In a previous talk we explored the differences between open and closed primaries through the mathematical lens of "fairness criteria," a set of desirable characteristics "fair" election systems should satisfy.

In this talk we will extend the comparison to semi-closed primaries. Semi-closed primaries, like the California Democratic Primary, are closed to members of the opposing political party but allow some unaffiliated or third party voters to participate. We will show in particular, that with respect to fairness criteria, semi-closed primaries have no advantages over closed primaries. (Received September 26, 2017)