

Pensionomics 2021:

Measuring the Economic Impact of DB Pension Expenditures

Key Findings

Benefits paid by state and local pension plans support a significant amount of economic activity in the state of Connecticut.

Pension benefits received by retirees are spent in the local community. This spending ripples through the economy, as one person's spending becomes another person's income, creating a multiplier effect.

In 2018, expenditures stemming from state and local pensions supported...

- 38,795 jobs that paid \$2.5 billion in wages and salaries
- \$7.3 billion in total economic output
- \$1.5 billion in federal, state, and local tax revenues

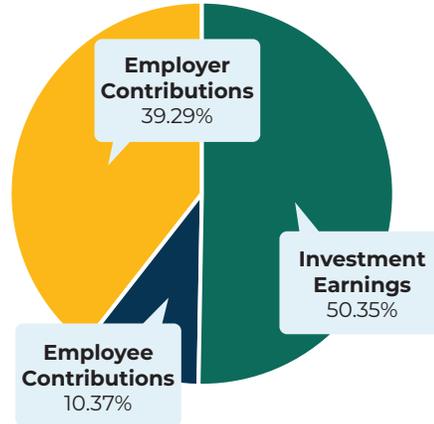
... in the state of Connecticut.

Each dollar paid out in pension benefits supported \$1.40 in total economic activity in Connecticut.

Each dollar "invested" by Connecticut taxpayers in these pension plans supported \$3.56 in total economic activity in the state.

Overview

Expenditures made by retirees of state and local government provide a steady economic stimulus to Connecticut communities and the state economy. In 2018, 136,362 residents of Connecticut received a total of \$5.2 billion in pension benefits from state and local pension plans.



The average pension benefit received was \$3,186 per month or \$38,235 per year. These modest benefits provide retired teachers, public safety personnel, and others who served the public during their working careers income to meet basic needs in retirement.

Between 1993 and 2018, 39.29% of Connecticut's pension fund receipts came from employer contributions, 10.37% from employee contributions, and 50.35% from investment earnings.* Earnings on investments and employee contributions—not taxpayer based contributions—have historically made up the bulk of pension fund receipts.

Impact on Jobs and Incomes

Retiree expenditures stemming from state and local pension plan benefits supported 38,795 jobs in the state. The total income to state residents supported by pension expenditures was \$2.5 billion.

To put these employment impacts in perspective, in 2018 Connecticut's unemployment rate was 4.1%. The fact that DB pension expenditures supported 38,795 jobs is significant, as it represents 2.30 percentage points in Connecticut's labor force.

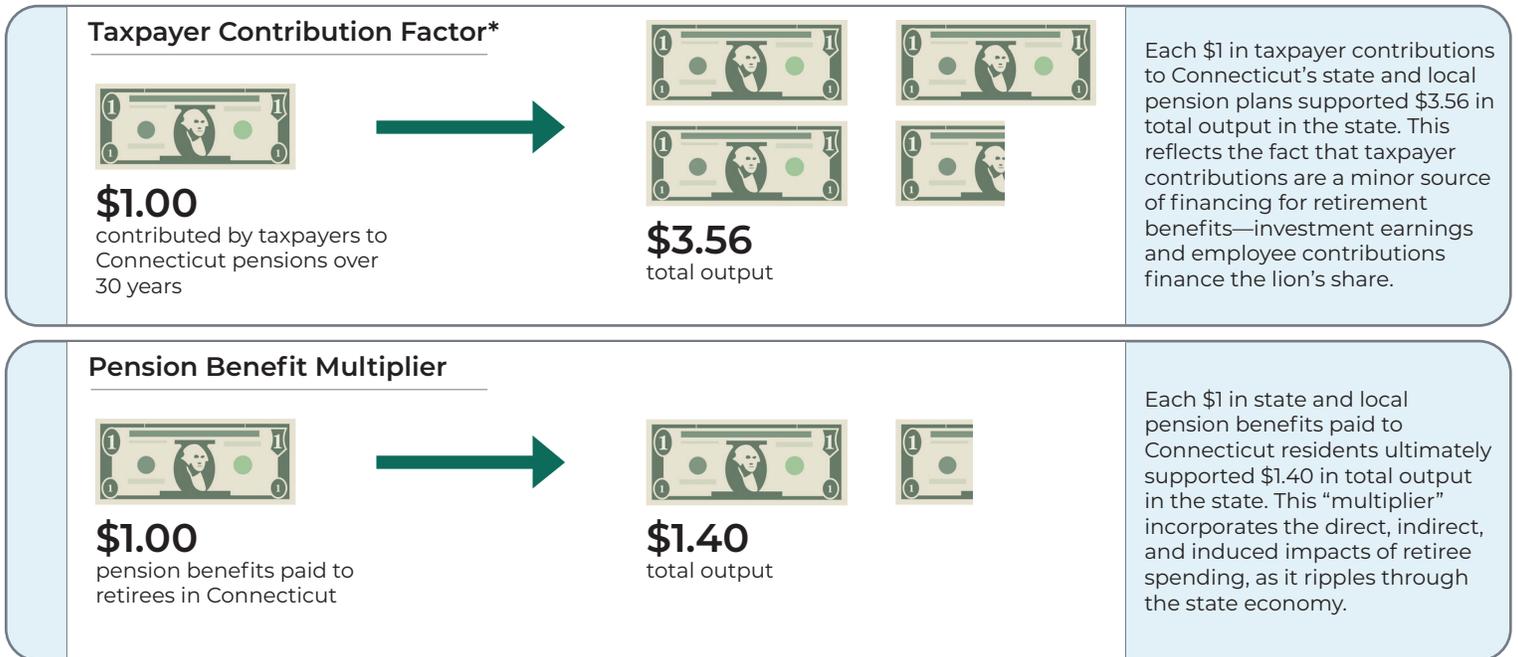
Economic Impact

State and local pension funds in Connecticut and other states paid a total of \$5.2 billion in benefits to Connecticut residents in 2018. Retirees' expenditures from these benefits supported a total of \$7.3 billion in total economic output in the state, and \$4.6 billion in value added in the state.

\$3.6 billion in direct economic impacts were supported by retirees' initial expenditures. An additional \$1.9 billion in indirect impact resulted when these businesses purchased additional goods and services. \$1.8 billion in induced impacts occurred when workers employed by businesses as a result of the direct and indirect impacts made expenditures.



Economic Multipliers



*Caution should be used in interpreting these numbers. See the Technical Appendix of the full *Pensionomics* report for details.

Impact on Tax Revenues

State and local pension payments made to Connecticut residents supported a total of \$1.5 billion in revenue to federal, state, and local governments. Taxes paid by retirees and beneficiaries directly out of pension payments totaled \$457.2 million. Taxes attributable to direct, indirect, and induced impacts accounted for \$1.1 billion in tax revenue.

Federal Tax	\$734.9 million
State/Local Tax	\$777.4 million
Total	\$1.5 billion

Economic Impacts by Industry Sector

The economic impact of state and local pension benefits was broadly felt across various industry sectors in Connecticut. The ten industry sectors with the largest employment impacts are presented in the table below.

Industry	Employment Impact (# Jobs)	Labor Income Impact	Value Added Impact	Output Impact
Hospitals	1,830.20	\$161,347,308	\$198,664,562	\$351,938,680
Full-service restaurants	1,493.80	\$47,130,615	\$68,777,455	\$112,621,994
Limited-service restaurants	1,385.80	\$37,859,440	\$58,167,187	\$116,337,379
Other real estate	1,270.90	\$29,838,732	\$105,691,513	\$254,829,094
Offices of physicians	1,218.70	\$148,044,592	\$170,811,865	\$243,348,313
Nursing and community care facilities	1,189.30	\$57,290,260	\$68,257,733	\$108,971,503
Retail - Food and beverage stores	1,066.60	\$41,999,469	\$55,055,050	\$85,929,282
Religious organizations	872.70	\$39,430,870	\$18,498,081	\$79,537,106
Individual and family services	830.20	\$27,981,037	\$24,759,991	\$36,157,954
Tenant-occupied housing	818.40	\$16,586,932	\$309,567,150	\$341,868,029

Industry totals include the first round of impacts from pension payments to state residents, and do not account for recaptured “leakage” to or from other states.