



VOTERS OPPOSE

Ranked-Choice Voting

KEY FINDINGS



Voters oppose ranked-choice voting (RCV), a method of voting that requires voters to rank candidates for a particular office in order of personal preference instead of selecting one candidate.



Messages that convey that RCV often involves throwing ballots out, and is more vulnerable, less secure, and more confusing than conventional voting are convincing for voters.



Voters are also more likely to oppose RCV when they know it requires a complicated counting process that could increase counting irregularities and delay election results.

HOW TO TALK ABOUT IT

Voters are **less likely** to support ranked-choice voting when they know that...



RCV IS MORE VULNERABLE TO TAMPERING AND LESS SECURE.

RCV increases the risk of election tampering because it requires a complicated, centralized counting process that can take up to several weeks to complete.



INCREASED IRREGULARITIES IN THE PROCESS OF COUNTING VOTES.

The risk for irregularities, mistakes, and delays in counting is high.

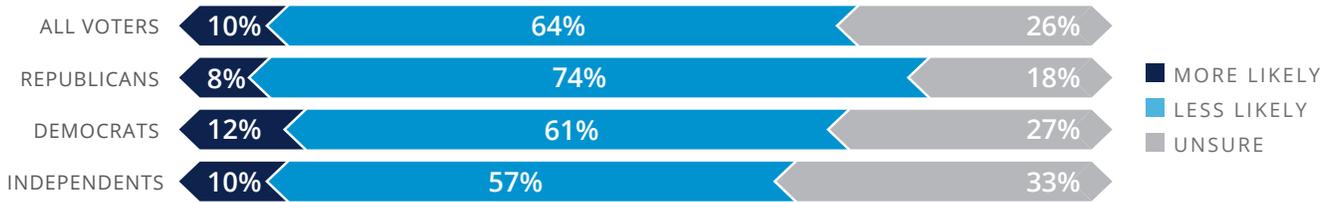


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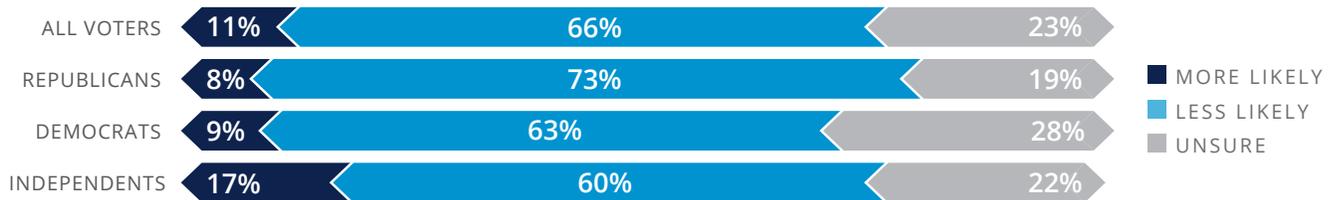
Voters who vote for only one candidate may or may not have their ballot counted.

Voters want to be confident that their vote will always count.



In one Maine RCV election, thousands of ballots were thrown out.

In a Maine congressional race, more than 8,000 ballots were thrown out and were not counted because RCV was used.



RCV IS CONFUSING TO VOTERS.

RCV requires a complicated counting process that is confusing to many voters.



DECLARING A WINNER COULD TAKE DAYS OR WEEKS AFTER ELECTION DAY.

Voters don't want a voting system that delays election results.

DEMOGRAPHICS	PARTY AFFILIATION			AGE			GENDER	
		34% R	36% D	29% I	38% 18-44	37% 45-64	26% 65+	48% MALE

Results for this poll are based on automated telephone interviews conducted among a nationwide sample of 503 likely voters. Data for this survey research were collected by Cor Services, Inc.

Interviews were conducted via a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system utilizing techniques designed to achieve the highest possible respondent cooperation.

The surveys were conducted July 25–28, 2022. The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.37 percentage points. The margin of sampling error may be higher for certain subgroups. Results presented may not always appear to total 100 percent due to rounding.

Data was sampled using weighted demographic information from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement and the state election authorities. Demographic information for actual voters in past elections were used to construct sample target weights.

The Foundation for Government Accountability paid for all costs associated with this survey.