

Delegates versus Voters

Chapter 9 Final Theme

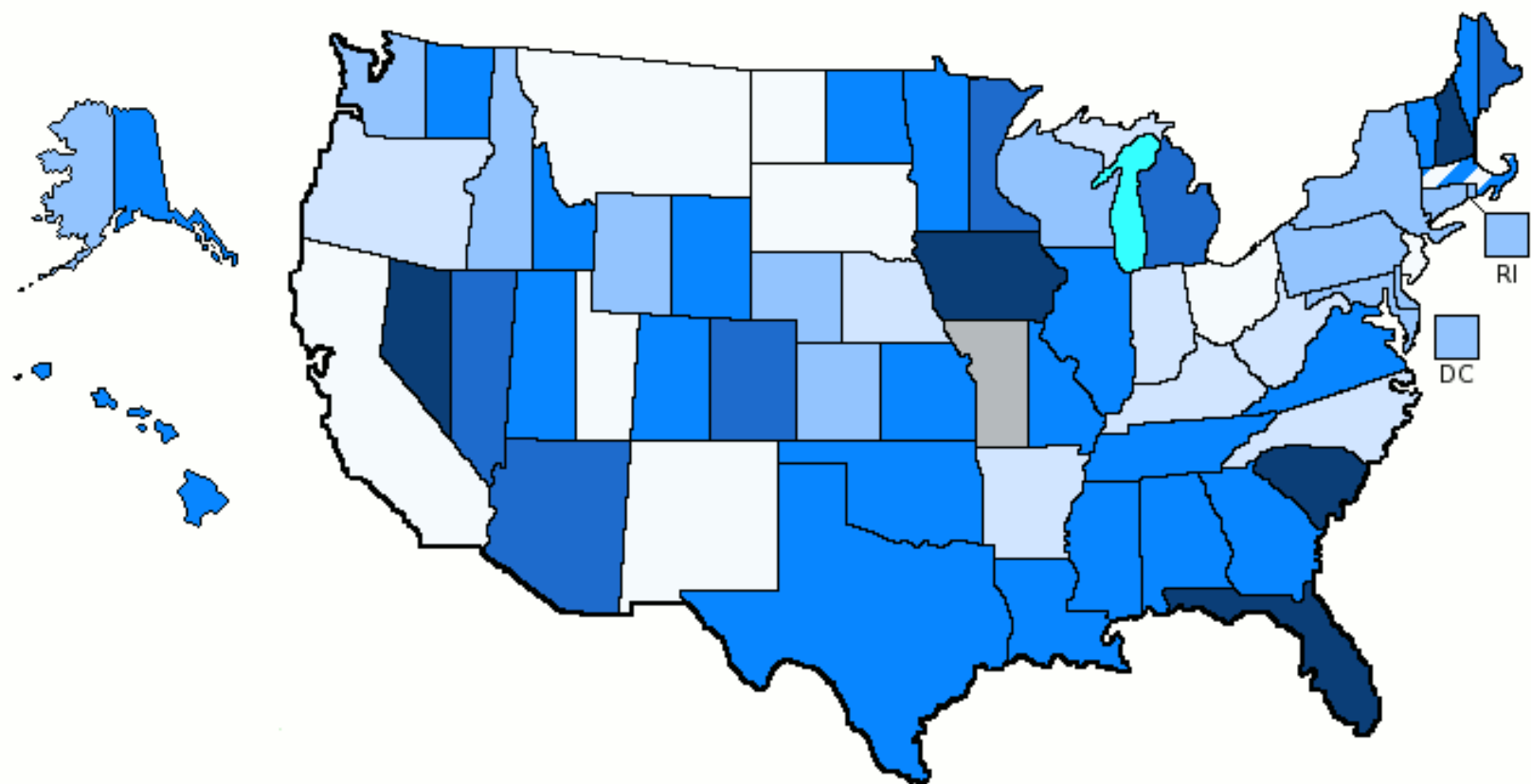
Nominating a President

- ❑ By tradition, party "out of power"-the one not holding the presidency-holds its convention first. (RNC 8/27 in Tampa, DNC 9/23 in Charlotte)
 - ❑ Two contrary forces: Party's desire to win motivates it to seek an appealing candidate, but its desire to keep dissidents in party forces a compromise with more extreme views
 - ❑ Are the delegates representative of the voters?
 - **No! More liberal Dems., More conservative Reps.**
 - **Why this disparity? Political elites, Minorities overrepresented**
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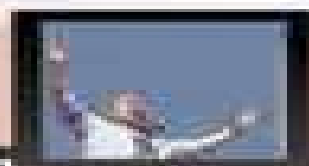
Who votes in primaries?

- ❑ **Primaries now more numerous and more decisive**
 - **Stevenson (1952) & Humphrey (1968) won nomination without entering any primaries**
 - **2012: 40 primaries & 20 caucuses (some sts. with both)**
 - ❑ **Little ideological difference between primary voters and rank-and-file party voters**
 - ❑ **Caucus: meeting of party followers at which delegates are picked**
 - **Only most dedicated partisans attend**
 - **Often choose most ideological candidate: Jackson, Robertson in 1988; Obama, Huckabee in 2008**
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Presidential Primaries and Caucuses by Month (2012)



Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	No Date
	States with active legislation before state legislature to move presidential primary. The two colors denote both the current position and the proposed date change.					



DEMOCRATIC

NUMBER OF
STATE
PRIMARIES

PERCENTAGE OF
DELEGATES FROM
PRIMARY STATES

YEAR	NUMBER OF STATE PRIMARIES	PERCENTAGE OF DELEGATES FROM PRIMARY STATES
1912	12	32.9%
1916	20	53.5%
1920	16	44.6%
1924	14	35.5%
1928	17	42.2%
1932	16	40.0%
1936	14	36.5%
1940	13	35.8%
1944	14	36.7%
1948	14	36.3%
1952	15	38.7%
1956	19	42.7%
1960	16	38.3%
1964	17	45.7%
1968	17	37.5%
1972	23	60.5%
1976	29*	72.6%
1980	31*	74.7%
1984	26	62.9%
1988	34	66.6%
1992	39	78.6%
1996	34	62.6%
2000	40	85.7%

REPUBLICAN

NUMBER OF
STATE
PRIMARIES

PERCENTAGE OF
DELEGATES FROM
PRIMARY STATES

YEAR	NUMBER OF STATE PRIMARIES	PERCENTAGE OF DELEGATES FROM PRIMARY STATES
1912	13	41.7%
1916	20	58.9%
1920	20	57.6%
1924	17	45.3%
1928	16	44.9%
1932	14	37.7%
1936	12	37.5%
1940	13	38.8%
1944	13	38.7%
1948	12	36.0%
1952	13	39.0%
1956	19	44.8%
1960	15	38.6%
1964	17	45.6%
1968	16	34.3%
1972	22	52.7%
1976	28*	67.9%
1980	35*	74.3%
1984	30	68.2%
1988	35	76.9%
1992	38	80.4%
1996	43	90.0%
2000	43	93.1%

Who are the new delegates?

- ☐ **Today's delegates are issue-oriented activists**
 - ☐ **Advantages of new system**
 - **Increased chance for activists within party**
 - **Decreased probability of their bolting from the party**
 - ☐ **Disadvantage**
 - **May nominate presidential candidates unacceptable to voters, esp. moderates**
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Parties versus Voters

- Democrats: have won more congressional elections than presidential contests
 - Candidates are out of step with average voters on social and taxation issues
 - Delegates out of step with average voter... is there's a connection?
 - Rank-and-file Democrats and Republicans differ on many political issues but differences are usually small
 - Delegates of the parties though widely differ on political issues—See Chart!
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Views on Gay Marriage as example

	GOP delegates	GOP voters	Dem delegates	Dem voters	All voters
Marriage: 2008 (2004)	6% (3%)	11%	55% (44%)	49%	34%
Civil unions: 2008 (2004)	43% (41%)	28%	35% (43%)	19%	24%
No recognition: 2008 (2004)	49% (46%)	57%	5% (5%)	5%	39%
Don't know: 2008 (2004)	6% (6%)	4%	6% (7%)	3%	3%

The Candidate's Dilemma

- ❑ Candidates need to correspond with views of average citizens--But candidates must often play to the ideological extremes to win delegate support**
 - ❑ How do we get candidates that appeal to both? Can we?**
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How do we improve elections?

- ☐ Discuss each alternative in CT Packet.
 - ☐ Sign on to Socrative Student App using room #917563.
 - ☐ Divide into parties. Take iPad with you!
 - ☐ Announce method & review procedure.
 - ☐ Nominate candidate.
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Alternative Voting Systems



Candidate	Plurality	Run-off	Approval	Cumulative	Transferable
Party A					
Party B					
Party C					
Party D					



Which method is best?

- ☐ Now that we have discussed, outlined and modeled alternative voting systems, which of the methods do you feel is best at choosing a leader? Explain your answer with details and relevant examples.
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