

AT-LARGE VOTING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is at-large voting?

Under at-large voting, all voters cast their ballots for all candidates in the jurisdiction. In Beaufort city council elections, for example, all voters cast their ballots for five positions, with the top five candidates who receive the most votes citywide winning seats on the city council.

Why is at-large voting discriminatory?

At-large methods of election are often discriminatory because they, in combination with racially polarized voting, prevent voters of color from electing their candidates of choice where they are not the majority in the jurisdiction. Under this system, the votes of voters of color often are drowned out or submerged by the votes of a majority of white voters who often do not support the candidates preferred by Black voters.

How does at-large voting affect communities of color?

Fewer and fewer districts still practice at-large voting. That is because courts and other decision-makers long have recognized that discriminatory methods of election, like at-large voting, enhance the discrimination that communities of color experience because of socioeconomic and other disparities in life opportunities between Black and white communities.

LDF has long worked to eradicate discriminatory at-large methods of election that dilute the voting strength of communities of color.

How can districts switch from at-large to district-based voting?

Elected officials can call for a referendum on the question of moving from at-large to district voting, and voters can approve a change to the method of election through a referendum. South Carolina law empowers local city councils to take a simple majority vote to change the method of election through a referendum. Alternatively, communities can petition a city council to put the question of a change to the method of election to the voters. Without action by local municipalities, politicians who choose to maintain at-large voting can face time-consuming and costly litigation.

How are single-member districts created?

To remedy dilutive at-large electoral systems, single-member districts are created by a demographic mapping expert and include at least one district in which voters of color are the majority of the voting-age population in that district. These districts must satisfy all relevant laws and traditional redistricting principles. These districts are not intended to guarantee the election of politicians of a particular color, but rather to empower voters to elect their candidates of choice.

Are at-large systems rare or widely-used?

Since the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965, numerous at-large systems have been struck down under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Although at-large voting is becoming rarer and rarer, in part due to the advocacy of LDF and other civil rights organizations, such discriminatory election systems remain in some places in our democracy, such as in Beaufort City.

The Voting Rights Act forbids the use of any electoral scheme, such as the at-large method of election, that submerges the votes of people of color in elections that a white majority of voters control. Widely considered the crown jewel of American democracy, the Voting Rights Act is the most effective tool for protecting voters of color against methods of election – like at-large voting – that weaken the voting strength of communities of color.

What are some notable cases that struck down at-large voting?

In a case that LDF successfully litigated, *Dillard v. Crenshaw County, Alabama*, a federal district court found that hundreds of Alabama districts intentionally employed at-large electoral methods to discriminate against Black voters. Because of that litigation, 176 jurisdictions settled and adopted some form of district voting. Following *Dillard*, in which 183 jurisdictions throughout Alabama ultimately abandoned their discriminatory at-large method of elections, few jurisdictions in Alabama still use this potentially dilutive voting scheme.

More recently, in *Georgia State Conference of the NAACP v. Fayette County Board of Commissioners*, LDF successfully challenged the at-large electoral method to the county board of commissioners and board of education in Fayette County, Georgia.