

## House vs Senate control by party

President:	Congress	Years	Senate					House					SCOTUS	
			Total	DEM	GOP	Others	Vacant	Total	DEM	GOP	Others	Vacant		
Nixon/Ford	93rd	1973–1975	100	56	42	2	—	435	242	192	1	—		
Ford	94th	1975–1977	100	61	37	2	—	435	291	144	—	—		
Carter	95th	1977–1979	100	61	38	1	—	435	292	143	—	—		
Carter	96th	1979–1981	100	58	41	1	—	435	277	158	—	—		
Reagan	97th	1981–1983	100	46	53	1	—	435	242	192	1	—		
Reagan	98th	1983–1985	100	46	54	—	—	435	269	166	—	—		
Reagan	99th	1985–1987	100	47	53	—	—	435	253	182	—	—		
Reagan	100th	1987–1989	100	55	45	—	—	435	258	177	—	—	Anthony Kennedy	
Bush	101st	1989–1991	100	55	45	—	—	435	260	175	—	—	Clarence Thomas	
Bush	102nd	1991–1993	100	56	44	—	—	435	267	167	1	—	Ruth Bader Ginsberg	
Clinton	103rd	1993–1995	100	57	43	—	—	435	258	176	1	—	Stephen Breyer	
Clinton	104th	1995–1997	100	48	52	—	—	435	204	230	1	—		
Clinton	105th	1997–1999	100	45	55	—	—	435	207	226	2	—		
Clinton	106th	1999–2001	100	45	55	—	—	435	211	223	1	—		
Bush	107th	2001–2003	100	50	50	—	—	435	212	221	2	—		
Bush	108th	2003–2005	100	48	51	1	—	435	205	229	1	—	John Roberts (Chief)	
Bush	109th	2005–2007	100	44	55	1	—	435	202	231	1	1	Samuel Alito	
Bush	110th	2007–2009	100	49	49	2	—	435	233	198	—	4		
Obama	111th	2009–2011	100	57	41	2	2	435	256	178	—	1	Sonia Sotomayor, Elena Kagan	
Obama	112th	2011–2013	100	51	47	2	—	435	193	242	—	—		
Obama	113th	2013–2015	100	54	45	1	—	435	201	234	—	—		
Obama	114th	2015–2017	100	44	54	2	—	435	188	246	—	1		
<b>Filibuster-proof Majority: 60%</b>			<b>60</b>					<b>261</b>						
Statistics derived from: <a href="http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0774721.html">http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0774721.html</a>				<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_2016">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_2016</a>										
								<b>BOLD = Majority</b>	<b>GOP</b>	<b>DEM</b>				
<b>How we got here:</b>														
<b>2010 midterm elections</b>														
In the 2010 midterm elections, the Democratic Party suffered significant losses in Congress; the Republicans gained 63 seats in the House of Representatives (thus taking control of the chamber), and six seats in the Senate, though short of achieving a majority. As a result of the Republicans' recapture of the House, John Boehner became the 53rd Speaker of the House of Representatives. This made Obama the first President in 16 years to lose the House of Representatives in the first half of his first term, in an election that was characterized by the economy's slow recovery, and the rise of the Tea Party movement.[13]														
<b>2012 presidential election</b>														
In the 2012 presidential election, incumbent president Barack Obama defeated former Massachusetts Governor Mitt Romney, with 51.1% of the popular vote and 332 (or 61.7%) of 538 electoral votes.[14] Meanwhile, Republicans retained their majority of seats in the House of Representatives despite minor losses, while Democrats increased their majority in the Senate.[8]														
Speculation about the 2016 campaign began almost immediately following the 2012 campaign, with New York magazine declaring the race had begun in an article published on November 8, 2012, two days after the 2012 election.[15] On the same day, Politico released an article predicting the 2016 general election may be between Hillary Clinton and Jeb Bush, while a New York Times article named Chris Christie and Cory Booker as potential candidates.[16][17]														
<b>2014 midterm elections</b>														
In the 2014 midterm elections, voter turnout was the lowest seen in 70 years, with only 34.4% of eligible voters voting.[18] As a result of the election, the Republicans retained control of the House of Representatives, increasing their majority to its largest level since March 4, 1929.[19] Republicans also gained a majority in the Senate.														