## PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS IN THE UNITED STATES

November 5, 2012 Hans Noel Georgetown University

## PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS IN THE UNITED STATES

#### NOMINATIONS

- Origins of U.S. Primaries
- Some Invisible Primary

#### **GENERAL ELECTION**

The Fundamentals Shape the Election
 The Electoral College

## STATES FORM THE UNION

#### THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1787)



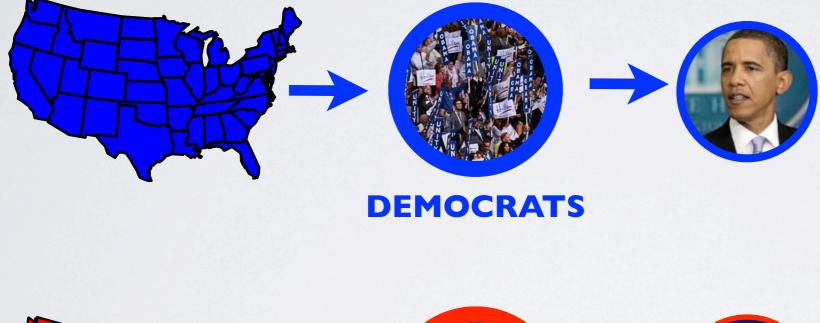
## IT'S ALL ABOUT THE STATES

**State parties** choose delegates

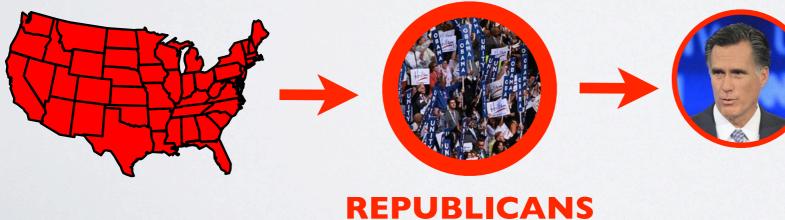
#### to **conventions**, which choose

**candidates**, who compete in the

**Electoral College** for the presidency







#### NOMINATIONS

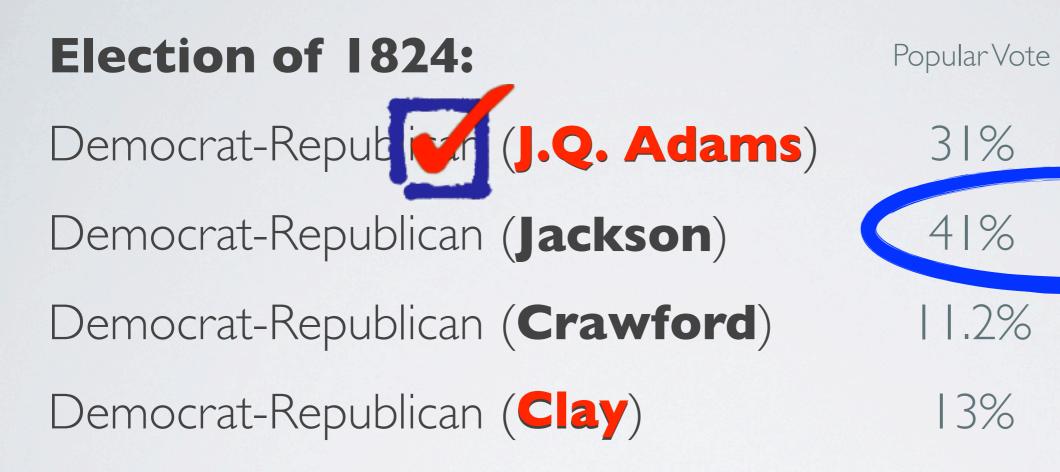
Origins of U.S. Primaries
 The Invisible Primary

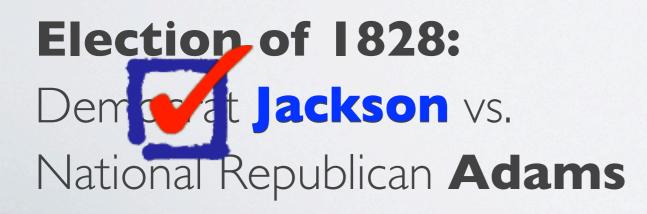
GENERAL ELECTION

Solution
Soluti

### COORDINATINGVOTERS

Electoral College





## SOLUTION I: CONVENTIONS

#### How it might work:

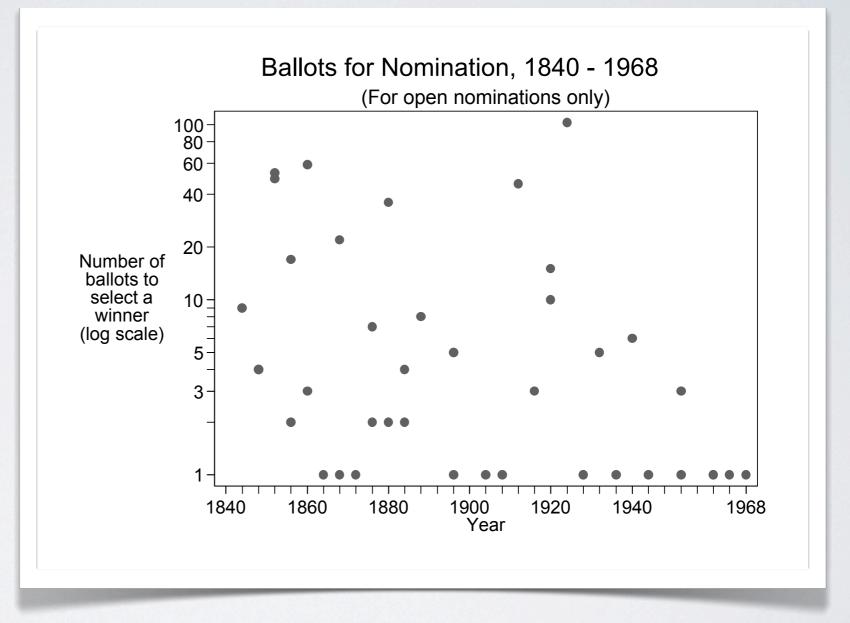
- Party delegates arrive.
- Solution Soluti Solution Solution Solution Solution Solution Solution S

#### How it came to work:

- Pre-convention coordination
- Campaigning among future delegates

### PARTY CONVENTIONS

Roughly **1928**, Parties began increasingly to settle on their nominee before the convention.



#### PRIMARIES AS TESTS

Primaries begin in early 1900s, progressive reform.

For president, primarily used to demonstrate appeal, not to actually win delegates.



#### e.g. **John F. Kennedy** in West Virginia

#### 1968-1972 MCGOVERN-FRASER COMMISSION

- Supporters of McCarthy (and RFK) unhappy with 1968 outcome. Commission to evaluate delegate selection
- Delegates must be chosen in a manner open to rankand-file party members.
  - Solution State State
- Democratic state legislatures impose on both parties.

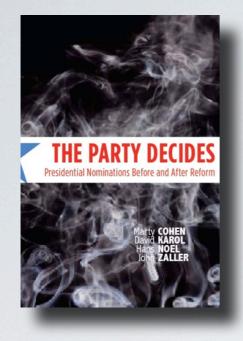
#### 1972 and 1976

#### MCGOVERN AND CARTER

- - Solution The only candidate to campaign in every primary.

  - Why not? Not able to work with own party.

Date	State	Carter	Udall	Jackson	Wallace	Brown	Church	Bayh	Bentsen	Shriver	Harris
January 19	lowa	<b>I</b>	M	Ø						ि	्र
February 24	N.H.		M	<b>I</b>							ि
March 2	Mass.	M	Ø	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>			$\mathbf{\overline{\mathbf{M}}}$			ि
March 9	Fla.	Ø	$\mathbf{\overline{\mathbf{M}}}$	$\mathbf{\overline{M}}$	Ø		Ø	Ø		<b>N</b>	ि
March 16	III.	V			Ø					<b>N</b>	ि
March 23	N.C.	Ø	<b>I</b>	Ø	Ø				Ø		<b>I</b>
April 6	Wis.	V	M	Ø	Ø				Ø	Ø	<b>I</b>
April 27	Pa.	V	Ø	Ø	V			Ø			
May I	Texas								Ø		
May 4	D.C.	Ø									
	Ala.										
	Ga.		M				Ø	$\mathbf{\overline{\mathbf{M}}}$	V		<b>I</b>
	Ind.		_				_	_			_
May 11	Neb.						Ø			Ø	
May 18	Md.	Ø			Q					_	Ø
	Mich.	Ø	Q	Ø						<b>I</b>	Ø
May 25	Ark.		Q	Ø		-	-				_
	Idaho			<b>N</b>							
	Ky.					-	-				
	Nev.	Ø						-			-
	Ore.										
lung l	Tenn. Mont										<b>I</b>
June I	Mont. P I										
	R.I. S.D.						M	M			
June 8	Calif.	র্ ত্র	র্ ত্র	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	র ব্র	<b>I</b>		M			
June o	Ohio			⊡			⊡	<b>.</b>			•
	Onio		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>							



## SOLUTION II: PRIMARIES

# How it might work:

- Party delegates chosen by party voters.
- Delegates
   deliberate,
   name candidate.

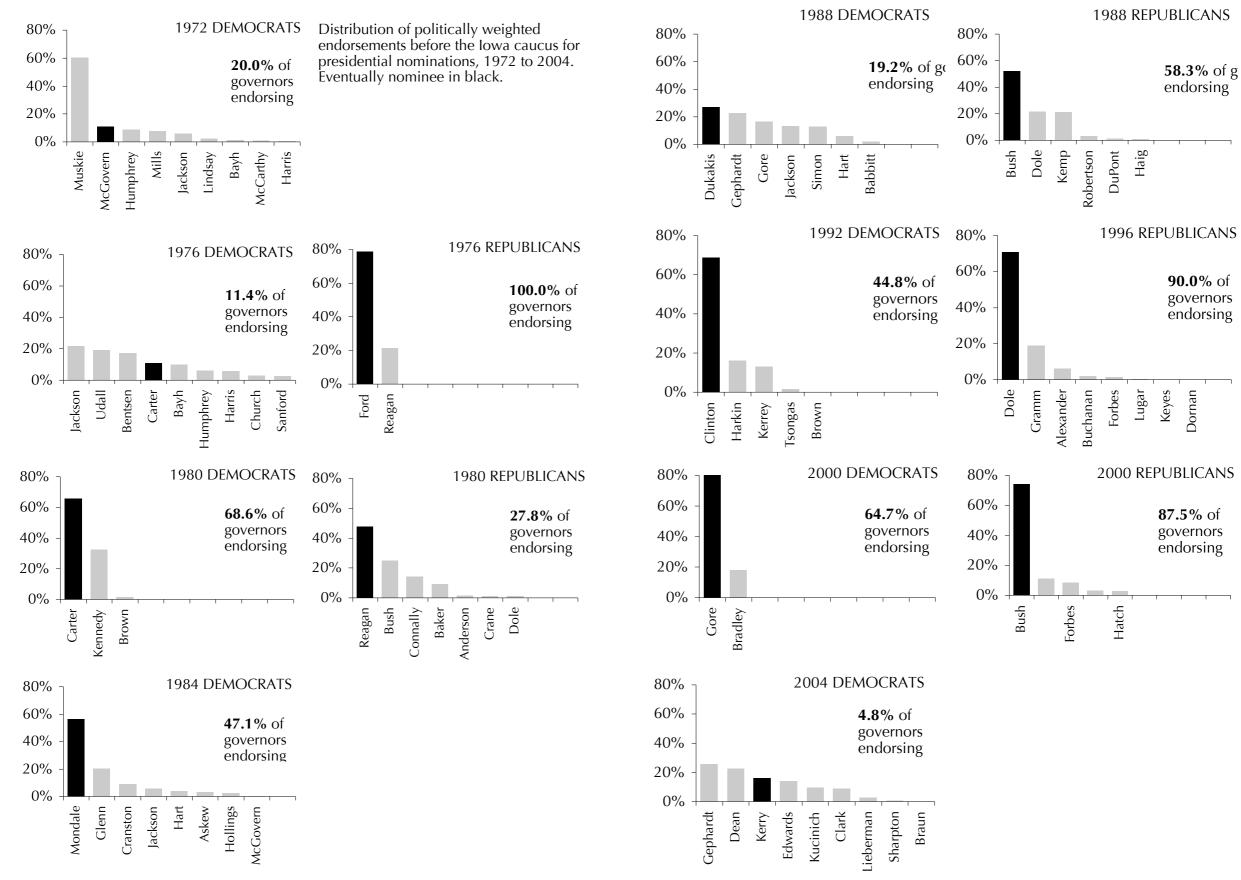
# How it worked:

- Delegates
   pledged to
   candidates, but
   not chosen by
   party leaders.

# The party's solution:

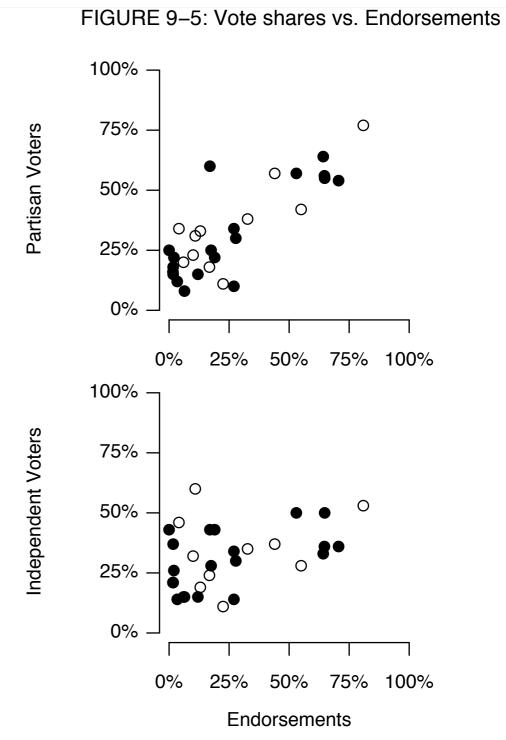
- Get involved sooner
- The InvisiblePrimary

#### FIGURE 6-1: Distribution of Endorsements by Contest



### PARTY VOTERS ARE LOYAL

- Voters who self-identify as partisan vote much the same way as political endorsers.
- Independent voters are less persuaded.



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.

#### 2012 INVISIBLE PRIMARY





**Romney** emerges as most broadly acceptable. But not broadly enough.

Series of "anti-Romney" candidates also not broadly acceptable enough. Not electable enough.

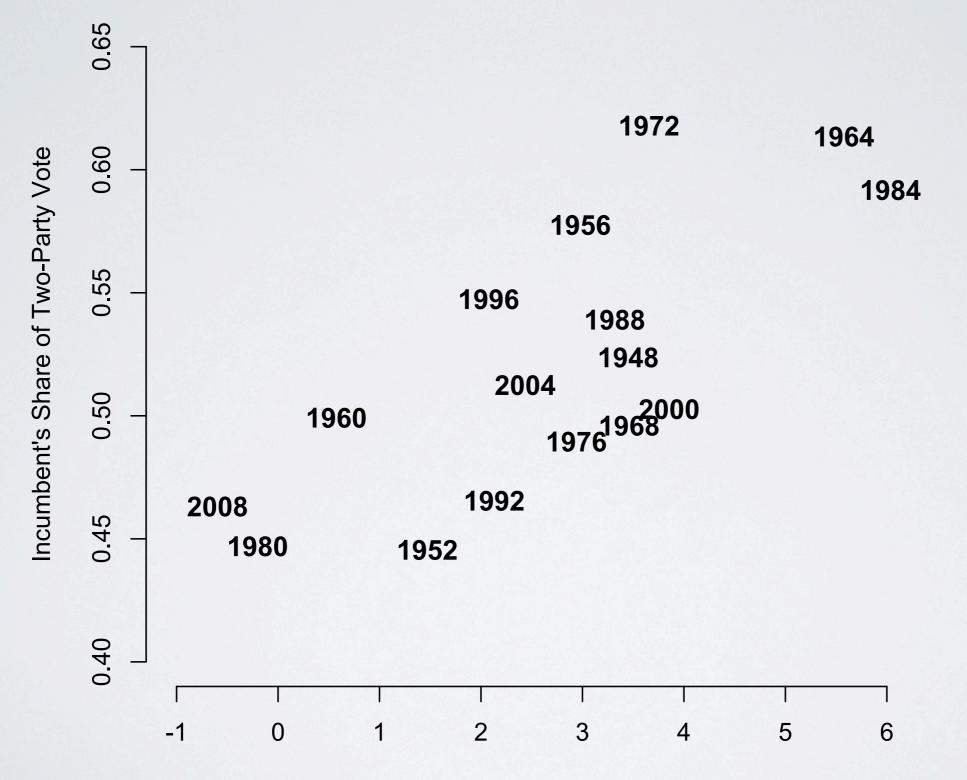


Failure to coordinate early on Romney could have led to unexpected outcomes. NOMINATIONS
 Origins of U.S. Primaries
 The Invisible Primary

#### **GENERAL ELECTION**

The Fundamentals Shape the Election
 The Electoral College

#### THE ECONOMY



% Change in RDI

#### PARTY IDENTIFICATION

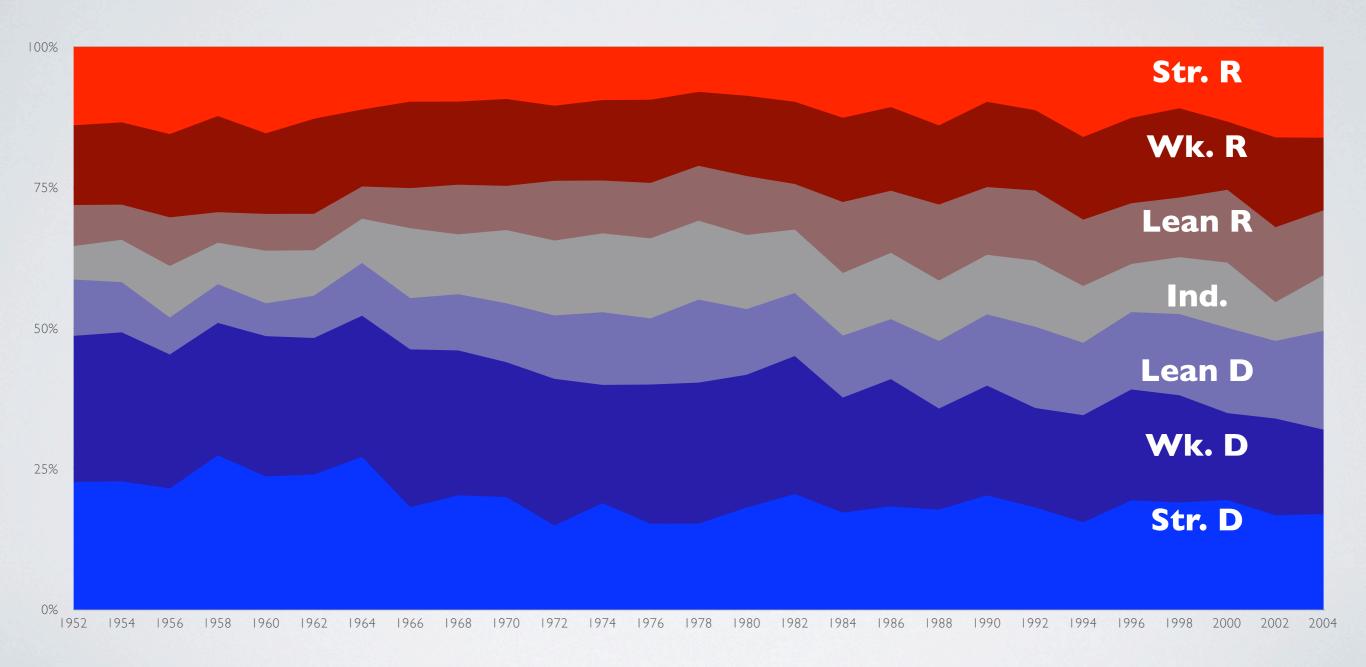
# A stable orientation (attachment, predisposition) toward a political party

Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

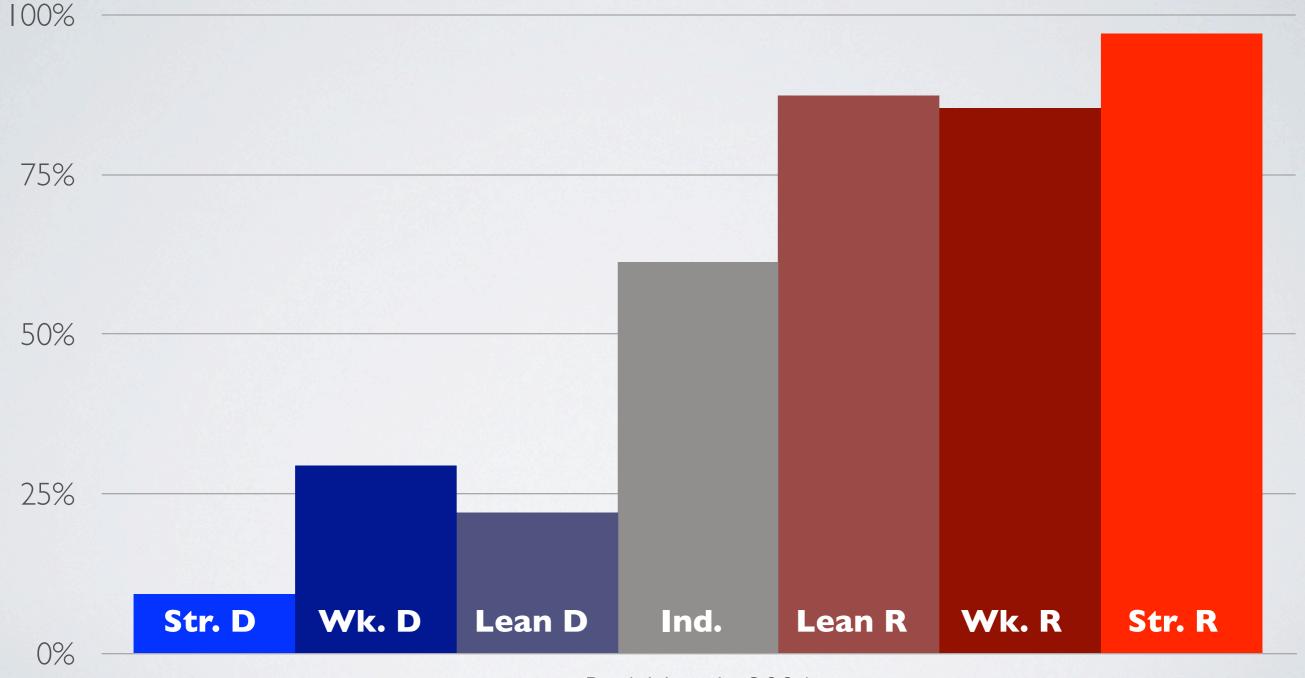
(IF REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong (REP/DEM) or a not very strong (REP/DEM)?

(IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER NO PREFERENCE:) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or Democratic party?

#### PARTY ID IN THE U.S. 1952 TO 2004



### PARTY LOYALTY IN 2004



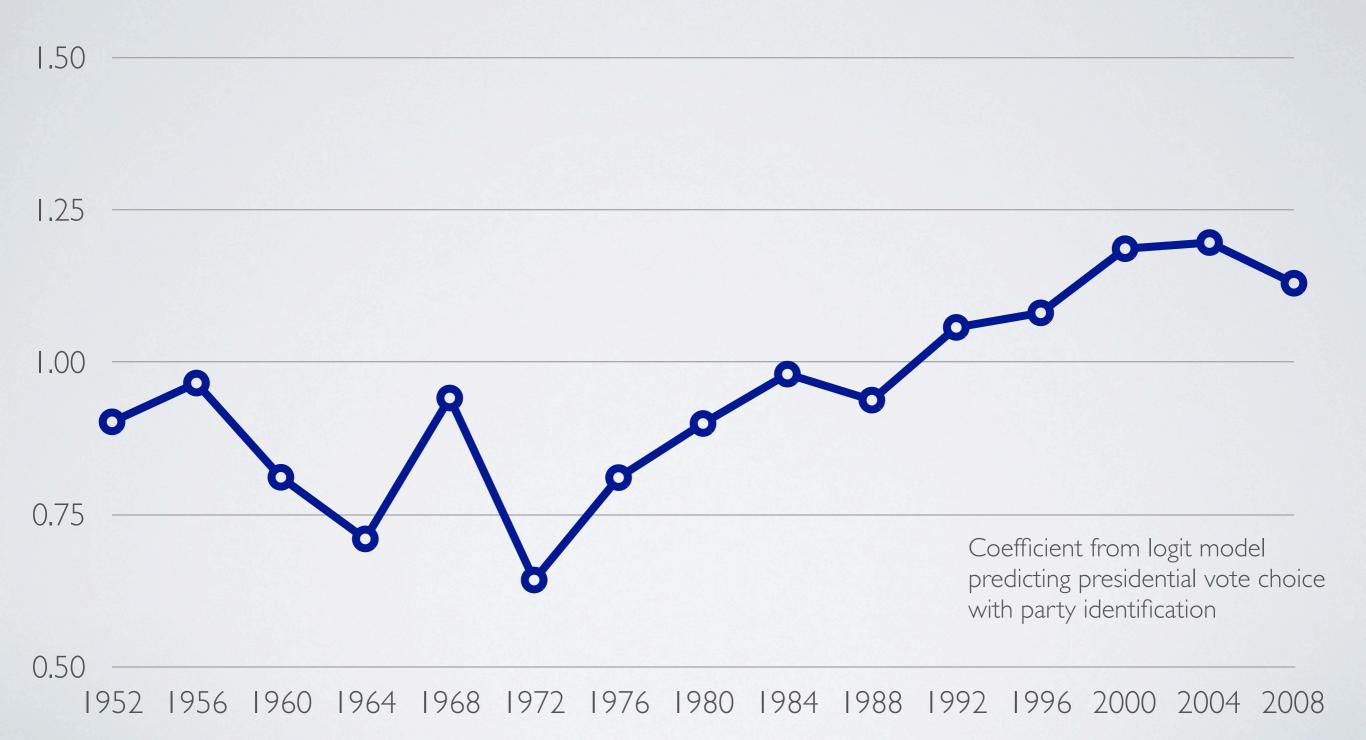
Bush Vote in 2004

### PARTY LOYALTY IN 2008



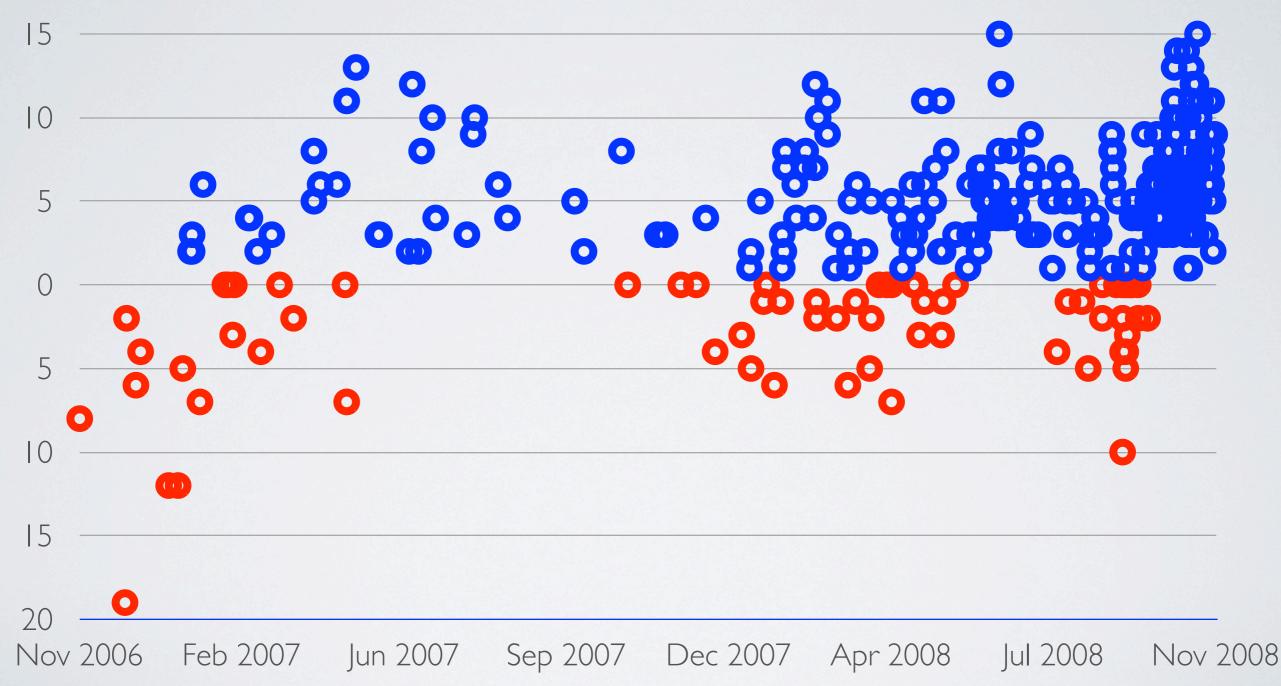
McCain Vote in 2008

### PARTY LOYALTY 1952-2008



### VOLATILE POLLS

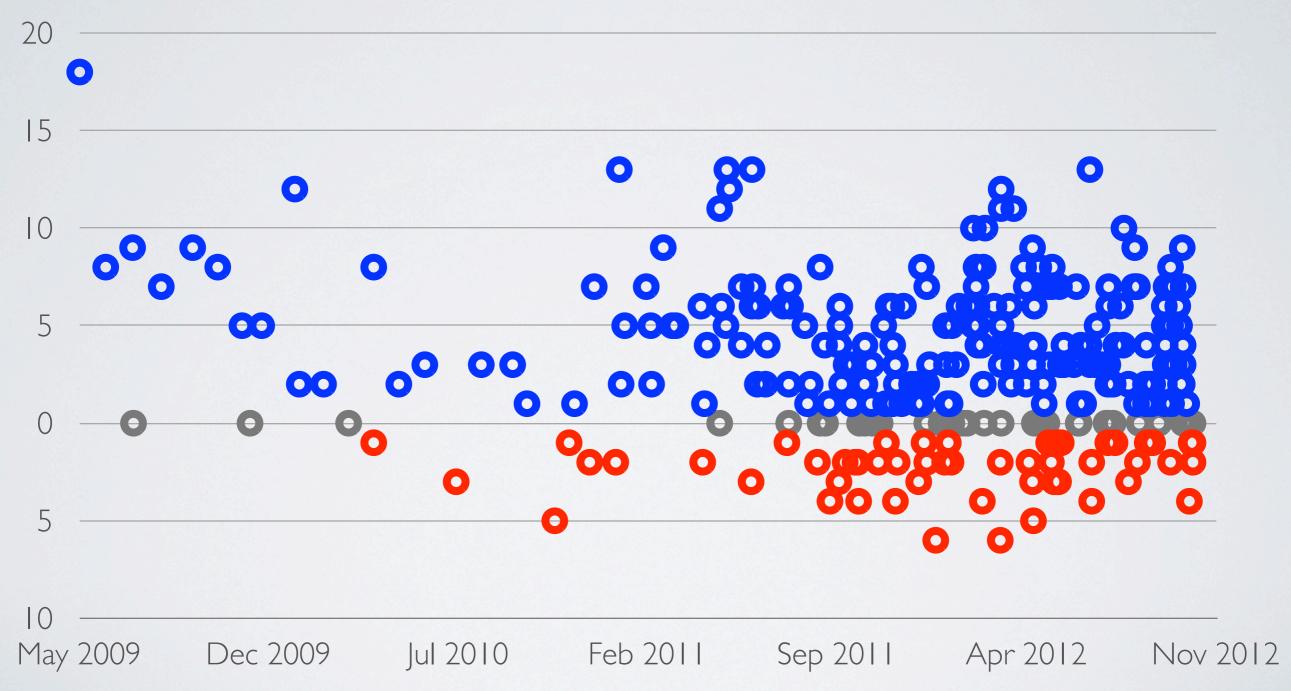
#### 2008 SPREAD: OBAMA VS. MCCAIN



Source: http://www.realclearpolitics.com/polls/

#### LESS VOLATILE POLLS

#### 2012 SPREAD: OBAMA VS. ROMNEY

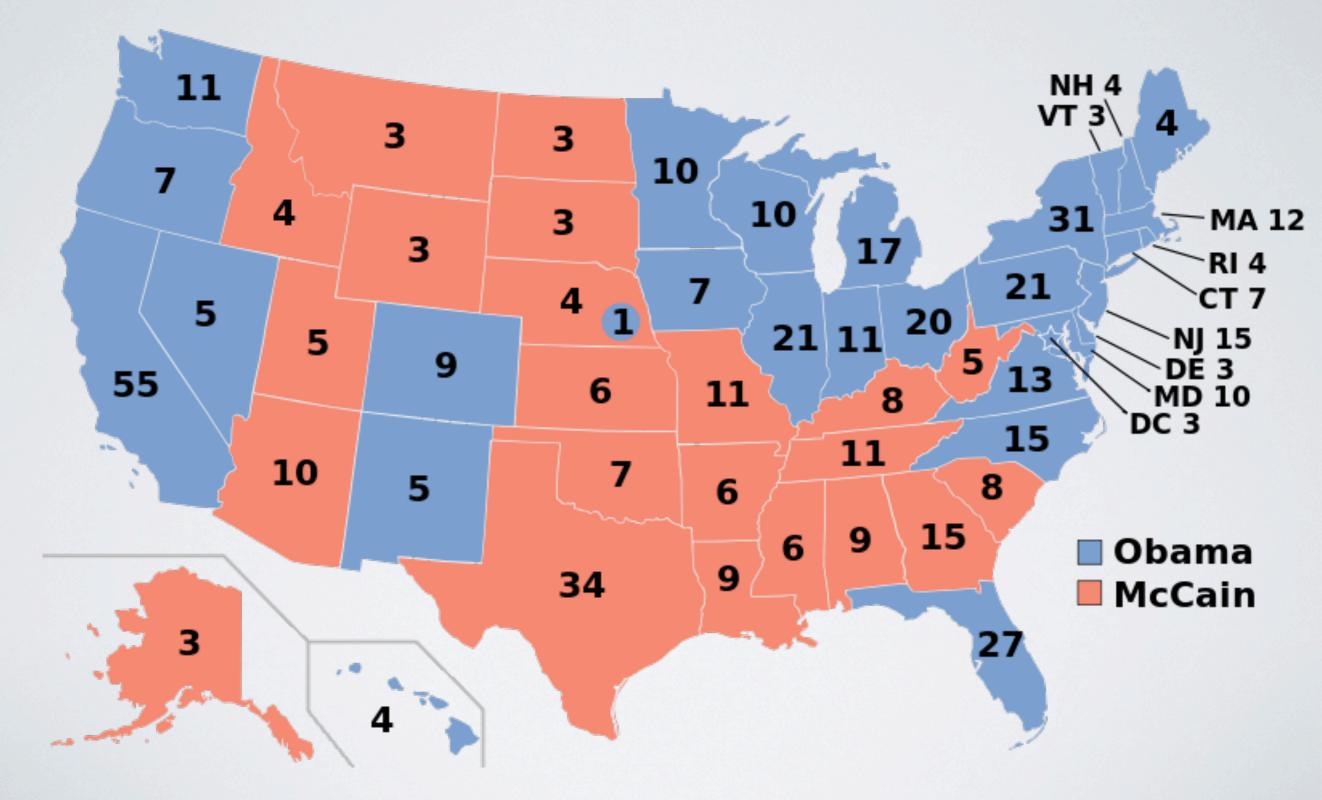


Source: http://www.realclearpolitics.com/polls/

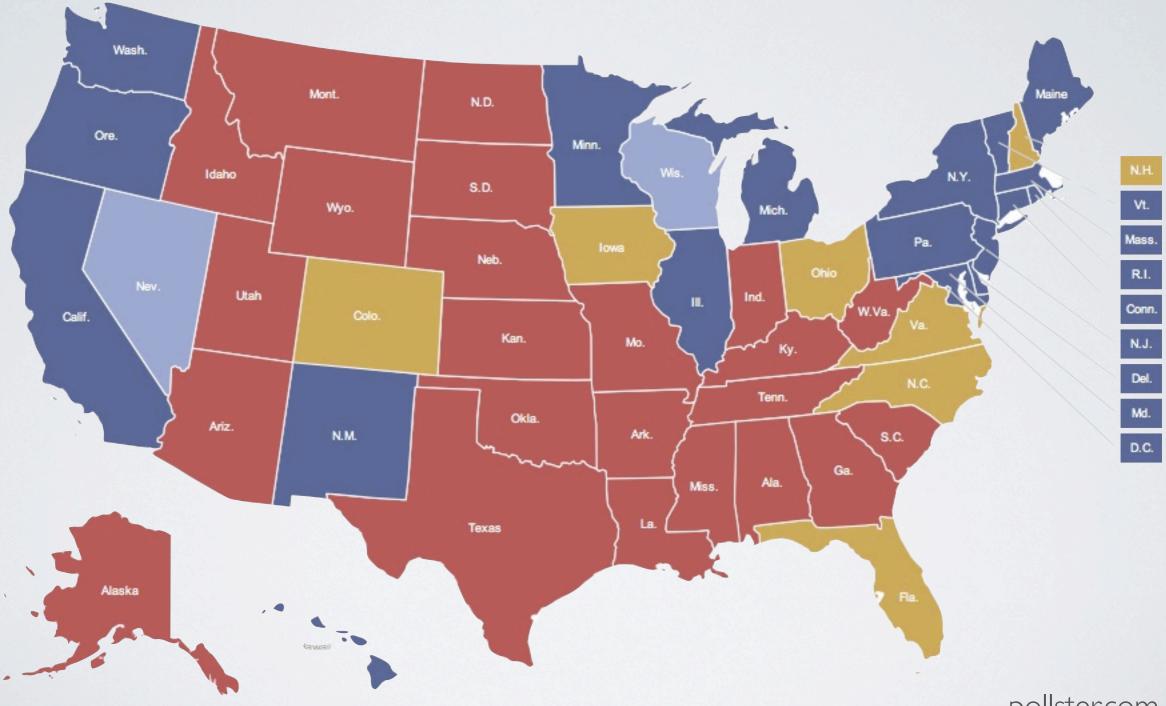
#### THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE





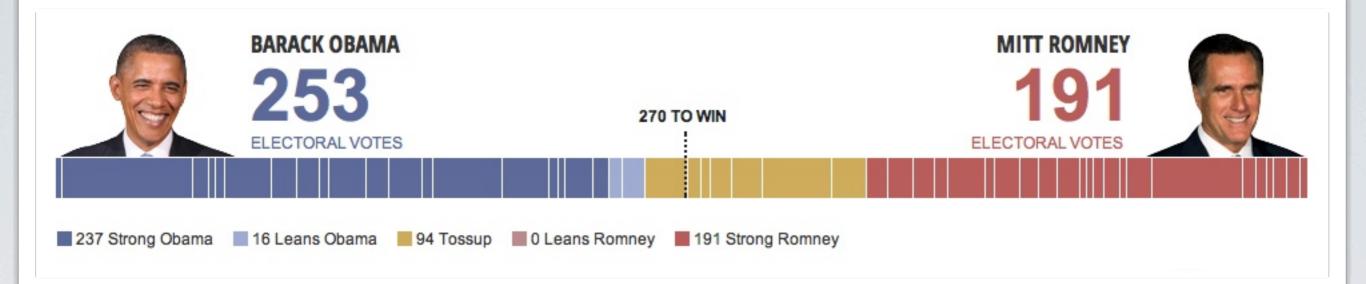


#### 2012 SWING STATES



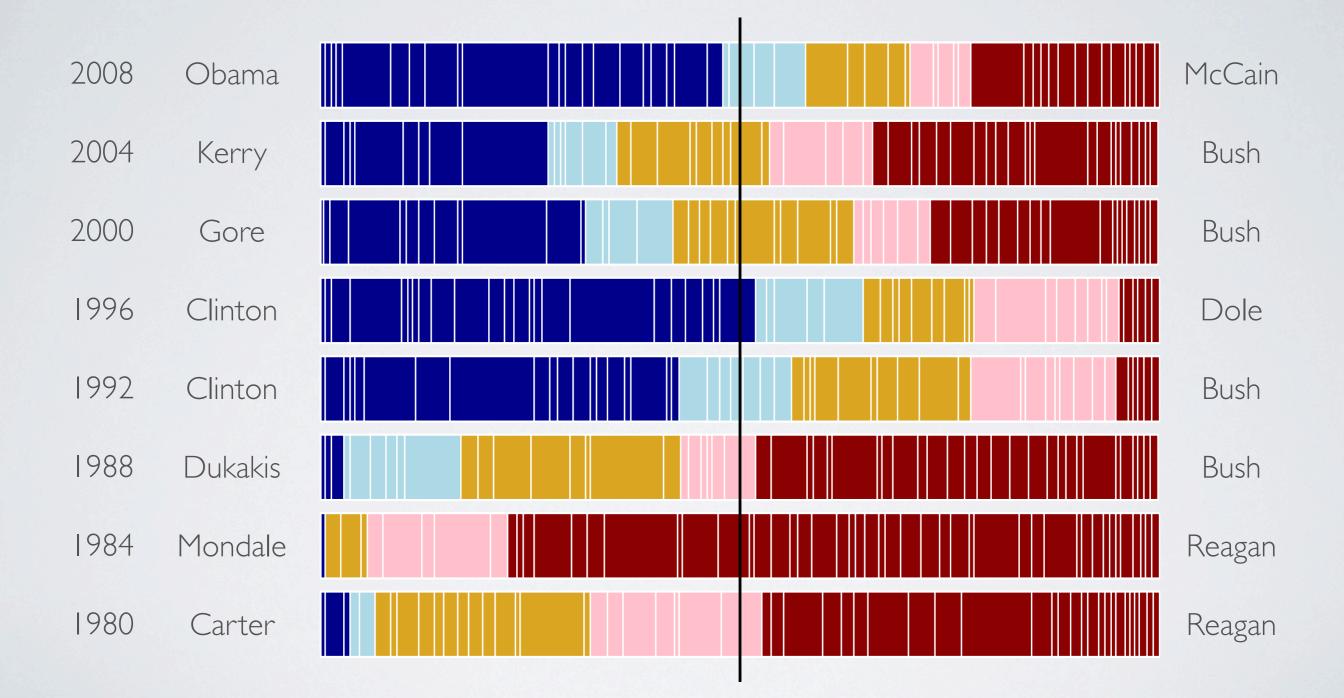
pollster.com

### THE ROAD TO 270

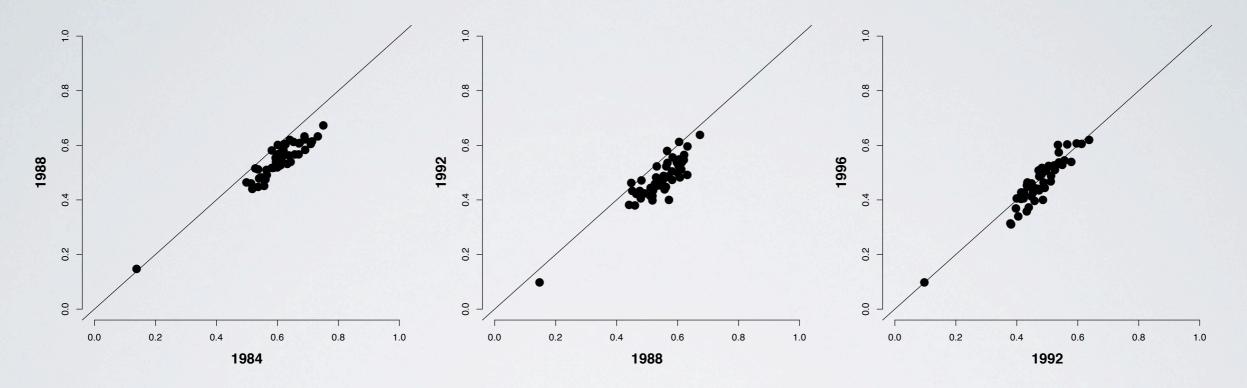


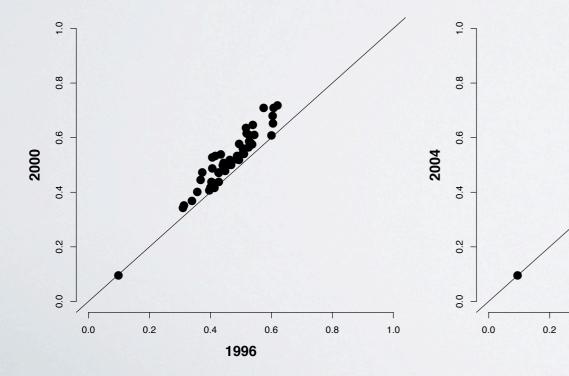
pollster.com

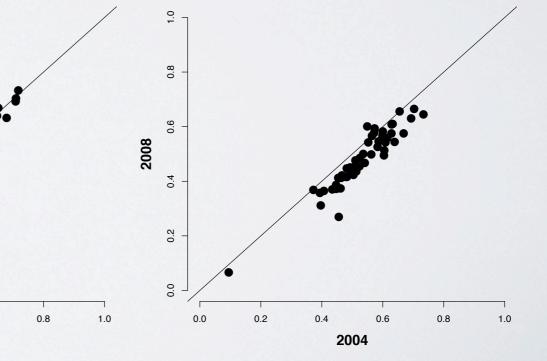
### THE ROAD TO 270



#### YEAR TO YEAR STABILITY





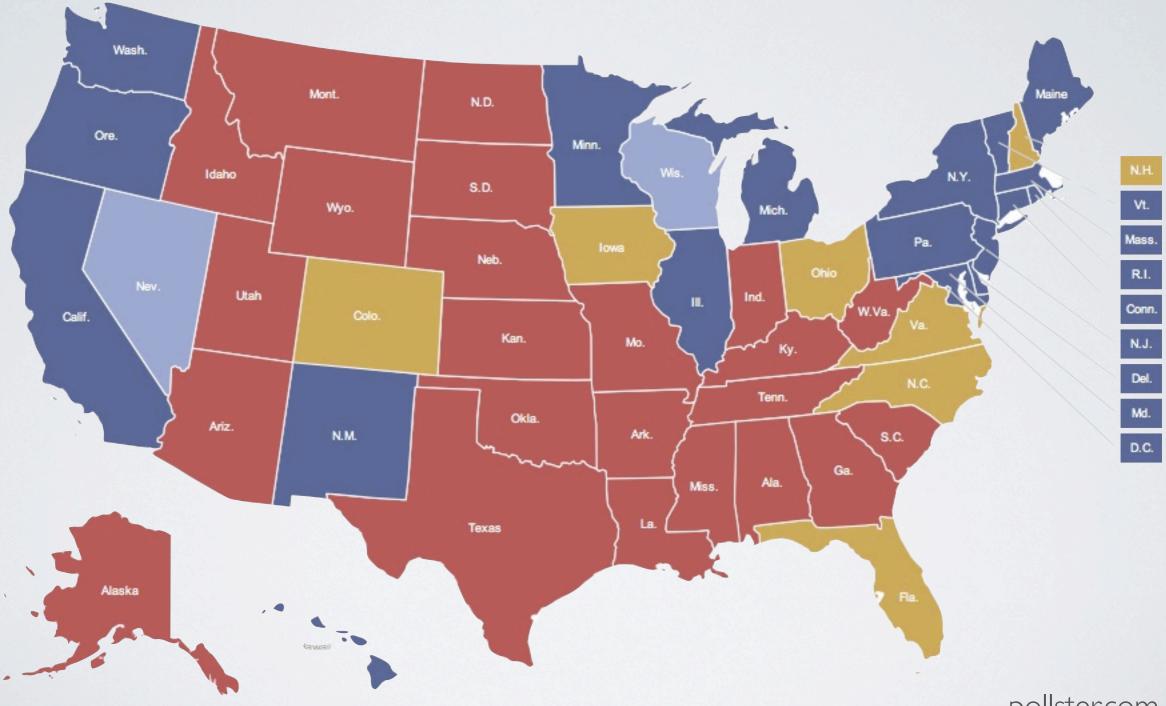


2000

0.6

0.4

#### 2012 SWING STATES



pollster.com

#### THANKYOU