

**SIZE OF HOUSE AND SENATE FRESHMAN CLASSES,  
83RD-108TH CONGRESSES (1953-2003)**

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

**Source:** Adapted from data in "Vital Statistics on Congress, 1999-2000," Norman Ornstein, Thomas E. Mann, and Michael Malbin, editors (Washington, D.C.: AEI Press, 2000), Tables 1-6 and 1-7, pp. 16, 17, and 19. \*Note: It wasn't until 1959 that the size of the Senate increased from 96 to 100 seats with the admission of the states of Hawaii and Alaska

to the Union.