

Apportionment Facts

- **Hamilton's Method** assigns each state its lower quota and then gives surplus seats one at a time to the states whose standard quota has the largest fractional (decimal) part.
- **Jefferson's Method** uses a modified divisor by trial and error until the sum of the *lower quotas* equals the number of seats.
- **Adams' Method** uses a modified divisor by trial and error until the sum of the *upper quotas* equals the number of seats.
- **Webster's Method** uses a modified divisor by trial and error until the sum of the *conventionally rounded standard quotas* equals the number of seats.
- **The Huntington-Hill method** also uses a modified divisor method with trial and error but the assigned number of seats is determined by comparing the standard quota to the geometric mean of the lower and upper quotas.
 - If a state's standard quota is above the geometric mean, the standard quota is rounded up.
 - If a state's standard quota is below the geometric mean, the standard quota is rounded down.