



Severe Pandemic Flu Outbreak Could Lead to Major Recession in D.C., But Metro Area Could Face Lowest Declines in the Nation

Media Contacts: Laura Segal (202) 223-9870 x 27 or lsegal@tfah.org or Nicole Speulda (202) 223-9870 x 29 or nspeulda@tfah.org.

Washington, D.C., March 22, 2007 – Trust for America’s Health (TFAH) released a new report today that finds Washington, D.C. could lose \$3.8 billion during a severe pandemic flu outbreak, representing a 4.62 percent drop in the city’s economy. The economies of Virginia and Maryland could experience the lowest drops in GDP of any of the states, ranked 49th and 50th in percent losses to state economies, but would still face significant declines of 5.13 percent (an \$18.1 billion loss) and 5.09 percent (a \$12.5 billion loss), respectively. States and D.C. where government and real estate are major industries could suffer the lowest percentage losses compared to other places in the country, according to the report. (See more details about D.C., Maryland, and Virginia at the end of this release.)

Nationally a severe pandemic flu outbreak could result in the second worst recession in the U.S. since World War II, according to the study. The U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) could drop over 5.5 percent, leading to an estimated \$683 billion loss.

States with high levels of tourism and entertainment could be the hardest hit. Nevada’s economy could face the biggest percent decline with a GDP loss of 8.08 percent, followed by Hawaii, which could experience a 6.60 percent loss. Six states could suffer losses over 6 percent (Nevada, Hawaii, Alaska, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Louisiana). The economies in an additional 21 states could drop more than 5.5 percent and every state could lose more than 5 percent in GDP.

“The U.S. is not prepared to face an economic shock of this magnitude,” said Jeff Levi, PhD, Executive Director of Trust for America’s Health. “While important government preparedness efforts focusing mainly on medical and public health strategies are underway, efforts to prepare for the possible economic ramifications have been seriously inadequate. Stepping up nationwide pandemic preparedness planning is vital to our national and economic security.”

The report was funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts as part of the U.S. Pandemic Preparedness Initiative.

In the report “Pandemic Flu and the Potential for U.S. Economic Recession,” TFAH created a model to assess the potential losses each state could face during a severe pandemic. Based on estimates from financial and economic experts, TFAH examined the impact of a pandemic on 20 different industries, trade, and worker productivity.

The model examines an outbreak as severe as the 1918 pandemic, which in modern terms could result in nearly 90 million Americans becoming sick and 2.2 million deaths. People who become ill are expected to take at least 3 weeks to recover, and others would miss significant time from work to take care of family members or stay home out of fear of potential exposure to the flu.

Additionally, the model incorporates predictions from experts of how consumer demand for products and services could drop in a number of industries. For instance, according to estimates, tourism,

entertainment, and food services could experience an 80 percent decline, while agriculture, construction, retail trade, and finance and insurance could face a 10 percent loss in demand.

The estimates focus on possible losses over the course of a year during a scenario when a vaccine is not widely available. A real pandemic could last up to 18 months with a series of waves that last 6 to 8 weeks each.

TFAH's report recommends a series of measures businesses and community groups can take to help prepare for a possible pandemic, focusing on how to sustain essential operating functions during a major outbreak. The recommendations encourage the private sector and government at all levels to examine and modify family and medical leave policies; expand telecommuting capabilities; assess infection control procedures in the workplace; establish contingency systems to maintain delivery of goods and services during a pandemic event; and update methods for communicating with their workforce.

The full report can be found on TFAH's Web sites at www.healthyamericans.org and www.pandemicfluandyou.org.

WASHINGTON, D.C. SEVERE PANDEMIC FLU ESTIMATES

Note: Projections are rounded for the summary below, so addition of numbers may vary slightly from totals. More precise calculations were used in the analysis. Details about the methodology can be found in the report.

Projected GDP Loss from Severe Pandemic: \$3.8 billion

Projected GDP Percent Loss from Severe Pandemic: 4.62 percent

Projected Losses Due to Workforce Absenteeism and Deaths: \$ 2.1 billion

Projected Losses to State Industries: \$0.9 billion

Projected Losses Due to Potential Drop in Trade: \$0.8 billion

Projected Lives Lost: 5,000

Projected Number of Illnesses: 162,000

District of Columbia: Potential GDP Losses by Industry During a Severe Flu Pandemic Demand losses are for a cumulative 3 months over the course of a year.		
Private Industry/Government	2005 Annual GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)	Demand Loss in GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1,000,000	-
Mining	-	-
Utilities	763,000,000	-
Construction	1,076,000,000	27,000,000
Manufacturing	214,000,000	5,000,000
Wholesale trade	762,000,000	19,000,000
Retail trade	1,059,000,000	26,000,000
Transportation and warehousing	467,000,000	78,000,000
Information	5,320,000,000	-
Finance and insurance	3,918,000,000	98,000,000
Real estate, rental, and leasing	6,949,000,000	-
Professional and technical services	16,336,000,000	-
Management of companies and enterprises	757,000,000	-
Administrative and waste services	2,180,000,000	-

Educational services	2,081,000,000	52,000,000
Health care and social assistance (<i>increase</i>)	3,655,000,000	(137,000,000)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	501,000,000	100,000,000
Accommodation and food services	2,495,000,000	499,000,000
Other services, except government	5,143,000,000	64,000,000
Government	28,153,000,000	-

MARYLAND SEVERE PANDEMIC FLU ESTIMATES

Note: Projections are rounded for the summary below, so addition of numbers may vary slightly from totals. More precise calculations were used in the analysis. Details about the methodology can be found in the report.

Projected GDP Loss from Severe Pandemic: \$12.5 billion

Projected GDP Percent Loss from Severe Pandemic: 5.09 percent

Ranking of Percentage Losses Out of 50 States (Highest = 1): 50

Projected Losses Due to Workforce Absenteeism and Deaths: \$ 6.1 billion

Projected Losses to State Industries: \$4 billion

Projected Losses Due to Potential Drop in Trade: \$2.5 billion

Projected Lives Lost: 41,000

Projected Number of Illnesses: 1,656,000

Maryland: Potential GDP Losses by Industry During a Severe Flu Pandemic Demand losses are for a cumulative 3 months over the course of a year.		
Private Industry/Government	2005 Annual GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)	Demand Loss in GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	781,000,000	20,000,000
Mining	296,000,000	7,000,000
Utilities	6,033,000,000	-
Construction	15,018,000,000	375,000,000
Manufacturing	13,558,000,000	339,000,000
Wholesale trade	12,751,000,000	319,000,000
Retail trade	15,893,000,000	397,000,000
Transportation and warehousing	5,065,000,000	848,000,000
Information	10,072,000,000	-
Finance and insurance	17,497,000,000	437,000,000
Real estate, rental, and leasing	38,119,000,000	-
Professional and technical services	25,154,000,000	-
Management of companies and enterprises	1,518,000,000	-
Administrative and waste services	7,455,000,000	-
Educational services	3,005,000,000	75,000,000
Health care and social assistance (<i>increase</i>)	18,032,000,000	(676,000,000)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,842,000,000	368,000,000
Accommodation and food services	6,849,000,000	1,370,000,000
Other services, except government	6,383,000,000	80,000,000
Government	40,911,000,000	-

VIRGINIA SEVERE PANDEMIC FLU ESTIMATES

Note: Projections are rounded for the summary below, so addition of numbers may vary slightly from totals. More precise calculations were used in the analysis. Details about the methodology can be found in the report.

Projected GDP Loss from Severe Pandemic: \$18.1 billion
 Projected GDP Percent Loss from Severe Pandemic: 5.13 percent
 Ranking of Percentage Losses Out of 50 States (Highest = 1): 49
 Projected Losses Due to Workforce Absenteeism and Deaths: \$8.7 billion
 Projected Losses to State Industries: \$5.8 billion
 Projected Losses Due to Potential Drop in Trade: \$3.5 billion
 Projected Lives Lost: 54,000
 Projected Number of Illnesses: 2,208,000

Virginia: Potential GDP Losses by Industry During a Severe Flu Pandemic Demand losses are for a cumulative 3 months over the course of a year.		
Private Industry/Government	2005 Annual GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)	Demand Loss in GDP (Rounded to millions of dollars)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1,533,000,000	38,000,000
Mining	1,848,000,000	46,000,000
Utilities	6,276,000,000	-
Construction	18,304,000,000	458,000,000
Manufacturing	32,623,000,000	816,000,000
Wholesale trade	14,919,000,000	373,000,000
Retail trade	21,511,000,000	538,000,000
Transportation and warehousing	8,742,000,000	1,464,000,000
Information	19,938,000,000	-
Finance and insurance	24,576,000,000	614,000,000
Real estate, rental, and leasing	44,280,000,000	-
Professional and technical services	40,329,000,000	-
Management of companies and enterprises	7,533,000,000	-
Administrative and waste services	9,134,000,000	-
Educational services	2,421,000,000	61,000,000
Health care and social assistance (<i>increase</i>)	18,699,000,000	(701,000,000)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,849,000,000	370,000,000
Accommodation and food services	8,335,000,000	1,667,000,000
Other services, except government	8,813,000,000	110,000,000
Government	60,236,000,000	-

STATE-BY-STATE: RANKINGS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE ECONOMIC LOSSES DURING A SEVERE PANDEMIC

Note: 1 = Highest percentage of losses, 51 = Lowest. Estimates of percentage losses to the state's GDP are noted in parentheses.

1. Nevada (8.08%), 2: Hawaii (6.60%), 3: Alaska (6.59%), 4: Wyoming (6.40%), 5: Nebraska (6.22%), 6: Louisiana (6.03%), 7: Mississippi (5.99%), 8: Tennessee (5.98%), 9: Iowa (5.90%), 10 (tie): Indiana, Kentucky (5.87%), 12: Montana (5.86%), 13: Arkansas (5.81%), 14 (tie): Florida, Missouri (5.74%), 16 (tie): North Dakota, South Dakota (5.71%), 18: West Virginia (5.69%), 19: Vermont (5.65%), 20: South Carolina (5.62%), 21: Illinois (5.60%), 22: Kansas (5.58%), 23: Texas (5.57%), 24: Wisconsin (5.56%), 25: Oklahoma (5.55%), 26: Ohio (5.54%), 27: Arizona (5.52%), 28: Pennsylvania (5.50%), 29: Utah (5.49%), 30: North Carolina (5.48%), 31 (tie): Georgia, Oregon (5.46%), 33: Alabama (5.45%), 34: Minnesota (5.44%), 35 (tie): Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico (5.42%), 38: Colorado (5.40%), 39: Michigan (5.39%), 40: Maine (5.38%), 41 (tie): California, Washington (5.36%), 43: Delaware (5.32%), 44: New Hampshire (5.30%), 45: Rhode Island (5.29%), 46: Connecticut (5.23%), 47 (tie): Massachusetts, New York (5.20%), 49: Virginia (5.13%), 50: Maryland (5.09%), 51: D.C. (4.62%).

Trust for America's Health is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to saving lives by protecting the health of every community and working to make disease prevention a national priority. www.healthyamericans.org and www.pandemicfluandyou.org

The Pew Charitable Trusts (www.pewtrusts.org) is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and stimulate civic life. We partner with a diverse range of donors, public and private organizations and concerned citizens who share our commitment to fact-based solutions and goal-driven investments to improve society.

###