The Electoral College and The 2012 Presidential Election

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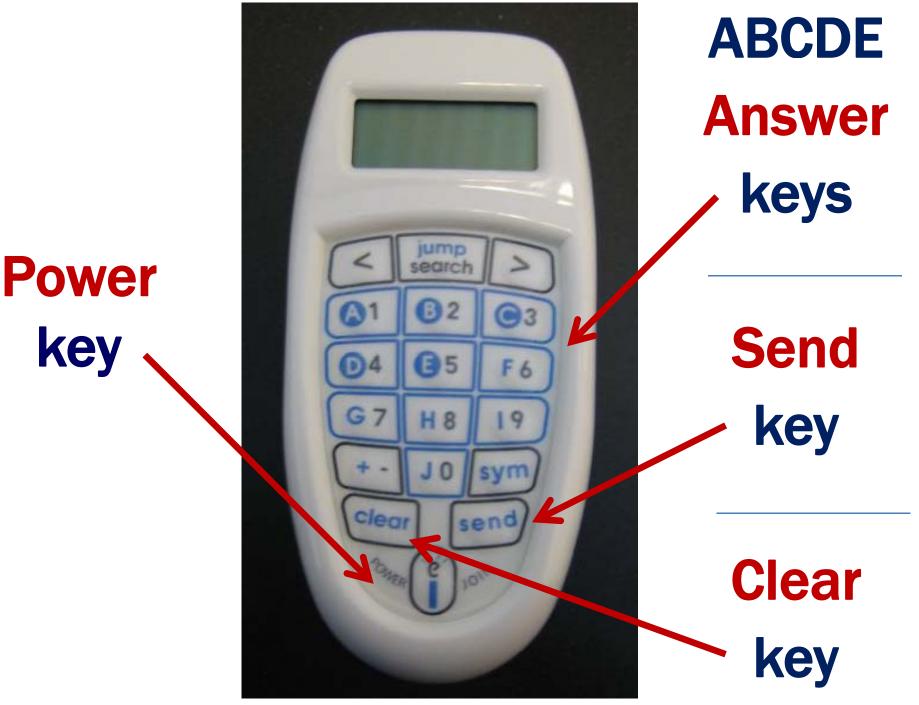
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- Origin
- Changes over time
- Problems
- Proposed reforms



The Electoral College balances power between:

- A. The president & Congress
- B. The federal & state governments
- C. Various types of states
- D. All of the above

The Electoral College was a compromise between –

- A. Large and small population states
- B. Slave and free states
- C. Both
- D. Neither

Each state's total number of Electoral Votes is based on the size of that state's:

- A. Registered-voter population
- **B.** Voting-age population
- C. Total population

To be elected president, a candidate needs a simple majority of:

A. Popular votes

B. Electoral votes

C. Both

D. Neither

Which presidential candidate won the popular vote but lost the electoral vote?

A. Andrew Jackson (1824)

- B. Samuel Tilden (1876)
- C. Grover Cleveland (1888)
- D. Al Gore, Jr. (2000)

E. All of the above

If no candidate wins a majority of the electoral votes, then who chooses the president?

- A. U.S. Supreme Court
- B. U.S. Senate
- C. U.S. House
- D. None of the above

How each state translates popular votes into electoral votes is established by:

A. The Constitution

- B. The U.S. Congress
- C. The U.S. Supreme Court
- D. Each state legislature
- E. None of the above

Which states now use the winner-take-all method of awarding electoral votes?

- A. Mainly states with large urban populations
- B. Mainly rural states
- C. All 50 states
- D. All but Maine & Nebraska

Recent changes in U.S. elections & campaigns

- 1. 1930s: reliable public-opinion polling
- 2. 1970s: primary elections
- 3. 1980s: communications-media narrow-casting
 - Cable & satellite TV
 - Internet blogs/social media
- 4. 1990s: high-tech redistricting
- 5. 2010: unlimited campaign spending

Which gives the most
accurate predictions of
presidential-election
outcomes?A. National polls

B. National economic models

C. State polls

2012 Electoral College projections

- <u>http://electoral-vote.com/</u>
- <u>http://elections.huffingtonpost.com/2012/romney-vs-obama-electoral-map</u>
- <u>http://www.centerforpolitics.org/crystalball/articles/category/2012-president/</u>
- <u>http://core.talkingpointsmemo.com/election/scoreboard</u>
- <u>http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/election-map-2012/president/</u>
- <u>http://elections.nytimes.com/2012/electoral-map</u>
- <u>http://www.pbs.org/newshour/vote2012/map/calc.html#states=IrGSpRqGBlvGnqBlKp</u>
- <u>http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2012/ecalculator#?battleground</u>
- <u>http://www.270towin.com/2012-election-polling-map/obama-romney/</u>
- <u>http://www.realclearpolitics.com/epolls/2012/president/2012_elections_electoral_college_ma</u>
 <u>p.html</u>
- <u>http://cookpolitical.com/presidential/charts/scorecard</u>
- <u>http://fivethirtyeight.blogs.nytimes.com/</u>
- <u>http://election.princeton.edu/electoral-college-map/</u>
- <u>http://votamatic.org/</u>

- 1. Keep Electoral College but eliminate electors
 - -Pro
 - Eliminates "faithless electors"
 - -Con
 - Only a handful of faithless electors since 1948

2. Keep Electoral College but use Maine/Nebraska plan

- Pro

- Makes all popular votes count
- Increases turnout
- Greatly reduces chance of PV winner being EV loser
- Con
 - Increases chance of 3rd-party kingmaker
 - Doesn't off-set rural bias of U.S. Senate

3. Keep Electoral College but replace statewide winner-take-all with proportional division

– Pro

- Makes all popular votes count
- Increases turnout
- Eliminates chance of PV winner being EV loser
- Con
 - Increases chance of 3rd-party kingmaker
 - Doesn't off-set rural bias of U.S. Senate

- 4. Replace Electoral College with direct election
 - Pro
 - Most popular option with public
 - Makes all popular votes count
 - Increases turnout
 - Eliminates chance of PV winner being EV loser
 - Eliminates "faithless" electors and House /Senate runoff elections
 - Con
 - What to do if no PV majority?
 - Encourages spoiler candidates to run in order to broker their support in runoff election
 - Runoffs shorten transition time for eventual winner
 - Doesn't offset rural bias in U.S. Senate