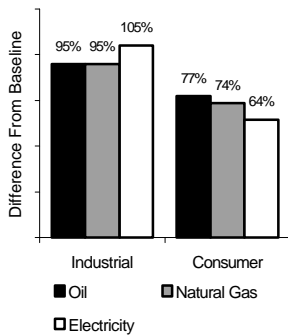




# Global Warming: The High Cost of the Kyoto Protocol Impact on Indiana

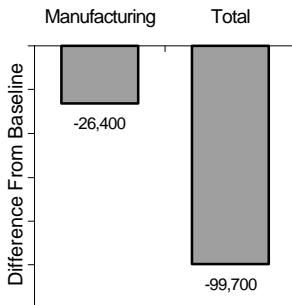
## Energy Prices

**Indiana manufacturers would see natural gas prices approximately double.**



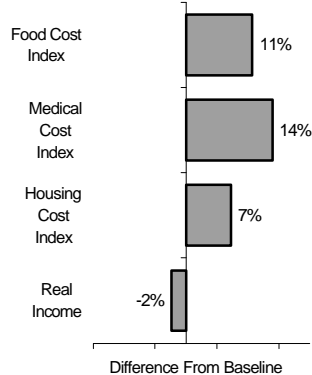
## Employment

**Indiana would lose 26,400 manufacturing jobs.**



## Consumer Income and Prices

**The cost of housing, medical care, and food would rise while incomes would fall.**



In December 1997, the Clinton Administration agreed to the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty that would legally bind industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. US emissions would be limited to 7% below 1990 levels by late next decade. Meeting this goal would be a daunting task, as carbon emissions from the energy sector are expected to exceed the Kyoto goal by more than 37%. WEFA estimates that to achieve the Kyoto goal would require a carbon permit fee of \$265 per metric ton added to energy prices, resulting in:

- A hike in gasoline prices of nearly 65 cents a gallon
- A doubling of electricity and energy prices for consumers and businesses

## The Kyoto Protocol Would Slow Economic Growth and Cost US Jobs

The Kyoto Protocol is supposed to be an international agreement, but 134 of 160 negotiating nations said that the US and other industrialized countries should bear the entire burden. China and India were particularly emphatic, saying that they will never participate in a global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. If key developing nations continue to exempt themselves from the Kyoto Protocol, WEFA estimates that by 2010 the US would:

- Lose 2.4 million jobs
- See a 3.2% drop in U.S. annual output (GDP)
- Lose \$300 billion annually, or more than total expenditures on elementary and secondary education

## Indiana Would Lose 99,700 Jobs and \$1.8 Billion in Tax Revenue

While developing nations would get a free ride under the Kyoto Protocol, state and local economies would not. Implementing the agreement would raise energy costs and slow economic growth. In 2010, WEFA estimates that Indiana would:

- Lose 99,700 jobs, including 26,400 manufacturing jobs
- See an unemployment rate as high as 6.1%
- Lose \$1.8 billion in tax revenue, reducing the state's ability to provide social services when the need for such services would be increasing

## The Kyoto Protocol Is Not the Only Option

WEFA's analysis shows severe economic consequences for US consumers if the Kyoto Protocol is implemented. Only near-term catastrophic global climate change would justify imposing these costs on US businesses and consumers. As global warming may be gradual and largely due to natural forces, a better strategy to alleviate this potential global threat may be the use of longer-term opportunities, such as:

- Expanding voluntary efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions
- Supporting scientific research and educational programs on climate
- Investing in the development and deployment of new technologies

## Business Impacts: Indiana

**Twenty-six-thousand four hundred manufacturing jobs would be lost by 2010, as Indiana companies become less competitive in international markets.**

Indiana's manufacturing sector would be harmed more than the US average. Manufacturing employment would decline by 3.9% (26,400 jobs) in Indiana by 2010 relative to the baseline forecast, while the national average would fall 3.3%. The competitive position of manufacturers located in the state would be eroded due to rising costs, especially relative to non-participating developing countries. Industrial electricity prices would rise 105% by 2010 relative to the baseline (i.e., the price level without an emissions-reduction policy). Indiana has a high concentration of export-intensive industries, which would suffer.

**Industrial natural gas prices would rise by 95% in 2010 versus the baseline.**

### Energy Prices

Sharp increases in fuel and electricity prices would be felt across the nation. Industrial firms in Indiana would be burdened in the global competition for markets with price increases of 95% for delivered natural gas and 105% for electricity by 2010 versus baseline levels.

**Real gross state product would fall by 3.2% in 2010 relative to the baseline.**

### Output

Imposition of carbon permit fees would significantly impact the overall level of output as well as the composition of output in the state. Real gross state product would fall 3.2% below the baseline in 2010. Hardest hit among the industries in the state would be primary metals due to the large increase in energy prices, a particularly important input to this industry. Transportation equipment, electrical machinery, and non-electrical machinery production would be reduced in Indiana due to lower exports, higher imports, and weaker US demand for capital goods. Real output in the manufacturing sector would fall by 3.6% in 2010.

**Indiana would lose 99,700 jobs by 2010 relative to the baseline, with manufacturing bearing the brunt of losses.**

### Employment

Total employment is projected to fall 99,700 jobs below the baseline in 2010. The decline would be largest in manufacturing jobs, in absolute terms. Within this classification, the largest percentage declines in durable categories would include industrial machinery, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery. Non-durable categories that are severely impacted include food, and chemicals. Because of the lost employment and incomes in the manufacturing sector, non-manufacturing jobs would also be lost. The largest decline in percentage terms in services would occur in the transportation, telecommunications and utilities sector. The largest absolute decline in service sector jobs would be in trade (includes wholesale and retail) where 21,600 jobs are lost by 2010.

**Real wages and salaries in manufacturing would decline by 3.5% in 2010 versus the baseline projection.**

### Wages & Salaries

Wages and salaries would fall under the imposition of a carbon permit fee. Rising costs must be offset by lower real wages as economies attempt to retain their competitive position. In Indiana, real manufacturing wages would decline by 3.5% in 2010 relative to the baseline. Real private non-manufacturing wages would fall 1.9% below the baseline forecast.

## Consumer Impacts: Indiana

**Limiting greenhouse gas emissions would cost each state resident \$307 of their real annual disposable income by 2010.**

If the Kyoto Protocol were implemented, consumers would be squeezed by slower increases in income and the rising costs of basic necessities and other goods and services. Due to the severe loss of employment under the Kyoto Protocol, real personal income in Indiana would decline. Meanwhile the cost of energy to consumers would increase dramatically. Prices of home heating oil, natural gas, and electricity would rise along with the costs of non-energy goods and services such as medical care, food, and housing. The cumulative result would be a continued erosion of consumers' purchasing power.

**Real personal income would fall by 2.4% compared to the baseline in 2010.**

### Income

Real income growth would slow along with the loss of jobs. Wages in manufacturing are higher than in most nonmanufacturing industries and the accelerated shift of economic activity and jobs towards service industries would further reduce income growth. By 2010, relative to the baseline forecast real income per capita would decline by \$307, and real personal income would decline by 2.4%.

**Residential energy prices would increase by at least 64% in Indiana relative to the baseline.**

### Energy Prices

Residential consumers would face a substantially higher energy bill under the proposed measure. Residential prices for energy would rise significantly above baseline levels in 2010: natural gas (74%), electricity (64%) and home heating oil (77%). The price of motor gasoline would also increase 50% relative to the baseline.

**Housing prices would be 7.3% higher by 2010 relative to the baseline.**

### Housing

Housing prices are also projected to increase faster under the carbon abatement scenario. Housing prices would increase by 7.3% more than they would in the baseline projection. In Indiana, housing prices would escalate at a slightly slower rate than the national average reflecting the net out-migration projected for the state due to the more severe loss of employment opportunities.

**Medical costs would rise by 14% relative to the baseline in 2010.**

### Medical Expense

Under the carbon abatement scenario, a comparable set of medical services would cost 14% more relative to the baseline projection. Higher medical care prices would lower purchases and the health of the average consumer would suffer as a result.

**Food costs would be 11% higher in 2010 than in the baseline.**

### Food

Under the carbon limit scenario, food prices would be 11% higher than the baseline in 2010. Because food is a necessity, there would be little decline in the amount purchased per household. Therefore, most households would bear the total increase in food costs.

## Government Impacts: Indiana

**Indiana tax revenues would be reduced by \$1.8 billion and the unemployment rate would approach 6.1% in 2010.**

Indiana would face a possibly significant decline in tax revenue associated with the imposition of policies aimed at meeting the Kyoto Protocol target. Federal, state, and local tax revenues could decline 9.2% below baseline projections in 2010. This has significant implications for public policy, which would be exacerbated by increased unemployment. Specifically, Indiana's unemployment rate is expected to approach 6.1% in 2010. With increases in unemployment and decreases in revenue, the state would be confronted with a daunting problem: how to provide support for its unemployed workers.

### Gross State Product

**Real output in Indiana would fall by \$5.5 billion relative to the baseline in 2010.**

Adopting carbon emission limits would put Indiana at risk of losing \$5.5 billion real dollars of output in 2010 relative to the baseline projection. In percentage terms, the state stands to lose approximately 3.2% of its potential output, as economic growth slows. The mining sector would suffer the most severe percentage decline in real output. The manufacturing sector would realize the largest absolute decline (\$1.4 billion), while non-manufacturing sectors also would lose a total of \$4.1 billion in real output in 2010 versus the baseline.

### Tax Revenues

**Tax revenues would fall by 9.2% in 2010.**

As a result of the imposition of a global agreement to limit carbon emissions, real tax revenues in Indiana would fall 9.2% below the baseline projection in 2010. As a percentage of gross state product, baseline tax revenues would be 11.3%. This assumes no changes in tax policy in Indiana. If taxes were raised to offset the projected loss of tax revenues, its competitiveness relative to other states would decline and further reduce economic activity in the state.

### Unemployment and Net Migration

**The unemployment rate would rise to 6.1% in the carbon abatement scenario in 2010.**

As a consequence of implementing the Kyoto Protocol, Indiana is projected to lose more jobs on a percentage basis than the US average. The steady loss of jobs would be partially accommodated through migration from the state, but there would still be an increase in the number of unemployed workers. For Indiana, the unemployment rate is expected to fall from the 1996 level of 4.1% to 3.6% in the baseline projection in 2010. If the Kyoto Protocol were fully implemented, the unemployment rate in Indiana would reach 6.1% in 2010.