

Oregon



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

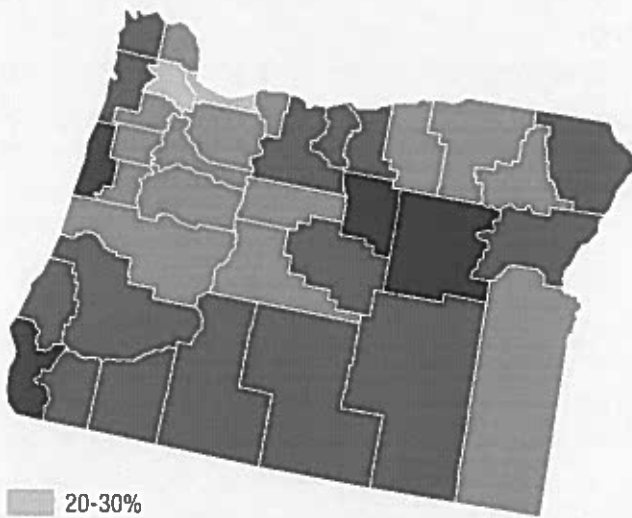
People over 50 contribute to the economy in a positive, outsize proportion to their share of the population. Despite being 36% of Oregon's population in 2013 (expected to grow to 37% by 2040), the total economic contribution of the Longevity Economy accounted for 35% of Oregon's GDP (\$77 billion). This supported 49% of Oregon's jobs (1.1 million), 43% of employee compensation (\$43 billion), and 43% of state taxes (\$8 billion). The greatest number of jobs supported by the Longevity

Economy were in health care (212,000), retail trade (195,000), and accommodation & food services (114,000).

This \$77 billion impact of the Longevity Economy was driven by \$65 billion in consumer spending by over-50 households in Oregon, or 56% of total comparable consumer spending. The categories where Longevity Economy spending accounted for the largest share of total consumer spending were health care (69%), other nondurables (62%), and financial services (60%).

People over 50 also make a significant contribution to Oregon's workforce, with 62% of people 50-64 employed, compared to 73% of people 25-49. Overall, people over 50 represent 33% of Oregon's workforce. Among employed people, 17% of those 50-64 are self-employed entrepreneurs, compared with 11% of those 25-49. Additionally, 45% of those 50-64 work in professional occupations, compared to 43% 25-49.

% of population over 50

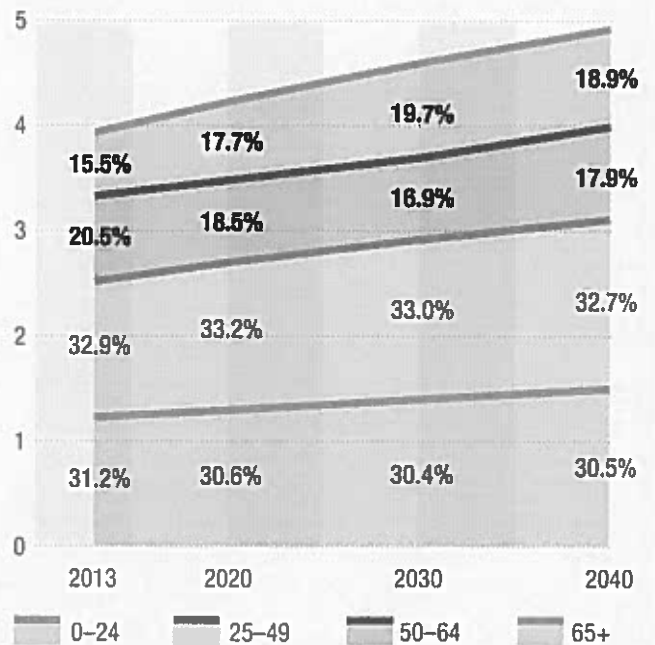


- 20-30%
- 30-40%
- 40-50%
- 50-60%

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Population by age

Millions



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.





Oregon Alzheimer's Statistics

alzheimer's  association®
THE BRAINS BEHIND SAVING YOURS.™

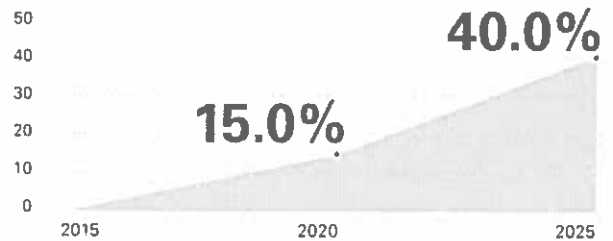
Over **5 million Americans** are living with Alzheimer's, and as many as **16 million** will have the disease in 2050. The cost of caring for those with Alzheimer's and other dementias is estimated to total **\$226 billion** in 2015, increasing to **\$1.1 trillion** (in today's dollars) by mid-century. Nearly **one in every three seniors** who dies each year has Alzheimer's or another dementia.

65+ Number of people aged 65 and older with Alzheimer's by age

Totals may not add due to rounding

Year	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
2015	8,900	24,000	27,000	60,000
2020	12,000	29,000	28,000	69,000
2025	13,000	40,000	32,000	84,000

Percentage change from 2015



% Percentage of seniors with Alzheimer's disease



10%

Number of deaths from Alzheimer's disease in 2012

1,312

- 6th leading cause of death in Oregon
- 10th highest Alzheimer's death rate in America

\$\$ Number of Alzheimer's and dementia caregivers, hours of unpaid care, and costs of caregiving

Year	# of Caregivers	Total Hours of Unpaid Care	Total Value of Unpaid Care	Higher Health Costs of Caregivers
2012	167,000	191,000,000	\$2,352,000,000	\$96,000,000
2013	173,000	196,000,000	\$2,446,000,000	\$100,000,000
2014	175,000	199,000,000	\$2,422,000,000	\$105,000,000



For more information, view the **2015 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures** report at alz.org/facts.

Key Findings Fact Sheet

The National LGBT Health and Aging Center announces

The Aging and Health Report

Disparities and Resilience among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Older Adults

By Karen I. Fredriksen-Goldsen, PhD, Hyun-Jun Kim, PhD, Charles A. Emlet, PhD, Anna Muraco, PhD, Elena A. Erosheva, PhD, Charles P. Hoy-Ellis, MSW, Jayn Goldsen, BS, Heidi Petry, PhD

The National LGBT Health and Aging Center reveals the findings from *Caring and Aging with Pride*, the first national federally-funded project to examine LGBT aging and health. This project provides new knowledge about risks and resilience among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender older adults. Across the nation 2,560 diverse LGBT adults ranging from 50 to 95 years old participated in this project.

RESILIENCE

LGBT older adult participants are resilient

- 91% engage regularly in wellness activities.
- 82% engage in moderate physical activities.
- 38% attend spiritual or religious activities at least once a month.
- 41% of transgender older adults and 41% of bisexual men have served in the military.

89%
feel positive
about belonging
to their
LGBT communities

DISPARITIES

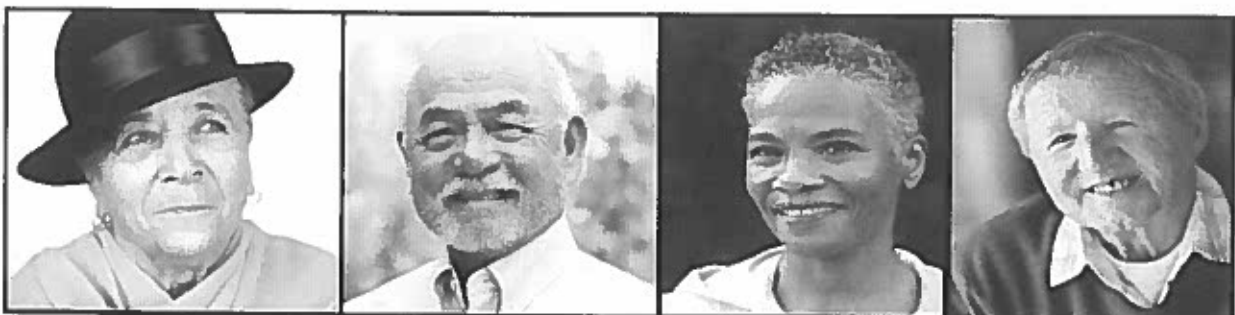
Health disparities revealed

- Lesbian, gay, and bisexual older adults have higher rates of disability and mental distress than heterosexuals of similar age.
- Lesbians and bisexual older women have higher rates of cardiovascular disease and obesity compared with heterosexual older women.
- Gay and bisexual older men are more likely than heterosexual older men to experience poor physical health and to live alone.

41%
have a
disability

*The LGBT community has stepped up
in the past to address coming out, AIDS, and civil rights.
The next wave has to be aging.*

63-year-old gay man



Key Findings Fact Sheet

RISKS

Many participants have faced serious adversity

- 68% experienced verbal harassment; 43% were threatened with violence.
- 31% experience depression; 53% report loneliness.
- 27% have experienced the death of a partner.
- 30% do not have a will; 36% do not have a durable power of attorney.
- 14% of gay and bisexual male participants are living with HIV.

CAREGIVING

Caring for one another

- Most participants have social support available to them.
- 27% assist someone close to them who has a health issue or other needs.
- 35% of the caregivers are providing care to a partner or spouse, 32% to a friend, 16% to a parent, 2% to an adult child, 7% to other relatives.

ACCESS TO CARE

Participants encounter barriers to care

- 15% fear accessing healthcare *outside* the LGBT community.
- 13% have been denied care or provided inferior care.
- 21% do not disclose their sexual or gender identity to their physician.
- 22% of transgender older adults need to see a doctor but can't afford it.
- Five services identified as most needed: senior housing, transportation, social events, support groups, and legal services.

82%
have been
victimized
at least once
in their lives

64%
at least three times

13%
have been
denied
healthcare
or provided with
inferior healthcare

*Isolation, finding friend support, caregiving and health
are the biggest issues older gay persons face.
Who will be there for us, who will help care for us without judgment?
66-year-old lesbian*

About This Report: The full report, *The Health Report: Disparities and Resilience among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Older Adults*, is available on our website at <http://CaringAndAging.org>. Community partners are SAGE, LA Gay & Lesbian Center, New Leaf, LGBT Aging Project, SAGE Center on Halsted, Senior Services of Seattle, SAGE/Milwaukee, FORGE Transgender Aging Network, Openhouse, GLBT Generations, and SAGE Metro St. Louis. This research is funded in part by the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute on Aging, R01 AG026526, Fredriksen-Goldsen, PI.

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The Full Report, Executive Summary, and Fact Sheets are available at <http://CaringAndAging.org/>



Caring and Aging with Pride

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