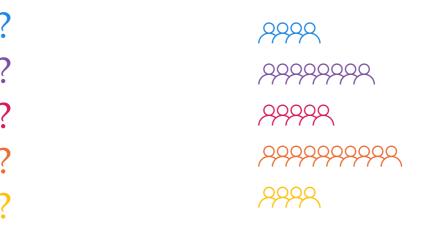
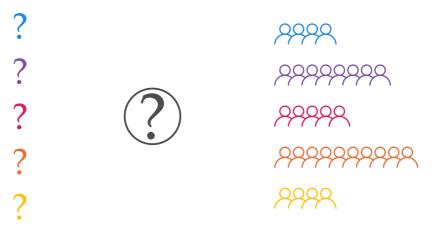
Mechanism Design for Participatory Budgeting

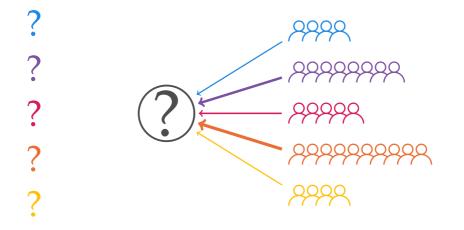
Simon Rey

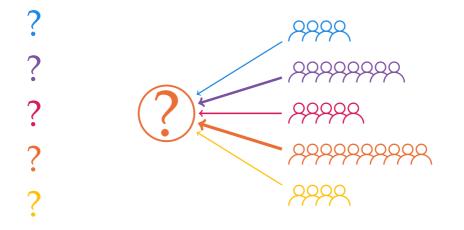
Institute for Logic, Language and Computation (ILLC) University of Amsterdam

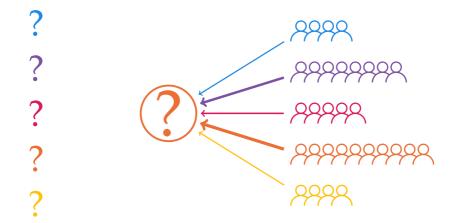
EUMAS 2022 — Doctoral Consortium











Computational Social Choice: The study of how to efficiently aggregate preferences into suitable collective choices.

Participatory Budgeting











5000€



Participatory Budgeting

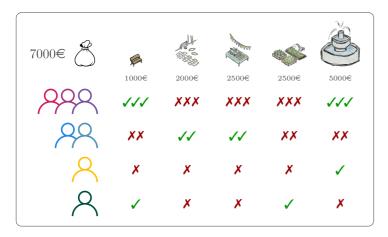




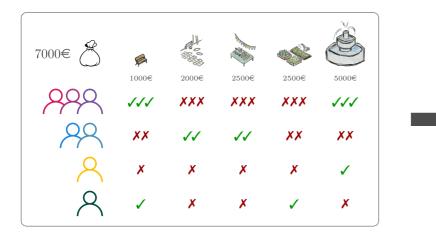




Mechanisms for Participatory Budgeting



Mechanisms for Participatory Budgeting





What properties should the "best" mechanisms satisfy?

• Represent the diversity of the voters: *Proportionality*

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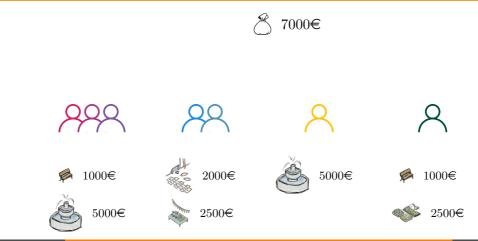
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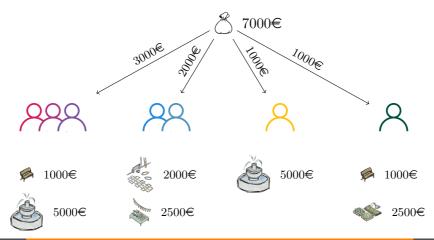
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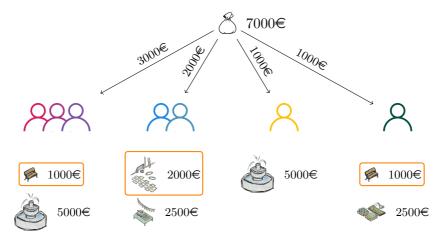
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- Be implementable in polynomial time: *Algorithmic Efficiency*
- Apply similarly to simple generalisations of the model: *Adaptability*

 \rightarrow All these properties cannot be achieved simultaneously, but we can study them independently and try to identify the overlap!







→ What measure should be distributed fairly in Participatory Budgeting?

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I have studied related problems in:

- Lacker, Maly, Rey (IJCAI 2021): looking at fairness in a long-term approach to participatory budgeting;
- Maly, Rey, Endriss, Lackner (Working paper): defining fairness in terms of effort for approvalbased participatory budgeting.

Is it the case that for every agent, there never is an incentive not to report their truthful preferences?

Incentive Compatibility

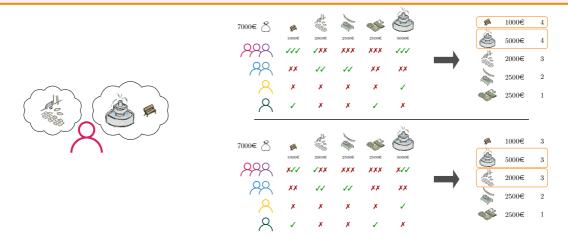
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Incentive Compatibility

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 \rightarrow Can we guarantee incentive compatibility?

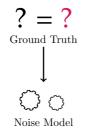
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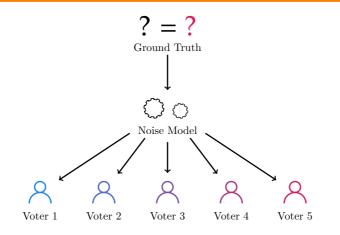
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I have studied related problems in:

• Rey, de Haan, Endriss (IJCAI 2021): incorporating the first stage of participatory budgeting into the model to look for mechanisms incentivizing agents to submit truthful proposals.

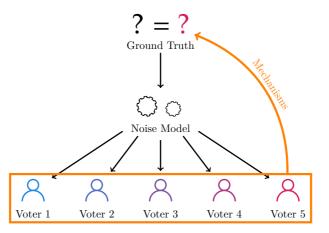
? = ? Ground Truth





Mechanism Design for Participatory Budgeting

Assuming that voters are noisy estimate of a ground truth, are mechanisms good at recovering that ground truth?



 \rightarrow Can we find use-cases of the truth-tracking approach to participatory budgeting?

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- Can we find use-cases of the truth-tracking approach to participatory budgeting?
 How to define noise models when it comes to participatory budgeting?
- \mapsto What sorts of mechanisms would be good at recovering the truth?

Are mechanisms and their properties robust to small variations in the model?

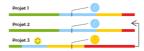
Qu'est-ce que la bonification des projets « quartiers populaires » ?

Certains projets sont estampillés « quartiers populaires ».



Ceci signifie qu'ils sont localisés dans ces quartiers ou bénéficient largement à leurs habitantes et habitants. Pour les arrondissements concernés par ces projets, un nombre minimum de projets lauréats estamplilés « quartiers populaires » est garanti. Ce nombre est fixé en fonction de la populaiton habitant dans ces quartiers.

Concrètement, certains projets « quartiers populaires » pourront être lauréats grâce au bénérice de cette bonification, et quand bien même ils auraient initialement un moins bon profil de mérite que d'autres projets non « quartiers populaires ». Dans l'exemple ci-dessous, et dans le cas où l'arrondissement a 2 projets lauréats dont au moins 1 projet « quartiers populaires », la bonification permet de faire passer le projet 3 en seconde position sur le classe final, et don c'âtre lauréat !



 \mapsto How to formalize adaptability?

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I have studied related problems in:

• Rey, de Haan, Endriss (KR 2020): encoding participatory budgeting as an instance of judgment aggregation to have a more general approach to it.

This is a constant issue:

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- → What kind of proportional criteria can be enforced in polynomial time?
- → What would be the computational complexity of tracking the truth in participatory budgeting?
- \mapsto Can adaptable mechanisms be computationally efficient?