

2010 Apportionment - What is it and why is it fair?

Let's break down the question into its two parts:

Part 1: What is apportionment?

Apportionment is the process used to _____ up the _____ members of the House of Representatives, in a fair way, among the 50 _____. Since the _____ says that **representation** in the House will **based on** _____, the first thing that needs to be known is how many _____ live in each state. This is found out by counting the citizens every _____ years in a process called the _____.

“**Representation is based on population**” means that the number of people who serve in the _____ from each state is _____ by how many people live in each state. The _____ the population is, the more _____ the state will get. Currently there is _____ representative for approximately every _____ people.

Part 2: Why is it (apportionment) fair?

Apportionment is _____. It spreads out the representatives across the _____ so that each one works in a _____ of about the same size. This way each representative has an _____ workload and citizens can get an _____ chance to get a hold of their representative and *be* _____. No matter how small or _____ the population of a state is, each representative stands up for their own district of approximately 740,000 _____, as do all of the _____ representatives in the House.

KEY: 2010 Apportionment - What is it and why is it fair?

Let's break down the question into its two parts:

Part 1: What is apportionment?

Apportionment is the process used to divide up the 435 members of the House of Representatives, in a fair way, among the 50 states. Since the Constitution says that **representation** in the House will **based on population**, the first thing that needs to be known is how many people live in each state. This is found out by counting the citizens every 10 years in a process called the census.

“Representation is based on population” means that the number of people who serve in the House from each state is determined by how many people live in each state. The higher the population is, the more representatives the state will get. Currently there is one representative for approximately every 740,000 people.

Part 2: Why is it (apportionment) fair?

Apportionment is fair. It spreads out the representatives across the country so that each one works in a district of about the same size. This way each representative has an equal workload and citizens can get an equal chance to get a hold of them and *be represented*. No matter how small or large the population of a state is, each representative stands up for their own district of approximately 740,000 people, as do all of the 435 representatives in the House.