

ALTERNATIVE 2020 CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENTS VIA DIVISORS  
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Number of States	50		435		Minimum Divisor and Apportionments for Each Divisor Method									
	Apportionment Population	Quota	Minimum Seats	Adams 801,421.2	Dean 764,698.9	Hill 762,994.4	Logarithmic 761,188.6	Identric 758,028.8	Webster 758,007.5	Jefferson 721,211.8				
Alabama	5,030,053	6.608	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	6				
Alaska	736,081	0.967	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Arizona	7,158,323	9.405	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Arkansas	3,013,756	3.959	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
California	39,576,757	51.995	1	50	52	52	52	52	52	54				
Colorado	5,782,171	7.596	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
Connecticut	3,608,298	4.740	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Delaware	990,837	1.302	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Florida	21,570,527	28.339	1	27	28	28	28	28	28	29				
Georgia	10,725,274	14.091	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14				
Hawaii	1,460,137	1.918	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Idaho	1,841,377	2.419	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2				
Illinois	12,822,739	16.846	1	16	17	17	17	17	17	17				
Indiana	6,790,280	8.921	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Iowa	3,192,406	4.194	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Kansas	2,940,865	3.864	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Kentucky	4,509,342	5.924	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
Louisiana	4,661,468	6.124	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
Maine	1,363,582	1.791	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1				
Maryland	6,185,278	8.126	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
Massachusetts	7,033,469	9.240	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Michigan	10,084,442	13.249	1	13	13	13	13	13	13	13				
Minnesota	5,709,752	7.501	1	8	7	8	8	8	8	7				
Mississippi	2,963,914	3.894	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Missouri	6,160,281	8.093	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
Montana	1,085,407	1.426	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1				
Nebraska	1,963,333	2.579	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2				
Nevada	3,108,462	4.084	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
New Hampshire	1,379,089	1.812	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1				
New Jersey	9,294,493	12.211	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12				
New Mexico	2,120,220	2.785	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2				
New York	20,215,751	26.559	1	26	26	26	27	27	27	28				
North Carolina	10,453,948	13.734	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14				
North Dakota	779,702	1.024	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Ohio	11,808,848	15.514	1	15	15	15	16	16	16	16				
Oklahoma	3,983,516	5.207	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Oregon	4,241,500	5.572	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	5				
Pennsylvania	13,011,844	17.095	1	17	17	17	17	17	17	18				
Rhode Island	1,098,163	1.443	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1				
South Carolina	5,124,712	6.733	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7				
South Dakota	887,770	1.166	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Tennessee	6,916,897	9.087	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Texas	29,183,290	38.340	1	37	38	38	38	38	38	40				
Utah	3,275,252	4.303	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Vermont	643,503	0.845	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Virginia	8,654,542	11.370	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11				
Washington	7,715,946	10.137	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10				
West Virginia	1,795,045	2.358	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Wisconsin	5,897,473	7.748	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
Wyoming	577,719	0.759	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Total	331,108,434	435	50	435	435	435	435	435	435	435				

The Hill apportionment method, currently in use, is inferior to its main competitors, particularly to Identric and Webster. Logarithmic, Identric, and Webster agree across the board.  
 According to them:  
 > Montana should only get one seat  
 > Rhode Island should only get one seat  
 > New York should remain at 27 seats  
 > Ohio should remain at 16 seats

NOTES  
 Solutions via Excel Solver (Data/Solver), starting with an initial divisor of 900,000 in each case.  
 Hill (geometric mean, aka "equal proportions") is the official method run by the Census Bureau.  
 Three main contenders disagree, those based on the logarithmic, identric, and arithmetic means.  
 The situation appears clear-cut, unlike 2010 where Webster was a slight outlier.  
 I like Identric but could support Webster as a simple, straightforward, legislated alternative to Hill.  
 For mathematical reference, see "Optimal Congressional Apportionment" at my website.