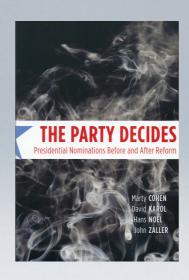
COORDINATION FAILURE AND SUCCESS IN THE 2016 NOMINATION



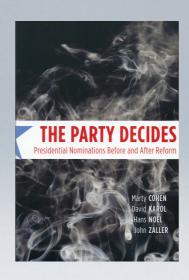
Hans Noel

Georgetown University hcn4@georgetown.edu

@ProfHansNoel
http://hansnoel.com



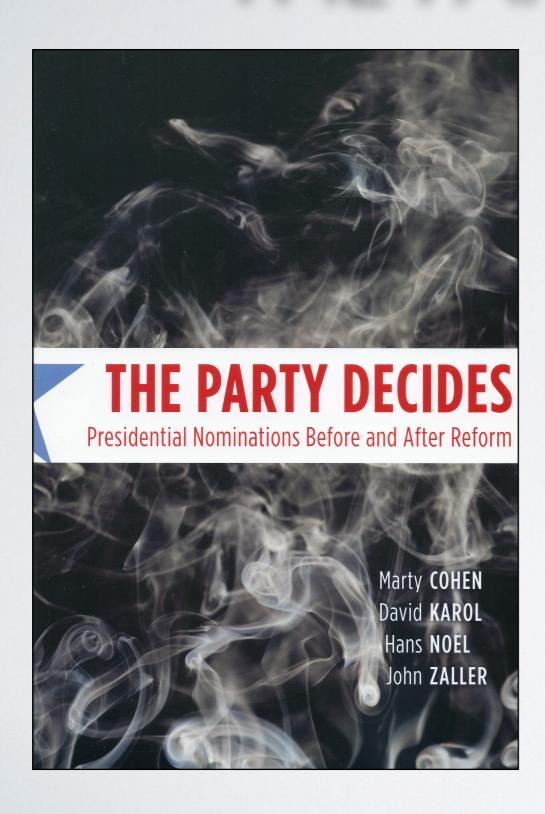
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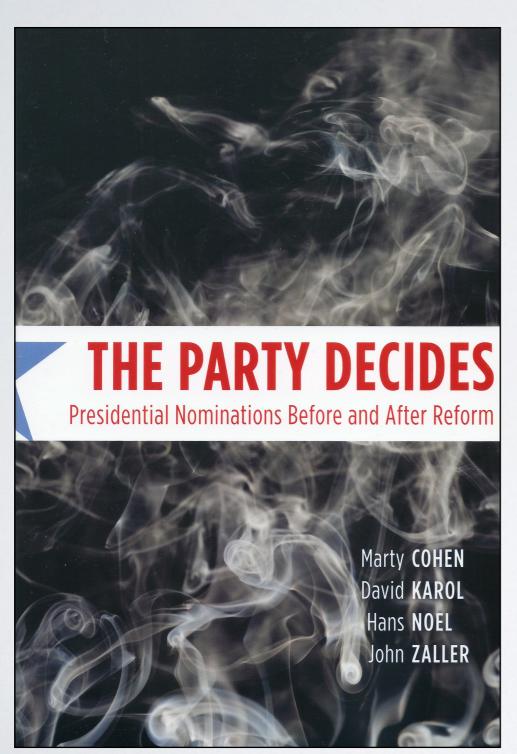


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"Probably been both the **most-cited** and the **most-maligned** book of this election cycle." — <u>Nate Silver</u>

"The **most influential** political-science book in recent memory"—The Economist (see also here.)

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Mischiefs of Faction Reflections on Parties and their Place in O

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Sanders is not like Trump. Sanders is like Rand P



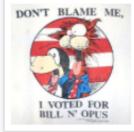
Donald Trump: You shouldn't take him seriously, because no one else do

By Hans Noel

As two fringe candidates light up the polls this summer, it is tempting to find similarities. And there are similarities between Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders. Both are experiencing surges in the polls, and no serious political observer thinks either will be their party's nominee.

The differences are greater.

I don't just mean that Donald Trump is a standard deviation more loud-mouthed and delusional than most buffoons. When you think of if that way, it's unfair to compare anyone to Trump. The last time someone with no experience in government was nominated for president was 75 years ago, and even Wendell Willkie had been actually active in politics for much of his life. Trump is a reality show character, not a politician. Trump's closest analogy is Bil + Opus 1984.



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Sanders is not like Trump. Sanders is like Rand Paul.



Donald Trump: You shouldn't take him seriously, because no one else does.

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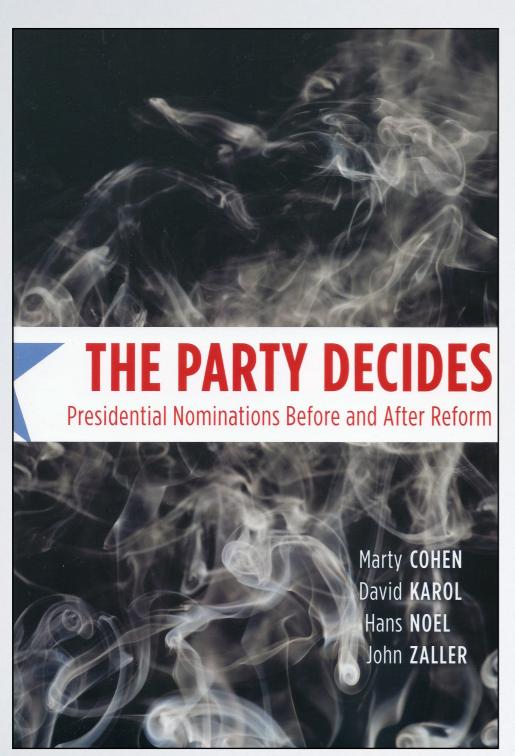
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July 16, 2015 Hans Noel

Trump has literally no chance of winning. Sanders has very little chance.

The Republican Party is not going to nominate Donald Trump. Right now, the party is scrambling to find a way to keep him from participating in the debates. They are not undecided on his candidacy. He may be doing OK in some polls (20 percent may be first, but it's not winning), but he is also hated within the party. In even the weakest reading of our book on presidential nominations, party leaders have some agency, at least enough to stop a buffoon. Trump is about to prove that having a lot of money, and even leading in early polls, does not predict a victory. (In that way, he's a boon to political science.)



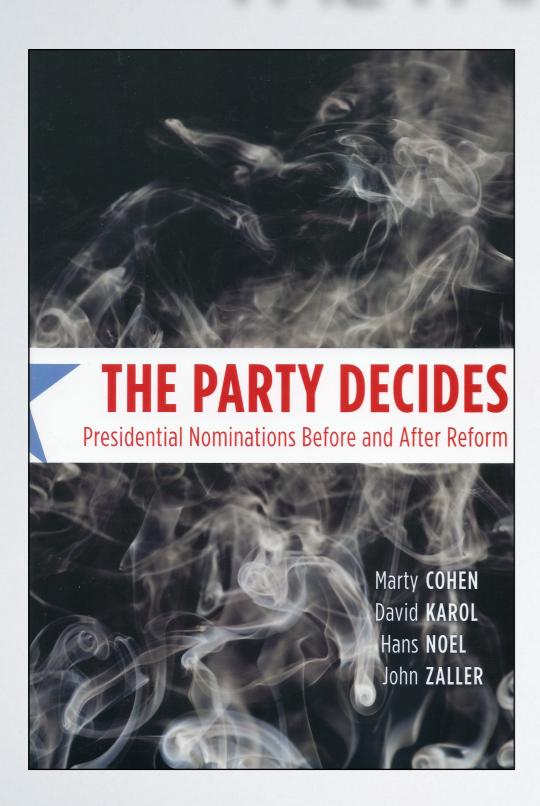
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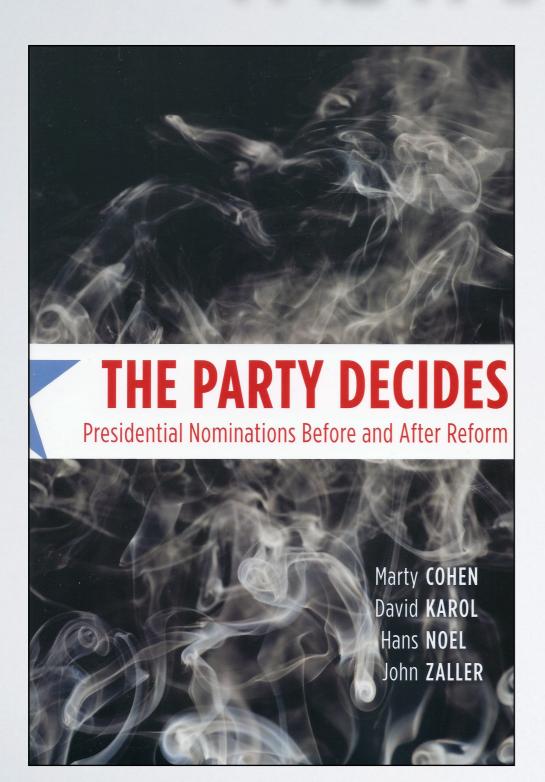
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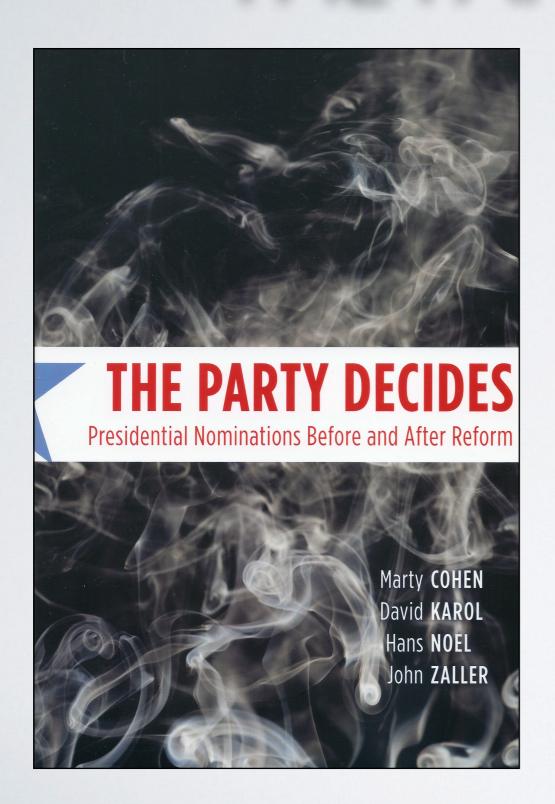


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- ... My hypothesis is that GOP decision-makers also read the same analyses and **concluded that they did not need to do anything** to stop Trump."
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"But widely discussed academic books are rarely actually read in detail. At a high level, it's clear that **the** main impact of the party decides theory has been to prevent people from panicking about Trump, when a little Trump panic is exactly what would have been needed to bring about the theory's predictions." — Matt Yglesias



- I. Presidential nomination process in the United States
- II. The Party Decides
- III. What the book tells us about 2016
- IV. What 2016 tells us about the book
- V. A look at the 2016 General Election

Each party chooses a nominee at a convention.







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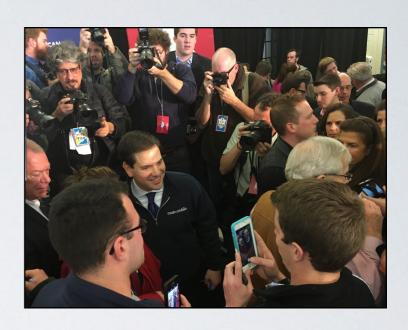
Since 1972, most delegates to the convention chosen through state **primaries** and **caucuses**.



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campaign

directly to voters
in the states

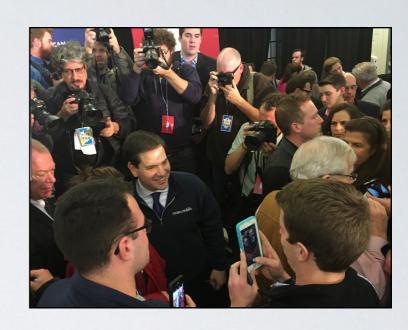




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Look at their preferences Not primary votes or polls Settled on "endorsements"

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What if they don't coordinate?

What challenges might prevent them? Have they had it easy since 1976? Why didn't Republicans coordinate in 2016?

4. The party uses the invisible primary

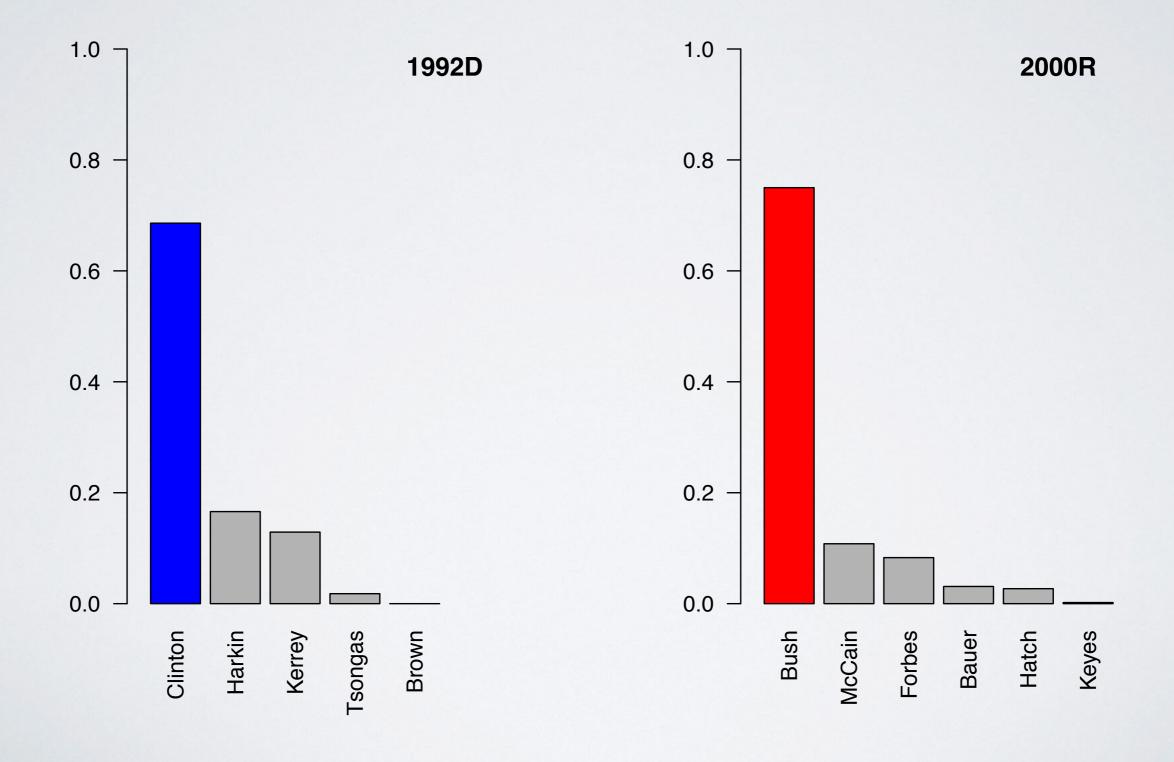
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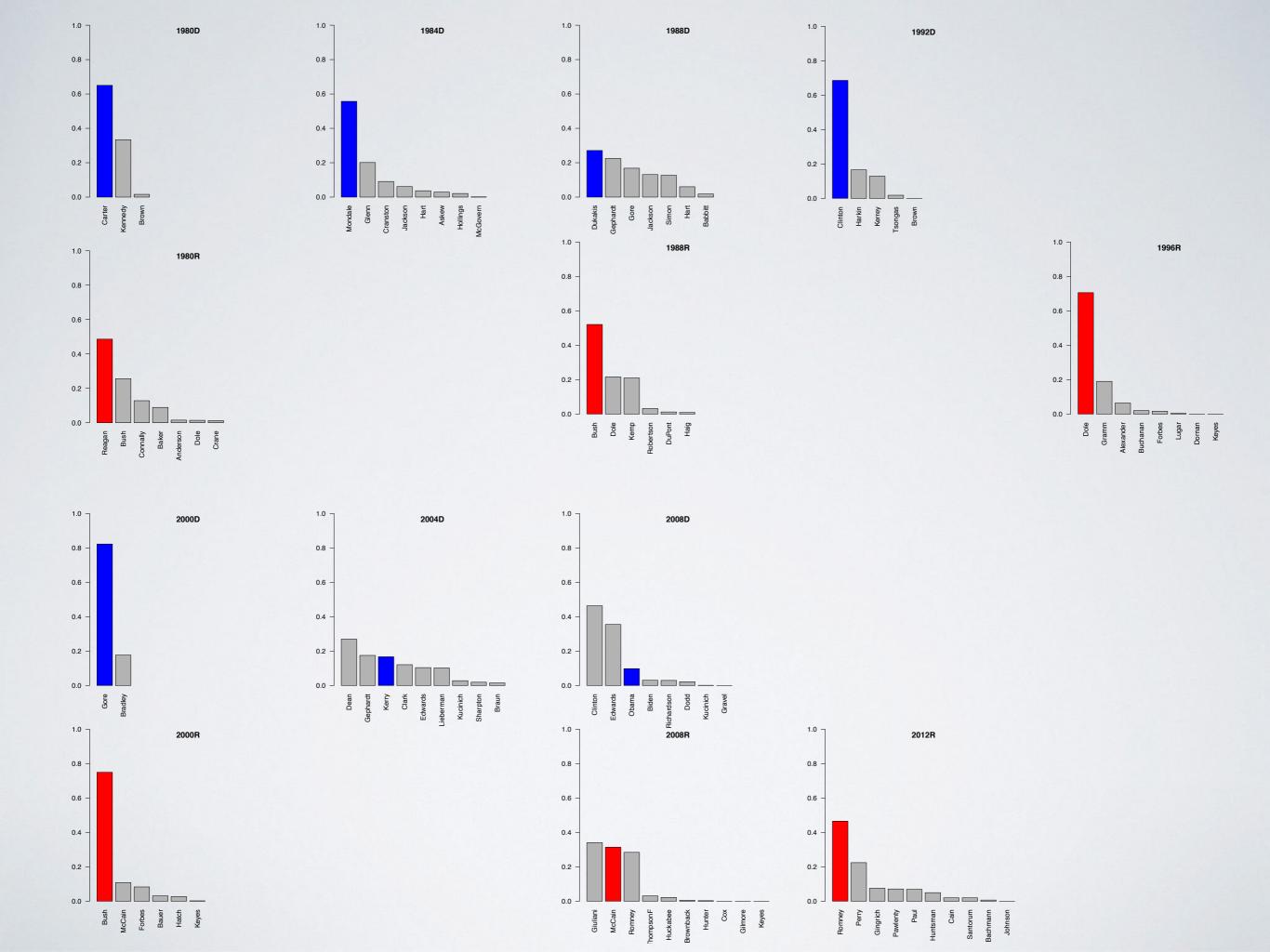
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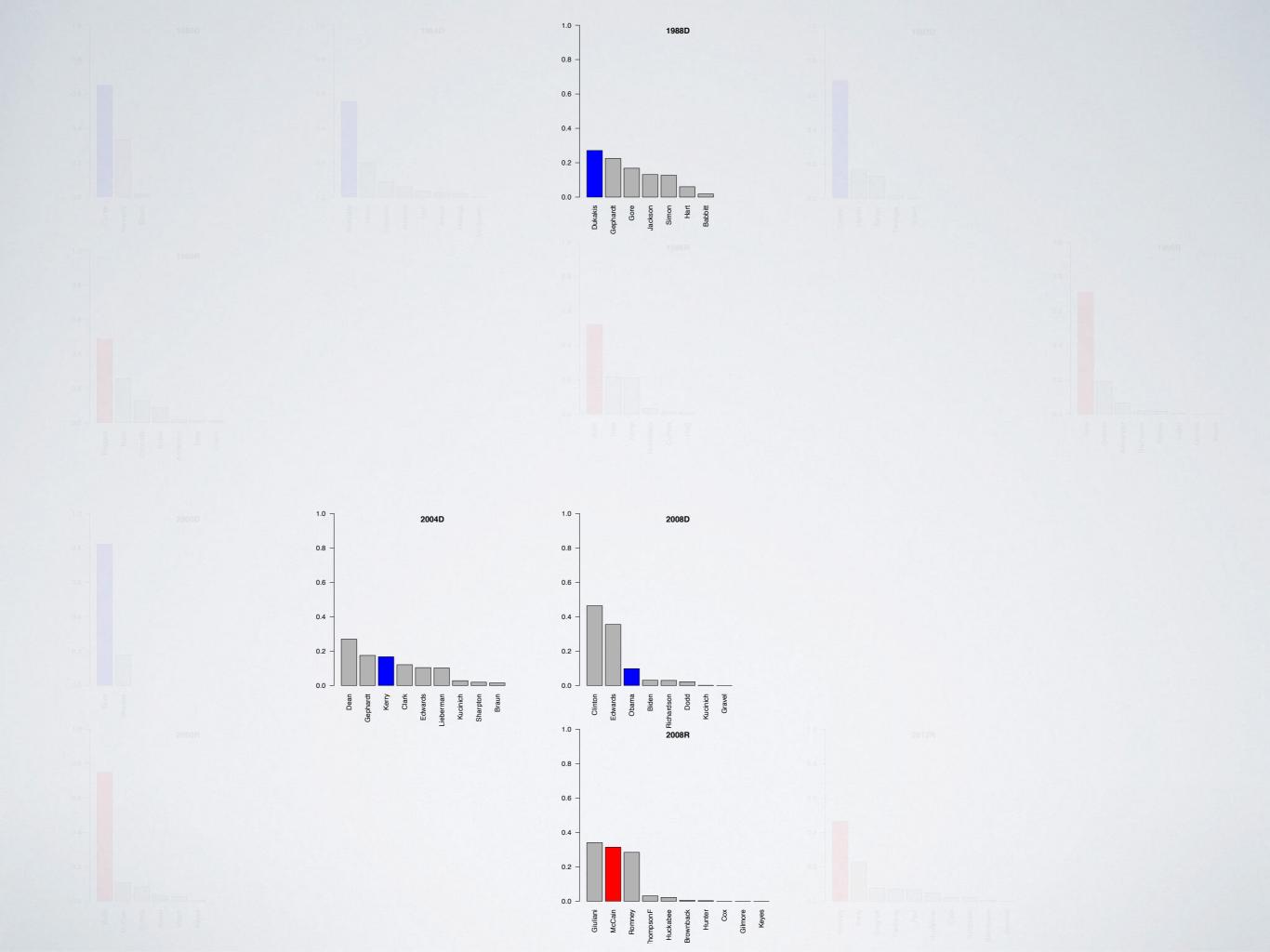
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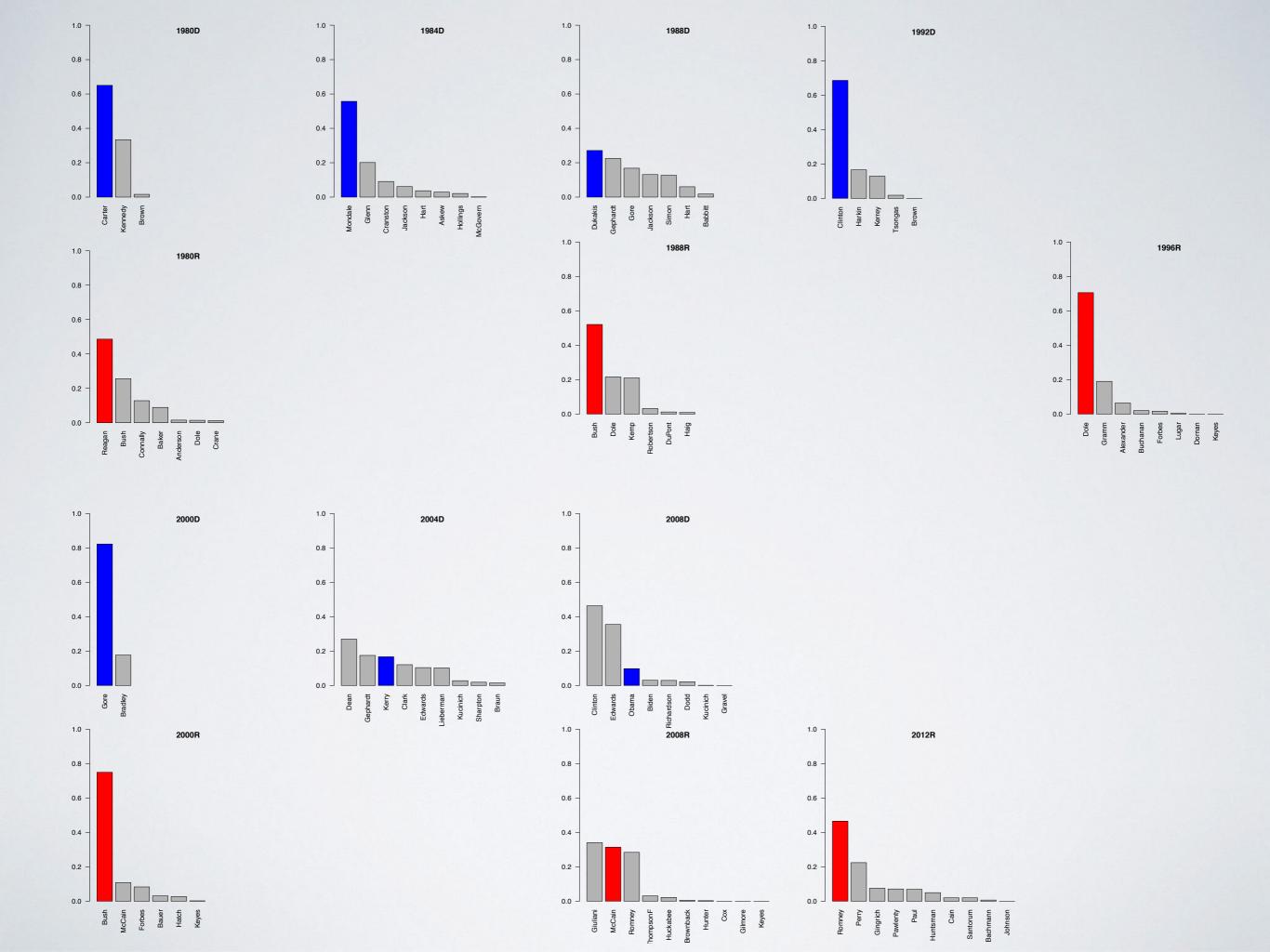
What if they don't coordinate?

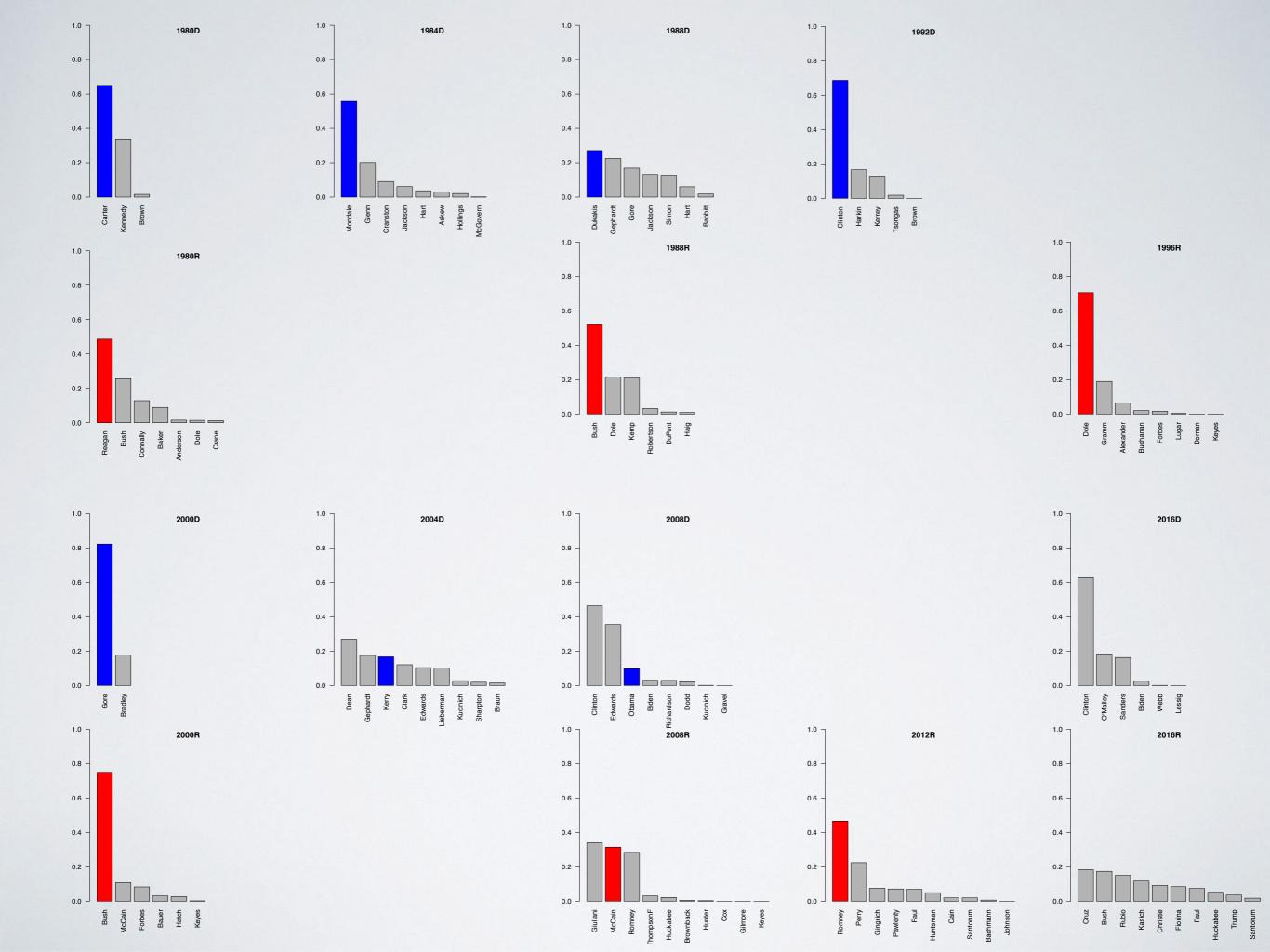
ENDORSEMENTS

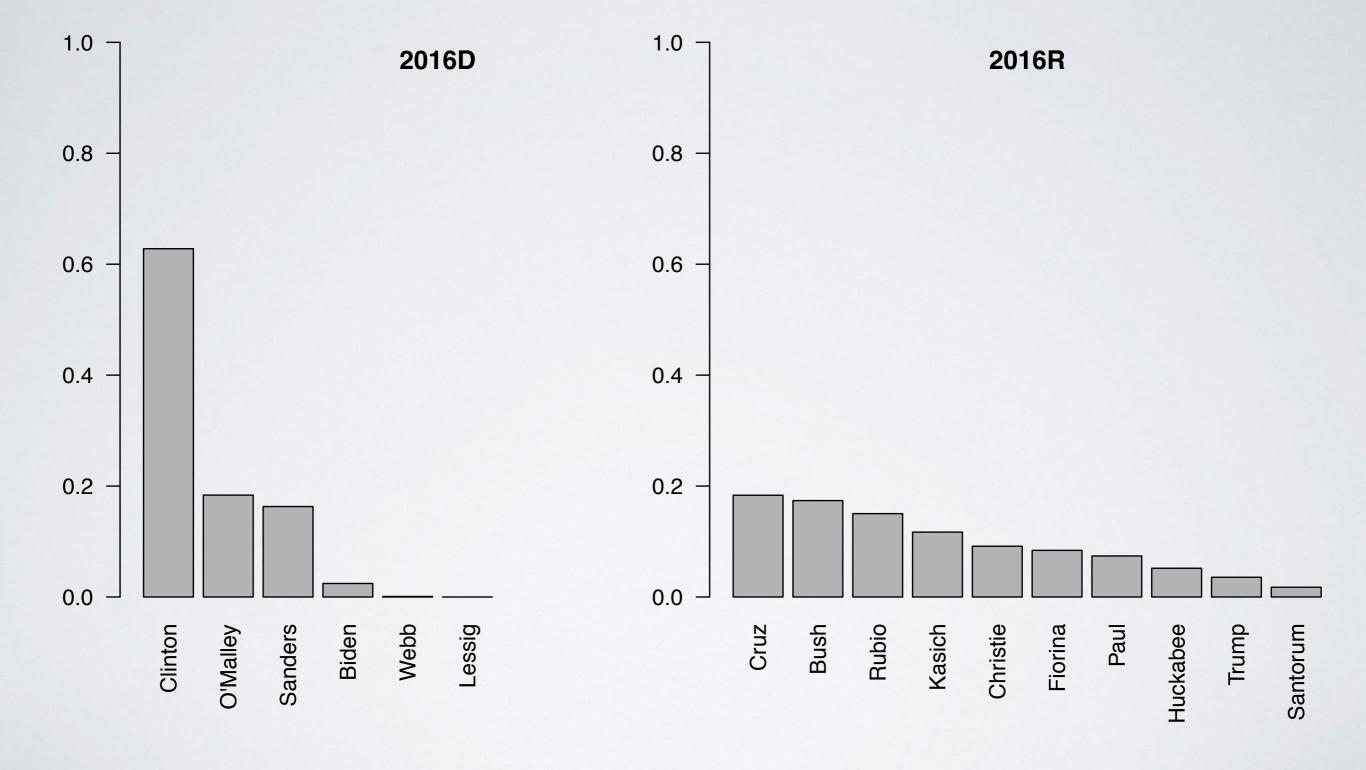


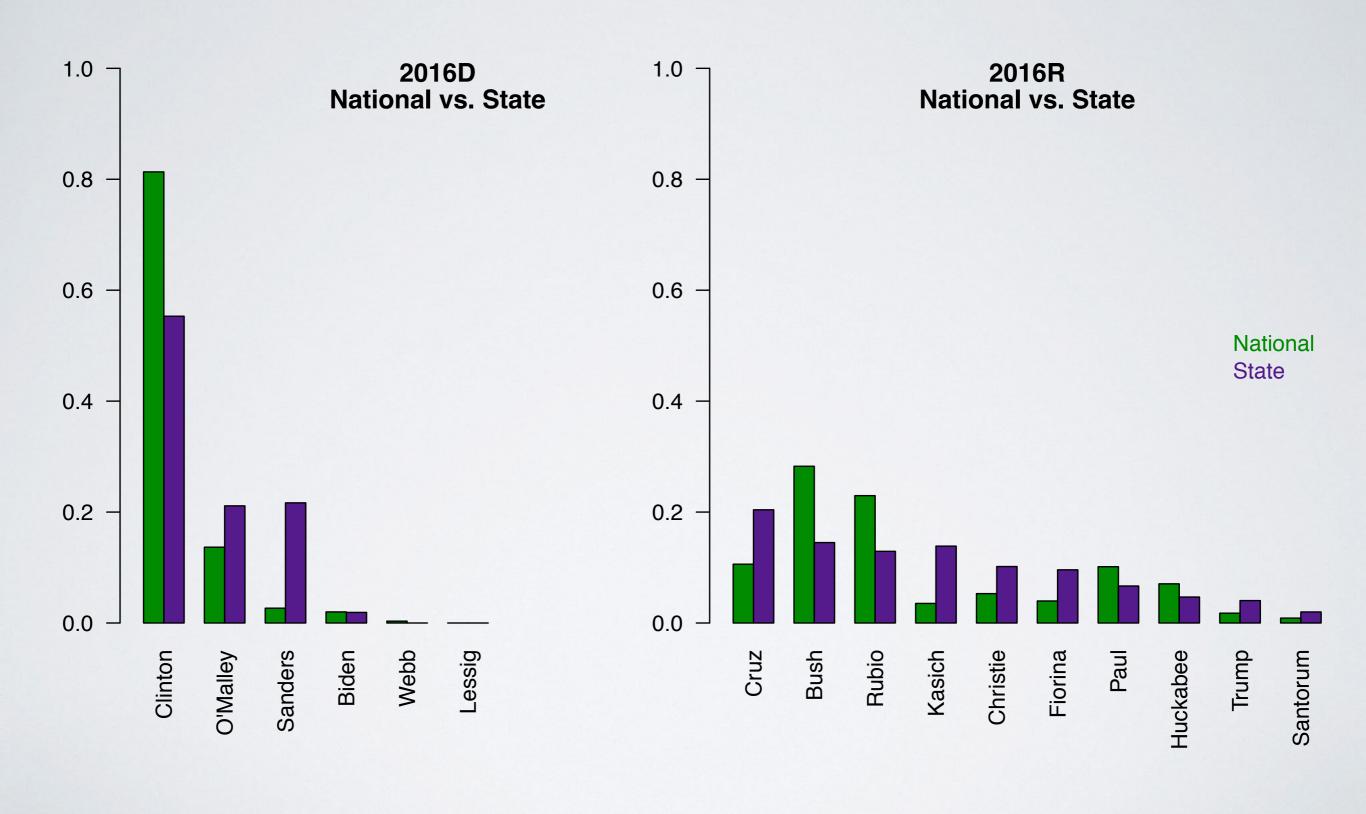










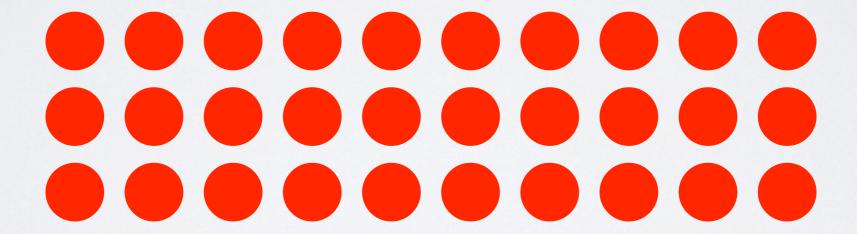


WHAT THE PARTY DECIDES TELLS US ABOUT 2016

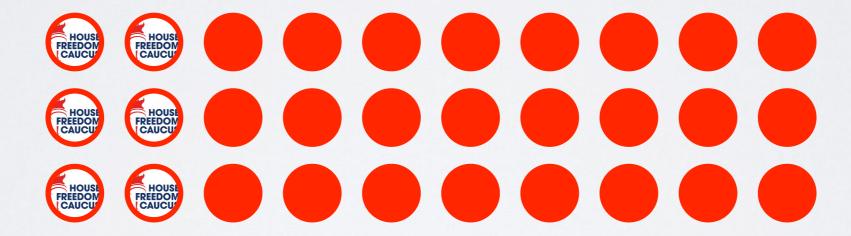
2016 REPUBLICANS















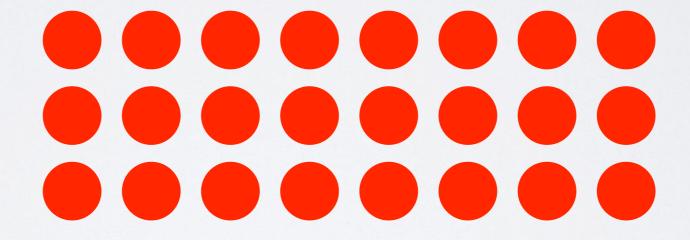
















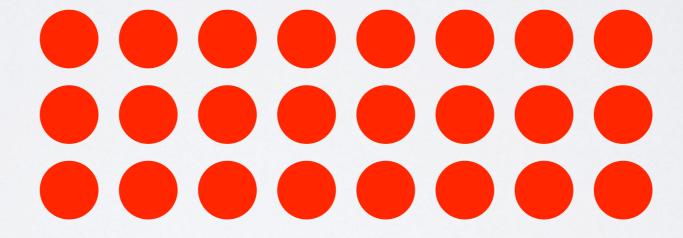














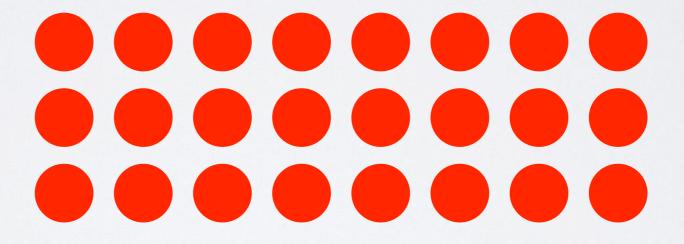














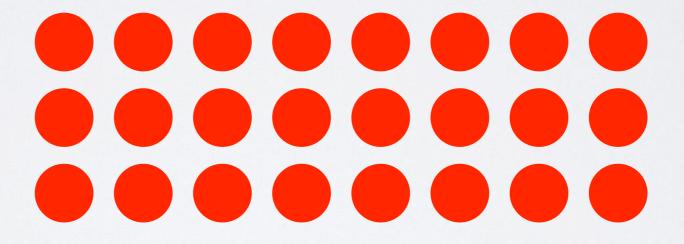


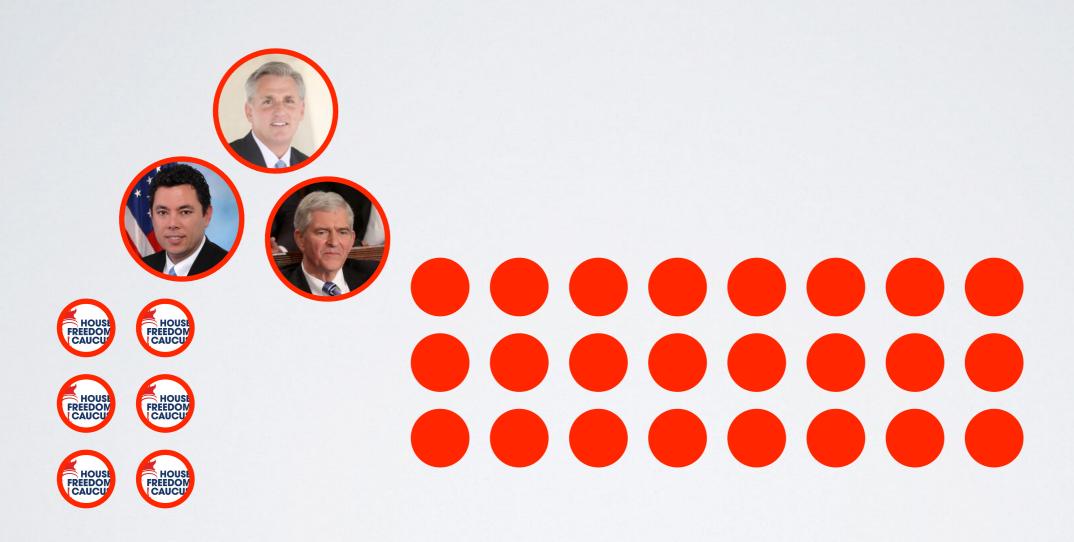














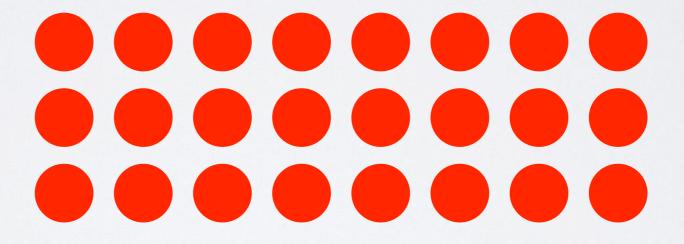














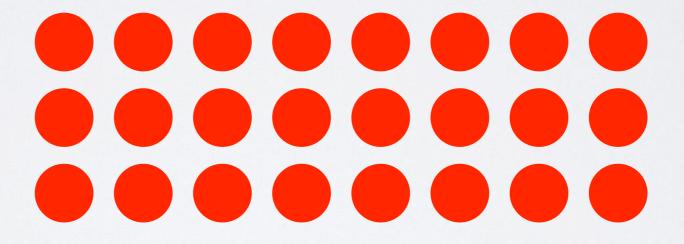














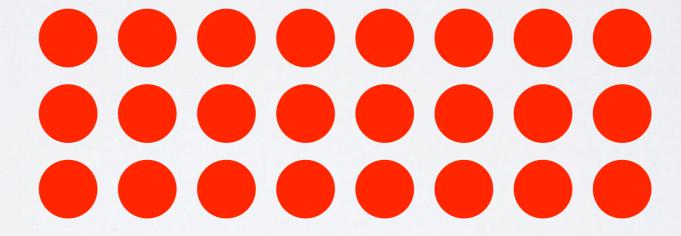








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IDEOLOGUES





































IDEOLOGUES





































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REPUBLICANS

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REPUBLICANS

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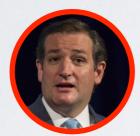


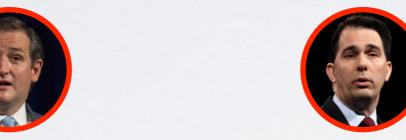
REPUBLICANS

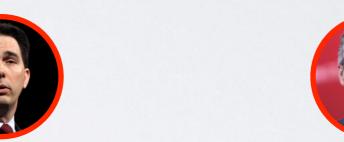
IDEOLOGUES































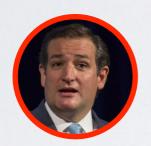


REPUBLICANS

IDEOLOGUES











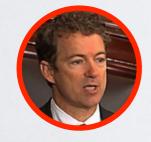




















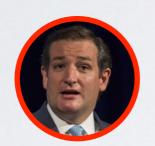


REPUBLICANS

IDEOLOGUES







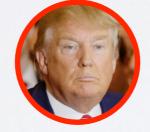




























IDEOLOGUES



























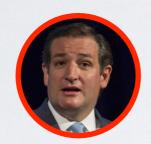






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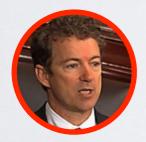


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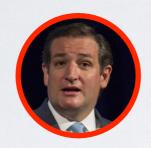






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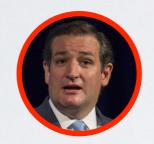






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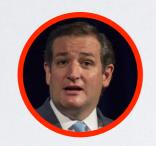






IDEOLOGUES REGULARS





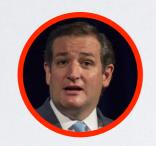






IDEOLOGUES REGULARS



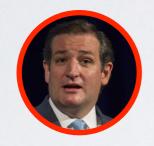








IDEOLOGUES REGULARS









IDEOLOGUES



TRUMP



REGULARS IDEOLOGUES





TRUMP





TRUMP





A brokered convention.

No candidate has an outright majority of delegates. The delegates make their choice.

TRUMP



REPUBLICANS

#NeverTrump

VS.

Party Loyalty

TRUMP



#NeverTrump

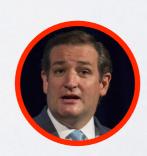






On The Fence











2016 REPUBLICANS

TRUMP



#NeverTrump







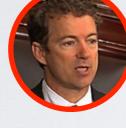
On The Fence















































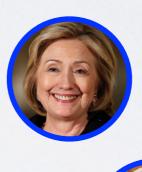






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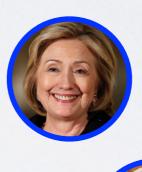






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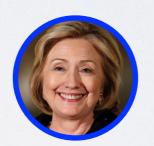






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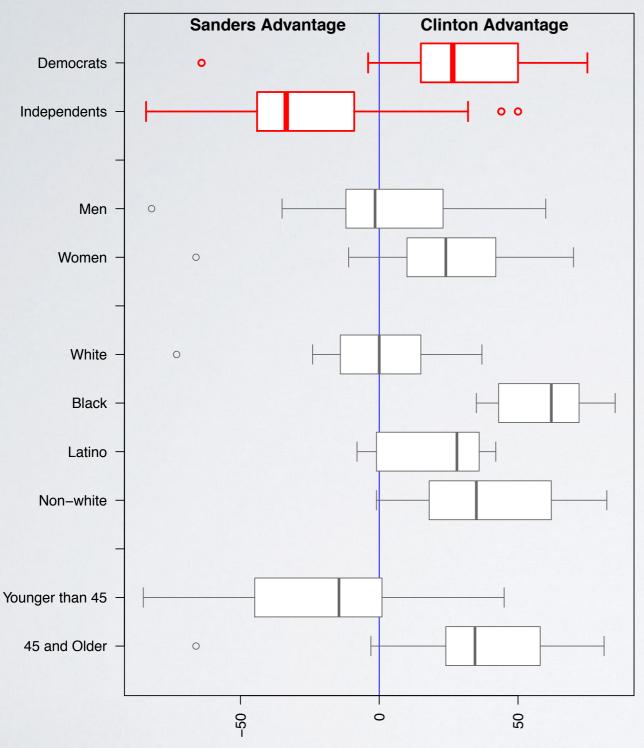




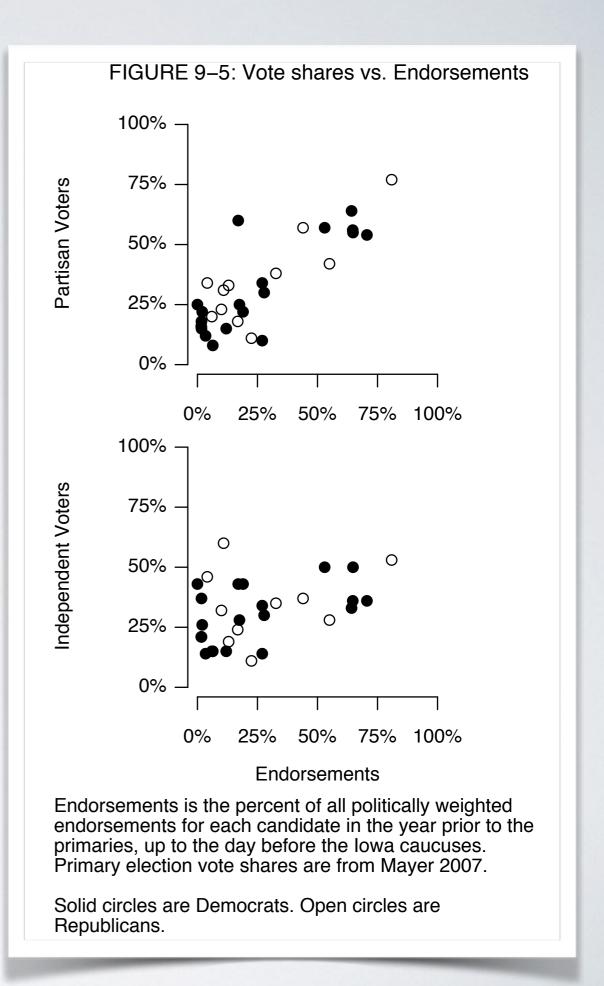




	FIGURE 9-5: Vote shares vs. Endorsements	
	100% —	
	<u>v</u> 75% –	
Partisan Voters		
Ċ	25% —	
	0% —	
	0% 25% 50% 75% 100%	
	100% — ω	
	75% —	
7	75% – 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	25% –	
-	0%	
	0% 25% 50% 75% 100%	
Endorsements		
e p	Endorsements is the percent of all politically weighted endorsements for each candidate in the year prior to the primaries, up to the day before the lowa caucuses. Primary election vote shares are from Mayer 2007.	
	Solid circles are Democrats. Open circles are Republicans.	



Percent for Clinton minus Percent for Sanders in Exit Polls





WHAT 2016 TELLS US ABOUT THE PARTY DECIDES

I. Focus on POV of the party

Candidates want to win the office.

Party wants to nominate the best candidate

2. Expand definition of the party

Party includes groups and activists

3. Parties struggle to control nominations

"Before and After Reform"

Co-evolution of challenges, party leaders

4. The party uses the invisible primary

Coordinate

Can think like a party

5. Party helps its choice win

Signals to voters Resources and information to win

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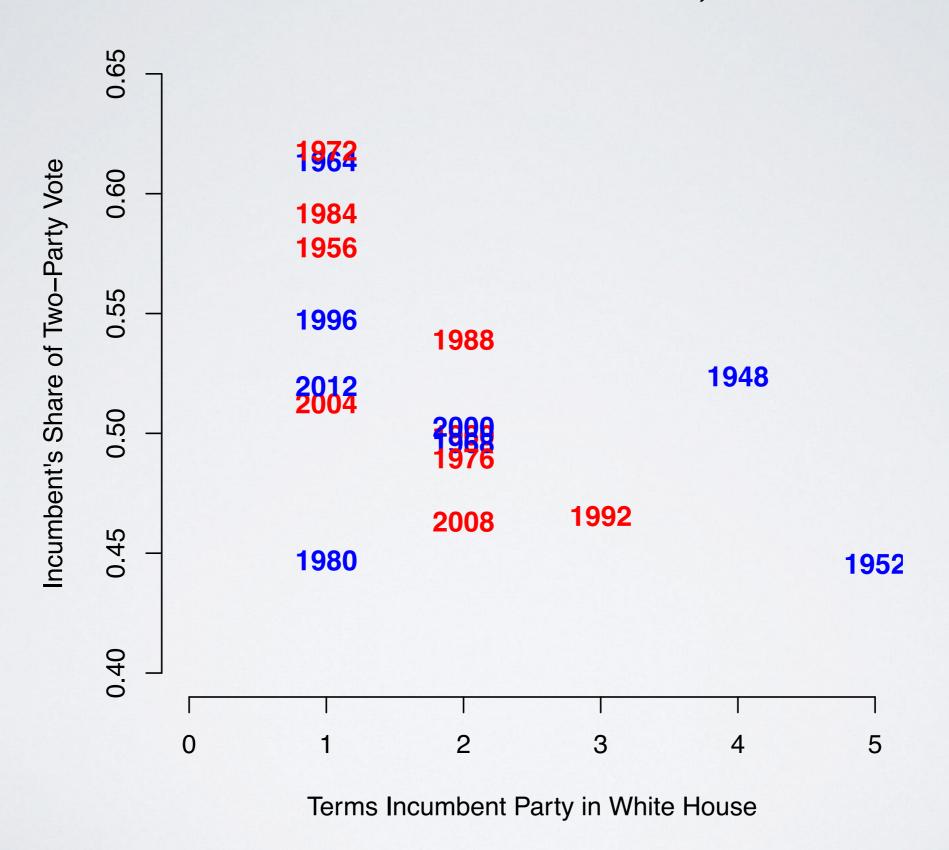
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2016 GENERAL ELECTION

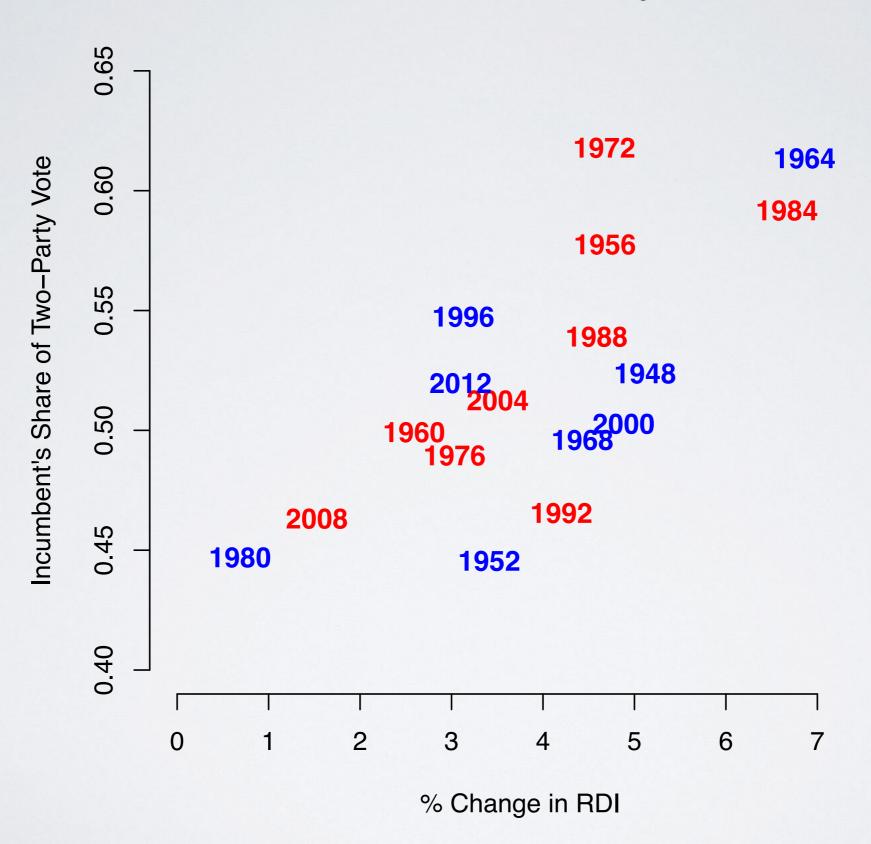




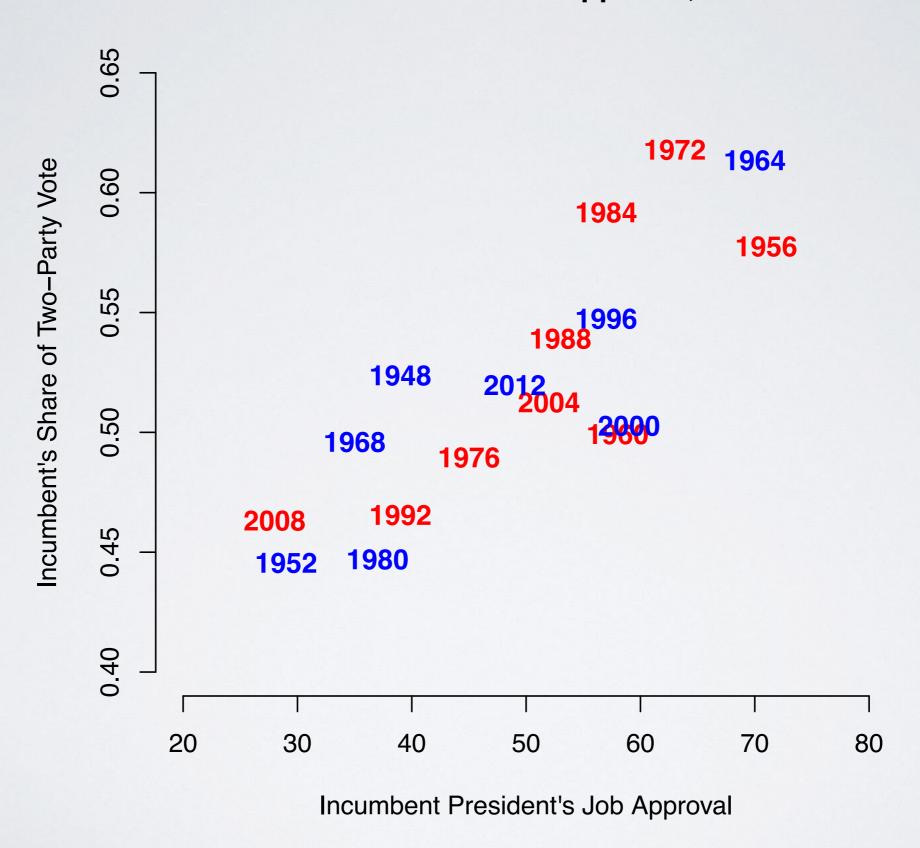
Presidential Vote vs. Time in Office, 1948–2012



Presidential Vote vs. Economy, 1948–2012



Presidential Vote vs. Job Approval, 1948–2012



Change in Quarterly RDI 1.75

(0.13)

0.00

Terms in office -1.34

(1.18)

0.10

President's Approval 0.15

(0.08)

0.07

Constant 40.13

(4.01)

Adjusted $R^2 = 79.6$; N = 17

Change in Quarterly RDI 1.75

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Incumbent vote share:

51.1%

95% confidence interval:

45.6 to 56.6

Change in Quarterly RDI	1.75
	(0.13)
	0.00
Terms in office	-1.34
	(1.18)
	0.10
President's Approval	0.15
	(80.0)
	0.07
Constant	40.13
	(4.01)
Adjusted $R^2 = 79.6$; $N = 17$	

Incumbent vote share:

51.1%

95% confidence interval:

45.6 to 56.6

Incumbent party victory probability 66%

1.75 Change in Quarterly RDI (0.13)0.00 Terms in office -1.34(1.18)0.10 0.15 President's Approval (0.08)0.07 40.13 Constant (4.01)Adjusted $R^2 = 79.6$; N = 17

Incumbent vote share:

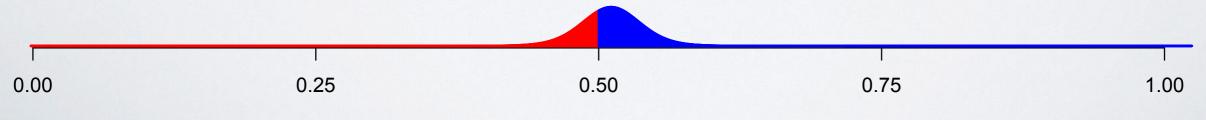
51.1%

95% confidence interval:

45.6 to 56.6

Incumbent party victory probability

66%





2016 GENERAL ELECTION

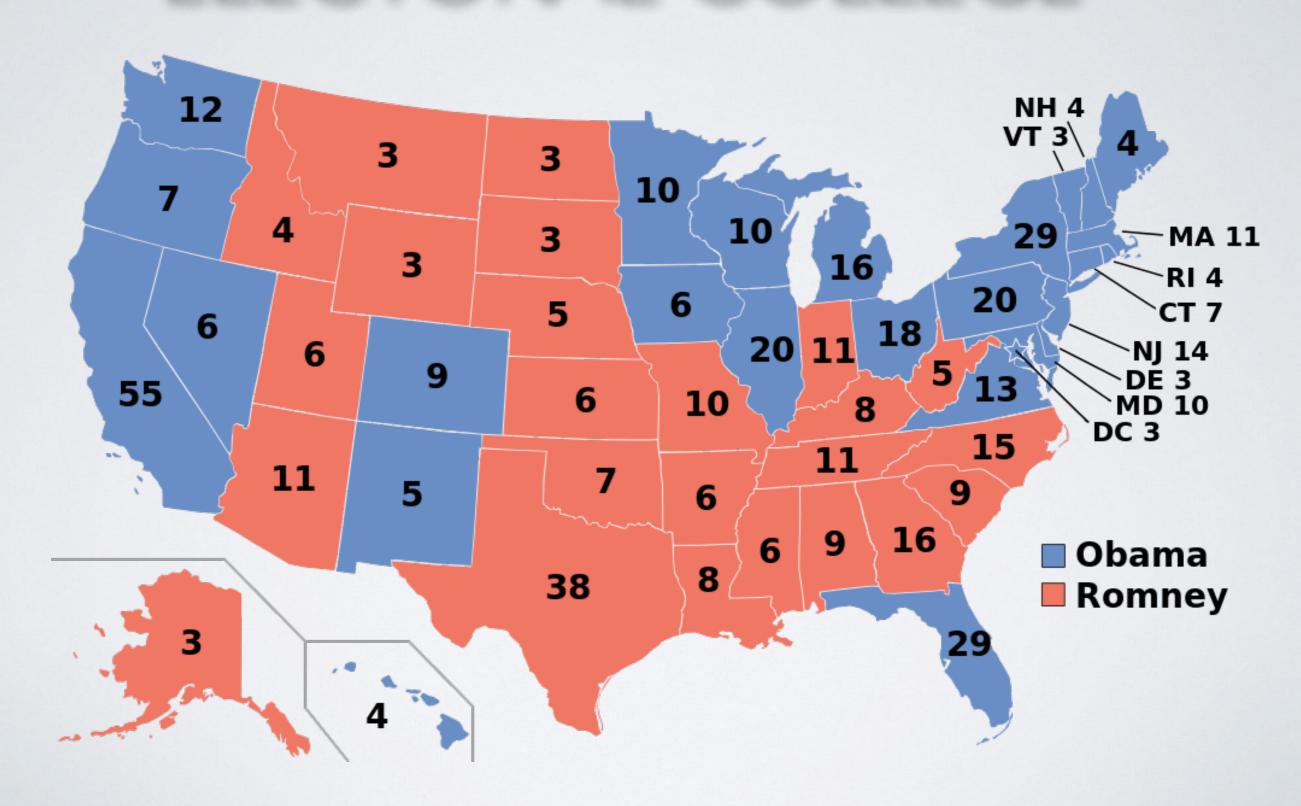




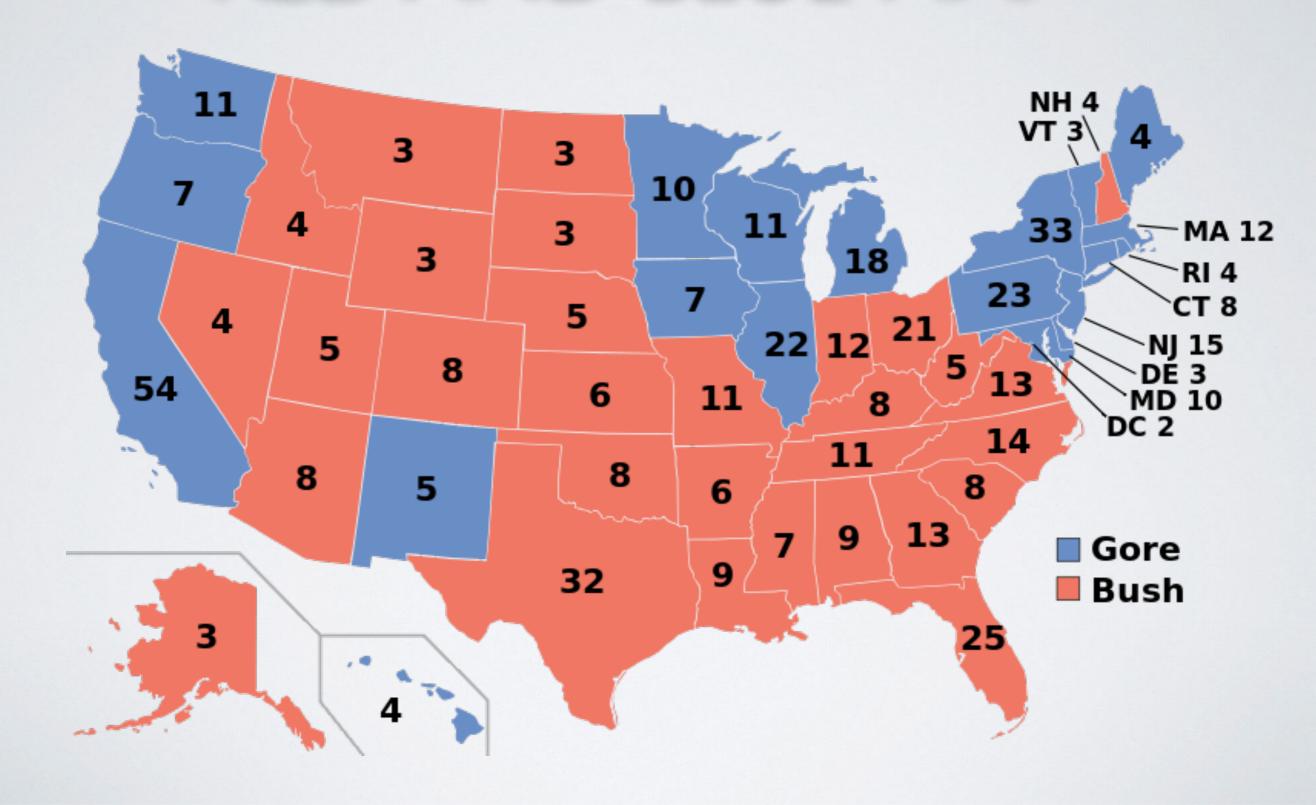




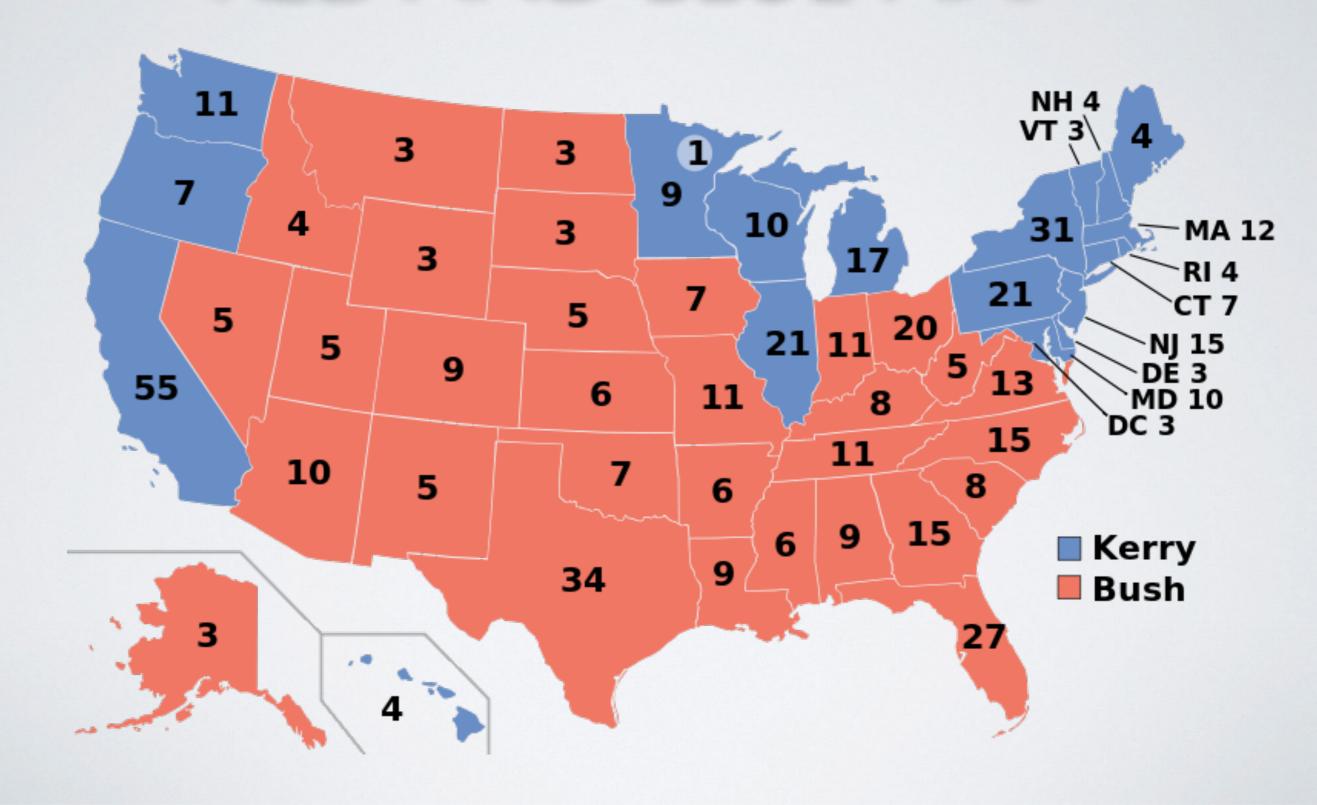
ELECTORAL COLLEGE



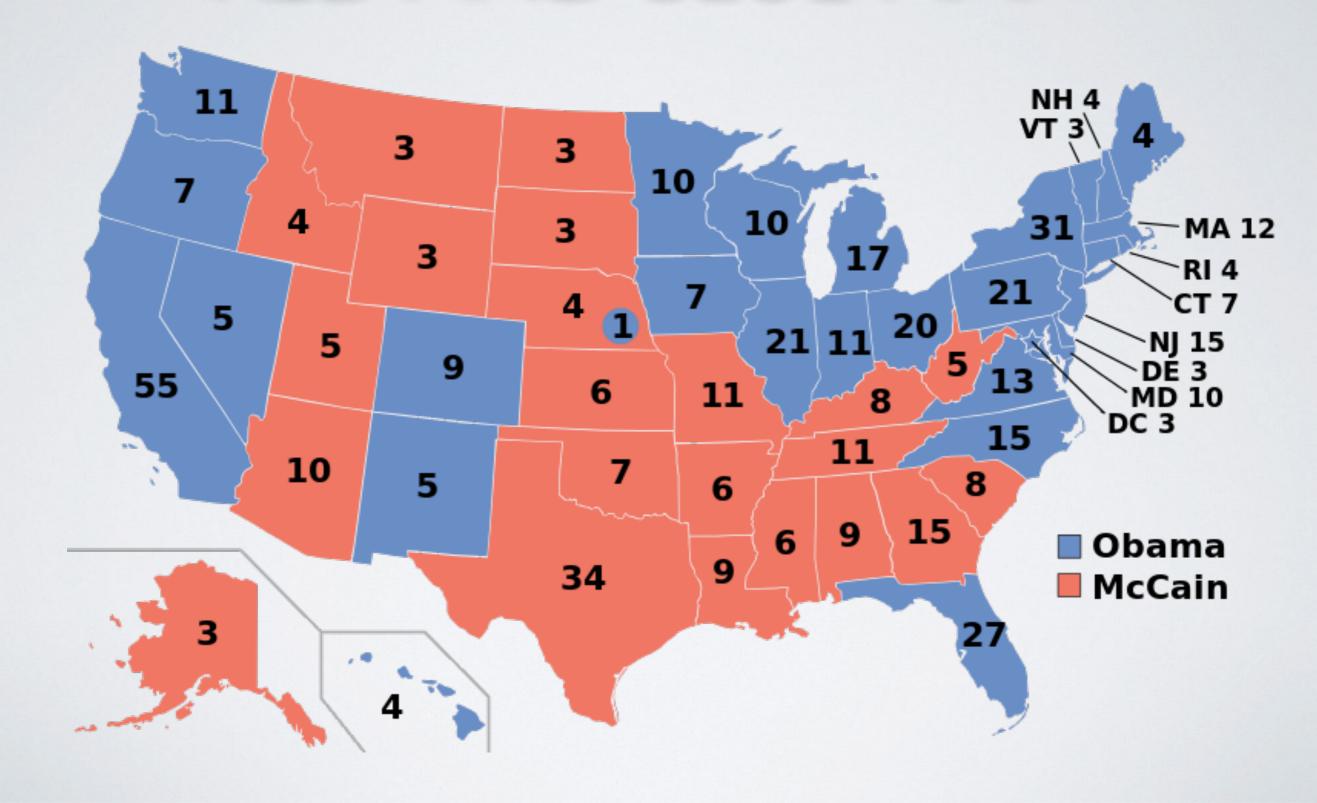
2000 RED AND BLUE MAP



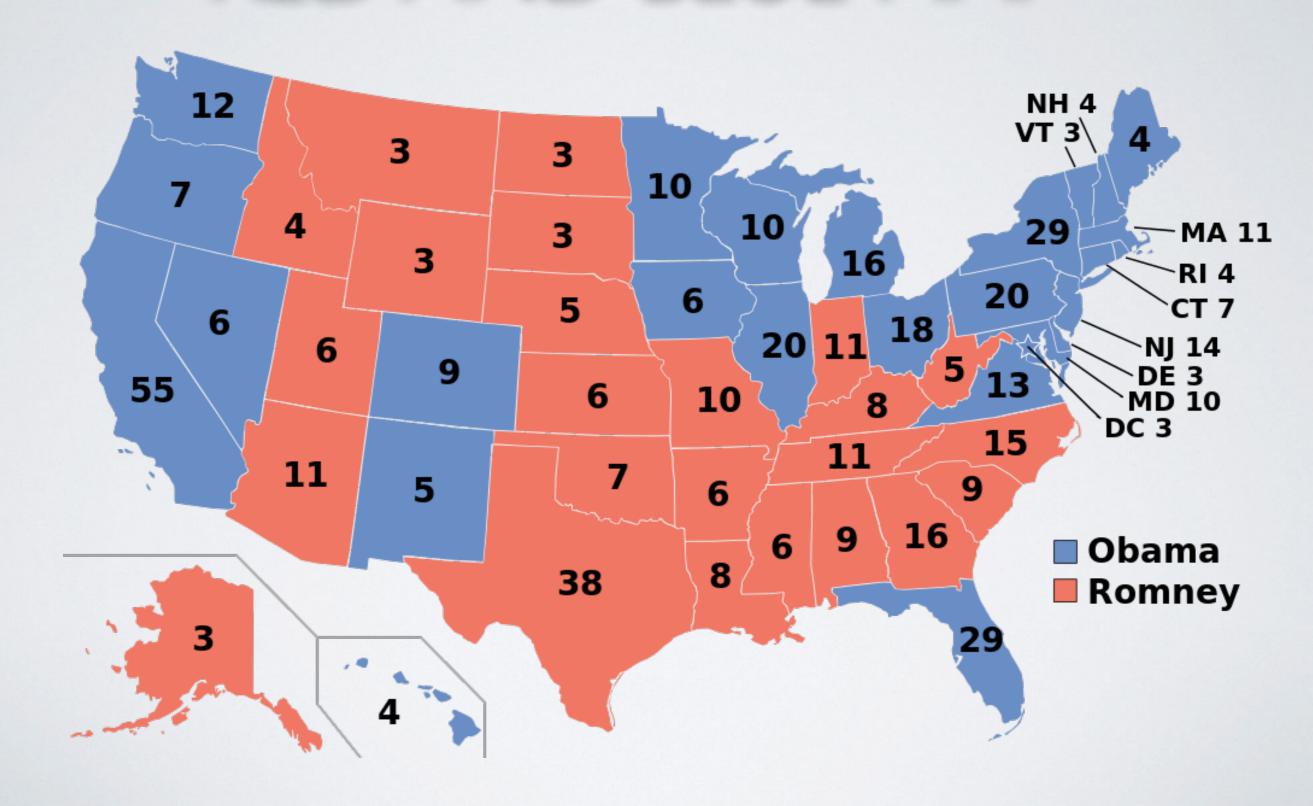
2004 RED AND BLUE MAP



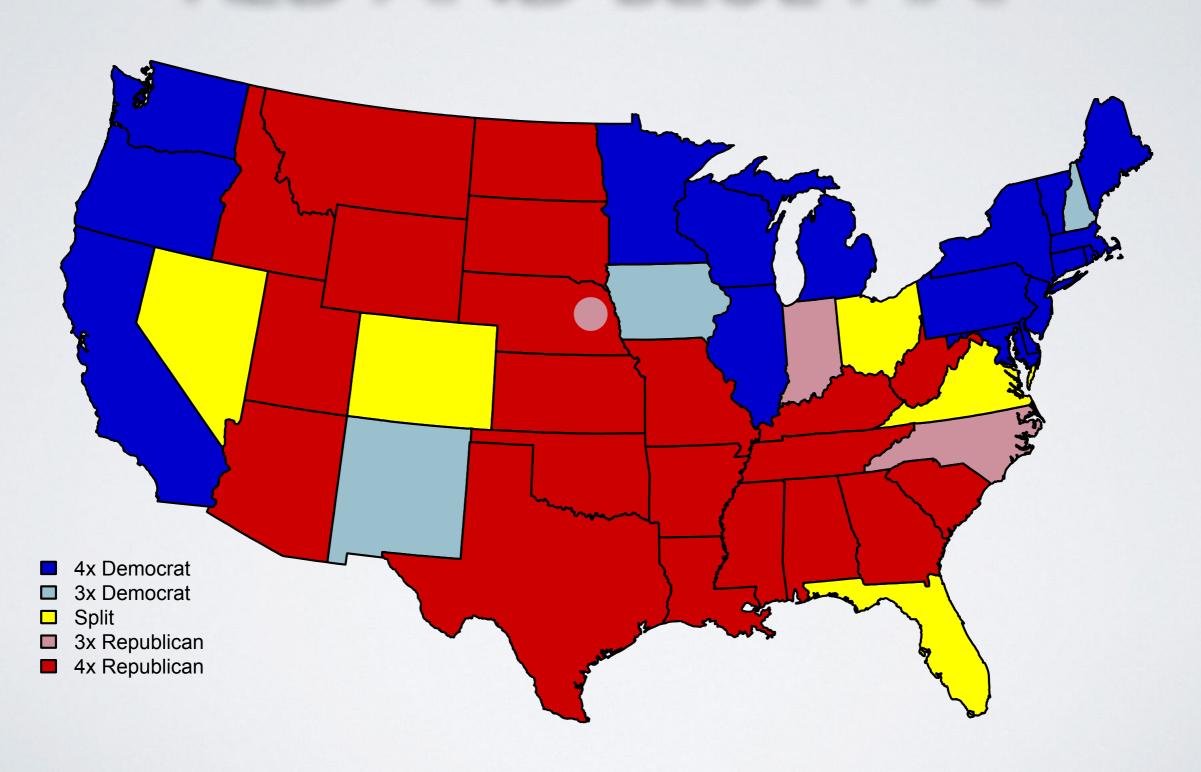
2008 RED AND BLUE MAP



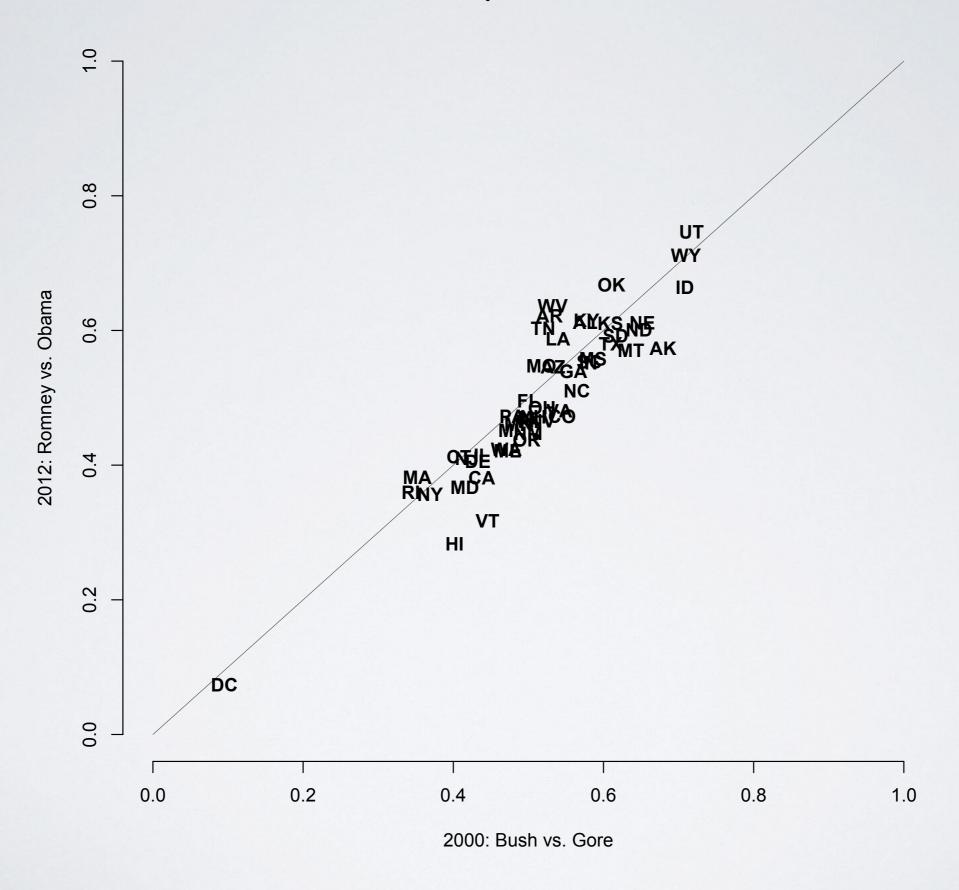
RED AND BLUE MAP



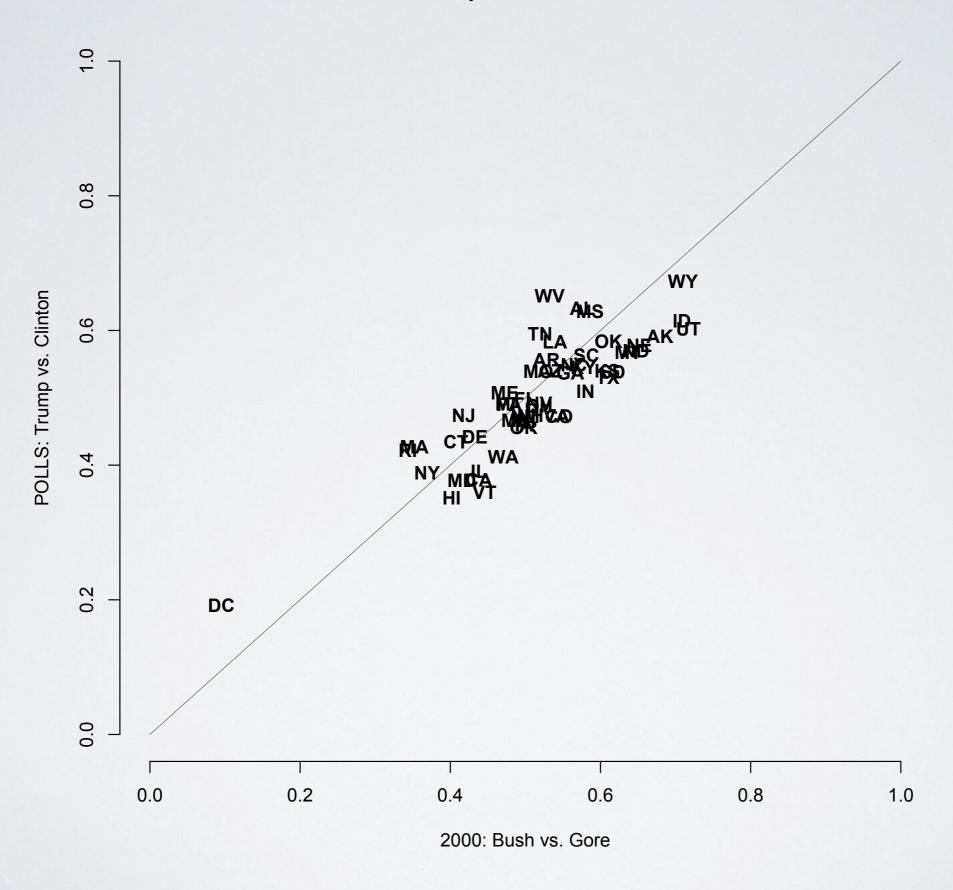
2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 RED AND BLUE MAP



2000 Election predicts 2012 Election



2000 Election predicts 2016 Trial Heats



2016 GENERAL ELECTION









THANK YOU

Hans Noel

Georgetown University hcn4@georgetown.edu

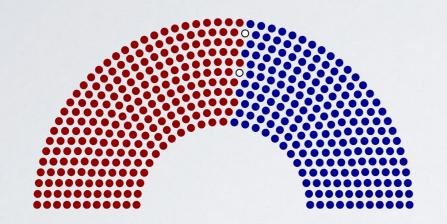
■ @ProfHansNoel

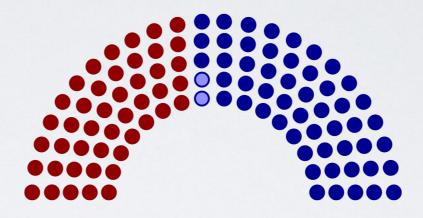
http://hansnoel.com





SENATE







House of Representatives

- 9435 members
- Directly elected by FPTP in districts

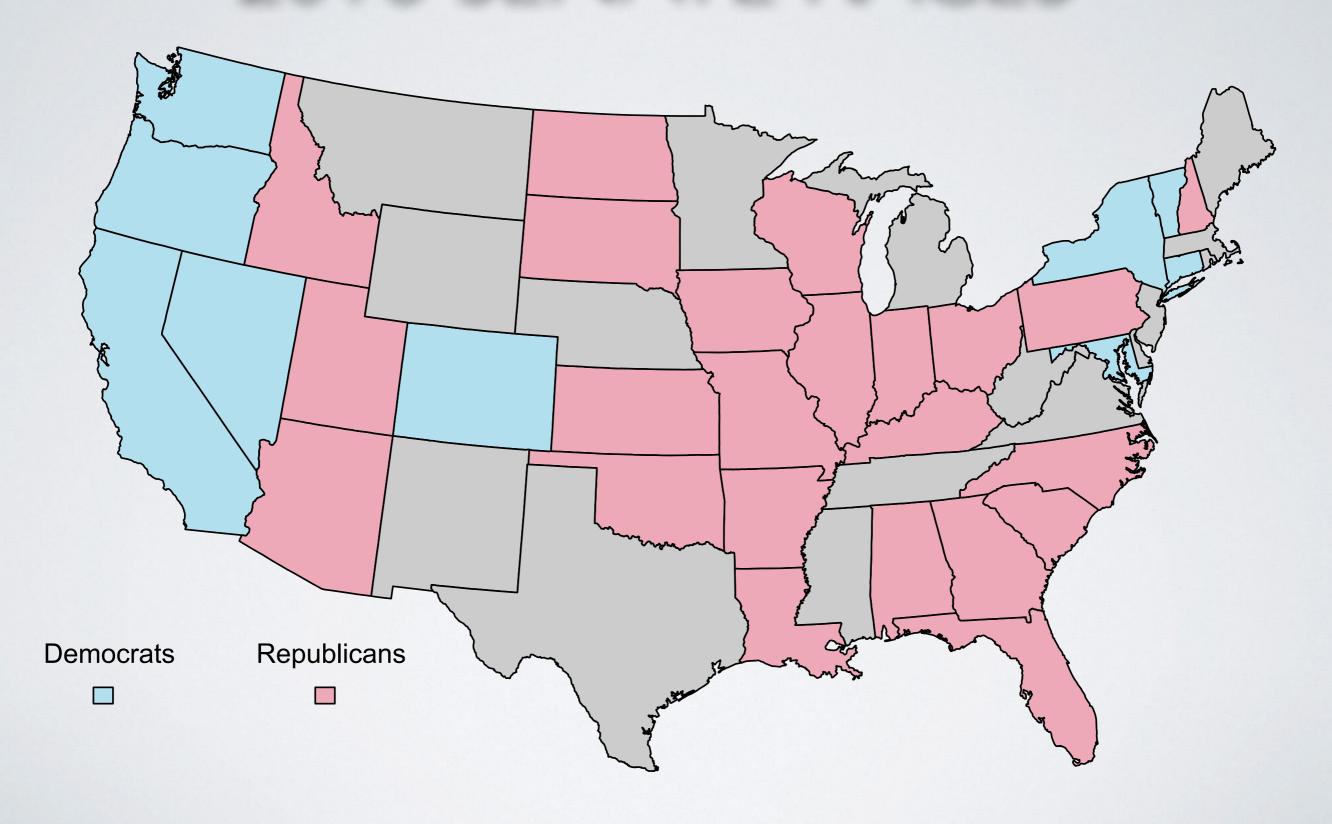
Senate

- Directly elected by FPTF in states (2 per)

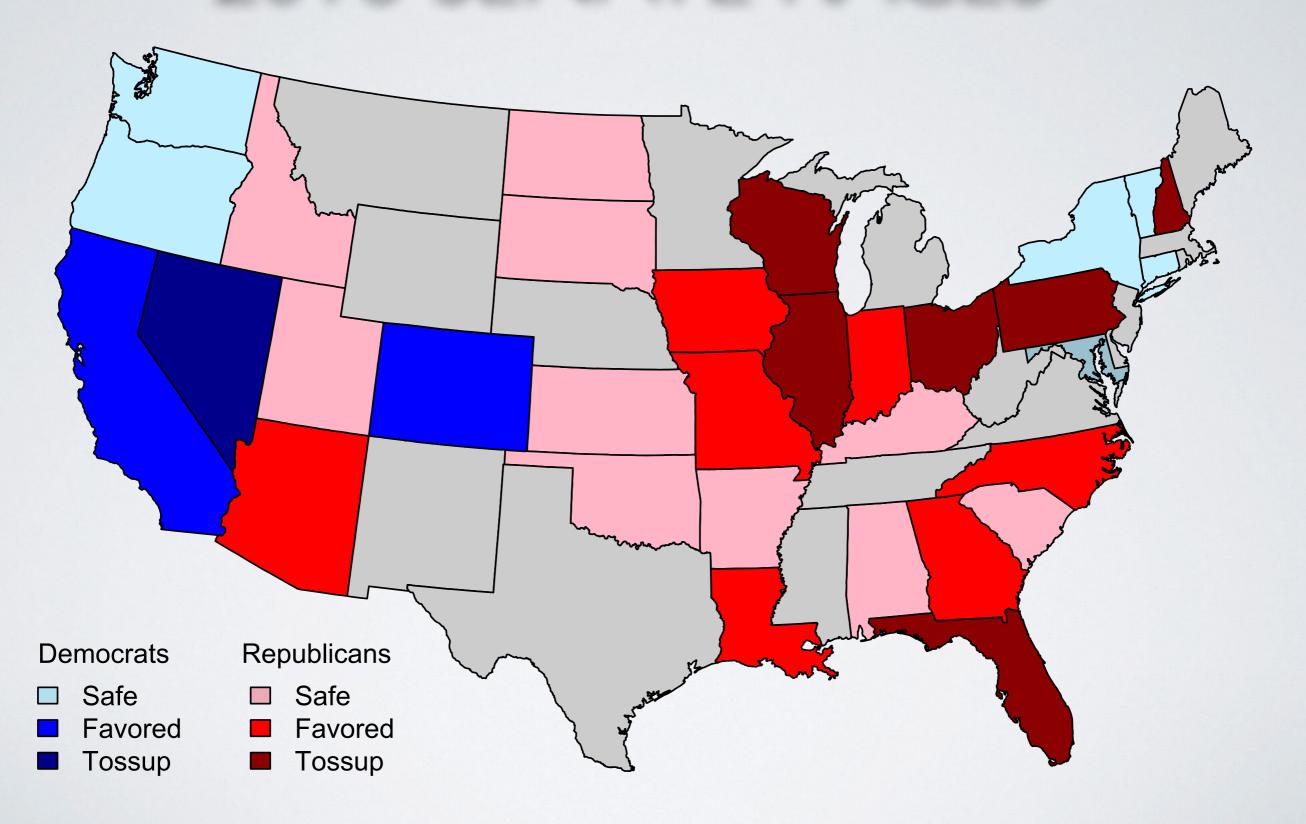
President

- Separate election
- □ Directly elected by FPTP □ "Indirect" Electoral College
 - Head of Government+State

2016 SENATE RACES



2016 SENATE RACES



GOVERNANCE

Trump Wins

Clinton Wins

R House R Senate Trump vs. "Regular Republicans"

Some policy is possible

Obama's Third Term

Obstruction

R House

D Senate

Trump vs.
"Regular Republicans"
vs. Democrats

Unlikely

Obama's Third Term Lite

Obstruction, but some opportunities

Trump Wins

Clinton Wins

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Obama's
Third Term
Obstruction

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D Senate

Trump vs.

"Regular Republicans"

vs. Democrats

Unlikely

Obama's Third Term Lite

Obstruction, but some opportunities

TWO PARTY SYSTEM

FIRST PAST THE POST

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

single-member districts

multi-member districts

plurality winner

allocated by proportion. 30% of vote ≈ 30% of seats

direct representation by district

indirect representation by party

two-parties

multiple parties

DUVERGER'S LAW

"The simple-majority single-ballot system favors the two-party system"

DUVERGER'S LAW

"The simple-majority single-ballot system favors the two-party system"

Single-Member Districts with Plurality Rule



Two-Party Systems

Proportional Representation



Multiparty Systems

DUVERGER'S LAW

"The simple-majority single-ballot system favors the two-party system"

Single-Member Districts with Plurality Rule



Two-Party Systems

Proportional Representation

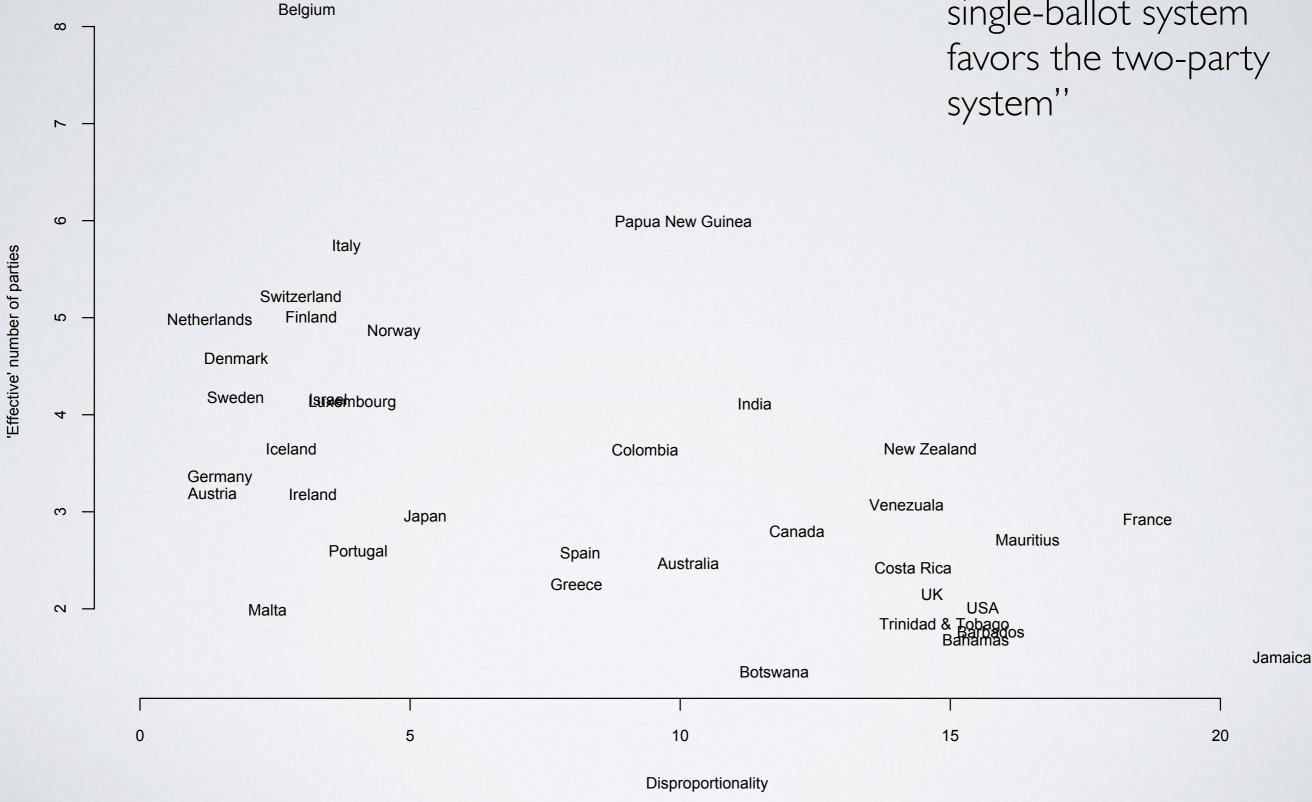


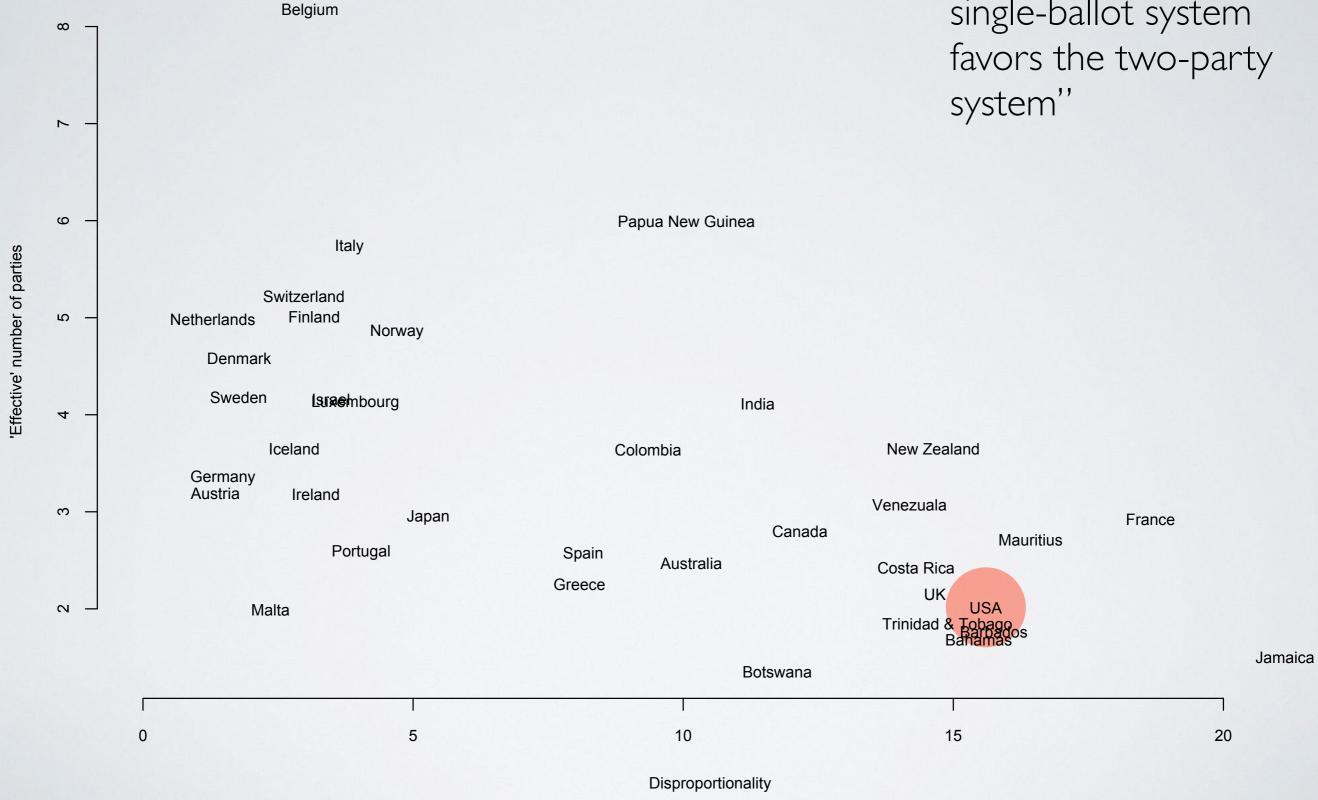
Multiparty Systems

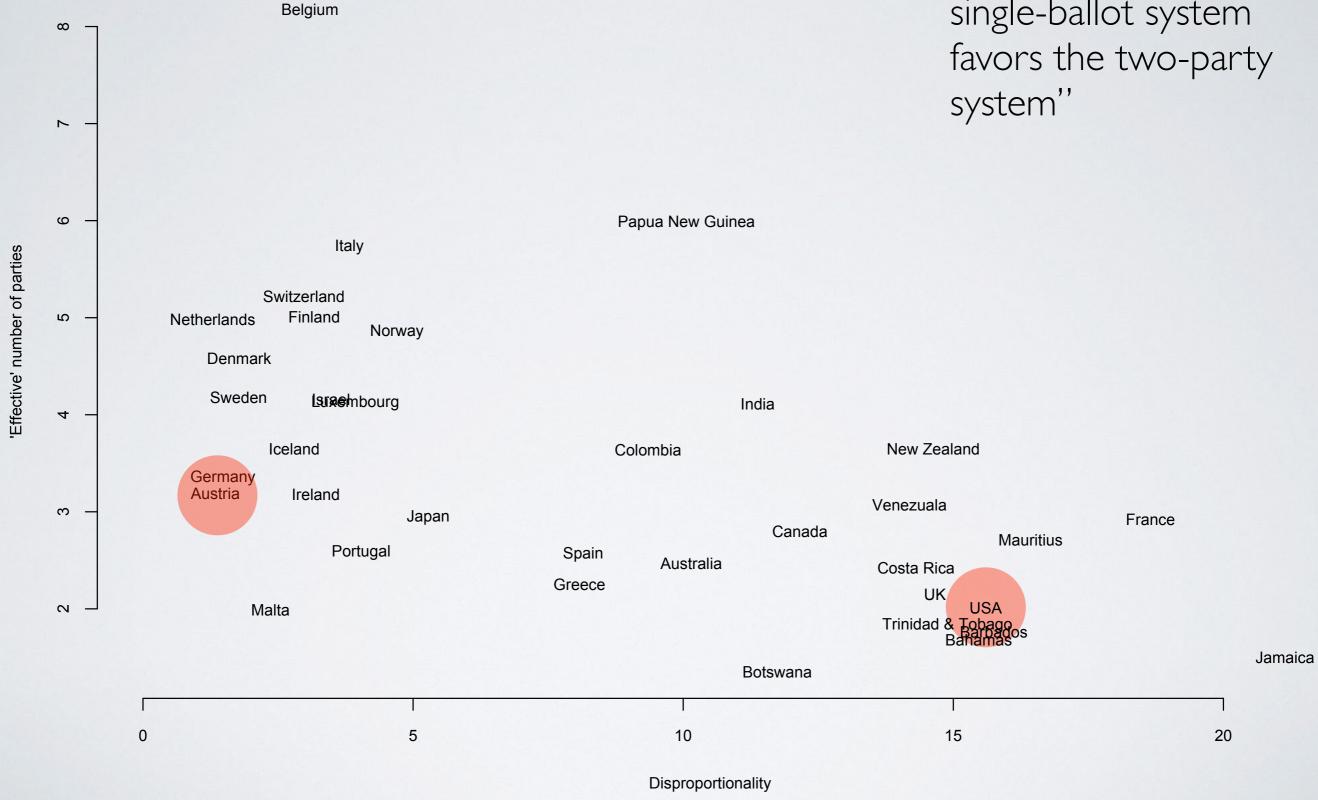
More disproportional

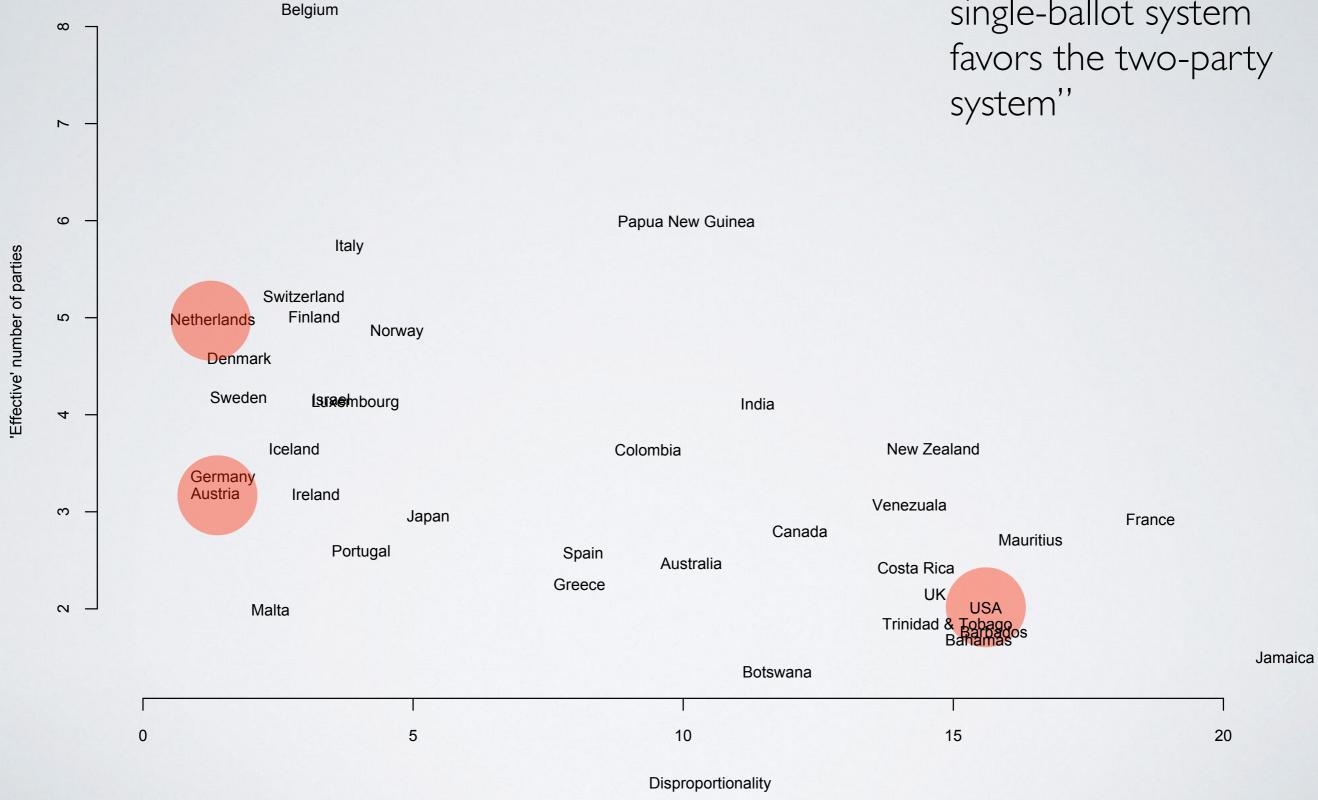


Fewer parties





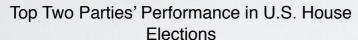


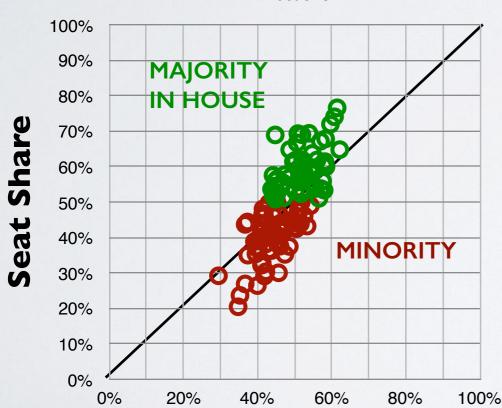


U.S. DISPROPORTIONALITY

First Past the Post

Disproportionality at the aggregate level





Aggregate Popular Vote Share

Electoral College

Exaggerates Disproportionality

- Single-member"district" (the presidency)
- Winner-take-all for each state

Top Two Candidate's Performance in U.S. Presidential Elections



Popular Vote Share

What if they don't coordinate?

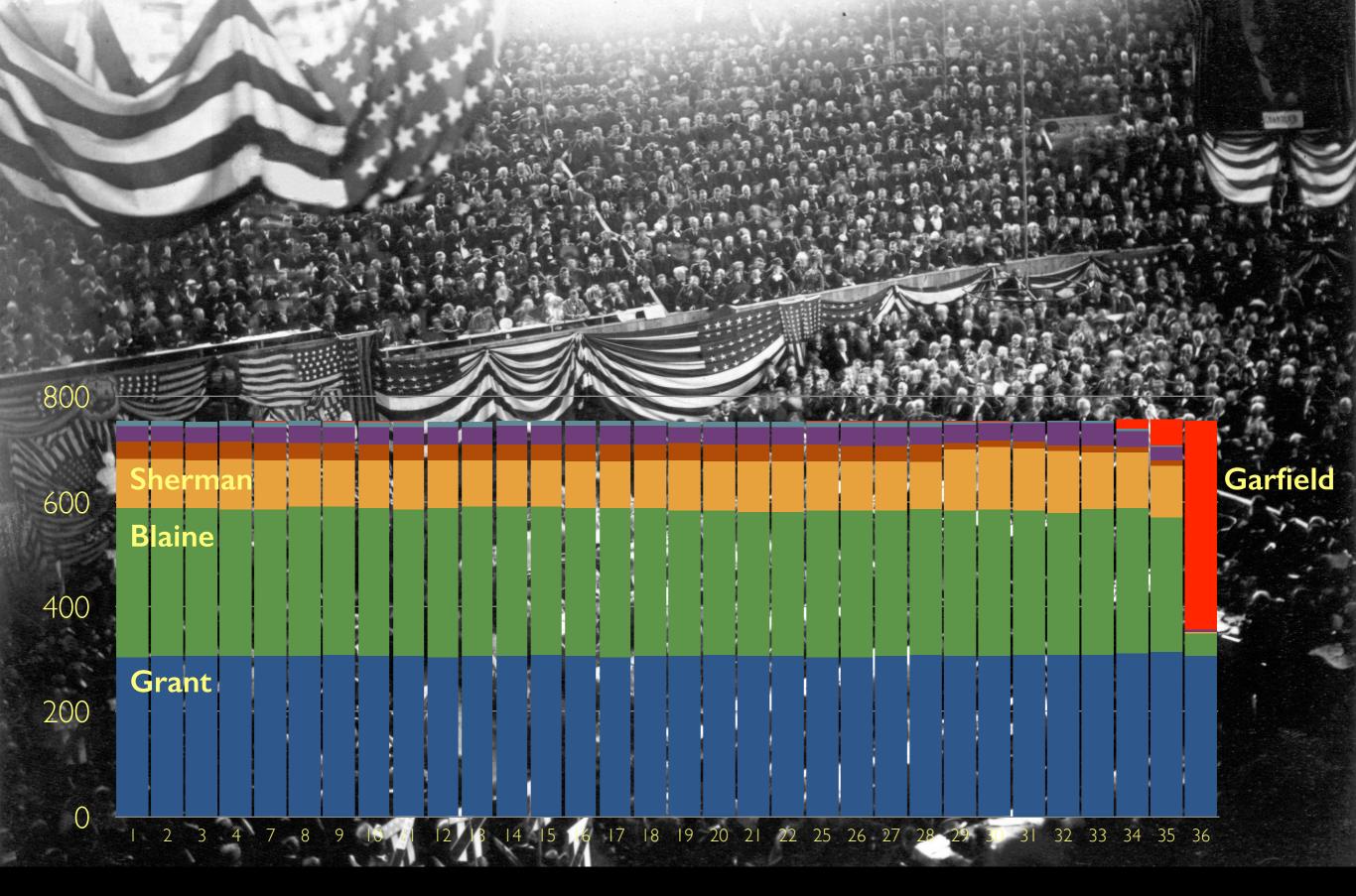
What challenges might prevent them?

Have they had it easy since 1976?

Why aren't Republicans coordinating in 2016?

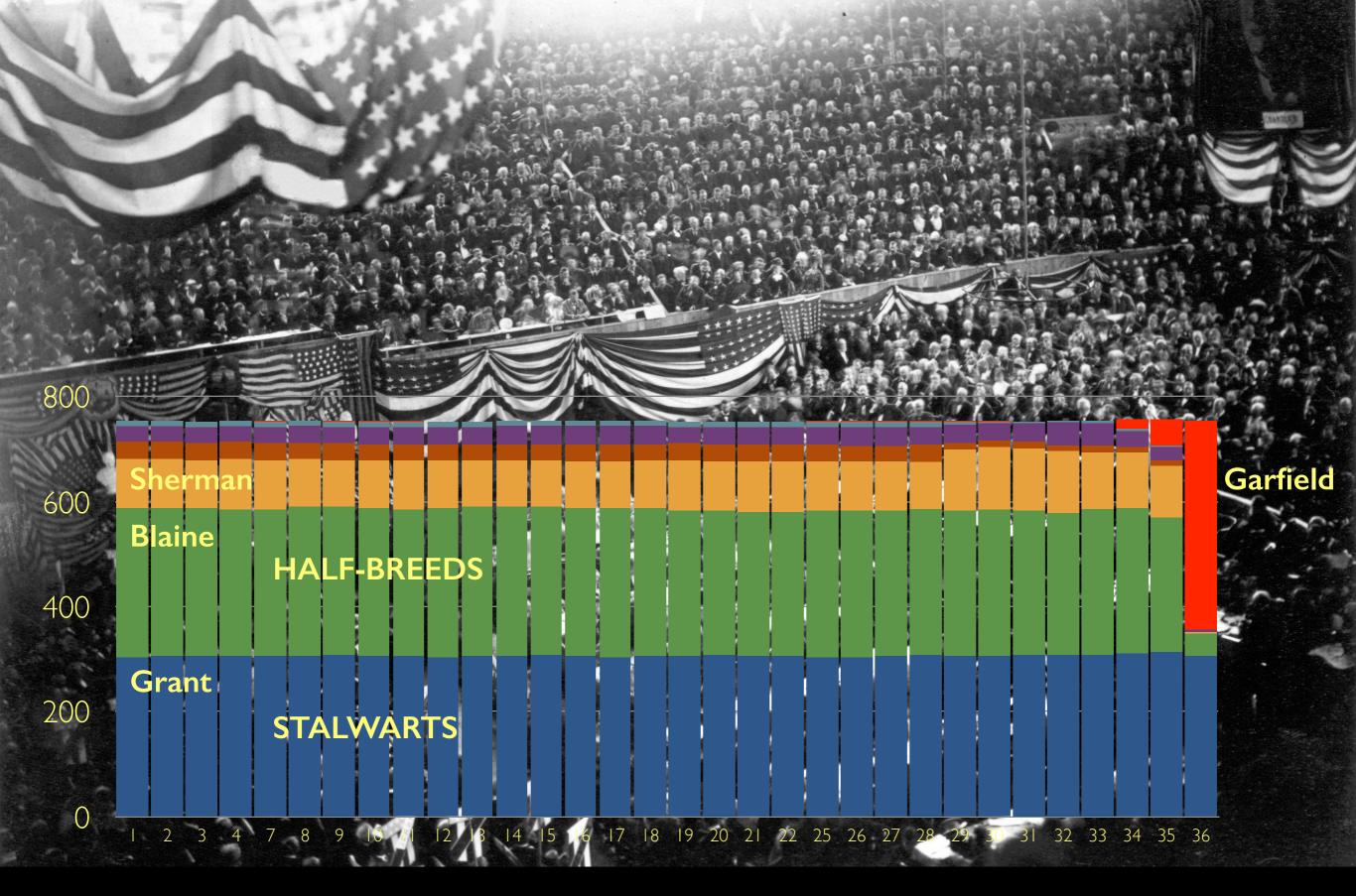


1880 Republican National Convention, Chicago, III.



1880 Republican National Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Garfield won on the 36th ballot, after Grant and Blaine dominated through the 35th.



1880 Republican National Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Garfield won on the 36th ballot, after Grant and Blaine dominated through the 35th.

EXPERTS

Republican party prays for Trump and Cruz to destroy each other



The hate-Cruz, tolerate-Trump GOP At least for now, the Republican party actors have collectively failed to choose any of the remaining mainstream conservatives in the field



GULF NEWS X

9000



Donald Trump or Ted Cruz? Republicans Argue Over Who Is Greater Threat

307 COMMENTS By JONATHAN MARTIN JAN. 21, 2016

Nationallournal

The Plum Line | Opinion Republicans warm to the idea of President Trump **256**

By Greg Sargent January 20 Follow @theplumlinegs



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 2016 DC INFO AGE THE NEXT AMERICA THE NEXT ECONOMY | SPONSORED: AMERICA'S ENERGY | MORE > DASHBOARD Playing with Fire, Republican Bigwigs Want to Take Out Cruz

TWENTYSIXTEEN CONGRESS WHITE HOUSE POLITICS ENERGY HEALTH CARE DEFENSE TECH

Party officials and strategists believe that if Trump wins Iowa, Rubio's path to the nomination is clearer.

4. The party uses the invisible primary

Coordinate
Can think like a party

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How do we know they have coordinated?

Look at their preferences Not primary votes or polls Settled on "endorsements"

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Look at their preferences Not primary votes or polls Settled on "endorsements"

What if they don't coordinate?

What challenges might prevent them? Have they had it easy since 1976? Why didn't Republicans coordinate in 2016?

4. The party uses the invisible primary

Coordinate
Can think like a party

How do we know they have coordinated?

Look at their preferences Not primary votes or polls Settled on "endorsements"

What if they don't coordinate?

YouGOV/Huffington Post Activism Screen

Have done at least **two** of the following:

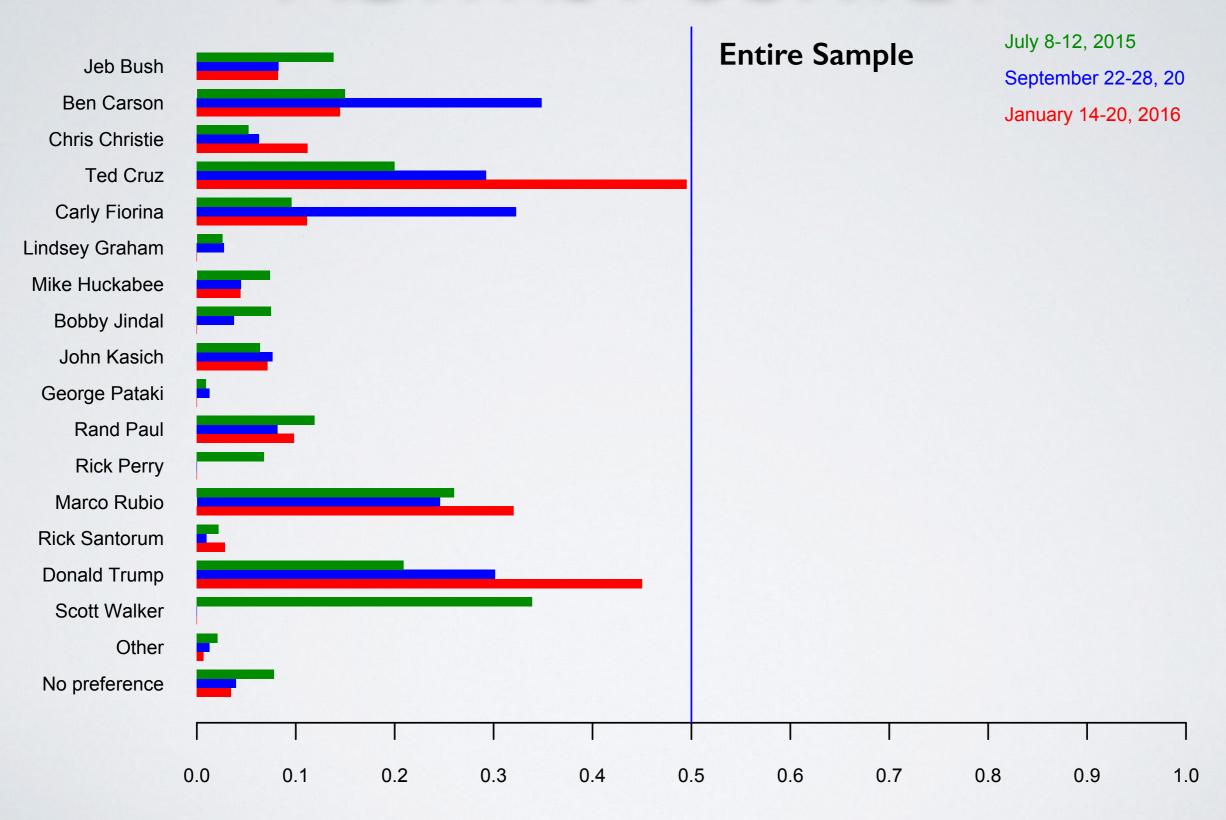
- Contributed money to a political candidate
- Attended a political campaign event such as a fundraiser or rally
- Done volunteer work for a political campaign
- Made phone calls to voters asking them to support a political candidate

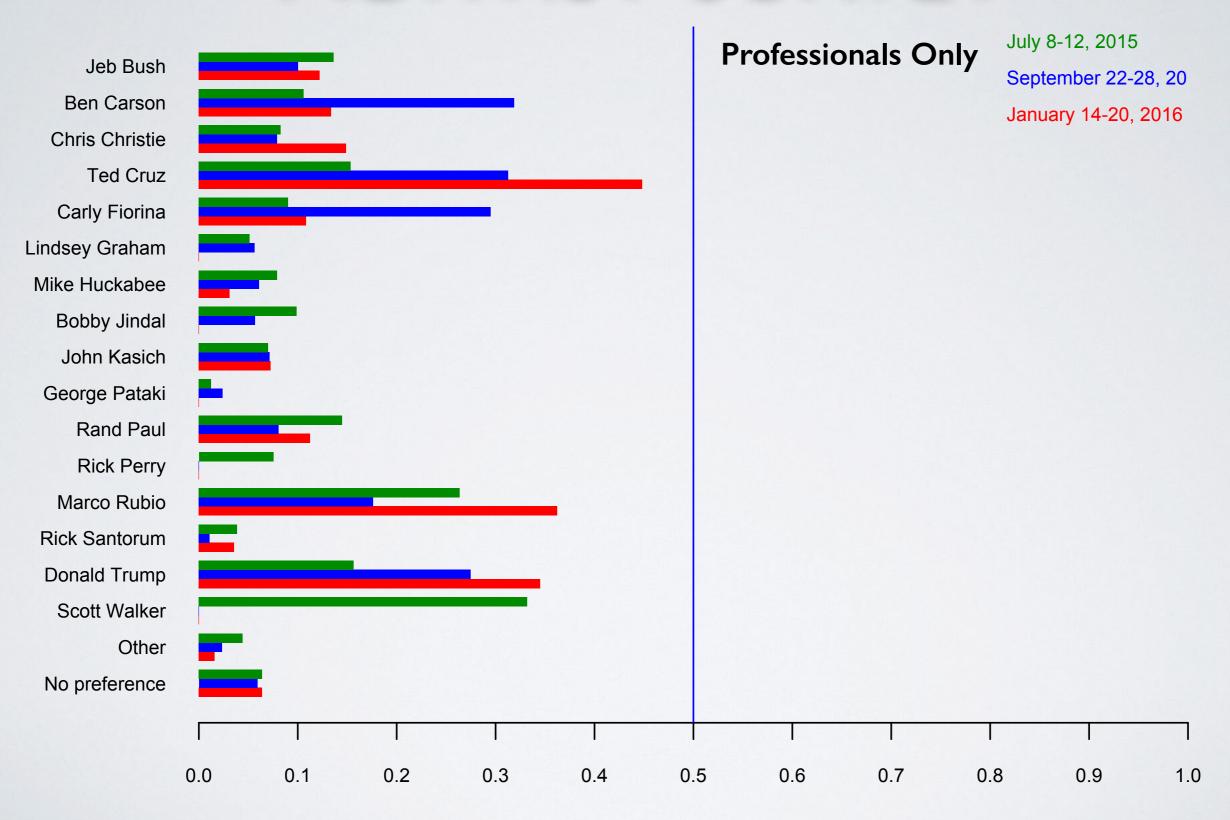
OR at least **one** of the following

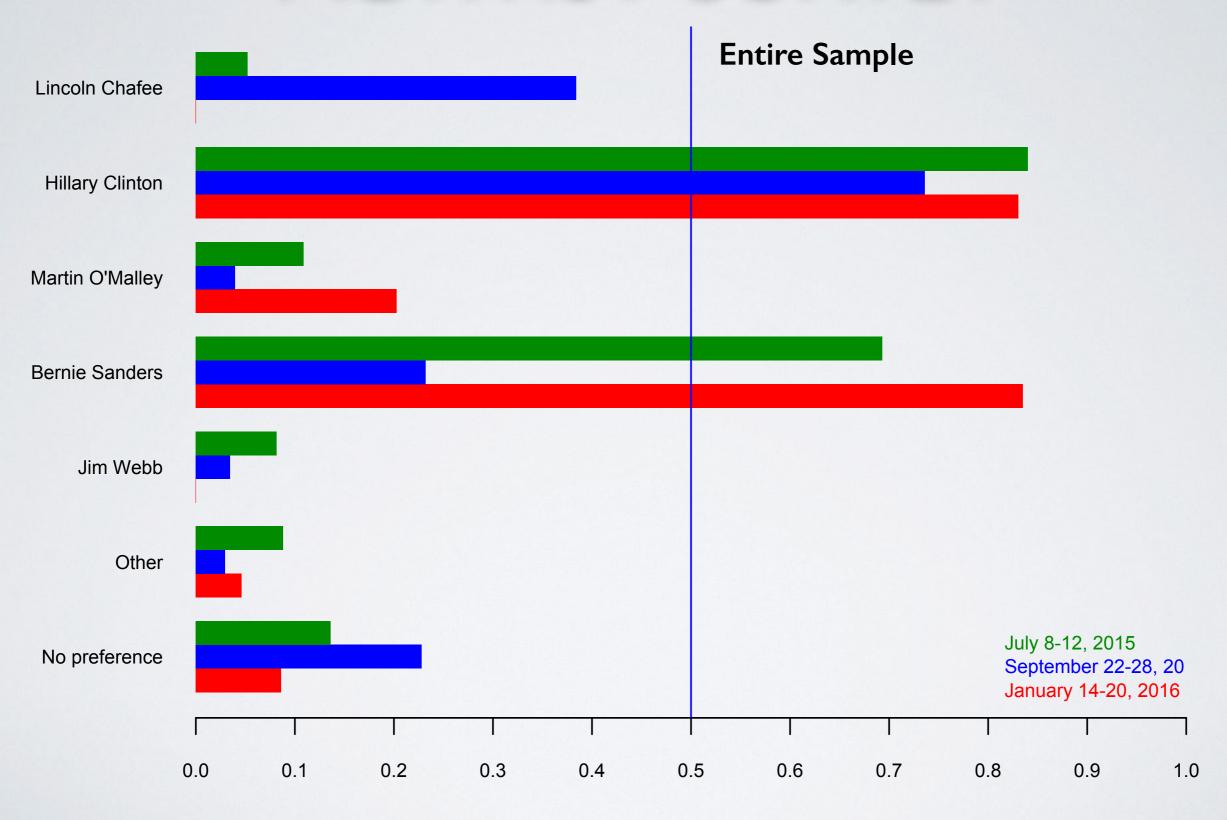
- Been a **paid staffer** for a political campaign or an elected public official
- Run for or held elected public office
- Been an official in a political party (such as a local party chair or a precinct representative)

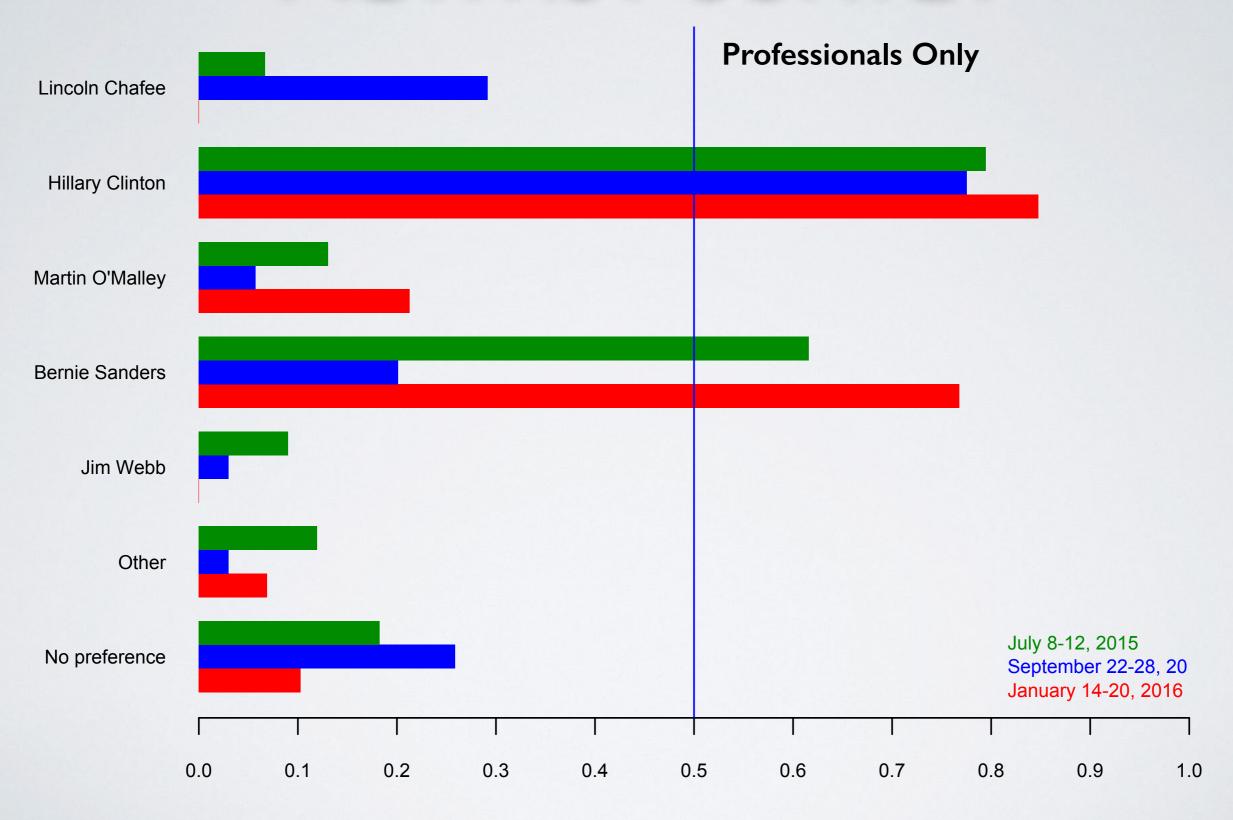
38%

July 8-12, 2015 September 22-28, 2015 January 14-20, 2016 500 Democrats 500 Republicans









THANK YOU

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■ @ProfHansNoel

http://hansnoel.com