

Corrigendum to: Axtell, Robert L., and J. Doyne Farmer. 2025. “Agent-Based Modeling in Economics and Finance: Past, Present, and Future.” *Journal of Economic Literature* 63 (1): 197–287

By Robert L. Axtell and J. Doyne Farmer

In our recent review article, we unintentionally omitted a few key references that we would like to add here:

The first is Dosi, Fagiolo, and Roventini (2010). This was a seminal paper that introduced the “Schumpeter Meeting Keynes” models, which can jointly account for endogenous growth, business cycles, and crises by combining “Schumpeterian” processes of innovation and “Keynesian” processes of demand generation and has been subsequently used for a series of papers assessing the impact of different combinations of innovation, industrial, labor, fiscal, and monetary policies at different time horizons and for different inequality scenarios.

A second is Joshua Epstein’s foundational book, *Agent_Zero: Toward Neurocognitive Foundations for Generative Social Science* (2014), which introduces an explicit, formal, and cognitively plausible alternative to the rational actor model of game theory and economics, with important applications across the social and behavioral sciences. *Agent_Zero* advances the generative epistemology articulated, with powerful examples, in Epstein’s earlier, seminal volume *Generative Social Science: Studies in Agent-Based Computational Modeling* (2006), which was also omitted.

Dosi, Giovanni, Giorgio Fagiolo, and Andrea Roventini. 2010. “Schumpeter Meeting Keynes: A Policy-Friendly Model of Endogenous Growth and Business Cycles.” *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control* 34 (9): 1748–67.

Epstein, Joshua M. 2006. *Generative Social Science: Studies in Agent-Based Computational Modeling*. Princeton University Press.

Epstein, Joshua M. 2014. *Agent_Zero: Toward Neurocognitive Foundations for Generative Social Science*. Princeton University Press.