



A Dignified Retirement: Who should write the rules?

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Statement No. 67 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board
Standard for Pension Plans

No. 25

Illustration 1: Calculation of a Money-Weighted Rate of Return

The following illustration depicts the calculation of a money-weighted rate of return as required by paragraph 30B(4) of Statement 67. A money-weighted rate of return considers the amount actually invested during a period and weighs the amount of pension plan investments by the amount available to earn a return during that period. The rate of return is then calculated by solving the process for the rate that equates (1) the sum of the weighted external cash flows with the ending value of pension plan investments.

In this illustration, the value of pension plan investments at the beginning of the fiscal year is \$20,000,000, determined on a monthly basis and are assumed to occur at the end of each month. External cash flows with external cash outflows, resulting in a net external cash outflow in each month of the fiscal year.

The following details the two broad steps of the calculation of the money-weighted rate of return as of June 30.

| Plan Investments/ Net External Cash Flows | Period Invested (t) |
|--|---------------------------|
| (a) | |
| 18,907,442 | 12 |
| (25,240) | |
| 18,882,202 | |

Why are public pension systems questions of equity?

Equivalently stated: why do we have to bring a racial othering analysis to solving “pension funding crises”?

-Pension systems can be ‘owners of debt’ and ownership of public debt can be a means of a redistributive practices.

-Popular and political support for the political agenda of attacking pensions (and, in turn unions) & limiting role of government is created through deeply held stereotypes about inadequacy, incompetence, and efficiency that are mapped onto who is a “public employee” and the places served by the public sector.

-Traditionally marginalized groups are more favorably positioned within the structures of public employment

Why is pension accounting a matter of equity?

Pension systems can be 'owners of debt' and ownership of public debt can be a means of a redistributive practices.

The question of who owns public debt is important one if we want to promote redistributive policy.

Since the late 1980s, public pensions have owned less and less public debt and money mutual funds have owned more and more public debt.

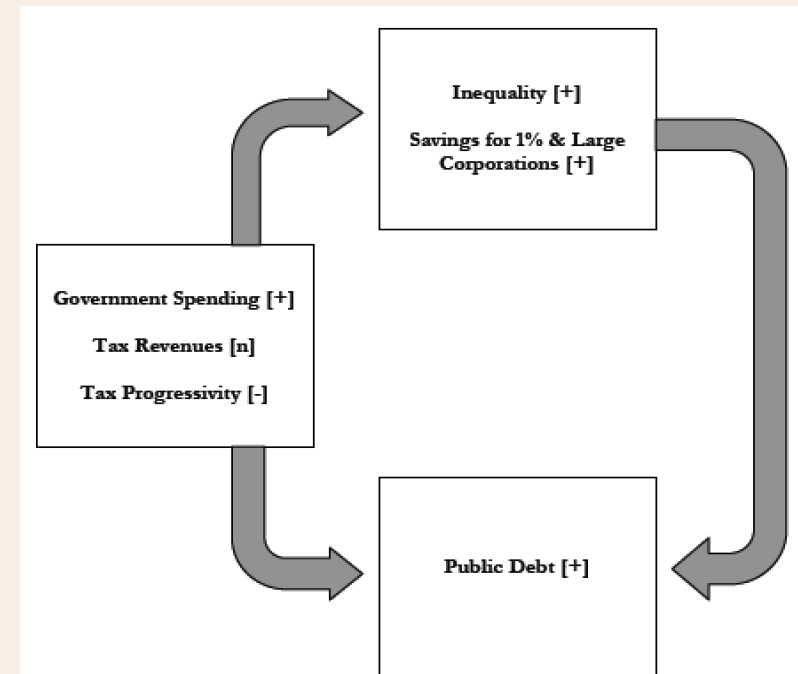


Figure 2 The Logical Sequence of Streeck's Debt State

Note: [+] denotes an increase, [-] a decrease, and [n] no change.

Political agenda to restrict government role to exclusively insuring private sector & to undermine unions enforced by marrying “public employees” with other groups perceived with deeply held stereotypes

Government, federal, state, and local is progressively restructured such that it's role is increasingly becoming one that provides multiple forms of insurance to underwrite private sector activity

Restricting the role of government since the 1970s and the expansion of former government roles to private for profit and nonprofit sector

Traditionally marginalized groups are more favorably positioned within the structures of public employment

A robust public employment sector must include robust benefits. The current public sector plays important roles in the employment of Black and African American men and women, and women, in general.

A robust public employment sector can provide important employment opportunities to other groups especially marginalized in the private sector.

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Pension checks will shrink 6.7 percent for 12,000 Detroit retirees beginning in March. Making matters worse, many also must pay back thousands of dollars of excess interest they received.

It's a bitter outcome of Detroit's record \$18 billion municipal bankruptcy for David Espie, 58, who will repay the city \$75,000 in a lump sum while his \$3,226 monthly pension is cut by \$216.

As retirement costs swallow larger portions of US city budgets, Detroit's bankruptcy plan resolved a pension crisis with creative strokes, through at a cost to retirees who thought their benefits were untouchable.

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Detroit’s original pension obligation estimated at \$3.5 billion was one of the key reasons used to justify its historic bankruptcy, the largest-ever municipal filing in the nation. ...

In the end, an estimated \$7 billion of the city’s \$18 billion in long-term liabilities was eliminated as part of the city’s plan of adjustment. About \$1.7 billion of the cuts came from pensions

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Important employer for African American men and women, and women in general.

Important employer for economic recovery

Note: the private sector sets the bar low, and we expect and can demand more from public sector employment

- Accounting rules promulgated by GASB.
- Mirror rules from private sector.
- Good motivation, bad outcomes.

the nation's slow-boiling pension crisis



- Large funded liabilities.
- Increasing payments, danger of insolvency.
- National problem: Richmond but also Chicago, Philadelphia, New York State, Illinois, etc.

Problems with the rules



- They insure against things that will not happen.
- They do not insure against things that happen all the time.
- They are poor guides to corrective action.

...the numbers sound huge. Are they?

- Size of budgets over time.
- Size of economy.

What incentives do these rules create?

- Risk of overfunding.
- Imperfection of feedback.
- Consequences are always years away.
- Closing plan, pension obligation bonds.

Undermine collective security



-Accounting for the cost of an individual is not possible with a pension system.

Arguments against my argument about the pension funding crisis”



- Kicking the can down the road.
- Intergenerational equity.
- Hidden cost of DB plans.

Potential solution



- Continuation of system payments is an asset.
- Feedback to current year's budget.

Gratitude



Thank you.