#### Discussion:

### How much do Public Employees Value Defined Benefit versus Defined Contribution Retirement Benefits?

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#### This paper:

- survey: under which conditions would employees be happy with hard-freeze
- link to current DB plans of these employees: compute benefits of hard-freeze for employees

If your employer offered to contribute an amount equal to X% of your income each year into an investment account, would you enroll in this hypothetical plan if it meant you would stop earning additional benefits under your current plan?

- result: minimum required DC contribution for employee to switch
- can be linked to employee's current DB plan

### Main Results

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  - variation with tenure, plan generosity, stability etc makes sense
- 2. current service costs for existing DB plans exceed required DC contributions for vast majority of employees:



Comment: Mistakes or win-win?

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# Question: Do people make systematic mistakes? I.e. would certain groups be disadvantaged?

- Authors show that required contribution rates respond to observables
- current costs for DB also a function of the same observables!
- $\Rightarrow$  Are people responding in the right <u>quantitative</u> amount?
  - Comparison implicitly assumes DB and DC plans are identical, but they are not!
- $\Rightarrow$  We shouldn't expect gaps to be zero given differences!

| DB | DC |
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|---|---------|--|--|-----------|
| rick and avaant: dafault rick investment rick   | e, time | (somewhat) liquid<br>► credit constraints: age<br>preference | mandatory, illiquid  | liquidity |
| perceived stability     risk aversion   |         | investment risk <ul> <li>risk aversion</li> </ul>            | safe, except: default risk <ul> <li>perceived stability</li> </ul> | risk      |

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very interesting paper, very interesting data!

shows potential win-win in an otherwise very bad situation

main comment: is it a win-win? Or danger of groups being systematically disadvantaged?