This document and the associated file Notation_Guide.xlsx will serve as the official guide to notation used throughout the model. The goal is to make sure variables and parameters have intuitive and consistent notation.

The notation will be grouped into three tables: endogenous variables, exogenous variables, and parameters. Note that other versions of the variables used here will exist. Throughout, we will try to adhear to the following rules:

- i. Use "tilde" (e.g., \tilde{c}) to denote stationarized versions of variables
- ii. Use "hats" (e.g., \hat{c}) to denote percent deviations from steady state (or percent changes?) for a variable
- iii. Use "bars" over variables (e.g., \bar{c}) to denote variables in per unit of output (e.g., $\bar{c} = \frac{C}{Y}$)
- iv. Use capital letters for aggregate values, lower case for per capita values (e.g., $c_t = \text{per capital consumption in period } t$).
- v. The English alphabet is used for variables
- vi. The Greek alphabet is used for parameters
- vii. When possible, keep variables to one letter (Should we worry about this? Or should we make readability key?)

Note that we might think about what assigned letters we can use in our Python code and it there are conflicts with that. Because it would be nice for users of the code to be able to use the same notation as in the text.

1 Fixing Inconsistencies in the Notation

Also, we should use lower case letter for firm investment, capital stock, output. However, the lower case i for firm investment conflicts with the i for the immigration rate. We might also want to to use i for the nominal interest rate at some point (e.g. using both r and i to differentiate between the before and after tax rates).

1.1 Handling notation for consumption

The model has individuals consuming multiple goods, $c_{i,j,s,t}$. Summing over i for the individual's consumption we get $c_{j,s,t}$, consumption of the composite consumption good. The total consumption of this composite consumption good needs to be broken down into the component that is due to the minimum consumption requirements and that is "supernumerary" consumption. Right now, I've written these as $\bar{c}_{j,s}$ and $\tilde{c}_{j,s,t}$, respectively. However, this notation breaks the rules about the use of tildes and bars on variables that we might like to follow. Also, note that minimum consumption requirements are technically parameters, so maybe should be using a Greek letter rather than $\bar{c}_{j,s}$ for these.

Any ideas to fix this? One idea is to use Gothic c, \mathfrak{c} , for discretionary consumption. Can't think of a good Greek letter leftover for minimum consumption, though...

 Table 1: Endogenous Variables in the OSPC Model

Variable	Description
Household	
$U_{j,s,t}$	Discounted lifetime utility for household of lifetime income group j , age s , at time t
$ ilde{c}_{j,s,t}$	Discretionary consumption of composite consumption good by household of lifetime income
$c_{j,s,t}$	Consumption of composite consumption good by household of lifetime income group j , age
$c_{i,j,s,t}$	Consumption of consumption good i by household of lifetime income group j , age s , at time
$n_{j,s,t}$	Labor supply of household of lifetime income group j , age s , at time t
$b_{j,s,t}$	Asset holdings of household of lifetime income group j , age s , at time t
$p_{s,t}$	Price of composite consumption good for household of age s
$p_{i,t}$	Price of consumption good i at time t
Ω	Household beliefs about the distribution of assets
Firms	
I_{-}^{C}	Investment by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
EL^{C} .	Effective labor demand by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
X^{C} .	Production output by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$I_{m,t}^C$ $EL_{m,t}^C$ $X_{m,t}^C$ $K_{m,t}^C$	Capital stock of the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$EARN_{m,t}^{C}$	Corporate earnings before deprec, corp taxes, and adjust costs, but after property taxes
,	of the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$DIV_{m,t}^{C} \\ TE_{m,t}^{C} \\ \Phi_{m,t}^{C} \\ B_{m,t}^{C} \\ K_{m,t}^{TC} \\ VN_{m,t}^{C} \\ V_{m,t}^{C} \\ q_{m,t}^{C}$	Dividend distributions by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
TE^C	Total corporate income taxes by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time
Φ^{C}	Investment adjustment costs borne by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time
$R^{m,t}_{C}$	Debt outstanding for the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$D_{m,t}$ $\kappa^{ au C}$	Tax basis of capital for the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$K_{m,t}$ VNC	New equity issues by the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$V^{IV}_{IV}m,t$	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$V_{m,t}$	Value of the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$q_{m,t}^{\circ}$	Marginal q (change in firm value per dollar of investment) of the representative
	firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$\begin{array}{c}Q_{m,t}^{C}\\p_{m,t}^{C}\end{array}$	Average Q of the representative firm of sector C and industry m at time t
$p_{m,t}^{\smile}$	Price of output from sector C , industry m , at time t .
Government	
D_t	Government debt at time t
T_H	Total government transfers at time t
$G_t^{subs} \ G_t^{emp}$	Government subsidies to the production of private goods at time t
G_t^{emp}	Government expenditures on employment in the production of public goods at time t
I_t^G	Government investment at time t
K_t^G	Government capital stock at time t
Aggregates and Price	es S
r_t	Rate of return on assets at time t
w_t	Wage rate at time t
$BQ_{j,t}$	Aggregate bequests to households of lifetime income group j at time t
$T_{j,s,t}$	Total taxes paid by households of lifetime income group j , age s , at time t
$Y_t^{j,s,\iota}$	Total economic output at time t
Γ_t	Distribution of assets at time t
B_t	Aggregate assets held by households at time t
C_t	Aggregate consumption by households at time t
I_t	Aggregate investment by firms and government at time t
G_t	Total government expenditures (on public goods and subsidies to private goods)
$\overset{\smile}{K_t}$	The total capital stock held by firms and government at time t

Table 2: Exogenous Variables in the OSPC Model

Variable	Description
Household	
$\omega_{s,t}$	The measure of households of age s at time t
N_t	Number of households at time t
$ ilde{N}_t$	Number of working age households at time t
Initial Values	
N_0	Population in initial year
$\omega_{s,0}$	Fraction of initial population of age s in initial model year
D_0	Government debt in the model's initial period
Γ_1	Initial distribution of assets

Table 3: Parameters in the OSPC Model

Parameter	Description
Demand Side	Description
Consumer Preferences	
σ	Household coefficient of relative risk aversion on consumption and bequests
χ_b	Utility weight on the utility from bequests
β	Household rate of time preference
I	Number of consumption goods that go into composite good
$\alpha_{i,s}$	Household sub-utility function share parameter on good i for households of age s
$\bar{c}_{i,s}$	Household sub-utility function minimum amount of good i for households of age s
$Z^{'}$	"Transition" matrix relating output of firms to consumption goods (dimensions are $M \times I$)
γ_m	Share parameter for corporate output in industry m
ε_m Labor Supply/Ability	Elasticity of substitution of corporate for non-corporate output in industry m
	Effective labor for household of lifetime income type j at age s
$\overset{e_{j,s}}{J}$	Number of lifetime income groups for household
$\stackrel{\circ}{\lambda}_j$	Fraction of population of lifetime income group J
$\chi_{n,s}$	Utility weight on the disutility of labor supply for households of age s
b	Scale parameter for elliptical function for disutility of labor
k	Shift parameter for elliptical function for disutility of labor
v	Frisch elasticity of labor supply (?)
ĩ	Time endowment
Population Dynamics	
\dot{E}	Number of years from birth to start of economic life
S	Maximum length of economic life
R	Age at which retirment benefits paid out
f_s	Fertility rate at age s
i_s	Immigration rate of individuals of age s
$ ho_s$	Mortality rate for individuals of age s
I 1: 11 -1 I	
Individual Income Tax Code	Coefficient on the conduction to the individual income too for the
$A \\ B$	Coefficient on the quadratic term in the individual income tax function Coefficient on the linear term in the individual income tax function
C	Constant in the individual income tax function
$\stackrel{\smile}{D}$	Level parameter in the individual income tax function
F	Income factor in the individual income tax function
τ^P	Payroll tax rate
, θ:	Replacement rate for retirement benefits for those in lifetime income group j
$ heta_j^{BQ}$	Estate tax rate
$\begin{array}{l} \gamma^{C}_{m} \\ \gamma^{C}_{m} \\ \epsilon^{C}_{m} \\ \delta^{C}_{m} \\ \delta^{C}_{m} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} \beta^{C}_{m} \\ \mu_{m} \\ \end{array}$ Financial Policy $\begin{array}{l} \zeta^{C}_{m} \\ \delta^{C}_{m} \\ \end{array}$ Tax Policy $\begin{array}{l} \tau^{b}_{t} \\ \delta^{C}_{m,t} \\ \tau^{pC}_{m,t} \\ \tau^{pC}_{m,t} \\ \tau^{t}_{t} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} \tau^{t}_{t} \\ f_{e} \\ f_{I} \\ f_{p} \\ f_{b} \end{array}$	Elasticity of substitution of capital for labor in CES production function in sector C and production industry m Rate of economic depreciation on capital stock in the corporate sector in sector C and production industry m Scaling parameter for quadratic investment adjustment costs in sector C and production industry m Steady-state investment rate in sector C and production industry m Dividend payout ratio in sector C and industry m Debt to capital ratio in sector C and industry m Corporate marginal income tax rate in year t Rate of tax depreciation capital in sector C , industry m , year t Property tax rate on capital in sector C , industry m , year t Individual income tax rate on interest income in year t Individual income tax rate on capital gains in year t Dummy variable for full expensing of investment Dummy variable for deductibility of corporate interest paid Dummy variable for deductibility of repayment of principle on loans Dummy variable for inclusion of proceeds of loan in corp income tax base
f_d	Dummy variable for deductibility of depreciation expenses
Population of firms	Number of industries
$rac{M}{\Omega}$	Number of industries "Transition" matrix relating output of firms to the supply of new capital (dimesions are $M \times M$)
Government	
ρ_t	Response rate of government spending on public goods to debt to GDP ratio
• •	
Economic Growth	
$g_{n,t}$	Rate of population growth from period $t-1$ to period t
$\tilde{g}_{n,t}$	Rate of growth in working age population from period $t-1$ to period t
g_y	Rate of labor augmenting technological growth
Model Solution	Point of the country
T	Periods to read the SS in the TPI method Dampening parameter for TPI method
ν	Dampening parameter for 111 method

Table 4: Possible Fixes to the Notation

Letter	Variable/Parameter
\overline{d}	Dividends distributed by the firm
l^d	Effective labor demand by firm
x	Firm earnings
y	Firm output
T	Total entity level income taxes paid by firm (careful of conflict with indiv taxes)
s	New equity issues? Does conflict with age, but is used by others (and s=shares)
v	Replace v as labor supply elasticity
$ar{q}$	Average Q?? Does break rule for bar used for per capital variables
Π	Use this instead of Z for "transition" between productions output and consumption goods
[I]	Use this instead of Ω for "transition" between productions output and investment goods/c
ϕ	Use this instead of ρ for gov't spending response to debt
η	Use this instead of λ for lifetime income distribution (saving λ for Lagrangian multipliers)
Z	Aggregate bequests?? Doesn't fit right, but would avoid two letters
κ	Shift parameter in disutility of labor
$\psi_1 - \psi_4$	Parameters of the income tax function
ν	Use instead of β as scaling parameter in investment adjustment cost function
Δ	Use instead of ν as dampening parameter for TPI method