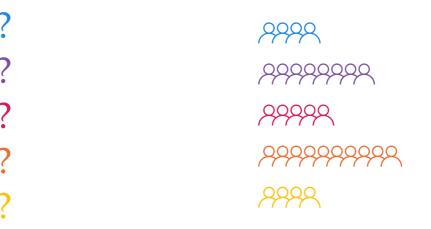
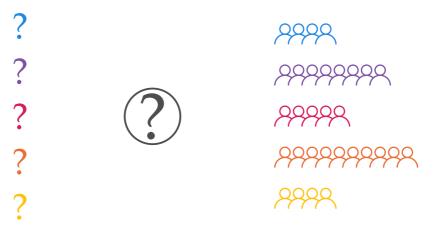
## Mechanism Design for Participatory Budgeting

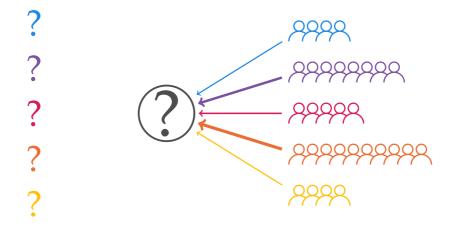
Simon Rey

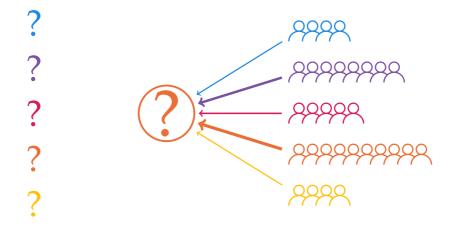
#### Institute for Logic, Language and Computation (ILLC) University of Amsterdam

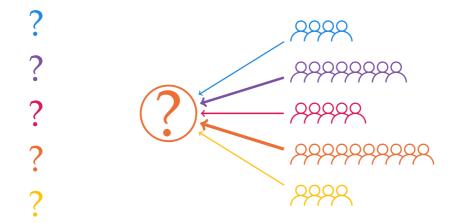
EUMAS 2022 — Doctoral Consortium











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

# Participatory Budgeting











5000€



# Participatory Budgeting

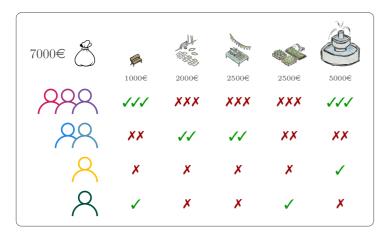




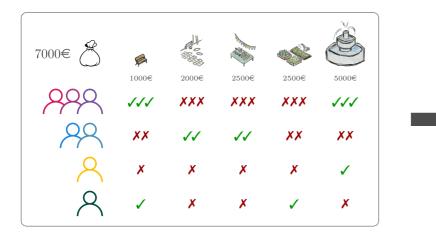




# Mechanisms for Participatory Budgeting



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What properties should the "best" mechanisms satisfy?

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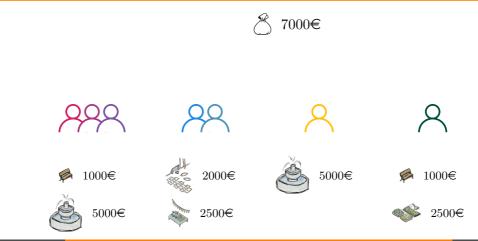
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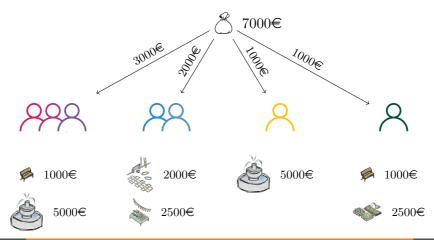
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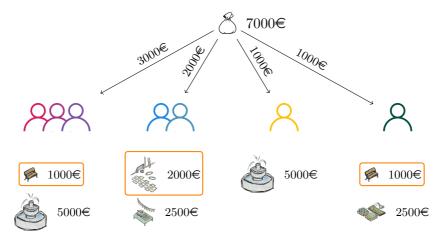
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 $\rightarrow$  All these properties cannot be achieved simultaneously, but we can study them independently and try to identify the overlap!







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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

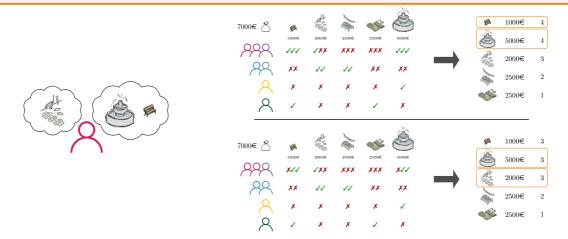
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# Incentive Compatibility

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 $\rightarrow$  Can we guarantee incentive compatibility?

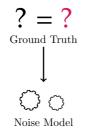
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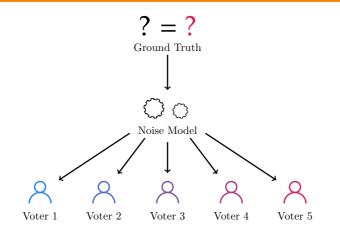
- → Can we guarantee incentive compatibility?
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I have studied related problems in:

• 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.

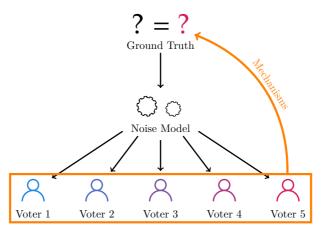
? = ? Ground Truth





Mechanism Design for Participatory Budgeting

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



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  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?

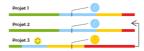
## Qu'est-ce que la bonification des projets « quartiers populaires » ?

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 !



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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.

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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?