

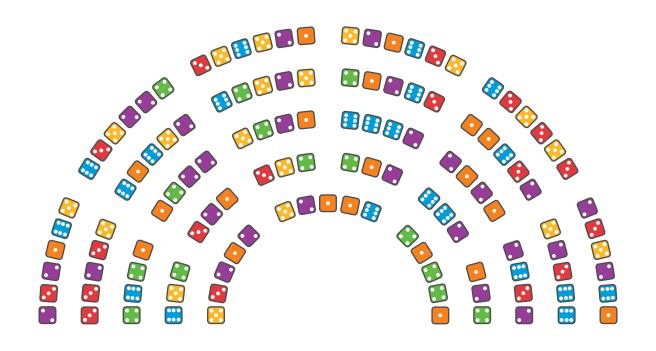
Optimized Democracy

Fall 2025

Sortition

Ariel Procaccia | Harvard University

HERE'S A RANDOM IDEA



Sortition—democracy built on lotteries instead of elections

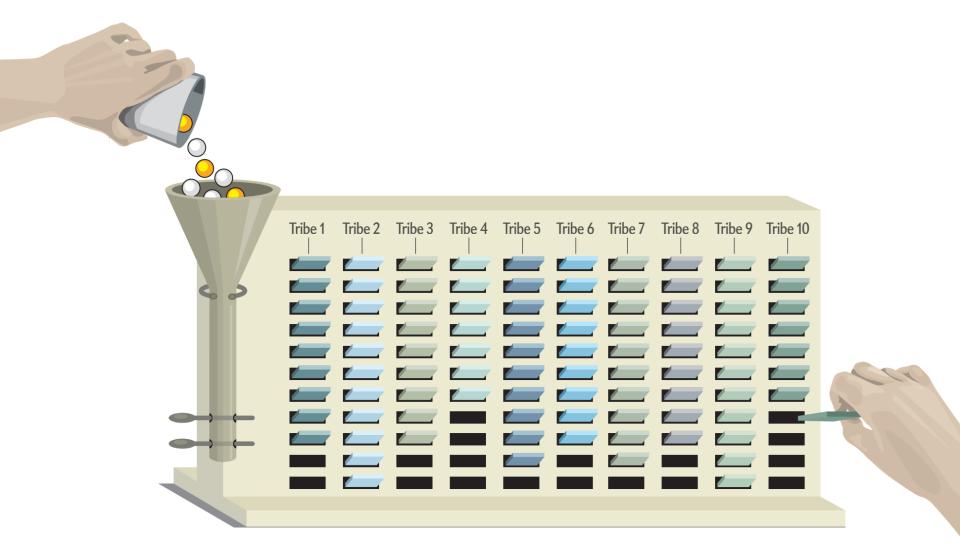
A BRIEF HISTORY OF SORTITION

462-322 BC

Athens

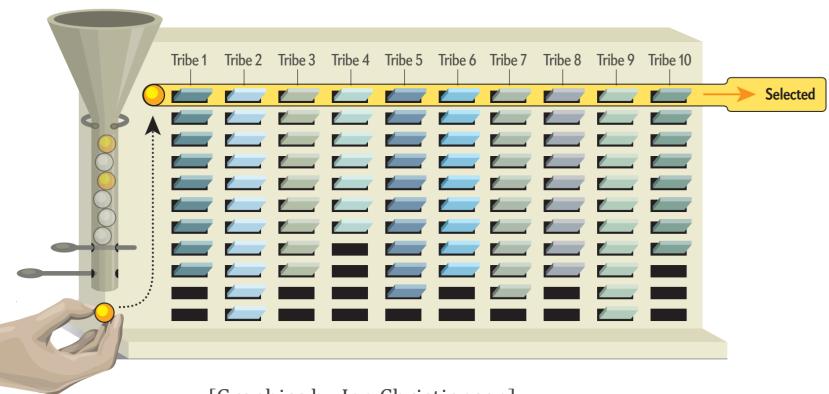
Council of 500 and magistracies chosen by lot

THE KLEROTERION



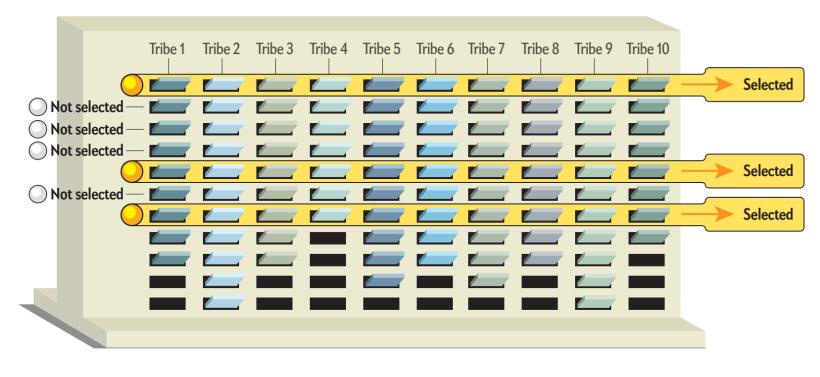
[Graphics by Jen Christiansen]

THE KLEROTERION



[Graphics by Jen Christiansen]

THE KLEROTERION



[Graphics by Jen Christiansen]

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SORTITION

462-322 BC

Athens

Council of 500 and magistracies chosen by lot

1328-1530

Florence

The government and legislative council chosen by lot

1776-present

USA

American and French revolutions make democracy synonymous with elections

21st Century

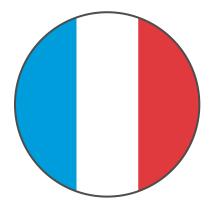
Worldwide

Citizens'
assemblies
organized by local
and national
governments

RANDOM ASSEMBLY REQUIRED



Ireland 2016 Constitution



France 2019-2020 Climate

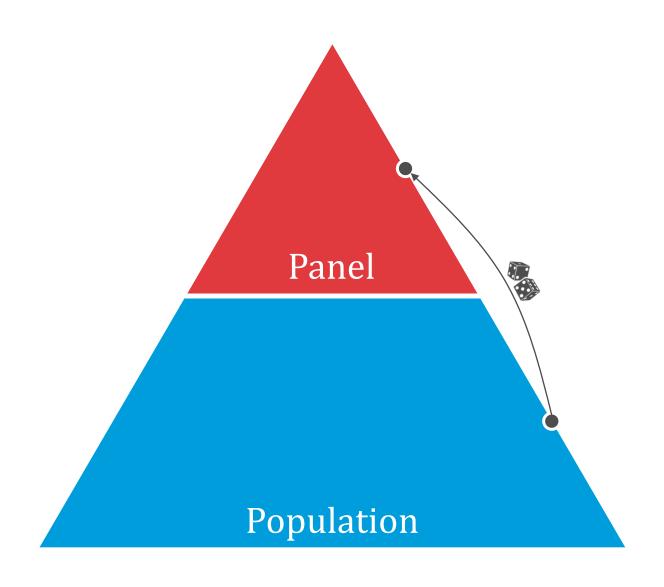


Belgium Since 2019 Permanent

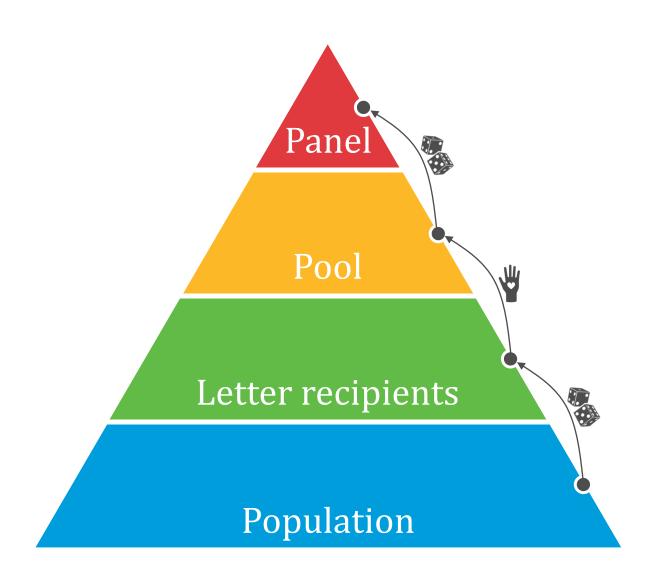


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDGp5eGnnxI

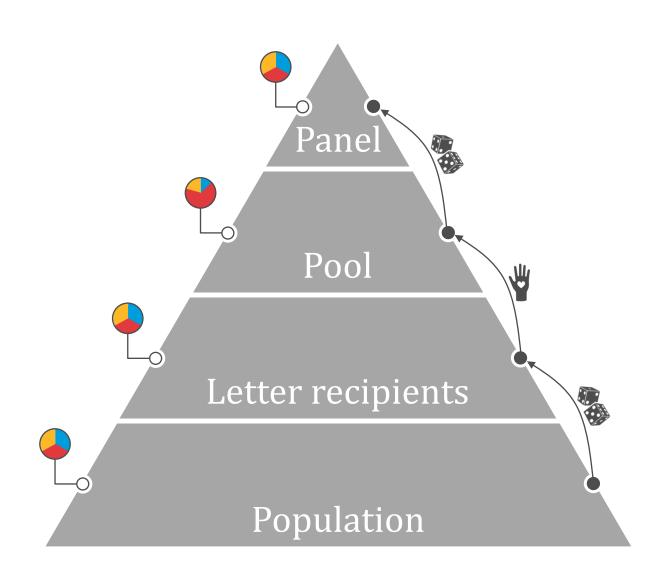
IDEAL SORTITION PIPELINE



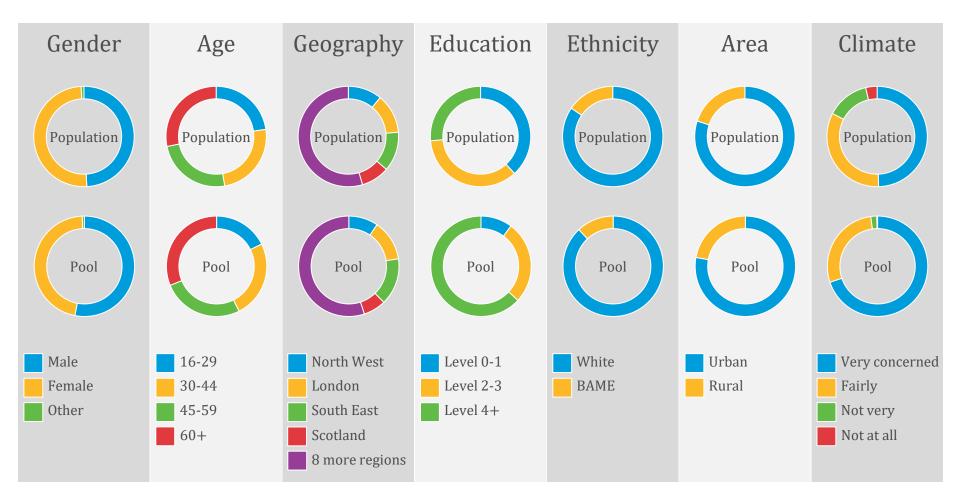
ACTUAL SORTITION PIPELINE



ACTUAL SORTITION PIPELINE

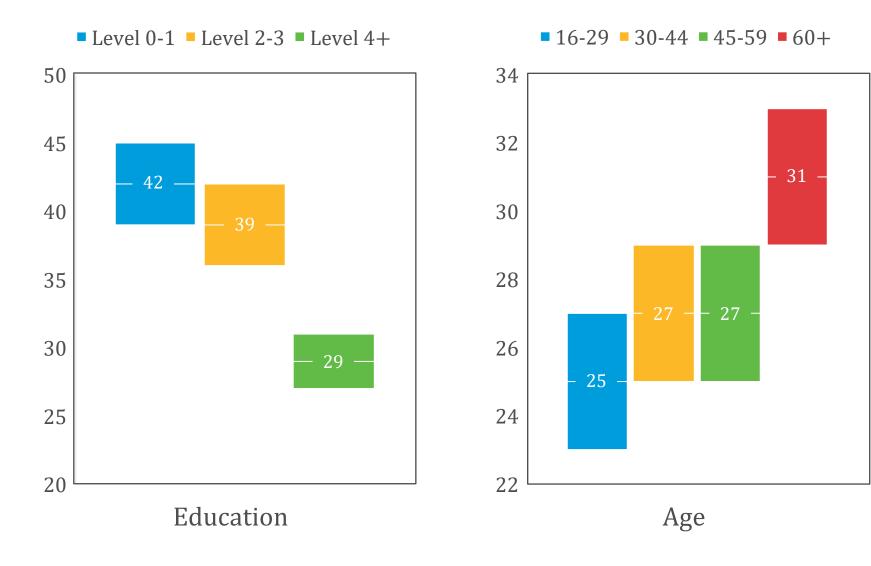


FEATURES



Climate Assembly UK (2020) Pool size is n = 1727, panel size is k = 110

QUOTAS



THE SORTITION MODEL

- Set of features F, where each $f \in F$ has a set of values V_f
- Multiset of n volunteers N where each $x \in N$ is a vector of feature values
- For each $f \in F$ and $v \in V_f$ there is an upper quota $u_{f,v}$ and a lower quota $\ell_{f,v}$
- The goal is to choose a panel P of k volunteers such that for all $f \in F$, $v \in V_f$, $\ell_{f,v} \leq |\{x \in P : x_f = v\}| \leq u_{f,v}$
- Finding a quota-feasible panel is NP-hard

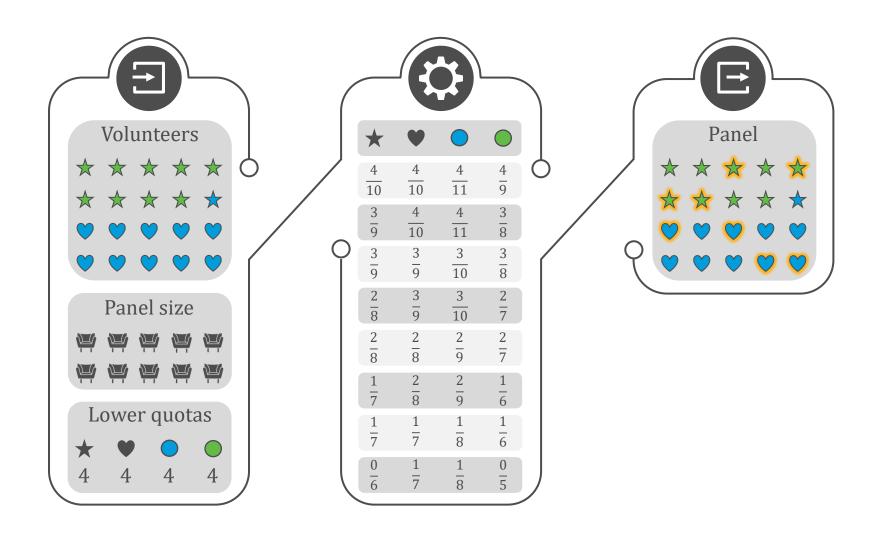
A GREEDY ALGORITHM

- At time t, a partial panel P_t has been selected $(P_0 = \emptyset)$
- For each $f \in F$, $v \in V_f$ define the score of v to be

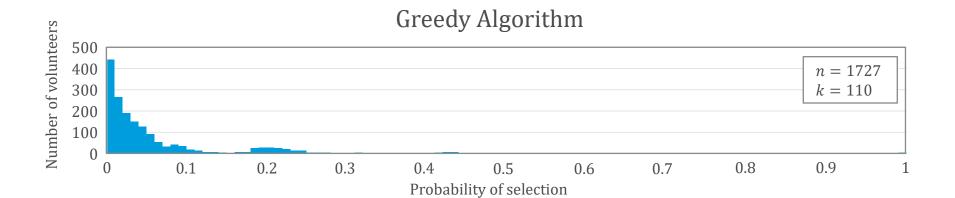
$$\frac{\ell_{f,v} - \left| \left\{ x \in P_t \colon x_f = v \right\} \right|}{\left| \left\{ x \in N \setminus P_t \colon x_f = v \right\} \right|}$$

- For v with maximum score, select uniformly at random among $x \in N \setminus P_t$ such that $x_f = v$
- When all lower quotas have been filled, select uniformly at random among $N \setminus P_t$
- If any quotas cannot be satisfied, restart

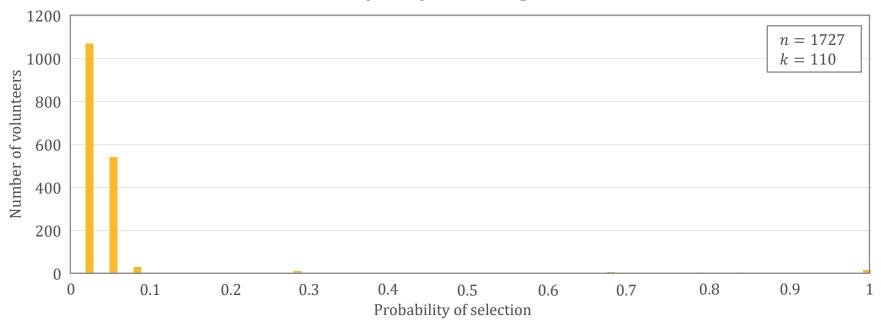
A GREEDY ALGORITHM



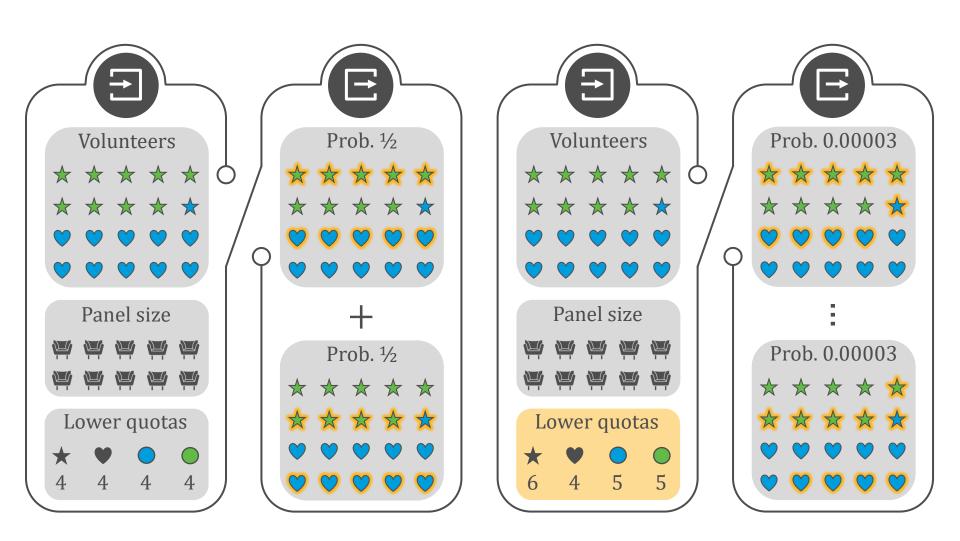
A GREEDY ALGORITHM



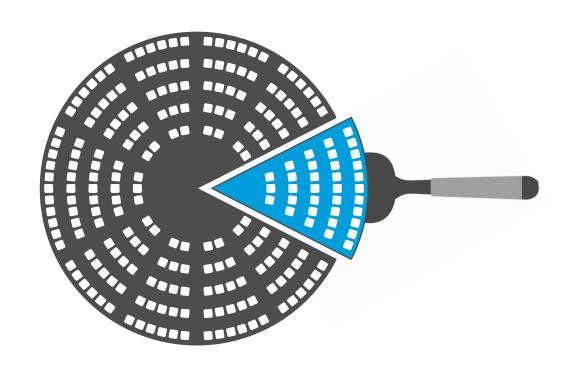
Mystery Challenger



LOADING THE DICE



FROM SORTITION TO FAIR DIVISION



A distribution over panels of size k divides overall selection probability of k between pool members

ALLOCATION RULES

- An allocation rule outputs a distribution $\mathcal D$ over quota-feasible panels of size k
- Maximum Nash Welfare maximizes the product $\prod_{x \in N} \Pr_{P \sim \mathcal{D}} [x \in P]$
- Leximin maximizes min $\Pr_{x \in N} [x \in P]$, subject to that max the second lowest probability, etc.

Poll

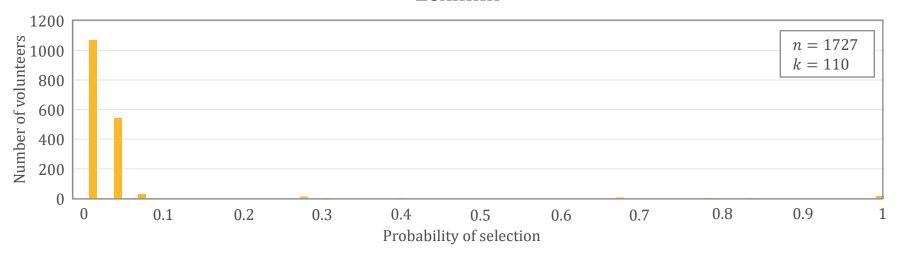
Which of the two rules equalizes volunteers' selection probabilities whenever the quotas make it feasible to do so?

• MNW • Leximin • Both rules • Neither one

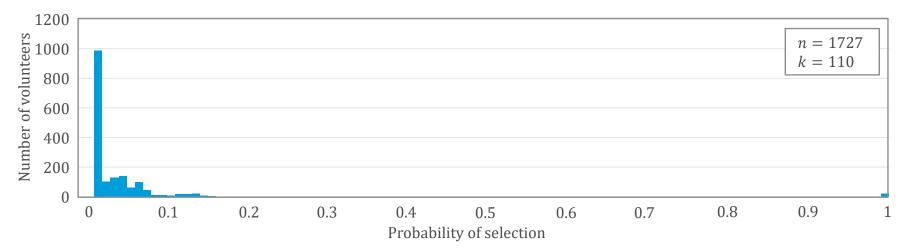


MYSTERY CHALLENGER UNMASKED

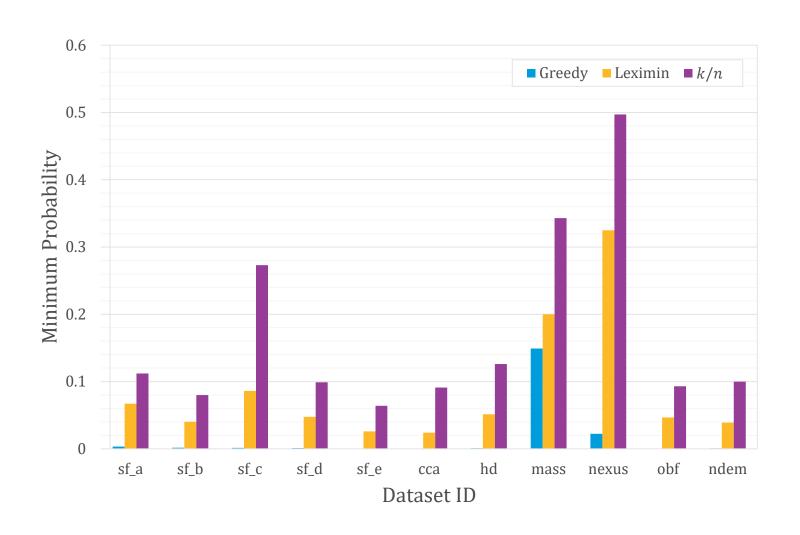
Leximin



Nash Welfare



EVERYONE DESERVES A FAIR CHANCE





Online at panelot.org

DEPLOYMENT



















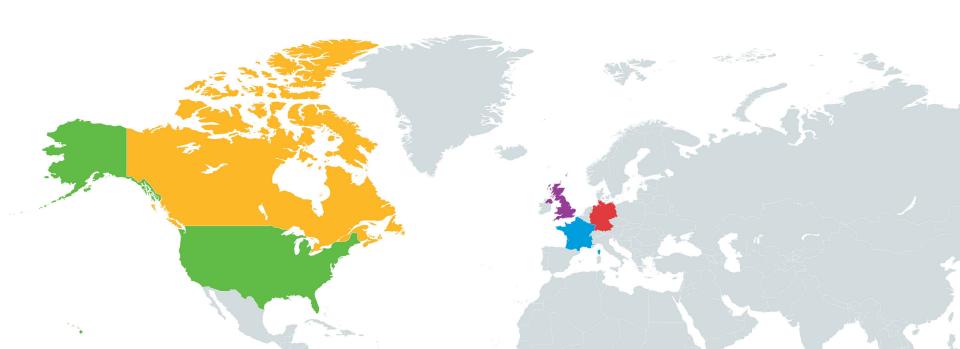












VISUAL LOTTERIES



Michigan 2020 Covid-19 policy

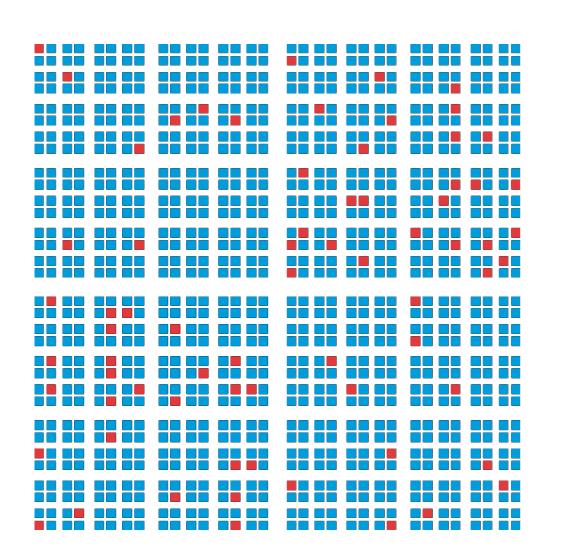


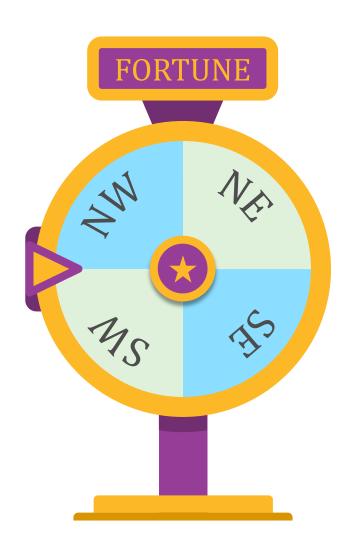
Colorado 2023 Childcare



Germany 2023 Nutrition

VISUAL SELECTION





BIBLIOGRAPHY

Flanigan, Gölz, Gupta, Hennig, and Procaccia. Fair Selection of Citizens' Assemblies. Nature, 2021.

Procaccia. A More Perfect Algorithm. Scientific American, 2022.