

Date: October 27, 2009
To: Friends of Democracy Corps and Greenberg Quinlan Rosner
From: Stanley B. Greenberg, James Carville, Jesse Contario and Andrew Baumann

2010 Congressional Battleground: Stable and Within Normal Historical Range

Anti-incumbent mood persists across marginal districts

With Charlie Cook and Republican leaders raising the prospect of Democrats losing control of the Congress, we thought it important to expand the battleground early and determine whether a loss of 41 seats was in the offing based on current polling or whether Democrats are even facing losses greater than the norm for an off-year election. We expanded our 40-seat Democratic battleground to 55 in addition to the 20 Republican districts we've been polling in – and expanded our sample size to 2,000.¹

Bottom-line, there is no evidence that anything historic or beyond the norm is currently in the works. If the election were tomorrow, Democrats would likely lose about 20 seats in the current 55-seat battleground, offset by some further Republican losses – resulting in a net loss near 15 to 20 seats. That is slightly below the historic norm and less than half of the number needed to threaten taking control. Moreover, the vote and incumbent job approval in the 37 Democratic districts we also polled in July is stable – without sign of a broad deterioration. This should give some perspective.²

To be sure, there are serious trends that put some Democrats at risk, particularly an anti-incumbent mood that is apparent in all three Democratic tiers, as well as the Republican seats. The Democrats' image has weakened since July, along with President Obama's approval in these Republican-leaning seats, in line with national trends from the late summer. The voters here are split evenly on whether they want to reward their incumbent with reelection or vote for a Republican to control spending.

¹ This memo is based on a survey of 1,500 likely voters (1,000 in the 40 most competitive Democratic-held congressional districts and 500 in the 20 most competitive Republican-held congressional districts) conducted October 6-11, 2009. An additional 500 interviews were done as part of an abbreviated survey that focused mainly on the vote and reelection measures in a third tier of 15 Democratic-controlled districts that the NRCC has suggested they will attempt to expand the playing field to include.

² In order to have a true apples-to-apples comparison all time series data is based on results from the 37 districts in this battleground that were also included in our July congressional battleground poll. See the appendix for a list of these districts.



Members in the top tier, the 20 most vulnerable Democratic seats on the front lines, hold a stable but small lead overall. As we found in the last cycle, some of the most vulnerable are also the most prepared, and are harder to defeat than you would expect. It is in the second tier of 20 seats where we see the most slippage on image and vote to reelect – an important warning sign. In this poll, we added a third tier of 15 long-term Democratic incumbents in mostly very Republican seats. These incumbents have a good lead and strong personal standing, though the anti-incumbent mood carries here as well with their vote at just 50 percent. For now, the battleground is contained in the top 40 seats, though we will continue to monitor the full potential battleground.

It is important to note that the class of '06 is in a much stronger position than the class of '08 – suggesting that length of tenure and work in the district can build support despite an anti-incumbent environment.

Limiting Republican gains is the continuing crash of the Republican Party across these seats. That is an extraordinary development and part of why Republicans are having trouble capitalizing on the anti-incumbent mood. This also explains why they will have trouble replicating what Democrats did in 2006 and 2008 when the Democratic Party emerged with a surprising image advantage in these seats, most of which were Republican-held four years ago. The image of the Republican Party, the incumbent Republicans and the Republicans in Congress are all falling in the battleground – particularly in the Republican tier of seats.

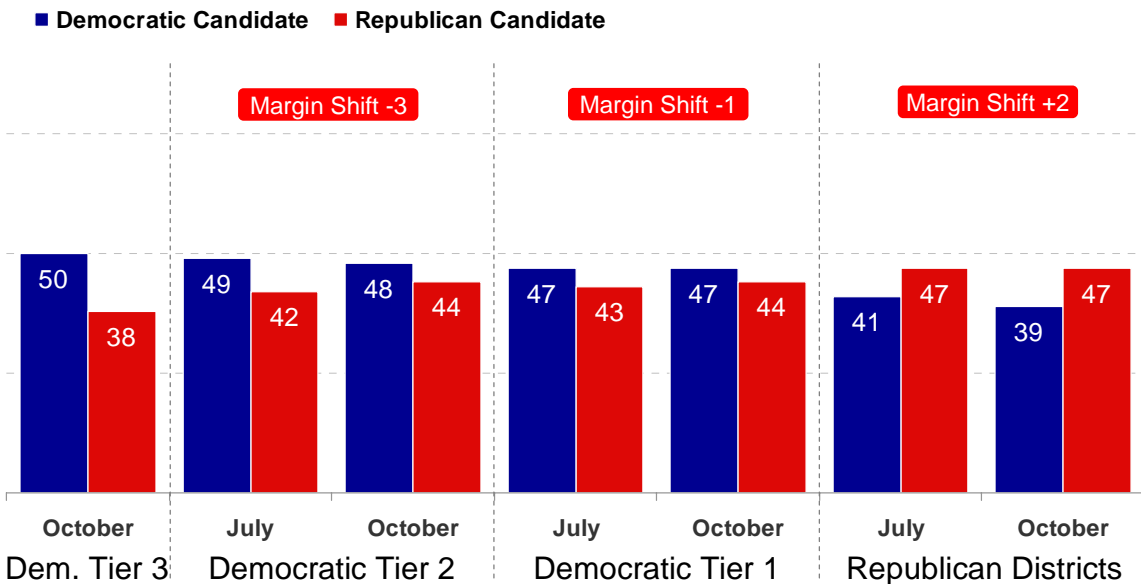
The Republicans have marginally improved their vote position in their 20 seats, but they are short of 50 percent in our named ballot and losing ground on some key incumbency measures.

There is a long way to go until the 2010 election and the position of these incumbents will be impacted by what happens on health care, the economy and what the members do to build support in these districts. But it is important to have perspective on the scale and direction of the current mood in the congressional battleground.



Incumbent vote stable across tiers

I know it's a long way off, but thinking about the election for Congress next year, if the election for U.S. Congress were held today, would you be voting for – (DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE) or (REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE)?



**Note: For each district, the incumbents' names were inserted preceded by their party identification, matched against a generic candidate of opposition party. Time series data from the common districts between the two waves for apples to apples comparison.*

Anti-Incumbent Mood Pervasive Across Battleground

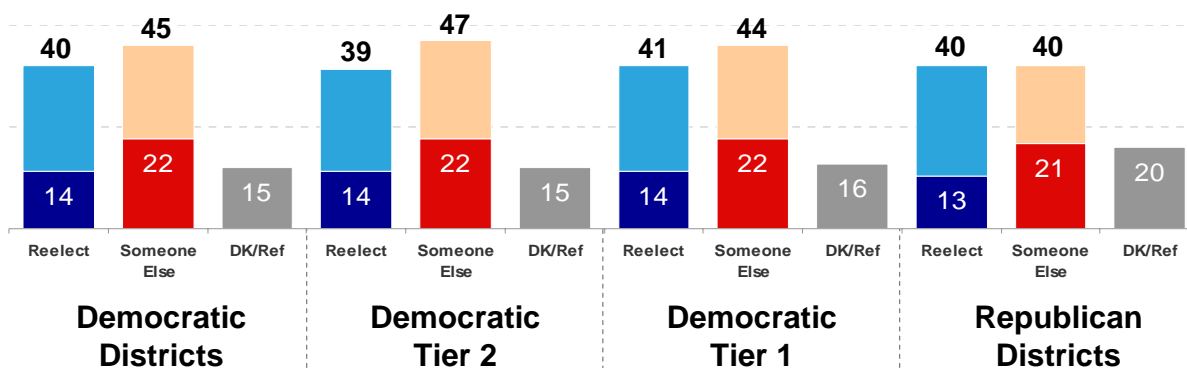
A pervasive anti-incumbent mood first identified in our July survey has only strengthened and continues to keep ratings low for incumbents of both parties, leaving a minority of voters willing to say they are ready to reelect their members. Both the inexperienced Democratic and more veteran Republican incumbents have only 40 percent of voters saying they will definitely or probably vote to reelect their member. And while voters across all of these districts are now more likely to say they will vote for “someone else,” that is especially true in the second tier seats – where Democratic incumbents have work to do against this environment.



Voters uncertain whether to reelect incumbents, including GOP

As you may know, there will be an election for your Representative to Congress in November next year. Do you think you will definitely vote to reelect (HOUSE INCUMBENT) to Congress, probably vote to reelect (HOUSE INCUMBENT), probably vote for someone else, or definitely vote for someone else?

■ Definitely Reelect ■ Definitely Vote Someone Else ■ Don't Know/Refused/Depends



**Note: Actual incumbent's name inserted. Question not asked in districts where the incumbent has announced they are not running for reelection.*

On a more developed choice – will vote to reelect because the (named) incumbent is doing a good job or won't vote to reelect because “we need new people in Washington” – the Democratic incumbents' standing is mostly stable across the 40 battleground seats (down a net of 3 points since July), with the lion's share of losses on this measure coming from incumbents in the second tier. But the Republican members have lost more – down a net of 10 points on the question with 50 percent now saying they won't vote to reelect. This is clearly about incumbency in a tough time, with uncertainty about congressional performance.

Favorability ratings for incumbents have dropped a little since July, though the veteran Republican incumbents have taken a much larger hit. Their mean favorability rating has dropped 2.5 degrees since July and now stands at 52.3, while the mostly newly-elected Democratic incumbents have seen their mean rating drop only 1.0 degree, to 50.3.³

Despite an overall anti-incumbent mood, our survey suggests that Democratic incumbents who have had more time representing their districts fare much better than those who were most recently elected. Indeed, members of the class of '06 lead their generic challengers 50 to 42 percent while members that were part of the '08 class hold a much smaller 47 to 45 percent advantage. Similarly on job approval, favorability and the advocacy attributes central to reelec-

³ On our 0 to 100 favorability scale.



tion, members serving their second term fare much better than the first-term lawmakers.⁴ It is no surprise that members who have had an additional two years to gain the trust and support of their constituents would enjoy stronger standing; however, the class of 2006 has also demonstrated that they can win with a more conservative (non Obama-driven) off-year electorate, something the class of 2008 has yet to do. The better standing of incumbents in the class of '06 shows that even in this difficult environment where incumbency no doubt hurts, members who do their job and work hard to build relationships with their constituents do strengthen themselves electorally.

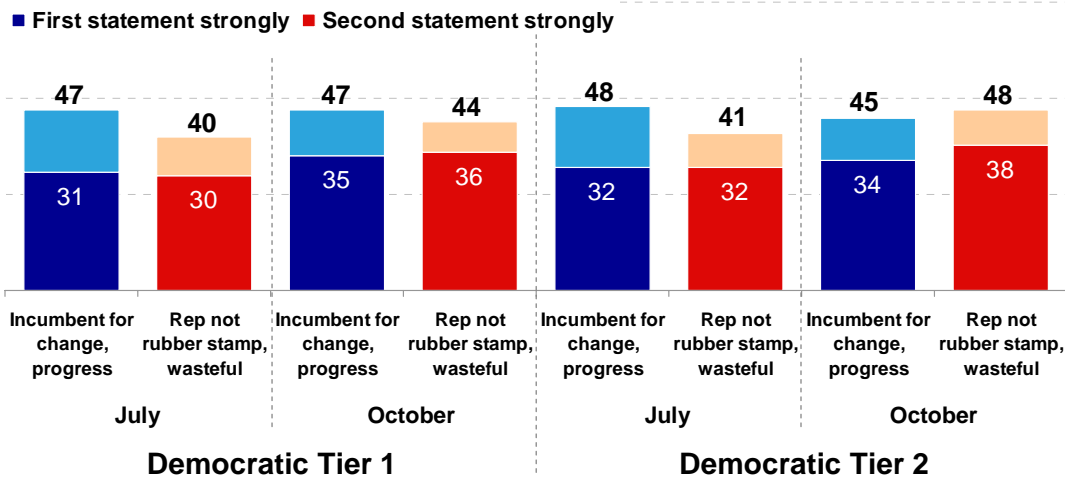
On the big choice that voters will face a year from now – reelecting their Democratic member because they are fighting for change and addressing problems or voting for a Republican because they won't be a rubber stamp for more wasteful spending – the voters in these Republican-leaning seats are split evenly. If that result translated into a split on the vote – that would put 20 of these Democratic seats at risk. Democratic incumbents have a year to deliver on this metric: bringing the right kind of change and doing a good job.

Importantly, on the reverse question, voters across the Republican seats lean toward electing a Democrat who will bring change, rather than reelecting their Republican member because Congress is just more of the same tax and spend policies, a result that is stable since July.

Dem. battleground split on reelecting for change and progress or not because of wasteful spending

First Statement: Next year I will vote for (HOUSE INCUMBENT) because (HE/SHE) is fighting for change and making progress addressing the problems our nation is facing.*

Second Statement: Next year I really want to be able to vote for a Republican for Congress because at least he or she won't be a rubber stamp for national Democrats and all of their wasteful spending.



⁴ It is important to note that the class of 2006 fares much better than the class of 2008 on advocacy attributes such as “fights for people here,” “on your side” and “shares your values,” but does not fare any better on more ideological attributes such as “too liberal,” “will raise my taxes,” or “supports too much government spending.” This suggests that if Democratic incumbents are able to successfully connect with the voters in their districts on these kinds of advocacy issues they will be better able to overcome doubts on issues of ideology, taxes and spending.



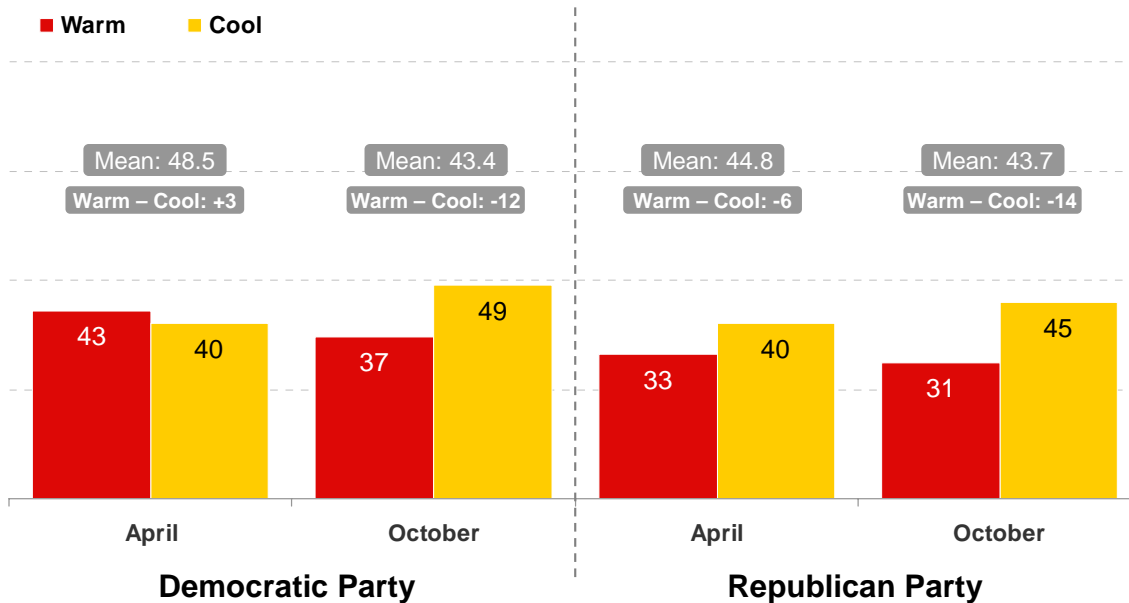
Worsening Republican Standing Could Limit GOP Gains

In the Democratic battleground, negative ratings for the Democratic Party have crept up in every poll we have conducted this year, partially due to an expected settling from the unnatural highs in these Republican-leaning districts in the wake of Obama’s inauguration. In April, 40 percent of voters gave the Party a cool rating, while nearly half (49 percent) do so now. A similar pattern happened nationally for President Obama, as the undecided voters moved to a more negative view – leaving his approval now approximately where his vote stood in November.

Yet, the Democratic vote is stable because the Republican brand remains deeply, and increasingly, unpopular. This is part of the reason Republicans are unlikely to see the kind of gains some are expecting. The standing of the Republican Party has declined since April (if not quite as dramatically) when they held a net favorability rating of -7 points (33 to 40 percent) compared to the -14 point today (31 to 45 percent). Both parties are now viewed nearly identically (43.7 degrees for the Republican Party and 43.4 degrees for the Democratic Party)⁵ – leaving each party with a comparable wind in its face. There is no wave.

Standing of both parties down since April

Now, I'd like to rate your feelings toward [the Democratic /Republican party], with 100 meaning a very warm, favorable feeling; zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling; and 50 meaning not particularly warm or cold.



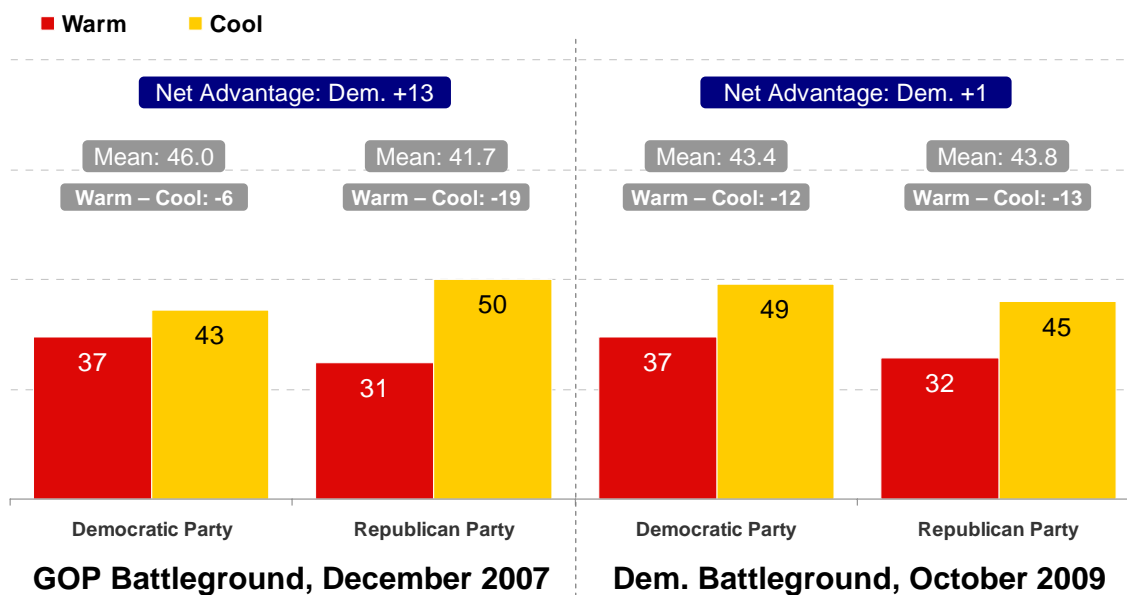
⁵ Time series data based on common districts from April, July and October surveys. Across all Democratic districts the current standings are Republican Party: 32 percent warm, 45 percent cool, mean rating of 43.8; Democratic Party: 37 percent warm, 49 percent cool, mean rating of 43.4.



This is very different than 2006 and 2008, when the Democratic Party was viewed more favorably than the Republicans in the Republican battleground. As the Republican brand declined and voters began to abandon Republican incumbents, voters found the Democratic Party moderately appealing. In a Democracy Corps poll conducted in December 2007 across the 40 most vulnerable Republican-controlled seats, the Republicans were ahead, 47 to 45 percent – nearly identical to the Democrats margin now in the Democrats’ 40-seat battleground. Ultimately, Republicans lost 23 of these 40 seats in 2008. However, in 2007, the Democratic Party had a mean favorability rating of 46 degrees in those Republican-held seats, *4.3 degrees higher than the Republican Party’s rating at the time*. As we wrote earlier, today the Republican Party is hardly emerging as an appealing alternative in a 40-seat battleground that voted for George Bush by 11 points in 2004, but John McCain by only 1 point in 2008.⁶

Democrats’ favorability advantage in 2007

Now, I’d like to rate your feelings toward [the Democratic /Republican party], with 100 meaning a very warm, favorable feeling; zero meaning a very cold, unfavorable feeling; and 50 meaning not particularly warm or cold.



Anti-Incumbent Mood Not Yet Putting Long-Time Democratic Incumbents in Danger

In recent months, the NRCC has made clear that it will attempt to expand the congressional playing field past the vulnerable freshmen and sophomore Democrats who make up most of our top two tiers by mounting races against more well-entrenched Democratic incumbents

⁶ Based on Democracy Corps survey of 876 likely voters across 40 vulnerable Republican-held districts conducted December 10-13, 2007.



such as Marion Berry, Vic Snyder and Ike Skelton, who represent more conservative districts but have not received a real challenge in some time. This survey shows that the fifteen longer-term Democratic incumbents⁷ such as these that make up our third tier of seats currently hold a 12-point margin over generic challengers, 50 to 38 percent, though the strong anti-incumbent mood makes these potentially competitive at some point.

In the past, these incumbents have usually been able to rely on their standing in these districts to overcome a less-than-optimal political environment. Currently, 48 percent of voters approve of these incumbents, similar to the ratings of incumbents in the top two tiers. These incumbents do enjoy a stronger personal rating – at a net +11 points (more warm than cool), though their “warm” number could be stronger. A plurality of voters says they will vote to reelect these incumbents in 2010.

Republican Party Image Keeping Republican Battleground in Play

In addition to open seats in a few strongly Democratic districts (Illinois-10, Pennsylvania-06 and Delaware-AL), the 20 most vulnerable Republican seats⁸ are made potentially vulnerable by two dynamics: the nation’s anti-incumbent mood and the continued weakness of a Republican Party in a battleground that Obama carried by 6 points last year.

The Republicans currently lead this battleground by 9 points, 48 to 39 percent – a small increase from their advantage in July, but a worse showing than the 14-point victory they enjoyed on Election Night 2008. Importantly, voters in this battleground show little enthusiasm to reelect these members. Just 40 percent of voters say they will vote to reelect their Republican member, exactly the same number that the Democrats in Tiers 1 and 2 achieve, though fewer in these Republican districts say they’ll vote for someone else. And when this question is phrased in a more developed way, a 50-percent majority now say that they “CAN’T vote to reelect (named incumbent) because we need new people that will fix Washington” versus just 40 percent who say they “WILL vote to reelect (named incumbent) because he or she is doing a good job.” This represents a net drop of 10 points since July and is a worse showing than Democrats in any tier.⁹

⁷ See Appendix for a list of incumbents included in the third tier.

⁸ See Appendix for a list of the districts included in the Republican battleground.

⁹ Time series data based on common districts from July and October surveys. Over the entire Republican battleground, the results are 39 percent WILL vote to reelect against 50 percent CAN’T vote to reelect.



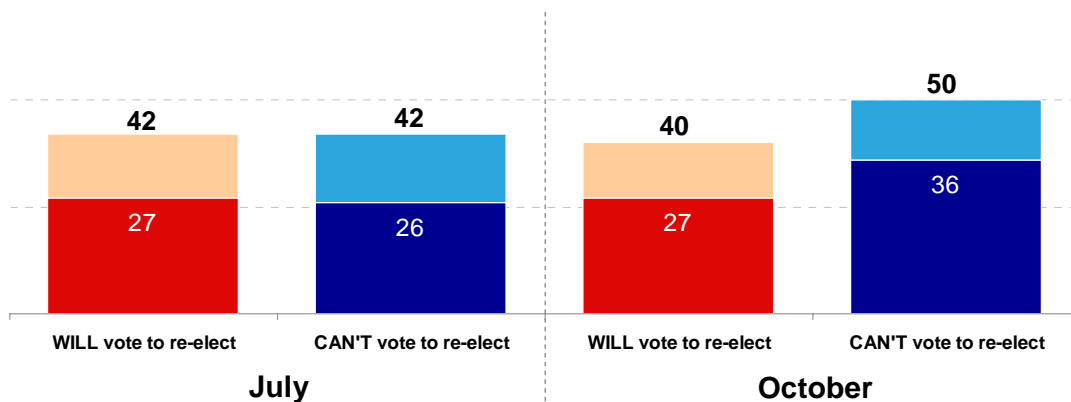
Large shift against GOP incumbents on reelect pair

First Statement: Next year, I WILL vote to reelect (HOUSE INCUMBENT) because (HE/SHE) is doing a good job and addressing issues that are important to us.*

Second Statement: Next year, I CAN'T vote to reelect (HOUSE INCUMBENT) because we need new people that will fix Washington and get things done.

■ First statement strongly ■ Second statement strongly

Margin Shift +10



Importantly, 49 percent of these voters in the Republican battleground – which is actually less Republican leaning – want to vote for a Democrat who will work with President Obama to bring change. Only 44 percent say they will vote for the (named) incumbent because the Democratic Congress is for more of the same tax and spend policies.

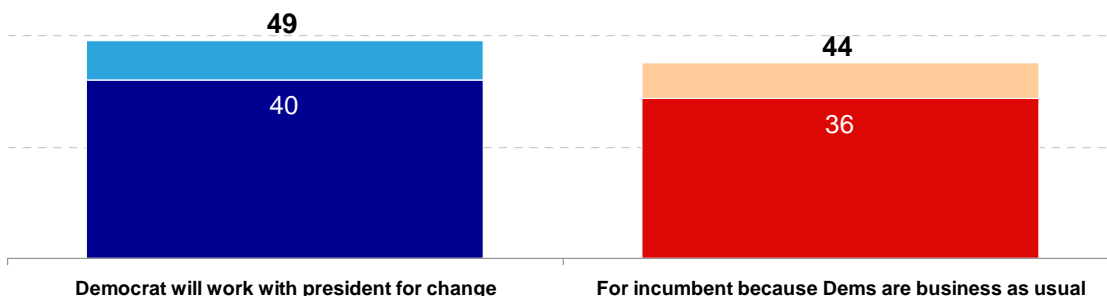
Voters in GOP battleground want to vote Democratic for change

First Statement: Next year I really want to be able to vote for a Democrat for Congress because at least he or she will work with President Obama to bring the change we need.

Second Statement: Next year I will vote for (Rep. House Incumbent) because the Democratic Congress is just business as usual in Washington and more of the same tax and spend policies.

■ First statement strongly ■ Second statement strongly

Margin +5





These Republican incumbents have a similar personal standing to the Democratic members in the third tier of seats at a net +10 points (more warm than cool). However, those ratings have declined since July despite a friendlier partisan environment. The Republicans were able to gain a small amount of ground on the vote despite a decline in personal standing and reelect numbers because of a worsening partisan mood for Democrats. President Obama's approval rating has fallen, while the net favorability rating of both the Democratic Party (now at -5 points) and Democrats in Congress (now at -15 points) also dropped.

Still, while Democrats have suffered declines, the Republican Party has as well and remains significantly less popular. Its net favorability rating is at a dismal -16 points while the ratings of Republicans in Congress plummeted to a striking net favorability of -20 points. There is no way of getting around the fact that Republicans are deeply unpopular in these battleground districts, and this is keeping these seats in play.

**Appendix A: Districts by Tiers**

TIER 1 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS					
STATE AND DISTRICT	DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT	INCUMBENT SINCE	2008 CONG. MARGIN	2006 CONG. MARGIN	2008 PRES. MARGIN
ALABAMA 02*	Bobby Bright	2008	Dem. +1	Rep. +39	McCain +26
ALABAMA 05*	Parker Griffith	2008	Dem. +4	No Rep.	McCain +23
COLORADO 04*	Betsy Markey	2008	Dem. +12	Rep. +3	McCain +1
FLORIDA 08*	Alan Grayson	2008	Dem. +4	Rep. +7	Obama +6
FLORIDA 24*	Suzanne Kosmas	2008	Dem. +16	Rep. +16	McCain +2
IDAHO 01*	Walt Minnick	2008	Dem. +1	Rep. +5	McCain +26
LOUISIANA 03	n/a	n/a	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +15	McCain +25
MARYLAND 01*	Frank Kratovil	2008	Dem. +1	Rep. +38	McCain +18
MISSISSIPPI 01*	Travis Childers	2008	Dem. +11	Rep. +32	McCain +25
NEW HAMPSHIRE 01*	Carol Shea-Porter	2006	Dem. +6	Dem. +2	Obama +6
NEW HAMPSHIRE 02*	n/a	n/a	Dem. +15	Dem. +7	Obama +13
NEW JERSEY 03*	John Adler	2008	Dem. +4	Rep. +17	Obama +5
NEW MEXICO 02*	Harry Teague	2008	Dem. +12	Rep. +19	McCain +1
NEW YORK 24*	Mike Arcuri	2006	Dem. +4	Dem. +9	Obama +2
NEW YORK 29*	Eric Massa	2008	Dem. +2	Rep. +2	McCain +2
OHIO 01*	Steve Driehaus	2008	Dem. +5	Rep. +4	Obama +10
OHIO 15*	Mary Jo Kilroy	2008	Dem. +1	Rep. +0.5	Obama +9
PENNSYLVANIA 03*	Kathy Dahlkemper	2008	Dem. +2	Rep. +12	McCain +0.01
VIRGINIA 02*	Glenn Nye	2008	Dem. +5	Rep. +3	Obama +2
VIRGINIA 05*	Tom Perriello	2008	Dem. +0.2	Rep. +19	McCain +2
TOTAL TIER 1 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS:			DEM. +6	REP. +6	McCain +5
<p><i>Margins calculated by "Democratic Vote – Republican Vote." In 'Unopposed' districts, no Republican candidate ran.</i></p> <p><i>NOTE: Starred districts have time series data from previous waves of Democracy Corps research in the congressional battleground this year. Time series data points reflect data only from these districts.</i></p>					



TIER 2 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS					
STATE AND DISTRICT	DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT	INCUMBENT SINCE	2008 CONG. MARGIN	2006 CONG. MARGIN	2008 PRES. MARGIN
ARIZONA 01*	Ann Kirkpatrick	2008	Dem. +16	Rep. +9	McCain +10
ARIZONA 05*	Harry Mitchell	2006	Dem. +10	Dem. +4	McCain +5
CALIFORNIA 11*	Jerry McNerney	2006	Dem. +11	Dem. +6	Obama +9
GEORGIA 08*	Jim Marshall	2002	Dem. +14	Dem. +2	McCain +13
ILLINOIS 11*	Debbie Halvorson	2008	Dem. +24	Rep. +10	Obama +8
ILLINOIS 14*	Bill Foster	2008	Dem. +16	Rep. +20	Obama +11
INDIANA 09*	Baron Hill	2006	Dem. +19	Dem. +5	McCain +1
MICHIGAN 07*	Mark Schauer	2008	Dem. +2	Rep. +4	Obama +6
MICHIGAN 09*	Gary Peters	2008	Dem. +9	Rep. +6	Obama +13
NEVADA 03*	Dina Titus	2008	Dem. +5	Rep. +1	Obama +13
NEW MEXICO 01*	Martin Heinrich	2008	Dem. +11	Rep. +0.4	Obama +20
NEW YORK 13*	Mike McMahon	2008	Dem. +27	Rep. +14	McCain +2
NEW YORK 19	John Hall	2006	Dem. +17	Dem. +2	Obama +2
NEW YORK 20*	Scott Murphy	2009	Dem. +0.5	Dem. +6	Obama +3
NORTH CAROLINA 08*	Larry Kissell	2008	Dem. +11	Rep. +0.3	Obama +6
OHIO 16*	John Boccieri	2008	Dem. +11	Rep. +16	McCain +3
PENNSYLVANIA 07	n/a	n/a	Dem. +19	Dem. +13	Obama +13
TEXAS 17*	Chet Edwards	1990	Dem. +7	Dem. +18	McCain +35
TEXAS 23*	Ciro Rodriguez	2006	Dem. +14	Dem. +8	Obama +3
WISCONSIN 08*	Steve Kagen	2006	Dem. +8	Dem. +2	Obama +8
TOTAL TIER 2 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS:			DEM. +13	REP. +1	Obama +3
<p><i>Margins calculated by "Democratic Vote – Republican Vote." In 'Unopposed' districts, no Republican candidate ran.</i> <i>NOTE: Starred districts have time series data from previous waves of Democracy Corps research in the congressional battleground this year. Time series data points reflect data only from these districts.</i></p>					



TIER 3 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS					
STATE AND DISTRICT	DEMOCRATIC INCUMBENT	INCUMBENT SINCE	2008 CONG. MARGIN	2006 CONG. MARGIN	2008 PRES. MARGIN
ARKANSAS 01	Marion Berry	1996	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +38	McCain +20
ARKANSAS 02	Vic Snyder	1996	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +21	McCain +10
CALIFORNIA 47	Loretta Sanchez	1996	Dem. +11	Dem. +25	Obama +22
FLORIDA 02	Allen Boyd	1996	Dem. +14	<i>Unopposed</i>	McCain +10
KANSAS 03	Dennis Moore	1998	Dem. +24	Dem. +31	Obama +2
KENTUCKY 06	Ben Chandler	2004	Dem. +16	Dem. +85	McCain +12
MISSOURI 04	Ike Skelton	1976	Dem. +19	Dem. +38	McCain +23
NEW YORK 01	Tim Bishop	2002	Dem. +2	Dem. +24	Obama +4
NORTH DAKOTA 01	Earl Pomeroy	1992	Dem. +9	Dem. +31	McCain +9
OREGON 04	Peter DeFazio	1986	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +25	Obama +10
TENNESSEE 04	Lincoln Davis	2002	Dem. +11	Dem. +33	McCain +30
TENNESSEE 08	John Tanner	1988	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +46	McCain +13
VIRGINIA 09	Rick Boucher	1982	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +36	McCain +19
WEST VIRGINIA 01	Alan Mollohan	1982	<i>Unopposed</i>	Dem. +29	McCain +15
WISCONSIN 03	Ron Kind	1996	Dem. +29	Dem. +30	Obama +17
TOTAL TIER 3 DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS:			Dem. +45	Dem. +35	McCain +7
<i>Margins calculated by "Democratic Vote – Republican Vote." In 'Unopposed' districts, no Republican candidate ran.</i>					



MOST COMPETITIVE REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS					
STATE AND DISTRICT	REPUBLICAN INCUMBENT	INCUMBENT SINCE	2008 CONG. MARGIN	2006 CONG. MARGIN	2008 PRES. MARGIN
CALIFORNIA 03*	Dan Lungren	2004	Rep. +5	Rep. +21	Obama +0.5
CALIFORNIA 44*	Ken Calvert	1992	Rep. +2	Rep. +23	Obama +1
CALIFORNIA 45*	Mary Bono Mack	1998	Rep. +17	Rep. +22	Obama +5
CALIFORNIA 50*	Brian Bilbray	1994	Rep. +5	Rep. +10	Obama +4
DELAWARE AL*	n/a	n/a	Rep. +23	Rep. +18	Obama +25
FLORIDA 10*	Bill Young	1970	Rep. +21	Rep. +32	Obama +4
FLORIDA 12*	n/a	n/a	Rep. +15	Rep. +50	McCain +4
ILLINOIS 10*	n/a	n/a	Rep. +5	Rep. +6	Obama +23
LOUISIANA 02*	Joseph Cao	2008	Rep. +3	Dem. +14	Obama +49
MICHIGAN 11*	Thad McCotter	2002	Rep. +6	Rep. +11	Obama +9
MINNESOTA 03*	Erik Paulsen	2008	Rep. +8	Rep. +30	Obama +6
MINNESOTA 06*	Michele Bachmann	2006	Rep. +3	Rep. +8	McCain +9
MISSOURI 09*	Blaine Luetkemeyer	2008	Rep. +2	Rep. +25	McCain +11
NEBRASKA 02*	Lee Terry	1998	Rep. +5	Rep. +10	Obama +1
OHIO 02	Jean Schmidt	2005	Rep. +7	Rep. +1	McCain +20
OHIO 12*	Patrick Tiberi	2000	Rep. +13	Rep. +14	Obama +7
PENNSYLVANIA 06*	n/a	n/a	Rep. +4	Rep. +2	Obama +17
PENNSYLVANIA 15*	Charlie Dent	2004	Rep. +17	Rep. +11	Obama +14
TEXAS 10	Michael McCaul	2004	Rep. +11	Rep. +15	McCain +10
WASHINGTON 08*	Dave Reichert	2004	Rep. +6	Rep. +2	Obama +15
TOTAL REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS:			REP. +13	REP. +16	Obama +6
<i>NOTE: Starred districts have time series data from previous waves of Democracy Corps research in the congressional battleground this year. Time series data points reflect data only from these districts.</i>					