



## CRS Report for Congress

# Freshmen in the House of Representatives and Senate by Political Party: 1913-2008

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### Summary

Sixty-five freshmen were elected in November 2006 to the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress: 55 to the House and 10 to the Senate. Most of the freshmen were Democrats, thus enabling the party to regain control of both houses of Congress after 12 years. The 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress freshmen class (elected in November 1992), which was composed of 110 new Representatives and 12 new Senators, represented the largest freshman class in more than four decades. Two years later, in 1994, the Republicans gained control of both the House and the Senate for the first time in some 40 years when 97 new Members (86 in the House, 11 in the Senate) were elected to the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress. This report will be updated after the November 2008 elections.

### Analysis of Data

**Table 1** shows, by party, the number of freshmen elected to the House in each election beginning in 1912 and those elected to the Senate beginning in 1914. These starting points were used because the size of the House was fixed at 435 before the election of 1912 and direct election of Senators commenced after ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1912. Italicized entries in the table denote the party which elected the majority of freshmen Members.

**Table 1** demonstrates that there can be a rebound effect in which one party has a majority of freshmen at the beginning of a Congress and the other party recovers part or all of the loss within the next two elections.<sup>1</sup> Another pattern is a party shift occurring and prevailing over time. For example, in the time frame of this report, the 72<sup>nd</sup> through

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<sup>1</sup> For example, in the House in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Congress, Democratic freshmen numbered 102, Republican 44. In the House in the 64<sup>th</sup> Congress, Republican freshmen numbered 93, Democrats 38. Thus, the total for the two Congresses was 140 new Democrats and 137 new Republicans. This pattern appears repeatedly in both the House and the Senate. After the Republicans gained control of the House in the 104<sup>th</sup> Congress with 73 freshmen, the Democratic freshmen totaled 65 in the following two Congresses, while the number of Republican freshmen totaled 49.

75<sup>th</sup> Congresses (1931-1938) established a Democratic dominance in the House that has since been overcome by the Republicans three times, in 1947-1948 (80<sup>th</sup> Congress), 1953-1954 (83<sup>rd</sup> Congress), and 1995-2006 (104<sup>th</sup> -109<sup>th</sup> Congresses).

The table shows instances in the House and Senate throughout the period of this study when one party has had a majority of freshmen, but that majority was insufficient to achieve control of a chamber. For example, see the Senate in the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress and both houses for the 76<sup>th</sup>, 78<sup>th</sup>, 105<sup>th</sup>, and 106<sup>th</sup> Congresses.

## Data Sources

The data for the House from 1913 to 1953 were drawn from the lists of freshmen in *Congressional Directories*. Congressional Quarterly Inc. publications (including the yearly *Almanacs* and *Weekly Reports*), various *Congressional Directories*, and other published accounts were the sources for data on Representatives in subsequent years. Included in the House numbers are freshmen who were elected in November to fill a vacancy and then sworn in prior to the convening of the next Congress, as well as Representatives elected between the November election and the opening day of the next Congress. Representatives elected to fill vacancies during the course of a Congress were not counted. Delegates and Resident Commissioners were also not counted.

The majority of data on Senators was obtained from *The Senate, Historical Statistics, 1789-1992*, by Senator Robert C. Byrd. Data for more recent years were obtained from *Congressional Directories* and various published accounts of congressional elections. Gubernatorial appointees, Senators elected in special elections not held in November, and Senators who were appointed in an election year and then subsequently elected were not counted.

Returning former Members with interrupted service were also counted as freshmen. Footnoted are Congresses that included large numbers of these former Members. Those in which the number of such returnees was small are not identified.

**Table 1. Freshmen Members in the House of Representatives and  
Senate by Political Party: 1913-2008**

Congress and Years	House Majority Party	House Freshmen				Senate Majority Party	Senate Freshmen			
		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total
63 <sup>rd</sup> , 1913-1914	Democratic	102	44	7	153	-	-	-	-	-
64 <sup>th</sup> , 1915-1916	Democratic	38	93	4	135 <sup>a</sup>	Democratic	7	3	-	10
65 <sup>th</sup> , 1917-1918	Democratic	39	43	2	84	Democratic	8	10	-	18
66 <sup>th</sup> , 1919-1920	Republican	38	70	1	109	Republican	6	10	-	16
67 <sup>th</sup> , 1921-1922	Republican	28	97	1	126 <sup>b</sup>	Republican	4	13	-	17
68 <sup>th</sup> , 1923-1924	Republican	89	41	3	133 <sup>c</sup>	Republican	12	5	1	18
69 <sup>th</sup> , 1925-1926	Republican	21	58	1	80	Republican	3	9	-	12
70 <sup>th</sup> , 1927-1928	Republican	28	29	-	57	Republican	8	5	-	13
71 <sup>st</sup> , 1929-1930	Republican	24	59	-	83	Republican	1	9	-	10
72 <sup>nd</sup> , 1931-1932	Democratic	62	19	-	81	Republican	14	4	-	18
73 <sup>rd</sup> , 1933-1934	Democratic	134	27	4	165	Democratic	16	0	-	16
74 <sup>th</sup> , 1935-1936	Democratic	75	28	6	109	Democratic	13	0	-	13
75 <sup>th</sup> , 1937-1938	Democratic	75	15	4	94	Democratic	12	2	1	15
76 <sup>th</sup> , 1939-1940	Democratic	33	82	1	116	Democratic	5	8	-	13
77 <sup>th</sup> , 1941-1942	Democratic	46	26	1	73	Democratic	5	7	-	12
78 <sup>th</sup> , 1943-1944	Democratic	41	64	1	106	Democratic	3	10	-	13
79 <sup>th</sup> , 1945-1946	Democratic	62	21	-	83 <sup>d</sup>	Democratic	8	6	-	14
80 <sup>th</sup> , 1947-1948	Republican	35	73	-	108	Republican	4	15	-	19
81 <sup>st</sup> , 1949-1950	Democratic	104	14	-	118 <sup>e</sup>	Democratic	14	4	-	18
82 <sup>nd</sup> , 1951-1952	Democratic	21	51	1	73	Democratic	6	7	-	13
83 <sup>rd</sup> , 1953-1954	Republican	31	50	-	81	Republican	6	9	-	15

Congress and Years	House Majority Party	House Freshmen				Senate Majority Party	Senate Freshmen			
		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total
84 <sup>th</sup> , 1955-1956	Democratic	39	17	-	56	Democratic	7	7	-	14
85 <sup>th</sup> , 1957-1958	Democratic	24	22	-	46	Democratic	6	4	-	10
86 <sup>th</sup> , 1959-1960	Democratic	63	19	-	82	Democratic	15	3	-	18
87 <sup>th</sup> , 1961-1962	Democratic	19	44	-	63	Democratic	3	2	-	5
88 <sup>th</sup> , 1963-1964	Democratic	36	31	-	67	Democratic	8	2	-	10
89 <sup>th</sup> , 1965-1966	Democratic	71	20	-	91	Democratic	5	1	-	6
90 <sup>th</sup> , 1967-1968	Democratic	14	59	-	73	Democratic	2	5	-	7
91 <sup>st</sup> , 1969-1970	Democratic	20	19	-	39	Democratic	5	9	-	14
92 <sup>nd</sup> , 1971-1972	Democratic	33	23	-	56	Democratic	5	5	1	11
93 <sup>rd</sup> , 1973-1974	Democratic	27	41	1	69	Democratic	8	5	-	13
94 <sup>th</sup> , 1975-1976	Democratic	75	17	-	92	Democratic	8	2	-	10
95 <sup>th</sup> , 1977-1978	Democratic	47	20	-	67	Democratic	9	8	-	17
96 <sup>th</sup> , 1979-1980	Democratic	41	36	-	77	Democratic	9	11	-	20
97 <sup>th</sup> , 1981-1982	Democratic	22	52	-	74	Republican	2	16	-	18
98 <sup>th</sup> , 1983-1984	Democratic	57	24 <sup>f</sup>	-	81	Republican	2	3	-	5
99 <sup>th</sup> , 1985-1986	Democratic	12	31	-	43	Republican	5	2	-	7
100 <sup>th</sup> , 1987-1988	Democratic	27	23	-	50	Democratic	11	2	-	13
101 <sup>st</sup> , 1989-1990	Democratic	17	16	-	33	Democratic	5	5	-	10
102 <sup>nd</sup> , 1991-1992	Democratic	25	18	1	44	Democratic	1	3	-	4
103 <sup>rd</sup> , 1993-1994	Democratic	63	47	-	110	Democratic	7	5	-	12
104 <sup>th</sup> , 1995-1996	Republican	13	73	-	86	Republican	-	11	-	11
105 <sup>th</sup> , 1997-1998	Republican	42	32	-	74	Republican	6	9	-	15
106 <sup>th</sup> , 1999-2000	Republican	23	17	-	40	Republican	4	4	-	8
107 <sup>th</sup> , 2001-2002	Republican	13	28	-	41	Repub/Dem <sup>h</sup>	8 <sup>i</sup>	2	-	10

Congress and Years	House Majority Party	House Freshmen				Senate Majority Party	Senate Freshmen			
		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total		Democrats	Republicans	Other	Total
108 <sup>th</sup> , 2003-2004	Republican	21	33	-	54	Republican	2	8 <sup>i</sup>	-	10
109 <sup>th</sup> , 2005-2006	Republican	16	24	-	40	Republican	2	7		9
110 <sup>th</sup> , 2007-2008	Democratic	42	13	-	55	Democratic	8	1	1	10
Grand Total		2028	1803	39	3870 <sup>g</sup>		308	278	4	590
Percent of Total		52.4%	46.6%	1.0%	100%		52.2%	47.1%	0.7%	100%

**Sources:** For House freshmen, various *Congressional Directories*, 1913-1951, Congressional Quarterly, Inc., and other published accounts of congressional elections from 1953-2006. For the House, the numbers are based on November election results and any special elections held between November and the convening of the next Congress. The numbers include former Members as well as Representatives simultaneously elected to fill a vacancy in an existing Congress and to their own seat in a new Congress. The numbers do not include special elections or appointments during the course of a Congress. For Senate freshmen, the source was Byrd, Senator Robert C. *The Senate, Historical Statistics, 1789-1992* (Washington: GPO, 1993), pp. 414-415. From 1993 forward, the sources were various *Congressional Directories* and published accounts of congressional elections. The Senate numbers do not include gubernatorial appointments, special elections not held in November, or Senators appointed earlier in an election year and then elected in November. Italicized entries in the table denote the party which elected the majority of freshmen Members.

- a. Includes 19 former Members.
- b. Includes 18 former Members.
- c. Includes 26 former Members.
- d. Includes 16 former Members.
- e. Includes 22 former Members.
- f. Includes Member-elect who died before taking the oath of office.
- g. The numbers do not include Delegates or Resident Commissioners.
- h. As a result of the November 2000, election, the Senate had 50 Democrats and 50 Republicans at the beginning of the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress. However, a party switch by a Republican Senator in June 2000 shifted control of the Senate to the Democrats.
- i. Does not include Democratic Senator Jean Carnahan (D-MO), who was appointed in December 2000 to fill the vacancy caused by the posthumous election of her husband, Governor Mel Carnahan.
- j. Does not include Republican Senator Lisa Murkowski, who was appointed in December 2002 by her father, Frank Murkowski, to fill the vacancy caused by his election as governor of Alaska.