

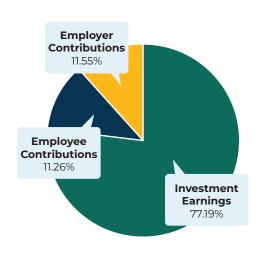


Pensionomics 2021:

Measuring the Economic Impact of DB Pension Expenditures

Overview

Expenditures made by retirees of state and local government provide a steady economic stimulus to South Dakota communities and the state economy. In 2018, 32,893 residents of South Dakota received a total of \$709.0 million in pension benefits from state and local pension plans.



The average pension benefit received was \$1,796 per month or \$21,556 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, 11.55% of South Dakota's pension fund receipts came from employer contributions, 11.26% from employee contributions, and 77.19% from investment earnings.* Earnings on investments and employee contributions—not taxpayer based contributions—have historically made up the bulk of pension fund receipts.

Key Findings

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

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...

- 6,393 jobs that paid \$312.6 million in wages and salaries
- \$1.1 billion in total economic output
- \$125.8 million in federal, state, and local tax revenues

... in the state of South Dakota.

Each dollar paid out in pension benefits supported \$1.51 in total economic activity in South Dakota.

Each dollar "invested" by South Dakota taxpayers in these pension plans supported \$13.11 in total economic activity in the state.

Impact on Jobs and Incomes

Retiree expenditures stemming from state and local pension plan benefits supported 6,393 jobs in the state. The total income to state residents supported by pension expenditures was \$312.6 million.

To put these employment impacts in perspective, in 2018 South Dakota's unemployment rate was 3.1%. The fact that DB pension expenditures supported 6,393 jobs is significant, as it represents 1.46 percentage points in South Dakota's labor force.

Economic Impact

State and local pension funds in South Dakota and other states paid a total of \$709.0 million in benefits to South Dakota residents in 2018. Retirees' expenditures from these benefits supported a total of \$1.1 billion in total economic output in the state, and \$564.3 million in value added in the state.

\$478.7 million in direct economic impacts were supported by retirees' initial expenditures. An additional \$347.1 million in indirect impact resulted when these businesses purchased additional goods and services. \$247.7 million in induced impacts occurred when workers employed by businesses as a result of the direct and indirect impacts made expenditures.

Total Economic Impact \$1.1 billion

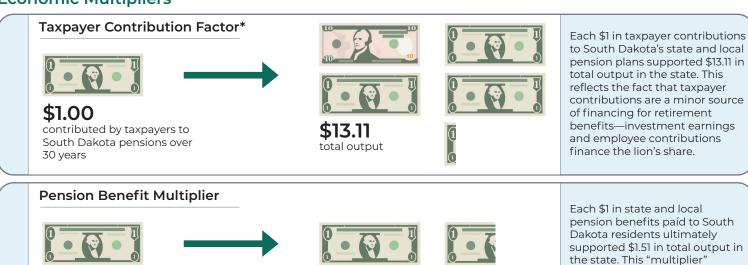
DIRECT IMPACT \$478.7 million INDIRECT IMPACT \$347.1 million INDUCED IMPACT \$247.7 million

incorporates the direct, indirect, and induced impacts of retiree

spending, as it ripples through

the state economy.

Economic Multipliers



total output

Impact on Tax Revenues

pension benefits paid to

retirees in South Dakota

State and local pension payments made to South Dakota residents supported a total of \$125.8 million in revenue to federal, state, and local governments. Taxes paid by retirees and beneficiaries directly out of pension payments totaled \$22.0 million. Taxes attributable to direct, indirect, and induced impacts accounted for \$103.8 million in tax revenue.

Federal Tax	\$85.2 million	
State/Local Tax	\$40.6 million	
Total	\$125.8 million	

Economic Impacts by Industry Sector

The economic impact of state and local pension benefits was broadly felt across various industry sectors in South Dakota. 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	482.40	\$36,890,652	\$41,693,026	\$82,136,488
Limited-service restaurants	310.60	\$6,168,966	\$9,986,775	\$22,972,756
Full-service restaurants	242.50	\$5,039,098	\$7,529,372	\$14,587,076
Offices of physicians	199.70	\$28,102,103	\$31,775,275	\$43,645,873
Nursing and community care facilities	191.10	\$7,511,690	\$7,647,909	\$14,175,749
Retail - General merchandise stores	178.10	\$5,505,269	\$6,546,704	\$11,435,328
Retail - Food and beverage stores	169.90	\$4,540,232	\$6,767,568	\$11,697,455
All other food and drinking places	140.20	\$2,955,905	\$4,310,706	\$7,382,273
Retail - Nonstore retailers	133.90	\$2,315,436	\$6,682,348	\$16,487,977
Other real estate	133.20	\$3,035,791	\$6,399,296	\$22,043,844

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