Public Pension Risk Dynamics Bob McCrory EFI Actuaries

The Model Plan

- The Model Plan
- The Model Economy
- Simulated Benefits, Cost, and Funding
- The Operating Region
- An Initial Result: Return Distributions Don't Matter



1

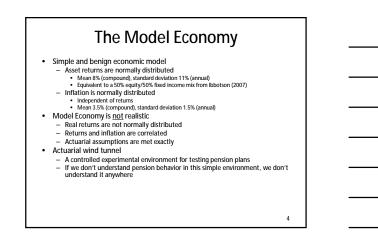
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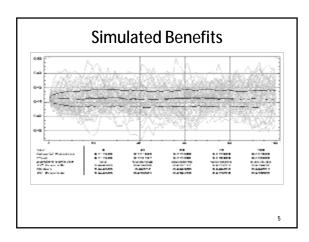
The Model Plan

- All members are the same
 Hired at 37, retire at 60
 Mortality and termination decrements only
 Stable member population
 Simple hearsfit

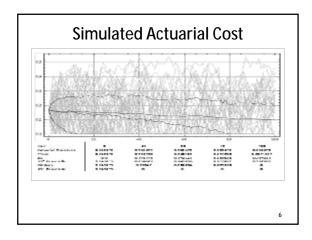
- Stable member population
 Simple benefits
 – 50% FAP at retirement, with 2% COLA
 – No ancillary benefits
 Simple funding
 – Entry Age Normal
 – 8% return, 3.5% inflation, 2% merit pay increase
 – All demographic assumptions met exactly
 – Start at 100% funded (at market value) at time 0
 Simple accounting
 – All transactions take place at the beginning of each year

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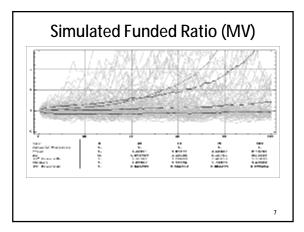




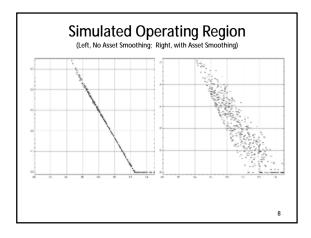




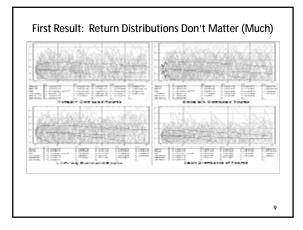














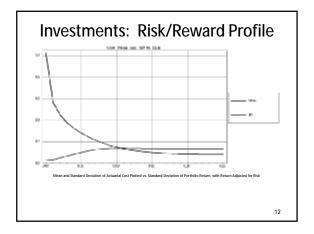
Risk

- Investment Risk
- Benefit Risk
- Funding Risk
- Actuarial Funding Risk
- Amortization Risk
- Assumption Risk

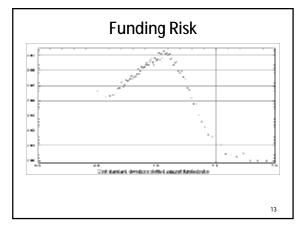




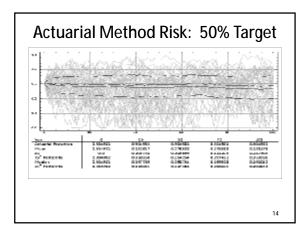




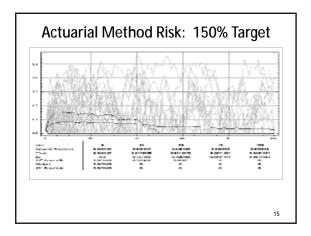




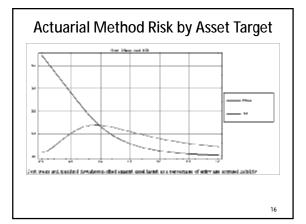




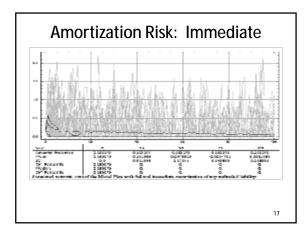




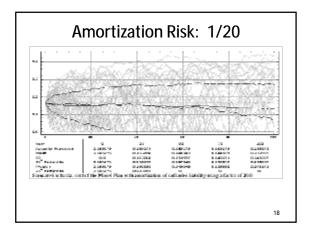




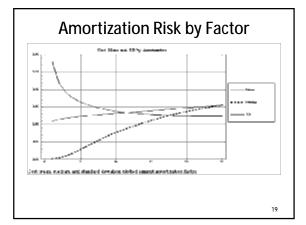


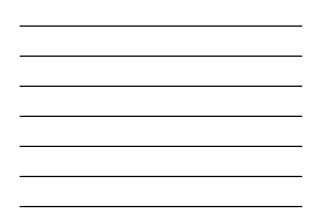


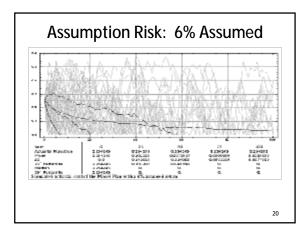




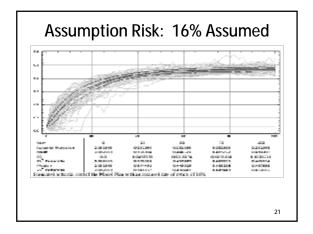




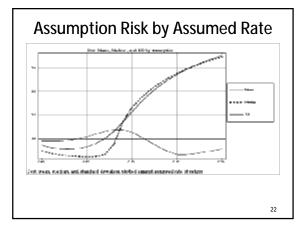














Actuaries Create Risk

- We fund to the riskiest asset target
- As funding increases to 100%, risk increases
- Accuracy in setting assumptions increases risk



23

Summary

- Pension plans are complex dynamic systems
 Bobavior of those systems
- Behavior of these systems is not at all obvious
 Risk arises in unexpected
- ways • These plans deserve study and thought through experimentation and empirical analysis



