The Longevity Economy is the sum of all economic activity in the Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney Metropolitan Statistical Areas (see map for extent) that is supported by the consumer spending of households headed by someone age 50 or older—both in Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney, as well as spending on exports from Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney 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 34% of Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney’s population in 2013 (expected to grow to 37% by 2040), the total economic contribution of the Longevity Economy accounted for 35% of Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney’s GDP (3.0 billion). This supported 43% of Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney’s jobs (49,000), 39% of employee compensation (1.6 billion), and 38% of state taxes (0.3 billion). The greatest number of jobs supported by the Longevity Economy were in Health care (12,000), Retail trade (7,000), and Accommodation & food services (5,000).

This 3.0 billion impact of the Longevity Economy was driven by $2.7 billion in consumer spending by over-50 households in Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney, or 55% of total comparable consumer spending. The categories where Longevity Economy spending accounted for the largest share of total consumer spending were health care (61%), utilities (55%), and financial services (55%).

People over 50 also make a significant contribution to Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney’s workforce, with 78% of people 50-64 employed, compared to 84% of people 25-49. Overall, people over 50 represent 38% of Grand Island, Hastings, and Kearney’s workforce. Among employed people, 21% of those 50-64 are self-employed entrepreneurs, compared with 10% of those 25-49. Additionally, 43% of those 50-64 work in professional occupations, compared to 46% 25-49.

Sources
Total population by age is from the published 2013 American Community Survey. Population projections are from Proximity One (proximityone.com). Labor force status and occupation by age, and migration figures are calculated from the 2013 ACS microdata. Consumer spending by age group is calculated for 2013 by Oxford Economics using data on relative consumption levels from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Studies, and data on total spending in the MSA from IMPLAN. The economic contribution of the Longevity Economy for 2013 is calculated by Oxford Economics using IMPLAN software and benchmarked against IMPLAN data for the MSA.
Economic contribution of the Longevity Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>$3.0 billion</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee compensation</td>
<td>$1.6 billion</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State &amp; local tax</td>
<td>$0.3 billion</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jobs impact by sector

- Health care: 12,000
- Retail trade: 10,000
- Accommodation & food services: 7,000
- Finance: 5,000
- Other services: 5,000
- Administrative services: 4,000
- Professional service: 3,000
- Other: 3,000

Consumer spending

- Spend over 50:
  - Miscellaneous durables: $0.3 billion (52%)
  - Utilities: $0.2 billion (55%)
  - Education: $0.1 billion (44%)
  - Fuel: $0.1 billion (49%)
  - Telecommunications: $0.1 billion (52%)
  - Cars & other transp equip: $0.1 billion (54%)
  - Miscellaneous nondurables: $0.1 billion (53%)
  - Personal and professional services: $0.1 billion (47%)
  - Restaurants & hotels: $0.1 billion (50%)
  - Food, alcohol & tobacco: $0.1 billion (52%)
  - Financial services: $0.1 billion (55%)
  - Trade margins & personal transport services: $0.1 billion (54%)
  - Health Care: $0.1 billion (61%)

- Spend under 50:
  - Other (58%)*
  - Entertainment (50%)
  - Miscellaneous durables (52%)
  - Utilities (55%)
  - Education (44%)
  - Fuel (49%)
  - Telecommunications (52%)
  - Cars & other transp equip (54%)
  - Miscellaneous nondurables (53%)
  - Personal and professional services (47%)
  - Restaurants & hotels (50%)
  - Food, alcohol & tobacco (52%)
  - Financial services (55%)
  - Trade margins & personal transport services (54%)
  - Health Care (61%)

* Numbers in parentheses are the % of spending by people over 50.

Labor force status by age

- 0–24: Not in labor force (10%), Unemployed (20%), Government employee (30%), Private employee (30%), Self-employed (10%)
- 25–49: Not in labor force (10%), Unemployed (15%), Government employee (25%), Private employee (30%), Self-employed (20%)
- 50–64: Not in labor force (10%), Unemployed (15%), Government employee (25%), Private employee (30%), Self-employed (20%)
- 65+: Not in labor force (25%), Unemployed (15%), Government employee (10%), Private employee (30%), Self-employed (20%)

Occupation by age

- 0–24: Production, transportation (10%), Construction, agriculture (15%), Administrative support (25%), Sales (20%), Food, cleaning, personal services (30%)
- 25–49: Production, transportation (10%), Construction, agriculture (15%), Administrative support (25%), Sales (20%), Food, cleaning, personal services (30%)
- 50–64: Production, transportation (10%), Construction, agriculture (15%), Administrative support (25%), Sales (20%), Food, cleaning, personal services (30%)
- 65+: Production, transportation (10%), Construction, agriculture (15%), Administrative support (25%), Sales (20%), Food, cleaning, personal services (30%)