

Apportionment:

Identical items are to be distributed among some groups in a way that is proportional to their populations, and the items can't be broken into pieces.

Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20



The three groups are to share 9 items proportionally. So Group A should get $\frac{9}{20}$ of the 9 items, Group B should get $\frac{6}{20}$ of the 9 items, and Group C should get $\frac{5}{20}$ of the 9 items. Unfortunately, this leads to Group A getting $4\frac{1}{20}$ items, Group B getting $2\frac{7}{10}$ items, and Group C getting $2\frac{1}{4}$ items. What do you do?

Terminology:

The Standard Divisor:

$$\text{Standard Divisor} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{number of items to be allocated}}$$

Example:

$$\text{Standard Divisor} = \frac{20}{9} = 2.\bar{2}$$

The Standard Quota:

$$\text{Standard Quota} = \frac{\text{population of a particular group}}{\text{standard divisor}}$$

Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Standard Quota	$\frac{9}{2.2} = 4.05$	$\frac{6}{2.2} = 2.7$	$\frac{5}{2.2} = 2.25$	9

Lower Quota:

It's the standard quota rounded down to the nearest whole number.

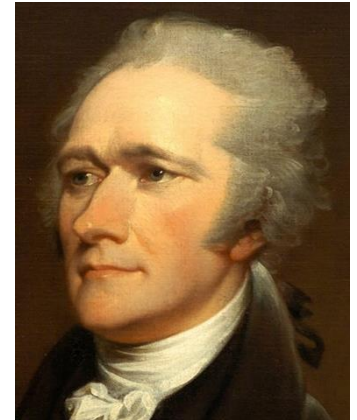
Upper Quota:

It's the standard quota rounded up to the nearest whole number.

{If a standard quota is a whole number, then the lower and upper quotas are equal to the standard quota.}

Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Standard Quota	4.05	2.7	2.25	9
Lower Quota				
Upper Quota				



Hamilton's Apportionment Method:

1. Start by giving each group its lower quota.
2. Distribute the remaining items one at a time to the groups with the largest decimal parts in their standard quotas, until all the items have been allocated.

Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Standard Quota	4.05	2.7	2.25	9
Lower Quota	4	2	2	8
Hamilton Apportionment				

Another example:

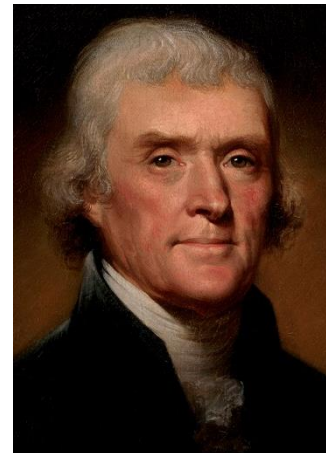
Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600

200 items are to be shared. Standard Divisor = $\frac{1600}{200} = 8$.

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600
Standard Quota	17.25	33.25	66.75	82.75	200
Lower Quota	17	33	66	82	198
Hamilton Apportionment					

Jefferson's Apportionment Method:

Find a modified divisor, d , usually smaller than the standard divisor, so that the sum of the lower modified quotas is equal to the number of items to be allocated. Apportion each group its lower modified quota.



Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20

9 items are to be allocated. The standard divisor is $\frac{20}{9} = 2.\bar{2}$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 1.9$.

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Modified Quota	$\frac{9}{1.9} = 4.736\dots$	$\frac{6}{1.9} = 3.157\dots$	$\frac{5}{1.9} = 2.631\dots$	
Lower Modified Quota				

Another example:

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600

200 items are to be shared. Standard Divisor = $\frac{1600}{200} = 8$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 7.9$.

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600
Modified Quota					
Lower Modified Quota					

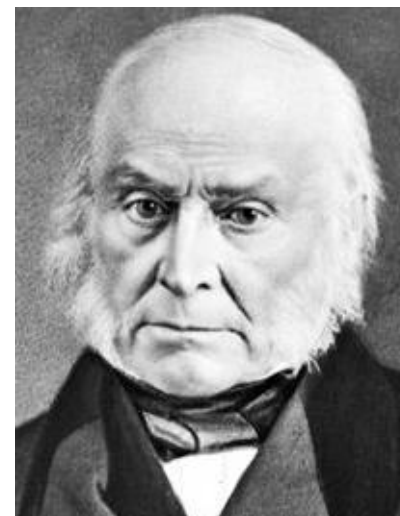
Adams's Apportionment Method:

Find a modified divisor, d , usually larger than the standard divisor, so that the sum of the upper modified quotas is equal to the number of items to be allocated.

Apportion each group its upper modified quota.

Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20



9 items are to be allocated. The standard divisor is $\frac{20}{9} = 2.\bar{2}$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 2.6$.

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Modified Quota	$\frac{9}{2.6} = 3.461\dots$	$\frac{6}{2.6} = 2.307\dots$	$\frac{5}{2.6} = 1.923\dots$	
Upper Modified Quota				

Another example:

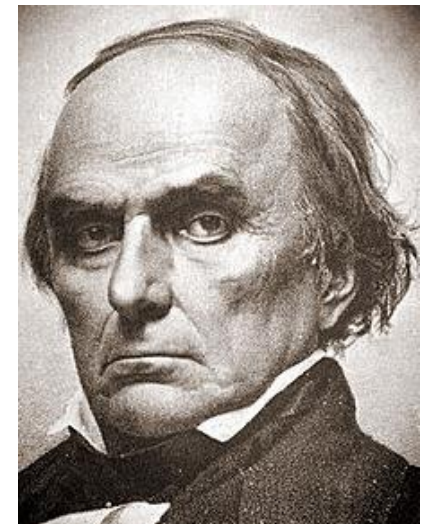
Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600

200 items are to be shared. Standard Divisor = $\frac{1600}{200} = 8$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 8.08$.

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600
Modified Quota					
Upper Modified Quota					

Webster's Apportionment Method:

Find a modified divisor, d , so that the sum of the rounded modified quotas is equal to the number of items to be allocated. Apportion each group its rounded modified quota.



Example:

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20

9 items are to be allocated. The standard divisor is $\frac{20}{9} = 2.\overline{2}$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 2.1$.

Group	A	B	C	Total
Population	9	6	5	20
Modified Quota	$\frac{9}{2.1} = 4.285\dots$	$\frac{6}{2.1} = 2.857\dots$	$\frac{5}{2.1} = 2.38\dots$	
Rounded Modified Quota				

Another example:

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600

200 items are to be shared. Standard Divisor = $\frac{1600}{200} = 8$, so we'll try a modified divisor of $d = 8$.

Group	A	B	C	D	Total
Population	138	266	534	662	1600
Modified Quota					
Rounded Modified Quota					

Apportionment Summary:

Hamilton's Method either gives a state/group its lower or upper quota. Its use was vetoed by George Washington following the 1790 census in favor of Jefferson's Method. It's theorized that he did this because Jefferson's Method gave Washington's large home state of Virginia one more seat than Hamilton's Method. It was used from 1852 to 1910.

Jefferson's Method tends to reward larger states/groups over smaller ones, and can result in a state/group receiving no items. States/groups can receive less than their lower quota or more than their upper quota. It was used from 1792 to 1842.

Adams' Method tends to reward smaller states/groups over larger ones, and it will always give each state/group at least 1 item. States/groups can receive less than their lower quota or more than their upper quota. It was never used.

Webster's Method tends to reward larger states/groups over smaller ones less than Jefferson's Method. It's more likely that a state will receive its lower or upper quota with Webster's Method than with Jefferson's Method. States/groups can receive less than their lower quota or more than their upper quota. It was used from 1842 to 1852 and again from 1910 to 1940.