Table 1 Microeconomic Model Calibration

Calibrated Parameters			
Description	Parameter	Value	Source
Permanent Income Growth Factor	Γ	1.03	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Interest Factor	R	1.04	Conventional
Time Preference Factor	β	0.96	Conventional
Coefficient of Relative Risk Aversion	ρ	2	Conventional
Probability of Zero Income	$\wp$	0.005	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Std Dev of Log Permanent Shock	σ_{ψ}	0.1	PSID: Carroll (1992)
Std Dev of Log Transitory Shock	σ_{θ}	0.1	PSID: Carroll (1992)

Table 2 Model Characteristics Calculated from Parameters

Description	Symbol and Formula	Approximate Calculated Value
Finite Human Wealth Measure	$\mathcal{R}^{-1} \equiv \Gamma/\mathsf{R}$	0.990
PF Finite Value of Autarky Measure	$\beth \equiv \beta\Gamma^{1-\rho}$	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	$\underline{\underline{\psi}} \equiv (\mathbb{E}_t[\psi^{1-\rho}])^{1/(1-\rho)}$	0.990
Utility Compensated Growth	$\underline{\underline{\Gamma}} \equiv \Gamma\underline{\underline{\psi}}$	1.020
Absolute Patience Factor	$\text{Þ} \equiv (\mathsf{R}\beta)^{1/\rho}$	0.999
Return Patience Factor	$\text{Þ}_{\mathsf{R}} \equiv \text{Þ}/\mathsf{R}$	0.961
PF Growth Patience Factor	$\text{Þ}_{\Gamma} \equiv \text{Þ}/\Gamma$	0.970
Growth Patience Factor	$\text{Þ}_{\underline{\Gamma}} \equiv \text{Þ}/\underline{\Gamma}$	0.980
Finite Value of Autarky Measure	$\underline{\underline{\beth}} \equiv \beta\Gamma^{1-\rho}\underline{\underline{\psi}}^{1-\rho}$	0.941

Table 3 Definitions and Comparisons of Conditions

Perfect Foresight Versions	Uncertainty Versions
Finite Human Wealth Condition (FHWC)	
$\Gamma/\mathsf{R} < 1$ The growth factor for permanent income Γ must be smaller than the discounting factor R for human wealth to be finite.	$\Gamma/\mathsf{R} < 1$ The model's risks are mean-preserving spreads, so the PDV of future income is unchanged by their introduction.
Absolute Impatience Condition (AIC)	
$\mathbf{Þ} < 1$ The unconstrained consumer is sufficiently impatient that the level of consumption will be declining over time: $c_{t+1} < c_t$	$\mathbf{Þ} < 1$ *If wealth is large enough,* the *expectation* of consumption next period will be smaller than this period's consumption: $\lim_{m_t \to \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[c_{t+1}] < c_t$
Return Impatience Conditions	
Return Impatience Condition (RIC)	Weak RIC (WRIC)
$\mathbf{Þ}/\mathsf{R} < 1$ The growth factor for consumption $\mathbf{Þ}$ must be smaller than the discounting factor R, so that the PDV of current and future consumption will be finite: $\mathrm{c}'(m) = 1 - \mathbf{Þ}/\mathsf{R} < 1$	$\wp^{1/\rho}\mathbf{Þ}/\mathsf{R} < 1$ 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. $\mathrm{c}'(m) < 1 - \wp^{1/\rho}\mathbf{Þ}/\mathsf{R} < 1$
Growth Impatience Conditions	
PF-GIC	GIC
$\mathbf{Þ}/\Gamma < 1$ Guarantees that for an unconstrained consumer, the ratio of consumption to permanent income will fall over time. For a constrained consumer, guarantees the constraint will eventually be binding.	$\mathbf{Þ}\,\mathbb{E}[\psi^{-1}]/\Gamma < 1$ By Jensen's inequality, stronger than the PF-GIC. Ensures consumers will not expect to accumulate m unboundedly. $\lim_{m_t \to \infty} \mathbb{E}_t[m_{t+1}/m_t] = \mathbf{Þ}_{\underline{\Gamma}}$
Finite Value of Autarky Conditions	
PF-FVAC	FVAC
$\beta\Gamma^{1-\rho} < 1$ equivalently $\mathbf{Þ}/\Gamma < (\mathsf{R}/\Gamma)^{1/\rho}$ 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 ψ, $\mathbb{E}[\psi^{1-\rho}] > 1$.

Table 4 Sufficient Conditions for Nondegenerate[‡] Solution

Model	Conditions	Comments
PF Unconstrained	RIC, FHWC[°]	RIC $\Rightarrow \lvert \mathrm{v}(m)\rvert < \infty$; FHWC $\Rightarrow 0 < \lvert \mathrm{v}(m)\rvert$
		RIC prevents $\bar{\mathrm{c}}(m) = 0$
		FHWC prevents $\bar{\mathrm{c}}(m) = \infty$
PF Constrained	PF-GIC[*]	If RIC, $\lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{c}(m) = \bar{c}(m), \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$
		If ~~RIC~~, $\lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}(m) = 0$
Buffer Stock Model	FVAC, WRIC	FHWC $\Rightarrow \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{c}(m) = \bar{c}(m), \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$
		~~FHWC~~+RIC $\Rightarrow \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}(m) = \underline{\kappa}$
		~~FHWC~~+~~RIC~~ $\Rightarrow \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathring{\boldsymbol{\kappa}}(m) = 0$
		GIC guarantees finite target wealth ratio
		FVAC is stronger than PF-FVAC
		WRIC is weaker than RIC

[‡]For feasible m, the limiting consumption function defines the unique value of c satisfying $0 < c(m) < \infty$. [°]RIC, FHWC are necessary as well as sufficient. [*]Solution also exists for ~~PF-GIC~~ and RIC, but is identical to the unconstrained model's solution for feasible $m \geq 1$.

Table 5 Taxonomy of Perfect Foresight Liquidity Constrained Model Outcomes

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

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

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