

TOPIC: APPORTIONMENT PARADOXES

Alabama Paradox

◆ The **Alabama paradox** occurs when items are *added* to be apportioned & it causes a group to _____ an item.

EXAMPLE

A community pool used Hamilton's method to apportion 10 pool floats to 3 swim classes based on the number of students enrolled in each section. A few days later, they received an additional float as a donation. Use Hamilton's method to apportion the 11 floats.

Classes		A	B	C
Class Size		6	6	2
10 Floats	SQ	4.29	4.29	1.43
	Apportionment	4	4	2
11 Floats	SQ			
	Apportionment			

Did the Alabama paradox occur?

◆ The *only* apportionment method that can cause the Alabama paradox is _____ method.

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EXAMPLE

A large company is distributing seats on its Employee Advisory Council among three divisions (A, B, & C) based on the number of employees in each division.

Office	A	B	C
# of Employees	690	5700	6410

(A) Apportion the 120 seats of the council to the three divisions using Hamilton's method.

(B) An additional seat is added to the council a year later. Apportion the 121 seats of the council to the three divisions using Hamilton's method. Assume the number of employees in each division has not changed.

(C) Is this an example of the Alabama paradox? Why or why not?