

2008 – Illinois Primary: An Analysis

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PREFACE

The following is a non-partisan analysis of the 2008 Illinois Primary. It will consist of four sections:

- I Turnout – Democrat and Republican**
- II President – Democrat**
- III President – Republican**
- IV Cook County States Attorney – Democrat**

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of my two young computer experts Sandhya Kakani and Sagar Tummala; the faithful service of my secretary, Jearlean Fleming and the general advice of my former assistant, Kathy Murphy.

Also, I wish to thank AT&T for their generous financial support of the Institute for Politics at Roosevelt University. Lastly, I want to thank the fine staffs at the Illinois State Board of Elections, the Cook County Clerk's office and the Chicago Board of Elections for their professionalism.

For the record – I am totally responsible for all political analyses in this document – thus, any errors in numbers or interpretation are mine alone.

Finally, an on-line version of this report will be available on the Illinois State Board of Elections website.

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April 13, 2008

PART I – TURNOUT

Perhaps the most amazing aspect of the 2008 Illinois primary is the turnout difference between Democrats and Republicans.

Well over a million more voters took a Democratic ballot rather than a Republican one. In all four of the state's voting regions Democrats out-numbered Republicans including the once bedrock GOP collar counties.

To be sure the excitement of the Democratic presidential contest between U.S. Senators Barack Obama (IL) and Hillary Clinton (NY) influenced the party turnout disparity – still the lopsided voter preference for a Democratic ballot should be yet another political warning sign for Republican loyalists.

I – A Turnout: Chicago

Table 1 tells the turnout tale in bold numbers. For Democrats, Chicago once again produced the largest number of their party's ballots. In fact, when one adds Suburban Cook County's Democratic turnout to Chicago's total – the Democratic strong-hold of Cook County out-poll by itself the entire Republican statewide turnout (by an 180,468 margin).

In Chicago, 94% of the voters took a Democratic ballot. Four wards #21 - #8 - #19 - #6 had turnouts of over 20000 voters. All of these wards are on the city's far south side and only the 19th ward is not predominantly African-American.

Nine other wards saw turnouts of over 15000 voters. Of these, only two wards #42 (near north lakefront) and *#47 (gentrifying collar lakefront ward) were not south side wards.

Two of these nine 15000+ wards deserves special mention. Ward 7 on the city's southeast side is now firmly under the control of the Jacksons – Congressman Jesse Jackson, Jr. and his wife Sandi Jackson (elected Alderman in 2007 and Committeeman in 2008). As a vote producer the 7th ward is a looming powerhouse. The other turnout ward of note is the 2nd ward – mainly located on the near south side (just south of the Loop) though it also meanders well into the city's west side. The 2nd ward has become Chicago's first south side “yuppie” ward and though it still contains many poor folks who are largely African-American its burgeoning condo developments have turned ward 2 into a turnout heavy hitter.

The low turnout wards as usual were located in largely Latino communities. In fact, of the eleven lowest Democratic turnout wards (the only ones in the city under a 10,000 vote turnout) only the 16th ward (black) is not predominantly Latino. Moreover, one other trend continues – Wards #14 (Ald. Ed Burke) and #33 (Ald. Dick Mell),

* “Collar lakefront wards” is a term I give to wards #47 and #32 – they are just west of the lakefront wards and they are undergoing significant socio-economic and demographic change. represented by two City Council powerhouses could not break through the 10,000 vote turnout ceiling due to their large Latino populations.

The meager GOP voter turnout in Chicago was centered as usual on the city's northwest, southwest and lakefront neighborhoods. In raw numbers, the Republican city vote was staggeringly low. The near north lakefront's 42nd ward produced the largest Republican turnout – 4003 votes. Comparison-wise, the smallest Democrat ward turnout in Chicago was the mainly Latino 12th ward – which produced 4208 voters! In simple and blunt terms, unless the Republican party can connect with more Chicagoans, its chances for statewide or even a Cook County victory appears incredibly dim.

I – B Turnout: Suburban Cook

As Table 1 reveals, Democrats out-pollied Republican voters by over 300,000 ballots in Suburban Cook County. Over 75% of these primary voters asked for a Democratic ballot. Keying the Democratic surge was south suburban Thornton township (41801 voters) and west suburban Proviso township (33387 voters). Both of these townships have huge African-American populations who were undoubtedly moved by Obama's presidential candidacy. Three other top-ten Democratic turnout townships also have significant numbers of black voters – Rich and Bremen townships in the south part of the county and the northern township of Evanston.

The other five big turnout Democratic townships were scattered throughout suburban Cook. Wheeling and Maine townships, located in the northwest part of the county and formerly Republican bastions, each had Democratic turnouts of over 20000 votes. Two other southwestern townships, Worth and Lyons, also made the Democratic top-ten turnout list while the northern township of Niles rounded out the best Democratic suburban vote producers. Special note should be given to the last five top turnout townships because none of them have either significant black populations or a tradition of liberal voting preferences. Again, these numbers could merely reflect "Obamamania" with a little Clinton "fever" thrown into the mix or it could yet be another sign that Cook County suburban voters are moving at an accelerated pace into the Democratic party.

For Republicans, the only vital turnout statistic in suburbia was – of Cook County's thirty townships only Barrington saw more voters take a Republican ballot than a Democratic one. Amazingly only Wheeling (12395 voters) and Palatine (10062 voters) townships had GOP turnouts over 10,000 votes. In fact, Wheeling's Republican turnout would not have ranked in the top half of the Democrats suburban 30 turnout list. Also the top five Democratic turnout townships by themselves, out counted the entire GOP suburban 30 turnout.

In raw political terms – suburban Cook Republicans are now isolated in the northwest and southwest regions of the county. Given ongoing racial change in the south suburbs, continued internal Republic party feuding, and the inability of the GOP to generate campaign funds for its candidates – one is hard pressed to see a suburban turn around scenario for Cook County Republicans in the near future.

I – C Turnout: The Five Collars

Once again, Table 1 depicts the voter turnout discrepancy in a region that has been a long-time bedrock for Illinois Republicans. Over 100,000 more collar county voters asked for a Democratic ballot than a Republican one even though there was a red hot GOP congressional primary battle raging in Kane County.

Every collar county saw more Democrats than Republicans go to their polling places. In Lake and Will counties where Democrats have made significant inroads, the vote turnout differential between the parties was over 35,000 in each county. The big shock was that in Kane (despite the publicized GOP congressional primary battle) and in McHenry (percentage-wise the most Republican of all the collars) Democratic voters out-numbered Republicans. Lastly, DuPage county – the traditional “big dog” of Illinois GOP politics – saw over 23,000 more voters ask for a Democratic ballot than a Republican one.

I – D Turnout: Downstate 96

Only thirty-eight of Downstate’s 96 counties had more Republican than Democratic voters on primary day. Most of the GOP – 38 were located in central Illinois with a smattering in the southern and northwest part of the state. The Democratic surge was so great on February 5th that even Grundy county a “ring-around-the-collars county” with a long-standing Republican tradition, saw its GOP voters in the minority.

Democrats had seven counties produce a 20,000+ party vote turnout. The southwestern Illinois twin powerhouse counties – St. Clair (43470 votes) and Madison (40758 votes) led the way with Winnebago, Rock Island, Champaign, Peoria and Sangamon counties also tallying over 20,000+ votes.

As for the Republicans, only Winnebago county (28080 votes) went over the 20,000 vote mark. Peoria, Madison and McLean counties just missed the 20,000 GOP turnout figure.

A key point must be made here about regional vote strength in Illinois. The Chicagoland media often dismisses the state’s vast number of downstate counties as having little to secondary importance in statewide general and primary elections. Not true! The Downstate 96 was the only region of the state – besides Cook County – to generate over a million total voters (both parties) on primary day. Though geographically separated – downstaters have had and still retain considerable vote power in Illinois politics. What has impacted on their vote muscle is not their total numbers, but the “margin factor” stemming from a general GOP collapse in suburban Cook County and a diminution of Republican power in the collars. Simply stated, even if Illinois Republicans re-energize their downstate organizational “oomph” – it may not matter in general elections given the massive margins Democrats are registering in Chicago and Suburban Cook and the diminished margins GOP candidates garner in the collars.

II – A President/Democrat: Chicago

The two-way Democratic presidential primary battle in Illinois was a total one-sided rout for U.S. Senator Barack Obama (IL) over his senate colleague Hillary Clinton (NY). Obama trounced Clinton in all four voting regions as he amassed 650,000+ statewide victory margin.

In his hometown of Chicago, Obama racked up his largest triumph. He won nearly 73% of the vote, carried thirty-six of fifty wards and garnered a 300,000+ winning margin (see Table 2).

Propelling the Obama Chicago landslide was his overwhelming strength in the city's African-American wards. In thirteen of these wards he received 90%+ of the vote while in seven others he registered at least 80%+. Included in this latter group are two wards that have a growing racially mixed population – Ward 2 (previously discussed) and Ward 27 (a gentrifying near west side ward).

Showing his appeal to upscale white voters – Obama carried every northside lakefront ward with 60%+ of the vote.

Obama's best margin wards matched his best percentage wards and the city's highest turnout wards. This triple electoral combination is a candidate's dream and it explains the massiveness of Obama's Chicago landslide.

Fourteen of Obama's victory wards (all mainly African-American) gave the Illinois Senator 10,000+ victory margins. Leading his vote margin parade were four middle-class far south side black wards #21 (19992), #8 (19177), #34 (18193) and #6 (18098) while his fifth best ward was his home Hyde Park upscale and more racially mixed (but incredibly liberal) Ward 4 (14289).

Clinton carried fourteen Chicago wards. Her strength was centered in the low voter turnout Hispanic wards, some southwest side wards with a growing number of Hispanic residents and the northwest side white ethnic wards (some also having increased Latino populations). It must be made clear that Clinton's best areas were far more politically competitive than Obama's strongholds.

Only wards #14 and #12 gave the New York Senator 60% of their vote – while nine other wards gave her 50%+. These percentage victories occurred in low turnout wards thereby preventing Clinton from building up significant margins. For example, only ward #23 (southwest side) gave Clinton a 2000+ vote margin while wards #14 (Latino/southwest side) and #11 (southwest side and Mayor Richard Daley's former home ward also seeing increasing number of Latino residents) gave her 1000+ vote triumphs. In sum, Hillary Clinton's Chicago connection (she was born here) could not compete against the city's adopted son, Barack Obama.

II – B President/Democrat: Suburban Cook

Suburban Cook returns nearly mirrored the Chicago results – though Clinton, percentage-wise improved her performance by almost 10%. Once again, Obama ran rampant in areas with significant African-American, economically upscale and white liberal voters. Three south suburban townships – Thornton – Rich and Calumet gave Obama 80%+ of their vote – each of these townships has huge black populations. In fact, far south suburban Rich township fits perfectly all of the above three criteria for being a pro-Obama area.

Six other townships gave Obama 70%+ of their vote – while three others were in the 60%+ range. In only two of Obama's twenty-one township victories did he not gain 50%+ of the vote – Niles and Worth.

As in Chicago, Obama's best margin townships matched up to his high percentage townships (turnout factor). Topping the Obama margin list was mighty Thornton township – an ever-growing south suburban Democratic vote bastion with a huge African-American population.

Obama's Thornton township victory margin was 30,645 votes – a figure that is far higher than any Obama Chicago ward margin. Proviso, Rich and Evanston gave Obama 10000+ margins while the rest of his top ten margin wins reflected demographically the predictable characteristics of Obama's appeal – except one. Obama's tenth best margin victory was northern Cook County's Wheeling township (3111 votes). Clearly, if Obama is the 2008 Democratic Presidential nominee, this traditionally GOP township will be one to watch. Obviously, Clinton is no John McCain and Wheeling township Democrats trend to the liberal side of the spectrum – but Obama's popularity among these white voters could prove key in the November election and Wheeling could easily become a bell weather township to watch.

Clinton's nine township wins were centered in west and southwest suburban Cook with many of these townships having measurable number of Latino residents. Percentage-wise Cicero township was her only 60%+ township triumph and it was the only township to give her a 2000+ victory margin. Two other townships Leyden and Stickney gave Clinton 1000+ margin wins. However, if there was any happy moment for Clinton in her overall statewide shellacking, it occurred in suburban Cook. Maine township (Park Ridge) is where she grew up and went to high school and it came through for Clinton (barely) giving her a 553 (50.3%) margin victory over Obama. Maine was Clinton's only north suburban township win and in a political contest that turned out to be NO CONTEST – hopefully this result brought a smile to Clinton's face.

II – C President/Democrat: The Five Collars

Collar County Democratic voters marched to the same tune on primary day. Obama won all five collars. His vote percentage ranged from 62.2% in Lake county to 59.7% in Will county (a spread of 2.5%). Likewise Clinton's vote was also clustered

from 37.9% in Will county to 35.6% in Lake county (2.3% range). Obama's margin victories reflected collar county turnouts – thus there is little to say about the collars other than (1) that Clinton did a little better in this region than she did in suburban Cook; and (2) that Obama's Democratic appeal stretched far beyond his Chicago roots.

II – D President/Democrat: Downstate 96

Table 2 reveals that Obama won eighty-two of ninety-six downstate counties. He ran best in counties with significant black populations (St. Clair) and in counties with major universities (Champaign and DeKalb). His other top ten counties range from Sangamon (Springfield), McLean (Bloomington/Normal), and Peoria in the state's center to Rock Island and Winnebago (Rockford) in northwestern Illinois. Percentage-wise Champaign – McLean and Sangamon gave him 70%+ of their vote while he was 60%+ in twenty-three other counties. Margin leaders for Obama were St. Clair (16279) and Champaign (11518) and he received over 2700 vote margins in ten other counties.

Clinton ran best in far southern Illinois where she won fourteen narrow county victories. Johnson (51.7%) was her best percentage county and Franklin (710 votes) topped her margin county wins. In sum – Hillary Clinton's campaign was rejected in most of the Downstate 96 counties.

Special mention should be given to John Edwards (former North Carolina U.S. Senator) who suspended his presidential campaign prior to the Illinois primary. Edwards did receive some downstate votes which kept the combined Obama/Clinton tally under 95% of the total Democratic presidential vote.

III – A President/Republican: Chicago

The Illinois Republican presidential primary lacked the intensity of the Democratic battle. U.S. Senator John McCain (AZ) defeated his two main rivals – former Governor Mitt Romney (Mass) and former Governor Mike Huckabee (Ark) in all parts of the state.

In Chicago – McCain garnered nearly 53% of the city's GOP vote (see Table 3). However, since Republican strength in Chicago is so weak – the Arizona senator's victory margin was only 11,760 votes. McCain carried forty-five wards gaining his highest vote percentage in wards along the north lakefront (e.g., #42/59.1% his best ward percentage).

As for his two foes, Huckabee carried four wards and Romney won one. All five of these wards were heavily African-American with miniscule GOP turnouts, suggesting chance or luck, not candidate identification decided these ward results.

III – B President/Republican: Suburban Cook

McCain swept all thirty suburban Cook townships. New Trier and River Forest were his two 60%+ township wins while in seventeen other township triumphs, he won 50%+ of the vote. Contending against two more conservative candidates, it may be of interest to note – that none of McCain's top percentage townships were in the northwest part of the county. Historically, these townships have been big GOP vote providers whose voters were more conservative than other suburban Republicans.

Romney finished second to McCain in every township race while Huckabee was third. Following the above analysis Huckabee, running as a true social conservative, registered 1000+ votes in only three townships – Wheeling – Palatine and Schaumburg (all northwest townships).

III – C President/Republican: The Five Collars

Like the Democratic presidential battle in the five collars – all three top GOP candidates also ran about the same in every county. McCain swept the collars with percentage victories ranging from 52.6% (DuPage) to 48.1% (Will). Romney and Huckabee remarkably also garnered a consistent vote in each of the collars (Romney 29.9% to 27.4% -- Huckabee 14.3% to 11.8%). These figures suggest that collar county Republicans despite various demographic differences looked at each of these candidates in the same way.

III – D President/Republican: Downstate 96

The Downstate 96 voting region was the only place McCain did not achieve 50%+ of the vote. Keying this fact was Huckabee's strength in southern Illinois. Nevertheless, McCain won 92 of 96 downstate counties with all but five of them being plurality victories (McCain's 50%+ county wins were in Putnam, Marshall, Washington, McDonough and Clinton). In a word McCain showed consistency in topping his two main foes without achieving landslide numbers in any section of the state or even in a single county.

McCain's best margin counties were in the north and central parts of the state. Winnebago and Peoria counties gave him 3500+ vote victory margins while fifteen others (again mainly outside southern Illinois) gave him 1000+ margins.

Romney carried two counties in western Illinois (Rock Island and Henry) while Huckabee did likewise winning two southern Illinois counties – Franklin and Richland. Neither McCain rival could produce a major margin win in any of their four victorious counties.

In sum, McCain triumphed in Illinois with a solid if unspectacular statewide performance.

IV – A Cook County States Attorney (CCSA)/Democrat: Chicago

The six-way fight for the Democratic nomination for Cook County States Attorney was the most interesting, hardest fought and closest contest on primary day. Each of the four top contenders for this office reflected a huge segment of Democratic voting strength in Cook County. Each of these candidates scored well in their respective vote bases and the eventual winner, Anita Alvarez, triumphed because she had slightly more support outside her base than did her main rival - Tom Allen.

For the record, the CCSA Democratic primary candidates were:

1. Anita Alvarez – Assistant States Attorney with strong support in the Latino community;
2. Tom Allen – 38th ward alderman whose strength was on the city’s northwest and southwest side ethnic wards
3. Larry Suffredin – Cook County Board Commissioner whose reform credentials made him popular along the north lakefront; and
4. Howard Brookins – 21st ward alderman – an African-American who ran strong in Chicago’s black wards.

The other two candidates who combined received over 9% of the vote were: Robert Milan – Assistant States Attorney and Tommy Brewer – an oft-time candidate for political office. As will be seen at the end of this analysis, Milan’s votes were crucial in deciding this primary free-for-all.

As shown in Table 4, all of the top four candidates won a significant number of city wards. Alvarez won in wards with large numbers of Hispanic voters. It made little difference if these wards were on Chicago’s north or south sides or whether the ward leader was a non-Hispanic political heavyweight. Percentage-wise, wards #12 and #22 – both heavily Latino near southwest side wards gave her 60%+ of their vote while three other Latino wards went for Alvarez with 50%+ of their vote (#31 - #25 - #26). Alvarez won nine other wards with a vote plurality (#30 - #35 - #10 - #13 - #14 - #1 - #33 - #11 - #32).

Alvarez’s main foe was Allen although Suffredin also finished only a little more than 6000 votes behind her. In Chicago – Alvarez beat Allen in most of the twenty-seven wards won by Suffredin and Brookins – and that was her key to victory.

Margin-wise, Alvarez received 2000+ margins over Allen in five heavily Latino wards -- #26 - #22 - #25 - #1 - #35. She received 1000+ margins in six other wards – one of them being Illinois House Speaker Michael Madigan’s 13th ward. In the 4th ward (Hyde Park) she lost the ward to Brookins, but still had enough support to defeat Allen by over 1000 votes.

Allen ran best on Chicago’s northwest side. Percentage-wise, his 38th ward voters gave their Alderman 63.5% of their vote and Allen received 50%+ from three of his

neighboring wards – #45 - #41 - #36. Allen also carried two southwest side wards #23 and #19 – but in these two ward returns, one sees the Milan factor impacting Allen. Milan garnered a total of 5157 votes in these two wards – which cut into Allen’s potential to build bigger margins against Alvarez. To a lesser degree, this Allen vote fall off to Milan occurred in several other potentially strong Allen wards – thus greatly aiding Alvarez’s candidacy.

Allen had four 4000+ margin wards over Alvarez – #19 - #41 - #38 - #45 and three other 1000+ margin wards over the nomination winner #36 - #23 - #47. One of the areas where Allen did beat Alvarez in wards won by someone else was the north lakefront. In wards #42 - #43 - #44 (all won by Suffredin) Allen out-counted Alvarez for second place.

Suffredin won nine wards – he swept the lakefront’s “East 40’s” – wards #49 - #48 - #46 - #44 - #43 - #42 – and he won one northside ward #50. He also won two gentrifying wards – westside #27 ward and the near southside 2nd ward.

The 49th ward was his best percentage ward (42.6%) and in six other plurality winning wards he garnered 30%+ of the vote. It is of some interest that in three collar lakefront wards, he won 25%+ of the vote but lost the ward to a rival candidate – Allen beat him in wards #47 and #40 – while Alvarez out counted him in ward #32.

Brookins won the most city wards. As Table 4 reveals, he was a solid third in total city votes – his problem was vote drop-off in non-African-American wards. In more than half of Chicago’s fifty wards, Brookins received less than 10% of the vote. As we will see later, this city ward drop-off problem would be similar to his drop-off problem in suburban Cook.

Brookins won every predominantly black ward in the city. However, only one of those wards – his own 21st ward – gave Brookins 60%+ of their vote. Even more surprising only three other African -American wards – #34 - #8 - #6 gave him 50%+ of their vote. Of the remaining fourteen Brookins wards – in nine of them his winning percentage was LESS than 40%.

Brookins’ best margin wards over Alvarez were #21 (12383 votes) – #8 (10762 votes) and #34 (10402). In seven other wards he had margins over 4700 votes. None of his rival candidates could match Brookins’ top margin ward performances but Brookins had at the other end a severe drop-off problem. Brookins received less than 200 votes in nine city wards – a fact which mitigated his big ward margin victories. Said another way – in order for Brookins to overcome his drop-off problem, he needed to increase his victory margins in his black vote base.

IV – B Cook County States Attorney Democrat: Suburban Cook

The suburban Cook battle between Alvarez and Allen was even closer than their tight city contest. Suffredin also ran well in the suburbs finishing a close third to the two top vote getters. Brookins on the other hand could not keep pace and unlike his city performance, he lagged far behind in suburbia.

Alvarez won nine suburban townships. Cicero with its large Hispanic population, gave her by far her best percentage victory 66.4% (Alvarez's only 50%+ township). Two of her other winning townships were over 40%+ (Berwyn and Hanover) while the remaining six plurality wins were in the mid-30% range. As in the Chicago ward tallies – the CCSA Democratic nomination was hotly contested and close in most suburban Cook townships.

Marginwise, Cicero and Berwyn gave Alvarez her biggest margins over Allen. However, in Bloom township, she defeated Allen by 1456 votes even though her winning plurality over Brookins in Bloom was only 142 votes. Like in Chicago, Alvarez eked out a suburban plurality victory over Allen by showing slightly more strength than her main rival in several townships – especially those that were won by Brookins.

Allen won the most townships – an even dozen. As in Chicago he ran best in townships located near his northwest side 38th ward and in the heavily ethnic west and southwest townships. His neighbors in Norwood Park gave him his only majority township triumph (52.1%) while southwest Stickney township was his only 40%+ township. His remaining township wins were narrow contests that saw him like Alvarez achieve pluralities with less than 40% of the vote.

Worth was Allen's best margin township (3338 votes over Alvarez) even though he garnered less than 37% of its huge vote. Two other southwestern townships – Orland and Palos – gave him 1000+ margins as did northwest township Norwood Park. As in Chicago, Allen's suburban undoing was that twice as many townships (six) gave him less than 20% of their vote – compared to Alvarez who only had three come in under 20%.

Brookins won three south suburban townships – Thornton - Calumet and Rich. Each of these gave him percentage victories only in the mid-to-high 30% range. On the flip side in twenty-four townships, Brookins received less than 10% of the vote and only in two of these twenty-four townships did he get above 5%.

Brookins' margins over Alvarez in his three winning townships were Thornton (1811) – Rich (1316) – Calumet (380). Clearly, unlike Obama who ran rampant with black voters in both the city and suburbs – Brookins' states attorney candidacy was rejected or ignored by many African-American voters.

Suffredin's six township triumphs were Evanston, New Trier, Niles and Northfield in the northern suburbs and Oak Park and Proviso in the western suburbs. His home township Evanston gave him 60.5% of their vote while neighboring New Trier came in at 51.2%. Like his fellow candidates, Suffredin's four other percentage wins were in the mid-to-high 30% range.

Marginwise, Suffredin scored big in Evanston (8126) New Trier (4784) Niles (2713) Oak Park (2000) and Northfield (1553) and he won west suburban Proviso in a very tight four-way battle. Suffredin was hurt by having twelve townships give him less than 20% of

their vote – and like Allen his defeat was due to Alvarez’s having slightly more strength throughout the county.

Lastly – a brief mention of the candidacy of Robert Milan. Though Milan won only 55350 votes, he may well have been the overall decisive factor in this hotly contested primary race. Like in the city returns, Milan ran best in Allen’s strongest areas. Milan won over 10% of the vote in the five townships – all of them located in the southwestern part of the county and all of them won handily by Allen. It is not too much of a stretch to state that if Milan was not a candidate – most of his support would have gone to Allen – giving the latter more than enough votes to overcome Alvarez’s 9562 vote plurality.

TABLE 1
2008 Illinois Primary
TURNOUT

DEMOCRATS		
	Votes	% of Party Vote
Chicago (50 Wards)	643835	31.3%
Suburban Cook 30 Townships	447173	21.7%
Five Collars DuPage-Kane-Lake- McHenry-Will	400759	19.4%
Downstate 96	567935	27.6%
GRAND TOTAL	2059702	100%

REPUBLICANS		
	Votes	% of Party Vote
Chicago (50 Wards)	43716	4.8%
Suburban Cook 30 Townships	136593	15.0%
Five Collars DuPage-Kane-Lake- McHenry-Will	296100	32.5%
Downstate 96	434131	47.7%
GRAND TOTAL	910540	100%

TABLE 2

2008 Illinois Primary

President – DEMOCRAT

Region	Barack Obama	Hillary Clinton
Chicago		
Votes	462503	160650
Margin	301853	
%	72.8%	25.3%
Wards Won	- 36 -	- 14 -
Suburban Cook		
Votes	281183	153984
Margin	127199	
%	63.4%	34.7%
Townships Won	- 21 -	- 9 -
Five Collar Counties		
Votes	245819	146085
Margin	99734	
%	61.3%	36.5%
Counties Won	- 5 -	- 0 -
Downstate 96		
Votes	328729	207211
Margin	121518	
%	57.9%	36.5%
Counties Won	- 82 -	- 14 -
Statewide Total		
Votes	1318234	667930
Margin	650304	
* %	64.5%	32.8%
Counties Won	- 88 -	- 14 -

* Percentages based on all Democratic Presidential candidates. Obama and Clinton combined received 97.3% of the vote.

TABLE 3

2008 Illinois Primary

President – REPUBLICAN

Region	John McCain	Mitt Romney	Mike Huckabee
Chicago			
Votes	22777	11017	4171
Margin	11760		
%	52.9%	25.6%	9.7%
Wards Won	- 45 -	- 1 -	- 4 -
Suburban Cook			
Votes	70644	39771	15137
Margin	30873		
%	52.1%	29.4%	11.2%
Townships Won	- 30 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Five Collar Counties			
Votes	149745	83609	38289
Margin	66136		
%	50.6%	28.2%	12.9%
Counties Won	- 5 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Downstate 96			
Votes	183611	122868	90456
Margin	60743		
%	42.3%	28.3%	20.8%
Counties Won	- 92 -	- 2 -	- 2 -
Statewide Total			
Votes	426777	257265	148053
Margin	169512		
* %	50.0%	30.1%	17.3%
Counties Won	- 98 -	- 2 -	- 2 -

* Percentages based on all Republican Presidential candidates.

McCain – Romney – Huckabee combined received 97.4% of the vote.

TABLE 4

2008 Illinois Primary

Cook County States Attorney – DEMOCRAT

Region	Anita Alvarez	Tom Allen	Howard Brookins	Larry Suffredin
Chicago				
Votes	138187	131298	125000	110295
Margin	6889			
%	25.0%	23.7%	22.6%	19.9%
Wards Won	- 14 -	- 9 -	- 18 -	- 9 -
Suburban Cook				
Votes	106351	103678	47746	100086
Margin	2673			
%	26.8%	26.1%	12.0%	25.2%
Townships Won	- 9 -	- 12 -	- 3 -	- 6 -
County Total				
Votes	244538	234976	172746	210381
Margin	9562			
*%	25.7%	24.7%	18.2%	22.1%

* Percentages based on all Democratic States Attorney candidates.

Alvarez – Allen – Brookins – Suffredin received 90.7% of the vote.

For the record – the two other candidates' total votes

Robert Milan	55350
Tommy Brewer	32430