Overview of Model for Two-Tiered Systems

- Assume that a member on the council represents diverse constituency
  - Applies when representing fixed geographic constituency where some prefer 'yes' and some prefer 'no'

  - Ideal is that representative should vote to agree with majority of their constituents.

- Consider the indirect voting power of the constituent voter in a two-tier system
  - Each constituent voter votes yes or no

  - Simple majority system determines how representative on the council votes

  - The proposal passes or fails using the voting system of the council

    Could be weighted, or combined system like Treaty of Lisbon, etc.

Main Criteria for Evaluating a Two-Tiered System

Equitability

- ▶ Pick the decision rule of the council so that the indirect voting power of all citizens, even in different constituencies, is as equal as possible

- ▶ Essential idea of One Person One Vote

Majoritarianism

- ▶ Rule used by the council should come as close as possible to producing an outcome that conforms to the wishes of a majority of all voters

- ▶ Impossible for this to always hold

- ▶ Inherent flaw of two-tiered systems, but should try to minimize