

# Alaska



The Longevity Economy is the sum of all economic activity in Alaska that is supported by the consumer spending of households headed by someone age 50 or older—both in Alaska, as well as spending on exports from Alaska to other states. This includes the direct, indirect (supply chain), and induced economic effects of this spending. (The induced impact involves the ripple effects from the spending of those employed either directly or indirectly.)

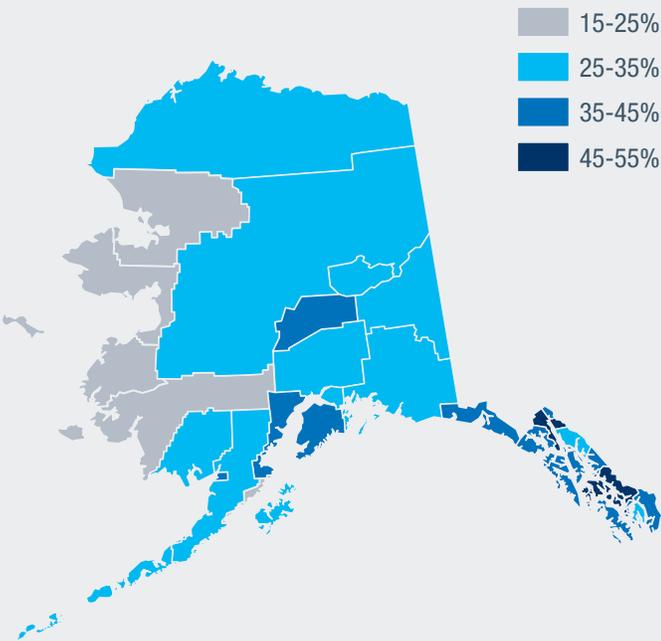
People over 50 contribute to the economy in a positive, outsized proportion to their share of the population. Despite being 29% of Alaska's population in 2013 (expected to grow to 31% by 2040), the total economic contribution of the Longevity Economy accounted for 25% of Alaska's GDP (\$15 billion). This supported 40% of Alaska's jobs (0.2 million), 31% of employee compensation (\$8 billion), and 40% of state taxes (\$2 billion). The greatest number of jobs supported by the

Longevity Economy were in health care (42,000), retail trade (29,000), and accommodation & food services (17,000).

This \$15 billion impact of the Longevity Economy was driven by \$11 billion in consumer spending by over-50 households in Alaska, or 50% of total comparable consumer spending. The categories where Longevity Economy spending accounted for the largest share of total consumer spending were health care (60%), other nondurables (55%), and financial services (54%).

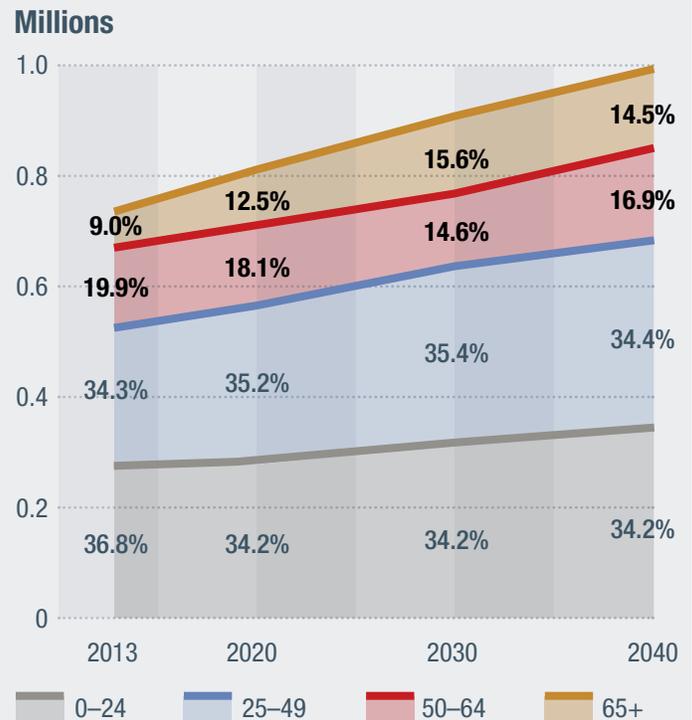
People over 50 also make a significant contribution to Alaska's workforce, with 67% of people 50-64 employed, compared to 76% of people 25-49. Overall, people over 50 represent 31% of Alaska's workforce. Among employed people, 13% of those 50-64 are self-employed entrepreneurs, compared with 7% of those 25-49. Additionally, 46% of those 50-64 work in professional occupations, compared to 47% 25-49.

## % of population over 50



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## Population by age



## Sources

Total population by age is from the Census 2013 population estimates. Population forecasts are from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service. County-level age distribution, labor force status, and occupation are from the 2012 American Community Survey. Consumer spending by age group is calculated for 2013 by Oxford Economics based on data from BEA Personal Consumption Expenditures, the BEA experimental state-level PCE series, and the BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey. The economic contribution of the Longevity Economy for 2013 is calculated by Oxford Economics using IMPLAN software. Benchmark statewide totals are from IMPLAN and relevant BEA NIPA tables.

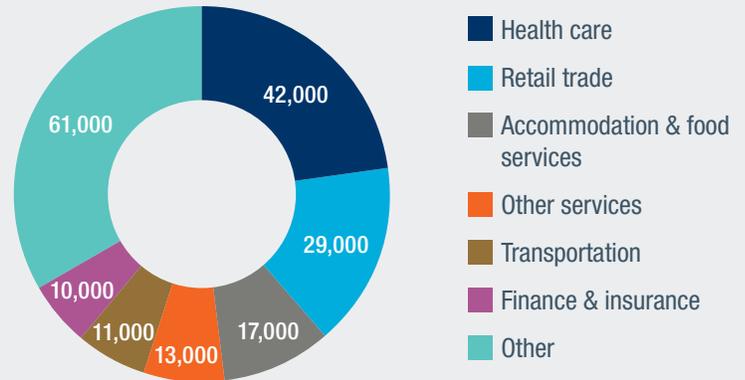


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## Economic contribution of the Longevity Economy

<b>GDP</b>	<b>\$14.6 billion</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>184,000</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Employee compensation</b>	<b>\$7.7 billion</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>State &amp; local tax</b>	<b>\$1.7 billion</b>	<b>40%</b>

## Jobs impact by sector



## Consumer spending

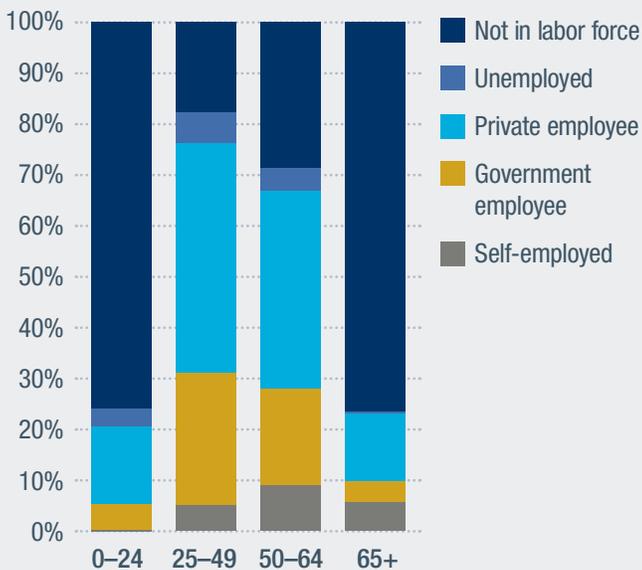
Billions



- Other services<sup>1</sup>
- Financial services
- Restaurants & hotels
- Health care
- Utilities
- Other nondurable goods<sup>2</sup>
- Gasoline & other fuels
- Clothing
- Groceries
- Other durable goods<sup>3</sup>
- Durable household goods
- Motor vehicles and parts

1. Other services include transportation, education, recreation, communication, professional, personal care, social/religious, and household maintenance services.
2. Other nondurables include pharmaceuticals, games, pet supplies, household supplies, personal care products, tobacco, and magazines.
3. Other durables include recreational vehicles, audio/video equipment, computers, jewelry, eyeglasses, and books.

## Labor force status by age



## Occupation by age

