Citizens' Climate Lobby

Financial Impact on Households of Carbon Fee and Dividend
Local Impacts in Florida - District 17

Introduction

This study on the impact to households of Carbon Fee and Dividend was funded to respond to concerns expressed by members of Congress that constituents in their district would not benefit under our proposal. Key to the concerns expressed was not only understanding how the average constituent did, but how different groups of constituents fared. Concern for low-income constituents, for instance, is common for members of both parties.
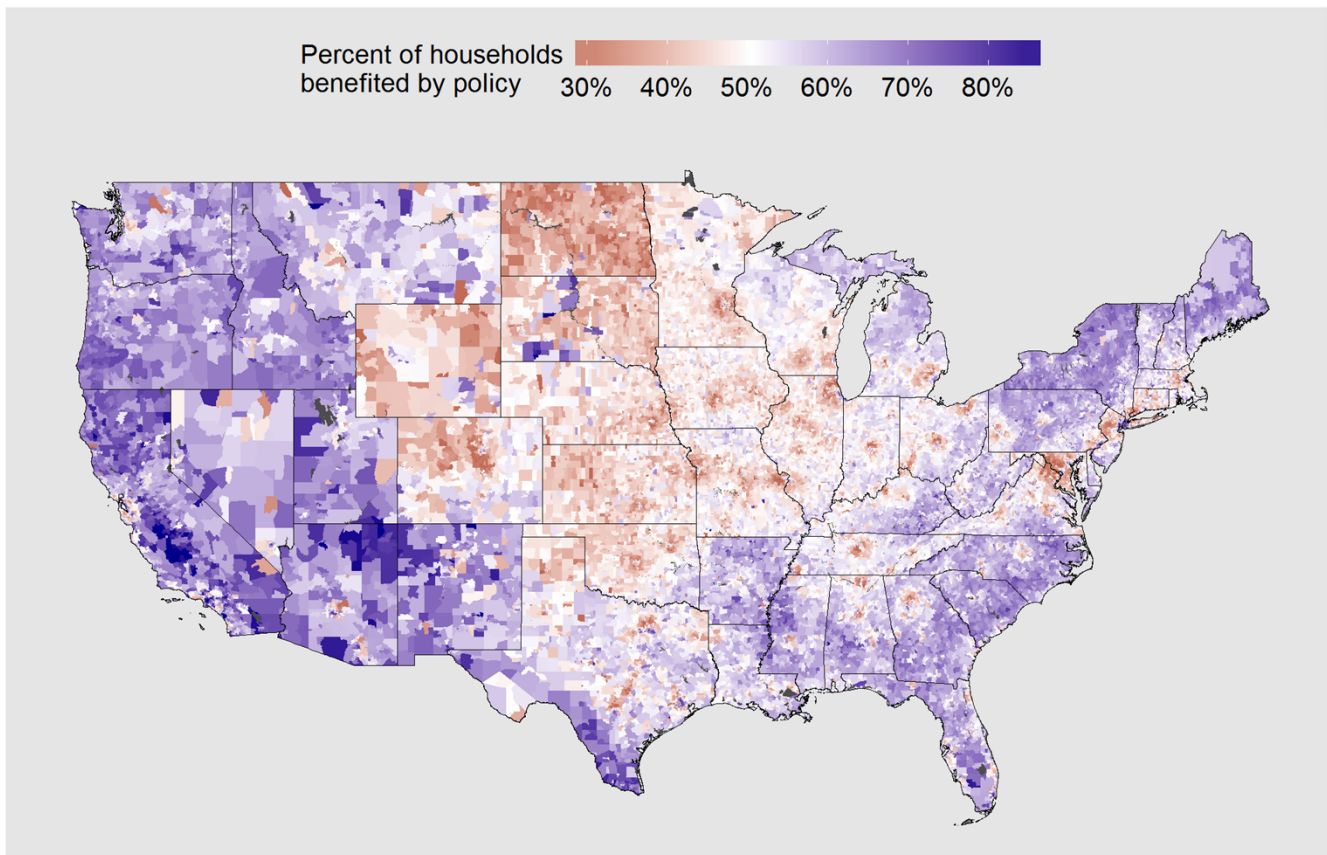

Figure 1: **National overview**. In this National map, it is easy to see how the net benefit varies across geography. Three factors explain most of the trends: First, areas with comparatively low-carbon electricity tend to fare better. Second, households in suburban areas tend to fare worse, reflecting higher incomes/ consumption and carbon footprints (red "hotspots" around urban cores). Third, areas with comparatively mild climates tend to do better.

National

Percent of households benefited by policy

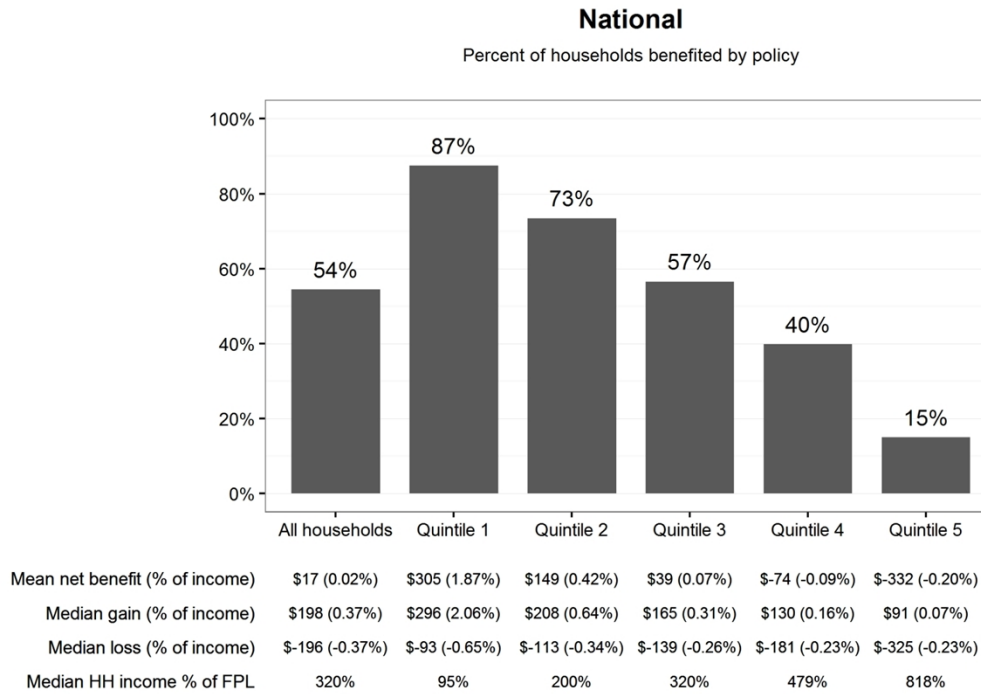|	All households	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
Mean net benefit (% of income)	$17 (0.02%)	$305 (1.87%)	$149 (0.42%)	$39 (0.07%)	$-74 (-0.09%)	$-332 (-0.20%)
Median gain (% of income)	$198 (0.37%)	$296 (2.06%)	$208 (0.64%)	$165 (0.31%)	$130 (0.16%)	$91 (0.07%)
Median loss (% of income)	$-196 (-0.37%)	$-93 (-0.65%)	$-113 (-0.34%)	$-139 (-0.26%)	$-181 (-0.23%)	$-325 (-0.23%)
Median HH income % of FPL	320%	95%	200%	320%	479%	818%

Figure 2: National Averages by Economic Quintile. Note that the three lowest-income quintiles show a benefit for the mean (average) household. The average benefit for the lowest-income quintile is 1.87% of income, whereas households in the top quintile, on average, experience losses of a similar absolute magnitude (-$332) but less relative to income (-0.2%).
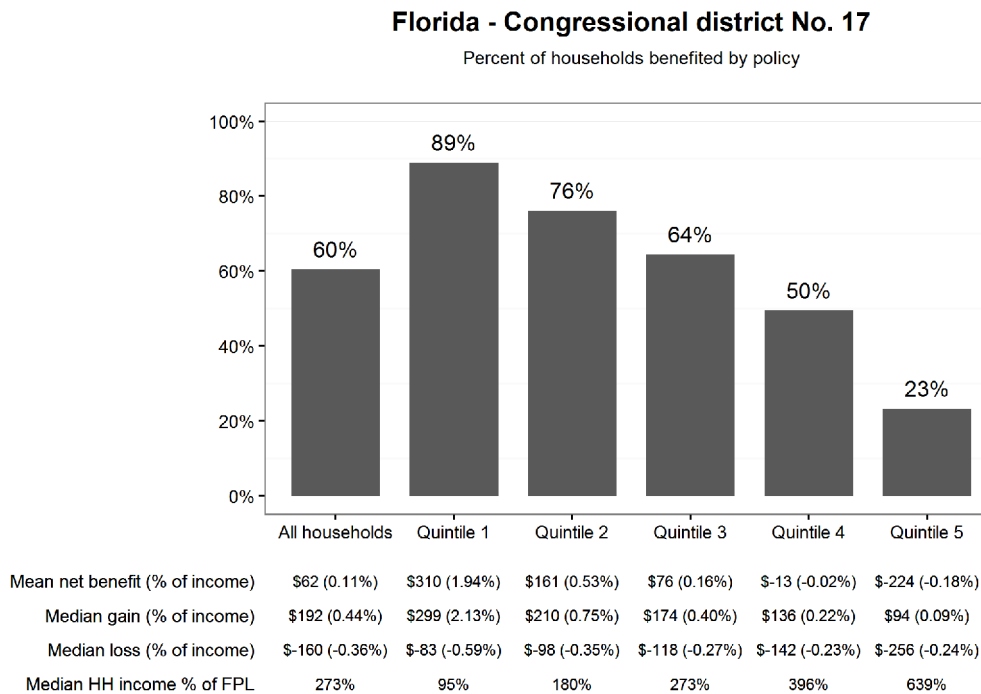
Florida - Congressional district No. 17

Percent of households benefited by policy

	All households	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
Mean net benefit (% of income)	$62 (0.11%)	$310 (1.94%)	$161 (0.53%)	$76 (0.16%)	$-13 (-0.02%)	$-224 (-0.18%)
Median gain (% of income)	$192 (0.44%)	$299 (2.13%)	$210 (0.75%)	$174 (0.40%)	$136 (0.22%)	$94 (0.09%)
Median loss (% of income)	$-160 (-0.36%)	$-83 (-0.59%)	$-98 (-0.35%)	$-118 (-0.27%)	$-142 (-0.23%)	$-256 (-0.24%)
Median HH income % of FPL	273%	95%	180%	273%	396%	639%

Figure 3: Impact by Quintile for Florida - District 17. Looking at the categories on the bottom of this graph, only the numbers for "Mean Net Benefit" and "Median HH income % of FPL" include all households in a given quintile (FPL = Federal Poverty Line). Numbers for the "Median gain" category do not reflect outcomes for households experiencing a net loss, and vice-versa for "Median loss."

Florida - Congressional district No. 17

Percent of households benefited by policy

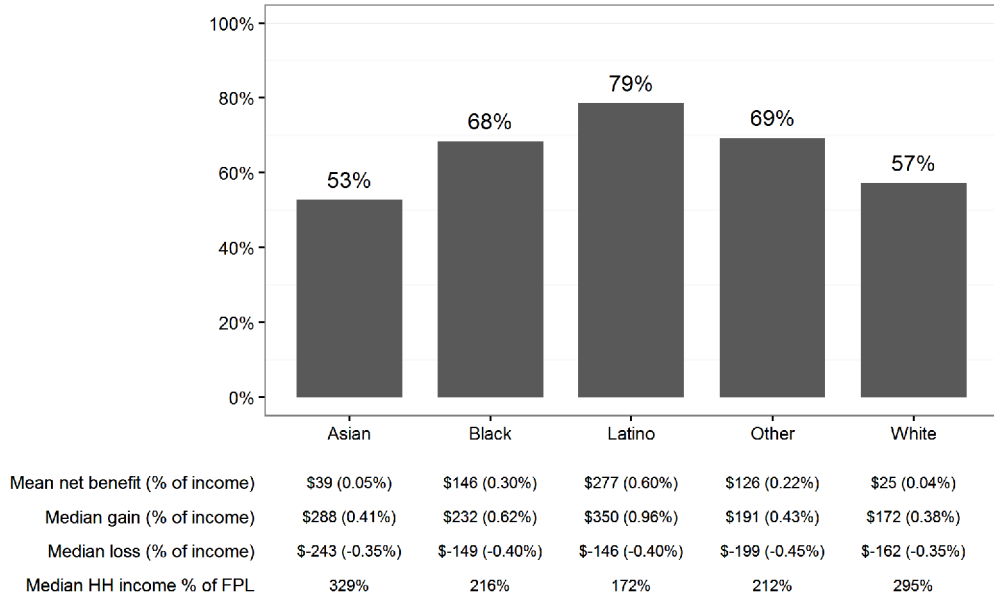|	Asian	Black	Latino	Other	White
	53%	68%	79%	69%	57%
Mean net benefit (% of income)	$39 (0.05%)	$146 (0.30%)	$277 (0.60%)	$126 (0.22%)	$25 (0.04%)
Median gain (% of income)	$288 (0.41%)	$232 (0.62%)	$350 (0.96%)	$191 (0.43%)	$172 (0.38%)
Median loss (% of income)	$-243 (-0.35%)	$-149 (-0.40%)	$-146 (-0.40%)	$-199 (-0.45%)	$-162 (-0.35%)
Median HH income % of FPL	329%	216%	172%	212%	295%

Figure 4: Impact by Race for Florida - District 17. Minority households tend to have a larger net benefit than white households, given that minorities tend to have lower income and/or more people per household, which are useful predictors of a lower per-capita carbon footprint.

Florida - Congressional district No. 17

Percent of households benefited by policy

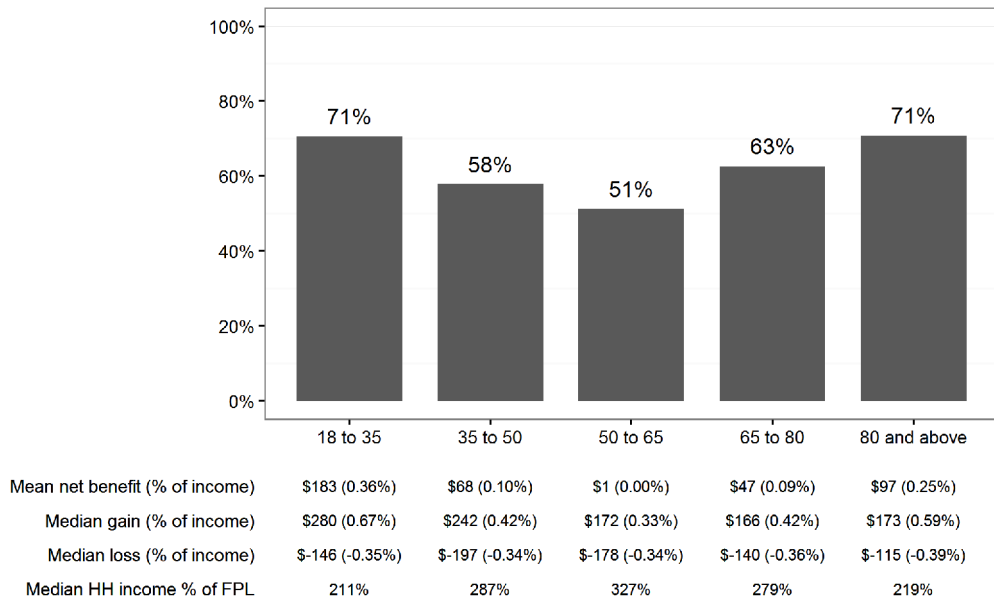|	18 to 35	35 to 50	50 to 65	65 to 80	80 and above
	71%	58%	51%	63%	71%
Mean net benefit (% of income)	$183 (0.36%)	$68 (0.10%)	$1 (0.00%)	$47 (0.09%)	$97 (0.25%)
Median gain (% of income)	$280 (0.67%)	$242 (0.42%)	$172 (0.33%)	$166 (0.42%)	$173 (0.59%)
Median loss (% of income)	$-146 (-0.35%)	$-197 (-0.34%)	$-178 (-0.34%)	$-140 (-0.36%)	$-115 (-0.39%)
Median HH income % of FPL	211%	287%	327%	279%	219%

Figure 5: Impact by Age Group for Florida - District 17. The pattern of benefits across age groups makes sense given the impact of age on both carbon footprints and dividend received. Older households tend to have smaller footprints, reflecting reduced mobility and less consumption as a result of low fixed incomes. Younger households tend to be larger – and therefore benefited by the dividend formula – in addition to less income/consumption in early career.

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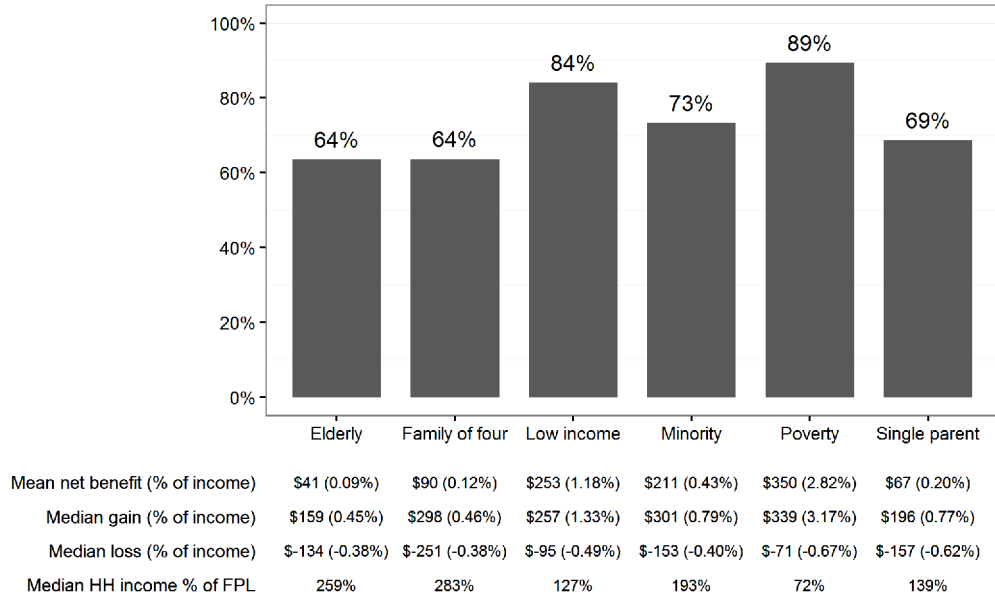
Percent of households benefited by policy

	Elderly	Family of four	Low income	Minority	Poverty	Single parent
Mean net benefit (% of income)	$41 (0.09%)	$90 (0.12%)	$253 (1.18%)	$211 (0.43%)	$350 (2.82%)	$67 (0.20%)
Median gain (% of income)	$159 (0.45%)	$298 (0.46%)	$257 (1.33%)	$301 (0.79%)	$339 (3.17%)	$196 (0.77%)
Median loss (% of income)	$-134 (-0.38%)	$-251 (-0.38%)	$-95 (-0.49%)	$-153 (-0.40%)	$-71 (-0.67%)	$-157 (-0.62%)
Median HH income % of FPL	259%	283%	127%	193%	72%	139%

Figure 6: Impact by Household Type for Florida - District 17. This graph reports data for demographic groups of particular interest to many legislators. "Elderly" households are defined as having a household head age 65 or older, no more than two adults, and no children present. "Poverty" and "Low income" refer to households with income below 100% and 200% of FPL, respectively.