



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS 113th Congress (January 2013–January 2015)

The Constitution prescribes Congressional apportionment based on decennial census population data. Each state has at least one Representative, no matter how small its population. Since 1941, distribution of Representatives has been based on total U.S. population, so that the average population per Representative has the least possible variation between one state and any other. Congress fixes the number of voting Representatives at each apportionment. States delineate the district boundaries. The first House of Representatives in 1789 had 65 members; currently there are 435. There are non-voting delegates from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1 | 15 |
| 2 | 16 |
| 3 | 17 |
| 4 | 18 |
| 5 | 19 |
| 6 | 20 |
| 7 | 21 |
| 8 | 22 |
| 9 | 23 |
| 10 | 24 |
| 11 | 25 |
| 12 | 26 |
| 13 | 27 |
| 14 | |

