

Liquidity Constraints and Precautionary Saving

October 8, 2020

Christopher D. Carroll¹

John Hopkins University

Martin B. Holm²

University of Oslo

Miles S. Kimball³

University of Colorado at Boulder

Abstract

We provide the analytical explanation of strong interactions between precautionary saving and liquidity constraints that are regularly observed in numerical solutions to consumption/saving models. The effects of constraints and of uncertainty spring from the same cause: counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function, which can be induced either by constraints or by uncertainty. Such concavification propagates back to consumption functions in prior periods. But, surprisingly, once a linear consumption function has been concavified by the presence of either risks or constraints, the introduction of *additional* concavifiers in a given period can *reduce* the precautionary motive in earlier periods at some levels of wealth.

Keywords liquidity constraints, uncertainty, precautionary saving

JEL codes C6, D91, E21

Powered by Econ-ARK

Dashboard: <https://econ-ark.org/materials/LiqConstr?dashboard>

PDF: <https://llorracc.github.io/LiqConstr/LiqConstr.pdf>

Slides: <https://llorracc.github.io/LiqConstr/LiqConstr-Slides.pdf>

html: <https://llorracc.github.io/LiqConstr/LiqConstr/>

bibtex: <https://llorracc.github.io/LiqConstr/LiqConstr-Self.bib>

GitHub: <https://github.com/llorracc/LiqConstr>

The dashboard will launch a live interactive Jupyter Notebook that uses the Econ-ARK/HARK toolkit to produce all of the paper's figures (warning: the dashboard may take several minutes to launch).

¹Carroll: Department of Economics, Johns Hopkins University, email: ccarroll@jhu.edu

²Holm: Department of Economics, University of Oslo, email: martin.b.holm@outlook.com

³Kimball: Department of Economics, University of Colorado at Boulder, email: miles.kimball@colorado.edu

1 Introduction

Numerical solutions have supplanted analytical methods for modeling consumption/saving choices because analytical solutions are not available for realistic descriptions of utility, uncertainty, and constraints.

A large literature in both micro and macroeconomics has demonstrated that numerical models that take constraints and uncertainty seriously can yield quite different conclusions than those obtainable for traditional models. For example, in heterogeneous agent New Keynesian models (e.g. Kaplan, Moll, and Violante, 2018), a major transmission mechanism for monetary policy is the indirect income effect that comes about because a substantial share of households have high marginal propensities to consume – a channel that is of negligible importance in perfect foresight unconstrained models. And Guerrieri and Lorenzoni (2017) and Bayer, Lütticke, Pham-Dao, and Tjaden (2019) show that tightened borrowing capacity and heightened income risk may be important explanatory factors behind the consumption decline during the great recession. Further, a recent survey in the *Handbook of Macroeconomics* by Krueger, Mitman, and Perri (2016) shows that numerically realistic models can match the empirical finding that the drop in consumption spending during the great recession was heavily concentrated in the middle class.

But a drawback to numerical solutions is that it is often difficult to know why results come out the way they do. A leading example is in the complex relationship between precautionary saving behavior and liquidity constraints. At least since Zeldes (1984), economists working with numerical solutions have known that liquidity constraints can strictly increase precautionary saving under very general circumstances - even for consumers with a quadratic utility function that generates no intrinsic precautionary saving motive.¹ On the other hand, simulation results have often found circumstances under which liquidity constraints and precautionary saving are substitutes rather than complements. In an early example, Samwick (1995) showed that unconstrained consumers with a precautionary saving motive in a retirement saving model behave in ways qualitatively and quantitatively similar to the behavior of liquidity constrained consumers facing no uncertainty.

This paper provides the theoretical tools to make sense of the interactions between liquidity constraints and precautionary saving. These tools provide a rigorous theoretical foundation that can be used to clarify the reasons for the numerical literature’s apparently contrasting findings.

For example, one of the paper’s main results is a proof that when a liquidity constraint is added to a standard consumption problem, the resulting value function exhibits in-

¹For the seminal numerical examination of some of the interactions between precautionary saving and liquidity constraints, see Deaton (1991).

the current proof of one of our lemmas, Luigi Pistaferri, Misuka Otsuka, and to conference participants in the conferences “Macroeconomics and Household Borrowing” sponsored by the Finance and Consumption program and the European University in May 2005 and “Household Choice of Consumption, Housing, and Portfolio” at CAM in Copenhagen in June 2005. Kimball is grateful to the National Institute on Aging for research support via grant P01-AG10179 to the University of Michigan.

creased ‘prudence’ (a greater precautionary motive) around the level of wealth where the constraint becomes binding.² Constraints induce precaution because constrained agents have less flexibility in responding to shocks when the effects of the shocks cannot be spread out over time. We show that the precautionary motive is heightened by the desire (in the face of risk) to make future constraints less likely to bind.³

At a deeper level, we show that the effect of a constraint on prudence is an example of a general theoretical result: Prudence is induced by concavity of the consumption function. Since a constraint creates consumption concavity around the point where the constraint binds,⁴ adding a constraint necessarily boosts prudence around that point.⁵ We show that this concavity-boasts-prudence result holds for any utility function with non-negative third derivative; “prudence” in the *utility* function as in Kimball (1990) is not necessary, because prudence is created by consumption concavity.

These results connect closely to Carroll and Kimball (1996)’s demonstration that, within the HARA utility class, the introduction of uncertainty causes the consumption function to become strictly concave (in the absence of constraints) for all but a few knife-edge combinations of utility function and structure of risk. Taken together, this paper and Carroll and Kimball (1996) can be seen as establishing rigorously the sense in which precautionary saving and liquidity constraints are substitutes.⁶ To illustrate this point, we provide an example of a specific kind of uncertainty that (under CRRA utility, in the limit) induces a consumption function that is point-wise identical to the consumption function that would be induced by the addition of a liquidity constraint.

We further show that, once consumption concavity is created (by the introduction of either uncertainty or a constraint, or in any other way), it propagates back to periods before the period in which the concavity has been introduced.⁷ Precautionary saving is induced by the *possibility* that constraints might bind; this can explain why such a high percentage of households cite precautionary motives as the most important reason for saving (Kennickell and Lusardi, 1999) even though the fraction of households who report actually having been constrained in the past is relatively low (Jappelli, 1990).

Our final theoretical contribution is to show that the introduction of further liquidity constraints beyond the first one may actually *reduce* precautionary saving at some levels of wealth by ‘hiding’ the effects of the pre-existing constraint(s); they are no longer relevant

²Kimball (1990) defines prudence of the value function and shows that it is the key theoretical requirement to produce precautionary saving.

³To be clear, the liquidity constraint we analyze here must be satisfied in each period (one-period bonds). This implies that the interactions between constraints and income volatility where some households may prefer to increase (credit card) debt today because they expect tighter credit conditions in the future are ruled out (Fulford, 2015; Druedahl and Jørgensen, 2018).

⁴Since the first version of this paper, the connection between constraints and consumption concavity has been explored in more specific settings (see e.g. Park (2006) for CRRA utility, Seater (1997) for the case where time-discounting equals the interest rate, Nishiyama and Kato (2012) for quadratic utility, and Holm (2018) for the case with infinitely-lived households with HARA utility). The main contribution of the current paper is to derive the implications of liquidity constraints on consumption concavity in a life-cycle setting and to derive the implications of additional constraints at specific points in time on consumption concavity.

⁵A relationship between constraints and prudence has also been noted by Lee and Sawada (2007) and documented empirically in Lee and Sawada (2010).

⁶See Fernandez-Corugedo (2000) for a related demonstration that ‘soft’ liquidity constraints bear an even closer resemblance to precautionary behavior. Mendelson and Amihud (1982) provide an impressive treatment of a similar problem.

⁷Carroll and Kimball (1996) showed that the concavity induced by uncertainty propagated backwards, but the proofs in that paper cannot be applied to concavity created by a liquidity constraint.

because the liquidity constraint forces more saving than the precautionary motive would induce. Identical logic implies that uncertainty can ‘hide’ the effects of a constraint, because the consumer may save so much for precautionary reasons that the constraint becomes irrelevant. For example, a typical perfect foresight model of retirement consumption for a consumer with Social Security (guaranteed pension) income implies that a legal constraint on borrowing against benefits will cause the consumer to run assets down to zero, and thereafter set consumption equal to income. Now consider adding the possibility of large medical expenses near the end of life (e.g. nursing home fees; see Ameriks, Caplin, Laufer, and Van Nieuwerburgh, 2011). Under reasonable assumptions, a consumer facing such a risk may save enough for precautionary reasons to render the no-borrowing constraint irrelevant.

Our analysis proceeds in five steps. We present our general theoretical framework in the next section. We then show that consumption concavity increases prudence (Section 3); that concavity, once created, propagates to previous periods (Section ??); that constraints cause consumption concavity (Section ??); and when additional constraints or risks increase the precautionary saving motive (Section ??). The final section concludes.

2 The Setup

In this section, we present the consumer framework underlying the results. We consider a finitely-lived consumer living from period t to T who faces some future risks and liquidity constraints. The consumer is maximizing the time-additive present discounted value of utility from consumption $u(c)$. With interest and time preference factors $R \in (0, \infty)$ and $\beta \in (0, \infty)$, and labeling consumption c , stochastic labor income y , savings s , liquidity constraint ς , and gross wealth (inclusive of period- t labor income) w_t , the consumer’s problem can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} V_t(w_t) &= \max_c \mathbb{E}_t \left[\sum_{k=0}^{T-t} \beta^k u(c_{t+k}) \right] \\ &\quad s.t. \\ w_{t+1} &= (w_t - c_t)R + y_{t+1} \\ s_t &= w_t - c_t \\ s_t &\geq \varsigma_t \end{aligned}$$

where in some (but not all) of our results we consider utility functions of the HARA class

$$u(c) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a-1} (ac + b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} & a \neq 0, 1 \\ -be^{-c/b} & a = 0 \\ \log(c + b) & a = 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

with $b > \max\{-ac, 0\}$. Note that that (1) nests the case with quadratic utility ($a = -1$).

As usual, the recursive nature of the problem makes this equivalent to the Bellman

equation

$$V_t(w_t) = \max_c u(c) + \mathbb{E}_t[\beta V_{t+1}((w_t - c)R + y_{t+1})].$$

We define

$$\Omega_t(s_t) = \mathbb{E}_t[\beta V_{t+1}(Rs_t + y_{t+1})]$$

as the end-of-period value function. We can then rewrite the problem as⁸

$$V_t(w_t) = \max_c u(c) + \Omega_t(w_t - c).$$

3 Consumption Concavity and Prudence

This section provides a set of tools necessary to prove our main results. We first define what we mean by consumption concavity. Next, we define an operation we call a ‘counterclockwise concavification,’ which describes how either a liquidity constraint or a risk affects the consumption function. The advantage of defining a counterclockwise concavification in such general terms is that we can show that it heightens prudence of the value function irrespective of the source of concavification. Since the relationship between prudence and precautionary saving has already been established in the literature (Kimball, 1990), the tools in this section allows us to later establish how liquidity constraints affect precautionary saving, via consumption concavity and prudence.

3.1 Consumption Concavity

This section first defines what we mean by consumption concavity. Next, we show that consumption concavity is a property that recursively propagates, meaning that once established in some period, it also holds in all prior periods under fairly general conditions. Lastly, we define what we mean by greater consumption concavity, which allows us to compare consumption functions.

We start by defining what we mean when we say that the value function has property local consumption concavity (CC).

Definition 1. (*Local Consumption Concavity.*)

In relation to a utility function $u(c)$ with non-negative ($u''' \geq 0$) and non-increasing prudence, a function $V(w)$ has property CC (alternately, strict CC) over the interval between w_1 and w_2 , where $w_2 > w_1$, if

$$V'(w) = u'(c(w))$$

for some increasing function $c(w)$ that satisfies concavity (alternately, strict concavity) over the interval from w_1 to w_2 .

⁸For notational simplicity we express the value function $V_t(w)$ and the expected discounted value function $\Omega_t(s)$ as functions simply of wealth and savings, but implicitly these functions reflect the entire information set as of time t ; if, for example, the income process is not i.i.d., then information on lagged income or income shocks could be important in determining current optimal consumption. In the remainder of the paper the dependence of functions on the entire information set as of time t will be unobtrusively indicated, as here, by the presence of the t subscript. For example, we will call the policy rule in period t which indicates the optimal value of consumption $c_t(w)$. In contrast, because we assume that the utility function is the same from period to period, the utility function has no t subscript.

Since (even with constraints) $V'(w) = u'(c(w))$ holds by the envelope theorem, $V(w)$ having property CC (alternately, strict CC) is the same as having a concave (alternately, strictly concave) consumption function $c(w)$.⁹ Note that the definition is restricted to non-negative and non-increasing prudence. This encompasses most of the commonly used utility functions in the economics literature (e.g. CRRA, CARA, quadratic). Also, note that we allow for 'non-strict' concavity – that is, linearity – because we want to encompass cases such as quadratic utility in which parts of the consumption function can be linear. Henceforth, unless otherwise noted, we will drop the cumbersome usage 'alternately, strict' – the reader should assume that what we mean always applies in the two alternate cases in parallel.

If a function has property CC at every point, we define it as having property CC globally.

Definition 2. (*Global Consumption Concavity.*)

A function $V(w)$ has property CC in relation to a utility function $u(c)$ with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$ if $V'(w) = u'(c(w))$ for some monotonically increasing concave function $c(w)$.

One useful result is that once a value function exhibits the property consumption concavity in some period $t + 1$, then it will also have the property consumption concavity in period t and earlier under fairly general conditions. Lemma 1 formally provides conditions guaranteeing this recursive propagation of consumption concavity.

Lemma 1. (*Recursive Propagation of Consumption Concavity.*)

Consider an agent with a HARA utility function satisfying $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' \geq 0$ and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Assume that no liquidity constraint applies at the end of period t and that the agent faces income risk $y_{t+1} \in [\underline{y}, \bar{y}]$. If $V_{t+1}(w_{t+1})$ exhibits property (local) consumption concavity for all $w_{t+1} \in [Rs_t + \underline{y}, Rs_t + \bar{y}]$, then $V_t(w_t)$ exhibits property (local) consumption concavity at the level of wealth w_t such that optimal consumption yields $s_t = w_t - c_t(w_t)$.

If also $V_{t+1}(w_{t+1})$ exhibits property strict (local) consumption concavity for at least one $w_{t+1} \in [Rs_t + \underline{y}, Rs_t + \bar{y}]$, then $V_t(w_t)$ exhibits property strict (local) consumption concavity at the level of wealth w_t where optimal consumption yields $s_t = w_t - c_t(w_t)$.

See Appendix A for the proof. The basic insight of Lemma 1 is that as long as the future consumption function is concave for all realizations of y_{t+1} , then it is also concave today. Additionally, if the the future consumption function is strictly concave for at least one realization of y_{t+1} , then the consumption function is strictly concave also today.

The last concept we define is when one function exhibits 'greater' concavity than another. This will allow us to compare two consumption functions and their respective concavity later.

Definition 3. (*Greater Consumption Concavity.*)

Consider two functions $V(w)$ and $\hat{V}(w)$ that both exhibit property CC with respect to the

⁹Remember that the envelope theorem depends only on being able to spend *current* wealth on *current* consumption, so it holds whether or not there is a liquidity constraint.

same $u(c)$ at a point w for some interval (w_1, w_2) such that $w_1 < w < w_2$. Then $\hat{V}(w)$ exhibits property ‘greater CC’ compared to $V(w)$ if

$$\hat{c}(w) - \left(\frac{w_2 - w}{w_2 - w_1} \hat{c}(w_1) + \frac{w - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \hat{c}(w_2) \right) \geq c(w) - \left(\frac{w_2 - w}{w_2 - w_1} c(w_1) + \frac{w - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} c(w_2) \right) \quad (2)$$

for all $w \in (w_1, w_2)$, and property ‘strictly’ greater CC if (2) holds as a strict inequality.

If c'' and \hat{c}'' exist everywhere between w_1 and w_2 , greater concavity of \hat{c} is equivalent to \hat{c}'' being weakly larger in absolute value than c'' everywhere in the range from w_1 to w_2 . The strict version of the proposition would require the inequality to hold strictly over some interval between w_1 and w_2 .

3.2 Counterclockwise Concavification

The next concept we introduce is a ‘counterclockwise concavification,’ which describes an operation that makes the modified consumption function more concave than in the original situation. The idea is to think of the consumption function in the modified situation as being a twisted version of the consumption function in the baseline situation, where the kind of twisting allowed is a progressively larger increase in the MPC as the level of wealth gets lower. We call this a ‘counterclockwise concavification’ to capture the sense that at any specific level of wealth, one can think of the increase in the MPC at lower levels of wealth as being a counterclockwise rotation of the lower portion of the consumption function around that level of wealth.

Definition 4. (*Counterclockwise Concavification.*)

Function $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$ around $w^\#$ if the following conditions hold:

1. $\hat{c}(w) = c(w)$ for $w \geq w^\#$
2. $\lim_{w \uparrow w^\#} \left(\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)} \right) \geq 1$
3. $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \left(\frac{\hat{c}'(v)}{c'(v)} \right)$ is weakly decreasing in w for $w \leq w^\#$
4. If $\lim_{w \uparrow w^\#} \left(\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)} \right) = 1$, then $\lim_{w \uparrow w^\#} \left(\frac{\hat{c}''(w)}{c''(w)} \right) > 1$

The limits in the definition are necessary to allow for the possibility of discrete drops in the MPC at potential ‘kink points’ in the consumption functions. To understand counterclockwise concavification, it is useful to derive its implied properties.

Lemma 2. (*Properties of a Counterclockwise Concavification.*)

If $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$ around $w^\#$ and $c''(w) \leq 0$ for all w , then

1. $\hat{c}(w) < c(w)$ for $w < w^\#$.
2. $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}'(v) > \lim_{v \uparrow w} c'(v)$ for $w < w^\#$.

3. $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}''(v) \leq \lim_{v \uparrow w} c''(v)$ for $w < w^\#$.

See Appendix B for the proof. A counterclockwise concavification thus reduces consumption, increases the MPC, and makes the consumption function more concave for all wealth levels below the point of concavification. A prominent example of a counterclockwise concavification is income risk. Lemma 3 shows, with a slight abuse of notation, that a set of well-known results in the literature implies that the introduction of a current income risk is an example of a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function around ∞ .

Lemma 3. (*Income Risk Causes Counterclockwise Concavification.*)

Consider an agent who has a utility function of the HARA class (1) with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' > 0$, and decreasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Then the consumption function in the presence of a current income risk $\tilde{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function in the presence of no risk $c(w)$ around ∞ .

Proof. Kimball (1990) shows that positive absolute prudence $-\frac{u'''}{u''}$ ensures that $\tilde{c}(w) < c(w)$ for all w . Further, decreasing absolute prudence ensures that the conditions for Corollary 1 in Carroll and Kimball (1996) are satisfied so that $\tilde{c}''(w) < 0$ for all w . The two results imply that consumption is lower, the MPC is higher, and the consumption function is more concave everywhere in the case with risk than in the case with no risk. $\tilde{c}(w)$ is therefore a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$ around ∞ . \square

Figure 1 illustrates two examples of counterclockwise concavifications: the introduction of a constraint and the introduction of a risk. In both cases, we start from the situation with no risk or constraints (solid line). The introduction of a constraint is a counterclockwise concavification around a kink point $w^\#$. Below $w^\#$, consumption is lower and the MPC is greater. The introduction of a risk also generates a counterclockwise concavification of the original consumption function, but this time around ∞ . For all $w < \infty$, consumption is lower, the MPC is higher, and the consumption function is strictly more concave.

3.3 A Counterclockwise Concavification Increases Prudence

The section above defined a counterclockwise concavification, which describes the effects of either a constraint or a risk on current consumption. This section shows the relationship between consumption concavity and prudence. Our method is to compare prudence in a *baseline* case where the consumption function is $c(w)$ to prudence in a *modified* situation in which the consumption function $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of the baseline consumption function.

Our first result relates to the effects of a counterclockwise concavification on the absolute prudence of the value function, $-\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)}$. To understand the effects on prudence of a counterclockwise concavification, note that for a twice differentiable consumption function and thrice differentiable utility function, absolute prudence of the value function is defined as

$$-\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)} = -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}c'(w) - \frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)} \quad (3)$$

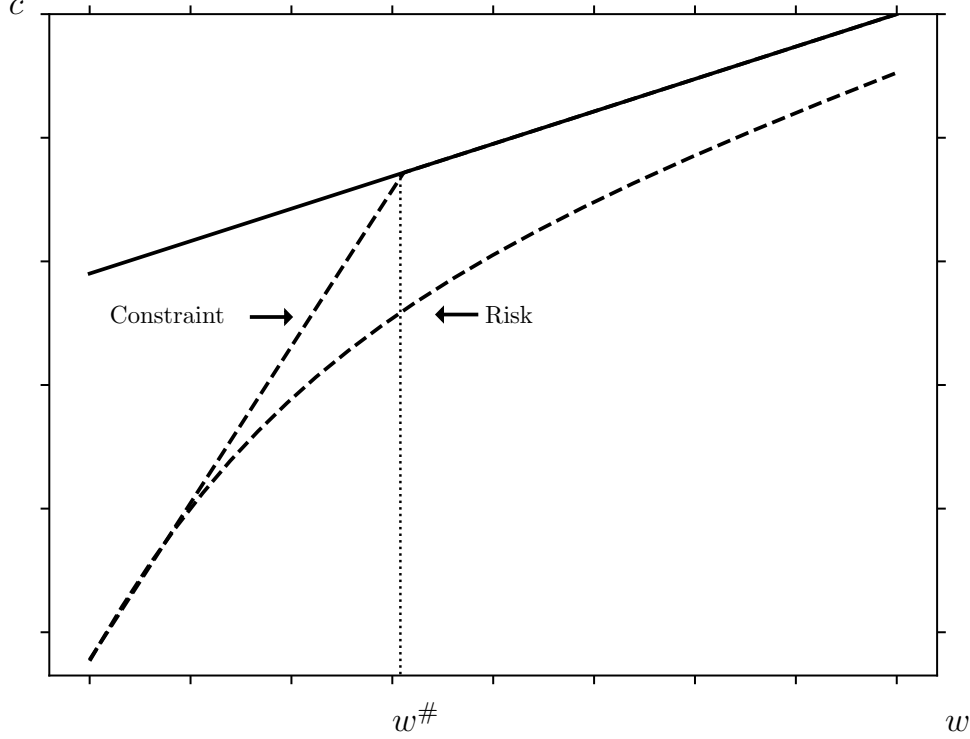


Figure 1 Examples of Counterclockwise Concavifications

Notes: The solid line shows the linear consumption function in the case with no constraints and no risks. The two dashed line show the consumption function when we introduce a constraint and a risk, respectively. The introduction of a constraint is a counterclockwise concavification of the solid consumption function around $w^\#$, while the introduction of a risk is a counterclockwise concavification around ∞ .

by the envelope condition. The results we derive in Lemma 4 then follow easily. Lemma 4 additionally handles cases where the consumption function is not necessarily twice differentiable.

Lemma 4. *(A Counterclockwise Concavification Increases Prudence.)*

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' \geq 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). If $c(w)$ is concave and $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$, then the value function associated with $\hat{c}(w)$ exhibits greater absolute prudence than the value function associated with $c(w)$ for all w .

See Appendix C for the proof. There are three channels through which a counterclockwise concavification heightens prudence. First, the increase in consumption concavity from the counterclockwise concavification itself heightens prudence. Second, if the absolute prudence of the utility function is non-increasing, then the reduction in consumption (for some states) from the counterclockwise concavification makes agents more prudent (at those states). And third, the higher marginal propensity to consume (MPC) from the counterclockwise concavification means that any given variation in wealth results in larger variation in consumption, increasing prudence. The channels operate separately, implying

that a counterclockwise concavification heightens prudence *even if absolute prudence is zero* as in the quadratic case.¹⁰ Lemma 4 only provides conditions for when the value function exhibits greater prudence, but not *strictly* greater prudence. In particular, the value function associated with $\hat{c}(w)$ will in some cases have equal prudence for many values of w and strictly greater prudence only for some values of w . In Lemma 5, we provide conditions for when the value function has strictly greater prudence.

Lemma 5. *(A Counterclockwise Concavification Strictly Increases Prudence.)*

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' \geq 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). If $c(w)$ is concave and $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$ around $w^\#$, then the value function associated with $\hat{c}(w)$ exhibits strictly greater prudence than the value function associated with $c(w)$ if the utility function satisfies $u''' > 0$ and $w < w^\#$ or the utility function is quadratic ($u''' = 0$) and $\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)}$ strictly declines at w .

See Appendix D for the proof. For prudent agents ($u''' > 0$), the value function exhibits strictly greater prudence for all levels of wealth where the counterclockwise concavification affects consumption. This is because a reduction in consumption and higher marginal propensity to consume heighten prudence if the utility function has a positive third derivative and prudence is non-increasing. If the utility function instead is quadratic, the third derivative is zero and the absolute prudence of the utility function does not depend on the level of consumption or the marginal propensity to consume. In this case, the counterclockwise concavification only affects prudence at the kink points in the consumption function, i.e. where $\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)}$ strictly declines at w .

4 Liquidity Constraints and Consumption Concavity

This section shows under which conditions liquidity constraints cause consumption concavity. The main conceptual issue with liquidity constraints is that the effects of constraints depend on already existing constraints. A constraint introduces a kink in the consumption function at the wealth level where the constraint becomes binding. The introduction of an additional constraint may move or even remove already existing kinks in the consumption function, potentially eliminate local consumption concavity. To get around this issue, we introduce the concept of an *ordered* set of *relevant* constraints. This allows us to add additional constraints in a way that does affect existing kinks in the consumption function. Our main result (Theorem 1) is that the introduction of the next constraint from the ordered set of relevant constraints causes a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function. In other words, liquidity constraints cause consumption concavity.

4.1 Liquidity Constraints and Kink Points

Recall that we are working with a finite horizon household whose horizon goes from 0 to T . We define a liquidity constraint dated t as a constraint that requires savings at the

¹⁰cf. Nishiyama (2012)

end of period $t \in (0, T]$ to be non-negative. The assumption of non-negativity is without loss of generality since we show in Theorem 1 that our results also hold with general constraints. We first define the concept of a kink point. To have a distinct terminology for the effects of current-period and future-period constraints, we will restrict the use of the term ‘binds’ to the potential effects of a constraint in the period in which it applies (‘the constraint binds if wealth is less than ...’) and will use the term ‘impinges’ to describe the effect of a future constraint on current consumption.

Definition 5. (*Kink Point.*)

We define a kink point, $\omega_{t,n}$ as the level of wealth at which constraint n stops binding or impinging on time t consumption.

A kink point corresponds to a transition from a level of wealth where a current constraint binds or a future constraint impinges, to a level of wealth where that constraint no longer binds or impinges. The main issue with liquidity constraints is that the timing of a constraint relative to other existing constraints matters for the effects of the constraint. We therefore define an ordered set to keep track of the existing constraints.

Definition 6. (*An Ordered Set of Relevant Constraints.*)

We define \mathcal{T} as an ordered set of dates at which a relevant constraint exists. We define $\mathcal{T}[1]$ as the last period in which a constraint exists, $\mathcal{T}[2]$ as the date of the last period before $\mathcal{T}[1]$ in which a constraint exists, and so on.

\mathcal{T} is the set of relevant constraints, ordered from the last to the first constraint. We order them from last to first because a constraint in period t only affects periods prior to t . The set of constraints from period t to T summarizes all relevant information in period t . Further, the effect of imposing one extra constraint on consumption is unambiguous only if one imposes constraints chronologically from last to first. For any $t \in [0, T)$, we define $c_{t,n}$ as the optimal consumption function in period t assuming that the first n constraints in \mathcal{T} (in this chronologically backwards order) have been imposed. For example, $c_{t,0}(w)$ is the consumption function in period t when no constraint (aside from the intertemporal budget constraint) has been imposed, $c_{t,1}(w)$ is the consumption function in period t after the chronologically last constraint has been imposed, and so on. We define $\Omega_{t,n}$, $V_{t,n}$, and other functions correspondingly.

4.2 A Fixed Set of Constraints

We first consider an initial situation in which a consumer is solving a perfect foresight optimization problem with a finite horizon that begins in period t and ends in period T . The consumer begins with wealth w_t and earns constant income y in each period. Wealth accumulates according to $w_{t+1} = Rs_t + y$. We are interested in how this consumer’s behavior in period t changes from an initial situation with $n \geq 0$ constraints to a situation in which $n + 1$ liquidity constraints has been imposed.

Lemma 6. (*Liquidity Constraints Cause Counterclockwise Concavification.*)

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$ and $u'' < 0$, faces constant income y , and is impatient ($\beta R < 1$). Assume that the agent faces a set \mathcal{T} of N relevant constraints. Then $c_{t,n+1}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,n}(w)$ around $\omega_{t,n+1}$.

See Appendix E for the proof. Lemma 6 shows that when we have an ordered set of constraints, \mathcal{T} , the introduction of the next constraint in the set generates a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function. Note that constraint $n + 1$ is always at a date prior to the set of the first n constraints.

4.3 Additional Constraints

In the previous section, we analyzed the case where there was a preordained set of constraints \mathcal{T} which were applied sequentially in reverse chronological order. We now examine how behavior will be modified if we add a new date $\hat{\tau}$ to the set of dates at which the consumer is constrained. Call the new set of dates $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$ with $N + 1$ constraints (one more constraint than before), and call the consumption rules corresponding to the new set of dates $\hat{c}_{t,1}$ through $\hat{c}_{t,N+1}$. Now call m the number of constraints in \mathcal{T} at dates strictly greater than $\hat{\tau}$. Then note that that $\hat{c}_{\hat{\tau},m} = c_{\hat{\tau},m}$, because at dates after the date at which the new constraint (number $m + 1$) is imposed, consumption is the same as in the absence of the new constraint. Now recall that imposition of the constraint at $\hat{\tau}$ causes a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function around a new kink point, $\omega_{\hat{\tau},m+1}$. That is, $\hat{c}_{\hat{\tau},m+1}$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $\hat{c}_{\hat{\tau},m} = c_{\hat{\tau},m}$. The most interesting observation, however, is that behavior under constraints $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$ in periods strictly before $\hat{\tau}$ *cannot* be described as a counterclockwise concavification of behavior under \mathcal{T} . The reason is that the values of wealth at which the earlier constraints caused kink points in the consumption functions before period $\hat{\tau}$ will not generally correspond to kink points once the extra constraint has been added. We present an example in Figure 2. The original \mathcal{T} contains only a single constraint, at the end of period $t + 1$, inducing a kink point at $\omega_{t,1}$ in the consumption rule $c_{t,1}$. The expanded set of constraints, $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$, adds one constraint at period $t + 2$. $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$ induces two kink points in the updated consumption rule $\hat{c}_{t,2}$, at $\hat{\omega}_{t,1}$ and $\hat{\omega}_{t,2}$. It is true that imposition of the new constraint causes consumption to be lower than before at every level of wealth below $\hat{\omega}_{t,1}$. However, this does not imply higher prudence of the value function at every $w < \hat{\omega}_{t,1}$. In particular, note that the original consumption function is strictly concave at $w = \omega_{t,1}$, while the new consumption function is linear at $\omega_{t,1}$, so prudence can be greater before than after imposition of the new constraint at this particular level of wealth. The intuition is simple: At levels of initial wealth below $\hat{\omega}_{t,1}$, the consumer had been planning to end period $t + 2$ with negative wealth. With the new constraint, the old plan of ending up with negative wealth is no longer feasible and the consumer will save more for any given level of current wealth below $\hat{\omega}_{t,1}$, including $\omega_{t,1}$. But the reason $\omega_{t,1}$ was a kink point in the initial situation was that it was the level of wealth where consumption would have been equal to wealth in period $t + 1$. Now, because of the extra savings induced by the constraint in $t + 2$, the larger savings induced by wealth $\omega_{t,1}$ implies that the period $t + 1$ constraint will no longer bind for a consumer who begins period t with wealth $\omega_{t,1}$. In other words, at wealth $\omega_{t,1}$ the extra savings induced by the new constraint moves the original constraint and prevents it from being relevant any more at the original $\omega_{t,1}$. Notice, however, that all constraints that existed in \mathcal{T} will remain relevant at *some* level of wealth under $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$.

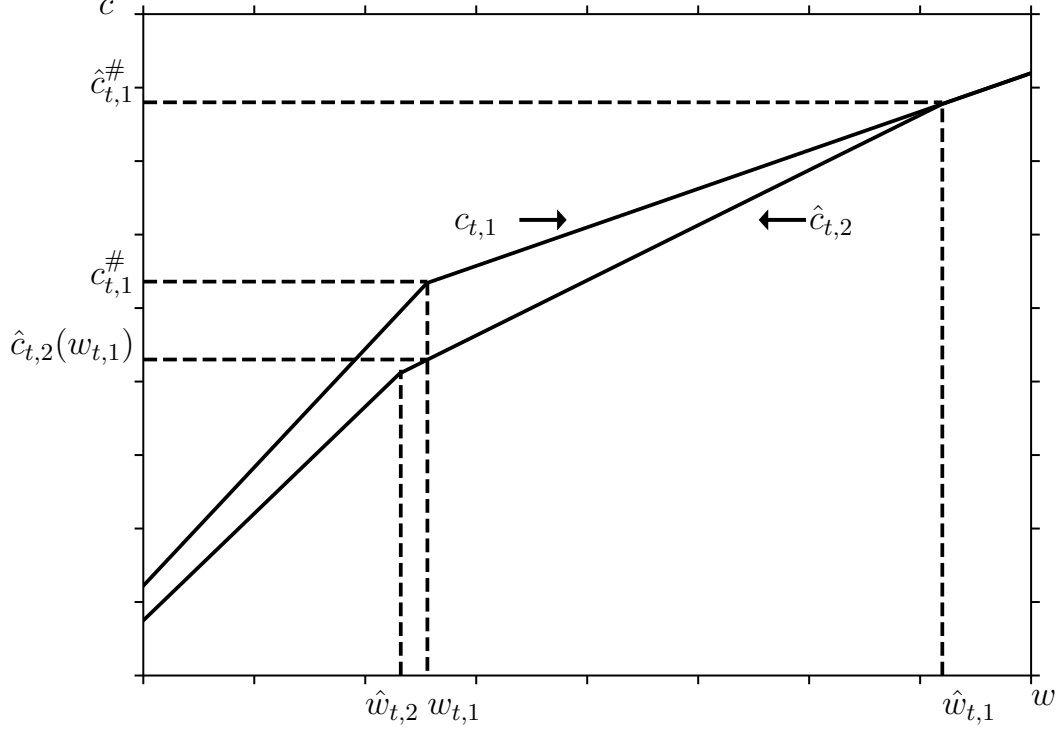


Figure 2 How a future constraint can move a current kink

Notes: $c_{t,1}$ is the original consumption function with one constraint that induces a kink point at $\omega_{t,1}$. $\hat{c}_{t,2}$ is the modified consumption function in where we have introduced one new constraint. The two constraints affect $\hat{c}_{t,2}$ through two kink points: $\hat{\omega}_{t,1}$ and $\hat{\omega}_{t,2}$. Since we introduced the new constraint at a later point in time than the current existing constraint, the future constraint affects the position of the kink induced by the current constraint and the modified consumption function $\hat{c}_{t,2}$ is not a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,1}$.

even after the new constraint is imposed - they just induce kink points at different levels of wealth than before, e.g. the first constraint causes a kink at $\hat{\omega}_{t,2}$ rather than at $\omega_{t,1}$.

4.4 A More General Analysis

We now want to allow time variation in the level of income y_t and in the location of the liquidity constraint (e.g. a constraint in period t might require the consumer to end period t with savings s_t greater than ς). We also drop the restriction that $\beta R < 1$, allowing the consumer to desire consumption growth over time. Under these more general circumstances, a constraint imposed in a given period can render constraints in either earlier or later periods irrelevant. For example, consider a CRRA utility consumer with $\beta R = 1$ who earns income of 1 in each period, but who is required to arrive at the end of period $T - 2$ with savings of 5. Then a constraint that requires savings to be greater than zero at the end of period $T - 3$ will have no effect because the consumer is required by the constraint in period $T - 2$ to end period $T - 3$ with savings greater than 4. Formally, consider now imposing the first constraint, which applies in period $\tau - 1 < T - 1$. The

simplest case, analyzed before, was a constraint that requires the minimum level of end-of-period wealth to be $s_{\tau-1} \geq 0$. Here we generalize this to $s_{\tau-1} \geq \varsigma_{\tau-1,1}$ where in principle we can allow borrowing by choosing ς to be a negative number. Now for constraint 1 calculate the kink points for prior periods from

$$u'(c_{\tau-1,1}^{\#}) = R\beta u'(c_{\tau,0}(R\varsigma_{\tau-1,1} + y_{t+1})) \quad (4)$$

$$\omega_{\tau-1,1} = (V'_{\tau-1,1})^{-1}(u'(c_{\tau-1,1}^{\#})). \quad (5)$$

In addition, for constraint 2 recursively calculate

$$\underline{s}_{\tau-1,1} = (\varsigma_{\tau,1} - y_{\tau,2} + \underline{c})/R \quad (6)$$

where $\underline{s}_{\tau-1,1}$ is the level of wealth that constraint 1 requires the agent to end period $\tau - 1$ with and \underline{c} is the lower bound for the value of consumption permitted by the model (independent of constraints).¹¹ Now assume that the first n constraints in \mathcal{T} have been imposed, and consider imposing constraint number $n + 1$, which we assume applies at the end of period τ . The first thing to check is whether constraint number $n + 1$ is relevant given the already-imposed set of constraints. This is simple: A constraint that requires $s_{\tau} \geq \varsigma_{\tau,n+1}$ will be irrelevant for all w if $\max_i[\underline{s}_{\tau,i}] \geq \varsigma_{\tau,n+1}$, i.e. if one of the existing constraints already implies that savings must be greater or equal to value required by the new constraint. If the constraint is irrelevant then the analysis proceeds simply by dropping this constraint and renumbering the constraints in \mathcal{T} so that the former constraint $n + 2$ becomes constraint $n + 1$, $n + 3$ becomes $n + 2$, and so on. Now consider the other possible problem: That constraint number $n + 1$ imposed in period τ will render irrelevant some of the constraints that have already been imposed. This too is simple to check: It will be true if the proposed $\varsigma_{\tau,n+1} \geq \varsigma_{\tau,i}$ for any $i \leq n$ and for all w .¹² The fix is again simple: Counting down from $i = n$, find the smallest value of i for which $\varsigma_{\tau,n+1} \geq \varsigma_{\tau,i}$. Then we know that constraint $n + 1$ has rendered constraints i through n irrelevant. The solution is to drop these constraints from \mathcal{T} and start the analysis over again with the modified \mathcal{T} . If this set of procedures is followed until the chronologically earliest relevant constraint has been imposed, the result will be a \mathcal{T} that contains a set of constraints that can be analyzed as in the simpler case. In particular, proceeding from the final $\mathcal{T}[1]$ through $\mathcal{T}[N]$, the imposition of each successive constraint in \mathcal{T} now causes a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function around successively lower values of wealth as progressively earlier constraints are applied and the result is again a piecewise linear and strictly concave consumption function with the number of kink points equal to the number of constraints that are relevant at any feasible level of wealth in period t . The preceding discussion thus establishes the following result:

Theorem 1. (*Liquidity Constraints Cause Counterclockwise Concavification.*)

Consider an agent in period t who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' \geq 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Assume that the agent faces a set \mathcal{T}

¹¹For example, CRRA utility is well defined only on the positive real numbers, so for a CRRA utility consumer $\underline{c} = 0$. In other cases, for example with exponential or quadratic cases, there is nothing to prevent consumption of $-\infty$, so for those models $\underline{c} = -\infty$, unless there is a desire to restrict the model to positive values of consumption, in which case the $c \geq 0$ constraint will be implemented through the use of (6).

¹²If a constraint is irrelevant for the lowest w that it could enter period τ with, then it is irrelevant for all w .

of N relevant constraints. Then $c_{t,n+1}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,n}(w)$ around $\omega_{t,n+1}$.

Theorem 1 is a generalization of Lemma 6. Even if we relax the assumptions that income is constant and the agent is impatient, the imposition of an extra constraint increases absolute prudence of the value function as long as we are careful when we select the set \mathcal{T} of relevant constraints. For an agent that only faces liquidity constraints, but no risk, the shape of the consumption function is piecewise linear. Since the consumption function is piecewise linear, the new consumption function, $c_{t,n+1}(w)$ is not necessarily strictly more concave than $c_{t,n}(w)$ for all w . This is where the concept of counterclockwise concavification is useful. Even though $c_{t,n+1}(w)$ is not strictly more concave than $c_{t,n}(w)$ everywhere, it is a counterclockwise concavification and we can apply Lemma 4 and 5 to derive the consequences of imposing one more constraint on prudence.

Corollary 1. (*Liquidity Constraints Increase Prudence.*)

Consider an agent in period t who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' \geq 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Assume that the agent faces a set \mathcal{T} of N relevant constraints. When $n \leq N - 1$ constraints have been imposed, the imposition of constraint $n + 1$ strictly increases absolute prudence of the agent's value function if the utility function satisfies $u''' > 0$ and $w_t < \omega_{t,n+1}$ or if $u''' = 0$ and $\frac{c'_{t,n+1}}{c'_{t,n}}$ strictly declines at w .

Proof. By Theorem 1, the imposition of constraint $n + 1$ constitutes a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,n}(w)$. By Lemma 4 and 5, such a concavification (strictly) increases absolute prudence of the value function. \square

Corollary 1 states that the introduction of the next liquidity constraint increases absolute prudence of the value function. In the subsequent discussions, we consider cases where we relax the assumptions underlying Corollary 1. We first consider the case where we add an extra constraint to the set of constraints. Next, we consider the cases with time-varying deterministic income, general constraints, and no assumption on time discounting. Finally, consider adding a new constraint to the problem and call the new set of constraints $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$. Suppose the new constraint applies in period $\hat{\tau}$. Then the analysis of the new situation will be like the analysis of an added constraint in the simpler case in section 4.3 if the new constraint is relevant given the constraints that apply after period $\hat{\tau}$ and the new constraint does not render any of those later constraints irrelevant. If the new constraint fails either of these tests, the analysis of $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$ can proceed from the ground up as described above.

5 Liquidity Constraints and Precautionary Saving

Section 4 established the relationship between liquidity constraints, consumption concavity, and prudence. This section takes the last step and derives the relationship between liquidity constraints and precautionary saving. First, we explain the relationship between the precautionary premium and absolute prudence. Next, we show how the introduction

of an additional constraint induces agents to increase precautionary saving when they face a *current* risk in Theorem 2. Unfortunately, the results in Theorem 2 cannot be generalized to an added risk or liquidity constraint in a later time period because it may hide or transform the effects of current constraints or risks, and thereby affect local precautionary saving. However, we still derive our most general results on liquidity constraints and precautionary saving in Theorem 3: the introduction of a risk has a greater precautionary effect in the presence of all future risks and constraints than in the absence of any future risks or constraints. Or in other words (Corollary 2), the consumption function is strictly concave in the presence of all future risks and constraints.

5.1 Notation

We begin by defining two marginal value functions $V'(w)$ and $\hat{V}'(w)$ which are convex, downward sloping, and continuous in wealth, w . We consider a risk ζ with support $[\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta}]$, and follow Kimball (1990) by defining the Compensating Precautionary Premia (CPP) as the values κ and $\hat{\kappa}$ such that

$$V'(w) = \mathbb{E}[V'(w + \zeta + \kappa)] \quad (7)$$

$$\hat{V}'(w) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{V}'(w + \zeta + \hat{\kappa})]. \quad (8)$$

The CPP can be interpreted as the additional resources an agent requires to be indifferent between accepting the risk and not accepting the risk. The relevant part of Pratt (1964)'s Theorem 1 as reinterpreted using Kimball (1990)'s Lemma (p. 57) can be restated as

Lemma 7. *Let $A(w)$ and $\hat{A}(w)$ be absolute prudence of the value functions V and \hat{V} respectively at w ,¹³ and let κ and $\hat{\kappa}$ be the respective compensating precautionary premia associated with imposition of a given risk ζ as per (7) and (8). Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. $\hat{A}(w + \zeta + \kappa) \geq A(w + \zeta + \kappa)$ for all $\zeta \in [\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta}]$ and $\hat{A}(w + \zeta + \kappa) > A(w + \zeta + \kappa)$ for at least one [no] point $\zeta \in [\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta}]$ and a given w .
2. $\hat{\kappa} > [=]\kappa$ for all $\zeta \in [\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta}]$ and the same given w .

Lemma 7 thus establishes that exhibiting greater prudence is equivalent to inducing a greater precautionary premium. For our purpose, it means that our results above on the absolute prudence also imply that the precautionary premium is higher, i.e. that a more prudent consumer would require a higher compensation to be indifferent about accepting the risk.¹⁴ We now take up the question of how the introduction of a risk ζ_{t+1} that will be realized at the beginning of period $t + 1$ affects consumption in period t in the presence and in the absence of a subsequent constraint. To simplify the discussion, consider a consumer for whom $\beta = R = 1$, with mean income y in period $t + 1$. Assume that the

¹³A small technicality: Absolute prudence of value functions is infinite at kink points in the consumption function, so if both $c(w)$ and $\hat{c}(w)$ had a kink point at exactly the same w , the comparison of prudence would not yield a well-defined answer. Under these circumstances we will say that $\hat{A}(w) \geq A(w)$ if the decline in the MPC is greater for $\hat{c}(w)$ at w than for $c(w)$.

¹⁴Note that precautionary premia are not equivalent to precautionary saving effects because precautionary premia apply at a given level of consumption, while precautionary saving applies at a given level of wealth.

realization of the risk ζ_{t+1} will be some value ζ with support $[\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta}]$, and signify a decision rule that takes account of the presence of the immediate risk by a \sim . Thus, the perfect foresight unconstrained consumption function is $c_{t,0}(w)$, the perfect foresight consumption function in the presence of the constraint is $c_{t,1}(w)$, the consumption function with no constraint but with the risk is $\tilde{c}_{t,0}(w)$ and the consumption function with both the risk and the constraint is $\tilde{c}_{t,1}(w)$. (Corresponding notation applies to the other functions below). We now define the level of wealth such that liquidity constraint $n+1$ never binds for a consumer facing the risk whose wealth is higher than that limit:

Definition 7. (*Wealth Limit.*)

$\bar{\omega}_{t,n+1}$ is the level of wealth such that an agent who faces risk ζ_{t+1} and $n+1$ constraints saves enough to guarantee that constraint $n+1$ will never bind in period $t+1$. Its value is given by:

$$\bar{\omega}_{t,n+1} = \left(\tilde{V}'_{t,n+1} \right)^{-1} (\tilde{\Omega}'_{t,n+1}(\omega_{t+1,n+1} - (y + \underline{\zeta}))) \quad (9)$$

How to read this limit: $\omega_{t+1,n+1}$ is the level of wealth at which constraint $n+1$ makes the transition from binding to not binding in period $t+1$. $\omega_{t+1,n+1} - (y + \underline{\zeta})$ is the level of wealth in period $t+1$ that ensures that constraint $n+1$ does not bind in period $t+1$ even with the worst possible draw, $\underline{\zeta}$.

We must be careful to check that $\omega_{t+1,n+1} - (y + \underline{\zeta})$ is inside the realm of feasible values of s_t , in the sense of values that permit the consumer to guarantee that future levels of consumption will be within the permissible range (e.g. positive for consumers with CRRA utility). If this is not true for some level of wealth, then any constraint that binds at or below that level of wealth is irrelevant, because the restriction on wealth imposed by the risk is more stringent than the restriction imposed by the constraint.

5.2 Precautionary Saving with Liquidity Constraints

We are now in the position to analyze the relationship between precautionary saving and liquidity constraints. Our first result regards the effect of an additional constraint on the precautionary saving of a household facing risk at the beginning of period $t+1$ (before any choices are made in that period).

Theorem 2. (*Liquidity Constraints Increase Precautionary Saving.*)

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' > 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$), and who faces the risk, ζ_{t+1} . Assume that the agent faces a set \mathcal{T} of N relevant constraints and $n \leq N-1$. Then

$$c_{t,n+1}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w) \geq c_{t,n}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n}(w), \quad (10)$$

and the inequality is strict if wealth is less than the level that ensures that the last constraint never binds ($w_t < \bar{\omega}_{t,n+1}$).

See Appendix F for the proof. Theorem 2 shows that the introduction of the next constraint induces the agent to save more for precautionary reasons in response to an immediate risk as long as there is a positive probability that the next constraint will

bind. Theorem 2 can be generalized to period $s < t$ if there is no risk or constraint between period s and t : We simply define $\bar{\omega}_{s,n+1}$ as the wealth level at which the agent will arrive in the beginning of period t with wealth $\bar{\omega}_{t,n+1}$.

To illustrate the result in Theorem 2, Figure 3 shows an example of optimal consumption rules in period t under different combinations of an immediate risk (realized at the beginning of period $t + 1$) and a future constraint (applying at the end of period $t + 1$). The thinner loci reflect behavior of consumers who face the future constraint,

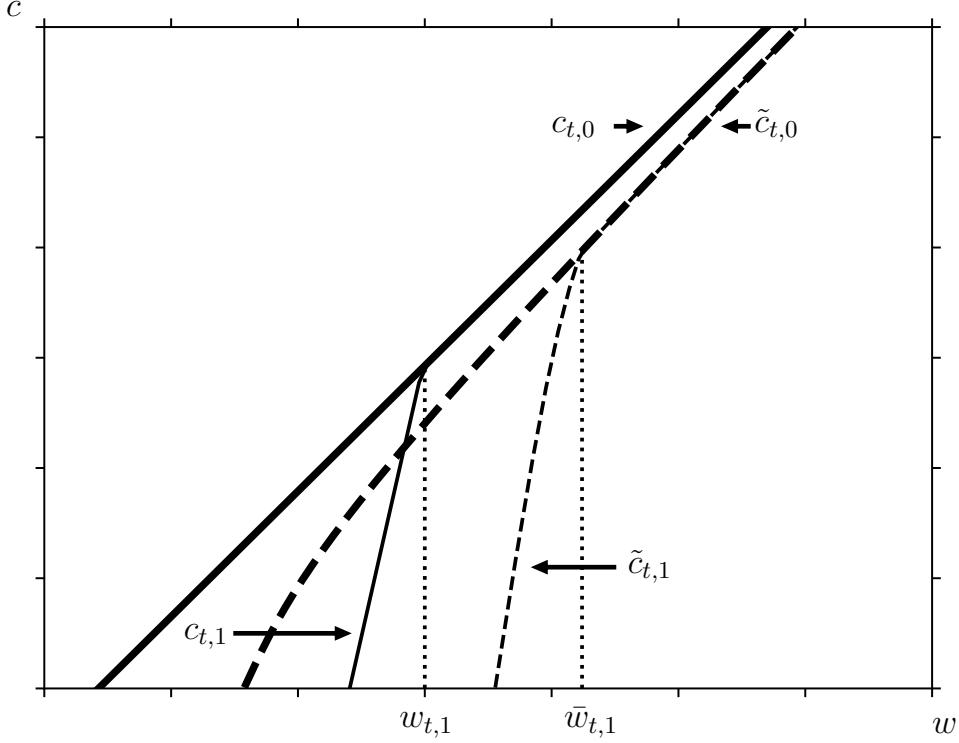


Figure 3 Consumption Functions with and without a Constraint and a Risk

Notes: $c_{t,0}$ is the consumption function with no constraint and no risk, $\tilde{c}_{t,0}$ is the consumption function with no constraint and a risk that is realized at the beginning of period $t + 1$, $c_{t,1}$ is the consumption function with one constraint in period $t + 1$ and no risk, and $\tilde{c}_{t,1}$ is the consumption function with one constraint in period $t + 1$ and a risk that is realized at the beginning of period $t + 1$. The figure illustrates that the vertical distance between $c_{t,1}$ and $\tilde{c}_{t,1}$ is always greater than the vertical distance between $c_{t,0}$ and $\tilde{c}_{t,0}$ for $w < \bar{\omega}_{t,1}$.

and the dashed loci reflect behavior of consumers who face the immediate risk. For levels of wealth above $\omega_{t,1}$ where the future constraint stops impinging on current behavior for perfect foresight consumers, behavior of the constrained and unconstrained perfect foresight consumers is the same. Similarly, $\tilde{c}_{t,1}(w_t) = \tilde{c}_{t,0}(w_t)$ for levels of wealth above $\bar{\omega}_{t,1}$ beyond which the probability of the future constraint binding is zero. For both constrained and unconstrained consumers, the introduction of the risk reduces the level of consumption (the dashed loci are below their solid counterparts). The significance of Theorem 2 in this context is that for levels of wealth below $\bar{\omega}_{t,1}$, the vertical distance

between the solid and the dashed loci is greater for the constrained (thin line) than for the unconstrained (thick line) consumers, because of the interaction between the liquidity constraint and the precautionary motive.

5.3 A More General Result?

The result in Theorem 2 is limited to the effects of an additional constraint when a household faces income risk that is realized at the beginning of period $t+1$. Intuition might suggest that this could be generalized to a proposition that precautionary saving increases if we for example impose an immediate constraint or an earlier risk, or generally impose multiple constraints or risks. However, it turns out that the answer is “not necessarily” to all these possible scenarios. In this subsection, we explain why we cannot derive more general results.

To describe these results, we need to develop a last bit of notation. We define, $c_{t,n}^m$, as the consumption function in period t assuming that the first n constraints and the first m risks have been imposed, counting risks, like constraints, backwards from period T . Thus, relating our new notation to our previous usage, $c_{t,n}^0 = c_{t,n}$ because 0 risks have been imposed. All other functions are defined correspondingly, e.g. $\Omega_{t,n}^m$ is the end-of-period- t value function assuming the first n constraints and m risks have been imposed. We will continue to use the notation $\tilde{c}_{t,n}$ to designate the effects of imposition of a single immediate risk (realized at the beginning of period $t+1$).

Suppose now there are m future risks that will be realized between t and T . One might hope to show that, at any w , the precautionary effect of imposing all risks in the presence of all constraints would be greater than the effect of imposing all risks in the absence of any constraints:

$$c_{t,n}^0(w) - c_{t,n}^m(w) \geq c_{t,0}^0(w) - c_{t,0}^m(w). \quad (11)$$

Such a hope, however, would be in vain. In fact, we will now show that even the considerably weaker condition, involving only the single risk ζ_{t+1} and all constraints, $c_{t,n}^0(w) - c_{t,n}^1(w) \geq c_{t,0}^0(w) - c_{t,0}^1(w)$, can fail to hold for some w .

5.3.1 An Immediate Constraint

Consider a situation in which n constraints apply in between t and T . Since $c_{t,n-1}$ designates the consumption rule that will be optimal prior to imposing the period- t constraint, the consumption rule imposing all constraints will be

$$c_{t,n}(w) = \min[c_{t,n-1}(w), w]. \quad (12)$$

Now define the level of wealth below which the period t constraint binds for a consumer not facing the risk as $\omega_{t,n}$. For values of wealth $w \geq \omega_{t,n}$, analysis of the effects of the risk is identical to analysis in the previous subsection where the first $n-1$ constraints were imposed. For levels of wealth $w < \omega_{t,n}$, we have $c_{t,n}^1(w) = c_{t,n}(w) = w$ (for the simple $c \leq w$ constraint; a corresponding point applies to the more sophisticated form of constraint); that is, for consumers with wealth below $\omega_{t,n}$, the introduction of the risk in period $t+1$ has no effect on consumption in t , because for these levels of wealth the

constraint at the end of t has the effect of hiding the risk from view (they were constrained before the risk was imposed and remain constrained afterwards). Thus for agents for whom inequality (10) in Theorem 2 holds strictly in the absence of the constraint at t , at levels of wealth below $\omega_{t,n}$, the precautionary effect of the risk is wiped out.

5.3.2 An Earlier Risk

Consider now the question of how the addition of a risk ζ_t that will be realized at the beginning of period t affects the consumption function at the beginning of period $t - 1$, in the absence of any constraint at the beginning of period t .

The question at hand is then whether we can say that

$$c_{t-1,0}^1(w) - c_{t-1,0}^2(w) \geq c_{t-1,0}^0(w) - c_{t-1,0}^1(w); \quad (13)$$

that is, does the introduction of the risk ζ_t have a greater precautionary effect on consumption in the presence of the subsequent risk ζ_{t+1} than in its absence?

The answer again is “not necessarily.” To see why, we present an example in Appendix G of a CRRA utility problem in which in a certain limit the introduction of a risk produced an effect on the consumption function that is indistinguishable from the effect of a liquidity constraint. If the risk ζ_t is of this liquidity-constraint-indistinguishable form, then the logic of the previous subsection applies: For some levels of wealth, the introduction of the risk at t can weaken the precautionary effect of any risks at $t + 1$ or later.

5.4 What Can Be Said?

It might seem that the previous subsection implies that little useful can be said about the precautionary effects of introducing a new risk in the presence of preexisting constraints and risks. It turns out, however, that there is at least one strong result.

Theorem 3. (*Liquidity Constraints and Risks Increase Precautionary Saving.*)

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' > 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Then the introduction of a risk ζ_{t+1} has a greater precautionary effect on period t consumption in the presence of all future risks and constraints than in the absence of any future risks and constraints, i.e.

$$c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) - c_{t,n}^m(w) > c_{t,0}^0(w) - c_{t,0}^1(w) \quad (14)$$

at levels of period- t wealth w such that in the absence of the new risk the consumer is not constrained in the current period ($c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) > w$) and in the presence of the risk there is a positive probability that some future constraint will bind.

Appendix H presents the proof. It seems to us that a fair summary of this theorem is that in most circumstances the presence of future constraints and risks does increase the amount of precautionary saving induced by the introduction of a given new risk. The primary circumstance under which this should not be expected is for levels of wealth at which the consumer was constrained even in the absence of the new risk. There is no guarantee that the new risk will produce a sufficiently intense precautionary saving

motive to move the initially-constrained consumer off his constraint. If it does, the effect will be precautionary, but it is possible that no effect will occur.

Our last result is part of the proof of Theorem 3, but we state it explicitly as a corollary.

Corollary 2. *(Liquidity Constraints and Risk Cause Counterclockwise Concavification.) Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$, $u'' < 0$, $u''' > 0$, and non-increasing absolute prudence ($-u'''/u''$). Then the consumption function in the presence of all future risks and constraints $c_{t,n}^m$ is a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function with no risk and no constraints $c_{t,0}^0$.*

Corollary 2 states that the consumption function in the presence of all future risks and constraints is a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function with no risks or constraints. In other words, the consumption function is concave in the presence of all future risks and constraints.

6 Conclusion

The central message of this paper is that the effects of liquidity constraints and future risks on precautionary saving are very similar because the introduction of either a liquidity constraints or of a risk induce a ‘counterclockwise concavification’ of the consumption function. No matter how it is caused, such an increase in concavity increases prudence and makes agents save more for precautionary reasons.

In addition, we provide an explanation of the apparently contradictory results that have emerged from simulation studies, which have sometimes seemed to indicate that constraints intensify precautionary saving motives (they are complements), and sometimes have found constraints and precautionary behavior are substitutes. The insight here is that the outcome at any given w depends on whether the introduction of a constraint or risk weakens the effects of any preexisting constraints or risks. If the new constraint or risk does not interact in any way with existing constraints or risks, it intensifies the precautionary saving motive. If it ‘hides’ or moves the effects of any existing constraints or risks, it might weaken the precautionary saving motive at the given w .

References

- AMERIKS, JOHN, ANDREW CAPLIN, STEVEN LAUFER, AND STIJN VAN NIEUWERBURGH (2011): “The Joy Of Giving Or Assisted Living? Using Strategic Surveys To Separate Public Care Aversion From Bequest Motives,” *The Journal of Finance*, 66(2), 519–561.
- BAYER, CHRISTIAN, RALPH LÜTTICKE, LIEN PHAM-DAO, AND VOLKER TJADEN (2019): “Precautionary savings, illiquid assets, and the aggregate consequences of shocks to household income risk,” *Econometrica*, 87(1), 255–290.
- BECKENBACH, EDWIN F, AND RICHARD BELLMAN (1983): *Inequalities*, vol. 30. Springer, reprint edn.
- CARROLL, CHRISTOPHER D., AND MILES S. KIMBALL (1996): “On the Concavity of the Consumption Function,” *Econometrica*, 64(4), 981–992, <http://econ.jhu.edu/people/ccarroll/concavity.pdf>.
- DEATON, ANGUS S. (1991): “Saving and Liquidity Constraints,” *Econometrica*, 59, 1221–1248, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938366>.
- DRUEDAHL, JEPPE, AND CASPER NORDAL JØRGENSEN (2018): “Precautionary borrowing and the credit card debt puzzle,” *Quantitative Economics*, 9(2), 785–823.
- FERNANDEZ-CORUGEDO, EMILIO (2000): “Soft Liquidity Constraints and Precautionary Savings,” *Manuscript, Bank of England*.
- FULFORD, SCOTT L (2015): “How important is variability in consumer credit limits?,” *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 72, 42–63.
- GUERRIERI, VERONICA, AND GUIDO LORENZONI (2017): “Credit crises, precautionary savings, and the liquidity trap,” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 132(3), 1427–1467.
- HOLM, MARTIN BLOMHOFF (2018): “Consumption with liquidity constraints: An analytical characterization,” *Economics Letters*, 167, 40–42.
- JAPPELLI, TULLIO (1990): “Who is Credit Constrained in the U.S. Economy?,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 105(1), 219–34.
- KAPLAN, GREG, BENJAMIN MOLL, AND GIOVANNI L. VIOLANTE (2018): “Monetary Policy According to HANK,” *American Economic Review*, 108(3), 697–743.
- KENNICHELL, ARTHUR B., AND ANNAMARIA LUSARDI (1999): “Assessing the Importance of the Precautionary Saving Motive: Evidence from the 1995 SCF,” *Manuscript, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System*.
- KIMBALL, MILES S. (1990): “Precautionary Saving in the Small and in the Large,” *Econometrica*, 58, 53–73.

- KRUEGER, DIRK, KURT MITMAN, AND FABRIZIO PERRI (2016): “Macroeconomics and Household Heterogeneity,” *Handbook of Macroeconomics*, 2, 843–921.
- LEE, JEONG-JOON, AND YASUYUKI SAWADA (2007): “The degree of precautionary saving: A reexamination,” *Economics Letters*, 96(2), 196–201.
- (2010): “Precautionary saving under liquidity constraints: Evidence from rural Pakistan,” *Journal of Development Economics*, 91(1), 77–86.
- MENDELSON, HAIM, AND YAKOV AMIHUD (1982): “Optimal Consumption Policy Under Uncertain Income,” *Management Science*, 28(6), 683–697.
- NISHIYAMA, SHIN-ICHI, AND RYO KATO (2012): “On the Concavity of the Consumption Function with a Quadratic Utility under Liquidity Constraints,” *Theoretical Economics Letters*, 2(05), 566.
- PARK, MYUNG-HO (2006): “An analytical solution to the inverse consumption function with liquidity constraints,” *Economics Letters*, 92(3), 389–394.
- PRATT, JOHN W. (1964): “Risk Aversion in the Small and in the Large,” *Econometrica*, 32, 122–136.
- SAMWICK, ANDREW A. (1995): “The Limited Offset Between Pension Wealth and Other Private Wealth: Implications of Buffer-Stock Saving,” *Manuscript, Department of Economics, Dartmouth College*.
- SEATER, JOHN J (1997): “An optimal control solution to the liquidity constraint problem,” *Economics Letters*, 54(2), 127–134.
- ZELDES, STEPHEN P. (1984): “Optimal Consumption with Stochastic Income,” Ph.D. thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Appendices

A Proof of Lemma 1

Proof. First, to facilitate readability of the proof, we assume that $R = \beta = 1$ with no loss of generality. Our goal is to prove that $V(w_t) \in CC$ if $V_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1}) \in CC$ for all realizations of y_{t+1} . The proof proceeds in two steps. First, we show that property CC is preserved through the expectation operator (vertical aggregation), i.e. that $\Omega(s_t) = \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})] \in CC$ if $V_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1}) \in CC$ for all realizations of y_{t+1} . Second, we show that property CC is preserved through the value function operator (horizontal aggregation), i.e. that $V(w_t) = \max_s u(c_t(w_t - s)) + \Omega(s) \in CC$ if $\Omega(s) \in CC$. Throughout the proof, the first order condition holds with equality since no liquidity constraint applies at the end of period t .

Step 1: Vertical aggregation

We show that consumption concavity is preserved under vertical aggregation for three cases of the HARA utility function with $u''' \geq 0$ ($a \geq -1$) and non-increasing absolute prudence ($a \notin (-1, 0)$). The three cases are

$$u'(c) = \begin{cases} \text{CARA} & (ac + b)^{-1/a} \text{ for } a \in (0, \infty) \\ \text{CARA} & e^{-c/b} \text{ for } a = 0 \\ \text{Quadratic} & ac + b \text{ for } a = -1 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

Case I ($a > 0$, CRRA.) We will show that concavity is preserved under vertical aggregation for $c^{-1/a}$ to avoid clutter, but the results hold for all affine transformations, $ac + b$, with $a > 0$. Concavity of $c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})$ implies that

$$c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1}) \geq pc_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) + (1 - p)c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1}) \quad (16)$$

for all $y_{t+1} \in [\underline{y}, \bar{y}]$ if $s_t = ps_1 + (1 - p)s_2$ with $p \in [0, 1]$. Since this holds for all y_{t+1} , we know that

$$\left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} \geq \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{pc_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) + (1 - p)c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a}$$

We now apply Minkowski's inequality (see e.g. Beckenbach and Bellman, 1983, Theorem 3) which says that for $u, v \geq 0$ and a scalar $k < 1$ ($k \neq 0$)

$$\{\mathbb{E}[(u + v)^k]\}^{1/k} \geq \{\mathbb{E}[u^k]\}^{1/k} + \{\mathbb{E}[v^k]\}^{1/k}.$$

This implies that for $a \in (0, \infty)$ (CRRA)

$$\left\{ \mathbb{E}[(u + v)^{-\frac{1}{a}}] \right\}^{-a} \geq \left\{ \mathbb{E}[u^{-\frac{1}{a}}] \right\}^{-a} + \left\{ \mathbb{E}[v^{-\frac{1}{a}}] \right\}^{-a}$$

if $u \geq 0$ and $v \geq 0$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{pc_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) + (1 - p)c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} \\ & \geq \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{pc_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} + \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{(1 - p)c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= p \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} + (1-p) \left\{ \mathbb{E}_t \left[\{c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})\}^{-\frac{1}{a}} \right] \right\}^{-a} \\
&= p(\Omega'(s_1))^{-a} + (1-p)(\Omega'(s_2))^{-a}
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$(\Omega'(s_t))^{-a} \geq p(\Omega'(s_1))^{-a} + (1-p)(\Omega'(s_2))^{-a}$$

Thus, defining $\chi_t(s_t) = \{\Omega'_t(s_t)\}^{-a}$, we get

$$\chi_t(s_t) \geq p\chi_t(s_1) + (1-p)\chi_t(s_2)$$

for all s_t , where the inequality is strict if c_{t+1} is strictly concave for at least one realization of y_{t+1} . **Case II** ($a = 0$, **CARA**). For the exponential case, property CC holds at s_t if

$$\exp(-\chi_t(s_t)/b) = \mathbb{E}_t[\exp(-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})/b)]$$

for some $\chi_t(s_t)$ which is strictly concave at s_t . We set $b = 1$ to reduce clutter, but results hold for $b \neq 1$. Consider first a case where c_{t+1} is linear over the range of possible values of $s_t + y_{t+1}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi_t(s_t) &= -\log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})}] \\
&= -\log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-(c_{t+1}(s_t + \bar{y}) + (y_{t+1} - \bar{y})c'_{t+1})}] \\
&= c_{t+1}(s_t + \bar{y}) - \log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-(y_{t+1} - \bar{y})c'_{t+1}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

which is linear in s_t since the second term is a constant. Now consider a value of s_t for which $c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})$ is strictly concave for at least one realization of y_{t+1} . Global weak concavity of c_{t+1} tells us that for every y_{t+1}

$$\begin{aligned}
-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1}) &\leq -((1-p)c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) + pc_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})) \\
\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})}] &\leq \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-((1-p)c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) + pc_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1}))}].
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Meanwhile, the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality states that for positive u and v , if $\bar{u} = \mathbb{E}_t[u]$ and $\bar{v} = \mathbb{E}_t[v]$, then

$$\mathbb{E}_t[(u/\bar{u})^p(v/\bar{v})^{1-p}] \leq \mathbb{E}_t[p(u/\bar{u}) + (1-p)(v/\bar{v})] = 1,$$

implying that

$$\mathbb{E}_t[u^p v^{1-p}] \leq \bar{u}^p \bar{v}^{1-p},$$

where the expression holds with equality only if v is proportional to u . Substituting in $u = e^{-c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})}$ and $v = e^{-c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}$, this means that

$$\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-pc_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) - (1-p)c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}] \leq \{\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})}]\}^p \{\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}]\}^{1-p}$$

and we can substitute for the LHS from (18), obtaining

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})}] &\leq \{\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})}]\}^p \{\mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}]\}^{1-p} \\
\log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})}] &\leq p \log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})}] + (1-p) \log \mathbb{E}_t[e^{-c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}]
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

which holds with equality only when $e^{-c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1})}/e^{-c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})}$ is a constant. This will only happen if $c_{t+1}(s_1 + y_{t+1}) - c_{t+1}(s_2 + y_{t+1})$ is constant, which (given that the MPC is

strictly positive everywhere) requires $c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})$ to be linear for $y_{t+1} \in (\underline{y}, \bar{y})$. Hence,

$$\chi_t(s_t) \geq p\chi_t(s_1) + (1-p)\chi_t(s_2).$$

where the inequality is strict for an s_t from which c_{t+1} is strictly concave for some realization of y_{t+1} .

Case III ($a = -1$, Quadratic). In the quadratic case, linearity of marginal utility implies that

$$\begin{aligned} u'(\chi_t(s_t)) &= \mathbb{E}_t[u'(c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1}))] \\ \chi_t(s_t) &= \mathbb{E}_t[c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})] \end{aligned}$$

so χ_t is simply the weighted sum of a set of concave functions where the weights correspond to the probabilities of the various possible outcomes for y_{t+1} . The sum of concave functions is itself concave. And if additionally the consumption function is strictly concave at any point, the weighted sum is also strictly concave.

Step 2: Horizontal aggregation:

We now proceed with horizontal aggregation, namely how concavity is preserved through the value function operation. Assume that $\Omega_t(s_t) \in CC$ at point s_t , then the first order condition implies that

$$\Omega'_t(s_t) = u'(\chi_t(s_t))$$

for some monotonically increasing $\chi_t(s_t)$ that satisfies

$$\chi_t(ps_1 + (1-p)s_2) \geq p\chi_t(s_1) + (1-p)\chi_t(s_2) \quad (20)$$

for any $0 < p < 1$, and $s_1 < s_t < s_2$.

In addition, we know that the first order condition holds with equality such that $\Omega'_t(s_t) = u'(c_t(w_t)) = u'(\chi_t(s_t))$ which implies that $s_t = \chi_t^{-1}(c_t)$. Using this equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_t(ps_1 + (1-p)s_2) &\geq p\chi_t(s_1) + (1-p)\chi_t(s_2) \\ ps_1 + (1-p)s_2 &\geq \chi_t^{-1}(p\chi_t(s_1) + (1-p)\chi_t(s_2)) \\ p\chi_t^{-1}(c_1) + (1-p)\chi_t^{-1}(c_2) &\geq \chi_t^{-1}(pc_1 + (1-p)c_2) \end{aligned}$$

which implies that χ_t^{-1} is a convex function.

Use the budget constraint to define

$$\begin{aligned} w_t &= s_t + c_t \\ \omega(c_t) &= \chi_t^{-1}(c_t) + c_t \end{aligned}$$

Now, since χ_t^{-1} is a convex function, and $\omega(c_t)$ is the sum of a convex and a linear function, it is also a convex function satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} p\omega(c_1) + (1-p)\omega(c_2) &\geq \omega(pc_1 + (1-p)c_2) \\ \omega^{-1}(p\omega(c_1) + (1-p)\omega(c_2)) &\geq pc_1 + (1-p)c_2 \\ c(pw_1 + (1-p)w_2) &\geq pc(w_1) + (1-p)c(w_2) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

so c is concave.

Note that the proof of horizontal aggregation works for any utility function with $u' > 0$ and $u'' < 0$ when $R = \beta = 1$. However, for the more general case where R or β are not equal to one, we need the HARA property that multiplying u' by a constant corresponds to a linear transformation of c .

Strict Consumption Concavity. When $V_{t+1}(w_{t+1})$ exhibits the property strict consumption concavity for at least one $w_{t+1} \in [Rs_t + \underline{y}, Rs_t + \bar{y}]$, we know that $\chi_t(s_t)$ also exhibits the property strict consumption concavity from the proof of vertical aggregation. Then, equation (20) holds with strict inequality, and this strict inequality goes through the proof of horizontal aggregation, implying that equation (21) holds with strict inequality. Hence, $c_t(w_t)$ is strictly concave if $c_{t+1}(s_t + y_{t+1})$ is concave for all realizations of y_{t+1} and strictly concave for at least one realization of y_{t+1} . \square

B Proof of Lemma 2

Proof. First, condition 2 and 4 in Definition 4 imply that $\hat{c}'(w) > c'(w)$ for $w = w^\# - \epsilon$ for a small $\epsilon > 0$. Condition 3 then ensures that $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}'(v) > \lim_{v \uparrow w} c'(v)$ holds for all $w \leq w^\# - \epsilon$ (equivalently $w < w^\#$). Second, condition 1 and the fact that $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}'(v) > \lim_{v \uparrow w} c'(v)$ for $w < w^\#$ implies that $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}(v) < \lim_{v \uparrow w} c(v)$ for $w < w^\#$. Third, condition 3 in Definition 4 implies that

$$\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}''(v) \leq \lim_{v \uparrow w} c''(v) \frac{\hat{c}'(v)}{c'(v)}$$

for $w < w^\#$. Then

$$\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}''(v) \leq \lim_{v \uparrow w} c''(v)$$

since $\lim_{v \uparrow w} \hat{c}'(v) > \lim_{v \uparrow w} c'(v)$ for $w < w^\#$. Note that the inequality is not strict since $c''(v)$ could be 0. \square

C Proof of Lemma 4

Proof. By the envelope theorem, we know that

$$V'(w) = u'(c(w))$$

Differentiating with respect to w yields

$$V''(w) = u''(c(w))c'(w) \tag{22}$$

Since $c(w)$ is concave, it has left-hand and right-hand derivatives at every point, though the left-hand and right-hand derivatives may not be equal. Equation (22) should be interpreted as applying the left-hand and right-hand derivatives separately. (Reading (22) in this way implies that $c'(w^-) \geq c'(w^+)$; therefore $V''(w^-) \leq V''(w^+)$). Taking another derivative can run afoul of the possible discontinuity in $c'(w)$ that we will show below can arise from liquidity constraints. We therefore consider two cases: (i) $c''(w)$ exists and (ii) $c''(w)$ does not exist.

Case I: ($c''(w)$ exists.)

In the case where $c''(w)$ exists, we can take another derivative

$$V'''(w) = u'''(c(w))[c'(w)]^2 + u''(c(w))c''(w)$$

Absolute prudence of the value function is thus defined as

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)} &= -\frac{u'''(c(w))[c'(w)]^2 + u''(c(w))c''(w)}{u''(c(w))c'(w)} \\ -\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)} &= -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}c'(w) - \frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

From the assumption that $\hat{c}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c(w)$, we know from Lemma 2 that $\hat{c}(w) \leq c(w)$ and $\hat{c}'(w) \geq c'(w)$. Furthermore, since $-\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}$ is non-increasing, we know that $-\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \geq -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}$. As a result, $-\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))}\hat{c}'(w) \geq -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}c'(w)$.

The second part of the absolute prudence expression, $-\frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)}$, is a measure of the curvature of the consumption function. Since the consumption function is concave, $-\frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)}$ is a measure of the degree of concavity. Formally, if one has two functions, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, that are both increasing and concave functions, then the concave transformation $g(f(x))$ always has more curvature than f .¹⁵ A counterclockwise concavification is an example of such a g . Hence, $-\frac{\hat{c}''(w)}{\hat{c}'(w)} \geq -\frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\hat{V}'''(w)}{\hat{V}''(w)} &= -\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))}\hat{c}'(w) - \frac{\hat{c}''(w)}{\hat{c}'(w)} \\ &\geq -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}c'(w) - \frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)} = -\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)} \end{aligned}$$

Case II: ($c''(w)$ does not exist.)

Informally, if nonexistence is caused by a constraint binding at w , the effect will be a discrete decline in the marginal propensity to consume at w , which can be thought of as $c''(w) = -\infty$, implying positive infinite prudence at that point (see (23)). Formally, if $c''(w)$ does not exist, greater prudence of \hat{V} than V is given by $\frac{\hat{V}'''(w)}{\hat{V}''(w)}$ being a decreasing function of w . This is defined as

$$\frac{\hat{V}'''(w)}{\hat{V}''(w)} \equiv \left(\frac{u''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(c(w))} \right) \left(\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)} \right)$$

The second factor, $\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)}$, is weakly decreasing in w by the property of a counterclockwise concavification. At any specific value of w where $\hat{c}''(w)$ does not exist because the left

¹⁵To see this, compute

$$-\frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2}g(f(x))}{\frac{d}{dx}g(f(x))} = -\frac{g'f'}{g'} - \frac{f''}{f'} \geq -\frac{f''}{f'}$$

where the inequality holds since $f' \geq 0$, $g' \geq 0$, and $g'' \leq 0$.

and right hand values of \hat{c}' are different, we say that \hat{c}' is decreasing if

$$\lim_{w^- \rightarrow w} \hat{c}'(w) > \lim_{w^+ \rightarrow w} \hat{c}'(w). \quad (24)$$

As for the first factor, note that nonexistence of $\hat{V}'''(w)$ and/or $\hat{c}''(w)$ do not spring from nonexistence of either $u'''(c)$ or $\lim_{w \uparrow w} \hat{c}'(w)$ (for our purposes, when the left and right derivatives of $\hat{c}(w)$ differ at a point, the relevant derivative is the one coming from the left; rather than carry around the cumbersome limit notation, read the following derivation as applying to the left derivative). To discover whether $\frac{\hat{V}'''(w)}{\hat{V}''(w)}$ is decreasing we differentiate $\log\left(\frac{u''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(c(w))}\right)$ (recall that the log is a monotonically decreasing transformation so the derivative of the log of a function always has the same sign as the derivative of the function):

$$\frac{d}{dw} (\log(u''(\hat{c}(w))) - \log(u''(c(w)))) = \frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) - \frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))} c'(w).$$

This will be negative if

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) &\leq \frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))} c'(w) \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) &\geq -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))} c'(w). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Recall from Lemma 2 that $\hat{c}'(w) \geq c'(w)$ and $\hat{c}(w) \leq c(w)$ so non-increasing absolute prudence of the utility function ensures that $-\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) \geq -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))} c'(w)$. Hence the LHS is always greater or equal to the RHS of equation (25). \square

D Proof of Lemma 5

Proof. We prove each statement in Lemma 5 separately.

Case I: ($u''' > 0$.)

If $u''' > 0$, a counterclockwise concavification around $w^\#$ implies that $\hat{c}(w) < c(w)$ and $\hat{c}'(w) > c'(w)$ for all $w < w^\#$. Then

$$-\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) > -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))} c'(w) \text{ for } w < w^\#$$

Note that this condition is sufficient to prove Lemma 5 for the case where $c''(w)$ does not exist since it then satisfies (25). In the case where $c''(w)$ does exist, we know that

$$-\frac{\hat{c}''(w)}{\hat{c}'(w)} \geq -\frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)} \text{ for } w < w^\#$$

from the proof of Lemma 4. Hence,

$$-\frac{\hat{V}'''(w)}{\hat{V}''(w)} = -\frac{u'''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(\hat{c}(w))} \hat{c}'(w) - \frac{\hat{c}''(w)}{\hat{c}'(w)}$$

$$> -\frac{u'''(c(w))}{u''(c(w))}c'(w) - \frac{c''(w)}{c'(w)} = -\frac{V'''(w)}{V''(w)} \text{ for } w < w^\#$$

and Lemma 5 holds in the case with $u''' > 0$ and $w < w^\#$.

Case II: ($u''' = 0$.)

The quadratic case requires a different approach. Note first that the conditions in Lemma 5 hold only below the bliss point for quadratic utility. In addition, since $u'''(\cdot) = 0$, strict inequality between the prudence of \hat{V} and the prudence of V hold only at those points where $\hat{c}(\cdot)$ is strictly concave.

Recall from the proof of Lemma 4 that greater prudence of $\hat{V}(w)$ than $V(w)$ occurs if $\frac{\hat{V}''(w)}{V''(w)}$ is decreasing in w . In the quadratic case

$$\frac{\hat{V}''(w)}{V''(w)} = \frac{u''(\hat{c}(w))}{u''(c(w))} \frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)} = \frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)} \quad (26)$$

where the second equality follows since $u''(\cdot)$ is constant with quadratic utility. Thus, prudence is strictly greater in the modified case only if $\frac{\hat{c}'(w)}{c'(w)}$ strictly declines in w . \square

E Proof of Lemma 6

We prove Lemma 6 by induction in two steps. First, we show that all results in Lemma 6 hold when we add the first constraint. The second step is then to show that the results hold when we go from n to $n + 1$ constraints.

Lemma 8. ($c'_t < c'_{t+1}$)

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$ and $u'' < 0$, faces constant income, is impatient ($\beta R < 1$), and has a finite life. Then $c'_t < c'_{t+1}$.

Proof. The marginal propensity to consume in period t can be obtained from the MPC in period $t + 1$ from the Euler equation

$$u'(c_t(w_t)) = \beta R u'(c_{t+1}(R(w_t - c_t(w_t)) + y)).$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to w_t and omitting arguments to reduce clutter we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u''(c_t)c'_t &= \beta R u''(c_{t+1})c'_{t+1}R(1 - c'_t) \\ (u''(c_t) + \beta R u''(c_{t+1})c'_{t+1}R)c'_t &= \beta R u''(c_{t+1})Rc'_{t+1} \\ \frac{c'_{t+1}}{c'_t} &= \frac{u''(c_t) + \beta R u''(c_{t+1})c'_{t+1}R}{\beta R u''(c_{t+1})R} \\ \frac{c'_{t+1}}{c'_t} &= \frac{u''(c_t)}{\beta R u''(c_{t+1})R} + c'_{t+1} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\beta R < 1$ ensures that $c_t > c_{t+1}$, we know that

$$\frac{u''(c_t)}{\beta R u''(c_{t+1})R} \geq \frac{u''(c_{t+1})}{\beta R u''(c_{t+1})R} = \frac{1}{\beta R R} > \frac{1}{R}$$

Furthermore, we know that

$$c'_t \geq \frac{R-1}{R}$$

since $\frac{R-1}{R}$ is the MPC for an infinitely-lived agent with $\beta R = 1$. Hence,

$$\frac{c'_{t+1}}{c'_t} = \left(\frac{u''(c_t)}{\beta R u''(c_{t+1}) R} + c'_t \right) > \frac{1}{R} + \frac{R-1}{R} = 1$$

and it follows that $c'_t < c'_{t+1}$. \square

Lemma 9. (*Consumption with one Liquidity Constraint.*)

Consider an agent who has a utility function with $u' > 0$ and $u'' < 0$, faces constant income, y , and is impatient, $\beta R < 1$. Assume that the agent faces a set \mathcal{T} of one relevant constraint. Then $c_{t,1}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,0}(w)$ around $\omega_{t,1}$.

Proof. We now prove Lemma 9 by first showing that the consumption function including the constraint at the end of period τ is a counterclockwise concavification of the unconstrained consumption function in period τ . Next, we show how the constraint further implies that the consumption function including the constraint is a counterclockwise concavification of the unconstrained consumption function in periods prior to τ .

We first define $\tau = \mathcal{T}[1]$ as the time period of the constraint. Note first that consumption is unaffected by the constraint for all periods after τ , i.e. $c_{\tau+k,1} = c_{\tau+k,0}$ for any $k > 0$. For period τ , we can calculate the level of consumption at which the constraint binds by realizing that a consumer for whom the constraint binds will save nothing and therefore arrive in the next period with no wealth. Further, the maximum amount of consumption at which the constraint binds will satisfy the Euler equation (only points where the constraint is strictly binding violate the Euler equation; the point on the cusp does not). Thus, we define $c_{\tau,1}^\#$ as the maximum level of consumption in period τ at which the agent leaves no wealth for the next period, i.e. the constraint stops binding:

$$\begin{aligned} u'(c_{\tau,1}^\#) &= \beta R u'(c_{\tau+1,0}(y)) \\ c_{\tau,1}^\# &= (u')^{-1}(\beta R u'(c_{\tau+1,0}(y))), \end{aligned}$$

and the level of wealth at which the constraint stops binding can be obtained from

$$\omega_{\tau,1} = (V'_{\tau,1})^{-1}(u'(c_{\tau,1}^\#)). \quad (27)$$

Below this level of wealth, we have $c_{\tau,1}(w) = w$ so the MPC is one, while above it we have $c_{\tau,1}(w) = c_{\tau,0}(w)$ where the MPC equals the constant MPC for an unconstrained perfect foresight optimization problem with a horizon of $T - \tau$. Thus, $c_{\tau,1}$ satisfies our definition of a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{\tau,0}$ around $\omega_{\tau,1}$.

Further, we can obtain the value of period $\tau - 1$ consumption at which the period τ constraint stops impinging on period $\tau - 1$ behavior from

$$u'(c_{\tau-1,1}^\#) = \beta R u'(c_{\tau,1}^\#)$$

and we can obtain $\omega_{\tau-1,1}$ via the analogue to (27). Iteration generates the remaining $c_{t,1}^\#$ and $\omega_{t,1}$ values back to period t .

Now consider the behavior of a consumer in period $\tau - 1$ with a level of wealth $w < \omega_{\tau-1,1}$. This consumer knows he will be constrained and will spend all of his resources next

period, so at w his behavior will be identical to the behavior of a consumer whose entire horizon ends at time τ . As shown in step I, the MPC always declines with horizon. The MPC for this consumer is therefore strictly greater than the MPC of the unconstrained consumer whose horizon ends at $T > \tau$. Thus, in each period before $\tau+1$, the consumption function $c_{\cdot,1}$ generated by imposition of the constraint constitutes a counterclockwise concavification of the unconstrained consumption function around the kink point $\omega_{\cdot,1}$. \square

We have now shown the results in Lemma 6 for $n = 0$. The last step is to show that they also hold for $n + 1$ when they hold strictly for n . Consider imposing the $n + 1$ 'st constraint and suppose for concreteness that it applies at the end of period τ . It will stop binding at a level of consumption defined by

$$u'(c_{\tau,n+1}^\#) = \beta R u'(c_{\tau+1,n}(y)) = \beta R u'(y)$$

where the second equality follows because a consumer with total resources y , constant income, and $\beta R < 1$ will be constrained. But note that by the definition of $c_{\tau,n}^\#$, we obtain

$$u'(c_{\tau,n}^\#) = (R\beta)^{\mathcal{T}[n]-\tau} u'(y) < R\beta u'(y) = u'(c_{\tau,n+1}^\#)$$

where $\mathcal{T}[n] - \tau$ denotes the time remaining to the n 'th constraint. From the assumption of decreasing marginal utility, we therefore know that

$$c_{\tau,n}^\# \geq c_{\tau,n+1}^\#.$$

This means that the constraint is relevant: The pre-existing constraint n does not force the consumer to do so much saving in period τ that the $n + 1$ 'st constraint fails to bind.

The prior-period levels of consumption and wealth at which constraint $n + 1$ stops impinging on consumption can again be calculated recursively from

$$\begin{aligned} u'(c_{\tau,n+1}^\#) &= R\beta u'(c_{\tau+1,n}(y)) \\ \omega_{\tau,n+1} &= (V'_{\tau,n})^{-1}(u'(c_{\tau,n+1}^\#)). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, once again we can think of the constraint as terminating the horizon of a finite-horizon consumer in an earlier period than it is terminated for the less-constrained consumer, with the implication that the MPC below $\omega_{\tau,n+1}$ is strictly greater than the MPC above $\omega_{\tau,n+1}$. Thus, the consumption function $c_{\tau,n+1}$ constitutes a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function $c_{\tau,n}$ around the kink point $\omega_{\tau,n+1}$.

F Proof of Theorem 2

Proof. Our proof proceeds by constructing the behavior of consumers facing the risk from the behavior of the corresponding perfect foresight consumers. We consider matters from the perspective of some level of wealth w for the perfect foresight consumers. Because the same marginal utility function u' applies to all four consumption rules, the Compensating Precautionary Premia, $\kappa_{t,n}$ and $\kappa_{t,n+1}$, associated with the introduction of the risk ζ_{t+1} must satisfy

$$c_{t,n}(w) = \tilde{c}_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) \tag{28}$$

$$c_{t,n+1}(w) = \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}). \tag{29}$$

Define the amounts of precautionary saving induced by the risk ζ_{t+1} at an arbitrary level of wealth w in the two cases as

$$\psi_{t,n}(w) = c_{t,n}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n}(w) \quad (30)$$

$$\psi_{t,n+1}(w) = c_{t,n+1}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w) \quad (31)$$

where the mnemonic is that the first two letters of the Greek letter psi stand for **precautionary saving**.

We can rewrite (29) (resp. (28)) as

$$c_{t,n+1}(w) = c_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) + \int_{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}}^w c'_{t,n+1}(v)dv = \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1})$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) &= c_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) - \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) = \int_w^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} c'_{t,n+1}(v)dv, \\ \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) &= c_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) - \tilde{c}_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) = \int_w^{w+\kappa_{t,n}} c'_{t,n}(v)dv \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) = \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) - \int_{w+\kappa_{t,n}}^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} (\tilde{c}'_{t,n}(v) - c'_{t,n}(v))dv$$

so the difference between precautionary saving for the consumer facing n constraints and the one facing $n + 1$ constraints at $w + \kappa_{t,n+1}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) - \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) &= \\ &= \psi_{t,n+1}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) - \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) + \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n}) - \psi_{t,n}(w + \kappa_{t,n+1}) \\ &= \int_w^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} c'_{t,n+1}(v)dv - \int_w^{w+\kappa_{t,n}} c'_{t,n}(v)dv + \int_{w+\kappa_{t,n}}^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} (\tilde{c}'_{t,n}(v) - c'_{t,n}(v))dv \\ &= \int_w^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} (c'_{t,n+1}(v) - c'_{t,n}(v))dv + \int_{w+\kappa_{t,n}}^{w+\kappa_{t,n+1}} \tilde{c}'_{t,n}(v)dv \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

If we can show that (32) is a positive number for all feasible levels of w satisfying $w < \bar{\omega}_{t,n+1}$, then we have proven Theorem 2. We know that the marginal propensity to consume is always strictly positive and that $\kappa_{t,n+1} \geq \kappa_{t,n} \geq 0$ ¹⁶ so to prove that (32) is strictly positive, we need to show one of two sufficient conditions:

1. $\kappa_{t,n+1} > 0$ and $c'_{t,n+1}(v) > c'_{t,n}(v)$
2. $\kappa_{t,n+1} > \kappa_{t,n}$

Now, since $u''' > 0$, we know that $\kappa_{t,n} > 0$ from Jensen's inequality. Hence, $\kappa_{t,n+1} > 0$ since $\kappa_{t,n+1} \geq \kappa_{t,n}$. The first integral in (32) is therefore strictly positive as long as $c'_{t,n+1} > c'_{t,n}$, which is true for $w < \bar{\omega}_{t,n+1}$ by Lemma 6.

¹⁶Since we know that liquidity constraints increase prudence (Corollary 1) and that prudence results in a positive precautionary premium (Lemma 7).

For $w \geq \omega_{t,n+1}$, we know that $c'_{t,n+1} = c'_{t,n}$ so the first integral in (32) is always zero. For the second integral in (32) to be strictly positive, we need to show that $\kappa_{t,n+1} > \kappa_{t,n}$.

First define the perfect foresight consumption functions as

$$c(\kappa_{t,n} + \zeta) = c_{t+1,n}(\overbrace{s_{t,n}}^{=s_{t,n+1}} + y + \kappa_{t,n} + \zeta) \quad (33)$$

$$c(\kappa_{t,n+1} + \zeta) = c_{t+1,n+1}(s_{t,n+1} + y + \kappa_{t,n+1} + \zeta). \quad (34)$$

where $s_{t,n} = s_{t,n+1}$ since $w \geq \omega_{t,n+1}$. Recall also the definitions of $\kappa_{t,n}$ and $\kappa_{t,n+1}$:

$$\begin{aligned} u'(c_{t,n}) &= \mathbb{E}_t[u'(c(\kappa_{t,n} + \zeta))] \\ u'(c_{t,n+1}) &= \mathbb{E}_t[u'(c(\kappa_{t,n+1} + \zeta))]. \end{aligned}$$

Now recall that Lemma 7 tells us that if absolute prudence of $u'(c(\kappa_{t,n} + \zeta))$ is identical to absolute prudence of $u'(c(\kappa_{t,n+1} + \zeta))$ for every realization of ζ , then $\kappa_{t,n} = \kappa_{t,n+1}$. This is true if $w_{t+1} \geq \omega_{t+1,n+1}$ for all possible realizations of $\zeta \in (\underline{\zeta}, \bar{\zeta})$, i.e. that the agent is unconstrained for all realizations of the risk. We defined this limit as $w_{t+1} \geq \bar{\omega}_{t+1,n+1}$. We therefore know that $\kappa_{t,n+1} = \kappa_{t,n}$ if $w \geq \bar{\omega}_{t+1,n+1}$.

For all levels of wealth below this limit ($w < \bar{\omega}_{t+1,n+1}$), there exist realizations of ζ such that constraint $n+1$ will bind in period $t+1$. The agent will require a higher precautionary premia when facing constraint $n+1$ in addition to the n constraints already in the set, implying that $\kappa_{t,n+1} > \kappa_{t,n}$. Equation (32) is therefore strictly positive if $w < \bar{\omega}_{t+1,n+1}$ and we have proven Theorem 2. □

G Resemblance Between Precautionary Saving and a Liquidity Constraint

In this appendix, we provide an example where the introduction of risk resembles the introduction of a constraint. Consider the second-to-last period of life for two risk-averse CRRA utility consumers and assume for simplicity that $R = \beta = 1$.

The first consumer is subject to a liquidity constraint $c_{T-1} \geq w_{T-1}$, and earns non-stochastic income of $y = 1$ in period T . This consumer's saving rule will be

$$s_{T-1,1}(w_{T-1}) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w_{T-1} \leq 1 \\ (w_{T-1} - 1)/2 & \text{if } w_{T-1} > 1. \end{cases}$$

The second consumer is not subject to a liquidity constraint, but faces a stochastic income process,

$$y_T = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{with probability } p \\ \frac{1}{1-p} & \text{with probability } (1-p). \end{cases}$$

If we write the consumption rule for the unconstrained consumer facing the risk as $\tilde{s}_{T-1,0}$, the key result is that in the limit as $p \downarrow 0$, behavior of the two consumers becomes the same. That is, defining $\tilde{s}_{T-1,0}(w)$ as the optimal saving rule for the consumer facing

the risk,

$$\lim_{p \downarrow 0} \tilde{s}_{T-1,0}(w_{T-1}) = s_{T-1,1}(w_{T-1})$$

for every w_{T-1} .

To see this, start with the Euler equations for the two consumers given wealth w ,

$$u'(w - s_{T-1,1}(w)) = u'(s_{T-1,1}(w) + 1) \quad (35)$$

$$u'(w - \tilde{s}_{T-1,0}(w)) = pu'(\tilde{s}_{T-1,0}(w)) + (1-p)u'(\tilde{s}_{T-1,0}(w) + 1). \quad (36)$$

Consider first the case where w is large enough that the constraint does not bind for the constrained consumer, $w > 1$. In this case the limit of the Euler equation for the second consumer is identical to the Euler equation for the first consumer (because for $w > 1$ savings are positive for the consumer facing the risk, implying that the limit of the first u' term on the RHS of (36) is finite). Thus the limit of (36) is (35) for $w > 1$.

Now consider the case where $w < 1$ so that the first consumer would be constrained. This consumer spends her entire resources w , and by the definition of the constraint we know that

$$u'(w) > u'(1). \quad (37)$$

Now consider the consumer facing the risk. If this consumer were to save exactly zero and then experienced the bad shock in period T , she would have an infinite marginal utility (the Inada condition). This cannot satisfy the Euler-equation as long as $w > 0$. Therefore we know that for any $p > 0$ and any $w > 0$ the consumer will save some positive amount. For a fixed w , hypothesize that there is some $\delta > 0$ such that no matter how small p became the consumer would always choose to save at least δ . But for any δ , the limit of the RHS of (36) is $u'(1 + \delta)$. We know from concavity of the utility function that $u'(1 + \delta) < u'(1)$ and we know from (37) that $u'(w) > u'(1) > u'(1 + \delta)$, so as $p \downarrow 0$ there must always come a point at which the consumer can improve her total utility by shifting some resources from the future to the present, i.e. by saving less. Since this argument holds for any $\delta > 0$ it demonstrates that as p goes to zero there is no positive level of saving that would make the consumer better off. But saving of zero or a negative amount is ruled out by the Inada condition at $u'(0)$. Hence saving must approach, but never equal, zero as $p \downarrow 0$.

Thus, we have shown that for $w \leq 1$ and for $w > 1$ in the limit as $p \downarrow 0$ the consumer facing the risk but no constraint behaves identically to the consumer facing the constraint but no risk. This argument can be generalized to show that for the CRRA utility consumer, spending must always be strictly less than the sum of current wealth and the minimum possible value of human wealth. Thus, the addition of a risk to the problem can rule out certain levels of wealth as feasible, and can also render either future or past constraints irrelevant, just as the imposition of a new constraint can.

H Proof of Theorem 3

Proof. To simplify notation and without loss of generality, we assume that when an agent faces n constraints and m risks, there are one constraint and one risk for each time

period. For example, if $c_{t,n}^m$ faces m future risks and n future constraints, then the next period consumption function is $c_{t+1,n-1}^{m-1}$ (and $m = n$). Note that we can transform any problem into this notation by filling in with degenerate risks and non-binding constraints. However, for Theorem 3 to hold with strict inequality, we need to assume that there is at least one relevant future risk and one relevant constraint.

We know that either the introduction of risk or a introduction of a constraint results in a counterclockwise concavification of the original consumption function. However, this is only true when we introduce risks in the absence of constraints (Lemma 3) and when we introduce constraints in the absence of risk (see Theorem 1). In this proof, we therefore need to show that the introduction of all risks and constraints is a counterclockwise concavification of the linear case with no risks and constraints.

Here is our proof strategy. We define a set

$$\mathcal{P}_{t,n}^{m-1} = \{w | c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) - c_{t,n}^m(w) > c_{t,0}(w) - c_{t,0}^1(w)\} \quad (38)$$

where Theorem 3 holds in period t when we introduce a risk at the beginning of period $t + 1$. This is defined as the set where precautionary saving induced by a risk that is realized at the beginning of period $t + 1$ is greater in the presence of all risks and constraints than in the unconstrained case.

In order to show that the set $\mathcal{P}_{t,n}^{m-1}$ is non-empty, we build it up recursively, starting from period T and adding one constraint or one risk for each time period. The key to the proof is to understand that the introduction of risks or constraints will never fully reverse the effects of all other risks and constraints, even though they sometimes reduce absolute prudence for some levels of wealth because risks and constraints can mask the effects of future risks and constraints. Hence, the new consumption function must still be a counterclockwise concavification of the consumption function with no risks and constraints for some levels of wealth.

Since a counterclockwise concavification increases prudence by Lemma 4, and higher prudence increases precautionary saving by Lemma 7, our required set can be redefined as

$$\mathcal{P}_{t,n}^{m-1} = \{w | c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) \text{ is a counterclockwise concavification of } c_{t,0}(w) \text{ and } c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) > w\}$$

where we add the last condition, $c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) > w$ to avoid the possibility that some constraint binds such that the agent does not increase precautionary saving. In words: $\mathcal{P}_{t,n}^{m-1}$ is the set where the consumption function is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{t,0}(w)$ and no constraint is strictly binding. We construct the set recursively for two different cases: CARA and all other type of utility functions. We start with the non-CARA utility functions.

First add the last constraint. The set $\mathcal{P}_{T,1}^0$ is then

$$\mathcal{P}_{T,1}^0 = \emptyset$$

since we know that $c_{T,1}(w)$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{T,0}(w)$ around $\omega_{T,1}$ but that the consumer is constrained below this point.

We next add the risk at the beginning of period T . To construct the new set, we note three things. First, by Lemma 1, (strict) consumption concavity is recursively propagated for all values of wealth where there is a positive probability that the constraint can bind,

i.e.

$$\{w_{T-1} | \omega_{T-1,1} \in [w_{T-1} - c_{T-1,1}^1(w_{T-1}) + y_T + \underline{\zeta}, w_{T-1} - c_{T-1,1}^1(w_{T-1}) + y_T + \bar{\zeta}]\}$$

has property strict CC, while it has non-strict property CC for all possible values of w_{T-1} . Further, we know from Theorem 2 (rearrange equation (10)) that

$$\begin{aligned} c_{T-1,1}^1(w) &\leq c_{T-1,1}(w) - c_{T-1,0}(w) + c_{T-1,0}^1(w) \\ &\leq c_{T-1,0}(w) - c_{T-1,0}(w) + c_{T-1,0}(w) = c_{T-1,0}(w). \end{aligned}$$

Third, we know that $c_{T-1,1}^1(w)' \geq c_{T-1,0}'(w)$ since $c_{T-1,1}^1(w) < c_{T-1,0}(w)$ for $w \leq \omega_{T-1,1}^1$, $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} c_{T-1,1}^1(w) - c_{T-1,0}(w) = 0$, and that $c_{t,1}^1(w)$ is concave while $c_{t,0}(w)$ is linear. Hence, $c_{T-1,1}^1$ is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{T-1,0}$ around the minimum value of wealth when the constraint will never bind and the new set is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{T-1,1}^1 &= \{w_{T-1} | \omega_{T-1,1} \in [w_{T-1} - c_{T-1,1}^1(w_{T-1}) + y_T + \underline{\zeta}, w_{T-1} - c_{T-1,1}^1(w_{T-1}) + y_T + \bar{\zeta}] \\ &\quad \wedge c_{T-1,1}^1(w) > w_{T-1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We can now add the next constraint. The consumption function now has two kink points, $\omega_{T-1,1}^1$ and $\omega_{T-1,2}^1$. We know again from Lemma 1 that consumption concavity is preserved when we add a constraint, and strict consumption concavity is preserved for all values of wealth at which a future constraint might bind. Further, we know from Theorem 2 that

$$\begin{aligned} c_{T-1,2}^1(w) &\leq c_{T-1,2}(w) - c_{T-1,1}(w) + c_{T-1,1}^1(w) \\ &\leq c_{T-1,1}(w) - c_{T-1,1}(w) + c_{T-1,1}(w) = c_{T-1,1}(w) \leq c_{T-1,0}(w). \end{aligned}$$

Third, $c_{T-1,2}^1(w) < c_{T-1,0}(w)$, $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} c_{T-1,2}^1(w) - c_{T-1,0}(w) = 0$, and we know that if $c_{T-1,2}^1(w)$ is concave while $c_{T-1,0}(w)$ is linear, then $c_{T-1,2}^1(w) \geq c_{T-1,0}'(w)$. $c_{T-1,2}^1(w)$ which is a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{T-1,0}(w)$ around the minimum level of wealth at which the first constraint will never impinge on time $T-1$ consumption, $\bar{\omega}_{T-1,1}^1$, and the new set is

$$\mathcal{P}_{T-1,2}^1 = \{w_{T-1} | w_{T-1} \leq \bar{\omega}_{T-1,1}^1 \wedge c_{T-1,2}^1(w) > w_{T-1}\}.$$

It is now time to add the next risk. The argument is similar. We still know that (strict) consumption concavity is recursively propagated and that $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} c_{T-2,2}^2(w) - c_{T-2,0}(w) = 0$. Further, we can think of the addition of two risks over two periods as adding one risk that is realized over two periods. Hence, the results from Theorem 2 must hold also for the addition of multiple risks so we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_{T-2,2}^2(w) &\leq c_{T-2,2}(w) - c_{T-2,1}(w) + c_{T-2,1}^2(w) \\ &\leq c_{T-2,1}(w) - c_{T-2,1}(w) + c_{T-2,1}(w) = c_{T-2,1}(w) \leq c_{T-2,0}(w). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we again know that $c_{T-2,2}^2(w) \geq c_{T-2,0}'(w)$. $c_{T-2,2}^2(w)$ is thus a counterclockwise concavification of $c_{T-2,0}(w)$ around the level of wealth at minimum value of wealth when the last constraint will never bind. The new set is therefore

$$\mathcal{P}_{T-2,2}^2 = \{w_{T-2} | w_{T-2} - c_{T-2,2}^2(w_{T-2}) + y_{T-1} + \zeta_{T-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{T-1,2}^1 \wedge c_{T-2,2}^2(w) < w\}.$$

Doing this recursively and defining $\bar{\omega}_{t,1}^{m-1}$ as the minimum value of wealth beyond which constraint 1 will never bind, the set of wealth levels at which Theorem 3 holds can be

defined as

$$\mathcal{P}_{t,n}^{m-1} = \{w_t | w_t \leq \bar{\omega}_{t,1}^{m-1} \wedge c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) > w\}$$

In words, precautionary saving is higher if there is a positive probability that some future constraint could bind and the consumer is not constrained today.

The last requirement is to define the set also for the CARA utility function. The problem with CARA utility is that $\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} c_{t,n}^{m-1}(w) - c_{t,0}(w) = -k^{m-1} \leq 0$ where k^{m-1} is some positive constant. We can therefore not use the same arguments as in the preceding proof. However, by realizing that equation (10) in the CARA case can be defined as

$$c_{t,n+1}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w) - \tilde{k} \geq c_{t,n}(w) - \tilde{c}_{t,n}(w) - \tilde{k} \geq 0$$

where the last inequality follows since precautionary saving is always higher than in the constant limit in the presence of constraints. We can therefore rearrange to get

$$\tilde{c}_{t,n+1}(w) \leq c_{t,n+1}(w) - \tilde{k} \leq c_{t,n}(w) - \tilde{k} \leq c_{t,0} - \tilde{k}$$

which implies that the arguments in the preceding section goes through also for CARA utility with this slight modification.

□