

A Hybrid AB-SFC Macroeconomic Model with an explicit distribution of income and wealth

Working Notes

Michele Ciruzzi*

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Recent developments in Post-Keynesian macroeconomics have found in Stock-Flow Consistent models a general framework to enforce the macroeconomic accounting identities in the models. These models are sometimes extended to include micro-foundations (or a microeconomic description) through the use of Agent-Based Models. But despite the progress and the diffusion of AB-SFC models in the last ten years, very few models can replicate the fat-tail distribution of income and wealth observed empirically. Instead, they usually rely on a Kaleckian distinction between workers and capitalists or a segmented labour market (for example low-, medium- and high-skilled workers). This model aims to reproduce a fat-tail distribution in income and wealth, in addition to other stylized facts, by differentiating workers by their skills and the capital goods used in production by their productivity and the skills required to use them. A realistic distribution of income and wealth allows bringing closer this strain of literature with the literature on income and wealth inequality since it makes measuring indexes like Gini or the top5/bottom50 ratio possible. The model includes endogenous innovation and credit rationing as previous models in the literature. Households' consumption is expressed in material terms (i.e. the amount of goods consumed), rather than in monetary value, to be able to differentiate the goods consumed and better characterize the behaviour of low-income households in a future version of the model, relying on empirical stylized fact and the interpretative framework of the Foundational Economy. Furthermore, the model is designed to compare different welfare policies, like minimum wage, minimum income, Universal Basic Income, Universal Basic Services or Job Guarantee programs, and different political orientations in public policies, like the austerity principles of the '10s, a Keynesian demand-led public spending or an entrepreneur state. At the time of writing this abstract, the model has been completely outlined on paper but no numerical simulation has been performed yet.

1. Introduction

In recent years Stock-Flow Consistent (SFC) models have been recognized as a valuable tool to model macroeconomics (Nikiforos & Zezza, 2017). Particularly, they can represent the financial

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An updated version of this paper and all the source code and the instructions required to replicate the paper will be available at <https://github.com/TnTo/FE/>

*mciruzzi@uninsubria.it - <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1485-1204>

side of the economy, which has been recognized as a necessary feature to model after the financial crisis of the 00s.

Those models are aggregate models which can neither describe microeconomic dynamics and behaviours nor, if it is considered necessary, provide a microfoundation for the model. Agent-Based Models (ABMs) have been used to add a microeconomic description to the macroeconomic model provided by the SFC framework (Caverzasi & Russo, 2018; Dosi & Roventini, 2019).

But in the SB-SFC models literature, very few papers explore the conditions to model a realistic (i.e. fat-tail) distribution of income and wealth among households (e.g. Dafermos & Papatheodorou, 2015; Kinsella et al., 2011), often relying on a Kaleckian framework which studies the distribution between wages and profits (e.g. Dosi et al., 2013) or a segmented labour-market (e.g. Caiani et al., 2019).

Modelling personal income and wealth distribution is a needed step to close the gap between this strain of post-Keynesian literature and the literature on inequality pioneered by Atkinson, Piketty, Zucman and Saez, allowing for example to measure the evolution of inequality indexes (like Gini or the Top5/Bottom50) through time or policies changes.

Some choices in the model are dictated by its long-term goals, specifically comparing disruptive welfare policies (Universal Basic Income, Universal Basic Service, Job Guarantee, ...) and focusing on the different consumption patterns between high- and low-income households, including different compositions of the consumption bundle, the relevance of publicly provided goods and services (including infrastructures) in the consumption bundle, following the Foundational Economy framework (Arcidiacono et al., 2018), the incidence of unpaid domestic and care work on the work provided by individuals in the household, especially from a gender perspective.

Finally, the model is inspired more by west-European economies (particularly Italy) rather than by north-American ones.

2. General Hypothesis

To simplify the model a close single-country economy is assumed. This is a common hypothesis for SFC models (and macroeconomics in general) because an open economy does not preserve the balance of flows in the model. So, to preserve the consistency of the model the only alternative is to model a multi-countries system, each with its own dynamics. It is worth keeping in mind that this hypothesis prevents to model to replicate economic dynamics strongly dependent on international trade, like the export-led growth path.

The microeconomic behaviour of the agent is modelled mostly using adaptive expectations, focusing on the variation of behaviours (as desires or expectations) with regard to the previous period. Exploiting this, to smooth the dynamics of the model each period represents a month (a small amount of time compared to other models) to keep the variations small.

The model includes the six sectors: the Households (\mathcal{H}), the Firms which produce consumption goods (\mathcal{F}_C), the Firms which produce Capital goods (\mathcal{F}_K), a consolidated (i.e. aggregated) banking and financial sector (the Bank, \mathcal{B}), the Government (\mathcal{G}) and the Central Bank (\mathcal{C}). Households and Firms constitute the Agent-Based part of the model.

The model comprises two kinds of real assets: Capital Goods (\mathbf{K}) and Consumption Goods (\mathbf{C}). Capital Goods are durable and Consumption Goods are homogeneous.

The model includes five different financial assets. Bank Deposits (\mathbf{D}) of Households and Firms, which are not interest-bearing. Loans (\mathbf{L}) issued by the Banks to Firms, which interest rate is Firm-specific and fixed by the Bank. Bank Shares (\mathbf{S}) held by Households, which interest rate is fixed each period by the Bank. Banks Reserves and Government Account at the Central Bank (\mathbf{R}), which are not interest-bearing. Government Bonds (\mathbf{B}) held by Bank and Central Bank, and which interest rate is fixed by the Central Bank.

3. Matrices

3.1. Balance Sheet Matrix

	\mathcal{H}	\mathcal{F}_C	\mathcal{F}_K	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{C}	Tot.
D	$+\mathbf{D}_{\mathcal{H}}$	$+\mathbf{D}_{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$+\mathbf{D}_{\mathcal{F}_K}$	$-\mathbf{D}$			0
S	$+\mathbf{S}$			$-\mathbf{S}$			0
L		$-\mathbf{L}^{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$-\mathbf{L}^{\mathcal{F}_K}$	$+\mathbf{L}$			0
B				$+\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}}$	$-\mathbf{B}$	$+\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{C}}$	0
R				$+\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{B}}$	$+\mathbf{R}_{\mathcal{G}}$	$-\mathbf{R}$	0
K		$+p_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$+p_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{F}_K}$				$+p_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{K}$
Tot.	$+V_{\mathcal{H}}$	$+V_{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$+V_{\mathcal{F}_K}$	$+V_{\mathcal{B}}$	$+V_{\mathcal{G}}$	$+V_{\mathcal{C}}$	$+p_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{K}$

V is the net worth of the sector.

3.2. Transactions Matrix

	\mathcal{H}	\mathcal{F}_C	\mathcal{F}_K	\mathcal{B}	\mathcal{G}	\mathcal{C}	Tot.
Consumption	$-p_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{H}}$	$+p_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbf{C}$			$-p_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{G}}$		0
Investment		$-p_{\mathbf{K}}\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$+p_{\mathbf{K}}(\mathbf{K} - \mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{F}_K})$				0
Wages	$+W$	$-W^{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$-W^{\mathcal{F}_K}$				0
Taxes	$-T$				$+T$		0
Transfers	$+M$				$-M$		0
\mathcal{F} Profits		$-\Pi_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$-\Pi_{\mathcal{B}}^{\mathcal{F}_K}$	$+\Pi_{\mathcal{B}}$			0
\mathcal{C} Profits					$+\Pi^{\mathcal{C}}$	$-\Pi^{\mathcal{C}}$	0
S Interests	$+r_{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{S}$			$-r_{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{S}$			0
L Interests		$-r_{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{L}^{\mathcal{F}_C}$	$-r_{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{L}^{\mathcal{F}_K}$	$+r_{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{L}$			0
B Interests				$+r_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}}$	$-r_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}$	$+r_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{C}}$	0

4. Sectors

4.1. Households

In this model, the core agents (consumers, workers, capitalists) represent a household rather than a single individual. This is a very common approximation in economics and I think it is reasonable as long as we are not going into modelling education paths and care and domestic work, where the gender asymmetries become very relevant.

Each agent is characterized by an education level assigned when it enters the simulation replacing a retired agent inheriting their wealth, and gains experience when working for the same firm for consecutive periods. The education level is assigned with a probability related to the inherited wealth and provides the starting skill level. Particularly, the initial skill level is distributed as a Beta-Binomial distribution characterized by σ^M as the maximum initial skill level, an average value equal to $1 + (\sigma^M - 1) \tanh(e_0 \frac{v}{p})$ with v the net inherited wealth, and a variance described by a parameter e_1 and described in appendix A.

Retirement happens at a fixed A_R age, while the initial age is equal to $A_0 + s_0$, where s_0 is the initial skill level.

Skills s evolve like in Dosi et al. (2018), which means $\sigma_t = (1 + \Sigma)^\delta \sigma_{t-1}$ where $\delta = 1$ if the household is employed by the same firm of the previous period, $\delta = 0$ if the household is still employed but in a different firm, $\delta = -1$ if the household is unemployed.

Households face two choices: if work and how many consumption goods they desire to consume.

Households' flows balance is $y_t = z_t + m_t + r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_t = c_t + \Delta\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta\mathbf{d}_t$, where bold lowercase letters are used to indicate individual value for the correspondent uppercase aggregates and the net wage ($z = w(1 - \max(\tau_M \tanh(\tau_F(\frac{w}{p} - \tau_T)), 0))$). While at the aggregated level taxes are recorded as an outflow from the household sector, in the model households always receive inflows net of taxes.

I assume, as a heuristic, that wages (z) can be approximated as constant from the previous period (because salaries increase only by changing employers, which is an unexpected event), while transfers (m) are composed only of unemployment benefits. Additionally, I assume that desired deposits (\mathbf{d}_t^*) at the end of the period are a fraction of the desired consumption ($c_t^* = \mathbb{E}(p_{\mathbf{C}})\mathbf{c}_t^*$) as insurance against unexpected increases in prices ($\mathbf{d}_t^* = \rho_{\mathcal{H}}c_t^*$, $\rho_{\mathcal{H}} > 0$).

Subtracting two consecutive periods and ignoring second-order differences, the in-flow income becomes $\Delta y_t = \Delta z_t + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_t$, and calling η the marginal propensity to consume it becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\Delta c_t &= \Delta y_t = \Delta z_t + \Delta(r_{\mathbf{S}t})_t \\ &= \Delta z_t + r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_t^* - r_{\mathbf{S}t-1}\mathbf{s}_{t-1} \\ &= \Delta z_t + r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_t^* - (r_{\mathbf{S}t} - \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{s}_t^* - \Delta\mathbf{s}_t) \\ &\approx \Delta z_t + r_{\mathbf{S}t}\Delta\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_t^* \\ &= \Delta z_t + (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})\mathbf{s}_t^* - r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1}\end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{s}_t^* is the desired amount of shares to hold in the period.

Looking at the balance of a household between the beginning of the period and the purchase of consumption goods, it is possible to write $\mathbf{s}_t^* + \mathbf{d}_t^* + c_t^* = \mathbf{s}_{t-1} + \mathbf{d}_{t-1} + \mathbb{E}(z)_t + \mathbb{E}(m)_t$, and substituting \mathbf{s}_t^* above it becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\eta\Delta c_t &\approx \Delta z_t + (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{s}_{t-1} + \mathbf{d}_{t-1} + \mathbb{E}(z)_t + \mathbb{E}(m)_t - \mathbf{d}_t^* - c_t^*) - r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1} \\ &= (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + z_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_t^*) + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1} \\ &= (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + z_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) \\ &\quad - (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})\Delta c_t + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1} \\ (\eta + (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}}))\Delta c_t &\approx (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + z_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1} \\ \Delta c_t &\approx \frac{(r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + z_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t}\mathbf{s}_{t-1}}{\eta + (r_{\mathbf{S}t} + \Delta r_{\mathbf{S}t})(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})}\end{aligned}$$

To translate this into consumption measured in consumption goods \mathbf{C} , calling ψ the inflation rate updated periodically model-wise and $p_{\mathbf{C}}$ the average purchase price paid by the agent, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta c_t^* &= \Delta(p_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbf{c})_t \approx \Delta(p_{\mathbf{C}})_t\mathbf{c}_t^* + \mathbb{E}(p_{\mathbf{C}})_t\Delta\mathbf{c}_t \\ &= (\mathbb{E}(p_{\mathbf{C}})_t - p_{\mathbf{C}t-1})(\mathbf{c}_{t-1} + \Delta\mathbf{c}_t) + \mathbb{E}(p_{\mathbf{C}})_t\Delta\mathbf{c}_t \\ &= ((1 + \psi)p_{\mathbf{C}t-1} - p_{\mathbf{C}t-1})(\mathbf{c}_{t-1} + \Delta\mathbf{c}_t) + (1 + \psi)p_{\mathbf{C}t-1}\Delta\mathbf{c}_t \\ &= \psi p_{\mathbf{C}t-1}\mathbf{c}_{t-1} + (1 + 2\psi)p_{\mathbf{C}t-1}\Delta\mathbf{c}_t \\ \Delta\mathbf{c}_t^* &\approx \frac{\Delta c_t^*}{(1 + 2\psi)p_{\mathbf{C}t-1}} - \frac{\psi}{1 + 2\psi}\mathbf{c}_{t-1}\end{aligned}$$

$r_{\mathbf{S}t}$ is communicated by the Bank before the agent has to choose between consumption and saving. Following Fisher et al. (2020) η is considered dependent on the wealth and since it declines fast in the first quantiles, but way slower for wealthy households, it will be defined as $\eta(v) = (\frac{v}{p} + 1)^{-a}$.

From these relations, we can model the two choices of households.

First, a household exit from the labour market if the loss of the wage can anyway grant a non-decreasing standard of living, i.e. if

$$\Delta \mathbf{c}_t^* = \frac{-z_{t-1} + (r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + \phi z_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t\mathbf{s}_{t-1}}{(1 + 2\psi)p_{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}}(\eta + (r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}}))} - \frac{\psi}{1 + 2\psi}\mathbf{c}_{t-1} \geq 0$$

Similarly, it re-enters the labour market if the expected salary (i.e. the average salary given the skill level) prevents a loss of consumption, i.e. if

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathbf{c}_t^* &= \frac{(r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t\mathbf{s}_{t-1}}{(1 + 2\psi)p_{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}}(\eta + (r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}}))} - \frac{\psi}{1 + 2\psi}\mathbf{c}_{t-1} < 0 \\ \Delta \mathbf{c}_t^* &= \frac{\mathbb{E}(z|s)_t + (r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} + \mathbb{E}(z|s)_t - (1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}})c_{t-1}) + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t\mathbf{s}_{t-1}}{(1 + 2\psi)p_{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}}(\eta + (r\mathbf{s}_t + \Delta r\mathbf{s}_t)(1 + \rho_{\mathcal{H}}))} - \frac{\psi}{1 + 2\psi}\mathbf{c}_{t-1} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Second, each household sets the desired total consumption as $\mathbf{c}_t^* = \mathbf{c}_{t-1} + \Delta \mathbf{c}_t^*$. From which follows $c_t^* = (1 + \psi)p_{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}}\mathbf{c}_t^*$ and $\mathbf{d}_t^* = \rho\mathbf{c}_t^*$. Finally, the household buys shares $\mathbf{s}_t = \mathbf{s}_{t-1} + \mathbf{d}_{t-1} + z_{t-1} + \phi m_{t-1} - \mathbf{d}_t^* - c_t^*$.

4.2. Firms

Firms are characterized by their position in the supply chain (either Capital or Consumption).

Loans are asked to the Bank at the beginning of the period to pay for salaries and to make investments and started to be repaid at the end of the period. In the case of rationed credit, Firms first pay the salaries of workers, then they pay the salaries of researchers, then they acquire new machinery then they distribute profits, and finally, they repay the bank the loans contracted.

4.2.1. Consumption Firms

Noted s_{t-1} the number of goods sold in the previous period, each Firm sets the desired production as $\mathbf{c}_t^* = \rho_{\mathbf{C}}(1 + g - \psi)s_{t-1} = \rho_{\mathbf{C}}\mathbb{E}(s)_t$, where g is the GDP growth rate.

The maximum output of the available machinery is defined as $b = \sum_{\kappa \in \mathbf{K}} \beta_{\kappa}$. Each Firm set a desired potential output $b_t^* = \frac{1}{u^*}\mathbf{c}_t^* + \gamma b_{t-1}$, where γ is the depreciation rate of capital and u^* is the target capacity utilization rate. From this follows that $\Delta b_t = \max(\frac{\mathbf{c}_t^*}{u^*} - (1 - \gamma)b_{t-1}, 0)$ and the desired investment in monetary units is $i_t^* = (1 + \psi)\langle \frac{p_{\mathbf{K}}}{\beta} \rangle_{t-1} \Delta b_t$, where the average is taken on the current capital stock. Expected expenses for salaries are computed as $w_t^* =$

$$\max(w_{t-1}, \frac{\mathbf{c}_t^*}{\langle \beta \rangle_{t-1}} \langle w \rangle_{t-1})$$

The request for loans is set to cover salaries and investments, keeping in account revenues, i.e. $l_t^* = \max(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} - \rho_{\mathcal{F}}w_t^*, \mathbf{d}_{t-1} + (1 + \psi)p_{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}}\mathbb{E}(s)_t - \rho_{\mathcal{F}}(w_t^* + i_t^*), 0)$.

The markup is set as $\mu_t = \mu_{t-1}(1 + \Theta \frac{s_{t-1} - \mathbb{E}(s)_{t-1}}{\mathbb{E}(s)_{t-1}})$ and the price $p_{\mathbf{C}_t} = (1 + \tau_{\mathbf{C}})(1 + \mu_t)\frac{w_t}{\mathbf{c}_t}$ after the production (like in Caiani et al., 2016), where w is the sum of the wages paid by the firm and $\tau_{\mathbf{C}}$ is the VAT rate.

Each firm distributes profits equal to a fraction of the net income from production, aiming to self-financing the production in the long run, i.e. $\pi_t = r_{\Pi}(p_{\mathbf{C}_t}s_t - w_t)$.

4.2.2. Capital Firms

Capital Firms produce their own machinery, creating a system of two simultaneous equations to determine the desired output. The problem is avoided by approximating $b_t^* = \rho_{\mathcal{F}}\frac{(1+g-\psi)}{u^*}s_{t-1} + \gamma b_{t-1}$, and $\mathbf{k}_t = \rho_{\mathcal{F}}(1 + g - \psi)s_{t-1} + \frac{\Delta b_t}{\langle \beta \rangle} - \hat{\mathbf{k}}_{t-1}$, where $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ are the inventories unsold from the previous period. The machinery produced for own use is kept separate from those to be sold (the inventories), and valued in the balance sheet with value $p_{\mathbf{K}_t}$.

Additionally, Capital Firms perform research to improve the machinery they sell. They aim to
 160 employ a number of researchers $q_t^* = \lfloor q_{t-1}(1 + \frac{\rho_Q}{s_{t-1}} \frac{\pi_{t-1}}{\langle w_Q \rangle_{t-1}}) \rfloor$ where $\langle w_Q \rangle$ is the average salaries
 of the employees with $\sigma \geq \sigma^*$. This makes $w_t^* = \max(w_{t-1}, \frac{\mathbf{k}_t^*}{\langle \beta \rangle_{t-1}} \langle w \rangle_{t-1} + q_t^* \langle w_Q \rangle_{t-1})$.

Finally, we note that $i_t = 0$ and so $l_t^* = \max(\mathbf{d}_{t-1} - \rho_{\mathcal{F}} w_t^*, 0)$.

4.3. Bank

Bank agent represents the aggregate banking and financial sector.

165 Bank is required to maintain both a liquidity ($\Lambda = \frac{R}{D}$) and a capital ratio ($\Gamma = \frac{V}{L}$) (see Caiani
 et al., 2016). Liquidity is obtained, in case of necessity, by selling Government's Bonds to the
 Central Bank.

Bank fixes the interest rates on Bank Shares as $r_{\mathbf{S}t} = (1 - \tau_{\mathbf{S}})(r_{\mathbf{B}t} + \lambda(\Gamma - \Gamma^*))$, where $r_{\mathbf{B}t}$ is
 the Central Bank interest rate and $\tau_{\mathbf{S}}$ is the constant tax rate on financial income.

170 In this model the Bank does not distribute profits and can access all the needed liquidity from
 the Central Bank, making the liquidity requirement a tautology. As a consequence, it needs
 a way to avoid excessive capitalization that does not depends on Λ . The proposed behaviour
 simulates a profit distribution when the Bank is capitalized over the target, without the need
 to introduce a market for shares.

The Bank rations the credit to Firms, based on the balance sheet of the applicant, and fixes
 a different interest rate for each loan. The duration of Loans is fixed. Bank is willing to provide
 new loans to a firm f in the period up to

$$l_t^{f*} = \min(\nu_0(p_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{k}_f)_{t-1} - \mathbf{l}_{t-1}^f, \max((\nu_1 N_F)^{-1} \mathbf{L}_{t-1} (\frac{\Gamma_{t-1}}{\Gamma^*} - 1), 0))$$

at a firm-specific interest rate

$$r_{\mathbf{L}t}^f = r_{\mathbf{B}} + \nu_2(\Gamma^* - \Gamma_{t-1}) + \nu_3(\frac{\mathbf{l}_{t-1}^f}{v_{f,t-1}}) - \nu_4(\frac{\pi_{f,t-1}}{\mathbf{l}_{f,t-1}^f})$$

175 These relations account for the fulfilment of the capital requirement for the Bank and the
 presence of sufficient collaterals on the Firm side.

4.4. Government

Government fixes the public expenditure. It additionally collects taxes and pays unemployment
 benefits. It determines the amount to be transferred to households (both as monetary and
 180 non-monetary, as consumption goods).

When liquidity is needed, Government emits Bonds and sells them at will to the Central Bank.

As an approximation, fiscal policy is kept constant during the simulation and taxes are col-
 lected only from the Household sector during the transactions. Particularly, the model includes
 four taxes: a VAT on the purchase of consumption goods ($\tau_{\mathbf{C}}$); a flat financial income tax on
 185 distributed interests on Bank shares ($\tau_{\mathbf{S}}$); an inheritance tax on wealth with a constant rate
 (τ_I); a progressive income tax computed as $t_W(w) = w \max(\tau_M \tanh(\tau_F(\frac{w}{p} - \tau_T)), 0)$, where w
 is the annual wage, p is the average price of consumption goods since the last update. Income
 taxes are paid by the employer every period and arbitrated once a year.

190 Fixed unemployment benefits $m_t = \phi \max(w_{t-1}, m_{t-1})$ is paid to those who have not exited
 the job market and are not employed.

Each period government buys consumption goods which distribute to the Households. Par-
 ticularly each Household receives an amount of Consumption goods equal to $\mathbf{c}_{ht}^{\mathcal{G}} = ((1 - \varepsilon_0) +$
 $\varepsilon_0 e^{-\varepsilon_1 \frac{v_{ht,t-1}}{p}}) \Xi_t$.

We define g as the growth rate of the GDP in the previous periods, $M = \sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} m_h$, $C^{\mathcal{G}} =$
 195 $\sum_{h \in \mathcal{H}} (p_{\mathbf{C}} \mathbf{c})_h^{\mathcal{G}}$ and $G = M + C^{\mathcal{G}}$.

Assuming a Maastricht-like scenario in which Government has a target deficit δ^* to achieve, the expected balance of the next period can be written as

$$(1+g)\delta^*Y_{t-1} = \mathbb{E}(G)_t + r_{\mathbf{B}t}(\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}t-1} + \frac{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}t-1}}{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{G}t-1}}(1+g)\delta^*Y_{t-1}) - (1+g+\psi)T_{t-1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(G)_t = (1+\psi+g)T_{t-1} + (1+g)(1 - r_{\mathbf{B}t}\frac{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}t-1}}{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{G}t-1}})\delta^*Y_{t-1} - r_{\mathbf{B}t}\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}t-1}$$

But the expected public expenditure can also be written as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(G)_t &= \mathbb{E}(M)_t + \mathbb{E}(C^{\mathcal{G}})_t \approx M_{t-1} + (1+\psi)p\mathbb{E}(C^{\mathcal{G}})_t \\ &\approx M_{t-1} + (1+\psi)pN_{\mathcal{H}}\langle \mathbf{c}_{ht}^{\mathcal{G}} \rangle = M_{t-1} + (1+\psi)pN_{\mathcal{H}}\langle \xi_t \rangle \Xi_t \\ &\approx M_{t-1} + (1+\psi)pN_{\mathcal{H}}\langle \xi_{t-1} \rangle \Xi_t = M_{t-1} + (1+\psi)p\frac{\mathbf{C}_{t-1}^{\mathcal{G}}}{\Xi_{t-1}}\Xi_t\end{aligned}$$

where it is assumed that expenses for unemployment benefits are approximately constant.

Finally, the public expenditure is regulated by updating regularly Ξ as

$$\Xi_t = \frac{\Xi_{t-1}}{\langle \mathbf{C}^{\mathcal{G}} \rangle} \frac{\mathbb{E}(G) - \langle M \rangle}{(1+\psi)p}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(G) = (1+\psi+g)\langle T \rangle + (1+g)(1 - r_{\mathbf{B}t}\langle \frac{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}}}{\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{G}}} \rangle)\delta^*Y_{t-1} - r_{\mathbf{B}t}\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B}t-1}$$

where the averages are taken since the last update.

4.5. Central Bank

In the model the role of the Central Bank is to fix the Government's Bonds interest rate according to a Taylor rule $r_{\mathbf{B}} = \psi + \alpha_1(\psi - \psi^*) + \alpha_2(u - u^*) - \alpha_3(\omega - \omega^*)$, where ψ is the inflation rate, u is the capacity utilization measured as the fraction of capital goods used in production, ω is the unemployment rate computed among those who have not voluntarily exited the job market, and starred variables are the targets. The variables are computed as the average since the last update.

Additionally, it passively buys and sells Government Bonds on request to the Bank and the Government. Reserves do not grant interests.

In other words, the Central Bank is a lender of last resort for the Government, which then has no accounting limits to spending.

5. Real Assets

5.1. Consumption Goods

Consumption Goods represent all the consumption (goods and services) of Households and are homogeneous and non-durable.

5.2. Capital Goods

Capital goods are characterized by their productivity β and the minimum skill level required to operate them σ . The production happens according to a Leontieff-like function in which one worker with at least σ skill can operate a single capital good getting $\beta_{\mathbf{C}}$ consumption goods as output or $\beta_{\mathbf{K}} = k\beta_{\mathbf{C}}$ capital goods. Each period they have a fixed probability to break and disappear from the model, equal to $\gamma = \langle N_{\mathbf{K}} \rangle^{-1}$, where $\langle N_{\mathbf{K}} \rangle$ is the expected life of the machinery.

220 6. Financial Assets

6.1. Deposits

Deposits represent liquidity for Households and Firms and are not interest-bearing. Bank satisfies any transaction as long as the balance of the account remains positive.

6.2. Bank Shares

225 Bank Shares are sold and bought at their nominal value. Bank satisfies every transaction both as emission and as buy-back, as long as the accounts remain positive. Households can buy or sell Bank Shares only at the beginning of each period. At the end of each period, interests are paid, according to the rate fixed by the Bank at the beginning of the period.

6.3. Loans

230 Loans are issued by the Bank to a specific Firm. They have a fixed duration during which an equal share of capital is repaid plus the interest on the remaining debt. Interests are fixed by the Bank at a different value for each Firm at the time of emission.

6.4. Government Bonds

235 Government Bonds are sold and bought at their nominal value and do not expire. Central Bank satisfies every transaction. Bank can buy Government Bonds only at the beginning of each period. At the end of each period, interests are paid only to the Bank, according to the rate fixed by the Central Bank at the time beginning of the period.

6.5. Reserves

240 Reserves represent liquidity for Bank and Government and are not interest-bearing. Central Bank satisfies any transaction as long as the balance of the account remains positive.

7. Dynamics

7.1. Consumption Goods market

Each Household sees χ_C Consumption Firms χ_C times, each time it buys $\frac{c^* - c_h^G}{\chi_C}$ at the lowest offered price until it matches the desired consumption or ends liquidity.

245 7.2. Capital Goods market

Each Consumption Firm sees χ_K Capital Firms χ_K times (including the last one from which it has bought), each time it buys machinery with a total production capacity of $\frac{\Delta b}{\chi_C}$, choosing the one with the lowest value of $\beta p_C - \langle w_\sigma \rangle - \frac{p_K}{\langle N_K \rangle}$ until it matches the desired quantity or ends liquidity.

250 7.3. Labour market

Households are employed by a Firm until they are fired, they chose to exit the job market or they accept an offer from another Firm.

Firms can fire workers only when $w_t - p_t s_t < 0$. In that case, Firms fire workers until the number of workers reaches $u^* \mathbf{k}$. Additionally, in the case the Firm is not able to pay a worker, 255 they is fired. In both cases, Firms start to fire those with lower skills.

Firms match each employed worker with the most productive machinery they can use, starting with those with higher skills. For this purpose, a researcher is treated like a worker assigned to a machinery with productivity σ^* . Then the current potential output (as the sum of the productivity of the used machinery) is computed and vacancies are filled starting from the most productive unused machinery. All research vacancies are filled if possible. For each vacancy, the Firm sees $\chi_{\mathcal{H}}$ workers which have the required skills and earn less than the average salary in the model for the skill level at the end of the previous period. The Firm employs the one with the higher skills offering the average salary in the model for the required skill level.

Each vacancy is filled once and new vacancies are not filled.

7.4. Retirement and inheritance

When a Household reaches a certain age it is considered retired and is replaced by a new agent in the model which inherits their (taxed) wealth and enters the simulation with a random skill level proportional to the inherited wealth, and a random age proportional to the skill level.

7.5. Non Performing Loans

In the case a Firm is unable to repay the principal of a loan or to pay the interest, the unpaid sum is added to the import of the loan and the duration is increased by one period. Additionally, the loan is marked as non-performing.

7.6. Bankrupt

Once the net value of a Firm becomes negative the Firm declares bankruptcy, fires all the employed households and loose all the financial assets (loans and deposits). It is “replaced” by a new firm which inherits the capital stock.

7.7. Innovation

Each Capital Firm can achieve an innovation each period with a probability $\theta = e^{-\zeta q}$ where R is the number of employed workers not assigned to a Capital Good with skills at least σ^* .

If the innovation is achieved the Capital Goods produced by the Firm increase its productivity $\Delta\beta_{\mathbf{C}} = \text{Beta}(1, b_0)$ and modify the required skills as $\Delta\sigma = (\Delta\beta_{\mathbf{C}} - b_1 \text{Beta}(1, b_2))$.

8. Model steps

A [QUARTERLY] Central Bank sets the Government Bonds interest rate

B Bank sets the interest rate on Bank Bonds

C Bank buys Government Bonds to reach the liquidity requirement

D [QUARTERLY] Government update the public spending policy

E.0 Firms bankrupt and get substituted

E.1 Firms set desired output and investment

E.2 Firms ask the Bank for loans

F.0 Households retire and get substituted

F.1 Households set desired consumption and savings

F.2 Households acquire Bank Shares

G.0 Firms open vacancies

G.1 Labour market and wages payment

H Production and price setting

I Innovation

J.0 Government pays unemployment benefits

J.1 Government buys and distributes Consumption Goods
 K Households Consumption Goods market
 300 L.0 Capital depreciation
 L.1 Capital Goods market
 M Firms repay loans and interests
 N Government pays interest on Bonds to the Bank
 O Firms distribute dividends
 305 P Bank pays interests on Shares
 Q [YEARLY] Income taxes are arbitrated
 R Statistics are computed at the relevant frequency

9. Parameters

	Description	Value	Source
$N_{\mathcal{H}}$	Number of Households		
$N_{\mathcal{F}_C}$	Number of Consumption Firms		
$N_{\mathcal{F}_K}$	Number of Capital Firms		
Σ	Relative skill variation	0.01	
σ^M	Maximum initial skill level	10	
e_0	Intergenerational social mobility parameter		
e_1	Shape parameter for initial skill level	1	
A_R	Retirement Age	65	
A_0	Initial age without education	15	
$\rho_{\mathcal{H}}$	Deposits to consumption ratio		
a	Distribution parameter for marginal propensity to consume		
ρ_C	Production over expected sales		
$\rho_{\mathcal{F}}$	Liquidity over expected wages and investment ratio		
Θ	Markup growth rate		
r_{Π}	Profit distribution rate	0.05	
ρ_Q	Number of researcher growth rate		
σ^*	Minimum researchers' skill level		
Λ^*	Target liquidity ratio		
Γ^*	Target capital ratio		
λ	Bank share premium		
ν_0	Loan to capital ratio for firms		
ν_1	Number of firms correction to compute maximum loan amount		
ν_2	Loan rate premium for Bank capitalization		
ν_3	Loan rate premium for firms loan to net worth ratio		
ν_4	Loan rate premium for profits to loans ratio		
τ_C	VAT rate	0.2	
τ_S	Financial income tax rate	0.25	
τ_I	Inheritance tax rate	0	
τ_M	Maximum labour income tax rate	0.5	
τ_F	Labour income tax progressivity		
τ_T	Labour income tax threshold		
ϕ	Unemployment benefits decay rate	0.90	
δ^*	Target deficit	0.03	
α_1	Inflation coefficient in Taylor rule		
α_2	Capacity utilization coefficient in Taylor rule		
α_2	Unemployment coefficient in Taylor rule		
ψ^*	Target inflation	0.02	
u^*	Target capacity utilization	0.8	
ω^*	Target unemployment rate	0.05	
k	Consumption goods to capital good output	1	
γ	Capital depreciation	0.0083	
χ_C	Number of Consumption Firms seen in Consumption Goods market		
χ_K	Number of Capital Firms seen in Capital Goods market		
$\chi_{\mathcal{H}}$	Number of Households seen in labour market		
ζ	Innovation speed		
b_0	Productivity gain distribution parameter		
b_1	Maximum required skill loss		
b_2	Required skill loss distribution parameter		

10. Implementation

This model has to be solved computationally, and, as a consequence, it has to be implemented as software.

It has often been noticed that agents closely resemble the concept of object in Object-Oriented Programming. Both are logically independent pieces of information, which evolve through the execution (the simulation) updating themselves in response to external stimuli (the calls of their methods from other agents).

For this reason, some models are implemented using this paradigm, using different patterns for agent communication and different frameworks for generic Agent-Based or Multi-Agent models, leveraging OOP programming languages such as C++ or Java. An example in the stream of literature of interest is Caiani et al. (2016).

A different approach relies on linear algebra routines and represents each variable of the model as a vector whose indexes are each associated with a different agent. Such representation levels the ability of some libraries and programming languages to apply a function to each element of the vector (i.e. to each agent) in an optimized way. Programming languages suitable to this approach are R, Julia, Fortran or linear algebra libraries like Python's Numpy.

It is interesting to highlight that both these approaches are widely diffused in video game development as Object-Oriented and Entity-Component-System patterns. The industrial investment in improving libraries and frameworks for game development is way bigger than the academic one on simulation models in Economics, and so borrowing the software infrastructure from game development can be an interesting path in case of computationally expensive models (i.e. large-scale or high interactions).

In both cases, the simulation relies only on the current state of the model not storing, in principle, the intermediate states the model has traversed. Practically, it requires one to plan what data from the intermediate states of the model have to be preserved and log them separately. As a consequence, to enhance the analysis of the model and focus on previously ignored questions it is necessary to edit the simulation code and run it again.

An alternative approach is to continuously store the states and transactions of the model in a database and to use an auxiliary programming language to update the database, being able to observe the full evolution of the simulation. This is the chosen way for this exploratory phase of the model development, at the moment implemented using Julia and SQLite. A significant quality-of-life improvement in this paradigm is the adoption of an ORM, probably still in the context of a functional-like or purely functional programming language (like Julia, Rust or Haskell).

The last observation is about the need of writing parallelized code, for example, to run simulations with a huge number of agents in High-Performance Clusters. While this idea appears interesting at first look, it is probably an unnecessary overhead, since writing parallel code in the context of interacting objects is a very difficult task. Instead, the same computation capacity can be used to run in parallel multiple runs of the same single-thread model, for example, to explore the sensitivity to a parameter or to obtain statistically robust analysis by comparing different initializations of the random number generator.

To Do

This working paper outlines the structure of the model and most of the relevant macro- and microeconomic equations.

The implementation in Julia/SQLite is currently in development, but it is highly unlikely that it will be ready for the Conference. Early work is available in the online git repo.

Once the model will be implemented, it will be validated using the stylized facts framework, i.e. finding the volume in the parameter space which generates values of the macroeconomic

variables in the model (e.g. inflation, GDP growth rate, unemployment, Gini index) similar (i.e. in the same intervals with comparable distributions) to those observed in the western European economies in an interesting time-span (for example from the 50s to today).

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A. Beta-Binomial Distribution

The Beta-binomial distribution is a probability distribution defined on a discrete and finite support from 0 to N , which describes a Bernoulli process of N trials each with a probability of success drawn from a Beta distribution of parameters α and β . Its probability mass function is $\binom{x}{N} \frac{B(x+\alpha, N-x+\beta)}{B(\alpha, \beta)}$, where B is the Beta function.

It is easy to see that the number of trials is the maximum possible result of a drawing, and so $N = \sigma^M$. The relations to define α and β as functions of the mean μ and the variance s are less easy to derive.

First, it is known that $\mu = \frac{N\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$ and $s = \frac{N\alpha\beta(\alpha+\beta+N)}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$, from which it follows $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\mu}(N - \mu)$ and $\alpha + \beta = \frac{N\alpha}{\mu}$.

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{N\alpha^2\mu^3(N - \mu)(N\alpha - N\mu)}{N^2\alpha^2\mu^2(N\alpha + \mu)} = \frac{\mu(N - \mu)(\alpha - \mu)}{N\alpha + \mu} \\ sN\alpha + s\mu &= \mu N\alpha + \mu^2 N - \alpha\mu^2 - \mu^3 \\ \alpha(sN - \mu N + \mu^2) &= \mu(\mu N - \mu^2 - s) \\ \alpha &= \frac{\mu(\mu N - \mu^2 - s)}{sN - \mu N + \mu^2} \\ \beta &= \frac{(N - \mu)(\mu N - \mu^2 - s)}{sN - \mu N + \mu^2} \end{aligned}$$

As additional conditions it must be $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$, given that $N > \mu > 0$ and $s > 0$, from which it follows

$$\mu(N - \mu) > s > \frac{\mu}{N}(N - \mu)$$

To keep the variance small and so to ensure a bell-shaped mass function, $s = \frac{\mu}{N}(N - \mu + e_1)$.