



THE METHOD OF MODERATION

PREPRINT, COMPILED OCTOBER 17, 2025

Christopher D. Carroll ^{1, 2*}, Alan Lujan ^{1, 2†}, Karsten Chipeniuk³, Kiichi Tokuoka⁴, and Weifeng Wu⁵

¹Johns Hopkins University

²Econ-ARK

³Reserve Bank of New Zealand

⁴Japanese Ministry of Finance

⁵Fannie Mae

ABSTRACT

In a risky world, a pessimist assumes the worst will happen. Someone who ignores risk altogether is an optimist. Consumption decisions are mathematically simple for both the pessimist and the optimist because both behave as if they live in a riskless world. A consumer who is a realist (that is, who wants to respond optimally to risk) faces a much more difficult problem, but (under standard conditions) will choose a level of spending somewhere between that of the pessimist and the optimist. We use this fact to redefine the space in which the realist searches for optimal consumption rules. The resulting solution accurately represents the numerical consumption rule over the entire interval of feasible wealth values with remarkably few computations.

Keywords Dynamic Stochastic Optimization

1 INTRODUCTION

Solving a consumption-saving problem using numerical methods requires the modeler to choose how to represent a policy function. In the stochastic case, where analytical solutions are generally not available, a common approach is to use low-order polynomial splines that exactly match the function at a finite set of gridpoints, and then to assume that interpolated or extrapolated versions of that spline represent the function well at the continuous infinity of unmatched points. Carroll [1] developed the endogenous gridpoints method, which has become a standard tool for computing consumption at gridpoints determined endogenously using the Euler equation.

Unfortunately, these approximation methods are not very well-behaved outside the original range of gridpoints. This is a serious problem: in the presence of uncertainty, the consumption rule will need to be evaluated outside of *any* prespecified grid, because starting from the top gridpoint, a large enough realization of the uncertain variable will push next period's realization of assets above that top. Linear extrapolation of consumption can produce theoretically inconsistent predictions. For example, although theory proves that precautionary saving is always positive, a linearly extrapolated numerical approximation eventually predicts negative precautionary saving (at the point in the figure where the extrapolated locus crosses the horizontal axis).

This error cannot be fixed by extending the upper gridpoint; in the presence of serious uncertainty, the consumption rule will need to be evaluated outside of *any* prespecified grid (because starting from the top gridpoint, a large enough realization of the uncertain variable will push next period's realization of assets above that top; a similar argument applies below the bottom gridpoint). While an extrapolation technique can prevent this from being fatal (for example by excluding negative precautionary saving), the problem is often dealt with using inelegant methods whose implications for accuracy are difficult to gauge.

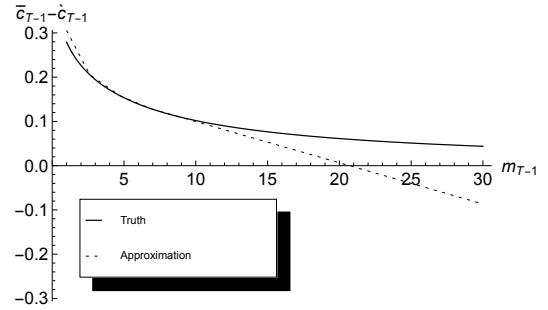


Figure 1: For Large Enough m_{T-1} , Predicted Precautionary Saving is Negative (Oops!)

This paper argues that, at least in the context of the standard consumption problem, a better approach is to rely upon the fact that in the absence of uncertainty, the optimal consumption function has a simple analytical solution. The key insight is that, under standard assumptions, the consumer who faces an uninsurable labor income risk will consume less than a consumer with the same path for expected income who does not perceive any uncertainty. Following Leland [2], Sandmo [3], and Kimball [4], the ‘realistic’ consumer, who *does* perceive the risks, will engage in ‘precautionary saving,’ so the perfect foresight riskless solution provides an upper bound to the solution that will actually be optimal. A lower bound is provided by the behavior of a consumer who has the subjective belief that the future level of income will be the worst that it can possibly be. This consumer, too, behaves according to the convenient analytical perfect foresight solution, but his certainty is that of a pessimist who is extremely overconfident in his pessimism.

We build on bounds for the consumption function and limiting MPCs established by Stachurski and Toda [5], Ma et al. [6],

Carroll [7], and Ma and Toda [8] in buffer-stock theory. Using results from Carroll and Shanker [9], we show how to use these bounds to constrain the shape and characteristics of the solution to the ‘realist’ problem characterized by Carroll [10]. Imposition of these constraints clarifies and speeds the solution of the realist’s problem.

2 THE MODEL

Consider a consumer who correctly perceives all risks. The consumer with CRRA utility $u(c) = c^{1-\rho}/(1-\rho)$ (where prudence $u''' > 0$ induces precautionary saving) maximizes expected lifetime utility:

$$\max \mathbb{E}_t \left[\sum_{n=0}^{T-t} \beta^n u(c_{t+n}) \right] \quad (1)$$

subject to $\mathbf{a}_t = \mathbf{m}_t - \mathbf{c}_t$, $\mathbf{p}_{t+1} = \mathbf{p}_t \mathcal{G}_{t+1}$, $\mathbf{y}_{t+1} = \mathbf{p}_{t+1} \xi_{t+1}$, $\mathbf{m}_{t+1} = \mathbf{a}_t \mathbf{R}_{t+1} + \mathbf{y}_{t+1}$, where \mathbf{m} denotes market resources, \mathbf{p} permanent labor income, \mathbf{a} assets, and \mathbf{y} noncapital income. Income evolves via the Friedman-Muth process (Friedman [11] distinguished permanent from transitory income; Muth [12] provided the stochastic framework): $\mathcal{G}_{t+1} = G_{t+1} \psi_{t+1}$ with permanent shocks ψ having mean unity and bounded support $[\underline{\psi}, \bar{\psi}]$ where $0 < \underline{\psi} \leq 1 \leq \bar{\psi} < \infty$, and transitory shocks ξ_{t+1} taking value 0 with probability $\wp > 0$ (unemployment) or $\theta_{t+1}/(1-\wp)$ otherwise, with $\mathbb{E}[\theta] = 1$.

This problem can be rewritten (see Carroll [13] for a proof) in a more convenient form in which choice and state variables are normalized by the level of permanent income, e.g., $m = \mathbf{m}/\mathbf{p}$. When that is done, the Bellman equation for the transformed version of the consumer’s problem is

$$\mathbf{v}_t(m_t) = \max_{c_t} u(c_t) + \beta \mathbb{E}_t[\mathcal{G}_{t+1}^{1-\rho} \mathbf{v}_{t+1}(m_{t+1})] \quad (2)$$

with Euler equation $u'(c_t) = \beta \mathbb{E}_t[\mathcal{G}_{t+1}^{-\rho} u'(c_{t+1})]$.

For expositional simplicity, we assume $\rho \neq 1$ and set $G = 1$, $\psi = 1$ (no permanent income growth or shocks), working with the infinite-horizon formulation; results extend to general cases. Parameter restrictions (below) are required.

We define the absolute patience factor $\Phi \equiv (\beta R)^{1/\rho}$. Carroll and Shanker [9] shows that a finite solution requires: (i) finite-value-of-autarky condition (FVAC) $0 < \beta G^{1-\rho} \mathbb{E}[\psi^{1-\rho}] < 1$, (ii) absolute-impatience condition (AIC) $\Phi < 1$, (iii) return-impatience condition (RIC) $\Phi/R < 1$, (iv) growth-impatience condition (GIC) $\Phi/G < 1$, and (v) finite-human-wealth condition (FHW) $G/R < 1$. These patience conditions ensure the consumption bounds and limiting MPCs used in our method.

3 THE METHOD OF MODERATION

3.1 The Optimist, the Pessimist, and the Realist

As a preliminary to our solution, define \bar{h} as end-of-period human wealth (the present discounted value of future labor income) for a perfect foresight version of the problem of a ‘risk optimist’: a consumer who believes with perfect confidence

that the shocks will always take their expected value of 1, $\xi_{t+n} = \mathbb{E}[\xi] = 1 \forall n > 0$. The solution to a perfect foresight problem of this kind takes the form

$$\bar{c}(m) = (m + \bar{h})\underline{\kappa} \quad (3)$$

for a constant minimal marginal propensity to consume $\underline{\kappa}$. We similarly define \underline{h} as ‘minimal human wealth,’ the present discounted value of labor income if the shocks were to take on their worst value in every future period $\xi_{t+n} = \underline{\xi} \forall n > 0$ (which we define as corresponding to the beliefs of a ‘pessimist’). We will call a ‘realist’ the consumer who correctly perceives the true probabilities of the future risks and optimizes accordingly.

A first useful point is that, for the realist, a lower bound for the level of market resources is the natural borrowing constraint $\underline{m} = -\underline{h}$ derived by Aiyagari [14] and Huggett [15], because if m equalled this value then there would be a positive finite chance (however small) of receiving $\xi_{t+n} = \underline{\xi}$ in every future period, which would require the consumer to set c to zero in order to guarantee that the intertemporal budget constraint holds. Since consumption of zero yields negative infinite utility, Zeldes [16] and Deaton [17] show that the solution to the realist consumer’s problem is not well defined for values of $m < \underline{m}$, and the limiting value of the realist’s c is zero as $m \downarrow \underline{m}$, where $\omega(\mu) \rightarrow 0$ as $\mu \rightarrow -\infty$ (established in Carroll and Shanker [9]).

It is convenient to define ‘excess’ market resources as the amount by which actual resources exceed the lower bound, and ‘excess’ human wealth as the amount by which mean expected human wealth exceeds guaranteed minimum human wealth:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta m &= m + \overbrace{\underline{h}}^{=-\underline{m}} \\ \Delta h &= \bar{h} - \underline{h}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

We now define the optimal consumption rules for the two perfect foresight problems. The ‘pessimist’ perceives human wealth to be equal to its minimum feasible value \underline{h} with certainty, so consumption is given by the perfect foresight solution

$$\underline{c}(m) = (m + \underline{h})\underline{\kappa} = \Delta m \underline{\kappa}. \quad (5)$$

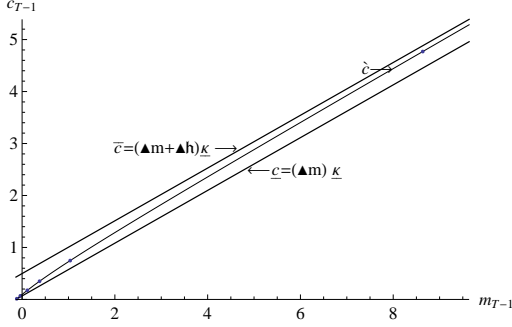
The ‘optimist,’ on the other hand, pretends that there is no uncertainty about future income, and therefore consumes

$$\bar{c}(m) = (\Delta m + \Delta h)\underline{\kappa} = \underline{c}(m) + \Delta h \underline{\kappa}. \quad (6)$$

3.2 The Moderation Ratio

It seems obvious that the spending of the realist will be strictly greater than that of the pessimist and strictly less than that of the optimist.

The proof is more difficult than might be imagined, but the necessary work is done in Carroll and Shanker [9] so we will take the proposition as a fact and proceed by manipulating the inequality:

Figure 2: Moderation Illustrated: $\underline{c} < \hat{c} < \bar{c}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) &> \hat{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) > \underline{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) \\
 -\underline{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) &< -\hat{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) < -\bar{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) \\
 0 &< \frac{\hat{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) - \underline{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m)}{\Delta h \underline{\kappa}} < \Delta h \underline{\kappa} \\
 0 &< \underbrace{\left(\frac{\hat{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m) - \underline{c}(\underline{m} + \Delta m)}{\Delta h \underline{\kappa}} \right)}_{\equiv \omega} < 1
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

where the fraction in the middle of the last inequality is the moderation ratio measuring how close the realist's consumption is to the optimist's behavior (the numerator is the gap between the realist and pessimist) relative to the maximum possible gap between optimist and pessimist. When $\omega = 0$, the realist behaves like the pessimist (maximum precautionary saving); when $\omega = 1$, the realist behaves like the optimist (no precautionary saving). Carroll and Kimball [18] and Carroll and Shanker [9] establish that under bounded shocks, $\omega \in (0, 1)$ strictly for all $m > \underline{m}$. Defining $\mu = \log \Delta m$ (which can range from $-\infty$ to ∞), the object in the middle of the last inequality is

$$\omega(\mu) \equiv \left(\frac{\hat{c}(\underline{m} + e^\mu) - \underline{c}(\underline{m} + e^\mu)}{\Delta h \underline{\kappa}} \right), \tag{8}$$

and we now define

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi(\mu) &= \log \left(\frac{\omega(\mu)}{1 - \omega(\mu)} \right) \\
 &= \log(\omega(\mu)) - \log(1 - \omega(\mu))
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

which has the virtue that it is *asymptotically linear* in the limit as μ approaches $+\infty$. The method uses standard transformations for unbounded domains: logit maps $\omega \in (0, 1)$ to $\chi \in (-\infty, \infty)$ with inverse sigmoid $\omega = 1/(1 + \exp(-\chi))$; log maps $(m - \underline{m}) \in (0, \infty)$ to $\mu \in (-\infty, \infty)$. As $\omega \rightarrow 1$ (realist approaches optimist), $\chi \rightarrow +\infty$; as $\omega \rightarrow 0$ (realist approaches pessimist), $\chi \rightarrow -\infty$.

Given χ , the consumption function can be recovered from

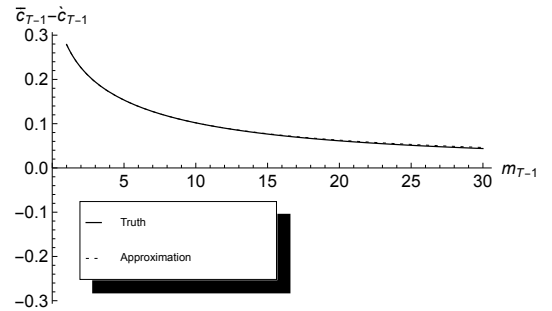
$$\hat{c} = \underline{c} + \frac{\overbrace{1}^{\omega}}{1 + \exp(-\chi)} \Delta h \underline{\kappa}. \tag{10}$$

Thus, the procedure is to calculate χ at the points μ corresponding to the log of the Δm points defined above, and then using

these to construct an interpolating approximation $\tilde{\chi}$ from which we indirectly obtain our approximated consumption rule \tilde{c} (an approximation to the true \hat{c}) by substituting $\tilde{\chi}$ for χ in equation {eq} 'eq:cFuncHi\$.

Because this method relies upon the fact that the problem is easy to solve if the decision maker has unreasonable views (either in the optimistic or the pessimistic direction), and because the correct solution is always between these immoderate extremes, we call our solution procedure the 'method of moderation.'

Results are shown in Figure 3; a reader with very good eyesight might be able to detect the barest hint of a discrepancy between the Truth and the Approximation at the far righthand edge of the figure, a stark contrast with the calamitous divergence evident in Figure 1.

Figure 3: Extrapolated \hat{c}_{T-1} Constructed Using the Method of Moderation

3.3 A Tighter Upper Bound

Carroll and Shanker [9] derives an explicit formula for the MPC at the natural borrowing constraint: $\bar{\kappa} = 1 - \varphi^{1/\rho}(\Phi/R)$ where φ is the unemployment probability derived by Carroll and Toche [19]. This provides a tighter upper bound near the constraint, extending the explicit limiting MPC formulas established in buffer-stock theory by Ma and Toda [8]. Strict concavity of the consumption function implies $\hat{c}(m) < \bar{\kappa} \Delta m$ for low wealth, while the optimist's bound $\hat{c}(m) < \bar{c}(m) = (\Delta m + \Delta h) \underline{\kappa}$ is tighter for high wealth.

The two upper bounds intersect at the cusp point:

$$m^* = -\underline{h} + \frac{\underline{\kappa}(\bar{h} - \underline{h})}{\bar{\kappa} - \underline{\kappa}} \tag{11}$$

This intersection occurs in the feasible region since $\bar{\kappa} > \underline{\kappa}$ under the stated conditions (the MPC is highest when wealth is lowest).

For $m < m^*$, define the low-region moderation ratio using the tighter bound:

$$\tilde{\omega}(\mu) = \frac{\hat{c}(\underline{m} + e^\mu) e^{-\mu} - \underline{\kappa}}{\bar{\kappa} - \underline{\kappa}} \tag{12}$$

This ratio measures how far consumption per unit of wealth exceeds the optimist's MPC, relative to the maximum possi-

ble excess. Applying the logit transformation and interpolating as before yields consumption satisfying both upper bounds throughout.

For computational robustness, construct a three-piece approximation: below the cusp using the tight bound, near the cusp using Hermite interpolation matching levels and slopes at adjacent gridpoints, above the cusp using the original optimist bound. This ensures continuous, differentiable consumption functions respecting all theoretical constraints.

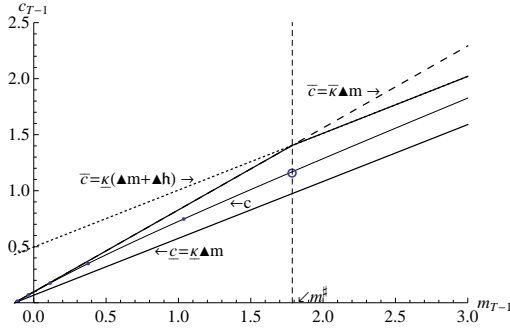


Figure 4: A Tighter Upper Bound

3.4 Hermite Interpolation

The numerical accuracy of the method of moderation depends critically on the quality of function approximation between gridpoints. Although linear interpolation that matches the level of \hat{c} at the gridpoints is simple, Hermite interpolation offers a considerable advantage. Differentiating (10) with respect to m yields a moderation form for the marginal propensity to consume:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{c}}{\partial m} = (1 - \eta) \underline{\kappa} + \eta \bar{\kappa} \quad (13)$$

where the weight $\eta = (\Delta h / \Delta m) \cdot \kappa / (\bar{\kappa} - \kappa) \cdot \partial \omega / \partial \mu$. Theory guarantees $\underline{\kappa} \leq \partial \hat{c} / \partial m \leq \bar{\kappa}$ at gridpoints where the Euler equation holds. At very high wealth, $\eta \rightarrow 0$ and the MPC approaches $\underline{\kappa}$; near the borrowing constraint, $\eta \rightarrow 1$ and the MPC approaches $\bar{\kappa}$.

For Hermite interpolation, compute $\partial \omega / \partial \mu$ at gridpoints, then derive $\partial \chi / \partial \mu = \partial \omega / \partial \mu / [\omega(1 - \omega)]$ for slope data. By matching both the level and the derivative of the \hat{c} function at the gridpoints, Benveniste and Scheinkman [20] and Milgrom and Segal [21] show that the consumption rule derived from such interpolation numerically satisfies the Euler equation at each gridpoint for which the problem has been solved.

4 EXTENSIONS

4.1 Value Function

Often it is useful to know the value function as well as the consumption rule. Fortunately, many of the tricks used when solving for the consumption rule have a direct analogue in approximation of the value function. Define the inverse value function transformation $\bar{\lambda} = ((1 - \rho)\bar{v})^{1/(1-\rho)}$, which under perfect foresight

equals $(\Delta m + \Delta h)\underline{\kappa}^{-\rho/(1-\rho)}$ (linear in market resources). The value moderation ratio $\hat{\Omega}$ measures proximity to the optimist's value, with logit transformation \hat{X} applied as before. Interpolate \hat{X} at gridpoints and invert to obtain $\hat{v} = u(\hat{\lambda})$.

4.2 Stochastic Rate of Return

For i.i.d. returns with $\log \mathbf{R} \sim \mathcal{N}(r + \pi - \sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^2/2, \sigma_{\mathbf{R}}^2)$, Samuelson [22], Merton [23, 24] showed that for a consumer without labor income (or with perfectly forecastable labor income) the consumption function is linear, with an MPC $= 1 - (\beta \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{R}^{1-\rho}])^{1/\rho}$. See Carroll [25], Benhabib et al. [26] for extensions. Simply substitute this stochastic MPC for $\underline{\kappa}$ throughout our formulas. The pessimist and optimist still perceive their income streams with certainty, but both face the same stochastic return. All moderation ratio calculations proceed identically. Extensions to serially correlated returns require tracking the return state as an additional state variable, complicating the analysis but not fundamentally altering the approach.

5 CONCLUSION

The method proposed here is not universally applicable. For example, the method cannot be used for problems for which upper and lower bounds to the 'true' solution are not known. But many problems do have obvious upper and lower bounds, and in those cases (as in the consumption example used in the paper), the method may result in substantial improvements in accuracy and stability of solutions.

REFERENCES

- [1] Christopher D Carroll. The method of endogenous gridpoints for solving dynamic stochastic optimization problems. *Economics Letters*, 91(3):312–320, 2006.
- [2] Hayne E. Leland. Saving and Uncertainty: The Precautionary Demand for Saving. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 82(3):465–473, 1968. doi: 10.2307/1879518.
- [3] Agnar Sandmo. The Effect of Uncertainty on Saving Decisions. *Review of Economic Studies*, 37(3):353–360, 1970. doi: 10.2307/2296725.
- [4] Miles S. Kimball. Precautionary Saving in the Small and in the Large. *Econometrica*, 58(1):53–73, 1990. doi: 10.3386/w2848.
- [5] John Stachurski and Alexis Akira Toda. An Impossibility Theorem for Wealth in Heterogeneous-Agent Models. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 2019. Provides an explicit linear lower bound on consumption; Corrigendum 2020.
- [6] Qingyin Ma, John Stachurski, and Alexis Akira Toda. The Income Fluctuation Problem and the Evolution of Wealth. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 187:105003, 2020. doi: 10.1016/j.jet.2020.105003.
- [7] Christopher D. Carroll. Precautionary Saving and the Marginal Propensity to Consume. Working Paper 8233, NBER, 2001.
- [8] Qingyin Ma and Alexis Akira Toda. A Theory of the Saving Rate of the Rich. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 192:105193, 2021. doi: 10.1016/j.jet.2021.105193.

- [9] Christopher D. Carroll and Akshay Shanker. Theoretical Foundations of Buffer Stock Saving (Revise and Resubmit, Quantitative Economics). Revise and Resubmit, Quantitative Economics, 6 2024. URL <https://llorracc.github.io/BufferStockTheory/BufferStockTheory.pdf>.
- [10] Christopher D. Carroll. Buffer-Stock Saving and the Life Cycle/Permanent Income Hypothesis. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(1):1–55, 1997. doi: 10.1162/003355397555109.
- [11] Milton Friedman. *A Theory of the Consumption Function*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1957.
- [12] John F. Muth. Optimal Properties of Exponentially Weighted Forecasts. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 55(290):299–306, 1960.
- [13] Christopher D Carroll. Solving microeconomic dynamic stochastic optimization problems. techreport, Johns Hopkins University, 2020. URL <https://www.econ2.jhu.edu/people/ccarroll/SolvingMicroDSOPs.pdf>.
- [14] S. Rao Aiyagari. Uninsured Idiosyncratic Risk and Aggregate Saving. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 109(3): 659–684, 1994. doi: 10.2307/2118417.
- [15] Mark Huggett. The Risk-Free Rate in Heterogeneous-Agent Incomplete-Insurance Economies. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 17(5-6):953–969, 1993. doi: 10.1016/0165-1889(93)90024-m.
- [16] Stephen P. Zeldes. Consumption and Liquidity Constraints: An Empirical Investigation. *Journal of Political Economy*, 97(2):305–346, 1989. doi: 10.1086/261605.
- [17] Angus Deaton. Saving and Liquidity Constraints. *Econometrica*, 59(5):1221–1248, 1991. doi: 10.2307/2938366.
- [18] Christopher D. Carroll and Miles S. Kimball. On the Concavity of the Consumption Function. *Econometrica*, 64(4):981–992, 1996. doi: 10.2307/2171853.
- [19] Christopher D. Carroll and Patrick Toche. A Tractable Model of Buffer Stock Saving. *Social Science Research Network*, 2009. doi: 10.3386/w15265.
- [20] L. M. Benveniste and J. A. Scheinkman. On the Differentiability of the Value Function in Dynamic Models of Economics. *Econometrica*, 47(3):727–732, 1979. doi: 10.2307/1910417.
- [21] Paul Milgrom and Ilya Segal. Envelope Theorems for Arbitrary Choice Sets. *Econometrica*, 70(2):583–601, 2002.
- [22] Paul A. Samuelson. Lifetime Portfolio Selection by Dynamic Stochastic Programming. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 51(3):239–246, 1969.
- [23] Robert C. Merton. Lifetime Portfolio Selection under Uncertainty: The Continuous-Time Case. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 51(3):247–257, 1969.
- [24] Robert C. Merton. Optimum Consumption and Portfolio Rules in a Continuous-Time Model. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 3(4):373–413, 1971.
- [25] Christopher D Carroll. Crra utility with rate risk. techreport, Johns Hopkins University, 2020. Lecture notes.
- [26] Jess Benhabib, Alberto Bisin, and Shenghao Zhu. Skewed Wealth Distributions: Theory and Empirics. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 56(4):1331–1376, 2018. doi: 10.1257/jel.20161390.