manacuusens, where me manuear form of RCV was used to elect the city council and school committee. The other half of respondents where from one of seven non-RCV control cities were non-one or seven non-ne-v control cities, with similar demographics, including Seattle, Tulsa, In November 2014, the Eagleton Poll conducted an in revenuer ours, me cagrenn ren connuceu an expanded version of the same survey in eleven Caliespanned version or the same survey in cirren Carr fornian cities the four Bay Area cities that use RCV Boston. (Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco, and San Leandro) and seven control cities. In the 2014 survey, 1,345 respondents were likely voters in one of four cities holding elections with RCV: 685 respondents trons noturing electrons with the v: 085 respondents from Oakland, which used RCV to elect a new mone careanes, which used new to elect a new mayor and half of its city council and school board; 395 respondents from San Leandro, which used RCV to elect a new mayor and three city councilors ne, v to effect a new mayor and three city councileration in citywide races; 151 respondents from San Franin enywide races; 154 respondents from san rran-cisco, which adopted RCV first in the Bay Area and in 2014 used RCV in one competitive city council election and five less competitive elections in its eleven wards; and 114 respondents from Berkeley, on runn and runneapons, enables rigorous test-ing of the effects of RCV on the civility of election where there were two competitive RCV city council where there were two competitive RCV city council races among its eight wards. The 2014 survey also faces among ats eigne warus, the 2014 survey and included 1,111 likely voters in one of seven control included 1,111 meety voters in one of seven commu-cities in California with demographics and social structures comparable to a surveyed RCV city.

BY SARAH IOWN AND ANDREW DOUGLAS

was used for mayor and a city council race; and

was uncu for mayor and a city council race; and Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the multiseat



Less negative campaigning Higher turnout and increased voter satisfaction



Less negative campaigning **Higher turnout** and increased voter satisfaction

An Assessment of Ranked-Choice Voting in the San Francisco 2004 Election

Final Report

Summary

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MAY 2005

In this section we examined how well voters understood the new RCV system. The vast In this section we examined now well voters understood the new role vision interview of voters said they understood it fairly well or perfectly well (polling place = 86%). majority of voters said mey understood it fairly well of perfectly well (polling place =  $\delta 0\%$ , absentee = 89%). We attempt to identify factors that might explain one's inability to understand the ballot, focusing on groups who may be at risk in the transition to this new system. It should be able to the t the barrot, rocusing on groups who may be at risk in the transmon to this new system. It should be clear that, although we emphasize the lack of understanding, the overall pattern displays a Levels of understanding of the RCV ballot were lower among less educated voters, less wealthy voters, and voters whose first language is not English. Voters who knew about RCV before coming to the polls expressed higher levels of understanding. Also, understanding varied across coming to the poils expressed nigher revers of understanding. Also, understanding values are racial/ethnic groups, listed from less to more understanding as follows: African-Americans, Latinos, "Others," Asian-Americans, and Whites. In addition, levels of understanding varied in Latinos, Otners, Asian-Americans, and writes. In automoti, levels of understanding value of expected ways according to one's attitudes. We found higher levels of understanding among

African-Americans appeared a hit difference

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tion, a single etc.). In standard andidate seeking referential voting to express ranked single office. ct that these electora engage in negative tions of campaign tone. might face campaigning toral systems. At the very K rather weak incentives to

Less negative campaigning **Higher turnout** and increased voter satisfaction More representative results

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position, a single (etc.). In standard candidate seeking Preferential voting is to express ranked a single office. et that these electoral to engage in negative ptions of campaign tone. might face campaigning toral systems. At the very rather weak incentives to

Less negative campaigning **Higher turnout** and increased voter satisfaction More representative results



EDUCATION FUN	AEN VOTERS' JD SAMPLE BAL
A. To vote, fill in the OVAI B. If you wrongly mark, tea	. $\bigcirc$ to the right of the candidate of your choice like this $\bigcirc$ ar or spoil the ballot, return it and get another.
	Candidate A O
	Candidate B
•	Candidate C



#### How Ranked Choice works: Voting 3. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS\*OF MAINE RANKED CHOICE VOTING EDUCATION FUND SAMPLE BALLOT A. To vote, fill in the OVAL () to the right of the candidate of your choice like this B. If you wrongly mark, tear or spoil the ballot, return it and get another. Jul Cloice \* Rank candidates in order of preference. Fill in the 1 next to your first choice. Fill in the 2 next to your second choice. Fill in the (3) next to your third choice. 123**Candidate** A · Do not fill in more than one oval per candidate. Do not fill in more than one **Candidate B** 1)(2)oval per column. **Candidate C** Ranking a 2nd, 3rd, etc. choice candidate will not hurt your first choice candidate.



### 3. How Ranked Choice works: Counting

Maine	
2018	

Rep. to Congress District 2	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	4th Choice	5th Choice
Bond, Tiffany L. Independent	0	0	0	0	0
Golden, Jared F. Democratic	0	0	0	0	0
Hoar, William R.S. Independent	0	0	0	0	0
Poliquin, Bruce Republican	0	0	0	0	0
Write-in:	0	0	0	0	0















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### 3. How Ranked Choice works: Counting

0 2,0000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000

Bruce Poliquin	134,184	+889 =135,073	
Jared Golden	132,013	+1,203 =133,216	
Tiffany Bond	16,552	+2,621 = 19,173	
Will Hoar			
None			











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### 3. How Ranked Choice works: Counting

0 2,0000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000

Bruce Poliquin	135,073	+3,858	=138,931		
Jared Golden	133,216	+9,225	=142,441		WINNER
Tiffany Bond					
Will Hoar					
None					















Alaska

2020



















FV .....



**States Cities** Party **Primaries** & Party **Rules** Military & **overseas ballots** Organized state groups



SCOTLAND Local elections since 2007

NEW ZEALAND Local elections in early 1900s and since 2019

MALTA National elections since 1921

#### **IRELAND & NORTH IRELAND**

National Irish elections since 1921 Northern Irish Assembly since 1973 AUSTRALIA National elections since 1948









Mandate Ranked Choice in elections for all state and federal positions

in Michigan









**Our Goal** 

### **Our Proposal**

Allow Ranked Choice in cities that want it, removing legal barriers

Mandate Ranked Choice in elections for all state and federal positions

Implement Ranked Choice in Michigan

### Your Help

Let us stay in touch (leave info in chat)



Follow us on social media ( f 🎯 🍞 )



Donate \$10 (and buy a t-shirt too)









Get in touch with us! http://rankmivote.org

Tell everybody you know!

Consider how you can help!

And many thanks for your attention!

