

# WYOMING

#### 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 Wyoming.

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...

- 5,103 jobs that paid \$206.8 million in wages and salaries
- \$792.3 million in total economic output
- \$129.0 million in federal, state, and local tax revenues

... in the state of Wyoming.

Each dollar paid out in pension benefits supported \$1.22 in total economic activity in Wyoming.

Each dollar "invested" by Wyoming taxpayers in these plans supported \$7.44 in total economic activity in the state.

#### **Overview**

Expenditures made by retirees of state and local government provide a steady economic stimulus to Wyoming communities and the state economy. In 2016, 32,559 residents of Wyoming received a total of \$648.6 million in pension benefits from state and local pension plans.



The average pension benefit received was \$1,660 per month or \$19,921 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, 16.43% of Wyoming's pension fund receipts came from employer

contributions, 13.68% from employee contributions, and 69.89% 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 5,103 jobs in the state. The total income to state residents supported by pension expenditures was \$206.8 million.

To put these employment impacts in perspective, in 2016 Wyoming's unemployment rate was 5.3%. The fact that DB pension expenditures supported 5,103 jobs is significant, as it represents 1.4 percentage points in Wyoming's labor force.

## **Economic Impact**

State and local pension funds in Wyoming and other states paid a total of \$648.6 million in benefits to Wyoming residents in 2016. Retirees' expenditures from these benefits supported a total of \$792.3 million in total economic output in the state, and \$421.7 million in value added in the state.

\$367.3 million in direct economic impacts were supported by retirees' initial expenditures. An additional \$285.0 million in indirect impact resulted when these businesses purchased additional goods and services. \$140.0 million in induced impacts occurred when workers employed by businesses as a result of the direct and indirect impacts made expenditures.

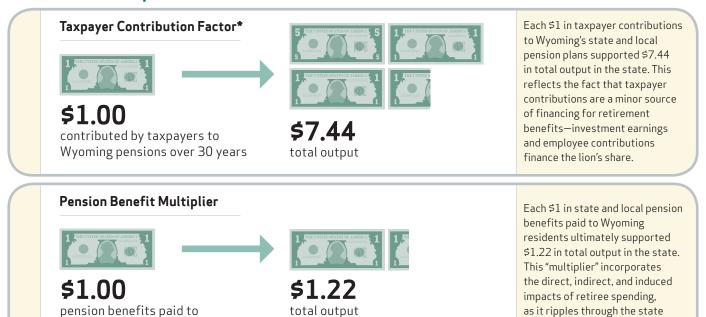
Total Economic Impact \$792.3 million

DIRECT
IMPACT
\$367.3 million

INDIRECT
IMPACT
\$285.0 million

INDUCED
IMPACT
\$140.0 million

## **Economic Multipliers**



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

### Impact on Tax Revenues

retirees in Wyoming

State and local pension payments made to Wyoming residents supported a total of \$129.0 million in revenue to federal, state, and local governments. Taxes paid by retirees and beneficiaries directly out of pension payments totaled \$23.3 million. Taxes attributable to direct, indirect, and induced impacts accounted for \$105.7 million in tax revenue.

| Total           | \$129.0 million |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| State/Local Tax | \$48.7 million  |
| Federal Tax     | \$80.3 million  |

economy.

# **Economic Impacts by Industry Sector**

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

| Industry                              | Employment Impact (# Jobs) | Labor Income<br>Impact | Value Added Impact | Output Impact |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Real estate                           | 386                        | \$7,476,180            | \$41,203,790       | \$63,997,983  |
| Full-service restaurants              | 216                        | \$4,507,237            | \$4,791,128        | \$9,936,373   |
| Limited-service restaurants           | 194                        | \$3,524,116            | \$8,816,110        | \$15,932,458  |
| Nursing and community care facilities | 177                        | \$7,271,685            | \$8,373,341        | \$12,886,049  |
| Retail - General merchandise stores   | 146                        | \$4,232,796            | \$7,622,059        | \$11,272,692  |
| Individual and family services        | 140                        | \$3,246,880            | \$2,881,205        | \$4,370,420   |
| Retail - Food and beverage stores     | 127                        | \$4,144,835            | \$6,682,849        | \$9,605,333   |
| All other food and drinking places    | 119                        | \$2,633,964            | \$2,932,412        | \$5,074,584   |
| Wholesale trade                       | 97                         | \$8,609,026            | \$15,093,801       | \$22,914,775  |
| Retail - Nonstore retailers           | 96                         | \$1,330,783            | \$5,711,346        | \$11,043,025  |

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.