

E-Z Math Precinct Delegate Formula

Number of delegates allocated to the County/SD Convention from the precinct: _____.
(Your County Chair will provide this number).

First, determine which groups are eligible to caucus:

_____ Number of people attending the Precinct Convention; **Divided by**

_____ Number of delegates to the County/SD Convention to which the precinct is entitled; **Equals**

_____ Number needed to form a caucus - aka the "threshold." (Always round this result **UP**, e.g. 5.1 = 6)

Note: If a group does not have enough members to be eligible to caucus (because they did not meet this threshold), group members must join the caucus of their second choice. The caucus numbers must then be recalculated and the delegates allocated accordingly.

Second, determine how many delegates each caucus gets:

_____ Number of people in a caucus; **Divided by**

_____ Number of people at your Precinct Convention; **Equals**

_____ Percent of Convention (Be sure to copy the "Percent of Convention" onto your Convention Minutes); **Multiplied by**

_____ Number of delegates to which your precinct is entitled; **Equals**

_____ **Unrounded** number of delegates to which the caucus is entitled.

_____ Next, round the number **DOWN** to the next whole number to determine the number of delegates to which the caucus is entitled (e.g., **3.6 = 3**).

Third, allocate any remaining delegates, following the example below.

EXAMPLE:

The precinct gets 6 delegates and 6 alternates to the County/Senate District Convention.
35 people attend the precinct convention. 12 are for A, 13 are for B and 10 are for C.

You need 6 people to form a caucus that would be entitled to a delegate (**$35/6 = 5.83 = 6$**).

The number of delegates each caucus gets is:

Group A: $12/35 = 34.28\% \times 6 = 2.057$ Rounded down = 2

Group B: $13/35 = 37.24\% \times 6 = 2.228$ Rounded down = 2

Group C: $10/35 = 28.57\% \times 6 = 1.714$ Rounded down = 1

Now, how do you allocate the 6th delegate position? Allocate remaining delegates based on the fractional remainders until you run out of delegates. In this example, Group C would get the last delegate because it has the highest fractional remainder (.714).

So the final allocation of our precinct's 6 delegates is A = 2, B = 2, and C = 2. Each caucus elects the same number of alternates as delegates.

If there is a tie (the fractional remainders are equal), the delegate spot can be awarded by lot or chance (coin flip, drawing straws), or by at-large election.