

Big questions

- Where and how land policies and institutions influence markets; and where do institutions come from?
 - What feedback loops do we include? When must we consider them?
 - E.g., zoning is both cause and effect of land-use change; short and longer-term changes
 - Tensions between groups over resources
 - Real-world examples provide opportunities for ABM
 - When does it matter where policy and institutions come from?

Ex. Neoliberalism

- Influence of policy/instit on markets
 - Acceptable/inacceptable regulation
 - Redistribution of resources
 - E.g., transportation infrast. to serve needs of business
 - “No role for gov’t”
 - Privatization of public resources, entrepreneurship
 - Public/private partnerships
 - Brazil: privatization by force of commons
 - Scotland: rights of way
 - EE: directives handed down to local
 - Vanishing social housing everywhere
- How to model?
 - E.g., EE housing markets
 - How power is concentrated
 - What we might represent using agents?
 - Rules, interactions, parameter
 - May be w/environ or agent
 - Gov’t actors at various scales
 - World Bank?
 - E.g., Are gov’t agents also residents? (Ontology: what difference representation makes; depends on feedback loops)
 - Endogenous/exogenous
 - Whether local processes have an effect on larger policy

Research questions and ontology

- How many ontologies are there for a particular problem?
 - Theories inform construction of model
 - Follow the process to develop model structure
 - Agent types, collections of agents; e.g., institution as one entity of collection of agents
 - What facilitates stakeholder communication

Where do institutions come from?

- When is the system more/less locally adaptive?
- Formal, informal
- How do you recognize when groups of agents would form an institution? How are rules formed?
 - Ex: bottom-up reaction to pollution
- Institution may become an object: identifying thresholds for when something becomes an identity
- Algorithmically challenging