

Excerpt from chapter 6 of *Article the first of the Bill of Rights*
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| Table #1 US House of Representatives Representation Increase and Ratio Effect¹ | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <u>Census Year</u> | <u>Representatives</u> | <u>Increase</u> | <u>Rep-Ratio</u> |
| 1787 | 65 | ~ | ~ |
| 1790 | 105 | 40 | 1/33,000 |
| 1800 | 141 | 36 | 1/36,000 |
| 1810 | 181 | 40 | 1/37,000 |
| 1820 | 213 | 32 | 1/44,000 |
| 1830 | 240 | 27 | 1/52,000 |
| 1840 | 223 | (-17) | 1/75,000 |
| 1850 | 234 | 11 | 1/96,000 |
| 1860 | 241 | 7 | 1/119,000 |
| 1870 | 292 | 51 | 1/132,000 |
| 1880 | 325 | 33 | 1/154,000 |
| 1890 | 356 | 31 | 1/177,000 |
| 1900 | 386 | 30 | 1/197,000 |
| 1910 | 435 | 49 | 1/212,000 |
| 1920 | 435 | 0 | 1/244,000 |
| 1930 | 435 | 0 | 1/283,000 |
| 1940 | 435 | 0 | 1/304,000 |
| 1950 | 435 | 0 | 1/348,000 |
| 1960 | 435 | 0 | 1/412,000 |
| 1970 | 435 | 0 | 1/467,000 |
| 1980 | 435 | 0 | 1/521,000 |
| 1990 | 435 | 0 | 1/572,000 |
| 2000 | 435 | 0 | 1/647,000 |
| 2010 | ? | ? | 1/? |

Note:

The “Rep-Ratio” approximations from 1870 to the present were calculated by dividing the national census total by the number of representatives. Prior to 1870, because of the impact of the three-fifths rule and the counting of slaves, the ratio was continually set higher by an act of Congress.
