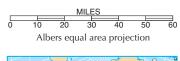## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
110th Congress (January 2006 - January 2008)

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
2
3

MILES

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Albers equal area projection

PENNSYLVANIA

OHIO

MD

Hancock
Brooke
Ohio
Wheeling
Moundsville
Marshall
New Martinsville
Wetzel
Monongalia
Morgantown
Marion
Morgan
Martinsburg
Berkeley
Tyler
1
Fairmont
Preston
Jefferson
Pleasants
Harrison
Taylor
Mineral
Hampshire
Parkersburg
Doddridge
Clarksburg
Wood
Ritchie
Barbour
Tucker
Grant
Weston
Lewis
Buckhannon
Moorefield
Wirt
Gilmer
2
Upshur
Elkins
Hardy
Point Pleasant
Calhoun
Randolph
Jackson
Spencer
Mason
Roane
Braxton
Pendleton
Putnam
Webster
Cabell
Kanawha
Clay
Pocahontas
Huntington
Charleston
Nicholas
Wayne
Lincoln
Fayette
Greenbrier
Boone
Lewisburg
Logan
Beckley
Logan
Raleigh
Mingo
Hinton
Williamson
3
Summers
Monroe
Wyoming
Welch
Mercer
McDowell
Princeton
Bluefield

VIRGINIA

KENTUCKY

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