MEMORANDUM

Agenda Item No. 11(B)(1)

TO: Honorable Chairman Joe A. Martinez
and Members, Board of County Commissioners

DATE: December 6, 2011

FROM: R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

SUBJECT: Report provided by the Citizens' Redistricting Advisory Board pursuant to Resolution No. 511-04

The accompanying report was prepared and placed on the agenda by the Redistricting Committee

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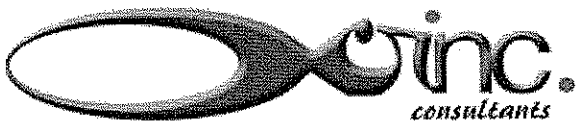
R. A. Cuevas, Jr.
County Attorney

RAC/jls

REPORT TO THE CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD ON REDISTRICTING

NOVEMBER 14, 2011



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I. Background

Population in Miami-Dade County grew by almost 250,000 people in the last ten years. This growth has not been uniform, but it is concentrated to the south and to the west of the County. This unbalanced growth has impacted the existing Commission District Plan, and as a direct result, it does not conform to the basic requirement of equal representation.

Adding the deviation for the smallest and the largest districts there is a total deviation of 32.93%. The least populated is District 2, with a deviation of -13.11%; the most populated is District 9 with a deviation of + 19.82%.

Following the criteria and factors set forth in Resolution 5-11-04, all these factors were used to draft plans addressing the existing malapportionment.

Draft Maps 5 and 6 are the recommended as the plans at the present time. These plans best accommodate and balance the considerations of traditional principles of redistricting and legal requirements, including the information received during meetings with the different Commissioners, the comments received at the Community Outreach Meetings, and the workshops of the Redistricting Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee for Redistricting decided that there would be a series of meetings in the "Sunshine" between Commissioners in regions of the County to address areas of common interest. Districts 1 through 4 are in one group. Districts 5, 6, 7 8 and 9 comprise the second group. Districts 10, 11, 12 and 13 are in the last group. Those meetings will allow the members of the Commission the opportunity to discuss additional changes in areas of common interest along district boundaries.

II. Current Commission District Profiles

The following tables provide the demographic breakdown and deviation from the ideal population for each Commission District. The ideal population represents equal distribution of the countywide population, based on the 2010 Census data, among the thirteen Commission Districts.

Commission District 1 Characteristics	
Total Population	175,046
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	-16,987 (8.8 %)
Hispanics	54,412 (31 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	109,514 (62.6 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	7,340 (4.2 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	3,980 (2.3 %)

Commission District 2 Characteristics	
Total Population	166,849
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	-25,184 (-13.1 %)
Hispanics	52,212 (31.3 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	102,187 (61.2 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	7,340 (4.4 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	4,670 (2.8 %)

Commission District 3 Characteristics	
Total Population	173,533
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	- 18,500 (-9.6 %)
Hispanics	68,606 (39.5 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	80,137 (46.2 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	19,947 (11.5 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	4,842 (2.8 %)

Commission District 4 Characteristics	
Total Population	187,794
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	-4,239 (2.2 %)
Hispanics	79,832 (42.5 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	20,167 (10.7 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	80,712 (43.0 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	7,083 (3.8 %)

Commission District 5 Characteristics	
Total Population	193,265
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	1,232 (.64 %)
Hispanics	148,868 (77.0 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	5,150 (2.7 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	35,321 (18.3 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	3,926 (2.0 %)

Commission District 6 Characteristics	
Total Population	186,719
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	-5,314 (-2.8 %)
Hispanics	166,256 (89.0 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	1,006 (.54. %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	17,635 (9.4 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	1,822 (.98 %)

Commission District 7 Characteristics	
Total Population	194,477
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	2,444 (1.3 %)
Hispanics	119,870 (61.6 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	8,110 (4.2 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	59,668 (30.7 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	6,829 (3.5 %)

Commission District 8 Characteristics	
Total Population	206,733
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	14,700 (7.7%)
Hispanics	120,246(58.2 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	19,366 (8.4 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	58,808 (28.4 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	8,313 (4.0 %)

Commission District 9 Characteristics	
Total Population	230,102
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	38,069 (19.8%)
Hispanics	135,584 (58.9
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	60,591 (26.3 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	26,532 (13.8 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	7,395 (3.2 %)

Commission District 10 Characteristics	
Total Population	173,610
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	-18,423 (9.6 %)
Hispanics	150,539 (86.7
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	1,735 (1.0 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	18,716 (10.8 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	2,620 (1.5 %)

Commission District 11 Characteristics	
Total Population	213,839
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	21,806 (11.4%)
Hispanics	179,284 (83.8
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	6,808 (3.2 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	21,812 (10.2 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	5,934 (2.78 %)

Commission District 12 Characteristics	
Total Population	201,457
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	9,424 (4.9%)
Hispanics	178,220 (88.5 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	4,727 (2.35 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	14,925 (7.4 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	3,585 (1.8%)

Commission District 13 Characteristics	
Total Population	193,013
Ideal Population	192,033
Deviation	980 (.5%)
Hispanics	170,198 (88.2 %)
Blacks (Not-Hispanic)	6,151 (3.2 %)
Whites (Not-Hispanic)	14,287 (7.4 %)
Others (Not-Hispanic)	2,377 (1.2 %)

III. Redistricting Criteria

On April 27, 2004, the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners adopted Resolution 511-04 setting forth the criteria to be used in the redistricting process and a schedule for the public hearing process. Redefining the geographic boundaries of the Commission Districts must utilize the following criteria:

Compliance with One-Person, One-Vote:

- One Person, One Vote requires legislative voting districts to have relatively equal population to insure equal representation. This is required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution as decided by the Supreme Court in *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964). The population deviation between districts shall be minimized to the extent consistent with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and in compliance with traditional districting principles. R-511-04 specifies that the population deviation between districts shall not exceed ten percent unless BCC explains the necessity for doing so.

Compliance with Traditional Districting Principles:

- Resolution #511-04, as adopted by the BCC, requires that traditional redistricting principles be considered when drawing the district boundaries. These include respect for communities of interest and for political and administrative boundaries. Communities of interest are areas that are bound together by shared interests (i.e. political, cultural, etc.). These areas are identified through Census data and input received from the community. Additionally, these principles require that the districts be reasonably compact, contiguous and protect incumbent commissioners from running for election against another sitting commissioner.

Compliance with the Voting Rights Act (Section 2):

- Redistricting plans must afford minority groups protected under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act an equal opportunity to participate in the electoral process and to elect their preferred candidates.

IV. Redistricting Analysis

An explanation is provided to set forth some of the many considerations involved in drafting the proposed plans. The point of beginning for the analysis of a redistricting project is a plan that addresses only the existing malapportionment and accommodating significant geographical features. As such, Draft Map #4 represents a base-line plan. However, even this plan has a total deviation of 2.0%.

DISTRICTS 1, 2, 3, AND 4.

We begin with Districts 1 through 4, located in the northeast area of the County. Consideration was given in Districts 1 through 4, to the balancing of traditional principles of redistricting, as well as majority/minority population concerns addressed in the report entitled Voting Pattern by Race/Ethnicity and Maintaining Effective Minority Districts in Miami-Dade County (Appendix 3). The County Line to the north and the ocean to the east present obvious physical restrictions. As a result, expansions to increase population have to occur to the south and west.

Continuity of service. It is important for residents to maintain, when possible, the same representation with which they are familiar. In this regard, the proposed changes to the existing boundaries are limited.

Municipal boundaries.

Consideration is given to municipalities presently located within the districts. For example, Miami Gardens and Opa-Locka are entirely within in District 1; the City of North Miami which previously was divided into four Districts is now in Districts 2 and 4; the municipal areas previously represented by District 4 have been retained in that District in significant part.

Communities of interest.

Religion, language, land uses and physical boundaries are examples of common interests that help to define a Community of Interest. The Jewish community located in North Miami Beach, the Haitian community in and around North Miami are examples.

Compactness. Another factor to be considered when balancing the traditional principles is compactness. The academic literature describes more than thirty different ways to measure compactness. We chose one of the simpler methods based on geometric shapes using geometrical shapes, circles or rectangles. The circle, as a perfect shape, has a value of 1, while the square has a value of 0.785.

While compactness is considered for each District, it too must be balanced with the other factors. For example, Districts 1, 2, and 3 are part of the urban core where higher densities are common, and whose populations are not evenly distributed. As a result, to maintain these communities of interest intact yields shapes that are more ragged and uneven. In the case of District 4, its location along the coast, municipalities served and the physical limitations to the north and east result in its elongated shape.

Continuity and Contiguity. The individual geographies of Districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 do not have any portion that is disconnected from the rest.

Racially-Polarized Voting Patterns. In addition to the above redistricting principles, consideration also had to be given to the concerns and analysis set forth in the report prepared by Dr. Handley:

> *"Voting in a significant number (64.7%) of the Miami-Dade County election contests examined was racially/ethnically polarized: 17 of the 28 Board of County Commission contests (60.7%) and five of the six (83.3%) of the mayoral contests were polarized.*
>
> *The Voting Rights Act has clearly established the need for jurisdictions with legally significant racial bloc voting to create or, as in this case, maintain districts that provide minorities with the opportunity to elect representatives of their choice. Any proposed changes to minority districts must be carefully considered to ensure that the districts will continue to provide minority voters with the ability to elect minority-preferred candidates, if at all possible.*

The majority black districts in the north of the County are substantially under-populated in the existing plan and there is insufficient black population in the vicinity to maintain all three of these districts at their current levels."

DISTRICTS 5, 6 AND 7.

Their present population deviation is within the accepted levels, however Districts 5 and 7 have to assist in the relief of overpopulated Districts 8 and 9, in consequence the southern boundaries of District 5 and District 7 are recommended to shift south.

Continuity of service. District 6 remains essentially constant. District 5 absorbs a portion of the area between SW 27th and 37th Avenues; south of the Trail, a portion of the City of Miami. District 7 is proposed to move south to SW 120th Street, again with the intent to reduce the population of District 8, presently overpopulated.

Municipal boundaries. Except for a portion of the City of Miami proposed to be in District 5 and a portion of Pinecrest in District 7, the municipal areas remain in the same districts.

Communities of interest. The Area along the Miami River, the islands and the portion of Miami Beach in District 5. The area defined by Kendall Drive to SW 120th Street, and from South Dixie to the Killian Parkway has developed in a very similar urban pattern, indicating a degree of homogeneity. It was used to assign it to District 7 to relieve population from District 8.

Compactness. The shapes of District 5 and 7 are conditioned by the location of high density areas, as well as the area they presently serve. District 6 remains essentially the same. Additionally, District 7 is proposed to reduce pockets that project away from its core and it is one of the coastal districts that establish a well-defined edge.

Continuity and Contiguity. All areas of Districts 5, 6, and 7 are contiguous and connected.

DISTRICTS 8 & 9.

These are overpopulated 7.7 % and 19.8% deviation respectively, and both share boundaries with District 11, also overpopulated.

The excess population of Districts 8 and 9 combined cannot be shared to create two districts within the acceptable deviation; therefore, the proposed drafts consider a loss of population from the north of District 8 to create the potential to relieve the larger deviation in District 11.

In addition to balancing the population it is important to consider that these districts share a very long boundary and both have to lose population to the districts to the north. Mainly Districts 7 and 11.

Continuity of service. Districts with large population deviation have to undergo the bigger boundary changes; however Drafts 5 and 6 largely respect those existing boundaries.

Municipal boundaries. Drafts 5 and 6 largely respect those municipal boundaries presently within each district. The group of municipalities along the coast remains in District 8. The portions of Homestead and Florida City presently shared between Districts 8 and 9, also remain in the same district.

Communities of interest. A number of communities exist along South Dixie which Drafts 5 and 6 retain within the same district. For example South Miami Heights, Perrine, Richmond Heights and others.

Compactness. In addition to municipalities, communities of interest and continuity of service, and densities, the coastal boundary to the east shape the geography of Districts 8 and 9.

Continuity and Contiguity. Both districts have no disconnected portions.

DISTRICTS 10 AND 11.

In the case of Districts 10 and 11 one is under populated and the other overpopulated. District 10 is one of two Districts that lost population, deviation -9.6%, while District 11 is overpopulated +11.4 %, deviation. While an even exchange of population between them would balance these two districts, other districts rely on their population shifts to compensate existing deviation.

District 10 is proposed to be expanded at the expense of District 11, to the extent that would enable District 9 to take some of the excess population in District 11.

Continuity of service. The proposed boundaries deviate from the existing ones only to the extent that population can be balanced.

Communities of interest. The western area of the County has developed by sections of land at a time, with the passage of time entire subdivisions have acquired an identity.

For example, the community who resides south of SW 152 Street and west of 157 avenue, attended two community outreach meetings, where they explained to have a closer relationship with the communities located immediately to the north and east and requesting that they become part of District 11. Another example, Westchester remains largely in District 10. From that standpoint, these areas are served by the same facilities and programs. Complementary services such as retail, police, schools, parks are indeed common.

Compactness. In addition to, communities of interest, continuity of service, and densities, shape the geography of Districts 10 and 11.

Continuity and Contiguity. Both districts have no disconnected portions.

DISTRICTS 12 AND 13.

District 12 is overpopulated and Districts 13 is very close to the ideal population with a deviation of only 0.5%. Both have over 88% Hispanic population.

District 13 is proposed to yield an area to the north and the east to Districts 1 and 2 respectively, given their need for additional population.

Continuity of service. The proposed Drafts maintain very similar boundaries to the existing ones.

Municipal boundaries. Residents of Virginia Gardens and Miami Springs attended the outreach meetings to express their desire to stay within their present Commission Districts. Those concerns were accommodated.

Given the fact that the City of Hialeah has a population of 224,669 it is not possible to have it entirely in one district. The proposed Drafts suggest two changes; both to balance population deviation.

The City of Doral remains in District 13; and District 12 retains the cities that are presently located within it.

Compactness. In addition to municipalities, communities of interest, continuity of service, and densities shape the geography of Districts 12 and 13.

Continuity and Contiguity. Both districts have no disconnected portions.

Appendix 1: Draft Redistricting Maps and Tables

Population by Draft 5 Commission District
Miami-Dade County 2010

Commission District	Total Population	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic			
			One Race			Other and Two and
			White	Black	Asian	More
One	183,289	61,344	9,239	108,355	1,638	2,713
Two	182,563	66,301	9,266	101,940	1,827	3,229
Three	182,513	71,472	19,471	86,879	1,633	3,058
Four	185,362	81,100	80,577	16,831	3,922	2,932
Five	201,378	158,377	34,960	4,096	2,228	1,717
Six	186,620	166,113	17,665	1,025	1,233	584
Seven	200,157	116,095	67,349	8,786	5,487	2,440
Eight	201,331	114,335	52,594	26,889	4,166	3,347
Nine	189,977	112,102	20,372	51,327	3,074	3,102
Ten	201,628	172,667	23,180	2,351	2,360	1,070
Eleven	200,627	167,086	20,520	7,167	4,043	1,811
Twelve	198,354	175,309	14,743	4,727	2,755	820
Thirteen	182,636	161,558	13,615	5,277	1,475	711
Total	2,496,435	1,623,859	383,551	425,650	35,841	27,534

Population by Draft 5 Commission District (Percent Table)
Miami-Dade County 2010

Commission District	Total Population	Hispanic	One Race				Deviation
			White	Black	Asian	Other	
One	183,289	33.5%	5.0%	59.1%	0.9%	1.5%	-4.6%
Two	182,563	36.3%	5.1%	55.8%	1.0%	1.8%	-4.9%
Three	182,513	39.2%	10.7%	47.6%	0.9%	1.7%	-5.0%
Four	185,362	43.8%	43.5%	9.1%	2.1%	1.6%	-3.5%
Five	201,378	78.6%	17.4%	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	4.9%
Six	186,620	89.0%	9.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	-2.8%
Seven	200,157	58.0%	33.6%	4.4%	2.7%	1.2%	4.2%
Eight	201,331	56.8%	26.1%	13.4%	2.1%	1.7%	4.8%
Nine	189,977	59.0%	10.7%	27.0%	1.6%	1.6%	-1.1%
Ten	201,628	85.6%	11.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	5.0%
Eleven	200,627	83.3%	10.2%	3.6%	2.0%	0.9%	4.5%
Twelve	198,354	88.4%	7.4%	2.4%	1.4%	0.4%	3.3%
Thirteen	182,636	88.5%	7.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	-4.9%
Total	2,496,435	65.0%	15.4%	17.1%	1.4%	1.1%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010. Redistricting File P.L. 94 - 171, Block Level Data assign to Commission Districts.

Population by Draft 6 Commission District
Miami-Dade County 2010

Commission District	Total Population	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic			
			One Race			Other and Two and
			White	Black	Asian	More
One	183,289	61,344	9,239	108,355	1,638	2,713
Two	182,563	66,301	9,266	101,940	1,827	3,229
Three	182,513	71,472	19,471	86,879	1,633	3,058
Four	185,362	81,100	80,577	16,831	3,922	2,932
Five	201,378	158,377	34,960	4,096	2,228	1,717
Six	186,620	166,113	17,665	1,025	1,233	584
Seven	200,157	116,095	67,349	8,786	5,487	2,440
Eight	201,331	114,335	52,594	26,889	4,166	3,347
Nine	189,977	112,102	20,372	51,327	3,074	3,102
Ten	201,317	173,020	22,400	2,341	2,509	1,047
Eleven	200,938	166,733	21,300	7,177	3,894	1,834
Twelve	198,354	175,309	14,743	4,727	2,755	820
Thirteen	182,636	161,558	13,615	5,277	1,475	711
Total	2,496,435	1,623,859	383,551	425,650	35,841	27,534

Population by Draft 6 Commission District (Percent Table)
Miami-Dade County 2010

Commission District	Total Population	Hispanic	One Race				Deviation
			White	Black	Asian	Other	
One	183,289	33.5%	5.0%	59.1%	0.9%	1.5%	-4.6%
Two	182,563	36.3%	5.1%	55.8%	1.0%	1.8%	-4.9%
Three	182,513	39.2%	10.7%	47.6%	0.9%	1.7%	-5.0%
Four	185,362	43.8%	43.5%	9.1%	2.1%	1.6%	-3.5%
Five	201,378	78.6%	17.4%	2.0%	1.1%	0.9%	4.9%
Six	186,620	89.0%	9.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	-2.8%
Seven	200,157	58.0%	33.6%	4.4%	2.7%	1.2%	4.2%
Eight	201,331	56.8%	26.1%	13.4%	2.1%	1.7%	4.8%
Nine	189,977	59.0%	10.7%	27.0%	1.6%	1.6%	-1.1%
Ten	201,317	85.9%	11.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%	4.8%
Eleven	200,938	83.0%	10.6%	3.6%	1.9%	0.9%	4.6%
Twelve	198,354	88.4%	7.4%	2.4%	1.4%	0.4%	3.3%
Thirteen	182,636	88.5%	7.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	-4.9%
Total	2,496,435	65.0%	15.4%	17.1%	1.4%	1.1%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2010. Redistricting File P.L. 94 - 171, Block Level Data assign to Commission Districts.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
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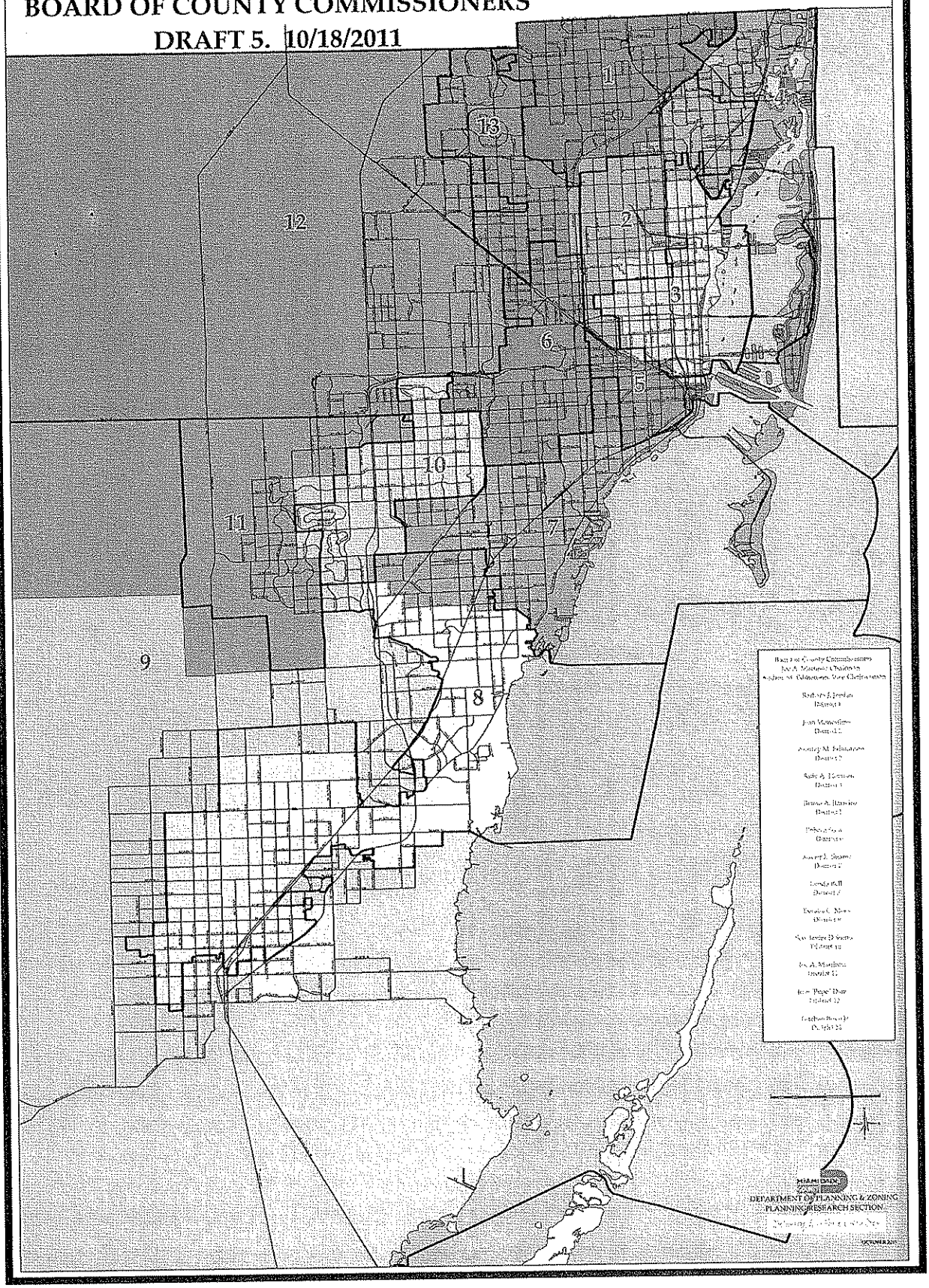
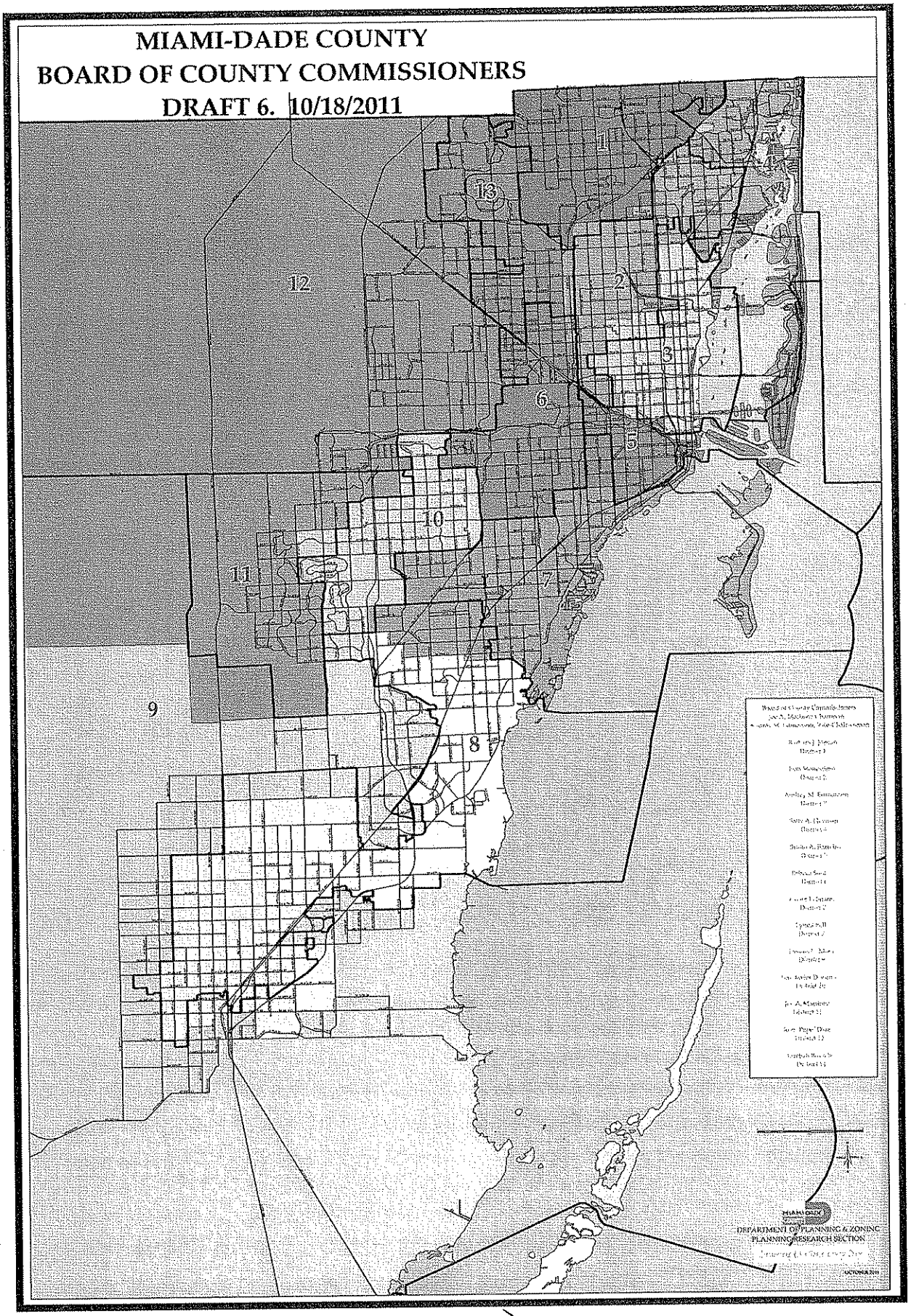


MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
DRAFT 6. 10/18/2011



Appendix 2: Compactness Analysis Report

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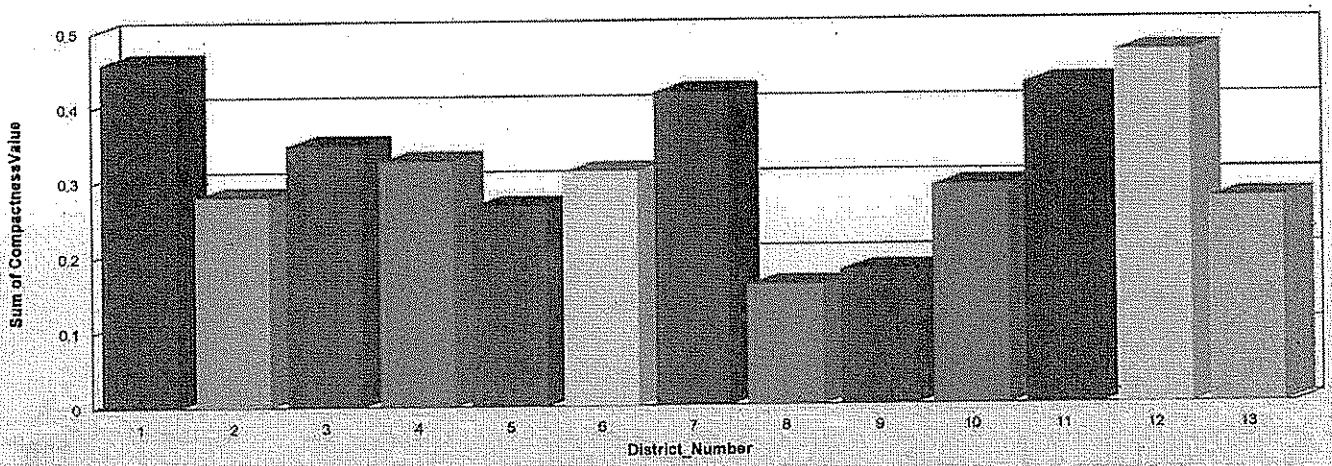
For Draft Map 6

Compactness Measure:

Circularity Ratio - Ratio of the area of the District to the area of a circle (the most compact shape) having the same perimeter. That ratio is expressed as M = 4pi(area) / (perimeter)2. For a circle, the ratio is one. This



District:	1	Compactness Value:	0.46	As Percent:	46.0%
District:	2	Compactness Value:	0.28	As Percent:	28.1%
District:	3	Compactness Value:	0.35	As Percent:	35.0%
District:	4	Compactness Value:	0.33	As Percent:	32.8%
District:	5	Compactness Value:	0.27	As Percent:	26.8%
District:	6	Compactness Value:	0.31	As Percent:	31.3%
District:	7	Compactness Value:	0.42	As Percent:	41.8%
District:	8	Compactness Value:	0.16	As Percent:	16.0%
District:	9	Compactness Value:	0.18	As Percent:	18.0%
District:	10	Compactness Value:	0.29	As Percent:	29.2%
District:	11	Compactness Value:	0.43	As Percent:	42.8%
District:	12	Compactness Value:	0.47	As Percent:	47.0%
District:	13	Compactness Value:	0.27	As Percent:	27.4%

Compactness Analysis Report

Plan Name: Workspace: AB Plans>>comm917

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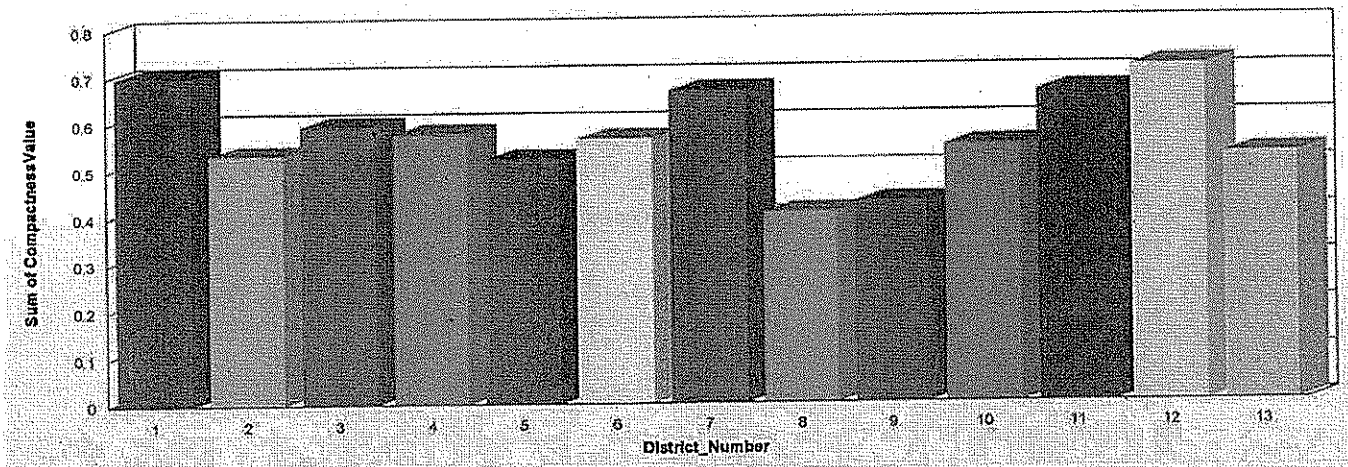
For Draft Map 6

Compactness Measure:

Circumference of an equal area circle divided by the perimeter of the district



District:	1	Compactness Value:	0.70	As Percent:	70.0%
District:	2	Compactness Value:	0.53	As Percent:	53.4%
District:	3	Compactness Value:	0.59	As Percent:	59.5%
District:	4	Compactness Value:	0.58	As Percent:	57.8%
District:	5	Compactness Value:	0.52	As Percent:	52.3%
District:	6	Compactness Value:	0.57	As Percent:	56.6%
District:	7	Compactness Value:	0.67	As Percent:	66.7%
District:	8	Compactness Value:	0.41	As Percent:	40.7%
District:	9	Compactness Value:	0.43	As Percent:	42.9%
District:	10	Compactness Value:	0.55	As Percent:	54.9%
District:	11	Compactness Value:	0.66	As Percent:	66.5%
District:	12	Compactness Value:	0.72	As Percent:	71.6%
District:	13	Compactness Value:	0.53	As Percent:	52.8%

Compactness Analysis Report

Plan Name: Workspace: AB Plans>>comm917

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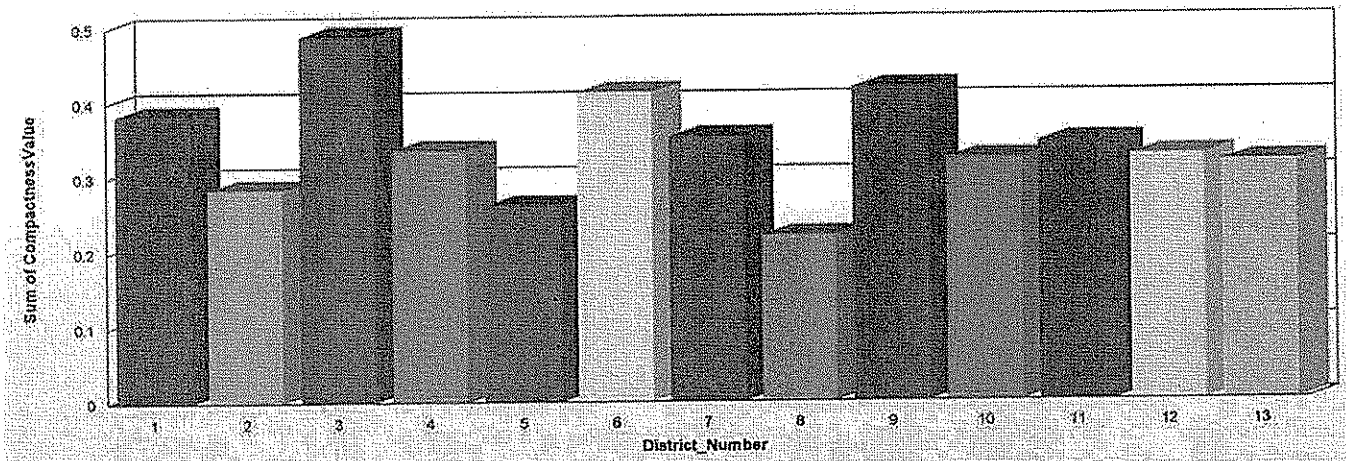
For Draft Map 6

Compactness Measure:

District area divided by the area of the minimum circle bounding the district. This method is also know as the Roeck or Ehrenberg test.



District:	1	Compactness Value:	0.38	As Percent:	38.4%
District:	2	Compactness Value:	0.29	As Percent:	28.5%
District:	3	Compactness Value:	0.49	As Percent:	48.9%
District:	4	Compactness Value:	0.34	As Percent:	33.7%
District:	5	Compactness Value:	0.26	As Percent:	26.2%
District:	6	Compactness Value:	0.41	As Percent:	41.3%
District:	7	Compactness Value:	0.35	As Percent:	35.4%
District:	8	Compactness Value:	0.22	As Percent:	22.2%
District:	9	Compactness Value:	0.42	As Percent:	41.8%
District:	10	Compactness Value:	0.32	As Percent:	32.3%
District:	11	Compactness Value:	0.35	As Percent:	34.6%
District:	12	Compactness Value:	0.33	As Percent:	32.7%
District:	13	Compactness Value:	0.32	As Percent:	31.8%

Compactness Analysis Report

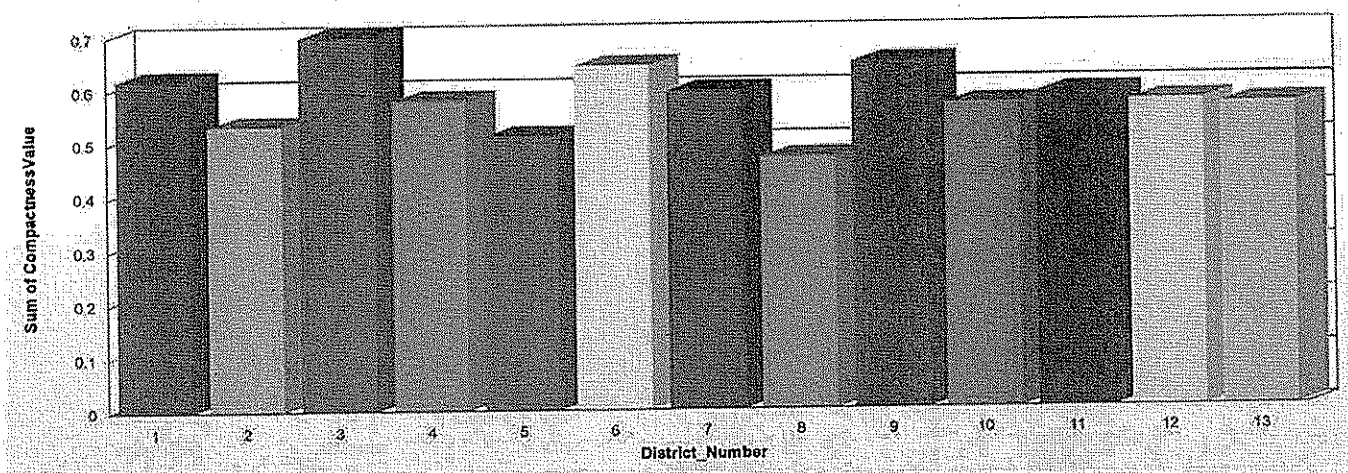
Plan Name: Workspace: AB Plans>>comm917

Plan Last Edited on: 10/3/2011 10:27:49 AM

For Draft Map 6

Compactness Measure:

Radius of a circle with equal area to the district divide by the radius of smallest circle bounding the district



District:	1	Compactness Value:	0.62	As Percent:	62.0%
District:	2	Compactness Value:	0.53	As Percent:	53.4%
District:	3	Compactness Value:	0.70	As Percent:	69.9%
District:	4	Compactness Value:	0.58	As Percent:	58.0%
District:	5	Compactness Value:	0.51	As Percent:	51.2%
District:	6	Compactness Value:	0.64	As Percent:	64.3%
District:	7	Compactness Value:	0.59	As Percent:	59.5%
District:	8	Compactness Value:	0.47	As Percent:	47.1%
District:	9	Compactness Value:	0.65	As Percent:	64.7%
District:	10	Compactness Value:	0.57	As Percent:	56.8%
District:	11	Compactness Value:	0.59	As Percent:	58.8%
District:	12	Compactness Value:	0.57	As Percent:	57.2%
District:	13	Compactness Value:	0.56	As Percent:	56.4%

Total Perimeter for all Districts **3,599.60 Miles**

Appendix 3: Report – Voting Pattern by Race/Ethnicity

Voting Pattern by Race/Ethnicity and Maintaining Effective Minority Districts in Miami-Dade County

Prepared by Dr. Lisa Handley

1.0 Introduction

***Scope of the* Project** I was retained by the Miami-Dade Board of Commissioners to conduct an analysis of voting patterns by race and ethnicity in recent Miami-Dade elections and, using this information, provide guidance during the redistricting process to ensure that the redrawn commission districts meet the standards established by the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Two decades ago, in *Meek v. Metropolitan Dade County*, the federal court determined that voting in the County was racially polarized and that single-member commission districts had to be created that provided minority voters with an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. A decade ago (2001), when this analysis was conducted in conjunction with the 2001 round of redistricting, I found voting in Miami-Dade County was still polarized and that minority districts had to be retained. The results of my current analysis also lead me to this conclusion: Voting in recent (2004-2011) Miami-Dade County Board of Commission and mayoral contests tended to be racially/ethnically polarized and districts that offer minority voters an opportunity to elect their preferred candidates must be maintained.

Professional Background and Experience I have advised numerous jurisdictions and other clients on voting rights-related issues and have served as an expert in dozens of voting rights and redistricting cases. My clients have included scores of state and local jurisdictions (including Miami-Dade County in the 2001 redistricting cycle), a number of national civil rights organizations, the U.S. Department of Justice, and such international organizations as the United Nations.

I have been actively involved in researching, writing and teaching on subjects relating to voting rights, including minority representation, electoral system design and redistricting. I co-authored a book, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992), and numerous articles, as well as co-edited a volume (*Redistricting in Comparative Perspective*, Oxford University Press, 2008) on these subjects. I have taught several political science courses, both at the undergraduate and graduate level, related to representation and redistricting. I hold a Ph.D. in political science from George Washington University.

I have been a principal of Frontier International Electoral Consulting since co-founding the company in 1998. Frontier IEC specializes in providing electoral assistance in transitional democracies and post-conflict countries.

2.0 Racial Bloc Voting Analysis

An election is racially polarized if minorities and whites, considered separately, would have elected different candidates (this is referred to as the "separate electorates test" in the seminal 1986 US Supreme Court decision *Thornburg v. Gingles*). An analysis of voting patterns by race serves as the foundation of two of the three elements of the "results test" as outlined in *Gingles*: a racial bloc voting analysis is needed to determine whether the minority group is politically cohesive; and the analysis is required to determine if whites are voting sufficiently as a bloc to usually defeat minority-preferred candidates.[1]

The voting patterns of white and minority voters – in this instance, both Hispanics and African Americans – must be estimated using statistical techniques because direct information about how individuals have voted is simply not available. I used three complementary statistical techniques to estimate voting patterns by race: homogeneous precinct analysis, bivariate ecological regression and ecological inference.[2] Two of these analytic procedures – homogeneous precinct analysis and bivariate ecological regression – were employed by the expert in *Thornburg v. Gingles* and have the benefit of the Supreme Court's approval in this case. These statistical methods have been used in most subsequent voting rights cases. The third technique, ecological inference, was developed subsequent to *Gingles* and was designed to improve upon one of the problems inherent in bivariate ecological regression analysis – the problem of out-of-bounds estimates (estimates that exceed 100 percent or are less than zero percent). It has been introduced and accepted in numerous district court proceedings.

Homogeneous precinct analysis involves comparing the voting behavior of precincts that are racially homogeneous. For this analysis I have defined a racially homogeneous precinct as one in which 85% or more of the voting age population is one race – in this case, Hispanic, black or white. The second statistical technique I employed, bivariate ecological regression,

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[1] The "results test" as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Thornburg v. Gingles* requires plaintiffs to demonstrate three threshold factors to establish a §2 violation:

- The minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single member district;
- The minority group must be politically cohesive;
- The minority group must be able to demonstrate that the white majority votes sufficiently as a bloc to enable it – in the absence of special circumstances, such as the minority candidate running unopposed – usually to defeat the minority's preferred candidate.

[2] These three statistical approaches to measuring racial bloc voting are discussed in Bruce M. Clark and Robert Timothy Reagan, "Redistricting Litigation: An Overview of Legal, Statistical and Case-Management Issues" (Federal Judicial Center, 2002). For further explanation of homogenous precinct analysis and bivariate ecological regression see Bernard Grofman, Lisa Handley and Richard Niemi, *Minority Representation and the Quest for Voting Equality* (Cambridge University Press, 1992). See Gary King, *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem* (Princeton University Press, 1997) for a more detailed explanation of ecological inference.

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involves applying ordinary least squared regression to determine if a pattern exists across precincts between the percentage minority within the precincts and the percentage of votes cast for each of the candidates. The third technique, ecological inference, was developed by Professor Gary King. It incorporates the method of bounds and maximum likelihood statistics to produce estimates of voting patterns by race.

I analyzed all Miami-Dade Board of Commission elections from 2004 through 2011.[3] In addition, I examined recent county mayoral contests.

3.0 Finding: Voting is Racially/Ethnically Polarized

2004 Elections Estimates of white, Hispanic and black voting patterns in the August and November 2004 Board of Commissioners contests are found in Tables 1 (August) and 2 (November). Voting was polarized in four of the seven 2004 contests.

Seven candidates competed in District 1 in August 2004. The majority of white voters gave their support to Barbara Jordon, as did a large plurality of black and Hispanic voters. Two candidates advanced to the elections in November: Jordan and Willy Logan (the second choice of black voters).

In District 3 the overwhelming majority of black voters supported Barbara Carey-Shuler. A majority of both Hispanic and white voters also supported Carey-Shuler, who defeated her two opponents with over 50% of the vote.

Voting in District 7, with five candidates competing, was polarized. A decided plurality of white voters supported Carlos Gimenez, Hispanic voters divided their support between Gimenez and Xavier Suarez, and a plurality of black voters supported Suarez. Gimenez and Suarez advanced to the November runoff election.

In District 9 a majority of both white and Hispanic voters cast a ballot for Steve Garrison. Black voters, however, overwhelming preferred his opponent, Dennis Moss, who won the contest with over 65% of the vote.

In District 13, a majority of Hispanic voters supported Nathacha Seijas Millan, as did a plurality of white voters. A majority of black voters supported Alan Rigerman. Seijas Millan won with 64% of the votes cast in this overwhelmingly Hispanic district.

Voting was polarized in one of the two November 2004 elections. In District 1 a majority of white, Hispanic and black voters cast a ballot for Jordon, who defeated Logan. In District 7,

[3] Election contests that include minority candidates carry more legal weight than those that do not. However, I ran all board of commission contests – most of these contests did, in fact, include at least one minority candidate.

however, a majority of white voters supported Gimenez, a majority of black voters voted for Suarez, and Hispanic voters were divided between the two candidates. Gimenez won the election.

2006 Elections There were six commission contests held in September 2006, with no runoff contests required in any of these races in November 2006. Estimates of voting patterns by race/ethnicity for these contests can be found in Table 3.

The commission contests in Districts 3, 4 and 6 were not polarized – whites, Hispanics and blacks all supported the same candidates (Audrey Edmonson in District 3, Sally Heyman in District 4 and Rebeca Sosa in District 6). The contests in Districts 2, 8 and 10, however, were polarized.

In District 2, a majority of both white and Hispanic voters cast a ballot for Phillip Brutus. Black voters, however, preferred Dorrin Rolle, who won with over 50% of the vote.

In District 8, the majority of whites voted for Katy Sorenson, Hispanic voters cast a majority of their votes for Victor Bao, and black voters appear to have preferred Steve Sapp. Sorenson won with 65.3% of the vote.

In District 10, a strong majority of Hispanic voters cast a ballot for Javier Souto. A majority of white voters, however, preferred Willie Herrera. (There were not enough black voters in this contest to determine the voting preferences of this group.) Souto won with 76.8% of the vote in this majority Hispanic district.

2008 Elections Like the elections in 2006, no November runoffs were necessary – candidates all six of the August commission district elections won with over 50% of the vote. Voting was polarized in four of these six contests. The estimates for these races can be found in Table 4.

In District 1 the incumbent Barbara Jordan received a vast majority of the black vote and a majority of the Hispanic vote. White voters, however, appear to have given a majority of their votes to her opponent, Linda Stephens. Jordan won with 88% of the vote in this majority black district.

The voting pattern in the election in District 3 produced the same alignment: a large majority of black voters and a majority of Hispanic voters supported the incumbent Audrey Edmonson. White voters cast a majority of their votes for her opponent, Val Screen, who lost.

In District 5, Hispanic voters supported Bruno Barreiro. White voters cast a majority of their votes for his opponent, David Patlak. (There were an insufficient number of black voters in this election to produce reliable estimates of black voting behavior.) Barriero carried this majority Hispanic district with over 73% of the vote.

The contest in District 9 was not polarized: a majority of white and Hispanic voters, and an overwhelming majority of black voters cast ballots for the incumbent, Dennis Moss, who won with slightly over 80% of the vote. Voting in District 11 was also not polarized: white, Hispanic and black voters all supported Joe Martinez, who won.

Voting was polarized in District 13. Hispanic voters strongly supported the incumbent Natacha Seijas Millan, but white and black voters gave a majority of their support to her opponent, Lourdes Aguirre. Seijas Millan won the contest in this heavily Hispanic district with 65.9% of the vote.

2010 Elections There were four commission contests in August 2010: Districts 2, 8, 10 and 12. Districts 2 and 8 proceeded to a runoff in November 2010. Estimates of voting percentages by race/ethnicity for these contests can be found in Tables 5 (August) and 6 (November).

The election in District 2 produced a divided electorate. A majority, or close to a majority, of black voters supported the incumbent, Dorrin Rolle. A majority of white voters supported Joe Celestin, as did a plurality of the Hispanic voters. Although Rolle received more votes than the other candidates, he did not receive enough to avoid and runoff and faced Jean Monestime in a runoff in November.

Voting was polarized in District 8, with a majority of white voters supporting Eugene Flinn, and majority of Hispanic voters casting votes for Annette Taddeo, and a majority of black voters favoring Lynda Bell. No candidate received a majority of the vote and a runoff between Bell and Flinn was conducted in November.

Both white and Hispanic voters supported the incumbent, Javier Souto, in District 10. He won with 77% of the vote.

Voting in District 12 was polarized, with a strong majority of Hispanic voters supporting the incumbent, Jose Diaz. A majority of whites cast their votes for Heather Pernas, however. (There were not enough black voters to produce estimates of black percentages in this contest.) Diaz won the contest with over 50% of the vote.

The two commission contests in November were polarized. In District 2 Rolle received a majority of the black support, but Monestime was the candidate of choice of both Hispanic and white voters (as well as a number of black voters, albeit not a majority). Monestime won the runoff election in this majority black district with 53.3% of the vote.

In District 8 the majority of Hispanic and black voters supported Bell, while white voters again opted for his opponent, Flinn. Bell won the contest with just slightly over 50% of the vote.

Recall and Special Elections in 2011 A recall election was held for Commissioner Seijas in District 13. This election was not polarized: a large majority of both white and Hispanic voters supported her removal. (The estimates for this contest can be found in Table 7.)

In May 2011 an election to fill this seat was conducted (See Table 8). Four candidates competed in this polarized contest. The majority of white voters supported Alan Rigerman. Hispanics in this heavily Hispanic district gave the vast majority of their support to Esteban Bovo, who won the contest with nearly 74% of the vote.

A special election for County Commission District 7 was also conducted in May 2011 when the incumbent Commissioner, Carlos Gimenez, decided to run for mayor. White voters appear to have divided their votes between the two candidates more or less equally. Hispanic voters gave a majority of their votes to Xavier Suarez, who won the contest with over 50% of the vote.

Mayoral Elections All of the recent Miami-Dade County mayoral contests (with the exception of the 2011 recall vote) were racially polarized, although white, Hispanic and black voters shifted with regard to who they aligned with in any given contest.

In the August 2004 contest, with eight candidates competing, white and black voters gave a plurality of their votes to Jimmy Morales, while Hispanic voters cast a plurality of their votes for Carlos Alvarez. (See Table 9.) This pattern continued into the November runoff (see Table 10): a majority of whites and a large majority of blacks voted for Morales. The vast majority of Hispanics, however, supported Alvarez, who won with a little over 55% of the vote.

In the August 2008 mayoral contest the incumbent, Alvarez, received a large majority of both the white and Hispanic vote, but black voters cast a majority of their votes for Helen Williams. (See Table 11.) Alvarez won the contest with 65.9% of the vote.

The March 2011 vote to recall the mayor was the only election in which all three groups were aligned together: all voted "Yes" to recall the mayor. (See Table 12.) In the May 2011 election to replace the mayor, the three groups all supported different candidates, however. (See Table 13.) A majority of white voters supported Carlos Gimenez, a majority of Hispanic voters supported Julio Robaina, and a majority of black voters supported Luther Campbell. Gimenez and Robaina went on to face each other in a runoff in June 2011. In the runoff, a majority of Hispanic and black voters cast a vote for Robaina, but the vast majority of white voters supported Gimenez. (See Table 14.) Gimenez won the contest with 51% of the vote.

4.0 Conclusion

Voting in a significant number (64.7%) of the Miami-Dade County election contests examined was racially/ethnically polarized: 17 of the 28 Board of County Commission contests (60.7%) and five of the six (83.3%) of the mayoral contests were polarized.

The Voting Rights Act has clearly established the need for jurisdictions with legally significant racial bloc voting to create or, as in this case, maintain districts that provide minorities with the opportunity to elect representatives of their choice. Any proposed changes to minority districts must be carefully considered to ensure that the districts will continue to provide minority voters with the ability to elect minority-preferred candidates, if at all possible.

Table 1: Board of Commissioners, August 2004

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 1											
Anderson	1.8	Black	-	17.4	5.7	18.2	8.5	4.8	.8	.4	1.3
Jordan	44.4	Black	-	50.5	56.9	36.4	36.4	37.6	43.4	45.1	45.4
LaFrance	6.6	Black	-	34.5	6.8	0	16.3	15.4	1.8	3.8	2.6
Logan	25.6	Black	-	0	11.4	9.1	19.2	18.1	29.4	28.5	28.6
Thomas	1.4	Black	-	3.3	3.7	0	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.0
Willliams	16.0	Black	-	0	10.2	27.3	11.9	14.9	18.5	16.7	15.8
Wright	4.3	Black	-	0	4.1	9.1	4.8	6.6	4.8	4.5	4.1
District 3											
Carey-Shuler	80.4	Black	-	54.7	59.5	64.3	48.8	61.4	90.2	89.8	90.1
Cutler	10.8	Black	-	24.3	20.9	21.4	30.0	23.8	5.0	5.0	5.1
Daughtrey	8.9	Black	-	20.9	19.2	14.3	21.1	15.4	4.7	5.1	4.8
District 7											
Cates Jr.	11.4	White	16.2	17.8	17.3	3.1	1.4	2.5	25.1	26.8	27.0
Gimenez	38.0	Hispanic	41.2	44.6	43.1	36.9	36.5	36.4	25.8	20.4	28.0
Morales-George	4.2	Hispanic	1.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.3	2.4
Rivero	18.0	Hispanic	11.8	12.9	15.2	23.6	22.9	22.3	3.0	8.3	5.3
Suarez	28.4	Hispanic	29.4	20.4	18.8	32.9	35.1	36.6	41.7	39.2	37.7
District 9											
Garrison	34.4	White	100	100	84.5	-	100	64.2	4.1	0	2.3
Moss	65.6	Black	0	0	15.9	-	0	36.0	95.9	100	97.9

Table 1 (continued): Board of Commissioners, August 2004

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 13											
Seijas Millan	64.0	Hispanic	-	42.2	46.6	65.3	67.7	67.4	-	48.1	45.6
Rigerman	9.0	White	-	39.6	34.7	5.3	1.0	1.4	-	52.8	54.1
Roque	27.1	Hispanic	-	18.3	19.2	29.4	31.4	31.3	-	0	1.0

Table 2: Board of Commissioners, November 2004

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 1											
Jordan	60.7	Black	-	92.3	69.6	80.0	60.6	59.9	57.6	57.4	60.8
Logan	39.3	Black	-	7.7	30.5	20.0	39.4	39.9	42.4	42.6	39.4
District 7											
Gimenez	59.5	Hispanic	60.0	76.2	70.8	49.9	54.3	51.2	44.0	38.9	38.9
Suarez	40.5	Hispanic	40.0	23.8	31.0	50.1	45.7	48.4	56.0	61.1	60.8

Table 3: Board of Commissioners, September 2006

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 2											
Brutus	35.3	Black	-	100.0	77.1	50.9	57.8	39.5	15.5	22.3	30.3
Dawkins	12.8	Black	-	0.0	16.5	22.8	31.6	33.4	13.9	10.8	8.6
Rolle	51.9	Black	-	0.0	6.9	26.3	10.6	27.2	70.6	66.9	61.0
District 3											
Edmonson	85.0	Black	66.7	70.7	72.5	73.3	70.5	71.5	89.1	89.5	90.1
McElroy	15.0	Black	33.3	29.3	27.1	26.7	29.5	28.1	10.9	10.5	10.1
District 4											
Beskin	27.2	White	29.5	28.6	29.6	-	16.4	25.8	-	32.7	24.1
Heyman	72.8	White	70.5	71.4	70.4	-	83.6	74.1	-	67.3	75.8
District 6											
Pazos	16.1	Hispanic	-	31.3	30.7	14.2	12.1	12.0	-	-	-
Sosa	83.9	Hispanic	-	68.7	69.2	85.8	87.9	88.1	-	-	-
District 8											
Bao	12.5	White	0	0	1.7	-	56.6	55.0	-	40.2	41.6
Sapp	22.2	White	50.0	26.0	22.5	-	2.1	1.4	-	55.4	48.0
Sorenson	65.3	White	50.0	74.0	76.4	-	41.4	41.4	-	4.4	10.7
District 10											
Herrera	23.2	Hispanic	-	59.2	58.3	15.9	12.6	17.7	-	-	-
Souto	76.8	Hispanic	-	40.8	43.1	84.1	87.4	87.3	-	-	-

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Table 4: Board of Commissioners, August 2008

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 1											
Jordan	88.4	Black	-	15.7	33.6	-	59.0	63.9	92.2	94.0	93.7
Stephens	11.6	Black	-	84.3	65.5	-	41.0	41.0	7.8	6.0	6.3
District 3											
Edmonson	75.7	Black	-	40.8	41.8	74.1	61.0	63.7	83.3	84.8	85.2
Screen	24.3	Black	-	59.2	58.0	25.9	39.0	36.2	16.7	15.2	15.0
District 5											
Barreiro	73.4	White	40.0	29.3	37.4	79.5	84.4	83.8	-	-	-
Patlak	26.6	White	60.0	70.7	62.5	20.5	15.6	16.3	-	-	-
District 9											
Lampkin	19.8	Black	-	49.0	48.8	-	42.1	43.1	8.9	7.9	7.8
Moss	80.2	Black	-	51.0	54.4	-	57.9	55.4	91.1	92.1	92.3
District 11											
Bermudez	27.1	Hispanic	-	41.0	36.9	26.5	24.9	25.1	-	25.2	46.3
Martinez	72.9	Hispanic	-	59.0	63.1	73.5	75.1	75.0	-	74.8	55.0
District 13											
Aguirre	34.1	White	-	88.3	78.3	27.1	24.1	24.2	-	76.0	67.3
Seijas Millan	65.9	Hispanic	-	11.7	22.2	72.9	75.9	75.5	-	24.0	30.8

Table 5: Board of Commissioners, August 2010

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 2											
Celestin	15.4	Black	-	50.0	62.7	35.6	41.1	39.5	5.8	8.7	12.4
Dawkins	9.4	Black	-	0	4.1	8.5	11.5	8.7	14.1	10.7	14.1
Monestime	25.7	Black	-	50.0	4.6	5.1	13.0	30.7	7.7	20.6	13.1
Moss	4.6	Black	-	0	6.0	5.1	7.6	3.8	5.3	4.4	4.8
Rolle	40.3	Black	-	0	19.3	33.9	6.6	14.9	63.1	53.6	46.0
Samuel	4.6	Black	-	0	3.7	11.9	20.3	3.4	4.0	2.1	10.1
District 8											
Bell	24.9	White	-	18.9	19.7	-	23.8	17.0	-	55.0	66.6
Flinn	29.8	White	-	53.4	51.0	-	0	3.8	-	0	8.4
Harum.-Alvarez	11.1	White	-	11.5	15.1	-	20.0	18.1	-	0	9.0
Marmorstein	5.8	White	-	5.3	.3	-	11.9	10.1	-	0	6.6
Piedra	7.2	Hispanic	-	2.4	5.7	-	24.6	15.8	-	0	2.6
Taddeo	21.2	Unknown	-	8.6	9.6	-	52.7	50.4	-	45.0	45.8
District 10											
Planas	23.0	Hispanic	-	44.6	44.8	20.0	17.9	17.2	-	-	-
Souto	77.0	Hispanic	-	55.4	55.3	80.0	82.1	82.7	-	-	-
District 12											
Diaz	75.7	Hispanic	-	3.9	36.0	80.6	80.6	81.5	-	-	-
Pernas	24.3	White	-	96.1	64.2	19.4	19.4	18.9	-	-	-

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Table 6: Board of Commissioners, November 2010

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 2											
Monestime	53.3	Black	-	100	79.5	46.2	60.2	52.5	29.8	44.0	46.2
Rolle	46.7	Black	-	0	20.0	53.8	39.8	47.3	70.3	56.0	53.7
District 8											
Bell	50.4	White	-	29.7	34.5	-	85.5	81.1	-	100	71.1
Flinn	49.6	White	-	70.3	65.7	-	14.5	19.6	-	0	28.1

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Table 7: Board of Commissioners, March 2011 Recall Election

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 13											
Yes	87.7	-	-	71.9	74.6	88.7	91.2	91.1	-	-	-
No	12.3	-	-	28.1	27.2	11.3	8.8	9.1	-	-	-

Table 8: Board of Commissioners, May 2011 Special Election

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
District 7											
Robaina	46.6	Hispanic	-	48.8	51.1	49.0	44.4	43.6	-	-	-
Suarez	53.4	Hispanic	-	51.2	48.9	51.0	55.6	56.2	-	-	-
District 13											
Amaro	6.6	Hispanic	-	12.0	3.8	5.9	5.4	5.1	-	-	-
Bovo	73.9	Hispanic	-	0.0	1.5	81.0	87.5	86.8	-	-	-
Castellanos	10.5	Hispanic	-	20.3	20.5	9.0	7.5	8.4	-	-	-
Rigerman	9.0	White	-	70.7	74.1	4.0	0	5.1	-	-	-

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Table 9: Mayor, August 2004

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor											
Alvarez	27.6	Hispanic	19.9	15.5	12.5	20.3	45.0	43.7	10.7	6.8	8.3
Blue	1.2	Black	0	0	.2	.2	0	.7	5.1	5.2	4.9
Cancela	12.0	Hispanic	13.7	7.0	6.1	16.6	16.1	16.5	9.8	8.4	7.9
Diaz del la Portilla	15.3	Hispanic	10.6	11.2	19.2	10.3	22.5	18.3	5.8	4.4	4.5
Ferre	17.7	Hispanic	15.5	12.0	11.1	17.9	18.0	18.2	20.5	21.5	22.4
Love	4.4	White	3.7	9.7	7.9	.7	0	2.6	8.2	9.0	6.5
Morales	20.1	White	36.0	42.6	39.7	33.7	0	2.0	37.0	41.2	41.0
Slater	1.8	White	.6	2.8	.1	.3	6.7	.6	2.7	3.5	3.6

Table 10: Mayor, November 2004

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor											
Averez	55.2	Hispanic	33.3	41.2	46.3	74.7	87.3	83.9	20.1	13.1	12.4
Morales	44.8	White	66.7	58.8	53.9	25.3	12.7	16.0	79.9	86.9	82.8

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Table 11: Mayor, August 2008

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor											
Alvarez	65.9	Hispanic	80.0	78.6	71.8	79.1	85.4	82.5	29.6	27.7	28.5
Williams	34.1	Black	20.0	21.4	28.0	20.9	14.6	17.5	70.4	72.3	71.5

Table 12: Mayor, Recall Election March 2011

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor Recall											
Yes	88.1	-	85.3	80.1	78.9	92.6	92.3	93.5	82.2	82.1	81.0
No	11.9	-	14.7	19.9	21.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	17.8	17.9	17.9

Table 13: Mayor, Special Election May 2011

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor											
Bell	1.2	Black	10.0	.7	.2	.2	0	.7	5.9	5.7	5.7
Bradley	3.8	Black	0	0	.1	.4	0	.5	25.8	25.1	25.3
Campbell	11.0	Black	15.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	0	.2	53.1	56.2	55.2
Cancio	2.9	Hispanic	0	3.9	5.9	2.8	3.6	1.2	.4	.2	.4
Gimenez	28.9	Hispanic	65.0	67.7	65.2	22.7	28.3	25.4	5.5	4.6	5.0
Khavari	.4	White	5.0	1.1	.7	.2	.3	.9	.1	.3	.1
Lampert	1.4	White	0	5.9	4.3	.3	.4	1.0	.4	1.0	.9
Lewis	.7	Black	0	.8	.2	.2	0	.5	1.6	2.4	2.1
Llorente	14.8	Hispanic	0	17.3	18.8	15.0	20.4	15.1	.8	0	.2
Redfern	1.3	Unknown	0	4.5	3.2	.3	.5	.1	.8	1.1	1.3
Robaina	33.8	Hispanic	5.0	0	.1	56.5	53.8	55.3	5.4	4.8	4.9

Table 14: Mayor, Special Election June 2011

Contest and Candidates	Actual Percent of Vote Received by Candidate	Race/ Ethnicity of Candidate	Estimates of the Percentage of White, Hispanic and Black Voters Casting a Vote for Each of the Candidates								
			White Voters			Hispanic Voters			Black Voters		
			Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference	Homogen Precinct	Bivariate Regression	Ecological Inference
Mayor											
Gimenez	51.0	Hispanic	92.9	100	92.9	36.1	41.3	36.0	41.4	39.7	41.6
Robaina	49.0	Hispanic	7.1	0	7.9	63.9	58.7	64.1	58.6	60.3	58.4

Appendix 4: Community Outreach Summary

OLMEDILLO X 5, INC. LAND USE CONSULTANTS

OUTREACH REPORT

DISTRICT 1.

DATE OF MEETING. September 1, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. North Dade Regional Library

ATTENDANCE: 42

ISSUES:

1. Maintain Districts 1, 2, 3, and 9 under populated, but within the -5% deviation.
2. Concerns about minority definition.
3. People would like to stay in the present district.
4. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
5. What effect does redistricting have on services.
6. People would like the Commission to consider 15 Districts.
7. The role communities of interest play in redistricting.

DISTRICT 2.

DATE OF MEETING. September 7, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Faith Community Baptist Church.

ATTENDANCE: 35

ISSUES:

1. Maintain Districts 1, 2, 3, and 9 under populated, but within the -5% deviation.
2. People would like to stay in the present district.
3. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
4. How infrastructure and services will be affected by redistricting?
5. Why is the Census the basis for redistricting?
6. Concerns about minority definition.
7. People would like the Commission to consider 15 Districts.

DISTRICT 3.

DATE OF MEETING. September 21, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. City of Miami Legion Park

ATTENDANCE: 17

ISSUES:

1. Maintain Districts 1, 2, and 3, under populated, but within the -5% deviation.
2. People would like to stay in the present district.
3. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
4. Concerns about minority definition.
5. People understand the complexity of the task.
6. People would like the Commission to consider 15 Districts.

DISTRICT 4.

DATE OF MEETING. September 19, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Gwen Margolis Community Center

ATTENDANCE: 5

ISSUES:

1. Attendant would like to stay in the present district.
2. Areas to yield and areas to gain from neighboring districts to achieve equal population requirements.

DISTRICT 5.

DATE OF MEETING. August 30, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Hispanic Branch Library

ATTENDANCE: 7

ISSUES:

1. People would like to stay in the present district.
2. People interested in the process, but would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

DISTRICT 6.

DATE OF MEETING. August 17, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Miami Springs Community Center

ATTENDANCE: 3

ISSUES:

1. People would like to stay in the present district.
2. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

DISTRICT 7.

DATE OF MEETING. August 18, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Frankie Rolle Center

ATTENDANCE: 13

ISSUES:

1. Population should not be the standard for equal representation.
2. In the case that the County would like to move people around to achieve equal population, what incentives will be offered?
3. People would like to stay in the present district.
4. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

DISTRICT 8.

DATE OF MEETING. September 29, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. South Dade Regional Library

ATTENDANCE: 15

ISSUES:

1. People would like to stay in the present district.
2. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
3. It is difficult to understand why Hispanics that constitute 65% of the Miami-Dade population are still considered a minority.
4. The recently incorporated municipalities in District 8 should be considered as a community of interest.

DISTRICT 9.

DATE OF MEETING. September 15, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. South Dade Government Center

ATTENDANCE: 17

ISSUES:

1. Consider communities of interest within the plan.
2. People were satisfied with their Commissioner.
3. Residents of Corsica and Oak Creek would like to be in District 11 (SW 120 Street to 152 Street and 157 Avenue to Krome)
4. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
5. People would like the Commission to consider 15 Districts.
6. Communities of interest should be considered when drawing the new boundaries.

DISTRICT 10.

DATE OF MEETING. September 28, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. West Dade Regional Library

ATTENDANCE: 9

ISSUES:

1. People would like to stay in the present district.
2. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
3. People are interested in the new boundaries in case they are considering running for elected office.
4. What is the effect of redistricting on Community Councils? When will the Community Council boundaries be redrawn?

DISTRICT 11.

DATE OF MEETING. August 24, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. West Kendall Regional Library

ATTENDANCE: 17

ISSUES:

1. Maintain District 9 under populated, but within the -5% deviation.
2. People would like to stay in the present district.
3. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.
4. Communities of interest should be considered when drawing the new boundaries.

DISTRICT 12.

DATE OF MEETING. August 15, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. City of Virginia Gardens City Hall

ATTENDANCE: 10

ISSUES:

1. Maintain Virginia Gardens in District 12
2. Maintain Miami Springs and Virginia Gardens in separate Commission districts.
3. People would like to stay in their present district.
4. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

DISTRICT 13.

DATE OF MEETING. August 23, 2011.

PLACE OF MEETING. Goodlet Park

ATTENDANCE: 3

ISSUES:

1. Maintain Districts 1, 2, 3, and 9 under populated, but within the -5% deviation.
2. People were satisfied with their Commissioner.
3. People would like to stay in the present district.
4. People would like to see the 3 alternatives that are presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

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REPORT SUMMARY ON COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE REDISTRICTING WEBSITE.

The comment received at the website presented concerns about property values and their location in and relationship to Commission Districts.

The Citizen Comment/Question: We live at 11707 SW 90th Terrace. Last time that we had a redistricting our property lost value. SW 117 Ave has two different zip codes and two different commissioners. One for the East side and the other for the West side. Unfortunately we are on the west side where the district begins. It would be nice if we were back to be part of the East side of SW 117 avenue. There is no other avenue between us and the turnpike so it was logic that the West district should start on the Turnpike and not where we are. Houses on the West side are valued cheaper than the houses on the East side so we are losing not only on the value of our homes but also on the attention given to us by the Commissioner. It's not easy to take care of the part of the Commissioner that starts at 88th street and ends at the border of the next commissioner. about 20 streets. PLEASE HELP US REUNITE WITH THE DISTRICT WE WHERE BEFORE.

This comment is taken into consideration in drafting the final plan.

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