

## 2016 Illinois Primary: An Analysis

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## **Preface**

This report is a non-partisan analysis of selected contests in the 2016 Illinois primary. I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Senior Research Associate, Ms. Kathy Murphy and Institute Secretary, Ms. Bettye White.

I would also want to thank, once again, the staffs of the Illinois State Board of Elections – The Cook County Clerk’s Office and the Chicago Board of Elections for their support and professionalism.

For the record – I am totally responsible for the political analysis in this report. Thus, any errors in numbers or interpretation are mine alone.

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## **Part I**

### **Turnout: Republican – Statewide**

Republican Party turnout in the 2016 primary was more than a half-million votes larger than the 2012 turnout (also 500,000+ larger than the 2008 primary turnout). As **Table 1** reveals each of the State's four voting regions had a vast increase in GOP primary voters. However, a little discussed key to this turnout was the increase percentage of the total vote from downstate.

#### **I-A. Turnout – Chicago – GOP**

Five Chicago wards had a Republican turnout of 5,000+ votes - #41- 6,338/#42 – 5,893#43 – 5,487/ #19 – 5,020/ #2 – 5,008. It would be expected that the far Northwest side 41<sup>st</sup> ward and the far Southwest side 19<sup>th</sup> ward be in this mix – but the Republicans are showing some real strength along the North lakefront and the wards bordering them. Joining the three North lakefront wards in the top ten turnout ranking were #44, #32, and #47 – the latter two filling up with voting millennials and gentrifiers.

One factor remained the same for Republican turnout in Chicago – the African-American community. In seven South and West side wards, less than 200 people asked for a GOP ballot while another thirteen wards (some of which were heavily Hispanic) less than 1,000 voters cast a Republican ballot.

### **I-B. Turnout – Suburban 30 GOP**

Suburban Cook County also saw a big increase in Republican turnout. Leading the way were those townships located in the Northwest part of the county along with three Southwest townships. Far and away – Wheeling Township (20,390) topped the turnout parade. Seven other townships had turnout numbers of over 12,000 voters – Palatine, Orland, Worth, Maine, Schaumburg, Lyons, and Northfield. Obviously, all of these townships are heavily Caucasian and have a long record of supporting mainly GOP candidates.

Like in Chicago, those townships with significant Black and Hispanic residents saw relatively few voters asked for a Republican ballot. South suburban Calumet Township had less than 150 Republican voters; River Forest and Cicero, less than 2,000 while five other townships had less than 3,000.

### **I-C. Turnout – Five Collars – GOP**

True to form, DuPage County had the biggest collar county GOP turnout (144,019). In second and third place were Lake (86,355) and Will (85,415) while Kane and McHenry were in the 50,000+ range. Many decades ago, when I began issuing reports on Illinois elections, the “Five Collars” were overwhelmingly Republican with Democrats isolated in certain parts of this region. Not Anymore! Overall, the GOP “Five Collar” total turnout was only 27,160 voters larger than their once feeble Democrat rivals. Moreover, in Lake and Will counties, the

Democratic turnout was greater than the Republican turnout (Lake +9,595/Will +6,076). Question – What is happening in Illinois collar counties?

### **I-D. Turnout – Downstate 96 – GOP**

The big downstate counties dominated Republican turnout outside of Cook and the collar counties. Winnebago (Rockford) led the way 38,523 voters but it is the second place county that is of special interest. For years, Madison and St. Clair counties in far southwestern Illinois were dubbed “the twin powerhouse downstate Democratic counties.” In the 2016 Illinois primary, more Madison county voters took a Republican ballot than a Democrat one. To be sure, the Democrats also had a huge Madison County vote (like the GOP – it was their second highest DS-96 turnout county), but still this could be a factor to watch in November.

Two other points of interest about the DS-96 GOP primary vote: (1) Check **Table 1** and you will see downstate increased its percentage of the statewide GOP vote (will discuss reasons later); and (2) Kendall County – just outside of the collards, had the ninth highest Republican turnout in the state (17,525) -- clearly, this county is undergoing suburbanization.

## **Part II**

### **Turnout: Democrat – Statewide**

Democratic Party primary turnout in 2016 was extraordinary. It nearly tripled the 2012 turnout and it was 24,290 votes higher than the 2008 numbers when then U.S. Senator Barack Obama beat U.S. Senator Hillary Clinton in a hotly contested presidential primary. Bottom line, despite reports of a resurgent GOP in Illinois – the Democrats had 623,651 more primary voters than the Republicans.

#### **II-A. Turnout- Chicago-Democrat**

Once again, Chicago cast over a third of the statewide Democratic primary vote (though the city's percentage of the total statewide vote dropped by 2.0%). Interestingly, the top turnout wards were not all predominantly African-America. The 47<sup>th</sup> wards, bordering the North lakefront wards had the third highest vote tally (20,117) while the 48<sup>th</sup> ward along the lake front came in tenth best. The other non-black top ten turnout ward was the southwest side 19<sup>th</sup> ward (Beverly).

The other seven big Democratic turnout wards were overwhelming African-American. All of these wards were located on the south side with #8 (20,851) and #21 (20,235) topping the field. As in the past, the lowest Democratic turnouts came in mainly Hispanic wards with one major exception – the far north side 50th ward. Why? It could be population loss, changing

demographics or an uptick in GOP voters. Whatever the reason, the 50<sup>th</sup> ward's drop in Democratic primary voters is part of a trend that has seen once mighty Democratic wards #11 (Daley), #14 (Burke) and #23 (Bill Lipinski's old bailiwick) fall back into the turnout lower half. One can also see this Democratic shift in Illinois House Speaker Michael Madigan's 13<sup>th</sup> ward – though his ward did come in eighteenth best.

### **II-B. Turnout – Suburban 30 – Democrat**

South suburban Thornton Township (44,609) and west suburban Proviso township (37,322) combined cast nearly 82,000 Democratic votes. Amazingly, they were joined by seven other townships – all of whom produced more Democratic voters than the best Democratic ward in Chicago. These other seven townships were Worth, Rich, Evanston, Wheeling, Bremen, Niles and Maine (three south suburban and four north suburban townships).

The low Democratic vote townships were basically the smaller ones scattered through the county. Still overall the Suburban 30 Democratic primary vote doubled the Republican suburban turnout.

### **II.C. Turnout – Five Collars – Democrat**

**Table 2** depicts a major story about the Democratic primary turnout. In 2016, the Democratic “Five Collars” turnout QUADRUPLED compared to 2012 and its share of the total Democratic statewide vote increased by 5.6%. As stated before Lake and Will counties had

more Democratic than Republican primary voters, but even more surprising was the fact that needs to be restated, the total GOP five collar vote was only 27, 160 votes more than the Democratic total – amazing!

#### **II.D. Turnout – Downstate-96 – Democrat**

St. Clair (41,081) in far southwestern Illinois was the best Democratic DS96 turnout county (though its total vote was still 3,000 votes less than the turnout in south suburban Thornton Township). Other top ten Democratic counties were Madison (35,853), Champaign (the Bernie Sanders factor), Winnebago, Peoria, McLean (Sanders again), Rock Island, Sangamon, Kendall, and Tazewell (13,318). Four other counties were in the 10,000+ vote range DeKalb (Sanders), LaSalle, Macon and Kankakee.

The DS-96 voting region was the only one where the GOP had a significant turnout edge over the Democrats – 231,745 votes. Clearly, Illinois Republicans need to go all out downstate in November.

## Part III

### President: Republican – Statewide

Much has been written about Donald Trump's emergence as the presumptive 2016 Republican Presidential nominee. The Illinois primary took place on March 15<sup>th</sup> when the battle for the GOP nomination was still in doubt. Trump won the primary by almost 9.0% over his closet rival, U.S. Senator Ted Cruz (TX). As **Table 3** reveals, the only truly competitive voting region of the state was the DS96 where Trump topped Cruz by less than 2.0% of the vote.

\*Note for analysis purposes, I will concentrate on the top four contenders – Trump, Cruz, Ohio Governor John Kasich and U.S. Senator Marco Rubio (FL).

#### III-A. President – Republican - Chicago

Given the fact that Chicago is basically a one party Democratic town, a primary ward vote breakdown could be misleading, given the small vote totals. Still some assumptions can be made. Trump won thirty seven wards – in nine of these wards, he won over 50.0% of the vote. He ran best on the city's Southwest side (his three best percentage wards were #23 (59.7%), #13 (58.6%), and #14 (58.4%), but he also captured a majority of the vote in three Northwest side wards. One can estimate Trump's anti-immigrant appeal found support among some white ethnics living these wards.

Cruz won one ward #50 – home of the many orthodox Jews, a chunk of whom admired Cruz’s strong pro-Israel platform. However, in raw numbers, Cruz only beat Trump by forty-four votes.

Kasich won twelve wards and in all but one -- #5, Trump came in second. Against Trump, Kasich had two wards give him 1,000+ vote margin wins – the North lakefront wards #43 and #44. Overall, Kasich ran best along the lakefront – both north and south and in those wards that border the lakefront wards. However, it must be noted that only Trump had wards returns over 50.0%.

As for Rubio, he garnered mid-teen percentages in several largely Hispanic wards, but was competitive in none of them.

### **III-B. President – Republican – Suburban 30**

Trump carried Cook County suburbs with similar percentages as he did in Chicago. He won twenty-five townships to Kasich’s five. Percentage wise, Trump won a majority of the vote in seven townships with all but one of them being in the south and southwest suburbs (Norwood Park being the exception). Stickney led the pack giving Trump over 62.0% of their vote. As for margins, Worth and Orland in the southwest part of the county gave Trump 4,000+ margin victories over Cruz and Kasich.

Cruz was politically squeezed in the suburban 30. He could not out right Trump nor out moderate Kasich. Cruz won no townships, though he did outcount Kasich in nineteen townships, all of which were won by Trump. Only Thornton Township gave him 30%+ of their vote. Most of the other townships saw Cruz tally in the 20%+ range.

Kasich's five township wins were New Trier, Evanston, Northfield, Orland Park, and River Forest, all located in the northeast and west region of the county. All five are bastions of moderate Republican power in the Suburban 30. By far, New Trier was Kasich's best township (49.3% – 2,823 vote margin over Trump). Unfortunately for Kasich, many suburban Cook County voters did not agree with New Trier voters.

As for Rubio, he won less than 10% of the vote in a majority of the suburban townships. His best two townships were Cicero (16.9%) and Evanston (14.9%) as his suburban strength reflected Kasich's power base, but with a lot less of it.

### **III-C. President – Republican – Five Collars**

Like Chicago and the Suburban 30, vote range consistency continued in the Five Collars as Trump's winning percentages against Cruz and Kasich remained remarkably similar. Trump swept all Five Collars doing best in Will (:46.2%) and McHenry (40.5%). In no collar did he receive less than a third of the vote. As seen in **Table 3**, Trump's victory margins over Cruz and Kasich were similar as neither of his top foes were able to separate themselves from each other.

Kane County gave Cruz his best percentage (28.0%) while Lake was his worst (24.3%). Notice the tiny spread of his support in the Collars. Kasich's top Collars were DuPage (28.8%) and Lake (27.1%), but unfortunately for the Ohio Governor, these were the only two Collars where Rubio received over 10% of the vote.

### **III-D. President – Republican – Downstate 96**

Without a doubt, downstate Illinois was the only competitive region in this GOP Presidential Primary. Trump and Cruz finished less than 2.0% apart and Trump's victory margin over Cruz was only 13, 379 votes.

Trump won seventy-three counties somewhat scattered throughout downstate. Percentage-wise, he had eight-tiny Southern Illinois counties give him a majority of their vote. He had forty-eight other counties provide him with 40%+ of their vote – again Southern dominated. Conversely, his best margin counties showed more geographic diversity, but still filled with Southern counties. LaSalle and Madison gave Trump 2,000+ margins over Cruz while seven others were in the 1,000+ range.

Cruz ran best in Central Illinois, and it was most likely due to evangelical voters. The Texas senator had three counties – McLean, Tazewell, and Peoria – all of which gave him a bigger victory margin over Trump than the latter's best county over him (LaSalle).

Kasich won no counties. He ran best in Northwestern Illinois and likely hurt Cruz in the Central part of the state by garnering around a fifth of the vote (:e.g. Peoria, where Cruz handily beat Trump).

Rubio received 11.2% of the vote in Champaign County – the only county in which he topped 10.0%.

In sum, Trump carried Illinois by showing vote strength throughout the state. Whether it was ethnics on the Southwest side of Chicago, or suburbanites in Cook County's Southwest townships or downstaters in Southern Illinois, Trump's message of "Making America Great Again" won over these geographically diverse voters.

## Part IV

### President: Democrat – Statewide

Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders went toe-to-toe in the Illinois Democratic Presidential Primary. Clinton defeated Sanders by a mere 2.0% of the vote. Many of their nation-wide battle lines were clearly evident in the Illinois returns. However, in Illinois Democratic politics, even in a presidential primary, local politics often plays a big role in the final outcome.

#### IV-A. President – Democrat – Chicago

**Table 4** depicts Clinton's 8.4% percentage over Sanders. As in the rest of the country, she ran best in the city's African-American wards. Clinton received 60%+ of the vote in sixteen city wards – fifteen of them were predominately black. The only exception was the North lakefront's 42<sup>nd</sup> ward. Margin-wise, the far Southside African-American wards gave her significant margins #21 (7,336), #34 (7,333) and # 8 (7,195). Somewhat surprisingly, Clinton was unable to carry a single Hispanic ward or one of the remaining predominately white ethnic wards.

Sanders tied Clinton in wards won. Unfortunately, for the Vermont U.S. Senator, he could not match her margins in the city's black communities, thus losing the city by 59,314 votes.

Percentage-wise, the Hispanic wards were his best. He won over 61.0% of the vote in

#1 and #35 and had high 50%+ percentages in several other Latino wards.

Major point – Sanders Chicago vote coalition was made up of Hispanics – white ethnics, progressives bordering the lakefront and the least wealthy, (by income) lakefront wards. He lost the city because Clinton’s coalition consisted of African-Americans and the wealthiest wards along the North lakefront. One year ago, nobody would have this type of coalition battle emerging and that the winner’s coalition would simply outcount their opponent.

#### **IV-B. President – Democrat – Suburban 30**

The Clinton-Sanders suburban clash resembled their Chicago tussle. **Table 4** reveals their city/Suburban 30 percentages of the vote were almost exactly the same -- they almost won the same number of townships, wards and Clinton bested Sanders because of her margins among African-Americans. However, there was one difference – New Trier, the upscale North suburban township – gave Clinton her highest vote percentage 64.7%. In my view, it demonstrated Clinton’s appeal to affluent Democratic voters and “mature or older” women.

Of Clinton’s top ten percentage wins, three other townships fit New Trier’s description – Northfield, River Forest, and Barrington townships. The rest -- led by Thornton -- continued significant black populations.

As far as Sanders, only one of his top ten percentage wins did not come from the southwest and western part of the Suburban 30 – Palatine.

Margin wise, Thornton (13,175) Rich (6,720) and Proviso (6,137) gave Clinton most of her winning edge over Sanders. The latter had four townships give him 1,000+ margins – Worth (2,040), Berwyn (1,456), Cicero (1,299) and Orland (1,067) all located in his area of strength.

#### **IV-C. President – Democrat – Five Collars**

Sanders bested Clinton by almost 5.0% while winning four of the Five Collars. Percentage and margin-wise, McHenry County 60.8% -- 7,481 votes led the Sanders collar parade. Whether these voters simply were anti-Clinton or a heretofore part of an unknown progressive wing of the party hiding in this conservative county – the results show the Vermont socialist racked up three-fifths of the McHenry Democratic Presidential Primary vote.

Sanders' other collar wins were in Kane – 56.2% (6,929), DuPage – 52.4% (6,365) and Will 52.4% (4,875).

Lake County was Clinton's only collar triumph – 52.7% (5,448) vote margin. In part, this can be seen by the fact that Lake has a sizable African-American vote in the Northeast part of the county and like its neighbor to the south – New Trier township – a number of well to do voters who long supported issues associated with the Clintons.

#### **IV-D. President – Democrat – Downstate-96**

As **Table 4** shows, Sanders won seventy-five DS96 counties to Clinton's twenty-one. Percentage and margin-wise, he ran best in counties that house major universities – DeKalb – 66.5% (4,184), Champaign – 66.5% - an amazing 10,719 vote margin, McLean – 62.5% (5,282), Jackson –

62.0% (1,871). All in all, Sanders had six counties where he garnered 60%+ of the vote (the other two were Pope and Iroquois) and eleven counties that gave him 1,000+ margins.

Clinton had only two counties that she won by over 1,000 votes – St. Clair (8,380) and Peoria (1,064). Percentage-wise besides St. Clair, her only two 60%+ counties were Pulaski and Alexander (both with significant number of black residents). What saved Clinton's downstate deficits from becoming a disaster and costing her the state was that many of her county losses were by small margins. Thus, though she lost a vast majority of the DS96 counties, she was competitive in most of them.

## Part V

### U.S. Senate: Democrat – Statewide

The Democratic primary for U.S. Senate was a landslide victory for Congresswoman Tammy Duckworth. She trounced her two opponents – former Urban League President, Andrea Zopp and State Senator, Napoleon Harris in every part of the state. So complete was Duckworth’s victory that she only lost two Chicago wards and two suburban townships.

#### V-A. U.S. Senate – Democrat – Chicago

**Table 5** reveals Duckworth’s easy win in Chicago – though overall her city percentage and victory margin was her lowest in the state’s four voting regions. Percentage-wise – Duckworth ran best along the North lake front and the north side in general. Eleven wards gave her 70.0% of their vote while eight others came in for Duckworth in the 60%+ range. Her top five margin wards reflected her best percentage wards -- #47 (9,055), #48 (9,052), #49 (7,591), #40 (7,527) and #44 (7,092) – a connection which will be crucial in November.

Zopp, like Harris, is an African-American and she hoped to do well in south and west side Chicago wards. Clearly, Harris hurt her numbers in these two areas, but in the end his candidacy was irrelevant to the final outcome.

Zopp’s two ward wins were #14 (48.8%) – 766 vote margin and #8 (43.1%) – 420 margin. She received well over a third of the vote in every predominantly black ward, but Harris was

able to win percentages in the high teens in most of the wards. Two side points: (1) Zopp's performance among African-American voters was hindered by her connection to the Chicago Public Schools – Board of Education and by inference Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel. (2) The 14<sup>th</sup> ward has long been the bailiwick of its alderman Ed Burke – to my knowledge, it's made up of white ethnics and Hispanics and yet, it gave Zopp nearly 50% of its vote. Go figure!

### **V-B. U.S. Senate – Democrat – Suburban 30**

Duckworth romped in the Suburban 30 – winning twenty-eight townships amassing an 189,368 vote margin while garnering 64.2% of the vote. Thirteen townships, mainly in the north and northwest part of the suburbs gave the congresswoman 70%+ of their vote. Eight townships gave Duckworth 10,000+ vote margins, and if there was a surprise, her best margin township was west suburban Proviso (14,339).

Zopp won Cicero township (41.8% - 58 vote margin). Percentage-wise Berwyn was her next best percentage township 35.1% while her other top ten were mainly in the south suburbs.

Harris won Thornton township (39.1% - 75 vote margin) and ran fairly-well in several other south suburban townships. Again, as in Chicago, he definitely cut into Zopp's potential vote, but also again it would not have changed the final result.

### **V-C. U.S. Senate – Democrat – Five Collars**

No contest here. Duckworth carried every collar with at least two-thirds of the vote as she racked up over a 200,000 vote margin. DuPage was her best percentage and margin county (75.8%

69,486 margin). In fact, Duckworth's margin in DuPage was greater than Zopp's total five collar Vote.

Overall, Zopp's percentages were in the high teens (save Will County 20.0%) while Harris topped 10.0% only in Will County. The latter county gave Duckworth her lowest winning percentage – a mere 68.6%.

### **V-D. U.S. Senate – Democrat – Downstate 96**

Like in the Five Collars – Duckworth swept downstate winning every county. Six southern Illinois counties gave her 80.0% of their vote while twenty-three other counties were 70.0% for Duckworth. So great was Duckworth's win downstate that only six counties gave her less than 60.0% of their vote. As for margins, four counties – St. Clair, Winnebago, Madison and Champaign gave the congresswoman 10,000+ victory margins.

Zopp and Harris were simply overmatched in the DS-96. Zopp's top percentage county was Mercer (30.3%) while Harris's best showing was in Jasper (18.0%) Clearly Duckworth's downstate primary strengths could be a big factor in her November showdown against incumbent Republican U.S. Senator Mark Kirk.

## **Report Brief Summary – Statewide**

There can be many interpretations of the vote numbers presented in this report. However, one thing is clear – past election results – trends – and analyses may not hold in November 2016. A Clinton – Trump matchup, the Sanders effect, changing Illinois demographics, and the vote power rise of the Five Collars may make the 2016 predicting election business very unpredictable in Illinois.

## Part VI

### Cook County State's Attorney – Democrat

For many Cook County residents, this primary contest was more exciting and more important than the Presidential race in either party. Two –term incumbent Anita Alvarez faced two formidable opponents. Kim Foxx, former Chief of Staff to popular Cook County Board President, Toni Preckwinkle and Donna More, former Assistant U.S. Attorney, both foes went all out against Alvarez. Though all three presented their ideas and plans for the office --- in reality, there was only one issue – Laquan McDonald.

In October 2014, McDonald, an African-American teenager, was killed by a white Chicago Police officer. This tragedy went national and even international in November 2015 when a police video of the incident was released showing the officer shooting McDonald sixteen times.

Throughout the campaign, Alvarez was on the defensive – as both challengers – especially Foxx (an African-American woman) lambasted her performance and professionalism in the McDonald shooting. Calls for Alvarez's resignation, protests in the black community and blistering media attacks combined to make Foxx an overwhelming primary favorite. On election day, Foxx romped to an easy victory in Chicago and the suburbs.

## VI-A. Cook County State's Attorney – Democrat – Chicago

As **Table 6** reveals, Foxx had landslide victory margins over Alvarez and More in both Chicago and the Suburban 30. Keying her nearly quarter of a million vote margin over Alvarez in the city was her massive strength in the African-American community. Ten south side wards gave Foxx a 10,000+ margin over Alvarez (nine of these wards are located on the South side).

Overall, Foxx won thirty-seven wards showing strength on the north lakefront and several other north side wards. It is interesting to note that Foxx had “twenty-two” wards with winning margins higher than Alvarez’s best margin ward.

Alvarez won thirteen wards. She ran best in the Hispanic areas of the city (southwest and northwest sides). Her top margin ward was Illinois House Speaker Michael Madigan’s 13<sup>th</sup> ward -- 5,153 votes – a ward which has become heavily Hispanic. Her other best margin victories were in #23 (3,595), # 41 (3,472) and # 14 (2,934).

As for More, she received 2,000+ votes in nine wards (winning none) mainly on the North lake front and the northwest and southwest sides.

Foxx’s ward percentages reflect her towering margins in the city’s black communities. Twelve wards gave her 80.0%+ winning percentages (led by # 8, #9, #6, and #21 which gave her 84.0%+ percentage wins). Seven other wards (including the far northeast side 49<sup>th</sup> ward) produced 70%+ percentages for Foxx. In short, neither Alvarez nor More had little political power to counter Foxx’s African-American vote muscle.

Alvarez had six wards that gave her 50%+ of their vote. Her top five wards had significant Hispanic populations and were led by powerful white ward committeemen (#13, #14, #23, #41 and #11). Again the 13<sup>th</sup> ward led her percentage parade 61.0%. Perhaps the best way to summarize Alvarez's dismal Chicago performance is the following: The two term Cook County State's Attorney could garner 40.0%+ of the city vote in only fourteen of fifty wards.

Percentage-wise, More could not muster 20.0% of the vote in any Chicago ward. Her best three wards were #41 (18.2%), #42 (18.1%), #38 (18.0%) while in eighteen predominantly black wards, she received less than 10.0% of the vote.

### **VI-B. Cook County State's Attorney – Democrat – Suburban 30**

Cook County's suburban township voters almost mirrored the city's results. Both Alvarez and More increased their vote percentages, but neither provided a real challenge to Foxx.

Percentage-wise, Foxx ran best in heavily African-American and "liberal" leaning townships. Three south suburban townships – Rich, Thornton and Calumet – gave her 70.0%+ of their vote, while five others – Evanston, Bloom, Oak Park, Proviso and Bremen gave her 60.0%+ percentages. And though she and Alvarez each won fifteen townships, Foxx's percentage and margin wins were significantly higher.

Alvarez also won fifteen townships – four southwest townships gave her 50.0%+ of their vote – Cicero, Lemont, Stickney, and Orland, while other southwest townships and a smattering of northwest townships also produced winning percentages for her. Clearly, Alvarez ran best in

heavily Hispanic suburbs and some predominately white suburbs – the latter more favorable to her handling of the McDonald affair.

More probably hurt Alvarez’s chances in the suburbs. Though she topped 20.0% of the vote in only two townships -- Norwood Park and Maine – she did receive high double digit percentages in many north suburban townships.

As far as margins – once again “mighty” Thornton Township led the way. Foxx’s winning Thornton margin was 27,194 votes. A margin number higher than Alvarez’s combined margin numbers in all of her winning townships. Three other townships gave Foxx 10,000+ margins – Rich (15,740), Evanston (11,970), Proviso (11,960) while Bloom, Oak Park and Bremen were 6,000+ vote margin wins.

Alvarez’s top margin triumph was Cicero (3,570) votes, while Orland was her only other 3,000+ margin victory. Leyden, Berwyn and Stickney gave Alvarez 1,000 vote wins, while five of her other township wins gave her less than 500 vote margins.

More did not win or come in second place in any township. It may be harsh calling her an Alvarez “spoiler” mainly due to Foxx’s overwhelming black support, but clearly she was not competitive with the other two candidates. A Foxx – Alvarez one-on-one battle might have change the campaign dynamics, but it is doubtful that it would have changed the outcome.

**Report – Brief Summary –  
Cook County State’s Attorney**

Kim Foxx will win in November – the big question given the tension in the city – both political and racial – how will she deal with both – when the next crisis lands in her lap!

**TABLE 1****Republican- 2016 Illinois Primary, Turnout – Compared to 2012**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Suburban Cook</b>	<b>Cook County</b>	<b>Collars</b>	<b>Downstate</b>	<b>Statewide Grand Total</b>
	<b>50 Wards</b>	<b>30 Townships</b>	<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>*5 Counties</b>	<b>96 Counties</b>	<b>102 Counties</b>
Total Statewide 2012 Vote	47,896	152,854	200,750	295,014	452,414	948,178
% of 2012 Statewide Total	5.1%	16.1%	21.2%	31.1%	47.7%	100%
Total Statewide 2016 Vote	89,540	224,977	314,517	430,035	715,789	1,460,341
% of 2016 Statewide Total	6.1%	15.4%	21.5%	29.5%	49.0%	100%
Vote - Gain or (Loss) 2016 v. 2012	+41,644	+72,123	+113,767	+135,021	+263,375	+512,163
% of State Total - Gain or (Loss) 2016 v. 2012	+1.0%	-.7%	+.3%	-1.6%	+1.3%	

\*DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will

**TABLE 2**

**Democratic- 2016 Illinois Primary, Turnout – Compared to 2012**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Suburban Cook</b>	<b>Cook County</b>	<b>Collars</b>	<b>Downstate</b>	<b>Statewide Grand Total</b>
	<b>50 Wards</b>	<b>30 Townships</b>	<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>*5 Counties</b>	<b>96 Counties</b>	<b>102 Counties</b>
Total Statewide 2012 Vote	267,121	173,752	440,873	100,232	189,114	730,219
% of 2012 Statewide Total	36.6%	23.8%	60.4%	13.7%	25.9%	100%
Total Statewide 2016 Vote	720,812	476,261	1,197,073	402,875	484,044	2,083,992
% of 2016 Statewide Total	34.6%	22.9%	57.5%	19.3%	23.2%	100%
Vote - Gain or (Loss) 2016 v. 2012	+453,691	+302,509	+756,200	+302,643	+294,930	+1,353,773
% of State Total - Gain or (Loss) 2016 v. 2012	-2.0%	-.9%	-2.9%	+5.6%	-2.7%	

\*DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will

**TABLE 3**  
**2016 Illinois Primary – U.S. President - Republican**

	<b>Donald Trump</b>	<b>Ted Cruz</b>	<b>John Kasich</b>	<b>Marco Rubio</b>
<b>Chicago</b>				
Votes	34,038	18,403	22,629	11,034
*Margin (Trump v. Cruz) (Trump v. Kasich)	15,635 11,409			
%	38.5%	20.8%	25.6%	12.5%
Wards Won	-37-	-1-	-12-	-0-
<b>Cook Suburban 30</b>				
Votes	92,603	51,333	54,204	21,468
*Margin (Trump v. Cruz) (Trump v. Kasich)	41,270 38,399			
%	41.4%	23.0%	24.2%	9.6%
Townships Won	-25-	-0-	-5-	-0-
<b>Five Collar Counties</b>				
Votes	162,970	109,025	105,636	41,685
*Margin (Trump v. Cruz) (Trump v. Kasich)	53,945 57,334			
%	38.1%	25.5%	24.7%	9.7%
Counties Won	-5-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>Downstate 96</b>				
Votes	272,853	259,474	103,649	52,494
*Margin (Trump v. Cruz) (Trump v. Kasich)	13,379 169,204			
%	38.4%	36.6%	14.6%	7.4%
Counties Won	-73-	-23-	-0--	-0-
<b>Statewide Total</b>				
Votes	562,464	438,235	286,118	126,681
*Margin (Trump v. Cruz) (Trump v. Kasich)	124,229 276,346			
%	38.8%	30.2%	19.7%	8.7%
Counties Won	-79-	-23—	-0-	-0-

\*Trump v. Cruz  
\*Trump v. Kasich

**TABLE 4**

**2016 Illinois Primary – U.S. President – Democrat**

	<b>Hillary Clinton</b>	<b>Bernie Sanders</b>
<b>Chicago</b>		
Votes	380,208	320,894
Margin	59,314	
%	53.7%	45.3%
Wards Won	-25-	-25-
<b>Cook Suburban 30</b>		
Votes	253,092	215,911
Margin	37,181	
%	53.6%	45.8%
Townships Won	-16-	-14-
<b>Five Collar Counties</b>		
Votes	189,594	209,796
Margin		20,202
%	47.3%	52.3%
Counties Won	-1-	-4-
<b>Downstate 96</b>		
Votes	216,661	252,893
Margin		36,232
%	45.6%	53.3%
Counties Won	-21-	-75-
<b>Statewide Total</b>		
Votes	1,039,555	999,494
Margin	40,061	
%	50.6%	48.6%
Counties Won	-23-	-79-

**TABLE 5**

**2016 Illinois Primary – U.S. Senate – Democrat**

	<b>Tammy Duckworth</b>	<b>Andrea Zopp</b>	<b>Napoleon Harris</b>
<b>Chicago</b>			
Votes	374,911	<b>200,055</b>	<b>76,633</b>
Margin	174,856		
%	57.5%	30.7%	11.8%
Wards Won	-48-	-2-	-0-
<b>Cook Suburban 30</b>			
Votes	284,298	94,930	63,505
Margin	189,368		
%	64.2%	21.4%	14.3%
Townships Won	-28-	-1-	-1-
<b>Five Collar Counties</b>			
Votes	273,419	68,159	32,984
Margin	205,260		
%	73.0%	18.2%	8.8%
Counties Won	-5-	-0-	-0-
<b>Downstate 96</b>			
Votes	287,500	92,582	46,164
Margin	194,915		
%	67.5%	21.7%	10.8%
Counties Won	-96-	-0-	-0-
<b>Statewide Total</b>			
Votes	1,220,128	455,729	219,286
Margin	764,399		
%	68.4%	24.1%	11.6%
Counties Won	-102-	-0-	-0-

**\*Duckworth v. Zopp**

**TABLE 6**  
**2016 Illinois Primary – Cook County State’s Attorney**  
**Democrat**

	<b>Kim Foxx</b>	<b>Anita Alvarez</b>	<b>Donna More</b>
<b>Chicago</b>			
Votes	415,621	171,882	79,073
Margin	243,745		
%	62.4%	25.8%	11.9%
Wards Won	-37-	-13-	-0-
<b>Cook Suburban 30</b>			
Votes	230,111	145,712	64,990
Margin	84,399		
%	52.2%	33.1%	14.7%
Townships Won	-15-	-15-	-0-
<b>Cook County Totals</b>			
Votes	645,738	317,594	144,063
Margin	328,144		
%	58.3%	28.7%	13.0%

\*Foxx v. Alvarez