

The background of the slide is a detailed, dark-toned illustration of a steampunk-style clock mechanism. It features a large, ornate clock face on the left with Roman numerals and several smaller, interlocking gears of various sizes scattered across the right and top portions of the image. The overall aesthetic is industrial and mechanical, with a focus on intricate details and a sense of complex machinery.

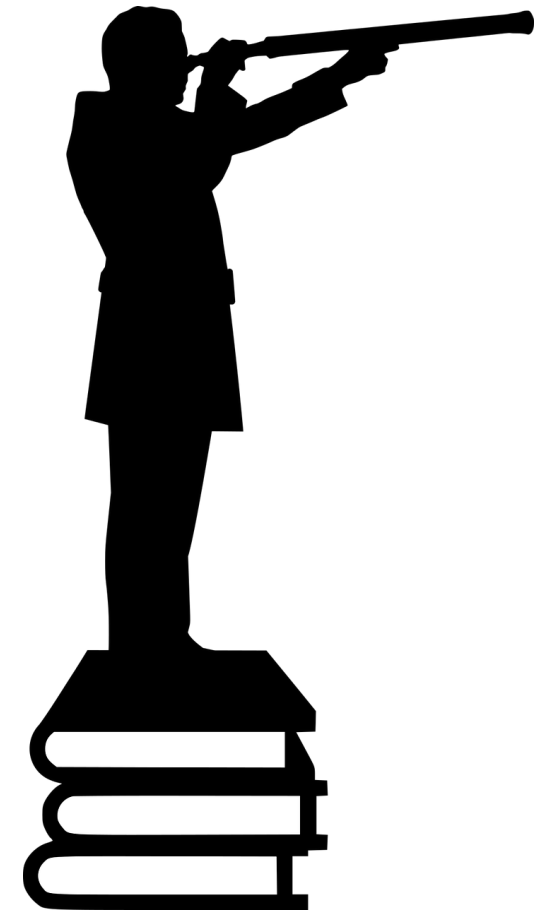
# **Economic prediction in real-time? or an agent-based model with Ensemble Kalman Filter for the US wealth distribution**

**By Yannick Oswald, University of Leeds  
with Nick Malleson, Keiran Suchak**



# Agenda

- Motivation
- Models
- Ensemble Kalman Filter and Data assimilation
- First results
- Discussion



# Background of work – DUST project

- data assimilation for agent-based modelling
- mostly in Urban Analytics
- led by Nick Malleson



**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**

**Traditionally economic data is slow**

**and**

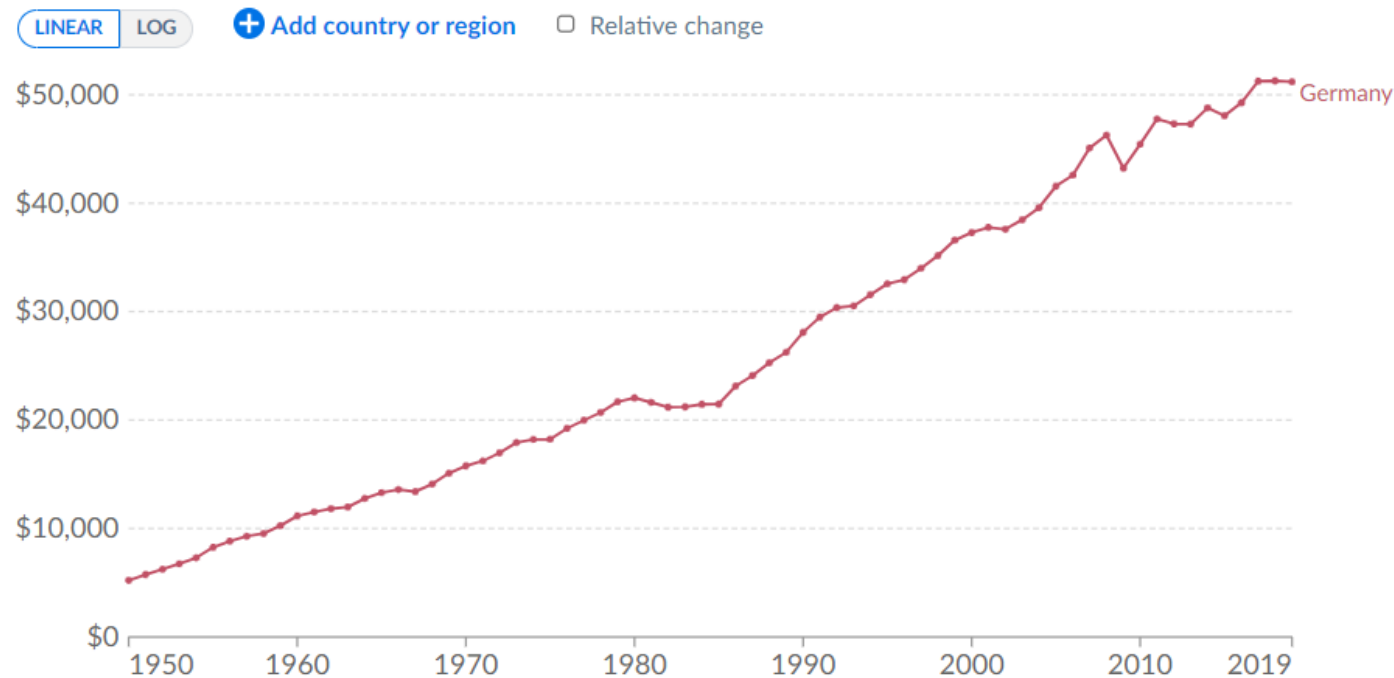
**Economic models focus on “slow”/long-term processes**

# Example: Economic growth

## GDP per capita, 1950 to 2019

This data is adjusted for inflation and for differences in the cost of living between countries.

Our World  
in Data



Source: Feenstra et al. (2015), Penn World Table (2021)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$ at 2017 prices, using multiple benchmark years to adjust for differences in the cost of living between countries over time.

▶ 1950  2019

## Solow-Swan growth model

$$\dot{k}(t) = sk(t)^\alpha - (n + g + \delta)k(t)$$





# Today the economy is almost monitored in real-time

## And models focus also on high-frequency processes

# Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators: 14 September 2023

Early experimental data on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.

This is the latest release. [View previous releases](#)

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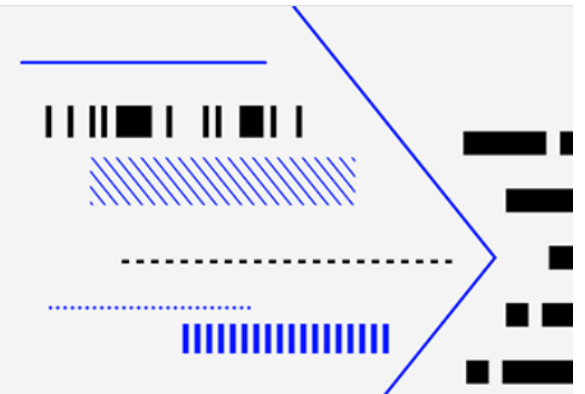
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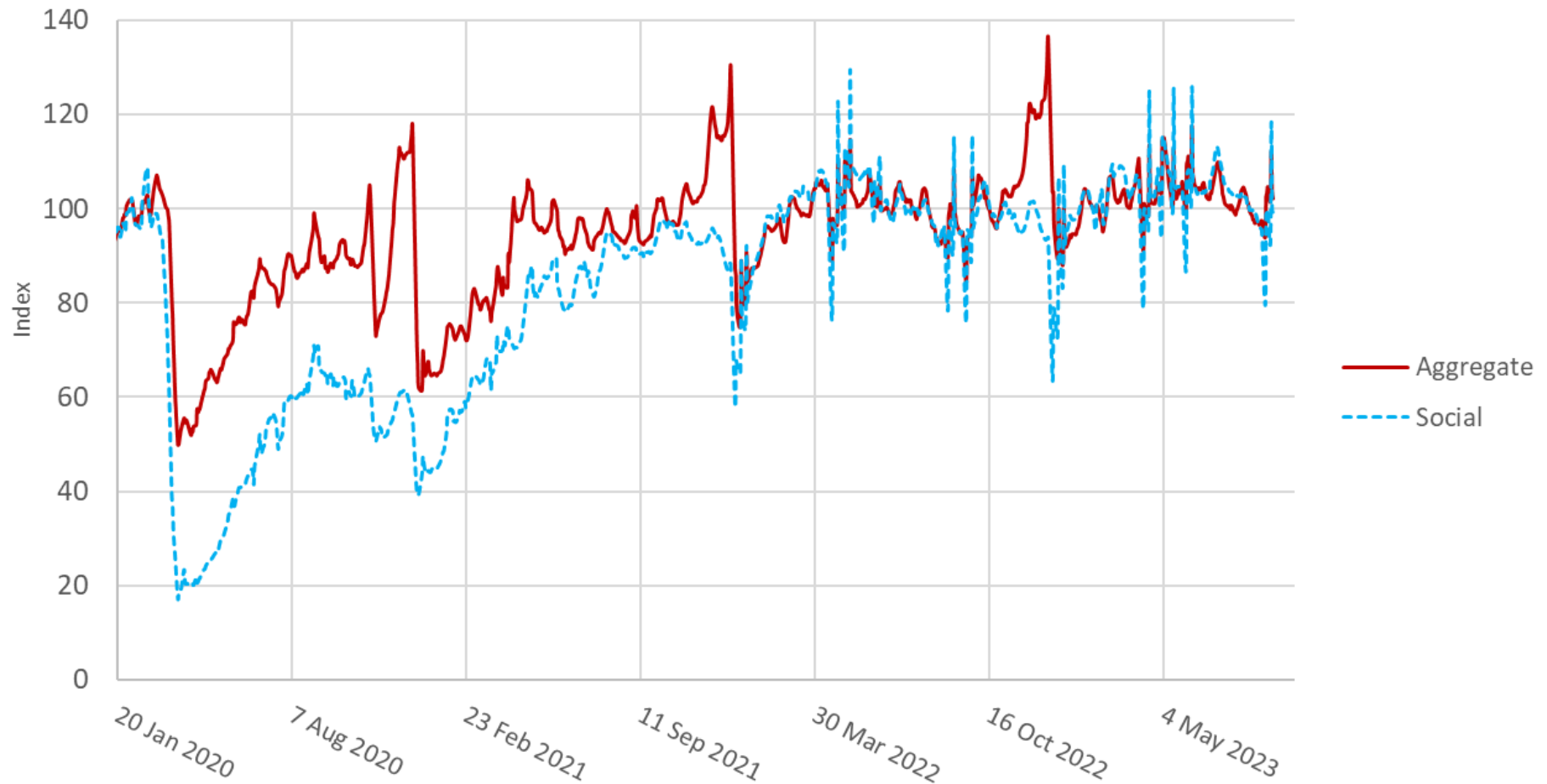
## Real Time Economics

Key market moving economic indicators with calendared events updated in real time.

[Request details](#)



# Example: Daily Credit card spending in the UK



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/datasets/ukspendingoncreditanddebitcards>





There is much work in economics, especially in econometrics, focusing on high frequency forecasting already.

Yet overall in theoretical models this is still underdeveloped.. And also...

## **Problem 1:**

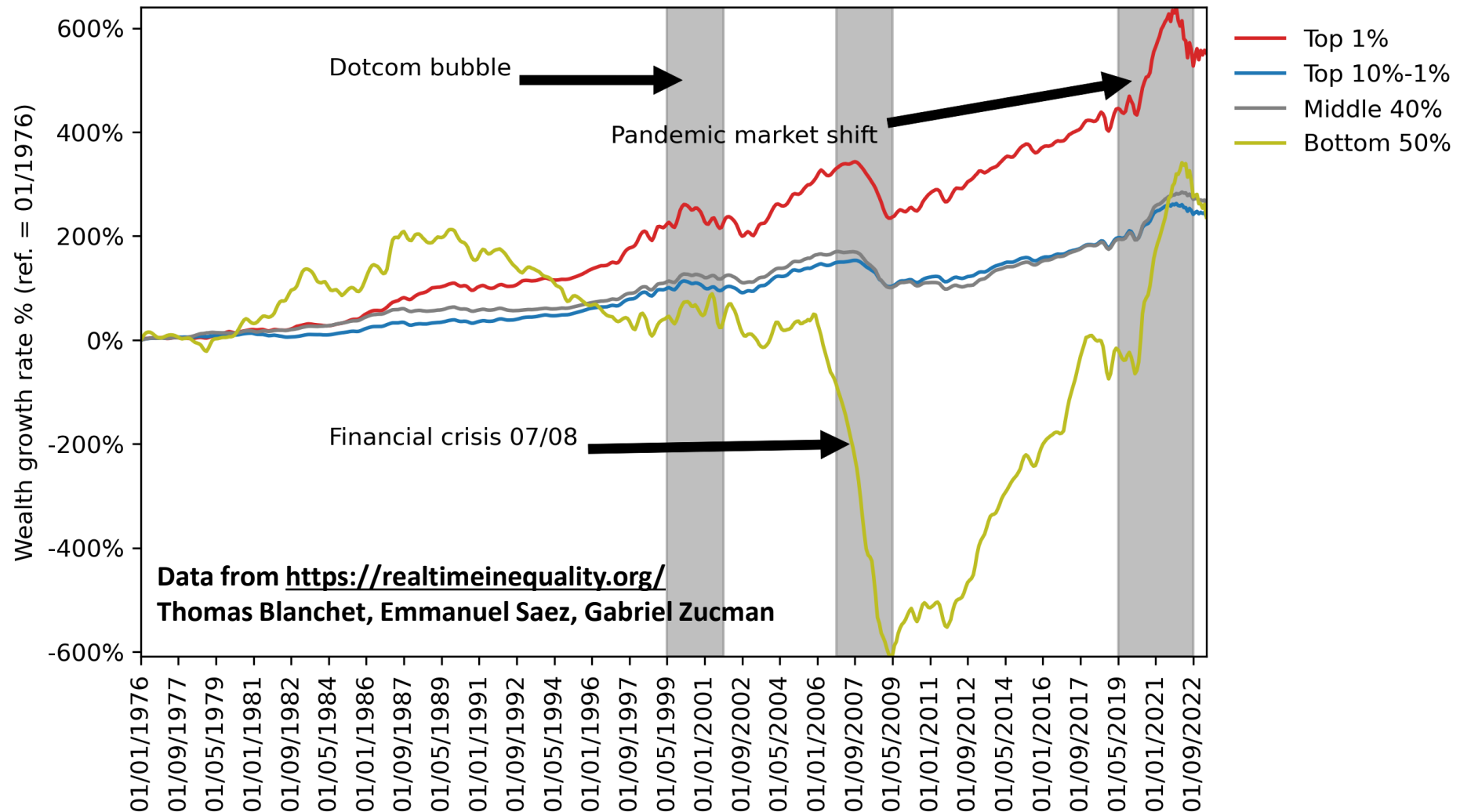
**How do you model such fast-paced processes/data?**

## **Problem 2:**

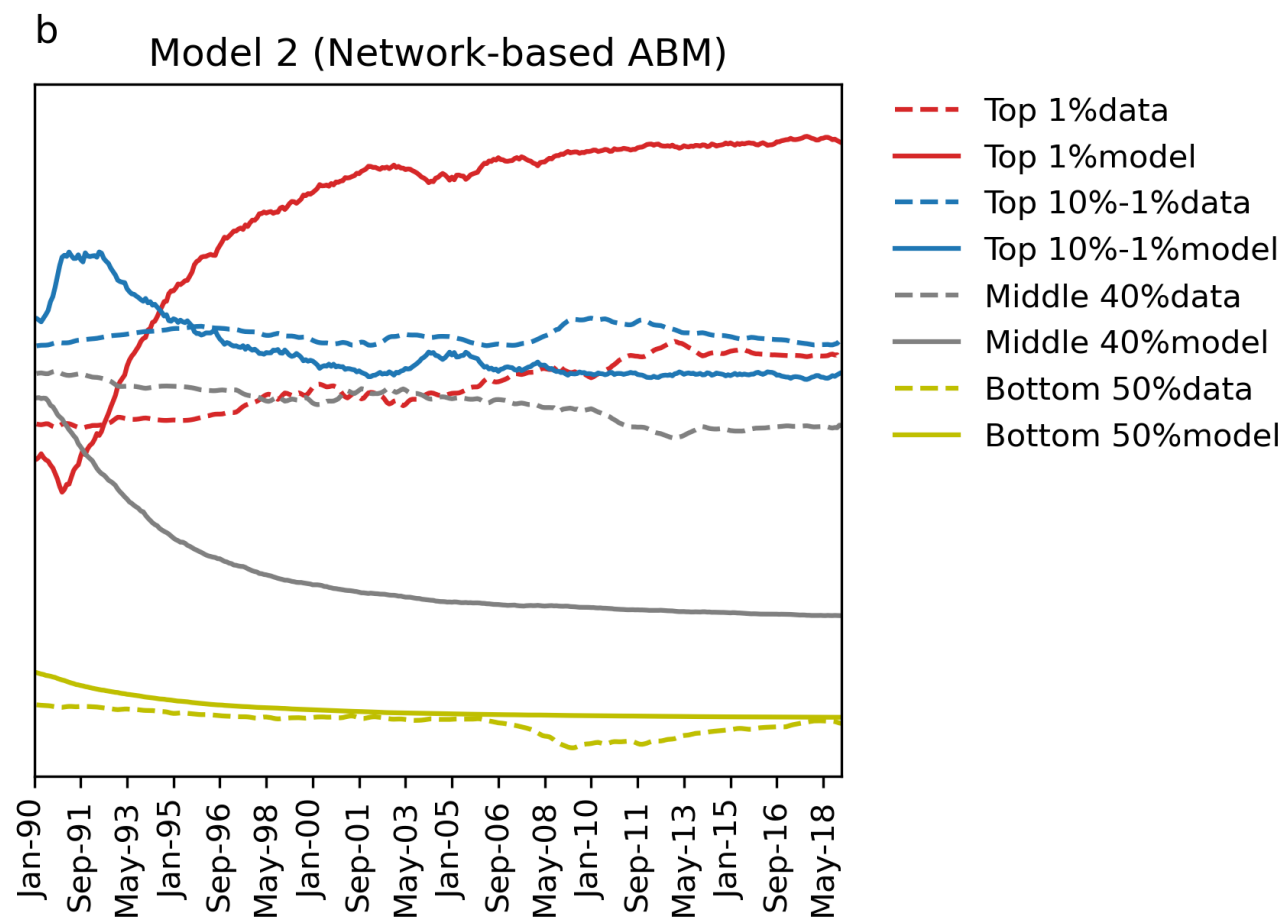
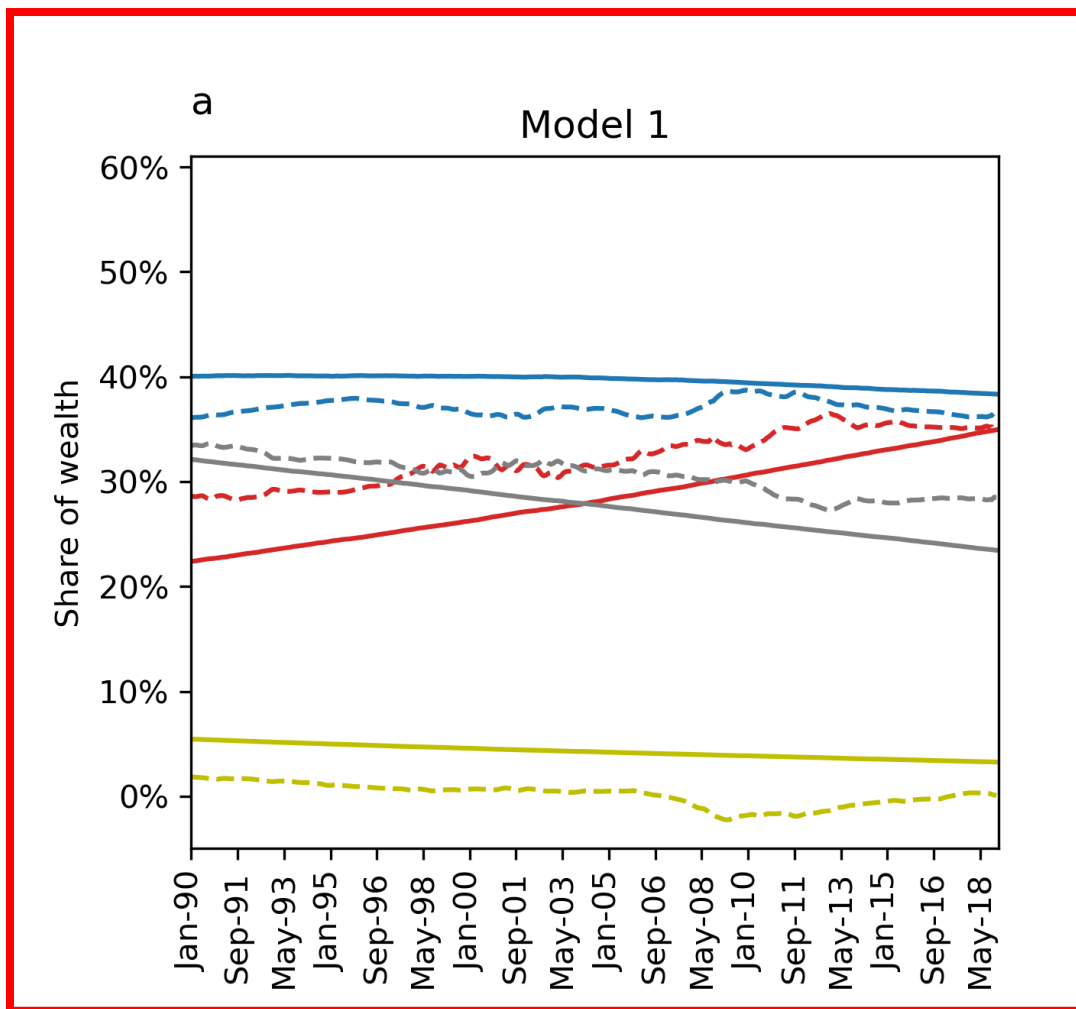
**What if a model quickly diverges from reality?**



# Our use case: American Wealth inequality



# Two agent-based models to explain this



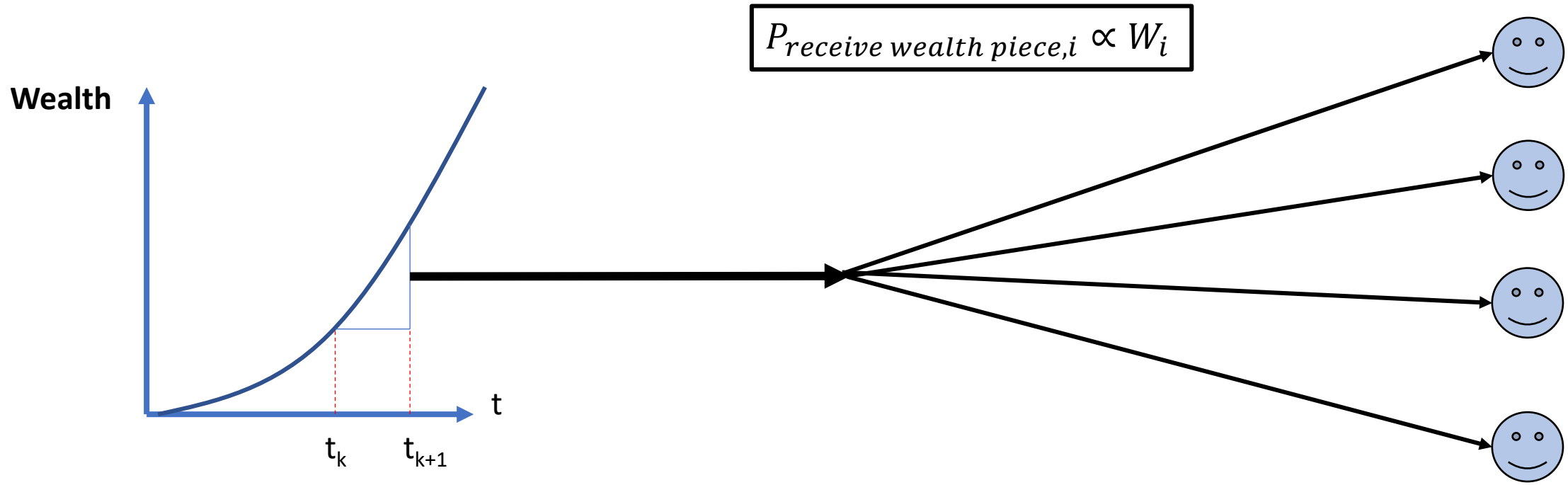
# Model 1 – by Vallejos, Nutaro, and Perumalla (2018)

## Not really an ABM, rather individual-based

Aggregate economic (wealth) growth

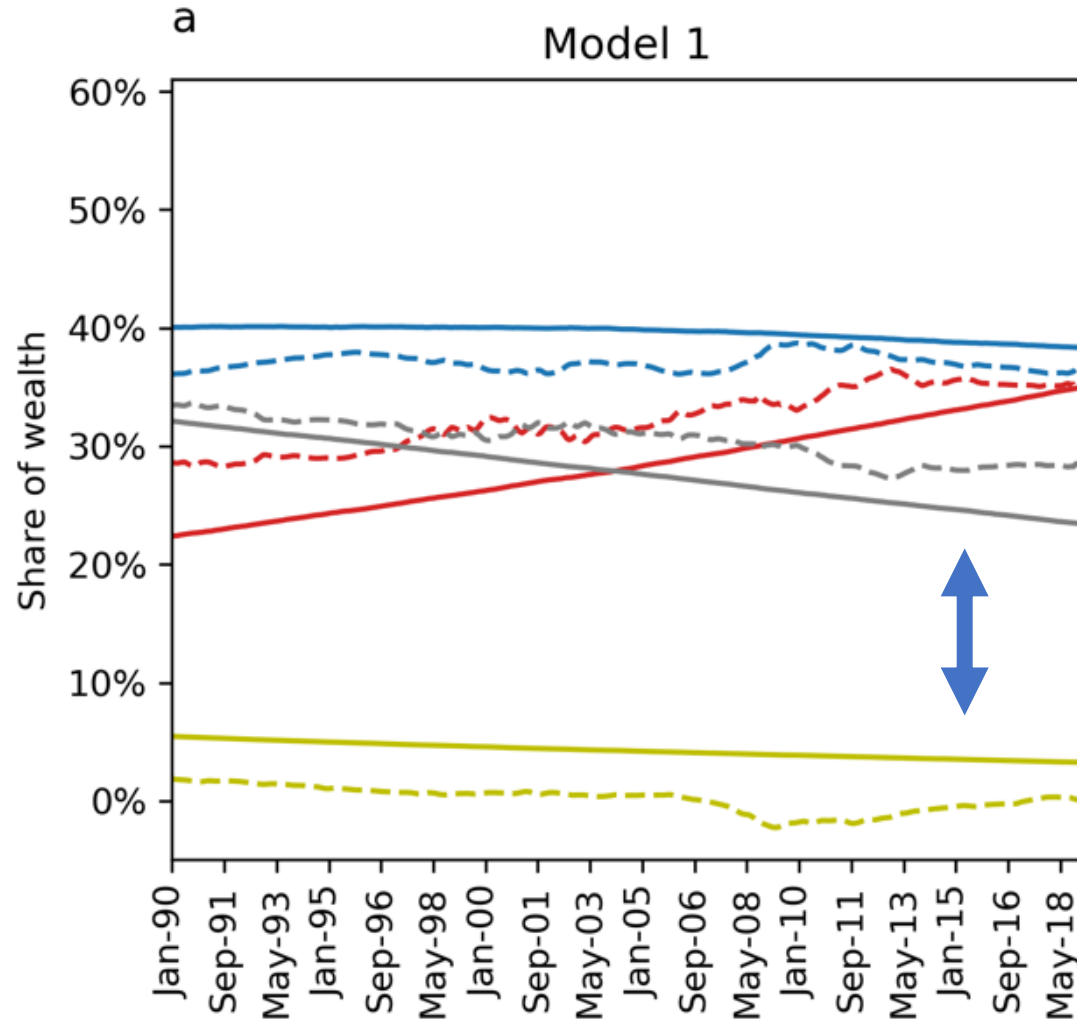
Economic pie is distributed

N agents





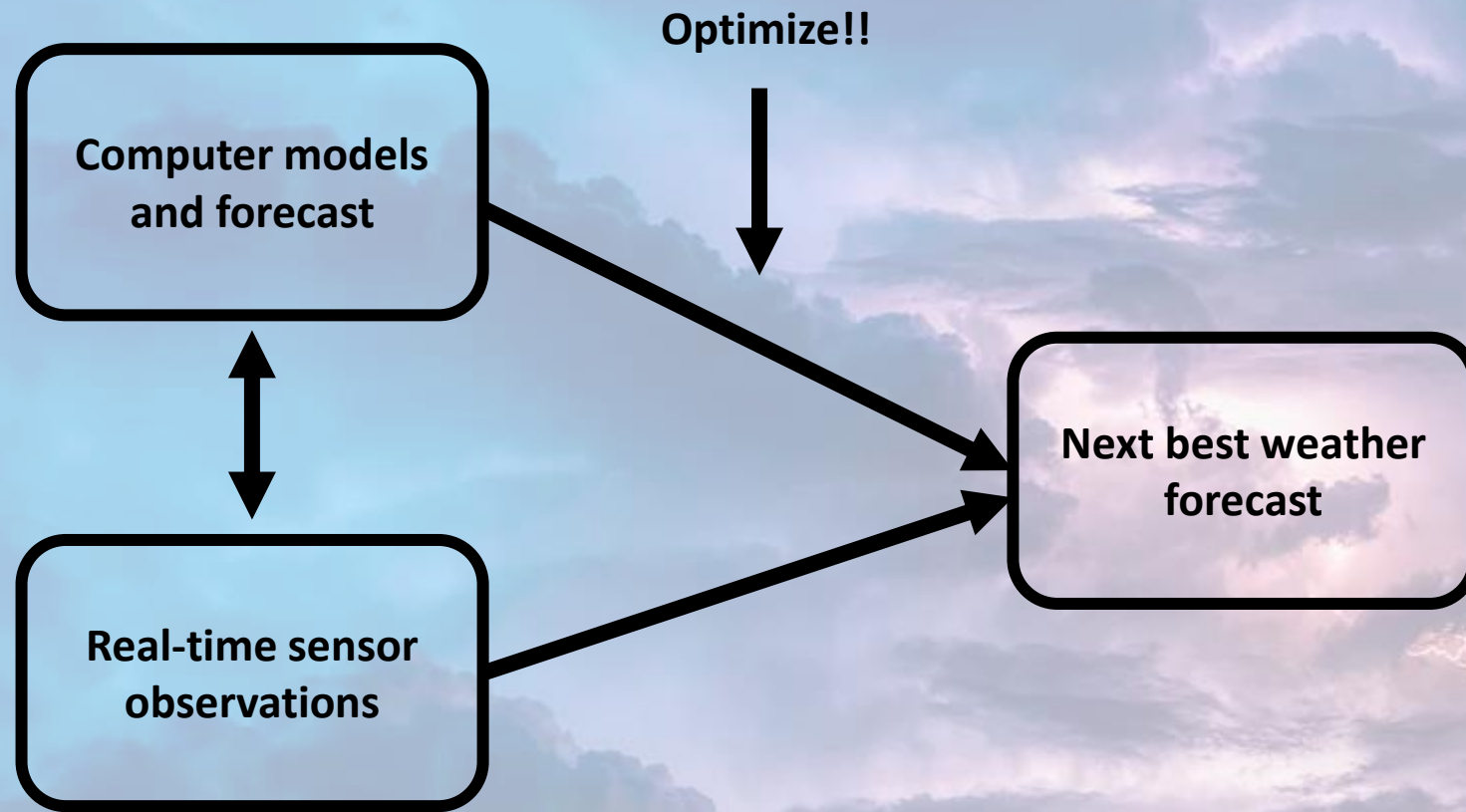
# Back to problem #2: What do we do when a model does not fit the data?



**Option 1: Recalibrate**

**Option 2: Change the model**

**Option 3: Data assimilation =  
update the internal model state  
based on observations**

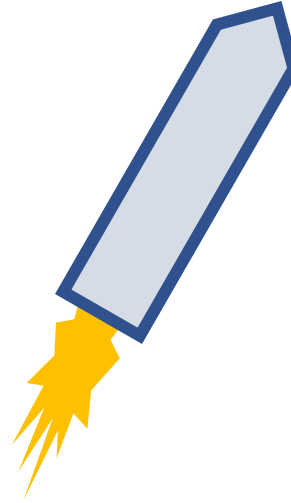


## A brief note on data assimilation and weather

# The Kalman Filter



Rudolf Emil Kalman 1930 - 2016  
Engineer and mathematician



**Very general idea**

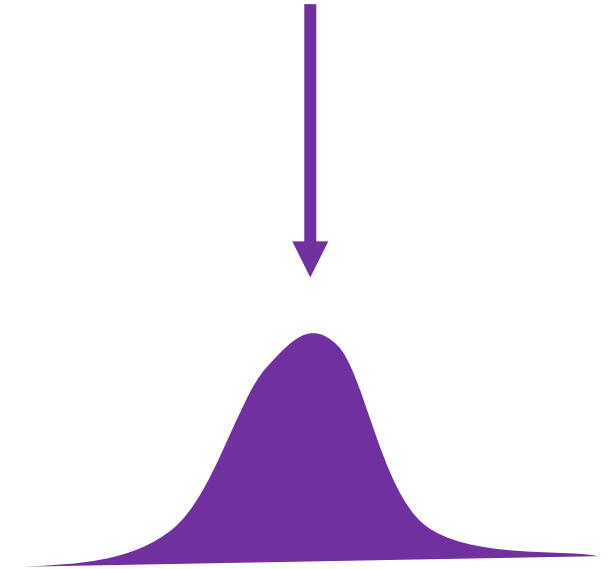
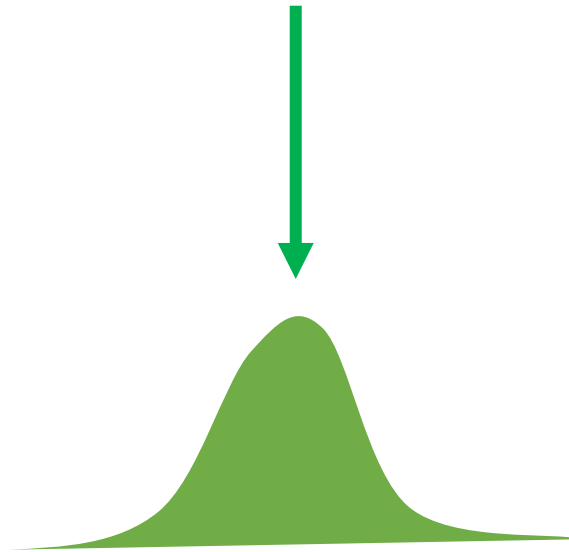
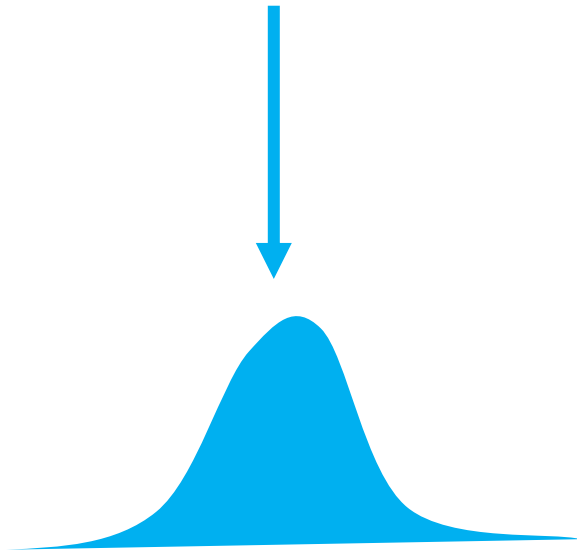
$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$



|                   |                        |                                                            |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| System            |                        | $X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$ |                        |
| Rocket            | Position               | Law of motion                                              | Position obs.          |
| Economic growth   | GDP                    | “Law” of growth                                            | Economic activity obs. |
| Wealth inequality | Some inequality metric | “Law” of distribution /ABM in our case                     | Wealth classes obs.    |

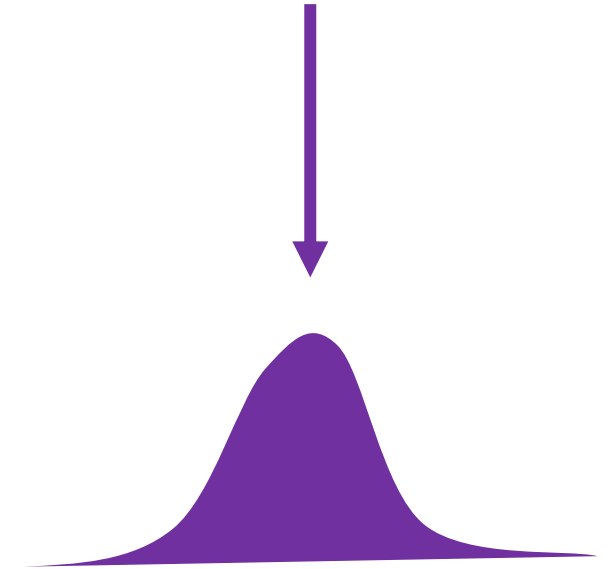
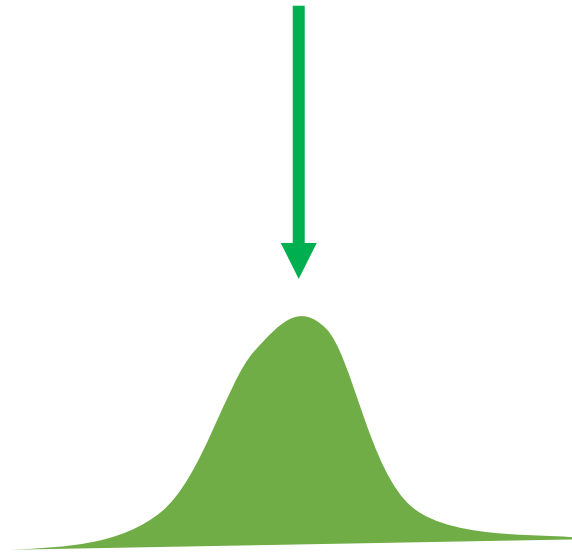
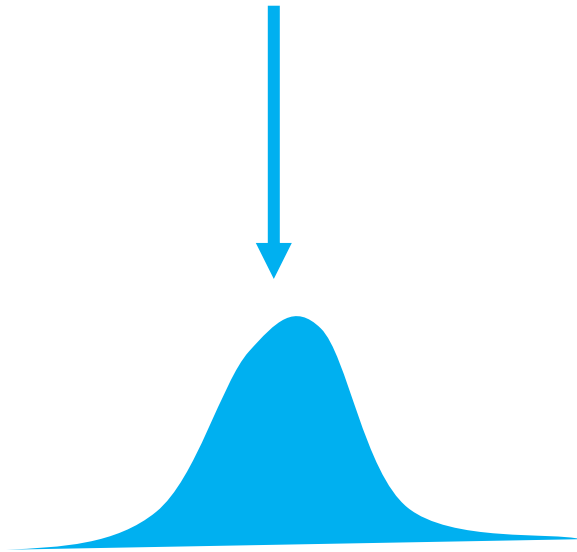
# The Kalman Filter considers uncertainty

$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$



# The Kalman Filter considers uncertainty

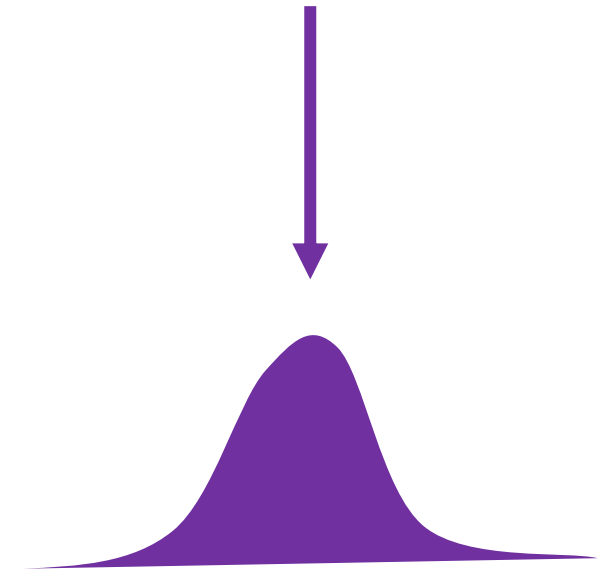
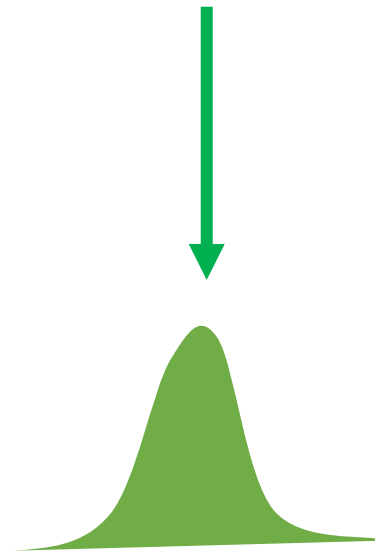
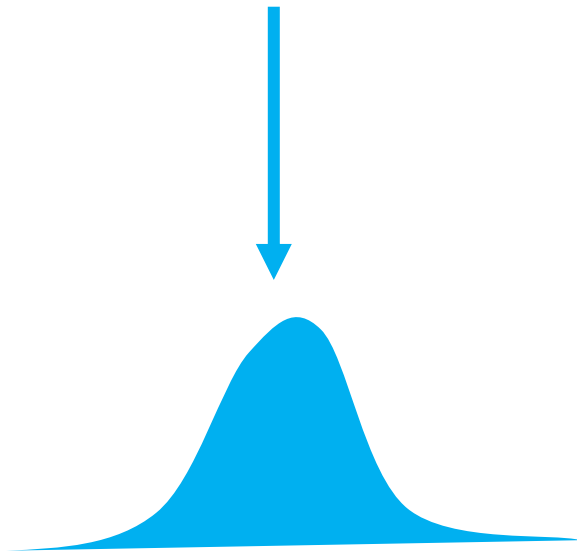
$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$





# The Kalman Filter is optimal because **weights K** minimize uncertainty

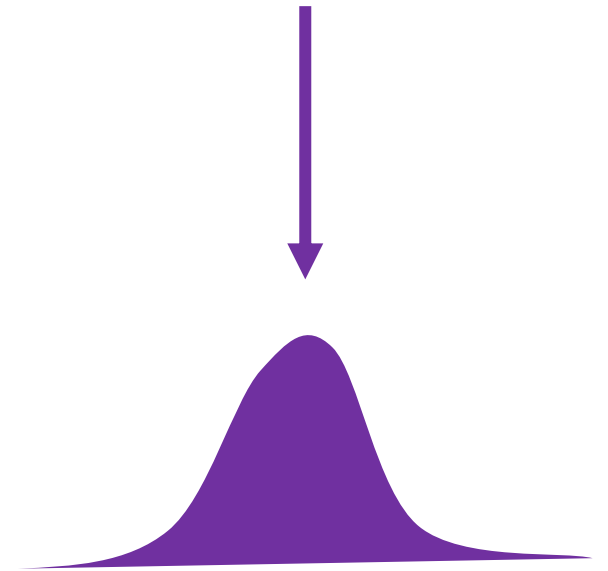
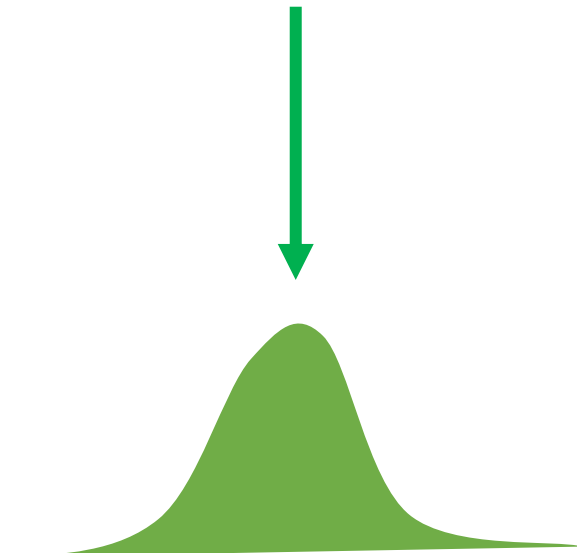
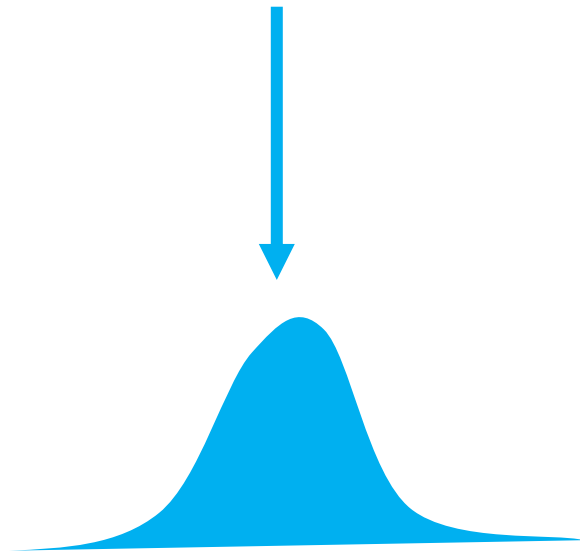
$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$



If  $\text{Variance model} < \text{Variance Obs}$  then  $(1-K) > K$

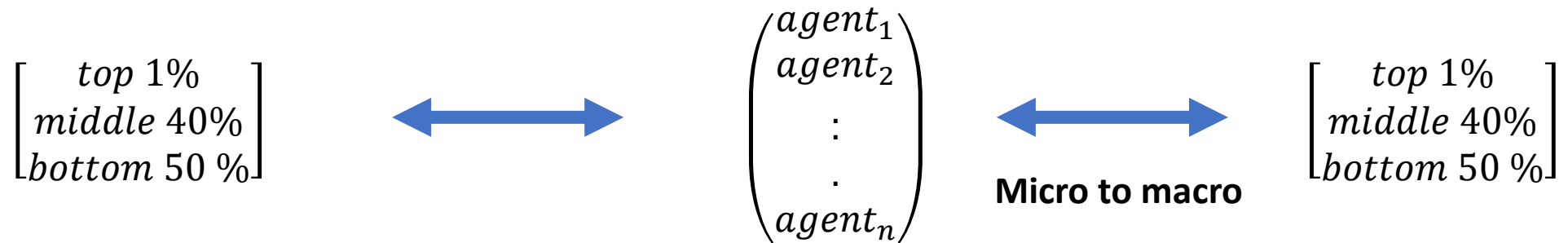
# The Ensemble Kalman Filter takes uncertainty from an ensemble of models and an ensemble of observations

$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$

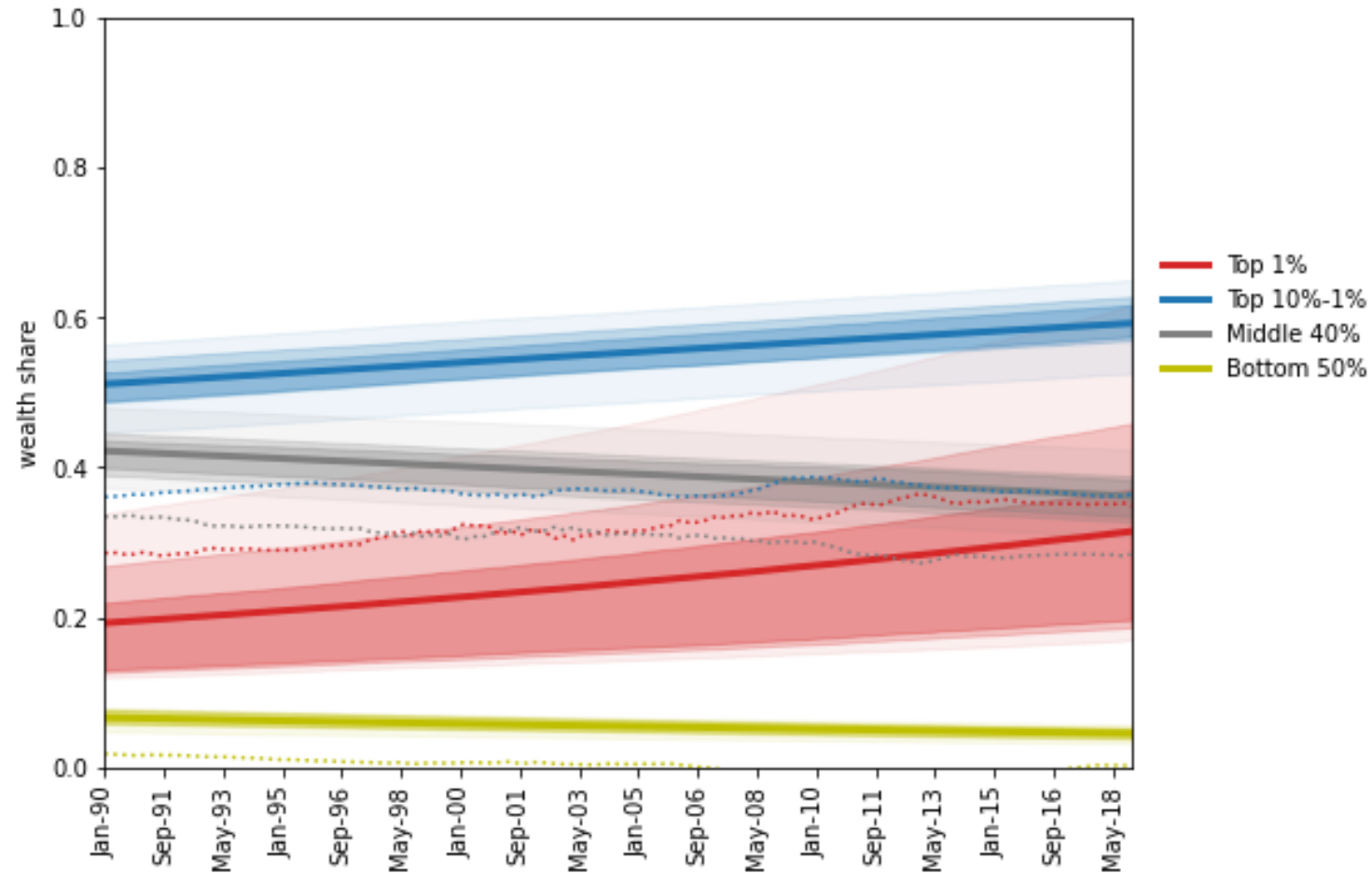


From Ensemble of ABMs

$$X_{estimate,t+1} = (1 - K) * X_{model,t} + K * X_{obs,t}$$



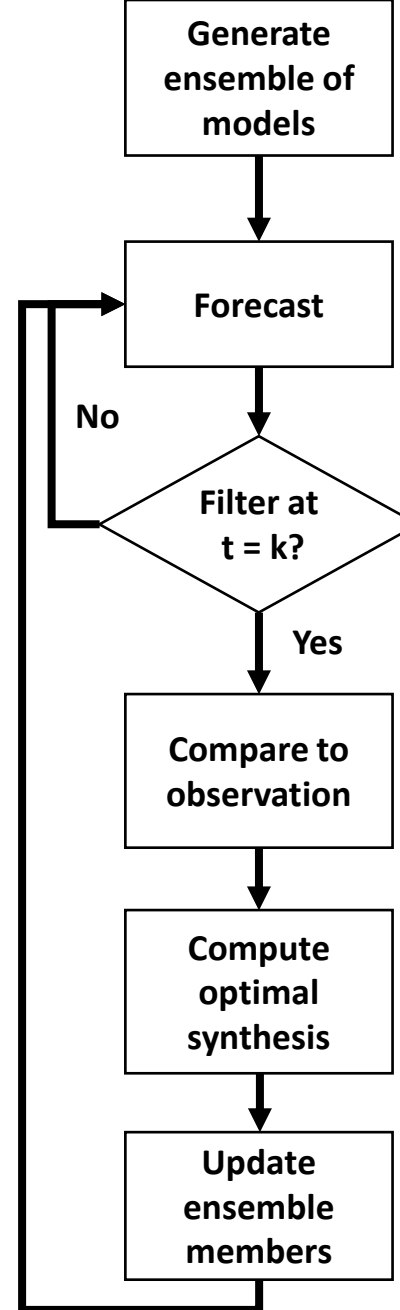
# Ensemble of simulation runs model 1



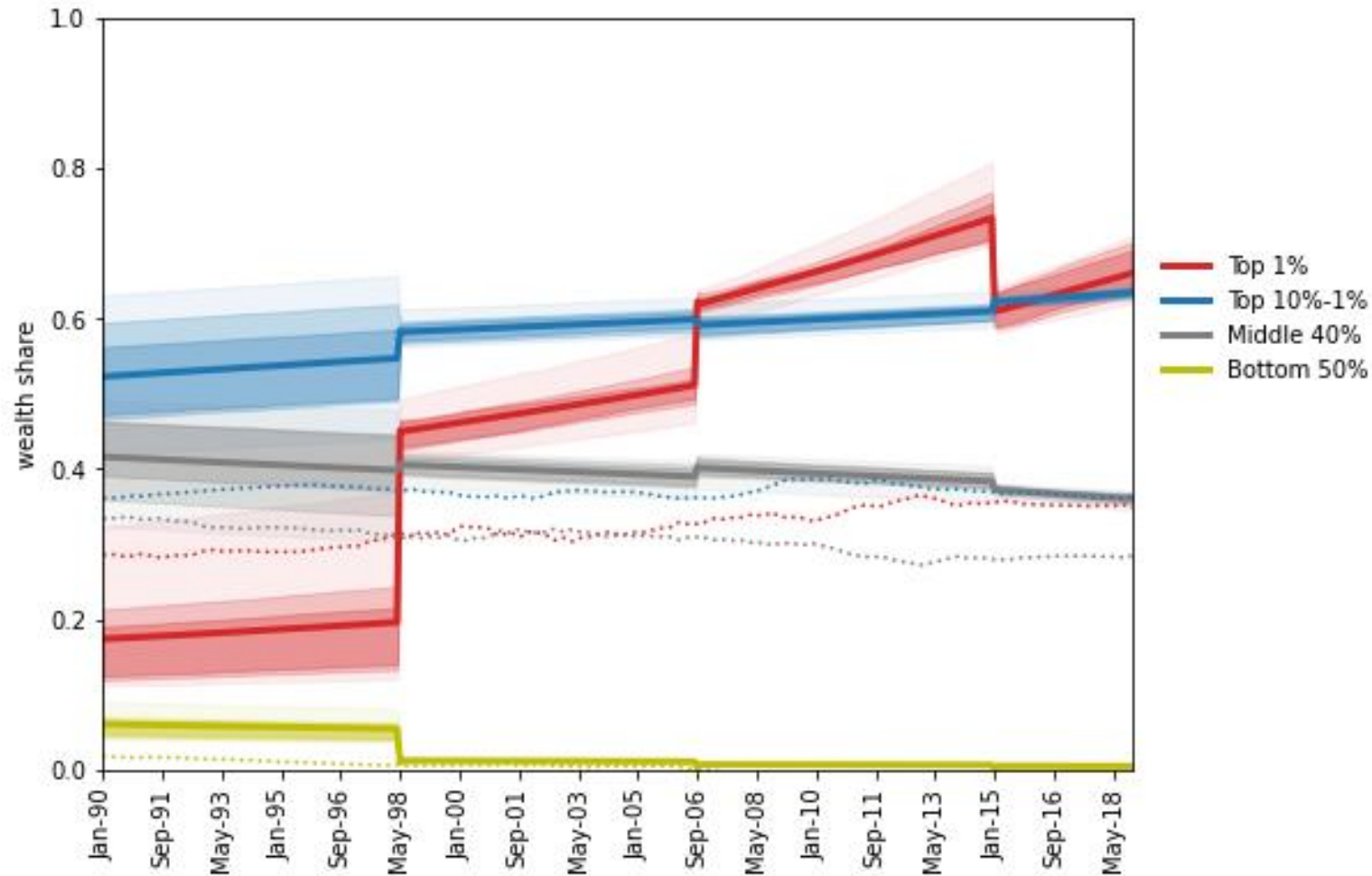


# The Ensemble Kalman Filter (ENKF)

## Procedural flow



# Ensemble of simulation runs with ENKF – unfinished work, not robust yet



# Discussion and outlook



- Does the filter work correctly?
  - Is the micro-macro translation correctly?
- We want to test the method during crisis moments like the pandemic 2020
- We hope that this inspires more data-assimilation-based control in economic forecasting