



Economic Impact of Long Term Care Facilities Iowa

May 2018

Long Term Care (LTC) facilities* support an estimated \$6.14 Billion of the state's economic activity

Jobs				
Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total		
55,941	16,778	72,719		

Labor Income				
Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total		
\$1.60 Billion	\$707 Million	\$2.30 Billion		

Economic Activity				
Direct	Indirect and Induced	Total		
\$3.72 Billion	\$2.41 Billion	\$6.14 Billion		

Tax Revenue				
State/Local	Federal	Total		
\$256 Million	\$487 Million	\$742 Million		

^{*}Long Term Care (LTC) facilities include nursing homes, assisted living, and other residential care facilities. These facilities do not include government-owned or hospital-based facilities.

Economic Impact Definitions

- **Direct Effect** represents the initial change in the industry in question. In our analysis, we are modeling what would happen if all LTC facilities went away. (i.e. This represents those employed at LTC facilities and the incomes they earn.)
- Indirect and Induced Effects represent the inter-industry transactions to support the LTC industry demands and the changes in local spending among households (e.g., services to maintain buildings, local restaurants, and real estate for the industry and employees).
- **Economic Activity** represents output or value of industry production, like gross-domestic product (GDP).
- **Total** is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects. Note, the sum of the segment amounts may not equal the total due to rounding.

Sources: IMPLAN Group LLC, IMPLAN System (Data and Software); 2016 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2015 County Business Patterns, United States Census Bureau