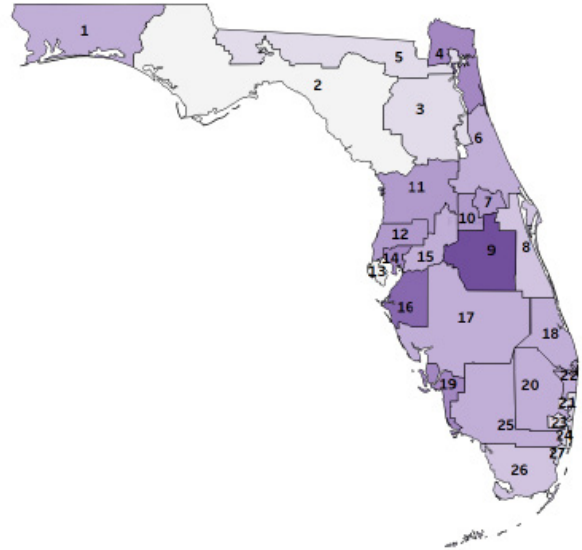


**RESEARCH BRIEF***By: Carlos Vargas-Ramos*

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**Hispanics are driving population growth across the United States. This lead in population growth affords Latinos the opportunity to increase their political power by potentially increasing the number of legislative districts that can be represented by them. This report provides an overview of population changes in the state of Florida, showing how Hispanic population growth outpaces that of other groups in the state and across counties.**



The addition of one congressional seat to the state's delegation improves the chances of increasing Hispanic congressional representation in Central Florida as well as in county legislatures (i.e., boards of commissioners) across the state. Puerto Ricans are a leading group driving this population growth, especially as they continue to settle in Central Florida counties.

On April 26, 2021, the U.S. Census Bureau delivered to the president of the United States results from the 2020 decennial census to be used for apportionment. The apportionment results showed that the state of Florida's delegation in the U.S. House of Representatives will increase to 28 representatives for the next ten years beginning with the 118th Congress (2023-2025).<sup>ii</sup> Apportionment is the process by which the 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are divided among the 50 states of the union. This is a constitutionally-mandated task based on the decennial enumeration the Census Bureau conducts.<sup>iii</sup> The constitution guarantees each state one representative in the House of Representatives; the remaining 385 seats are then apportioned based on each state's total population.<sup>iv</sup>

This increase of one representative in the state's congressional delegation was expected given the population increase Florida experienced between 2010 and 2020. Between decennial censuses, the state's population grew by 14.1%. This rate of growth earned Florida eighth place as the state with the largest population growth behind Utah, Idaho, Texas, North Dakota, Nevada, Colorado, and Washington but ahead of more than 40 other states (see Table 1). The rate of growth of the national population was 7.1%; therefore, Florida's growth was nearly twice as large as the national rate of growth. As a result of gaining one additional seat in the House of Representatives, Florida's congressional delegation will be the third largest in the country after California and Texas.

In 2010, Florida's apportionment population of 18,900,773, divided among 27 congressional districts, yielded districts with 700,029 persons per district.<sup>v</sup> In 2020, the total reapportionment population of 21,570,527, divided among 28 congressional districts, would yield districts with a population of approximately 770,376 persons per district.<sup>vi</sup> However, as of 2020, Florida's population at the district level ranged between 727,465 and 955,602, a

**Table 1. Population Change by State, 2010 - 2020**

<b>State</b>	<b>2020 Apportionment Population</b>	<b>2010 Apportionment Population</b>	<b>Percent Change 2010 - 2020</b>
Utah	3,275,252	2,770,765	18.2%
Idaho	1,841,377	1,573,499	17.0%
Texas	29,183,290	25,268,418	15.5%
North Dakota	779,702	675,905	15.4%
Nevada	3,108,462	2,709,432	14.7%
Colorado	5,782,171	5,044,930	14.6%
District of Columbia	691,533	604,598	14.4%
Washington	7,715,946	6,753,369	14.3%
Florida	21,570,527	18,900,773	14.1%
Arizona	7,158,923	6,412,700	11.6%
South Carolina	5,124,712	4,645,975	10.3%
Georgia	10,725,274	9,727,566	10.3%
Oregon	4,241,500	3,848,606	10.2%
Delaware	990,837	900,877	10.0%
North Carolina	10,453,948	9,565,781	9.3%
Montana	1,085,407	994,416	9.2%
Tennessee	6,916,897	6,375,431	8.5%
South Dakota	887,770	819,761	8.3%
Virginia	8,654,542	8,037,736	7.7%
Minnesota	5,709,752	5,314,879	7.4%
Massachusetts	7,033,469	6,559,644	7.2%
Nebraska	1,963,333	1,831,825	7.2%
Maryland	6,185,278	5,789,929	6.8%
Hawaii	1,460,137	1,366,862	6.8%
California	39,576,757	37,341,989	6.0%
New Jersey	9,294,493	8,807,501	5.5%
Oklahoma	3,963,516	3,764,882	5.3%
Alabama	5,030,053	4,802,982	4.7%
Iowa	3,192,406	3,053,787	4.5%
Indiana	6,790,280	6,501,582	4.4%
New Hampshire	1,379,089	1,321,445	4.4%
New York	20,215,751	19,421,055	4.1%
Rhode Island	1,098,163	1,055,247	4.1%
Kentucky	4,509,342	4,350,606	3.6%
Wisconsin	5,897,473	5,698,230	3.5%
Arkansas	3,013,756	2,926,229	3.0%
Kansas	2,940,865	2,863,813	2.7%
New Mexico	2,120,220	2,067,273	2.6%
Missouri	6,160,281	6,011,478	2.5%
Louisiana	4,661,468	4,553,962	2.4%
Maine	1,363,582	1,333,074	2.3%
Pennsylvania	13,011,844	12,734,905	2.2%
Vermont	643,503	630,337	2.1%
Ohio	11,808,848	11,568,495	2.1%
Alaska	736,081	721,523	2.0%
Michigan	10,084,442	9,911,626	1.7%
Wyoming	577,719	568,300	1.7%
Connecticut	3,608,298	3,581,628	0.7%
Illinois	12,822,739	12,864,380	-0.3%
Mississippi	2,963,914	2,978,240	-0.5%
West Virginia	1,795,045	1,859,815	-3.5%
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>331,108,434</b>	<b>309,183,463</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census Apportionment Results

difference of more than 228,000 persons.

As a result, Florida will need to redraw its congressional district boundaries for all its 28 districts to have an equal number of persons in them,<sup>vii</sup> a process known as redistricting.<sup>viii</sup> With the increase in overall congressional representation and the growth rate of the Hispanic population, specifically Puerto Rican representation in Central Florida, it is feasible to expect an increase in Hispanic congressional representation.

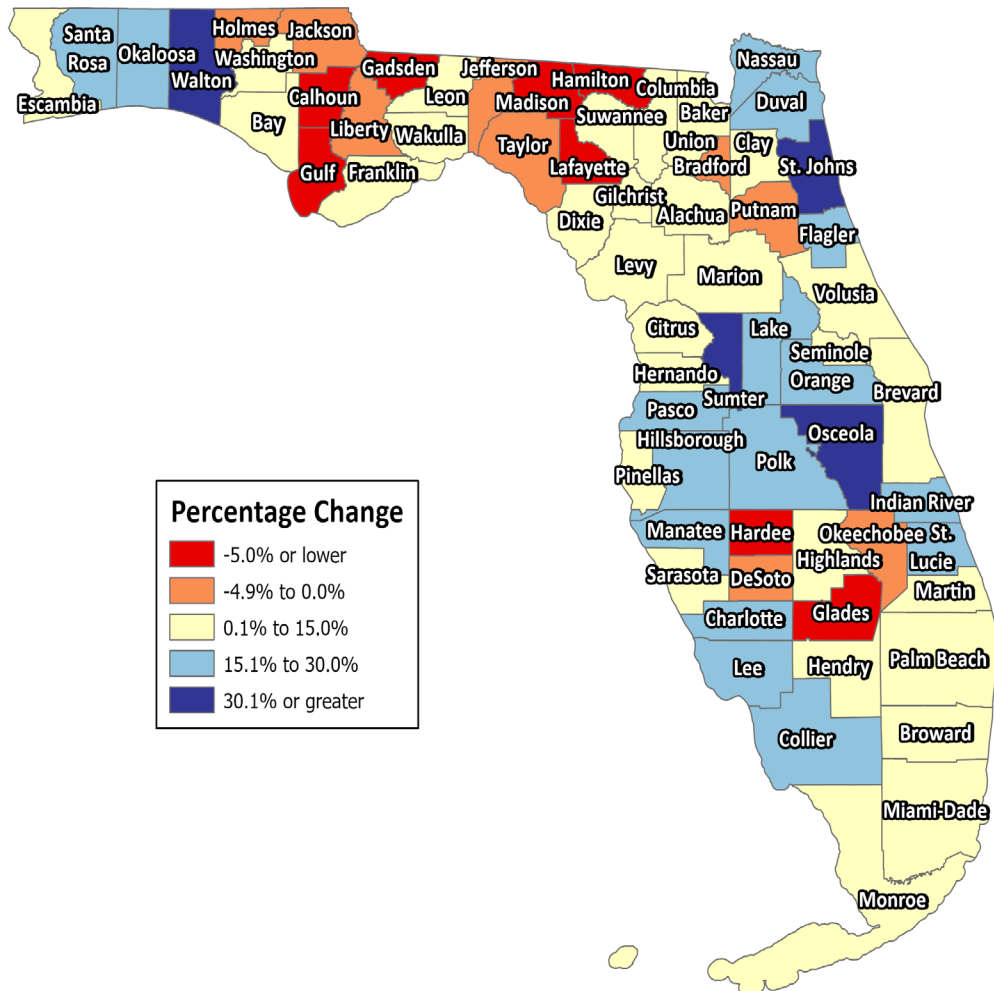
This brief focuses on Florida’s demographic changes at the county and congressional district levels that are likely to influence the congressional redistricting process in the state. Under normal circumstances, the Census Bureau would have released redistricting data based on the decennial census of the population by April 2021. However,

the Census Bureau had announced that this redistricting data would not be available until September 2021, a six-month delay.<sup>ix</sup>

### County-Level Changes

As noted, the state of Florida has had one of the fastest growing populations in the United States, and while most of the state has grown in population, this growth has not been evenly distributed. Population estimates between 2010 and 2020 show that 50 of Florida’s 67 counties increased their population while 17 counties declined in population (see Table 2). Of the 55 counties that had an increase in population, 20 counties increased at a greater rate of growth than the state overall (14%).<sup>x</sup> An additional 17 counties grew between 7% and 14% and 13 counties had growth rates of up to 7%.

**Figure 1. Total Population Change by County, 2010-2020**



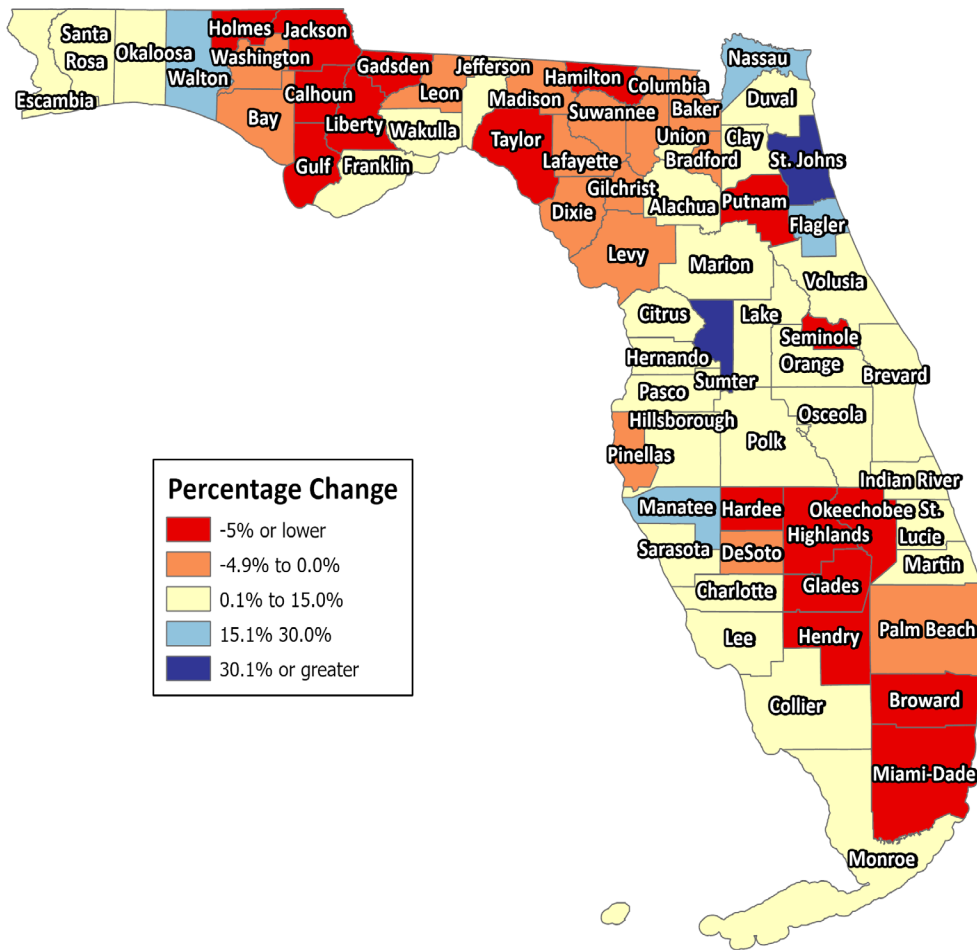
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files

**Table 2. Rate of Growth of the Population by Ethnicity and Race at the County Level, 2010-2020**

County	Total Population 2020	Total Population Growth	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	NH White alone	NH Black Alone	NH American Indian Alone	NH Asian Alone	NH Hawaiian Alone	NH Other Race Alone	NH Two or More Races
Osceola	388,656	44.7%	72.8%	21.2%	4.7%	43.4%	-5.7%	59.7%	4.8%	202.8%	187.6%
St. Johns	273,425	43.9%	126.7%	39.3%	32.2%	24.6%	19.0%	153.3%	7.9%	322.4%	328.8%
Sumter	129,752	38.9%	35.8%	39.1%	41.2%	-4.8%	5.8%	103.3%	10.7%	315.6%	262.8%
Walton	75,305	36.8%	111.8%	32.6%	29.4%	4.7%	-10.4%	84.7%	2.7%	395.2%	229.9%
Lake	383,956	29.3%	81.6%	22.0%	14.4%	36.3%	5.3%	65.4%	63.4%	177.2%	222.2%
Orange	1,429,908	24.8%	53.5%	14.2%	0.9%	18.1%	-9.9%	38.4%	7.3%	155.1%	192.6%
Santa Rosa	188,000	24.2%	82.7%	21.6%	14.6%	34.6%	-6.9%	41.9%	81.0%	288.5%	201.8%
Manatee	399,710	23.8%	48.0%	19.6%	15.3%	14.4%	28.1%	62.1%	46.4%	203.8%	220.0%
Nassau	90,352	23.2%	86.9%	21.1%	17.7%	7.9%	-10.5%	39.4%	13.0%	199.0%	298.2%
Lee	760,822	23.0%	52.8%	16.3%	11.7%	17.2%	-5.0%	55.0%	23.9%	151.4%	213.9%
Pasco	561,891	20.9%	70.8%	14.3%	5.4%	66.2%	12.3%	70.8%	38.1%	303.9%	233.7%
Flagler	115,378	20.6%	49.1%	17.9%	15.7%	0.6%	30.5%	21.3%	25.5%	142.8%	209.3%
Polk	725,046	20.4%	76.2%	8.4%	1.0%	18.3%	-2.1%	37.8%	26.1%	240.2%	180.4%
Hillsborough	1,459,762	18.8%	39.4%	11.9%	1.1%	17.4%	-4.4%	69.2%	30.0%	222.7%	149.2%
St. Lucie	329,226	18.5%	44.2%	13.4%	3.8%	25.7%	-14.5%	34.4%	11.0%	192.3%	185.4%
Okaloosa	211,668	17.1%	83.6%	12.2%	4.9%	15.7%	-10.7%	26.8%	35.8%	203.8%	153.2%
Collier	375,752	16.9%	22.9%	14.8%	11.5%	13.3%	-9.5%	59.9%	-15.3%	248.5%	185.6%
Charlotte	186,847	16.8%	52.8%	14.6%	11.7%	2.9%	10.6%	36.2%	28.6%	325.0%	212.3%
Indian River	159,788	15.8%	34.7%	13.4%	10.0%	8.3%	-1.4%	42.2%	6.1%	286.2%	226.8%
Duval	995,567	15.2%	72.3%	10.5%	0.7%	14.5%	-18.1%	37.5%	39.5%	240.8%	139.7%
Sarasota	434,006	14.4%	44.0%	11.8%	8.6%	-5.1%	4.2%	74.5%	64.7%	249.0%	221.7%
Clay	218,245	14.3%	58.4%	10.7%	1.2%	41.7%	-7.4%	22.0%	102.8%	247.7%	175.9%
Marion	375,908	13.5%	54.7%	8.4%	3.5%	8.8%	0.3%	37.7%	22.3%	170.0%	215.5%
Monroe	82,874	13.4%	28.9%	9.3%	5.1%	17.3%	-31.6%	45.4%	1.7%	435.5%	164.8%
Palm Beach	1,492,191	13.0%	39.5%	6.8%	-1.7%	15.6%	-29.2%	41.9%	-3.3%	163.9%	194.0%
Alachua	278,468	12.6%	62.0%	8.1%	1.9%	3.5%	-6.8%	36.6%	-17.2%	137.3%	151.3%
Hernando	194,515	12.6%	63.2%	6.8%	1.6%	16.4%	14.5%	41.4%	38.7%	255.7%	230.9%
Volusia	553,543	11.9%	49.7%	7.2%	1.8%	11.7%	-6.9%	42.2%	60.2%	246.0%	197.1%
Brevard	606,612	11.6%	54.5%	7.9%	2.2%	7.3%	-8.2%	40.4%	25.2%	215.3%	174.4%
Seminole	470,856	11.4%	47.0%	4.0%	-5.8%	13.8%	-23.1%	62.9%	25.3%	147.5%	167.9%
Broward	1,944,375	11.2%	38.9%	2.0%	-15.3%	15.1%	-14.1%	32.9%	-8.7%	133.7%	146.6%
Wakulla	33,764	9.7%	55.2%	8.2%	6.2%	-4.6%	-11.5%	19.3%	11.8%	334.5%	202.6%
Citrus	153,843	8.9%	40.4%	7.4%	3.9%	3.3%	11.5%	21.9%	30.3%	300.8%	226.2%
Martin	158,431	8.3%	35.3%	4.5%	1.4%	-2.9%	-12.1%	48.7%	-19.2%	277.7%	222.6%
Miami-Dade	2,701,767	8.2%	14.4%	-3.2%	-5.7%	-11.0%	-21.1%	16.3%	-17.7%	196.1%	130.1%
Escambia	321,905	8.2%	47.9%	6.2%	2.1%	1.0%	-16.2%	23.1%	2.5%	275.2%	126.1%
Franklin	12,451	7.8%	27.6%	6.9%	6.6%	-10.9%	-21.2%	15.4%	0.0%	1266.7%	163.4%
Leon	292,198	6.1%	49.2%	3.5%	-3.7%	6.2%	-7.3%	31.6%	28.1%	146.8%	136.5%
Gilchrist	17,864	5.5%	59.5%	2.6%	-0.4%	-10.9%	-1.6%	-5.1%	100.0%	275.0%	275.0%
Levy	42,915	5.2%	33.9%	2.9%	-0.3%	-4.2%	-5.4%	28.1%	-21.4%	254.2%	184.9%
Pinellas	959,107	4.6%	39.9%	1.6%	-2.9%	-0.5%	-6.0%	26.0%	10.1%	168.3%	159.0%
Suwannee	43,474	4.6%	33.1%	1.9%	-2.0%	4.8%	3.1%	21.1%	45.5%	286.5%	186.9%
Baker	28,259	4.2%	87.1%	2.6%	-0.8%	4.8%	51.4%	21.7%	180.0%	546.2%	145.2%
Union	16,147	3.9%	2.8%	4.0%	4.2%	-5.7%	-19.2%	9.4%	-100.0%	1450.0%	145.7%
Bay	175,216	3.8%	70.8%	0.4%	-4.1%	-1.7%	-23.0%	23.3%	38.6%	222.9%	119.5%
Columbia	69,698	3.2%	54.5%	0.6%	-1.9%	-2.9%	-25.3%	41.9%	-25.0%	213.8%	152.2%
Highlands	101,235	2.5%	22.1%	-1.6%	-6.2%	8.4%	-22.4%	14.3%	32.4%	207.0%	162.5%
Dixie	16,759	2.1%	34.4%	1.0%	-3.3%	13.7%	-3.2%	20.8%	-100.0%	725.0%	195.7%
Washington	25,318	1.7%	26.1%	1.0%	-0.3%	-12.5%	-25.0%	0.8%	86.7%	521.4%	163.1%
Hendry	39,619	1.2%	14.9%	-12.0%	-11.4%	-17.0%	-73.3%	23.3%	-63.6%	144.9%	120.0%
Bradford	28,303	-0.8%	32.4%	-2.0%	-3.5%	-6.1%	-31.8%	-9.4%	9.1%	273.1%	134.2%
Okeechobee	39,644	-0.9%	3.1%	-2.1%	-6.0%	-6.1%	-8.4%	-3.8%	-44.0%	421.4%	178.1%
Holmes	19,653	-1.4%	55.0%	-2.7%	-5.4%	6.2%	-16.1%	-2.4%	-51.9%	350.0%	106.4%
Putnam	73,321	-1.4%	16.6%	-3.2%	-6.4%	-4.8%	3.3%	5.6%	2.8%	210.0%	164.5%
Jefferson	14,510	-1.7%	20.5%	-2.6%	0.6%	-13.1%	9.1%	-30.6%	-25.0%	500.0%	154.7%
DeSoto	33,976	-2.5%	-4.0%	-1.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	29.0%	11.8%	100.0%	175.9%	173.1%
Taylor	21,796	-3.4%	11.5%	-4.0%	-5.2%	-9.4%	-40.4%	50.3%	-100.0%	200.0%	115.2%
Liberty	7,974	-4.7%	8.5%	-5.5%	-7.0%	-8.1%	-32.5%	12.5%	-35.2%	225.0%	102.6%
Jackson	47,319	-4.9%	3.4%	-5.2%	-7.5%	-8.1%	-35.7%	28.6%	-28.0%	188.0%	128.9%
Hamilton	14,004	-5.4%	11.4%	-7.0%	-6.0%	-12.2%	-38.6%	-41.1%		100.0%	118.3%
Gadsden	43,826	-5.5%	15.3%	-7.7%	-8.1%	-9.9%	-23.7%	-33.5%	-42.9%	207.7%	146.7%
Glades	12,126	-5.9%	12.1%	-10.7%	-10.3%	-6.8%	-62.7%	-26.1%	-100.0%	350.0%	131.1%
Madison	17,968	-6.5%	-2.0%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-15.4%	-30.3%	4.7%		950.0%	163.1%
Calhoun	13,648	-6.7%	-17.6%	-6.1%	-7.6%	-16.2%	-35.4%	-35.2%	-100.0%	66.7%	145.4%
Lafayette	8,226	-7.3%	-12.8%	-6.5%	-3.1%	-26.6%	-20.0%	-23.1%	-50.0%	157.1%	61.1%
Hardee	25,327	-8.7%	-10.9%	-7.0%	-10.8%	12.5%	-39.6%	-43.9%	-62.5%	483.3%	96.3%
Gulf	14,192	-10.5%	-18.1%	-10.2%	-5.5%	-42.4%	11.9%	39.0%	-100.0%	325.0%	121.1%

Source: 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Figure 2. Non-Hispanic White Population Change by County 2010-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files

Table 3. Florida Resident Population Change by Ethnicity and Race, 2010-2020

	2020	2010	Difference	% Difference	2020 Population Share	2010 Population Share
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>21,538,187</b>	<b>18,801,310</b>	<b>2,736,877</b>	<b>14.6%</b>		
<b>NOT HISPANIC</b>	<b>15,840,947</b>	<b>14,577,504</b>	<b>1,263,443</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
<b>One Race:</b>						
White alone	15,048,804	14,286,490	762,314	5.3%	69.9%	76.0%
Black or African American alone	11,100,503	10,884,722	215,781	2.0%	51.5%	57.9%
Black or African American alone	3,127,052	2,851,100	275,952	9.7%	14.5%	15.2%
American Indian alone	42,169	47,265	-5,096	-10.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian alone	629,626	445,216	184,410	41.4%	2.9%	2.4%
Hawaiian alone	11,521	9,725	1,796	18.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Race alone	137,933	48,462	89,471	184.6%	0.6%	0.3%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>792,143</b>	<b>291,014</b>	<b>501,129</b>	<b>172.2%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>5,697,240</b>	<b>4,223,806</b>	<b>1,473,434</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>

Source: 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

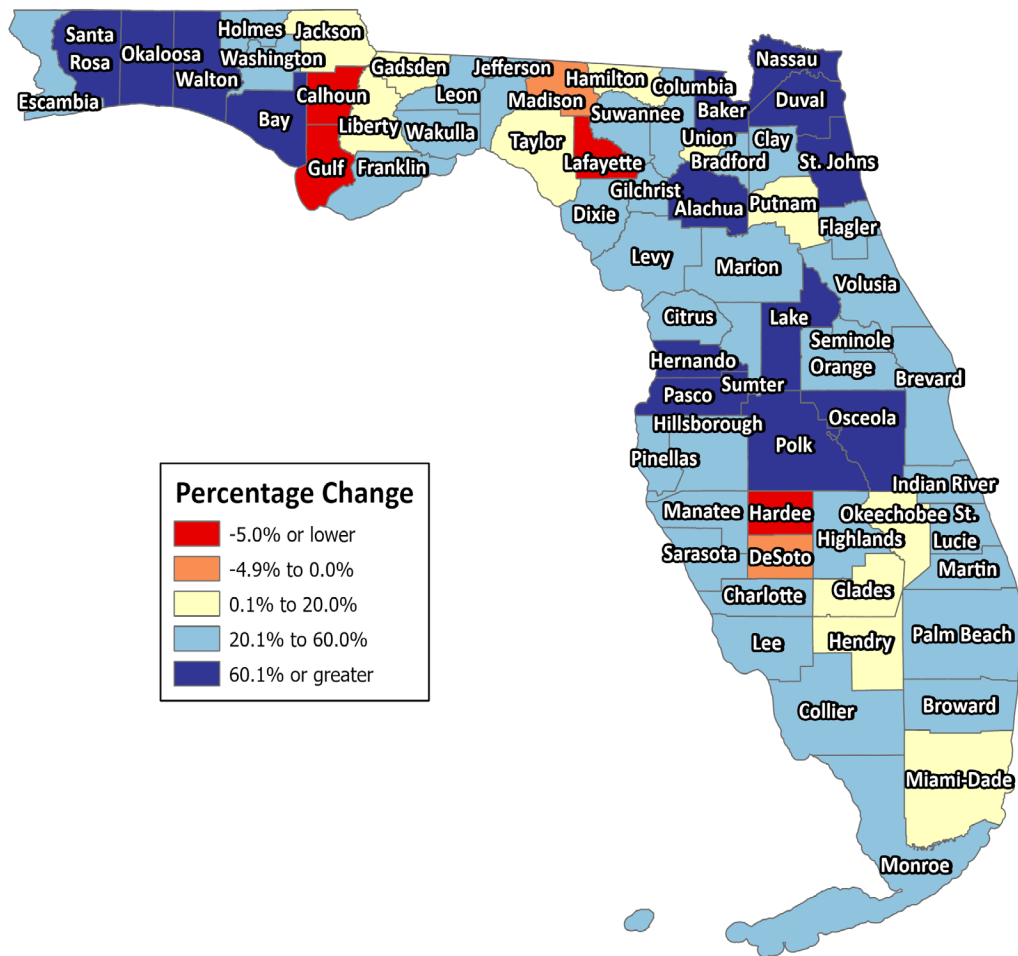


**Table 4. Population Change by Ethnicity and Race at the County Level, 2010-2020**

County	Total Population	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	NH White alone	NH Black Alone	NH American Indian Alone	NH Asian Alone	NH Hawaiian Alone	NH Other Race Alone	NH Two or More Races
Alachua	12.6%	62.0%	8.1%	1.9%	3.5%	-6.8%	36.6%	-17.2%	137.3%	151.3%
Baker	4.2%	87.1%	2.6%	-0.8%	4.8%	51.4%	21.7%	180.0%	546.2%	145.2%
Bay	3.8%	70.8%	0.4%	-4.1%	-1.7%	-23.0%	23.3%	38.6%	222.9%	119.5%
Bradford	-0.8%	32.4%	-2.0%	-3.5%	-6.1%	-31.8%	-9.4%	9.1%	273.1%	134.2%
Brevard	11.6%	54.5%	7.9%	2.2%	7.3%	-8.2%	40.4%	25.2%	215.3%	174.4%
Broward	11.2%	38.9%	2.0%	-15.3%	15.1%	-14.1%	32.9%	-8.7%	133.7%	146.6%
Calhoun	-6.7%	-17.6%	-6.1%	-7.6%	-16.2%	-35.4%	-35.2%	-100.0%	66.7%	145.4%
Charlotte	16.8%	52.8%	14.6%	11.7%	2.9%	10.6%	36.2%	28.6%	325.0%	212.3%
Citrus	8.9%	40.4%	7.4%	3.9%	3.3%	11.5%	21.9%	30.3%	300.8%	226.2%
Clay	14.3%	58.4%	10.7%	1.2%	41.7%	-7.4%	22.0%	102.8%	247.7%	175.9%
Collier	16.9%	22.9%	14.8%	11.5%	13.3%	-9.5%	59.9%	-15.3%	248.5%	185.6%
Columbia	3.2%	54.5%	0.6%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-25.3%	41.9%	-25.0%	213.8%	152.2%
DeSoto	-2.5%	-4.0%	-1.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	29.0%	11.8%	100.0%	175.9%	173.1%
Dixie	2.1%	34.4%	1.0%	-3.3%	13.7%	-3.2%	20.8%	-100.0%	725.0%	195.7%
Duval	15.2%	72.3%	10.5%	0.7%	14.5%	-18.1%	37.5%	39.5%	240.8%	139.7%
Escambia	8.2%	47.9%	6.2%	2.1%	1.0%	-16.2%	23.1%	2.5%	275.2%	126.1%
Flagler	20.6%	49.1%	17.9%	15.7%	0.6%	30.5%	21.3%	25.5%	142.8%	209.3%
Franklin	7.8%	27.6%	6.9%	6.6%	-10.9%	-21.2%	15.4%	0.0%	1266.7%	163.4%
Gadsden	-5.5%	15.3%	-7.7%	-8.1%	-9.9%	-23.7%	-33.5%	-42.9%	207.7%	146.7%
Gilchrist	5.5%	59.5%	2.6%	-0.4%	-10.9%	-1.6%	-5.1%	100.0%	275.0%	281.3%
Glades	-5.9%	12.1%	-10.7%	-10.3%	-6.8%	-62.7%	-26.1%	-100.0%	350.0%	131.1%
Gulf	-10.5%	-18.1%	-10.2%	-5.5%	-42.4%	11.9%	39.0%	-100.0%	325.0%	121.1%
Hamilton	-5.4%	11.4%	-7.0%	-6.0%	-12.2%	-38.6%	-41.1%		100.0%	118.3%
Hardee	-8.7%	-10.9%	-7.0%	-10.8%	12.5%	-39.6%	-43.9%	-62.5%	483.3%	96.3%
Hendry	1.2%	14.9%	-12.0%	-11.4%	-17.0%	-73.3%	23.3%	-63.6%	144.9%	120.0%
Hernando	12.6%	63.2%	6.8%	1.6%	16.4%	14.5%	41.4%	38.7%	255.7%	230.9%
Highlands	2.5%	22.1%	-1.6%	-6.2%	8.4%	-22.4%	14.3%	32.4%	207.0%	162.5%
Hillsborough	18.8%	39.4%	11.9%	1.1%	17.4%	-4.4%	69.2%	30.0%	222.7%	149.2%
Holmes	-1.4%	55.0%	-2.7%	-5.4%	6.2%	-16.1%	-2.4%	-51.9%	350.0%	106.4%
Indian River	15.8%	34.7%	13.4%	10.0%	8.3%	-1.4%	42.2%	6.1%	286.2%	226.8%
Jackson	-4.9%	3.4%	-5.2%	-7.5%	-8.1%	-35.7%	28.6%	-28.0%	188.0%	128.9%
Jefferson	-1.7%	20.5%	-2.6%	0.6%	-13.1%	9.1%	-30.6%	-25.0%	500.0%	154.7%
Lafayette	-7.3%	-12.8%	-6.5%	-3.1%	-26.6%	-20.0%	-23.1%	-50.0%	157.1%	61.1%
Lake	29.3%	81.6%	22.0%	14.4%	36.3%	5.3%	65.4%	63.4%	177.2%	222.2%
Lee	23.0%	52.8%	16.3%	11.7%	17.2%	-5.0%	55.0%	23.9%	151.4%	213.9%
Leon	6.1%	49.2%	3.5%	-3.7%	6.2%	-7.3%	31.6%	28.1%	146.8%	136.5%
Levy	5.2%	33.9%	2.9%	-0.3%	-4.2%	-5.4%	28.1%	-21.4%	254.2%	184.9%
Liberty	-4.7%	8.5%	-5.5%	-7.0%	-8.1%	-32.5%	12.5%		225.0%	102.6%
Madison	-6.5%	-2.0%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-15.4%	-30.3%	4.7%		950.0%	163.1%
Manatee	23.8%	48.0%	19.6%	15.3%	14.4%	28.1%	62.1%	46.4%	203.8%	220.0%
Marion	13.5%	54.7%	8.4%	3.5%	8.8%	0.3%	37.7%	22.3%	170.0%	215.5%
Martin	8.3%	35.3%	4.5%	1.4%	-2.9%	-12.1%	48.7%	-19.2%	277.7%	222.6%
Miami-Dade	8.2%	14.4%	-3.2%	-5.7%	-11.0%	-21.1%	16.3%	-17.7%	196.1%	130.1%
Monroe	13.4%	28.9%	9.3%	5.1%	17.3%	-31.6%	45.4%	1.7%	435.5%	164.8%
Nassau	23.2%	86.9%	21.1%	17.7%	7.9%	-10.5%	39.4%	13.0%	199.0%	298.2%
Okaloosa	17.1%	83.6%	12.2%	4.9%	15.7%	-10.7%	26.8%	35.8%	203.8%	153.2%
Okeechobee	-0.9%	3.1%	-2.1%	-6.0%	6.4%	-8.4%	-3.8%	-44.0%	421.4%	178.1%
Orange	24.8%	53.5%	14.2%	0.9%	18.1%	-9.9%	38.4%	7.3%	155.1%	192.6%
Osceola	44.7%	72.8%	21.2%	4.7%	43.4%	-5.7%	59.7%	4.8%	202.8%	187.6%
Palm Beach	13.0%	39.5%	6.8%	-1.7%	15.6%	-29.2%	41.9%	-3.3%	163.9%	194.0%
Pasco	20.9%	70.8%	14.3%	5.4%	66.2%	12.3%	70.8%	38.1%	303.9%	233.7%
Pinellas	4.6%	39.9%	1.6%	-2.9%	-0.5%	-6.0%	26.0%	10.1%	168.3%	159.0%
Polk	20.4%	76.2%	8.4%	1.0%	18.3%	-2.1%	37.8%	26.1%	240.2%	180.4%
Putnam	-1.4%	16.6%	-3.2%	-6.4%	-4.8%	3.3%	5.6%	2.8%	210.0%	164.5%
St. Johns	43.9%	126.7%	39.3%	32.2%	24.6%	19.0%	153.3%	7.9%	322.4%	328.8%
St. Lucie	18.5%	44.2%	13.4%	3.8%	25.7%	-14.5%	34.4%	11.0%	192.3%	185.4%
Santa Rosa	24.2%	82.7%	21.6%	14.6%	34.6%	-6.9%	41.9%	81.0%	288.5%	201.8%
Sarasota	14.4%	44.0%	11.8%	8.6%	-5.1%	4.2%	74.5%	64.7%	249.0%	221.7%
Seminole	11.4%	47.0%	4.0%	-5.8%	13.8%	-23.1%	62.9%	25.3%	147.5%	167.9%
Sumter	38.9%	35.8%	39.1%	41.2%	-4.8%	5.8%	103.3%	10.7%	315.6%	262.8%
Suwannee	4.6%	33.1%	1.9%	-2.0%	4.8%	3.1%	21.1%	45.5%	286.5%	186.9%
Taylor	-3.4%	11.5%	-4.0%	-5.2%	-9.4%	-40.4%	50.3%	-100.0%	200.0%	115.2%
Union	3.9%	2.8%	4.0%	4.2%	-5.7%	-19.2%	9.4%	-100.0%	1450.0%	145.7%
Volusia	11.9%	49.7%	7.2%	1.8%	11.7%	-6.9%	42.2%	60.2%	246.0%	197.1%
Wakulla	9.7%	55.2%	8.2%	6.2%	-4.6%	-11.5%	19.3%	11.8%	334.5%	202.6%
Walton	36.8%	111.8%	32.6%	29.4%	4.7%	-10.4%	84.7%	2.7%	395.2%	229.9%
Washington	1.7%	26.1%	1.0%	-0.3%	-12.5%	-25.0%	0.8%	86.7%	521.4%	163.1%

Source: 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

Figure 3. Hispanic Population Change by County, 2010-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files

Most of the growth took place in counties along Interstate Highway 4 (I-4) and in counties adjacent to those along the I-4 corridor.<sup>xi</sup> These fast-growing counties were also among those that grew their populations not only proportionately but in absolute number of people. Orange and Hillsborough counties grew by more than 200,000 people while Lee, Polk, and Osceola counties grew by more than 100,000 people.<sup>xii</sup> Counties that saw large population increases were also the most populous counties in the state: Miami-Dade (205,000), Broward (196,000), and Palm Beach (172,000), which are located on the southeast coast of the state. On the other hand, virtually all the counties that experienced a decrease in population between 2010 and 2020 are located in the north of the state with many along the Florida Panhandle, which borders the states of Georgia and Alabama.<sup>xiii</sup> However, 4 counties with declining population were located in the central region of the state.<sup>xiv</sup>

Between 2010 and 2020, Florida's population grew across all ethnic and racial groups, although this growth varied by social group. The fastest growing segments of the state's population were non-Hispanics who identified with more than one race (172%), followed by Hispanics (35%) and non-Hispanic Asians (41%) (see Table 3). Of these groups, Hispanics had the largest effect on population growth as they were the group with one of the largest shares of the population (26.5%). By comparison, non-Hispanic whites, the largest group in the state (51.5%), grew by less than 2% and non-Hispanic blacks, the third largest group in the state, grew by nearly 10%.

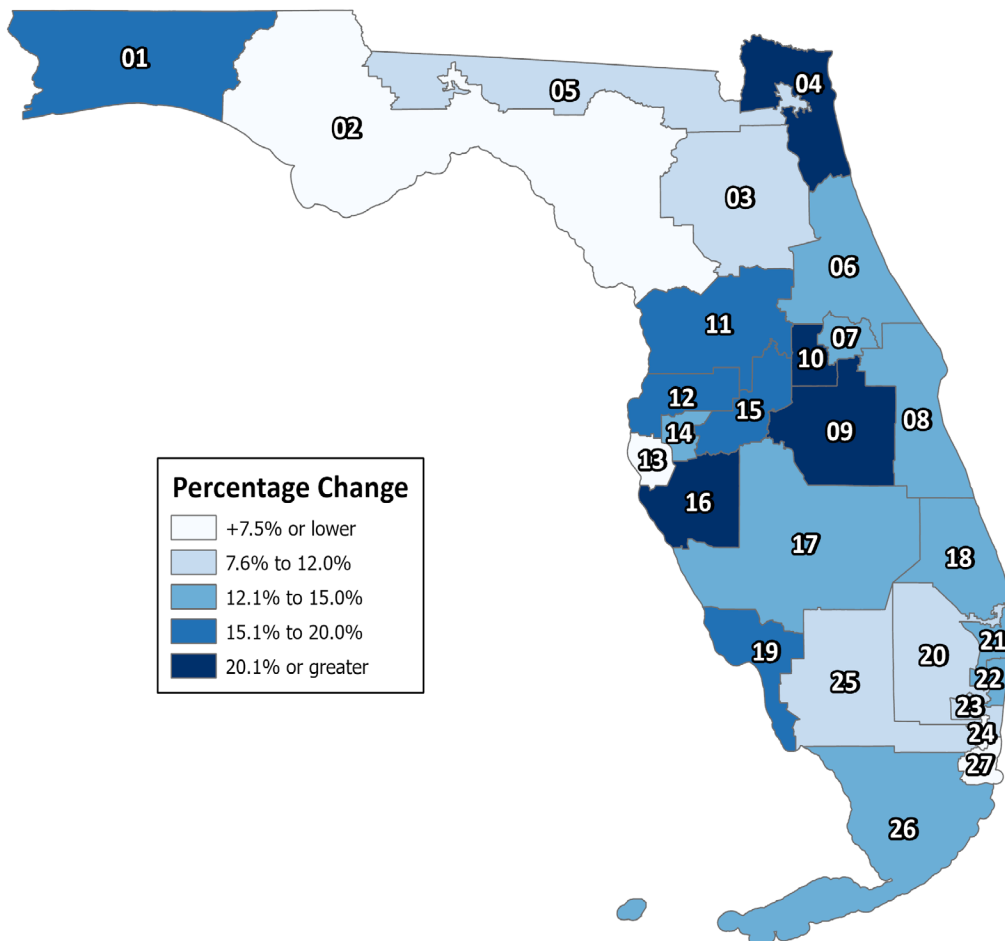
As with the distribution of the population by county, not all ethnoracial groups were evenly distributed across the counties and neither were their growth. For instance, the non-Hispanic white population grew in 35 counties but declined in 32 counties. In the six counties in which the non-Hispanic white population grew, it did so at rates

higher than the statewide rate of growth (14%) (see Table 4). Within 18 counties, this population also grew at a rate that was between the state's overall growth rate and the statewide rate of growth for non-Hispanic whites (2%); in 10 additional counties, the rate was up to 2%. On the other hand, in 15 of the 32 counties that saw a decline, the non-Hispanic white population declined by up to 5% and between 5%, and 12% in the remaining 17 counties. In contrast, Hispanics grew in 61 of Florida's 67 counties while they declined in six counties.<sup>xv</sup> Moreover, this population grew at rates greater than its statewide rate of growth (35%) in 39 counties, and between 14% (the state population's overall rate of growth) and 35% in the another 15 counties. In seven counties, the Hispanic population grew at rates of growth lower than the state's overall growth rate. The non-Hispanic black population grew in 39 counties.

The growth rate of the non-Hispanic black population was higher than their overall statewide growth (10%), in 23 counties. Their population growth was lower than 10% in 16 counties. However, in 28 counties, the non-Hispanic black population declined between 0.5% and 42%.

Overall, between 2010 and 2020, Florida's Hispanic population grew in more counties and at greater rates of growth than non-Hispanic whites. The non-Hispanic black population grew at rates that were between those of the Hispanic and non-Hispanic white populations. Non-Hispanic Asians and non-Hispanic multiracial Floridians showed growth patterns similar to Hispanics, growing in 66 counties (Asians) or all 67 counties (multiracial).

**Figure 4. Total Population Change by Congressional District, 2010-2020**



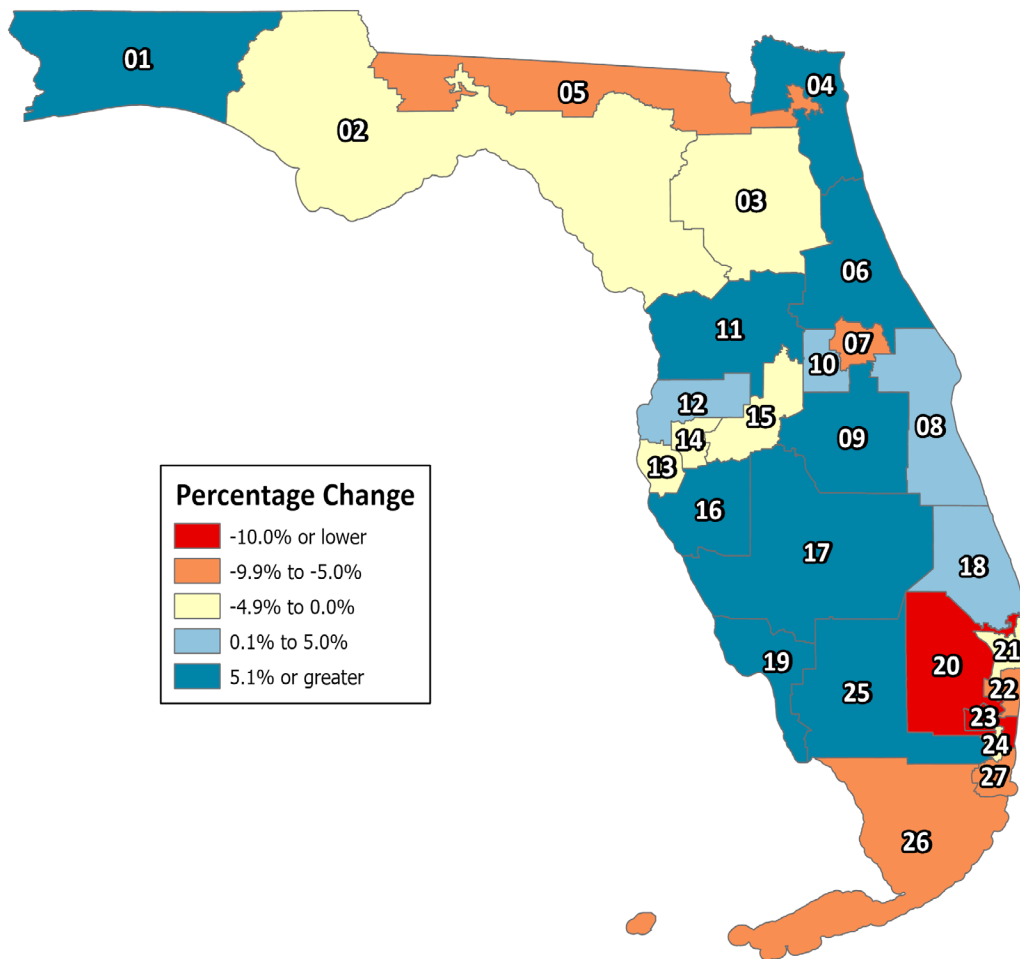
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files



**Table 5. Population Change by Ethnicity and Race by Congressional District, 2010-2020**

District	Representative	2020 Total Population	Population Change 2010-2020	Not Hispanic or Latino:	NH White alone	NH Black or African American alone	NH American Indian and Alaska Native alone	NH Asian alone	NH Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	NH Some Other Race alone	NH Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino:
1	Gaetz	807,881	16.0%	13.0%	8.2%	6.5%	-12.3%	29.1%	30.2%	260.1%	155.2%	71.5%
2	Dunn	727,856	4.5%	2.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-19.1%	33.2%	8.0%	227.6%	153.9%	45.5%
3	Cammack	766,133	10.0%	6.2%	-0.1%	8.0%	-6.5%	32.7%	42.2%	177.6%	168.1%	52.7%
4	Rutherford	871,884	25.2%	21.1%	13.3%	28.1%	-7.3%	57.5%	32.8%	239.1%	196.6%	81.9%
5	Lawson	748,910	7.5%	3.8%	-5.6%	5.9%	-17.6%	23.8%	38.2%	236.3%	119.2%	59.4%
6	Waltz	796,254	14.3%	10.0%	5.2%	10.1%	-4.1%	38.5%	60.7%	227.0%	209.7%	52.1%
7	Murphy	788,518	13.2%	5.1%	-5.1%	16.4%	-20.6%	57.2%	14.7%	180.5%	168.4%	44.8%
8	Posey	783,753	12.6%	8.9%	3.7%	8.0%	-8.1%	40.7%	20.7%	218.7%	180.3%	49.9%
9	Soto	955,602	37.2%	18.3%	5.0%	34.8%	3.3%	57.3%	24.2%	228.0%	188.9%	72.8%
10	Dennings	873,804	25.5%	15.7%	2.6%	15.8%	-7.9%	29.9%	4.7%	132.4%	202.9%	56.1%
11	Webster	820,835	17.9%	13.9%	9.4%	16.4%	8.6%	48.6%	42.9%	227.2%	226.1%	59.2%
12	Bilirakis	807,137	15.9%	10.4%	3.3%	48.2%	10.5%	54.6%	29.0%	240.3%	217.8%	64.3%
13	Crist	727,465	4.5%	1.3%	-3.5%	-0.6%	-9.1%	27.8%	9.0%	175.8%	153.4%	39.2%
14	Castor	787,447	13.1%	6.5%	-1.5%	0.0%	-12.0%	68.1%	30.9%	221.4%	125.7%	30.6%
15	Franklin	819,853	17.7%	8.3%	-1.0%	21.4%	-7.6%	46.0%	0.5%	175.7%	158.7%	58.9%
16	Buchanan	884,047	27.0%	21.6%	13.2%	45.1%	20.3%	85.3%	69.1%	246.9%	232.9%	56.2%
17	Steube	779,955	12.0%	9.7%	6.5%	7.6%	-15.5%	33.4%	25.8%	260.7%	197.4%	25.6%
18	Mast	794,724	14.1%	9.3%	2.2%	21.8%	-15.1%	41.8%	-5.3%	191.8%	193.6%	43.1%
19	Donalds	835,012	19.9%	15.0%	11.1%	13.6%	-6.3%	57.0%	15.2%	157.6%	211.9%	42.3%
20	Vacant	776,283	11.5%	4.9%	-18.1%	10.4%	-25.1%	22.8%	-28.3%	102.6%	77.4%	34.0%
21	Frankel	788,007	13.2%	6.5%	-3.2%	22.9%	-30.9%	40.8%	11.0%	159.0%	206.7%	39.1%
22	Deutch	785,756	12.8%	6.0%	-7.3%	26.3%	-8.5%	39.6%	10.5%	164.3%	257.1%	44.3%
23	Wasserman Schultz	769,356	10.5%	-2.2%	-15.6%	15.1%	-19.0%	38.7%	-1.8%	145.9%	155.6%	36.3%
24	Wilson	742,542	6.6%	-7.2%	-4.9%	-11.2%	-28.6%	14.3%	-45.8%	175.0%	62.2%	31.6%
25	Diaz-Balart	771,434	10.8%	13.6%	10.1%	-1.0%	-38.0%	36.1%	30.2%	285.1%	205.6%	9.8%
26	Gimenez	787,914	13.1%	-0.8%	-7.2%	-2.3%	-20.1%	13.6%	-10.5%	177.8%	90.6%	19.7%
27	Salazar	739,825	6.2%	1.5%	-6.3%	-7.3%	-15.1%	16.6%	-10.9%	184.5%	216.3%	8.4%

**Figure 5. Non-Hispanic White Population Change by Congressional District, 2010 - 2020**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files

### Population Changes at the Congressional District Level

The population grew in all 27 congressional districts between 2010 and 2020, even if the rate of growth varied between 37% (by 259,000 persons—District 9) and 4.5% (by 31,000 persons—District 2) (see Table 5). But as was the case at the county level, most of the population growth at the congressional district level took place in Central Florida, along the I-4 corridor and adjacent districts (9th, 16th, 1st, 4th, 11th, 10th, 12th, 19th, and 15th districts).

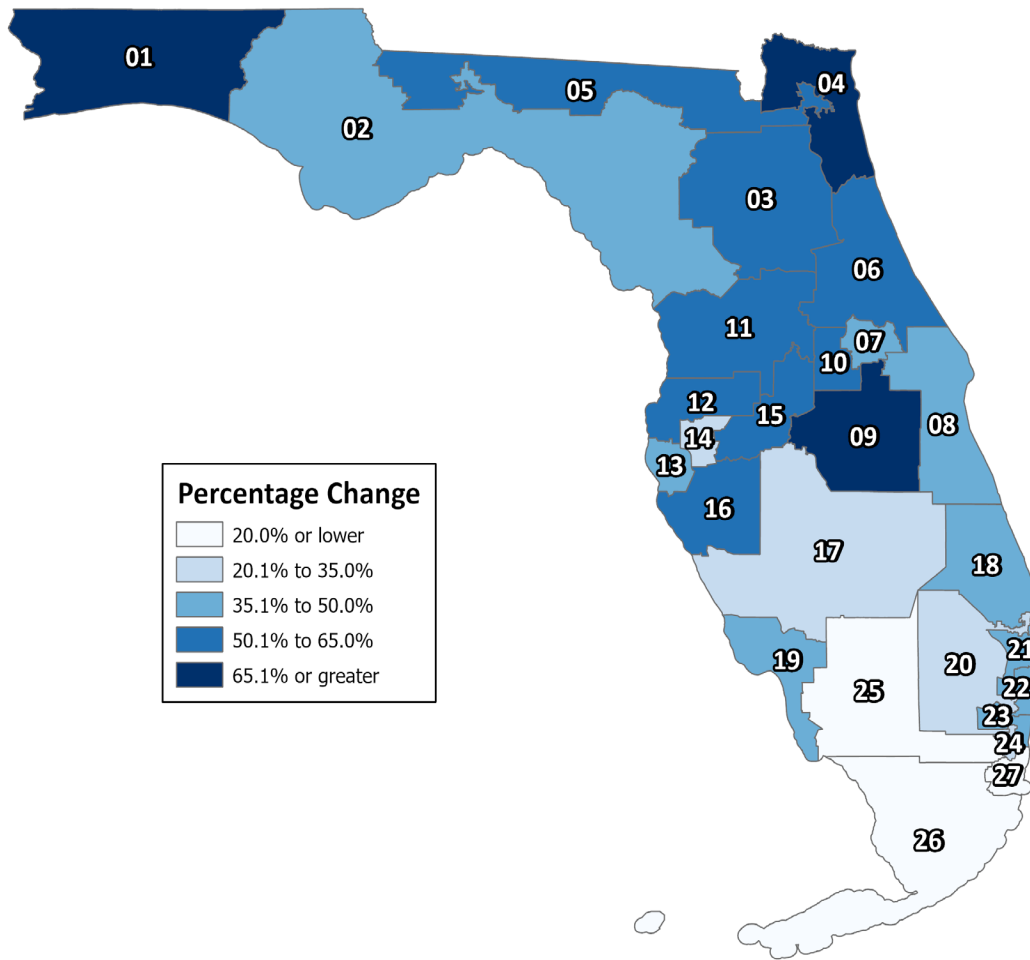
Consistently driving the population growth in these Central Florida districts and other congressional districts across the state was the growth in the Hispanic population. In 20 of the 27 districts, the Hispanic population grew at rates greater than its statewide growth rate (35.2%), and they grew above the overall statewide growth rate (14%) in five additional districts. Districts in which population

growth was slowest (25th, 26th, and 27th districts) were also districts in which Hispanics made up over 70% of the population.

Non-Hispanic blacks had similar population growth profiles at the congressional district level as Hispanics, growing at rates greater than their statewide growth rate (9.7%) in 15 districts. The non-Hispanic black population grew at a lower rate in six other districts.

In contrast with Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks, the non-Hispanic white population increased in 13 congressional districts and decreased in 14 districts between censuses. They exceeded their statewide rate of growth (2%) in all 13 districts in which their proportions increased. However, the non-Hispanic white population growth did not surpass the state's overall rate of growth (14%) in any congressional district. Non-Hispanic whites saw their

**Figure 6. Hispanic Population Change by Congressional District, 2010-2020**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 and 2010 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files

steepest population decline mostly in districts in which they were in the numerical minority (20th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th and 27th districts).

As noted above, redistricting will entail a readjustment to the boundaries of legislative districts for all of them to have equal populations. Given how Hispanic growth has driven population growth at the state, county, and congressional levels, it is expected that redistricting will reflect this growth.

### **A Note on Florida’s Hispanic Population**

As noted above, Hispanics represent the second largest population group in the state (26.5%), and was still one of the fastest growing group in Florida (34.9%). However, the more than 5,697,000 people who were classified as Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin in 2019 did not constitute a homogeneous group despite the similarities they

may share; rather, this population is very diverse.<sup>xvi</sup> One salient issue of difference is national origin. The Hispanic population in Florida has varied in national origin over the decades as Hispanics have migrated from Latin America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere in the United States to make the state their home.

Traditionally, Cubans have been the most prominent group in Florida in terms of their population numbers and salience politically, economically, and culturally. In 2019, the Cuban population represented 28% of the Hispanic population within the state—the single largest Hispanic national origin group—followed by Puerto Ricans (21%), Mexicans (13%), Colombians (7%), Venezuelans (4.8%), and Dominicans (4.5%) (see Table 6). Therefore, no single national origin group comes close to representing the overall majority of the state’s Hispanic population.<sup>xvii</sup> However, at scales below the state (e.g., county, con-

**Table 6. Hispanic Population in Florida by Specific Origin, 2019**

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>21,477,737</b>	
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,814,108	73.6%
Hispanic or Latino:	5,663,629	26.4%
		<b>Percent of Hispanic Population</b>
<b>Mexican</b>	<b>742,993</b>	<b>13.1%</b>
<b>Puerto Rican</b>	<b>1,190,891</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Cuban</b>	<b>1,589,455</b>	<b>28.1%</b>
<b>Dominican (Dominican Republic)</b>	<b>254,148</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Central American:</b>	<b>614,522</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Costa Rican	27,365	0.5%
Guatemalan	150,273	2.7%
Honduran	166,984	2.9%
Nicaraguan	159,151	2.8%
Panamanian	30,087	0.5%
Salvadoran	78,578	1.4%
Other Central American	2,084	0.0%
<b>South American:</b>	<b>1,032,376</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
Argentinean	72,482	1.3%
Bolivian	16,448	0.3%
Chilean	26,588	0.5%
Colombian	415,099	7.3%
Ecuadorian	80,318	1.4%
Paraguayan	4,138	0.1%
Peruvian	125,644	2.2%
Uruguayan	17,121	0.3%
Venezuelan	273,216	4.8%
Other South American	1,322	0.0%
<b>Other Hispanic or Latino:</b>	<b>239,244</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
Spaniard	67,046	1.2%
Spanish	18,499	0.3%
Spanish American	423	0.0%
All other Hispanic or Latino	153,276	2.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-yr estimates (Table B03001)

gressional district), there are distinct patterns of population settlement in which specific national origin Hispanic groups appear to predominate.

For instance, in 2019, there were three counties in which Hispanics represented the majority of the county's population: Miami-Dade (68.5%), Osceola (54.1%), and Hendry (53.7%) (see Table 7). In turn, in each of these counties, there was a single Hispanic national origin group that made up the majority of Hispanics: Cubans (53%) in Miami-Dade, Puerto Ricans (59.5%) in Osceola,

and Mexicans (60.7%) in Hendry. Mexicans represented the overwhelming majority (more than 80%) in Hardee (43.6%) and DeSoto (31.6%), which had the highest proportion of Hispanics. In fact, the Mexican-origin population was the majority of the Hispanic population in seven counties across the state<sup>xviii</sup> and represented the plurality in 28 other counties.<sup>xix</sup> Similarly, Puerto Ricans represented the majority in four counties<sup>xx</sup> and the plurality in 21 other counties.<sup>xxi</sup> Cubans, in contrast, were the majority Hispanic population in two counties (Miami-Dade and Monroe) and the plurality in another (Lafayette).

**Table 7. Distribution of Florida's Hispanic Population by County, 2019**

County	Hispanic	Percent Hispanic	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	South American	Other Hispanic or Latino
Alachua	26,242	9.9%	14.0%	26.9%	22.5%	1.6%	9.9%	18.8%	6.3%
Baker	721	2.6%	18.4%	20.7%	19.4%	12.5%	2.6%	0.0%	26.4%
Bay	11,815	6.5%	36.6%	28.3%	10.4%	0.9%	10.6%	7.2%	5.9%
Bradford	1,137	4.2%	30.6%	27.1%	30.3%	0.0%	0.2%	7.5%	4.3%
Brevard	60,266	10.3%	17.0%	37.9%	13.3%	3.4%	9.7%	10.8%	7.9%
Broward	574,289	29.8%	6.4%	15.4%	20.7%	6.7%	12.0%	34.7%	4.1%
Calhoun	826	5.8%	38.4%	19.7%	14.3%	6.2%	7.1%	1.6%	12.7%
Charlotte	13,189	7.3%	20.7%	29.2%	17.2%	5.4%	9.2%	10.1%	8.2%
Citrus	8,263	5.7%	21.7%	38.6%	13.9%	3.2%	8.2%	6.4%	8.0%
Clay	21,002	9.9%	20.1%	38.9%	15.2%	4.4%	6.9%	9.5%	5.1%
Collier	103,692	27.9%	39.5%	6.3%	26.0%	1.4%	10.7%	13.0%	3.0%
Columbia	4,407	6.3%	22.3%	35.5%	17.1%	3.6%	7.2%	10.9%	3.5%
DeSoto	11,649	31.6%	86.7%	2.7%	3.9%	0.2%	3.4%	1.4%	1.7%
Dixie	674	4.1%	40.8%	17.1%	21.8%	3.1%	11.3%	1.5%	4.5%
Duval	91,153	9.7%	19.7%	30.1%	12.5%	4.3%	11.8%	14.5%	7.1%
Escambia	17,808	5.7%	41.3%	21.0%	7.6%	1.0%	9.9%	6.5%	12.9%
Flagler	11,448	10.4%	12.5%	52.7%	9.0%	3.1%	4.8%	11.5%	6.5%
Franklin	644	5.5%	29.7%	29.3%	5.6%	0.2%	23.8%	5.9%	5.6%
Gadsden	4,778	10.4%	67.0%	3.5%	4.9%	0.6%	16.8%	3.7%	3.5%
Gilchrist	1,049	5.8%	40.9%	11.3%	12.8%	2.2%	19.9%	3.4%	9.4%
Glades	2,873	21.3%	58.9%	7.0%	12.7%	1.6%	17.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Gulf	687	4.4%	37.1%	22.7%	18.8%	4.8%	6.6%	6.4%	3.6%
Hamilton	1,351	9.4%	40.7%	16.1%	13.5%	0.2%	17.2%	5.3%	7.0%
Hardee	11,828	43.6%	82.7%	6.9%	3.1%	1.6%	4.7%	0.3%	0.8%
Hendry	21,888	53.7%	60.7%	5.7%	16.9%	0.5%	10.2%	0.5%	5.6%
Hernando	25,178	13.5%	8.2%	56.2%	11.6%	3.8%	5.6%	10.5%	4.1%
Highlands	20,775	20.1%	37.9%	28.2%	16.0%	5.1%	4.5%	6.1%	2.3%
Hillsborough	407,736	28.7%	19.3%	29.1%	24.0%	4.9%	6.4%	11.0%	5.3%
Holmes	546	2.8%	45.4%	22.0%	5.3%	7.7%	8.1%	3.5%	8.1%
Indian River	19,063	12.4%	45.0%	14.0%	11.8%	0.4%	11.4%	14.3%	3.1%
Jackson	2,328	4.9%	35.6%	27.3%	11.6%	1.1%	14.6%	5.0%	4.9%
Jefferson	584	4.1%	24.8%	36.3%	22.8%	0.0%	6.3%	4.3%	5.5%
Lafayette	1,360	15.7%	35.9%	10.9%	41.8%	0.0%	8.5%	1.8%	1.3%
Lake	53,938	15.6%	23.1%	39.5%	8.1%	7.2%	4.6%	14.1%	3.4%
Lee	157,681	21.4%	28.0%	20.3%	22.9%	3.6%	12.5%	10.3%	2.5%
Leon	18,570	6.4%	19.0%	21.4%	18.0%	3.2%	13.9%	13.7%	10.8%
Levy	3,388	8.4%	37.9%	36.1%	7.9%	0.3%	11.2%	2.4%	4.3%
Liberty	392	4.7%	40.8%	11.7%	16.6%	11.0%	10.7%	0.0%	9.2%
Madison	1,018	5.5%	22.5%	16.1%	12.6%	4.9%	6.8%	27.6%	9.5%
Manatee	63,038	16.4%	48.7%	15.9%	8.8%	1.2%	11.1%	11.3%	3.0%
Marion	46,675	13.2%	22.6%	45.6%	8.3%	2.6%	7.5%	10.1%	3.3%
Martin	21,667	13.6%	30.1%	18.7%	10.4%	1.9%	26.3%	9.6%	2.9%
Miami-Dade	1,848,925	68.5%	3.3%	5.3%	53.1%	3.7%	13.2%	18.7%	2.7%
Monroe	18,439	24.3%	13.9%	8.7%	50.5%	1.9%	12.1%	6.8%	6.2%
Nassau	3,579	4.3%	38.6%	26.9%	8.5%	1.5%	7.8%	9.9%	6.9%
Okaloosa	18,873	9.3%	30.9%	28.5%	4.7%	2.5%	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%
Okeechobee	10,497	25.5%	76.8%	5.3%	8.2%	0.3%	6.7%	1.5%	1.1%
Orange	427,125	31.6%	10.2%	46.8%	9.0%	5.8%	6.7%	18.2%	3.3%
Osceola	190,439	54.1%	5.0%	59.5%	4.7%	8.5%	4.2%	14.5%	3.7%
Palm Beach	327,940	22.4%	17.1%	14.8%	18.0%	4.7%	18.3%	22.6%	4.5%
Pasco	79,843	15.2%	18.4%	40.7%	13.4%	4.3%	5.7%	13.4%	4.1%
Pinellas	93,587	9.7%	22.6%	29.9%	14.0%	3.3%	6.2%	18.0%	5.9%
Polk	154,628	22.5%	33.5%	41.3%	7.3%	3.4%	4.6%	6.6%	3.3%
Putnam	7,319	10.0%	51.2%	33.6%	5.0%	0.5%	4.2%	3.5%	2.1%
St. Johns	17,012	7.0%	17.5%	34.5%	14.5%	1.7%	5.5%	13.2%	13.0%
St. Lucie	59,355	19.0%	27.8%	27.8%	11.8%	6.2%	10.1%	13.3%	2.9%
Santa Rosa	9,730	5.6%	33.7%	22.8%	8.4%	1.0%	10.9%	10.9%	12.3%
Sarasota	38,526	9.2%	30.6%	18.3%	16.8%	2.6%	7.4%	19.1%	5.2%
Seminole	98,697	21.4%	8.2%	46.9%	9.6%	6.6%	5.8%	19.8%	3.1%
Sumter	7,178	5.7%	43.1%	28.1%	12.2%	1.5%	3.7%	6.8%	4.5%
Suwannee	4,103	9.3%	46.4%	8.7%	11.0%	0.8%	27.4%	2.9%	2.8%
Taylor	1,410	6.4%	34.2%	28.0%	13.9%	2.9%	12.6%	0.4%	7.9%
Union	862	5.6%	25.2%	28.9%	18.7%	0.0%	17.2%	3.5%	6.6%
Volusia	74,629	13.9%	18.7%	50.3%	7.2%	3.5%	3.7%	10.3%	6.4%
Wakulla	1,205	3.7%	19.8%	42.9%	13.6%	1.7%	6.7%	3.6%	11.7%
Walton	4,252	6.2%	53.4%	13.3%	14.7%	0.1%	11.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Washington	915	3.7%	25.7%	39.3%	18.9%	1.7%	3.0%	1.1%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 5-yr estimates (Table B03001)



Meanwhile, South Americans were the plurality in three counties (Broward, Madison, and Palm Beach) and Other Hispanics were the plurality in one county (Baker). In terms of a pattern for this distribution and the prevalence of either Mexicans or Puerto Ricans as either the majority or plurality of the Hispanic population in a given county, it appears that Mexicans are more prevalent in counties where the Hispanic population is relatively small, whereas Puerto Ricans tend to be prevalent as the leading Hispanic national origin group in counties with relatively greater proportions of Hispanics.<sup>xxii</sup>

At another scale—the congressional district—the pattern of Hispanic national origin group settlement was different from what appears at the county level. Hispanics are the majority in three congressional districts (25th, 26th, and 27th) (see Table 8). In these three districts, in which Hispanics represented more than 70% of the districts’ population, the Cuban population was the majority (greater than 50%). In three other districts (9th, 23rd, and 24th) in which Hispanics represented a large plurality of the population (around 40%), Puerto Ricans were the majority population in one district (9th), Cubans were the plurality in another (24th), and South Americans were the plurality in the third district (23rd). In congressional districts in which Hispanics represented less than one-third of the population, Cubans were the plurality group in one congressional district (14th), Puerto Ricans were the plurality group in 11 districts;<sup>xxiii</sup> Mexicans were the plurality in 6 districts;<sup>xxiv</sup> and South Americans were the plurality in one district (22nd).

The growth of the different Hispanic national origin groups in Florida has not been uniform either. Venezuelans were the fastest growing Hispanic national origin group, more than doubling (137%) their numbers in the state between 2010 and 2019, followed by those who did not specify a national origin (i.e., Other Hispanic or Latino: 68%), Bolivians (67%), and Guatemalans (64%) (see Table 8). However, in terms of total number of people, Puerto Ricans grew the most (326,000) between 2010 and 2019, followed by Cubans (324,000), Venezuelans (158,000), and Mexicans (125,000).

Another characteristic of the Hispanic population in the state pertinent to the redistricting process is the proportion of people who are eligible to register to vote because they are citizens of the United States and 18 years of age or older. In 2019, this proportion was 57%, which is notably lower than Florida’s overall population (72.2%). The difference between the Hispanic citizen voting-age population (CVAP) and that of the overall population stems from two factors: the higher percentage of youth in its midst and the lower proportion of citizens.

Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Hispanics in Florida were minors compared to 19.7% of Florida’s overall population. Moreover, of the adult population, 60% of the state population was born in the United States and are, therefore, U.S. citizens compared to 32% of Hispanics. Among the 20% of foreign-born persons in the overall population, 12% were naturalized citizens while 8% were not citizens. Therefore, the 60% of adults who were native-born citizens and the 12% of adults who were naturalized citizens bring the total CVAP to 72%. The comparable proportions among 44% of Hispanic adults who were born outside the United States show that 25% were naturalized citizens while 19% were not citizens. Correspondingly, 32% of adult Hispanic U.S.-born citizens and 25% of adult Hispanic naturalized citizens bring their CVAP to 57%.

The CVAP, and, therefore, the eligibility to register to vote, varies by national origin group. Puerto Ricans, as born U.S. citizens, exhibited the highest CVAP at 70%, which is close to the statewide average.<sup>xxv</sup> Spaniards had a CVAP of 65% and Cubans and Dominicans had a CVAP of 55%. Collectively, the voting eligibility was 48% for South Americans, 39% for Central Americans, and 34% for Mexicans.

## **Increasing Hispanic Legislative Representation**

These distinct patterns of Hispanic population distribution, whether at the county level or the congressional district level, indicate how Hispanic representation may be increased in the upcoming redistricting process. Presently, Florida’s congressional delegation includes

four Hispanic members of the House of Representatives (Soto, Díaz-Balart, Giménez, and Salazar) and one Hispanic senator (Rubio). If ethnicity were the only or the most salient criterion for redistricting, then potentially up to seven representatives in the state delegation might be Hispanic given their numbers in the state's population.

<sup>xxvi</sup> That is, as the state's Hispanic population in 2020 was 5,697,240, and each congressional district is to have 769,221 persons, seven Hispanic representatives might be elected if districts were drawn in a manner that discretionarily distributed the state's Hispanic population. Yet, as has been noted, the Hispanic population in the state is not evenly distributed and existing districts have tended to concentrate Hispanics in a few of them. Districts with overwhelming majority Hispanic populations already result in Hispanic descriptive representation (i.e., the election of a Hispanic representative), but so may districts with a large plurality of Hispanics, such as the 9th district. A redistricting process that takes into account a large plurality of Hispanics in a legislative district, but not necessarily an overwhelming majority, may still yield Hispanic political representation.

Considering the above-average population growth in counties and congressional districts along the I-4 corridor, the possibility of creating a district that may result in the election of a Hispanic representative is feasible. Moreover, considering that a large growth of the Hispanic population in Central Florida has stemmed from growth in the Puerto Rican population, drawing a district to accommodate the increase in the state's congressional delegation with a large plurality or simple majority of Hispanics may result in the election of another Hispanic member of Congress and increase its state congressional representation from four to five.

Another institution for potential growth in Hispanic representation is the county board of commissioners. Florida's 67 counties are each governed by a board of commissioners. In most cases (85%), these county boards of commissioners are made up of five elected commissioners. However, six counties have seven commissioners, and one county has six commissioners. Furthermore, some of the largest counties have even more commissioners: Duval (19), Miami-Dade (13), and Broward (9).

In total, these commissions have some 374 commissioners.

More than 80% of county commissioners are non-Hispanic whites, about 13% are non-Hispanic blacks, and less than 5% are Hispanics. This is in a state in which Hispanics represent more than one-quarter of the population. Admittedly, and as it has been noted throughout this brief, the Hispanic population is not distributed evenly throughout the state or throughout the different counties (see Appendix B). The county population of Hispanic origin in 2020 ranged between less than 3% (Baker and Gulf counties) and 68% (Miami-Dade). But even in counties in which the Hispanic population constitutes a sizable portion of the population, Hispanics are still underrepresented on county boards of commissioners. For instance, in counties with five commissioners, a social group representing 20% of the CVAP might see one representative on the board of commissioners. But this would result to the extent that such 20% of the population was concentrated in a specific area in which they represented either the majority of voters or a large plurality, as would be the case if the board of commissioners were divided into discrete geographical districts. However, if commissioners are elected at-large, in which all the voters in the county can vote for all the candidates running for commissioner, then the social group in question may never muster enough votes to elect a candidate of their preference. This is often the case in Florida in which most of the county boards of commissioners are not elected at the district-level; rather, they are elected at-large. More than half (56%) of counties in the state elect their boards of commissioners on an at-large basis. Moreover, six counties conduct elections through a mixed system in which most commissioners are elected in district-level elections, and some are elected at-large. Only 23 of Florida's counties exclusively elect commissioners in district-level elections.

Hispanics' share of the county population is lower than 20% in 49 counties; it is greater than 20% but lower than 40% in another 14 counties. Hispanics exceed 40% of the county's population in four counties, yet, there are commissioners of Hispanic origin in only 10 county boards of commissioners.<sup>xxvii</sup> There are 10 counties in

which the Hispanic population was greater than 20% of the county's population, but no commissioner was Hispanic.<sup>xxviii</sup> Of these 10 counties, seven had at-large election systems but, correspondingly, three of the counties had district-level or mixed election systems.<sup>xxix</sup> Moreover, of the 10 counties that had Hispanic representation on their boards of commissioners, Hispanics were still underrepresented in three of those counties based on their share of the county's population.<sup>xxx</sup> District-level election systems increase Hispanic representation on county boards of commissioners. However, to assure a representative allocation of commission seats on a board of commissioners, district-level boundaries need to be carefully considered.

**Table 8. Population Change by Congressional District in Florida by Hispanic Specific Origin, 2010 -2019**

District Number	Representative	2019 Total Population	2019 Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	Central American	South American	Other Hispanic or Latino
1	Gaetz	771,279	50,817	6.6%	37.0%	23.5%	7.2%	1.5%	12.8%	7.7%	10.3%
2	Dunn	722,465	48,335	6.7%	34.6%	25.8%	12.9%	1.9%	11.3%	6.9%	6.5%
3	Cammack	738,669	74,369	10.1%	20.9%	34.4%	15.8%	2.9%	8.1%	13.1%	4.8%
4	Rutherford	800,945	68,161	8.5%	20.3%	28.5%	13.5%	3.0%	9.7%	16.6%	8.4%
5	Lawson	731,618	62,139	8.5%	22.9%	29.4%	12.3%	4.4%	13.8%	10.0%	7.2%
6	Waltz	767,325	98,991	12.9%	20.4%	48.0%	7.1%	3.5%	3.9%	10.7%	6.3%
7	Murphy	768,317	197,193	25.7%	7.6%	49.6%	10.9%	6.2%	5.5%	17.0%	3.1%
8	Posey	754,594	82,763	11.0%	22.9%	33.3%	12.8%	3.0%	9.7%	11.7%	6.5%
9	Soto	869,762	361,915	41.6%	10.9%	55.9%	5.8%	6.4%	4.3%	13.4%	3.3%
10	Dennings	823,865	233,746	28.4%	13.9%	40.6%	7.9%	5.9%	8.2%	19.8%	3.7%
11	Webster	772,901	82,385	10.7%	20.8%	46.1%	10.7%	3.0%	6.0%	8.7%	4.7%
12	Bilirakis	772,330	100,954	13.1%	17.8%	39.0%	12.8%	4.2%	6.1%	15.7%	4.4%
13	Crist	729,991	74,756	10.2%	24.2%	29.1%	15.3%	3.3%	5.8%	16.4%	6.0%
14	Castor	788,251	243,497	30.9%	9.6%	27.9%	32.1%	5.0%	6.9%	12.8%	5.8%
15	Franklin	789,855	182,957	23.2%	26.3%	37.2%	11.6%	5.9%	4.8%	10.1%	4.1%
16	Buchanan	831,418	147,203	17.7%	43.8%	19.1%	11.0%	2.8%	8.8%	11.3%	3.3%
17	Steube	773,684	122,980	15.9%	47.8%	20.0%	13.1%	3.3%	6.1%	6.1%	3.6%
18	Mast	771,253	128,653	16.7%	23.6%	23.2%	13.6%	4.5%	14.4%	16.3%	4.4%
19	Donalds	813,477	165,866	20.4%	30.1%	17.5%	21.9%	2.7%	12.8%	12.2%	2.8%
20	Vacant*	788,175	194,710	24.7%	13.1%	14.8%	20.7%	6.3%	17.8%	23.7%	3.6%
21	Frankel	772,206	187,102	24.2%	16.3%	14.6%	18.1%	4.9%	18.7%	23.0%	4.4%
22	Deutch	755,091	169,478	22.4%	10.4%	16.9%	14.7%	5.5%	14.1%	34.6%	3.9%
23	Wasserman Schultz	760,118	296,305	39.0%	3.7%	13.2%	22.5%	5.8%	8.3%	41.7%	4.8%
24	Wilson	746,402	301,430	40.4%	2.8%	9.4%	34.7%	8.5%	20.0%	21.7%	2.9%
25	Diaz-Balart	771,549	583,334	75.6%	8.4%	3.8%	57.4%	2.8%	9.8%	15.9%	2.0%
26	Gimenez	768,910	545,389	70.9%	6.5%	6.3%	53.8%	3.5%	11.6%	16.0%	2.3%
27	Salazar	747,186	541,256	72.4%	2.7%	4.5%	52.8%	2.5%	14.8%	18.8%	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates (TableID: B03001)

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## Notes

<sup>i</sup> With the research assistance of Damayra Figueroa-Lazu and Jorge Soldevila-Irizarry.

<sup>ii</sup> <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/apportionment/apportionment-2020-table01.pdf> (downloaded on May 24, 2021).

<sup>iii</sup> Article I, Section 2 of the United States Constitution states: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, ...."

<sup>iv</sup> Section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment Amendment states: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed."

<sup>v</sup> The state's total (apportionment) population was 18,900,773 in 2010. This total population was made up of its resident population (18,801,310 persons) and its overseas population (99,463 persons). Apportionment is calculated on the basis of the state's total (apportionment) population. A 2010 resident population of 18,801,310, divided among 27 congressional districts, yielded districts with a population of approximately 696,345 persons per district. This total number of residents per congressional district is what the Census Bureau reports in some of its population products, such as in the estimates based on the American Community Survey used in this report.

<sup>vi</sup> The 2020 resident population of Florida was 21,538,187 persons; an additional 32,340 persons were overseas, but were included in the total population for apportionment purposes. A resident population of 21,538,187 divided among 28 congressional districts, will yield districts with a population of approximately 769,221 persons per district. Statistics released by the U.S. Census Bureau at the congressional district level are likely then to show a per-district population of approximately 769,221 persons.

<sup>vii</sup> From a numerical perspective, districts with fewer residents are thought of as having greater political power, as it takes fewer voters to elect a representative that has the same voting power in the legislature as residents of districts with more residents. Adherence to the one-person, one-vote principle [Reynold v. Sims (1964); Baker v. Carr (1962)] prevents deviation from numerical equality in population for congressional districts [Wesberry v. Sanders (1964)].

<sup>viii</sup> Redistricting is a process that takes place in all legislative bodies that divide political representation in geographically defined districts, such as state legislatures as well as municipal councils.

<sup>ix</sup> See <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2021/statement-redistricting-data-timeline.html>, downloaded on May 24, 2021.

<sup>x</sup> As indicated in notes v and vi, the population figures used for apportioning the number of representatives in the U.S. House of representatives nationwide are based on the combination of the resident population of a state and the overseas population that claims residence in that state. This is the apportionment population reported in Table 1. However, the population figures used for redistricting purposes within a state is based on the state's resident population.

<sup>xi</sup> The counties along I-4 courses are Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, Orange, Seminole, and Volusia. It crosses Florida from Tampa in the west to near Daytona Beach in the northeast of the state. Hillsborough (19%), Polk (20%), Osceola (45%), and Orange (24%) counties were among the 15 fastest growing counties in the state. Adjacent to these counties along I-4 are also the fastest-growing counties, such as Sumter (39%), Manatee (24%), Lake (29%), Flagler (21%), Pasco (21%), and Indian River (16%).

<sup>xii</sup> Pasco and Duval counties also grew by about 100,000 persons.

<sup>xiii</sup> Holmes, Hamilton, Union, Jefferson, Calhoun, Madison, Lafayette, Gadsden, Taylor, Jackson, and Gulf counties.

<sup>xiv</sup> DeSoto, Hardee, Glades, Okeechobee counties.

<sup>xv</sup> Madison, DeSoto, Hardee, Lafayette, Calhoun and Gulf counties.

<sup>xvi</sup> The Census Bureau has not released detailed 2020 population for Hispanic subgroups at the congressional district level as of the date of this analysis. We therefore rely on data from the American Community Surveys for 2010 and 2019. This Census Bureau product shows a statewide population growth of 14%.

<sup>xvii</sup> From a slightly different angle, those of Caribbean origin represent more than 53% of Hispanics, South Americans represent 18.2%, Central Americans represent nearly 11%, and North Americans (i.e., Mexican) represent 13%.

<sup>xviii</sup> DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Okeechobee, Putnam, and Walton.

<sup>xix</sup> Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Collier, Dixie, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Highlands, Holmes, Indian, Jackson, Lee, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Martin, Nassau, Okaloosa, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Sumter, Suwannee, and Taylor.

<sup>xx</sup> Flagler, Hernando, Osceola, and Volusia.

<sup>xxi</sup> Alachua, Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Hillsborough, Jefferson, Lake, Marion, Orange, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Seminole, Union, Wakulla, and Washington.



**xxii** Mexicans were the largest Hispanic group in 21 counties (60%) in which the Hispanic population was less than 9.5%, and in 14 counties (40%) they were the largest Hispanic group in 14 counties (40%) in which the Hispanic population was greater than 9.5%. Puerto Ricans were the largest Hispanic group in 8 eight counties (32%) in which Hispanics represented less than 9.5% of the county's population, and they were the largest Hispanic group in 17 counties (68%) in which Hispanics represented more than 9.5% of the county's population.

**xxiii** The 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th , and 15th districts.

**xxiv** The 1st, 2nd, 16th, 17th, 18th , and 19th districts.

**xxv** CVAP data for the Hispanic national origin group are from the 2015, 5-year estimate of the American Community Survey, the most recent year for which such detailed data are available. CVAP has been calculated based on data from Table B05003 (sex by age by nativity and citizenship statusSex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status), from the 2015 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates for Selected Population.

**xxvi** In fact, race and ethnicity cannot be sole or leading factors factor in drawing legislative districts. Race and ethnicity may nevertheless be criteria to use in redistricting, albeit subject to administrative and judicial scrutiny, which must adhere to a number of guidelines, such as the Gingles factors and the Senate Report factors.

**xxvii** Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, and Union counties.

**xxviii** Broward, DeSoto, Glades, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, St. Lucie, and Seminole counties.

**xxix** Broward, Hillsborough and Palm Beach.

**xxx** Hardee, Hendry and Miami-Dade.

## Appendix A. Share of Congressional Districts' Population by Ethnicity and Race, 2020

District	Representative	2020 Total Population	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	NH Population of One Race	NH White alone	NH Black Alone	NH American Indian Alone	NH Asian Alone	NH Hawaiian Alone	NH Other Race Alone	NH Two or More Races
1	Gaelz	807,881	7.6%	92.4%	86.4%	70.0%	12.5%	0.5%	2.6%	0.2%	0.5%	6.0%
2	Dunn	727,856	7.6%	92.4%	88.1%	73.9%	11.6%	0.4%	1.8%	0.1%	0.4%	4.3%
3	Cammack	766,133	11.3%	88.7%	84.2%	64.0%	15.6%	0.3%	3.7%	0.1%	0.5%	4.6%
4	Rutherford	871,884	9.9%	90.1%	85.4%	70.2%	9.2%	0.2%	5.0%	0.1%	0.6%	4.7%
5	Lawson	748,910	9.9%	90.1%	86.2%	36.9%	45.8%	0.3%	2.6%	0.1%	0.6%	3.9%
6	Waltz	796,254	13.9%	86.1%	82.3%	70.3%	9.4%	0.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	3.9%
7	Murphy	788,518	26.3%	73.7%	69.4%	53.4%	9.8%	0.2%	5.3%	0.1%	0.7%	4.2%
8	Posey	783,753	11.9%	88.1%	83.5%	71.3%	9.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	0.5%	4.6%
9	Soto	955,602	43.8%	56.2%	52.9%	37.3%	11.2%	0.2%	3.3%	0.1%	0.8%	3.4%
10	Dennings	873,804	30.1%	69.9%	64.9%	33.4%	24.7%	0.2%	5.2%	0.1%	1.3%	5.0%
11	Webster	820,835	11.9%	88.1%	84.6%	75.6%	6.8%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	3.5%
12	Bilirakis	807,137	14.4%	85.6%	81.5%	73.0%	4.8%	0.2%	2.9%	0.1%	0.5%	4.1%
13	Crist	727,465	11.2%	88.8%	84.6%	68.3%	11.6%	0.2%	3.8%	0.1%	0.5%	4.2%
14	Castor	787,447	31.4%	68.6%	64.9%	42.4%	15.9%	0.2%	5.7%	0.1%	0.7%	3.7%
15	Franklin	819,853	25.1%	74.9%	70.9%	53.0%	13.8%	0.2%	3.1%	0.1%	0.7%	4.0%
16	Buchanan	884,047	18.9%	81.1%	77.6%	65.5%	8.9%	0.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.5%	3.6%
17	Steube	779,955	16.1%	83.9%	80.9%	72.2%	6.7%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	3.0%
18	Mast	794,724	18.0%	82.0%	78.5%	63.0%	12.5%	0.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%
19	Donalds	835,012	21.2%	78.8%	76.0%	66.9%	6.6%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.5%	2.8%
20	Vacant	776,283	27.2%	72.8%	69.9%	15.7%	50.6%	0.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.9%
21	Frankel	788,007	25.0%	75.0%	71.5%	53.0%	14.7%	0.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.8%	3.5%
22	Deutch	785,756	22.9%	77.1%	72.1%	52.6%	14.4%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%	1.4%	5.0%
23	Wasserman Schultz	769,356	40.6%	59.4%	55.9%	37.4%	12.9%	0.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.9%	3.5%
24	Wilson	742,542	43.9%	56.1%	54.0%	11.4%	40.4%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%
25	Diaz-Balart	771,434	73.8%	26.2%	25.0%	19.9%	3.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%
26	Gimenez	787,914	71.8%	28.2%	26.7%	15.0%	9.6%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%
27	Salazar	739,825	70.1%	29.9%	27.7%	21.5%	3.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.2%

Source: 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

## Appendix B. Share of 's Population by Ethnicity and Race, 2020

County	Total Population	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	NH Population of one race	NH White alone	NH Black Alone	NH American Indian Alone	NH Asian Alone	NH Hawaiian Alone	NH Other Race Alone	NH Two or More Races
Alachua	278,468	12%	88%	83%	58%	18%	0%	6%	0%	1%	5%
Baker	28,259	3%	97%	93%	79%	14%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Bay	175,216	8%	92%	87%	73%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	6%
Bradford	28,303	5%	95%	92%	72%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Brevard	606,612	11%	89%	84%	71%	9%	0%	3%	0%	1%	5%
Broward	1,944,375	31%	69%	65%	33%	27%	0%	4%	0%	1%	4%
Calhoun	13,648	5%	95%	90%	77%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Charlotte	186,847	8%	92%	89%	82%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Citrus	153,843	6%	94%	90%	85%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Clay	218,245	11%	89%	84%	68%	12%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%
Collier	375,752	27%	73%	71%	63%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Columbia	69,698	7%	93%	89%	70%	16%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
DeSoto	33,976	29%	71%	68%	55%	12%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Dixie	16,759	4%	96%	92%	82%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Duval	995,567	11%	89%	84%	49%	29%	0%	5%	0%	1%	5%
Escambia	321,905	6%	94%	88%	62%	21%	1%	3%	0%	1%	6%
Flagler	115,378	11%	89%	85%	73%	9%	0%	2%	0%	1%	4%
Franklin	12,451	5%	95%	91%	79%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Gadsden	43,826	12%	88%	86%	32%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Gilchrist	17,864	8%	92%	88%	83%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Glades	12,126	25%	75%	73%	59%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Gulf	14,192	4%	96%	92%	79%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Hamilton	14,004	10%	90%	87%	55%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Hardee	25,327	42%	58%	56%	47%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Hendry	39,619	56%	44%	43%	31%	11%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Hernando	194,515	15%	85%	81%	74%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Highlands	101,235	21%	79%	76%	65%	9%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Hillsborough	1,459,762	29%	71%	67%	46%	15%	0%	5%	0%	1%	4%
Holmes	19,653	4%	96%	93%	85%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Indian River	159,788	13%	87%	84%	73%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Jackson	47,319	5%	95%	92%	65%	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Jefferson	14,510	5%	95%	93%	60%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Lafayette	8,226	11%	89%	87%	74%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Lake	383,956	17%	83%	79%	66%	10%	0%	2%	0%	1%	4%
Lee	760,822	23%	77%	74%	64%	7%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Leon	292,198	8%	92%	88%	54%	30%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
Levy	42,915	10%	90%	86%	77%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Liberty	7,974	7%	93%	90%	72%	17%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Madison	17,968	5%	95%	92%	56%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Manatee	399,710	18%	82%	79%	68%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Marion	375,908	15%	85%	81%	68%	11%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Martin	158,431	15%	85%	82%	75%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Miami-Dade	2,701,767	69%	31%	30%	13%	14%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
Monroe	82,874	23%	77%	74%	66%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Nassau	90,352	5%	95%	91%	84%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Okaloosa	211,668	11%	89%	82%	69%	9%	0%	3%	0%	1%	7%
Okeechobee	39,644	25%	75%	73%	62%	8%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Orange	1,429,908	33%	67%	62%	37%	18%	0%	5%	0%	1%	5%
Osceola	388,656	54%	46%	42%	29%	9%	0%	3%	0%	1%	3%
Palm Beach	1,492,191	23%	77%	73%	52%	17%	0%	3%	0%	1%	3%
Pasco	561,891	17%	83%	79%	70%	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%
Pinellas	959,107	11%	89%	85%	71%	10%	0%	4%	0%	1%	4%
Polk	725,046	26%	74%	71%	54%	14%	0%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Putnam	73,321	11%	89%	86%	69%	15%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
St. Johns	273,425	8%	92%	87%	78%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%
St. Lucie	329,226	20%	80%	76%	54%	20%	0%	2%	0%	1%	4%
Santa Rosa	188,000	6%	94%	87%	78%	6%	1%	2%	0%	0%	6%
Sarasota	434,006	10%	90%	87%	81%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%
Seminole	470,856	23%	77%	73%	56%	11%	0%	5%	0%	1%	4%
Sumter	129,752	6%	94%	92%	84%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Suwannee	43,474	11%	89%	86%	73%	11%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Taylor	21,796	4%	96%	93%	72%	19%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Union	16,147	5%	95%	92%	72%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Volusia	553,543	15%	85%	81%	69%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Wakulla	33,764	5%	95%	91%	77%	12%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Walton	75,305	8%	92%	87%	81%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%
Washington	25,318	4%	96%	92%	77%	13%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%

Source: 2020 Census State Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

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