

# Algorithms For Democratic Decision-Making


Jamie Tucker-Foltz • Yale University • Spring 2026

Lecture 17: **Citizens Assemblies**

# Announcements

Next week I will be at a conference so we will meet over Zoom only at the usual link.  
Check Canvas for an announcement.

# Sortition



**Definition** Example Sentences Word

## sortition noun

sor·ti·tion sòr-ti-shən

: the act or an instance of casting lots

# Sortition

The New York Times

## Democracy Is in Trouble. This Region Is Turning to Its People.

A small corner of Belgium is recruiting ordinary citizens to help create policies. Participants say it's renewed their faith in government.

Listen - 6:30 min

Share full article



74

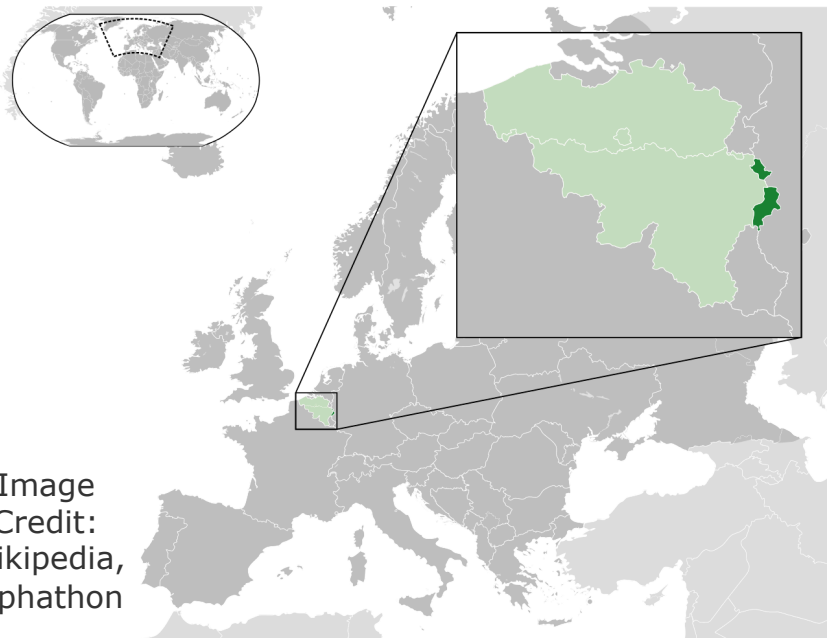


Image Credit: Wikipedia, Alphathon

Merriam-Webster sortition

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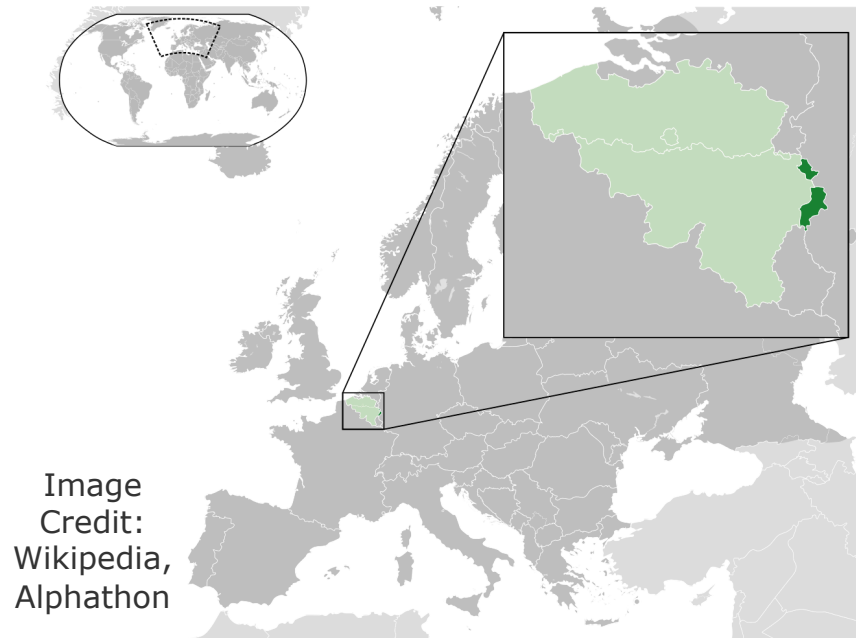
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## sortition noun

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"About 1,500 letters are sent once a year to randomly selected residents in Ostbelgien. Of those who indicate interest, about 30 are chosen to join the citizens' assembly... Each participant is paid a stipend of about 115 euros (\$133) per day... Though the assemblies' recommendations are not binding, lawmakers are required to consider them, and many have been adopted."

# Democracy in Ancient Greece



# Democracy in Ancient Greece

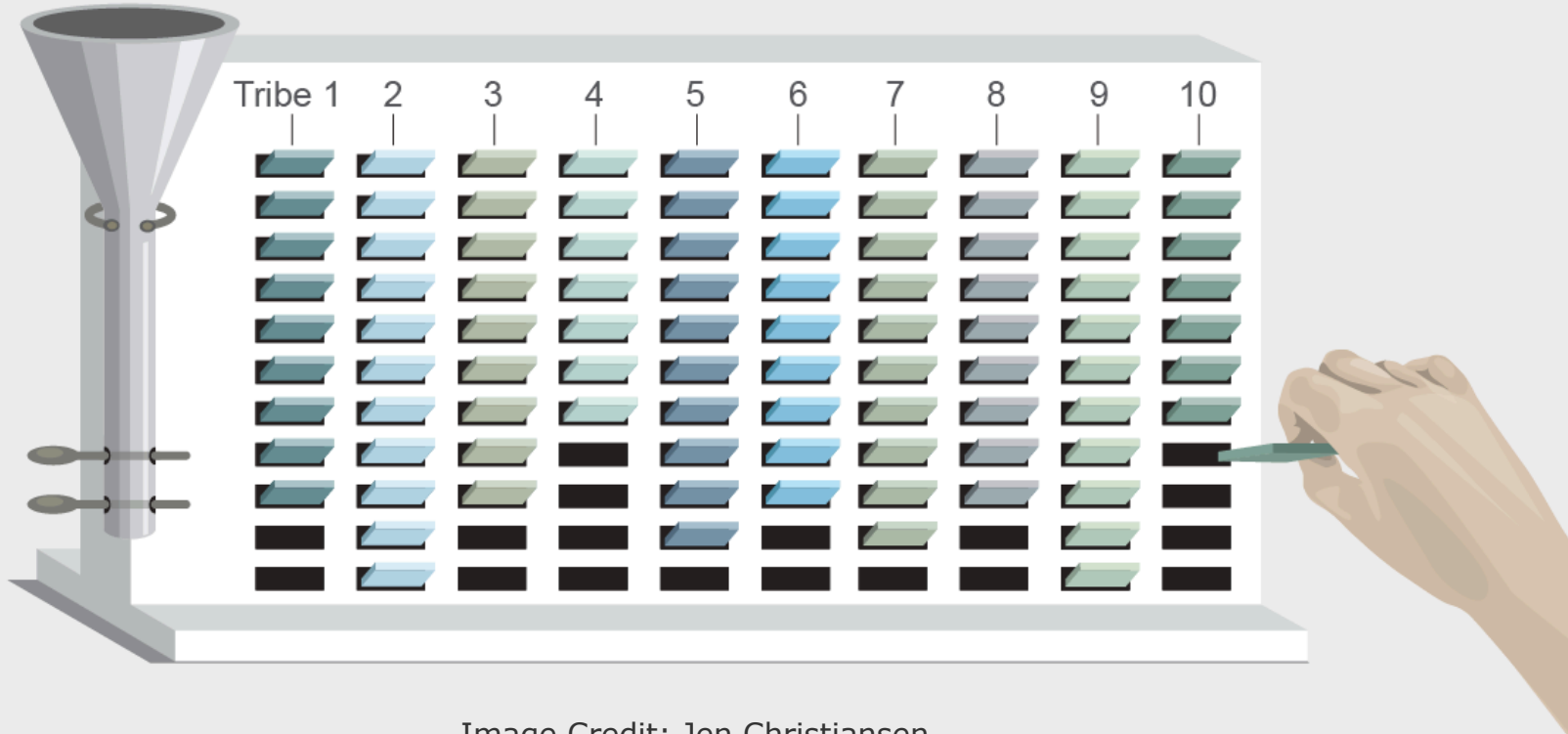


Image Credit: Jen Christiansen

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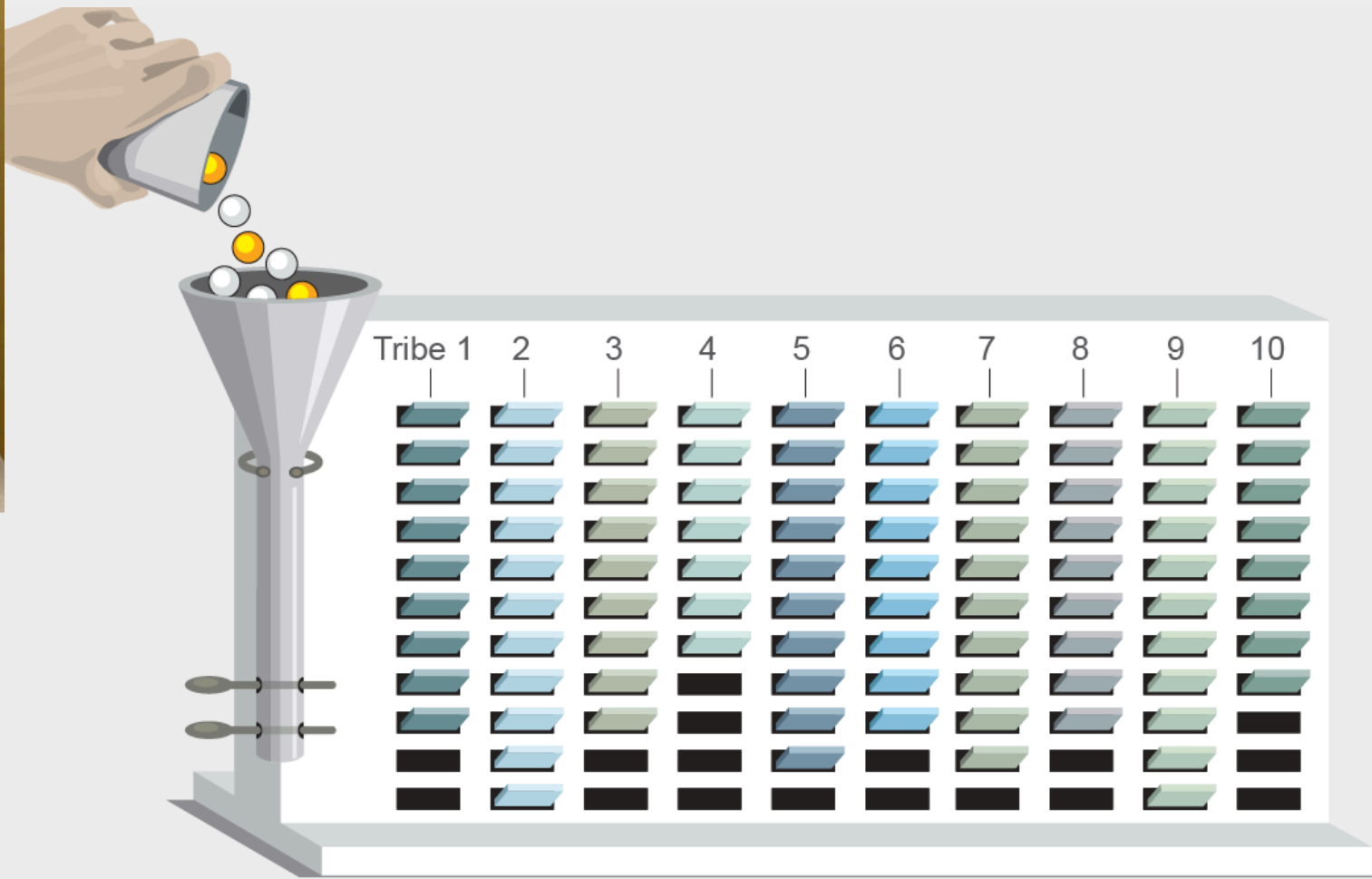


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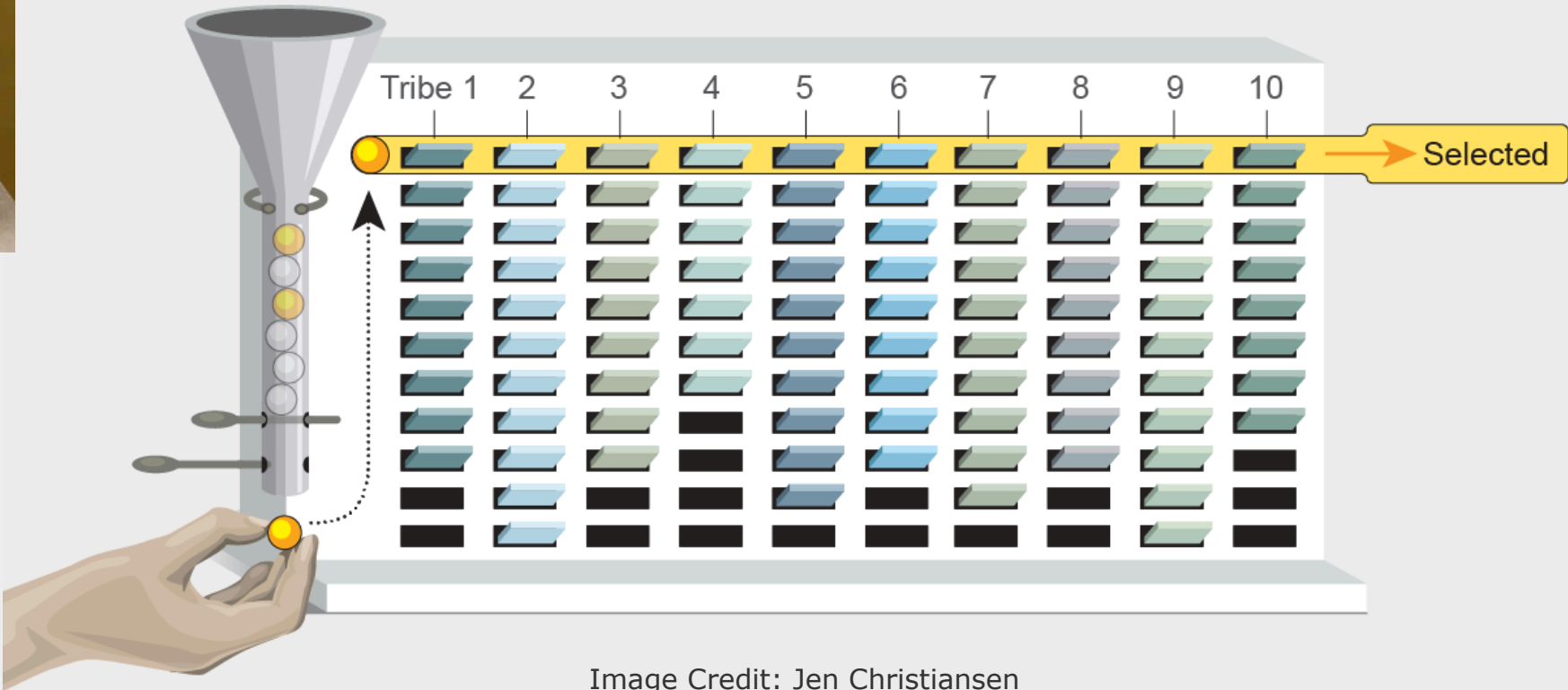


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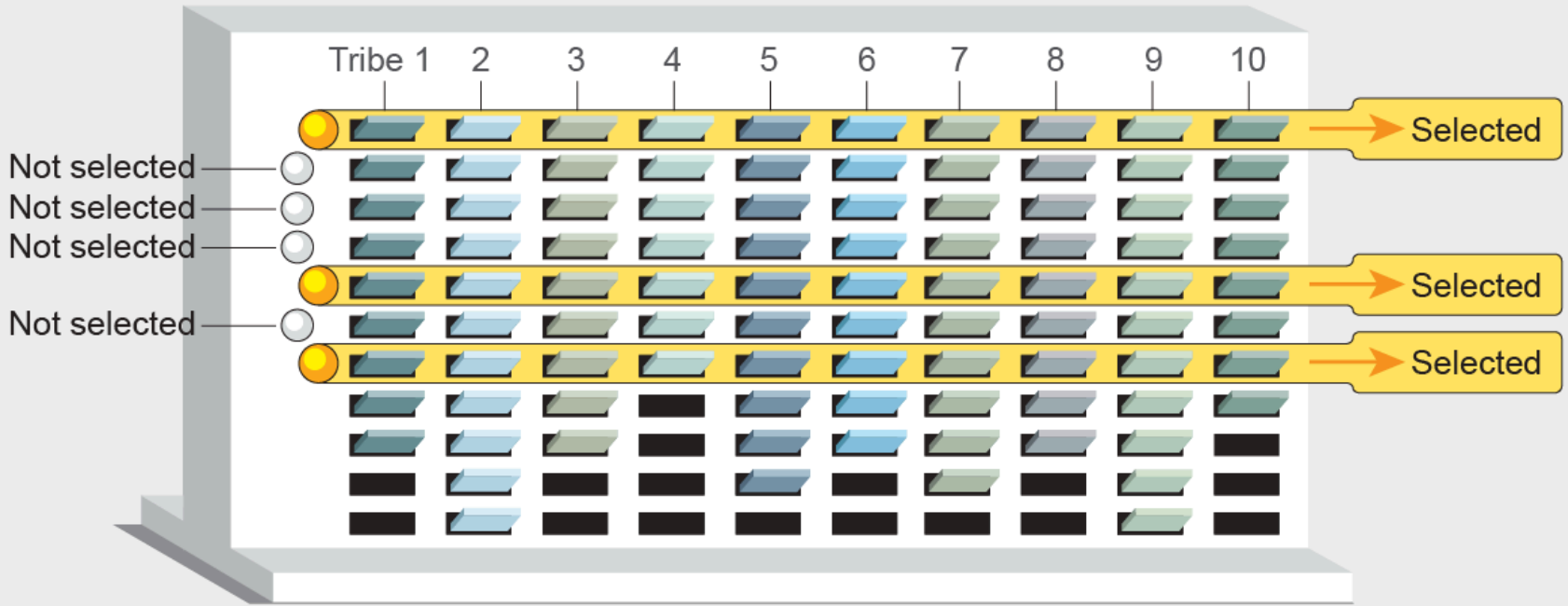


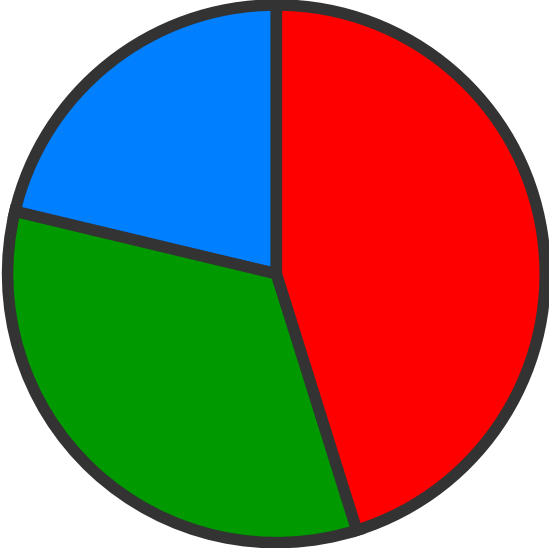
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# How to select the panel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDGp5eGnnxI>

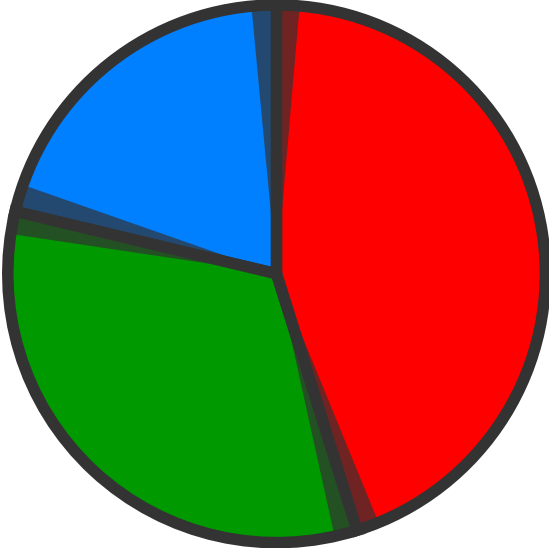
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Population

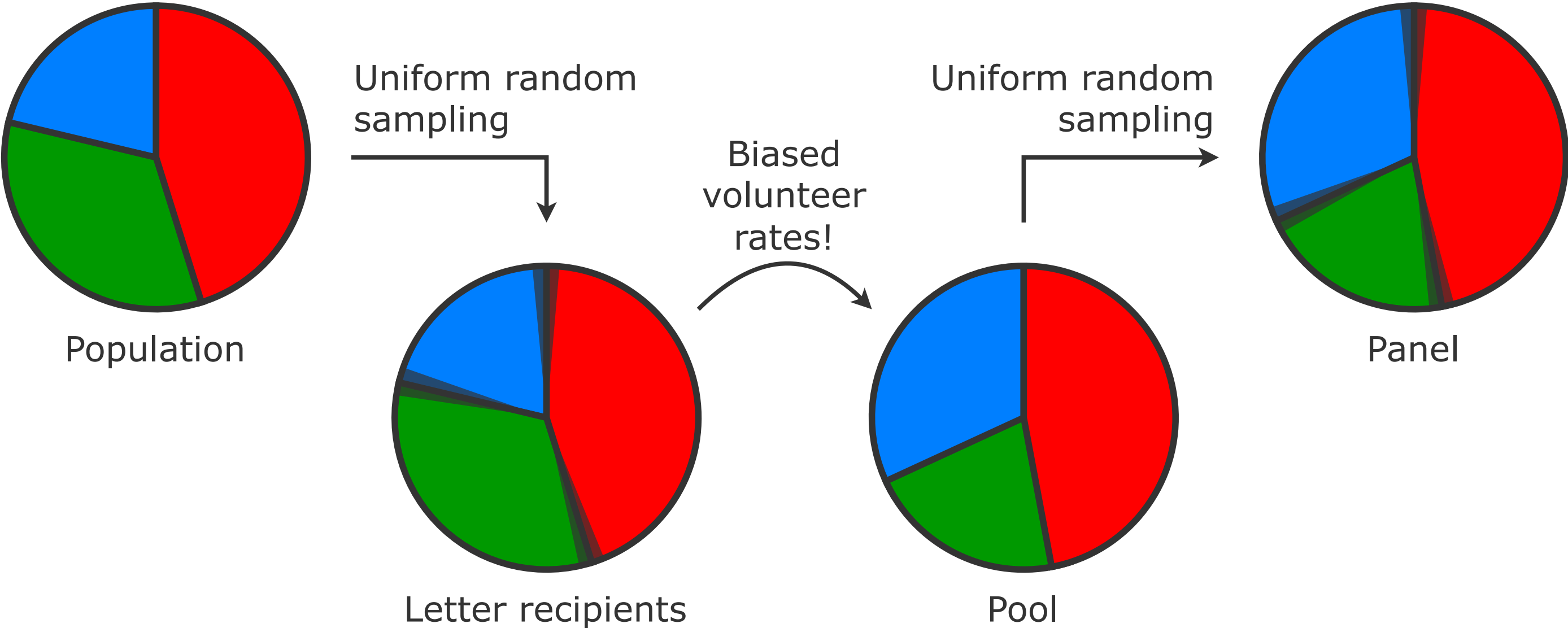
Uniform random sampling



Panel

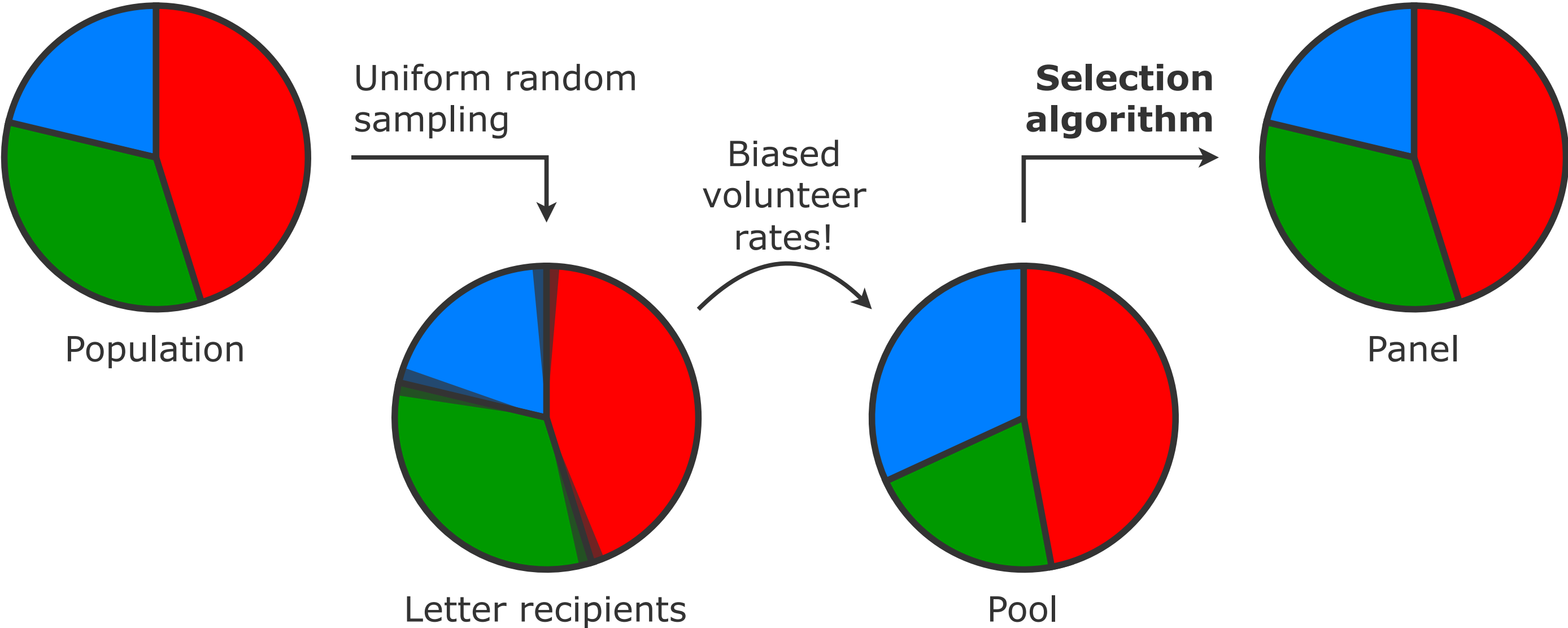
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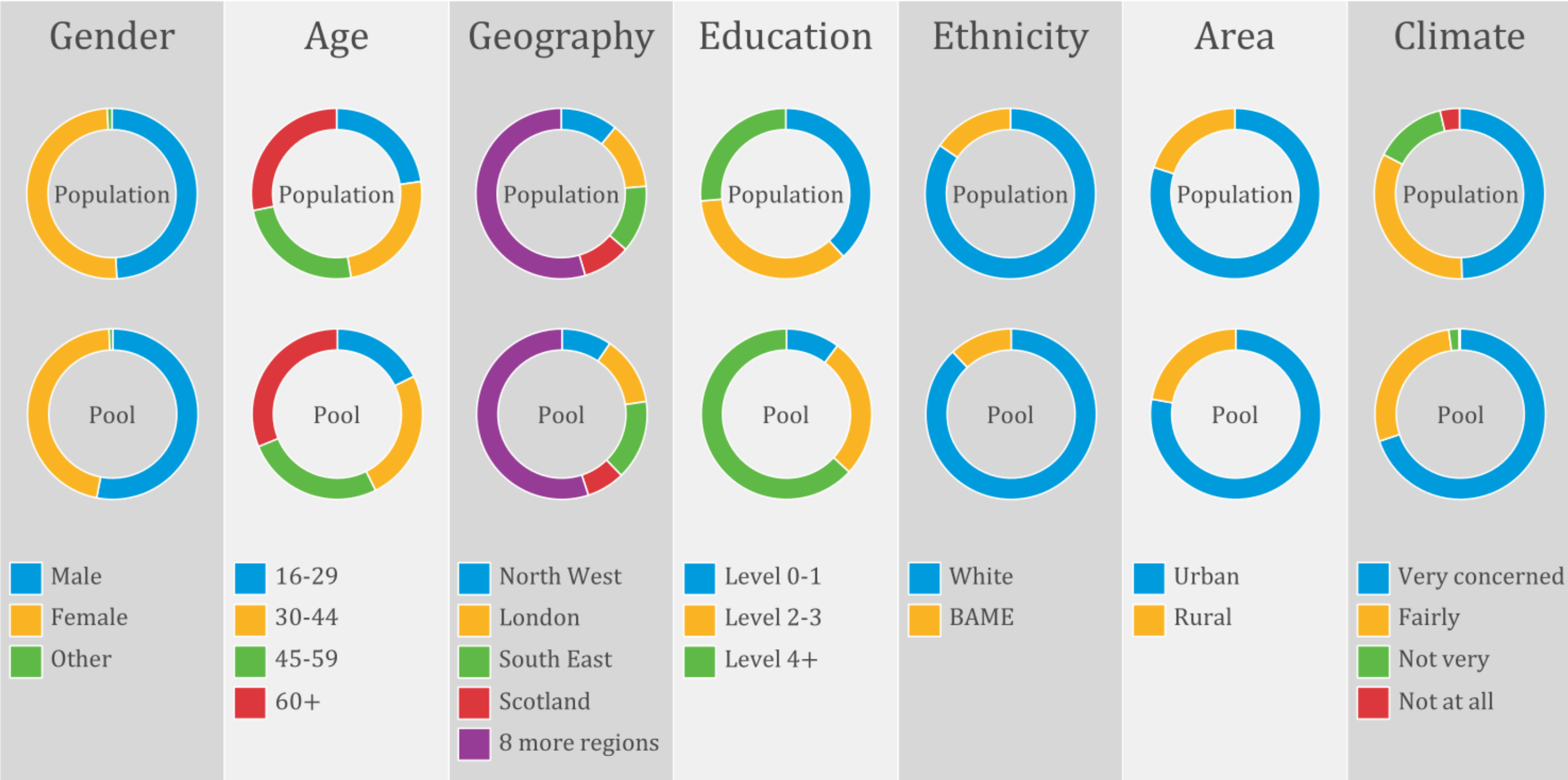


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# Data from the UK Climate Assembly



# The computational problem

Input:

- Pool size  $n$ ; the pool will be denoted by  $[n]$
- Panel size  $k < n$

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Output: A distribution over quota-compliant panels, i.e., subsets  $K \subseteq [n]$  of size  $k$  such that, for each panel  $K$  in the distribution and feature  $f$ ,  $\ell_f \leq |K \cap N_f| \leq u_f$ .

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*Deciding whether there is any quota-compliant panel is NP-complete.*

Note: In practice, this problem is actually easy to solve!

# Algorithm 1: Greedy

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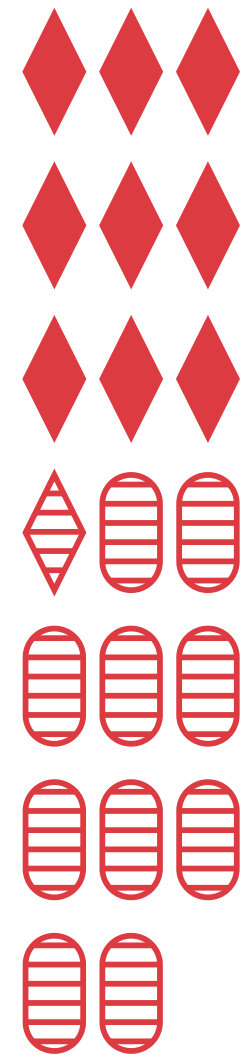
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$n = 20, k = 10$

$A$        $P$



$f:$				
$\ell_f:$	4	4	4	4

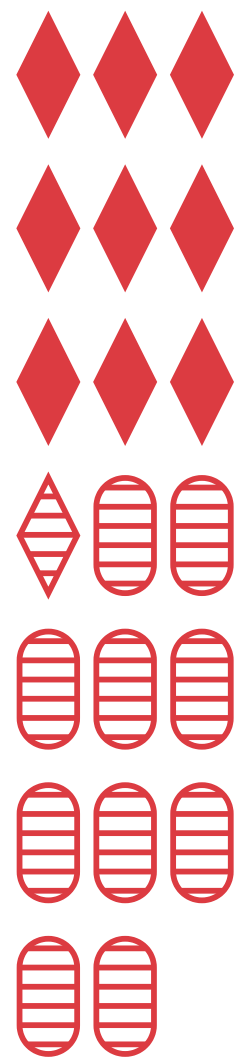
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*A*      *P*



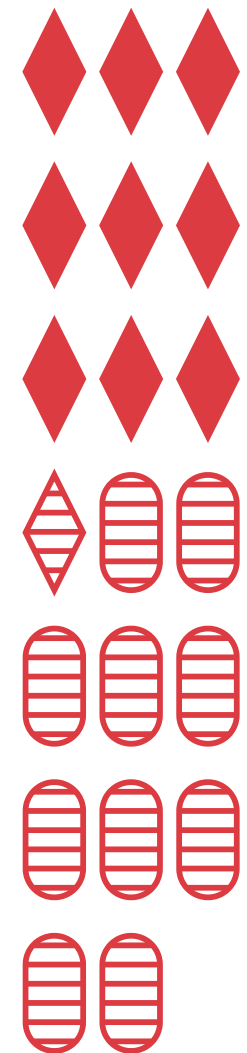
<i>f</i> :				
$\ell_f$ :	4	4	4	4
Priority:	$\frac{4}{10}$			





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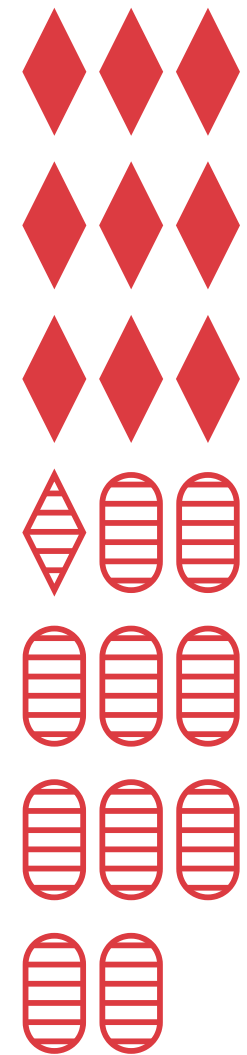
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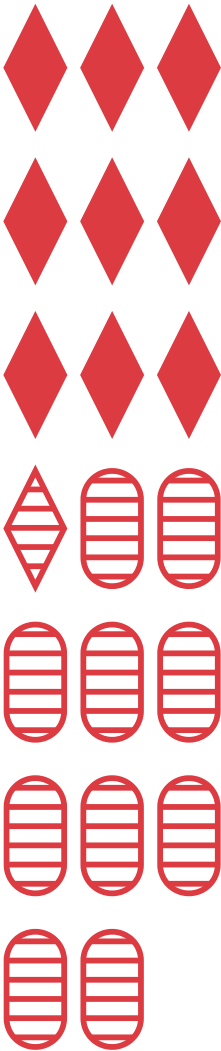
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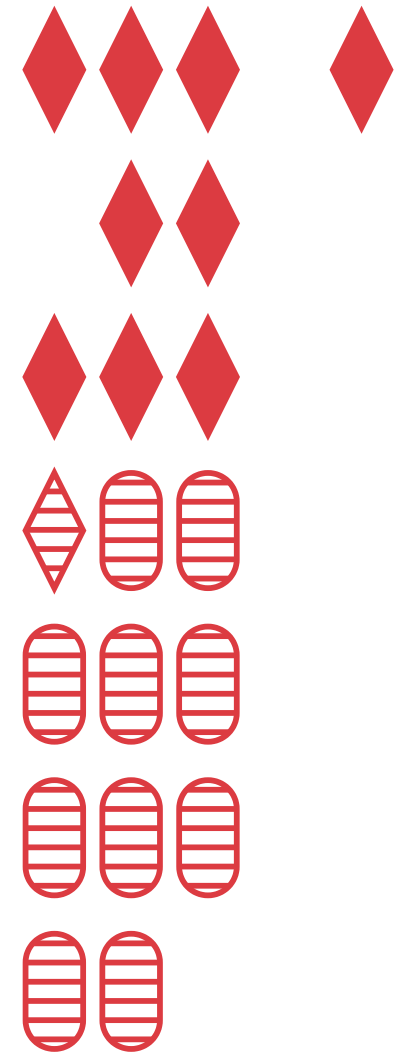
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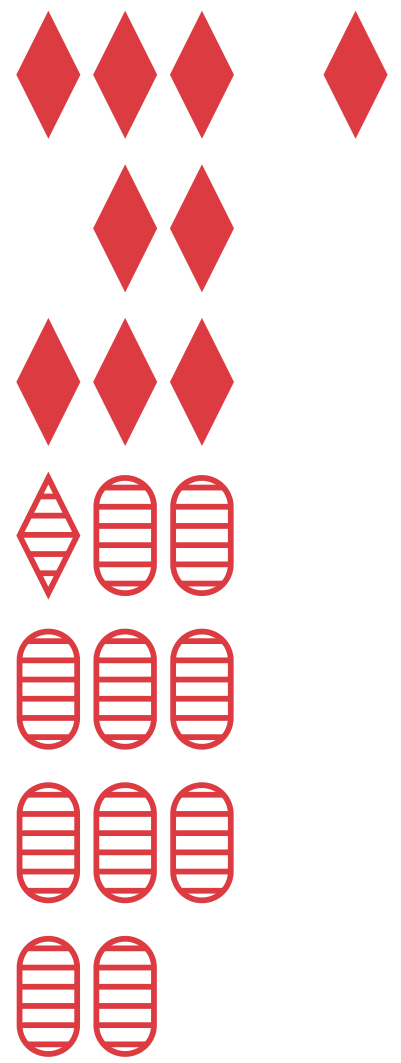
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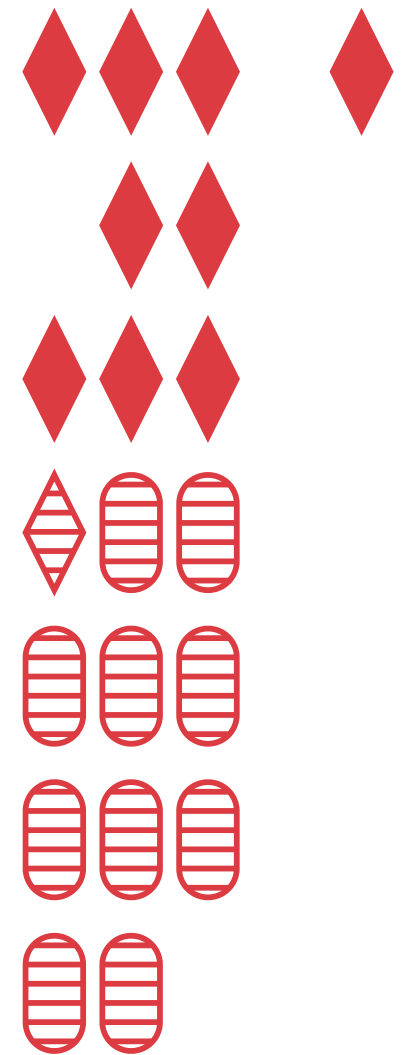
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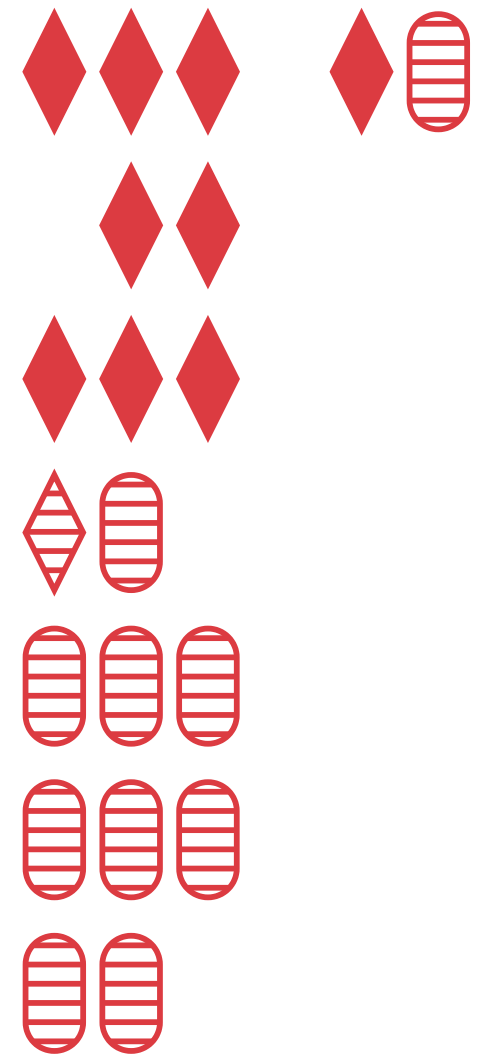
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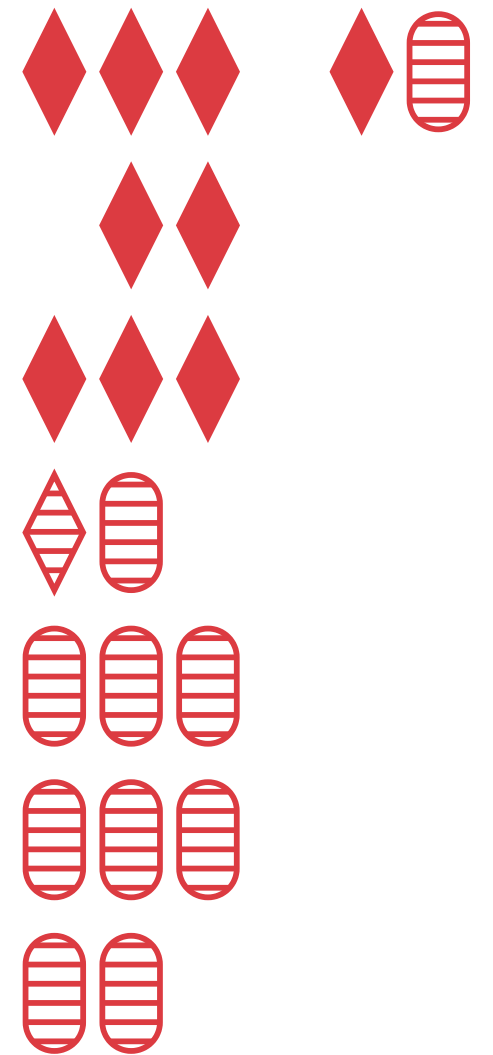
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**return**  $P$

$n = 20, k = 10$

$A$        $P$



$f$ :				
$\ell_f$ :	4	4	4	4
Priority:	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

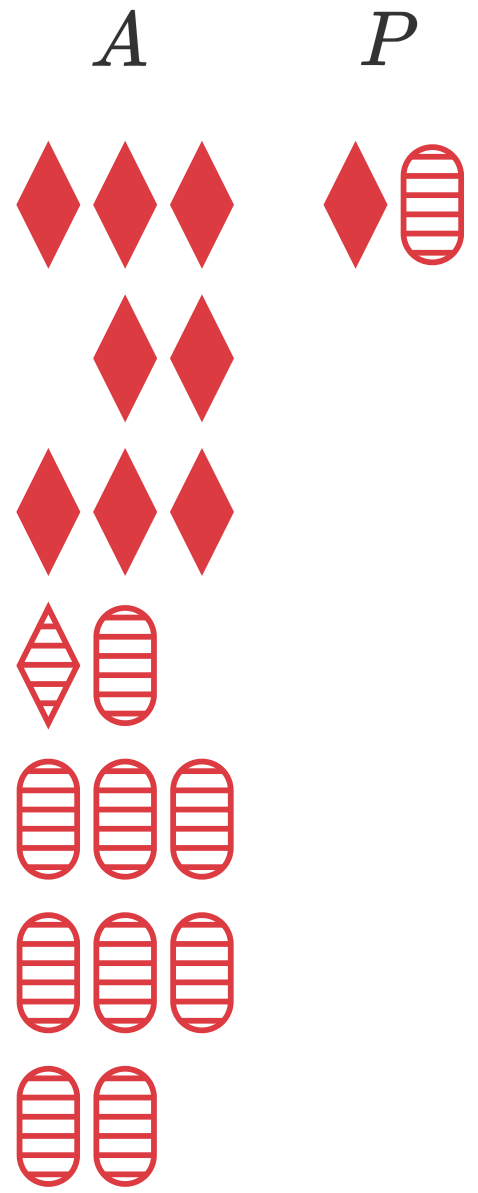
# Algorithm 1: Greedy

```

P ← {}
A ← [n]
for i ∈ [k]:
    remove participants from A that would violate quotas if added to P
    if all lower quotas are satisfied (i.e., |N_f ∩ P| ≥ ℓ_f for all f ∈ F):
        j ← uniformly random participant from A
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        j ← uniformly random participant from N_f ∩ A
    if no such j exists:
        start the whole algorithm over
        A ← A \ {j}
        P ← P ∪ {j}
return P

```

n = 20, k = 10



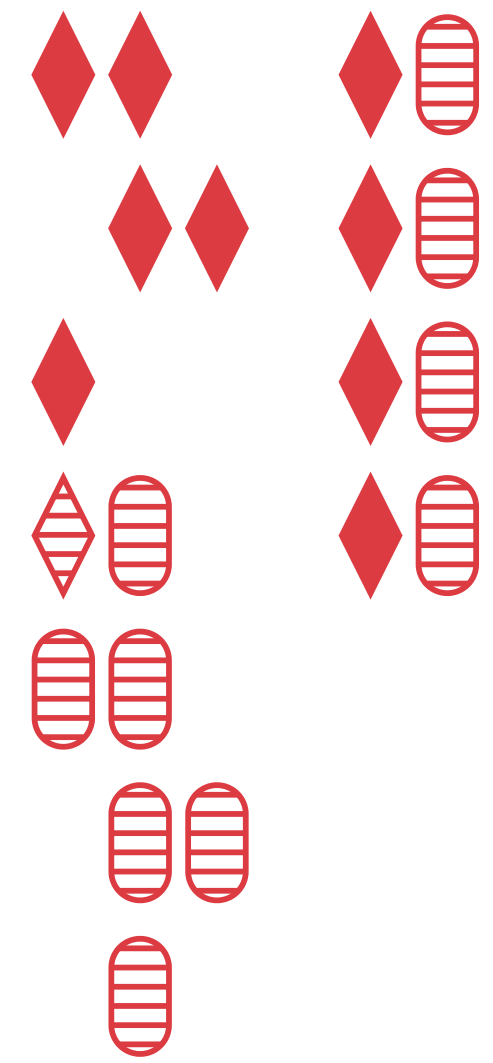
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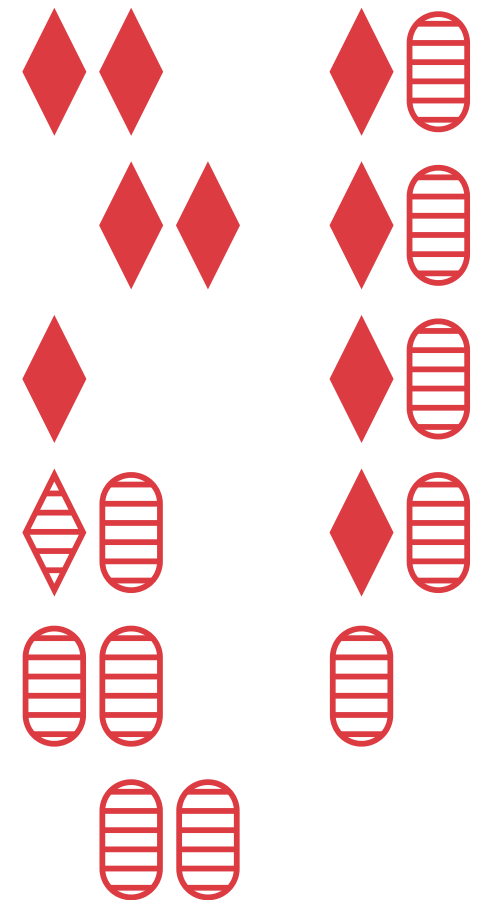
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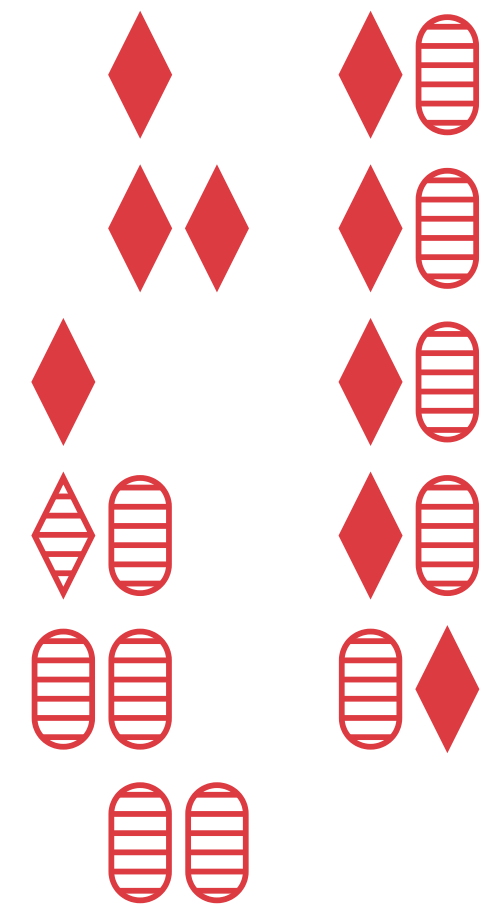
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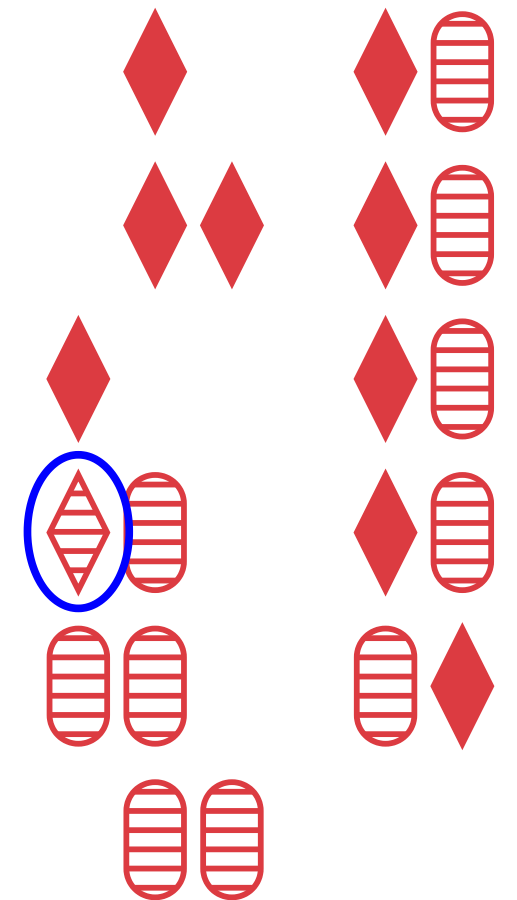
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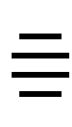

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$n = 20, k = 10$       $f:$                 

$l_f:$     4       4       4       4







Respond at:  
[pollev.com/jtuckerfoltz255](https://pollev.com/jtuckerfoltz255) or  
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► What is the probability the striped diamond is selected under leximin?

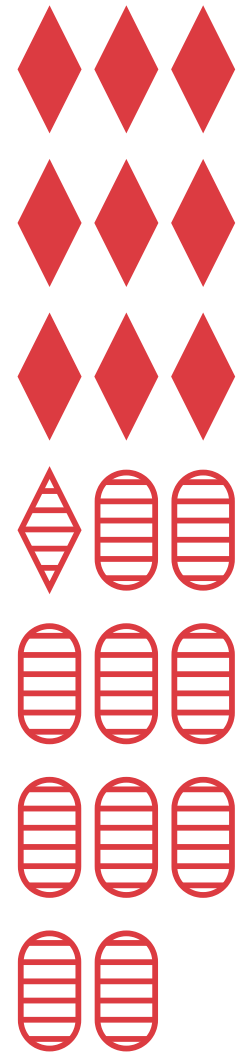
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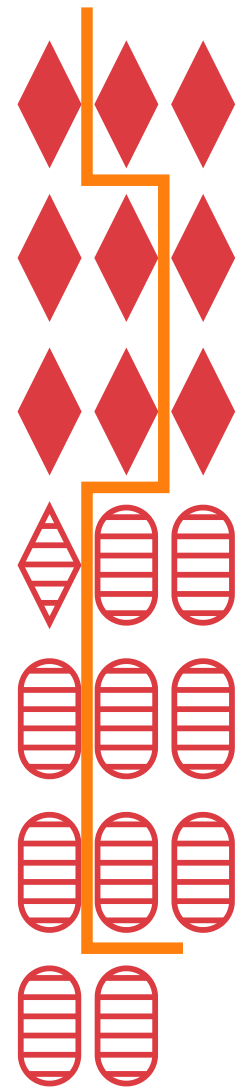
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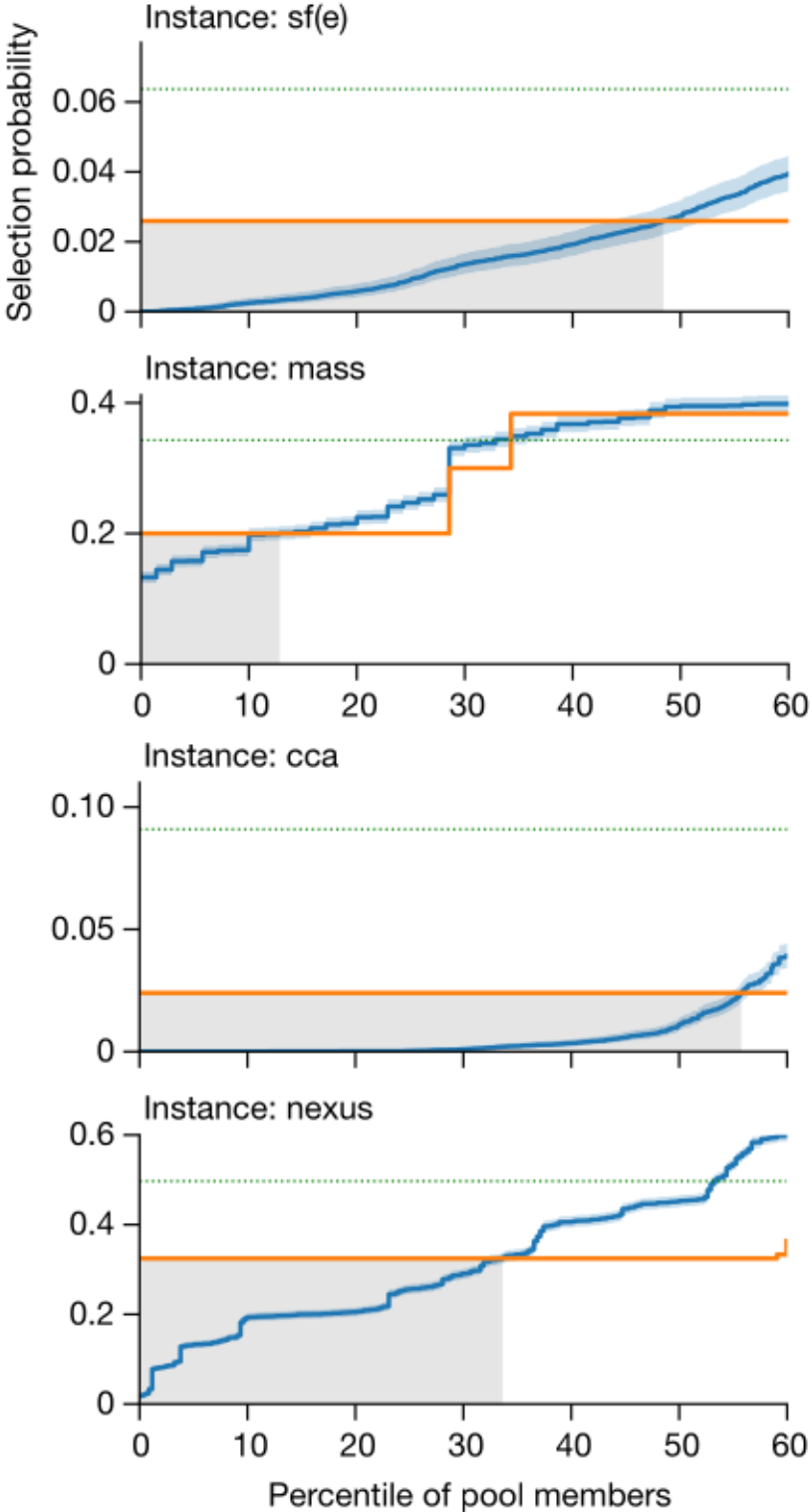
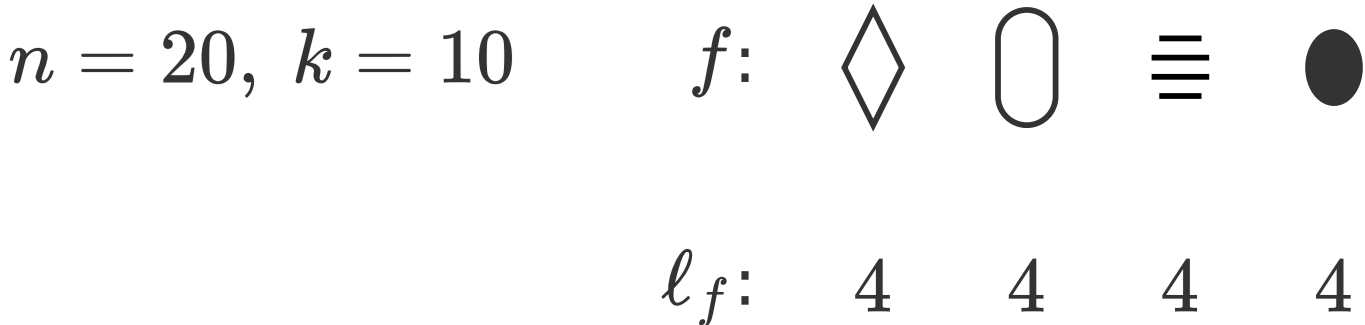
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*Proof illustration.* Let  $n = 100$ ,  $k = 10$ ,

$f:$      $\diamond$      $\circ$

$l_f = u_\ell:$     1    9



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A  can pretend to be a , increasing its probability from  $1/90$  to  $9/11$ . ■

# Manipulability of Leximin (Flanigan, Liang, Procaccia, Wang, 2024)

Say that an instance is  $\kappa$ -rich if there is a quota-compliant panel supported on participants with feature vectors that each make up at least a  $\kappa$ -fraction of the total population.

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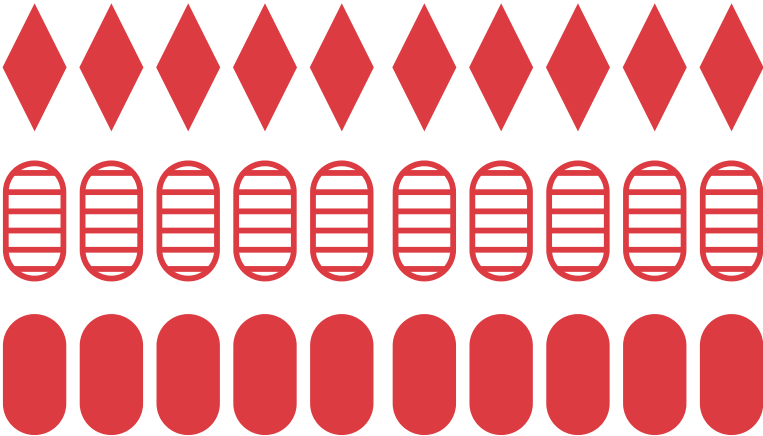
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$$n = 30, k = 4$$



$\ell_f = u_f:$     2    2    2    2



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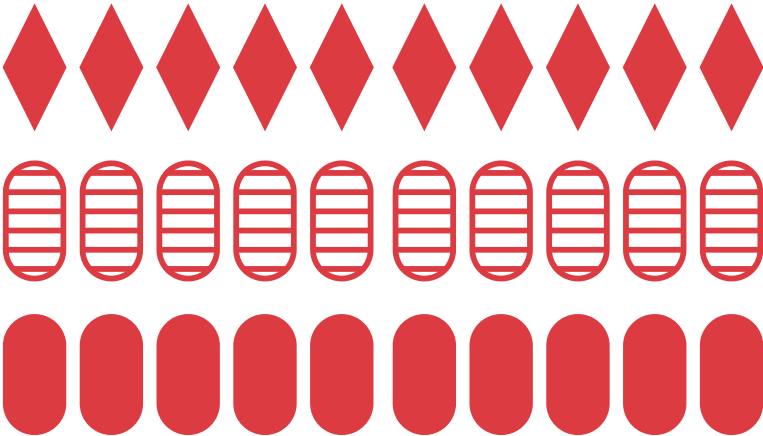
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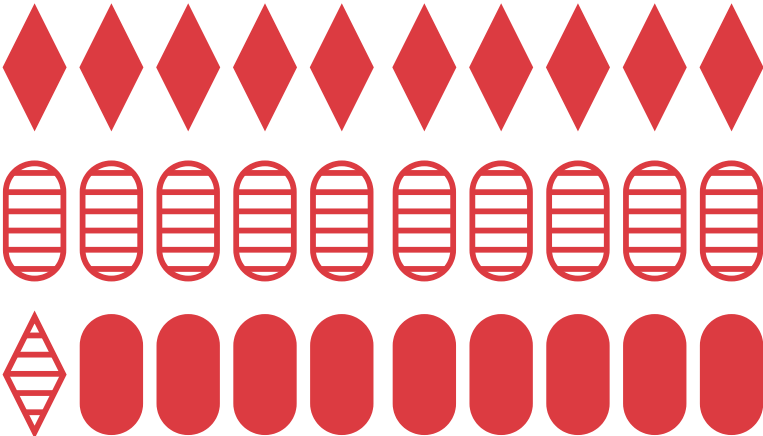
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$$f: \quad \diamond \quad \circ \quad \equiv \quad \bullet$$

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Then they could have misreported for a gain of  $k/n$  if their true type was . ■

## Algorithm 4: Goldilocks (Baharav, Flanigan, 2024)

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