

City of Glendale

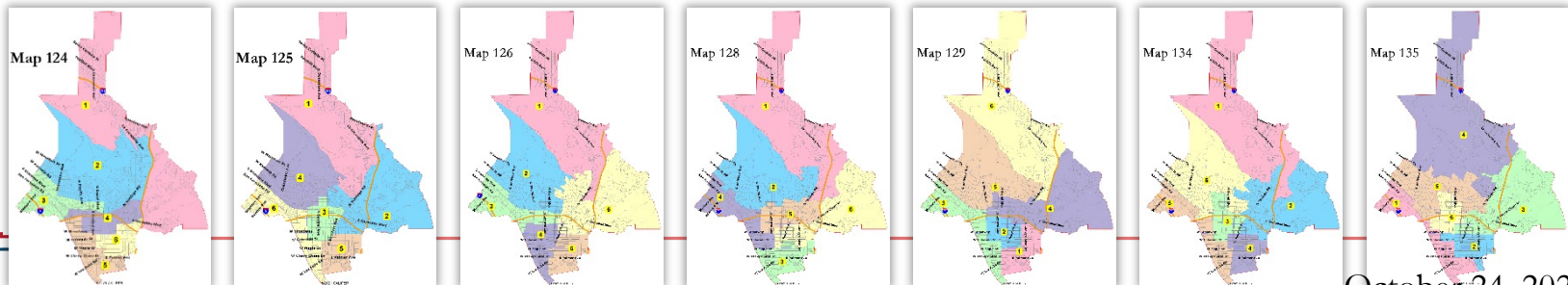
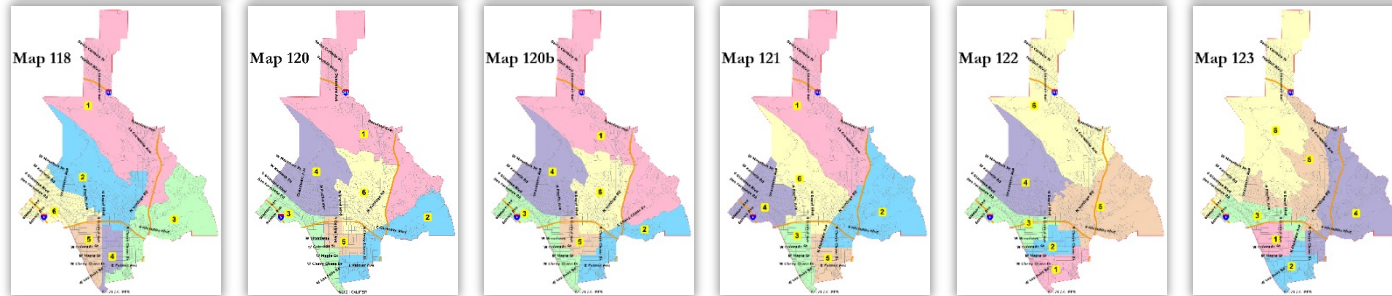
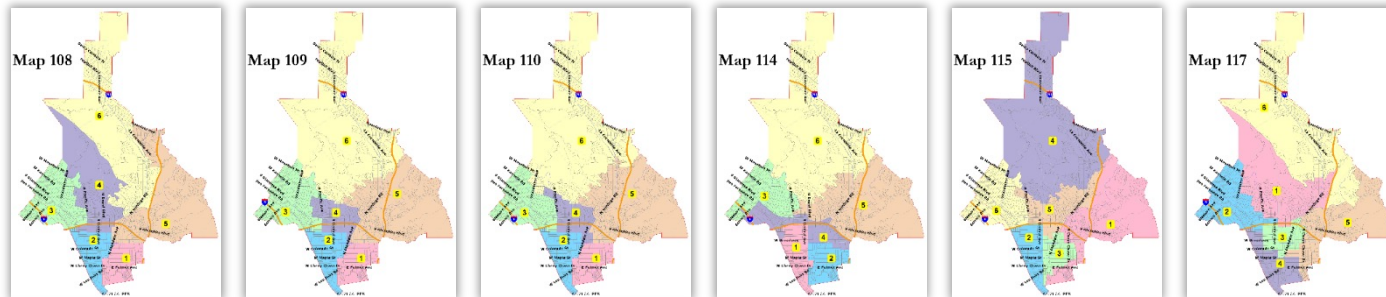
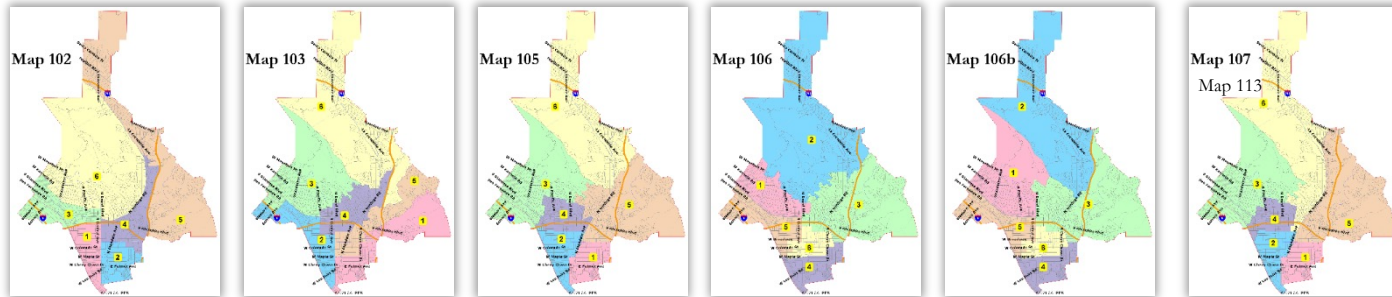
Draft Maps & Alternative Voting Systems

October 24, 2023

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Draft Maps

Summary of 6-District Maps



[Draft Maps](#)
[Details](#)

[Interactive](#)
[Web Viewer](#)

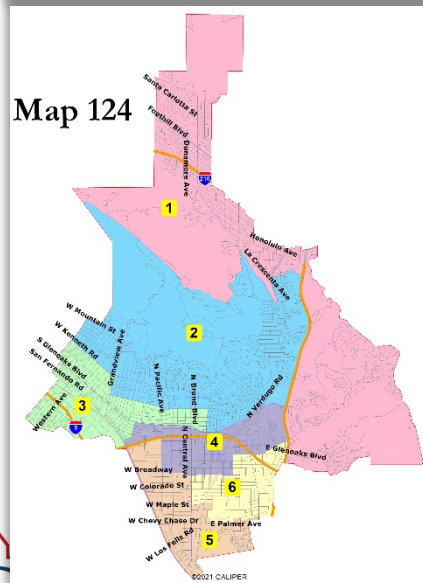
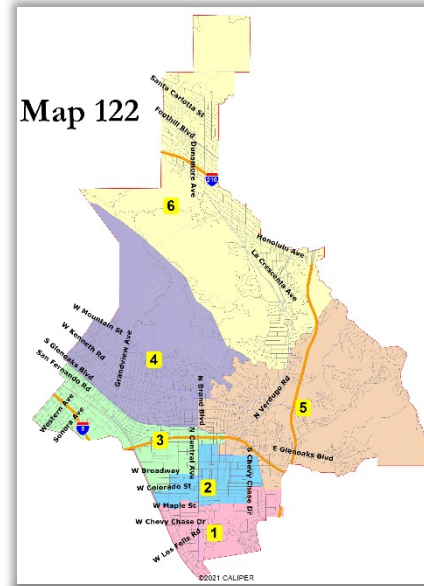
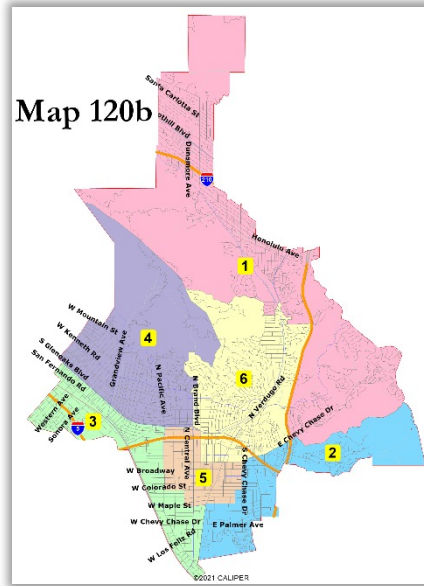
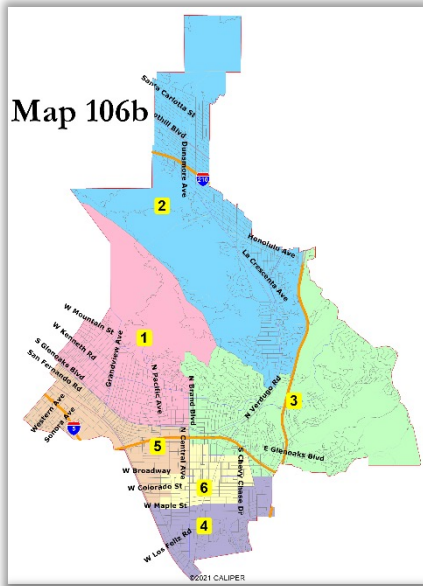
Key Differences Among Maps

- Number of districts entirely in the south
- Rancho with Northwest vs Rancho with southwest
- What area is with La Crescenta in the northern district
- Adams Hill with the south or connected to Glenoaks Canyon
- Inclusion of a central Glendale district

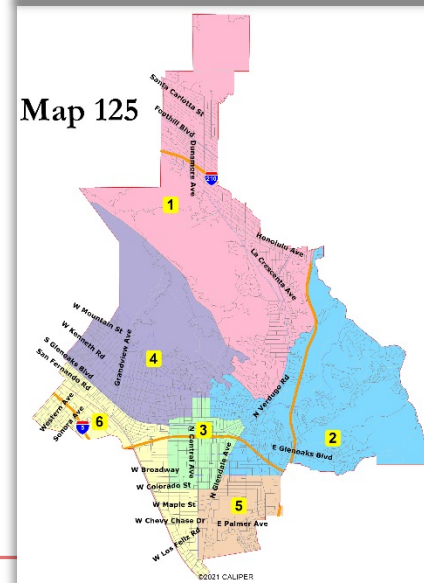
Demographic Differences

- Most-Latino CVAP district varies from 18% to 28%
 - 28% map: 135
 - Links the Rancho neighborhood with Tropicco while carving out most of Pelanconi (but has only one entirely-southern district)
 - 25 – 27% maps: 106b, 117, 120b, 122, 125, 128, 129, 134
 - 106b, 117, 122, 129 have two entirely-southern districts
- Most-Asian-Amer. CVAP varies from 17% to 20%
 - Statistically equal due to margin of error in CVAP data
 - 20% district maps: 102, 120b, 124
 - Combine Crescenta Highlands with Rancho San Rafael
- Most-Armenian varies from 36% to 45%
 - Maps that keep Northwest Glendale united generate the highest Armenian percentages of voters
- Renter, income, language spoken at home and other demographic data are available for all plan maps.

Representative Selection of Maps



Highest . . .
 Renter 75%+: 3
 Maj. Inc. \$75k+: 5
 LCVAP: 25%
 AsnCVAP: 20%
 Arm.Vot.: 42%



Highest . . .
 Renter 75%+: 3
 Maj. Inc. \$75k+: 3
 LCVAP: 25%
 AsnCVAP: 18%
 Arm.Vot.: 43%

Highest . . .
 Renter 75%+: 3
 Maj. Inc. \$75k+: 3
 LCVAP: 25%
 AsnCVAP: 19%
 Arm.Vot.: 43%

Election Sequencing

- Moving to 6 districts and citywide Mayor:
 - ▣ 3 districts normally scheduled to elect in 2026
 - ▣ Mayor elected in 2026
 - ▣ A 4th district would hold an election for a two-year term
 - Brings Council immediately up to 6 Councilmembers plus the Mayor
 - ▣ The remaining two districts, plus the two-year-term district, would elect in 2028
 - Sets in place a “three districts every 4 years” regular schedule

- Councilmember impact:
 - A 2028 Councilmember in a 2026 district could run mid-term
 - A 2026 Councilmember in a 2028 district would leave the Council in 2026

Alternative Voting Systems

Voting System Ideas

- Citywide / at-large elections
- By-district or by-district with a citywide-elected Mayor
- Ranked Choice Voting
 - Sometimes called “Instant Runoff” voting
- Cumulative Voting
- Limited Voting
- Approval Voting

Election System Impacts

1. Cost to the city to run the election
2. Cost to a candidate to run for office
3. Ballot design
4. Votes cast by each voter in each election
5. How votes are counted
6. Campaign dynamics
7. Minority “Protected Class” empowerment

Summary: At Large

- The City's existing election system.

	Vote for up to 3 The 3 candidates with the most votes win.
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>

Summary: By District

- The City's existing election system.

	Vote for 1 The candidate with the most votes wins.
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>

Summary: Approval Voting

- Elections are Citywide
- Each voter casts as many votes as they wish, regardless of the number of seats available

	Vote for as many as you wish. The 3 candidates with the most votes win.
Pizza	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hamburger	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steak	<input type="checkbox"/>
Salad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soup	<input type="checkbox"/>

Summary: Limited Voting

- Elections are Citywide
- Each voter casts only one vote, regardless of the number of seats available

	Vote for 1. The 3 candidates with the most votes win.
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>

Threshold of Exclusion

- Minimum percentage needed to guarantee victory
- If 3 seats are up for election, the threshold is $25\%+1$
 - ▣ If 3 candidates reach $25\%+1$, no other candidate can reach that level
- If 2 seats are up for election, the threshold is $33\%+1$

Use of the Threshold of Exclusion

- Cumulative and Limited Voting:
 - A cohesive voting bloc that is larger than the threshold of exclusion can elect even in a fully-polarized election

- Proportional RCV:
 - A candidate needs the threshold number of ballots to be elected, and votes above that amount are “excess” ballots
 - The “excess” share of a candidate’s ballots are proportionally allocated to that candidate’s supporter’s 2nd-choice candidate

Summary: Cumulative Voting

- ❑ Elections are Citywide
- ❑ Each voter casts as many votes as there are open seats
- ❑ Voters can cast all of their votes for a single candidate, or divide their votes up as they wish:

	You have 3 votes You may cast 1, 2 or all 3 votes for a candidate. The 3 candidates with the most votes win.		
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Cumulative Voting Work-Around

Because the LA County voting machines are not yet designed to handle cumulative voting, elections would be broken up into multiple ballot items:

	Cast Your First Vote
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>

	Cast Your Second Vote
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>

	Cast Your Third Vote
Pizza	<input type="radio"/>
Hamburger	<input type="radio"/>
Steak	<input type="radio"/>
Salad	<input type="radio"/>
Soup	<input type="radio"/>

Summary: Ranked Choice Voting

- By District: traditional RCV
- Citywide: “Single Transferrable Vote” also known as “Proportional RCV”

Los Angeles County voting systems cannot conduct RCV elections.

	Number the candidates from 1 to 5, with your favorite as 1 and least favorite as 5.
Pizza	<input type="text"/>
Hamburger	<input type="text"/>
Steak	<input type="text"/>
Salad	<input type="text"/>
Soup	<input type="text"/>

Follow Up: Traditional RCV

- Used for single-seat elections (Mayor or District Representative)
- Majority of the votes cast required to win
- If no candidate receives 50%+1 of #1 votes, the last-place candidate is eliminated and the votes for that candidate are re-allocated to those voters' 2nd choices
- This continues until someone receives 50%+1 of 'unexpired' ballots

Follow Up: Proportional RCV

- Used for multi-seat elections (Councilmember)
- “Threshold of Exclusion” # of votes required to win
 - ▣ 33%+1 if 2 seats are up; 25%+1 if 3 seats are up
- Once a candidate reaches the threshold, fractional votes of their “excess” support are allocated to #2 candidates, along with the traditional RCV drop-off of last-place candidates
- This counting cycle continues until the needed number of candidates cross the threshold

Glendale & the Threshold

- ❑ Latinos are 17% of Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)
- ❑ 17% is well below the 25% threshold of exclusion for a 3-seat election.
- ❑ All 5 districts would have to be up for election at the same time to bring Latinos above the threshold.
 - ❑ Just barely: 16.66%+1 is the 5-seat threshold of exclusion
 - ❑ Either all Councilmembers would run every two years, or their would be just one Council election every four years.
- ❑ At 15% of CVAP, Asian-Americans do not cross the threshold unless at least 6 seats are all up for election at once.

Voting Dynamics

1. At-large elections:

- ❑ Each voter votes for all seats on the Council
- ❑ Potential for “spoiler” candidates and “wasted” votes
- ❑ More crossover voting
- ❑ As much effort put into convincing others *not* to run as running
- ❑ **Candidates can get along, to a point**
- ❑ If a majority population votes as a bloc, that bloc will win every seat (tends to create unified Councils)
- ❑ In the absence of a unified majority bloc, a minority voting bloc may elect a preferred candidate by “bullet” voting

2. Approval voting:

- ❑ Little-used
- ❑ Candidate goal is to not be disliked
- ❑ **Candidates must make voters dislike the other candidates**
- ❑ Lots of crossover voting, but that may not help
- ❑ Limited benefit to minority voting blocs

Voting Dynamics

3. Limited Elections:

- ❑ Little-used, potentially confusing: 3 open seats, but only 1 vote
- ❑ Greatly decreases crossover voting
- ❑ **Candidates must make voters dislike the other candidates**
- ❑ Creates factions on the Council
- ❑ Gives minority “protected class” and other minority voting blocs that are larger than the ‘threshold of exclusion’ a minority of seats on the Council

4. Cumulative Elections:

- ❑ Normally easily understood, but the work-around can be confusing
- ❑ Little-used
- ❑ Most candidates focus on their core supporters
- ❑ **Most candidates aim to make voters dislike the other candidates** (“all 3 for me” campaigns, except for highly coordinated limited slates)
- ❑ Creates factions on the Council
- ❑ Gives minority “protected class” and other minority voting blocs that are larger than the ‘threshold of exclusion’ a minority of seats on the Council

Voting Dynamics

5. Proportional Ranked Choice Voting

- Little-used (in California, only Albany still uses)
- “Kumbaya” campaigns: every candidate wants to be the #2 choice of voters who support other candidates
- Spoiler candidates are not a concern
- Each voter gets to rank all candidates, but each voter only gets one vote
 - Similar to Limited Voting, except fractions of that one vote may go to a 2nd and even to a 3rd candidate
- Fractional vote counting is highly confusing
- No “interim” vote counts: #1 votes are counted quickly, then no update until every vote is counted
- Gives minority “protected class” and other minority voting blocs that are larger than the ‘threshold of exclusion’ a minority of seats on the Council

Campaign Costs

- Campaign costs are driven by:
 - Size of electorate (citywide vs by district)
 - Size of appeal (how many voters does the candidate contact)

- From most-expensive to least-expensive:
 1. At Large
 2. Proportional Ranked Choice Voting
 3. Cumulative
 4. Limited
 5. By-District
 6. By-District with traditional Ranked Choice Voting

Note: these are generalizations – every campaign is unique.

Election Administration Costs

- Election administration costs are driven by:
 - ▣ Size of electorate (especially citywide vs by district)
 - ▣ Length of ballot
 - ▣ Complexity of vote-counting

- From most-expensive to least-expensive:
 1. Cumulative (work-around option)
 2. Proportional Ranked Choice Voting
 3. Cumulative voting (traditional ballot)
 4. At Large and Limited
 5. By-District with traditional Ranked Choice Voting
 6. By-District

Summary

- Protected Class empowerment in Glendale:
 - If two or three Council seats are up in a given election cycle, neither Latinos nor Asian-Americans are sufficiently large to cross the “threshold of exclusion” under any voting system.

- Current Options:
 - The LA County Registrar can currently conduct:
 - At large, Limited, By-District, Approval and the “work-around” version of Cumulative voting
 - It will be years before the County can conduct:
 - Traditional Cumulative voting or any form of Ranked Choice Voting

Resources:

- [Fair Vote](#)
- [ACE Project](#)
- [Center for Election Science](#)
- [Pew Research Center](#)