

INCUMBENCY ADVANTAGE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS		IS ONE CANDIDATE THE INCUMBENT PRESIDENT?	
		YES	NO
DOES THE INCUMBENT PARTY (THAT WON LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION) WIN?	YES, HOLD	1804 (D→D) 1812 (D→D) 1820 (D→D) 1832 (D→D) 1864 (R→R) 1872 (R→R) 1900 (R→R) 1904 (R→R) 1916 (D→D) 1924 (R→R) 1936 (D→D) 1940 (D→D) 1944 (D→D) 1948 (D→D) 1956 (R→R) 1964 (D→D) 1972 (R→R) 1984 (R→R) 1996 (D→D) 2004 (R→R) (n = 20) (n*=14)	1796 (F→F) 1808 (D→D) 1816 (D→D) 1836 (D→D) 1856 (D→D) 1868 (R→R) 1876* (R→R) 1880 (R→R) 1908 (R→R) 1928 (R→R) 1988 (R→R) (n= 11) (n*= 3)
	NO, TURNOVER	1800 (F→D) 1828 (NR→D) 1840 (D→W) 1888* (D→R) 1892 (D→R) 1912 (R→D) 1932 (R→D) 1976 (R→D) 1980 (D→R) 1992 (R→D) (n =10) (n*= 5)	1844 (W→D) 1848 (D→W) 1852 (W→D) 1860 (D→R) 1884 (R→D) 1896 (D→R) 1920 (D→R) 1952 (D→R) 1960 (R→D) 1968 (D→R) 2000* (D→R) 2008 (R→D) (n= 12) (n*= 6)

UNCLASSIFIED: 1789(no incumbency and uncontested), 1792 (uncontested), 1824 (one-party) [1820 might also be excluded as uncontested]

YEAR* : "election inversion"

F : Federalist

D: Democratic (including Democratic-Republican, 1796-1820)

NR : National Republican

W : Whig

R: Republican

n: number of cases n*: number of 20th century cases