

Consider the following dynamic programming problem:

$$\begin{aligned} v(a, y) &= \max_{(c, a') \in \Gamma(a, y)} u(c) + \beta E[v(a', y') | y] \\ \Gamma(a, y) &:= \{(c, a') \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R} : c + a' \leq (1+r)a + y\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Proposition 1 *If preferences exhibit prudence then savings increase after a mean preserving spread.*

Proof

Euler Equation is

$$u'((1+r)a + y - a') = \beta(1+r) E[u'(y' + (1+r)a' - a'') | y]. \quad (2)$$

Now consider $\tilde{y} = y + \varepsilon$ where $E[\varepsilon] = 0$ and $V(\varepsilon) > 0$. We want to show that

$$E[u'(y' + (1+r)a' - a'') | y] < E[u'(\tilde{y}' + (1+r)a' - a'') | y]. \quad (3)$$

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a strictly convex twice differentiable function and let's consider a 2nd order Taylor approximation of f around $E[x]$, where x is a random variable. We have that

$$f(x) \approx f(E[x]) + f'(E[x])(x - E[x]) + \frac{f''(E[x])}{2} (x - E[x])^2. \quad (4)$$

Now take expectations to obtain

$$E[f(x)] \approx f(E[x]) + \frac{f''(E[x])}{2} Var(x). \quad (5)$$

Since $f'' > 0$ by hypothesis, we have that $E[f(x)]$ increases with $Var(x)$ provided that $E[x]$ remains the same.

So, after a mean preserving spread we have

$$\begin{aligned} u'((1+r)a + y - \tilde{a}') &= E[u'(\tilde{y}' + (1+r)a' - a'') | y] \\ &> E[u'(y' + (1+r)a' - a'') | y] \\ &= u'((1+r)a + y - a'), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

so

$$\tilde{a}' > a'. \quad (7)$$