

Comparing November '26 and May '27 Election Scenarios

Even-Year November General Elections:

Typically, higher turnout, due to parties and special interest groups mobilizing voters

Younger voters are more likely to turnout

No additional election costs to school districts

Much greater competition for the attention of voters

More expensive to reach voters with adequate frequency needed for retention of information

Opinion environment, such as views on taxes and education, is driven by candidate campaigns

Odd-Year May Elections:

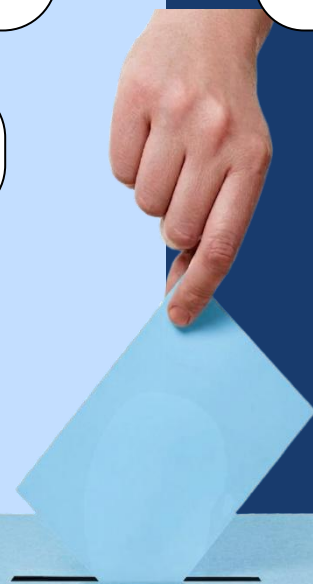
Typically, lower turnout, so parents must be mobilized, which means extra steps, such as promoting mail ballot submissions from younger voters

High propensity voters, who are typically older, are often over-represented in turnout

Can “engineer” turnout, but is a complex organizational challenge beyond the capacity of most volunteer campaign managers

Districts usually must pay higher election costs to be on the ballot and could become vulnerable to criticism...especially in a contested political environment

Fewer distractions and a greater window of attention to allow a more robust airing & public dialogue about the merits of the request



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