

Table 2-18 Shifts in Democratic Major Party Vote in Congressional Districts, 1956 - 2018

Period	Change in democratic percentage nationally	Change in Democratic percentage in congressional districts		Variance ^a
		Greatest loss	Greatest gain	
1956-58	5.0	-9.5	27.3	30.3
1958-60	-1.2	-22.1	14.4	31.4
1972-74	5.8	-18.8	36.2	92.2
1974-76	-1.3	-30.7	31.6	81.0
1976-78	-2.8	-37.6	39.6	106.1
1978-80	-3.2	-27.8	37.0	85.0
1982-84	-4.1	-40.6	16.5	68.8
1984-86	2.4	-46.1	22.5	63.6
1986-88	-1.1	-23.5	36.1	65.9
1988-90	0.1	-29.1	36.4	92.6
1992-94	-6.3	-38.0	28.0	67.2
1994-96	3.4	-31.2	21.5	51.1
1996-98	-0.3	-16.3	21.0	46.0
1998-2000	0.3	-28.7	27.0	41.2
2002-04	1.1	-28.0	22.8	36.7
2006-08	1.4	-41.1	30.8	48.0
2008-10	-9.0	-27.7	40.7	49.4
2012-14	-3.4	-20.3	18.0	18.4
2014-16	2.2	-25	22.6	25.4
2016-18	5.0	-6.9	17.5	17.9

Note: Includes only those districts in which two major party candidates competed in both elections and in which the boundaries remained unchanged for both elections. Because of massive redrawing of district lines after each decennial census, no figures are computed for 1970-1972, 1980-1982, 1990-1992, 2000-2002 and 2010-2012.

Some data from earlier years/previous versions of Vital Statistics have been updated. See errata for more detail.

a. Variance, the square of the standard deviation, measures the extent to which the changes in local returns differ from the change in national returns.

Source: For 2000-2004, computed by Gary Jacobson, University of California, San Diego. Other data from Gregory Giroux, Congressional Quarterly.

Most recent update source: CQ Voting and Elections Collection and the Federal Election Commission, <http://www.fec.gov>.