

Memorandum



Date: August 23, 2007

To: Victor M. Diaz, Chairman
Charter Review Task Force

From: Susanne M. Torriente
Assistant County Manager

Subject: Information Package for Charter Review Task Force – Issue 4

At its August 1 meeting, the Charter Review Task Force (CRTF) approved a list of issues, in priority order, for study during this process. Per your direction, staff has performed research on Issue 4, the Study of the Board of County Commissioners composition. The following report includes informational staff research and data. The attachments included are listed below:

1. Research on Models of Legislative Representation (Attachment 1)
2. Article – “How Proportional Representation Elections Work” (Attachment 2)
3. County Map by Commission Districts as of 1992 (Attachment 3)
4. Current County Map by Commission Districts (Attachment 4)
5. Population Data by Commission Districts
 - **1990** - The data was derived directly from the U.S Census decennial census figures adjusted to commission districts (Attachment 5).
 - **2000** - The data was derived directly from the U.S Census decennial census figures adjusted to commission districts (Attachment 6).
 - **2005 Estimated** – The 2005 Estimated Population Data was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners in October 2006 as part of the Adopted Components of the Comprehensive Development (CDMP) Master Plan. For 2005, the 2000 data formed the basis for the projection prepared by the Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Division (Attachment 7).
 - Overall population figures were based on the population projections developed by the Department of Planning and Zoning. The document included population figures for 2000 and projections for 2015 and 2025. Interpolation of the 2000 and 2015 figures resulted in the estimates for 2005.
 - The population increase from 2000 to 2005 was apportioned to commission districts based on the increase in housing units built during this period. This increase in housing units by type was converted to a person count by using the Census 2000 figures for persons per unit. The figures for persons per unit are inclusive of a vacancy rate.
 - Changes in allocation by race/ethnicity were based on absolute changes in percentages from 2000 to 2005 using previously developed projections by the Department of Planning and Zoning at the Minor Statistical Area (MSA) level. Minor statistical areas are used for planning purposes and divide the County into 32 areas.

- **2010 Projection** - The data developed for 2005 formed the basis for the 2010 projection (Attachment 8).
 - Interpolation of the population figures for 2000 and 2015 in the above-mentioned adopted CDMP provided the 2010 population projection for the County.
 - The population increase from 2005 to 2010 was apportioned to commission districts based on the increase in housing units for the period 2000 to 2006.
 - The 2010 data was compiled specifically for the CRTF.
 - Finally, changes in allocation by race/ethnicity were made using the previously mentioned projections by race/ethnicity.

6. Registered Voter information by Commission District (Attachment 9)

I would like to thank Manuel Armanda, Michael Johnson, Amy Horton-Tavera and Paul Mauriello for pulling this data together. Staff will continue to research this issue, as well as the other issues approved by the Task Force.

c: Charter Review Task Force Members and Staff

ATTACHMENT 1

Models of Legislative Representation

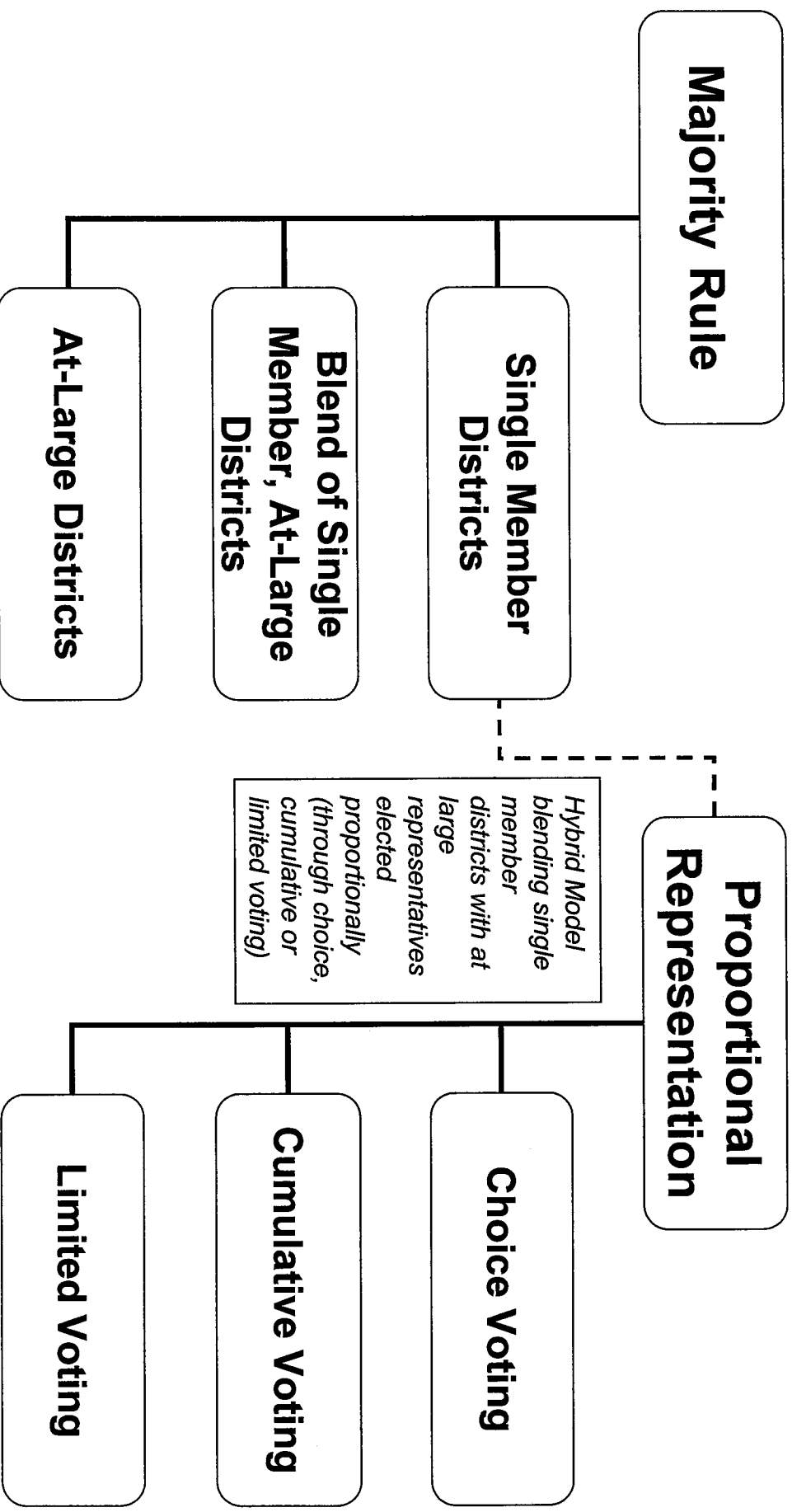
Prepared for the Miami-Dade County Charter Review Task Force

August 2007

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Legislative Representation: Basic Models



Majority Rule v. Proportional Representation: A Primer

Majority Rule

- ***"Winner takes all" or "first past the post"***
- Traditional in American politics
- Currently used in U.S. Congress, all state legislatures, most city and county councils

Arguments For:

- Familiar and understandable to voters
- Majority rule may promote legislative cohesion, stability and efficiency (this advantage is most pronounced in partisan legislatures)

Arguments Against:

- May lead to under-representation of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and/or other minority constituencies
- Historically, has contributed to non-competitive races and low voter turnout
- High percentage of "wasted" votes (votes that do not elect a representative)
- High victory threshold may limit political discourse and lead to costly campaign
- Provides incentives for negative campaigning

Proportional Representation

- ***Multiple winners per district, based on portion of votes received***

- Used by the majority of the world's large (population over 2 million) mature democracies
- Was used by two dozen U.S. cities (including New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Sacramento) during the Progressive era in the early 20th century; fears of minority and communist representation contributed to its rejection in many cities by the 1950s
- Was used in the Illinois state assembly between 1870 and 1980
- Currently rare in the United States (examples include the City of Cambridge, MA and cities and counties in Texas, North Carolina and Alabama)

Arguments For:

- Designed to facilitate representation of women, minorities and other communities of interest (e.g. issue-based constituencies), without gerrymandering
- Responsive to demographic and political shifts in the electorate
- May result in more competitive races and greater voter interest
- Lower victory threshold may expand political discourse (since taking unpopular stances is less risky) and reduce campaign costs
- Some variations may discourage negative campaigning

Arguments Against:

- May be confusing to voters
- May lead to legislative instability and/or inefficiency; potential to promote single-issue interest groups
- Poses technical challenges to election officials, potentially including modifications to voting machines and software
- May require changes to state law and/or judicial approval

Majority Rule: variations

Proportional Representation

Single Member Districts

Arguments For:

- May lead to greater representation of racial and ethnic minorities than at-large districts
- Representatives may have closer ties to their communities
- May allow for greater representation of local / neighborhood concerns

Arguments Against:

- May promote parochialism
- Potential under-representation of geographically dispersed constituencies and over-representation of geographically concentrated electoral segments
- May provide political incentives for geographic segregation of the electorate
- Does nothing to promote election of women
- Not easily responsive to demographic shifts in the electorate; requires periodic redistricting to remain current

Blend of Single Member & At-Large Districts

At-Large Districts

Arguments For and

Arguments

Against are a blend of those of the other two systems

At-Large Districts

Arguments For:

- Promotes regional / jurisdiction-wide perspective
- Does not require complex redistricting
- No political incentives for geographic segregation

Arguments Against:

- Strong risk of minority under-representation
- May lead to less representation of local / neighborhood concerns
- May not be legal under the federal Voting Rights Act, which has established broad protections for minority voting strength at the federal, state and local levels

Majority Rule

Proportional Representation: variations

Choice Voting:

Voters rank candidates in order of preference; seats are allocated by distributing voters' preferences according to a proportional formula

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- District X voters rank the ten candidates in order of preference: First choice, second choice, etc.
- Any candidate who achieves a minimum of approximately 20% (or 1/5, since there are five available seats) of the first choice votes cast is elected.
- Winning candidates' "extra" votes (votes in excess of the number required for election) are proportionally redistributed to the voters' second choice candidates.
- If no candidate has received the minimum number of votes required for election, the last place candidate is eliminated and his/her votes are proportionally redistributed to the voters' second choice candidates.
- Votes are tabulated in this manner in successive rounds until all five seats have been filled.

Cumulative Voting:

Voters cast as many votes as seats and can give multiple votes to one candidate; winners are the highest vote-getters

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- Each District X voter may cast five votes.
- Each voter may:
 - Allocate one vote each to five preferred candidates;
 - Allocated five votes to one preferred candidate; or
 - Allocate the five votes to multiple preferred candidates in any combination.
- Votes are counted and the five highest vote-getters are elected.

Limited Voting:

Voters have fewer votes than there are seats; winners are the highest vote-getters

For example:

- Five seats are up for election in District X. Ten candidates are running.
- Each District X voter may cast one vote for each of three preferred candidates.
- Votes are counted and the five highest vote-getters are elected.

Majority Rule

Proportional Representation: *variations cont.*

Choice Voting:

Voters rank candidates in order of preference; seats are allocated by distributing voters' preferences according to a proportional formula

Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since candidates are elected with less than a majority of the votes cast
- Ranking process easy to explain to voters
- Lowest risk of "wasted" votes; designed to ensure that as many voters as possible elect a preferred candidate
- Minimizes the impact of vote-splitting (and, consequently, may lead to a larger pool of candidates)
- Strong incentives to forge coalitions and reach out to opposing candidates, so as not to alienate their supporters

Arguments Against:

- Complex methods of tabulating votes may be confusing to voters and may lead to perceptions of manipulation or fraud
- Poses greatest technical challenges to elections officials and may require modifications to voting equipment and/or software

Cumulative Voting:

Voters cast as many votes as seats and can give multiple votes to one candidate; winners are the highest vote-getters

Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since minority groups can pool their votes on a preferred candidate
- Ballot counting is straightforward

Arguments Against:

- Voting method may be confusing to voters; requires "strategic" voting
- Risk of vote-splitting and, consequently, underrepresentation of some constituencies (especially in non-partisan races without primaries); candidate pool may be limited as a consequence
- Risk of "wasted" votes (votes in excess of what a candidate requires for election)
- Less incentive to forge coalitions than with choice voting

Limited Voting:

Voters have fewer votes than there are seats; winners are the highest vote-getters

Arguments For:

- Designed to allow for more minority representation than at-large majority rule, since a majority group can elect the majority of seats, but not all seats
- Ballot counting is straightforward

Arguments Against:

- Voting method may be confusing to voters
- Risk of vote splitting and, consequently, underrepresentation of some constituencies (especially in non-partisan races without primaries); candidate pool may be limited as a consequence
- Less incentive to forge coalitions than with choice voting

Benchmarking Highlights

- Staff examined the council structure of the 7 largest counties in Florida and 14 selected large national counties.
- Of the Florida counties:
 - 4 councils (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach and Orange) are comprised entirely of single member districts
 - 3 councils (Hillsborough, Pinellas and Duval) are comprised of a blend of single member districts and at-large representatives
 - None utilizes any form of proportional representation
- Of the large national counties:
 - 8 councils are comprised entirely of single member districts
 - 6 councils are comprised of a blend of single member districts and at-large representatives; in two of these counties, the at-large representative is also the elected executive or judge
 - None utilizes any form of proportional representation
- We did not identify any large jurisdictions utilizing a system similar to that advocated by the Miami Herald in its August 10, 2007 editorial (top two vote-getters in single member districts proceed to countywide run-off elections)

Benchmarking Findings (Florida Counties)

County Name		2005 Population (approx.)	Form Of Government	Composition of Board					
				Total Members	District Members	At Large	Partisan	Leadership **	Establishment
Florida Jurisdictions									
Miami-Dade	2,400,000	Commission/ Executive (Mayor)	13	13	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter	
Broward	1,800,000	Commission/ Administrator	9	9	None	Yes	Mayor / Vice- Mayor	County Charter	
Palm Beach	1,300,000	Commission / Administrator	7	7	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter	
Hillsborough	1,100,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	4	3	No	None	County Charter	
Orange	100,000	Commission / Executive (Mayor)	6	6	None	No	Mayor - elected by public at large/ Vice-Mayor elected by commission	County Charter	
Pinellas	900,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	4	3	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter	
Duval / City of Jacksonville	800,000	Council / Executive (Mayor)	19	14	5	No	President / Vice- President	County Charter	

Note: All "at large" commissioners are elected countywide.

Benchmarking Findings (National Counties)

County Name	2005 Population (approx.)	Form Of Government	Composition of Board					Leadership **	Establishment
			Total Members	District Members	At Large	Partisan			
Los Angeles, CA	9,900,000	Council / Administrator	5	5	None	No	Chairperson	County Charter	
Cook County, IL	5,300,000	Council/ Executive (President)	18	17	1 (President)	No	President and CEO (elected by public at large)	County Charter	
Maricopa, AZ	3,600,000	Commission / Administrator	5	5	None	Yes	None	County Charter	
Orange County, CA	3,000,000	Council	5	5	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter	
San Diego County, CA	2,900,000	Commission / Administrator	5	5	None	No	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson	County Charter	
Dallas County, TX	2,300,000	Council	5	4	1 (Judge)	No	County Judge (elected by public at large)	State Statute	
Wayne, MI	2,000,000	Commission/ Executive	15	15	None	Yes	Chairperson	County Charter	
King, WA	1,800,000	Council/ Executive	9	9	None	Yes	Chairperson	County Charter	
Clark, NV	1,700,000	Commission / Administrator	7	7	None	Yes	Chairperson	Code of Ordinances	
Fairfax, VA	1,000,000	Commission	10	9	1 (Chair)	No	Chairperson (Elected by public at large)	Code of Ordinances	
Montgomery, MD	900,000	Council / Executive	9	5	4	No	President / Vice President	County Charter	
Fulton County, GA	900,000	Commission/ Administrator	7	5	2 (Chair + 1)	No	Chairperson (Elected by public at large)	Code of Ordinances	
Mecklenburg, NC	800,000	Commission/ Administrator	9	6	3	Yes	Chairperson / Vice-Chairperson		
Baltimore, MD	800,000	Council / Executive	7	7	None	No	Chairperson	Charter	

Selected National Comparables

**Note: Except where otherwise noted, Commission members elect their own leadership positions

Selected National Comparables

**Note: Except where otherwise noted, Commission members elect their own leadership positions

A Closer Look at Proportional Representation:

Legal Issues*

- The federal Voting Rights Act, designed to combat state discrimination in voting, has established broad protections for minority voting strength at the federal, state and local levels.
- Over the past several decades, districting has been the most prevalent legal remedy for the dilution of minority voting strength under at-large electoral systems. (However, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that a strong justification is required if racial considerations predominate over traditional districting principles such as compactness, contiguity and respect for political subdivisions.)
- In Miami-Dade County, single member districts were imposed by federal court order (*Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County*, 11th Cir.) in 1993.
- Although the Department of Justice has not taken a formal position on proportional representation, it has approved the majority of proportional voting plans submitted for its review since 1985.
- In 1994, a federal judge mandated cumulative voting as a remedy to minority vote dilution in Worcester County, MD.
- In the same year, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas wrote of proportional representation:

The decision to rely on single-member geographic districts as a mechanism for conducting elections is merely a political choice and one that we might reconsider in the future... The District Court... of Maryland recently reasoned that... cumulative voting... "will allow the voters, by the way they exercise their votes, to 'district' themselves," thereby avoiding government involvement in the process of segregating the electorate.... (From concurring opinion in Holder v. Hall, 1994)
- Miami-Dade County's authority to implement proportional representation under State law and the Home Rule Charter requires legal review:
 - The Florida Constitution states that "General elections shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast." (Article VI, Sec. 1)
 - However, the Constitution also provides that the Miami-Dade County Charter "Shall fix the boundaries of each county commission district... and fix the number... of the commissioners, and their method of election." (Article V111, Sec. 11)
- Similarly, the County's authority to implement proportional voting under the *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County* decision requires legal guidance.

*Note: Information was prepared by the County Manager's staff and may be subject to additional comment by the County Attorney's Office

A Closer Look at Proportional Representation:

Minorities and Women

- The impact of Proportional Voting on representation of minorities in the United States is difficult to assess empirically, since its use has been very limited.
- However, most researchers have concluded that proportional voting is more effective than at-large systems in achieving representation of racial and ethnic minorities. Examples include:
 - In the City of Cambridge, MA, African American candidates have consistently been elected to the City Council since the 1960s under choice voting. Currently, 2 of the 9 council members are African American. (African Americans comprise roughly 10% of the population of Cambridge.)
 - In Chilton County, AL, no African American had been elected to the county commission prior to the adoption of cumulative voting in 1988, when Bobby Agee won election to one of 7 commission seats. (The African American population was approximately 10% at the time.)
 - In Amarillo, TX, African American and Hispanic candidates won 2 of 4 school board seats up for election under cumulative voting in 2000. No African American or Hispanic candidate had ever been elected to the school board under previous at-large elections.
- The “victory threshold,” or percentage of votes required to achieve election, has been found to be critical to minority representation. Where the minority’s population size reaches or exceeds the “victory threshold,” representation is more likely.
- The relative effectiveness of proportional voting, as compared to districting, in achieving minority representation is unclear.
- Some scholars have concluded that women are more likely to be elected to local councils under proportional representation than majority rule, though again, data is limited.
- Studies of international legislatures do strongly suggest that women are more likely to be elected to national governing bodies under proportional representation than majority rule.
- The 2001 Illinois Assembly on Political Representation and Alternative Electoral Systems, convened by former Illinois Governor Jim Edgar and former federal judge Abner Mikva, endorsed a return to proportional representation, concluding that it “potentially will achieve this goal (of significant racial, ethnic and gender representation) more fully than plurality and majority systems will.”

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HOW PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS WORK

Douglas J. Amy

We in the United States are very used to our single-member district, winner-take-all style of elections. We've all grown up with a system where we elect members of our legislatures one at a time in small districts, with the winner being the candidate with the most votes. This system seems so "natural" that proportional representation (PR) elections may at first appear a bit strange to us. Adding to the potential confusion is the fact that there are several different kinds of PR systems in use around the world. But in reality, the principles underlying proportional representation systems are very straightforward and all of the systems are easy to use.

The Basic Principles of PR

The basic principles underlying proportional representation elections are that all voters deserve representation and that all political groups in society deserve to be represented in our legislatures in proportion to their strength in the electorate. In other words, everyone should have the right to fair representation.

In order to achieve this fair representation, all PR systems have certain basic characteristics -- characteristics that set them apart from our current election system. First, they all use multi-member districts. Instead of electing one person in each district, as we do here in the U.S., several people are elected. These multi-member districts may be relatively small, with only three or four members, or they may be larger, with ten or more members. (The figures below illustrate districting maps for a hypothetical 50-person state senate. Figure 1 shows 50 single-seat districts, as is common with plurality-majority systems. Figure 2 depicts 10 five-seat PR districts, and Figure 3 shows 5 ten-seat PR districts.)

Figure 1

**50 Single-Seat
Districts**

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Figure 2

**Ten 5-Seat
PR Districts**

5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats
5	5
seats	seats

Figure 3

**Five 10-Seat
PR Districts**

10
seats
10
seats
10
seats
10
seats
10
seats

The second characteristic of all PR systems is that they divide up the seats in these multi-member districts according to the proportion of votes received by the various parties or groups running candidates. Thus if the candidates of a party win 40% of the vote in a 10 member district, they receive

four of the ten seats -- or 40% of the seats. If another party wins 20% of the vote, they get two seats, and so on.

That, in a nutshell, is how proportional representation works. But while all PR systems have the same goals of ensuring that all voters receive some representation and that all groups are represented fairly, various systems do have different ways of achieving these goals. So it is helpful to see how different kinds of PR systems work in practice.

Types of PR Systems

Party List Voting

Party list voting systems are by far the most common form of proportional representation. Over 80% of the PR systems used worldwide are some form of party list voting. It remains the system used in most European democracies and in many newly democratized countries, including South Africa.

How It Works. Legislators are elected in large, multi-member districts. Each party puts up a list or slate of candidates equal to the number of seats in the district. Independent candidates may also run, and they are listed separately on the ballot as if they were their own party (see below). On the ballot, voters indicate their preference for a particular party and the parties then receive seats in proportion to their share of the vote. So in a five-member district, if the Democrats win 40% of the vote, they would win two of the five seats. The two winning Democratic candidates would be chosen according to their position on the list.

There are two broad types of list systems: closed list and open list. In a closed list system--the original form of party list voting--the party fixes the order in which the candidates are listed and elected, and the voter simply casts a vote for the party as a whole. This is shown in the first ballot below, which illustrates an election for the House of Representatives in a five-seat district. Voters are not able to indicate their preference for any candidates on the list, but must accept the list in the order presented by the party. Winning candidates are selected in the exact order they appear on the original list. So in the example here, if the Democrats won two seats, the first two candidates on the pre-ordered list--Foster and Rosen-Amy--would be elected.

Closed Party List Ballot

Official Ballot				
Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
Voting Instructions 1. You only have ONE vote. 2. Place an X in the box UNDER the party for whom you wish to vote.				
Democratic	Republican	Reform	Green	Independent Candidate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Benjamin Foster	1. Wendy Berg	1. Steven Wong	1. Tom Wartenberg	1. Robert Moll
2. Sam Rosen-Amy	2. Steve Grolnic	2. Deborah Gorlin	2. Juan Hernandez	
3. Colin Volz	3. Sarah McClurg	3. Brad Crenshaw	3. Beata Panagopoulos	
4. Benjamin Pike	4. Gerald Epstein	4. Daniel Czitron	4. Alice Morey	
5. Megan Gentzler	5. Fran Deutsch	5. Meryl Fingrud	5. Sarah Pringle	

Most European democracies now use the open list form of party list voting. This approach allows voters to express a preference for particular candidates, not just parties. It is designed to give voters some say over the order of the list and thus which candidates get elected. One version of this is illustrated in the ballot below. Voters are presented with unordered or random lists of candidates chosen in party primaries. Voters cannot vote for a party directly, but must cast a vote for an individual candidate. This vote counts for the specific candidate as well as for the party. So the order of the final list completely depends on the number of votes won by each candidate on the list. The most popular candidates rise to the top of the list and have a better chance of being elected. In our example, if the Democrats won 2 seats, and Volz and Gentzler received the highest and next highest number of individual votes, they would rise to the top of the list and be elected. This example is similar to the system used in Finland and widely considered to be the most open version of list voting.

Open Party List Ballot

Official Ballot				
Election for the United States House of Representatives District One				
Voting Instructions 1. You only have ONE vote. 2. Place an X in the box next to the candidate for whom you wish to vote. 3. Your vote counts both for your candidate and your party.				
Democratic	Republican	Reform	Green	Independent Candidate
<input type="checkbox"/> Benjamin Pike	<input type="checkbox"/> Fran Deutsch	<input type="checkbox"/> Steven Wong	<input type="checkbox"/> Tom Wartenberg	<input type="checkbox"/> Robert Moll
<input type="checkbox"/> Sam Rosen-Amy	<input type="checkbox"/> Steve Grolnic	<input type="checkbox"/> Deborah Gorlin	<input type="checkbox"/> Juan Hernandez	
<input type="checkbox"/> Megan Gentzler	<input type="checkbox"/> Wendy Berg	<input type="checkbox"/> Brad Crenshaw	<input type="checkbox"/> Beata Panagopoulos	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ben Foster	<input type="checkbox"/> Gerald Epstein	<input type="checkbox"/> Daniel Czitron	<input type="checkbox"/> Alice Morey	
<input type="checkbox"/> Colin Volz	<input type="checkbox"/> Sarah McClurg	<input type="checkbox"/> Meryl Fingrud	<input type="checkbox"/> Sarah Pringle	

A variety of different formulas exist for accomplishing the actual allocation of seats to the parties. One of the simplest seat allocation formulas is the called the "largest remainder formula." In this approach, the first step is to calculate a quota, which is determined by taking the total number of valid votes in the

district and dividing this by the number of seats. In the example in the table below, 100,000 votes were cast and ten seats are to be filled. $100,000/10 = 10,000$ – which is the quota. The quota is then divided into the vote that each party receives and the party wins one seat for each whole number produced. So the Republican party received 38,000 votes, which is divided by 10,000 to produce three seats – with a remainder of 8,000. After this first allocation of seats is complete than the remainder numbers for the parties are compared and the parties with the largest remainders are allocated the remaining seats. In our example, two seats remain to be allocated and the Republicans and Moll, the independent candidate, have the largest remainders, so they get the seats. Ultimately all the parties end up with the number of seats that as closely as possible approximates their percentage of the vote.

Largest Remainder Approach to Seat Allocation

Parties	Votes	First Allocation Of Seats	Remaining Votes	Second Allocation of Seats	Final Seat Total	% of Vote to % of Seats
Republican	38,000	3	8,000	1	4	38% / 40%
Democratic	23,000	2	3,000	0	2	23% / 20%
Reform	21,000	2	1,000	0	2	21% / 20%
Green	12,000	1	2,000	0	1	12% / 10%
Moll	6,000	0	6,000	1	1	6% / 10%

Mixed-Member Proportional Voting

Mixed-member proportional representation goes by a variety of other names, including "the additional member system," "compensatory PR," the "two vote system," and "the German system." It is an attempt to combine a single-member district system with a proportional voting system. Half of the members of the legislature are elected in single-member district plurality contests. The other half are elected by a party list vote and added on to the district members so that each party has its appropriate share of seats in the legislature. Proponents claim that mixed-member proportional voting (MMP) is the best of both worlds: providing the geographical representation and close constituency ties of single-member plurality voting along with the fairness and diversity of representation that comes with PR voting.

This system was originally invented in West Germany right after World War Two, though since then it has also been adopted in several other countries, including Bolivia and Venezuela. It is still one of the least used PR systems, but in recent years it has begun to garner a great deal of attention. In fact, it is now one of the "hottest" systems being considered by those involved in electoral design. In part this growing attention is a result of MMP's unique claim to be a "compromise" between the two main rival systems. In the 1990s New Zealand abandoned its traditional single-member plurality system for MMP. Hungary also adopted this approach. Most recently, the newly formed parliaments of Scotland and Wales used this system for their first elections.

How It Works. People cast votes on a double ballot--see the ballot below. First, on the left part of the ballot, they vote for a district representative. This part of the ballot is a single-member district plurality contest to see which person will represent the district in the legislature. The person with the most votes wins. Typically half of the seats in the legislature are filled in this way. So in a hypothetical 100-

member state legislature, the winners of these district contests would occupy 50 of the seats.

Official Ballot Election for the United States House of Representatives District One		
You Have 2 Votes		
District Vote		Party Vote
This vote decides who will be elected to the House of Representatives from this district. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the candidate you choose. Vote for only one candidate.		This vote decides the share of seats that each of the parties listed below will have in the House of Representatives. Vote by putting an "X" in the box immediately before the party you choose. Vote for only one party.
<div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Vote Here </div> <div style="display: flex; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> <div style="width: 30px; border-right: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Fred Smith Republican </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Damon Washington Democrat </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Cheryl Houston New Party </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Naomi Lintz US Taxpayers </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> John Henderson Independent </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Write In </div> </div> </div>		<div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Vote Here </div> <div style="display: flex; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> <div style="width: 30px; border-right: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Republican Party Kim, Dirks, Case, Packard, Deutsch </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> Democratic Party Mattos, Myers, Lee, Bork, Gori </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> The New Party Mockaitis, Pine, Letardo, Fletcher, Devino </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> US Taxpayers Daves, Chevalier, Brown, Noyes, Parker </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; padding: 2px 0;"> </div> </div> </div>

On the right part of the ballot--the party list portion--voters indicate their choice among the parties, and the other half of the seats in the legislature are filled from regional lists of candidates chosen by these parties. The party lists are closed in the German version. These party list votes are counted on a national basis to determine the total portion of the 100-seat legislature that each party deserves. Candidates from each party's lists are then added to its district winners until that party achieves its appropriate share of seats. The following table illustrates how this process works for our hypothetical election. The Democrats won 40% of the party list votes in the 100-member state legislature, so they would be entitled to a total of 40 of the 100 seats. Since they already elected 28 of their candidates in district elections, they would then add 12 more from their regional party lists to come up to their quota of 40 seats.

Allocation of Seats in MMP

Political Parties	Number of District Seats Won	Percentage of the National Party List Vote	Total Number of Seats Deserved by Party	Number of Seats Added from Party Lists
Democratic	28	40%	40	12
Republican	18	36%	36	18
U.S. Taxpayers	4	18%	18	14
New Party	0	6%	6	6
Totals	50	100%	100	50

In the German version two electoral thresholds are used, either of which a party must overcome to be allotted seats in the legislature. A party must either get 5% of the nationwide party list vote or win at least three district races in order for it to gain any seats in the legislature. In our hypothetical case, the New Party did not win any district seats, but they did win over 5% of the nationwide vote, so they deserve their share of legislative seats--which in this case would be six seats, all of which would be filled from the regional party lists.

Single Transferable Vote Or Choice Voting

This system of proportional representation is known by several names. Political scientists call it "the single transferable vote." It is called the "Hare-Clark system" in Australia. In the United States, electoral reform activists have taken to calling it "choice voting." Currently this system is used to elect parliaments in Ireland and Malta. In Australia it is used to elect the federal Senate, as well as the legislatures in several states there. It is also the PR system that was used in a number of cities in the United States during the twentieth century, including New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Boulder. It continues to be used today in Cambridge, Massachusetts for elections to their city council and school board.

How It Works. The voting process is illustrated by ballot below. All candidates are listed in the same place on the ballot. Instead of voting for one person, voters rank each candidate in their order of choice. So if you like Campbell best, you would mark the "1" after his name. If you liked Gomez second best, you would mark "2" by his name, and so on. You can rank as few or as many as you want. This ballot illustrates the use of the AccuVote system used in Cambridge, Massachusetts to elect its city council and school board. Voters fill in the ranking numbers as they would for standardized tests taken in school, which allows for computerized vote counting and ballot transfers.

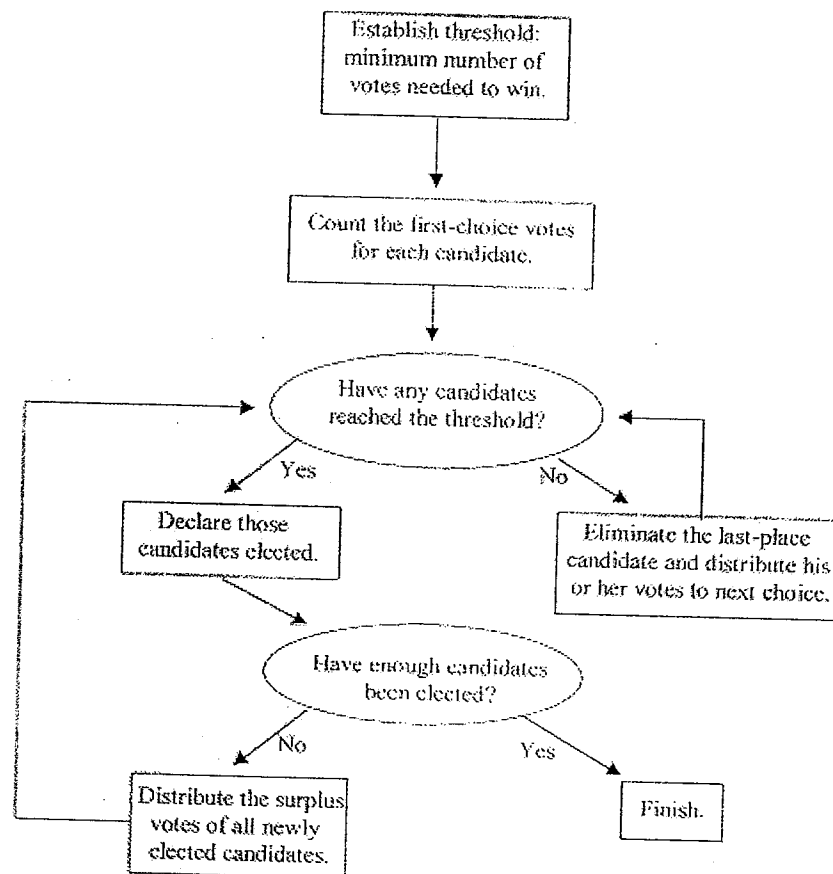
Choice Voting Ballot

Official Ballot Municipal Elections		
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS Mark Your Choices by Filling in the Numbered Boxes Only Fill in the number one 1 box next to your first choice; fill in the number two 2 box next to your second choice; fill in the number three 3 box next to your third choice, and so on. You may fill in as many choices as you please. Fill in no more than one box per candidate. Fill in no more than one box per column.	Candidates for City Council District One (Three to be elected.)	<i>Only one vote per candidate</i> <i>Only one vote per column</i>
	Douglas Campbell Dem.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Martha Dains Rep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Terry Graybeal Reform	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Robert Gomez Dem.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Cynthia Daniels Indep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Robert Higgins Rep.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Write In	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

As the name "single transferable vote" implies, this system involves a process of transferring votes. To understand how the transfer process works, it may be best to start out with a simple analogy. Imagine a school where a class is trying to elect a committee. Any student who wishes to run stands at the front of the class and the other students vote for their favorite candidates by standing beside them. Students standing almost alone next to their candidate will soon discover that this person has no chance of being elected and move to another candidate of their choice to help him or her get elected. Some of the students standing next to a very popular candidate may realize that this person has more than enough support to win, and decide to go stand next to another student that they would also like to see on the committee. In the end, after all of this shuffling around, most students would be standing next to candidates that will be elected, which is the ultimate point of this process.

In the single transferable vote, votes are transferred around just as the students moved from candidate to candidate in the analogy. The exact order of the transfer process is illustrated in figure below. An example of how the votes are actually transferred is shown in the table that follows. For the sake of simplicity, assume that there is a three-seat district in which six people are running for office. The first step in the process is to establish the threshold: the minimum number of votes necessary to win a seat. The threshold usually consists of the total number of valid votes divided by one plus the number of seats to be filled, plus one vote. The formula looks like this: $\text{Threshold} = (\text{valid votes} / 1 + \text{seats}) + 1 \text{ vote}$. So in our three-seat districts with 10,000 voters, a candidate would need $10,000 / 1 + 3$ (which is 2,500) plus one more vote, for 2,501.

Diagram of Ballot Transfer Process



The second step is to count all the number one choices to see if any candidates have reached the threshold of 2,501. As shown on the table below, the Democrat Gomez has 2,900 voters and he is declared elected. But Gomez actually has 399 more votes than he needs to win. These votes are considered wasted if they stay with Gomez, so they are transferred to the second choices on the ballot. (There are several ways to do this, but we needn't get into those details here.) In the second count, we see the effect of this transfer. The other Democratic candidate, Campbell, gets 300 of those second choice votes, and the independent candidate, Daniels, gets the other 99. The vote totals are now recalculated to see if anyone is now over the threshold. No one is, so the next transfer takes place. The candidate with the least chance to win is eliminated and his or her votes are transferred to their second choices. This candidate is Higgins, the Republican, and 500 of his votes are transferred to the other Republican candidate, Dains; and the other 100 votes are given to Daniels. Again the votes are recounted to see if anyone has reached the threshold. Dains has reached it with 2,800 votes and so she is declared elected. Once again her excess votes are redistributed to their second choices--200 to Graybeal, and 99 to Daniels. But still no one has reached the threshold, so again the lowest candidate is eliminated and those votes transferred. That candidate is Campbell, the Democrat, and 100 of his votes go to Graybeal, and 600 go to Daniels. This puts Daniels, the independent candidate, over the threshold with 2,698 votes, and she is the last one elected.

Ballot Count and Transfer Process

	1 st Count	2 nd Count	3 rd Count	4 th Count	5 th Count
Candidates	Number Of Votes	Transfer of Gomez's votes and results.	Transfer of Higgins' votes and results.	Transfer of Dains' votes and results.	Transfer of Campbell's votes and results.
Douglas Campbell (Dem.)	400	+300 700	700	700	--
Martha Dains* (Rep.)	2,300	2,300	+500 2,800	2,501	2,501
Terry Graybeal (Reform)	2,000	2,000	2,000	+200 2,200	+100 2,300
Robert Gomez* (Dem.)	2,900	2,501	2,501	2,501	2,501
Cynthia Daniels* (Ind.)	1,800	+99 1,899	+100 1,999	+99 2,098	+600 2,698
Robert Higgins (Rep.)	600	600	---	---	---

*Winning Candidates.

This transfer process is a bit complicated, so why does it exist? The transfer process was invented primarily to reduce the problem of wasted votes -- votes that are cast but do not actually elect anyone. Plurality-majority systems routinely waste large numbers of votes and this is why they are prone to such problems as party misrepresentation, and the underrepresentation of political minorities, racial minorities, and women. The transfer process in STV is designed to ensure that the fewest votes are wasted and that the maximum number of people gets to elect a representative to office. It acknowledges that there are two kinds of wasted votes: votes for candidates that stand little chance of winning, and votes in excess of what a winning candidate needs. Transferring these votes to their next ranked choice makes it more likely that they will actually contribute to the election of a candidate.

Simpler Than They Look

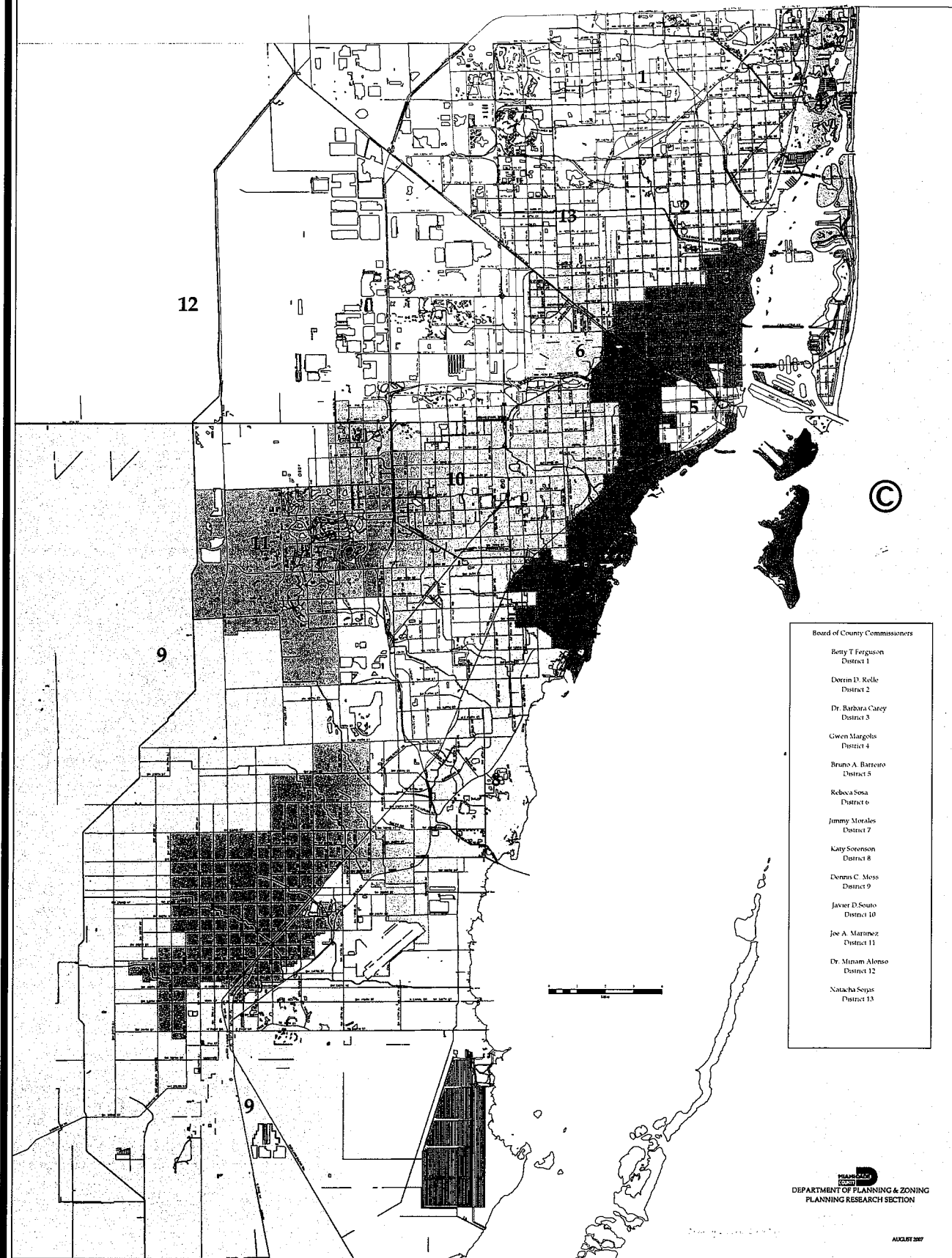
Again, to American eyes, these various PR systems often appear at first to be overly-complex and confusing. And while the mechanics of seat allocation can sometimes be complicated, the actual voting process is not intimidating at all and can be easily utilized by the average citizen. Voters need not understand all the mathematics of these systems to use them effectively. To use an analogy: you don't have to understand how all the electronic components in your car radio work in order to use it to find the kind of music you like.

The party list system, the mixed-member system, and the choice vote have all been used for decades in other Western democracies. Voters in these countries have had no trouble using these systems, as indicated by the very high voters turnout rates that these PR countries enjoy. Certainly we could expect that American voters would easily master the use of these systems as well.

For more detailed descriptions of the workings of various proportional representation systems, see Douglas J. Amy, *Behind the Ballot Box: A Citizen's Guide to Voting Systems*.

COMMISSION DISTRICTS (AS OF 1992)

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



Board of County Commissioners

Betty T. Ferguson

District 1

Dennis D. Riffe

District 2

Dr. Barbara Carey

District 3

Gwen Margolis

District 4

Bruno A. Barreto

District 5

Rebecca Sosa

District 6

Jimmy Morales

District 7

Katy Sorenson

District 8

Dennis C. Moss

District 9

Javier D. Souto

District 10

Joe A. Martinez

District 11

Dr. Miriam Alonzo

District 12

Natasha Serpas

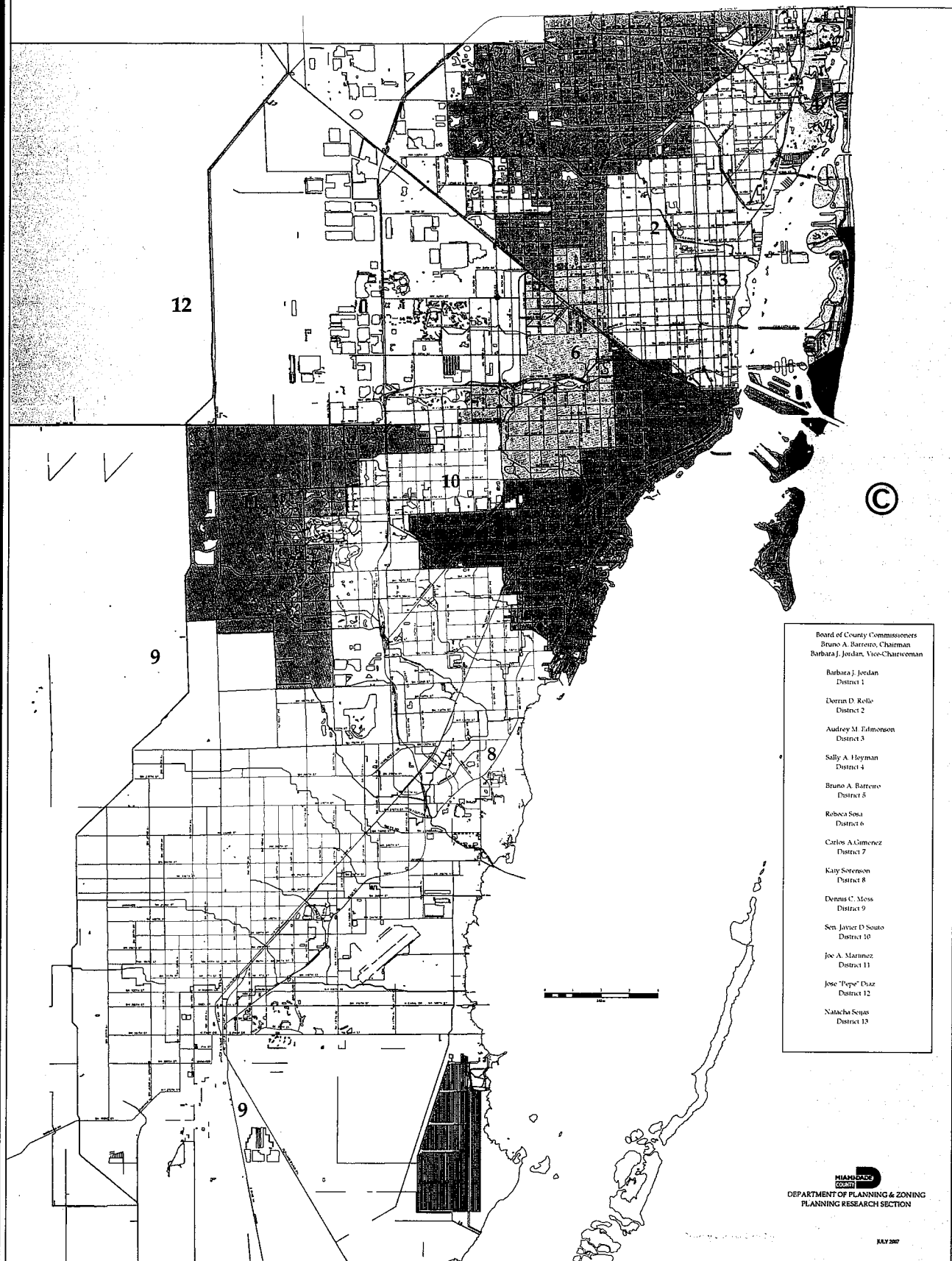
District 13

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING
PLANNING RESEARCH SECTION

AUGUST 2007

CURRENT COMMISSION DISTRICTS

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



**Miami-Dade County
Population by Commission Districts
1990**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	148,879	25,292	17.0%	91,148	61.2%	30,298	20.4%	2,141	1.4%
2	149,566	27,410	18.3%	89,817	60.1%	30,158	20.2%	2,181	1.5%
3	148,522	14,827	10.0%	84,608	57.0%	47,859	32.2%	1,228	0.8%
4	148,902	104,117	69.9%	9,622	6.5%	32,360	21.7%	2,803	1.9%
5	149,099	42,650	28.6%	6,735	4.5%	98,446	66.0%	1,268	0.9%
6	149,199	41,226	27.6%	4,727	3.2%	101,673	68.1%	1,573	1.1%
7	149,048	44,521	29.9%	6,777	4.5%	96,246	64.6%	1,504	1.0%
8	148,623	91,711	61.7%	10,863	7.3%	42,586	28.7%	3,463	2.3%
9	148,598	54,621	36.8%	47,193	31.8%	43,140	29.0%	3,644	2.5%
10	149,900	45,571	30.4%	2,241	1.5%	99,621	66.5%	2,467	1.6%
11	149,321	41,583	27.8%	4,676	3.1%	99,982	67.0%	3,080	2.1%
12	148,767	27,785	18.7%	6,454	4.3%	112,651	75.7%	1,877	1.3%
13	148,670	24,293	16.3%	4,760	3.2%	118,387	79.6%	1,230	0.8%
Total	1,937,094	585,607	30.2%	369,621	19.1%	953,407	49.2%	28,459	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1990.

Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

**Miami-Dade County
Population by Commission Districts
2000**

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	168,488	12,572	7.5%	107,386	63.7%	43,136	25.6%	5,394	3.2%
2	169,506	12,710	7.5%	104,529	61.7%	44,996	26.5%	7,271	4.3%
3	169,241	18,868	11.1%	89,390	52.8%	51,908	30.7%	9,075	5.4%
4	169,912	87,484	51.5%	16,585	9.8%	58,515	34.4%	7,328	4.3%
5	175,602	32,912	18.7%	3,084	1.8%	136,778	77.9%	2,828	1.6%
6	174,559	24,280	13.9%	1,060	0.6%	147,581	84.5%	1,638	0.9%
7	175,795	65,550	37.3%	9,807	5.6%	95,485	54.3%	4,953	2.8%
8	175,127	77,681	44.4%	14,368	8.2%	75,290	43.0%	7,788	4.4%
9	172,895	28,072	16.2%	58,941	34.1%	79,124	45.8%	6,758	3.9%
10	178,968	31,887	17.8%	2,176	1.2%	140,983	78.8%	3,922	2.2%
11	177,576	31,333	17.6%	7,580	4.3%	132,885	74.8%	5,778	3.3%
12	171,960	19,263	11.2%	4,357	2.5%	145,112	84.4%	3,228	1.9%
13	173,733	23,160	13.3%	7,877	4.5%	139,944	80.6%	2,752	1.6%
Total	2,253,362	465,772	20.7%	427,140	19.0%	1,291,737	57.3%	68,713	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2000.
Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

Miami-Dade County
Estimated Population by Commission Districts*
2005

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic Number	% of Total	Black Non-Hispanic Number	% of Total	Hispanic Number	% of Total	Other Number	% of Total
1	172,765	10,946	6.3%	109,637	63.5%	47,486	27.5%	4,696	2.7%
2	171,710	10,051	5.9%	106,091	61.8%	49,818	29.0%	5,750	3.3%
3	175,197	16,461	9.4%	93,217	53.2%	57,603	32.9%	7,917	4.5%
4	181,887	86,095	47.3%	19,016	10.5%	69,563	38.2%	7,212	4.0%
5	188,717	32,402	17.2%	2,876	1.5%	150,655	79.8%	2,784	1.5%
6	180,316	22,005	12.2%	792	0.4%	156,035	86.5%	1,484	0.8%
7	188,181	65,895	35.0%	10,093	5.4%	107,214	57.0%	4,979	2.6%
8	192,422	80,948	42.1%	15,608	8.1%	87,750	45.6%	8,116	4.2%
9	203,920	29,287	14.4%	67,552	33.1%	100,031	49.1%	7,050	3.5%
10	180,428	27,787	15.4%	2,414	1.3%	146,809	81.4%	3,418	1.9%
11	198,498	29,417	14.8%	8,688	4.4%	154,968	78.1%	5,425	2.7%
12	185,894	16,836	9.1%	4,426	2.4%	161,811	87.0%	2,821	1.5%
13	182,170	19,344	10.6%	8,484	4.7%	152,043	83.5%	2,299	1.3%
Total	2,402,105	447,474	18.6%	448,895	18.7%	1,441,785	60.0%	63,951	2.7%

* The sorting by Commission District was prepared solely for the Charter Review Task Force. Data sorted by MSA was approved as part of the CDMP by the BCC in October 2006

Source: Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

Miami-Dade County
Projections on Population by Commission Districts*
2010

Commission District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1	177,396	9,133	5.1%	113,039	63.7%	51,306	28.9%	3,918	2.2%
2	173,963	7,384	4.2%	108,124	62.2%	54,230	31.2%	4,224	2.4%
3	181,352	13,868	7.6%	97,770	53.9%	63,043	34.8%	6,670	3.7%
4	195,300	84,818	43.4%	22,038	11.3%	81,340	41.6%	7,105	3.6%
5	201,904	31,685	15.7%	2,750	1.4%	164,746	81.6%	2,723	1.3%
6	185,486	19,612	10.6%	582	0.3%	163,969	88.4%	1,323	0.7%
7	200,555	66,035	32.9%	10,449	5.2%	119,081	59.4%	4,990	2.5%
8	213,420	84,913	39.8%	17,767	8.3%	102,227	47.9%	8,513	4.0%
9	237,537	29,720	12.5%	77,890	32.8%	122,773	51.7%	7,155	3.0%
10	181,842	23,518	12.9%	2,643	1.5%	152,788	84.0%	2,893	1.6%
11	214,335	25,386	11.8%	9,622	4.5%	174,646	81.5%	4,681	2.2%
12	199,189	13,948	7.0%	4,547	2.3%	178,357	89.5%	2,337	1.2%
13	189,005	14,767	7.8%	9,200	4.9%	163,283	86.4%	1,755	0.9%
Total	2,551,284	424,787	16.6%	476,422	18.7%	1,591,788	62.4%	58,287	2.3%

* The sorting by Commission District was prepared solely for the Charter Review Task Force. Data sorted by MSA was approved as part of the CDMP by the BCC in October 2006

Source: Miami-Dade County, Department of Planning and Zoning, Research Section 2007.

08/21/2007
CNTY COMMS GRAND TOTAL

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/Pi			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	14	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	42	2	2	1	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	141	1	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	65	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
CONSTITUTION	29	11	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	447199	50783	66385	571	68942	105436	1099	347	444	11	1977	47	55883	75079	879	689	990	28	6064	8006	2016	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	25	3	2	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	46	16	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	18	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
GREEN	445	128	94	4	10	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	85	61	3	2	0	1	25	16	2	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	2587	580	472	1	169	155	0	2	1	0	13	10	544	579	2	27	12	0	5	15	0	0
INDEPENDENT	7846	1752	1357	25	496	371	5	4	2	0	42	0	1758	1724	38	17	15	1	123	80	16	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	528	195	85	1	17	29	1	2	2	0	6	2	88	70	1	2	3	0	13	5	6	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	602	226	98	2	10	13	1	3	2	0	6	4	106	93	3	2	3	0	16	7	7	0
NO AFFILIATION	211947	26388	23911	340	10859	11295	164	194	209	9	1784	1948	54890	67686	977	501	572	21	4342	4363	1462	0
OTHER MINOR	2378	218	171	4	243	224	7	8	7	0	17	10	617	669	13	9	3	0	63	68	26	0
PROHIBITION PTY	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	184	55	22	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	47	43	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
REPUBLICAN	358686	43082	41261	340	4749	4279	60	184	160	5	887	894	109956	140318	1412	553	650	2	3998	4740	1139	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	36	13	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SOP	20	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNKNOWN	29912	1294	1290	134	1860	2198	150	24	33	2	173	16	3467	4820	331	47	81	29	3705	3886	6225	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	16	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	98	8	13	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	28	0	1	0	2	4	1	2	2
TOTAL	1062561	124613	135150	1423	87409	124051	1488	766	861	27	4403	5066	113	227636	291275	3664	1855	2333	84	18358	21189	10897
GRAND TOTAL	1,062,561.00																					
%	100%	11.7%	12.7%	0.1%	8.2%	11.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	21.4%	27.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%	1.0%

CNTY COMM 01 08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total		White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/PI		Hisp		Other		Male		Unk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	1314	1835	12	19318	30947	281	52	73	3	106	139	5	2673	3671	74	141	3	1151
FAITH & PATIENT INC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	3	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	16	11	0	48	51	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	30	25	0	2	0	0
INDEPENDENT	37	24	1	148	121	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	60	61	0	1	0	2
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	1	0	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	514	500	13	2860	3106	37	16	13	0	78	83	3	1789	2312	28	40	3	288
OTHER MINOR	5	7	0	67	60	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	30	35	0	1	0	10
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	751	675	3	1072	994	10	6	7	0	31	30	0	2498	2844	25	24	0	139
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	35	40	5	505	631	44	3	2	0	13	17	0	153	236	5	8	6	448
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	2680	3100	35	24042	35935	372	78	96	3	231	271	9	7243	9197	134	217	15	1736

GRAND TOTAL 88856 3.0% 3.5% 0.0% 27.1% 40.4% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 8.2% 10.4% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 2.0% 2.3% 1.4%

08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 02

Party	Total	White		Black		AmerIndian		Asian/Pi		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	54896	1523	1954	17119	25505	52	62	123	139	2480	3162	63	104	943	1051	0	0	0	256
FAITH & PATIENT	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	143	16	11	34	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	359	42	28	100	75	0	0	0	0	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	20	0	1	5	9	0	0	0	0	50	49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	15	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	10172	601	478	2231	2335	13	16	97	110	1508	1868	37	35	320	280	0	0	0	0
OTHER MINOR	209	4	5	62	64	0	0	2	0	23	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	8098	773	674	1020	814	5	11	29	37	2091	2200	29	23	138	165	0	0	0	0
SOCIALIST PARTY	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2967	35	37	440	486	4	6	6	11	149	183	3	8	375	403	0	0	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	15	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	76932	3006	3194	21022	29337	75	95	258	289	6342	7525	133	171	1791	1912	8	1912	1223	1223

GRAND TOTAL 76932

% 100% 3.9% 4.2% 0.0% 27.3% 38.1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 8.2% 9.8% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 2.3% 2.5% 1.6%

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Male			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk			
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CHRISTIAN PARTY	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
CONSTITUTION	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
DEMOCRATIC	49795	2837	2812	39	14144	20380	235	47	57	2	119	122	5	3237	3617	41	62	65	1	769	942	262			
FAITH & PATIENT	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	12	4	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
GREEN	38	11	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0			
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	183	42	22	0	28	25	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	29	30	0	4	1	0	0	0	0			
INDEPENDENT	418	79	53	1	78	52	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	86	47	1	1	1	0	9	3	0			
INDEPENDENT DEM	30	3	5	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	40	16	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0			
NO AFFILIATION(N	10630	1248	954	18	1714	1690	25	9	16	0	73	76	1	1836	2173	35	27	33	5	317	237	143			
OTHER MINOR	211	19	13	0	50	54	1	22	3	0	1	0	0	31	31	0	3	0	0	6	5	1			
REFORM PARTY(REF	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
REPUBLICAN	9603	1325	1131	13	926	788	15	16	9	1	37	34	1	2324	2555	36	18	13	0	165	155	41			
SOCIALIST PARTY	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			
UNKNOWN	2878	71	64	5	378	427	26	3	5	0	8	5	0	162	220	17	1	5	4	432	362	683			
SOP	8	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1			
TOTAL	73872	5660	5076	76	17342	23427	303	79	90	3	242	242	7	7719	8688	130	117	119	10	1703	1708	1131			
GRAND TOTAL	73872																								

%	100%	7.7%	6.9%	0.1%	23.5%	31.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	10.4%	11.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	1.5%
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08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 04

Party	Total		White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/PI		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	41123	10379	14929	146	1986	2903	45	37	38	0	142	200	4	3520	4929	80	85	100	6	557
FAITH & PATIENT	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	55	22	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FL	404	151	128	1	15	14	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	40	31	0	10	3	0	1
INDEPENDENT	962	385	285	2	29	29	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	92	99	2	2	3	0	2
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	20	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	12
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	72	35	13	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	1	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION(N	18257	5061	4673	77	468	559	8	21	23	1	182	205	4	2655	3206	58	49	54	1	414
OTHER MINOR	166	35	38	0	12	5	1	0	1	0	6	2	0	31	21	1	1	0	0	5
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	23	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
REPUBLICAN	18416	5462	4694	51	179	168	6	22	10	0	96	92	5	3103	3740	45	55	59	0	308
SOCIALIST PARTY	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
UNKNOWN	2463	319	305	33	61	83	7	1	2	0	6	19	1	187	269	14	6	5	7	345
(NO)	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	82002	21879	25096	310	2755	3765	68	83	75	1	438	528	14	9651	12319	201	211	225	14	1653

GRAND TOTAL

%

82002	26.7%	30.6%	0.4%	3.4%	4.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	11.8%	15.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	1.0%
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2002 CNTY COMM 05
08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	21649	4149	4294	49	567	566	6	21	17	0	61	97	3	4830	5972	65	56	51	1	374	396	74
FAITH & PATIENT INC	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	52	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	2	0	1	4	3	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	278	101	62	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	54	43	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	752	211	129	6	13	7	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	181	172	5	3	1	0	11	4	2
INDEPENDENT DEM	28	9	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	74	35	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	14866	2461	1866	29	187	123	1	13	18	2	93	94	2	4154	4925	65	44	41	1	353	314	80
OTHER MINOR	179	26	17	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	57	55	0	0	0	0	5	4	4
PROGRESSIVE LIBERTARIAN	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY(REF	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	27820	2882	2234	37	111	89	2	9	12	0	47	51	0	9070	12230	117	48	46	0	327	422	86
SOCIALIST PARTY	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	1691	159	127	11	30	14	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	236	347	14	2	4	1	232	215	284
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	67444	10077	8761	132	926	807	11	47	49	2	215	253	5	18622	23768	267	157	145	4	1308	1358	530

GRAND TOTAL 67444 14.9% 13.0% 0.2% 1.4% 1.2% 0.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 27.6% 35.2% 0.4% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.9% 2.0% 0.8%

CNTY COMM 06

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asiani/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	18364	2515	3354	19	136	162	3	12	8	0	45	46	2	4848	6624	63	24	26	1	178	247	51
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	33	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	162	25	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	554	83	77	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	168	195	3	0	0	0	10	7	2
INDEPENDENT DEM	21	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	47	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION(N	14685	1259	1195	18	54	52	1	10	7	0	54	65	1	4993	6322	82	25	21	0	235	238	53
OTHER MINOR	166	5	13	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	73	62	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITION PTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	38661	2728	2803	17	40	45	1	10	13	0	35	28	1	13498	18252	141	30	50	0	373	497	99
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN(UNK)	1480	57	59	6	7	7	0	1	0	0	7	10	0	301	383	30	0	1	0	159	192	260
VETERANS PTY OFAMER	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	74226	6702	7550	63	242	271	5	33	29	0	143	152	4	23984	31834	319	81	98	1	961	1186	468

% 100% 9.0% 10.2% 0.1% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 32.3% 43.0% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.0% 1.3% 1.6% 0.6%

08/21/2007 Registration

CNTY COMM 07

Party	White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/PI		Hisp		Other		Male		Unk		Unk	
	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN POOR PEOPLE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CONSTITUTION	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	33830	10534	99	1667	2496	20	136	221	1	3854	5625	54	51	81	0	344	441	124
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKER	9	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	63	17	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	0	0	0	3	1	1
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	251	74	66	6	3	0	1	1	0	39	52	1	5	0	0	1	2	0
INDEPENDENT	840	228	205	4	12	0	2	8	0	141	171	7	5	4	0	21	18	2
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	32	6	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	87	40	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0	2	0	4	1	1
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION(N	19679	4236	3658	51	289	5	186	187	2	4382	5283	80	55	54	1	410	391	97
OTHER MINOR	151	33	16	1	5	0	2	0	0	40	37	2	1	1	0	2	5	2
REFORM PARTY(REF	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
REPUBLICAN	40259	7042	6939	53	132	0	95	110	3	10582	13908	141	64	77	0	402	453	87
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SURFERS PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNKNOWN	2258	197	206	21	32	4	21	18	4	256	337	28	6	7	2	310	297	462
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	97523	19913	21678	231	2146	29	443	545	10	19336	25460	315	188	228	3	1500	1611	777

% 100% 20.4% 22.2% 0.2% 2.2% 3.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 19.8% 26.1% 0.3% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.5% 1.7% 0.8%

Party	Total	White Male	White Female	Unk	Black Male	Black Female	Unk	AmerIndian Male	AmerIndian Female	Unk	Asian/PI Male	Asian/PI Female	Unk	Hisp Male	Hisp Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	39440	9044	11894	86	2494	3616	40	30	55	1	247	305	5	4068	5879	57	85	132	3	455	688	256
FAMILY VALUES	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	53	12	13	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	183	42	44	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	31	42	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
INDEPENDENT	812	281	208	3	21	19	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	133	113	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	14	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	55	27	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	20571	4381	4138	55	637	633	9	33	32	1	291	330	5	4076	4805	67	68	76	1	423	403	107
OTHER MINOR	156	31	19	1	7	6	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	38	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
POSSIBILITY PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFORM PARTY	31	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	34252	8524	8127	58	281	235	3	25	19	1	158	179	1	7139	8387	87	64	90	0	360	361	153
SOCIALIST PARTY	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SURFERS PARTY	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2217	157	177	20	51	75	5	4	2	0	25	25	3	286	319	27	5	9	1	281	309	456
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	14	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	97835	22522	24649	226	3501	4600	57	93	111	3	728	849	14	15784	19619	244	226	310	5	1542	1775	977

% 100% 23.0% 25.2% 0.2% 3.6% 4.7% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.7% 0.9% 0.0% 0.0% 16.1% 20.1% 0.2% 0.2% 0.3% 0.0% 1.6% 1.8% 1.0%

CNTY COMM 08
08/21/2007 Registration

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
CHRISTIAN PARTY	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	44523	2882	3862	21	9220	15219	139	34	49	0	178	257	7	4595	6118	66	72	95	3	593	860	253
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	30	7	9	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	121	22	16	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	31	31	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
INDEPENDENT	607	145	104	0	57	32	1	0	1	0	1	6	0	134	104	2	0	1	0	12	7	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	16	0	6	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	30	9	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
NO AFFILIATION	17781	1763	1769	22	1667	1746	23	14	18	0	195	208	3	4204	5126	75	39	61	2	322	364	160
OTHER MINOR	193	20	15	0	28	21	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	41	49	2	0	0	0	4	8	2
REFORM PARTY(REF	14	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	21151	3125	2948	24	652	678	3	29	26	0	97	111	1	5906	6746	75	42	45	0	256	302	85
UNKNOWN	2548	76	92	6	303	327	20	1	8	2	8	24	2	281	367	22	6	16	1	264	319	403
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOP	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	87035	8058	8829	74	11942	18042	186	78	102	2	485	608	13	15213	18558	244	160	218	6	1452	1862	903
GRAND TOTAL	87035																					

% 100% 9.3% 10.1% 0.1% 13.7% 20.7% 0.2% 0.1% 0.1% 0.0% 0.6% 0.7% 0.0% 0.0% 17.5% 21.3% 0.3% 0.2% 0.0% 1.7% 2.1% 1.0%

08/21/2007 Registration
CNTY COMM 10 - (CO10)

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	21286	2880	4075	25	204	357	6	10	15	1	87	101	3	5374	7304	81	36	53	1	239	335	99
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	22	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	152	21	19	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	47	59	0	1	1	0	0	4	2
INDEPENDENT	512	71	49	1	7	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	171	182	6	2	2	0	0	8	4
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	40	13	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	19007	1524	1410	11	115	112	3	12	10	1	110	135	2	6424	8164	105	33	44	1	343	346	102
OTHER MINOR	178	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	68	3	2	0	0	6	7	5
REFORM PARTY	18	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	43286	3292	3431	28	65	71	2	11	13	0	62	36	1	14808	20069	175	36	70	0	437	533	146
SOCIALIST PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	1845	61	55	8	5	6	1	1	1	0	9	9	0	303	511	38	4	4	0	200	222	407
(NO)	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	86390	7887	9863	74	399	551	13	35	39	2	270	286	6	27225	36392	409	114	174	2	1238	1450	761

% 100% 9.1% 10.5% 0.1% 0.5% 0.6% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 0.3% 0.5% 42.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.4% 1.7% 0.9%

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	22	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	24128	2271	3001	32	832	1239	12	10	19	0	169	200	8	6454	8718	113	39	82	5	340	485	99
FAITH & PATIENT INC	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	34	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	144	25	23	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	41	44	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
INDEPENDENT	566	68	74	0	9	12	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	198	185	2	0	3	0	6	5	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	46	13	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
MODERATE PARTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	22453	1558	1501	17	342	364	7	15	19	0	238	246	4	7616	9276	148	54	56	2	411	481	98
OTHER MINOR	184	12	9	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	57	82	1	1	1	0	6	8	1
REFORM PARTY	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	40380	3061	3267	21	129	133	2	11	13	0	99	96	3	14188	18039	180	75	62	0	387	507	107
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN	2530	62	63	8	24	46	3	3	1	0	21	18	1	478	652	47	4	9	0	283	326	481
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(NO)	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90540	7086	7962	79	1342	1802	25	42	52	0	530	565	16	29085	37040	494	174	213	7	1434	1816	786

GRAND TOTAL 90540

% 100% 7.8% 8.8% 0.1% 1.5% 2.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.1% 0.0% 0.0% 0.6% 0.6% 0.0% 32.1% 40.9% 0.5% 0.2% 0.2% 0.0% 1.6% 2.0% 0.9%

Party	Total	White		Black		Amer/Indian		Asian/PI		Hisp		Other		Male		Female		Unk	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Unk	Unk
AMERICA FIRST OF FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH REFORM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	16160	1062	1322	8	428	7	12	0	72	5247	6955	100	31	22	211	268	51	0	0
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	18	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	164	16	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	52	69	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	480	56	58	0	7	0	0	2	0	170	168	2	0	0	8	6	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	31	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
NO AFFILIATION	16948	820	829	8	88	10	10	124	2	6180	7818	114	25	22	267	321	84	0	0
OTHER MINOR	186	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	81	83	2	0	0	5	2	2	0	0
REFORM PARTY	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	30847	1723	1735	9	56	4	8	39	0	11509	14532	161	43	27	361	458	85	0	0
UNKNOWN	1750	30	28	8	15	3	1	7	3	351	551	38	2	4	181	189	327	0	0
VETERANS PTY OF AMER	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOP	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	66647	3723	4001	33	484	14	32	223	245	23628	30218	417	76	102	1035	1249	549	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	66647																		

% 100% 5.6% 6.0% 0.0% 0.7% 0.9% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.4% 0.0% 35.5% 45.3% 0.6% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.6% 1.9% 0.8%

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CNTY COMM 13

Party	Total	White			Black			Amer/Indian			Asian/PI			Hisp			Other			Male			Unk		
		Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	Male	Female	Unk
AMERICAN REFORM FLA	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHRISTIAN PARTY	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
CONSTITUTION	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEMOCRATIC	19099	1900	2519	19	956	1618	18	8	11	0	53	78	0	4703	6505	74	20	29	0	216	300	0	0	0	72
FAITH & PATIENT INC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY VALUES	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLA SOCIALIST WORKERS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	24	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
INDEPENDENCE OF FLA	214	29	24	0	7	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	70	74	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT	520	66	63	2	12	7	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	174	178	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	3
INDEPENDENT DEM FLA	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERTARIAN OF FLA	50	12	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
NO AFFILIATION	14731	962	940	19	183	211	3	9	11	0	75	85	1	5073	6408	86	20	32	2	239	266	0	0	0	106
OTHER MINOR	172	13	6	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	59	83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
REFORM PARTY	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLICAN	36560	2394	2603	22	86	86	0	9	7	1	56	51	1	13240	16816	180	40	48	1	345	460	0	0	0	114
SOCIALIST PARTY FLA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNKNOWN(UNK)	1832	35	37	1	19	25	1	1	0	0	10	6	0	344	445	32	1	3	4	195	257	0	0	0	416
NPL	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	73259	5420	6201	63	1266	1954	24	28	30	1	197	223	2	23704	30557	376	84	113	7	1005	1289	7	105	1289	715

73259

GRAND TOTAL

%

100% 7.4% 8.5% 0.1% 1.7% 2.7% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.3% 0.3% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 32.4% 41.7% 0.5% 0.1% 0.2% 0.0% 1.4% 1.8% 1.0%