



VILFREDO GOES TO ATHENS

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Dublin City University, External Investigator
<Ahref, Consultant on eDemocracy



fondazione

<ahref

living links

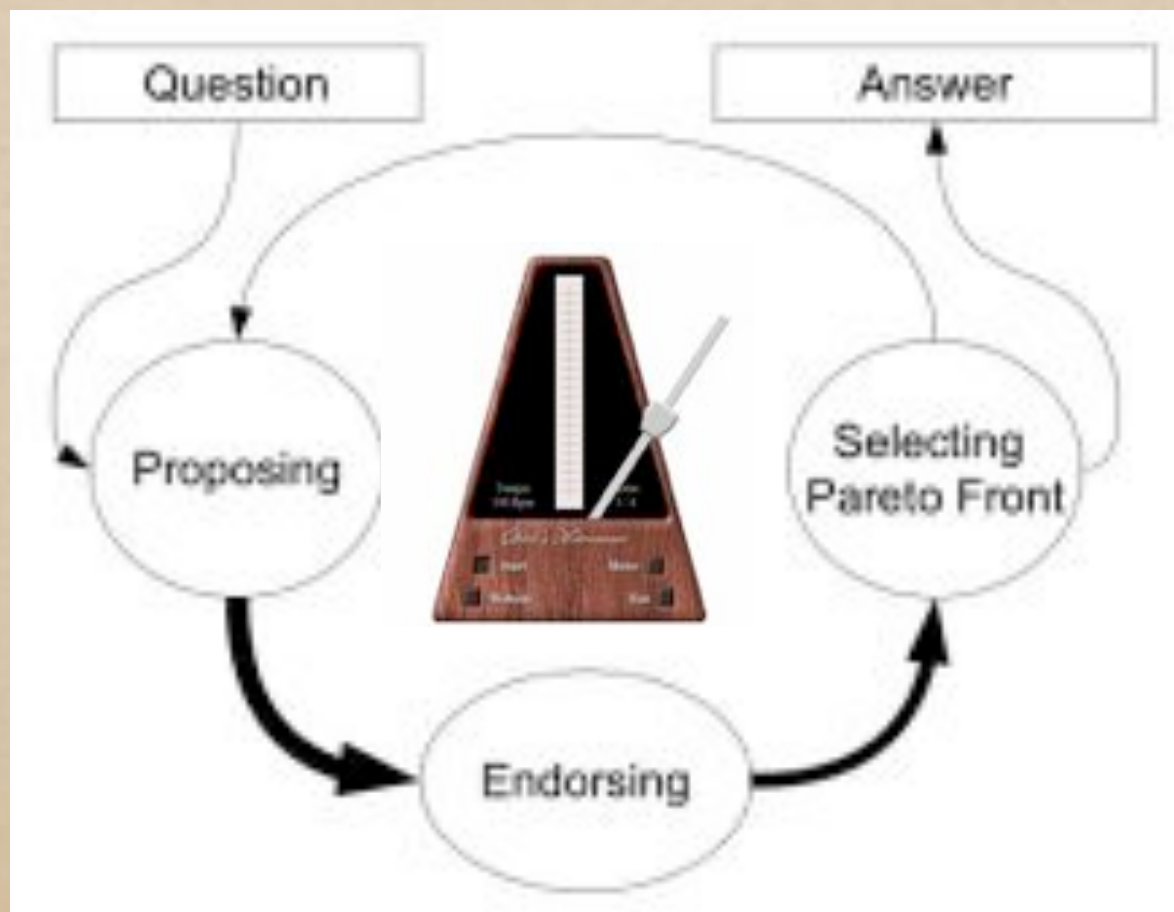
Please Moderate Us On:

ప్రపంచంలోని రాష్ట్ర చాలా
ముఖ్యమైన సమావేశం





VILFREDO GOES TO ATHENS



What versus How questions

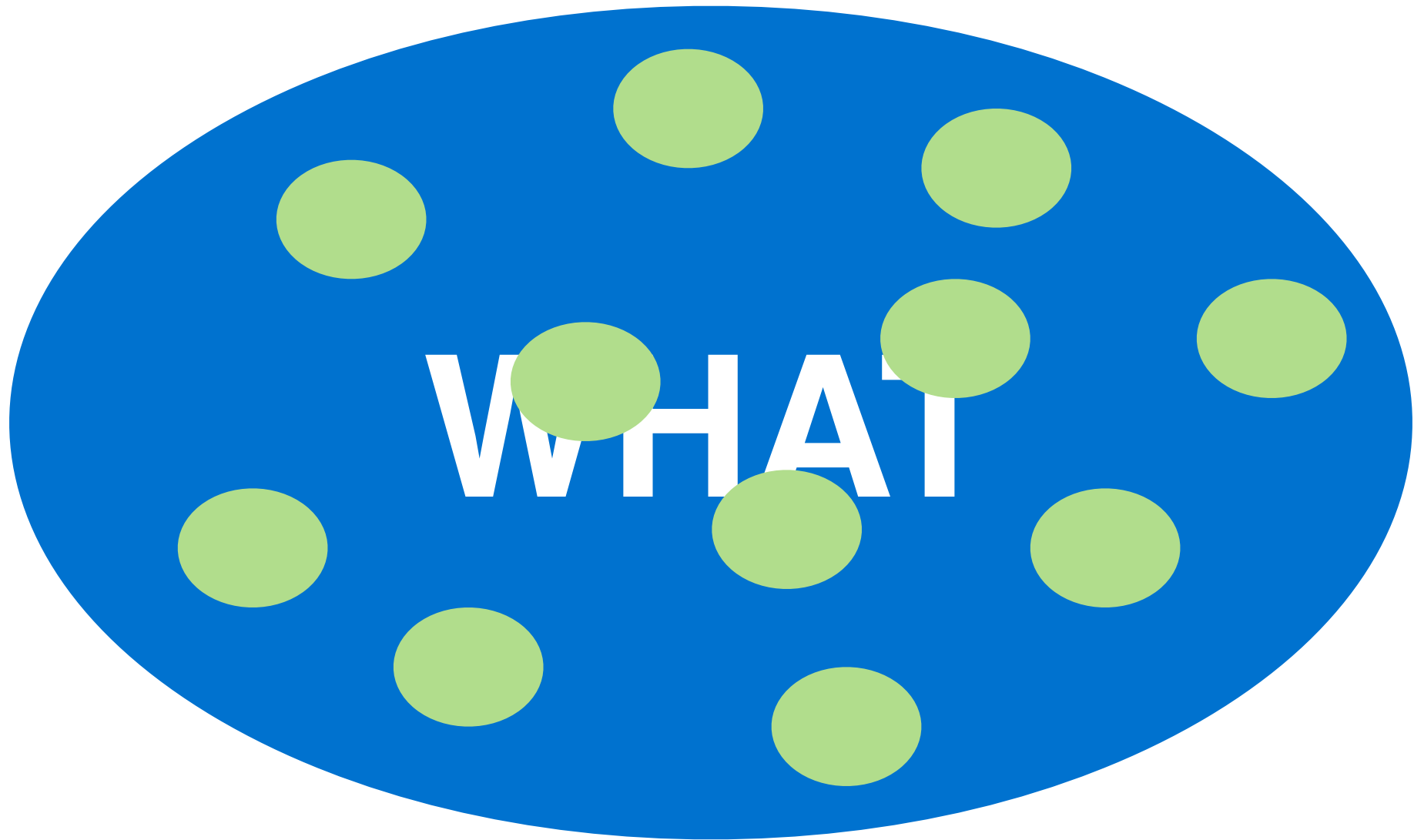
What shall we do?



WHAT

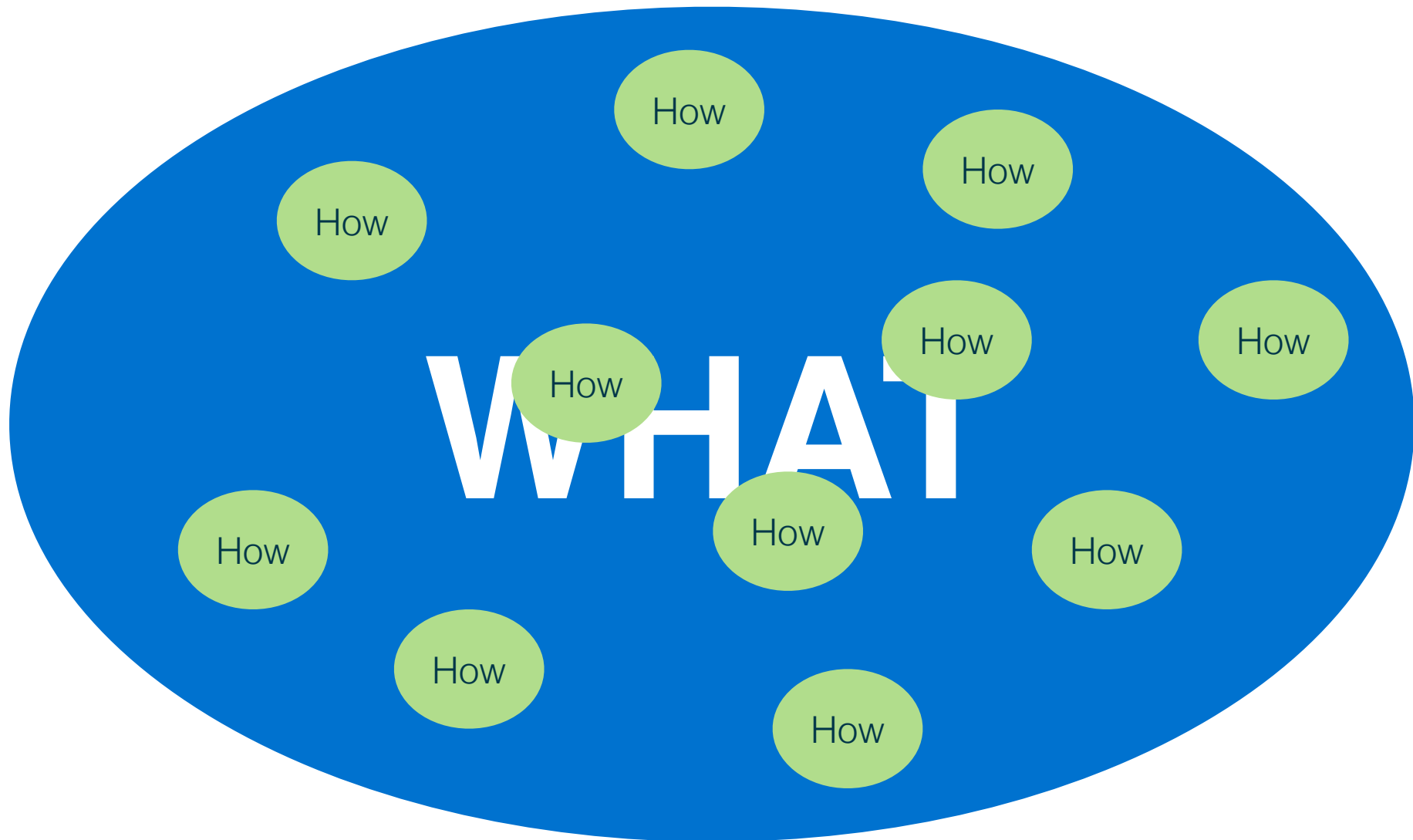
What versus How questions

What shall we do?

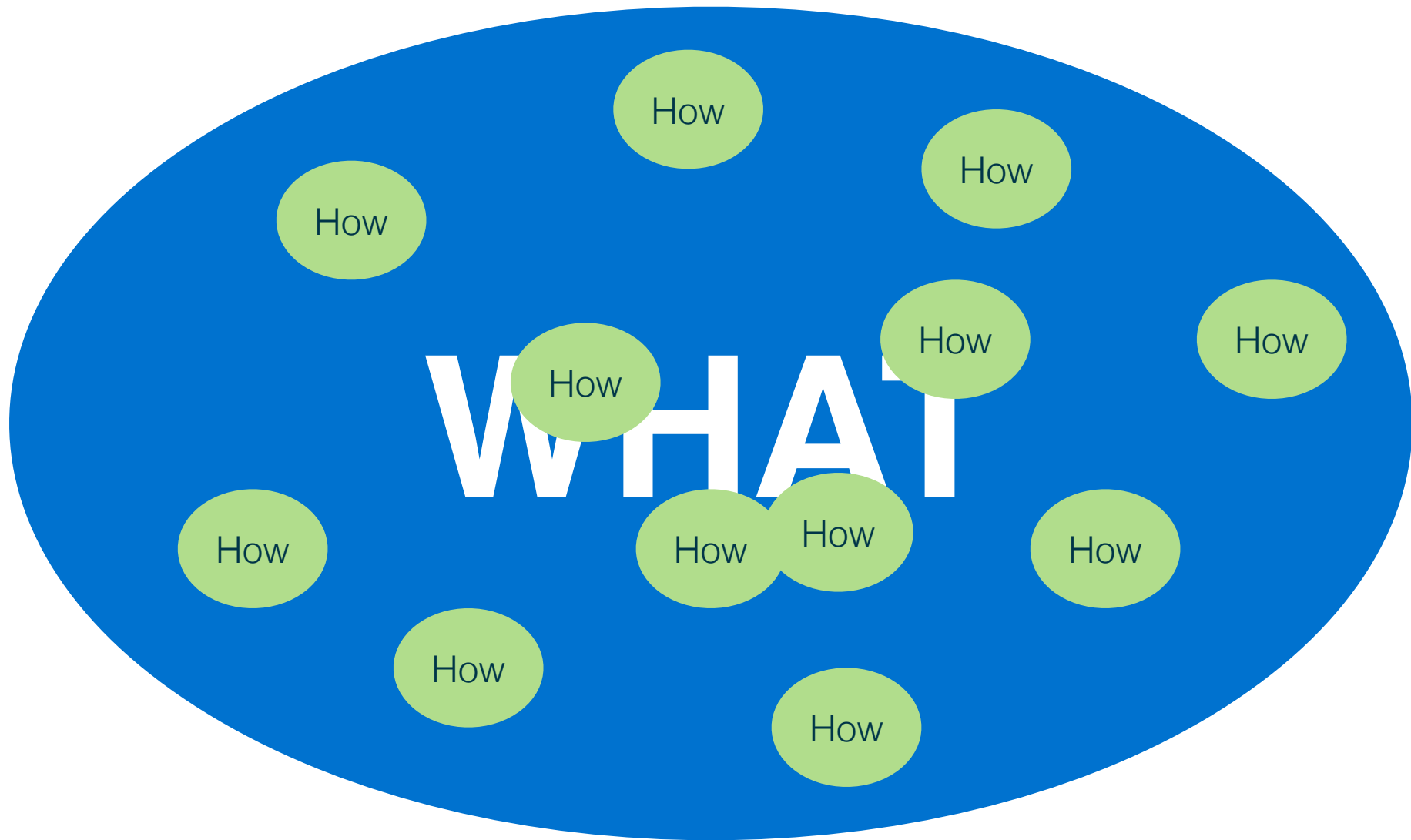


What versus How questions

How shall we do it?



What versus How questions


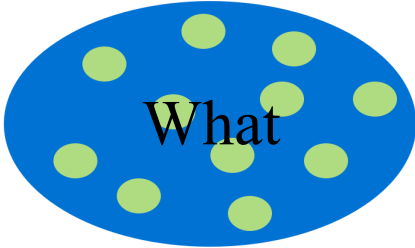


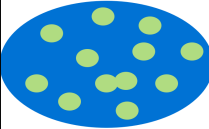
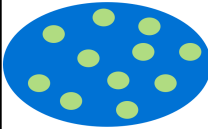
	1 Answer	M Answers	Budget
Options Known	Voting Theory Single Winner Voting Rules	Multi Winner Voting Rules and Multiple Referenda	Participatory Budgeting
Open Questions			

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Options Known	Voting Theory Single Winner Voting Rules	Multi Winner Voting Rules and Multiple Referenda	Participatory Budgeting
Open Questions	Vilfredo	All Our Ideas, Airesis, Liquid Feedback	Open Participatory Budgeting (unherad)

	1 Answer	M Answers	Budget
Options Known	Voting a President or on an issue	Parliament	Budget
Open Questions	Why Questions	What Questions	

	1 Answer	M Answers	Budget
Options Known			
Open Questions	Consensus Building	Direct (or Liquid) Democracy	

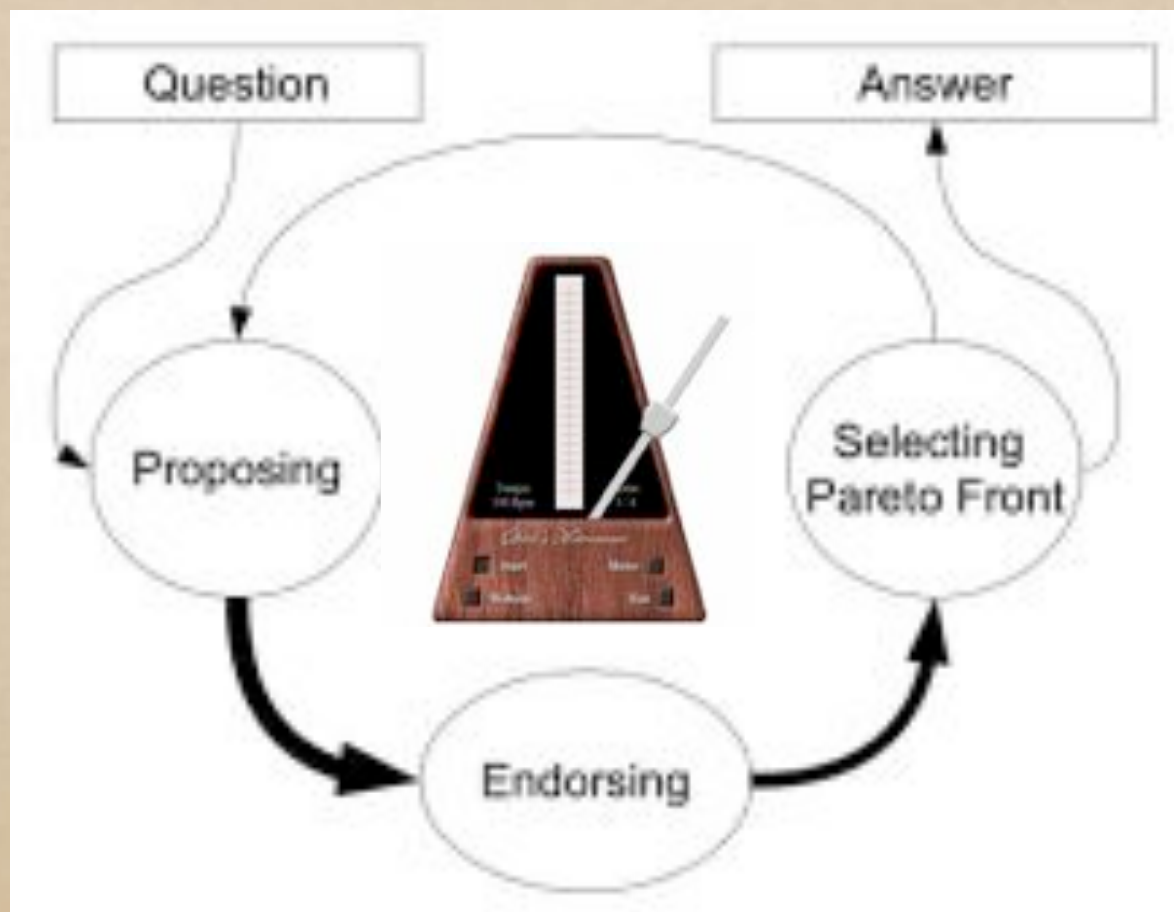
	1 Answer	M Answers	Budget
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Open Questions	 How	 What	

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Options Known				
Open Questions	Consensus Building			

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Options Known				
Open Questions	Consensus Building	Airesis, Liquid Feedback	All Our Ideas	

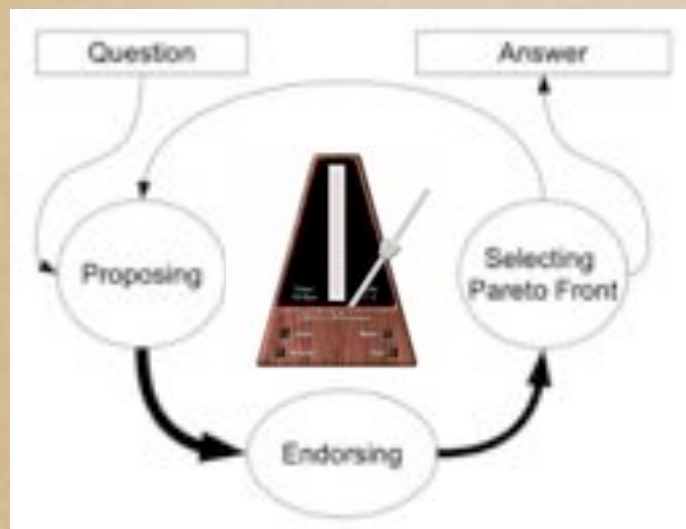


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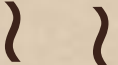
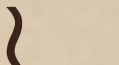

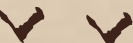

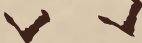








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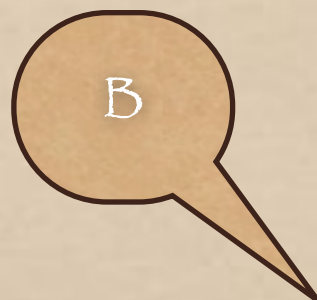


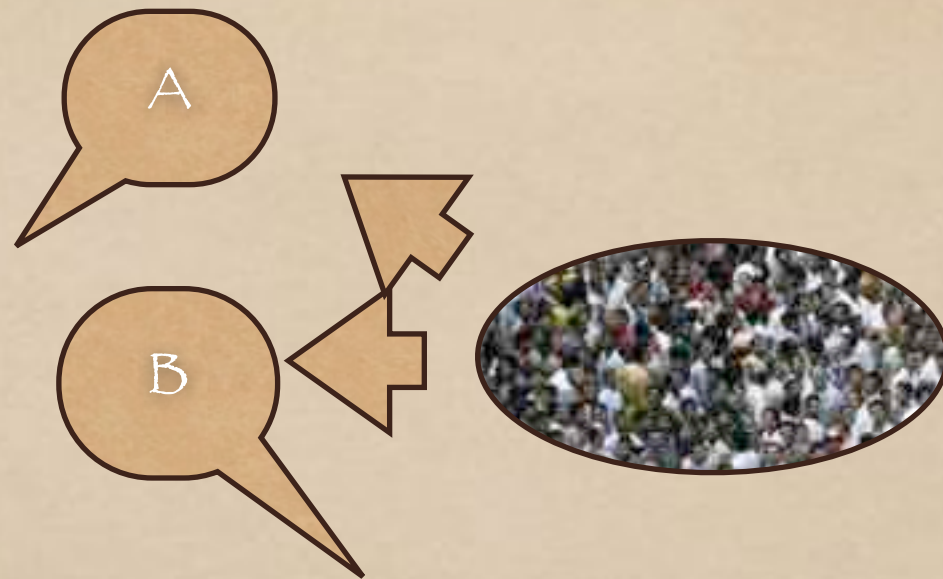
Question

1 st generation						Writing Phase
						Voting Phase
2 nd generation						Writing Phase
						Voting Phase
3 rd generation						Writing Phase
						Voting Phase

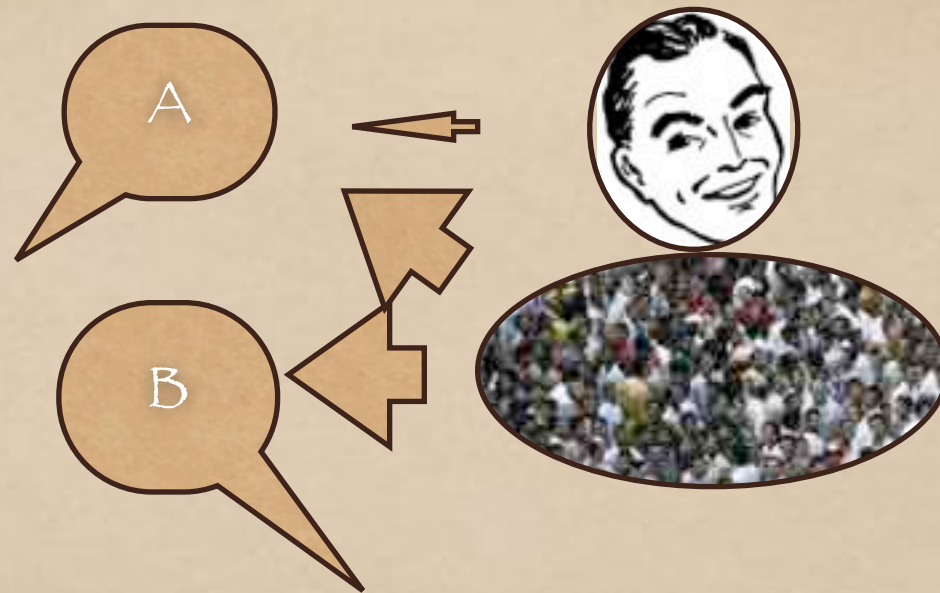
4th generation

⌋
✓
Agreed
Answer



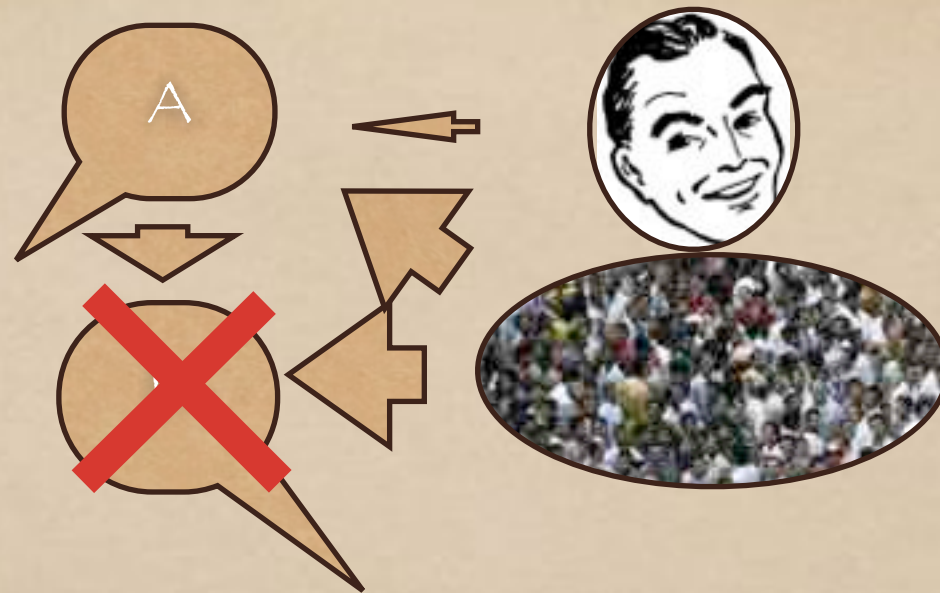


Every person that is supporting B
is also supporting A



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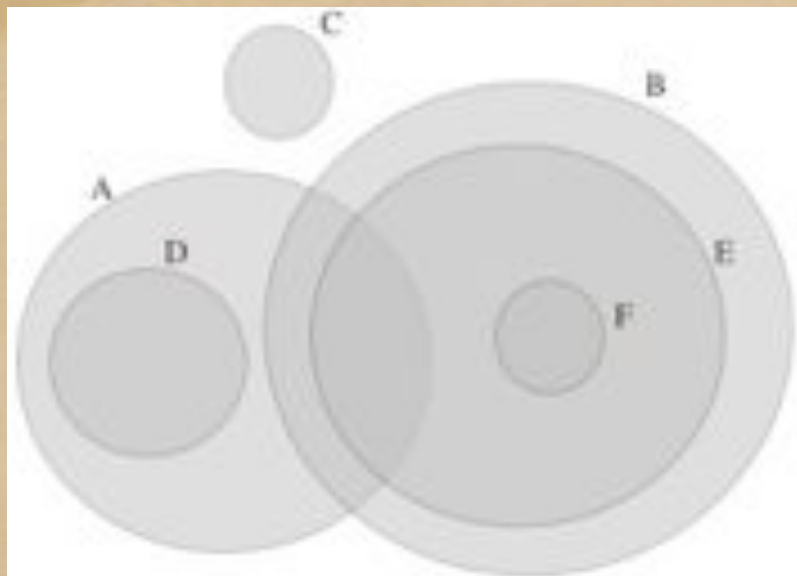
There is at least one person that
supports A but not B

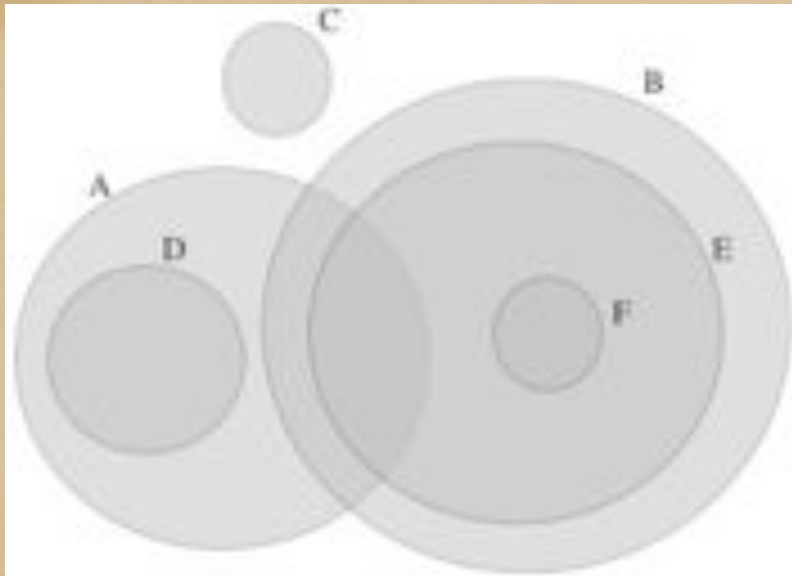


Every person that is supporting B
is also supporting A

There is at least one person that
supports A but not B

Then, A "dominates" B,
and we can trash B

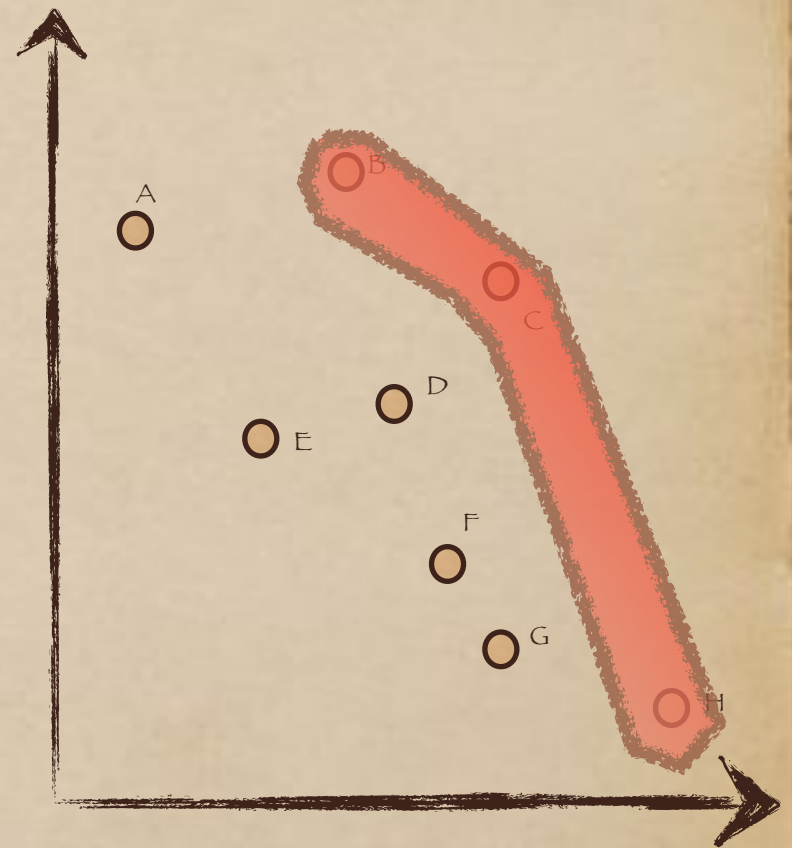


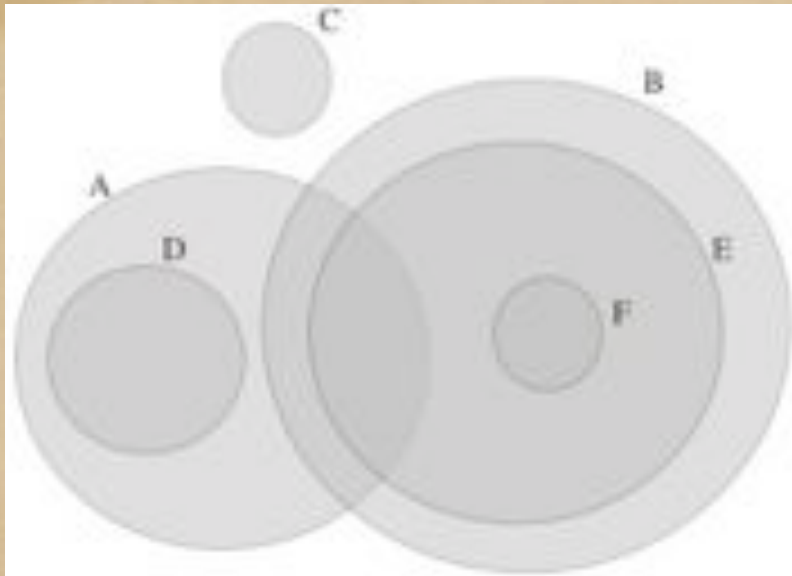


B dominates E and F
A dominates D

E is bigger than C, but C is undominated

We keep A, B & C



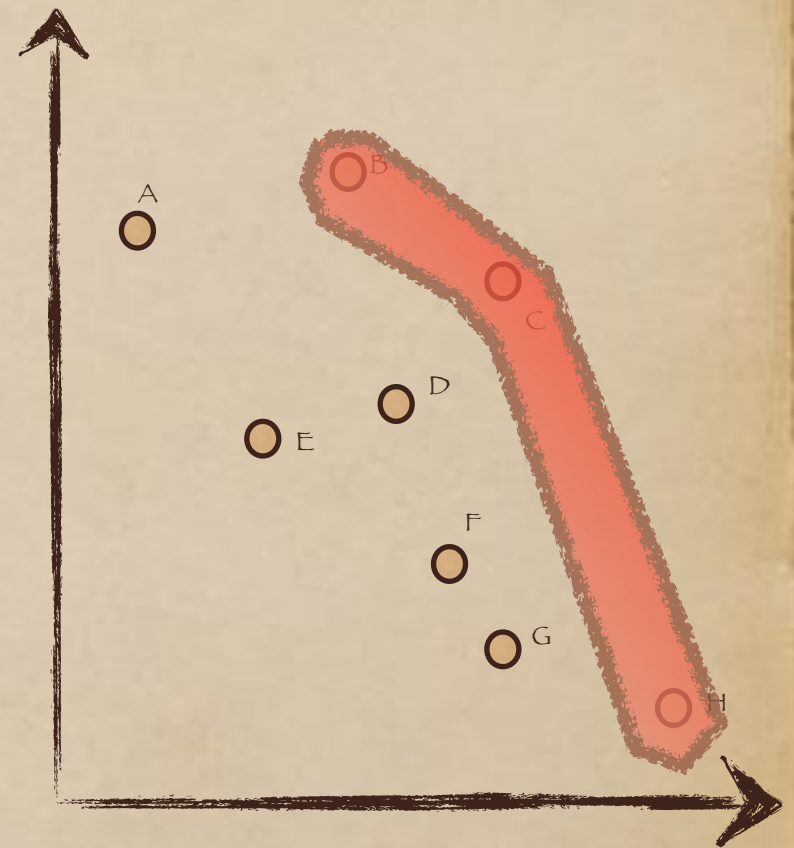


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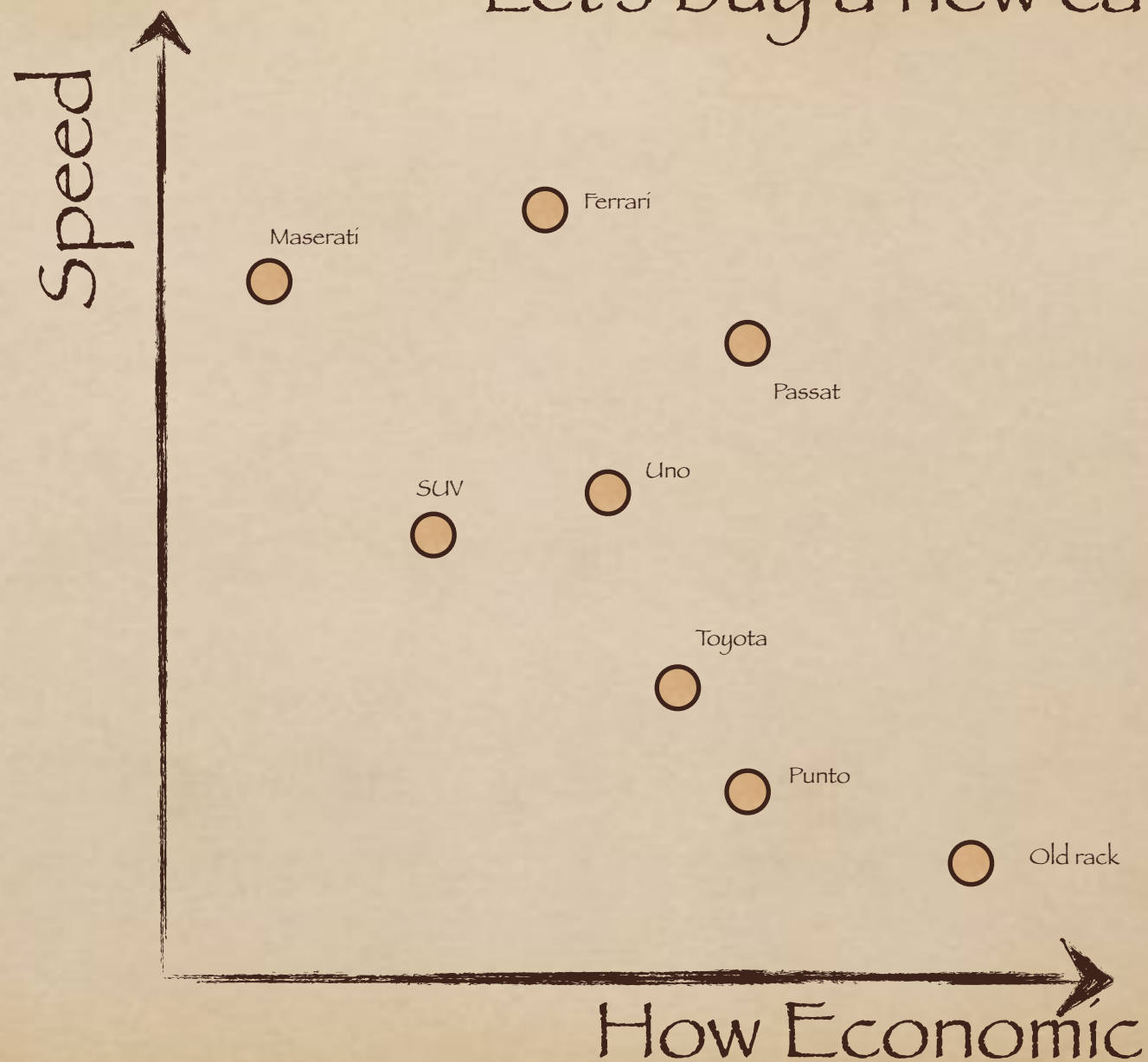
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Once we take away
all the answer that are dominated
what remains is a Pareto Front (PF).



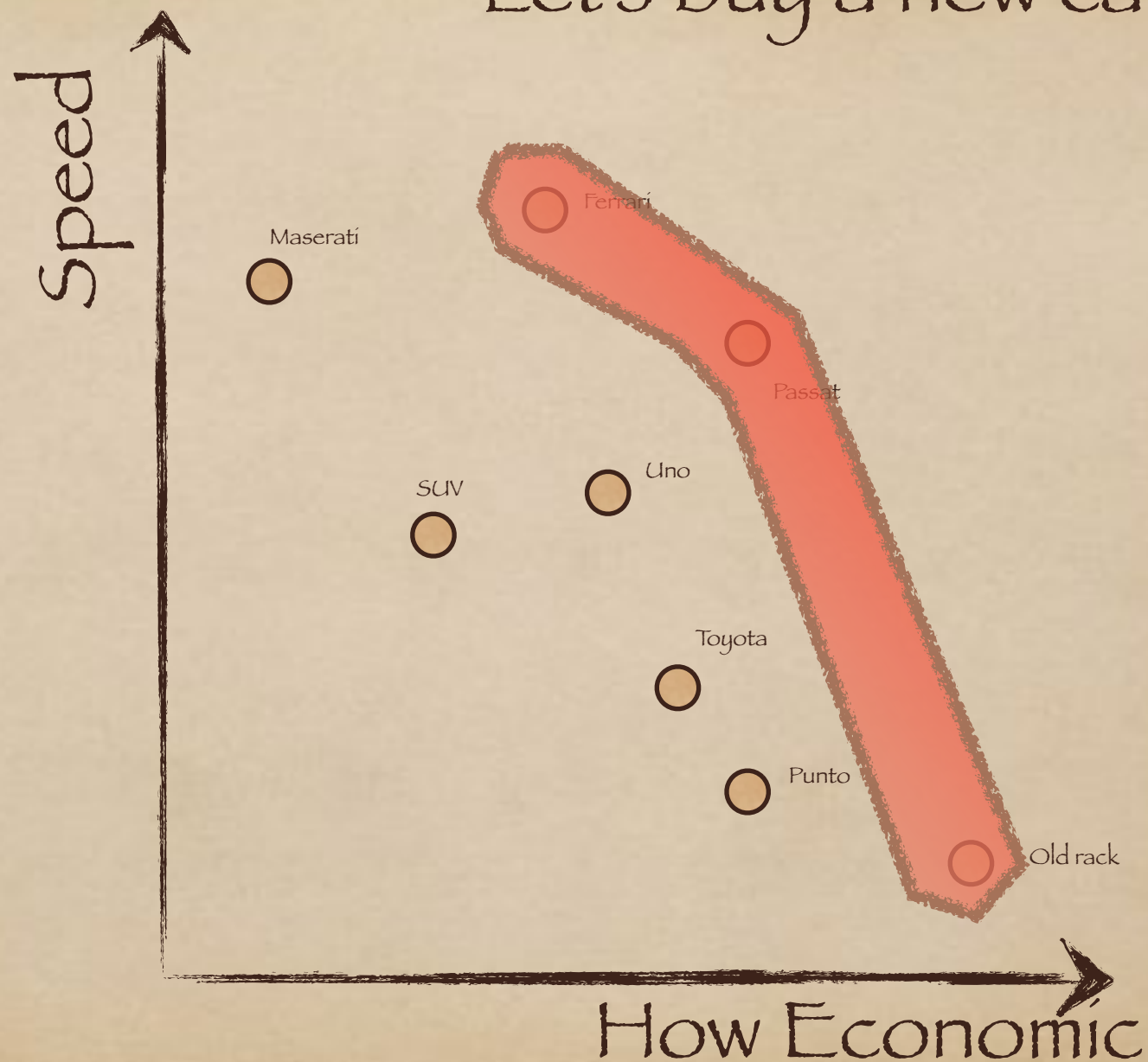


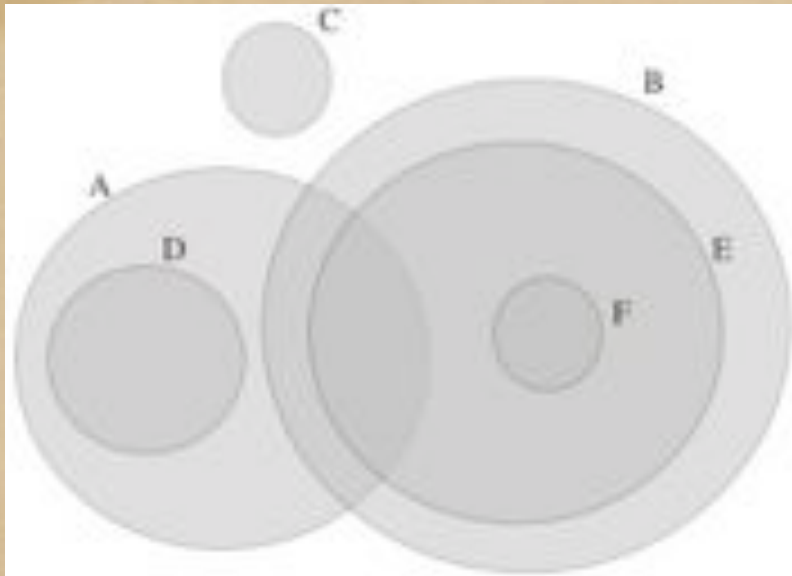
Let's buy a new car



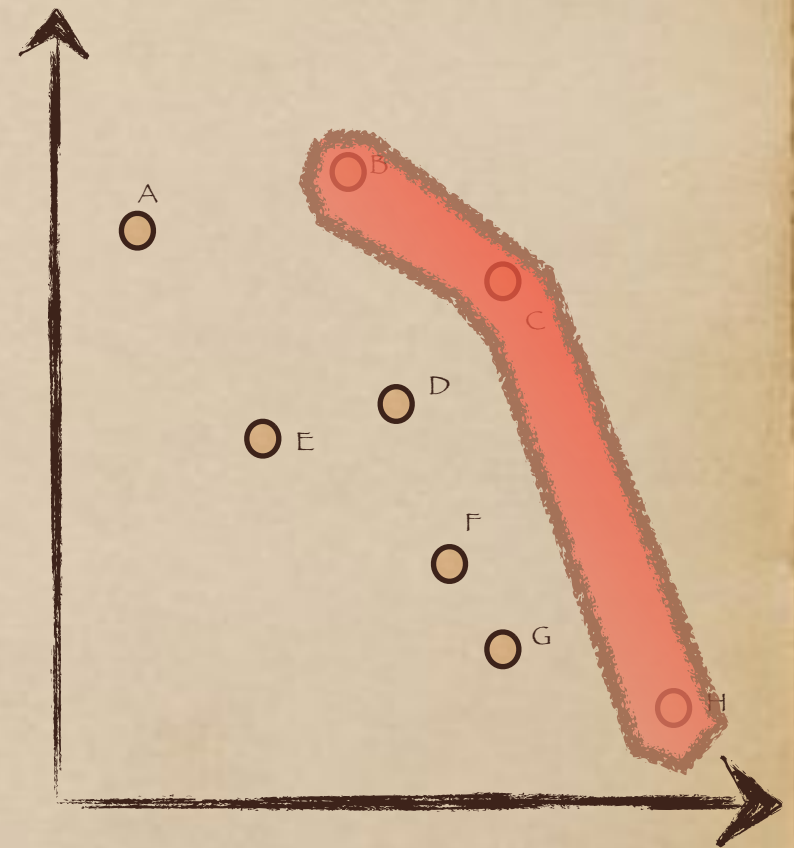


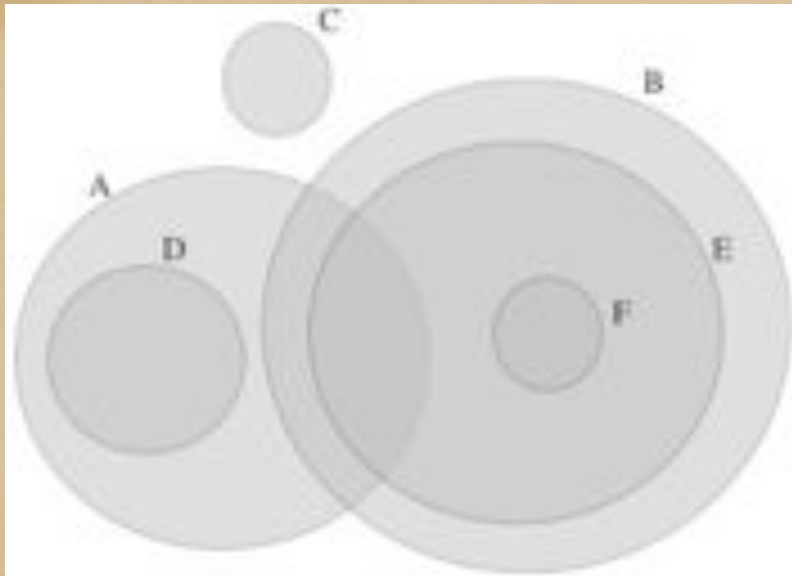
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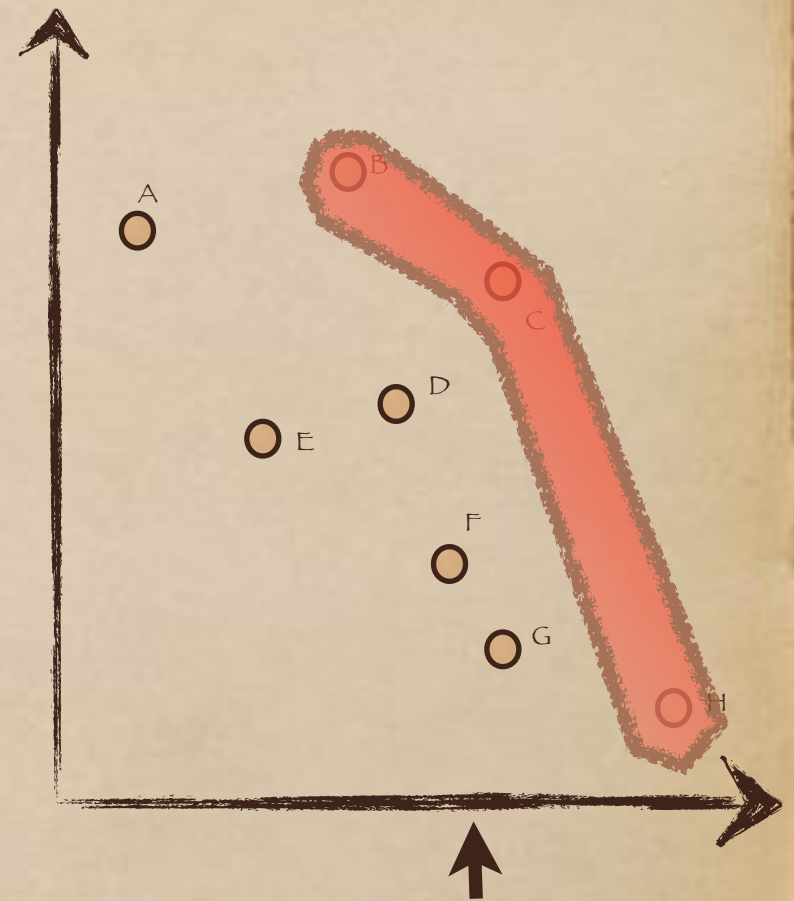




N person, each
voting yes or no



Once we take away
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what remains is a Pareto Front (PF).



2 person/measures,
ordering the solutions

Corollaries:

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The most popular answer is always in the PF.

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by everybody it will be in the PF

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The number of elements in the PF ≥ 1 ,
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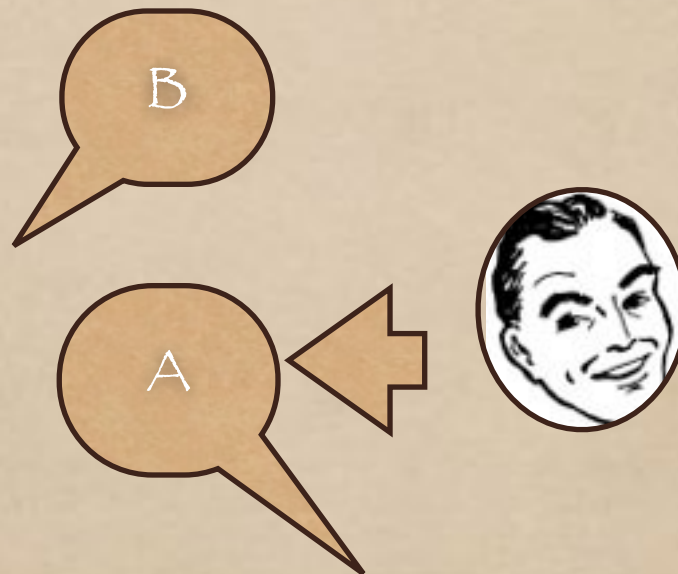
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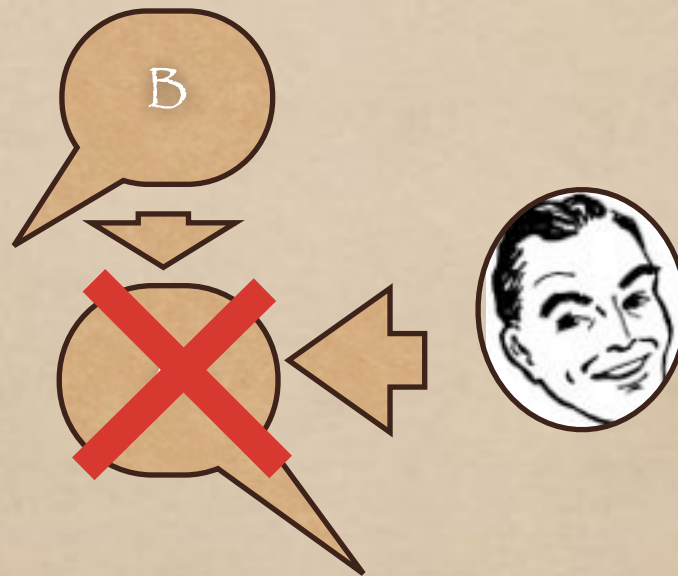
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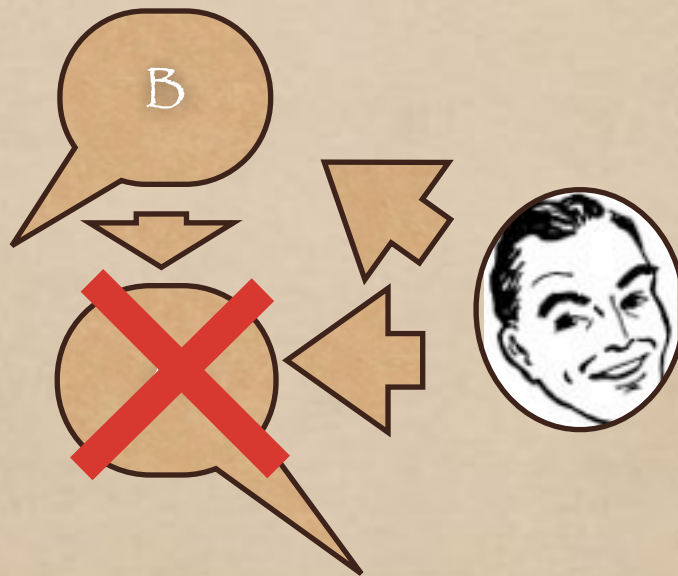
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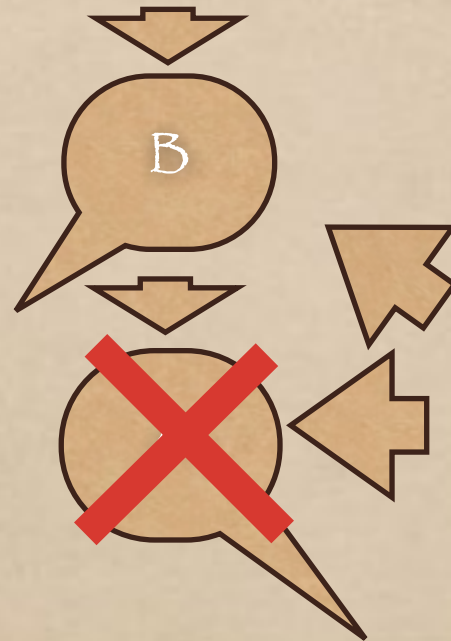


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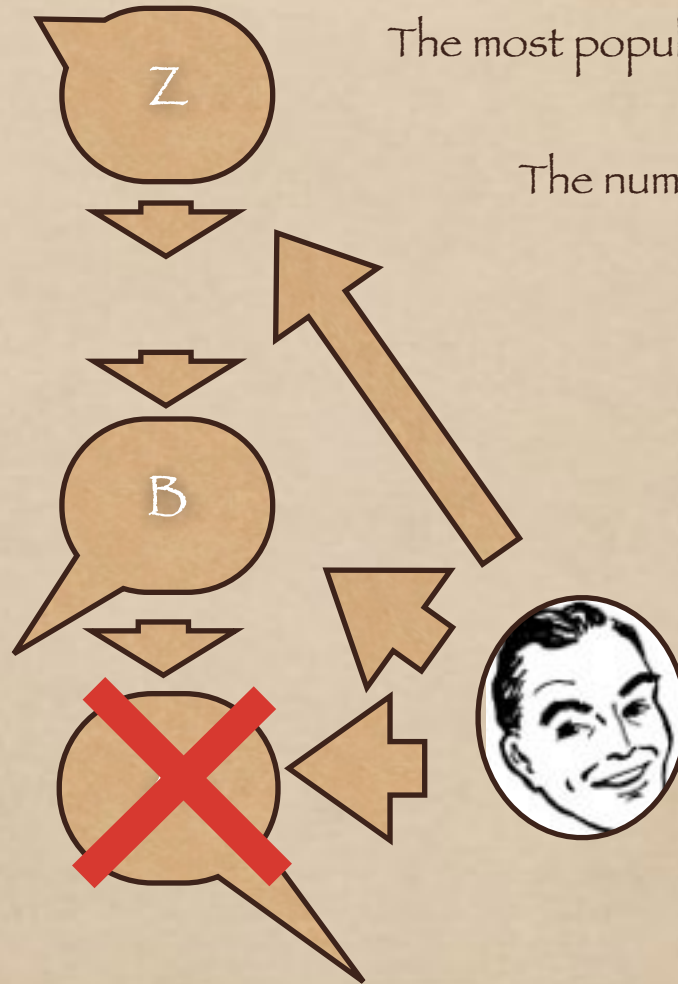
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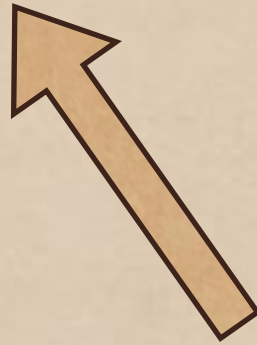
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A proposal x can be less
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yet x is in the PF and y is not.
Because y is dominated by z ,
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Each person can force an answer to be in the PF

Each person can VETO an answer from being the consensual solution.

The Wall of Text Question

Right now there is no limit to the size of the answer that users can write. On the one side this is good, as it permit to users to spell out their idea in details, on the other it is a problem, as some users tend to write very long essays, making the participation difficult for everybody.

From a certain point of view the problem is not massive, the more an answer is long the more people that do not understand it might not vote for it, generating a *de facto*, intrinsic push toward shorter answers.

Yet many people feel a sense of duty to read all answers, and when confronted with too long answers they might simply postpone their voting process. With the result that they risk to fall out from the discussion cycle.

What limit, if any, there should be to the length of the answer that the users are allowed to write?

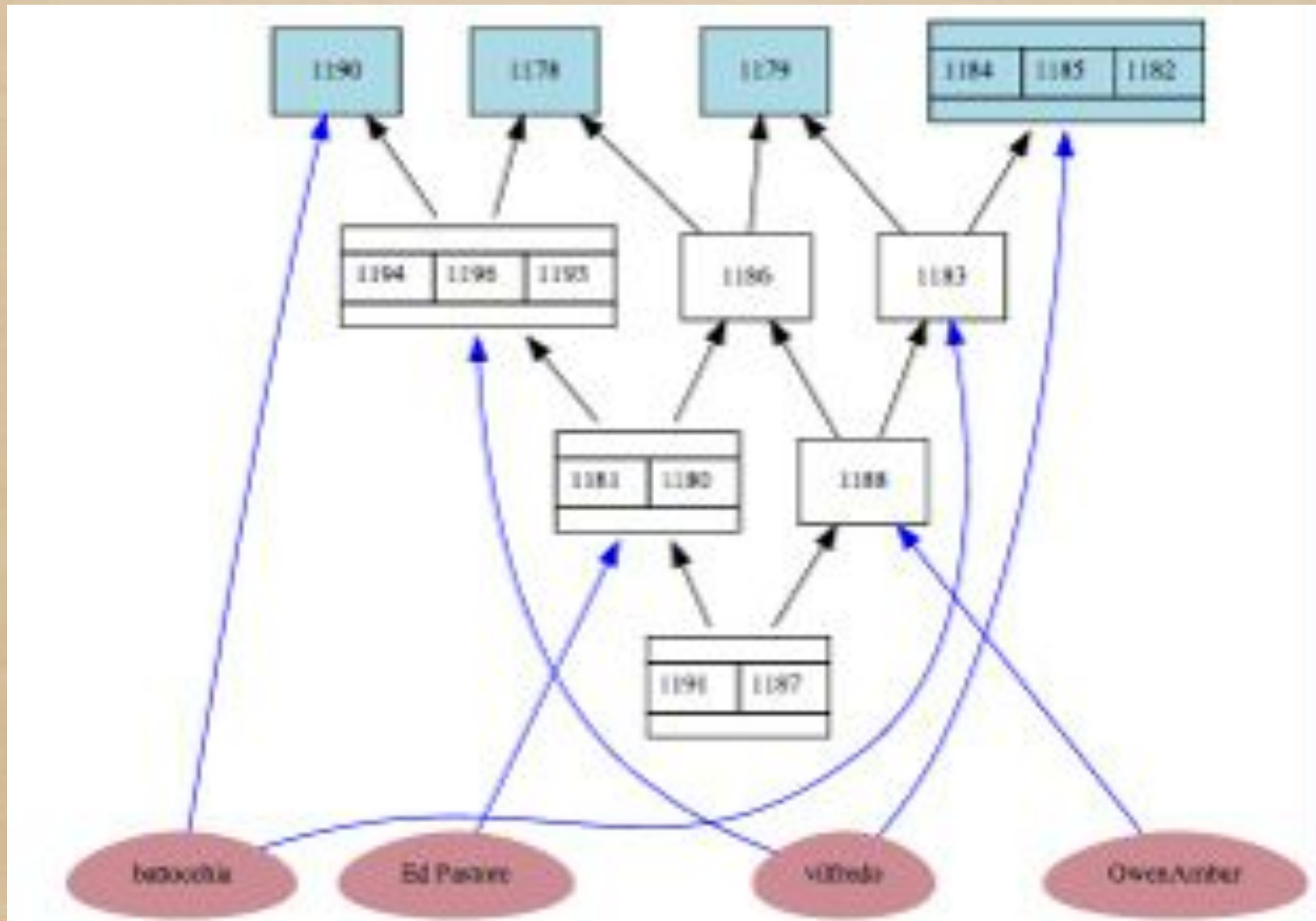
And how should this limit be imposed?

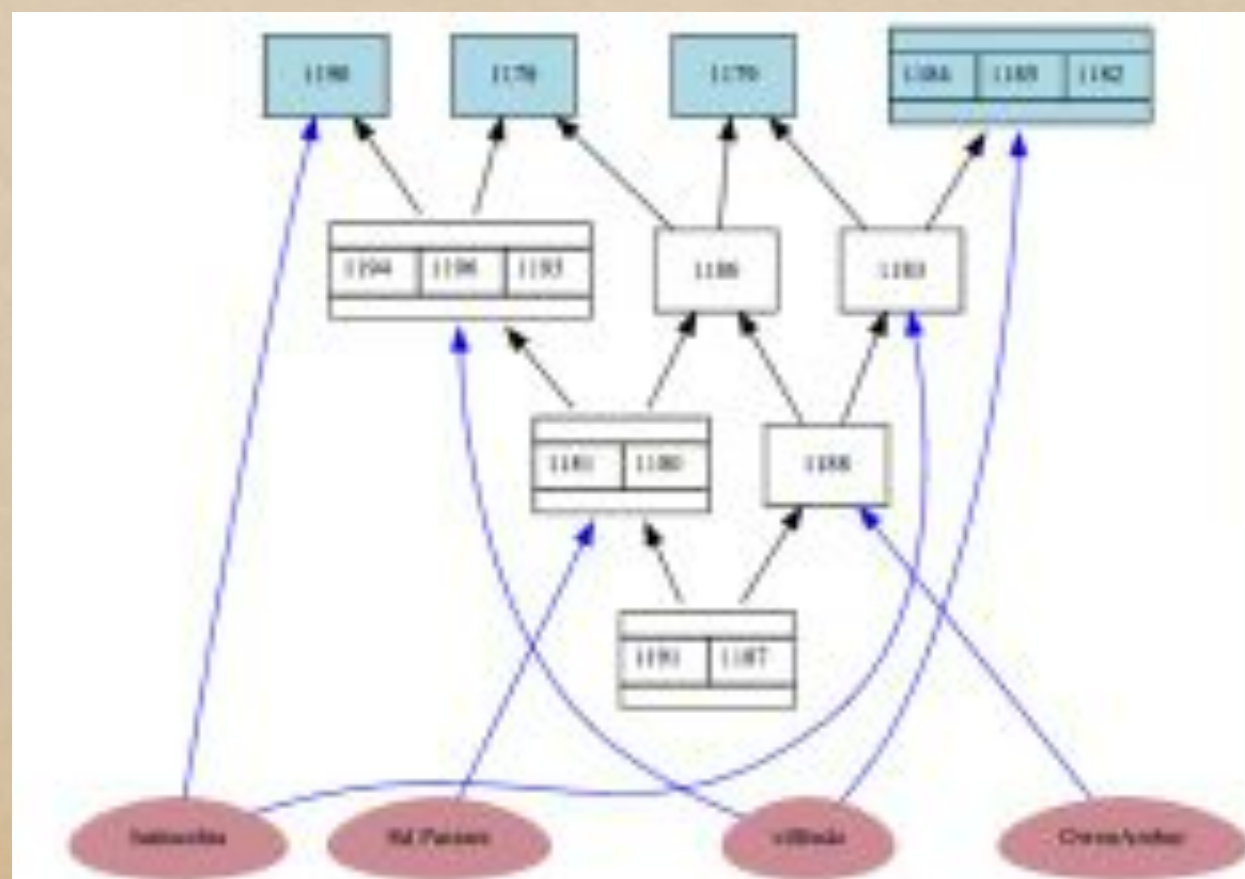
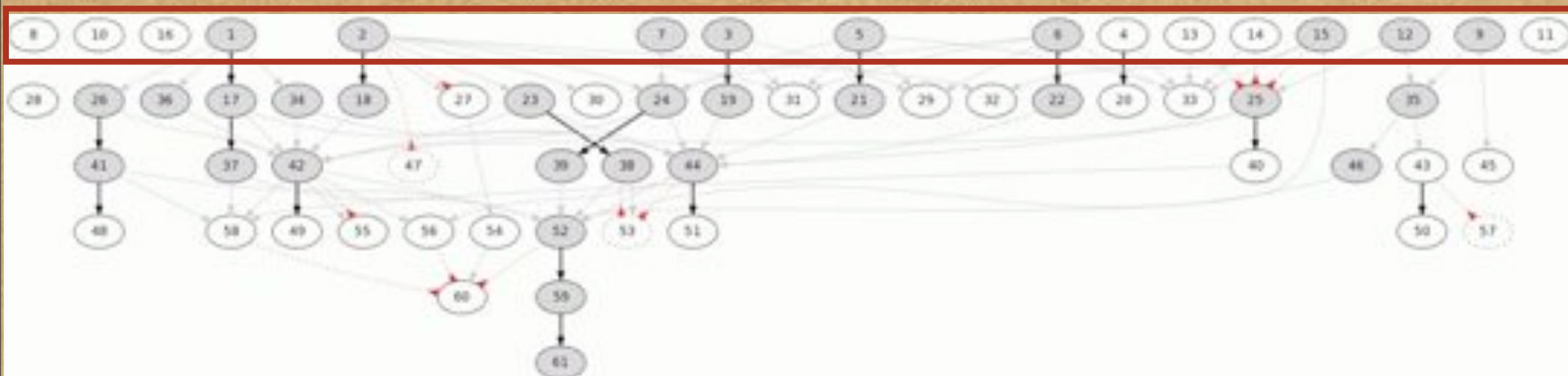
Should this limit be decided once and for all, or should each person that asks the question decides the limit for that question?

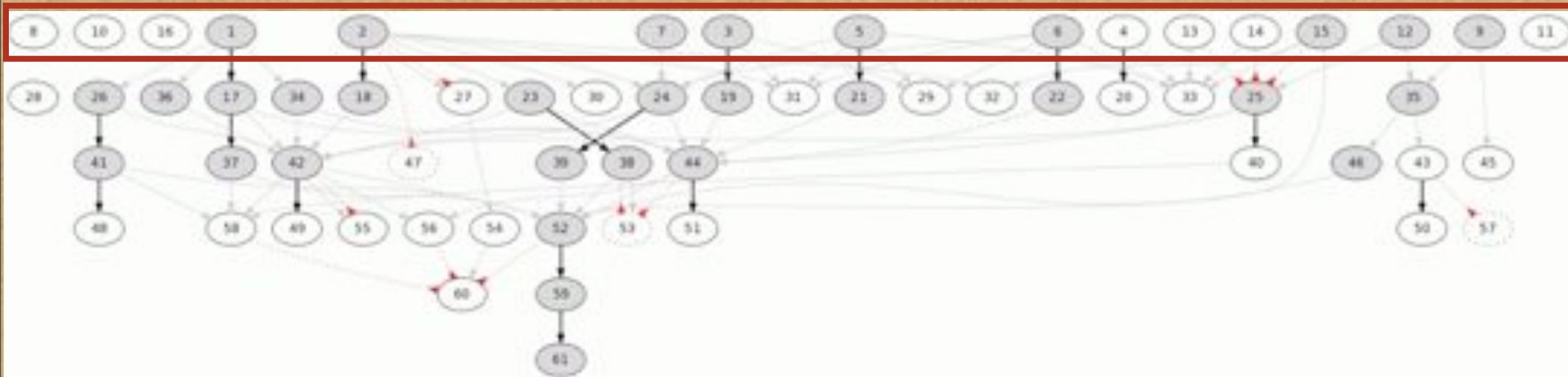
If this is the case, should the questioner be allowed to change this limit later in time?

Sometimes it is possible to impose intrinsic limits, like the one said above. For example making the edit box smaller. And others are possible as well. If you have an idea about a soft limit that we could install, please share that too.

The Wall of Text Question Generation 1





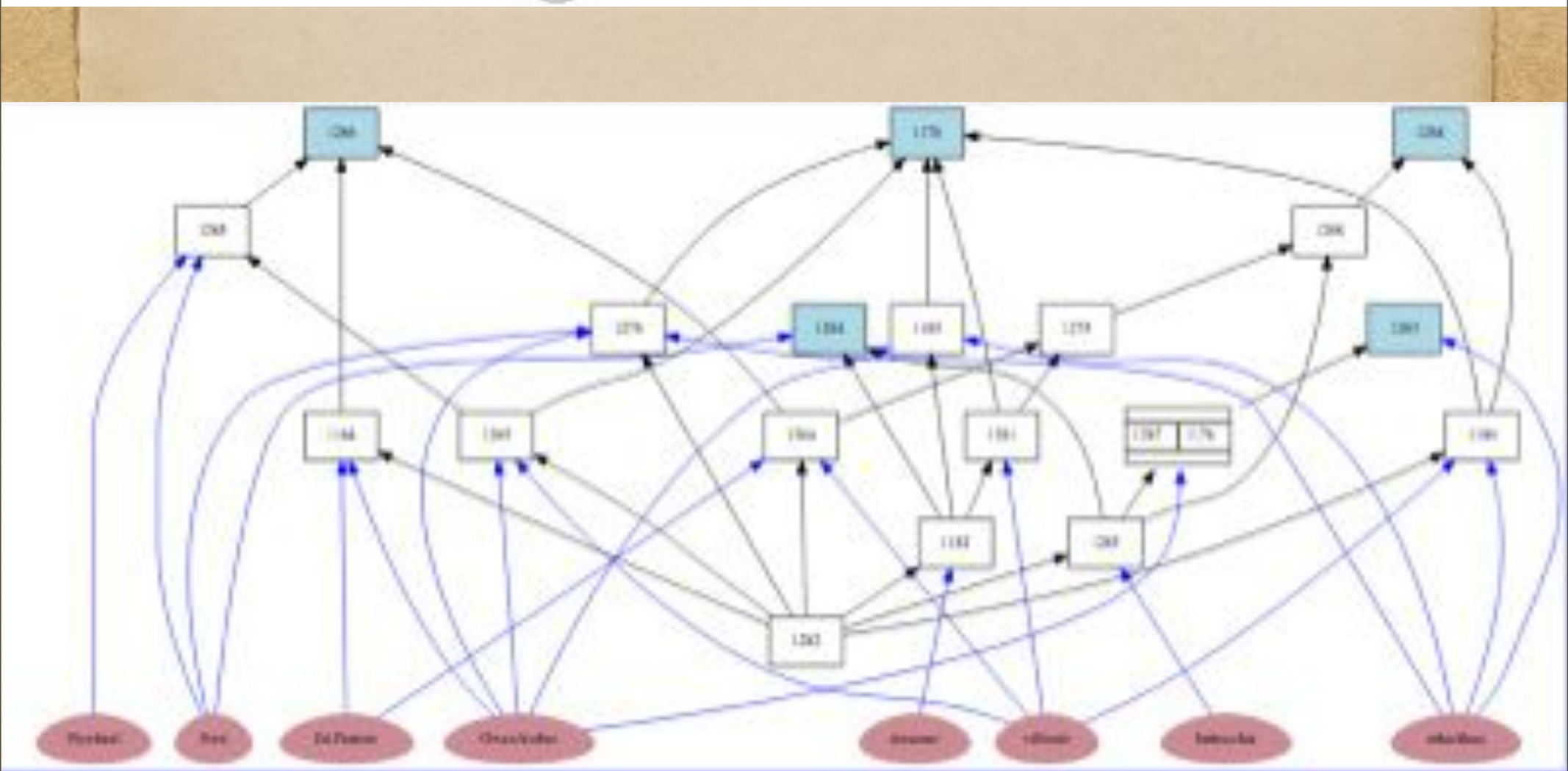
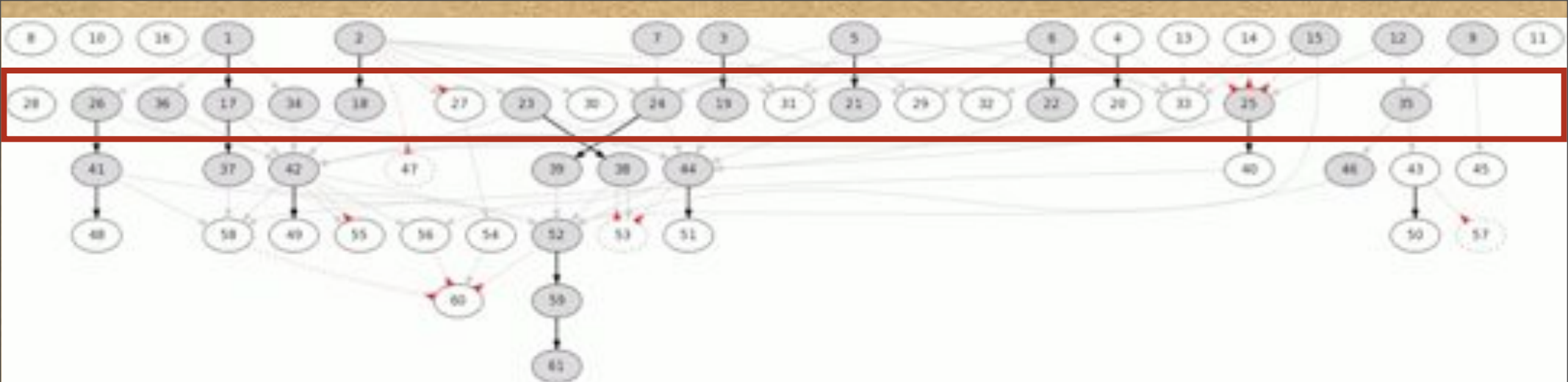


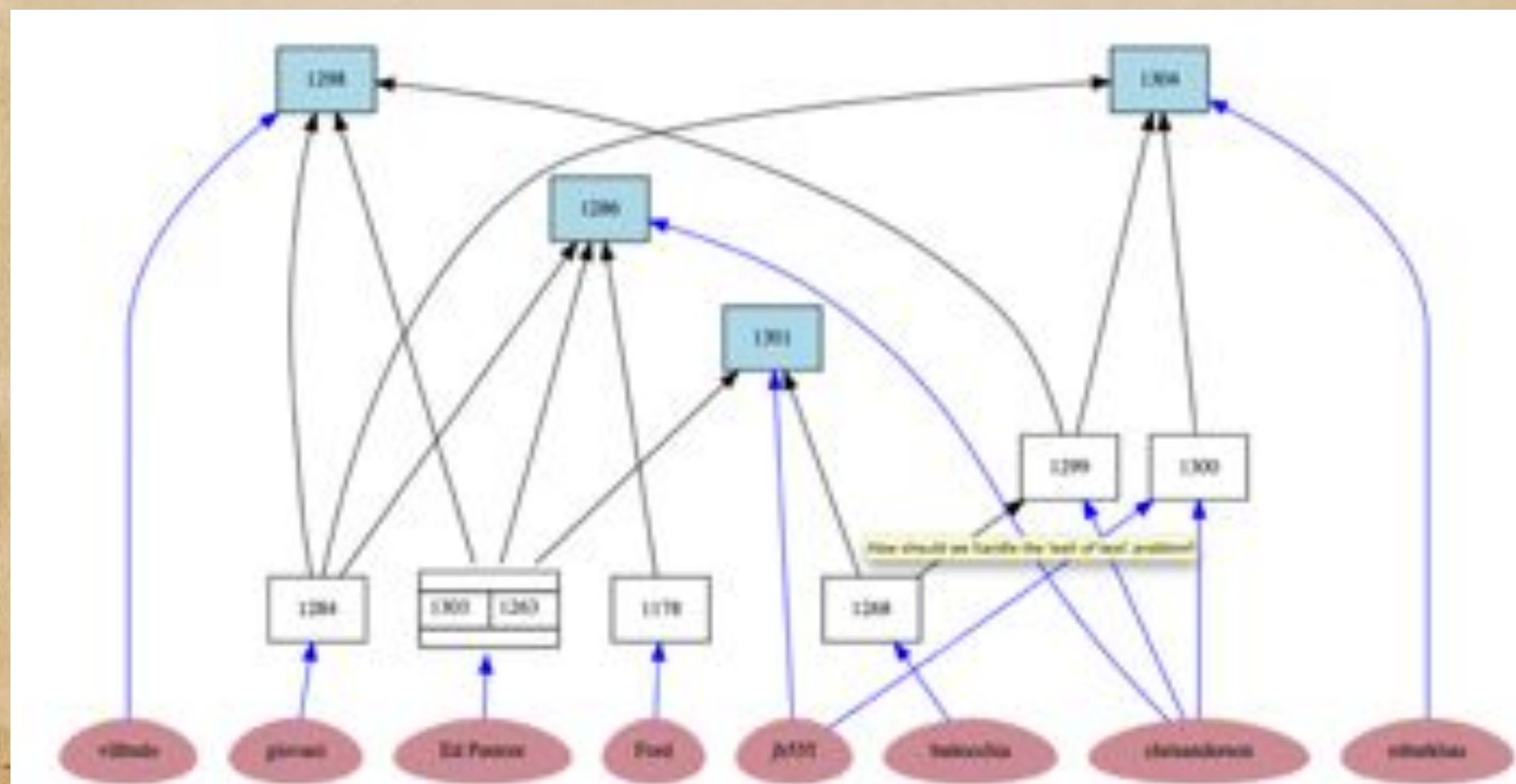
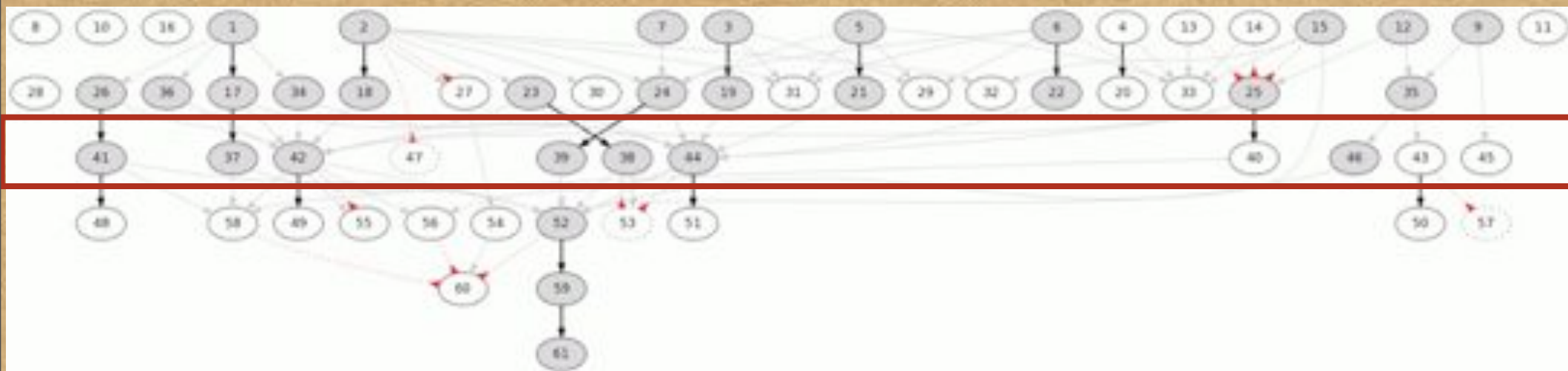
Writing an abstract of the proposal.

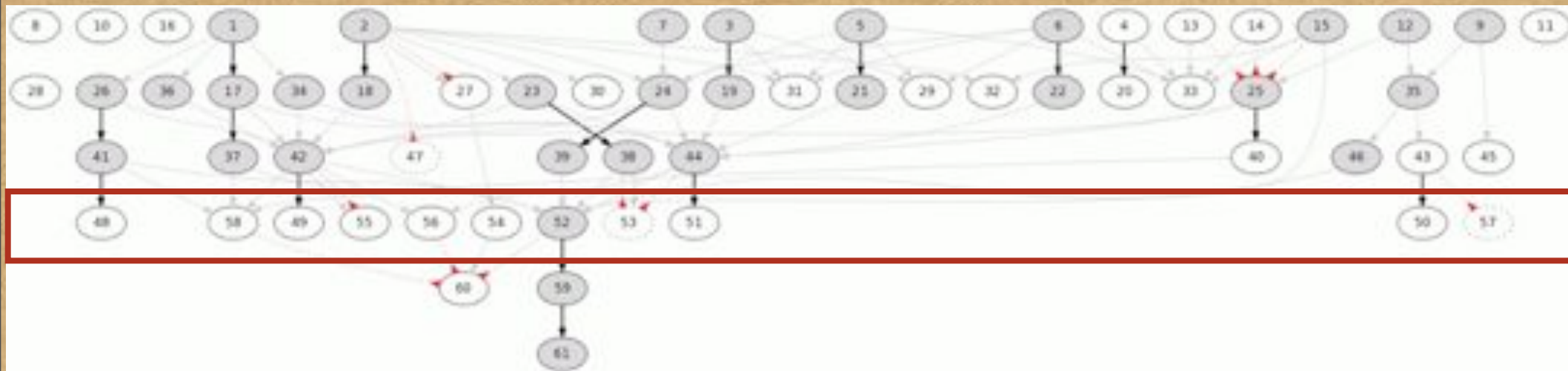
Shorter proposals appear in the first places of a ranking. There are two new buttons: I understand, I don't understand. Negative understanding points sink the proposal in that ranking.

The Author of a question should decide the length of the answer to that question. But then at every generation, during the voting phase, he can review this decision to permit longer or shorter proposals in the next generation. In this way he is given some ability to guide the process depending if the users are struggling to write their ideas in that space, or if the users are writing long essays, that could be easily summarised.

Rating systems. The idea being, that people will write more concisely to get a higher rating.







Abstract:

Require abstracts for long articles; calculate a complex score of the proposal body; give visual feedback of that score; and present proposals in order of lowest-score first.

Proposal:

1. **Proposals longer than 1,000 characters require an abstract.** Abstracts are hard-limited to 500 characters. (These numbers could be tweaked.)

2. **Give visual feedback about the quality of writing of the proposal body**, perhaps in the form of a bar across to top of the input box which contains a gradation from green to red. As the difficulty score of the input goes up, the bar fills up (or a slider moves) toward the red side. Also, the number score is shown. Additionally as the score goes up, more and more text warnings/FAQs start to appear (using CSS visibility), advising against length/complexity and giving tips on how to write more concisely. Metrics for the difficulty score could include:

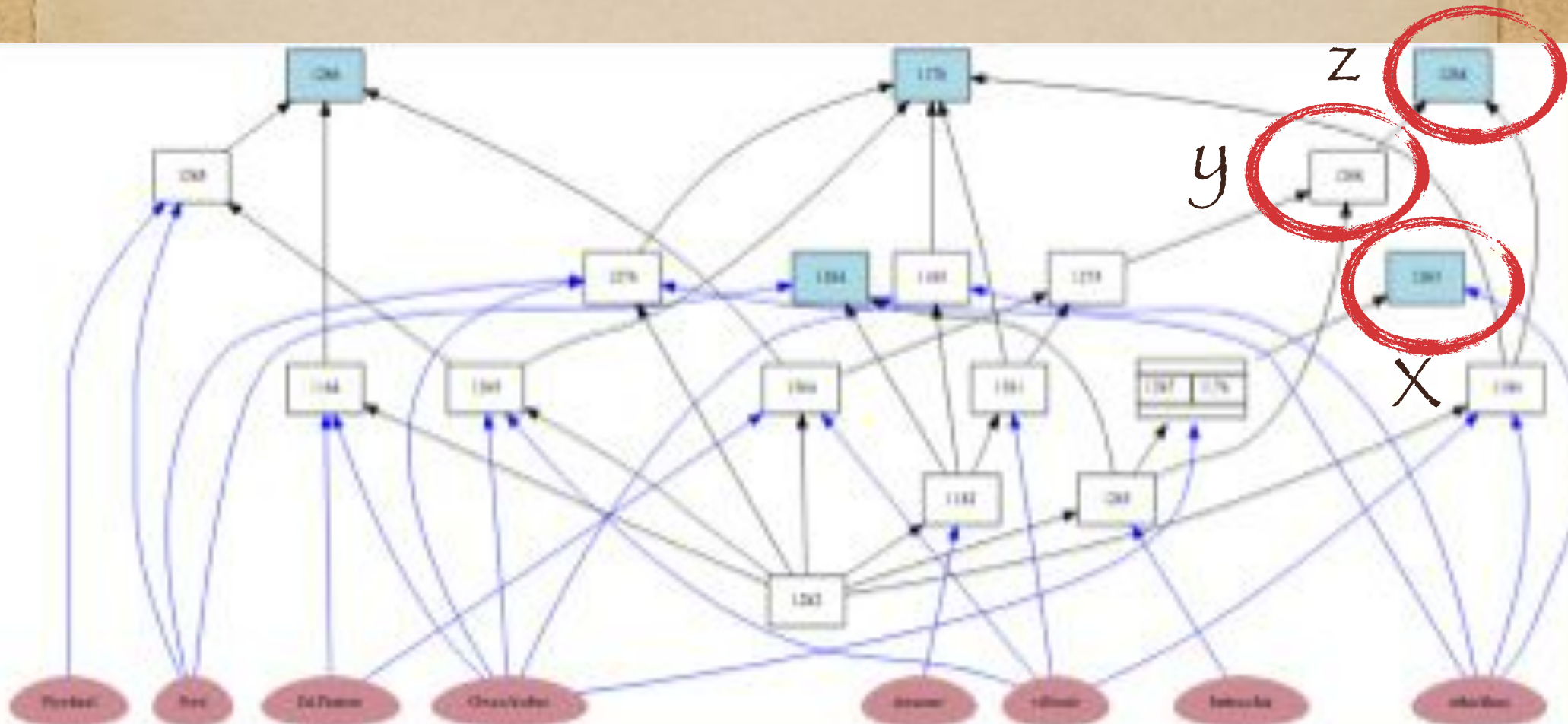
- [SMOG](#) score
- Length of proposal - weighted heavily
- Number of other proposals by same author on same question (ie, a [power law](#))
- Possibly "readability-votes" by other users
- Possibly others (though note SMOG is pretty inclusive. See [source](#).)

3. **Proposals are presented in order of their difficulty score.** So the simpler your writing, the more likely your proposal is to appear at the top. This eliminates the need to build a karma system right away, while still providing a strong incentive (but note, it is not mutually exclusive with a karma system, and one certainly still could be implemented).

(This proposal is a synthesis of several others.)

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and y is not.

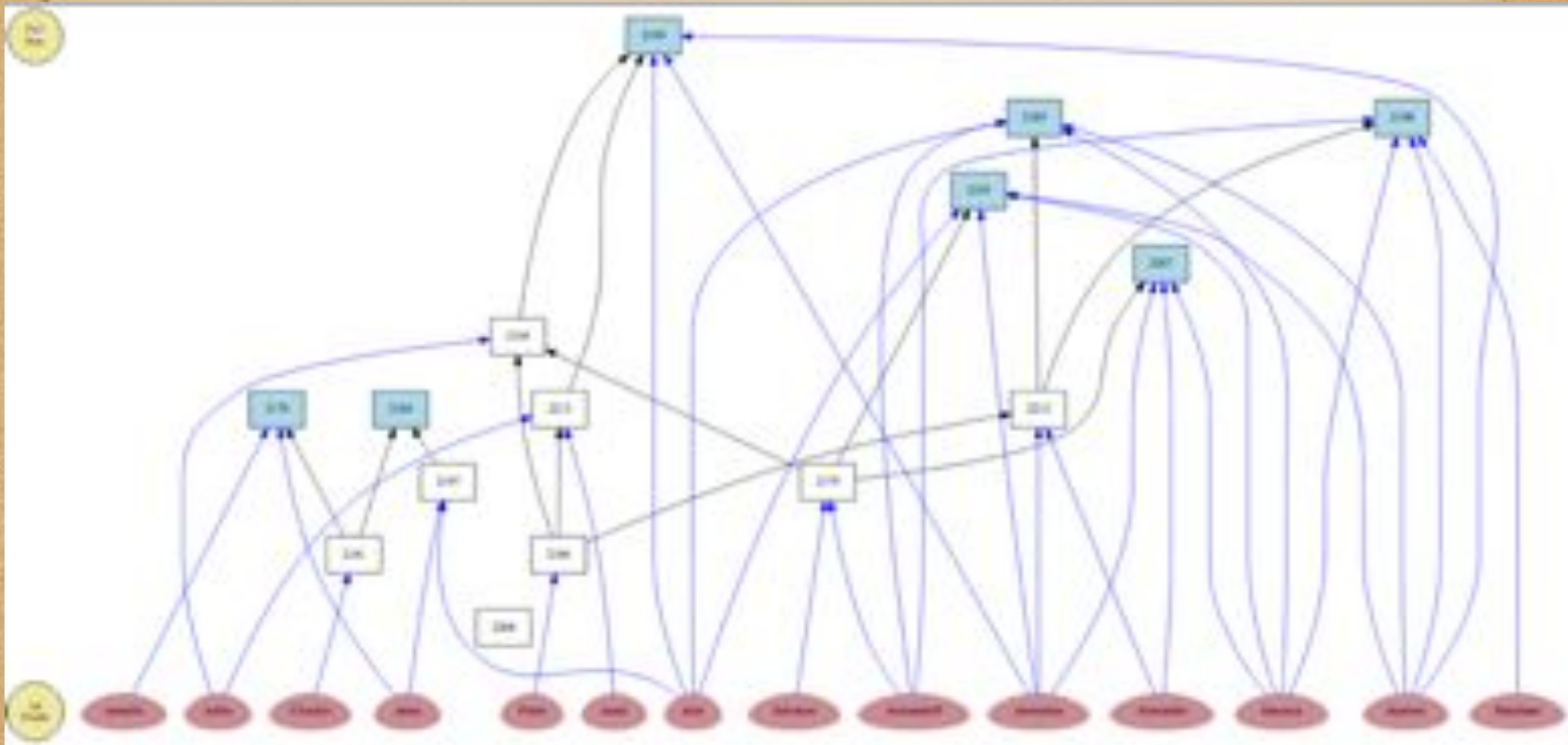
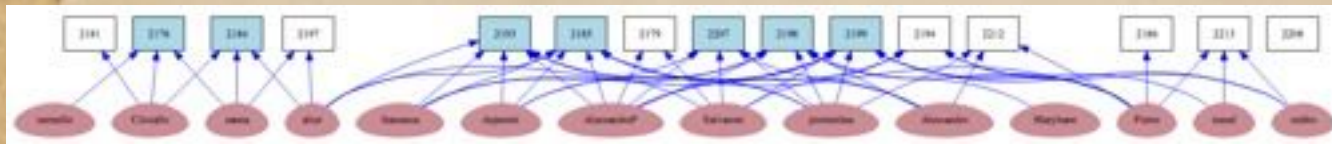
Because y is dominated by z , while x is not

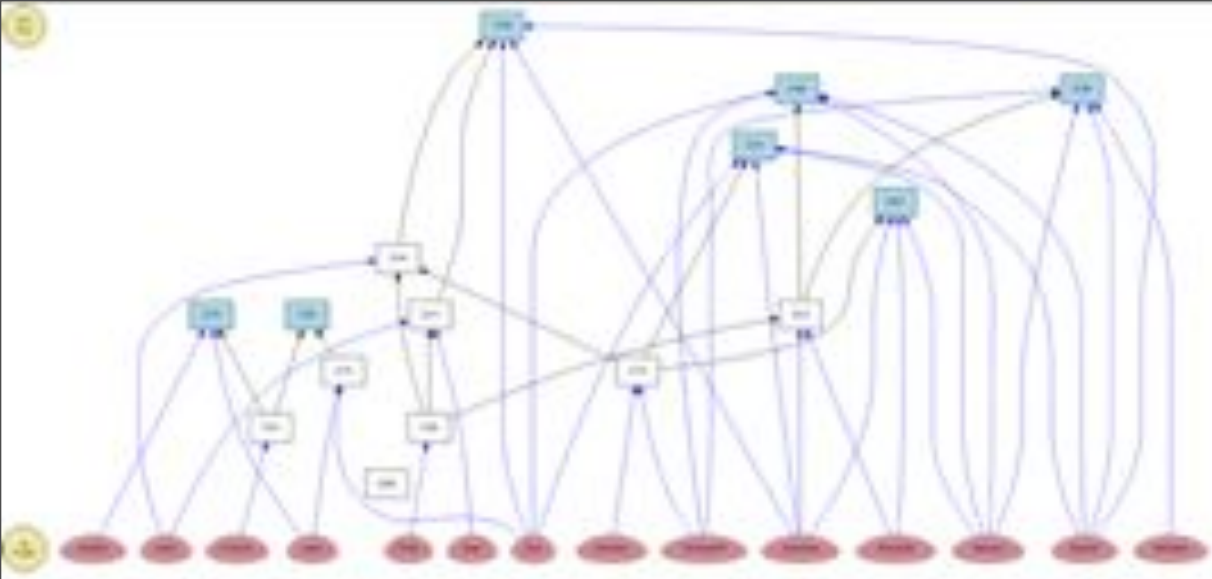


Better Graph

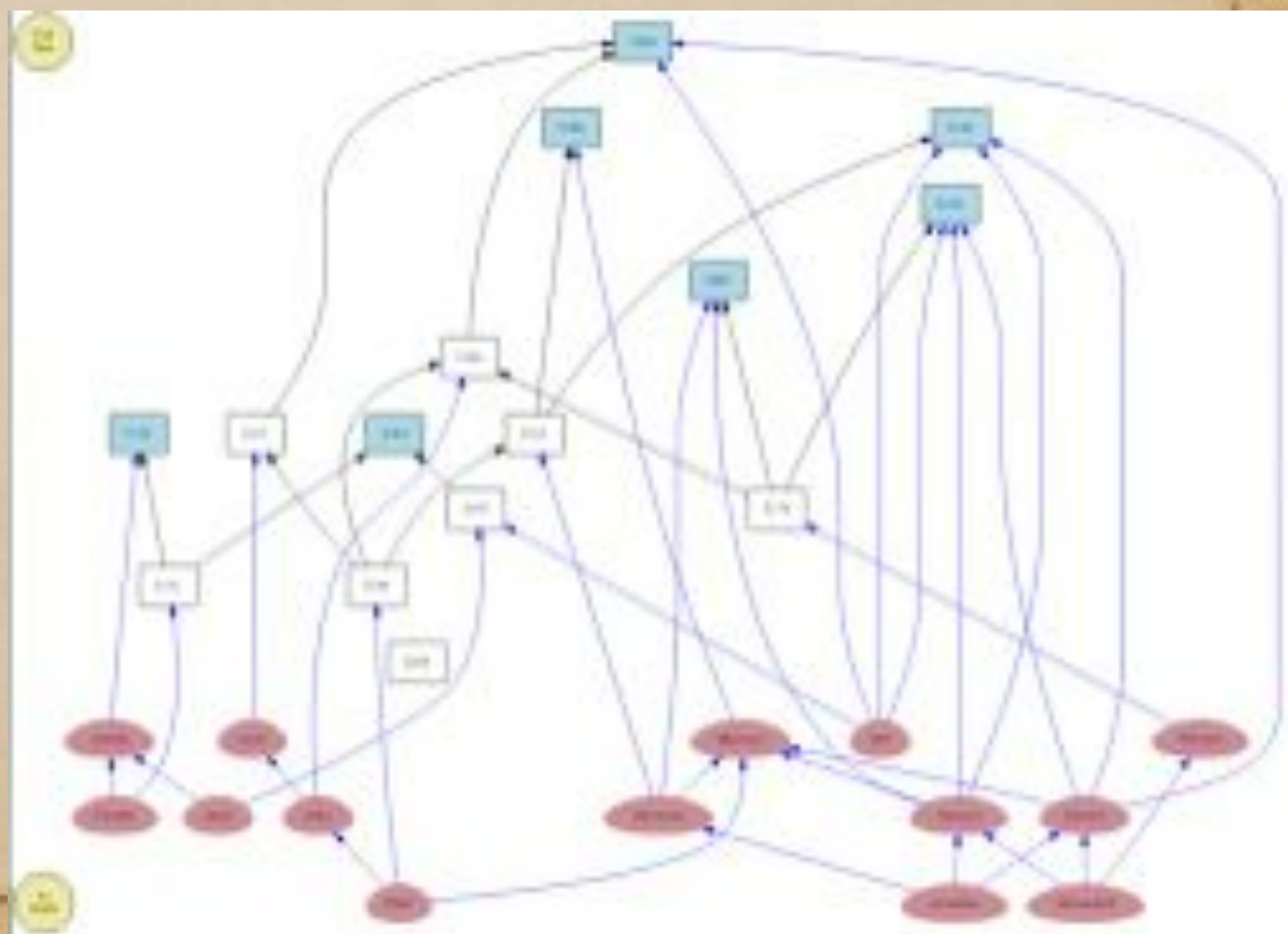


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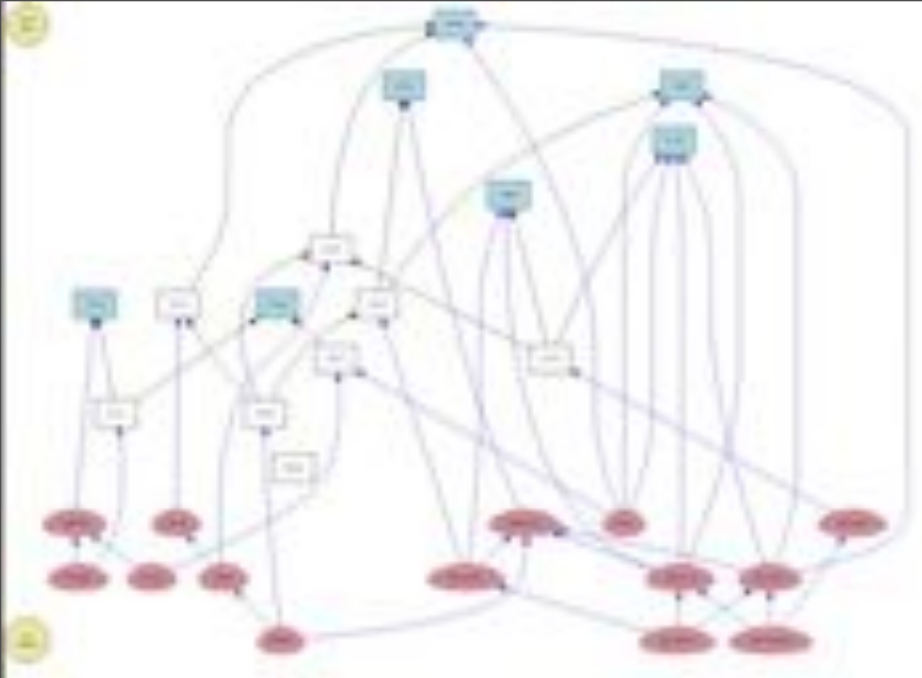




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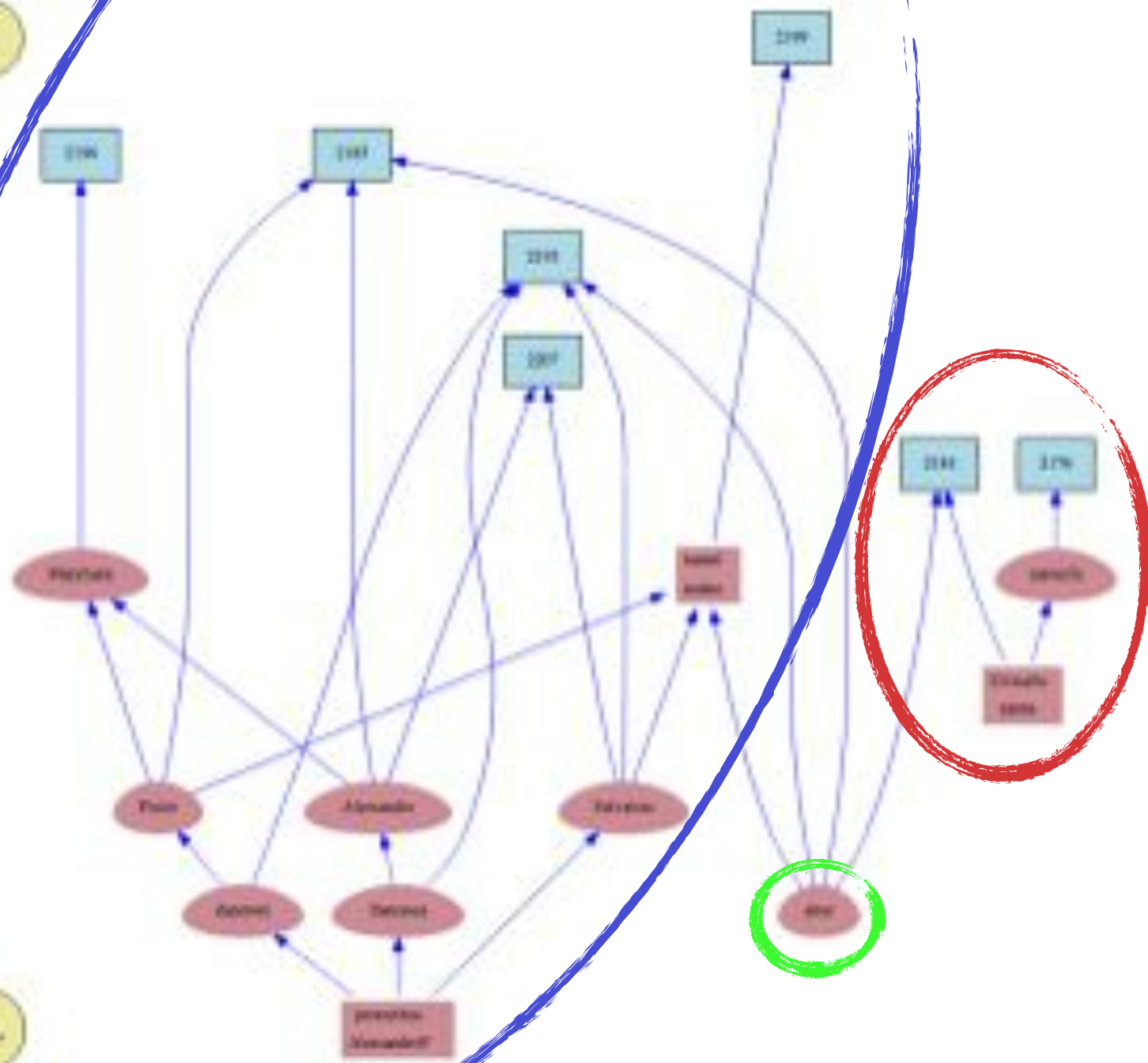


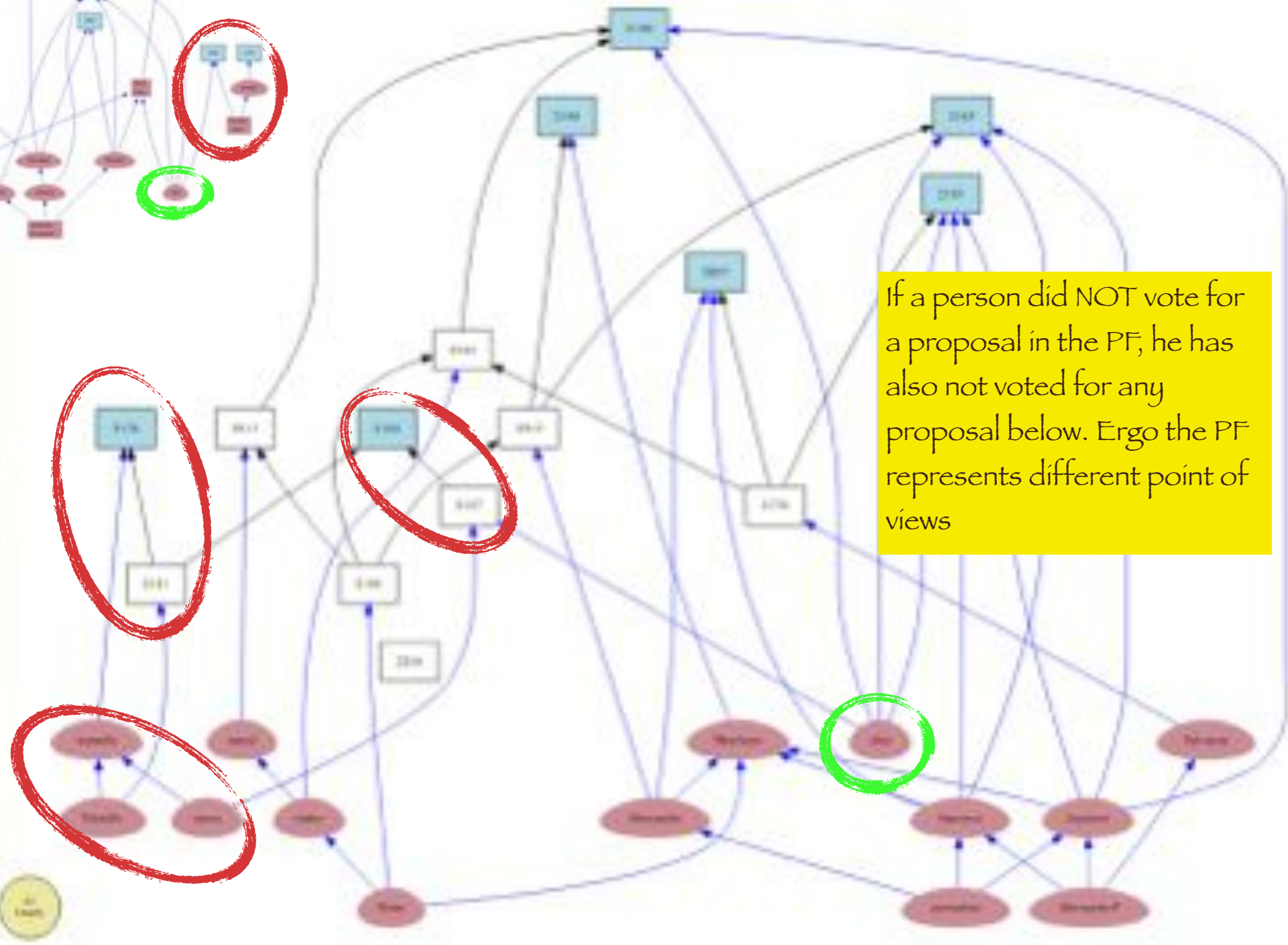
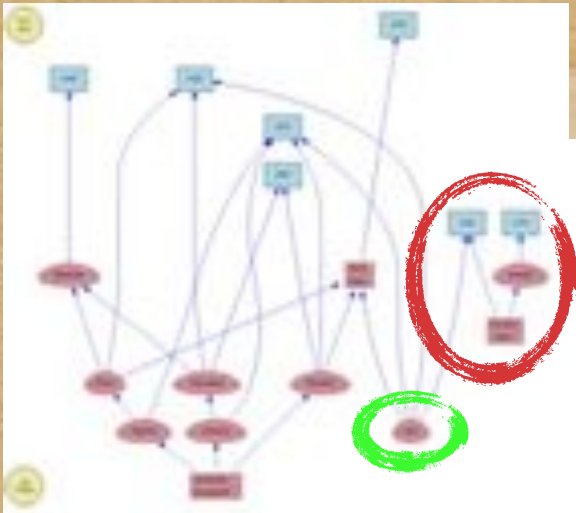
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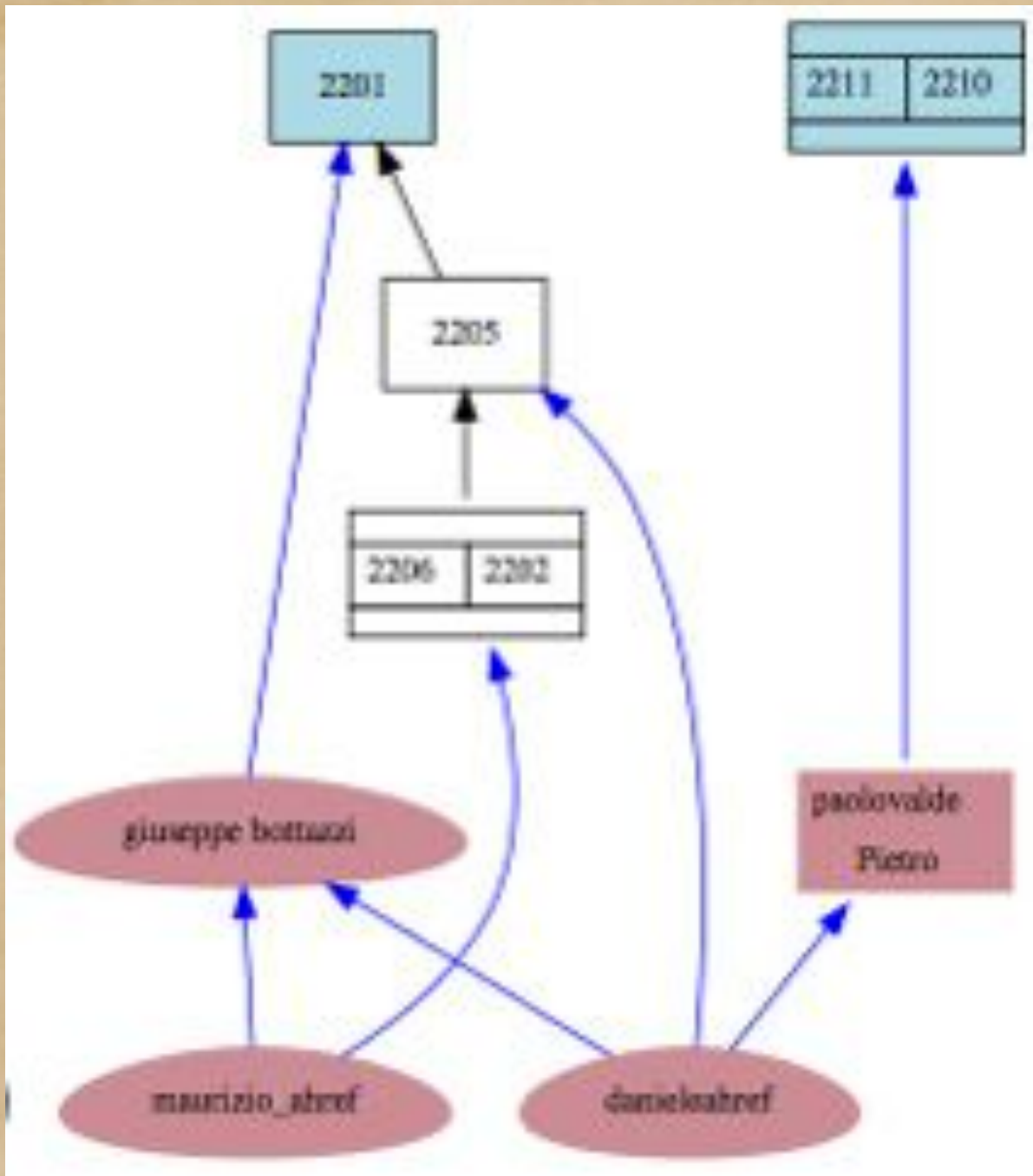
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100

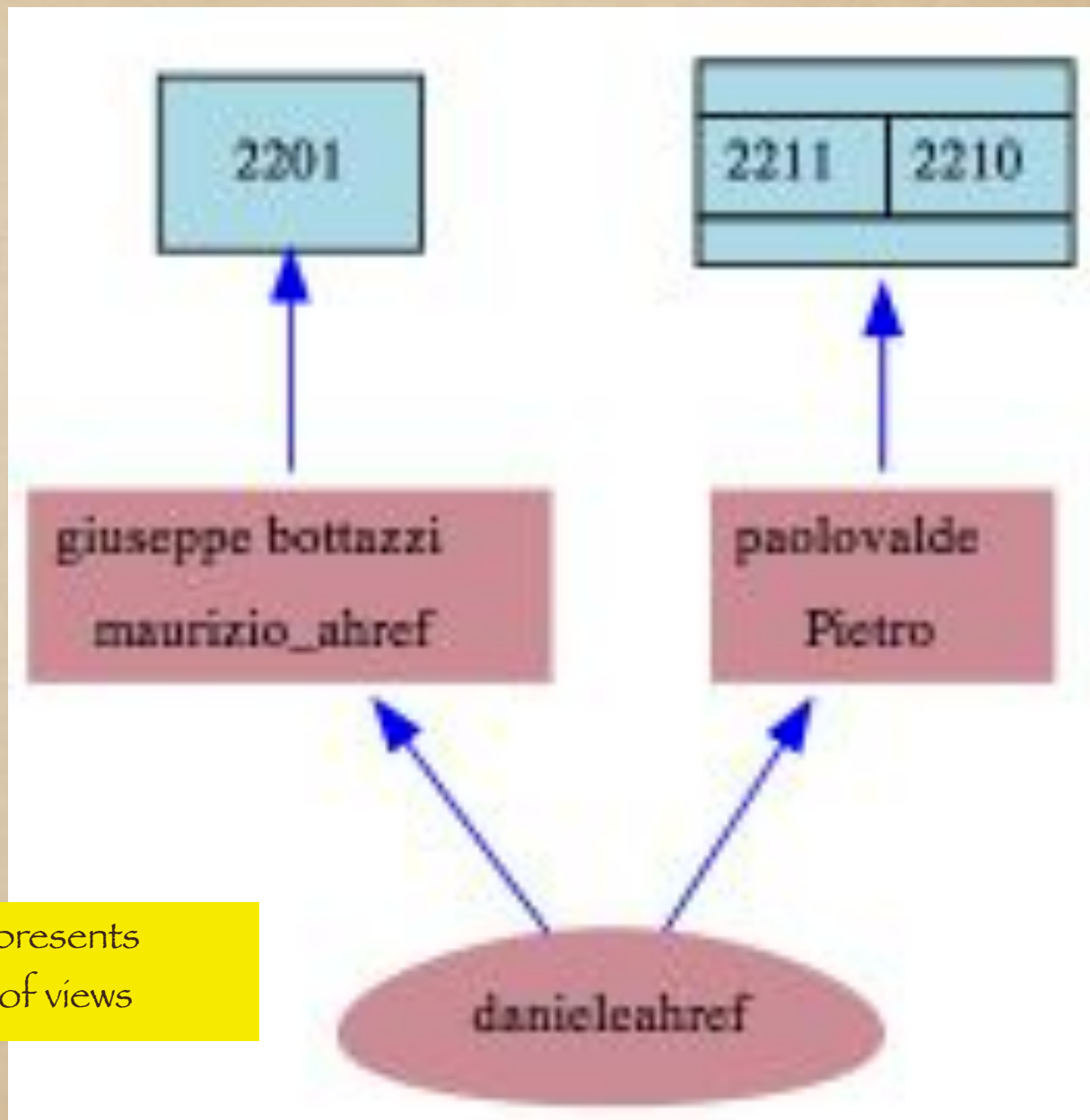
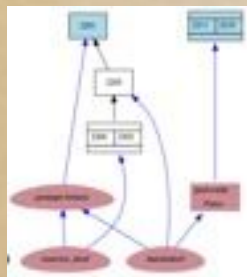




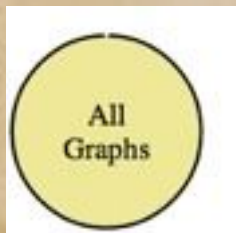
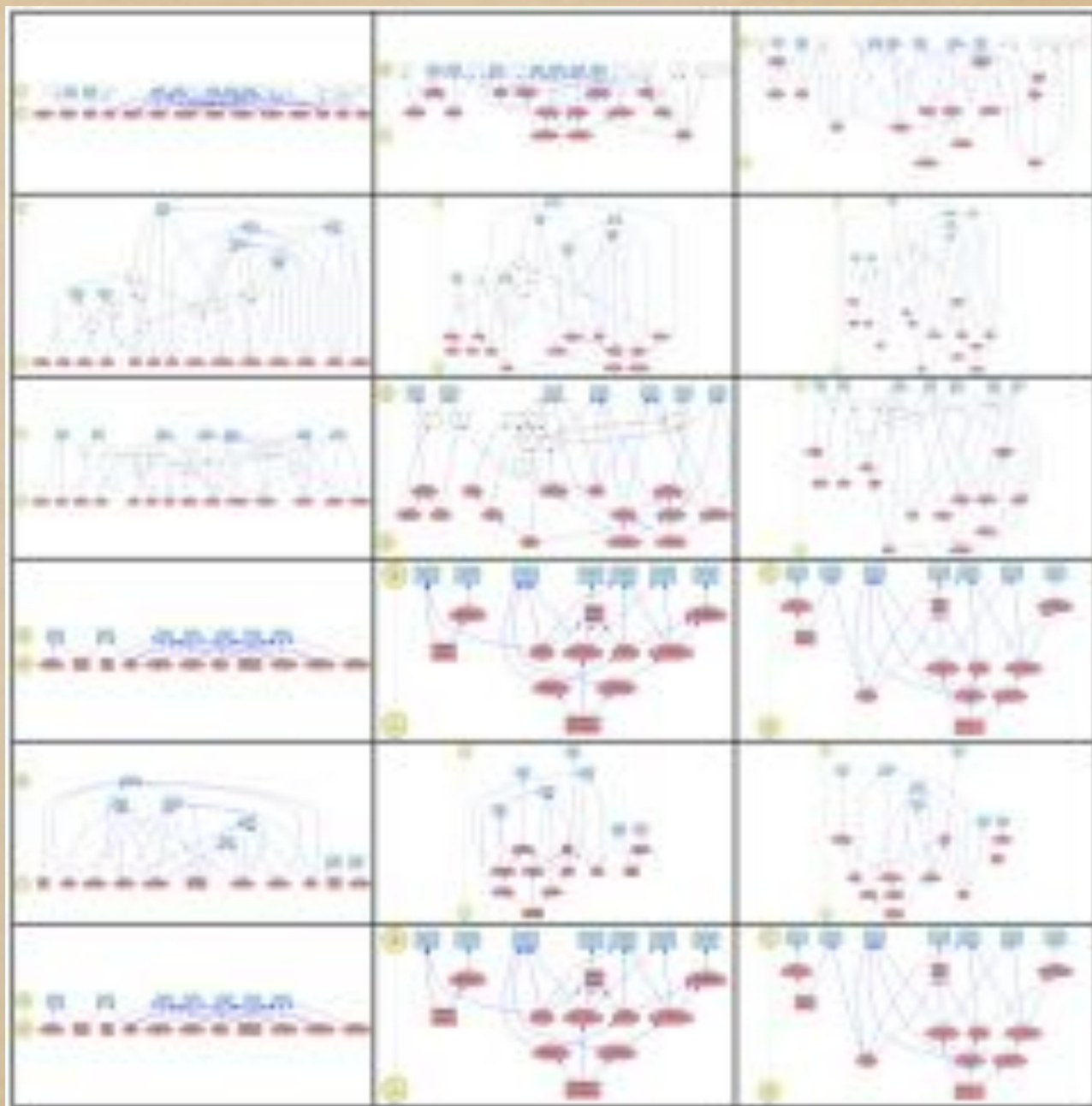
If a person did NOT vote for a proposal in the PF, he has also not voted for any proposal below. Ergo the PF represents different point of views

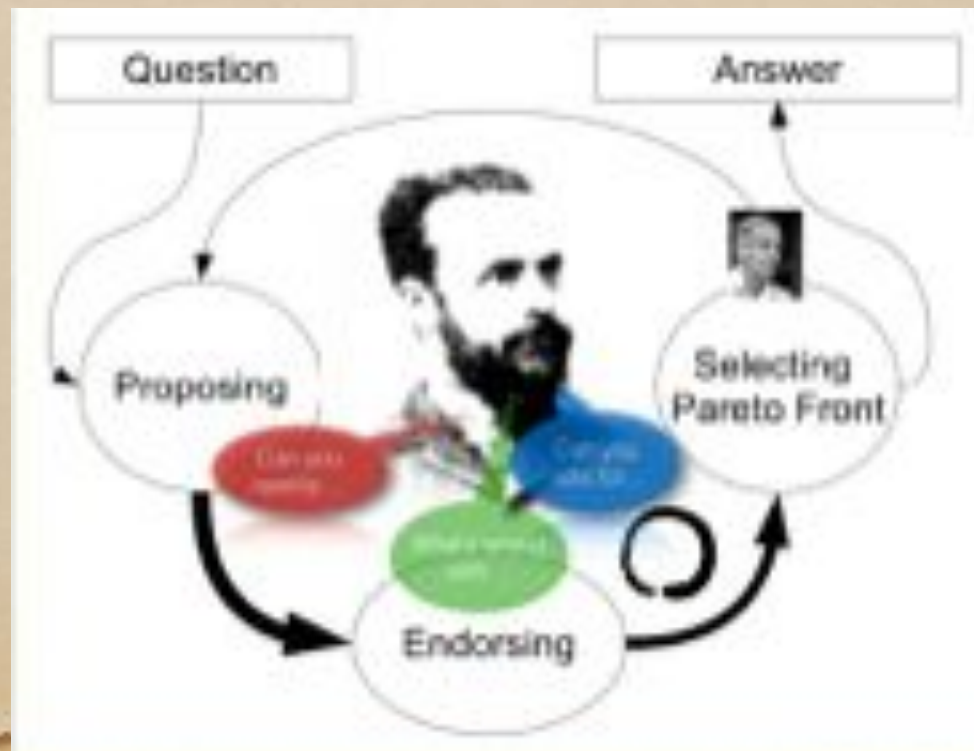
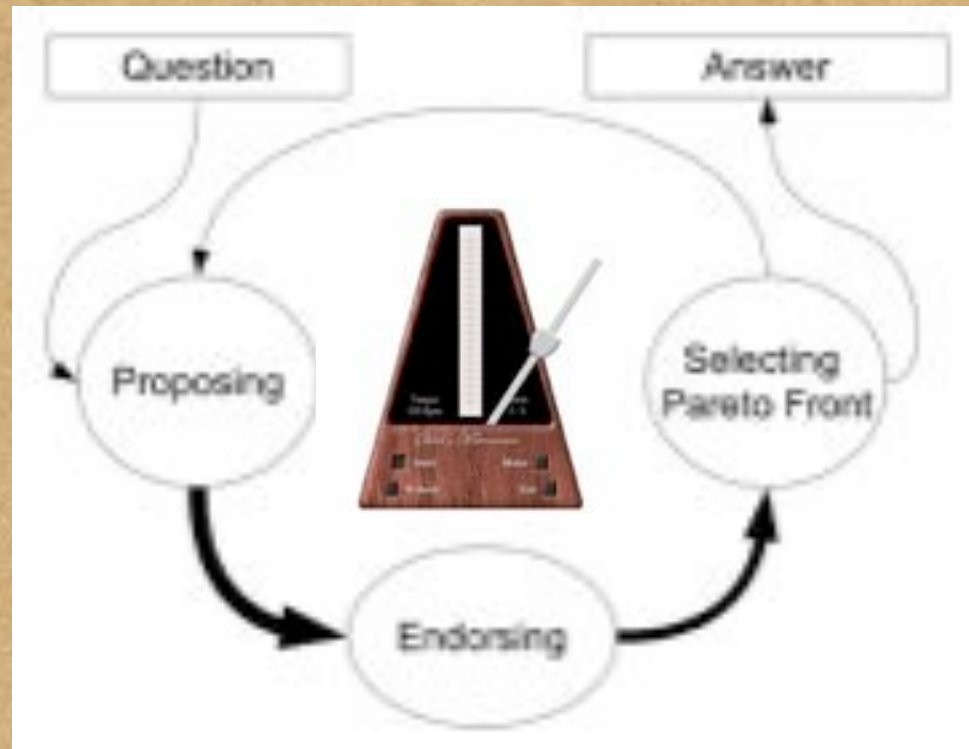


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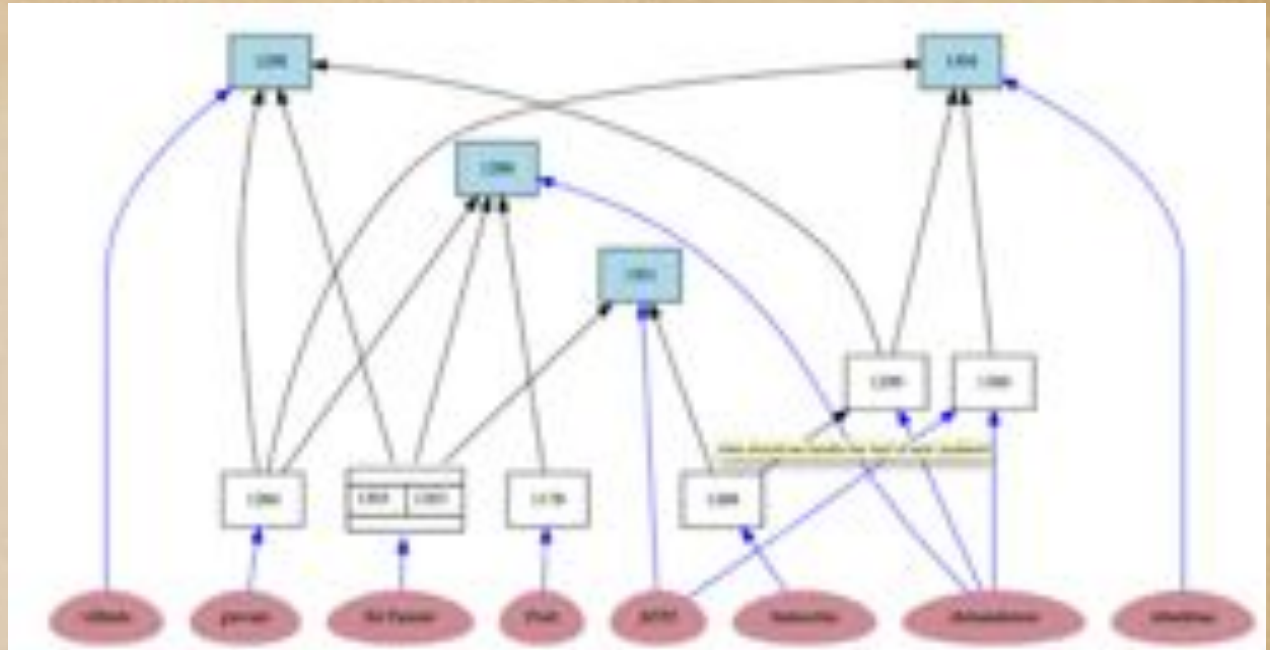
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different point of views





The Wall of Text Question

A single person who votes can significantly change the Pareto Front



Effect Of Each Participant

By voting [mbarkhau](#), [battocchia](#), [vilfredo](#), [chrisanderson](#), [giovanni](#) did not change the resulting Pareto Front.

By voting [Ed Pastore](#) have changed the resulting Pareto Front. [1301](#) would NOT have been in the Pareto Front, without [Ed Pastore](#) the Pareto Front would have been [1286](#) [1298](#) [1304](#)

By voting [jb555](#) have changed the resulting Pareto Front. [1301](#) would NOT have been in the Pareto Front, without [jb555](#) the Pareto Front would have been [1286](#) [1298](#) [1304](#)

By voting [Ford](#) have changed the resulting Pareto Front. [1286](#) would NOT have been in the Pareto Front, without [Ford](#) the Pareto Front would have been [1298](#) [1301](#) [1304](#)

Advanced Corollaries:

10 proposals

1023 possible outcomes

20 proposals

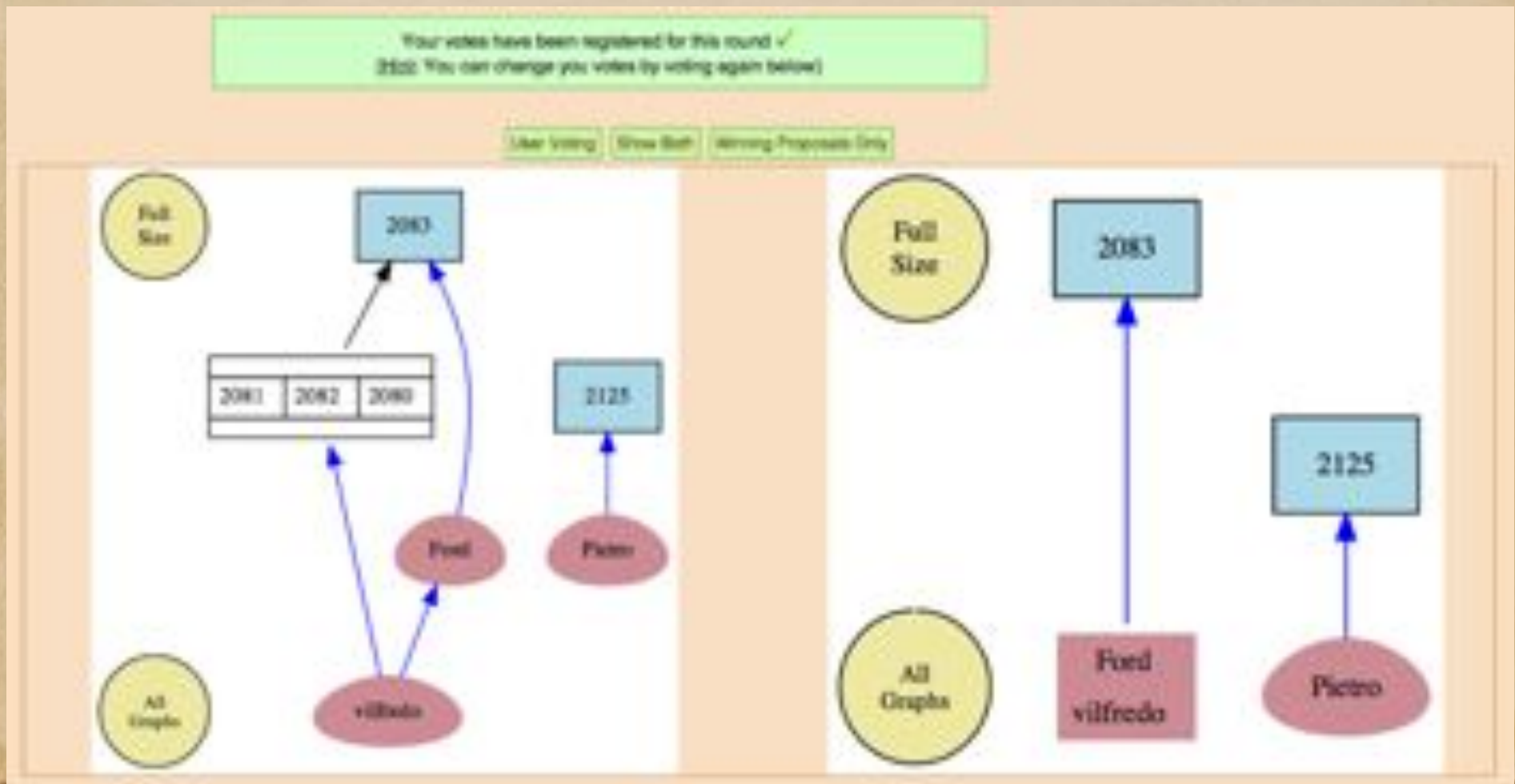
$1.024 * 1.024 - 1 = 1.048.756$ possible outcomes

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Iterative Voting

After you have voted you can see the graph

And change your vote

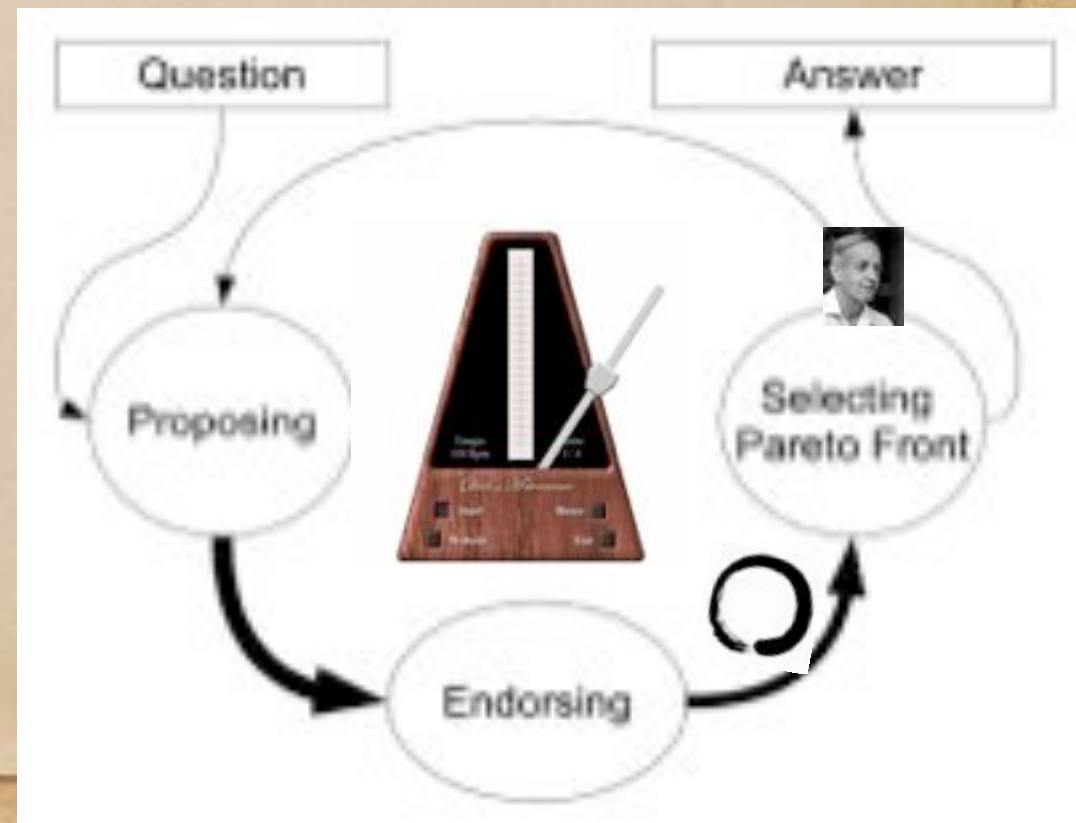


Iterative Voting

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As everybody does that
the result is the
compromise of all who
have participated

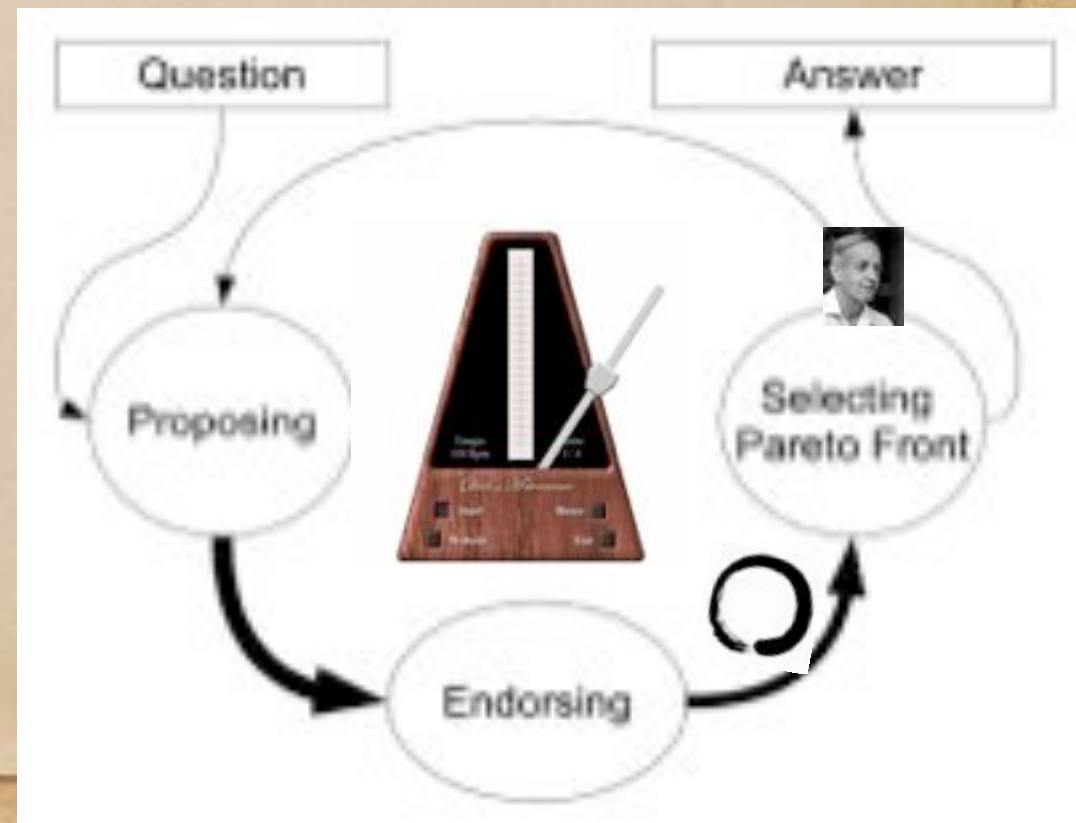


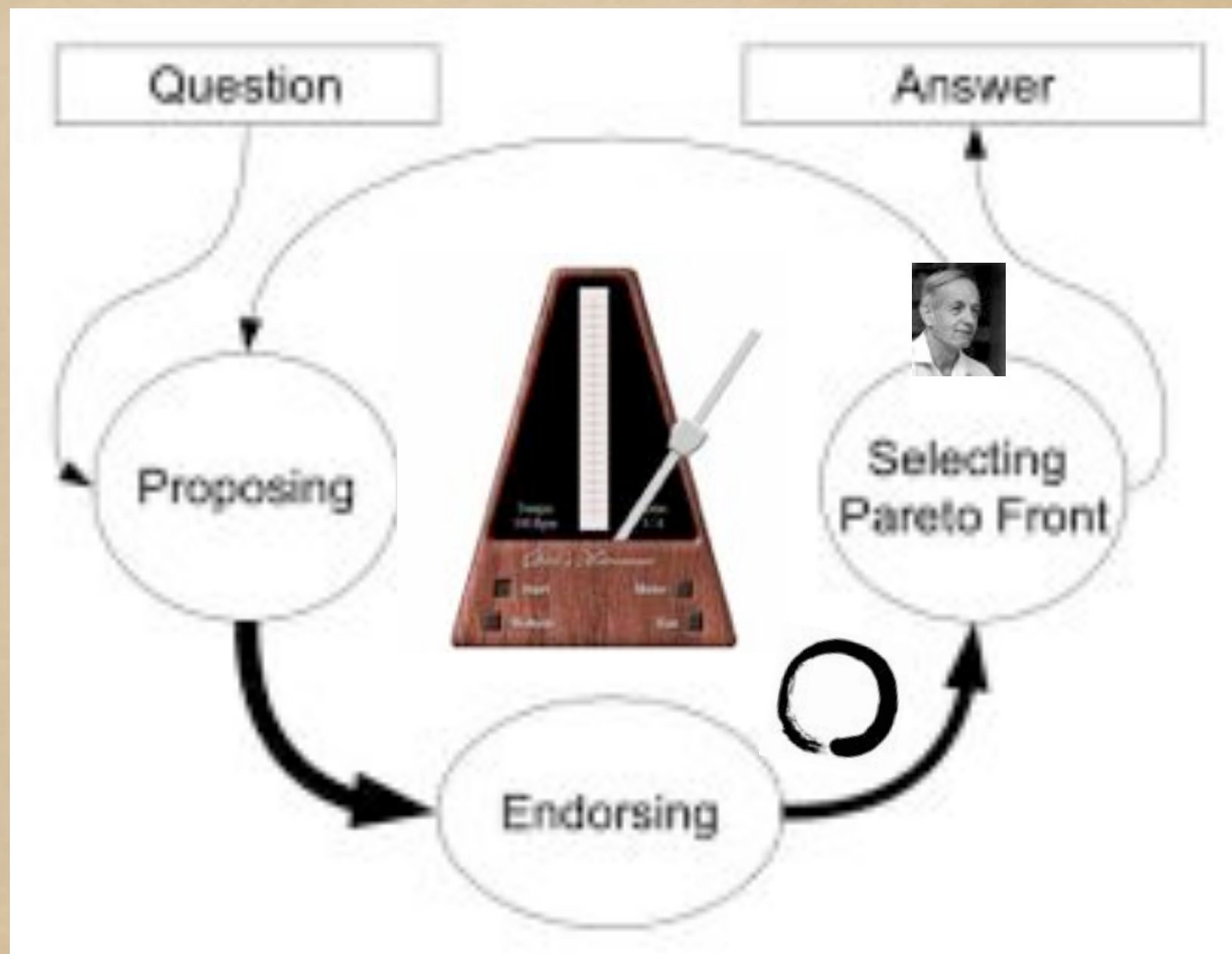
Iterative Voting

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Advanced Corollaries:

If everybody who voted for x has also voted for y , except one persone.

We call that person a KeyPlayer.

That person can make the Pareto Front smaller just by

voting voting for y ,

or

not voting for x

or

rewriting y .

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If a person did NOT vote for
a proposal in the PF, he has
also not voted for any
proposal below. Ergo the PF
represents different point of
views

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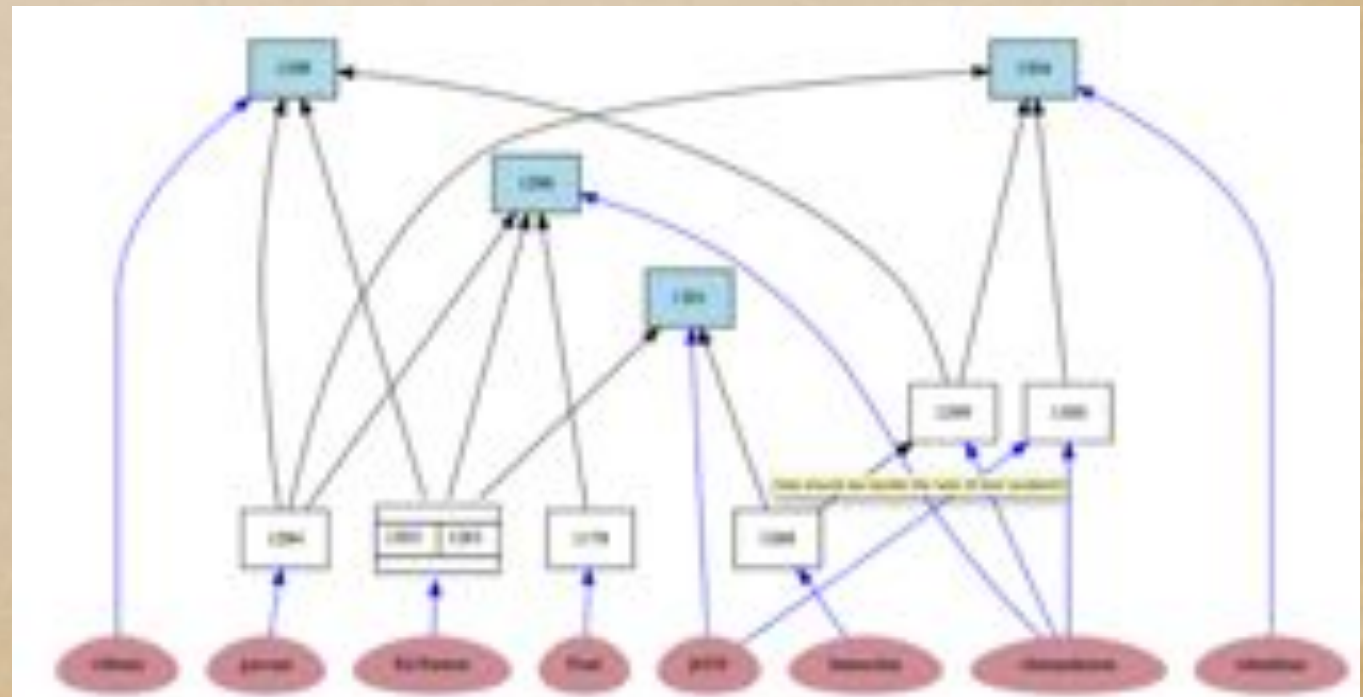
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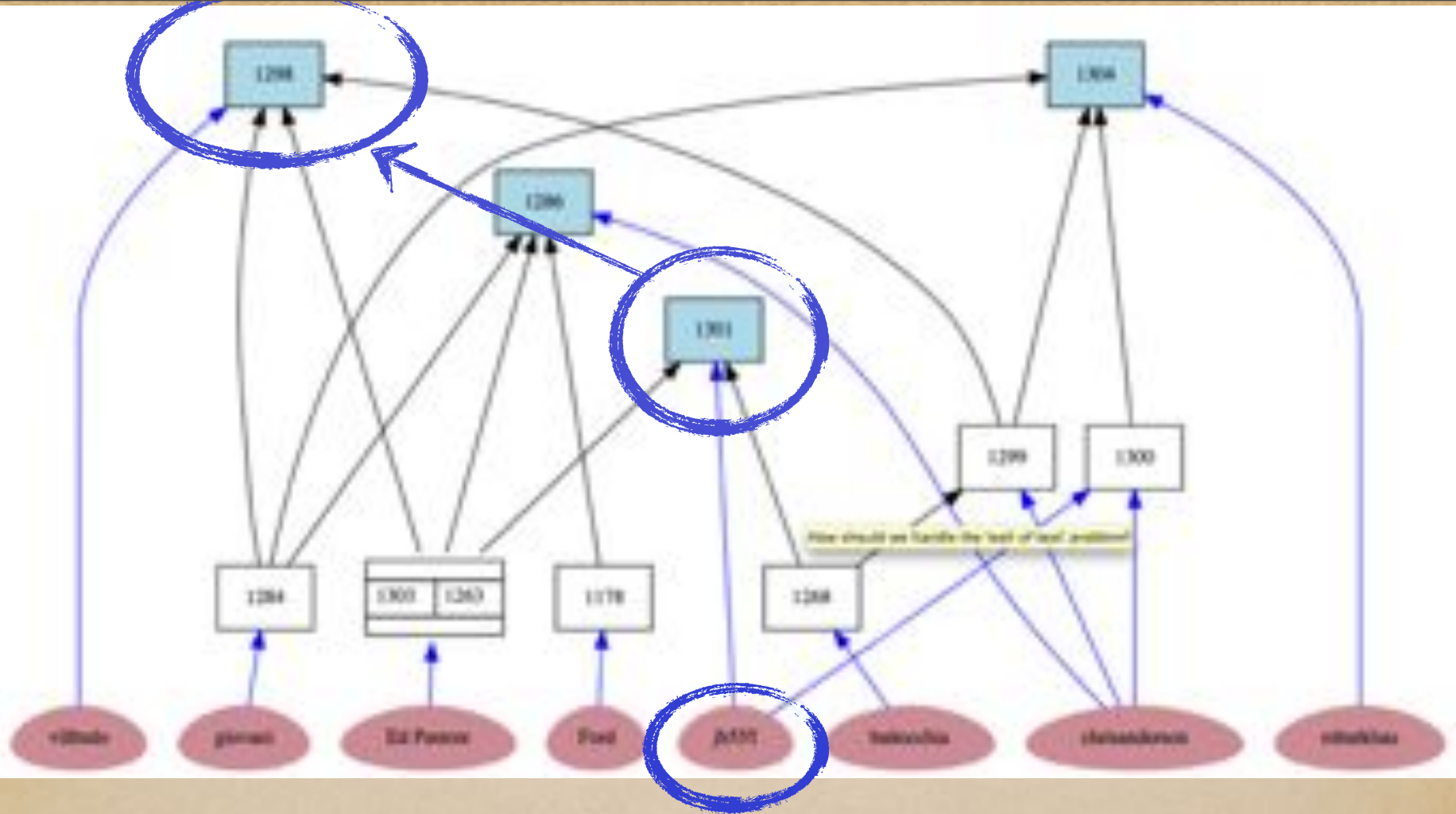
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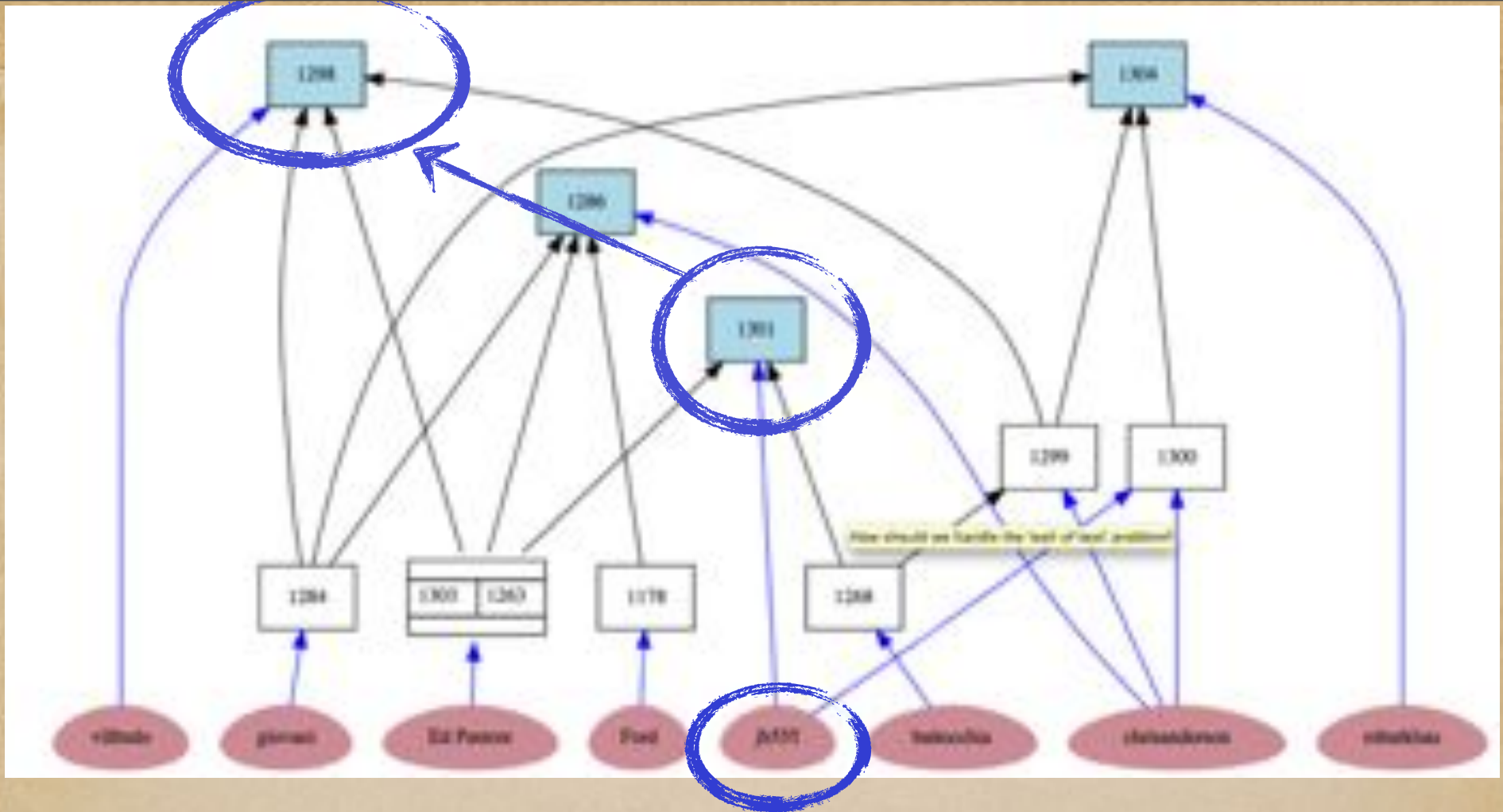


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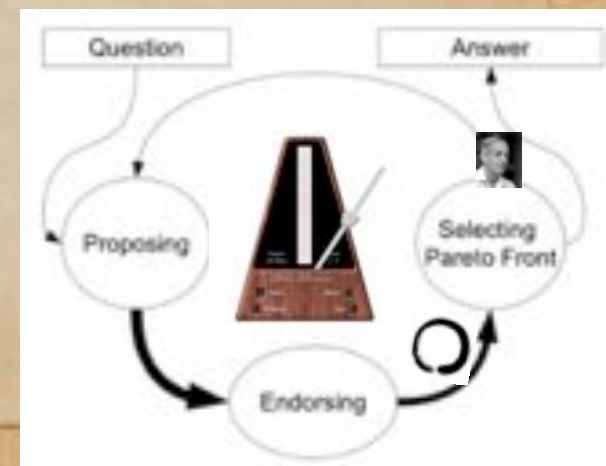


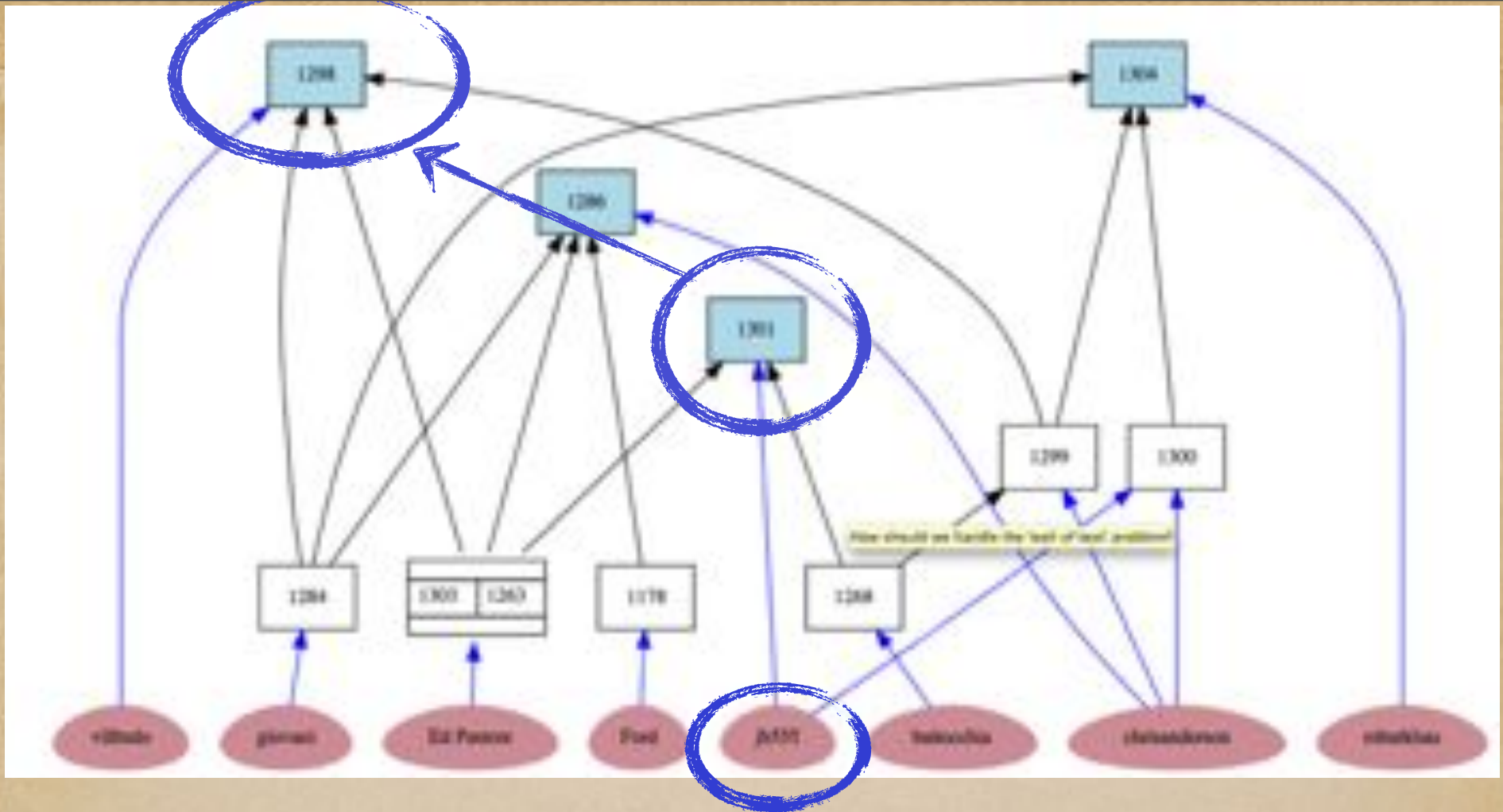
Everybody who voted for 1301 has also voted for 1298, except JB555.

We call JB555 a KeyPlayer.

JB555 can make the Pareto Front smaller just by

- 1) voting for 1298,
- or 2) not voting for 1301
- or 3) rewriting 1298.



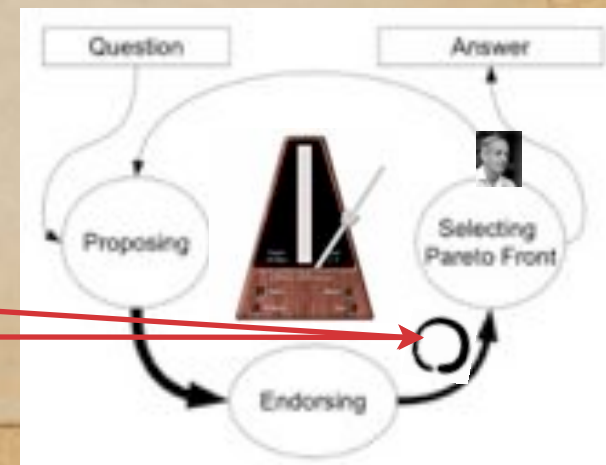


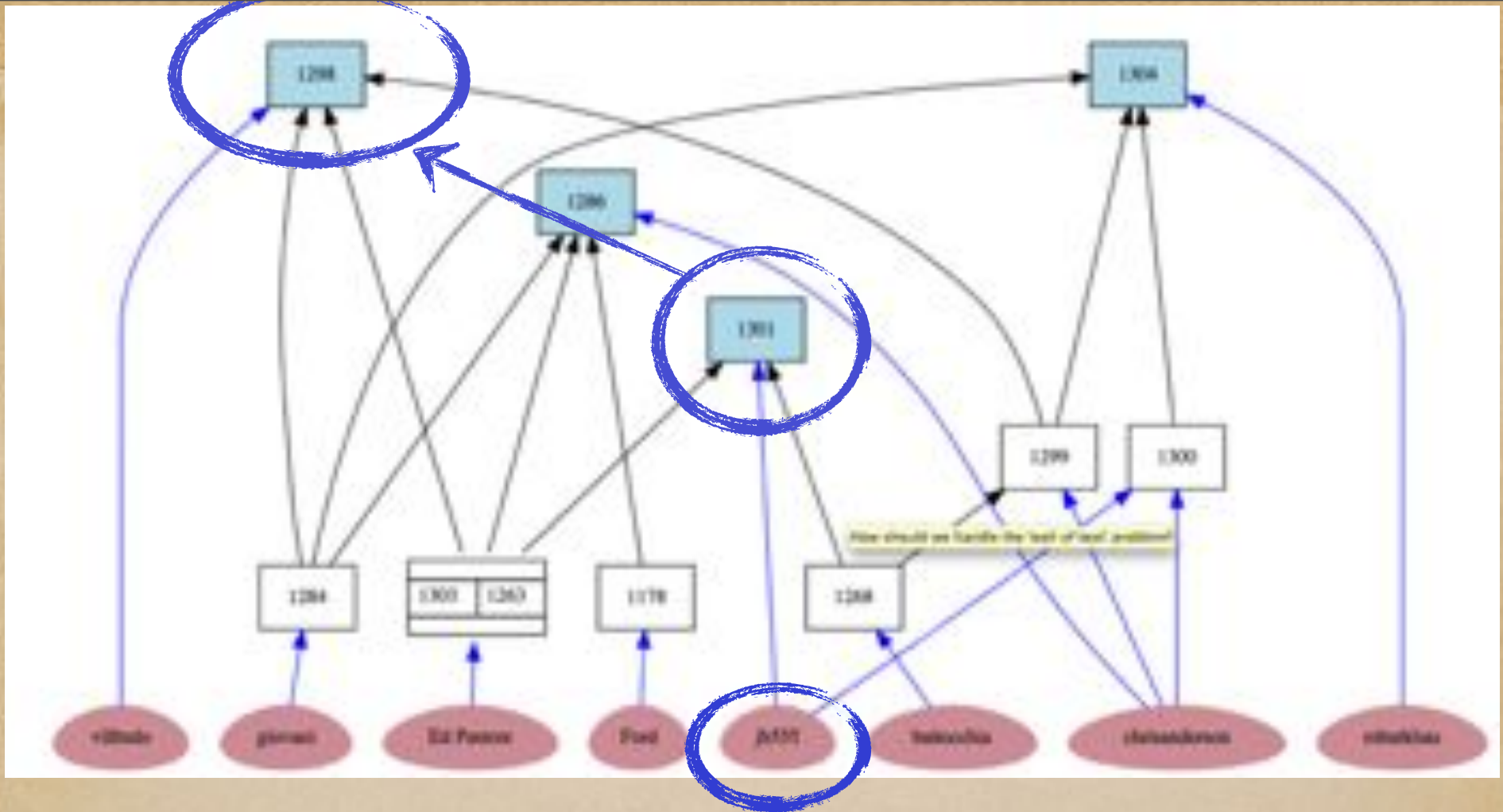
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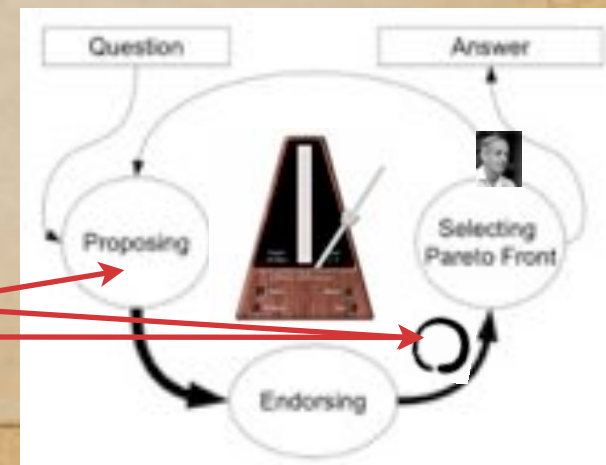


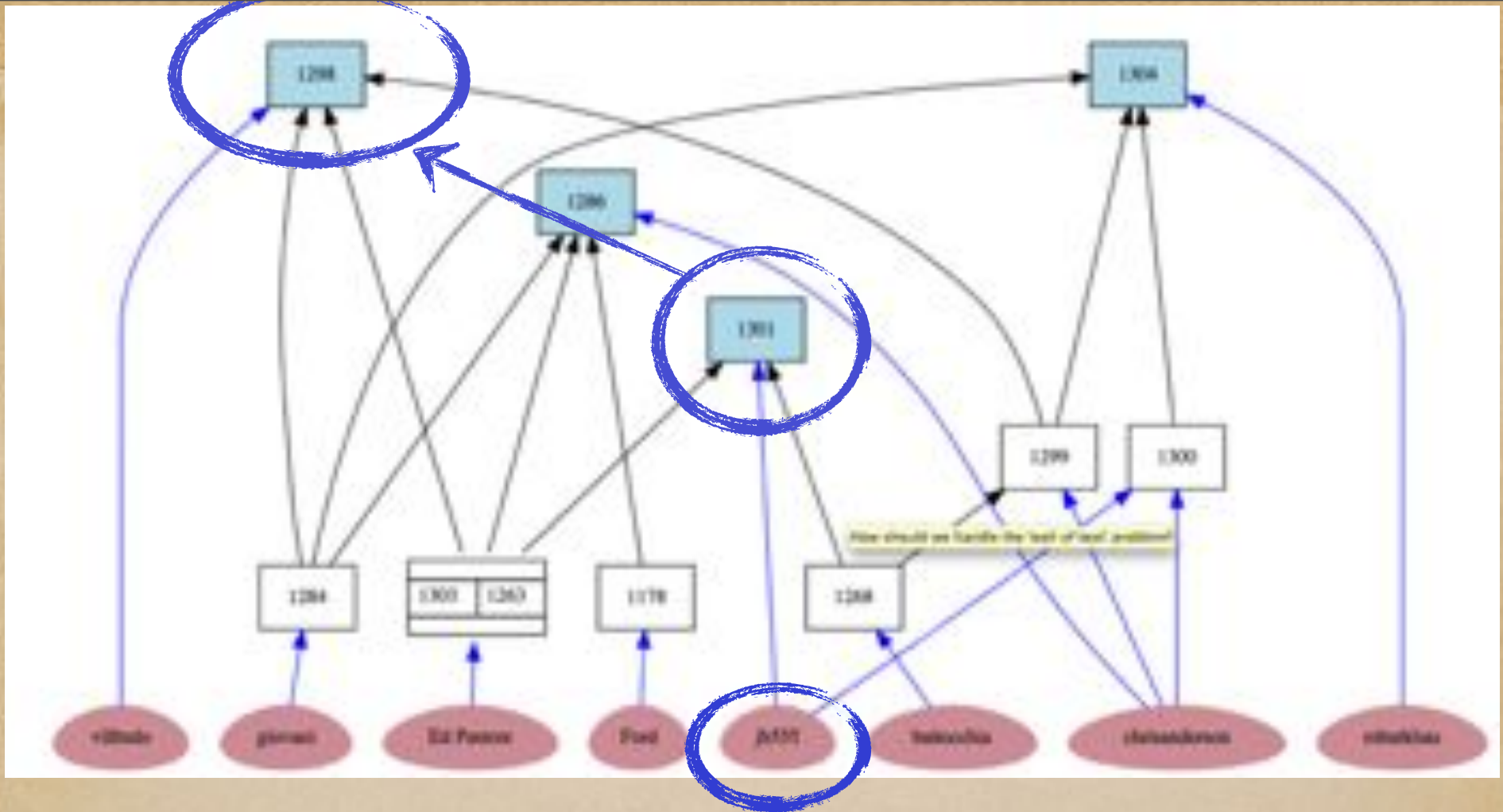
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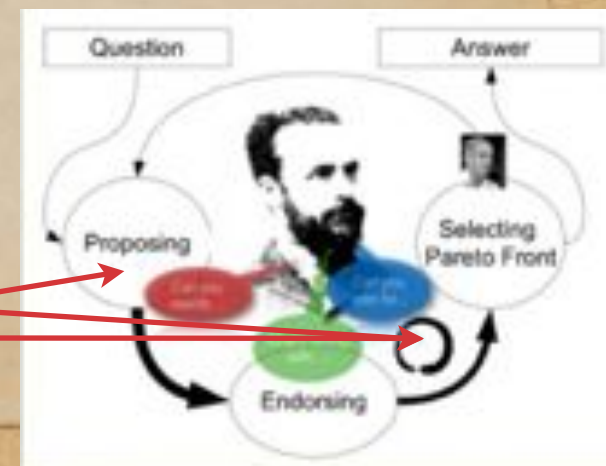


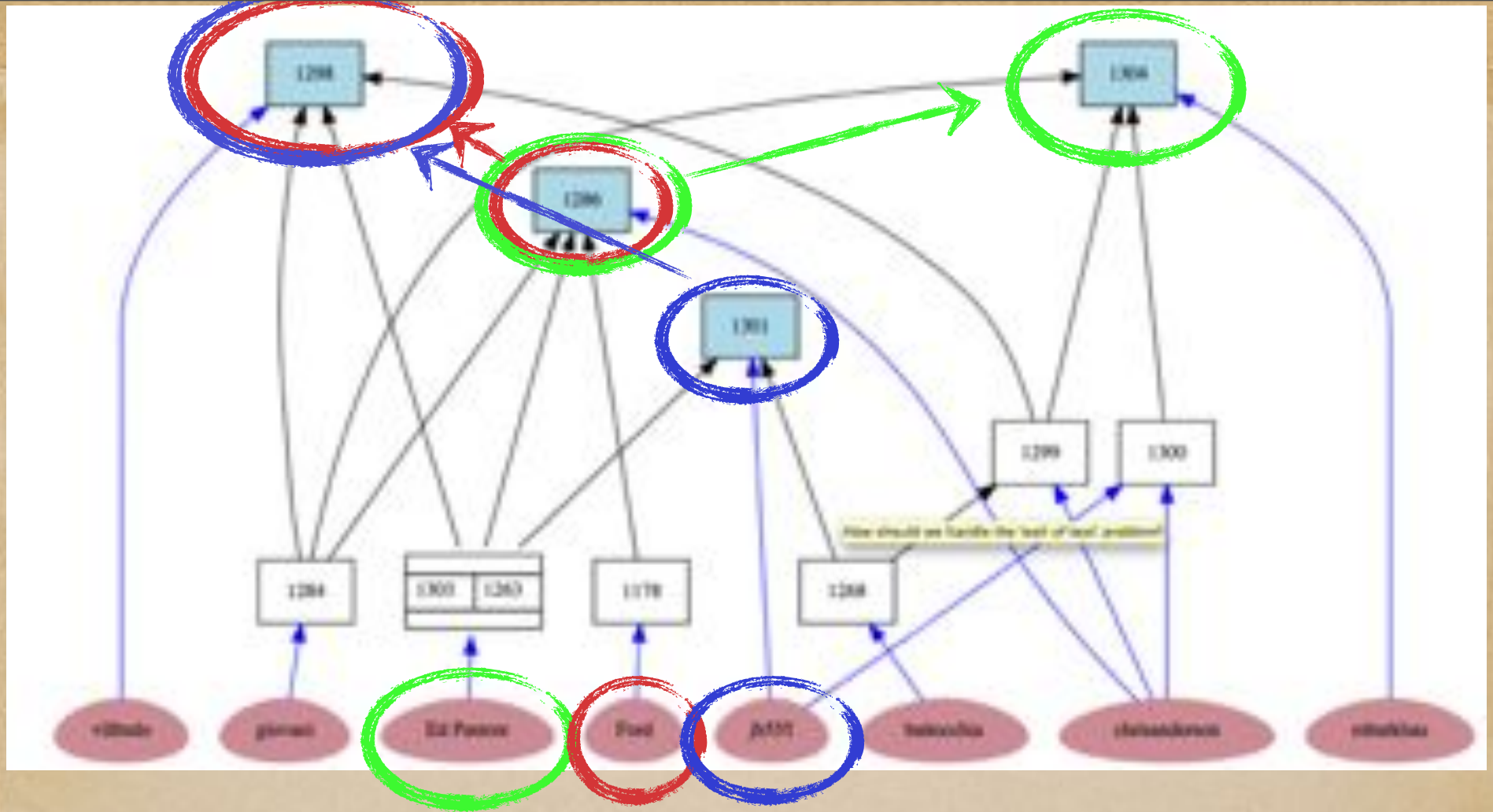
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vilfredo.org



The End

@pietrosperoni