Hamilton's Method (1790) (Quota Method)

▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

▶ Find the quotas and give to each state the whole number contained in its quota.

▶ Assign any seats which are as yet unapportioned to those states having the largest remainders.

Jefferson's Method (1790) (Divisor Method)

▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

▶ Find the divisor x so that the whole numbers contained in the quotients of the states sum to the required total.
i.e. Find the citizens per representative so that this works.

▶ Give to each state its whole number.

Lowndes' Method (1822) (Quota Method)

Measures proportional size of remainders in the quota.

- ▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

- ▶ Find the quotas and give to each state the whole number contained in its quota.

- ▶ Divide the remainder of the quota by the whole number to create an adjusted remainder.

- ▶ Assign any seats which are as yet unapportioned to those states having the largest adjusted remainders.

John Quincy Adams' Method (1832) (Divisor Method)

Same as Jefferson, but round up.

- ▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

- ▶ Find the divisor x so that the smallest whole numbers containing the quotients of the states sum to the required total.

- ▶ Give to each state its whole number.

Webster's Method (1832) (Divisor Method)

- ▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

- ▶ Find the divisor x so that the whole numbers **nearest to** the quotients of the states sum to the required total.
  i.e. "normal" rounding

- ▶ Give to each state its whole number.

Dean's Method ($\sim$1832) (Divisor Method)

- ► Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

- ► Pick a divisor x and calculate the quotient for each state.
  Round up or round down so that the average constituency size is
  closer to x.

- ► Adjust x as needed so that the House is of the appropriate size.

Hill's Method (Divisor Method – really?)

- ▶ Choose the size of the House to be apportioned.

- ▶ Give to each state a number of seats so that no transfer of any one seat between two states can reduce the percentage difference in representation between those two states.