

# West Virginia



The Longevity Economy is the sum of all economic activity in West Virginia that is supported by the consumer spending of households headed by someone age 50 or older—both in West Virginia, as well as spending on exports from West Virginia 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.)

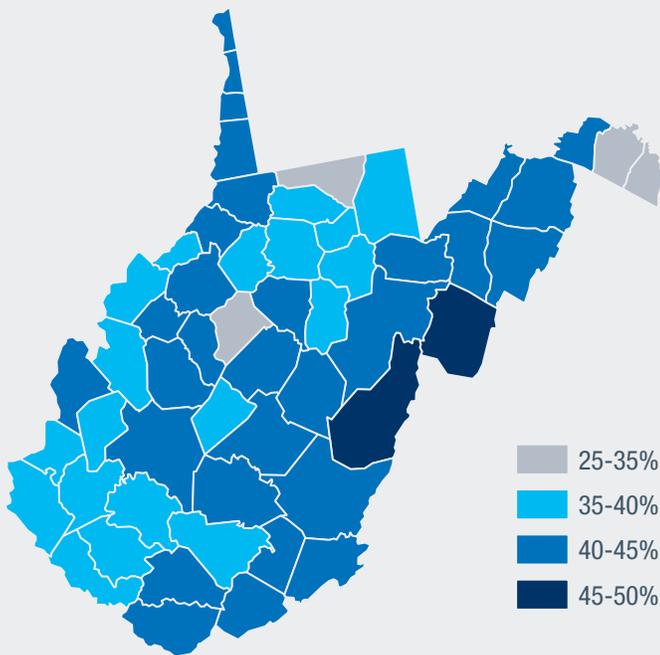
People over 50 contribute to the economy in a positive, outsize proportion to their share of the population. Despite being 39% of West Virginia's population in 2013 (expected to grow to 43% by 2040), the total economic contribution of the Longevity Economy accounted for 48% of West Virginia's GDP (\$35 billion). This supported 53% of West Virginia's jobs (0.5 million), 48% of employee compensation (\$19 billion), and 46% of state taxes (\$4 billion). The greatest number of jobs supported by

the Longevity Economy were in health care (128,000), retail trade (92,000), and accommodation & food services (47,000).

This \$35 billion impact of the Longevity Economy was driven by \$29 billion in consumer spending by over-50 households in West Virginia, or 60% of total comparable consumer spending. The categories where Longevity Economy spending accounted for the largest share of total consumer spending were health care (72%), other nondurables (64%), and financial services (63%).

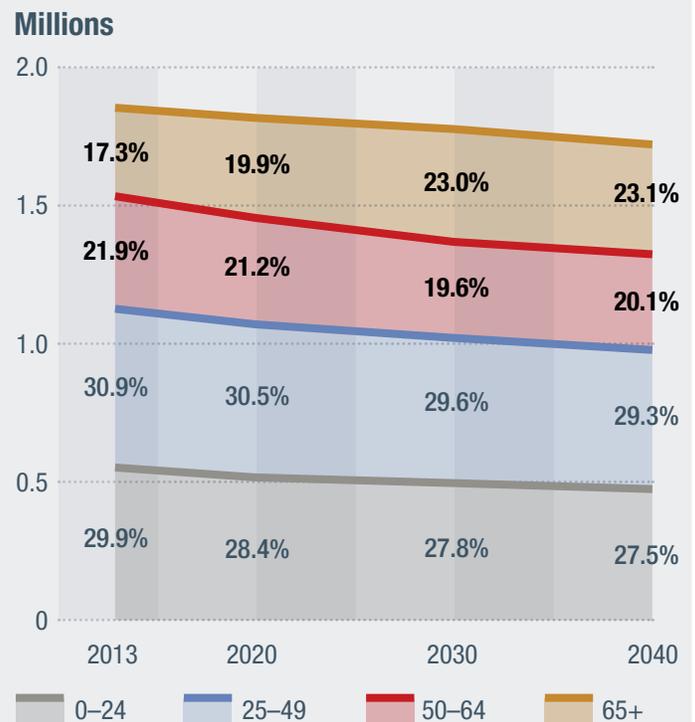
People over 50 also make a significant contribution to West Virginia's workforce, with 54% of people 50-64 employed, compared to 70% of people 25-49. Overall, people over 50 represent 34% of West Virginia's workforce. Among employed people, 9% of those 50-64 are self-employed entrepreneurs, compared with 6% of those 25-49. Additionally, 38% of those 50-64 work in professional occupations, compared to 38% 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.

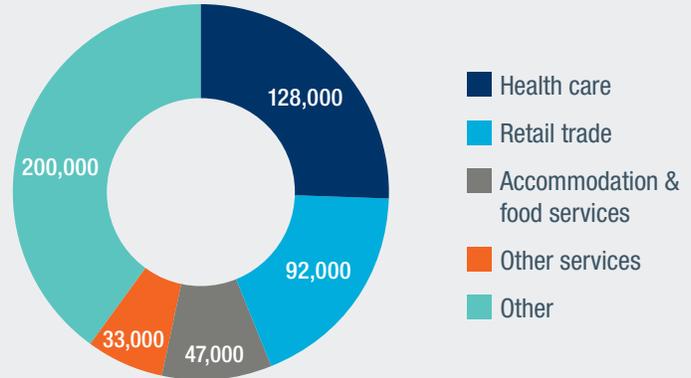


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## Economic contribution of the Longevity Economy

<b>GDP</b>	<b>\$35.4 billion</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Jobs</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Employee compensation</b>	<b>\$19.4 billion</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>State &amp; local tax</b>	<b>\$3.5 billion</b>	<b>46%</b>

## Jobs impact by sector



## Consumer spending

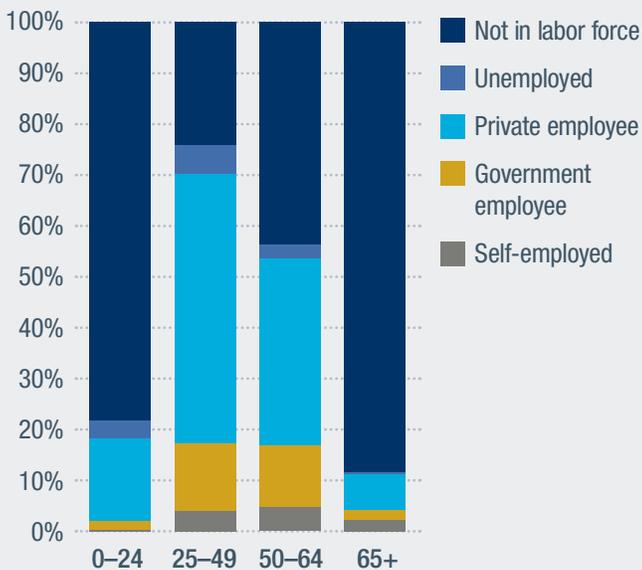
Billions



- 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

