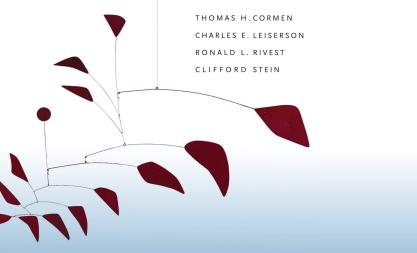
Algorithms for Democracy

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ALGORITHMS

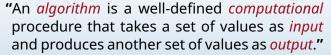
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INTRODUCTION TO

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Algorithms for Democracy

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22nd March 2023 by Editor BizNews



The Harvard Gazette

NATIONAL & WORLD AFFAIRS

Don't trust that algorithm

In her new book, "Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy," Cathy O'Neil, Ph.D. '99 argues that the algorithms dictating so many aspects of modern life are encoded with opinions and biases disguised as empirical fact, inflicting harm right under our noses.



Algorithms for Democracy

Social Algorithms

Every time we, as members of the society we live in, take a *social decision* affecting us all, we execute an *algorithm:*

We can (and should!) study such *social algorithms* just as we study ordinary algorithms. *Is it efficient? Is it correct?* ...

Three Examples



Participatory Budgeting

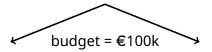
Each project has a *cost*. Citizens *approve* projects they like. Need to *select* the best projects, subject to the *budget limit*.

How? That is: what algorithm should we use?

Analysis

Most widely used algorithm (known as GreedyApproval):

Iterate through projects by number of approvals, accepting every project that still fits the budget.



Does GA maximise utility?

400	fountain	€60k
250	A	CEOL.

- 350 trees €50k
- 250 benches €50k
 - 17 statue €40k

<u>Thus:</u> No! (problem is NP-hard) Is GA a fair algorithm?

600	playground	€50k
500	daycare	€50k
400	skatepark	€50k

<u>Thus:</u> No! better use *EqualShares* (agents with virtual currency)



Spectrum Auctions

Government wants to *auction off* the rights to use specific bands of radio frequencies to telecom companies—which are only interested in certain *combinations* of frequencies.

How? That is: what algorithm should we use?

Analysis

First idea for an algorithm:

Try to allocate frequencies to companies in a way that maximises the sum of the prices of accepted bids.

Why is this problematic?

 Combinatorial explosion: when there are n companies and m frequencies, we need to check n^m allocations!

Idea: use sophisticated optimisation techniques

 Incentive to lie: companies will try to get a better deal by under-reporting their true valuations of frequencies!
Idea: use (generalised) second-price auction



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Q

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Voortgezet onderwijs



School zoeken

De schoolwijzer helpt bij het zoeken en kiezen van een school.

Aanmelden

De stappen die u moet doorlopen om uw kind aan te melden voor de brugklas.

Nieuwkomers

Informatie voor nieuwkomers met leerplichtige kinderen.

Vragen

Ga voor vragen over de overstap naar het voortgezet onderwijs naar www.schoolkeuze020.nl.

School Choice

Each pupil gets to *rank* some of their most preferred schools. Need to *match* pupils to schools, while respecting *capacities*.

How? That is: what algorithm should we use?

Analysis

First idea for an algorithm (used in A'dam until 2014):

Each unallocated pupil applies to favourite school with capacity. If necessary, select by priority/lottery. Repeat.

Looks great:

Algorithm is optimal in this sense: no other algorithm could ever assign more pupils to their favourite school.

But in fact it isn't:

- Top-ranking a very popular school is quite risky.
- So many pupils will lie about their true ranking.
- So above "optimality" is meaningless!

The famous *deferred-acceptance algorithm* is a better choice.

Take-Home Message

Many decisions of societal significance are taken by running *social algorithms*. We can and should study these algorithms using the great toolbox of computer science!

This research area is known as *computational social choice*.

Examples discussed today:

- Participatory budgeting (buurtbudgetten)
- Spectrum auctions (veiling frequenties voor 5G)
- School choice (centrale loting en matching)



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