The Huntinton-Hill Method Lecture 19 Section 4.1

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2 Example



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- The Huntington-Hill method was passed into law in 1941 as the method to be used every 10 years thenceforth.
- It is the same as Webster's method except that it does not use 0.5 as the cutoff for rounding.
- Instead, it computes a cutoff based on the upper and lower quotas.

Definition (The Huntington-Hill Method)

The Huntington-Hill method uses the lower quota *L* and the upper quota *U* to compute a cutoff for rounding. Otherwise, it is the same as Webster's method. The cutoff for each state is $c = \sqrt{LU}$.

- Find the standard quotas for each state, using each state's cutoff *c*.
- Adjust the SD up or down to make the modified standard quotas add up to *M*.
- The Huntington-Hill method makes it somewhat more likely that the standard quotas for smaller states will be rounded up.

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The Huntington-Hill Method





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Example (Example – VA, NC, MD, WV)

- The populations of VA, NC, MD, and WV are 8.00, 9.54, 5.77 and 1.85 million people, respectively.
- The total number of seat apportioned to those states is 35.
- Use the Huntington-Hill method to determine how many seats each state should get.

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- The Huntington-Hill method does not really use guesswork.
- Initially, every state gets q = 1 representative (as required by the Constitution).
- Divide each state's population by $D = \sqrt{q(q+1)}$.
- The state with the largest quotient gets one more seat, so add 1 to its quota *q*.
- Repeat the previous 2 steps until all the seats have been apportioned.

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Example (Example)

- The populations of three states are 3, 7 and 9 million people, respectively.
- The total number of seat apportioned to those states is 7.
- Use the Huntington-Hill method to determine how many seats each state should get.

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Image: A matrix

The Huntington-Hill Method





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Assignment

• The programs HuntingtonHillMethod.exe and HuntingtonHillMethod-US.exe are available at http://people.hsc.edu/faculty-staff/robbk/Math111/Programs.

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