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Before the 2026 midterms: how America voted last time, and what its places are like

On November 3, 2026, Americans elect the House, 35 senators and 36 governors. To understand those results when they come in, it helps to know exactly where things stood before. This article sets out how every state, county and district voted in 2024, how that compared with 2020, and how voting lined up with what places are like: their incomes, ages, education, race and ethnicity, work, housing and more. It was published before any 2026 vote was counted. It makes no predictions and calls no races; every number comes from an official public source, and every sentence is written the same way for every party and place.

Why this matters

Results are easier to understand against a fixed starting point. If a county moves 5 points, is that large? Compared with what? This report answers those questions in advance: it records how every place voted and what each place is like, so that on and after election night anyone can see what changed, where, and how much, without relying on someone else's summary. It is also a record: because it was published before any 2026 vote was counted, no one can fit it to the results after the fact, including us.

It is meant for journalists checking a claim, students and researchers who need clean, sourced figures, and anyone curious about their own county or district. Everything is free to use with credit.

First, how to read the numbers

- **Margin.** The Democratic candidate's share of the vote minus the Republican candidate's, in percentage points. "Rep. +20" means the Republican candidate won by 20 points; "Dem. +5" means the Democratic candidate won by 5.
- **Change in margin.** How far a place's margin moved between two elections, toward one party or the other. A county can move toward a party and still be won by the other.
- **Pattern (r).** A number from -1 to 1 showing how closely two things rise and fall together across many places. Near 0: no pattern. Around 0.3: weak. Around 0.4: clear. 0.5 or more: strong. Positive here means places higher on a measure had margins further toward the Democratic candidate; negative, toward the Republican candidate.
- **Thirds.** To make a pattern concrete, places are sorted by a measure and split into three equal groups; we compare the average margin in the lowest and highest groups.

- **Places, not people.** Votes are counted by place, so every comparison describes places. If counties with more college graduates voted more one way, that does not tell you how college graduates themselves voted.
- **Pattern is not cause.** Two things moving together does not mean one causes the other; other differences between places can explain both.

The national picture in 2024

The Republican candidate won the presidential election with 49.8% of the 155,183,617 votes cast, to 48.3% for the Democratic candidate and 1.9% for others. Most counties are small and rural, so the county map looks one-sided: 2,658 of the 3,106 counties with a result had a Republican lead and 447 a Democratic lead. Counties are not people, though; the Democratic candidate's counties included most of the largest cities.[1]

In the House, Republican candidates won 220 seats and Democratic candidates 215. Across the 425 contested races, Republican candidates received 50.3% of the votes and Democratic candidates 48.0%. 10 races had only one candidate on the ballot.[2]

> **How to read this.** A national vote share and a map of counties tell different stories. The map shows land, and most land is in thinly populated counties; the vote share counts people. When you compare 2026 with 2024, compare like with like: national shares with national shares, a county with the same county.

How 2024 compared with 2020

From 2020 to 2024 the presidential margin moved toward the Republican candidate in 2,777 counties and toward the Democratic candidate in 317. Most moves were modest: 1,415 counties moved less than 3 points either way, while 542 moved 6 points or more toward the Republican candidate and 7 moved 6 points or more toward the Democratic candidate. Every state and DC moved toward the Republican candidate; the largest moves were in New York (10.3 points), New Jersey (10.0 points) and Florida (9.8 points), and the smallest in Utah (1.2 points), Oklahoma (1.2 points) and Washington (1.0 points).

[1]

> **How to read this.** A move of 2 points in a county won by 40 changes little about who wins there, but the same move across many counties adds up. Watch both the direction and the size of moves, and remember that a smaller margin is not the same as a different winner. Why it matters: on election night the first question is often whether places moved the same way they did in 2024; this is the yardstick.

The closest states in 2024 were Wisconsin (Rep. +0.9), Michigan (Rep. +1.4), Pennsylvania (Rep. +1.7), Georgia (Rep. +2.2), New Hampshire (Dem. +2.8) and Nevada (Rep. +3.1).

Who turned out

Votes for president equalled 64.4% of citizens of voting age nationally (an approximation from Census estimates). The highest figures were in Minnesota (76.6%), Wisconsin (76.0%) and New Hampshire (74.5%); the lowest in Oklahoma (53.6%), Arkansas (52.7%) and Hawaii (49.0%).

The Census Bureau's own survey of who voted in 2024 shows large differences between groups of citizens: 74.7% of citizens aged 65 and over reported voting, against 47.7% of those aged 18 to 24; 77.2% of those with a bachelor's degree, against 52.5% of high school graduates. By race and ethnicity: White (not Hispanic) 70.5%, Black 59.6%, Asian 57.1%, Hispanic 50.6%. This is who voted, not for whom.[3,4]

> **How to read this.** Turnout here is votes divided by an estimate of eligible citizens, so it is approximate, and survey answers usually run a little higher than official counts. Differences in who turns out can change results without anyone changing their mind, which is one reason the same place can vote differently in a midterm and a presidential year.

What places are like, and how they voted

We compared the 2024 presidential margin across counties with every measure of what places are like, 23 in all. Here is each one in plain words, grouped by subject. The clearest patterns overall were for adults 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher, white, not Hispanic and asian, not Hispanic.

People and age

- **Population.** A clear pattern (r = 0.35); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 33. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 15,146) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +49.6; in the third with the highest (over 46,790) it was Rep. +16.4. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.11).
- **Citizens of voting age.** A clear pattern (r = 0.36); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 33. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 11,526) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +49.6; in the third with the highest (over 35,624) it was Rep. +16.2. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.34).
- **People aged 65 and over.** A weak pattern (r = -0.20); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 30. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Republican candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 18.3%) the average 2024

margin was Rep. +24.6; in the third with the highest (over 21.8%) it was Rep. +42.1. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.39).

- **People aged 18 to 29.** A clear pattern (r = 0.31); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 34. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 12.7%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +44.6; in the third with the highest (over 14.6%) it was Rep. +20.1. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.36).
- **Median age.** A weak pattern (r = -0.19). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Republican candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 39.8) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +24.9; in the third with the highest (over 43.4) it was Rep. +41.6. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.30).

> **How to read this.** Population size often tracks the vote because large counties are mostly urban and small ones mostly rural; a count of people mostly measures size. Age shares move more slowly than other figures, so they are a steady backdrop.

Race and ethnicity

- **White, not Hispanic.** A clear pattern (r = -0.49); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 34. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Republican candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 69.2%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +18.5; in the third with the highest (over 87.7%) it was Rep. +49.4. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a strong pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.60).
- **Black, not Hispanic.** A clear pattern (r = 0.42); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 34. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 2.0%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +37.5; in the third with the highest (over 9.4%) it was Rep. +18.0. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.40).
- **Hispanic or Latino (any race).** Almost no pattern (r = 0.10); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 26. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 3.6%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +40.9; in the third with the highest (over 9.0%) it was Rep. +29.2. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.31).
- **Asian, not Hispanic.** A clear pattern (r = 0.46); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 34. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 0.6%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +46.2; in the third with the highest (over 1.5%) it was Rep. +4.4. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.43).

- **American Indian and Alaska Native, not Hispanic.** Almost no pattern (r = 0.06); inside the 34 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 19. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 0.1%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +22.6; in the third with the highest (over 0.7%) it was Rep. +32.7. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.13).
- **Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, not Hispanic.** A weak pattern (r = 0.14); inside the 30 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 27. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 0.0%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +42.1; in the third with the highest (over 0.0%) it was Rep. +11.9. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.14).
- **Two or more races or another race, not Hispanic.** A weak pattern (r = 0.16); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 24. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 3.4%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +42.9; in the third with the highest (over 4.7%) it was Rep. +25.4. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.21).

> **How to read this.** These measures overlap with each other and with education, income and how urban a place is, so no single one should be read alone. A county with a large share of one group can still have voted very differently from that group as a whole.

Education and income

- **Adults 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher.** A strong pattern (r = 0.56); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 32. Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 19.1%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +46.7; in the third with the highest (over 26.2%) it was Rep. +15.0. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a strong pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.53).
- **People below the poverty line.** Almost no pattern (r = 0.03); inside the 35 states with 30 or more counties, it points the same way in 18. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 11.3%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +31.1; in the third with the highest (over 16.0%) it was Rep. +35.1. Across House districts with unchanged lines, almost no pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.10).
- **Median household income.** A clear pattern (r = 0.31). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under $59,783) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +40.9; in the third with the highest (over

$71,724) it was Rep. +23.0. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.31).

- **Unemployment rate.** A weak pattern (r = 0.19). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 4.0%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +36.6; in the third with the highest (over 5.4%) it was Rep. +25.2. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.43).

> **How to read this.** Education and income are related but not the same: some high-income counties have fewer graduates and some places with many graduates have modest incomes. Comparing the two side by side in the study shows where they part ways.

Work and commuting

- **Average travel time to work.** Almost no pattern (r = 0.03). In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 21.9 min) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +36.5; in the third with the highest (over 26.5 min) it was Rep. +36.3. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.42).
- **Workers with a trip to work of 45 minutes or more.** Almost no pattern (r = -0.09). In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 11.7%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +30.2; in the third with the highest (over 18.4%) it was Rep. +37.6. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.34).
- **Workers commuting by public transit.** A clear pattern (r = 0.39). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 0.0%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +51.1; in the third with the highest (over 0.5%) it was Dem. +7.6. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.44).
- **Workers working from home.** A clear pattern (r = 0.46). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 7.5%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +46.6; in the third with the highest (over 11.1%) it was Rep. +16.1. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a strong pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.57).

> **How to read this.** Commuting and working from home are partly measures of how urban a place is and what jobs it has. They are useful for describing places, not for explaining votes.

Housing and internet

- **Renter households paying 30%+ of income on rent.** A clear pattern (r = 0.37). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 41.5%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +47.1; in the third with the highest (over 48.7%) it was Rep. +19.3. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.45).
- **Owner households paying 30%+ of income on housing.** A clear pattern (r = 0.44). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 17.1%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +47.1; in the third with the highest (over 20.4%) it was Rep. +19.0. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a strong pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.56).
- **Households with broadband internet.** A weak pattern (r = 0.23). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 84.7%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +44.7; in the third with the highest (over 89.1%) it was Rep. +19.6. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.37).

> **How to read this.** Housing costs are high in expensive, mostly urban areas, and broadband is more common there too, so these measures also overlap with how urban a place is.

All of these figures come from the American Community Survey[3] and the county presidential results[1]; House patterns use the House results[2].

Counting people instead of counties

All of the comparisons above count every county once, so a county of a few thousand people weighs as much as one of several million. Counting each resident instead can change the picture, because large and small counties often differ. The biggest differences are for population change, April 2020 to July 2025 (Census estimates) (almost no pattern, r = -0.03, when each county counts once; a clear pattern, r = -0.33, when each resident counts), population change, July 2024 to July 2025 (Census estimates) (almost no pattern, r = -0.00, when each county counts once; a weak pattern, r = -0.23, when each resident counts) and workers with a trip to work of 45 minutes or more (almost no pattern, r = -0.09, when each county counts once; a weak pattern, r = 0.12, when each resident counts).

> **How to read this.** Neither way of counting is the right one; they answer different questions. Counting counties describes the map; counting residents describes where people live. When the two disagree, the pattern is driven by a few large places or by many small ones, and it is worth looking at both.

More recent figures

Most Census figures are averages for 2020 to 2024, so very recent change may not show in them. Unemployment for September 2026 and population change to July 2025 are newer.[5,6] **Unemployment rate, September 2026 (BLS, preliminary).** A weak pattern (r = 0.16). Counties with a higher figure tended to have margins further toward the Democratic candidate. In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under 3.3%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +41.1; in the third with the highest (over 4.1%) it was Rep. +28.8. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a clear pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = 0.36). **Population change, April 2020 to July 2025 (Census estimates).** Almost no pattern (r = -0.03). In the third of counties with the lowest figure (under -0.7%) the average 2024 margin was Rep. +35.5; in the third with the highest (over 2.9%) it was Rep. +36.6. Across House districts with unchanged lines, a weak pattern with the 2024 House margin (r = -0.28).

Campaign money

Candidates' campaign committees reported raising $1,425 million for the 35 Senate races and $2,578 million for the House, through their latest reports (to 2026-10-31). Democratic candidates raised more than Republican candidates in 20 of the 35 Senate races and 237 of 436 House districts with money reported; Republican candidates raised more in 15 Senate races and 199 districts. The Senate races with the most money raised were in Texas ($212 million), Georgia ($138 million), Michigan ($108 million), Ohio ($97 million) and Florida ($81 million). These figures leave out money spent by parties and outside groups, which in some races is larger than the candidates' own.[7]

> **How to read this.** Money raised measures how much support a campaign drew in donations, not how many people support it, and raising more does not guarantee winning. Incumbents usually raise more. Totals include candidates who lost primaries, so a large total can belong to someone not on the November ballot.

A worked example: reading one county

Every county, state and district has a full profile in the interactive study. Here is how to read two of them: the county with the most votes, and the county in the middle of the list by votes cast.

Los Angeles County, California (the most votes cast in 2024). In 2024 its presidential margin was Dem. +32.9, out of 3,728,427 votes; since 2020 it moved 11.2 points toward the Republican candidate. Its median household income is $90,112, higher than in 91% of counties. Its share of adults with a bachelor's degree is 36.0%, higher than in 86% of counties. Its share aged 65 and over is 15.2%, higher than in 12% of counties. Its share below the poverty line is 13.7%, higher than in 52% of counties.

Logan County, Illinois (the middle county by votes cast). In 2024 its presidential margin was Rep. +41.5, out of 12,564 votes; since 2020 it moved 1.7 points toward the Republican candidate. Its median household income is $66,358, higher than in 53% of counties. Its share of adults with a bachelor's degree is 20.9%, higher than in 43% of counties. Its share aged 65 and over is 19.5%, higher than in 45% of counties. Its share below the poverty line is 13.1%, higher than in 48% of counties.

> **How to read this.** A single county is not a pattern. Its figures say what that place is like and how it voted; the patterns above say how such things line up across thousands of places. Use both: the pattern for the big picture, the profile for the place you care about.

Election night, in plain terms

- **Counts arrive in stages.** States publish unofficial counts as they go. Some count mail ballots first, others last, so early figures can differ a lot from the final count depending on which kind of vote is counted first.
- **Unofficial is not final.** Counts keep changing for days or weeks as late ballots, provisional ballots and corrections are added. Each state then certifies its results; that is the final count.
- **We do not call races.** The interactive study shows counts as published, who is ahead so far, and how much is reported. It never says who has won before the state says so.
- **Compare with the baseline.** When a county's count settles, set it beside its 2024 margin here to see how far it moved, and in which direction.

Using the interactive study

1. Open research.spotbookr.com. The map shows the 2026 ballot, then the count as it comes in.
2. Under Show, pick an election: 2026, past presidential and House results, or campaign money.
3. Under Compare with, pick a measure of who lives in a place. The places highest (or lowest) on it stay bright; the rest fade, and a line counts how they voted.
4. Click any state, county or district for its full profile: its figures beside its state and the country, its neighbours, the places most like it, its ballot and its campaign money.
5. Below the map, the chart and the written report compare the two measures across every place, with the same plain wording as this article.
6. Download any view as a spreadsheet, or use Cite this to credit it.

What this cannot tell you

- **How any person or group voted.** Only how places voted.
- **Why places voted as they did.** A pattern is not a cause.
- **Very recent change in full.** Most Census figures are 2020 to 2024 averages.

- **What will happen.** No 2026 results, no predictions, no race calls.
- **Everything about money.** Party and outside spending are not included.

How we kept it neutral

The questions, methods and wording were fixed and published before the vote (What we will report). Every sentence here and in the other tabs is filled in from the figures by fixed formulas, the same for every party and place, and checked against a list of words we do not use. Every measure is reported, whether it shows a pattern or not. Corrections are listed publicly in the log. How each figure is made is in Methods.

What happens next

On election night, official counts appear in the interactive study as each state publishes them, marked unofficial until certified. Once counts settle, we answer the same questions with the 2026 results, and states switch to certified results as they certify, through December 18.

Questions readers ask

Does this show how Black, Hispanic or college-educated voters voted?
No. It shows how places with more or fewer of them voted. Group voting is only estimated by surveys, which we do not use.

Why compare with 2024, a presidential year, rather than 2022?
2024 is the latest election with a result for every county and the most complete picture of each place. Midterm turnout is lower, so expect lower vote totals in 2026.

Why do some districts have no 2024 House result?
Nine states redrew their maps for 2026, so 173 districts have new shapes. Their 2024 result belongs to a different area and would mislead.[8]

Are the Census figures exact?
No. They are survey estimates with margins of error; figures too uncertain to rely on are marked and left out of comparisons.

Can I use these figures?
Yes, free with credit (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0). Every table is downloadable, and How to cite is under Cite this in the interactive study.

Who decides what goes in?
The questions were fixed before the vote and every measure is reported whether or not it shows a pattern, so nothing is chosen for what it shows.

What if I find an error?

Write to support@spotbookr.com. Corrections are listed with their dates in the public log.

State by state

Every state's 2024 presidential margin, its move since 2020, turnout, and whether it elects a senator in 2026.[1,3]

State	2024 margin	Move since 2020	Turnout 2024	Senate race 2026
Alabama	Rep. +30.5	5.1 toward Rep.	58.9%	Yes
Alaska	Rep. +13.1	3.0 toward Rep.	62.8%	Yes
Arizona	Rep. +5.6	5.9 toward Rep.	63.9%	No
Arkansas	Rep. +30.6	3.0 toward Rep.	52.7%	Yes
California	Dem. +20.2	9.0 toward Rep.	60.7%	No
Colorado	Dem. +11.0	2.5 toward Rep.	73.3%	Yes
Connecticut	Dem. +14.5	5.6 toward Rep.	66.0%	No
Delaware	Dem. +14.7	4.3 toward Rep.	67.0%	Yes
District of Columbia	Dem. +83.8	2.9 toward Rep.	64.3%	No
Florida	Rep. +13.1	9.8 toward Rep.	67.3%	Yes
Georgia	Rep. +2.2	2.4 toward Rep.	67.0%	Yes
Hawaii	Dem. +23.1	6.3 toward Rep.	49.0%	No
Idaho	Rep. +36.5	5.7 toward Rep.	64.1%	Yes
Illinois	Dem. +10.9	6.0 toward Rep.	61.9%	Yes
Indiana	Rep. +19.0	3.0 toward Rep.	58.4%	No
Iowa	Rep. +13.2	4.8 toward Rep.	69.8%	Yes
Kansas	Rep. +16.2	1.6 toward Rep.	62.2%	Yes
Kentucky	Rep. +30.6	4.7 toward Rep.	61.0%	Yes
Louisiana	Rep. +22.0	3.4 toward Rep.	58.8%	Yes
Maine	Dem. +6.5	2.0 toward Rep.	74.0%	Yes
Maryland	Dem. +28.5	4.7 toward Rep.	68.8%	No
Massachusetts	Dem. +25.2	8.0 toward Rep.	67.4%	Yes
Michigan	Rep. +1.4	4.2 toward Rep.	74.0%	Yes
Minnesota	Dem. +4.2	2.9 toward Rep.	76.6%	Yes
Mississippi	Rep. +22.9	6.4 toward Rep.	55.3%	Yes
Missouri	Rep. +18.4	3.0 toward Rep.	63.9%	No

State	2024 margin	Move since 2020	Turnout 2024	Senate race 2026
Montana	Rep. +19.9	3.6 toward Rep.	69.2%	Yes
Nebraska	Rep. +20.5	1.4 toward Rep.	67.0%	Yes
Nevada	Rep. +3.1	5.5 toward Rep.	66.8%	No
New Hampshire	Dem. +2.8	4.6 toward Rep.	74.5%	Yes
New Jersey	Dem. +5.9	10.0 toward Rep.	66.4%	Yes
New Mexico	Dem. +6.0	4.8 toward Rep.	59.4%	Yes
New York	Dem. +12.6	10.3 toward Rep.	58.6%	No
North Carolina	Rep. +3.3	2.0 toward Rep.	72.2%	Yes
North Dakota	Rep. +36.5	3.2 toward Rep.	63.3%	No
Ohio	Rep. +11.2	3.1 toward Rep.	64.4%	Yes
Oklahoma	Rep. +34.3	1.2 toward Rep.	53.6%	Yes
Oregon	Dem. +14.3	1.8 toward Rep.	69.9%	Yes
Pennsylvania	Rep. +1.7	2.9 toward Rep.	70.6%	No
Rhode Island	Dem. +13.5	7.3 toward Rep.	61.9%	Yes
South Carolina	Rep. +17.8	6.1 toward Rep.	63.6%	Yes
South Dakota	Rep. +29.2	3.0 toward Rep.	64.0%	Yes
Tennessee	Rep. +29.7	6.5 toward Rep.	58.1%	Yes
Texas	Rep. +13.6	8.0 toward Rep.	57.3%	Yes
Utah	Rep. +21.6	1.2 toward Rep.	65.0%	No
Vermont	Dem. +31.5	3.6 toward Rep.	70.8%	No
Virginia	Dem. +5.8	4.3 toward Rep.	70.3%	Yes
Washington	Dem. +18.2	1.0 toward Rep.	70.3%	No
West Virginia	Rep. +41.9	3.0 toward Rep.	54.1%	Yes
Wisconsin	Rep. +0.9	1.6 toward Rep.	76.0%	No
Wyoming	Rep. +45.8	2.7 toward Rep.	61.1%	Yes

Sources

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Glossary

- **ACS:** the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, a yearly survey of millions of households.
- **Citizens of voting age:** U.S. citizens 18 and over, the Census estimate used for turnout.
- **Unchanged lines:** House districts whose boundaries are the same as in 2024 (263 of 435).
- **FEC:** the Federal Election Commission, where federal candidates report money raised and spent.
- **Unofficial / certified:** counts before and after a state formally confirms its results.