

# Important facts about Ranked-Choice Voting

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(That they don't want you to know about.)

The first falsehood to dispose of:



# ROBERT BRISTOW JOHNSON

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## AGAINST RANKED CHOICE VOTING



11:02  
74°



01:24 / 02:39



The first falsehood to dispose of:



# ROBERT BRISTOW JOHNSON

~~AGAINST~~ RANKED CHOICE  
VOTING



01:24 / 02:39



Perhaps SGO should hear from:

Eric Maskin



Nicolaus Tideman



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1. Single-winner elections (majoritarian)

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Voters are not voting for specific delegates.

S.32



“No voting machines burst into flames using RCV.”

“No voting machines burst into flames using RCV.”

(Must be okay.)

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# The Failure of Instant Runoff Voting...

... to accomplish  
the very purpose for  
which it was adopted:  
An object lesson in  
Burlington Vermont

The submitted paper:

[https://drive.google.com/  
file/d/1jIhFQfEoxSdyRz5SqEjZ  
otbVDx4xshwM/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jIhFQfEoxSdyRz5SqEjZotbVDx4xshwM/view)

Constitutional Political Economy  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10602-023-09393-1>

 Springer

ORIGINAL PAPER



The failure of Instant Runoff to accomplish the purpose  
for which it was adopted: a case study from Burlington  
Vermont

Robert Bristow-Johnson<sup>1</sup>

Accepted: 1 January 2023

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## Abstract

Instant-Runoff Voting (IRV) has been marketed to “guarantee that the majority candidate is elected,” to “eliminate the spoiler effect,” and to empower voters, particularly those supporting third-party or independent candidates, to “vote your hopes, not your fears,” which is meant to level the playing field between such candidates and those from the major-party duopoly. This paper shows that in Burlington Vermont IRV did not do what it was intended to do. However, this is not a failure of IRV, but a failure of the implementation of IRV in Burlington Vermont. The paper shows that in Burlington Vermont IRV did not do what it was intended to do. However, this is not a failure of IRV, but a failure of the implementation of IRV in Burlington Vermont.

- Hare RCV
  - formerly referred to as Instant-Runoff Voting or "IRV"
- Claims:
  - “guarantees the candidate with majority support is elected”
  - “eliminates the spoiler effect”
  - "empowers voters" to vote for third-parties (level the playing field)
  - “vote your hopes, not your fears” (disincentivize tactical voting)
- Hare RCV ***objectively failed*** to deliver on each of these promises in Burlington in 2009

# Anomalous election in progressive city

## IRV in Burlington in 2009

**Most of the time, Hare RCV elects the "Condorcet winner"**

**HOWEVER**, it didn't happen when Bob Kiss ([Progressive Party](#))  defeated Andy Montroll ([Democratic Party](#)) in 2009, as seen in 36 out of 37 elections listed by Sarwate (et al.) in 2013 paper about election audits.

Election	Candidates	Ranks	Ballots	Condorcet winner
2002 Dáil Éireann, Dublin North*	12	12	43,942	✓
2002 Dáil Éireann, Dublin West*	9	9	29,988	✓
2002 Dáil Éireann, Meath*	14	14	64,081	✓
2006 Burlington mayor	6 <sup>‡</sup>	5	9,865	✓
2007 San Francisco mayor	18	3	149,465	✓
2007 Takoma Park city council special, ward 5	4 <sup>‡</sup>	4	204	✓
2008 Pierce County assessor	7 <sup>‡</sup>	3	312,771	✓
2008 Pierce County council, dist. 2	4 <sup>‡</sup>	3	43,661	✓
2008 Pierce County executive	5 <sup>‡</sup>	3	312,771	✓
2009 Aspen city council <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>§</sup>	9	2,544	✓
2009 Aspen mayor <sup>†</sup>	5 <sup>‡</sup>	4	2,544	✓
2009 Burlington mayor	6 <sup>‡</sup>	5	8,984	✓
2009 Pierce County auditor	4 <sup>‡</sup>	3	159,987	✓
2010 Berkeley auditor	2 <sup>‡</sup>	3	45,986	✓
2010 Berkeley city council, dist. 1	5 <sup>‡</sup>	3	6,426	✓
2010 Berkeley city council, dist. 4	5 <sup>‡</sup>	3	5,708	✓
2010 Berkeley city council, dist. 7	4 <sup>‡</sup>	3	4,862	✓
2010 Berkeley city council, dist. 8	4 <sup>‡</sup>	3	5,333	✓
2010 Oakland auditor	3 <sup>‡</sup>	3	122,268	✓
2010 Oakland city council, dist. 2	3 <sup>‡</sup>	3	15,243	✓

**Table 1 - Various Hare RCV elections**

Sarwate, Checkoway, and Shacham in 2013 -  
"Risk-limiting Audits for Nonplurality Elections"

<https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~hovav/dist/irv.pdf>



# MUST HAVES

- “One person, one vote”

Every enfranchised voter is entitled to an equal influence on the outcome of elections

- **Majority rule:**

If **MORE** voters mark their ballots preferring Candidate A over Candidate B

– THEN –

Candidate B **IS NOT** be elected.

Candidate A



Candidate B



4064 voters preferred Andy Montroll  
over Bob Kiss

Candidate A



3476 voters preferred Bob Kiss  
over Andy Montroll

Candidate B



4064 voters preferred Andy Montroll  
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Candidate B



Yet Bob Kiss was  
elected in 2009.

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– THEN –  
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## Nice to have:

- Avoiding the “spoiler effect”:

SPOILER EFFECT:

An election that the relative preference of candidates A and B is reversed by the presence of a third candidate C.

- No “tactical voting” necessary for voters:

NO WORRIES ABOUT “WASTING” VOTES:

Voters should vote hopefully rather than strategically

In Burlington 2009 ...

Kurt Wright was the spoiler, a candidate that loses in an election yet by being a candidate alters who the winner is.

Had Kurt not run and voters expressed their same preferences with the remaining candidates, Andy Montroll would have met Bob Kiss in the IRV final round and defeat Bob Kiss by a margin of 588 votes (6.5%).

Disincentivize tactical voting

“Vote you hopes, not your fears.”

1332 M>K>W  
767 M>W>K  
455 M

---

2554 Montroll

2043 K>M>W  
370 K>W>M  
568 K

---

2981 Kiss

1510 W>M>K  
495 W>K>M  
1289 W

---

3294 Wright

Vote tallies for 3  
candidates remaining in  
the semifinal round



1332 M>K>W  
767 M>W>K  
455 M

---

2554 Montroll

2043 K>M>W  
370 K>W>M  
568 K

---

2981 Kiss

1510 W>M>K  
495 W>K>M  
1289 W

---

3294 Wright

371 tactical votes

1332 M>K>W  
1138 M>W>K  
455 M

---

2925

2043 K>M>W  
370 K>W>M  
568 K

---

2981

1139 W>M>K  
495 W>K>M  
1289 W

---

2923

Howard Dean says:

*“you can still get your  
second-choice vote.”*

[[SevenDays](#), Courtney Lamdin, 2021]

VERMONT'S INDEPENDENT VOICE  
**SEVEN DAYS**

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NEWS + OPINION + POLITICS FEBRUARY 24, 2021

## Can Once-Maligned Ranked-Choice Voting Make a Comeback in Burlington?

By COURTNEY LAMDIN

f t r e

LOT 23



Photo: Howard Dean in Pocatello, Idaho in 2007

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Howard\\_Dean\\_in\\_Idaho.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Howard_Dean_in_Idaho.jpg)

...but not for these Wright voters.

<https://www.sevendaysvt.com/vermont/can-once-maligned-ranked-choice-voting-make-a-comeback-in-burlington/Content?oid=>

1332 M>K>W  
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2043 K>M>W  
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1510 W>M>K  
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3294 Wright

Did you vote for the loser of  
the final round?

1332 M>K>W  
767 M>W>K  
455 M

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2554 Montroll

2043 K>M>W  
370 K>W>M  
568 K

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2981 Kiss

1510 W>M>K  
495 W>K>M  
1289 W

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3294 Wright

Did you vote for the loser of  
the final round?

THEN NO SECOND  
CHOICE VOTE FOR YOU.

1332 M>K>W  
767 M>W>K  
455 M

2554 Montroll

2043 K>M>W  
370 K>W>M  
568 K

2981 Kiss

1510 W>M>K  
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3294 Wright

371 tactical votes

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2923

These 1510 Wright voters would have been better off voting their fears than voting their hopes.

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But Condorcet-consistent RCV would have delivered correctly on all of these promises in Burlington 2009 because the Consistent Majority Candidate (who was Andy Montroll) would have been elected.

## Precinct Summability

Precinct Summability is the ability to independently determine the outcome of an election based solely on tallies published at each polling location on the evening of an election after polls close. The tallies from every polling place can be summed to determine the outcome of the election for the entire district of the elected office.

Precinct Summability means decentralization of the tabulation of the vote. If it is necessary that individual ballot data be opaquely transported from all of the polling places to a central tabulation location to count votes and identify the winner of an election, that is not Precinct Summable and lacks in process transparency.

For a particular election method, if the number of summable tallies is so large as to be considered unfeasible to publish at the polling location, that method is not Precinct Summable.



OFFICIAL RETURN OF VOTES  
ELECTIONS DIVISION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

<b>Election</b>	<b>GENERAL ELECTION (11/08/2022)</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>BURLINGTON</b>
		<b>District</b>	<b>CHI 18</b>

<b>Name on Ballot</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Town of Residence</b>	<b>Vote Cast</b>
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<b>US SENATOR</b>			<b>Vote for not more than ONE</b>
MARK COESTER	INDEPENDENT	WESTMINSTER	3
NATASHA DIAMONSTONE-KOHOUT	GREEN MOUNTAIN	DUMMERSTON	16
STEPHEN DUKE	INDEPENDENT	CALAIS	8
DAWN MARIE ELLIS	INDEPENDENT	BURLINGTON	65
MS. CRIS ERICSON	INDEPENDENT	CHESTER	7
GERALD MALLOY	REPUBLICAN	WEATHERSFIELD	662
KERRY PATRICK RAHEB	INDEPENDENT	BENNINGTON	15
PETER WELCH	DEMOCRATIC	NORWICH	3,137
<b>TOTAL WRITE IN COUNTS</b>			16

“I just want to find, uh, 11780, uh, votes.”

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- Knowing the outcome of a statewide election on the evening of the election after polls close, instead of 4 to 15 days later.
- An easier, decentralized, and distributed effort in any recount.
- An easier, decentralized, and more secure way to deal with the outcome that “Combined Write-In” wins (as with Alaska Sen. Lisa Murkowski in 2010).

- First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) is decentralized vote tabulation and is Precinct Summable.
- Hare RCV (a.k.a. “IRV”) requires centralization of all of the votes before tabulation can begin and is not Precinct Summable.
- Condorcet RCV is decentralized vote tabulation and is Precinct Summable.

It is not necessary to give up this basic function of process transparency to have Ranked-Choice Voting.

But it is necessary to sacrifice this basic function of process transparency if the RCV is Hare RCV.



*More Choice. Louder Voice.*

2022

The last falsehood  
to dispose of:

Does ranked-choice voting impact how long it takes to know who won the election?

**NO!** Ranked-choice voting elections can be tabulated as quickly as a few minutes using round-by-round counting software.

