



BIPARTISAN POLICY CENTER

Information on the 114th Congress (2015-2016)

Updated February 8, 2016

U.S. House of Representatives

Item	Republicans	Democrats
House Members*	246	188
Speaker	Paul J. Ryan (Wisc.)	-----
Party Floor Leader	Kevin McCarthy (Calif.)	Nancy Pelosi (Calif.)
Whip	Steve Scalise (La.)	Steny Hoyer (Md.)
Conference/Caucus Chairman	Cathy McMorris Rodgers (Wash.)	Xavier Becerra (Calif.)

*There is one vacancy in the House: Rep. John Boehner resigned.

U.S. Senate

Item	Republicans	Democrats*
Senate Members	54	46
Party Floor Leader	Mitch McConnell (Ky.)	Harry Reid (Nev.)
Whip	John Cornyn (Texas)	Richard Durbin (Ill.)
Conference Chairman	John Thune (S.D.)	Harry Reid (Nev.)

*Sens. Bernie Sanders (Vt.) and Angus King (Me.) are independents who organize with the Democrats.

Data compiled by Don Wolfensberger of the Bipartisan Policy Center

Committees and Chairmen of the House and Senate

House	Senate
Agriculture- Mike Conaway (R-Texas)	Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry – Pat Roberts (R-Kansas)
Appropriations - Hal Rogers (R-Ky.)	Appropriations – Thad Cochran (R-Miss.)
Armed Services – Mac Thornberry (R-Texas)	Armed Services – John McCain (R-Ariz.)
Financial Services – Jeb Hensarling (R-Texas)	Banking, Housing, & Urban Affairs – Richard Shelby (R-Ala.)
Budget – Tom Price (R-Ga.)	Budget – Mike Enzi (R-Wyo.)
Energy & Commerce - Fred Upton (R-Mich.)	Commerce, Science & Transportation – John Thune (R-S.D.)
Education & the Workforce - John Kline (R-Minn.)	Health, Education, Labor & Pensions – Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.)
Oversight & Government Reform – Jason Chaffetz (R-Utah)	Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs – Ron Johnson (R-Wisc.)
House Administration - Candice Miller (R-Mich.)	Rules & Administration- Roy Blunt (R-Mo.)
Foreign Affairs – Ed Royce (R-Calif.)	Foreign Relations – Bob Corker (R-Tenn.)
Judiciary – Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.)	Judiciary – Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa)
Permanent Select Intelligence – Devin Nunes (R-Calif.)	Select, Intelligence – Richard Burr (R-N.C.)
Natural Resources – Rob Bishop (R-Utah)	Energy & Natural Resources – Lisa Murkowski (R-Ak.)
Rules – Pete Sessions (R-Texas)	Special Aging – Susan Collins (R-Maine)
Science, Space & Technology – Lamar Smith (R-Texas)	Indian Affairs – John Barrasso (R-Wyo.)
Small Business - Sam Graves (R-Mo.)	Small Business – David Vitter (R-La.)
Ethics – Michael Conaway (R-Texas)	Select Ethics – Johnny Isakson (R-Ga.)
Transportation & Infrastructure – Bill Shuster (R-Pa.)	Environment & Public Works – James Inhofe (R-Okla.)
Veterans Affairs – Jeff Miller (R-Fla.)	Veterans Affairs – Johnny Isakson (R-Ga.)
Ways & Means – Paul Ryan (R-Wisc.)	Finance – Orrin Hatch (R-Utah)
Committee on Homeland Security – Mike McCaul (R-Texas)	See Homeland Security & Government Affairs above

Standing committee chairmen are nominated by their party caucuses but then must be elected by the full House and Senate when the new Congress convenes in January. Select Committee chairmen are appointed by the Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader.

Profile of Members

Item	House	Senate
<u>Ethnicity/Gender:</u>		
African Americans	45	2
Hispanics	29	2
Asian and Pacific Americans	8	1
Other Races	2	0
Women	84	20
<u>Occupations:</u>		
Law	174	60
Business	231	42
Public Service/Politics	271	60
Education	80	25
Agriculture	25	5
Law Enforcement	6	-
Medicine	18	3
Career Military	10	1
Engineering	7	-
Hospitality	6	-
Health Care	12	-
Labor/Blue Collar	21	2
Actor/Entertainment¹	1	2
Clergy	7	1
Science/Aeronautics	5	0
Artistic/Creative	2	2
Miscellaneous/None	4	1

Item	House	Senate
<u>Religious Affiliations:</u>		
Baptist	68	10
Buddhist	1	1
Christian Scientist	2	-
Eastern Orthodox	5	-
Episcopalian	34	4
Jewish	19	9
Hindu	1	1
Lutheran	19	7
Methodist	33	9
Mormon	9	7
Muslim	2	-
Presbyterian	21	13
African Methodist Episcopal	4	-
Roman Catholic	136	25
Seventh-day Adventist	2	-
Pentecostal	2	-
United Church of Christ/ Congregationalist	6	1
Christian Reform Church		
Unspecified Protestant	53	9
Unspecified Other	8	2

Source: "Demographics: Congress-by-the-Numbers," 114th Congress, *CQ Weekly Report*, Nov. 6, 2014.

**Size of House and Senate Freshman Classes
83rd-114th Congresses (1953-2015)**

Congress (Year)	House: Number of Freshmen (%)	Senate: Number of Freshmen (%)
83rd (1953)	81 (19%)	16 (17%)*
84th (1955)	57 (13%)	14 (15%)*
85th (1957)	46 (11%)	10 (10%)*
86th (1959)	82 (19%)	20 (20%)
87th (1961)	62 (14%)	7 (7%)
88th (1963)	67 (15%)	12 (12%)
89th (1965)	91 (21%)	8 (8%)
90th (1967)	73 (17%)	7 (7%)
91st (1969)	40 (9%)	14 (14%)
92nd (1971)	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
93rd (1973)	69 (16%)	13 (13%)
94th (1975)	92 (21%)	11 (11%)
95th (1977)	67 (15%)	17 (17%)
96th (1979)	77 (18%)	20 (20%)
97th (1981)	74 (17%)	18 (18%)
98th (1983)	80 (18%)	5 (5%)
99th (1985)	43 (10%)	7 (7%)
100th (1987)	50 (11%)	13 (13%)
101st (1989)	33 (8%)	10 (10%)
102nd (1991)	44 (10%)	5 (5%)
103rd (1993)	110 (25%)	13 (13%)
104th (1995)	86 (20%)	11 (11%)
105th (1997)	79 (18%)	15 (15%)
106th (1999)	41 (9%)	8 (8%)
107th (2001)	44 (10%)	11 (11%)
108th (2003)	56 (13%)	10 (10%)
109th (2005)	40 (9%)	9 (9%)
110th (2007)	54 (12%)	10 (10%)
111th (2009)	65 (15%)	21 (21%)
112th (2011)	94 (22%)	16 (16%)
113th (2013)	81 (19%)	12 (12%)
114th (2015)	58 (13%)	13 (13%)

Presidential Support Scores, 1953-2014
Average Score for Congress by Year

President	Year	Percentage Support	President	Year	Percentage Support	
Eisenhower	1953	89.0%	Carter	1977	75.4%	
	1954	82.8		1978	78.3	
	1955	75.0		1979	76.8	
	1956	70.0		1980	75.1	
	1957	68.0		Reagan	1981	82.4
	1958	76.0			1982	72.4
	1959	52.0			1983	67.1
	1960	65.0			1984	65.8
			1985		59.9	
			1986		56.1	
			1987	43.5		
			1988	47.4		
	Kennedy	1961	81.0	George H.W. Bush	1989	62.6
		1962	85.4		1990	46.8
1963		87.1	1991		54.2	
			1992		43.0	
Johnson	1964	88.0	Bill Clinton	1993	86.4	
	1965	93.0		1994	86.4	
	1966	79.0		1995	36.2	
	1967	79.0		1996	55.1	
	1968	75.0		1997	53.6	
				1998	50.6	
		1999	37.8			
		2000	55.0			
Nixon	1969	74.0	George W. Bush	2001	87.0	
	1970	77.0		2002	87.8	
	1971	75.0		2003	78.7	
	1973	66.0		2004	72.6	
	1973	50.6		2005	78.0	
	1974	59.6		2006	81.0	
				2007	38.0	
				2008	48.0	
Ford	1974	58.2	Barack Obama	2009	96.7	
	1975	61.0		2010	85.8	
	1976	53.8		2011	57.1	
				2012	53.6	
				2013	56.7	
				2014	68.7	
				2015	45.7	

Sources: Presidential Support Background, *CQ Weekly*, Dec. 14, 2002, 3275; Jan. 3, 2003, 53; Dec. 11, 2004; Dec. 15, 2008,

3327; Jan. 3, 2011, 36; Jan. 16, 2012; Feb. 23, 2014, 177; March 16, 2015, 26; Feb. 8, 2016, 22. **Note:** Presidential support scores are based on those roll call votes in Congress on which the President has taken a position and on which a majority of members support that position.

Party Unity Votes in the House, 89th-113th Congresses (1965-2014)

Congress (Years)	Party Unity Votes	Total Votes	Party Unity Votes as Percent of Total
89th (1965-66)	185	394	47%
90th (1967-68)	171	478	36%
91st (1969-70)	127	443	29%
92nd (1971-72)	210	649	32%
93rd (1972-74)	384	1,078	36%
94th (1975-76)	533	1,273	42%
95th (1977-78)	575	1,540	37%
96th (1979-80)	545	1,276	43%
97th (1981-82)	299	812	37%
98th (1983-84)	469	906	52%
99th (1985-86)	523	890	59%
100th (1987-88)	523	939	56%
101st (1989-90)	470	912	52%
102nd (1991-92)	541	902	60%
103rd (1993-94)	698	1,094	64%
104th (1995-96)	891	1,321	67%
105th (1997-98)	615	1,166	53%
106th (1999-0)	547	1,211	45%
107th (2001-02)	413	990	42%
108th (2003-04)	604	1,218	50%
109th (2005-06)	623	1,120	56%
110th (2007-08)	367	688	53%
111th (2009-10)	502	987	47%
112th (2011-12)	628	908	69%
113th (2013-14)	847	970	87%

Sources: *CQ Almanacs* ; *CQ Weekly*, 2001-2014. Party unity votes are those on which a majority of each party is on opposite side of the vote.

**House Members Average Party Support Scores On Party Unity Votes
97th-113th Congresses (1981-2014)**

Congress	Republicans (Status/Pres. Party)	Democrats (Status/Pres. Party)
97th (1981-82)	72% (Minority/R)	71% (Majority/R)
98th (1983-85)	73% (Minority/R)	75% (Majority/R)
99th (1985-86)	73% (Minority/R)	80% (Majority/R)
100th (1987-88)	74% (Minority/R)	81% Majority/R)
101st (1989-90)	73% (Minority/R)	81% (Majority/R)
102nd (1991-92)	78% (Minority/R)	80% (Majority/R)
103rd (1993-94)	84% (Minority/D)	84% (Majority/D)
104th (1995-96)	89% (Majority/D)	80% (Minority/D)
105th (1997-98)	87% (Majority/D)	82% (Minority/D)
106th (1999-00)	87% (Majority/D)	83% (Minority/D)
107th (2001-02)	91% (Majority/R)	85% (Minority/R)
108th (2003-04)	90% (Majority/R)	87% (Minority/R)
109th (2005-06)	89% (Majority/R)	87% (Minority/R)
110th (2007-08)	87% (Minority/R)	92% (Majority/R)
111th (2009-10)	88% (Minority/D)	90% (Majority/D)
112th (2011-12)	91 (Majority/D)	87% (Minority/D)
113th (2013-14)	92 (Majority/D)	89 (Minority/D)

Sources: *CQ Almanacs*, 1981-2000; *CQ Weekly*, 1999-2013. Data for each Congress is derived by adding annual party unity votes compiled by CQ. Average House Member party support scores are derived by averaging the annual average member scores for the two years of each Congress. Member party support percentages are derived from the number of times a member sides with his party on party unity votes.

State Delegations in the House
(Reflecting apportionment changes made pursuant to 2010 census)

1. California -	53	48. Vermont -	1
2. Texas -	36	49. Wyoming -	1
3. New York -	27	50. Montana -	1
4. Florida -	27		
5. Illinois -	18	<u>Delegates:*</u>	
6. Pennsylvania -	18	American Samoa -	1
7. Ohio -	16	District of Columbia -	1
8. Michigan -	14	Guam -	1
9. North Carolina-	14	Northern Marianas	1
10. Georgia -	14	Puerto Rico -	1
11. New Jersey -	12	Virgin Islands -	1
12. Virginia -	11		
13. Washington -	10		
14. Massachusetts -	9		
15. Indiana -	9		
16. Tennessee -	9		
17. Arizona -	9		
18. Missouri -	8		
19. Minnesota -	8		
20. Maryland -	8		
21. Wisconsin -	8		
22. Alabama -	7		
23. Colorado -	7		
24. South Carolina -	7		
25. Louisiana -	6		
26. Kentucky -	6		
27. Connecticut -	5		
28. Oklahoma -	5		
29. Oregon -	5		
30. Iowa -	4		
31. Arkansas -	4		
32. Kansas -	4		
33. Mississippi -	4		
34. Nevada -	4		
35. Utah -	4		
36. Nebraska -	3		
37. New Mexico -	3		
38. West Virginia -	3		
39. New Hampshire -	2		
40. Hawaii -	2		
41. Idaho -	2		
42. Maine -	2		
43. Rhode Island -	2		
44. North Dakota -	1		
45. South Dakota -	1		
46. Delaware -	1		
47. Alaska -	1		

*Delegates may serve and vote on committees and speak and offer amendments on the House floor, but cannot vote in the House.

Table 1. Comparative Data, U.S. House of Representatives, 103rd-113th Congresses (1993-2014)

Item	103 rd	104 th	105 th	106 th	107 th	108 th	109 th	110 th	111 th	112 th	113 th
Days in session	265	289	248	272	265	243	242	282	286	327	281
Hours in session	1,887	2,445	1,979	2,179	1,694	1893	1,917	2,368	2,127	1,718	1,427
Av. hours/day	7.1	8.5	7.9	8	6.4	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.4	5.3	51
Public measures introduced	5,739	4,542	5,012	5,815	5,892	5,557	6,540	7,441	6,669	6,845	5,840
Public measures reported	544	518	511	654	510	572	428	627	435	500	519
Public measures passed	757	611	710	917	587	801	770	1,101	859	584	655
Unreported public measures passed	291	165	282	392	203	346	382	577	474	260	482
Unreported public passed as % of total	38%	27%	40%	43%	35%	43%	50%	52%	55%	45%	74%
Total public laws	465	333	394	580	377	498	482	416	383	283	296
Commemoratives enacted	81	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Substantive laws (minus commemoratives)	384	333	394	580	376	497	482	416	380	283	296
Total roll call votes	1,094	1,321	1,157	1,209	990	1,218	1,212	1,865	1,647	1,603	1,173
Party unity votes: Number. (% of total)	698 (64%)	891 (67%)	615 (53%)	547 (45%)	413 (42%)	604 (47%)	623 (56%)	990(55%)	766 (47%)	628(69%)	847(87%)
Measures passed under suspension of rules	420	343	461	669	464	594	612	568	475	421	514
Suspensions as % of all passed	56%	56%	66%	73%	79%	74%	79%	52%	54%	71%	78%
Suspensions enacted	227	194	258	437	255	388	374	371	330	223	244
Suspensions as % of all laws	50%	58%	65%	75%	68%	78%	76%	81%	86%	79%)	82%
Open/modified open rules: Number (%)	46 (44%)	83 (58%)	74 (53%)	91 (51%)	40 (37%)	24 (26%)	24 (19%)	23 (14%)	0 (0%)	25 (18%)	12 (8%)
Structured rules: Number (%)	40 (38%)	20 (14%)	6 (4%)	32 (18%)	20 (19%)	34 (26%)	52 (42%)	71 (44%)	61 (54%)	58 (41%)	60 (41%)
Modified closed rules: Number (%)	9 (9%)	20 (14%)	36 (26%)	17 (9%)	24 (22%)	28 (21%)	9 (7%)	10 (6%)	12 (11%)	7 (5%)	5 (3%)
Closed rules: Number (%)	9 (9%)	19 (14%)	24 (17%)	39 (22%)	23 (22%)	37 (28%)	40 (32%)	59 (36%)	38 (34%)	50 (36%)	71 (48%)
Self-executing rules: Number (%)	30 (22%)	38 (25%)	46 (32%)	40 (22%)	42 (37%)	30 (22%)	28 (22%)	44 (28%)	40 (36%)	36 (26%)	54 (36%)
Committees/subcommittees	23/118	20/86	20/83	20/87	20/93	20/92	21/97	21/103	21/102	21/104	21/98
Committee staff	1,800	1,171	1,265	1,205	1,366	1,383	1,363	1,344	1,324	1,272	1,206

Sources: "Resume of Congressional Activity," Daily Digest, *Congressional Record*; "Survey of Activities," Committee on Rules; Congressional Research Service Reports on "Committee Numbers, Sizes, Assignments and Staff," and "Legislative Branch Appropriations;" House Calendars; Rules Committee Calendars & Website; and THOMAS.

Notes: "Public measures" refers only to bills and joint resolutions and not simple or concurrent resolutions; "all measures" includes bills, joint, concurrent and simple resolutions. Suspension measures are those relatively non-controversial bills and joint resolutions considered under the suspension of the rules procedure on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays which allows for just 40-minutes of debate, no amendments, and requires a two-thirds vote for passage.