

District Intelligence Brief

Standardized Political Intelligence for the Modern Campaign

Delaware Senate District 22

2024 RESULT

D+5.0

DISTRICT LEAN

D+1.0

Incumbent running 4.0 margin pts ahead of district baseline

Report Details

Report Date:	July 2026
State:	Delaware
Chamber:	State Senate
District:	22
Data Vintage:	2016-2024 Election Returns ACS 2019-2023 Census 2020
Methodology:	Block-weighted areal interpolation via TIGER 2020

About This Brief

What This Brief Provides

The Mispillion Group District Intelligence Brief is a standardized political intelligence product built from certified election returns, U.S. Census demographic data, and American Community Survey economic estimates. Every brief uses identical methodology regardless of the district, state, or purchasing campaign's party affiliation.

Political Performance Analysis

The brief's core analytical engine produces three indices: the State Legislative Voting Index (SLVI), which measures the district's actual legislative vote history; the Statewide State Constitutional Office Voting Index (SCOV), which captures the district's underlying partisan lean through statewide races; and the Incumbency Insulation Index (III), which measures how far the current incumbent runs ahead of or behind that baseline.

Demographic and Economic Intelligence

Every precinct in the district is profiled by racial and ethnic composition, voting age population, and age structure using 2020 Census block-level data crosswalked to current election district boundaries. District-level economic data from the ACS 5-year estimates provides income, poverty, education, and housing context.

GOTV Targeting

The brief concludes with a ranked GOTV (Get Out the Vote) target list scoring every precinct on population size, historical vote volume, and partisan lean. This composite score identifies where field resources will produce the greatest return.

Disclaimer

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Index Terms

SLVI - State Legislative Voting Index

The Democratic two-party vote share in State Senate contests only, averaged across all contested cycles within the district. Uncontested cycles are excluded; no imputation is applied.

SCOVl - State Constitutional Office Voting Index

The Democratic two-party share across six statewide offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Insurance Commissioner in presidential cycles; Attorney General, Auditor of Accounts and State Treasurer in midterm cycles. Federal offices are excluded. SCOVl is the partisan lean of the district's electorate independent of who is on the legislative ballot - the baseline a legislative result is measured against.

III - Incumbency Insulation Index

SLVI minus SCOVl for the most recent contested cycle. III is signed toward the Democrats: positive means the legislative result ran more Democratic than the statewide baseline, negative means less. Whether that reflects insulation or exposure depends on which party holds the seat - a Republican incumbent is insulated by a negative III, a Democrat by a positive one. The magnitude is the size of the personal vote either way. SD 22 reads +2.0 - the D incumbent runs 2.0 points ahead of the district's statewide baseline.

III Trajectory

The change in the insulation gap across cycles - the SLVI swing minus the SCOVl drift, signed toward the Democrats. It is NOT the raw SLVI swing the Five-Cycle Trend chart plots; a district whose legislative vote moved 5.0 points Democratic while its statewide baseline moved 1.5 has a trajectory of 3.5, because only the difference represents movement in the incumbent's personal standing. Read against the seat's holder: a Republican incumbent's insulation erodes on a positive trajectory, a Democrat's grows.

Two-Party Share

Democratic votes divided by the sum of Democratic and Republican votes. Third-party and write-in votes are excluded.

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Delaware Senate District 22 – Jane Doe (D, Incumbent)

Report Date: July 2026

SLVI 2024

52.5%

Legislative Democratic share

SCOVl 2024

50.5%

Statewide Democratic share

INSULATION GAP

+2.0

SLVI – SCOVl

TRAJECTORY

+0.7

2-cycle swing

CYCLES

2

contested

Classification: ALIGNED D-HELD (D-leaning), STRENGTHENING

Analyst Summary

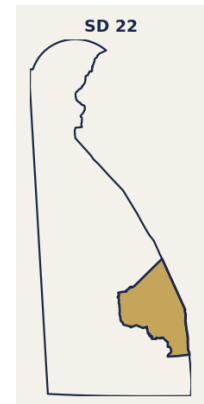
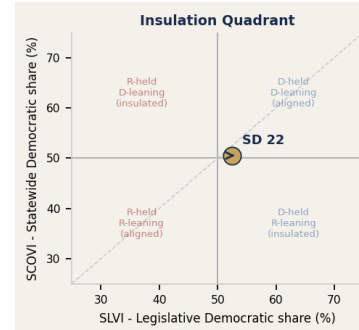
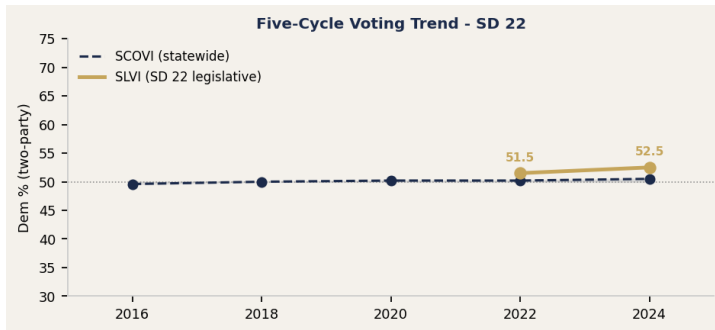
SD 22 is a Democratic-leaning seat (SCOVl baseline 50.5% D) held by Democrat Jane Doe.

The insulation gap of +2.0 points indicates Doe runs 2.0 points ahead of the district's structural baseline.

The III trajectory of +0.7 indicates the insulation gap is widening.

The district is competitive at the baseline (SCOVl 50.5% D), but the legislative margin is diverging further from it each cycle - a personal cushion built on contested turf.

Five-Cycle Voting Trend | Insulation Quadrant | District Location



Voter Registration – SD 22

DEMOCRATIC

17,820

43.3%

REPUBLICAN

17,140

41.6%

OTHER / NP

6,210

15.1%

TOTAL

41,170

registered

Source: Delaware Department of Elections, July 2025. Other / NP includes unaffiliated, No Party-AVR, and minor party registrants.

Registration D share (43.3%) trails legislative D performance (52.5%) by 9.2 points. Unaffiliated voters (Other/NP 15.1%) break disproportionately Democratic in this district.

Data Sources

VEST 2016/2018/2020

Voting and Election Science Team, Harvard Dataverse. Precinct-level returns with geometry. doi:10.7910/DVN/NH5S2I (2020 edition). Used as master precinct polygon layer for 2016-2020 reallocation.

MEDSL 2016-2024

MIT Election Data and Science Lab, State Precinct-Level Returns. GitHub: MEDSL/2024-elections-official and associated state-level CSV files. Used for 2022/2024 cycles and SLVI cross-validation.

SLERs

State Legislative Election Returns 1967-2022, Klarner Politics, Harvard Dataverse doi:10.7910/DVN/FJOGJB. Independent published record of as-reported legislative margins. Used to validate the 2022 on-boundary reallocation: pipeline output must reproduce as-reported margins to machine precision before any index is written.

Census 2020 Blocks / TIGER

U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line 2020. 20,198 Delaware blocks with GEOID join to Component A block-district assignment. All areal interpolation performed in EPSG:26957 (Delaware State Plane).

Delaware FirstMap

Delaware FirstMap ArcGIS FeatureServer. Election District polygons (531 EDs, 2023 vintage). Used as precinct routing layer for 2022/2024 MEDSL reallocation where VEST geometry is unavailable.

Method Terms

Areal Interpolation

How precinct vote data is moved onto current district boundaries: precinct polygons are intersected against Census 2020 blocks and votes distributed by block-level population weight. Population-weighted, not area-weighted.

Incumbency Premium

The margin by which an incumbent outperforms their district's generic partisan baseline - name recognition, constituent service and personal relationships rather than party identification. Measured as the magnitude of III; the sign is read against the party holding the seat.

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Data Quality – Two-Party Coverage by Cycle

Whether you can trust the older numbers in this brief, cycle by cycle.

This page shows how much you can trust each cycle's numbers. The State Legislative Voting Index (SLVI) measures the Democratic share of the two-party vote in State Senate races. Its trajectory is across its contested cycles on current lines (2022 and 2024). Both are only reliable when a district's precincts had a real two-party race - a Democrat and a Republican on the ballot. District lines changed in the 2022 redistricting. To compare older elections fairly, we move each earlier vote onto today's district lines. On the 2016, 2018, and 2020 ballots, some of those precincts came from old races that had only one party running. The table shows how many of this district's precincts had a real two-party race each cycle. When fewer than 80% did, we do not report the 2022-2024 trajectory - the older numbers are too thin to trust. The 2022 and 2024 cycles already sit on today's lines and always have both parties, so they are always full.

Cycle	Two-Party Precincts	Total Precincts	Coverage	Status
2016	9	15	60%	Partial
2018	14	15	93%	Partial
2020	15	15	100%	Full
2022	today's lines	-	100%	Full
2024	today's lines	-	100%	Full

Multi-cycle legislative trajectory: not computed (Senate terms are staggered; SLVI uses only 2022/2024 on current lines, so there is no older trajectory)

Coverage = share of reallocated precincts with a two-party Senate contest. Status Full = 100%; Partial = below 100%.

Total precincts is the number of source-era precincts reallocated onto this district's current lines for that cycle. It reflects the precinct divisions in place at the time of that election, so it can change between cycles and may exceed the number of precincts shown in the Precinct Target Table, which uses today's Election Districts. Coverage is the share of those reallocated precincts with a two-party Senate race. The 2022 and 2024 races already sit on today's lines and are measured for the district as a whole (one Democrat, one Republican), so no precinct count is shown.

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Precinct Target Table – SD 22

Your precinct playbook: what each party should do where, ranked by effort.

Voter Registration Trajectory

DOE monthly rolls 2 to 0

D +88 net registrants/yr

D advantage 680 | D 17,820 R 17,140 Unaffiliated/Other 6,210

Registration is moving toward the Democrats, but 2016 two-party coverage is too thin to pair it against a reliable vote swing in this district.

Note: 2025-06 reflects a Title 15 §1704(g) roll maintenance cancellation, not organic registration change.

D% = Democratic two-party share across the district's election cycles (2022-2024). 5-Yr Trend = earliest contested cycle to 2024 change in D%. Dem Role / Rep Role = recommended campaign function from each party's perspective.

Blank cells indicate one of three conditions: (1) the race was uncontested in that cycle - no valid two-party contest occurred; (2) precinct boundaries changed between cycles due to redistricting or administrative realignment - precincts can shift, split, or merge in any election year, not only in formal redistricting years; or (3) source data gaps in the underlying election returns dataset.

Color key - D%: Blue = 60%+ Democratic (strong D), Red = 40% or below (strong R), Black = competitive (41-59%). 5-Yr Trend column: Red = moving R, Blue = moving D.

Data disclaimer: 2016-2020 precinct results are reallocated from VEST precinct geometry to current Election District boundaries via population-weighted spatial crosswalk. Minor vote count discrepancies may result from boundary interpolation. 2022-2024 results use certified MEDSL returns routed through current FirstMap ED geometry.

Precinct	'16	'18	'20	'22	'24	5-Yr Trend	Dem Role	Rep Role
04-01	-	-	-	44%	48%	-	Persuade	Persuade
14-01	-	-	-	52%	52%	-	Persuade	Persuade
14-02	-	-	-	52%	52%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-03	-	-	-	64%	61%	-	Mobilize	High-Effort
14-04	-	-	-	57%	56%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-05	-	-	-	59%	59%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-06	-	-	-	55%	56%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-07	-	-	-	58%	59%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-08	-	-	-	55%	54%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-09	-	-	-	56%	58%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-10	-	-	-	-	57%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
14-11	-	-	-	-	57%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
20-01	-	-	-	50%	52%	-	Persuade	Persuade
20-02	-	-	-	50%	52%	-	Persuade	Persuade
20-03	-	-	-	41%	45%	-	Persuade / High-Effort	Mobilize / Persuade
20-04	-	-	-	46%	43%	-	Persuade / High-Effort	Mobilize / Persuade
20-05	-	-	-	51%	52%	-	Persuade	Persuade
20-06	-	-	-	47%	41%	-	Persuade / High-Effort	Mobilize / Persuade
20-07	-	-	-	62%	65%	-	Mobilize	High-Effort
20-08	-	-	-	50%	51%	-	Persuade	Persuade
20-09	-	-	-	39%	42%	-	Persuade / High-Effort	Mobilize / Persuade
20-12	-	-	-	-	53%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
20-13	-	-	-	-	57%	-	Mobilize / Persuade	Persuade / High-Effort
36-07	-	-	-	41%	45%	-	Persuade / High-Effort	Mobilize / Persuade
36-08	-	-	-	31%	36%	-	High-Effort	Mobilize
37-09	-	-	-	30%	45%	-	High-Effort	Mobilize

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Incumbency Context – Jane Doe (D)

How much of this seat is the person, not the party - and what is at stake if they leave.

OFFICE	Delaware State Senate, District 22
PARTY	Democratic
STATUS	Incumbent
DISTRICT LEAN (SCOV)	50.5% D (SCOV, statewide composite)
LEG. PERFORMANCE (SLV)	52.5% Democratic - 2.0 pts ahead of district lean
CONTESTED CYCLES	2 of 2 (2022-2024)
TREND	SLV closing on SCOV (D deepening in leg races) - insulation narrowing

Structural Alignment

Jane Doe holds a structurally aligned seat - the district's SCOV baseline (50.5% Democratic) and legislative performance track within 2.0 points. This is a partisan-anchored seat, not one held through a personal premium.

Trajectory

The legislative trajectory of +0.7 - the Senate two-party swing across contested cycles - indicates Democratic strength is deepening across cycles. With staggered Senate terms, this seat has only its 2022 and 2024 contests on current lines, so this is a single-step, 2-cycle reading - directional, not a settled long-run trend.

Open-Seat Vulnerability

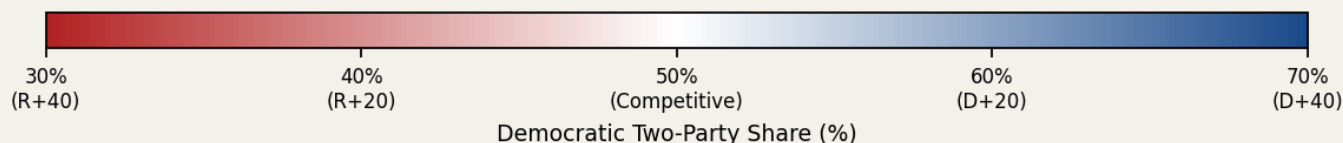
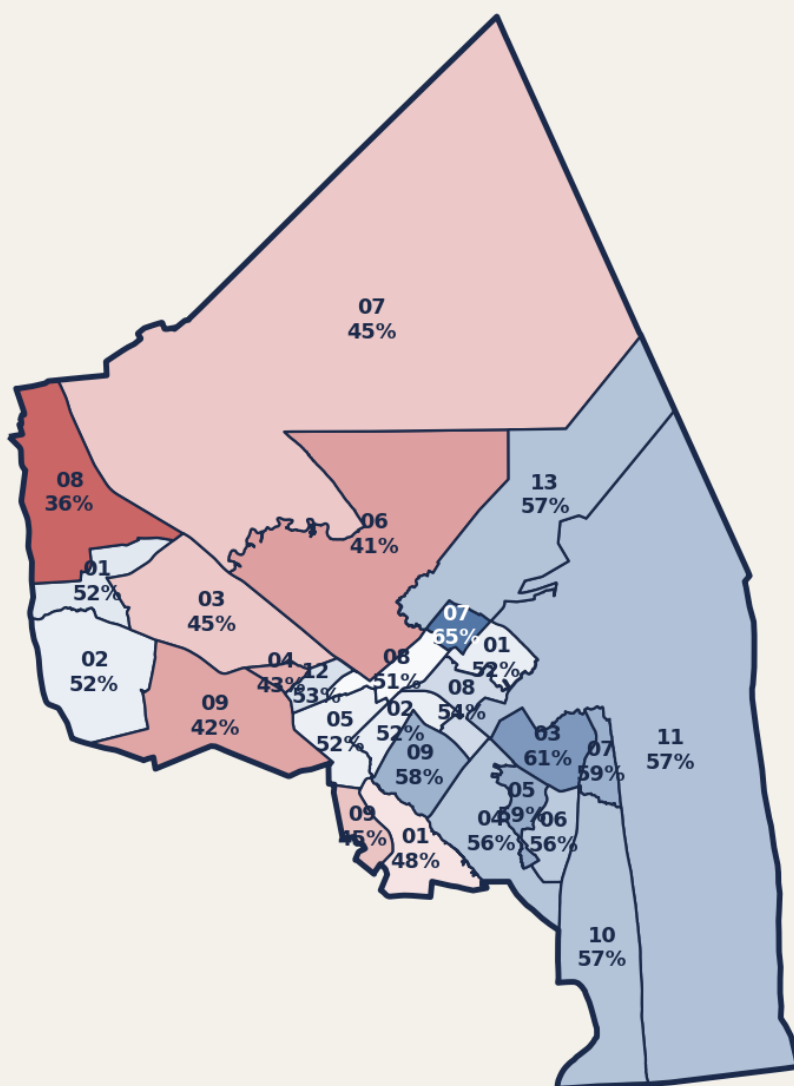
The highest-value use of this brief is open-seat planning. If Doe retires or seeks another office, the personal premium evaporates immediately. The underlying SCOV baseline of 50.5% Democratic means a generic Democratic candidate runs as a slight favorite in an open seat. Republican retention in that scenario requires recruiting a candidate with demonstrated local name recognition - a Doe-type profile, not a party-line candidate.

Precinct Partisan Lean Map – SD 22, 2024 General

Where the votes are - each party's turf, and the winnable middle.

SD 22 2024 legislative results show 10 Democratic-leaning precinct(s), 7 Republican-leaning precinct(s), and 9 competitive precinct(s). Precinct 20-07 is the strongest Democratic pocket at 65.0% D; precinct 36-08 is the strongest Republican pocket at 63.8% R (36.2% D).

SD 22 Precinct Partisan Lean - 2024 General Election



Source: MEDSL 2024 via FirstMap ED block-weight reallocation. Geometry: Delaware FirstMap 2023. Hatched = no contested data.

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District Profile – SD 22

Who lives here overall - the demographic baseline the next pages break down.

Demographics

TOTAL POPULATION	
48,422	DE avg: 989,948
NON-HISPANIC WHITE	
84.3%	DE avg: 58.6%
BLACK / AFRICAN AMERICAN	
4.3%	DE avg: 22.1%
HISPANIC / LATINO	
5.9%	DE avg: 10.5%
ASIAN	
1.7%	DE avg: 4.3%
OTHER / TWO OR MORE	
8.1%	DE avg: 12.6%

Voting Age Population (VAP)

TOTAL VAP	
42,283	
VAP NH WHITE	
86.9%	DE avg: 62.0%
VAP BLACK	
3.9%	DE avg: 21.4%
VAP HISPANIC	
4.6%	DE avg: 8.8%
HOUSING UNITS	
38,307	
OCCUPIED HOUSING	
60.2%	DE avg: 90.0%

Economic Profile

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
\$98,616	DE avg: \$90,174
POVERTY RATE	
4.8%	DE avg: 7.8%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
2.3%	DE avg: 3.2%
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING	
85.0%	DE avg: 72.9%
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	
50.9%	DE avg: 35.4%

SD
DE

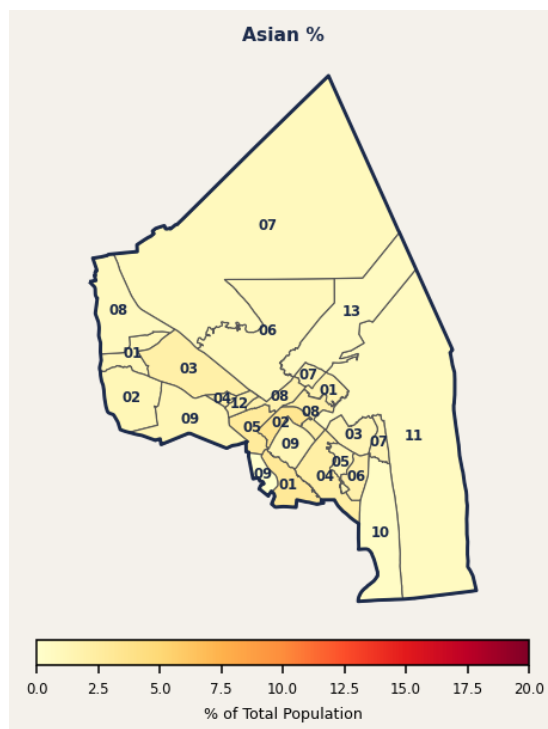
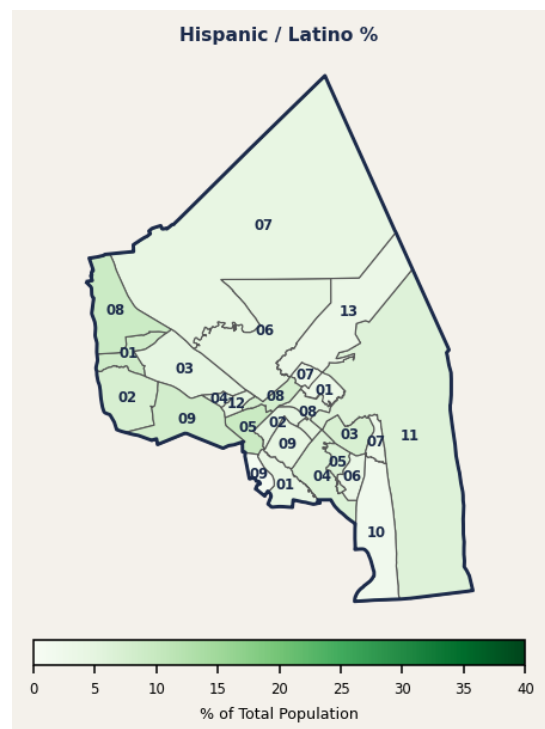
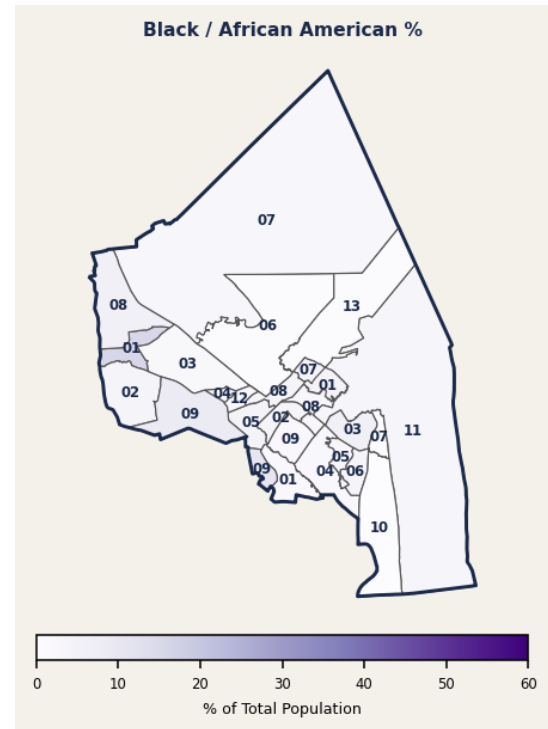
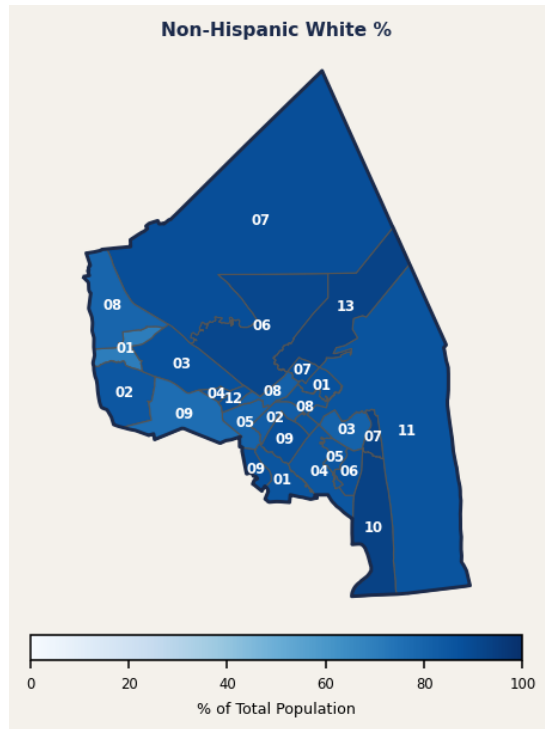
Economic data: ACS 5-year estimates (2019-2023), tract-level interpolated to district via population-weighted block crosswalk. DE avg = statewide population-weighted mean across all Delaware districts statewide.

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Precinct Demographic Composition – SD 22

Where communities concentrate - so outreach reaches the right doors. SD 22 shows weak demographic-partisan correlation across the four axes below. The district's most demographically distinct precinct (20-01 at 15.9%) shows 52.5% D lean against a district average of 51.8% - within noise. Partisan behavior in this district is not primarily driven by the demographics shown; consult page 7 for the geographic partisan pattern.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census PL 94-171. Block-level counts crosswalked to precincts via ED population weights.

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Demographic Deep-Dive – SD 22 (Precinct-Level Targeting Layer)

How to use this page: find your priority precincts on the partisan and turnout pages, then read their demographics here to shape the message - younger renter precincts, older homeowner precincts, and high-education precincts each answer to different appeals. This layer profiles each precinct on age structure, housing tenure, and educational attainment - the demographic context a campaign overlays on the partisan and turnout data elsewhere in this report. Under-18 share is exact, computed from the 2020 Census full count at block level, so it varies precinct to precinct. Median age, the 65-plus split, owner-occupancy, and bachelor's-plus attainment are American Community Survey estimates published at Census-tract level and mapped to precincts via a population-weighted block crosswalk.

Precinct	Med Age	<18 %	18-64 %	65+ %	Owner Occ %	BA+ %
04-01	63.2	13.4	45.7	40.9	88.7	45.9
14-01	61.8	17.4	41.6	41.0	74.2	56.1
14-02	60.4	14.0	48.9	37.1	79.1	48.4
14-03	62.1	11.1	44.2	44.7	87.1	55.8
14-04	60.3	10.2	56.4	33.4	94.5	58.5
14-05	59.7	10.7	54.9	34.4	95.8	55.6
14-06	59.7	12.5	50.8	36.7	80.1	65.5
14-07	65.3	6.4	44.6	49.0	84.7	68.5
14-08	62.2	9.8	46.5	43.7	80.2	48.6
14-09	62.4	14.9	44.0	41.1	81.8	43.0
14-10	64.3	7.6	45.4	47.0	85.0	69.7
14-11	62.5	9.2	46.4	44.4	85.4	50.8
20-01	47.6	18.8	51.4	29.8	80.1	35.5
20-02	44.3	16.8	55.3	27.9	85.4	46.1
20-03	60.4	13.6	46.7	39.7	95.6	45.5
20-04	60.5	12.3	46.6	41.1	95.1	49.3
20-05	61.1	11.3	46.7	42.0	82.5	48.1
20-06	61.3	16.5	47.7	35.8	84.1	55.9
20-07	65.9	9.4	34.7	55.9	75.5	52.2
20-08	62.9	11.8	44.2	44.0	79.5	52.1
20-09	59.7	17.0	45.7	37.3	95.1	44.7

Methodology. Under-18 share and the derived 18-64 cohort are computed from the 2020 Census full count (PL 94-171) at block level and aggregated to precinct - exact, precinct-resolution, zero sampling error. Median age, the 65-plus split, owner-occupancy, and bachelor's-plus attainment are American Community Survey 5-year estimates published at Census-tract level and mapped to precincts via a population-weighted block crosswalk, so a precinct spanning more than one tract carries a blended estimate on those fields. Tract-level ACS is the finest reliable source for these variables - block-group estimates carry sampling margins too wide for precinct targeting.

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Economic Profile – SD 22 (ACS 5-Year Estimates)

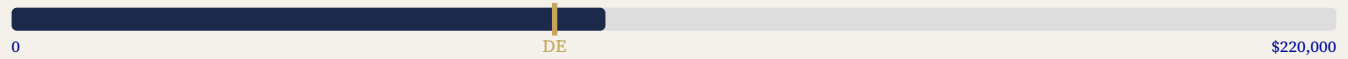
Income, housing, and education - what shapes which issues land here.

Source: ACS 5-year estimates (2019-2023), tract-level interpolated to district via population-weighted block crosswalk. Values are estimates with margin of error. DE avg = statewide population-weighted mean across all Delaware districts statewide.

Median Household Income

\$98,616

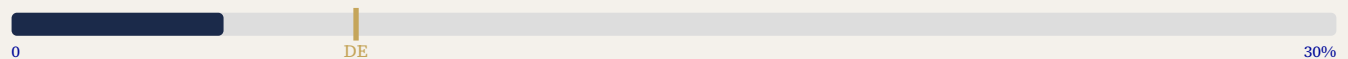
▲ \$8,442 vs DE avg (\$90,174)



Poverty Rate

4.8%

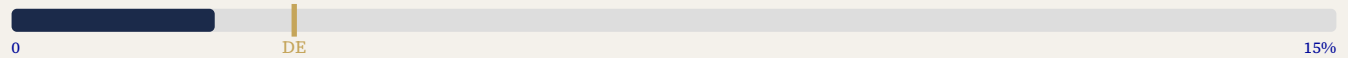
▼ 3.0 pts vs DE avg (7.8%)



Unemployment Rate

2.3%

▼ 0.9 pts vs DE avg (3.2%)



Owner-Occupied Housing

85.0%

▲ 12.1 pts vs DE avg (72.9%)



Bachelor's Degree or Higher

50.9%

▲ 15.5 pts vs DE avg (35.4%)

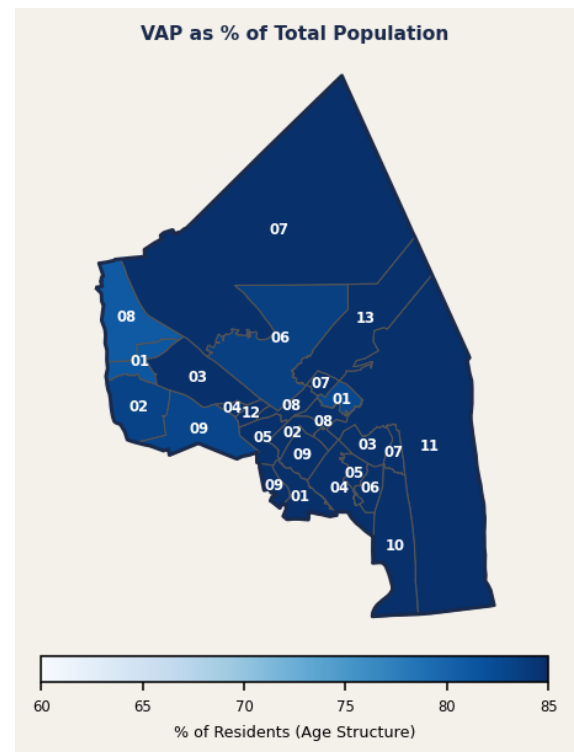
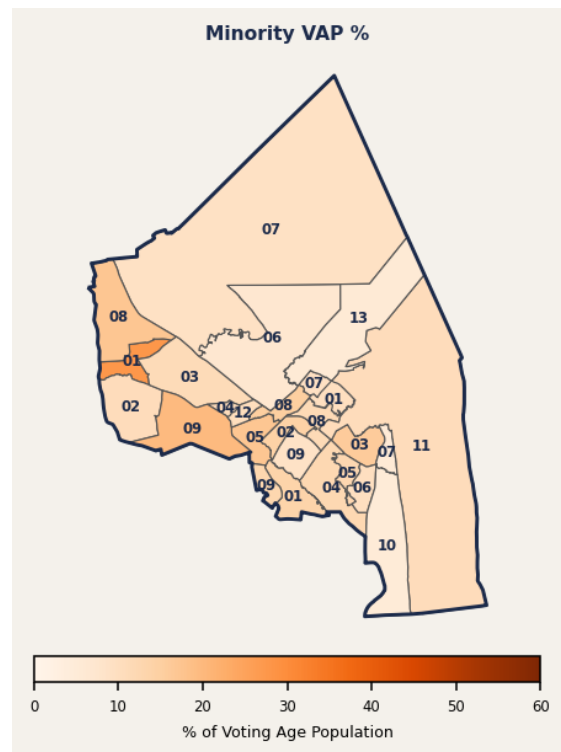
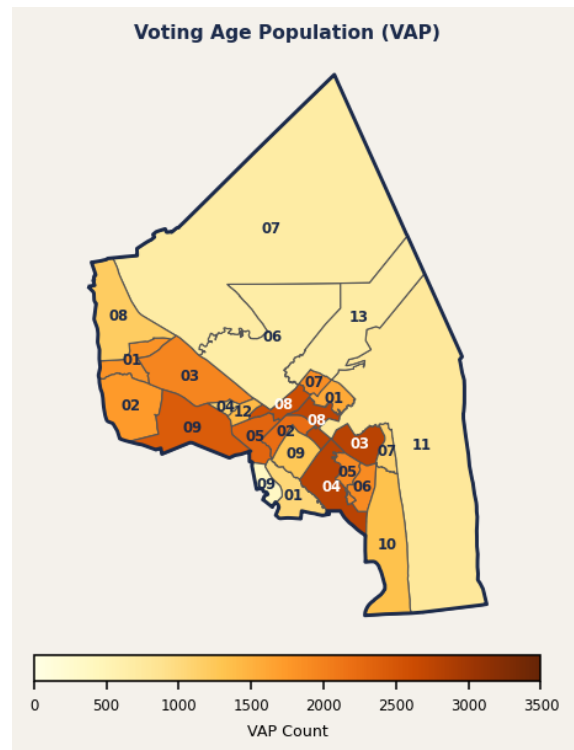
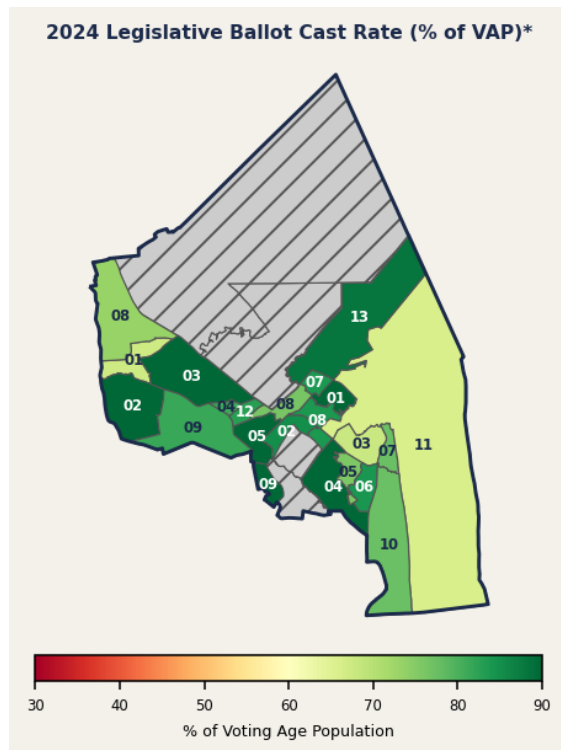


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Turnout and Voting Age Population Distribution – SD 22

Where turnout lags population - the untapped vote pools.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2020 PL 94-171 for VAP and demographics; MEDSL 2024 via FirstMap ED reallocation for votes.

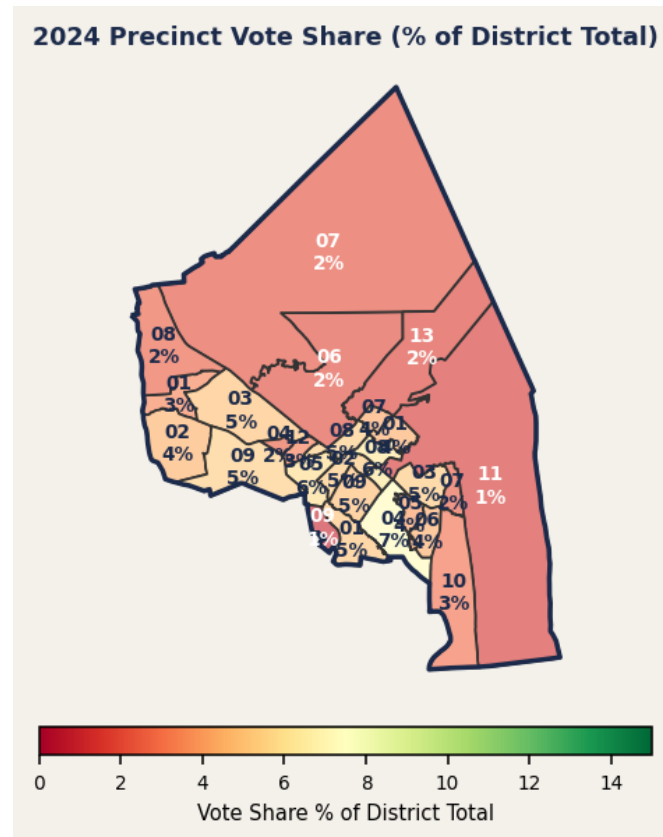
*Ballot Cast Rate = legislative ballots cast / Voting Age Population. Hatched precincts are suppressed: the Census block and Election District geometries do not coincide, so the numerator and denominator use slightly different footprints and the computed rate exceeds 100%.

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Precinct Turnout Analysis – SD 22

Which precincts hold the most unrealized votes, ranked.



Precinct	VAP	Share '22	Share '24	Share Δ	Turnout Opportunity
03	3132	5.2%	5.1%	-0.1	91
08	2938	5.6%	5.3%	-0.3	84
08	3041	6.4%	6.2%	-0.2	82
01	2239	3.0%	3.3%	+0.3	80
09	2925	5.1%	5.3%	+0.2	79
05	2156	4.2%	3.9%	-0.3	77
02	2577	5.0%	5.1%	+0.1	75
04	3102	6.8%	7.3%	+0.5	75
06	2160	4.5%	4.3%	-0.2	72
07	2071	4.8%	4.2%	-0.6	72
05	2619	5.7%	5.8%	+0.1	72
08	1480	2.4%	2.4%	+0.0	70
10	1440	0.0%	2.8%	+2.8	69
11	855	0.0%	1.4%	+1.4	69
03	2268	5.2%	4.9%	-0.3	68
12	1584	0.0%	3.1%	+3.1	67
07	1170	5.5%	2.3%	-3.2	66
02	2089	4.7%	4.4%	-0.3	64
04	1245	5.8%	2.4%	-3.4	64
01	1932	5.9%	4.3%	-1.6	60
13	734	0.0%	1.6%	+1.6	56
09	405	0.8%	0.9%	+0.1	49
06	789	3.6%	1.9%	-1.7	45
07	790	1.7%	2.0%	+0.3	44
09	1480	4.2%	4.8%	+0.6	34
01	1202	3.7%	5.0%	+1.3	12

Share = precinct share of district vote total. Turnout slack is scored relative to this district's own turnout range.

Turnout Opportunity = turnout slack (60) + VAP size (40). Party-neutral - no partisan lean term.

Green >= 70 = largest unrealized turnout pool.

District Intelligence Brief – Senate District 22

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Mobilization Opportunity Analysis – SD 22

Your call sheet: which precincts to work first, from your side.

SD 22 contains 26 precincts with vote data. The district's SCovi baseline of 50.5% Democratic reflects its structural partisan lean; Doe's SLVI of 52.5% is 2.0 pts ahead of district baseline. The trajectory of +0.7 signals Democratic strength deepening.

Field prioritization: 18 precinct(s) clear the favorability gate for the Democratic mobilization list, 8 for the Republican. Each list is ranked by the party's own two-party share; strongest Democratic precinct 20-07 (65.0% D, Mob Opp 75/100); strongest Republican precinct 36-08 (63.8% R, Mob Opp 73/100).

Democratic Mobilization Targets

Rank	Precinct	VAP	D 2024	R 2024	D% 2024	Sh%24	Swing	Dropoff	Mob Opp	Field Role
1	20-07	1876	1023	551	65.0%	4%	-0.6	-	75	Mobilize
2	14-03	2784	1159	732	61.3%	5%	-0.1	-	80	Mobilize
3	14-05	1926	862	597	59.1%	4%	-0.3	-	68	Mobilize / Persuade
4	14-07	1095	497	350	58.7%	2%	-3.2	-	62	Mobilize / Persuade
5	14-09	1260	1042	740	58.5%	5%	+0.6	-	36	Mobilize / Persuade
6	14-11	776	291	221	56.8%	1%	+1.4	-	61	Mobilize / Persuade
7	14-10	1330	583	447	56.6%	3%	+2.8	-	60	Mobilize / Persuade
8	20-13	693	346	265	56.6%	2%	+1.6	-	52	Mobilize / Persuade
9	14-04	2785	1532	1184	56.4%	7%	+0.5	-	59	Mobilize / Persuade
10	14-06	1891	888	700	55.9%	4%	-0.2	-	59	Mobilize / Persuade
11	14-08	2743	1245	1055	54.1%	6%	-0.2	-	61	Mobilize / Persuade
12	20-12	1412	623	546	53.3%	3%	+3.1	-	52	Mobilize / Persuade
13	20-01	1818	643	581	52.5%	3%	+0.3	-	59	Persuade
14	14-02	2216	980	907	51.9%	5%	+0.1	-	53	Mobilize / Persuade
15	20-02	1739	855	793	51.9%	4%	-0.3	-	47	Persuade
16	14-01	1597	821	762	51.9%	4%	-1.6	-	44	Persuade
17	20-05	2323	1120	1051	51.6%	6%	+0.1	-	50	Persuade
18	20-08	2593	1004	976	50.7%	5%	-0.3	-	57	Persuade

Republican Mobilization Targets

Rank	Precinct	VAP	D 2024	R 2024	D% 2024	Sh%24	Swing	Dropoff	Mob Opp	Field Role
1	36-08	1197	317	559	36.2%	2%	+0.0	-	73	Mobilize
2	20-06	659	295	419	41.3%	2%	-1.7	-	47	Mobilize / Persuade
3	20-09	2427	831	1146	42.0%	5%	+0.2	-	67	Mobilize / Persuade
4	20-04	1092	380	506	42.9%	2%	-3.4	-	58	Mobilize / Persuade
5	37-09	366	153	190	44.6%	1%	+0.1	-	45	Mobilize
6	20-03	1959	820	1003	45.0%	5%	-0.3	-	54	Mobilize / Persuade
7	36-07	688	339	415	45.0%	2%	+0.3	-	40	Mobilize / Persuade
8	04-01	1041	875	968	47.5%	5%	+1.3	-	10	Persuade

Two ranked lists, one per party. Favorability is a hard gate: a precinct below 50% D cannot be a Democratic target, one at or above 50% D cannot be a Republican target. Each list is ordered by the party's own two-party share, strongest first.

Mobilization Opportunity (0-100), shown per precinct but not the sort key: turnout slack vs this district's own range (45 pts), directional favorability toward the listed party (35 pts, zero for the losing side), VAP size (20 pts).

Dropoff = (presidential - legislative votes) / presidential. Turnout = (D + R) / VAP (2020 Census). Votes: MEDSL 2024 via FirstMap ED block-weight reallocation.

Field Role: from each party's own perspective, by the precinct's average two-party share across the district's cycles (2022-2024), the same classifier as the precinct table. From a party's own side: Mobilize (≥ 60 , your base - turn it out); Mobilize / Persuade (52-60); Persuade (45-52, the tossup band); Persuade / High-Effort (38-45, reachable but costly); High-Effort (< 38 , opponent stronghold - winnable only with heavy personal contact). Labels describe effort per vote, not whether to contest.