



# Texan Concerns: Voter Fraud, Voter Suppression & Voting Processes



Hobby School of Public Affairs  
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The Hobby School of Public Affairs at the University of Houston conducted an online survey of Texas likely voters to identify their preferences and opinions regarding the 2022 general election candidates, public policy issues, and the voting process. The survey was fielded between October 19 and October 26, 2022, in English and Spanish, with 1,200 YouGov respondents who are likely to vote in the 2022 general election, resulting in a confidence interval of +/-2.8%. The respondents were matched to a sampling frame on gender, age, race/ethnicity, presidential vote history, and education and are representative of the population of Texans expected to vote this fall.

The results of the survey are presented in two reports. The first report examined the vote intention of Texans for the 2022 statewide plural executive offices from governor to railroad commissioner as well as analyzed the influence of a wide range of issues on Texas voters' gubernatorial vote decision, while also providing the favorability ratings of the top statewide non-judicial candidates. This report focuses on voter concerns about potential voter fraud and voter suppression as well as likely voter evaluation of the voting process in Texas and the U.S. and their trust in different levels of government.

### Executive Summary

12% of likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in their county.

19% of likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in Texas.

50% of likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States.

55% of white likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States compared to 31% of Black likely voters.

58% of Republicans and 57% of Independents believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States compared to 22% of Democrats.

73% of Greg Abbott voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States compared to 21% of Beto O'Rourke voters.

16% of likely voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in their county.

29% of likely voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in Texas.

37% of likely voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States.

47% of Black likely voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in Texas compared to 23% of white likely voters.

62% of Democrats believe voter suppression is a major problem in Texas compared to 23% of Independents and 9% of Republicans.

58% of O'Rourke voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in Texas compared to 7% of Abbott voters.

49% of Black likely voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States compared to 33% of white likely voters.

61% of Democrats believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States compared to 34% of Independents and 25% of Republicans.

58% of O'Rourke voters believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States compared to 22% of Abbott voters.

48% of likely voters believe that voter fraud is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States.

28% of likely voters believe that voter suppression is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States.

18% of likely voters believe that interference from a foreign country like Russia or China is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States.

55% of white likely voters believe voter fraud is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States compared to 38% of Latino and 20% of Black likely voters.

51% of Black likely voters believe voter suppression is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States compared to 34% of Latino and 22% of white likely voters.

71% of Republicans and 50% of Independents believe voter fraud is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States compared to 13% of Democrats.

58% of Democrats believe voter suppression is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States compared to 24% of Independents and 9% of Republicans.

Substantial majorities of likely voters support the 2021 electoral reforms passed by the Texas Legislature and implemented for the first time in 2022.

84% of likely voters support making it a felony to engage in ballot harvesting.

79% of likely voters support requiring mail ballot voters to provide their driver license number or last four social security numbers on their mail ballot application and return envelope. This includes 85% of those who plan on voting by mail this fall.



75% of likely voters support increasing the minimum number of daily early voting hours from 8 to 9.

67% of likely voters support the ban on drive-thru voting, while 29% oppose it.

65% of likely voters support the ban on 24 hour voting, while 28% oppose it.

61% of likely voters support allowing partisan poll watchers to have freer movement throughout the polling place, compared to 30% who oppose this reform.

More likely voters trust their city government (30%), county government (25%) and ISD (22%) to do the right thing most of the time than they trust either the Texas state government (17%) or, especially, the federal government (8%) to do the right thing most of the time.

44% of likely voters trust the federal government to never do the right thing.

25% of likely voters trust the Texas state government to never do the right thing.

44% of likely voters support the adoption of ranked choice voting for Texas legislative and U.S. House special elections, compared to 29% who oppose this reform.

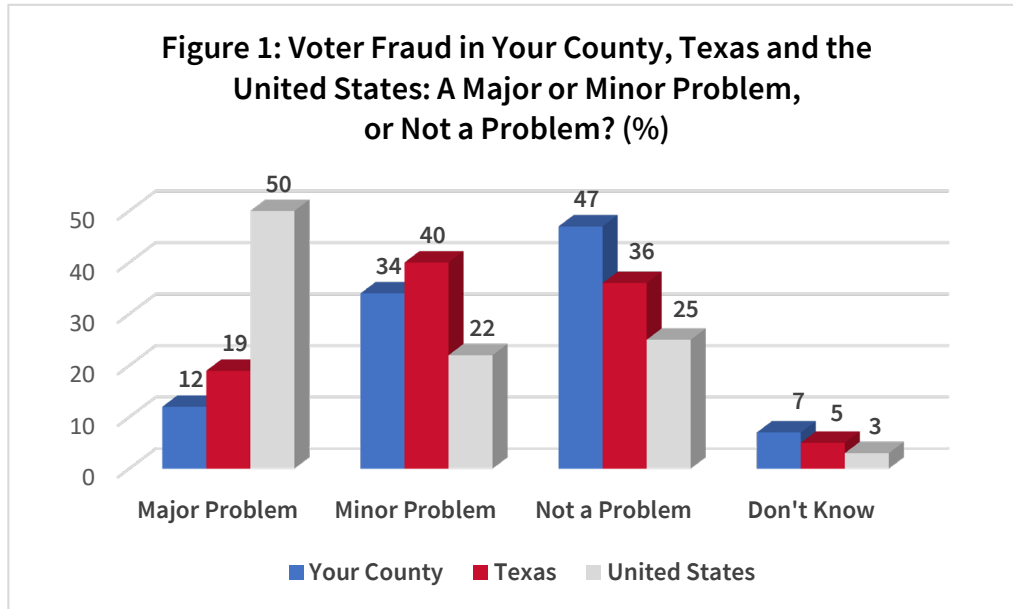
## **Survey Population Demographics**

Whites account for 60% of this survey population of Texas likely voters, Latinos 24%, Blacks 11%, and others 5%. Women account for 55% of the population, men for 44%, and others for 1%. Regarding generations, 46% of the population belongs to the combined Silent Generation (born between 1928-1945) and Baby Boomer (1946-1964) cohort, 25% to Generation X (Gen-X, 1965-1980), 22% to the Millennial (1981-1996) generation and 7% to the Generation Z (1997-2014) cohort. Almost two-fifths (39%) of the population identifies as Republican and 30% as Democrat, with 26% identifying as Independent and 5% either as something else (3%) or are unsure about their partisan identification (2%).

## Voter Fraud

In the survey, the likely voters were asked whether they considered voter fraud to be a major problem, a minor problem or not a problem in their county, in Texas and in the United States. They could also answer that they did not know.

Slightly more than one in ten (12%) and nearly two in ten (19%) likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in their county and in Texas (see Figure 1). In contrast, one-half (50%) of likely voters believe that voter fraud is a major problem in the United States.



Slightly less than one-half (47%) of likely voters believe voter fraud is not a problem in their county, 35% in Texas, and one-quarter (25%) in the United States.

Table 1 provides the proportion of different socio-demographic (ethnicity/race, gender, generation) and socio-political (partisan identification, 2022 gubernatorial vote intention) groups who believe that voter fraud is a major problem in their county, in Texas and in the United States.

**Table 1: Proportion of Texas Likely Voters Who Believe that Voter Fraud is a Major Problem in \_\_\_\_\_ (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Their County	Texas	United States
Overall	Overall	12	19	50
Ethnicity/Race	White	12	16	55
	Latino	12	20	47
	Black	15	23	31
Gender	Women	12	18	49
	Men	13	19	52
Generation	Silent/Boomers	9	15	58
	Generation X	15	20	50
	Millennials/Gen Z	15	22	39
Partisan ID	Democrat	9	17	22
	Independent	13	21	57
	Republican	13	17	58
Governor Vote	Abbott	15	19	73
	O'Rourke	9	15	21

There do not exist any significant socio-demographic or socio-political differences in the proportion of likely voters who believe that voter fraud is a major problem in either their county or in Texas.

In contrast, there exist four salient inter-group differences in regard to the proportion of likely voters who believe that voter fraud is a major problem in the United States. One, while 55% of white likely voters believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States, the same is only true for 31% of Black likely voters. Two, while 58% of the members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomers cohort believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States, the same is only true for 39% of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort. Three, 58% of Republicans and 57% of Independents believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States, compared to only 22% of Democrats. Four, 73% of Texans who intend to vote for Republican Greg Abbott in the 2022 Texas gubernatorial election believe voter fraud is a major problem in the United States compared to only 21% of Texans who intend to vote for Democrat Beto O'Rourke in the gubernatorial contest.

## Voter Suppression

The survey respondents were asked whether they considered voter suppression to be a major problem, a minor problem or not a problem in their county, in Texas and in the United States. They could also answer that they did not know.

More likely voters believe that voter suppression is a problem in Texas (29%) than in their county (16%), and more believe it is a problem in the United States (37%) than in Texas (see Figure 2). Conversely, 53% of likely voters do not consider voter suppression to be a problem in their county, 45% do not consider it to be a problem in Texas and 36% do not consider it to be a problem in the United States.

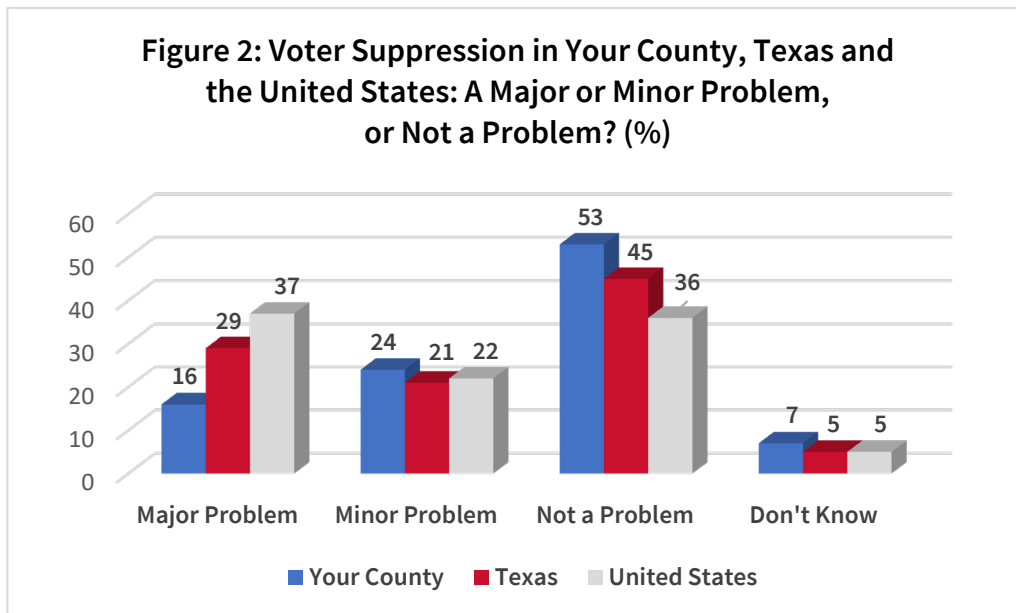


Table 2 provides the proportion of different socio-demographic (ethnicity/race, gender, generation) and socio-political (partisan identification, 2022 gubernatorial vote intention) groups who believe that voter suppression is a major problem in their county, in Texas and in the United States.

**Table 2: Proportion Who Believe that Voter Suppression is a Major Problem in \_\_\_\_\_ (%)**

Group	Sub-Group	Their County	Texas	United States
Overall	Overall	16	29	37
Ethnicity/Race	White	13	23	33
	Latino	18	36	45
	Black	29	47	49
Gender	Women	17	28	49
	Men	13	19	52
Generation	Silent/Boomers	10	25	33
	Generation X	21	33	43
	Millennials/Gen Z	21	32	40
Partisan ID	Democrat	29	62	61
	Independent	15	23	34
	Republican	8	9	25
Governor Vote	Abbott	7	7	22
	O'Rourke	28	58	58

There exists one salient inter-group difference regarding voter suppression being a major problem in the likely voter's county. Four times as many O'Rourke voters (28%) as Abbott voters (7%) believe voter suppression is a major problem in their county.

In regard to Texas, there exist three salient inter-group differences. One, Black likely voters (47%) are significantly more likely than white likely voters (23%) to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in Texas. Two, Democrat likely voters (62%) are significantly more likely than both Independent (23%) and Republican (9%) likely voters to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in Texas. Three, O'Rourke voters (58%) are eight times more likely to believe voter suppression is a major problem than are Abbott voters (7%).

In regard to the United States, there also exist three salient inter-group differences. One, Black likely voters (49%) are significantly more likely than white likely voters (33%) to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in Texas. Two, Democrat likely voters (61%) are significantly more likely than both Independent (34%) and Republican (25%) likely voters to believe that voter suppression is a major problem in Texas. Of note is that substantially more Texas Republicans believe that voter suppression is a major problem in the United States (25%) than in Texas (7%). Three, O'Rourke voters (58%) are significantly more likely to believe voter suppression is a major problem in the United States than are Abbott voters (22%), with the gap between the two (36%) notably smaller than the gap between O'Rourke and Abbott voters regarding voter suppression being a major problem in Texas (51%).



## The Biggest Threat to Fair Elections in the United States

In the survey, the Texas likely voters were asked which do you think is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States today: voter fraud, voter suppression, interference from another country such as China or Russia? The respondents could also answer don't know.

Figure 3 indicate that 48% of these likely voters believe that voter fraud represents the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States, followed by 28% who believe that voter suppression is the biggest threat, and 18% who believe that foreign interference is the biggest threat.

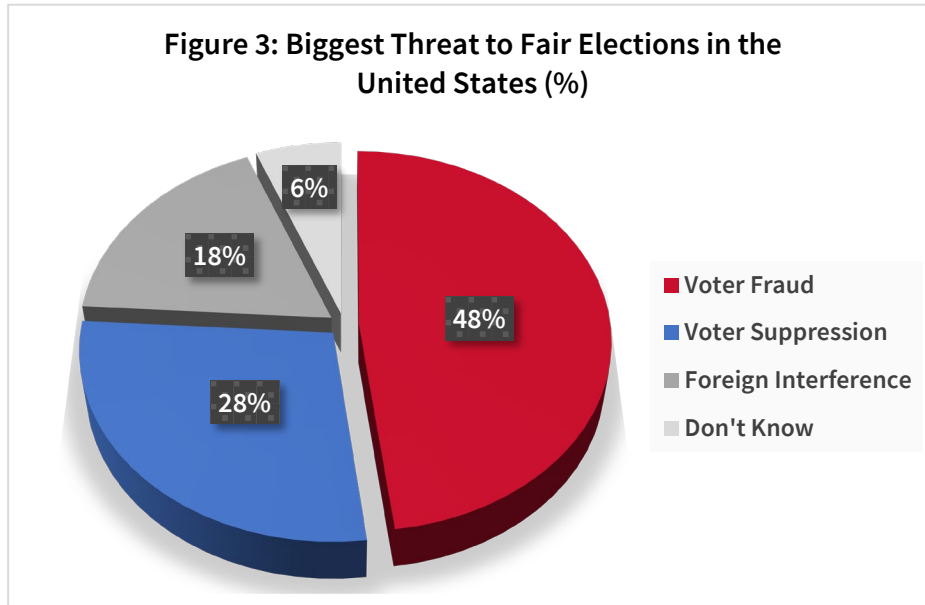


Table 3 provides the proportion of different socio-demographic (ethnicity/race, gender, generation) and socio-political (partisan identification, 2022 gubernatorial vote intention) groups who believe that each of the three threats is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States.

Table 3: For Likely Voters, the Biggest Threat to Fair Elections in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_ (%)

Group	Sub-Group	Voter Fraud	Voter Suppression	Foreign Interference	Don't Know
Overall	Overall	48	28	18	6
Ethnicity/Race	White	55	22	17	6
	Latino	38	34	21	7
	Black	20	51	23	6
Gender	Women	44	27	21	8
	Men	51	29	15	5
Generation	Silent/Boomers	58	23	15	5
	Generation X	47	26	18	9
	Millennials/Gen Z	32	37	23	8
Partisan ID	Democrat	13	58	24	5
	Independent	50	24	18	8
	Republican	71	9	14	6
Governor Vote	Abbott	76	6	13	5
	O'Rourke	12	58	24	6

There do not exist any salient inter-group differences regarding the belief that foreign interference represents the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States. There also do not exist any salient differences at all between women and men.

There do however exist significant ethnic/racial, generational, partisan, and gubernatorial vote differences regarding the extent to which different groups believe that voter fraud and voter suppression represent the biggest threats to fair elections in the United States.

White likely voters (55%) are significantly more likely than Latino (38%) and, especially, Black (20%) likely voters to believe that voter fraud represents the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States. Conversely, Black likely voters (51%) are significantly more likely than Latino (34%) and white (22%) likely voters to believe that voter suppression is the biggest threat to fair elections in the United States.

Members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (58%) are significantly more likely than members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (32%) to believe that voter fraud represents the biggest threat to U.S. elections. Conversely, members of the Millennial/Generation Z cohort (37%) are significantly more likely than members of the Silent Generation/Baby Boomer cohort (23%) to believe that voter suppression represents the biggest threat to fair elections.

Republicans (71%) are significantly more likely than Independents (50%), and both are more significantly more likely than Democrats (13%), to believe that voter fraud is the biggest threat to fair elections. The same is true for Abbott voters (76%) compared to O'Rourke voters (12%).

Democrats (58%) are significantly more likely than Independents (24%), and both are significantly more likely than Republicans (9%), to believe that voter suppression is the biggest threat to fair elections. The same is true for O'Rourke voters (58%) compared to Abbott voters (6%).

## **Likely Voter Opinion of the 2021 Texas Electoral Reform**

Senate Bill 1 passed during the second special session of the 2021 Texas Legislature and was signed into law by Governor Greg Abbott on September 7, 2021. It went into effect in December 2021.

The survey respondents were presented with the following question: "In 2021, the Texas Legislature made the following changes to the Texas election code. To what extent do you support or oppose each change?" The response options were strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose and don't know.

The respondents were asked about the following nine changes to the Texas election code:

- All early voting must now take place between 6AM and 10PM, with 24-hour early voting now prohibited.
- Minimum early voting hours must now be at least 9 hours a day, an increase from the previous minimum of 8 hours.

- Drive-thru voting is now prohibited, with only voters who are physically unable to vote within the polling place eligible for curbside voting
- It is now a state jail felony for local election officials to send mail-in ballot applications to voters who have not requested them.
- Voters casting a mail ballot now need to provide their driver’s license number or (if they don’t have a license) the last four digits of their social security number on both their application for a mail ballot and on the completed ballot they return.
- It is now possible for voters to go online and correct technical errors for their mail ballot that could cause it to be rejected.
- Partisan poll watchers now have freer movement throughout the polling place to observe and monitor the voting process.
- It is now a third-degree jail felony to engage in vote (ballot) harvesting (in-person interaction with voters in the presence of the ballot to deliver votes for a specific candidate) in exchange for payment or another benefit.
- People assisting a disabled person or non-native English or Spanish speaker at the polling machine must now limit their assistance to reading the ballot, marking the ballot, or directing the voter to mark the ballot.

Table 4 provides the proportion of likely voters that support (strongly and somewhat), oppose (strongly and somewhat) and don’t know their position on each of these nine reforms. The percentage who strongly support and strongly oppose each reform is provided in parentheses.

**Table 4: Likely Voter Support for and Opposition to the Main Components of the 2021 Texas Election Reform (%)**

<b>Election Reform</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Felony to Engage in Ballot Harvesting	84 (67)	9 (5)	7
Mail Ballot Voters Must Now Provide DL or SS # on Application/Ballot	79 (59)	16 (7)	5
Minimum Early Voting Hours Increased from 8 Hours a Day to 9 Hours	75 (47)	10 (3)	5
People Assisting Voters Must Limit Assistance to Reading/Marking Ballot	73 (44)	17 (8)	10
Felony for Election Officials to Mail Unrequested Mail Ballot Applications	67 (50)	26 (16)	7
Ban on Drive-Thru Voting	67 (47)	29 (18)	4
Ban on 24 Hour Voting	65 (40)	28 (16)	7
Partisan Poll Watchers Have Freer Movement Throughout Polling Places	61 (36)	30 (18)	9
Mail Ballot Voters Can Now Go Online to Correct Errors	56 (30)	32 (17)	12

Note: Percentage of Strongly Supporting and Strongly Opposing in parentheses.

Approximately three-quarters or more of Texas likely voters support making it a felony to engage in ballot harvesting (84%), requiring that mail ballot voters provide their driver license number or last four numbers of their social security number on both their mail ballot application and on the ballot envelope they return (79%), increasing the number of minimum early voting hours from eight to nine hours (75%), and limiting voter assistance to reading and marking the ballot (73%). Among the 8% of Texans

who indicated they plan to vote by mail this fall, 85% support the mail ballot reform compared to 8% who oppose it, and 7% who responded don't know.

Approximately two-thirds of likely voters support making it a felony for election officials to send mail ballot applications to people who have not requested them (67%), banning drive-thru voting (67%), and banning 24 hour voting (65%).

The two reforms with the least amount of support, albeit still majority support, are the reform that allows partisan poll watchers to have freer movement throughout the polling place (61%) and providing a method by which mail ballot voters can go online to correct errors that might cause their ballots to be rejected (56%).

Five reforms are opposed by between one-quarter and one-third of likely voters, ranging from providing a method by which mail ballot voters can go online to correct errors that might cause their ballots to be rejected (32%) to making it a felony for election officials to send mail ballot applications to people who have not requested them (26%).

Table 5 provides the support for the nine reforms among Republican, Independent and Democrat likely voters.

**Table 5: Proportion of Republican, Democrat and Independent Likely Voters Who Support the Election Reforms**

<b>Election Reform</b>	<b>Republicans</b>	<b>Independents</b>	<b>Democrats</b>
Felony to Engage in Ballot Harvesting	90	89	74
Mail Ballot Voters Must Now Provide DL or SS # on Application/Ballot	93	85	57
Minimum Early Voting Hours Increased from 8 Hours a Day to 9 Hours	86	83	88
People Assisting Voters Must Limit Assistance to Reading/Marking Ballot	85	74	55
Felony for Election Officials to Mail Unrequested Mail Ballot Applications	88	70	39
Ban on Drive-Thru Voting	85	68	41
Ban on 24 Hour Voting	84	62	44
Partisan Poll Watchers Have Freer Movement Throughout Polling Places	76	61	43
Mail Ballot Voters Can Now Go Online to Correct Errors	40	60	69

More than three out of four Republicans support eight of the nine reforms, with support ranging from highs of 93% for the requirement that mail ballot voters provide their driver license number or last four numbers of their social security number on both their mail ballot application and on the ballot envelope they return and of 90% for making it a felony to engage in ballot harvesting, to lows of 76% to allow partisan poll watchers to have freer movement throughout the polling place and of 84% to ban 24 hour voting. The only reform that lacks majority support (40%) and has a plurality of Republicans in opposition (45%), is the proposal to allow mail ballot voters to go online to correct errors that might cause their ballot to be rejected.

More than two out of three Independent likely voters support six of the nine reforms, with absolute majorities supporting the remaining three. Support among Independents ranges from a high of 89% to make it a felony to engage in ballot harvesting to a low of 60% to allow mail ballot voters to go online to correct errors on their submitted ballot.

A majority of Democrats support five of the reforms while a majority of Democrats oppose four of the reforms. Democratic majority support for these five reforms ranges from highs of 88% to increase the minimum number of early voting hours per day from eight to nine and of 74% to make it a felony to engage in ballot harvesting to lows of 57% to require mail ballot voters to provide their driver license number or last four numbers of their social security number on both their mail ballot application and on the ballot envelope they return and of 55% in support of limiting those assisting others to reading and marking the ballot only.

Democratic support is lowest for the reforms that make it a felony for election officials to send out unsolicited mail ballot applications (39%; opposed by 50%), the ban on drive thru-voting (41%, opposed by 54%), allowing partisan poll watchers freer movement at polling places (43%, opposed by 49%), and the ban on 24 hour voting (44%, opposed by 50%).

### Likely Voter Trust in Government to Do the Right Thing

The survey’s likely voters were asked to what extent they trusted the federal government in Washington D.C, the Texas state government in Austin, their county government, their city government, and their school district (ISD) to do the right thing. The response options were most of the time, some of the time, never, and don’t know.

Table 6 provides the results for the entire population of likely voters. A large majority of these likely voters do not trust all five levels of government to do the right thing most of the time, with the federal government (8%), and, to a lesser extent, the Texas state government (17%) trailing behind city government (30%), county government (25%) and the school district (22%).

**Table 6. How Often Do You Trust the Government to Do the Right Thing: All Likely Voters (%)**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Some of the Time</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Federal Govt. in Washington D.C.	8	45	44	3
TX State Government in Austin	17	55	25	3
Your County Government	25	58	14	3
Your City Government	30	54	12	4
Your School District (ISD)	22	54	15	9

An absolute majority of likely voters trust four of the five governments (all but the federal government at 45%) to do the right thing some of the time, with the federal government (44%) and the Texas state government (25%) trusted by significant proportions of the likely voters to never do the right thing.



Tables 7, 8 and 9 provide the proportion of Republican, Democrat, and Independent likely voters who trust the five levels of government to do the right thing most of the time, some of the time, and never.

**Table 7. How Often Do You Trust the Government to Do the Right Thing: Republican Likely Voters (%)**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Some of the Time</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Federal Govt. in Washington D.C.	4	37	58	1
TX State Government in Austin	23	60	15	2
Your County Government	31	57	10	2
Your City Government	35	52	10	3
Your School District (ISD)	26	54	12	8

**Table 8. How Often Do You Trust the Government to Do the Right Thing: Democrat Likely Voters (%)**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Some of the Time</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Federal Govt. in Washington D.C.	17	66	13	4
TX State Government in Austin	14	45	35	6
Your County Government	24	60	12	4
Your City Government	30	57	9	4
Your School District (ISD)	23	56	10	11

**Table 9. How Often Do You Trust the Government to Do the Right Thing: Independent Likely Voters (%)**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Most of the Time</b>	<b>Some of the Time</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Federal Govt. in Washington D.C.	5	38	55	2
TX State Government in Austin	16	55	27	2
Your County Government	20	57	20	3
Your City Government	25	54	18	3
Your School District (ISD)	17	51	23	9

There do not exist any salient differences between Democrats and Republicans in regard to their trust of the county government, city government, and ISD to do the right thing.

Democrats are however more likely than Republicans to say they trust the Texas state government to never do the right thing, 35% to 15%, and Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say they trust the Texas state government to do the right thing some of the time, 60% to 45%, respectively.

Democrats are significantly more likely than Republicans to trust the federal government in Washington D.C. to do the right thing most of the time (17% to 4%) and to do the right thing some of the time (66% to 37%). Republicans, conversely, are significantly more likely than Democrats to never trust the federal government to do the right thing, 58% to 13%.

## Delegate or Trustee Model of Government

The survey respondents were provided with this question: “Two forms of political representation are found in delegate and trustee models. Officials reflecting the delegate model represent the opinions of their constituents in their policymaking. In contrast, officials who follow the trustee model will base their decisions on their best judgement rather than following public opinion. Which model comes closest to your ideal form of political representation?” The options were delegate, trustee, neither or don’t know.

Figure 4 underscores that the delegate model of representation comes closest to the ideal form of political representation of 50% of these likely voters, compared to 16% for whom the trustee model is closest to their ideal, 12% who say neither comes closest to their ideal, and 22% who said they did not know.

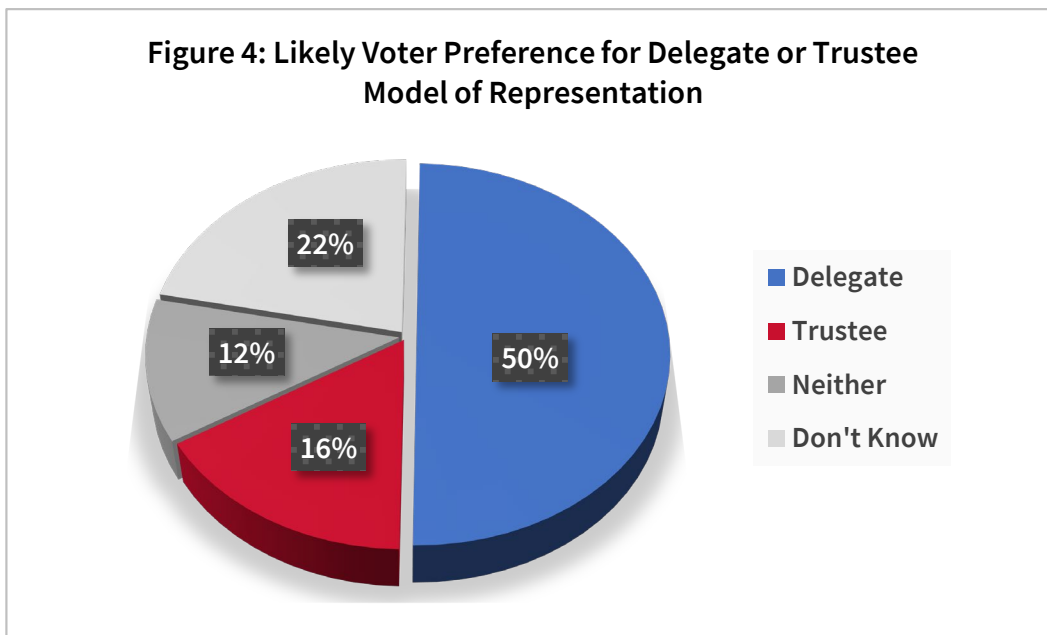


Table 10 provides the distribution of the preferences of Democrat, Independent and Republican likely voters. It reveals little in the way of salient partisan differences related to the likely voter’s ideal form of political representation.

**Table 10: Partisan ID and Likely Voter Preference for Delegate or Trustee Model of Representation (%)**

Model	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Delegate	43	54	53
Trustee	18	15	16
Neither	16	10	11
Don't Know	23	21	20

## Ranked Choice Voting

The survey respondents were presented with the text below:

“Ranked choice elections allow voters to rank candidates from most to least preferable. If no candidate receives more than 50% of the first-choice votes, an instant runoff starts. The candidate with the least first-choice votes is removed, and their votes are reallocated to the candidate who chosen as the second choice on those ballots. The process continues until a candidate reaches the majority threshold.

Would you support or oppose the adoption of ranked choice voting for the following elections?”

Nonpartisan City/Municipal Elections  
March Party Primary Elections  
Partisan November Elections  
Special Elections to Fill a Vacancy in the Texas Legislature or U.S. House  
On Absentee Ballots Cast by Texas Living Abroad

The response options were strongly support, somewhat support, neither support nor oppose, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose, and don’t know.

Table 11 provides the results the proportion of Texas likely voters who support (strongly or somewhat), oppose (strongly or somewhat) or neither support nor oppose the adoption of ranked choice voting for each one of the five different types of elections.

**Table 11: Support for & Opposition to the Adoption of Ranked Choice Voting for Different Elections (%)**

Type of Election	Support	Neither Support nor Oppose	Oppose	Don't Know
Texas/U.S. Legislative Special	44 (21)	16	29 (23)	11
Non-Partisan City/Municipal	39 (17)	20	29 (22)	13
March Party Primary	38 (16)	18	31 (24)	13
Absentee Voting by Texans Abroad	36 (19)	16	35 (29)	13
Partisan November General	36 (18)	17	34 (27)	13

Note: Percentage of Strongly Support or Strongly Oppose in parentheses.

The highest level of support for the adoption of ranked choice voting exists for special legislative elections for the Texas Legislature and for the U.S. House of Representatives, with 44% of likely voters in favor of the adoption of ranked choice voting for these elections compared to 29% who oppose this reform, with 16% neither supporting nor opposing, and 11% responding don’t know.

The lowest level of support for the adoption of ranked choice voting exists for absentee ballots cast by Texans living abroad and in the partisan November general election, with 36% in support for both, 35% and 34% opposed, respectively, and 16% and 17% neither in support nor in opposition.

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