

Year	Total changes	Incumbent defeated		Open seat	
		D → R	R → D	D → R	R → D
1946	11	10	0	1	0
1948	9	0	8	0	1
1950	7	5	1	1	0
1952	10	5	4	1	0
1954	6	2	3	1	0
1956	8	1	3	3	1
1958	13	0	10	0	3
1960	3	1	1	1	0
1962	8	2	4	0	2
1964	4	1	3	0	0
1966	3	2	0	1	0
1968	9	5	1	2	1
1970	6	3	2	1	0
1972	10	2	4	2	2
1974	6	0	2	1	3
1976	14	5	4	2	3
1978	13	5	3	3	2
1980	12	12	0	0	0
1982	3	1	1	0	1
1984	4	1	2	0	1
1986	10	0	7	1	2
1988	7	1	3	2	1
1990	1	0	1	0	0
1992	4	1	3	0	0
1994	8	2	0	6	0
1996	3	0	1	2	0
1998	6	1	2	2	1
2000	8	1	5	1	1
2002	3	1	1	1	0
2004	8	1	0	5	2
2006	6	0	6	0	0
2008	7	0	4	0	3
2010	6	2	0	4	0
2012	3	0	2	1	0
AVG	7.0	2.1	2.7	1.3	0.9

Notes: From *Vital Statistics on Congress*, the excellent resource produced by the Brookings Institution and the American Enterprise Institute: “This table reflects shifts in party control of seats from immediately before to immediately after the November election. Party gains that resulted from an incumbent being defeated in either a primary or general election are classified as incumbent defeats. In situations where the incumbent declined to run again, ran for another political office, or died or resigned before the end of the term are classified as open seats.”

Source: *Vital Statistics on Congress*, *Crystal Ball* research