

CALIFORNIA COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION OUTCOMES

2011 ELECTIONS

County Offices and Ballot Measures



Institute for Social Research
Center For California Studies
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Sacramento



CALIFORNIA COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
ELECTION OUTCOMES:
CANDIDATES AND BALLOT MEASURES, 2010 ELECTIONS

COUNTY OFFICES AND BALLOT MEASURES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....		i
2011 County, City and School District Election Dates by County		xvii
Trend Table A	Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Type, Jurisdiction and Year	xix
Trend Table B	Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Topic, Jurisdiction and Year.....	xxii
Trend Table C	Community Service District and County Service Area Measures by County	xxv
Trend Table D	Number of Community Service District and County Service Area Measures, Percent of Total County Measures, and Percent Passing by Type and Year	xxvi
Trend Table E	Comparison of Pass Rates for County-Wide and Community Service District/County Service Area Tax Measures, 1998-2011	xxvii
Trend Table F	Number of Community Service District and County Service Area Measures, Percent of Total County Measures, and Percent Passing by Topic and Year	xxviii
Trend Table G	Number of Candidates by Jurisdiction and Year	xxix
Trend Table H	Number of Candidates for Major County Offices by Year.....	xxix
Trend Table I	Percent of Incumbent Candidates and Percent of Prevailing Incumbents by Major Office, Jurisdiction and Year	xxx
2010 ELECTION SERIES SUMMARY: ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES AND CANDIDATES		1
Table A	Summary of Outcomes for <i>All</i> County, City and School District Ballot Measures by Type of Measure and County, 2011	3
Table B	Summary of Outcomes for <i>All</i> County, City and School District Ballot Measures by Topic of Measure and County, 2011	5
Table C	Summary of Election Outcomes for <i>All</i> County, City and School District Offices, 2011	7

PART 1 VOTE TOTALS, ELECTION OUTCOMES AND TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES	9
Table 1.1 Vote Totals for County Ballot Measures by County, 2011	11
Table 1.2 Text for County Ballot Measures by County, 2011	14
Table 1.3 Summary of Election Outcomes for County Ballot Measures by Type of Measure and County, 2011	16
Table 1.4 Summary of Election Outcomes for County Ballot Measures by Topic of Measure and County, 2011	16
 PART 2 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES.....	17
Table 2.1 Vote Totals for County Office Candidates by County and Election Date, 2011.....	19
Table 2.2 Summary of Election Outcomes for County Offices, 2011.....	26

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS DATA ARCHIVE

INTRODUCTION

The California Elections Data Archive (CEDA) is a joint project of the Center for California Studies and the Institute for Social Research, at the California State University, Sacramento and the office of the California Secretary of State. The purpose of CEDA is to provide researchers, citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with a single repository of local election data. With over 6,000 local jurisdictions in California, the task of monitoring local elections is nearly impossible for individuals. CEDA addresses this problem through the creation of a single, cost-effective and easily accessible source of local election data. CEDA includes candidate and ballot measure results for county, city, community college, and school district elections throughout the State. CEDA thus represents the only comprehensive repository of local election results in California and one of a very few such databases on local elections in the U.S.

How the CEDA Data is Collected and Reported

Election data are collected periodically throughout each calendar year. This enables CEDA to incorporate results from special elections as well as all regularly scheduled elections. Election results from counties, cities, and community college and school districts are entered in the CEDA database from which three standard CEDA reports are generated. These reports include:

- County Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elected county offices; vote totals and text for county ballot measures.
- City Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elected city offices; vote totals and text for all city ballot measures.
- Community College and School District Elections: Candidates, ballot designations, and vote totals for all elective community college and school district offices; vote totals and text for all district ballot measures.

Ballot measures for all jurisdictions are coded according to type (e.g., charter amendment, taxes, bond measure, initiative, etc.) and to topic (e.g., education, public safety, governance, etc.).

THE CEDA PARTNERSHIP

THE CENTER FOR CALIFORNIA STUDIES

Located at California State University, Sacramento, the Center for California Studies is a public policy, public service and curricular support unit of the California State University. The Center's location in the state Capital and its ability to draw upon the resources of the entire State University system give it a unique capacity for making contributions to public policy development and the public life of California. Center programs cover four broad areas: administration of the nationally known Assembly, Senate, Executive, and Judicial Administration Fellowship Programs; university-state government liaison and applied policy research; civic education and community service through forums, conferences and issue dialogues; and curricular support activity in the interdisciplinary field of California Studies.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Established in 1989, the Institute for Social Research (ISR) is a multidisciplinary institute that is committed to advancing the understanding of the social world through applied research. The Institute offers research expertise and technical assistance serving as a resource to agencies, organizations, the University and the broader community. Services provided by the Institute include research and sampling design, measurement, coding and data entry, computer assisted telephone and field interviewing, mailed and Internet surveys, focus groups, data base management, statistical analysis and report production. ISR has completed numerous projects with more than 50 federal, state and community agencies, several private firms and many administrative units of the university. Faculty affiliates of the Institute offer specific content expertise in a wide variety of disciplines, including the social sciences, health and human services, engineering and education.

CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State is, among other duties, California's chief elections officer with the responsibility of administering the provisions of the Elections Code. The Secretary must compile state election returns and issue certificates of election to winning candidates; compile the returns and certify the results of initiative and referendum elections; certify acts delayed by referendum, and prepare and file a statement of vote. Recent legislation permits but does not mandate that the Secretary of State compile local election results.

TRENDS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS: 1995-2011

CEDA now encompasses 17 years of election data, including four gubernatorial election years (1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010), four presidential elections (1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008) and nine odd-numbered years devoted to local races. The 2011 election had 172 local ballot measures and 1,602 candidates in races for local offices. This report begins with an overview of some of the multi-year election trends then continues to a discussion of the 2011 contests.

BALLOT MEASURE TRENDS

Each year, California voters are asked to consider a number of governance issues and to choose among candidates vying for public office. Within local elections, there appear to be consistent features at all local election levels across elections over the 17 years of CEDA data collection. Other election characteristics seem to vary considerably from year to year, however. This variation is particularly noticeable between on-year (even-year) and off-year (odd-year) election cycles. In the following section, the patterns and trends seen in local elections during the 17 years of CEDA data collection are summarized.

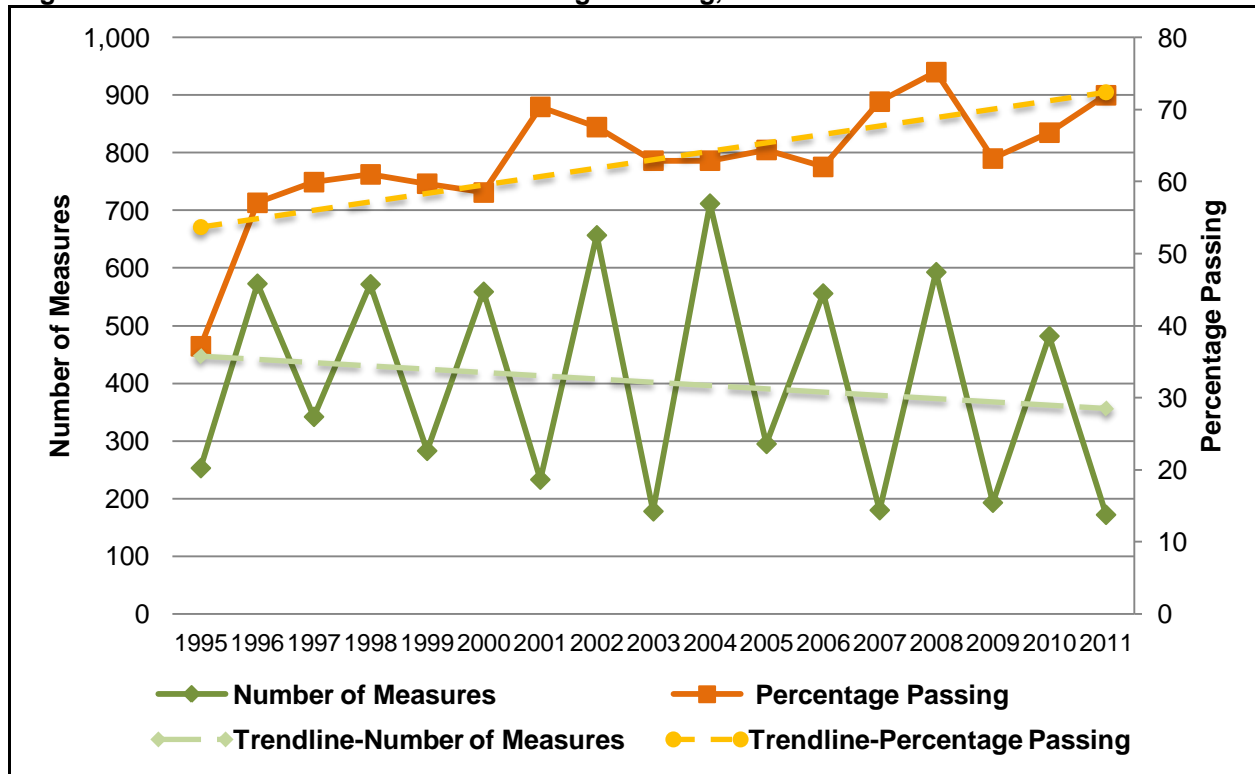
Trends in the Number, Types, and Topics of Local Election Measures

As noted in previous reports, there is a clear trend with the number of local ballot measures offered to voters “piggy-backing” on state and national elections. On average, there were approximately two and one-half (2 ½) times as many ballot measures in even-years (588) as odd-years (236). The percentage of ballot measures passing increased by nine percent compared to the previous odd year election in 2009. Passing percent for ballot measures increased from 63 in 2009 to 72 percent in 2011; but the overall percentage of ballot measures passing remained at 63 percent.

- Among all the various types of ballot measures, *charter amendments* continued to have the largest percentage of measures passed, with more than three-quarters (77%) of *charter amendment* measures passing during the 17-year period. Through the first 16 years of CEDA the second best success was among *bond* measures. However, with the addition of the 2011 election cycle *recalls* have now become the second highest percent passing among all measure types at 69 percent. *Recalls* were closely followed by *bond* measures with two-thirds (67%) passing. However, during the past 17 years, *recall* measures only constitute four percent of all measures, whereas *bonds* constitute slightly more than one-quarter (26 %) of all measures. In terms of passage rates, following *bonds* were; *ordinances* (61%), *taxes* (55%), and *initiatives* (49%) (See Trend Table A).
- Across the three government levels—county, city and school district—at which data is collected, the largest average yearly number of ballot measures were seen at the city level (201; 50%), followed by the school district (136; 34%) and county (65; 16%). However, following the trend of previous years, school districts had the largest percentage of measures passing (66%), followed by cities (63%) and counties (57%) (See Trend Table A).
- Figure 1 displays the trends for ballot measures and the percent of measures passing from 1995-2011. As can be seen in the green trend line representing the number of measures (See Figure 1), the actual number of ballot measures cyclically varies substantially between odd and even years; however, the dashed green trend line in the figure reveals a slight downward trend in the number of measures over the period. By contrast, the orange line representing the percentage of measures passed shows much more stability over time and the dashed trend line reveals a movement toward an increased percentage of measures passed during this

timeframe. Thus, while we're seeing a jagged trend toward slightly fewer measures, we're also witnessing a gradual increase in the percentage of those measures passing.

Figure 1: Number of Measures and Percentage Passing, 1995-2011



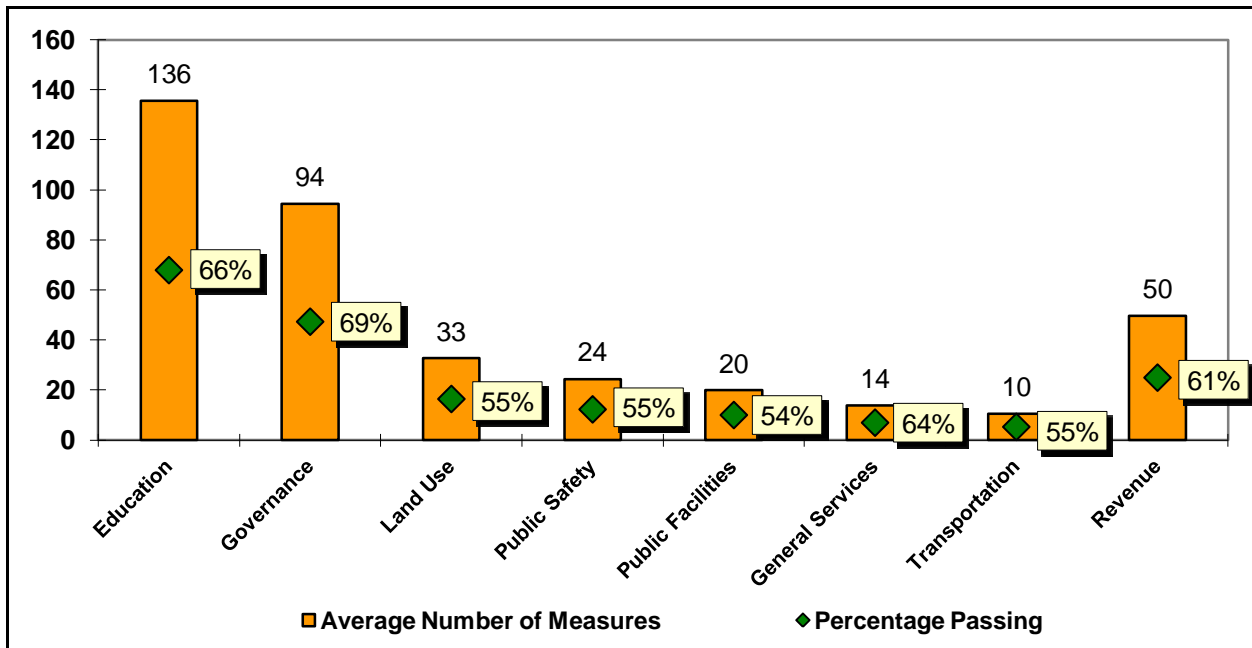
During the 17 years of CEDA data collection, the number of ballot measures in odd-years peaked in 1997 with 342 measures. The current 2011 election saw 172 measures—the smallest in the history of CEDA data collection in an odd-year election. Interestingly, while the raw number of ballot measures was the lowest seen to date the passage rate for the 2011 elections cycle was 72 percent which is the second highest pass rate in the 17 years of data collection and 11 points above the average for odd-year elections and nine points higher than the passage rate of measures overall.

- Among the eight topic areas for local ballot measures, *education* issues continue to be the most common ballot measure area, with slightly more than one-third (34%) of all measures between 1995 and 2011 focused on this topic. Education measures occurred at twice the rate in even versus odd-year election cycles. The number of *education* measures has exceeded the number of measures dealing with other specific topics. (See Trend Table B).
- Earlier years' data have been re-coded to capture *revenue* measures. With this revision *revenue* represents 12 percent of the total ballot measures in local elections. In the 2009 election cycle *revenue* measures jumped to 29 percent of local election ballot measures from the mid-teens seen in the previous two years. However, in 2011 *revenue* has dropped five percent below its average rate (12%) to seven percent of all measure topics (See Trend Table B).
 - In 2011, among all county measures, *revenue* issues accounted for about 11 percent; but among city measures, revenue accounted for about 30 percent of measure topics.

- Between 1995 and 2010 61 percent of *revenue* measures passed. However, nearly three-quarters (74%) of *revenue* measures passed in 2011. The 2011 passing rate for *revenue* measures is third only to the 2001 and 2008 election cycles where 87 and 77 percent, respectively, of all *revenue* measures passed.
- Since the 2005 election year, no *revenue* issues have been seen at the school district level.

Figure 2 provides an overview of the average (mean) number of local ballot measures and the percent of those measures that passed in each of eight topic areas for the past 17 years (1995-2011). Interestingly, with the exception of *general services* measures, the rank ordering of the most frequent ballot topic areas (*education, governance, revenue, land use, public safety, public facilities, and transportation*) and the rank ordering of the passing rates for ballot measures by topic area (*governance, education, revenue, land use, public safety, transportation, and public facilities*) is nearly parallel. That is, the most frequent topics of measures are also the topics that pass most frequently.

Figure 2: Average Number of Local Ballot Measures Per Year and Percent Passing by Topic for the Past 17 Years



- The level of ballot measures also appeared to have little overall impact on the passing rate for various governmental levels. County measures continue to show the lowest passing rate at 57 percent overall, with school district measures having the best passing rate at 66 percent (See Trend Table B).
- As reflected in previous reports, county measures showed the greatest disparity in passing rates between odd and even-year elections, faring much better in odd-year elections. County elections witnessed a 17 percent better passing rate for *tax* propositions, a 34 percent better passing rate for *recall* measures, and a 25 percent better passing rate for *bond* proposals in odd-years versus even-years (See Trend Table A).
- Among the six types of ballot measures identified in the CEDA data, *charter amendments, recalls* and *bonds* had the highest pass rates, 77 percent, 69 percent and 67 percent

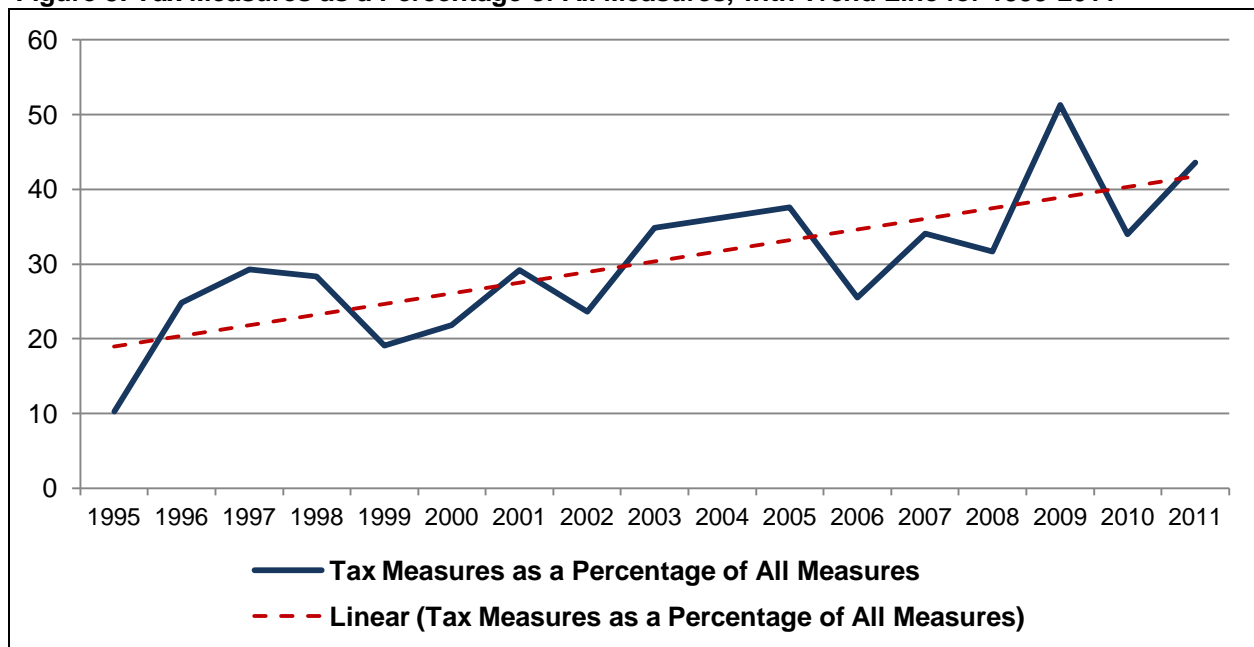
respectively, while *initiatives* and *taxes* had the lowest pass rates with 49 percent and 55 percent passing (See Trend Table A).

Trends in Bond and Tax Measures

Bonds and *tax* measures each make up slightly more than one-quarter of all measures at 26 and 29 percent respectively, and a little more than one-half (55%) of all ballot measures over the 17 years of election results tracked by CEDA. *Ordinances* and *charter amendments*, affecting policy shifts in local government, constituted another one-third (34%). *Initiatives* and *recalls* continue to account for only six percent of total local ballot measures (See Trend Table A).

- The overall percentage of local measures devoted to taxes during the past 17 years has been gradually trending upward. This trend continued in 2011, although the percentage of tax measures increased to 44 percent from 34 percent in 2010, although still off its all-time high of 51 percent in 2009 (See Figure 3).

Figure 3: Tax Measures as a Percentage of All Measures, with Trend Line for 1995-2011



- School districts remain responsible for the vast majority of *bonds* placed before voters—about 93 percent over 17 years of data collection. *Bonds* continue to make up slightly less than three-quarters (71%) of the six types of measures in school district elections.
- In the 17 years that CEDA has been collecting data, *bond* measures had much higher rates of passage than did *tax* measures. With the 2011 election, the average pass rate for *bonds* remained unchanged, some 12 percent above *taxes* at 67 and 55 percent respectively,
- Another trend observed during 17 years of CEDA data collection is that pass rates for *tax* measures are consistently higher in odd-years than in even-years—an average of 61 percent in odd-years compared with 52 percent for even-years. As noted above with regard to general pass rates, counties saw the biggest differences between pass rates for *taxes* in odd versus even-years, with an average pass rate of 56 percent in odd-years and 39 percent in even-years. The discrepancy for odd and even-years increased slightly for cities with the 2011 election—an average 62 percent pass rate in odd-years and a 56 percent pass rate in even-years. *Tax* measures for school districts also pass at higher rates in odd versus even-years.

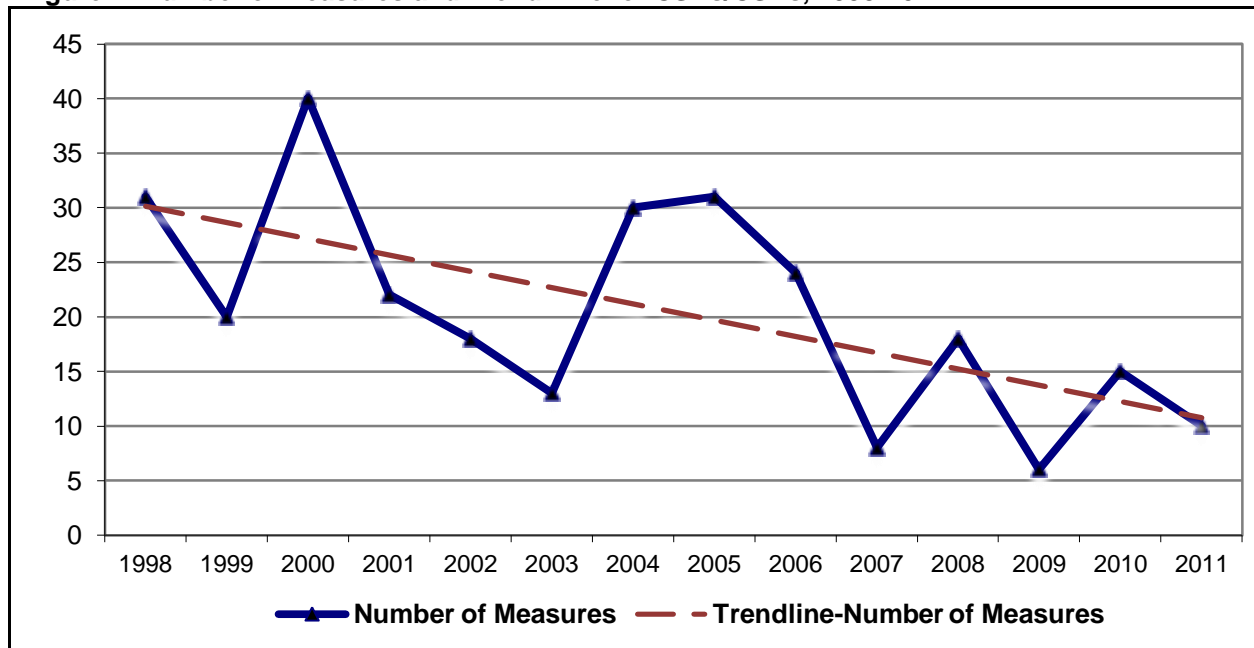
Through 2011, school districts pass, on average, 58 percent of *tax* measures in even-years and 62 percent in odd-years (See Trend Table A).

- On the other hand, on average, pass rates for *bond* measures appear better in even-years than in odd-years (69% vs. 61% respectively). However, while *bond* measures are considerably more likely to pass in even-years versus odd-years for cities (64% vs. 52%) and in school districts (70% vs. 61%); they are more likely to pass in odd-years rather than even-years for counties (75% vs. 50% respectively) (See Trend Table A).

Trends in Community Services Districts and County Service Areas Measures

Community Service Districts (CSDs) and County Service Areas (CSAs) were introduced just before the turn of the new century as an accommodation to the tax restrictions posed by Proposition 13. Portions of a county could form a special district and agree to tax themselves to provide services that the larger county population as a whole might not support. CEDA began tracking community service district ballot measures in 1998. Despite considerable fluctuation in the number of CSD/CSA measures during the subsequent 14-year period, speculation that the number would increase over time has not been supported by the trend data (see the dashed trend line in Figure 3 below). As seen in Figure 3, there have been a vacillating number of CSDs/CSAs measures during this period; however, there has been a sizeable two-thirds decrease in the overall number of measures from 1998 to 2011.

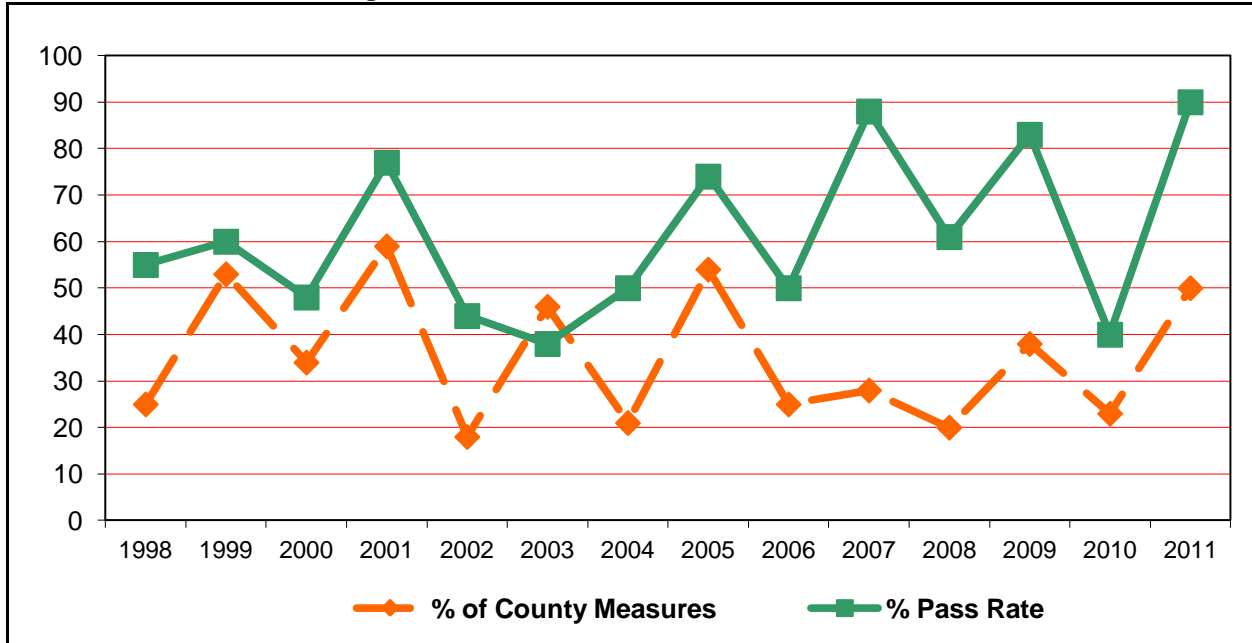
Figure 4: Number of Measures and Trend Line for CSDs/CSAs, 1998-2011



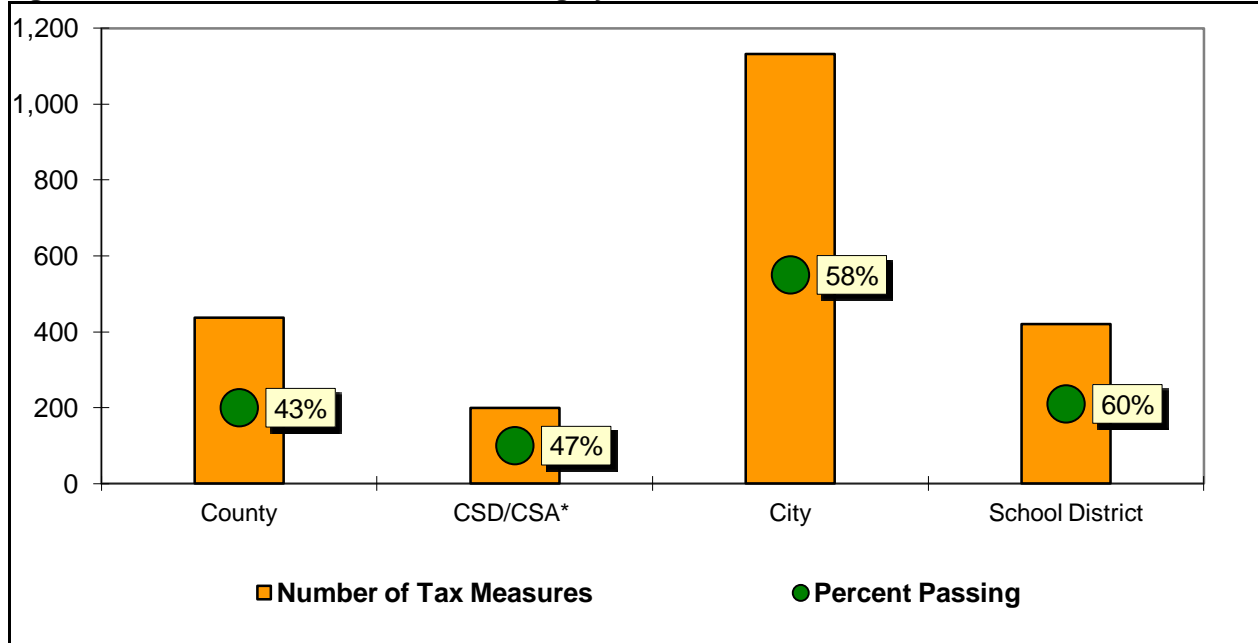
- As discussed in previous trend summaries, one important question is whether CSD/CSA measures lose effectiveness in terms of their passage rate as they become a larger percentage of all county measures. This year's data provides additional information to consider in this question. First, although the percentage of measures for CSDs/CSAs varied up and down through the 2005 election, the overall trend since 2006 has been downward—essentially these measures are accounting for a smaller and smaller percentage of all county measures. However, due partially to the third smallest number of county measures in 17 years of CEDA, CSD/CSA measures accounted for 50 percent of all county measures. The 2011 percentage of CSD/CSA measures is only the fourth instance of CSD/CSA measures constituting at least 50 percent of all county measures (1999, 2001, and 2005 being the others). In all four instances

the number of county measures was less than the average of 65 county measures per election cycle (See Table A). Moreover, the percentage of these measures and their passage rates seem to be synchronized (except for 2003 and 2007) (See Figure 5 below).

Figure 5: CSD/CSA Measures as a Percentage of All County Measures and Percentage of CSD/CSA Measures Passing, 1998-2011



- In the 14 years of CEDA data on CSD/CSA elections (1998-2011), 288 ballot measures have presented CSD/CSA issues across all 58 counties. However, use of CSD/CSA measures varied widely among these counties. Eight counties accounted for over two-thirds (70%) of CSD/CSA-related measures—Contra Costa (24), El Dorado (42), Kern (17), Marin (44), Riverside (19), San Diego (20), San Luis Obispo (20) and Siskiyou (12). By contrast, 47 counties have had 5 or fewer CSD/CSA measures on their ballots during the 14-year period (See Trend Table C).
- In the years since their inception, the principal type of CSD/CSA measure has involved *taxes* (199; 69%). Interestingly, another funding mechanism, *bond* measures, has only appeared as CSD/CSA proposals five times (1% of the total measures). After *taxes-- ordinances* (29; 10%) and *Gann Limit* issues (29; 10%) were a distant second and third in terms of prevalence on the ballot. *Recalls* (20), *bonds* (5) and *advisory* measures (6) together only accounted for about 10 percent of the total number of measures during the 14-year period (See Trend Table D).
 - During the 14 years since their inception, CSD/CSA-related *tax* measures were passed slightly less than one-half (47%) of the time. As with other tax related ballot measures, CSD/CSA measures in this area were more apt to pass in the odd-year elections (60% pass) and more apt to fail in even-years (60% fail). Including this most recent year (2011) of data CSDs/CSAs have slightly higher passage rates for *tax* measures than counties, 47 and 41 percent respectively. On the other hand, cities do slightly better than CSDs/CSAs, passing 58 percent of their *tax* measures, while school districts enjoy the greatest success with these measures with a 60 percent passage rate (See Figure 6).

Figure 6: Tax Measures and Percent Passing by Jurisdiction

*Data available from 1998-2011.

- With the addition of the 2011 election year data, when we separate out CSD/CSA measures from all county measures, we see that non-CSD/CSA and CSD/CSA measures passed at an identical rate of 58 percent. However, CSDs/CSAs did much better than other county measures when the ballot measure involved *taxes*. Non-CSD/CSA county *tax* measures had a 41 percent pass rate, while CSD/CSA *tax* measures enjoyed a 47 percent passage rate (See Trend Table E).
- *Public safety* remains the most common focus of CSD/CSA measures, comprising slightly less than one-third of all measures (90 of 288 measures; 31%). *General services* (38) was the second most prevalent focus of CSD/CSA ballot measures, followed by *revenue* (38), *governance* (38), *transportation* (31), *public facilities* (31), *environment* (6), and *land use* (4) measures.
 - It is interesting to note that there were no *governance* measures in the first two years that CSDs/CSAs tracking was initiated (1998-99), but *governance* has appeared as a CSD/CSA issue in every election since then. *Transportation* measures were absent in 2011 for only the third time since 1998, and for the first time since 2003. *Public facilities* measures have appeared in all but five years (1999, 2003, 2008, 2010, and 2011). By contrast, *land use*, which also did not appear as CSD/CSA measures in 1998, has only appeared in two elections, 2000 and 2005. Similarly, *environment* measures have only appeared on CSD/CSA ballots during two election cycles, and have not appeared since 1999 (See Trend Table F).

CANDIDATE TRENDS

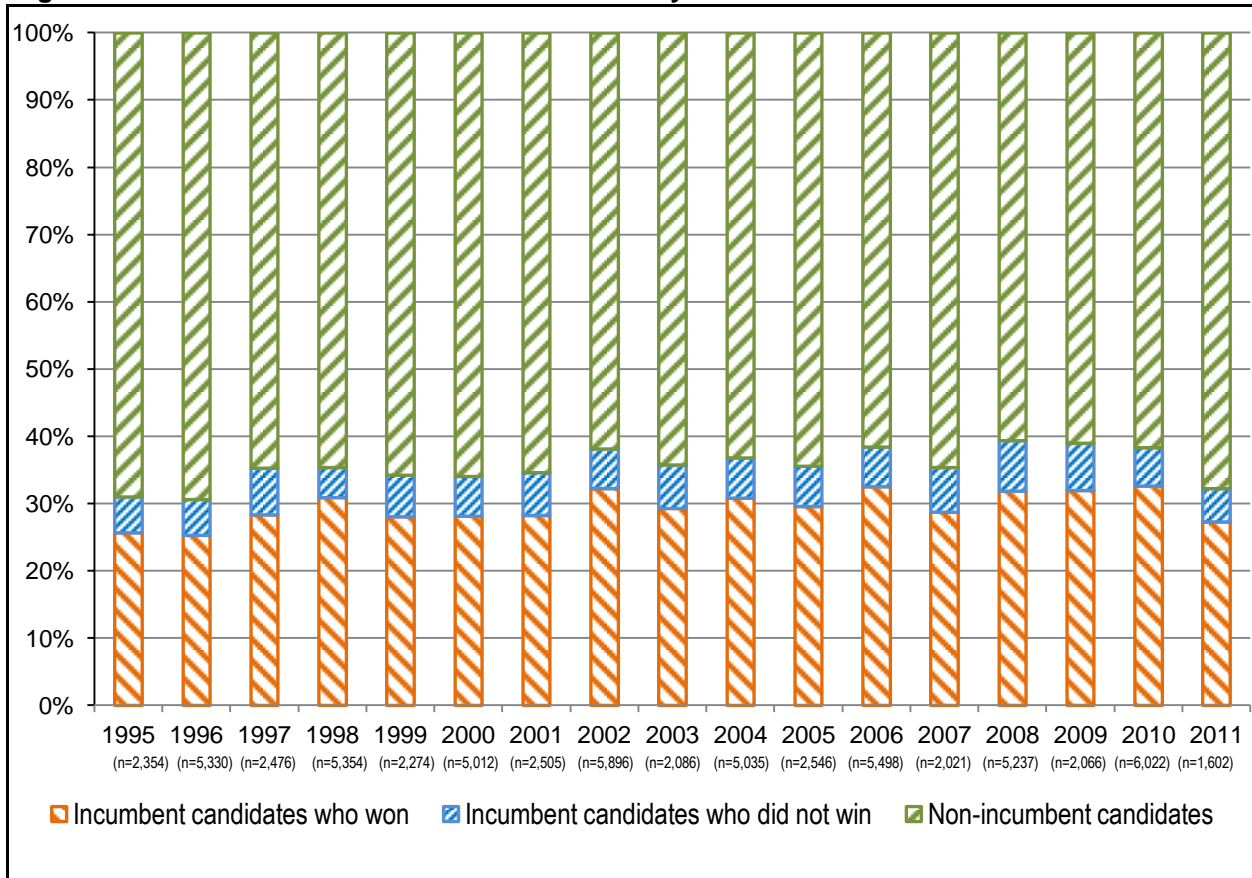
The addition of the 2011 data reinforces previous findings that stable patterns have emerged with regard to the number of candidates seeking offices, and distribution of candidates across the various local offices that are tracked.

- The total number of candidates for local offices (county boards of supervisors, other county offices, city councils, and local school boards) is consistently more than twice as high in even-numbered as opposed to odd-numbered years (See Trend Table G).
- In the 17 years of CEDA data collection, school district candidates have comprised just under one half (48%) of all candidates for local offices. As might be expected given the raw number of offices at various levels of local government, candidates for city offices make up about 38 percent of the local candidates, while the smallest percentage of local election candidates reflects those seeking county offices (about 14%).
- In the on-year elections, city candidates and school district candidates are fairly similar in terms of the number of candidates. However, with the exceptions of the 2011 elections, school district candidates have the largest number of candidates in the off-year election cycles where they make up more than half of the candidates on the ballot (See Trend Table G).
 - In all prior off-year elections the number of candidates for school boards was higher than the number of candidates for city offices. However, in 2011 candidates for school board contests reached their lowest level in the 17 years of CEDA and fell four candidates below the number of city candidates (730 and 734, respectively).
 - On average, the percentage of candidates running for county offices in even-years is approximately three times the percentage of candidates running for county offices in odd-years. County candidates averaged 18 percent of all local election candidates in even-years, but comprised only 6 percent of the candidates in odd-years (See Trend Table G).
- Over the 17 years of data collection, county candidates made up about 14 percent of all candidates in local elections (See Trend Table H).
 - Among candidates for county offices, 35 percent were running for county supervisor positions, while 22 percent were seeking CSD/CSA seats.
- On average, during the 17 years of CEDA data collection, slightly less than one-third (32%) of all candidates for local offices were incumbents (See Trend Table I).
 - About 34 percent of those seeking school district seats were incumbents.
 - Approximately 26 percent of those seeking city council positions were incumbents.
 - About 29 percent of those seeking county supervisor seats were incumbents, however, with the exception of 1997 (5 races) and 2011 (1 race), there are typically no races for county supervisor in odd-year elections.
- During the 17 year period, four out of every five (80%) incumbents running for reelection at the city, county, and school district levels won their respective offices (See Figure 5 and Trend Table I).
 - Eighty four percent (84%) of county supervisor¹ incumbents won reelection.
 - About 79 percent of incumbent city council office holders win their elections.

¹ This percentage is calculated on those years in which county supervisors were normally up for election. In off years there were either no candidates or a very small number running for vacated seats.

- Seventy-seven percent (77%) of incumbent school district candidates win their elections (See Trend Table I).
- In local elections, during the past 17 years, a little more than half (54%) of winning candidates are incumbents. This means that the local political arena is seeing a fresh mixture of individuals comprising local elected offices and bodies with each election cycle. Conversely, this also suggests that fears of control of these institutions by a group of long-term political incumbents may be overstated.
 - Sixty-two percent (62%) of winning candidates for county supervisor positions are incumbents.
 - About 50 percent of candidates for city council who win are incumbents.
 - Fifty-three percent (53%) of winning school district candidates were in office at the time of their reelection (See Trend Table I).

Figure 7: Percent of Local Contests Won and Lost by Incumbent Candidates



2011 ELECTION DATA

2011 BALLOT MEASURES

The 2011 election cycle presented California voters with 27 percent fewer measures than the average for odd-year elections. In 2011, a total of 172 county, city and school district ballot measures were presented. However, 124 of the 172 (72%) ballot measures were enacted, which is 11 percent higher than the average for odd-year elections since 1995. The high passage rate seems to coincide with the overall trend of fewer measures resulting in a higher rate of passage (See Figure 1).

Tax measures comprised the largest share of all 2011 measures. Of 172 ballot measures, 75 were *tax* measures, representing 44 percent of all measures. *Tax* measures passed at a rate of 67 percent, which is six points above the average (61%) for odd-year elections. Other types of measures in the 2011 election cycle included *charter amendments* (18%), *ordinances* (17%), *recalls* (9%), *bonds* (6%), and *initiatives* (1%).

In 2011 *bonds* constituted only six percent of all measures, the second lowest percentage in 17 years of CEDA data collection (2009; 3%). Only 10 *bond* measures, across six counties, were on ballots. However, fewer *bond* measures did not result in a lower than average passing rate. In 2011, 80 percent of all *bond* measures were enacted. The 2011 *bond* passage rate is 19 percent higher than the average for odd-year elections and 13 percent higher than the passage rate from 1995-2011 (See Trend Table A). In this instance the low number of *bond* measures demonstrates the trend presented earlier in Figure 1 of this report. Furthermore, *bonds* addressed only two topics in 2011, education and transportation. The lone transportation *bond* measure passed in San Francisco, approving \$248 million in general obligation bonds for infrastructure improvements. Of the nine education *bonds* seven passed. Education *bonds* addressed infrastructure improvements and/or program improvements and/or retention of existing programs and staff. Education *bonds* ranged from \$1.1 million for Bradley Union Elementary in Monterey, which passed, to \$564 million for San Mateo Community College, which failed.

The 2009 CEDA Report noted the unusual number and high success rates of local *tax* measures. That year, local voters faced a total of 99 *tax* measures, of which 66 or 67% were approved. This pattern of approval for local *tax* measures continued in 2010 as well as 2011. Sixty percent of *tax* measures were approved in 2010 and 67 percent were approved in 2011 (See Trend Table A). However, this trend appears to start prior to 2009. Since 2007 *tax* measures passed at least 60 percent of the time. Separating years 2007-2011 from years 1995-2006, the overall passage rate for *tax* measures has increased from 50 percent (1995-2006) to 66 percent (2007-2011). Examining the differences in passage rates for *tax* measures requiring simple majorities (50%+1) and two-thirds majorities (66%) from 1995-2006 and 2007-2012 demonstrates a sizeable increase in passage rates across both majority types. For *tax* measures requiring a simple majority, the 1995-2006 rate of passage is 57 percent versus 72 percent for years 2007-2011. For *tax* measures requiring two-thirds majorities, the 1995-2006 rate of passage is 46 percent versus 59 percent for years 2007-2011.

In the 2011 election cycle, 75 *tax* measures were presented to California voters in 27 counties accounting for 44 percent of all measures, the highest percent since 2008 (55%) and the second highest in the history of CEDA. Of these 27 counties, six (Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin, Riverside, and San Mateo) accounted for 56 percent of all *tax* measures. The number of *tax* measures does not seem to correlate, positively or negatively, with the number of *tax* measures

passed in each county. For example, 19 counties presented two or fewer *tax* measures to voters. Of these counties, 11 had a passage rate of 100 percent, two had a passage rate of 50 percent, and in six counties no *tax* measures passed. Many counties presented voters with higher numbers of *tax* measures, such as San Mateo which presented ten *tax* measures, nine of which passed. Los Angeles presented nine *tax* measures, five of which passed. Alameda presented six *tax* measures to voters, three of which passed. Santa Clara presented five measures, all of which passed. Marin presented seven *tax* measures, all which passed.

Tax measures in 2011 were presented for an array of purposes and proposed to increase or reduce taxes on an array of different activities and actors. For example, the city of West Hollywood presented an ordinance which would have established a seven percent tax on “off-site advertising signs”. However, the ordinance was defeated by an 80 percent majority. The city of Holtville presented voters with two *tax* measures which would have reduced or eliminated the utility users’ tax over three years, both of which were defeated. A business *tax* measure in the city of Los Angeles proposed a \$50 tax per \$1,000 of gross receipts on marijuana dispensaries, which passed by a 59 percent majority.

Of the 75 *tax* measures, 43 were property *tax* measures, 27 (63%) of which passed. Many property *tax* measures were presented to provide additional funding for schools and to preserve government services. For instance, Davis Joint Unified school district proposed a two years property *tax* increase to offset reductions in state funding; the measure required a two-thirds majority and passed with 67 percent of the vote. Lucas Valley County Service Area No. 13 in Marin passed a property *tax* increase, to be phased in over four years, of \$10 per living unit and \$.022 per square foot of non-residential structures to maintain paramedic services. In addition to property *tax* measures, there were nine sales *tax* measures (6 passed) and seven utility *tax* measures (4 passed).

Each year California voters are presented with measures that are both interesting and unique, some examples include:

- Voters in Beverly Hills considered two measures to provide limited free parking in some city owned parking lots to residents, one of which passed.
- A city of Vernon charter amendment passed with nearly 100 percent of the vote eliminating the city council’s ability to raise their compensation beyond cost of living increases.
- A measure amending San Francisco county’s/city’s ordinances to redefine “campaign consultant”, require campaign consultants to file monthly electronic reports, and make changes to the fees paid by campaign consultants was defeated.
- The city of Vallejo passed a measure to tax marijuana dispensaries at a maximum rate of 10% and a base tax of \$500 to fund city services.

County Measures. In 2011 there were a total of 20 county ballot measures across 11 counties. Of the 20 county measures, 16 (80%) passed while four (30%) failed. The bulk of county measures were *tax* measures (7) and *ordinances* (4). The most common topic was *governance*, with 10 such measures appearing on county ballots. However, in 2011 four-fifths (80%) of county measures passed, marking the highest passing rate for county measures through 17 years of CEDA data collection.

City Measures. Voters cast ballots on a total of 105 city measures of which 78 (74%) passed. The overall total of city measures is less than the odd-year average of 115 measures. The 74 percent

pass rate is the highest in any year since 1995, again supporting the trend discussed earlier in Figure 1 of this report. The majority of city measures dealt with *governance* (49 measures or 47% of measures) and *revenue* (32 measures or 31% of measures). Common types of city measures were *taxes* (37 measures or 35% of all city measures) and *ordinances* (23 measures or 22% of city measures). There were also 28 proposed *charter amendments*, 82 percent of which passed.

School District Measures. The year saw a total of 47 school district ballot measures of which 30 (64%) were approved. In comparison, the average for odd-years since 1995 is 92 (62% pass rate) and for all years the average is 136 (66% pass rate). Therefore the passage rate for 2011 was above average for an odd-year election and comparable to the overall average. Tax measures accounted for 31 of the 47 school district measures and passed at a rate of 68 percent compared to the 62 percent average in odd-year elections.

2011 CANDIDATE ELECTIONS

A total of 1,602 Californians ran for local elected office in 2011, which is the lowest number for any year since CEDA has been active. Candidate elections took place at all levels of local government: cities, counties, and school districts.

County Races. California counties generally elect their officials in even-numbered years. Counties elect five-member board of supervisors (their four-year terms are staggered so not all seats are up each year) except the City and County of San Francisco (the boundaries of the City of San Francisco and the County of San Francisco are identical) which has an eleven member board. Counties also elect judges, sheriffs, clerks, district attorneys and members of the governing boards of community service districts (CSD), which are agencies of the county.

In 2011 counties held elections for 30 open seats across 16 counties. The most common of these were CSD/CSA Director seats, accounting for 25 (83%) of 30 contests. Of the 138 county candidates for county offices, 103 (75%) ran for CSD/CSA Director seats across 22 different CSDs/CSAs and 14 counties. However, the number of CSD/CSA candidates is the lowest total for CSD/CSA Director contests since 1998 when there were 22. Of the 103 CSD/CSA Director candidates 31 were incumbents, 23 of which won (74%).

Only five contests for county offices were held in 2011 outside of CSD/CSA Director contests. San Mateo had one County Supervisor contest, marking only the second time in 17 years of CEDA data collection that a County Supervisor contest occurred in an odd-year election. The City and County of San Francisco held three contests: mayor, district attorney, and sheriff. There were no incumbents for any of the San Francisco contests. The last of the non-CSD/CSA Director contests was held for the Midcoast communities in San Mateo, electing three members to community council offices. The Midcoast Community Council advises the San Mateo Board of Supervisors on issues relating to the Midcoast communities.

City Races. California cities elected mayors, council members, treasurers, clerks, and a handful of other officials in 2011. By far the most common contests were races for city council.

A total of 734 candidates ran for 199 city council contests, including eight recall contests. Twenty-four percent (153) of all city council candidates were incumbents and 79 percent of all incumbents won. Incumbent candidates accounted for 47 percent of all winning candidates in city council elections for 2011. Other city contests included city clerk/city assessor, city treasurer, mayor, and city attorney. Of these contests, only three of 31 (10%) incumbent candidates lost, although ten non-incumbent candidates also won.

School District Races. The 2011 election cycle had the fewest number of school district candidates in 17 years of data collection. There were 730 candidates for school board elections in 2011. Of these, approximately 34 percent were incumbents. Of the 245 incumbents, 200 or 82 percent won, while 191 or 39 percent of non-incumbent candidates won. In total, there were 203 school board contests across 19 counties. Incumbent candidates accounted for 52 percent of all winning candidates in school board contests, or 200 of 391 total winning candidates. 2011 marks the second highest percentage of winning incumbent candidates at 82 percent, with 1998 being the highest at 83 percent and the average from 1995-2011 being 77 percent.

Recall Elections

The California Constitution allows voters the possibility to remove a local elected official if a sufficient number of voters sign a recall petition and a majority approves the recall in a subsequent election. In 2011 Californians voted on 16 recalls across four counties (Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, and Mendocino) and three office types (city council, CSD director, and school board member). The number of recalls in 2011 (16) is slightly higher than the average for odd-year elections (15). The passage rate for recalls in 2011 was five points higher than average for odd-year elections (75% and 70% respectively). However, recall passage rates exceeded 70 percent eleven times in the history of CEDA.

Although the aggregate of 2011 recalls aligns well with past years of CEDA data collection, when recalls for city offices are separated from other recalls in 2011 interesting differences are observed. In 2011, ten recalls for city council offices were presented to voters in three cities: Bell, Hercules, and Point Arena. All ten (100%) of these recalls passed versus the 77 percent average rate of passage for odd-year city office recalls. Also, the number of city office recalls proposed (10) is twice the average for odd-year elections (5) and is the highest number of such recalls in an odd-year throughout the 17 year history of CEDA. Furthermore, at least 95 percent of all voters in the city of Bell approved recalls removing Oscar Hernandez, Luis Artiga, George Marabal, and Teresa Jacobo from the Bell City Council. These majorities are the highest in the 17 year history of CEDA for a recall election.

Investigations into the finances and pay of public officials in the city of Bell garnered local, state, and national attention. Among the examples of exorbitant compensation were the nearly \$800,000 salary of the City Manager and the nearly \$100,000 salaries of Bell's part-time City Council. These salaries are especially shocking considering Bell's population is 35,477 and the average household income is \$46,158 or 45 percent below California's average household income (according to American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates).

2011 COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION DATES BY COUNTY

	1/11	1/25	2/22	3/1	3/8	3/22	4/5	4/12	4/19	5/3	5/17	6/7	6/21	7/12	8/30	11/8	11/15	11/22
Alameda					✓					✓						✓	✓	
Butte												✓						
Calaveras															✓			
Colusa								✓										
Contra Costa										✓		✓						
El Dorado					✓													
Fresno																		
Humboldt															✓			
Imperial																		
Inyo																		
Kern																		
Lake																		
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓		✓
Marin										✓								
Mendocino															✓			
Merced																		
Mono																		
Monterey																		
Nevada					✓													
Orange					✓							✓						
Placer					✓													
Plumas																		
Riverside					✓							✓						
Sacramento															✓			
San Benito												✓						
San Bernardino													✓	✓	✓			
San Francisco																		
San Luis Obispo															✓			✓
San Mateo					✓					✓						✓		

2011 COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTION DATES BY COUNTY

	1/11	1/25	2/22	3/1	3/8	3/22	4/5	4/12	4/19	5/3	5/17	6/7	6/21	7/12	8/30	11/8	11/15	11/22
Santa Barbara																✓		
Santa Clara										✓								✓
Santa Cruz										✓								
Siskiyou												✓						
Solano												✓						✓
Sonoma															✓			✓
Stanislaus					✓													✓
Tulare																		✓
Ventura																		✓
Yolo										✓				✓				

Trend Table A Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Type, Jurisdiction and Year

	All Measures			Bonds			Taxes			Ordinance			Recalls			Initiatives			Charter Amendment		
	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Mean Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing
All Measures																					
1995-2011	402	100	63	104	26	67	117	29	55	88	22	61	16	4	69	9	2	49	50	12	77
Even Years	588	100	64	156	27	69	167	28	52	136	23	61	17	3	69	15	2	50	71	12	76
Odd Years	236	100	61	57	24	61	73	0	61	45	19	62	15	6	70	5	2	45	31	13	78
County																					
1995-2011	65	16	57	2	3	62	26	40	41	21	33	63	2	3	69	2	3	50	7	10	64
Even Years	105	18	53	3	3	50	42	40	39	35	33	62	2	2	50	4	4	48	11	11	63
Odd Years	29	12	67	2	6	75	11	37	56	9	31	70	2	7	84	0	1	67	2	8	68
City																					
1995-2011	201	50	63	5	3	60	67	33	58	60	30	58	7	4	72	7	4	48	43	21	79
Even Years	298	51	63	8	3	64	100	34	56	94	31	59	10	3	69	11	4	51	59	20	79
Odd Years	115	49	65	3	2	52	37	32	62	30	26	56	5	5	78	4	4	43	29	25	79
School District																					
1995-2011	136	34	66	96	71	67	25	18	60	7	5	79	6	5	66	0	0	50			
Even Years	185	31	69	145	79	70	24	13	58	8	4	77	5	3	74						
Odd Years	92	39	62	53	57	61	25	28	62	6	6	81	7	8	61	0	0	100			

Trend Table A Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Type, Jurisdiction and Year

	All Measures			Bonds			Taxes			Ordinance			Recalls			Initiatives			Charter Amendment			
	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	
All Measures	1995	253	100	37	91	36	47	26	10	35	46	18	61	8	3	88	8	3	50	55	22	93
	1996	573	100	57	64	11	59	142	25	40	176	31	58	32	6	72	18	3	39	115	20	73
	1997	342	100	60	127	37	59	100	29	56	45	13	69	29	8	38	7	2	71	31	9	81
	1998	572	100	61	144	25	58	162	28	48	115	20	58	19	3	74	9	2	56	94	16	77
	1999	283	100	60	107	38	59	54	19	57	68	24	57	14	5	71	10	4	40	20	7	50
	2000	559	100	58	135	24	60	122	22	39	154	28	58	11	2	100	21	4	67	79	14	67
	2001	233	100	70	73	31	75	68	29	72	33	14	58	21	9	71	1	0	100	25	11	60
	2002	657	100	68	245	37	76	155	24	54	136	21	54	8	1	63	10	2	40	77	12	77
	2003	178	100	63	22	12	55	62	35	48	47	26	70	9	5	89	5	3	40	24	13	75
	2004	712	100	63	179	25	75	258	36	47	144	20	64	11	2	73	14	2	29	72	10	79
	2005	295	100	64	57	19	74	111	38	58	59	20	54	11	4	82	7	2	43	35	12	89
	2006	556	100	62	185	33	59	142	26	56	123	22	63	17	3	29	22	4	36	39	7	82
	2007	179	100	72	22	12	55	61	34	74	40	22	58	13	7	100	1	1	0	38	21	79
	2008	593	100	75	201	34	82	188	32	67	123	21	65	12	2	58	11	2	91	39	7	90
	2009	193	100	63	6	3	33	99	51	67	35	18	63	13	7	69	3	2	33	20	10	60
2010	482	100	67	97	20	70	164	34	60	117	24	67	27	6	78	11	2	55	50	10	76	
2011	172	100	72	10	6	80	75	44	67	29	17	72	16	9	75	2	1	0	31	18	81	
County Measures	1995	17	7	53				6	35	33	2	12	0						6	35	83	
	1996	114	20	44	3	3	33	34	30	26	41	36	54	5	4	80	7	6	14	17	15	47
	1997	24	7	63	7	29	57	7	29	71	4	17	100	2	8	50				4	17	25
	1998	125	22	59	1	1	0	53	42	40	32	26	75				4	3	25	25	20	76
	1999	38	13	63	1	3	100	21	55	48	8	21	63							4	11	100
	2000	116	21	49	6	5	83	51	44	27	28	24	50				8	7	88	8	7	38
	2001	37	16	73	3	8	100	14	38	71	11	30	64	4	11	75				1	3	0
	2002	98	15	56	5	5	20	38	39	45	39	40	67	1	1	0	2	2	50	7	7	71
	2003	28	16	64				12	43	25	15	54	100	1	4	0						
	2004	140	20	54	0	2	0	60	43	45	47	34	62	1	1	0	4	3	25	18	13	56
	2005	57	19	63	3	5	67	24	42	67	16	28	56	3	5	100	3	5	67	2	4	50
	2006	95	17	52				45	47	40	30	32	60	4	4	25	2	2	50	6	6	83
	2007	29	16	76	1	3	100	3	10	67	16	55	63	8	28	100						
	2008	90	15	62	3	3	100	33	37	42	40	44	65	1	1	100	2	2	100	4	4	100
	2009	16	8	69				4	25	50	6	38	67	1	6	100				2	13	100
2010	64	13	53	3	5	67	25	39	48	22	34	59	4	6	50	2	3	50	6	9	50	
2011	18	100	78	1	6	100	7	39	71	4	22	75							3	17	67	

Trend Table A Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Type, Jurisdiction and Year

	All Measures			Bonds			Taxes			Ordinance			Recalls			Initiatives			Charter Amendment			
	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Pass Rate	
City Measures	1995	119	47	71	4	3	75	7	6	29	38	32	58				7	6	43	49	41	94
	1996	374	65	60	10	3	30	100	27	43	115	31	59	24	6	79	11	3	55	98	26	78
	1997	144	42	58	2	1	50	70	49	50	28	19	54	9	6	22	7	5	71	27	19	89
	1998	283	49	60	9	3	78	99	35	47	78	28	53	7	2	43	5	2	80	69	24	77
	1999	114	40	54	4	4	75	22	19	55	48	42	48	8	7	100	10	9	40	16	14	38
	2000	297	53	60	11	4	82	65	22	45	113	38	56	6	2	100	13	4	54	71	24	70
	2001	93	40	69	8	9	63	31	33	74	18	19	61	3	3	100	1	1	100	24	26	63
	2002	309	47	60	12	4	83	102	33	58	94	30	48	5	2	60	8	3	38	70	23	77
	2003	89	50	67	2	2	50	14	16	71	29	33	55	6	7	100	5	6	40	24	27	75
	2004	337	47	59	7	2	43	147	44	46	92	27	63	6	2	67	10	3	30	54	16	87
	2005	135	46	61	2	1	0	47	35	55	37	27	51	3	2	33	4	3	25	33	24	91
	2006	253	46	64	10	4	50	82	32	70	85	34	61	6	2	17	20	8	35	33	13	82
	2007	108	60	71	2	2	0	40	37	73	19	18	53	5	5	100	1	1	0	38	35	79
	2008	258	44	73	5	2	100	111	43	71	80	31	65	8	3	38	9	3	89	35	14	89
	2009	130	67	61	1	1	0	63	48	68	28	22	61	3	2	33	3	2	33	18	14	56
2010	270	56	71	2	1	0	95	35	69	91	34	67	16	6	94	8	3	63	44	16	80	
2011	107	100	75				37	35	65	23	21	70	12	11	100	2	2	0	28	26	82	
School District Measures	1995	117	46	52	87	74	46	13	11	38	6	5	100	8	7	88	1	1	100			
	1996	85	15	62	51	60	67	8	9	63	20	24	60	3	4	0						
	1997	174	51	62	118	68	59	23	13	70	13	7	92	18	10	44						
	1998	164	29	62	134	82	57	10	6	100	5	3	40	12	7	92						
	1999	131	46	62	102	78	58	11	8	82	12	9	92	6	5	33						
	2000	146	26	63	118	81	57	6	4	67	13	9	92	5	3	100						
	2001	103	44	71	62	60	76	23	22	70	4	4	25	14	14	64						
	2002	250	38	76	228	91	77	15	6	53	3	1	100	2	1	100						
	2003	61	34	52	20	33	55	36	59	47	3	5	67	2	3	100						
	2004	235	33	73	172	73	77	51	22	53	5	2	100	4	2	100						
	2005	103	35	69	52	50	77	40	39	55	6	6	67	5	5	100						
	2006	208	37	58	175	84	59	15	7	27	8	4	88	7	3	43						
	2007	42	23	67	19	45	58	18	43	78	5	12	60									
	2008	245	41	80	193	79	81	44	18	75	3	1	67	3	1	100						
	2009	47	24	66	5	11	40	32	68	66	1	2	100	9	19	78						
2010	148	31	64	92	62	72	44	30	45	4	3	100	7	5	57	1	1	0				
2011	47	100	64	9	19	78	31	66	68	2	4	100	4	9	0							

Trend Table B Number of Ballot Measures, Percent of Total Measures, and Percent Passing by Topic, Jurisdiction and Year

	All Measures			Education			Governance			Land Use			Public Safety			Public Facilities			General Services			Transportation			Revenue			
	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of All Measures	Percent Passing	
All Measures	1995	253	100	61	121	48	54	63	25	84	16	6	63	12	5	50	14	6	50				2	1	0	5	2	60
	1996	573	100	57	87	15	64	214	37	66	54	9	56	39	7	51	38	7	37	10	2	40	8	1	50	87	15	46
	1997	342	100	60	175	51	62	43	13	67	19	6	68	12	4	42	15	4	40	38	11	61	4	1	50	10	3	70
	1998	572	100	60	158	28	63	131	23	64	46	8	70	41	7	49	32	6	56	28	5	82	23	4	70	75	13	43
	1999	283	100	59	119	42	59	62	22	63	29	10	41	14	5	57	4	1	75	14	5	57	8	3	88	23	8	65
	2000	559	100	59	151	27	63	141	25	64	73	13	55	32	6	50	39	7	67	20	4	55	21	4	43	5	1	20
	2001	233	100	70	105	45	71	46	20	67	7	3	71	11	5	73	19	8	58	7	3	71	4	2	25	31	13	87
	2002	657	100	65	250	38	76	144	22	66	44	7	43	42	6	57	35	5	49	20	3	60	10	2	40	85	13	62
	2003	178	100	62	61	34	52	52	29	73	15	8	60	12	7	50	5	3	60	6	3	100	8	4	38	13	7	62
	2004	712	100	62	238	33	72	139	20	73	58	8	52	55	8	47	37	5	38	23	3	70	25	4	76	110	15	47
	2005	295	100	64	102	35	70	61	21	70	28	9	39	18	6	44	14	5	64	18	6	67	13	4	62	33	11	70
	2006	556	100	60	208	37	58	109	20	60	51	9	61	37	7	73	22	4	41	12	2	58	22	4	50	61	11	62
	2007	179	100	71	42	23	67	63	35	81	18	10	39	5	3	100	8	4	88	7	4	86	4	2	25	31	17	68
	2008	593	100	74	246	41	80	99	17	74	43	7	72	39	7	49	32	5	66	10	2	80	14	2	50	92	16	77
2009	193	100	63	47	24	66	42	22	64	17	9	47	10	5	60	7	4	86	8	4	25	2	1	0	56	29	71	
2010	482	100	66	149	31	64	138	29	74	30	6	47	27	6	67	12	2	75	9	2	56	7	1	71	95	20	65	
2011	172	100	72	48	10	65	59	12	81	8	2	75	9	2	56	5	1	100	4	1	50	2	0	50	34	7	74	
County Measures	1995	17	7	53				7	41	71	3	18	33				3	18	67				1	6	0	3	18	33
	1996	114	20	44	1	1	100	44	39	59	12	11	33	8	7	38	16	14	13	1	1	100	4	4	75	16	14	31
	1997	24	7	63	1	4	100	5	21	60	3	13	100	2	8	0	5	21	40	5	21	80	1	4	100	1	4	0
	1998	125	22	59				25	20	76	13	10	62	14	11	36	12	10	33	18	14	72	16	13	75	12	10	25
	1999	38	13	63				5	13	80				3	8	33	3	8	67	7	18	29	8	21	88	7	18	86
	2000	116	21	49	1	1	100	22	19	64	17	15	35	14	12	36	16	14	44	8	7	63	16	14	44	3	3	33
	2001	37	16	73	2	5	100	12	32	58	1	3	100	7	19	100	6	16	67	4	11	75	1	3	0	4	11	75
	2002	98	15	56				34	35	71	7	7	71	15	15	33	11	11	36	7	7	57	5	5	40	12	12	67
	2003	28	16	64				10	36	90				5	18	40				2	7	100	2	7	50	6	21	17
	2004	140	20	54	3	2	33	32	23	66	14	10	14	22	16	50	13	9	54	4	3	50	21	15	76	17	12	41
	2005	57	19	63				12	21	67	6	11	33	6	11	33	8	14	75	9	16	78	9	16	78	4	7	50
	2006	95	17	52				28	29	54	10	11	70	11	12	55	8	8	38	2	2	50	15	16	40	12	13	33
	2007	29	16	76				14	48	93	5	17	0				5	17	100	2	7	100	2	7	50			
	2008	90	15	62	1	1	100	25	28	76	7	8	86	14	16	43	14	16	50	4	4	75	7	8	57	11	12	64
2009	16	8	69				7	44	86	3	19	33				3	19	100				1	6	0	2	13	50	
2010	64	13	53				23	36	57	6	9	50	12	19	50	2	3	100	1	2	0	5	8	80	11	17	45	
2011	18	4	78	1	6	100	8	44	75				5	28	60	1	6	100				1	6	100	2	11	100	

TREND TABLE C COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES BY COUNTY

	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			1998-2010							
	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing	N	%	Passing											
Butte	2	67	100				1	100	100																												3	33	100											
Calaveras																		3	100	100				1	50	0												4	57	75										
Contra Costa	2	67	50				4	80	25	1	100	100	2	100	50			3	60	67	3	100	100	1	33	100	2	100	100			1	50	100	2	100	100	22	76	68										
El Dorado	2	12	50				7	78	29				1	50	100	6	100	17	2	20	100	14	88	64	2	100	0	3	100	100	1	50	0	1	100	0	3	75	67	42	58	50								
Fresno	1	50	100																																			2	100	100	1	8	100							
Humboldt																			1	25	100	2	100	0			1	100	0										1	100	100	4	36	25						
Imperial																						1	50	100																	1	13	100							
Inyo							1	50	100																																1	13	100							
Kern	6	100	50				2	100	0	4	100	75									3	100	33			1	33	100													1	100	0	17	81	47				
Lake																																											2	33	50					
Lassen							1	33	0				4	80	25						1	100	100																				7	64	29					
Marin				4	100	100	5	100	80	10	91	90	3	100	100	1	100	100																										41	80	85				
Mendocino				1	100	0							1	100	0							1	50	100																				3	33	33				
Monterey													1	100	0																													1	9	0				
Nevada							1	100	100																																			1	20	100				
Orange	1	100	100																																									2	11	100				
Placer	1	33	100																																										2	18	50			
Plumas							1	100	100	2	100	100																																	1	100	0	4	67	100
Riverside	2	40	50	8	100	38				2	100	0	2	67	50	2	100	0	2	100	100																								20	77	40			
Sacramento	2	40	100				3	75	33																																			6	35	67				
San Bernardino	2	100	50				3	100	67				1	100	0	1	100	0	1	50	0																								11	73	55			
San Diego	10	83	30				3	60	33	1	100	100	2	40	0																														20	43	35			
San Joaquin																																													1	25	100			
San Luis Obispo				5	100	100	1	33	0				1	50	100																														20	74	70			
San Mateo																																													2	11	100			
Santa Barbara							1	100	0																																				3	21	33			
Santa Cruz																																													1	11	0			
Shasta							1	100	0																																				4	100	25			
Siskiyou							2	100	100																																					12	75	25		
Sonoma							1	20	100	1	100	100																																	4	22	75			
Stanislaus																																														2	25	0		
Sutter				1	100	0																																								2	22	0		
Trinity																																														2	40	100		
Tulare																																														2	67	100		
Tuolumne				1	100	0	1	33	0																																				3	33	33			
Yolo																																														1	33	100		
Yuba							2	67	50																																				3	25	33			
Total for CSD/CSA Measure Over All Counties	31	25	55	20	53	60	40	34	48	22	59	77	18	18	44	13	46	38	30	21	50	31	54	74	24	25	50	8	28	88	18	20	61	6	38	83	15	23	40	10	50	90	277	49	57					

TREND TABLE D NUMBER OF COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT AND COUNTY SERVICE AREA MEASURES, PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNTY MEASURES, AND PERCENT PASSING BY TYPE AND YEAR

	ALL CSD/CSA			TAXES			BONDS			ADVISORY			RECALLS			GANN LIMIT			ORDINANCE		
	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Pass Rate
1998	31	25	55	22	18	45									1	1	0	8	6	88	
1999	20	53	60	16	42	56									3	8	100	1	3	0	
2000	40	34	48	28	24	29	1	1	100	3	3	67			6	5	100	2	2	100	
2001	22	59	77	12	32	75	2	5	100				3	8	100	3	8	100	2	5	0
2002	18	18	44	14	14	36									4	4	75				
2003	13	46	38	11	39	27												2	7	100	
2004	30	21	50	24	17	42				1	1	100			2	1	100	3	2	67	
2005	31	54	74	23	40	65	2	4	100				3	5	100	1	2	100	2	4	100
2006	24	25	50	15	16	47							4	4	25	1	1	100	4	4	75
2007	8	28	88	3	10	67							3	10	100	1	3	100	1	3	100
2008	18	20	61	11	12	45				1	1	0			4	4	100	2	2	100	
2009	6	38	83	3	19	67							1	6	100	1	6	100	1	6	100
2010	15	23	40	11	17	36							4	6	50						
2011	10	8	90	4	20	75				1	5	100	2	10	100	2	10	100	1	5	100
1998-2011	288	30	58	199	21	47	5	1	100	6	1	67	20	2	75	29	3	93	29	3	79

TREND TABLE E COMPARISON OF PASS RATES FOR COUNTY-WIDE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT/ COUNTY SERVICE AREA TAX MEASURES, 1998-2010

	NON-CSD/CSA COUNTY-WIDE MEASURES			CSD/CSA MEASURES		NON-CSD/CSA COUNTY-WIDE TAX MEASURES		CSD/CSA COUNTY TAX MEASURES	
	Total Number of County Measures	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	Percent Passing
1998	125	94	61	31	55	31	35	22	45
1999	38	18	67	20	60	5	20	16	56
2000	116	76	50	40	48	23	26	28	29
2001	37	15	67	22	77	2	50	12	75
2002	98	80	59	18	44	24	50	14	36
2003	28	15	87	13	38	1	0	11	27
2004	140	110	55	30	50	36	47	24	42
2005	57	26	50	31	74	1	100	23	65
2006	95	71	52	24	50	30	37	15	47
2007	29	21	71	8	88	0	0	3	67
2008	90	72	63	18	61	22	0	11	45
2009	16	10	60	6	83	1	0	3	67
2010	64	49	57	15	40	14	57	11	36
2011	20	10	70	10	90	3	67	4	75
1998-2011	953	667	58	288	58	193	41	199	47

Trend Table F Number of Community Service District and County Service Area Measures, Percent of Total County Measures, and Percent Passing by Topic and Year

	ALL CSD/CSA			LAND USE			PUBLIC SAFETY			GOVERNANCE			ENVIRONMENT			TRANSPORTATION			PUBLIC FACILITIES			GENERAL SERVICES			REVENUE		
	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing	Number of Measures	% of County Measures	Percent Passing
1998	31	25	55				12	10	42				3	2	67	2	2	50	1	1	0	8	6	88	4	3	25
1999	20	53	60				2	5	50				3	8	0	5	13	100				5	13	40	5	13	80
2000	40	34	48	2	2	0	10	9	30	2	2	100				6	5	17	5	4	40	5	4	60	1	1	100
2001	22	59	77				6	16	100	4	11	75				1	3	0	5	14	60	4	11	75	2	5	100
2002	18	18	44				11	11	45	3	3	67							3	3	33	1	1	0			
2003	13	46	38				5	18	40	2	7	100													6	21	17
2004	30	21	50				17	12	47	1	1	0				4	3	50	4	3	50	1	1	0	2	1	100
2005	31	54	74	2	4	0	1	2	100	3	5	100				6	11	100	6	11	67	9	16	78	4	7	50
2006	24	25	50				7	7	71	7	7	43				2	2	50	3	3	0	2	2	50	3	3	67
2007	8	28	88							4	14	100				1	3	0	1	3	100	2	7	100			
2008	18	20	61				8	9	50	2	2	100				2	2	50				1	1	0	5	6	80
2009	6	38	83							2	13	100				1	6	0	2	13	100				1	6	100
2010	15	23	40				7	11	43	4	6	50				1	2	0							3	5	33
2011	10	50	90				4	20	75	4	20	100													2	10	100
1998-2011	288	30	58	4	0	0	90	9	51	38	4	76	6	1	33	31	3	55	31	3	52	38	3	52	39	4	62

Trend Table G Number of Candidates by Jurisdiction and Year

	Number of Candidates			
	All Candidates	County Candidates	City Candidates	School District Candidates
1995	2,354	0	732	1,622
1996	5,330	667	2,141	2,522
1997	2,476	23	736	1,717
1998	5,354	1,037	1,893	2,424
1999	2,274	135	724	1,415
2000	5,012	796	2,166	2,050
2001	2,505	189	688	1,628
2002	5,896	1,266	2,188	2,442
2003	2,086	205	566	1,315
2004	5,035	782	2,212	2,041
2005	2,546	167	979	1,400
2006	5,498	1,136	2,132	2,230
2007	2,021	207	811	1,003
2008	5,237	782	2,282	2,173
2009	2,066	143	863	1,060
2010	6,022	1,177	2,321	2,524
2011	1,602	138	734	730
Total	63,314	8,850	24,168	30,296

*Runoffs are excluded from totals.

Trend Table H Number of Candidates for Major County Offices by Year

	Total Number of Candidates	Number of County Candidates	County Supervisor Candidates		CSD/CSA Candidates	
			Number of Candidates	% of County Candidates	Number of Candidates	% of County Candidates
1995	2,354	0	0	0	*	*
1996	5,330	667	470	70	*	*
1997	2,476	23	19	83	*	*
1998	5,354	1,037	309	30	22	2
1999	2,274	135	5	4	109	81
2000	5,012	796	441	55	174	22
2001	2,505	189	0	0	186	98
2002	5,896	1,266	306	24	127	10
2003	2,086	205	10	5	175	85
2004	5,035	782	447	57	125	16
2005	2,546	167	4	2	155	93
2006	5,498	1,136	310	27	160	14
2007	2,021	207	10	5	161	78
2008	5,237	782	441	56	174	22
2009	2,066	143	0	0	141	99
2010	6,022	1,177	331	28	170	14
2011	1,602	138	6	4	103	75
TOTAL	63,314	8,850	3,109	35	1,982	22

*The California Elections Data Archive did not collect information on CSD/CSA candidates until 1998.

**Runoffs are excluded from totals.

Trend Table I Percent of Incumbent Candidates and Percent of Prevailing Incumbents by Major Office, Jurisdiction and Year

	% of All Candidates		% of County Supervisor Candidates	% of City Council Candidates	% of School District Candidates
	Year	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Percent of Candidates who are incumbents	1995	27	0	18	30
	1996	27	24	23	28
	1997	30	5	23	33
	1998	32	30	26	32
	1999	30	0	23	32
	2000	30	30	27	32
	2001	30	0	24	32
	2002	34	34	27	36
	2003	31	0	22	35
	2004	33	28	28	37
	2005	31	0	23	36
	2006	35	29	29	36
	2007	31	0	27	33
	2008	34	30	30	38
2009	34	0	26	39	
2010	35	28	29	39	
2011	29	0	24	34	
1995-2011	32	29	26	34	
Percentage of Incumbents Who Win	1995	79	0	79	78
	1996	79	75	74	78
	1997	76	0	79	74
	1998	86	87	82	83
	1999	78	0	81	77
	2000	79	90	80	74
	2001	78	0	80	77
	2002	82	81	79	79
	2003	78	0	72	79
	2004	81	81	81	76
	2005	80	0	80	78
	2006	82	90	78	78
	2007	77	0	79	75
	2008	76	86	80	70
2009	78	0	79	76	
2010	82	83	82	79	
2011	82	0	82	82	
1995-2011	80	84	79	77	
Percentage of Winning Candidates who are incumbents	1995	50	0	41	51
	1996	48	51	41	47
	1997	49	0	45	50
	1998	57	63	48	53
	1999	51	0	45	52
	2000	52	73	51	49
	2001	50	0	51	50
	2002	57	63	50	56
	2003	51	0	40	55
	2004	55	59	51	57
	2005	52	0	50	52
	2006	56	68	51	55
	2007	50	0	54	48
	2008	56	61	55	54
2009	54	0	51	55	
2010	59	61	56	59	
2011	49	0	47	51	
1995-2011	54	62	50	53	

*Runoffs are excluded from totals.

2011 ELECTION SERIES SUMMARY:
ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR
COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALLOT MEASURES AND CANDIDATES

TABLE A SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	TAXES		BONDS		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		INITIATIVE		RECALL		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		POLICY/POSITION		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Alameda	3	3	1	0	0	2			0	1									4	6	10
Butte					0	1													0	1	1
Colusa	1	0																	1	0	1
Contra Costa	2	3					1	0			2	0	2	0	1	0			8	3	11
El Dorado	1	0																	1	0	1
Fresno											2	4							2	4	6
Humboldt															2	0			2	0	2
Imperial	1	3																	1	3	4
Kern	0	1																	0	1	1
Los Angeles	5	4	2	0	17	1			0	1	4	0			9	3			37	9	46
Marin	7	0	1	0															8	0	8
Mendocino	1	0									4	0							5	0	5
Mono	1	0																	1	0	1
Monterey	1	1	1	0	1	0													3	1	4
Nevada	1	0																	1	0	1
Orange															1	1			1	1	2
Placer	1	0																	1	0	1
Plumas	0	1																	0	1	1
Riverside	3	2					1	0							3	1			7	3	10
San Benito	0	1																	0	1	1
San Bernardino	0	1					1	0											1	1	2
San Francisco	0	1	2	0	2	1								0	1	0	1		4	4	8
San Luis Obispo					2	0								1	0				3	0	3
San Mateo	9	1	1	2	1	0								1	1				12	4	16
Santa Clara	5	0			2	1								1	0				8	1	9
Santa Cruz	1	0																	1	0	1
Siskiyou	1	0																	1	0	1
Solano	2	0												0	1				2	1	3

TABLE A SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	TAXES		BONDS		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		INITIATIVE		RECALL		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		POLICY/POSITION		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Sonoma	1	0																	1	0	1
Stanislaus	2	0					3	0						1	0				6	0	6
Tulare														1	0				1	0	1
Ventura	0	2																	0	2	2
Yolo	1	1																	1	1	2
All Counties	50	25	8	2	25	6	6	0	0	2	12	4	2	0	21	8	0	1	124	48	172

TABLE B SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	EDUCATION		LAND USE		SAFETY		GOVERNANCE		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		HOUSING		GENERAL SERVICES		REVENUE		OTHER		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Alameda	2	2					0	3									2	1			4	6	10
Butte							0	1													0	1	1
Colusa							1	0													1	0	1
Contra Costa	1	1	1	0			2	0	0	1							4	1			8	3	11
El Dorado	1	0																			1	0	1
Fresno		4					2	0													2	4	6
Humboldt	1	0					1	0													2	0	2
Imperial																	1	3			1	3	4
Kern					0	1															0	1	1
Los Angeles	3	1	1	1	1	0	26	3			1	0					4	3	1	1	37	9	46
Marin	3	0			4	0											1	0			8	0	8
Mendocino							4	0			1	0									5	0	5
Mono	1	0																			1	0	1
Monterey	1	1	1	0													1	0			3	1	4
Nevada	1	0																			1	0	1
Orange			1	1																	1	1	2
Placer	1	0																			1	0	1
Plumas					0	1															0	1	1
Riverside			1	0	0	1	1	1			2	0			0	1	3	0			7	3	10
San Benito	0	1																			0	1	1
San Bernardino	0	1					1	0													1	1	2
San Francisco	1	1			0	1	2	2	1	0											4	4	8
San Luis Obispo							3	0													3	0	3
San Mateo	7	3	1	0									0	1			4	0			12	4	16
Santa Clara	4	0					2	1							1	0	1	0			8	1	9
Santa Cruz	1	0																			1	0	1
Siskiyou											1	0									1	0	1

TABLE B SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	EDUCATION		LAND USE		SAFETY		GOVERNANCE		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		HOUSING		GENERAL SERVICES		REVENUE		OTHER		ALL MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Solano														0	1	2	0			2	1	3	
Sonoma	1	0																		1	0	1	
Stanislaus							3	0						1	0	2	0			6	0	6	
Tulare	1	0																		1	0	1	
Ventura	0	1														0	1			0	2	2	
Yolo	1	1																		1	1	2	
All Counties	31	17	6	2	5	4	48	11	1	1	5	0	0	1	2	2	25	9	1	1	124	48	172

TABLE C SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR ALL COUNTY, CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICES, 2011

		County Supervisor		Director, CSD*		Other County Offices		City Council		Other City Offices		School Board Member		Total	
		Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Incumbent Candidates	Win	0.0	0	74.2	23	0.0	0	82.4	126	90.3	28	81.6	200	82.0	377
	Lose	0.0	0	25.8	8	0.0	0	17.6	27	9.7	3	18.4	45	18.0	83
	Total	0.0	0	100.0	31	0.0	0	100.0	153	100.0	31	100.0	245	100.0	460
Non-Incumbent Candidates	Win	16.7	1	47.2	34	20.7	6	28.8	140	32.8	21	39.4	191	34.4	393
	Lose	83.3	5	52.8	38	79.3	23	71.2	346	67.2	43	60.6	294	65.6	749
	Total	100.0	6	100.0	72	100.0	29	100.0	486	100.0	64	100.0	485	100.0	1,142
Winning Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	40.4	23	0.0	0	47.4	126	57.1	28	51.2	200	49.0	377
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	1	59.6	34	100.0	6	52.6	140	42.9	21	48.8	191	51.0	393
	Total	100.0	1	100.0	57	100.0	6	100.0	266	100.0	49	100.0	391	100.0	770
Losing Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	17.4	8	0.0	0	7.2	27	6.5	3	13.3	45	10.0	83
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	5	82.6	38	100.0	23	92.8	346	93.5	43	86.7	294	90.0	749
	Total	100.0	5	100.0	46	100.0	23	100.0	373	100.0	46	100.0	339	100.0	832
All Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	30.1	31	0.0	0	23.9	153	32.6	31	33.6	245	28.7	460
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	6	69.9	72	100.0	29	76.1	486	67.4	64	66.4	485	71.3	1,142
	Total	100.0	6	100.0	103	100.0	29	100.0	639	100.0	95	100.0	730	100.0	1,602

*Directors of Community Service Districts, and Community Service Areas

**Runoffs are excluded from totals.

PART 1
VOTE TOTALS, ELECTION OUTCOMES
AND TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
ALAMEDA	No County Measures							
ALPINE	No County Measures							
AMADOR	No County Measures							
BUTTE	No County Measures							
CALAVERAS	No County Measures							
COLUSA	4/12/2011	Measure E	Property Tax	Governance: Incorporation/Formation/Annexation	97	106	91.5%	Pass ^T
CONTRA COSTA	6/7/2011	Measure E	Gann Limit	Revenues	1,034	1,145	90.3%	Pass
		Measure F	Gann Limit	Revenues	2,153	2,652	81.2%	Pass
DEL NORTE	No County Measures							
EL DORADO	No County Measures							
FRESNO	11/8/2011	Recall 1	Recall	Governance: Recall	110	124	88.7%	Pass
		Recall 2	Recall	Governance: Recall	113	126	89.7%	Pass
GLENN	No County Measures							
HUMBOLDT	8/30/2011	Measure T	Ordinance	Governance: Incorporation/Formation/Annexation	140	149	94.0%	Pass
IMPERIAL	No County Measures							
INYO	No County Measures							
KERN	No County Measures							
KINGS	No County Measures							
LAKE	No County Measures							
LASSEN	No County Measures							
LOS ANGELES	3/8/2011	Measure F	Ordinance	Governance: Incorporation/Formation/Annexation	158,927	215,589	73.7%	Pass
MADERA	No County Measures							
MARIN	11/8/2011	Measure E	Property Tax	Safety: Emergency Medical/Paramedic	367	474	77.4%	Pass ^T
		Measure F	Property Tax	Safety: Emergency Medical/Paramedic	947	1,278	74.1%	Pass ^T
		Measure G	Property Tax	Safety: Fire	888	1,324	67.1%	Pass ^T
MARIPOSA	No County Measures							
MENDOCINO	11/8/2011	Measure A	Miscellaneous Tax	Facilities: Libraries	15,000	19,825	75.7%	Pass
MERCED	No County Measures							
MODOC	No County Measures							
MONO	No County Measures							
MONTEREY	No County Measures							
NAPA	No County Measures							

^TIndicates measure required two-thirds vote to pass. ^FIndicates measure required 55% majority to pass. All other city measures required a majority vote.

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
NEVADA	No County Measures							
ORANGE	No County Measures							
PLACER	No County Measures							
PLUMAS	11/8/2011	Measure A	Property Tax	Safety: Multiple Emergency Services	122	186	65.6%	Fail ^T
RIVERSIDE	No County Measures							
SACRAMENTO	No County Measures							
SAN BENITO	No County Measures							
SAN BERNARDINO	8/30/2011	Measure 1	Advisory	Governance: Elections	1,910	2,057	92.9%	Pass
SAN DIEGO	No County Measures							
SAN FRANCISCO	11/8/2011	Measure B	GO Bond	Transport	129,123	189,856	68.0%	Pass ^T
		Measure C	Charter Amendment	Governance: Personnel/Labor Relations	129,511	187,956	68.9%	Pass
		Measure D	Charter Amendment	Governance: Personnel/Labor Relations	124,002	186,351	66.5%	Pass
		Measure E	Charter Amendment	Governance	59,356	180,558	32.9%	Fail
		Measure F	Ordinance	Governance: Elections	77,240	176,001	43.9%	Fail
		Measure G	Sales Tax	Safety	86,033	186,523	46.1%	Fail ^T
SAN JOAQUIN	No County Measures							
SAN LUIS OBISPO	No County Measures							
SAN MATEO	5/3/2011	Measure D	Ordinance	Education: Districts	34	35	97.1%	Pass
SANTA BARBARA	No County Measures							
SANTA CLARA	No County Measures							
SANTA CRUZ	No County Measures							
SHASTA	No County Measures							
SIERRA	No County Measures							
SISKIYOU	No County Measures							
SOLANO	No County Measures							
SONOMA	No County Measures							
STANISLAUS	No County Measures							
SUTTER	No County Measures							
TEHAMA	No County Measures							
TRINITY	No County Measures							
TULARE	No County Measures							
TUOLUMNE	No County Measures							
VENTURA	No County Measures							
YOLO	No County Measures							

TABLE 1.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	MEASURE TITLE	TYPE OF MEASURE	TOPIC OF MEASURE	VOTE IN FAVOR	TOTAL VOTE	PERCENT OF VOTE	PASS OR FAIL
YUBA	No County Measures							

TABLE 1.2 TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2011

COLUSA	4/12/2011	Measure E	Pass (2/3 required)
Shall the County of Colusa be authorized to levy a special tax in the amount of \$687.57 per parcel in the Walnut Ranch Unincorporated Area as set forth in Attachment 2 to the Board of Supervisors' Resolution No. 11-001 for a period of two years to repay the County of Colusa for County funds to be advanced by the County of Colusa to Walnut Ranch Unincorporated Area residents to assist in the potential annexation of said area to the City of Colusa upon the passage of this tax measure?			
CONTRA COSTA	6/7/2011	Measure E	Pass
Shall the appropriations limit of the Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 be established at \$3,305,662.00 and should the limit for that Fiscal Year (i.e., \$3,305,662.00) be used to determine the limits for Fiscal Years 2012-2013 through 2014-2015?			
CONTRA COSTA	6/7/2011	Measure F	Pass
Shall the appropriations limit under California Article XIII-B for County Service Area R-7A (Alamo Parks and Recreation) be increased to \$1,650,000 and adjusted for changes in the cost-of-living and population, with the increase effective for the Fiscal Years 2010/2011 through 2013/2014 (inclusive) to provide for the expenditure of funds that will be available to the County Service Area during the stated fiscal years?			
HUMBOLDT	8/30/2011	Measure T	Pass
Shall the action taken on October 13, 2010, by the Local Agency Formation Commission of Humboldt County by adoption of Resolution No. 10-09, thereby ordering the formation of the Scotia Community Services District in the territory described, subject to the terms and conditions specified in that resolution, be approved?			
LOS ANGELES	3/8/2011	Measure F	Pass
Shall the order adopted July 25, 2002, by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, ordering the detachment of the San Fernando Valley area from the City of Los Angeles and the incorporation of the entire detached territory as a general law city be confirmed, subject to such terms and conditions, including the establishment of a provisional appropriations limit for the new city of \$1.354 billion, the requirement that the new city continue to levy all previously authorized and collected charges, fees, assessments and general or special taxes collected by the City of Los Angeles within the San Fernando Valley area, except as prohibited by law, and that the new city make annual fiscal mitigation payments to the City of Los Angeles of \$127,122,000 adjusted for inflation and reduced by 5 percent per year for a total of 20 years, which payments the Local Agency Formation Commission has determined represent the difference between the revenue collected in the San Fernando Valley area by the City of Los Angeles in fiscal year 2000-01 over and above the amount expended by the City of Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley area in 2000-01, all as more particularly described and set forth in the order?			
MARIN	11/8/2011	Measure E	Pass (2/3 required)
Shall the existing special tax for paramedic services be increased from \$85.00 to a maximum of \$95.00 per year for each living unit, and from 11 cents to a maximum of 13.2 cents per square foot of structure for each non-residential structure? These increases will be phased in over four years.			
MARIN	11/8/2011	Measure F	Pass (2/3 required)
Shall the existing special tax for paramedic services be increased from \$85.00 to a maximum of \$95.00 per year for each living unit, and from 11 cents to a maximum of 13.2 cents per square foot of structure for each non-residential structure? These increases will be phased in over four years.			
MARIN	11/8/2011	Measure G	Pass (2/3 required)
To maintain current fire protection services, shall Resolution No. 2011-06 be approved increasing the Special Tax for Fire Protection Service by 10 cents to a maximum of 28 cents per square foot of living or working area, and by \$30 to a maximum of \$90 per acre of unimproved lands, with annual cost of living adjustments consistent with CPI, and the appropriation limit increased by the amount of said tax?			
MENDOCINO	11/8/2011	Measure A	Pass
Shall the ordinance titled "Library Special Transactions And Use Tax" be approved?			
PLUMAS	11/8/2011	Measure A	Fail (2/3 required)
Upon a two-thirds vote of approval, shall a special tax, replacing the current special tax of \$90.00 which will expire on June 30, 2012, be imposed for an indefinite period starting July 1, 2012 for the specific purpose of emergency medical response, fire protection and prevention and hazardous materials response; and shall this tax be authorized in the amount of \$200.00 per year on each parcel of real property or condominium unit within the District, excluding those parcels exempt from property tax and the following parcel numbers: 108-010-004, 108-101-008, 108-101-015, 108-010-016, 108-010-017, 108-010-021, 108-010-023, 108-053-006, 108-053-007, 108-090-002, 108-141-001, 108-211-008, 108-283-004, 108-232-001, 108-241-003 and 108-320-035, said tax will be collected along with the Plumas County property taxes and shall the District appropriations limit (spending limit) be raised by the amount of the annual proceeds from this special tax for the period this tax is in effect, which revenue shall be deposited into a specifically created account on which an annual report shall be made as required by Government Code Section 50075.3?			
SAN BERNARDINO	8/30/2011	Measure 1	Pass
(ADVISORY) Shall the mailed ballot be used to conduct all future general district elections?			
SAN FRANCISCO	11/8/2011	Measure B	Pass (2/3 required)
To fix potholes and repave deteriorating streets in neighborhoods throughout San Francisco, repair and strengthen deteriorating stairways, bridges and overpasses, improve safety for pedestrians and bicyclists, improve disabled access to sidewalks, and construct and renovate traffic infrastructure to			

TABLE 1.2 TEXT FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY COUNTY, 2011

improve Municipal Transportation Agency transit reliability and traffic flow on local streets, shall the City and County of San Francisco issue \$248,000,000 in general obligation bonds subject to independent oversight and regular audits?

SAN FRANCISCO 11/8/2011 Measure C Pass
 Shall the City amend its Charter to adjust pension contribution rates for most current and future City employees based on the City's costs; reduce pension benefits for future City employees; limit cost-of-living adjustments to pension benefits; decrease City contributions to retiree health care costs for certain former employees; require all current and future employees to contribute toward their retiree health care costs; change the composition and voting requirements of the Health Service Board; and make other changes to the City's retirement and health benefits systems?

SAN FRANCISCO 11/8/2011 Measure D Pass
 Shall the City amend its Charter to increase pension contribution rates for most current City employees based on the City's costs; reduce contribution rates and pension benefits for most future City employees; limit cost-of-living adjustments to pension benefits; prohibit the City from picking up any employee's contribution for pension benefits; and make other changes to the City's retirement system?

SAN FRANCISCO 11/8/2011 Measure E Fail
 Shall the City amend its Charter to allow the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor to amend or repeal initiative ordinances and declarations of policy that the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor place on the ballot and that the voters approve after January 1, 2012?

SAN FRANCISCO 11/8/2011 Measure F Fail
 Shall the City amend its campaign consultant ordinance to redefine "campaign consultant;" require campaign consultants to file monthly reports; authorize the City's Ethics Commission to require electronic filing instead of paper reports; change the calculation of City fees campaign consultants must pay; and allow the City to change any of the ordinance's requirements without further voter approval while still permitting voters to make additional changes?

SAN FRANCISCO 11/8/2011 Measure G Fail (2/3 required)
 Shall the City increase its local sales tax by 0.50% for up to 10 years to fund public safety programs and programs for children and seniors, unless the State increases its sales tax by either 1.0% before November 30, 2011 or 0.75% before January 1, 2016?

SAN MATEO 5/3/2011 Measure D Pass
 Shall the Pacific Parc territory, which currently consists of twenty-five (25) parcels located at 600 Willow Road in Menlo Park, California, be transferred from the Ravenswood City School District to the Menlo Park City School District, such that by operation of law, persons residing within the subject territory would be considered residents of the Menlo Park City School District effective July 1, 2012?

TABLE 1.3 SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY TYPE OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	TAXES		BONDS		CHARTER AMENDMENT		ADVISORY		GANN LIMIT		ORDINANCE		ALL COUNTY MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Colusa	1	0											1		1
Contra Costa									2	0			2		2
Humboldt											1	0	1		1
Los Angeles											1	0	1		1
Marin	3	0											3		3
Mendocino	1	0											1		1
Plumas	0	1												1	1
San Bernardino							1	0					1		1
San Francisco	0	1	1	0	2	1					0	1	3	3	6
San Mateo											1	0	1		1
All Counties	5	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	1	14	4	18

TABLE 1.4 SUMMARY OF ELECTION OUTCOMES FOR COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES BY TOPIC OF MEASURE AND COUNTY, 2011

	EDUCATION		SAFETY		GOVERNANCE		TRANSPORT		FACILITIES		REVENUES		ALL COUNTY MEASURES		
	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	TOTAL
Colusa					1	0							1	0	1
Contra Costa											2	0	2	0	2
Humboldt					1	0							1	0	1
Los Angeles					1	0							1	0	1
Marin			3	0									3	0	3
Mendocino									1	0			1	0	1
Plumas			0	1									0	1	1
San Bernardino					1	0							1	0	1
San Francisco			0	1	2	2	1	0					3	3	6
San Mateo	1	0											1	0	1
All Counties	1	0	3	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	14	4	18

PART 2
VOTE TOTALS FOR
COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
ALAMEDA		No County Contests											No
ALPINE		No County Contests											
AMADOR		No County Contests											
BUTTE		No County Contests											
CALAVERAS	8/30/2011	Director, Wallace CSD	Full	Fetzer	Jack "Joe"	Retired Correctional Officer	No	3	59	130	45.4%	Yes	
				Reyner	David	Incumbent	Yes	3	45	130	34.6%	Yes	
				Pugh	Bill	Retired Board Member	No	3	26	130	20.0%	No	
COLUSA		No County Contests											
CONTRA COSTA		No County Contests											
DEL NORTE		No County Contests											
EL DORADO	11/8/2011	Director, Grizzly Flats CSD	Short	Strauss	Fred A.	Civil Engineer	No	2	162	276	58.7%	Yes	
				Rogers	John	Audit Supervisor/CPA	No	2	114	276	41.3%	No	
		Director, Hillwood CSD	Full	Pryor	Joanne	Community Volunteer	No	4	78	242	32.2%	Yes	
				Stailey	Stan	Incumbent	Yes	4	74	242	30.6%	Yes	
				Da Ronco	Michael A.	Retired	No	4	61	242	25.2%	Yes	
Egly	Joseph	Incumbent	Yes	4	29	242	12.0%	No					
FRESNO	11/8/2011	Director, Biola CSD	Full	Lozano	Reyes	Retired Firefighter	No	3	99	205	48.3%	Yes	
				Bennett	Leslie	Appointed Incumbent	No	3	90	205	43.9%	Yes	
				Rabago, Jr.	Alfonso	Crew Supervisor	No	3	13	205	6.3%	No	
		Director, Biola CSD ^R	Short	Madera	Martha M.	Retired Waitress	No	2	115	118	97.5%	Yes	
				Hernandez	Rudy M.	No Ballot Designation	No	2	111	113	98.2%	Yes	
		Director, Lanare CSD	Full	Rodriguez	Juventino	Retired Farm Worker	No	3	11	31	35.5%	Yes	
Guzman, Jr.	Ernesto			Air Conditioning Technician	No	3	10	31	32.3%	Yes			
Sanchez	Enedina			School Bus Driver	No	3	9	31	29.0%	No			
GLENN		No County Contests											

¹Write-in candidate votes, when reported by the county, have been included in the total votes cast. For these contests, the sum of the candidates votes is less than the total votes cast.

^RTo be elected if recall measure passes.

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS- TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
HUMBOLDT (continued)	8/30/2011	Director, Scotia CSD ^P		Full	Broadstock	John	Fire Chief	No	9	109	641	17.0%	Yes
					McKnight	Gayle	Food Service Manager	No	9	103	641	16.1%	Yes
					Barnes	James	Plumber/Water Treatment	No	9	96	641	15.0%	Yes
					Laloli	Kevin	Mechanic Driver	No	9	69	641	10.8%	Yes
					Walsh	Rick	Operations Superintendent	No	9	69	641	10.8%	Yes
					Depucci	Carolyn	Homemaker	No	9	68	641	10.6%	No
					Sanderson	Marilyn	Pharmacy Technician	No	9	48	641	7.5%	No
					Stephens	William "Bill"	Family Nurse Practitioner	No	9	40	641	6.2%	No
					Canessa	John	Retired Machinist Welder	No	9	39	641	6.1%	No
						11/8/2011	Director, Humboldt CSD		Full	Saunderson	Dave	Appointed Incumbent	No
Scolari	Frank	Incumbent	Yes	4						1,533	5,678	27.0%	Yes
McKenny	Kevin H.	Incumbent	Yes	4						1,526	5,678	26.9%	Yes
Davis	George	Retired Businessman	No	4						1,031	5,678	18.2%	No
Director, Manila CSD		Full	Dellas	Joy		Incumbent	Yes	7	70	297	23.6%	Yes	
			Bramlett	Jan		Child Advocacy Supervisor	No	7	62	297	20.9%	Yes	
			Seeber	Mike		Operations Director	No	7	54	297	18.2%	Yes	
			Opalach	Susan		Community Volunteer	No	7	42	297	14.1%	No	
			Rose	Robert		Retired	No	7	37	297	12.5%	No	
			Thoma	Zachary B.		Handyman	No	7	17	297	5.7%	No	
			Garcia	Geronimo		Bicycle Gardener	No	7	12	297	4.0%	No	
Director, McKinleyville CSD		Full	Corbett	John W.		Incumbent	Yes	3	1,376	3,209	42.9%	Yes	
			Edwards	Helen		Incumbent	Yes	3	1,323	3,209	41.2%	Yes	
			Elsebusch	David		Small Business Owner	No	3	483	3,209	15.1%	No	
Director, Willow Creek CSD		Full	Nelson	Bruce		Incumbent	Yes	5	195	776	25.1%	Yes	
			O'Gorman	Tom		Farmer	Yes	5	165	776	21.3%	Yes	
			Gower	Judy M.		Incumbent	Yes	5	164	776	21.1%	Yes	
			Rowley	Marc J.		Small Business Owner	No	5	129	776	16.6%	No	
			O'Hara	Joe		Retired	No	5	102	776	13.1%	No	

^PProposed community services district.

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
IMPERIAL	11/8/2011	Director, Bombay Beach CSD		Full	Knight	Louis E.	Incumbent	Yes	6	20	81	24.7%	Yes
					Hawkins	Ernest R.	No Ballot Designation	No	6	18	81	22.2%	Yes
					Wiltse	Daniel	Firefighter	No	6	14	81	17.3%	No
					Harrison, Jr.	David L.	Home Owner	No	6	12	81	14.8%	No
					Rodriguez	Annette L.	Incumbent	Yes	6	12	81	14.8%	No
					Williams	Tonita L.	Educator	No	6	5	81	6.2%	No
		Director, Salton CSD		Full	Fifield	John "Jack"	Appointed Incumbent	No	3	139	356	39.0%	Yes
					Johnson	Dale R.	Incumbent	Yes	3	138	356	38.8%	No
					Palmer	Shirley L.	Businesswoman	No	3	79	356	22.2%	No
INYO	11/8/2011	Director, Darwin CSD		Full	Bizon	Michael	Incumbent	Yes	4	21	60	35.0%	Yes
					Dornan	Aaron	Incumbent	Yes	4	19	60	31.7%	Yes
					Rothgeb	John L.	No Ballot Designation	No	4	12	60	20.0%	No
					Jones	Hank	No Ballot Designation	No	4	8	60	13.3%	No
KERN		No County Contests											
KINGS		No County Contests											
LAKE	11/8/2011	Director, Hidden Valley Lake CSD		Full	Freeman	Jim	Communications Specialist	No	8	246	1,534	16.0%	Yes
					Lieberman	Jim	Retired Sales Manager	No	8	238	1,534	15.5%	Yes
					Graham	Carolyn	Utility Auditing Manager	No	8	217	1,534	14.1%	Yes
					Sand	Michael H.	Businessman	No	8	188	1,534	12.3%	No
					Bunce	Frances	Incumbent	Yes	8	174	1,534	11.3%	No
					La Faver	Lyle W.	Incumbent	Yes	8	174	1,534	11.3%	No
					Barton	Bob	Incumbent	Yes	8	173	1,534	11.3%	No
					Harris	Wanda	Market Research Consultant	No	8	124	1,534	8.1%	No
LASSEN		No County Contests											
LOS ANGELES		No County Contests											
MADERA		No County Contests											
MARIN		No County Contests											
MARIPOSA		No County Contests											

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
MENDOCINO	11/8/2011	Director, Brooktrails Township CSD		Full	Ramming	Timothy	HVAC Contractor	No	6	425	1,398	30.4%	Yes
					Santos	Ralph R.	Retired - Public Works	No	6	327	1,398	23.4%	Yes
					Horrick	Ed	Incumbent	Yes	6	236	1,398	16.9%	No
					Paland	David	Legal Researcher	No	6	154	1,398	11.0%	No
					Rice	Michael A.	Retired	No	6	142	1,398	10.2%	No
					Zalunardo	Gino N.	Retired	No	6	114	1,398	8.2%	No
MERCED		No County Contests											
MODOC		No County Contests											
MONO		No County Contests											
MONTEREY	11/8/2011	Director, Pebble Beach CSD		Full	Verbanec	Richard	Incumbent	Yes	4	894	3,115	28.7%	Yes
					Laska	Leo M.	Incumbent	Yes	4	834	3,115	26.8%	Yes
					Gebhart	Richard "Dick"	Retired Semiconductor Executive	No	4	718	3,115	23.0%	Yes
					Hutchison	Robert "Bob"	Retired Auto Executive	No	4	669	3,115	21.5%	No
NAPA		No County Contests											
NEVADA		No County Contests											
ORANGE		No County Contests											
PLACER		No County Contests											
PLUMAS	11/8/2011	Director, East Quincy CSD		Full	Eaton Jr.	Ernest R.	No Ballot Designation	Yes	5	322	1,317	24.4%	Yes
					Margason	Greg	No Ballot Designation	Yes	5	292	1,317	22.2%	Yes
					Green	Michael T.	Water Wastewater Operator	No	5	285	1,317	21.6%	Yes
					Henrici	Mary	Water Manager	No	5	214	1,317	16.2%	No
					Grant	Stephen	No Ballot Designation	Yes	5	180	1,317	13.7%	No
RIVERSIDE		No County Contests											
SACRAMENTO		No County Contests											
SAN BENITO		No County Contests											
SAN BERNARDINO	8/30/2011	Director, Lake Arrowhead CSD		Full	Wurm	John	Attorney/Business Owner	No	4	1,733	3,956	43.8%	Yes
					Wagner	Ralph	Incumbent	Yes	4	1,076	3,956	27.2%	Yes
					Durand	Harvey	Appointed Incumbent	No	4	854	3,956	21.6%	No
					Hobart	Chad	Self-Employed DJ	No	4	293	3,956	7.4%	No
					Short	Butler	Philip	Business Owner/Engineer	No	2	1,161	2,207	52.6%
Williamson	Jim	Appointed Incumbent	No	2	1,046	2,207	47.4%	No					
SAN DIEGO		No County Contests											

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS- TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
SAN FRANCISCO	11/8/2011	District Attorney ^{RCV}		Full	Gascon	George	District Attorney, Appointed	No	5	76,043	183,238	41.5%	Yes
					Onek	David	Criminal Justice Attorney	No	5	43,319	183,238	23.6%	No
					Bock	Sharmin	Assistant District Attorney	No	5	37,854	183,238	20.7%	No
					Fazio	Bill	Trial Attorney	No	5	19,172	183,238	10.5%	No
					Trinh	Vu Vuong	Criminal Attorney/Commissioner	No	5	6,567	183,238	3.6%	No
		Mayor ^{RCV}	Full	Lee	Ed	Appointed Mayor	No	16	59,663	194,211	30.7%	Yes	
				Avalos	John	District 11 Supervisor	No	16	37,395	194,211	19.3%	No	
				Herrera	Dennis	City Attorney	No	16	21,882	194,211	11.3%	No	
				Chiu	David	President, Board of Supervisors	No	16	17,893	194,211	9.2%	No	
				Yee	Leland	State Senator	No	16	14,566	194,211	7.5%	No	
				Adachi	Jeff	Public Defender	No	16	12,515	194,211	6.4%	No	
				Duffy	Bevan	No Ballot Designation	No	16	9,193	194,211	4.7%	No	
				Hall	Tony	Retired Administrator	No	16	6,914	194,211	3.6%	No	
				Alioto-Pier	Michela	Small Businesswoman/Mother	No	16	6,620	194,211	3.4%	No	
				Rees	Joanna	Entrepreneur/Educator	No	16	3,096	194,211	1.6%	No	
				Baum	Terry J.	Playwright/Actress	No	16	1,662	194,211	0.9%	No	
				Ting	Phil	San Francisco Assessor-Recorder	No	16	1,013	194,211	0.5%	No	
				Ascarrunz	Cesar	Businessman	No	16	532	194,211	0.3%	No	
				Pang	Wilma	College Professor/Musician	No	16	440	194,211	0.2%	No	
				Lawrence	Emil	Independent Small Businessman	No	16	377	194,211	0.2%	No	
Currier	Paul	Community Organizer	No	16	247	194,211	0.1%	No					
SAN FRANCISCO	11/8/2011	Sheriff ^{RCV}		Full	Mirkarimi	Ross	San Francisco Supervisor	No	4	70,204	182,806	38.4%	Yes
					Cunnie	Chris	Attorney General Advisor	No	4	51,410	182,806	28.1%	No
					Miyamoto	Paul	San Francisco Sheriff's Captain	No	4	49,631	182,806	27.1%	No
					Wong	David	No Ballot Designation	No	4	11,274	182,806	6.2%	No
SAN JOAQUIN		No County Contests											
SAN LUIS OBISPO		No County Contests											

^{RCV}Rank choice voting contest. The elected outcome reflects the result of the rank choice process.

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS-TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM- BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED	
SAN MATEO	5/3/2011	County Supervisor	1	Full	Pine	Dave	School Trustee/Businessman	No	6	23,856	85,773	27.8%	Yes	
					Holober	Richard	Educator/Consumer Advocate	No	6	22,299	85,773	26.0%	No	
					Papan	Gina	Deputy Attorney General	No	6	21,796	85,773	25.4%	No	
					Nagel	Terry	Mayor/Nonprofit Manager	No	6	8,683	85,773	10.1%	No	
					Stogner	Michael G.	Businessman	No	6	6,269	85,773	7.3%	No	
					Nikas	Demetrios	Retired	No	6	2,870	85,773	3.3%	No	
	11/8/2011	Community Council, Midcoast			Full	Haggerty	Dan	Construction Worker	No	4	1,295	4,292	30.2%	Yes
						Ketcham	Lisa	Horticulturist	No	4	1,268	4,292	29.5%	Yes
						Stone, II	Leonard W.	Business Owner	No	4	571	4,292	13.3%	Yes
						Oehlert	John	Statistical Analyst	No	4	481	4,292	11.2%	No
SANTA BARBARA	No County Contests													
SANTA CLARA	No County Contests													
SANTA CRUZ	No County Contests													
SHASTA	No County Contests													
SIERRA	No County Contests													
SISKIYOU	No County Contests													
SOLANO	No County Contests													
SONOMA	11/8/2011	Director, Occidental CSD		Full	Lunardi	Ray	Incumbent	Yes	4	288	999	28.8%	Yes	
					Gerner	Margaret	Incumbent	Yes	4	274	999	27.4%	Yes	
					Brown	Coy C.	Incumbent	Yes	4	254	999	25.4%	Yes	
					Tweddale	Jeff	Business Owner	No	4	180	999	18.0%	No	
STANISLAUS	11/8/2011	Director, Keyes CSD		Full	Bernal	Mike	Campus Safety Officer	No	4	96	311	30.9%	Yes	
					Chadwick	Casey	Incumbent	Yes	4	93	311	29.9%	Yes	
					Jimenez	Roberto	Researcher/Developer	No	4	75	311	24.1%	No	
					Alexander	William	No Ballot Designation	No	4	47	311	15.1%	No	
SUTTER	No County Contests													
TEHAMA	No County Contests													
TRINITY	No County Contests													
TULARE	11/8/2011	Director, Allensworth CSD		Full	Bradshaw	Doris	No Ballot Designation	No	4	11	34	32.4%	Yes	
					Hunter	Sherry K.	Retired	No	4	9	34	26.5%	Yes	
					Moreno	Pastor	Appointed Incumbent	No	4	9	34	26.5%	Yes	
					Winters	Claudine	Certified Nurses Assistant	No	4	2	34	5.9%	No	

TABLE 2.1 VOTE TOTALS FOR COUNTY OFFICE CANDIDATES BY COUNTY AND ELECTION DATE, 2011

COUNTY	DATE	OFFICE	DIS- TRICT/ SEAT	TERM OF OFFICE	CANDIDATE'S LAST NAME	CANDIDATE'S FIRST NAME	CANDIDATE'S BALLOT DESIGNATION	IN- CUM BENT	NUMBER OF CAN- DIDATES	VOTES FOR CAN- DIDATE	TOTAL VOTES CAST ¹	PER- CENT OF VOTE	ELECTED
TULARE	11/8/2011	Director, Telviston CSD		Full	Galaviz	Frank F.	Incumbent	Yes	4	20	57	35.1%	Yes
(continued)					Risenhoover	Ray	Retired	No	4	19	57	33.3%	Yes
					Richardson, Jr.	Leon L.	Maintenance Worker	No	4	11	57	19.3%	No
					Johnson	Oscar	Carpenter	No	4	7	57	12.3%	No
TUOLUMNE		No County Contests											
VENTURA		No County Contests											
YOLO		No County Contests											
YUBA		No County Contests											

Table 2.2 Summary of Election Outcomes for County Offices, 2011

		Community Council		County Supervisor		Director, CSD*		District Attorney		Mayor***		Sherriff		Total	
		Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Incumbent Candidates	Win	0.0	0	0.0	0	74.2	23	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	74.2	23
	Lose	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.8	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	25.8	8
	Total	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	31	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	31
Non-Incumbent Candidates	Win	75.0	3	16.7	1	47.2	34	20.0	1	6.3	1	25.0	1	38.3	41
	Lose	25.0	1	83.3	5	52.8	38	80.0	4	93.8	15	75.0	3	61.7	66
	Total	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	72	100.0	5	100.0	16	100.0	4	100.0	107
Winning Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	0.0	0	40.4	23	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	35.9	23
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	3	100.0	1	59.6	34	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	64.1	41
	Total	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	57	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	64
Losing Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	0.0	0	17.4	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.8	8
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	1	100.0	5	82.6	38	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0	3	89.2	66
	Total	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	46	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	74
All Candidates	Incumbent	0.0	0	0	0	30.1	31	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	22.5	31
	Non-Incumbent	100.0	4	100.0	6	69.9	72	100.0	5	100.0	16	100.0	4	77.5	107
	Total	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	103	100.0	5	100.0	16	100.0	4	100.0	138

* Directors of Community Service Districts, County Service Areas and Community Planning Areas.

**Runoffs are excluded from totals.

***The Office of the Mayor of San Francisco is included due to the conformance of City of San Francisco and County of San Francisco boundaries.

****Percentages may not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.