

OKLAHOMA

Pensionomics 2018:

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 Oklahoma.

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 2016, expenditures stemming from state and local pensions supported...

- 24,160 jobs that paid \$1.1 billion in wages and salaries
- \$3.5 billion in total economic output
- \$597.6 million in federal, state, and local tax revenues

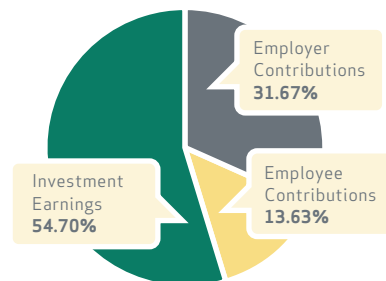
... in the state of Oklahoma.

Each dollar paid out in pension benefits supported \$1.39 in total economic activity in Oklahoma.

Each dollar "invested" by Oklahoma taxpayers in these plans supported \$4.38 in total economic activity in the state.

Overview

Expenditures made by retirees of state and local government provide a steady economic stimulus to Oklahoma communities and the state economy. In 2016, 122,516 residents of Oklahoma received a total of \$2.5 billion in pension benefits from state and local pension plans.



The average pension benefit received was \$1,704 per month or \$20,442 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 2016, 31.67% of Oklahoma's pension fund receipts came from employer contributions, 13.63% from employee contributions, and 54.70% 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 24,160 jobs in the state. The total income to state residents supported by pension expenditures was \$1.1 billion.

To put these employment impacts in perspective, in 2016 Oklahoma's unemployment rate was 4.8%. The fact that DB pension expenditures supported 24,160 jobs is significant, as it represents 1.3 percentage points in Oklahoma's labor force.

Economic Impact

State and local pension funds in Oklahoma and other states paid a total of \$2.5 billion in benefits to Oklahoma residents in 2016. Retirees' expenditures from these benefits supported a total of \$3.5 billion in total economic output in the state, and \$1.9 billion in value added in the state.

\$1.6 billion in direct economic impacts were supported by retirees' initial expenditures. An additional \$1.1 billion in indirect impact resulted when these businesses purchased additional goods and services. \$822.1 million in induced impacts occurred when workers employed by businesses as a result of the direct and indirect impacts made expenditures.

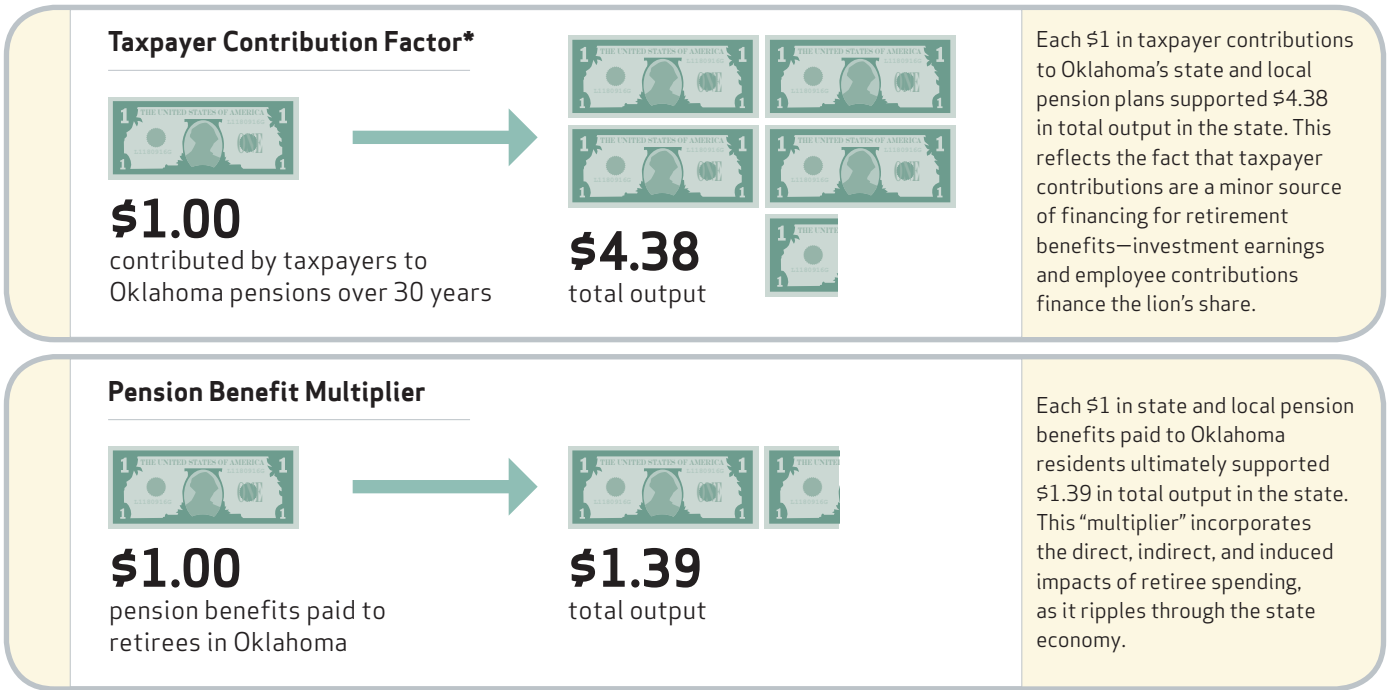
————— Total Economic Impact **\$3.5 billion** —————

**DIRECT
IMPACT**
\$1.6 billion

**INDIRECT
IMPACT**
\$1.1 billion

**INDUCED
IMPACT**
\$822.1 million

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 Oklahoma residents supported a total of \$597.6 million in revenue to federal, state, and local governments. Taxes paid by retirees and beneficiaries directly out of pension payments totaled \$192.6 million. Taxes attributable to direct, indirect, and induced impacts accounted for \$405.0 million in tax revenue.

Federal Tax	\$329.4 million
State/Local Tax	\$268.2 million
Total	\$597.6 million

Economic Impacts by Industry Sector

The economic impact of state and local pension benefits was broadly felt across various industry sectors in Oklahoma. 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
Real estate	1,107	\$21,732,286	\$139,309,503	\$204,729,600
Limited-service restaurants	1,018	\$20,716,629	\$42,609,276	\$79,881,405
Nursing and community care facilities	995	\$34,102,586	\$37,890,150	\$63,269,457
Full-service restaurants	979	\$21,791,031	\$23,326,619	\$46,645,298
Hospitals	865	\$65,370,323	\$72,189,089	\$129,798,410
Retail - General merchandise stores	721	\$19,467,217	\$30,605,344	\$48,771,961
Wholesale trade	517	\$36,198,664	\$78,555,855	\$120,263,166
Offices of physicians	486	\$50,701,681	\$49,942,580	\$73,206,124
Retail - Food and beverage stores	464	\$15,816,886	\$22,729,654	\$33,405,131
Religious organizations	431	\$13,795,057	\$6,054,323	\$15,182,143

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.