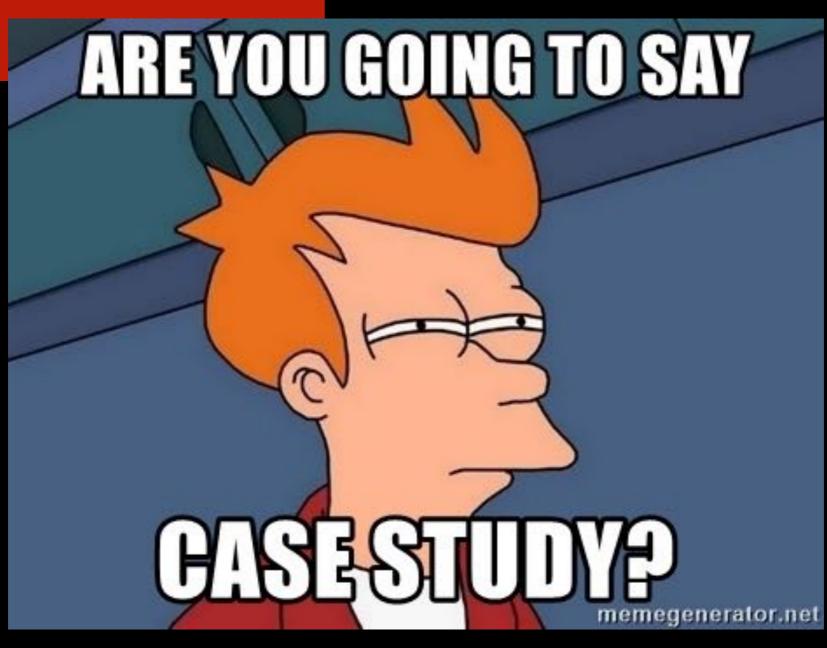
Examples of abms

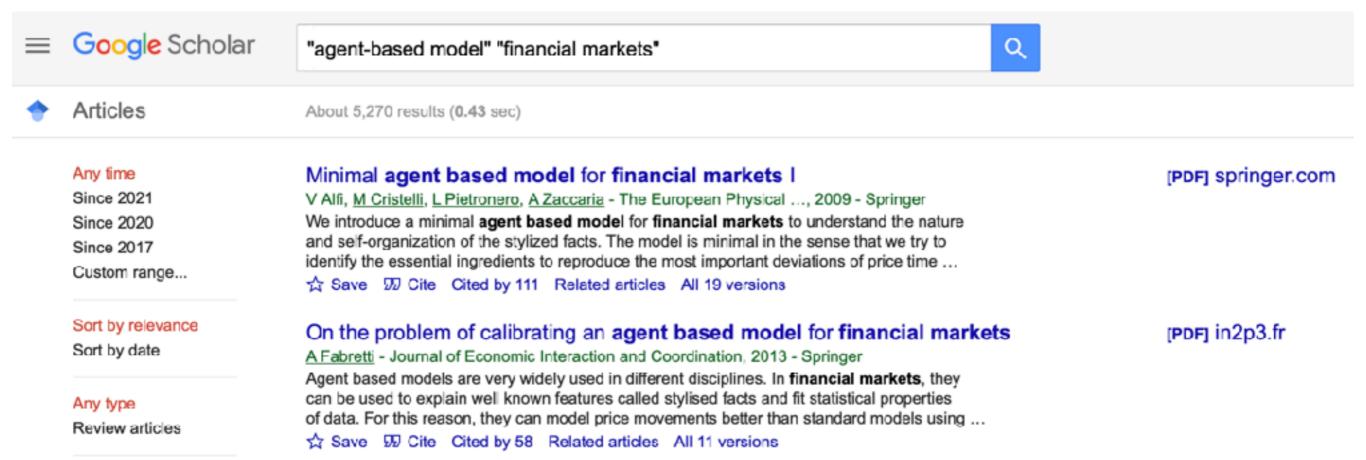


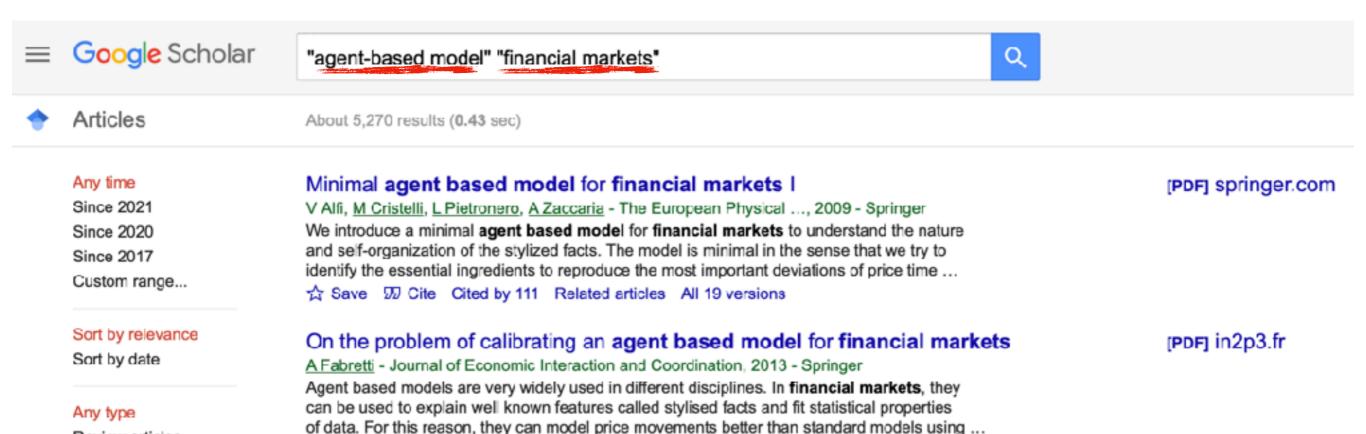
Learning outcomes

See different examples of ABMs in economics and finance

Understand how professionals define models

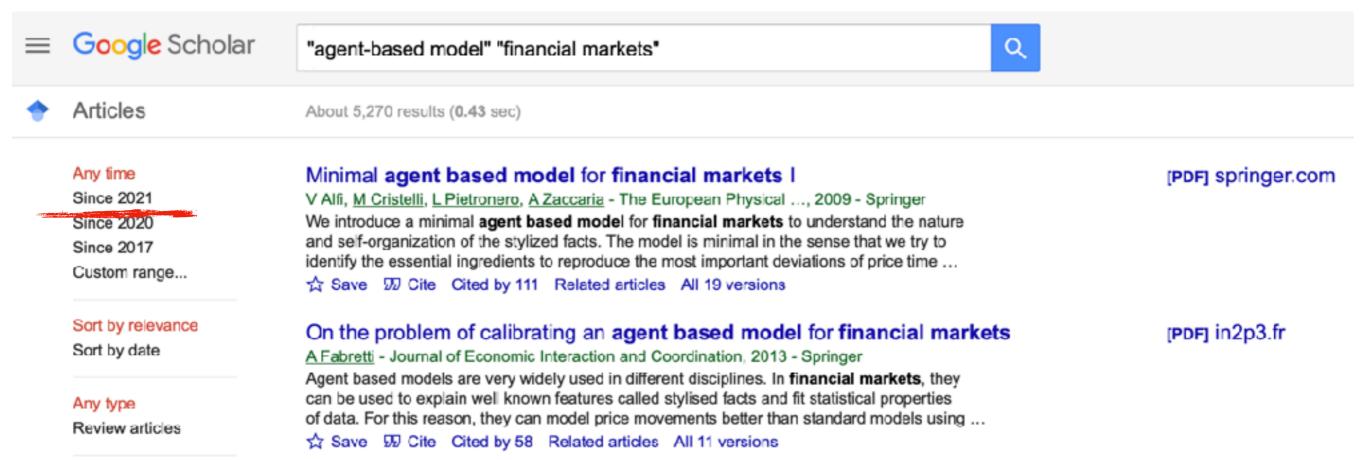
Compare validation/calibration methods

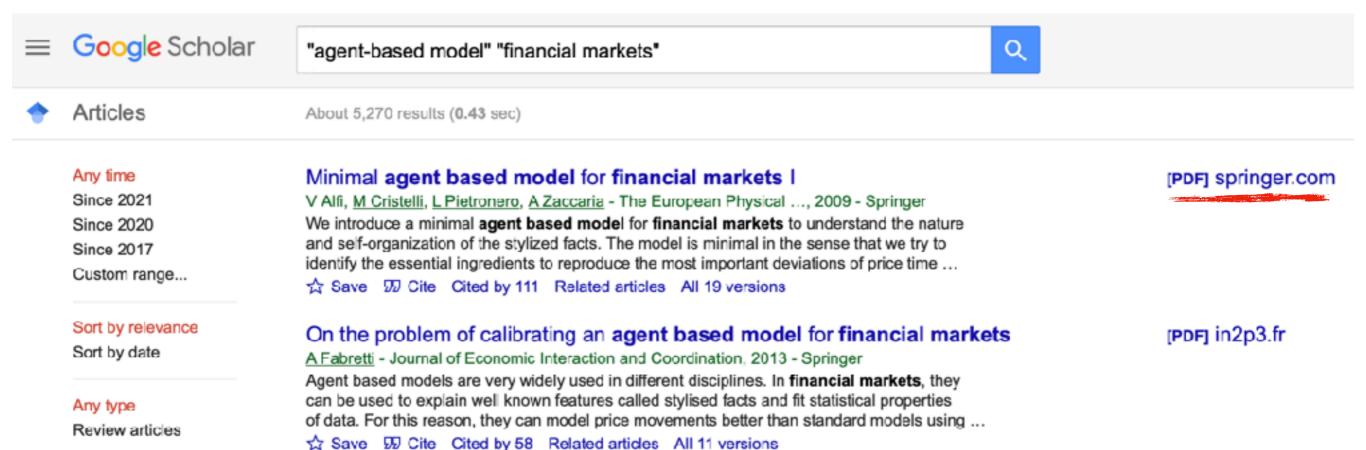


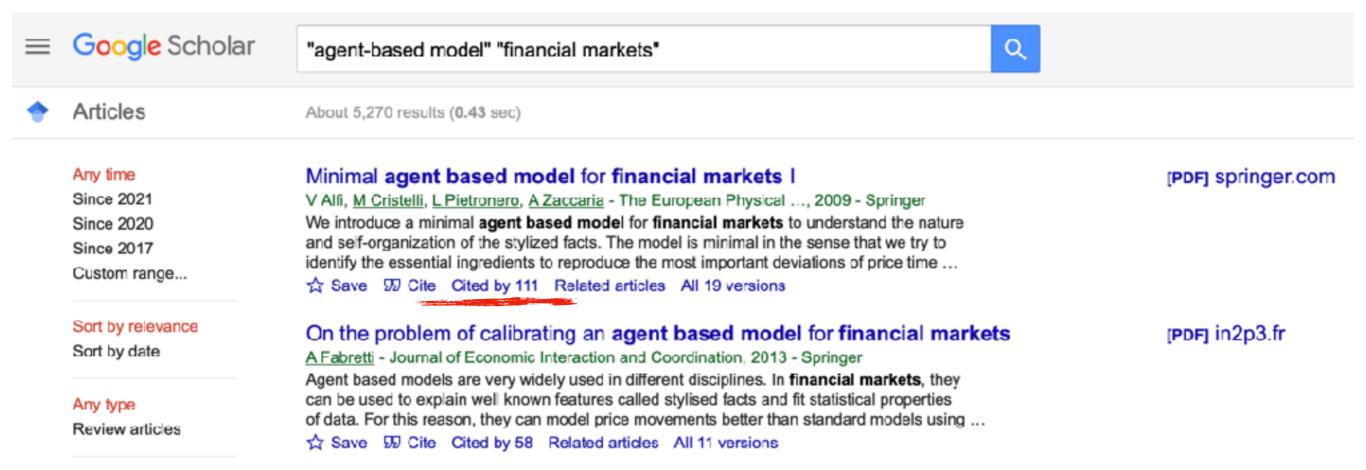


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Review articles







Financial markets

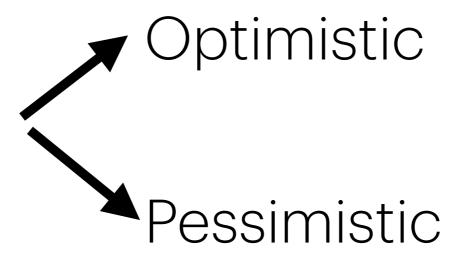
Lux and Marchesi 1999

- Considered one of the best early examples of ABM for financial markets
- Two types of agents, switching behaviour
- Many following abms were inspired by this one

Model

Fundamentalist s

Noise traders (chartists)

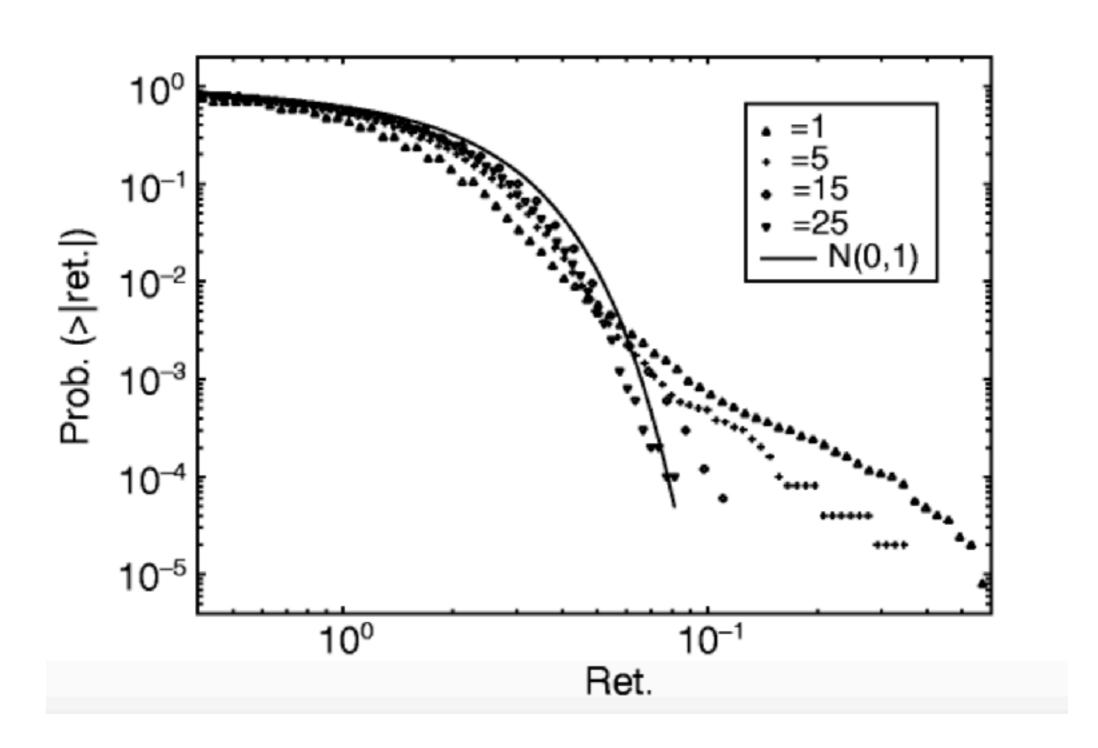


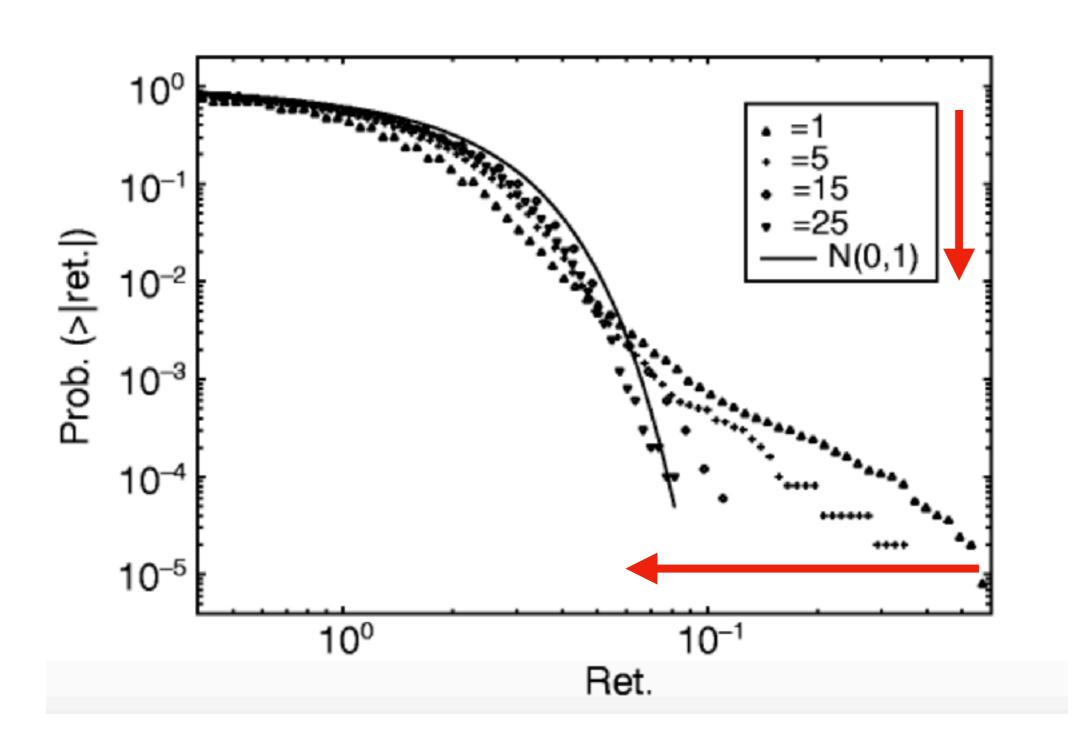
Model

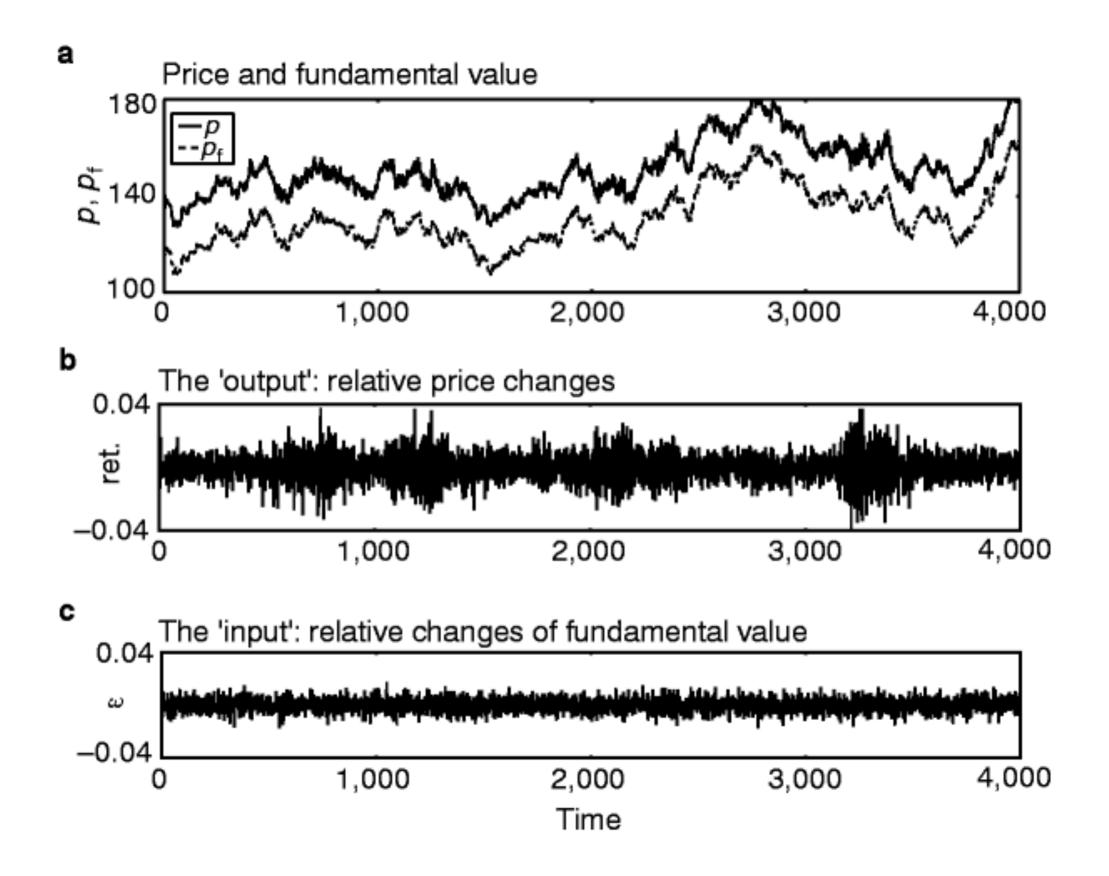
Switching behaviour between optimistic and pessimistic traders

Switching between fundamentalists and chartists

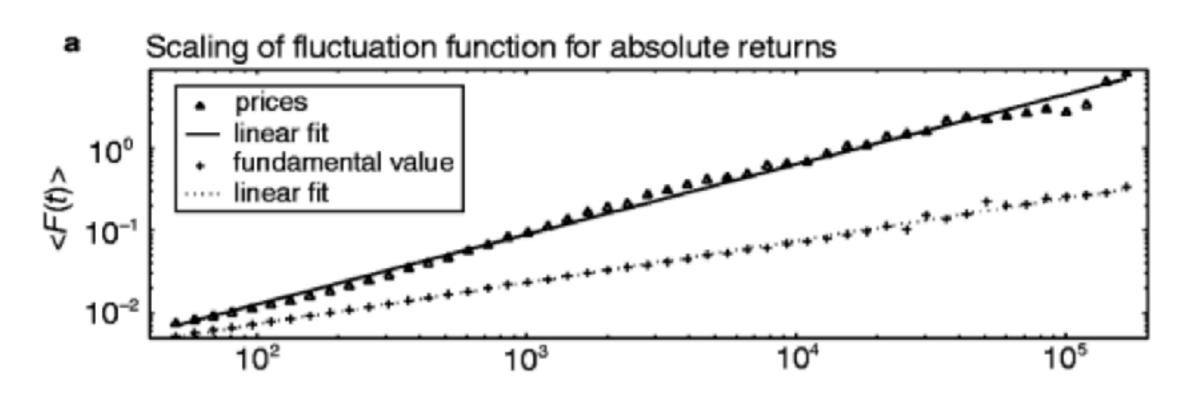
Probabilistic switching function based on profit differential







Exogenous changes in fundamental price



Slope is **hurst** exponent

H=0.5 for fundamental value (random)

H=0.85 for prices (long memory)

Robustness

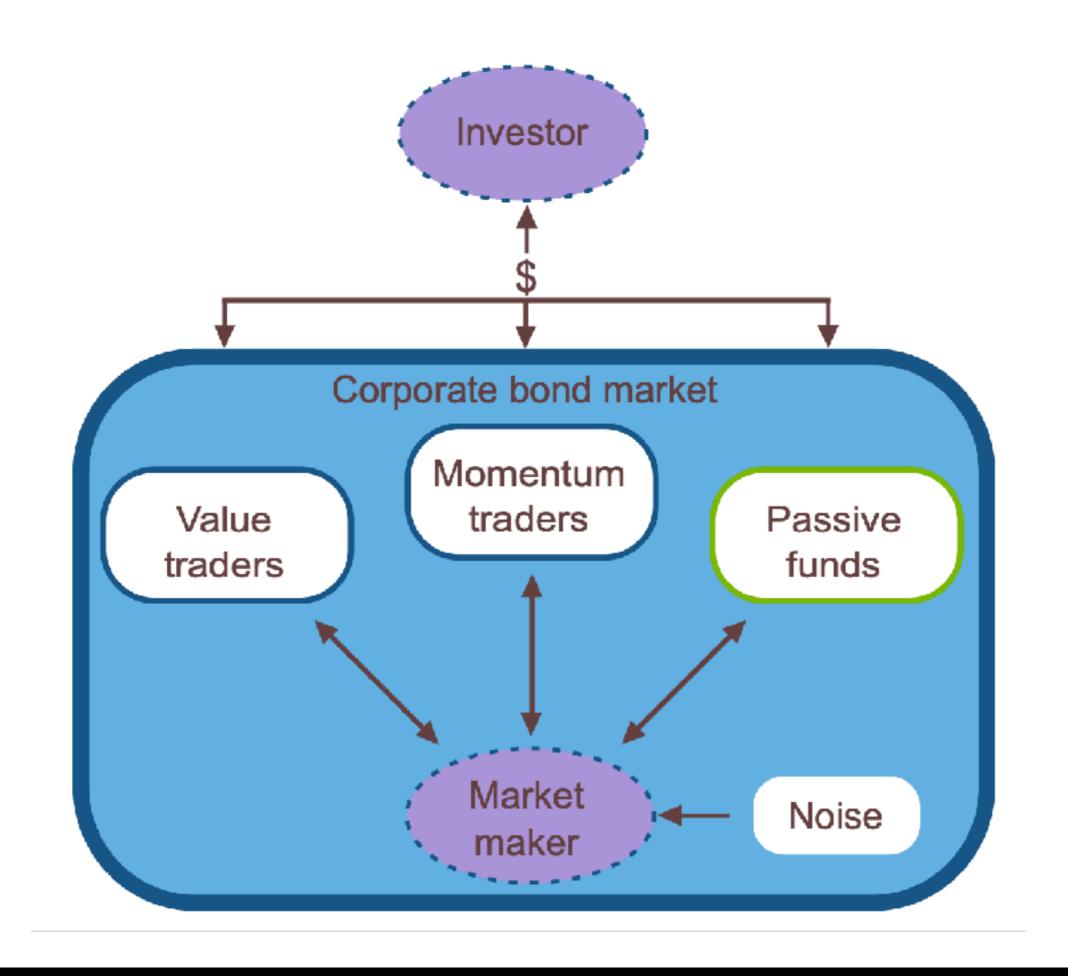
For "many different parameter sets", they find that the distribution of returns shows fat tails, and volatility exhibits long memory

Bond trading

Model by Bank of England

Model to explore the impact of shocks

Findings to aid policy making



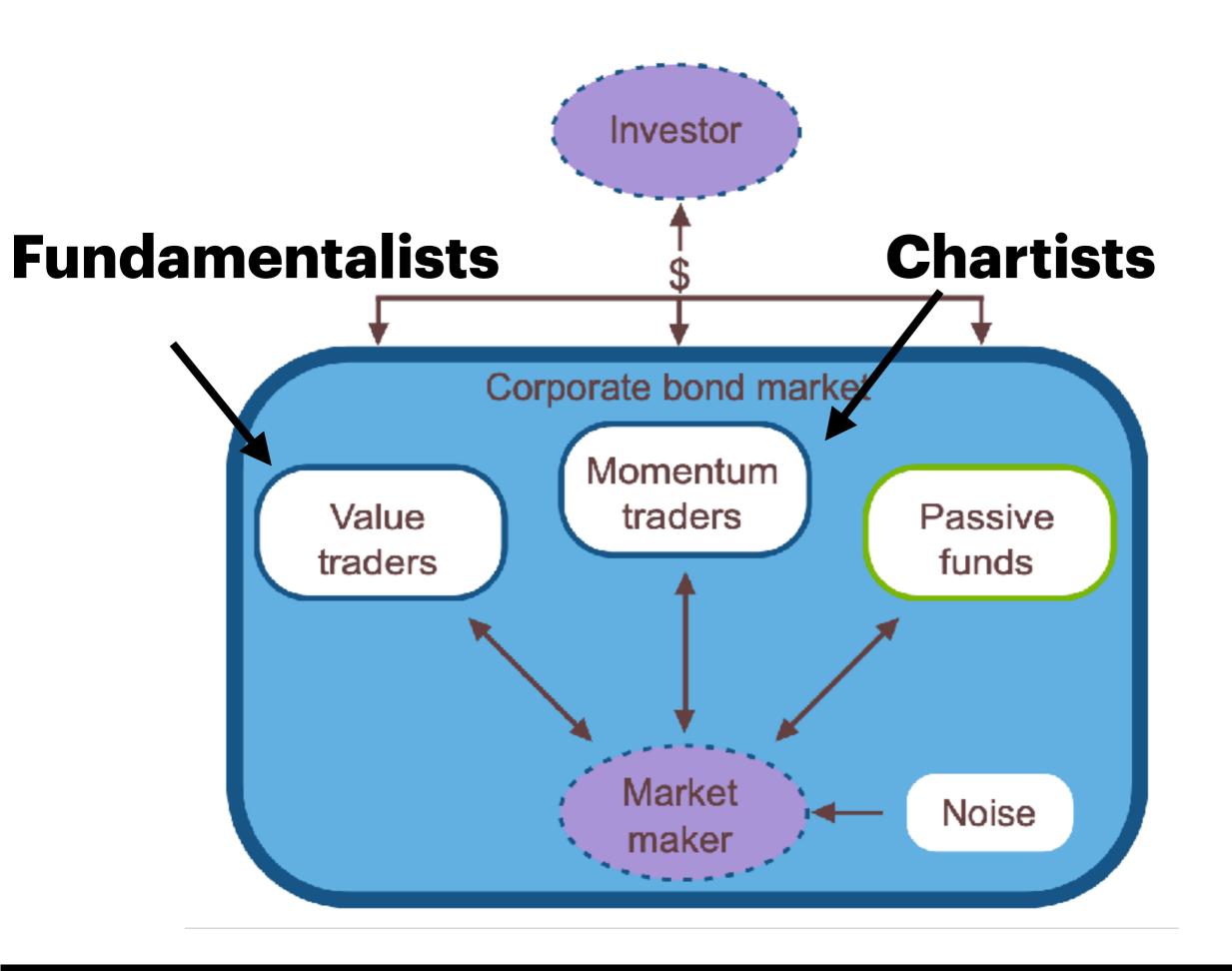
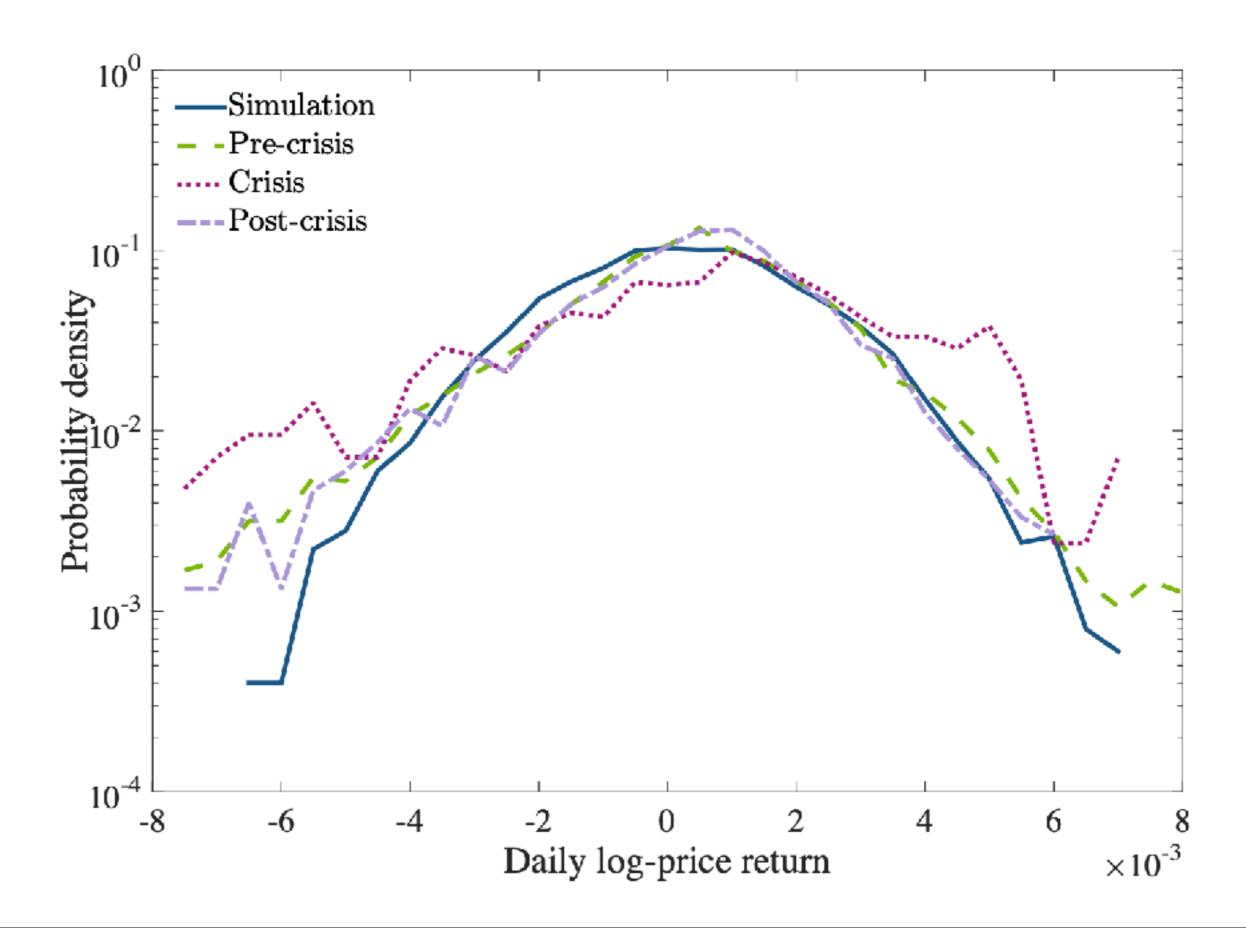
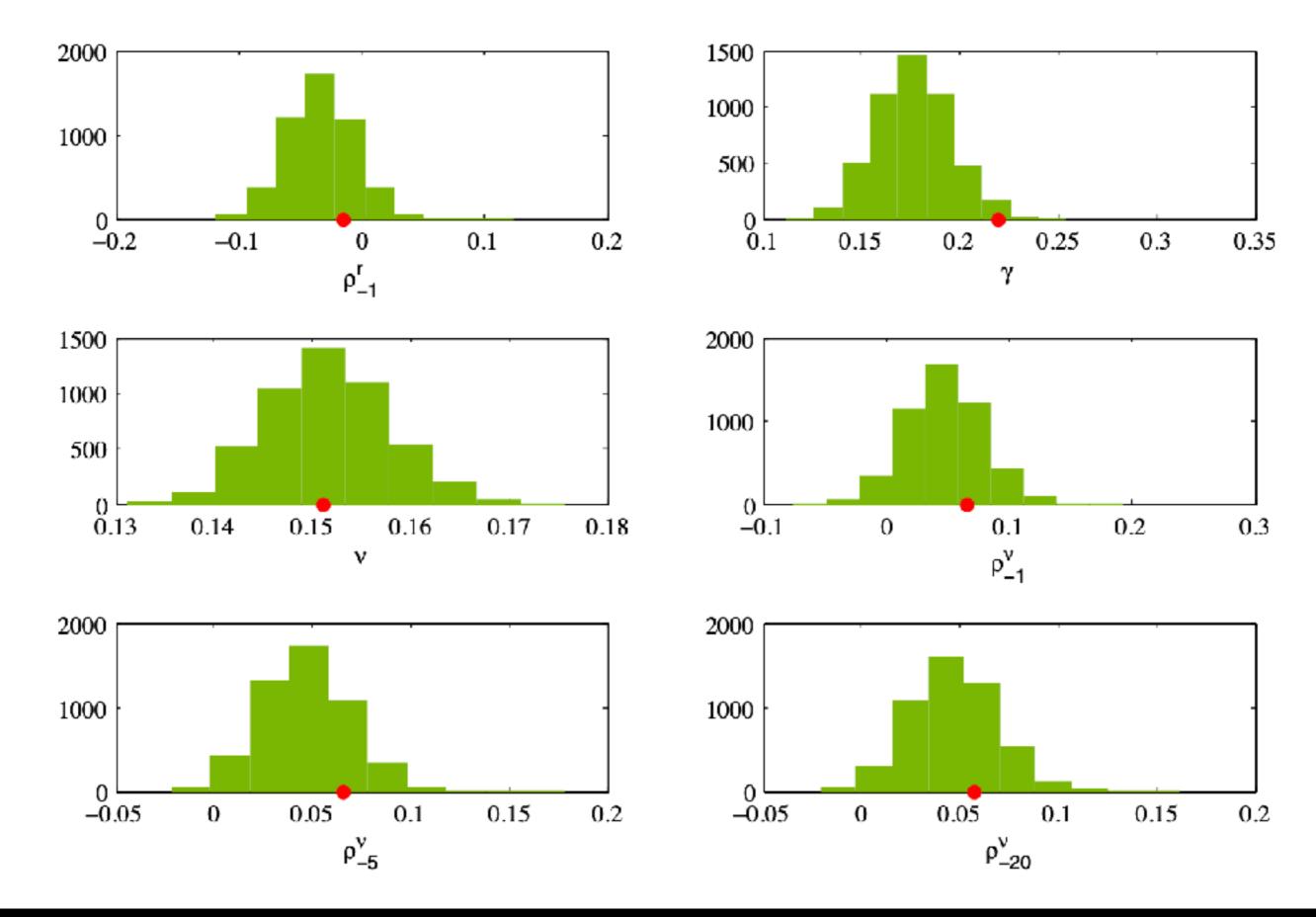


Table 1: Summary of parameters

Empirically Determined Parameters	Value	Imposed Parameters	Value
Number of agents	1000	Proportion of value traders	0.4
Size of agents	\$7.3 billion	Proportion of momentum traders	0.4
Proportion of index funds	0.2	Reaction strength lower bound, L_R	10
Systematic flow strength, s	0.25	Reaction strength upper bound, U_R	20
Fund-specific positive flow strength, I_+	0.621	Momentum trader long window, $t_{\rm lw}$	100
Fund-specific negative flow strength, I_{-} Duration of risky asset, D	1.128 6.917	Calibrated Parameters	Value
Fundamental yield, Y*	1.282%	Market maker sensitivity, λ	0.033
Expected loss rate, L	0.04%	Volatility component, v	20
		Value trader strength, α	0.008
		Momentum trader strength, β	1.65
		Noise level, $N_{\rm ns}$	0.0266





Braun-Munzinger, Liu, Turrell "An agent-based model of dynamics in corporate bond trading" - BoE working paper - 2016

Table 3: Moment coverage ratios

Autocorrelation	Moment	MCR (%)
	ρ_{-1}^r	92.3
of returns	γ	62.4
	u	80.1
	ρ^{ν}_{-1}	88.8
	ρ^{ν}_{-5}	95.6
	ρ^{ν}_{-10}	95.9
	Joint	38.9

Table 3: Moment coverage ratios

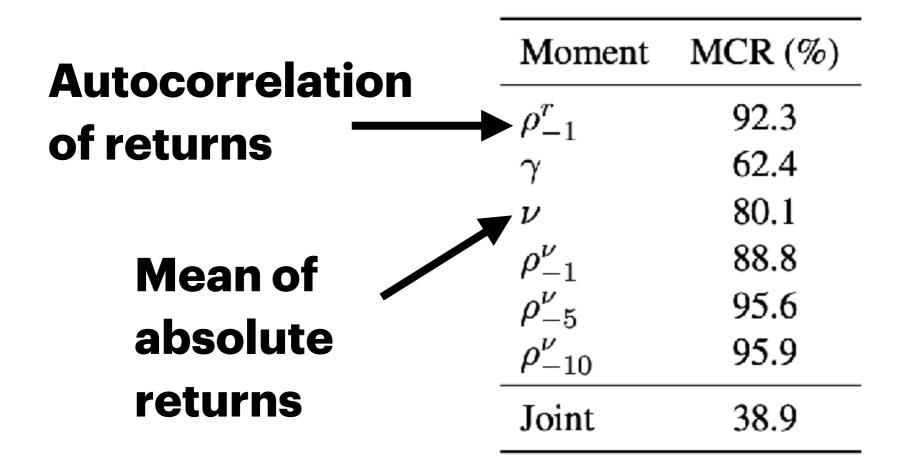


Table 3: Moment coverage ratios

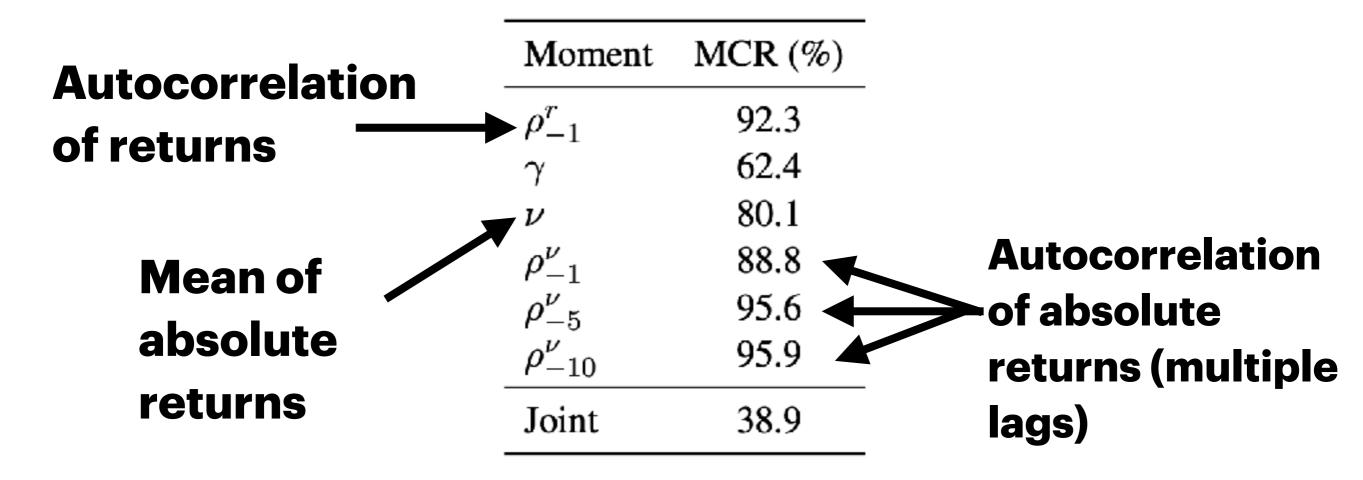
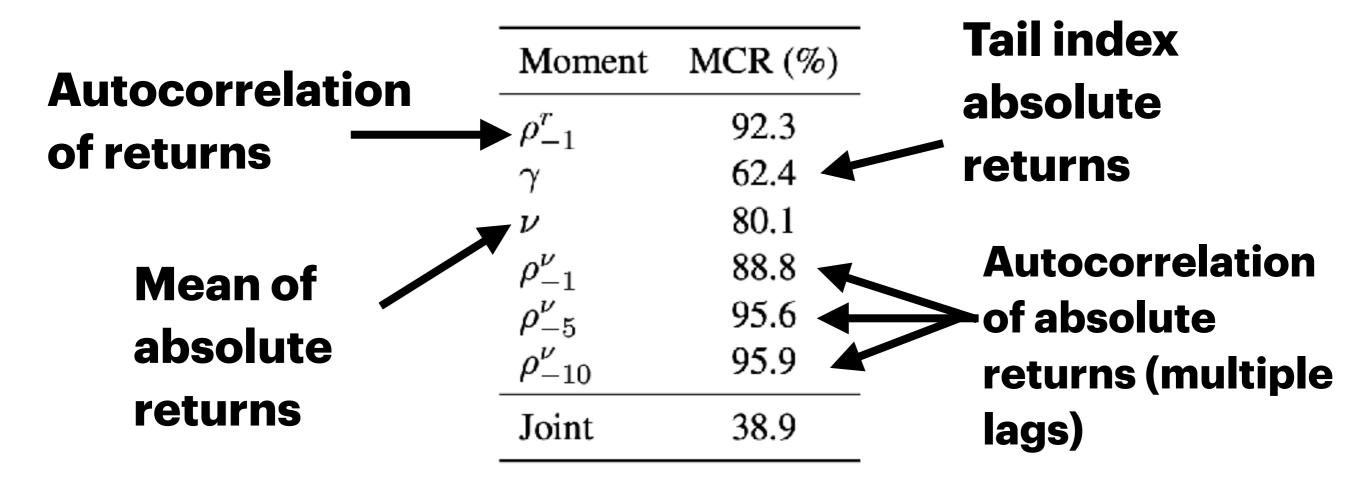


Table 3: Moment coverage ratios



Based on observations, they **develop a policy** to reduce shock propagation, and
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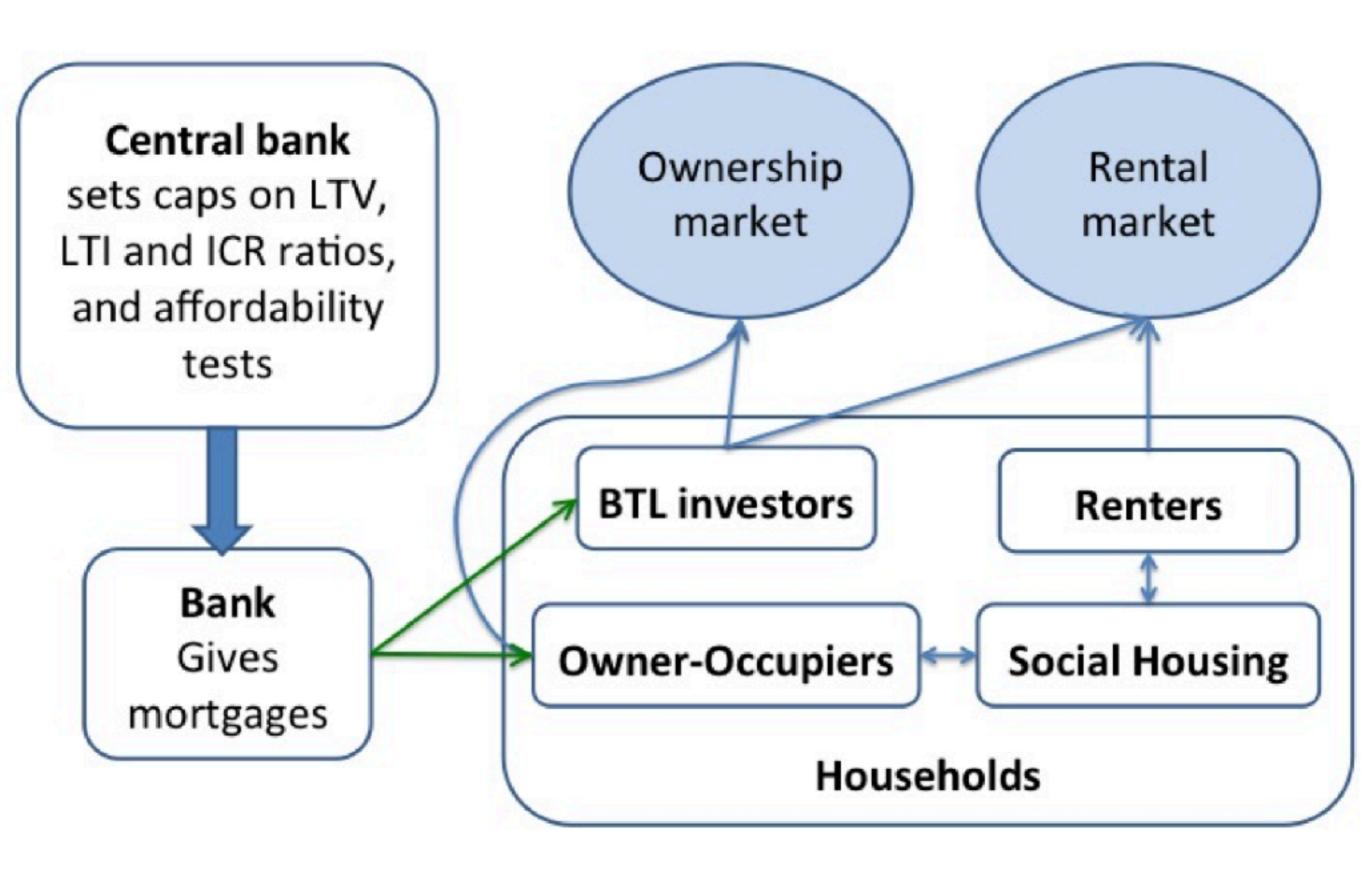
They find that managing bond redemption by spreading payments over several days can significantly reduce shocks

Credit risk - housing market

Model housing market with heterogeneous agents

They include lenders as well as households

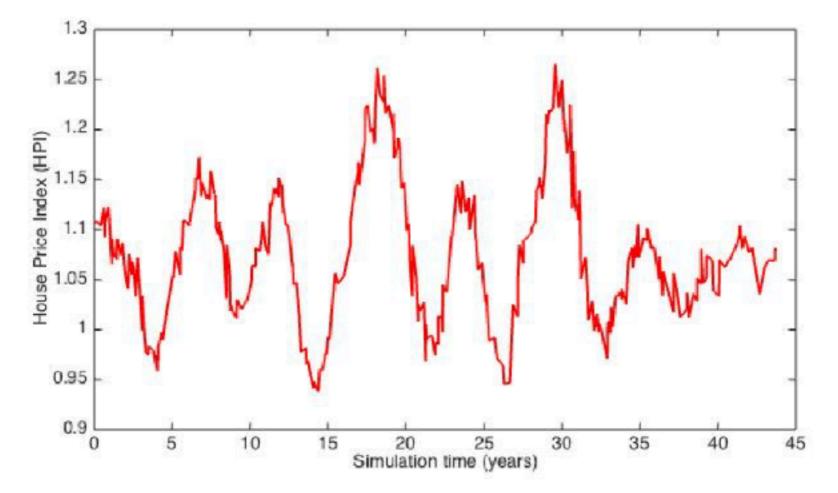
They develop a policy to attenuate price cycles



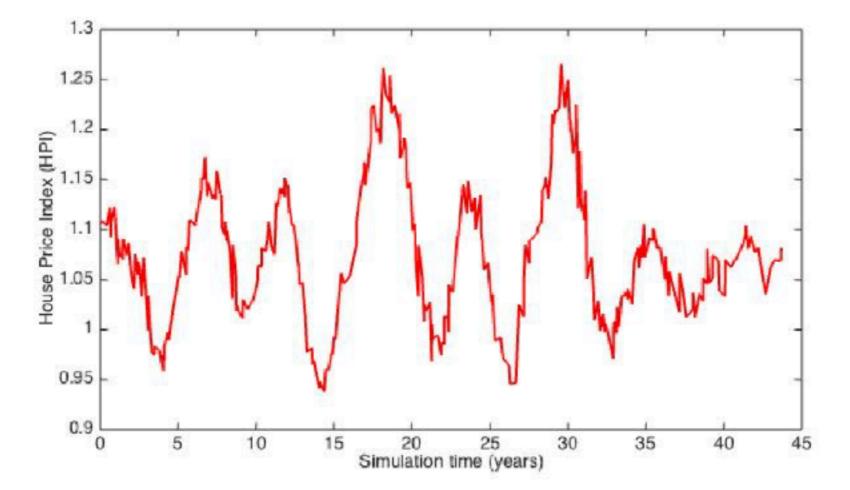
Parameters

Model component or Equation	Parameter values	Sources	Notes			
Demographics						
Number of Households	10,000	Model input				
Birth rate	1.02%	English Housing Survey (DCLG -				
		Department for Communities and				
		Local Government (2014))				
Mortality		ONS Statistical Bulletin: Historic	The pdf was multiplied by a con-			
		and Projected Mortality. Data	stant factor so that the overall			
		from the Period and Cohort, Life	death rate is set equal to the birth			
		Tables, 2012- based, UK, 1981-	rate, in order to ensure a constant			
		2062.	population in the model			

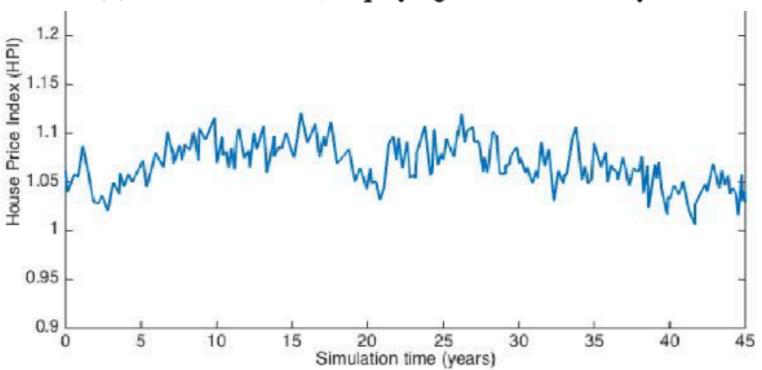
Income and financial wealth						
Income given age and income per-		Living Costs and Food Survey				
centile		(Office for National Statistics				
		and Department for Environment,				
		Food and Rural Affairs (2014))				
Minimum income	£5900	www.nidirect.gov.uk	Married couple's monthly lower			
			earnings from income support			
Essential consumption fraction	80%		Percentage of the minimum in-			
			come spent by every household			
			each month as "essential con-			
			sumption"			
Equation (1) - Desired bank bal-	α =-32.00, β =4.07, ϵ =N(0,0.1)	Wealth and Asset Survey (Office	ϵ is constant for each household			
ance		for National Statistics (2014))	and represents a "propensity to			
			save"			
Equation (2) - Consumption frac-	C=0.5		Fraction of the available monthly			
tion			budget the household uses for			
			non-essential consumption			
Return on financial wealth	0.20%		Interest rate for bank deposits			
National Insurance	NI bands (NI rates) = £7755	Government figures for 2013/14				
	(12%), £41450 (2%)					
			D			



(a) Benchmark case, displaying boom and bust cycles



(a) Benchmark case, displaying boom and bust cycles

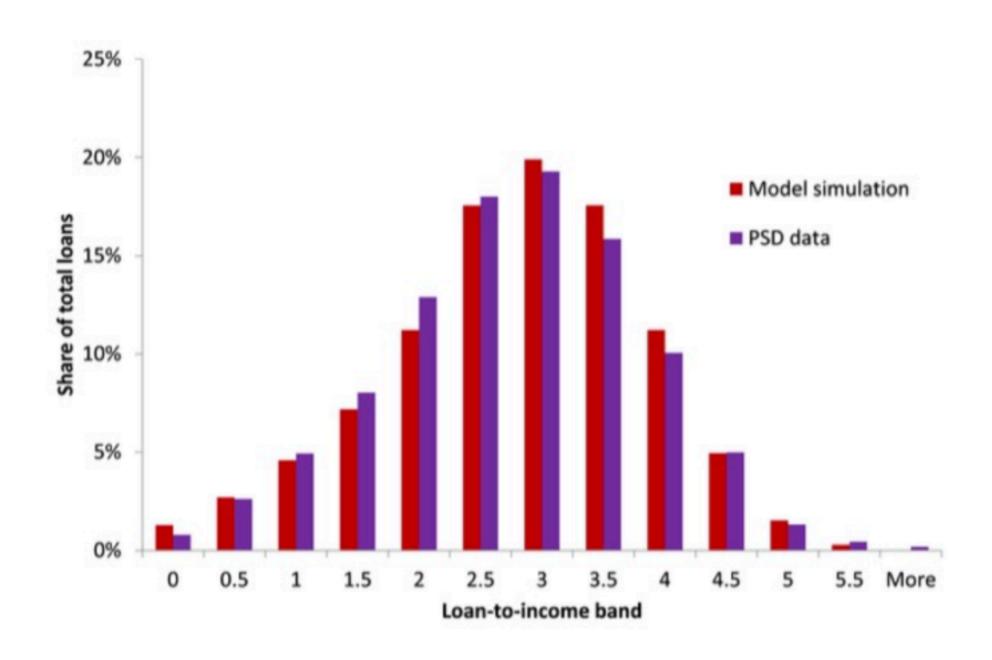


(b) Experiment with house price growth expectation g set to zero, no longer showing any boom and bust cycles

Validation

They show that **aggregate variables** are correlated as expected in every scenario —> the model is consistent and reproduces empirical observations

Validation



Experiments

They perform a number of experiments to study the effect of various policies on 9 different key housing market indicators

Among other things, they find that an increase in the size of the buy-to-let markets leads to amplification of price cycles

Plunging profits

This example from broker John Charcol is based on a someone with earnings of £45,000 a year who has a £337,500 interest-only mortgage on a £450,000 house (ie, 75% loan-to-value). The 5.85% interest rate is fairly representative of what was on offer a few years ago. Pence rounded down and tax deductible costs £0 for simplicity.

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Monthly income from rent	£2,300	£2,300	£2,300	£2,300	£2,300
Monthly mortgage interest	£1,645	£1,645	£1,645	£1,645	£1,645
Profit before tax	£655	£655	£655	£655	£655
Reduction in mortgage	£0	£411	£822	£1,233	£1,645
interest allowance					
Taxable profit	£655	£1,066	£1,477	£1,888	£2,300
Tax chargeable (40%)	£262	£426	£591	£755	£920
20% tax credit	£0	£82	£164	£246	£329
Tax owed	£262	£344	£426	£508	£591
Monthly net profit after tax	£393	£310	£228	£146	£64
Annual net profit after tax	£4,716	£3,729	£2,742	£1,755	£768

Source: John Charcol

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Monthly income from rent	9'	20/ nr	of it	£2,300	£2,300
Monthly mortgage interest	83% profit			£1,645	£1,645
Profit before tax		l L'	•	£655	£655
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Course Inha Channel					

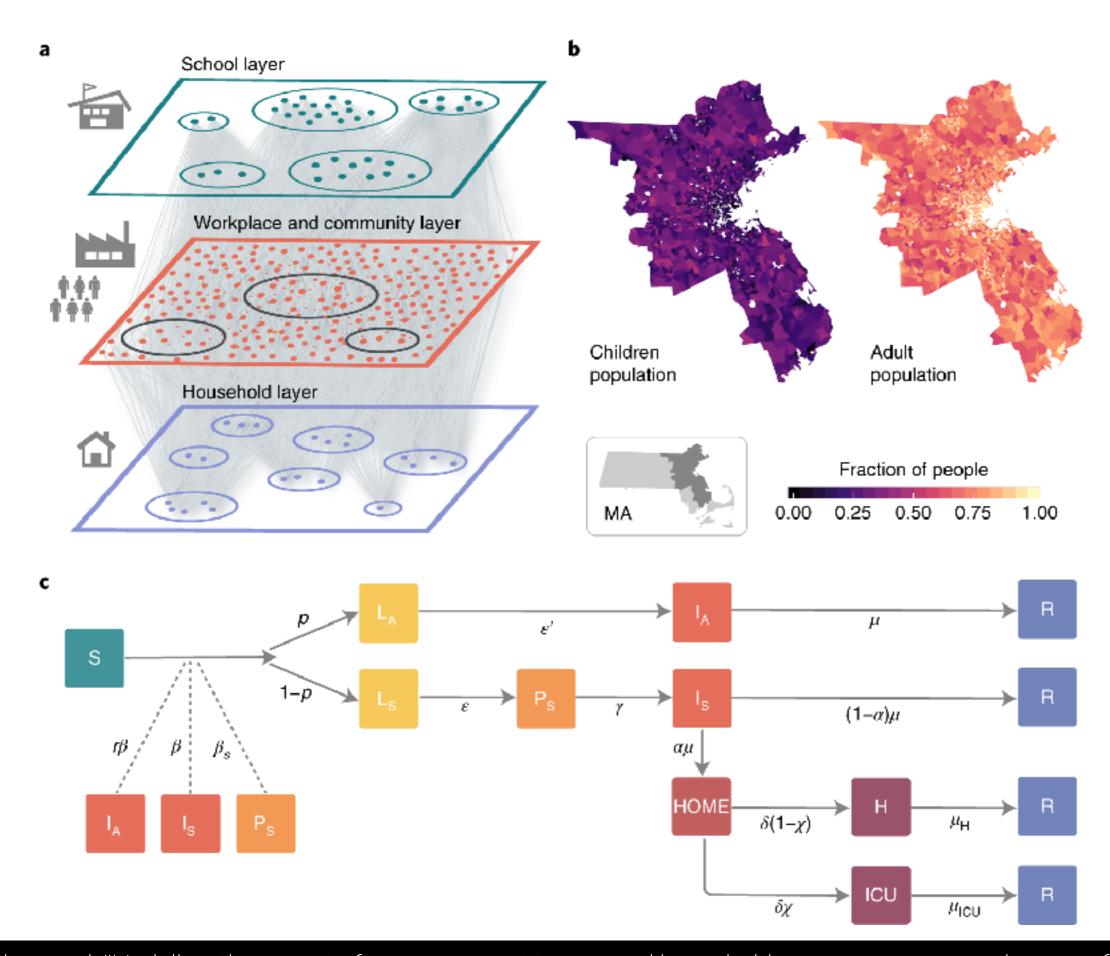
Source: John Charcol

Public health

Contagion model (starting from standard sir)

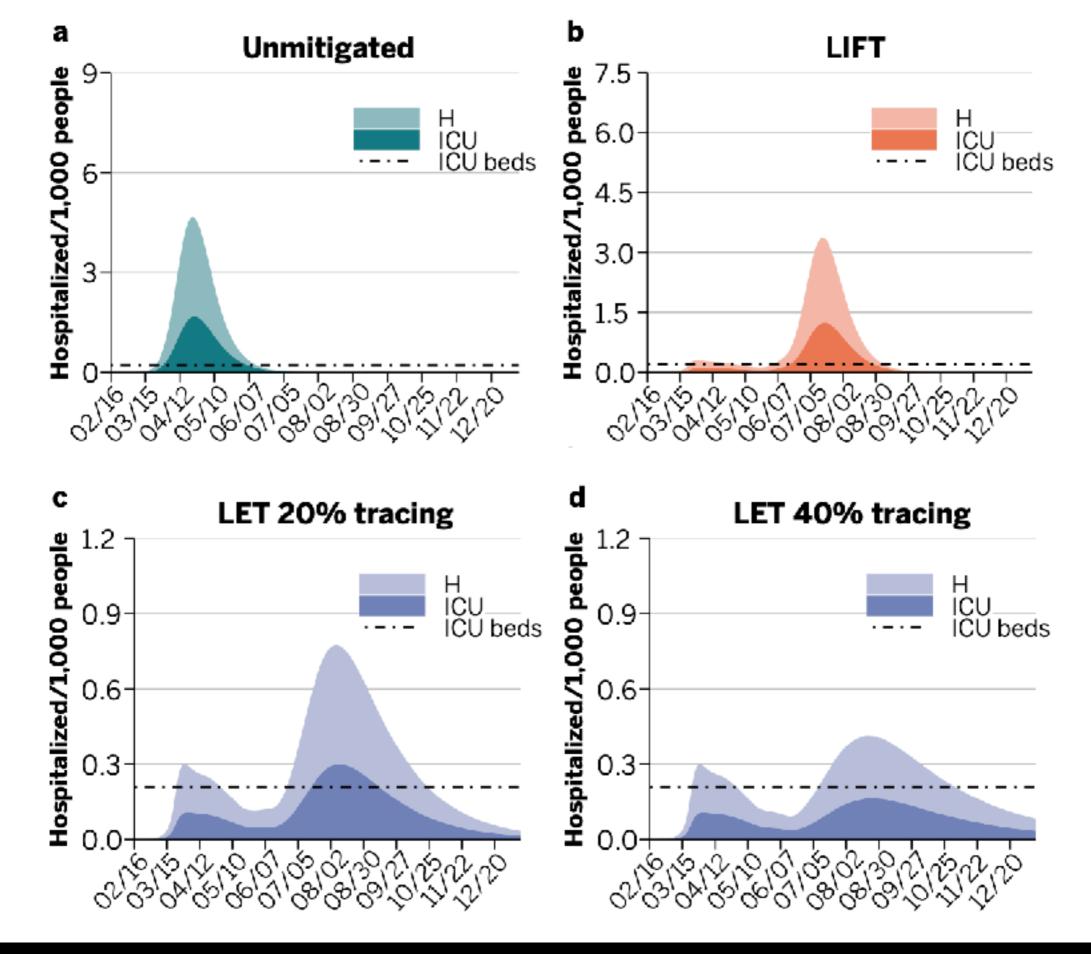
Use of multiplex networks

Develop non-pharmaceutical interventions



Aleta et al. "Modelling the impact of testing, contact tracing and household quarantine on second waves of COVID-19" Nature Human Behaviour - 2020

Parameters	Description	Age group	Value	Ref.
\overline{r}	relative infectiousness of asymptomatic individuals	-	50%	†
ϵ^{-1}	latent period	-	3 days	8
ϵ'^{-1}	latent period	-	5 days	8
\overline{p}	proportion of asymptomatic	-	25%	9
$\overline{\gamma^{-1}}$	pre-symptomatic period	-	2 days	8
μ^{-1}	time to removed/home stay	-	2.5 days	*
α	symptomatic case hospitalization ratio (%)	0-4 $5-17$ $18-49$ $50-64$ $65+$	0.0 0.025 2.672 9.334 15.465	[10]
χ	ICU % among hospitalized	0-4 5-17 18-49 50-64 65+	5.0 5.0 5.38 17.10 44.71	[11]
$\overline{\delta^{-1}}$	days from home stay to hospital admission	-	2	[12]
μ_H^{-1}	days in hospital	-	8	[10]
μ_{ICU}^{-1}	days in ICU	-	13	[10]
$\frac{100}{k}$	proportion of presymptomatic transmission	-	15%	[13]
$\overline{R_0}$	basic reproduction number	-	2.5	†
β	transmission for symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals	-	$\frac{R_0\mu}{pr+(1-p)/(1-k)}$	
$\overline{eta_S}$	transmission for pre-symptomatic individuals	-	$\frac{\beta\gamma k}{\mu(1-k)}$	
			/	



Aleta et al. "Modelling the impact of testing, contact tracing and household quarantine on second waves of COVID-19" Nature Human Behaviour - 2020

Other references

Need for abms

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Overview of ABM in economics and finance by BoE

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2898740

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Banking

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165188918300976

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https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/jos.2013.21