

2013 GPI Update



GPI activities, 2014

- January: Last update to Senate Government Operations Committee
- February: Launch of vtgpi.org; DMI hosted GPI meeting in statehouse
- April: Gund Institute GPI 2.0 workshop; PBS News Hour story
- May: Massachusetts GPI study completed; Draft 50-state study presented at United Nations; U.S. GPI update
- June: VT Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Mission: Improve the economic well-being and quality of life of Vermonters while maintaining our natural resources and community values.

... proposes to not only grow jobs and wages and increase our Gross Domestic Product, but also to improve the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) — a measure that takes into account economic, social and natural assets and impacts — by 5% over baseline over the next five years.

GPI activities, 2014

- June-December: National and international news stories (e.g. Guardian)
- October: Economics of Conservation event at ANR
- Invited talks at: Vermont Leadership Institute, Vermont Chapter of the Risk Management Association, Renewable Energy Vermont Memorial University of Newfoundland, Emory University
- State studies to date: Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, Utah, Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

2013 VT GPI Update Highlights

- Economic
 - Income Inequality Deduction (17.5% of GSP, ↑)
 - Underemployment Deduction (1.9% of GSP, ↓)
- Social
 - Commuting Deduction (9.8% of GSP, ↑)
 - Volunteering Addition (1.3% of GSP, ↓)
 - Education Addition (10.8% of GSP, ↑)
- Environmental
 - Nonrenewable Energy Deduction (11.6% of GSP ↑)
 - Carbon Pollution Deduction (3.3% of GSP, ↑)
 - Forest Land Change Deduction (1.0% of GSP, →)

2013 VT GPI Update

Highlights

- Economic – Income Inequality (17.5% of GSP, ↑)
 - Largest deduction in estimating VT GPI, and growing
 - From 2006 to 2013, only Montana had greater growth in income inequality (relative to itself)
 - But, VT was 46th in nation in 2006, and now 37th.
 - From 1990 to 2010, real VT median household income grew by 1.5% while real GDP grew by 56%.
 - 5 of 6 New England states in the top 10 of growing inequity
 - Worse in income inequality in nation = New York, Connecticut, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida

2013 VT GPI Update

Highlights

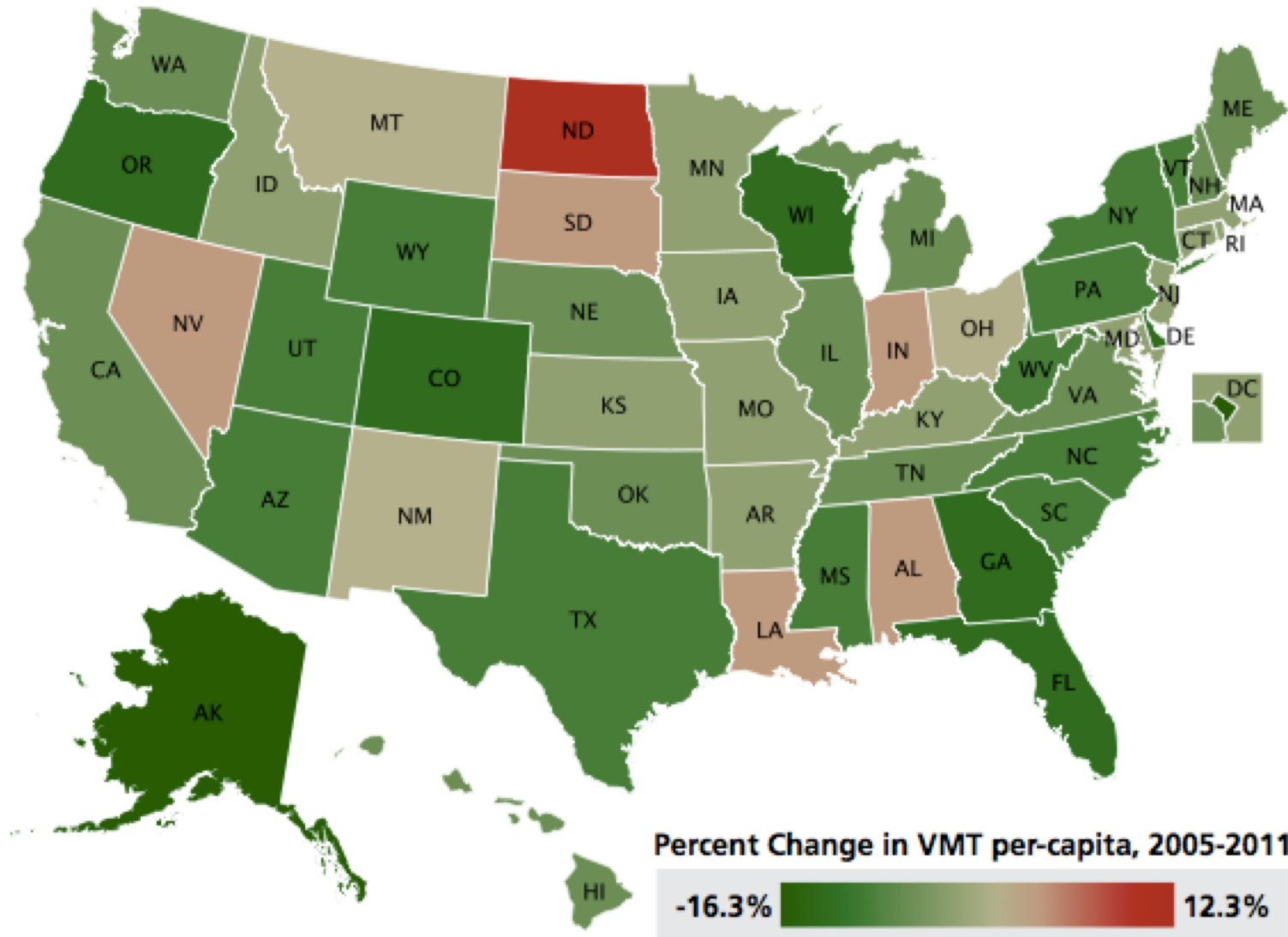
- Economic – Underemployment (1.9% of GSP, ↓)
 - BLS U6 Rate = total unemployed + all marginally attached workers + total employed part time for economic reason (as a percent of the civilian labor force) + all marginally attached workers.
 - From 2003 to 2013, BLS U6 rate for VT:
 - Lowest in 2006 at 6.4%
 - Peaked in 2010 at 12.5%
 - Down in 2013 to 9.3%
 - 2014 est. at 8.5%
- (6th lowest in nation ... improved from 20th lowest in nation in 2010)

2013 VT GPI Update

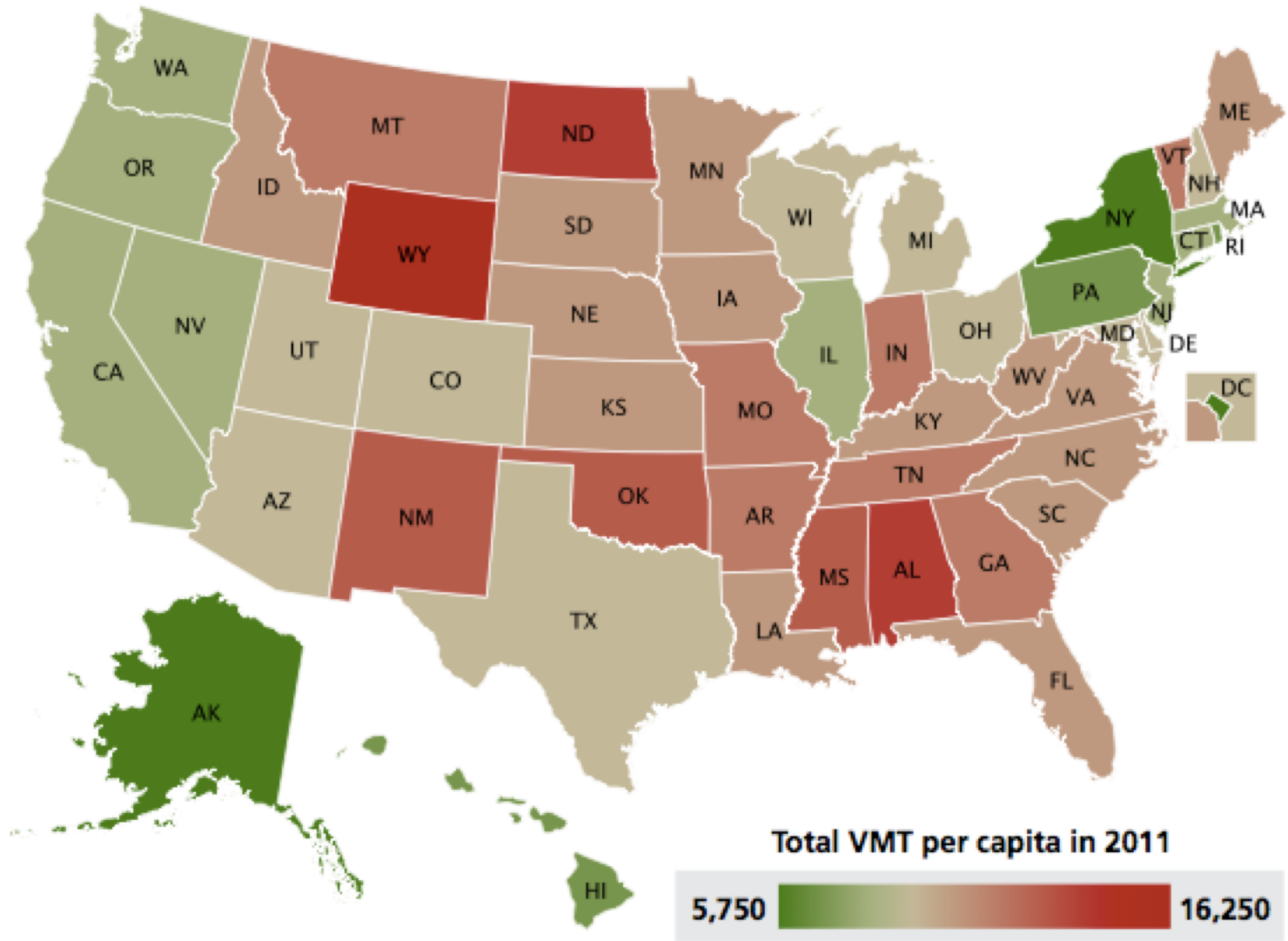
Highlights

- Social – Commuting Costs (9.8% of GSP, ↑)
 - After six decades of unrelenting growth, the U.S. experienced its eighth straight year of decline in miles driven in 2011.
 - Vermont peaked at 13,423 miles driven per capita in 2003
 - Down 15% to 11,399 miles driven per capita in 2011 (10th highest in nation)
 - Commuting times relatively flat over last 13 years: Mean driving time to work = 21.6 minutes in 2000, up to 22.5 minutes in 2013.
 - However, # of drivers up, # of carpoolers down.

Percent Change in Vehicle Miles Traveled, 2005-2011



Total Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Per-Capita, 2011

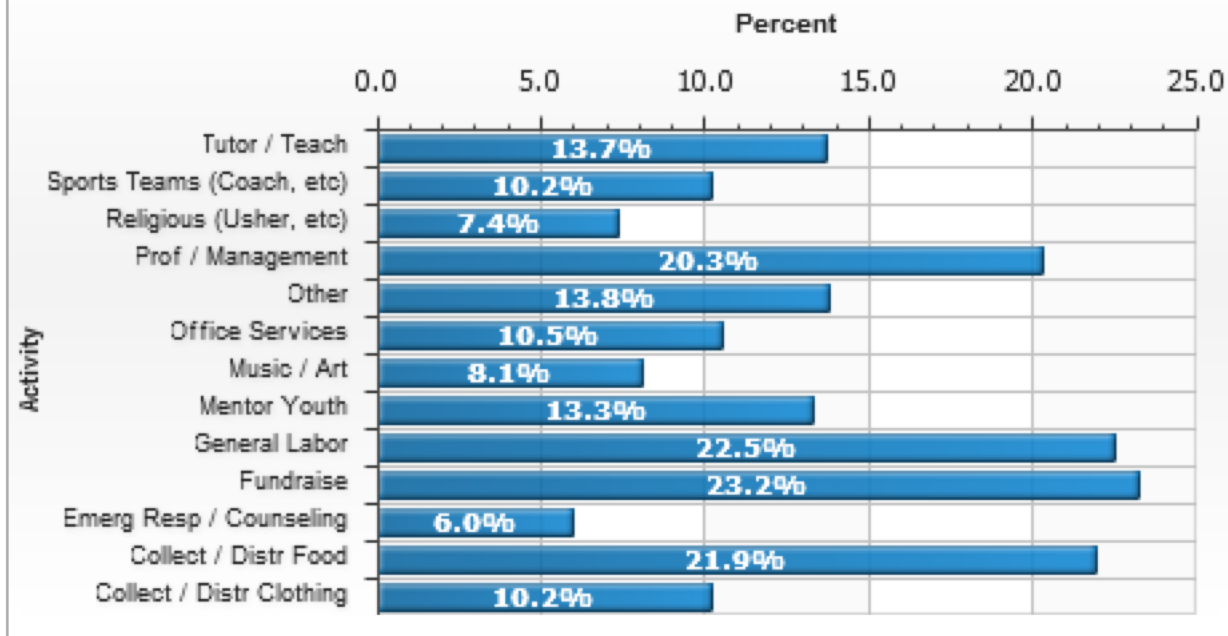


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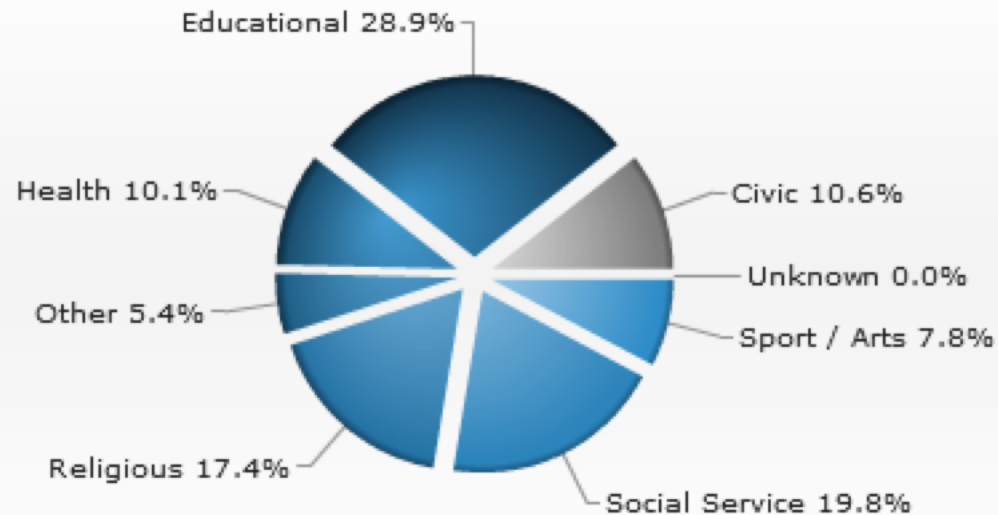
Highlights

- Social – Volunteering (1.3% of GSP, ↓)
 - Volunteer rate dropping in VT, from 36.2% in 2010 (6th in nation) to 33.7% in 2013 (12th in nation)
 - 19.2 million hours of service in 2013
 - 37.8 volunteer hours per capita
 - 68.4% of residents engage in "informal volunteering" (for example, doing favors for neighbors)
 - 44.1% frequently talk with neighbors

Main Volunteer Activities (2013)



Organization Type, for Volunteers

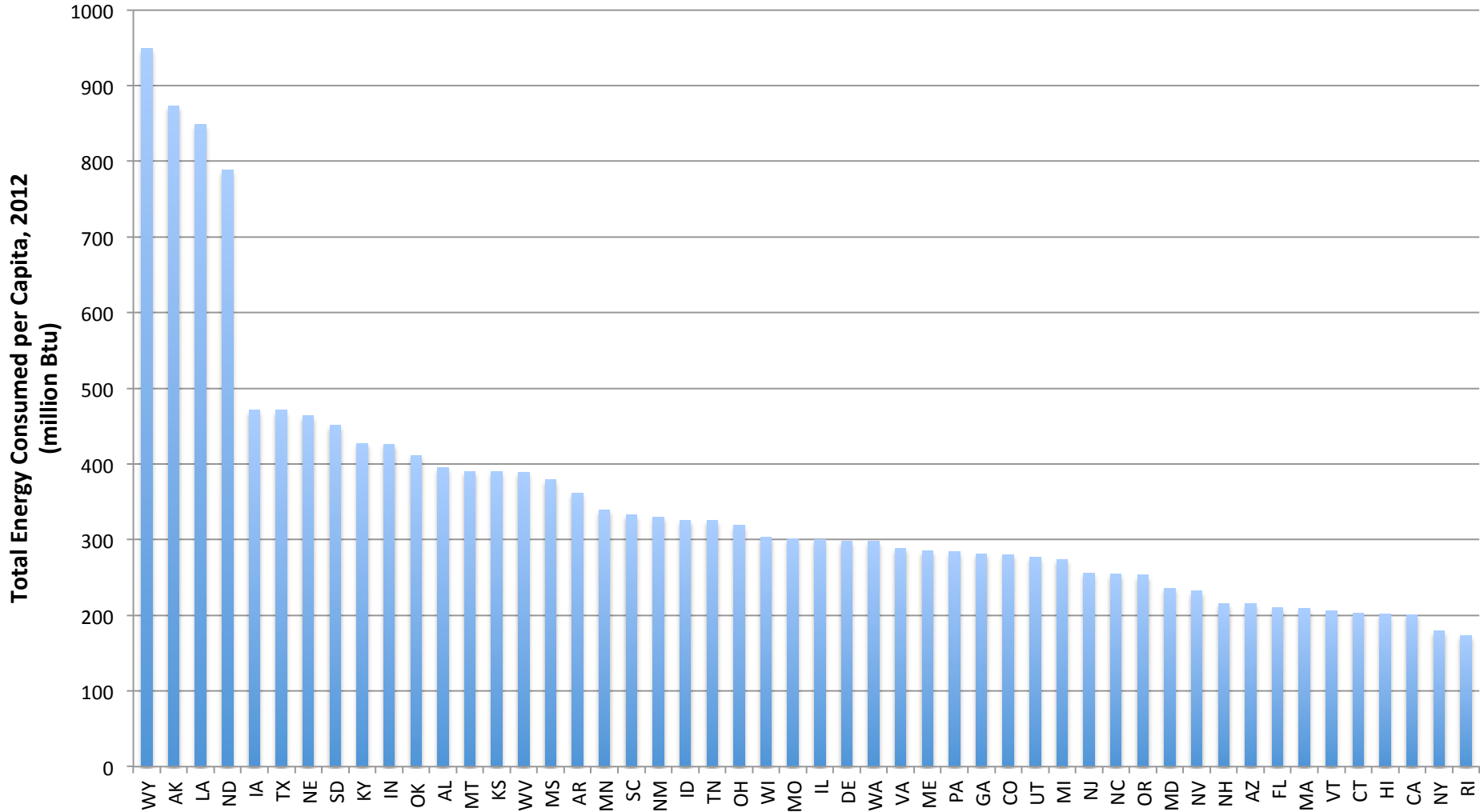


Numbers in the chart may not add up to 100% because of rounding

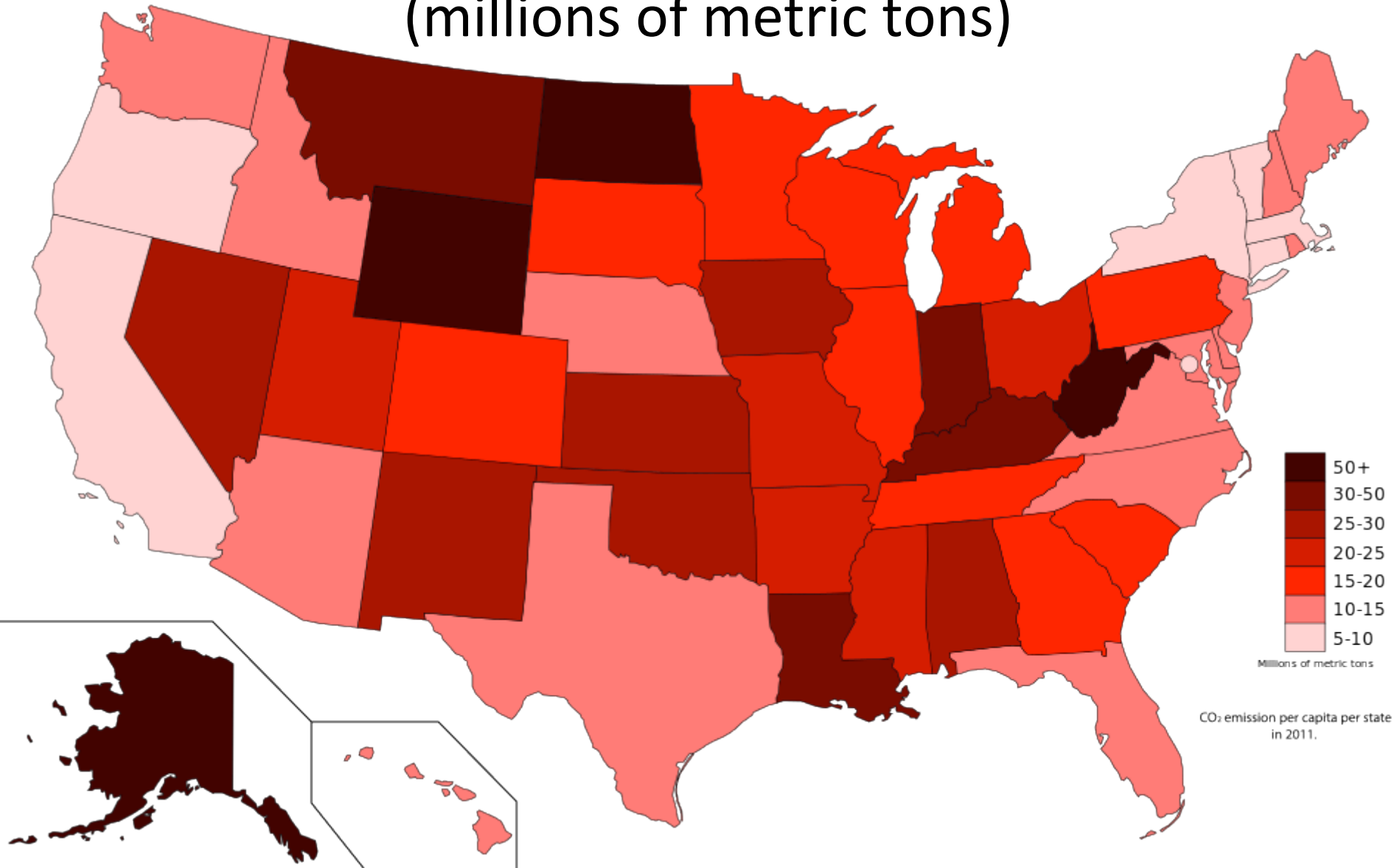
2013 VT GPI Update Highlights

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Total Energy Consumed Per Capita, 2012 (million Btu)

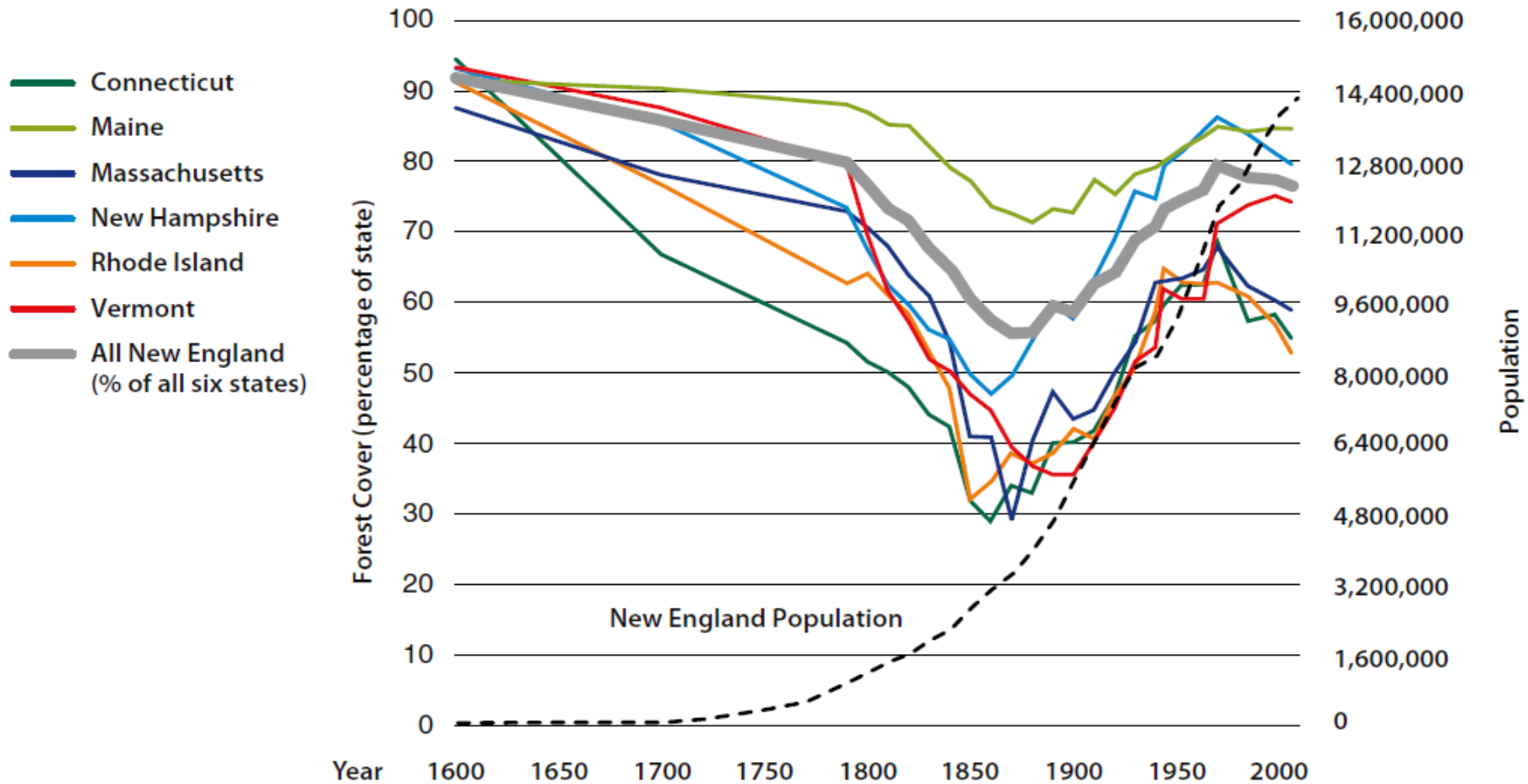


CO2 Emissions Per Capita, 2011 (millions of metric tons)

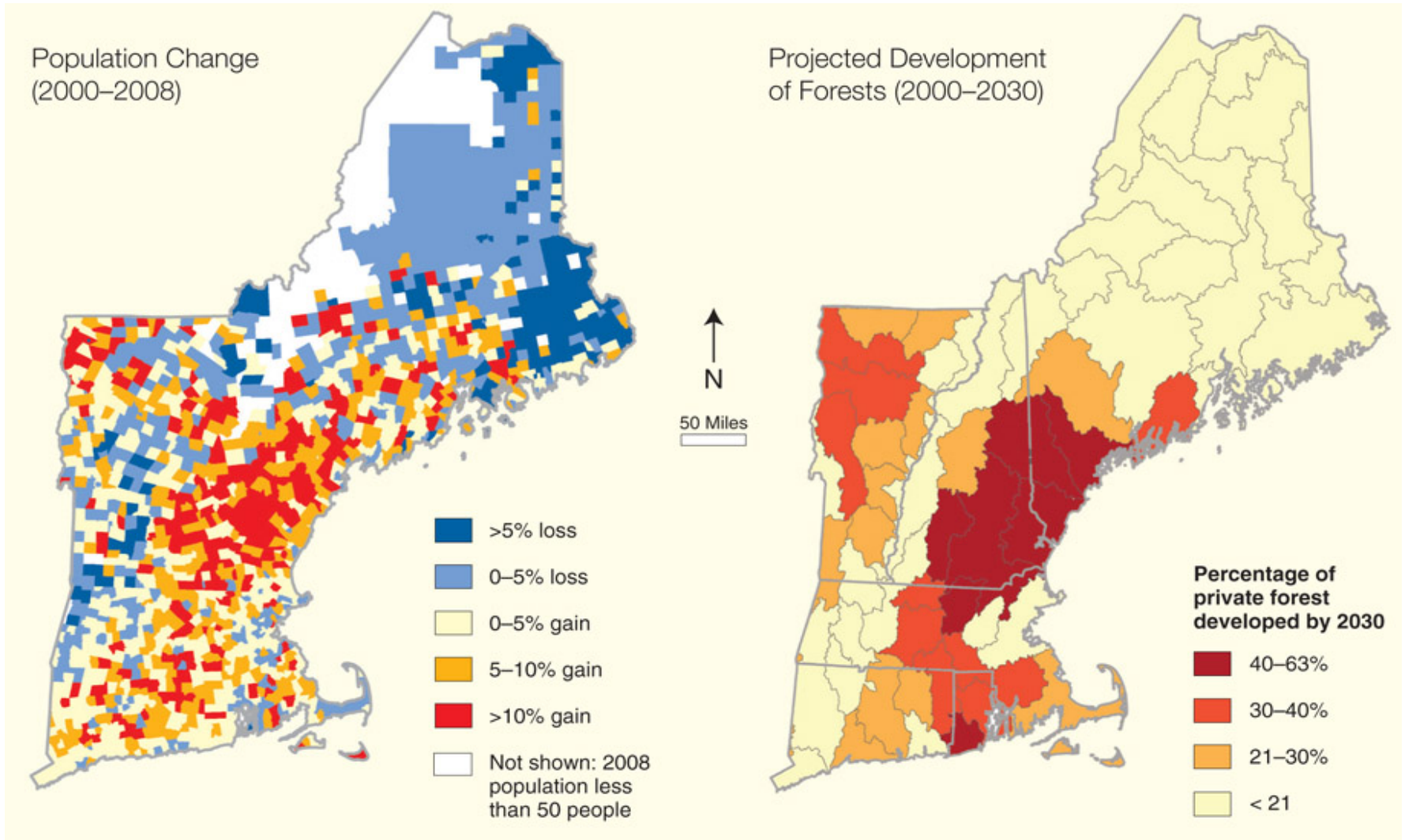


Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/resources/state_energyco2inv.html

Land Use Change: Forest Cover in New England



Land Use Change: Forest Cover in New England

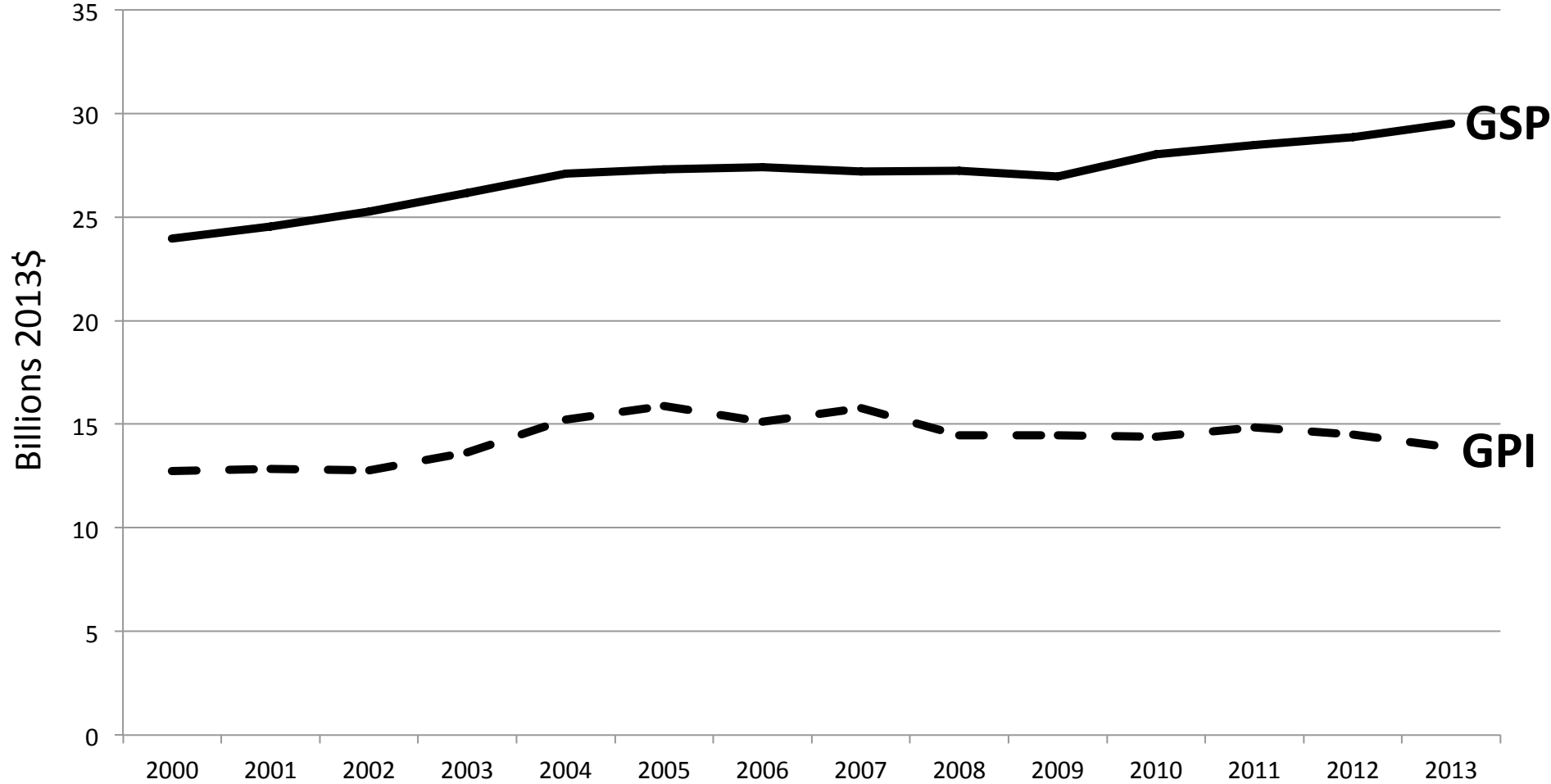


2013 Vermont Estimate

- Progress Recession Continues – GPI peaked in 2007 and in 2013 was at 11-year low
 - However, GSP peaked in 2006, declined for 3 years during Great Recession, but has since more than recovered (7.7% above 2006 high)
 - While **GSP grew by 2.3%** from 2012 to 2013, the **GPI declined by 4.34%**.
 - Since 2000, the gap between GSP and GPI was at it's lowest in percentage terms in 2005 (41.8%), about the same as 2007 before the recession.
 - The gap between GSP and GPI was at 52.9% in 2013, the highest gap since 1960 (beginning of estimate)

Total GSP vs. GPI

(Billion 2013\$)



2013 Vermont Estimate

- In per capita terms, GPI per capita peaked in 2005-2007, and has declined 5 of 6 years since
 - In 2013, GPI per capita at 86.7% of 2005 peak
 - However, GSP per capita peaked in 2006, and fully “recovered” by 2010; Currently 7% above pre-recession high

GSP vs. GPI per capita (2013\$)

