

Teacher Pension Reform

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What Are Public-Sector Pensions?

Formula-based benefit calculation

Monthly payments guaranteed for life



The Problems with Public-Sector Pensions

The Underfunding Problem

The Divergence Problem

The Human Capital Problem



The Underfunding Problem

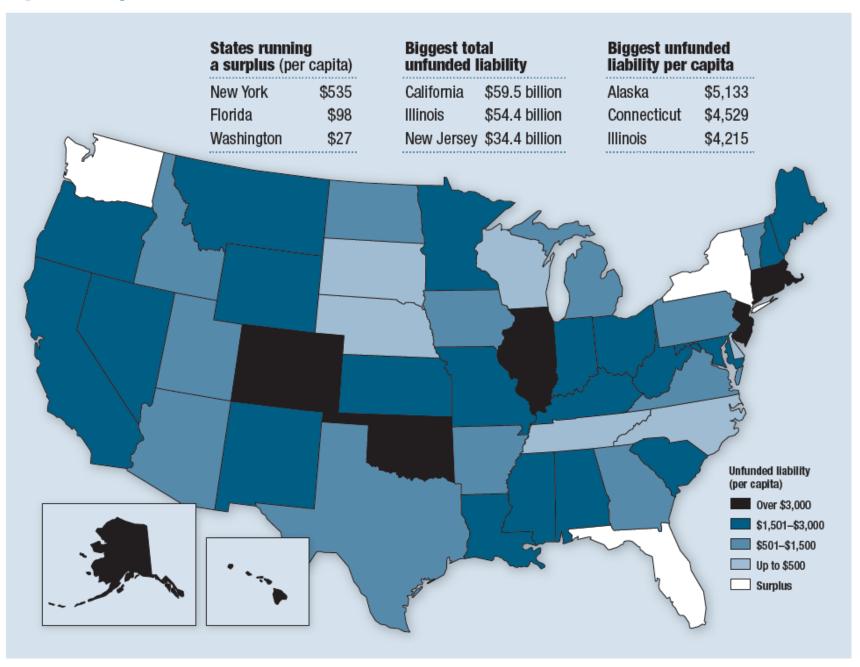
Heavy reliance on financial assumptions

 Stock market decline AND benefit enhancements contributed to current conditions

47 states underfunded by \$500 million



Figure 4. Forty-Seven States Have Unfunded Liabilities



Note: Authors' calculations from "The Trillion Dollar Gap," (Washington, D.C.: The Pew Center on the States, February 2010).

Status of Louisiana Teacher Pensions

88,000 active members, 62,000 retirees

Unfunded liability of \$9.3 billion (59.1% funded)

 7.8% long-term return on investments (less than projected)



The Divergence Problem

- Public-sector retirement is now different from private-sector retirement
- Private-sector workers bear more risk
- Public-sector workers retire earlier
- Public-sector retirement plans have not kept up with a changing workforce



Defined Benefit Plans From the Employee's Perspective

Guaranteed payments for life, adjusted for inflation

Strong rewards for longevity

Little portability

Few choices



Defined Benefit Plans From the Employer's Perspective

Tricky assumptions

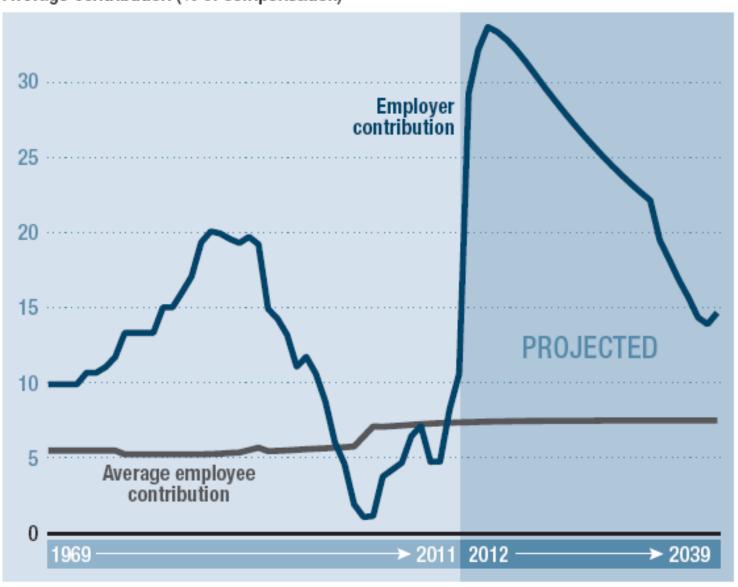
Unpredictable contributions

Rewards longevity, good and bad



Pennsylvania's Employer Contributions Fluctuate Wildly

Average contribution (% of compensation)

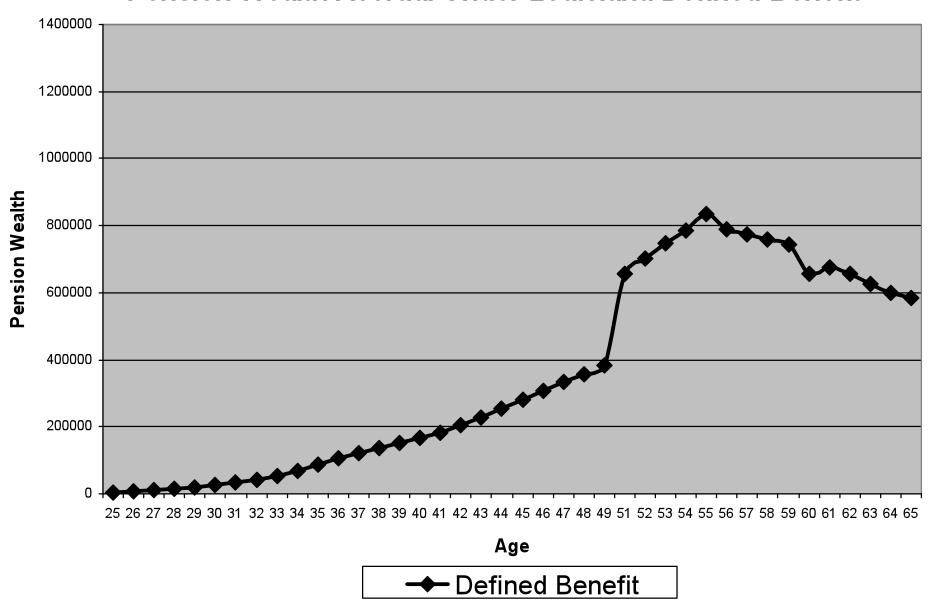


Louisiana's Defined Benefit

- Formula based on years of experience, final average salary (highest 3 years), and 2 or 2.5% multiplier
- Guaranteed monthly payments from retirement until death, adjusted for inflation
- 25-year longevity reward
- Bad deal for early leavers

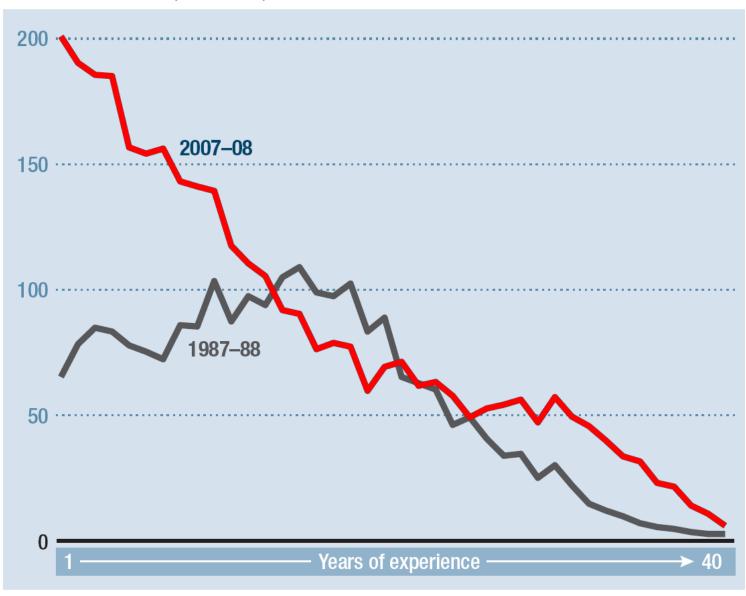


Pension Wealth Accrual Under Louisiana Defined Benefit



Teachers Today Have Less Experience

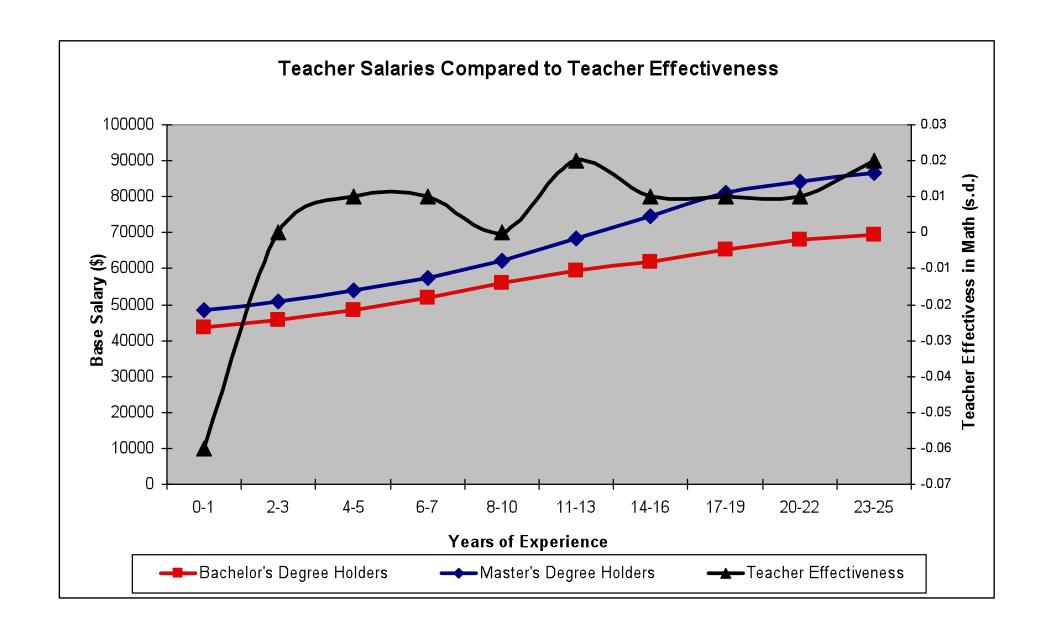
Number of teachers (thousands)



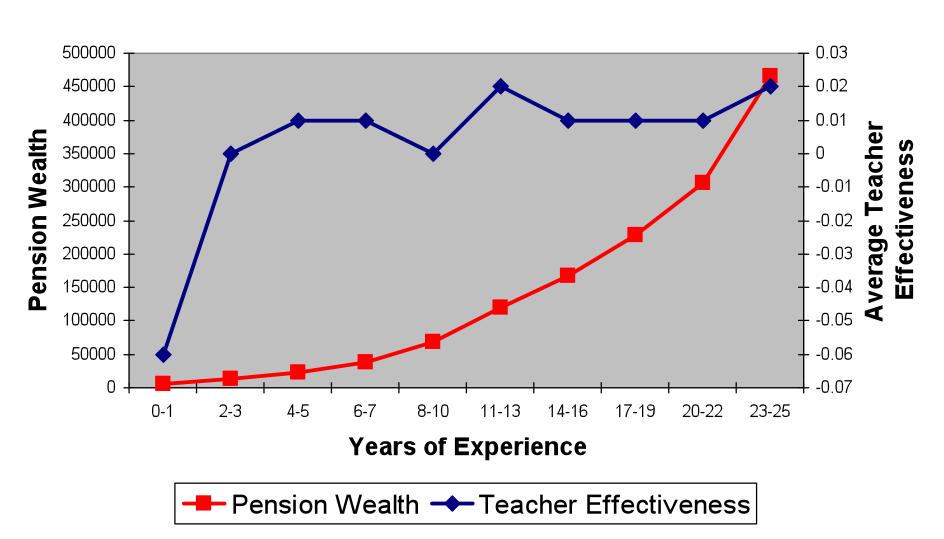
The Human Capital Problem

- Large-scale recruitment issues
- Retention issues
- Policies designed for a stable and localized workforce that is changing
- Few financial or non-financial incentives for quality

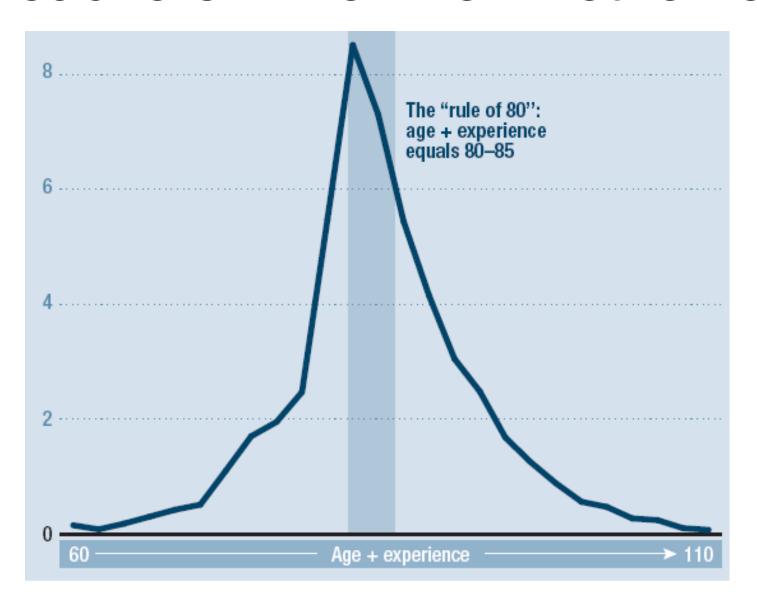




Defined Benefit Pension Wealth Accrual Compared to Teacher Effectiveness Gains



Teachers Time Their Retirement



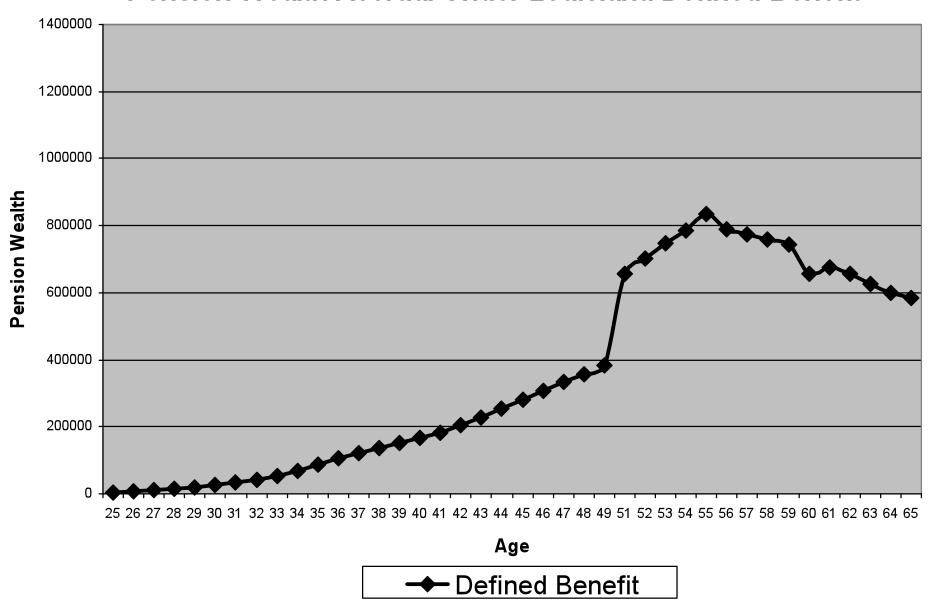
Do Other Pension Structures Address These Issues?

Comparing Different Pension Structures

- 25-year old teacher
- Begins teaching in 1975
- Same contribution levels
- Real interest rates, stock market returns, plan assumptions



Pension Wealth Accrual Under Louisiana Defined Benefit

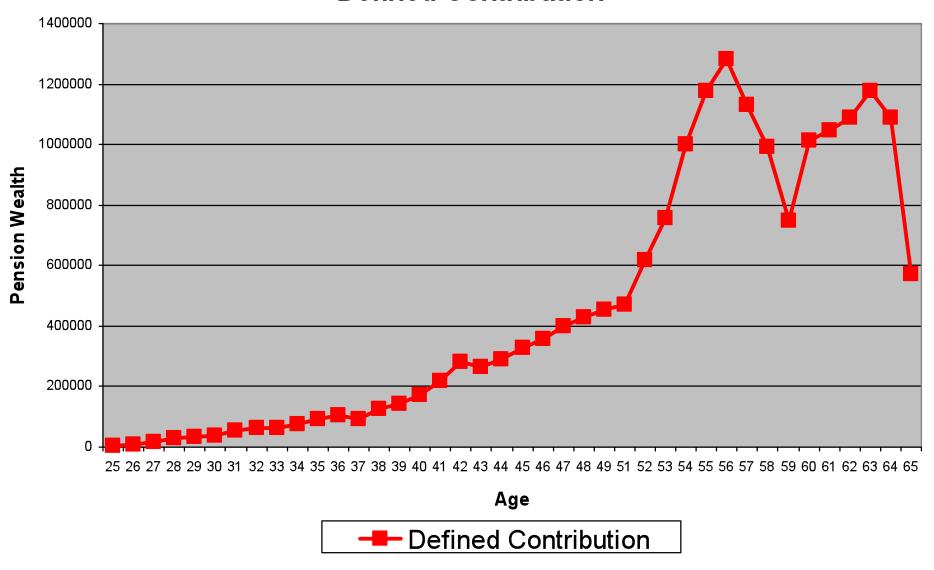


Defined Contribution Plans

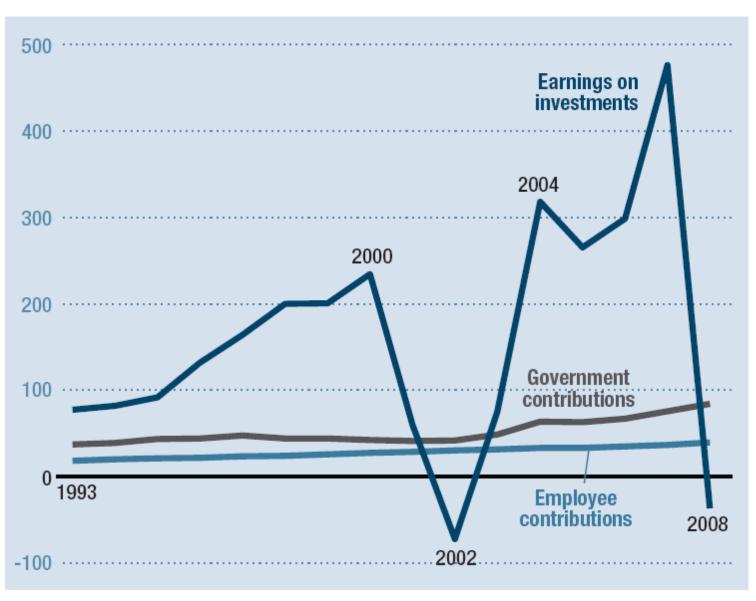
- 401k (or 403b)
- Employer sets contributions in advance
- Contributions are predictable
- Unpredictable outcomes
- Risk born by employee



Pension Wealth Accrual Under Hypothetical Defined Contribution



As Plans Get Bigger, Earnings Matter More

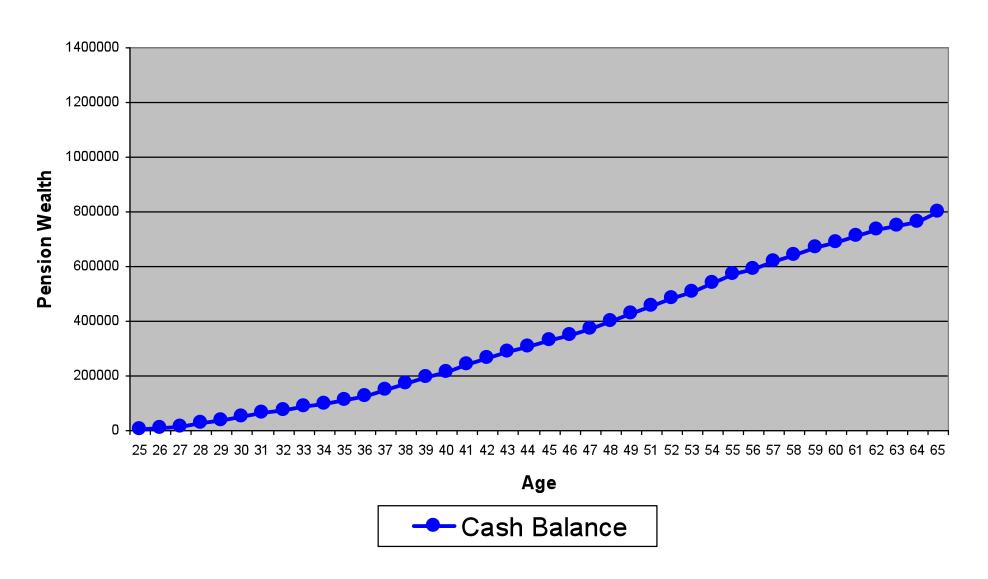


Cash Balance Plans

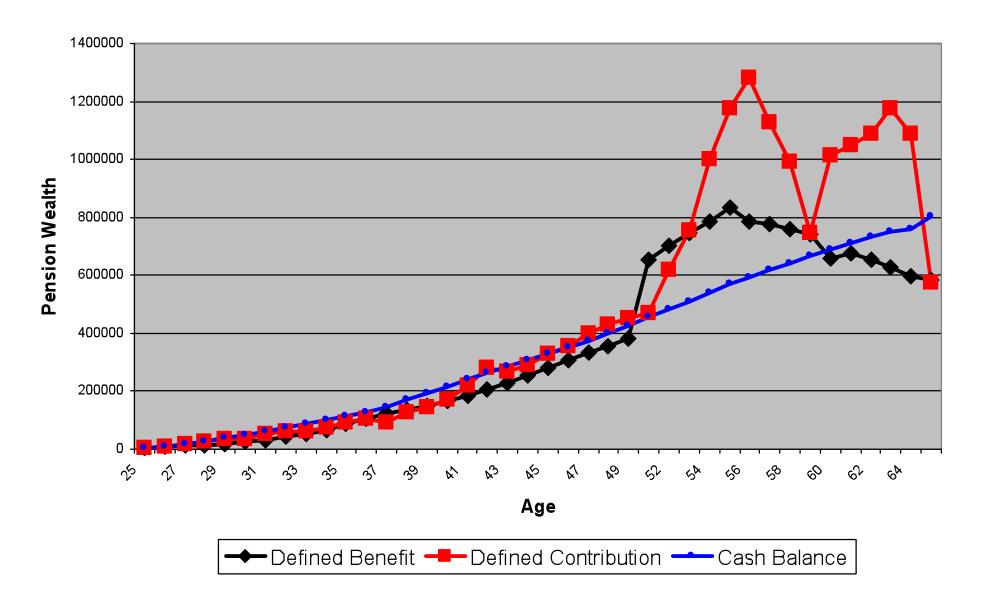
- Legally a defined benefit
- Employer sets contribution and investment credits
- Conservative investments yield steady accumulation
- No big leaps or dives



Pension Wealth Accrual Under Hypothetical Cash Balance



Pension Wealth Under 3 Options



Barriers to Reform

Legal restrictions bar changes for existing members

Strong political forces

Conversion costs



What Should States Do?

- Make regular contributions
- Close loopholes
- Join Social Security
- Use phase-in periods
- Consider alternatives (cash balance, defined contribution, hybrid)



Lessons for Reform

Financial problems loom large

Problems more than just financial

 Pensions have not kept up to changing teacher work force

Minor tweaks not sufficient



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