

**Table 1** Microeconomic Model Calibration

Calibrated Parameters			
Description	Parameter	Value	Source
Permanent Income Growth Factor	$\Gamma$	1.03	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Interest Factor	$R$	1.04	Conventional
Time Preference Factor	$\beta$	0.96	Conventional
Coefficient of Relative Risk Aversion	$\rho$	2	Conventional
Probability of Zero Income	$\wp$	0.005	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Std Dev of Log Permanent Shock	$\sigma_\psi$	0.1	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Std Dev of Log Transitory Shock	$\sigma_\theta$	0.1	PSID: Carroll (1992)

**Table 2** Model Characteristics Calculated from Parameters

Description	Symbol and Formula		Approximate Calculated Value
Finite Human Wealth Factor	$\mathcal{R}^{-1}$	$\equiv \Gamma/R$	0.990
PF Finite Value of Autarky Factor	$\beth$	$\equiv \beta\Gamma^{1-\rho}$	0.932
Growth Compensated Permanent Shock	$\underline{\psi}$	$\equiv (\mathbb{E}[\psi^{-1}])^{-1}$	0.990
Uncertainty-Adjusted Growth	$\underline{\Gamma}$	$\equiv \Gamma\underline{\psi}$	1.020
Utility Compensated Permanent Shock	$\underline{\underline{\psi}}$	$\equiv (\mathbb{E}[\psi^{1-\rho}])^{1/(1-\rho)}$	0.990
Utility Compensated Growth	$\underline{\underline{\Gamma}}$	$\equiv \Gamma\underline{\underline{\psi}}$	1.020
Absolute Patience Factor	$\mathfrak{P}$	$\equiv (R\beta)^{1/\rho}$	0.999
Return Patience Factor	$\mathfrak{P}_R$	$\equiv \mathfrak{P}/R$	0.961
Growth Patience Factor	$\mathfrak{P}_\Gamma$	$\equiv \mathfrak{P}/\Gamma$	0.970
Normalized Growth Patience Factor	$\mathfrak{P}_{\underline{\Gamma}}$	$\equiv \mathfrak{P}/\underline{\Gamma}$	0.980
Finite Value of Autarky Factor	$\underline{\underline{\beth}}$	$\equiv \beta\Gamma^{1-\rho}\underline{\underline{\psi}}^{1-\rho}$	0.941
Weak Impatience Factor	$\wp^{1/\rho}\mathfrak{P}$	$\equiv (\wp\beta R)^{1/\rho}$	0.071

**Table 3** Definitions and Comparisons of Conditions

Perfect Foresight Versions	Uncertainty Versions
Finite Human Wealth Condition (FWHC)	
$\Gamma/R < 1$ The growth factor for permanent income $\Gamma$ must be smaller than the discounting factor $R$ for human wealth to be finite.	$\Gamma/R < 1$ The model's risks are mean-preserving spreads, so the PDV of future income is unchanged by their introduction.
Absolute Impatience Condition (AIC)	
$\mathbf{P} < 1$ The unconstrained consumer is sufficiently impatient that the level of consumption will be declining over time: $\mathbf{c}_{t+1} < \mathbf{c}_t$	$\mathbf{P} < 1$ <i>If wealth is large enough, the expectation of consumption next period will be smaller than this period's consumption:</i> $\lim_{m_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[\mathbf{c}_{t+1}] < \mathbf{c}_t$
Return Impatience Conditions	
Return Impatience Condition (RIC)	Weak RIC (WRIC)
$\mathbf{P}/R < 1$ The growth factor for consumption $\mathbf{P}$ must be smaller than the discounting factor $R$ , so that the PDV of current and future consumption will be finite: $c'(m) = 1 - \mathbf{P}/R < 1$	$\wp^{1/\rho} \mathbf{P}/R < 1$ If the probability of the zero-income event is $\wp = 1$ then income is always zero and the condition becomes identical to the RIC. Otherwise, weaker. $c'(m) < 1 - \wp^{1/\rho} \mathbf{P}/R < 1$
Growth Impatience Conditions	
GIC	GIC-Nrm
$\mathbf{P}/\Gamma < 1$ For an unconstrained PF consumer, the ratio of $\mathbf{c}$ to $\mathbf{p}$ will fall over time. For constrained, guarantees the constraint eventually binds. Guarantees $\lim_{m_t \uparrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[\psi_{t+1} m_{t+1}/m_t] = \mathbf{P}\Gamma$	$\mathbf{P} \mathbb{E}[\psi^{-1}]/\Gamma < 1$ By Jensen's inequality stronger than GIC Ensures consumers will not expect to accumulate $m$ unboundedly. $\lim_{m_t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = \mathbf{P}\underline{\Gamma}$
Finite Value of Autarky Conditions	
PF-FVAC	FVAC
$\beta \Gamma^{1-\rho} < 1$ equivalently $\mathbf{P} < R^{1/\rho} \Gamma^{1-1/\rho}$ The discounted utility of constrained consumers who spend their permanent income each period should be finite.	$\beta \Gamma^{1-\rho} \mathbb{E}[\psi^{1-\rho}] < 1$ By Jensen's inequality, stronger than the PF-FVAC because for $\rho > 1$ and nondegenerate $\psi$ , $\mathbb{E}[\psi^{1-\rho}] > 1$ .

**Table 4** Sufficient Conditions for Nondegenerate<sup>‡</sup> Solution

$c(m)$ : Model Reference	Conditions	Comments or Logic
$\bar{c}(m)$ : PF Unconstrained $\underline{c}(m) = \underline{\kappa}m$ : PF $h = 0$ Section 2.4.2 Section 2.4.2 Eq (26) Eq (27)	RIC, FHWC <sup>°</sup>	RIC $\Rightarrow  v(m)  < \infty$ ; FHWC $\Rightarrow 0 <  v(m) $ PF model with no human wealth RIC prevents $\bar{c}(m) = \underline{c}(m) = 0$ FHWC prevents $\bar{c}(m) = \infty$ PF-FVAC+FHWC $\Rightarrow$ RIC GIC+FHWC $\Rightarrow$ PF-FVAC
$\dot{c}(m)$ : PF Constrained Section 2.4.3  Appendix A  Appendix A	<del>GIC</del> , RIC	FHWC holds ( $\Gamma < \mathbf{P} < R \Rightarrow \Gamma < R$ ) $\dot{c}(m) = \bar{c}(m)$ for $m > m_{\#} < 1$ ( <del>RIC</del> would yield $m_{\#} = 0$ so $\dot{c}(m) = 0$ )
	GIC, RIC	$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dot{c}(m) = \bar{c}(m)$ , $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$ kinks at pts where horizon to $b = 0$ changes*
	GIC, <del>RIC</del>	$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = 0$ kinks at pts where horizon to $b = 0$ changes*
$\dot{c}(m)$ : Friedman/Muth  Section 2.9 Section 2.11.1 Figure 3 Section 2.11.3 Section 2.11.2 Section 3.3 Section 3.3.2 Section 3.3.1	Section 3.1, Section 3.2	$\underline{c}(m) < \dot{c}(m) < \bar{c}(m)$ $\underline{v}(m) < \dot{v}(m) < \bar{v}(m)$
	FVAC, WRIC	Sufficient for Contraction WRIC is weaker than RIC FVAC is stronger than PF-FVAC <del>FHWC</del> +RIC $\Rightarrow$ GIC, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$ <del>RIC</del> $\Rightarrow$ <del>FHWC</del> , $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = 0$
		“Buffer Stock Saving” Conditions GIC $\Rightarrow \exists \quad 0 < \hat{m} < \infty$ : Steady-State GIC-Nrm $\Rightarrow \exists \quad 0 < \check{m} < \infty$ : Target

<sup>‡</sup>For feasible  $m$  satisfying  $0 < m < \infty$ , a nondegenerate limiting consumption function defines a unique optimal value of  $c$  satisfying  $0 < c(m) < \infty$ ; a nondegenerate limiting value function defines a corresponding unique value of  $-\infty < v(m) < 0$ . <sup>°</sup>RIC, FHWC are necessary as well as sufficient for the perfect foresight case. <sup>\*</sup>That is, the first kink point in  $c(m)$  is  $m_{\#}$  s.t. for  $m < m_{\#}$  the constraint will bind now, while for  $m > m_{\#}$  the constraint will bind one period in the future. The second kink point corresponds to the  $m$  where the constraint will bind two periods in the future, etc. <sup>\*\*</sup>In the Friedman/Muth model, the RIC+FHWC are sufficient, but *not* necessary for nondegeneracy

**Table 5** Taxonomy of Perfect Foresight Liquidity Constrained Model Outcomes

For constrained  $\bar{c}$  and unconstrained  $\bar{c}$  consumption functions

Main Condition Subcondition	Math	Outcome, Comments or Results
<del>GIC</del>	$1 < \mathbf{P}/\Gamma$	Constraint never binds for $m \geq 1$
and RIC	$\mathbf{P}/R < 1$	FHWC holds ( $R > \Gamma$ ); $\dot{c}(m) = \bar{c}(m)$ for $m \geq 1$
and <del>RIC</del>	$1 < \mathbf{P}/R$	$\dot{c}(m)$ is degenerate: $\dot{c}(m) = 0$
GIC	$\mathbf{P}/\Gamma < 1$	Constraint binds in finite time for any $m$
and RIC	$\mathbf{P}/R < 1$	FHWC may or may not hold $\lim_{m \uparrow \infty} \bar{c}(m) - \dot{c}(m) = 0$ $\lim_{m \uparrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$
and <del>RIC</del>	$1 < \mathbf{P}/R$	<del>FHWC</del> $\lim_{m \uparrow \infty} \dot{\kappa}(m) = 0$

Conditions are applied from left to right; for example, the second row indicates conclusions in the case where ~~GIC~~ and RIC both hold, while the third row indicates that when the GIC and the RIC both fail, the consumption function is degenerate; the next row indicates that whenever the GIC holds, the constraint will bind in finite time.