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Wisconsin's Role in Electing the President

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Wisconsin's Role in Electing the President

I. INTRODUCTION

On November 8, 2016, over 4 million Wisconsin voters will have the opportunity to participate in electing our nation's president. If this election is like recent presidential contests, around 3 million Wisconsinites will vote. This report describes, with a focus on Wisconsin's role, the various steps in the selection of the U.S. president, including the presidential preference primaries and party caucuses, nomination of the candidates at the national party conventions, the November elections, and the Electoral College balloting.

A presidential election is the greatest civic event America has to offer. Since the president and the vice president are the only two federal officers elected nationally, the conduct of the campaign and its outcome offer a unique opportunity to gauge the mood of the country. The first phase, the party primaries and caucuses, has candidates competing for the highest office in the land on a retail basis—door to door, in living rooms, and at factory gates—as well as through concentrated advertising campaigns on television, in newspapers, and through the Internet and social media. The second phase consists of the conventions, where party delegates from across the United States gather to select their party nominees for president and vice president. And, finally, several months of the party nominees campaigning, debating, and battling their way to November.

The 2016 campaign for the White House began with lively contests for the nomination in both major parties, and prominent candidates in both parties embracing an outsider or anti-establishment label. On the Republican side, as many as 17 candidates were declared in the early going, including Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker, who suspended his campaign on September 14, 2015.

The Election Process. The selection of the U.S. president involves a complicated and lengthy process, covering almost a full year. The steps a successful candidate must complete can be summarized briefly as follows: (1) win delegates to the nominating convention through the state primaries and party caucuses, (2) win the party's nomination through a majority vote of the delegates at the convention, (3) win as many states as possible in the November election, and thereby (4) win 270 or more votes in the Electoral College. A successful candidate is not required to receive a majority of the popular votes cast.

KEY WISCONSIN DATES IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION			
Dates	Event	How dates are set	Process
December 8, 2015	Certification for primary	§ 8.12, Wis. Stats.	Recognized Wisconsin parties certify their intention to participate in presidential preference primary.
January 5, 2016	Ballot selection	§ 8.12, Wis. Stats.	Representatives of participating parties select names to appear on primary ballot.

KEY WISCONSIN DATES IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION			
Dates	Event	How dates are set	Process
April 5, 2016	Presidential Preference Primary	§ 8.12, Wis. Stats.	All Wisconsin voters eligible to vote in open primary to express presidential preference.
July 18–21, 2016	Republican National Convention (Cleveland, OH)	By party	Party nominates its candidates for president and vice president.
July 25–28, 2016	Democratic National Convention (Philadelphia, PA)	By party	Party nominates its candidates for president and vice president.
August 2, 2016	Nomination of minor party and independent candidates and elector selection	§ 8.20, Wis. Stats.	Minor party and independent candidates for president and vice president file nomination papers and slates of electors.
October 4, 2016	Elector selection for recognized Wisconsin parties	§ 8.18, Wis. Stats.	Recognized Wisconsin parties nominate slates for Wisconsin presidential electors.
November 8, 2016	Election of presidential electors	3 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 3	Wisconsin voters elect 10 presidential electors as part of the national election.
December 19, 2016	Electoral College vote	3 U.S.C. § 7 § 7.75, Wis. Stats.	Wisconsin electors meet at the capitol to vote separately for president and vice president.
January 6, 2016	Official count of electoral votes	3 U.S.C. §15	Electoral votes counted and announced before joint session of Congress.
January 20, 2017	Inauguration	Twentieth Amendment, U.S. Constitution	Newly elected president and vice president take office.

II. SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NOMINATING CONVENTION

The presidential nomination process begins with the selection of delegates to the national party conventions through state presidential primary elections, party caucuses, or party conventions. The specific method varies from state to state according to national and state party rules and state laws. Dates for the primaries are usually determined by the state legislatures, whereas caucuses and conventions are scheduled by the parties. In recent years, the presidential primary has become the predominant vehicle by which the parties select their convention delegates. In 2016, 39 states held presidential preference primary elections in at least one of the two major parties. In 36 states, both parties selected their delegates by primary, and those elections account for over two-thirds of the delegates.

Wisconsin's Presidential Preference Primary. Wisconsin pioneered the presidential primary for selecting delegates to national party conventions in the early 1900s. The Wisconsin Legislature enacted the nation's first primary law in 1903, requiring that all candidates for partisan office be nominated by voters, not handpicked in political conventions. However, Florida became the first state to use the presidential primary in 1904, because Wisconsin law required approval in a statutory referendum in November 1904 before it took effect.

Wisconsin was the first state to mandate a presidential primary. Chapter 369, Laws of 1905, specifically required that Wisconsin delegates to the national political party conventions be elected in primaries. Under this law, prospective delegates stated no preference for a presidential candidate, either on their nomination papers or the ballot. Thus, the voter cast a ballot for the individual delegate, not for a preferred presidential candidate. Chapter 300, Laws of 1911, provided that the names of candidates be listed along with delegates to give voters a chance to express their preference. Many legislative changes have been made to the primary law since its initial adoption, including Chapter 90, Laws of 1967, which eliminated the names of proposed convention delegates from the primary ballots. The current procedure is to list only the names of prospective presidential candidates.

Official preparation for the Wisconsin presidential preference primary begins when an eligible recognized political party certifies to the Elections Commission that it plans to participate in the election. The deadline for certification is the second Tuesday in December preceding the presidential election. Eligibility depends on demonstrated polling strength in the most recent gubernatorial election. The party's candidate for governor must have received at least 10 percent of the vote in that election in order for the party to appear on the primary ballot. Both of the eligible political parties—the Democratic and Republican Parties—participated in the April 2016 balloting.

On the first Tuesday in January, officials of those parties certified for the presidential primary meet jointly as a committee at the state capitol to determine and certify to the Elections Commission which of their presidential contenders will appear on the printed ballot.

Section 8.12 (1) (b), Wisconsin Statutes, states in part:

The committee shall place the names of all candidates whose candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in the national news media throughout the United States on the ballot, and may, in addition, place the names of other candidates on the ballot. The committee shall have sole discretion to determine that a candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in the national news media throughout the United States.

Section 8.12 (1) (c), Wisconsin Statutes, however, does provide that a person or committee acting on behalf of the person “may submit to the [elections] commission a petition to have the person's name appear on the presidential preference ballot.” The petition must contain the signature of a specified number of electors. No person or committee so petitioned for the 2016 ballot. Wisconsin's presidential primary election took place on April 5, 2016. The candidates who appeared on Wisconsin's 2016 presidential primary ballot were the following:

Republican:	Democratic:
Jeb Bush*	Hillary Clinton
Ben Carson*	Martin O'Malley*
Chris Christie*	Bernie Sanders
Ted Cruz	
Carly Fiorina*	
Jim Gilmore*	
Mike Huckabee*	
John Kasich	
Rand Paul*	
Marco Rubio*	
Rick Santorum*	
Donald Trump	

*Candidate publicly withdrew before the primary date but did not file an official disclaimer.

Wisconsin conducts an open primary, which means that, unlike many states, Wisconsin voters do not have to declare a party affiliation in order to participate in the primary election. The voter is given the ballots of all parties and must decide which ballot to cast in the secrecy of the voting booth. There are safeguards to prevent the voter from marking more than one ballot.

After the balloting, state party organizations translate the results of the open primary into a convention delegate slate via a delegate selection process already established by the party.

Primary Scheduling. The process for scheduling presidential primaries has become increasingly contentious in recent presidential contests. Each state is responsible for scheduling presidential primaries and caucuses in conjunction with the state organizations of the two major political parties. Two states are noteworthy for their role in this process. Iowa, with its early caucuses, and New Hampshire, with its first-in-the-nation primary, have usually received a great deal of attention from presidential candidates at a point in the process when few if any candidates have dropped out of the running.

More and more in the last 20 years, other states have responded to the attention paid to early events by moving up the dates of their own primaries and caucuses. This practice is sometimes called “frontloading.” Iowa and New Hampshire have responded by moving their own events even earlier. New Hampshire has gone to the extreme of directing its secretary of state to schedule its primary “7 days preceding the date on which any other state shall hold a similar election.”

Frontloading has pitted not only state against state, but also state parties against national parties. States have scheduled primaries and caucuses with an eye on the actions of other states. During recent presidential cycles, the two national parties have relied on sanctions as a deterrent to frontloading, with delegate numbers for frontloading states reduced as a penalty. This has had limited success as a deterrent to frontloading, as successful candidates for the nomination who end up controlling national conventions generally forgive delegate sanctions levied for frontloading. For the 2016 campaign, however, both parties have chosen to use bonus delegates as an incentive to schedule primaries and caucuses more in accordance with the wishes of the national parties.

III. THE NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

The first stage of the presidential election concludes when the delegates from each party meet at their respective national conventions to nominate the candidates for president and vice president. In 2016, the Republicans will convene July 13–21 in Cleveland, and the Democrats will convene July 25–28 in Philadelphia.

The 2016 Democratic National Convention will have 4,765 delegates (compared to 5,555 in 2012), and the Republican National Convention will have 2,472 (compared to 2,286 in 2012). Both conventions include delegations from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories and some miscellaneous delegations.

The two parties differ in the method of allocating delegates to the states. The Democrats determine the number of delegates a state may send on the basis of the state's showing in the past three presidential elections and the state's representation in the Electoral College. They also award delegates to states that have a Democratic governor, U.S. senators, and U.S. representatives. The Republicans allow each state 10 delegates plus three for each seat the state has in the U.S. House of Representatives. More delegates are awarded to states that supported the GOP candidate for president in 2012 and to states with Republican governors, U.S. senators, and at least half the U.S. House delegation and GOP control of the state legislature.

Wisconsin's Democratic Delegates. A total of 89 Wisconsin Democratic delegates are slated to attend the national convention, along with at least seven alternates. The Wisconsin delegation is selected, in part, through congressional district caucuses following the presidential primary. Delegates from the eight congressional districts and statewide at-large delegates are chosen on the basis of proportional representation, related to the popular vote received in the district or statewide in the presidential preference primary. By rule of the state and national parties, no candidate who receives less than 15 percent of the vote in a congressional district may be awarded any delegates in that district. Similarly, no candidate receiving less than 15 percent statewide may be awarded any at-large delegates. Other delegates, such as elected officials, are chosen by the party. The delegation will include the 52 district delegates pledged to candidates based on their performance in the presidential preference primary in each district and 17 at-large delegates pledged to candidates based on their performance in the whole state. Ten delegates are state party leaders and elected officials pledged to candidates in proportion to their performance in the primary statewide. The 52 district delegates are awarded to districts based on recent electoral support for Democrats, and for 2016 are as follows:

- Congressional District 1: 6 delegates
- Congressional District 2: 10 delegates
- Congressional District 3: 6 delegates
- Congressional District 4: 9 delegates
- Congressional District 5: 5 delegates
- Congressional District 6: 5 delegates
- Congressional District 7: 6 delegates
- Congressional District 8: 5 delegates

The remaining 10 delegates are state party leaders and elected officials not pledged to any presidential candidate, sometimes known as superdelegates. National party rules require “equal division” of the delegation between men and women. The party requires priority consideration be given to African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders, youth, LGBT people, and disabled people in the selection of at-large delegates. Presidential candidates must select district delegates subject to affirmative action and inclusion obligations that must appear in each state’s Delegate Selection Plan.

The Democratic Party elects district delegates at congressional district caucuses. Participants in the caucuses may run for delegate by signing a statement supporting a candidate for president or pledging uncommitted status. Delegates supporting candidates are selected in proportion to the vote totals received in that district in the April 5 primary. At-large delegates are selected proportionally according to the statewide primary vote by the Wisconsin Democratic Party’s administrative committee, with affirmative action goals for the state delegation in mind. Presidential candidates have the right of approval for delegates appointed to advocate for their candidacy. National party rules require delegates to “in all good conscience reflect the sentiments of those who elected them.”

Wisconsin’s Republican Delegates. The Wisconsin Republicans will choose 42 delegates to the 2016 national convention. The Wisconsin GOP uses a winner-take-all rather than a proportional system in awarding delegates to candidates. The candidate receiving a plurality (the highest number but not necessarily a majority) in any congressional district is entitled to all the delegates from that district. Similarly, the statewide winner is entitled to all the at-large delegates. The Wisconsin Republican convention delegation consists of 24 district delegates (three from each district), 13 at-large delegates, and 5 at-large bonus delegates awarded if the following criteria were met by the state at any time after the 2012 presidential election:

GOP governor: 1 at-large bonus delegate

GOP U.S. Senator: 1 at-large bonus delegate

GOP controlling at least one-half of the state’s U.S. House delegation: 1 at-large bonus delegate

GOP controlling any house of the state legislature: 1 at-large bonus delegate

GOP controlling both houses of the state legislature: 1 at-large bonus delegate

The Republicans also provide a substantial delegate bonus to states carried by the GOP in the last presidential election based on a percentage of the state’s electoral votes. Wisconsin does not qualify for this bonus. In addition, the Wisconsin delegation includes 39 alternates. National party rules encourage gender balance in the makeup of the delegation.

The Republican Party provides the winning candidate from each congressional district a list of 20 delegate candidates chosen by the district party chair, from which the candidate must choose three delegates. The candidate winning a plurality of the vote statewide selects a delegate list, which must be ratified by the state party committee. Wisconsin GOP delegates are bound to the candidate to whom they are pledged until the candidate fails to get one-third of the vote on any presidential roll call vote.

Court Decisions About Delegate Selection. Over the years, questions have been raised about the authority of individual states to legislate delegate selection procedures. In *Cousins v. Wigoda*, 419 U.S. 477 (1975), the U.S. Supreme Court declared: “The States themselves have no constitutionally mandated role in the great task of the selection of Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.” Under this ruling, party rules would preempt and supersede state laws governing the selection and apportionment of party delegates in case of any conflicts.

Several years later, Wisconsin was the focus of another U.S. Supreme Court case concerning the role of the state versus the national party in determining delegates to the national political party conventions. In *Democratic Party of United States of America et al. v. Wisconsin ex rel. Bronson C. La Follette et al.*, 450 U.S. 107 (1981), the Democratic National Committee challenged the Wisconsin state law that mandated the Wisconsin delegation be bound by the results of the April open primary. The DNC was concerned that persons voting the Democratic ballot were not required to publicly declare their party affiliation, as required by national party rules. As a result, members of other political parties, or voters with no political affiliation, could, and did, “cross over” to affect the Democratic outcome. The party claimed that its right to freedom of association, as protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, would be violated if it had to accept delegates forced on it by “outsiders.” The Court ruled that it was permissible for the Democratic Party of the United States to refuse to seat delegates from the state of Wisconsin because they were elected in an open primary, a procedure that violated national party rules. The Court stated:

A State, or a court, may not constitutionally substitute its own judgment for that of the Party. A political party’s choice among the various ways of determining the makeup of a State’s delegation to the party’s national convention is protected by the Constitution (*id.* at 123–124).

The State has a substantial interest in the manner in which its elections are conducted, and the National Party has a substantial interest in the manner in which the delegates to its National Convention are selected. But these interests are not incompatible and to the limited extent they clash in this case, both interests can be preserved. The National Party rules do not forbid Wisconsin to conduct an open primary. But if Wisconsin does open its primary, it cannot require that Wisconsin delegates to the National Party Convention vote there in accordance with the primary results, if to do so would violate Party rules (*id.* at 126).

The result of this 1981 case and the imposition of the national party rules was that, although the Wisconsin presidential primary was held on April 3, 1984, the Wisconsin Democratic Party used a party caucus system to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention. (The Republican Party used the primary results to allocate its delegates as usual.)

In March 1986, the DNC changed its position and allowed Wisconsin Democrats to select their national convention delegates based on an open primary rather than a party caucus system. Thus, Wisconsin Democratic delegates in 1988 and the subsequent conventions have tended to reflect the results of the presidential preference vote.

The Wisconsin Legislature accommodated the U.S. Supreme Court's decision by passing 1985 Wisconsin Act 304, effective July 1, 1986, which repealed the statutory provisions requiring that delegate selection for the national conventions reflect the results of the presidential primary. Although Wisconsin law still provides for an open presidential preference vote, the statutes no longer dictate how delegates to the national party conventions are selected. The primary serves only an advisory function for the subsequent party caucuses, which actually select the convention delegates.

Convention Procedure. In their national conventions, the parties nominate their presidential and vice presidential candidates and adopt a national party platform. Second only to the elections themselves, these mass meetings are the highlight of party politics in the United States, and they receive full media attention. National party conventions are not regulated by federal or state law. Each party sets its own rules and regulations, but the operating procedures for the two major conventions are actually quite similar. At the opening of each convention, a temporary chair is chosen to conduct proceedings while the credentials committee checks the state delegates and seats those approved. When the official delegates have been seated, the convention elects its permanent chair and votes on the national party platform, which has been prepared by the platform committee.

In the event of disputes over which delegates may represent their states or territories, a credentials committee can adjudicate them and award the credential to the victorious disputants. If a dispute over rules or convention procedures arises, each party provides for a rules committee to interpret convention rules or to vet proposed changes to the rules. Decisions of both committees can be appealed to the convention floor to be decided by the delegates as a whole.

Since the advent of television coverage, the conventions have tended to schedule their major events for prime time, and presidential nominations usually begin by the third evening of the convention. Each state is polled in alphabetical order. States that do not wish to nominate a candidate yield to the next state. A nomination by one state is seconded by another state, and it is customary that, when a name is submitted, there is a nominating speech and a seconding speech.

Voting on the nominees begins after all nominations have been made and seconded. A voice vote is conducted alphabetically by state, and a simple majority is sufficient to select the party's presidential candidate. Since 1952, when the Democrats nominated Adlai Stevenson on the third ballot, no major convention has required more than one ballot to determine its presidential candidate. Prior to the introduction of primary elections to narrow the field of candidates, and televised coverage, which encourages a show of unity before the general public, voting could run for many ballots with the "favorite sons" of many states in contention. The record number of presidential ballots occurred in 1924, when the Democratic National Convention needed 103 ballots to nominate John W. Davis. (Prior to 1936, the Democratic Convention required a two-thirds vote to nominate a presidential candidate.)

Once the national convention has selected its presidential candidate, it begins the same process to choose the candidate for vice president. While nominations may be made from the floor, it is customary for the presidential candidates to name their own running mates. The convention usually nominates these choices and affirms them by acclamation.

IV. THE ROLE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The framers of the Constitution had difficulty deciding how to select the president, and finally agreed upon the system of presidential electors as a compromise to offset fears about leaving such a critical decision to Congress or the voters at-large. As a result, the president of the United States is not elected directly by the people. At the November election, voters are actually voting for presidential electors who will cast their state’s ballots for president and vice president.

2016 ALLOCATION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS					
State	Electors	State	Electors	State	Electors
Alabama	9	Kentucky	8	North Dakota	3
Alaska	3	Louisiana	8	Ohio	18
Arizona	11	Maine	4	Oklahoma	7
Arkansas	6	Maryland	10	Oregon	7
California	55	Massachusetts	11	Pennsylvania	20
Colorado	9	Michigan	16	Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	7	Minnesota	10	South Carolina	9
Delaware	3	Mississippi	6	South Dakota	3
District of Columbia	3	Missouri	10	Tennessee	11
Florida	29	Montana	3	Texas	38
Georgia	16	Nebraska	5	Utah	6
Hawaii	4	Nevada	6	Vermont	3
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	13
Illinois	20	New Jersey	14	Washington	12
Indiana	11	New Mexico	5	West Virginia	5
Iowa	6	New York	29	Wisconsin	10
Kansas	6	North Carolina	15	Wyoming	3
				TOTAL	538

There are a total of 538 electors nationwide, collectively called the Electoral College. Each state has as many electors as its combined number of U.S. senators and representatives to Congress, so the state allocations range from 55 in California to a minimum of three in those states sending only one member to the U.S. House of Representatives. (The District of Columbia has three electors, based on the Twenty-Third Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1961.) Wisconsin has 10 electors, because its congressional delegation includes two senators and eight representatives.

The U.S. Constitution, federal law, and state statutes govern the operation of the Electoral College. Curiously, although the U.S. Constitution created this electoral method, the popular term “electoral college” does not appear anywhere in the Constitution or any of its amendments. Nor is it used in any of the federal statutes passed in later years to define the process. Nevertheless, it has become the commonly used term to describe the electors collectively.

Article II, section 1, of the U.S. Constitution provides:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Initially, each presidential elector voted for two individuals; the person receiving the most votes (if receiving votes from the majority of electors) was elected president, and the person receiving the second-most votes was elected vice president. The development of political parties resulted in one party's designated candidates for president and vice president—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr—receiving the same number of votes. The disputed election, which was decided by the House of Representatives, was the impetus for the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. Ratified in 1804, this amendment instituted the current practice of having electors cast separate ballots for president and vice president.

The Selection of Presidential Electors. Wisconsin law stipulates various requirements for the selection of the state's presidential electors. Under Section 8.18, Wisconsin Statutes, each party's state officers, holdover state senators, and the party's candidates nominated in the September primary for state and legislative offices meet in the state capitol on the first Tuesday in October of a presidential election year (October 4, 2016) to nominate the party's slate of presidential electors. Each party's slate consists of one elector nominated from each of the state's eight congressional districts and two electors at-large. Once the nominees are determined by vote, the chair of the party's state committee immediately certifies their names to the administrator of the Elections Commission.

In addition to the participation of recognized political parties in the presidential elector process, Wisconsin also provides for the selection of electors in November on behalf of minor parties and independent candidates. According to Section 8.20, Wisconsin Statutes, minor party or independent candidates for president and vice president must submit their nomination papers by 5 p.m. on the first Tuesday in August (August 2, 2016). The nomination papers must contain no fewer than 2,000 and no more than 4,000 signatures collected since July 1 and must list one candidate for elector from each congressional district and two from the state at-large. Section 8.185, Wisconsin Statutes, allows voters to write in the names of candidates for president and vice president in the November election. However, write-in votes are reported as merely "scattering" in each election reporting unit unless the candidate receiving the votes has filed a list of presidential electors with the Elections Commission at least 14 days before the election or the candidate receives more than 10 percent of the total vote cast in that reporting unit.

Section 5.10, Wisconsin Statutes, provides that although the names of electors do not appear on the ballot, a vote for a presidential candidate constitutes a vote for the whole slate of electors of that candidate's party. The effect of this is a winner-take-all system whereby the candidate receiving a plurality of votes statewide wins all of Wisconsin's electoral votes. Our common election day—the day following the first Monday in November (November 8, 2016)—is set forth in federal law and has been the day on which states must select their presidential electors since the 1840s.

Once the Elections Commission has certified the statewide results of the November presidential balloting, the commission prepares copies of certificates stating the results of the election and

the names of the qualified electors. The governor signs them, affixes the great seal of the state, and mails one to the general services administration in Washington, D.C., and delivers six copies to one of the electors prior to the scheduled meeting date of the Electoral College.

Voting by the Electors. On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December of each presidential year (December 19, 2016), the presidential electors chosen when their candidate won the most popular votes in November meet in the state capitol in Madison at noon to cast their ballots for president and vice president. This meeting represents Wisconsin's portion of the Electoral College. To be elected president, a candidate must receive a majority (at least 270) of the possible national total of electoral votes for that office. The vice president is chosen on a separate ballot and must also receive at least 270 votes. Theoretically, the president and vice president could be elected from different parties; but party loyalty on the part of the electors makes that outcome unlikely.

Section 7.75, Wisconsin Statutes, states that electors must cast a ballot for the presidential and vice presidential candidates they were chosen to elect. However, since there is no statutory penalty for being a "faithless elector" by voting for someone else, the only real constraints are custom, tradition, and loyalty to the candidate and the party. This feature in the electoral voting varies from state to state. Although 29 states, including Wisconsin, bind their electors to vote as pledged, only five have actual penalties for violations. In four states, an elector is considered to have vacated his or her office if he or she votes for a candidate other than the one to whom he or she is pledged. The remaining electors then fill the vacancy. Despite this, it appears that nationally, since the first Electoral College vote in 1789, only 11 electors have violated their pledges.

The electors who convene at the state capitol on the appointed day are qualified to fill any vacancies in the electoral slate caused by death, refusal to act, or refusal to attend, by plurality vote. At least one of the votes cast by each elector for president and vice president must be for someone not from Wisconsin, as required by the Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (In 2000, some questioned the validity of Texas's 32 electoral votes since the Republican candidate for vice president, Dick Cheney, was said to be residing in Texas, the same state as the GOP presidential candidate, George W. Bush. It was generally accepted that Cheney had changed his residency to Wyoming prior to the election, and the 32 votes were counted without challenge.)

What If the Popular Vote and the Electoral Vote Are at Variance? The method of electoral voting, as set by law in all states except Maine and Nebraska, allows the presidential candidate who wins a plurality of each state's popular vote in November to receive all the state's electoral votes. Only Maine and Nebraska provide that each elector who represents a congressional district must vote according to the district's plurality, rather than following the statewide vote. This resulted in John McCain and Barack Obama splitting Nebraska's four electoral votes 3–1 in 2008. Because the margin of victory within each state—and in Maine and Nebraska, the margin of victory within each congressional district—is irrelevant, a candidate can win the presidency without receiving a plurality of the national popular vote, as occurred in 2000 when George W. Bush received fewer popular votes than Al Gore, but still received a majority of the electoral votes by winning the right combination of states. In U.S. history, three other presidents won the White House through the electoral vote but had fewer popular votes nationwide than his opponent: John Quincy Adams (1824), Rutherford Hayes (1876), and Benjamin Harrison (1888).

What Happens If There Is a Dispute Over a State’s Electoral Votes? In 2000 the presidential election was decided by only a few electoral votes, and the electoral votes of one state—Florida—were seriously contested. Following is a review of the federal laws that address this situation.

Federal law, 3 U.S. Code § 2, indicates that if any state has “failed to make a choice [of electors] on the day prescribed by law,” the state legislature may provide for the appointment of electors at a later date. Federal law, 3 U.S. Code § 5, specifically gives a state legislature the power to create provisions for settling controversies or contests relating to the appointment of any or all presidential electors if it acts at least six days before the meeting of the Electoral College in December.

Federal law also provides a role for Congress in resolving disputes involving the recognition and counting of states’ electoral votes. It requires that the electoral vote be counted by state in alphabetical order by the president of the senate before a joint session of Congress on the January 6 following the presidential election. Any objection to a state’s electoral vote must be presented in writing and signed by both a member of the Senate and a member of the House of Representatives. If a valid objection is received, the two houses of Congress return to their own chambers and consider the objection. If both houses agree, they may reject the vote or votes named in the objection if it is determined that the votes have not been regularly given by certified electors. If two sets of votes are received from the same state, Congress must defer to the process indicated by the state legislature under 3 U.S. Code § 5. If the legislature of the state in question has not created a procedure to settle the controversy, the two houses of Congress, acting concurrently, may decide which votes to count. If the two houses of Congress disagree, they must count the votes delivered under the seal of the governor of the state. This procedure was put into action in January 2001, when several members of the House of Representatives objected to Florida’s electoral votes. Since no member of the Senate would sign the objections, they were never acted upon, and the slate of electors voting for George W. Bush and Dick Cheney was accepted.

What If the Electors Are Deadlocked? A strong bid by a third-party candidate could result in the failure of any candidate to win the required majority of 270 or more electoral votes. If the front-runner is denied a majority of the electoral votes, the election of the president must be conducted in the House of Representatives. The House makes its selection from the three candidates with the most electoral votes by voting on a state-by-state basis. The Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides:

[T]he votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states [34], and a majority of all the states [26] shall be necessary to a choice.

The House of Representatives has been involved in electing a president on only two occasions, following the general elections of 1800 (Thomas Jefferson) and 1824 (John Quincy Adams).

The Twelfth Amendment provides that if no candidate receives a majority of the vice presidential electoral vote, the vice president will be chosen by the Senate from the two candidates receiving the most votes. The senators vote individually, rather than by state. A quorum for this purpose is two-thirds of the senators (67), and a majority (51) is necessary to make a choice. The only occasion when the Senate was called upon to elect a vice president occurred in 1837 when Richard Johnson did not receive a majority of the electoral votes. The Senate did, however, elect Johnson to the office.

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VI. APPENDIXES

2016 Presidential Primaries and Caucuses by Date					
Date	State	Event	Party	Democratic Delegates	Republican Delegates
Feb. 1	Iowa	Caucus	Both	52	30
Feb. 9	New Hampshire	Primary	Both	32	23
Feb. 20	Nevada	Caucus	Democratic	43	--
	South Carolina	Primary	Republican	--	50
Feb. 23	Nevada	Caucus	Republican	--	30
Feb. 27	South Carolina	Primary	Democratic	59	--
Mar. 1	Alabama	Primary	Both	60	50
	Alaska	Caucus	Republican	--	28
	Arkansas	Primary	Both	37	40
	Colorado	Caucus	Democratic	78	--
	Georgia	Primary	Both	117	76
	Massachusetts	Primary	Both	116	42
	Minnesota	Caucus	Both	93	38
	Oklahoma	Primary	Both	42	43
	Tennessee	Primary	Both	75	58
	Texas	Primary	Both	251	155
	Vermont	Primary	Both	26	16
	Virginia	Primary	Both	109	49
	American Samoa	Caucus	Democratic	11	--
Mar. 1–8	Democrats Abroad	Global primary	Democratic	17	--
Mar. 5	Kansas	Caucus	Both	37	40
	Kentucky	Caucus	Republican	--	46
	Louisiana	Primary	Both	59	46
	Maine	Caucus	Republican	--	23
	Nebraska	Caucus	Democratic	30	--
Mar. 6	Maine	Caucus	Democratic	30	--
	Puerto Rico	Primary	Republican	--	23
Mar. 8	Hawaii	Caucus	Republican	--	19
	Idaho	Primary	Republican	--	32
	Michigan	Primary	Both	147	59
	Mississippi	Primary	Both	41	40
Mar. 10	Virgin Islands	Caucus	Republican	--	9
Mar. 12	Wyoming	Convention	Republican	--	29
	Northern Marianas	Convention	Democratic	11	--
	District of Columbia	Convention	Republican	--	19
	Guam	Caucus	Republican	--	9
Mar. 15	Florida	Primary	Both	246	99
	Illinois	Primary	Both	182	69
	Missouri	Primary	Both	84	52

2016 Presidential Primaries and Caucuses by Date

Date	State	Event	Party	Democratic Delegates	Republican Delegates
Mar. 15 (cont.)	North Carolina	Primary	Both	121	72
	Ohio	Primary	Both	160	66
	Northern Marianas	Caucus	Republican	--	9
Mar. 22	Arizona	Primary	Both	85	58
	Idaho	Caucus	Democratic	27	--
	Utah	Caucus	Both	37	40
	American Samoa	Caucus	Republican	--	9
Mar. 26	Alaska	Caucus	Democratic	20	--
	Hawaii	Caucus	Democratic	35	--
	Washington	Caucus	Democratic	118	--
Apr. 1–3	North Dakota	Convention	Republican	--	28
Apr. 2, 7, 8	Colorado	Convention	Republican	--	37
Apr. 5	Wisconsin	Primary	Both	96	42
Apr. 9	Wyoming	Caucus	Democratic	18	--
Apr. 19	New York	Primary	Both	291	95
Apr. 26	Connecticut	Primary	Both	71	28
	Delaware	Primary	Both	31	16
	Maryland	Primary	Both	118	38
	Pennsylvania	Primary	Both	210	71
	Rhode Island	Primary	Both	33	19
May 3	Indiana	Primary	Both	92	57
May 7	Guam	Caucus	Democratic	12	--
May 10	Nebraska	Primary	Republican	--	36
	West Virginia	Primary	Both	37	34
May 17	Kentucky	Primary	Democratic	60	--
	Oregon	Primary	Both	74	28
May 24	Washington	Primary	Republican	--	44
Jun. 4	Virgin Islands	Caucus	Democratic	12	--
Jun. 5	Puerto Rico	Primary	Democratic	67	--
Jun. 7	California	Primary	Both	548	172
	Montana	Primary	Both	27	27
	New Jersey	Primary	Both	142	51
	New Mexico	Primary	Both	43	24
	North Dakota	Caucus	Democratic	23	--
Jun. 14	South Dakota	Primary	Both	25	29
	District of Columbia	Primary	Democratic	46	--
TOTALS				4,764	2,472
NEEDED TO WIN				2,383	1,237

Source: www.thegreenpapers.com (last accessed July 18, 2016); *Call for the 2016 Democratic National Convention*; *Call of the 2016 Republican National Convention*.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
April 2, 1912					
	82,557	100.0		182,139	100.0
Woodrow Wilson	45,945	55.7	Robert M. La Follette	133,354	73.2
Champ Clark	36,464	44.2	William H. Taft	47,514	26.1
			Theodore Roosevelt	628	0.3
April 4, 1916					
	109,693	100.0		111,399	100.0
Woodrow Wilson	109,462	99.8	Robert M. La Follette	110,052	98.8
April 6, 1920					
	3,467	100.0		30,099	100.0
William J. Bryan	1,570	45.3	Robert M. La Follette	15,876	52.7
Robert M. La Follette	522	15.1	Leonard Wood	4,505	15.0
Woodrow Wilson	229	6.6	Herbert Hoover	3,910	13.0
Herbert Hoover	99	2.9	Hiram Johnson	2,413	8.0
April 1, 1924					
	80,523	100.0		65,161	100.0
William G. McAdoo	54,922	68.2	Robert M. La Follette	40,738	62.5
James A. Reed	19,495	24.2	Calvin Coolidge	23,324	35.8
Alfred E. Smith	5,774	7.2	Hiram Johnson	411	0.6
April 3, 1928					
	82,826	100.0		186,922	100.0
James A. Reed	61,097	73.8	George W. Norris	162,822	87.1
Alfred E. Smith	20,663	24.9	Herbert Hoover	17,659	9.4
Thomas Walsh	552	0.7	Frank O. Lowden	3,302	1.8
			Calvin Coolidge	680	0.4
			Charles G. Dawes	565	0.3
April 5, 1932					
	246,771	100.0		148,051	100.0
Franklin D. Roosevelt	241,742	98.0	George W. Norris	139,514	94.2
Alfred E. Smith	3,502	1.4	Herbert Hoover	6,588	4.4
April 7, 1936					
	402,011	100.0		191,466	100.0
Franklin D. Roosevelt	401,773	99.9	William E. Borah	187,334	97.8
John N. Garner	108	0.0	Alfred M. Landon	3,360	1.8
Alfred E. Smith	46	0.0			
April 2, 1940					
	429,203	100.0		101,990	100.0
Franklin D. Roosevelt	322,991	75.3	Thomas E. Dewey	70,168	68.8

*Write-in candidate.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
April 2, 1940, cont.					
John N. Garner	105,662	24.6	Arthur Vandenberg	26,182	25.7
			Robert A. Taft	341	0.3
April 4, 1944					
	49,632	100.0		141,131	100.0
Franklin D. Roosevelt	49,632	100.0	Douglas MacArthur	102,421	72.6
			Thomas E. Dewey*	21,036	14.9
			Harold Stassen*	7,928	5.6
			Wendell Willkie*	6,439	4.6
April 6, 1948					
	30,321	100.0		162,750	100.0
Harry S. Truman*	25,415	83.8	Harold Stassen*	64,076	39.4
			Douglas MacArthur*	55,302	34.0
			Thomas E. Dewey*	40,943	25.2
April 1, 1952					
	241,525	100.0		776,624	100.0
Estes Kefauver	207,520	85.9	Robert A. Taft	315,541	40.6
Jerome F. Fox	18,322	7.6	Earl Warren	262,271	33.8
Charles E. Broughton	15,683	6.5	Harold Stassen	169,679	21.8
			Grant A. Ritter	26,208	3.4
			Perry J. Stearns	2,925	0.4
April 3, 1956					
	330,665	100.0		455,832	100.0
Estes Kefauver	330,665	100.0	Dwight D. Eisenhower	437,089	95.9
			John Chapple	18,743	4.1
April 5, 1960					
	842,777	100.0		339,383	100.0
John F. Kennedy	476,024	56.5	Richard M. Nixon	339,383	100.0
Hubert H. Humphrey	366,753	43.5			
April 7, 1964					
	788,541	100.0		299,612	100.0
John W. Reynolds	522,405	66.2	John W. Byrnes	299,612	100.0
George C. Wallace	266,136	33.8			
April 2, 1968					
	733,002	100.0		489,853	100.0
Eugene J. McCarthy	412,160	56.2	Richard M. Nixon	390,368	79.7
Lyndon B. Johnson	253,696	34.6	Ronald W. Reagan	50,727	10.4
Robert F. Kennedy*	46,507	6.3	Harold E. Stassen	28,531	5.8

*Write-in candidate.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
April 2, 1968, cont.					
<i>None of names shown</i>	11,861	1.6	Nelson A. Rockefeller*	7,995	1.6
George C. Wallace*	4,031	0.5	<i>None of names shown</i>	6,763	1.4
Hubert Humphrey*	3,605	0.5	George W. Romney*	2,087	0.4
			George C. Wallace*	585	0.1
			Robert F. Kennedy*	301	0.1
April 4, 1972					
	1,128,584	100.0		286,444	100.0
George S. McGovern	333,528	29.6	Richard M. Nixon	277,601	96.9
George C. Wallace	248,676	22.0	Paul McCloskey	3,651	1.3
Hubert H. Humphrey	233,748	20.7	John Ashbrook	2,604	0.9
Edmund S. Muskie	115,811	10.3	<i>None of names shown</i>	2,315	0.8
Henry M. Jackson	88,068	7.8	George C. Wallace*	46	0.0
John V. Lindsay	75,579	6.7			
Eugene J. McCarthy	15,543	1.4			
Shirley S. Chisholm	9,198	0.8			
<i>None of names shown</i>	2,450	0.2			
Samuel Yorty	2,349	0.2			
Patsy T. Mink	1,213	0.1			
Wilbur D. Mills	913	0.1			
Vance Hartke	766	0.1			
Edward Kennedy*	183	0.0			
April 6, 1976					
	740,528	100.0		591,812	100.0
Jimmy Carter	271,220	36.6	Gerald R. Ford	326,869	55.2
Morris Udall	263,771	35.6	Ronald W. Reagan	262,126	44.3
George C. Wallace	92,460	12.5	<i>None of names shown</i>	2,234	0.4
Henry M. Jackson	47,605	6.4			
Ellen McCormack	26,982	3.6			
Fred Harris	8,185	1.1			
<i>None of names shown</i>	7,154	1.0			
Sargent Shriver	5,097	0.7			
Lloyd Bentsen	1,750	0.2			
Birch Bayh	1,255	0.2			
Milton Shapp	596	0.1			
April 1, 1980					
	629,619	100.0		907,853	100.0
Jimmy Carter	353,662	56.2	Ronald W. Reagan	364,898	40.2
Edward Kennedy	189,520	30.1	George Bush	276,164	30.4

*Write-in candidate.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
April 1, 1980, cont.					
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	74,496	11.8	John B. Anderson	248,623	27.4
Lyndon LaRouche	6,896	1.1	Howard H. Baker, Jr.	3,298	0.4
<i>None of names shown</i>	2,694	0.4	Philip M. Crane	2,951	0.3
Charles C. Finch	1,842	0.3	<i>None of names shown</i>	2,595	0.3
			John B. Connally	2,312	0.3
			Benjamin Fernandez	1,051	0.1
			Harold E. Stassen	1,010	0.1
April 3, 1984					
	635,768	100.0		294,813	100.0
Gary Hart	282,435	44.4	Ronald Reagan "Yes"	280,608	95.2
Walter F. Mondale	261,374	41.1	Ronald Reagan "No"	14,047	4.8
Jesse L. Jackson	62,524	9.8			
George S. McGovern	10,166	1.6			
<i>None of names shown</i>	7,036	1.1			
John Glenn	6,398	1.0			
Alan Cranston	2,984	0.5			
Ernest F. Hollings	1,650	0.3			
Ruebin Askew	68.3	0.1			
April 5, 1988					
	1,014,782	100.0		359,294	100.0
Michael S. Dukakis	483,172	47.6	George Bush	295,295	82.2
Jesse L. Jackson	285,995	28.2	Robert Dole	28,460	7.9
Al Gore	176,712	17.4	Pat Robertson	24,798	6.9
Paul Simon	48,419	4.8	Jack F. Kemp	4,915	1.4
Richard A. Gephardt	7,996	0.8	<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	2,372	0.7
Gary Hart	7,068	0.7	Alexander Haig, Jr.	1,554	0.4
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	2,554	0.3	Pierre S. du Pont IV	1,504	0.4
Bruce Babbitt	2,353	0.2			
April 7, 1992					
	772,597	100.0		482,248	100.0
Bill Clinton	287,356	37.2	George Bush	364,507	75.6
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	266,207	34.5	Patrick J. Buchanan	78,516	16.3
Paul E. Tsongas	168,619	21.8	David E. Duke	12,867	2.7
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	15,487	2.0	<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	8,725	1.8
Eugene McCarthy	6,525	0.8	Harold E. Stassen	3,819	0.8
Tom Harkin	5,395	0.7	Emmanuel L. Branch	1,013	0.2
Larry Agran	3,193	0.4			

*Write-in candidate.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
April 7, 1992, cont.					
Lyndon H. LaRouche	3,120	0.4			
Bob Kerrey	3,044	0.4			
March 19, 1996					
	356,168	100.0		576,575	100.0
Bill Clinton	347,629	97.6	Bob Dole	301,628	52.3
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	7,005	2.0	Patrick J. Buchanan	194,733	33.8
			Steve Forbes	32,205	5.6
			Alan Keyes	18,028	3.1
			Lamar Alexander	11,213	1.9
			<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	7,504	1.3
			Richard Lugar	3,215	0.6
			Phil Gramm	2,682	0.5
			Robert K. Dornan	1,645	0.3
			Morry Taylor	916	0.2
April 4, 2000					
	371,196	100.0		495,769	100.0
Al Gore	328,682	88.5	George W. Bush	343,292	69.2
Bill Bradley	32,560	8.8	John McCain	89,684	18.1
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	4,105	1.1	Alan Lee Keyes	48,919	9.9
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	3,743	1.0	Steve Forbes	5,505	1.1
			<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	3,452	0.7
			Gary L. Bauer	1,813	0.4
			Orrin G. Hatch	1,712	0.3
February 17, 2004					
	828,364	100.0		160,428	100.0
John F. Kerry	328,358	39.6	George W. Bush	158,933	99.1
John Edwards	284,163	34.3	<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	1,184	0.7
Howard Dean	150,845	18.2			
Dennis J. Kucinich	27,353	3.3			
Al Sharpton	14,701	1.8			
Wesley K. Clark	12,713	1.5			
Joe Lieberman	3,929	0.5			
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	1,637	0.2			
Carol Moseley Braun	1,590	0.2			
Dick Gephardt	1,263	0.2			
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	1,146	0.1			

*Write-in candidate.

RESULTS OF THE WISCONSIN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES, 1912–2016

Democratic	Vote	Percent	Republican	Vote	Percent
February 19, 2008					
	1,113,753	100.0		410,607	100.0
Barack Obama	646,851	58.1	John McCain	224,755	54.7
Hillary Clinton	453,954	40.8	Mike Huckabee	151,707	36.9
John Edwards	6,693	0.6	Ron Paul	19,090	4.6
Dennis J. Kucinich	2,625	0.2	Mitt Romney	8,080	2.0
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	861	0.1	Fred Thompson	2,709	0.7
Joe Biden	755	0.1	Rudy Giuliani	1,935	0.5
Bill Richardson	528	0.0	<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	850	0.2
Mike Gravel	517	0.0	Duncan Hunter	799	0.2
Chris Dodd	501	0.0	Tom Tancredo	185	0.0
April 3, 2012					
	300,255	100.0		787,847	100.0
Barack Obama	293,914	97.9	Mitt Romney	346,876	44.0
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	5,492	1.8	Rick Santorum	290,139	36.8
			Ron Paul	87,858	11.2
			Newt Gingrich	45,978	5.8
			Michelle Bachmann	6,045	0.8
			Jon Huntsman	5,083	0.6
			<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	4,200	0.5
April 5, 2016					
	1,007,151	100.0		1,104,322	100.0
Bernie Sanders	570,192	56.6	Ted Cruz	533,079	48.3
Hillary Clinton	433,739	43.1	Donald J. Trump	387,293	35.1
Martin O'Malley	1,732	0.2	John R. Kasich	155,902	14.1
<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	1,488	0.1	Marco Rubio	10,591	1.0
			Ben Carson	5,460	0.5
			Jeb Bush	3,054	0.3
			Rand Paul	2,519	0.2
			<i>Uninstructed delegation</i>	2,281	0.2
			Mike Huckabee	1,424	0.1
			Chris Christie	1,191	0.1
			Carly Fiorina	772	0.1
			Rick Santorum	511	0.0
			Jim Gilmore	245	0.0

Note: Results from 1912 to 1948 are of the presidential preference primary, which was distinct from the delegate selection primary. From 1952 to 1964, the results are of the at-large delegate election. Since 1968, the names of delegate candidates have not appeared on the ballot, even though they have been selected on the basis of primary results. The exception was the 1984 Democratic primary, when national party rules required delegates to be selected at caucuses.

Sources: 2015–2016 *Wisconsin Blue Book* and previous editions and *Voter Participation in Wisconsin Presidential Preference Primaries*, compiled by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library in 1960.

*Write-in candidate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1848		1868 (cont.)	
4 votes for Lewis Cass (MI) and William O. Butler (KY)		8 votes for Ulysses S. Grant (IL) and Schuyler Colfax (IN)	
At-large	Francis Huebschmann	District 3	Allen Warden
At-large	Wm. Dinwiddie	District 4	Leander F. Frisby
District 1	David P. Mapes	District 5	William G. Ritch
District 2	Samuel F. Nichols	District 6	Jeremiah M. Rusk
1852		1872	
5 votes for Franklin Pierce (NH) and William R. King (AL)		10 votes for Ulysses S. Grant (IL) and Henry Wilson (MA)	
At-large	Montgomery M. Cothren	At-large	William E. Cramer
At-large	Satterlee Clark	At-large	Frederick Fleischer
District 1	Philo White	District 1	Jerome S. Nickles
District 2	Beriah Brown	District 2	George G. Swain
District 3	Charles Billinghamurst	District 3	Ormsby B. Thomas
1856		District 4	Frederick Hilgen
5 votes for John C. Fremont (CA) and William R. Dayton (NJ)		District 5	E. C. McFetridge
At-large	Edward D. Holton	District 6	G. E. Hoskinson
At-large	James Morrison	District 7	Romanzo Bunn
District 1	Gregor Menzel	District 8	Henry D. Barron
District 2	Walter D. McIndoe	1876	
District 3	Bille Williams	10 votes for Rutherford B. Hayes (OH) and William Wheeler (NY)	
1860		At-large	Wm. H. Hiner
5 votes for Abraham Lincoln (IL) and Hannibal Hamlin (ME)		At-large	Francis Campbell
At-large	Walter D. McIndoe	District 1	T. D. Weeks
At-large	Bradford Rixford	District 2	T. D. Lang
District 1	Wm. W. Vaughn	District 3	Daniel L. Downs
District 2	J. Allen Barber	District 4	Casper M. Sanger
District 3	Herman Lindeman	District 5	Charles Luling
1864		District 6	James H. Foster
8 votes for Abraham Lincoln (IL) and Andrew Johnson (TN)		District 7	Charles B. Solberg
At-large	William W. Field	District 8	John H. Knapp
At-large	Henry L. Blood	1880	
District 1	George C. Northrup	10 votes for James A. Garfield (OH) and Chester A. Arthur (NY)	
District 2	Jonathan Bowman	At-large	George End
District 3	Allen Warden	At-large	Knud Langland
District 4	Henry J. Turner	District 1	Lucius S. Blake
District 5	Henry F. Belitz	District 2	John Kellogg
District 6	Alexander S. McDill	District 3	George E. Weatherby
1868		District 4	Wm. P. McLaren
8 votes for Ulysses S. Grant (IL) and Schuyler Colfax (IN)		District 5	Charles P. Lovell
At-large	Stephen S. Barlow	District 6	Edward L. Brown
At-large	Henry D. Barron	District 7	Frederick H. Kribs
District 1	Elihu Enos	District 8	John T. Kingston
District 2	Charles G. Williams		

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1884		1896 (cont.)	
11 votes for James G. Blaine (ME) and John A. Logan (IL)		12 votes for William McKinley (OH) and Garrett A. Hobart (NJ)	
At-large	Charles J. L. Meyer	At-large	Paul Lachmund
At-large	Ferdinand A. Husher	District 1	Ossian M. Pettit
District 1	James W. Ostrander	District 2	Mark Curtis
District 2	Daniel C. Van Brunt	District 3	Lewis C. Boyle
District 3	Joseph Harris	District 4	Ellicott R. Stillman
District 4	John Rugee	District 5	William J. Mallman
District 5	Edward W. Arndt	District 6	George D. Breed
District 6	Benjamin T. Rogers	District 7	Iver Peterson
District 7	William M. Fogo	District 8	F. A. Hollman
District 8	Canute Anderson	District 9	Oakman A. Ellis
District 9	Edward L. Browne	District 10	Samuel J. Bradford
1888		1900	
11 votes for Benjamin Harrison (IN) and Levi P. Morton (NY)		12 votes for William McKinley (OH) and Theodore Roosevelt (NY)	
At-large	Lucius Fairchild	At-large	Augustus G. Weissert
At-large	Syver E. Brimi	At-large	Atley Peterson
District 1	C. N. Palmer	District 1	George A. Yule
District 2	Allen P. Harwood	District 2	W. A. Van Brunt
District 3	A. C. Dodge	District 3	Henry E. Roethe
District 4	Julius Goldschmidt	District 4	Wm. H. J. Kieckhefer
District 5	John Ruch	District 5	Whitman A. Barber
District 6	Albert F. Hill	District 6	John Schuette
District 7	Oscar F. Temple	District 7	John Ochsner
District 8	Currie G. Bell	District 8	Charles M. Fenelon
District 9	John Finney	District 9	John D. Nelsenius
1892		1904	
12 votes for Grover Cleveland (NY) and Adlai Stevenson (IL)		13 votes for Theodore Roosevelt (NY) and Charles W. Fairbanks (IN)	
At-large	Gustave Wollaeger	At-large	Chas. F. Ilsley
At-large	Robert J. McBride	At-large	Albert R. Hall
District 1	Andrew Jensen	District 1	John L. Sherron
District 2	Michael Johnson	District 2	James M. Bushnell
District 3	John Montgomery Smith	District 3	James H. Cabanis
District 4	John Black	District 4	Fred C. Lorenz
District 5	Henry B. Schwin	District 5	Fred W. Cords
District 6	Ferdinand T. Yahr	District 6	Carl S. Porter
District 7	James J. Hogan	District 7	Hulbert A. Bright
District 8	John Wattawa	District 8	Edw. McGlachlin
District 9	Lewis S. Bailey	District 9	George Beyer
District 10	William F. Cirkel	District 10	Melvin D. Keith
1896		1904	
12 votes for William McKinley (OH) and Garrett A. Hobart (NJ)		13 votes for Theodore Roosevelt (NY) and Charles W. Fairbanks (IN)	
At-large	John D. Nelsenius	District 11	Ed. L. Peet

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1908		1916 (cont.)	
13 votes for William H. Taft (OH) and James S. Sherman (NY)		13 votes for Charles Evans Hughes (NY) and Charles W. Fairbanks (IN)	
At-large	Wm. C. Brunder	District 10	O. K. Hawley
At-large	John Dengler	District 11	A. H. Stange
District 1	Frank M. Durkee	1920	
District 2	C. F. Greenwood	13 votes for Warren G. Harding (OH) and Calvin Coolidge (MA)	
District 3	Robt. H. DeLap	At-large	Mrs. Theo. Yeomans
District 4	John M. Beffel	At-large	Z. G. Simmons
District 5	John A. Stalper	District 1	Myron E. Keats
District 6	Wm. Kohl	District 2	David A. Bogue
District 7	W. T. Sarles	District 3	Sam Blum
District 8	Florian Lampert	District 4	James T. Drought
District 9	H. L. Peterson	District 5	John Fitzgibbons
District 10	D. E. Riordan	District 6	William Mauthe
District 11	C. K. Hawley	District 7	John Turner
1912		District 8	Anton Kuckuk
13 votes for Woodrow Wilson (NJ) and Thomas Marshall (IN)		District 9	Max Sell
At-large	Wendell A. Anderson	District 10	Mrs. Al C. Anderson
At-large	Louis C. Bohmrich	District 11	John T. Murphy
District 1	Ernst Merton	1924	
District 2	O. F. Roessler	13 votes for Robert M. La Follette (WI) and Burton K. Wheeler (MT)	
District 3	George Crawford	At-large	Zona Gale
District 4	Joshua Eric Dodge	At-large	Otto P. Selfritz
District 5	Rollin B. Mallory	District 1	Julia Anderson Schnetz
District 6	Charles H. Lambert	District 2	Charles J. Schoenfeld
District 7	Ed. Luckow	District 3	William T. Evjue
District 8	Ernst C. Zimmerman	District 4	John J. Handley
District 9	John A. Kuypers	District 5	Ira S. Lorenz
District 10	George D. Cline	District 6	John C. Schmidtman
District 11	John A. Hobe	District 7	William V. Kidder
1916		District 8	Ernest L. Schroeder
13 votes for Charles Evans Hughes (NY) and Charles W. Fairbanks (IN)		District 9	John Reynolds
At-large	L. K. Baker	District 10	Mary Francis Taylor
At-large	John Medary	District 11	Clough Gates
District 1	William J. Storms	1928	
District 2	Wallace J. Kohler	13 votes for Herbert C. Hoover (CA) and Charles Curtis (KS)	
District 3	Frank Smith	At-large	Edward L. Kelley
District 4	James T. Drought	At-large	Frederick H. Clausen
District 5	Fred C. Pretzlaff	District 1	J. J. Phoenix
District 6	H. D. Lauson	District 2	Robert Caldwell
District 7	O. G. Muson	District 3	W. H. Doyle
District 8	L. M. Alexander	District 4	George S. Meredith
District 9	G. A. Walter, Jr.	District 5	James T. Drought

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1928 (cont.)		1940 (cont.)	
13 votes for Herbert C. Hoover (CA) and Charles Curtis (KS)		12 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) and Henry A. Wallace (IA)	
District 6	Charles Hitchcock	District 4	Walter McGrath
District 7	Frank Sisson	District 5	Wm. J. McCauley
District 8	George W. Mead	District 6	Maurice Fitzsimmons, Jr.
District 9	Fred Felix Wettengel	District 7	A. J. Aschenbrenner
District 10	Herman T. Lange	District 8	John D. Kehoe
District 11	Theodore Whiprude	District 9	Miles McNally
1932		District 10	George Meyer
12 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) and John N. Garner (TX)		1944	
At-large	William P. Rubin	12 votes for Thomas E. Dewey (NY) and John W. Bricker (OH)	
At-large	Leo P. Fox	At-large	Melvin R. Laird
District 1	Peter Pirsch	At-large	Arthur A. Lenroot, Jr.
District 2	B. J. Husting	District 1	Edward F. Hilker
District 3	A. H. Schubert	District 2	George Hartman
District 4	Anton P. Gawronski	District 3	William R. Graves
District 5	William J. McCauley	District 4	Charles I. Wesley
District 6	Frank W. Bucklin	District 5	Julius P. Heil
District 7	L. M. Nash	District 6	Thomas E. Coleman
District 8	Lewis Nelson	District 7	Julius Spearbraker
District 9	Ferris White	District 8	Norris J. Kellman
District 10	Fred W. Keller	District 9	Kenneth White
1936		District 10	Carl V. Nelson
12 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) and John N. Garner (TX)		1948	
At-large	M. L. Richdorf	12 votes for Harry S. Truman (MO) and Alben W. Barkley (KY)	
At-large	William B. Rubin	At-large	Carl W. Thompson
District 1	Elizabeth Cook	At-large	Anthony P. Gawronski
District 2	Paul A. Hemmy, Jr.	District 1	Elmer Beck
District 3	Bart E. McGonigle, Jr.	District 2	Arno J. Miller
District 4	George F. Ogle	District 3	William D. Carroll
District 5	Henry L. Nunn	District 4	John Mierzejewski
District 6	Joseph Barnett	District 5	Thomas E. Fairchild
District 7	William G. Bate	District 6	Arthur H. Grunewald
District 8	Gerald F. Clifford	District 7	Clayton Crooks
District 9	Edward Larkin	District 8	William C. Sullivan
District 10	Fred A. Russell	District 9	Arthur L. Henning
1940		District 10	George F. Meyer
12 votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt (NY) and Henry A. Wallace (IA)		1952	
At-large	William B. Rubin	12 votes for Dwight D. Eisenhower (NY) and Richard M. Nixon (CA)	
At-large	Charles E. Hammersley	At-large	Walter J. Kohler
District 1	Edwin J. Boyle	At-large	Vernon W. Thomson
District 2	A. L. Olson	District 1	George R. Fuller
District 3	Albert C. Wolfe	District 2	Herman Eisner

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1952 (cont.)		1964 (cont.)	
12 votes for Dwight D. Eisenhower (NY) and Richard M. Nixon (CA)		12 votes for Lyndon B. Johnson (TX) and Hubert H. Humphrey (MN)	
District 3	Donald C. McDowell	District 2	Fred A. Risser
District 4	John C. Brophy	District 3	Theodore Griswold
District 5	Charles D. Ashley	District 4	Kenneth Dunlap
District 6	Carl Steiger	District 5	L. S. McParland
District 7	Max Stieg	District 6	Kenneth Kunde
District 8	Alfred A. Laun, Jr.	District 7	Thomas Martin
District 9	Grant J. Paul	District 8	John Moore
District 10	Paul J. Rogan	District 9	Edward Mertz
1956		District 10	Arthur Debardeiben
12 votes for Dwight D. Eisenhower (PA) and Richard M. Nixon (CA)		1968	
At-large	Warren P. Knowles	12 votes for Richard M. Nixon (NY) and Spiro T. Agnew (MD)	
At-large	Vernon W. Thomson	At-large	Warren Knowles
District 1	Robert P. Knowles	At-large	William Kellett
District 2	Arthur L. May	District 1	Russell A. Olson
District 3	Everett Yerly	District 2	Byron Wackett
District 4	Margaret S. Needham	District 3	Peter Hurtgen
District 5	John N. Dickinson	District 4	James C. Devitt
District 6	Samuel N. Pickard	District 5	Janet Norris
District 7	Robert G. Marotz	District 6	J. Curtis McKay
District 8	Mrs. Glenn M. Wise	District 7	Emily Baldwin
District 9	Louis G. Arnold	District 8	Harold Froehlich
District 10	Willis J. Hutnik	District 9	Ody Fish
1960		District 10	Willis Hutnik
12 votes for Richard M. Nixon (CA) and Henry Cabot Lodge (MA)		1972	
At-large	Philip G. Kuehn	11 votes for Richard M. Nixon (CA) and Spiro T. Agnew (MD)	
At-large	Claude J. Jasper	At-large	Robert Warren
District 1	William Trinke	At-large	Harold Froehlich
District 2	Frank Panzer	District 1	Merrill Stalbaum
District 3	George Thompson	District 2	Mary Yanke
District 4	Dena Smith	District 3	Elaine Yerly
District 5	Holley Cooley	District 4	James Devitt
District 6	Samuel H. Pickard	District 5	David Sullivan
District 7	Emily Baldwin	District 6	Ernest Keppler
District 8	Harvey Higley	District 7	Paul Alfonsi
District 9	John Linder, Sr.	District 8	Gerald Lorge
District 10	Paul Alfonsi	District 9	Byron Wackett
1964		1976	
12 votes for Lyndon B. Johnson (TX) and Hubert H. Humphrey (MN)		11 votes for Jimmy Carter (GA) and Walter F. Mondale (MN)	
At-large	Louis Hanson	At-large	Patrick Lucey
At-large	Patrick J. Lucey	At-large	Martin Schreiber
District 1	George Molinaro	District 1	George Molinaro

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

1976 (cont.)		1988 (cont.)	
11 votes for Jimmy Carter (GA) and Walter F. Mondale (MN)		11 votes for Michael S. Dukakis (MA) and Lloyd M. Bentsen (TX)	
District 2	Jeanne DeRose	District 4	Tillie Bichanich
District 3	William Gerrard	District 5	Helen Dixon
District 4	John Plewa	District 6	Therese Spring
District 5	Robert Behnke	District 7	Camilla Hanson
District 6	Thomas Kitchens	District 8	Lawrence Longley
District 7	Gloria Schneider	District 9	John Galanis
District 8	James DeLorme	1992	
District 9	Jeannette Swed	11 votes for Bill Clinton (AR) and Al Gore (TN)	
1980		At-large	Martha Love
11 votes for Ronald Reagan (CA) and George Bush (TX)		At-large	Robert Friebert
At-large	Lee Dreyfus	District 1	Robert Henzel
At-large	Russell Olson	District 2	Ronald Domini
District 1	Cloyd Porter	District 3	Mary Rasmussen
District 2	Mark Diamon	District 4	Karen Sostarich
District 3	James Harsdorf	District 5	Rosemarie McDowell
District 4	Marlin Clayton	District 6	Michael Dobish
District 5	John Leutermann	District 7	Marlys Matuszak
District 6	Scott McCallum	District 8	Lawrence Longley
District 7	Vinton Vesta	District 9	Patrick Dunphy
District 8	Ervin Conradt	1996	
District 9	John Shabazz	11 votes for Bill Clinton (AR) and Al Gore (TN)	
1984		At-large	Martha Love
11 votes for Ronald Reagan (CA) and George Bush (TX)		At-large	Robert Friebert
At-large	Ruth Johnson	District 1	Jeffrey Neubauer
At-large	J. Michael Borden	District 2	Mala McGhee
District 1	Stephen King	District 3	Sue Miller
District 2	Muriel Coleman	District 4	Karen Sostarich
District 3	James Harsdorf	District 5	Rosemarie McDowell
District 4	Don Taylor	District 6	Robert Schweder
District 5	Rod Johnston	District 7	Melissa Schroeder
District 6	Tommy Thompson	District 8	Doug Oitzinger
District 7	John Van Hollen	District 9	Heidi Schwoch
District 8	Helen Bie	2000	
District 9	Michael Grebe	11 votes for Al Gore (TN) and Joe Liebermann (CT)	
1988		At-large	Paulette Copeland
11 votes for Michael S. Dukakis (MA) and Lloyd M. Bentsen (TX)		At-large	Christine Sinicki
At-large	Tom Loftus	District 1	Ruth Miner-Kessel
At-large	Suellen Albrecht	District 2	Tim Sullivan
District 1	James Stills	District 3	Alice Clausing
District 2	Dorothy Shannon	District 4	Pedro Colon
District 3	Jim Ziegweid	District 5	Reynolds Honold

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848–2012

2000 (cont.)		2012	
11 votes for Al Gore (TN) and Joe Liebermann (CT)		10 votes for Barack Obama (IL) and Joe Biden (DE)	
District 6	Joan Kaeding	At-large	JoCasta Zamarripa
District 7	Charlie Wolden	At-large	Mahlon Mitchell
District 8	Mark McQuate	District 1	Peter Barca
District 9	Angela Sutkiewicz	District 2	Fred Risser
2004		District 3	Gary Hawley
10 votes for John F. Kerry (MA) and John Edwards (NC)		District 4	Frederick Kessler
At-large	Glenn Carlson	District 5	Lori Compas
At-large	Linda Honold	District 6	Marcia Steele
District 1	Gail Gabrelian	District 7	Christine Bremer Muggli
District 2	Margaret McEntire	District 8	Diana Miller
District 3	Jordan Franklin	<p>Note: Each elector casts one vote for president and one vote for vice president. No Wisconsin election has ever failed to vote for the nominee of their party.</p> <p>Source: 1917 <i>Wisconsin Blue Book</i>; Minutes and Certificates of the Electoral College.</p>	
District 4	Martha Toran		
District 5	Jim Shinners		
District 6	Jan Banicki		
District 7	Daniel Hannula		
District 8	Steve Mellenthin		
2008			
10 votes for Barack Obama (IL) and Joe Biden (DE)			
At-large	Jim Doyle		
At-large	Joe Wineke		
District 1	Ray Rivera		
District 2	Fred Risser		
District 3	Rollie Hicks		
District 4	Polly Williams		
District 5	Dean Palmer		
District 6	Gordon Hintz		
District 7	Christine Bremer-Muggli		
District 8	Donsia Strong Hill		

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012

A —American (Know Nothing)	LR —Liberal Republican	SoD —Southern Democrat
AFC —America First Coalition	NA —New Alliance	SPW —Socialist Party of Wisconsin
Cit —Citizens	Nat —National	SW —Socialist Worker
Com —Communist	ND —National Democrat	Tax —U.S. Taxpayers
Con —Constitution	NER —National Economic Recovery	TBL —The Better Life
CU —Constitutional Union	NL —Natural Law	3rd —Third Party
D —Democrat	People’s —People’s (Populist)	U —Union
ER —Independents for Economic Recovery	Pop —Populist	UL —Union Labor
FS —Free Soil	PP —People’s Progressive	USL —U.S. Labor
G —Greenback	Prog —Progressive	W —Whig
Gr —Grassroots	Proh —Prohibition	WG —Wisconsin Greens
Ind —Independent	R —Republican	WIA —Wisconsin Independence Alliance
IP —Ind. Progressive	Rfm —Reform	Workers —Workers
IS —Ind. Socialist	SD —Social Democrat	WtP —We, the People
ISL —Ind. Socialist Labor	SL —Socialist Labor	WW —Worker’s World
ISW —Ind. Socialist Worker	S&L —Party for Socialism and Liberation	
LF —Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario	Soc —Socialist	
Lib —Libertarian	SocUSA —Socialist Party USA	

Note: The party designation listed for a candidate is taken from the Congressional Quarterly *Guide to U.S. Elections*. A candidate whose party did not receive 1 percent of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of § 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, must be listed on the Wisconsin ballot as “independent” despite having provided a party designation or statement of principle.

Note: Under the Electoral College system, each state is entitled to electoral votes equal in number to its total congressional delegation of U.S. senators and U.S. representatives.

1848 (4 electoral votes)

Lewis Cass (D): 15,001

Zachary Taylor (W): 13,747

Martin Van Buren (FS): 10,418

TOTAL: 39,166

1852 (5 electoral votes)

Franklin Pierce (D): 33,658

Winfield Scott (W): 22,210

John P. Hale (FS): 8,814

TOTAL: 64,682

1856 (5 electoral votes)

John C. Fremont (R): 66,090

James Buchanan (D): 52,843

Millard Fillmore (A): 579

TOTAL: 119,512

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1860 (5 electoral votes)

Abraham Lincoln (R): 86,113

Stephen A. Douglas (D): 65,021

John C. Breckinridge (SoD): 888

John Bell (CU): 161

TOTAL: 152,183

1864 (8 electoral votes)

Abraham Lincoln: 83,458

George B. McClellan (D): 65,884

TOTAL: 149,342

1868 (8 electoral votes)

Ulysses S. Grant (R): 108,857

Horatio Seymour (D): 84,707

TOTAL: 193,564

1872 (10 electoral votes)

Ulysses S. Grant (R): 104,994

Horace Greeley (D & LR): 86,477

Charles O'Connor (D): 834

TOTAL: 192,305

1876 (10 electoral votes)

Rutherford B. Hayes (R): 130,668

Samuel J. Tilden (D): 123,927

Peter Cooper (G): 1,509

Green Clay Smith (Proh): 27

TOTAL: 256,131

1880 (10 electoral votes)

James A. Garfield (R): 144,398

Winfield S. Hancock (D): 114,644

James B. Weaver (G): 7,986

John W. Phelps (A): 91

Neal Dow (Proh): 68

TOTAL: 267,187

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1884 (11 electoral votes)

James G. Blaine (R): 161,157

Grover Cleveland (D): 146,477

John P. St. John (Proh): 7,656

Benjamin F. Butler (G): 4,598

TOTAL: 319,888

1888 (11 electoral votes)

Benjamin Harrison (R): 176,553

Grover Cleveland (D): 155,232

Clinton B. Fisk (Proh): 14,277

Alson J. Streeter (UL): 8,552

TOTAL: 354,614

1892 (12 electoral votes)

Grover Cleveland (D): 177,325

Benjamin Harrison (R): 171,101

John Bidwell (Proh): 13,136

James B. Weaver (People's): 10,019

TOTAL: 371,581

1896 (12 electoral votes)

William McKinley (R): 268,135

William J. Bryan (D): 165,523

Joshua Levering (Proh): 7,507

John M. Palmer (ND): 4,584

Charles H. Matchett (SL): 1,314

Charles E. Bentley (Nat): 346

TOTAL: 447,409

1900 (12 electoral votes)

William McKinley (R): 265,760

William J. Bryan (D): 159,163

John G. Wooley (Proh): 10,027

Eugene V. Debs (SD): 7,048

Joseph F. Malloney (SL): 503

TOTAL: 442,501

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1904 (13 electoral votes)

Theodore Roosevelt (R): 280,164

Alton B. Parker (D): 124,107

Eugene V. Debs (SD): 28,220

Silas C. Swallow (Proh): 9,770

Thomas E. Watson (People's): 530

Charles H. Corregan (SL): 223

TOTAL: 443,014

1908 (13 electoral votes)

William H. Taft (R): 247,747

William J. Bryan (D): 166,632

Eugene V. Debs (SD): 28,164

Eugene W. Chafin (Proh): 11,564

August Gillhaus (SL): 314

TOTAL 454,421

1912 (13 electoral votes)

Woodrow Wilson (D): 164,230

William H. Taft (R): 130,596

Theodore Roosevelt (Prog): 62,448

Eugene V. Debs (SD): 33,476

Eugene W. Chafin (Proh): 8,584

Arthur E. Reimer (SL): 632

TOTAL: 399,966

1916 (13 electoral votes)

Charles E. Hughes (R): 220,822

Woodrow Wilson (D): 191,363

Allan Benson (Soc): 27,631

J. Frank Hanly (Proh): 7,318

TOTAL 447,134

1920 (13 electoral votes)

Warren G. Harding (R): 498,576

James M. Cox (D): 113,422

Eugene V. Debs (Soc): 80,635

Aaron S. Watkins (Proh): 8,647

TOTAL: 701,280

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1924 (13 electoral votes)

Robert M. La Follette (Prog): 453,678

Calvin Coolidge (R): 311,614

John W. Davis (D): 68,096

William Z. Foster (Workers): 3,834

Herman P. Faris (Proh): 2,918

TOTAL: 840,140

1928 (13 electoral votes)

Herbert Hoover (R): 544,205

Alfred E. Smith (D): 450,259

Norman Thomas (Soc): 18,213

William F. Varney (Proh): 2,245

William Z. Foster (Workers): 1,528

Verne L. Reynolds (SL): 381

TOTAL: 1,016,831

1932 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D): 707,410

Herbert Hoover (R): 347,741

Norman Thomas (Soc): 53,379

William Z. Foster (Com): 3,112

William D. Upshaw (Proh): 2,672

Verne L. Reynolds (SL): 494

TOTAL: 1,114,808

1936 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D): 802,984

Alfred M. Landon (R): 380,828

William Lemke (U): 60,297

Norman Thomas (Soc): 10,626

Earl Browder (Com): 2,197

David L. Calvin (Proh): 1,071

John W. Aiken (SL): 557

TOTAL: 1,258,560

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1940 (12 electoral votes)

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D): 704,821

Wendell Willkie (R): 679,206

Norman Thomas (Soc): 15,071

Earl Browder (Com): 2,394

Roger Babson (Proh): 2,148

John W. Aiken (SL): 1,882

TOTAL: 1,405,522

1944 (12 electoral votes)

Thomas Dewey (R): 674,532

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D): 650,413

Norman Thomas (Soc): 13,205

Edward Teichert (Ind): 1,002

TOTAL: 1,339,152

1948 (12 electoral votes)

Harry S. Truman (D): 647,310

Thomas Dewey (R): 590,959

Henry Wallace (PP): 25,282

Norman Thomas (Soc): 12,547

Edward Teichert (Ind): 399

Farrell Dobbs (ISW): 303

TOTAL: 1,276,800

1952 (12 electoral votes)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R): 979,744

Adlai E. Stevenson (D): 622,175

Vincent Hallinan (IP): 2,174

Farrell Dobbs (ISW): 1,350

Darlington Hoopes (IS): 1,157

Eric Hass (ISL): 770

TOTAL: 1,607,370

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1956 (12 electoral votes)

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R): 954,844

Adlai E. Stevenson (D): 586,768

T. Coleman Andrews (Ind Con): 6,918

Darlington Hoopes (IS): 754

Eric Hass (Ind SL): 710

Farrell Dobbs (Ind SW): 564

TOTAL: 1,550,558

1960 (12 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R): 895,175

John F. Kennedy (D): 830,805

Farrell Dobbs (Ind SW): 1,792

Eric Hass (Ind SL): 1,310

TOTAL: 1,729,082

1964 (12 electoral votes)

Lyndon B. Johnson (D): 1,050,424

Barry M. Goldwater (R): 638,495

Clifton DeBerry (Ind SW): 1,692

Eric Hass (Ind SL): 1,204

TOTAL: 1,691,815

1968 (12 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R): 809,997

Hubert H. Humphrey (D): 748,804

George C. Wallace (Ind A): 127,835

Henning A. Blomen (Ind SL): 1,338

Frederick W. Halstead (Ind SW): 1,222

TOTAL: 1,689,196

1972 (11 electoral votes)

Richard M. Nixon (R): 989,430

George S. McGovern (D): 810,174

John G. Schmitz (A): 47,525

Benjamin M. Spock (Ind Pop): 2,701

Louis Fisher (Ind SL): 998

Gus Hall (Ind Com): 663

Evelyn Reed (Ind SW): 506

TOTAL: 1,851,997

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1976 (11 electoral votes)

Jimmy Carter (D): 1,040,232

Gerald R. Ford (R): 1,004,987

Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind): 34,943

Lester Maddox (A): 8,552

Frank P. Zeidler (Ind Soc): 4,298

Roger L. MacBride (Ind Lib): 3,814

Peter Camejo (Ind SW): 1,691

Margaret Wright (Ind Pop): 943

Gus Hall (Ind Com): 749

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind USL): 738

Jules Levin (Ind SL): 389

TOTAL: 2,104,175

1980 (11 electoral votes)

Ronald Reagan (R): 1,088,845

Jimmy Carter (D): 981,584

John Anderson (Ind): 160,657

Ed Clark (Ind Lib): 29,135

Barry Commoner (Ind Cit): 7,767

John Rarick (Ind Con): 1,519

David McReynolds (Ind Soc): 808

Gus Hall (Ind Com): 772

Deidre Griswold (Ind WW): 414

Clifton DeBerry (Ind SW): 383

TOTAL: 2,273,221

1984 (11 electoral votes)

Ronald Reagan (R): 1,198,800

Walter F. Mondale (D): 995,847

David Bergland (Lib): 4,884

Bob Richards (Con): 3,864

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind): 3,791

Sonia Johnson (Ind Cit): 1,456

Dennis L. Serrette (Ind WIA): 1,007

Larry Holmes (Ind WW): 619

Gus Hall (Ind Com): 597

Mevin T. Mason (Ind SW): 445

TOTAL: 2,212,018

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

1988 (11 electoral votes)

Michael S. Dukakis (D): 1,126,794
George Bush (R): 1,047,499
Ronald Paul (Ind Lib): 5,157
David E. Duke (Ind Pop): 3,056
James Warren (Ind SW): 2,574
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind NER): 2,302
Lenora B. Fulani (Ind NA): 1,953

TOTAL: 2,191,612

1992 (11 electoral votes)

Bill Clinton (D): 1,041,066
George Bush (R): 930,855
Ross Perot (Ind): 544,479
Andre Marrou (Lib): 2,877
James Gritz (Ind AFC): 2,311
Ron Daniels (LF): 1,883
Howard Phillips (Ind Tax): 1,772
J. Quinn Brisben (Ind Soc): 1,211
John Hagelin (NL): 1,070
Lenora B. Fulani (Ind NA): 654
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind ER): 633
Jack Herer (Ind Gr): 547
Eugene A. Hem (3rd): 405
James Warren (Ind SW): 390

TOTAL: 2,531,114

1996 (11 electoral votes)

Bill Clinton (D): 1,071,971
Bob Dole (R): 845,029
Ross Perot (Rfm): 227,339
Ralph Nader (Ind WG): 28,723
Howard Phillips (Tax): 8,811
Harry Browne (Lib): 7,929
John Hagelin (Ind NL): 1,379
Monica Moorehead (Ind WW): 1,333
Mary Cal Hollis (Ind Soc): 848
James E. Harris (Ind SW): 483

TOTAL: 2,196,169

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

2000 (11 electoral votes)

Al Gore (D): 1,242,987

George W. Bush (R): 1,237,279

Ralph Nader (WG): 94,070

Pat Buchanan (Ind Rfm): 11,446

Harry Browne (Lib): 6,640

Howard Phillips (Con): 2,042

Monica G. Moorehead (Ind WW): 1,063

John Hagelin (Ind Rfm): 878

James Harris (Ind SW): 306

TOTAL: 2,598,607

2004 (10 electoral votes)

John F. Kerry (D): 1,489,504

George W. Bush (R): 1,478,120

Ralph Nader (Ind TBL): 16,390

Michael Badnarik (Lib): 6,464

David Cobb (WG): 2,661

Walter F. Brown (Ind SPW): 471

James Harris (Ind SW): 411

TOTAL: 2,997,007

2008 (10 electoral votes)

Barack Obama (D): 1,677,211

John McCain (R): 1,262,393

Ralph Nader (Ind): 17,605

Bob Barr (Lib): 8,858

Chuck Baldwin (Ind Con): 5,072

Cynthia McKinney (WG): 4,216

Jeffrey J. Wamboldt (Ind WtP): 764

Brian Moore (Ind Soc USA): 540

Gloria LaRiva (Ind S&L): 237

TOTAL: 2,983,417

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1848–2012 (cont.)

2012 (10 electoral votes)

Barack Obama (D): 1,620,985

Mitt Romney (R): 1,407,966

Gary Johnson (Ind Lib): 20,439

Jill Stein (Ind Grn): 7,665

Virgil Goode (Con): 4,930

Jerry White (Ind SE): 553

Gloria LaRiva (Ind S&L): 526

TOTAL: 3,068,434

Note: Some totals include scattered votes for other candidates.

Sources: Official records of the Government Accountability Board, Elections Division; and Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections*, 1994.