**FL-07 PATH TO VICTORY SUMMARY**

LAST UPDATE: 3/2/2016

**PATH TO VICTORY IN 2016:**

**DEMOCRATS START THIS RACE BEHIND BY 9,583 (49.2% TWO-WAY SUPPORT) VOTES. VICTORY DEPENDS ON THE FOLLOWING:**

* **REACH 48.5% OF THE VOTE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY, WITH A FLOOR OF 47% OF THE VOTE**
* **RECEIVE AT LEAST 56% SUPPORT AMONG WOMEN VOTERS**
* **RECEIVE AT LEAST 70% SUPPORT AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS AND INCREASE TURNOUT TO 64.3%**
* **INCREASE TURNOUT AMONG 18-29 YEAR OLDS TO 58.5% AND INCREASE TURNOUT AMONG 30-44 YEAR OLDS TO 69.7%.**
* **RECEIVE 54% OF THE SUPPORT OF EARLY VOTERS**

**ABOUT THE DISTRICT:**

* FL-07 is a primarily urban and suburban district, consisting of the northeast part of Orlando and Orlando suburbs to the east of U.S. Highway 4 north to Lake Monroe. The Seminole Ranch Conservation Area and Lake Harney bind its eastern border. The Orange County part of the district contains approximately 41.3% of the district’s voters and Seminole County contains the other 58.7%. Key population centers in Orange County are Orlando (31.5% of total registered voters), and Winter Park (10.5% of total registered voters). Seminole County has numerous small cities making up approximately 5-10% of the district registered voters; the two largest are Sanford (10.0% of total registered voters) and Oviedo (9.1% of total registered voters).
* The district is covered entirely by the Orlando-Daytona Beach-Melbourne media market, which has an average cost per point of $495 for political candidates and $594 for issue campaigns.
* The district is primarily White (69.1%), but does have significant pockets of minority voters. The African American population is primarily concentrated in Sanford and makes up 9.4% of the total Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP). Hispanic/Latino residents make up 18.2% of the CVAP; with the densest concentration is in the southeastern part of the district in Orlando. Puerto Ricans are the most predominant Hispanic/Latino ethnic group in the area, but Cubans and Mexicans also make up a large share of the Hispanic/Latino population.
* The district is wealthier than Florida on average; 28% of households make over $100,000 a year, and another 32% make between $50,000 and $100,000 a year.
* Voters between the ages of 18 and 35 make up 28.0% of the district’s voting age population making this district one of the youngest in the state. The presence of the University of Central Florida within the Orange County section of this district certainly adds to this dynamic with a stated enrollment of over 60,000 students.
* Florida is a party registration state. Currently, Democrats hold a very slight 0.3 point registration advantage over Republicans (35.3% to 35.0%). Independents make up 29.8% of registrants. Throughout this document, references to partisanship either reflect party registration or modeled partisanship, per Catalist’s National Partisanship Model, as noted.

**REDISTRICTING:**

* A court ruled in late 2015 that Florida’s existing congressional map violated state law, and it was redrawn. The un-gerrymandering and elimination of minority packed districts has changed the makeup of FL-07 significantly since 26% of the voters in the new district were formally in another congressional district. The change makes the district very competitive for Democrats. The new version of FL-07 has a DPI 5.2 points greater than the 2012 version, increasing from 45.6% to 50.8%. It gains African American voters with the addition of Sanford, bringing their share of the CVAP to 9.4% (up from 7.9%). While it loses the heavily Hispanic/Latino city of Deltona, this loss is more than made up for with the addition of the new northeast Orlando section. The Hispanic/Latino CVAP now stands at 18.2%, up from 16.3%. The current district is made up of the following 2012 Florida Congressional districts: FL-07 – 74%, FL-09 – 14%, FL-10 – 7%, FL-05 – 5%. The DPIs of the small but favorable parts from other congressional districts that now make up FL-07 are as follows: FL-09 - 61.9%, FL-10 - 54.7%, and FL-05 - 66.7%. The current FL-07 district also lost approximately 91,000 voters to the new FL-06 who have a DPI of 52.1% and 30,000 voters to FL-10 who have a DPI of 48.0%.

KEY DEMOGRAPHICS

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CVAP  HISP | CVAP AFAM | 18-35 | % 65+ | URBAN | RURAL | SUBURB | HH INCOME | VS STATE | VS US | AVG EDU | VS STATE | VS US | COOK |
| 18.2% | 9.4% | 28.0% | 12.5% | 6.6% | 11.5% | 81.9% | $69,914 | +47.3% | +30.3% | 35.5% | +32.5% | +21.2% | LEAN GOP |

**POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT:**

* Current FL-07 Representative Republican John Mica will be seeking reelection to the newly drawn 7th. Mica has represented the FL-07 since 1993, and currently has $535,000 cash on hand. As of the date of this memo, the only announced candidate for the Democratic Party nomination is businessman Bill Phillips.
* Mica has been in office for more than twenty years, but has never faced a competitive general election. This is a double-edged sword. Voters perceive him as an institution locally, and he will have a wellspring of good will to draw on. Despite this, he is also vulnerable after years of questionable votes and spending practices. Mica is a poor fundraiser and only raised $335,000 as of the end of 2015 for his campaign.
* Phillips had a poor abbreviated first quarter in the race raising less than $50,000. This has done significant damage to his perceived viability, and the DCCC is currently tracking other options for recruitment in this district while concurrently assigning Phillips a $75,000 raised goal for the month of January.
* Florida will be a Presidential battleground state and will have competitive statewide U.S. Senate race. Both these campaigns may look to the denser Hispanic/Latino areas of the northeast Orlando portion of the district to boost turnout among Hispanic/Latino voters. Presidential candidates may also target the city of Sanford to boost turnout among African American voters, but, due to its small size, statewide campaigns may look to large denser areas outside the district instead. The suburbs between Orlando and Sanford will likely be persuasion targets. However, overall FL-07 is not going to be a top priority for persuasion where it ranks 19th overall, or GOTV where it ranks 11th overall in target size when compared to the rest of Florida’s congressional districts. As additional evidence, the district came in at 17th in total number of Obama IDs collected in Florida during the 2012 election cycle. A statewide Democrat running for office would want to receive 51% of the vote in this district and receive 3.86% of their statewide votes from FL-07.
* A ballot measure to legalize medical marijuana will appear on the ballot. However, the state legislature is currently considering less restrictive medical marijuana legislation so the ballot initiative may be moot.
* There have been no changes in voting/registration laws since 2014. Third party voter registration organizations must register with the state, and forms are tracked. Voter ID laws state that a voter must present identification at the polls that shows a picture and signature. Voters may mix and match two different types of identification to meet these criteria if they do not have one form of identification that meets the need.
* A poll conducted by the DCCC in late February showed Mica to be vulnerable. Mica lead the generic Democrat by 3 points with 29% undecided (37% Mica, 34% Democrat, 29% undecided). Of the voters polled 40% said they would vote to reelect Mica and 45% said they vote for someone else. Despite Mica serving in Congress for over 20 years, 46% couldn’t rate him favorably or unfavorably. Of those who could rate him, 38% rated him favorably to 16% unfavorably. In the 26% of the district that was newly added, Mica performed poorly with the generic Democrat leading by 18 points (44% to 26%). However, Mica performed well in his old district leading by 10 points (41% to 31%). Mica polled strongest in the western area of the district, which contains Orlando suburbs along Interstate 4, voters here preferred Mica by 16 points (44% to 28%). The generic Democrat performs best in Orlando where they lead by 22 points (44% to 22%).

**RECENT ELECTIONS:**

* In 2012, Mica defended his seat against Democrat Jason Kendall. Kendall never mounted a serious campaign raising only $12,808 to Mica’s $2 million. Kendall would go on to secure 41.3% of the two-way vote in the old FL-07 lines on Election Day.
* In 2014, Mica once again sought reelection and faced Democrat Wesley Neuman, a 31-year-old first time candidate. Neuman raised only $54,000 to Mica’s $850,000. In September, local party chairs criticized Neuman in the press for disappearing from the campaign trail. On September 25th, Neuman released a statement stating he was no longer actively campaigning for the seat, and called his decision to challenge Mica “arrogant and downright foolish.” In his statement, Neuman also criticized the local Democratic Parties for their lack of support. Neuman would go on to receive 33.5% of the two-way vote in the old district. Independent candidate Al Krulick received 4.3% of the total vote.
* The current DPI in the district is 50.8% up from 2014 DOI of 45.6% prior to redistricting.

KEY ELECTION RESULTS

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LATEST DPI | 2012 PRES | 2008 PRES | 2004 PRES | 2014 HOUSE | 2012 HOUSE | 2010 HOUSE | 2008 HOUSE | SENATE 2012 | SENATE 2010 | GOV 2014 | GOV 2010 |
| 50.8% | 50.0% | 51.6% | 44.4% | 38.1% | 45.6% | 38.5% | 50.4% | 57.1% | 28.0% | 49.1% | 49.5% |

**2016 ELECTORATE:**

* Using the previous Presidential election as a guide, records from 2012 show a turnout rate of 67.0% totaling 327,139 votes.
* Applying that turnout rate forward to the 2016 electorate, we can expect to see 67.0% of registrants’ turnout, casting 325,534 total votes, relying on the latest registration statistics from the Secretary of State.
* To reach a goal of 52% support overall, a successful campaign would need at least 169,278 raw votes. A one-point shift in support equates to 3,255 raw votes.
* Turnout in FL-07 is highly volatile between mid-term and presidential cycles. Comparing 2014 to 2012, we see that turnout dropped 19 points overall from 67% in 2012 to 48% in 2014. This turnout drop hit traditional Democratic constituencies the hardest, women voters saw a 25 point drop, African Americans voters dropped 31 points from 71% to 40%, Hispanic/Latino voters dropped 29 points from 61% to 32%, and 18-30 year old voters dropped 30 points from 54% to 24%. With turnout in 2016 expected to be closer to that seen in 2012, we can expect the electorate to be more favorable for Democrats. The 2016 electorate will contain approximately 5 points more minority voters, 2 points more women voters, 3 points more voters in households earning less than $50,000, and 3-4 points more voters aged 18-29.
* Party registration in the district has been pretty consistent since 2012. Compared to 2012, registered Democrats currently make up 0.7 points less of total registration, and Republicans currently make up 1.5 less of total registration. These two parties lost share of the total registration since 2012 due to Independents gaining 2.1 points more of the total registration.
* Using the new FL-07 lines, 6.0% of voters who cast a ballot in the 2012 presidential election did not vote in the Congressional Election.
* Using initial base, persuasion, and turnout targets created from congressional support and 2016 turnout models we can identify some areas of density for these targets. The base target is densest in southern Orlando and the Sanford area. The persuasion target is densest in the suburbs east of Orlando. The turnout target is densest in Union Park, Casselberry, and Sanford.

2016 ELECTORATE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| REGION | REG # | % OF REG | EXP VOTE # | % OF VOTE | AVG SUPPORT SCORE | AVG TURNOUT SCORE | DEM BASE/  EARLY/ ABS | TURNOUT / EARLY / ABS | PERS  EARLY/ ABS | REP BASE/ EARLY / ABS |
| SEMINOLE | 285,053 | 58.7% | 202,482 | 62.2% | 43.2 | 82.1 | 48,569  66.5% EV | 37,290 30.9% EV | 19,212  36.4% EV | 84,901 63.0% EV |
| ORANGE | 200,819 | 41.3% | 123,052 | 38.7% | 52.2 | 78.9 | 33,778  64.7% EV | 32,507 29.6% EV | 16,900  25.6% EV | 36,779 62.6% EV |

EARLY/ ABSENTEE VOTING

* Florida permits absentee voting; however, there is no permanent early or absentee ballot list. When a voter requests an absentee ballot, the number of elections it applies to varies by county. In both Orange and Seminole County, absentee applications are good through two general elections.  No excuse is necessary to apply for a mail-in ballot, and the application period is rolling. Voters may request an absentee ballot online, by mail, in person or on the phone. Mail ballots will be sent out on October 4th. In-person early voting is also an option open to all registered voters. The window for early voting is a short eight-day window, beginning October 29th, and ending November 5th. Voters may go to any early vote center in their county. Vote centers are comprised of elections offices, libraries, community centers and more. The number of vote centers varies by county.
* FL-07 has very active early and absentee voting; in 2012, 56.2% of votes were cast before Election Day in the current FL-07. Using 2012 as a guide, in-person early voting holds a slight edge to absentee voting with 51.4% of those who cast a ballot before Election Day choosing in person early voting, and 48.6% choosing absentee ballot. During the relatively short in person early vote period around 2/3rds came in the week before Election Day and the other 1/3rd came in a week or more out. Absentee ballot return rates gradually increase week to week during the absentee voting period; around 60% of absentee ballots are turned in during the last 2 weeks before the election.
* In 2012, Democrats made up 38.3% of all early and absentee voters compared to Republicans who made up 41.2% of early in person and absentee voters. Using 2012 as a guide, Democrats prefer in person early vote to absentee early voting, with 41.4% of early in person voters registered as Democrats to 37.4% who are registered Republicans. For absentee voting, the distribution is 34.8% Democrat and 45.6% Republican. Neither party has a trend with either absentee or early in-person voting that deviates much from the overall turnout and return rate for early voting.

**PATH TO VICTORY IN 2016:**

* **GOAL 1: REACH 48.5% OF THE VOTE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY, WITH A FLOOR OF 47% OF THE VOTE**

Seminole County consists of the northern suburbs of Orlando, and contains 59% of the district’s registered voters. Obama received 48.2% of the vote here in 2008, winning the district overall with 51.6%, and 46.7% here in 2012 when he received 50.0% of the vote districtwide. During Sink’s 2010 gubernatorial run, she received 46.6% on her way to 49.5% districtwide defeat. Crist received 46.1% of the vote when losing the district with 49.1% of the two-way vote. Based on these past elections, 48.5% support in Seminole County is required to reach the vote goal of 52%. Receiving less than 47% of the County will make it difficult for a Democrat to win the district since Seminole County typically makes up 62% of the electorate in presidential election years. No candidate has won without at least 46.4% of the vote here. For every 1 point drop in support in Seminole County a Democratic candidate would have to increase Orange County turnout by roughly 2 points to make up the difference. The voters who shift the most between candidates who have won in the district compared to who has lost in the district are voters in households earning under $50,000 a year, voters aged 18 to 29, and voters aged 30 to 44.

Seminole County voters are less diverse than the district as a whole. White voters make up 72.0% of all registered voters in Seminole compared to 68.9% for the district as a whole. In Seminole County 57.3% of voters are over 45 compared to 52.8% for the district as a whole. Registered voters in households earning over $100,000 account for 34.3% of Seminole County votes compared to 28.4% of the district as a whole.

No one town within in Seminole County can be considered as a base for either party. However, if the county is divided up into 3 distinct sections: North, East, and West (*see Map Appendix for map of regions and Table Appendix for precincts in each region*) some trends are more apparent. Western Seminole is the largest area making up 54% of the county’s registered voters. Western Seminole is a swing area with a DPI of 49.2%. Republicans hold a 3.1-point advantage in party registration. Obama won western Seminole in 2008 with 50.1% of the two-way vote and lost in 2012 with 48.1%. Crist and Sink narrowly lost western Seminole during their runs for governor receiving 47.0% and 48.4% respectively. Northern Seminole contains 24.0% of the district’s registered voters, and favors Democrats with a DPI of 51.6%. Democrats hold a 3.5 point registration advantage over Republicans in northern Seminole. Obama won this area in 2008 with 52.4% of the two-way vote and in 2012 with 51.9% of the two-way vote. Crist performed poorly here in 2014 receiving 44.8% of the two-way vote and Sink received 50.0% of the two-way vote here in 2010. Eastern Seminole contains 22.0% the county’s registered voters and is a Republican base area. It has a DPI of 53.9%. Republicans hold a 15.1 point registration advantage over Democrats in eastern Seminole. Crist received 44.5% of the vote here in 2014, Sink received 44.4% in 2010, Obama received 43.9% in 2008, and 42.0% in 2012.

* **GOAL 2: RECEIVE AT LEAST 56% SUPPORT AMONG WOMEN VOTERS**

Mica has a poor voting record related to women’s healthcare, and during his tenure in the Florida legislature opposed legislation criminalizing spousal rape. Women voters make up 53.4% of all registered voters in the district, and turnout at rates of 3-4 points higher than male voters do in general elections. Using current district lines, there have been several close elections in the district decided by 1 point or less. Obama won the district narrowly in both 2008 and 2012, receiving 56% and 55% of women’s votes respectively. Crist during his unsuccessful 2014 run for Governor received the support of 53.8% of female voters, and during Sink’s 2010 run for Governor, she received support from 53.2% of female voters. Both lost the district by less than 1 point. Based on Obama’s 53.8% with women when he tied in the district in 2012 and Sink’s 53.2% in her narrow loss in 2010 an absolute floor of 54% should be maintained. Hispanic/Latino women will be important to reaching this goal. Obama in 2008 received 74% of their support and 79% in 2012; compared to Sink’s 68% in 2010 and Crist’s 71% in 2014.

* **GOAL 3: RECEIVE AT LEAST 70% SUPPORT AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS AND INCREASE TURNOUT TO 64.3%**

Hispanics/Latinos voters typically support Democratic candidates at rates of 65% or higher, but when support drops below 69% Democrats have a tough time winning. Crist and Sink both narrowly lost and received 67% and 65% of the Hispanic/Latino vote. Winning candidates all received more the 69% of the Hispanic/Latino vote (‘08 Obama – 69.2%, ‘12 Nelson – 80.8%, and ‘12 Obama – 75.7%). Turning out Hispanic/Latino supporters will also be important since during presidential years Hispanic/Latino turnout is 10 to 11 points lower than the electorate in general.

* **GOAL 4: INCREASE TURNOUT AMONG 18-29 YEAR OLDS TO 58.5% AND INCREASE TURNOUT AMONG 30-44 YEAR OLDS TO 69.7%**

Younger voters are a large voting bloc in this district; voters between the ages of 18 and 29 make up 21% of registered voters, and voters between the ages of 30 and 44 make up approximately 26% of registered voters. These voters also favor Democratic candidates. No statewide candidate in the district during the last four cycles has received less than 60% of the support from 18-29 year olds, and less than 57% of the support from 30-44 year olds. However, these voters have a poor record of turning out to vote. Using 2012 as an example, the district as a whole turned out at a rate of 72%, meanwhile voters aged between 18 and 29 turned out at a rate of 54%, and voters aged 30 to 44 turned out at a rate of 66%. Efforts will want to focus primarily on African American, Hispanic/Latino and Women voters as all of these groups regularly support Democrats at a rates of 60% or higher. The University of Central Florida located in Orange County has over 60,000 enrollees and will be key to reaching this goal.

* **GOAL 5: RECEIVE 54% OF THE SUPPORT OF EARLY VOTERS**

In 2012, Obama tied Romney in the district. In 2012, Republicans turned out more early voters than Democrats, 41.2% to 38.3% respectively. Given the partisan makeup of the electorate, and their levels of support for Obama in 2012, Obama received roughly 52% of the early vote while receiving 50.0% of the total vote in the district. A successful candidate will want to beat those numbers. Democrats trailed Republicans in turning out their voters early primarily because Republicans were much more successful at getting their members to vote by mail, Republicans made up 11 points more absentee voters than Democrats. Even though Democrats made up 4 points more in person early voters than Republicans did, it was not enough to overcome the Republican advantage gain in absentee.

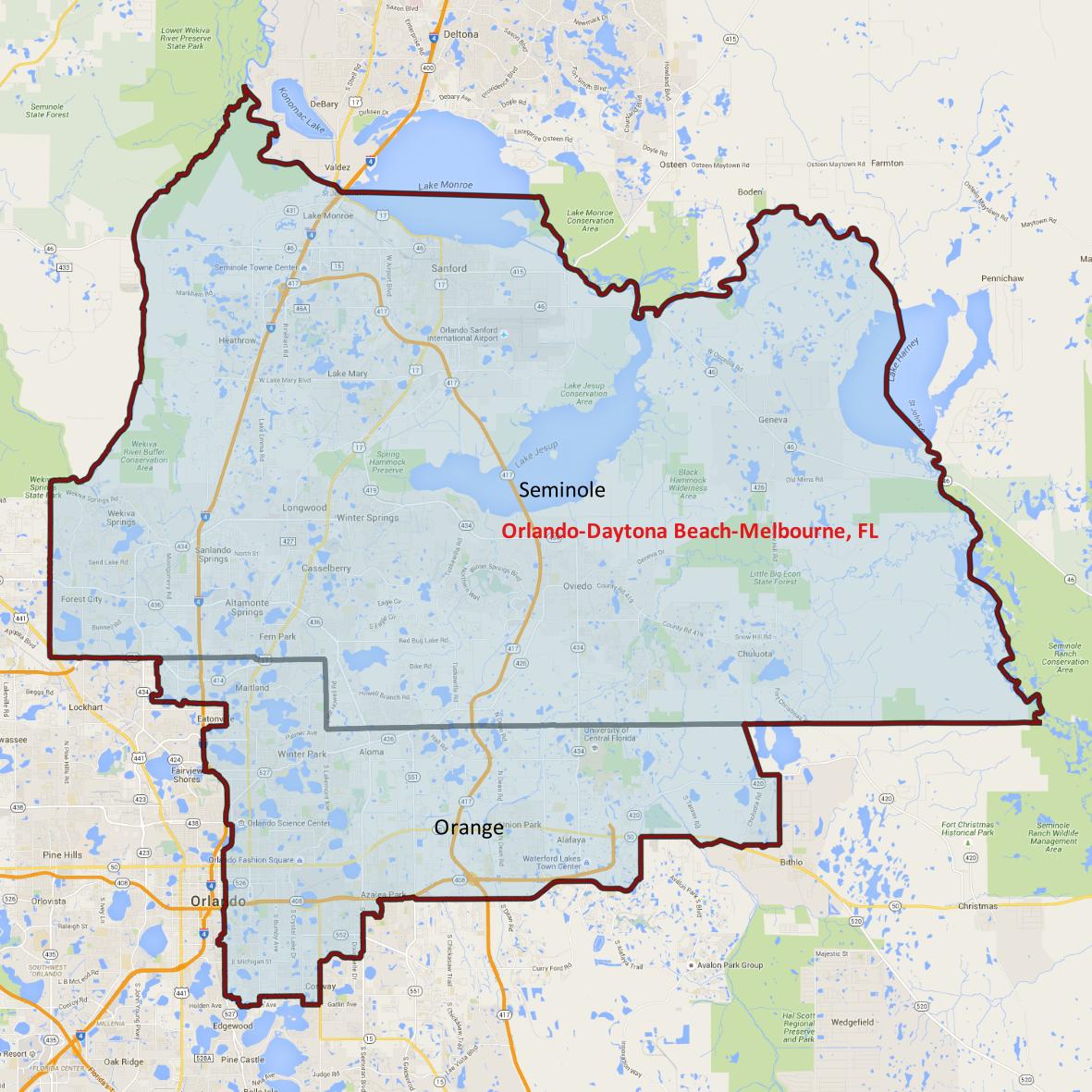
**2014 PROGRAMMATIC SNAPSHOT + LESSONS LEARNED:**

* The DCCC was not involved in the FL-07 race and the Democratic nominee did not mount a serious campaign.

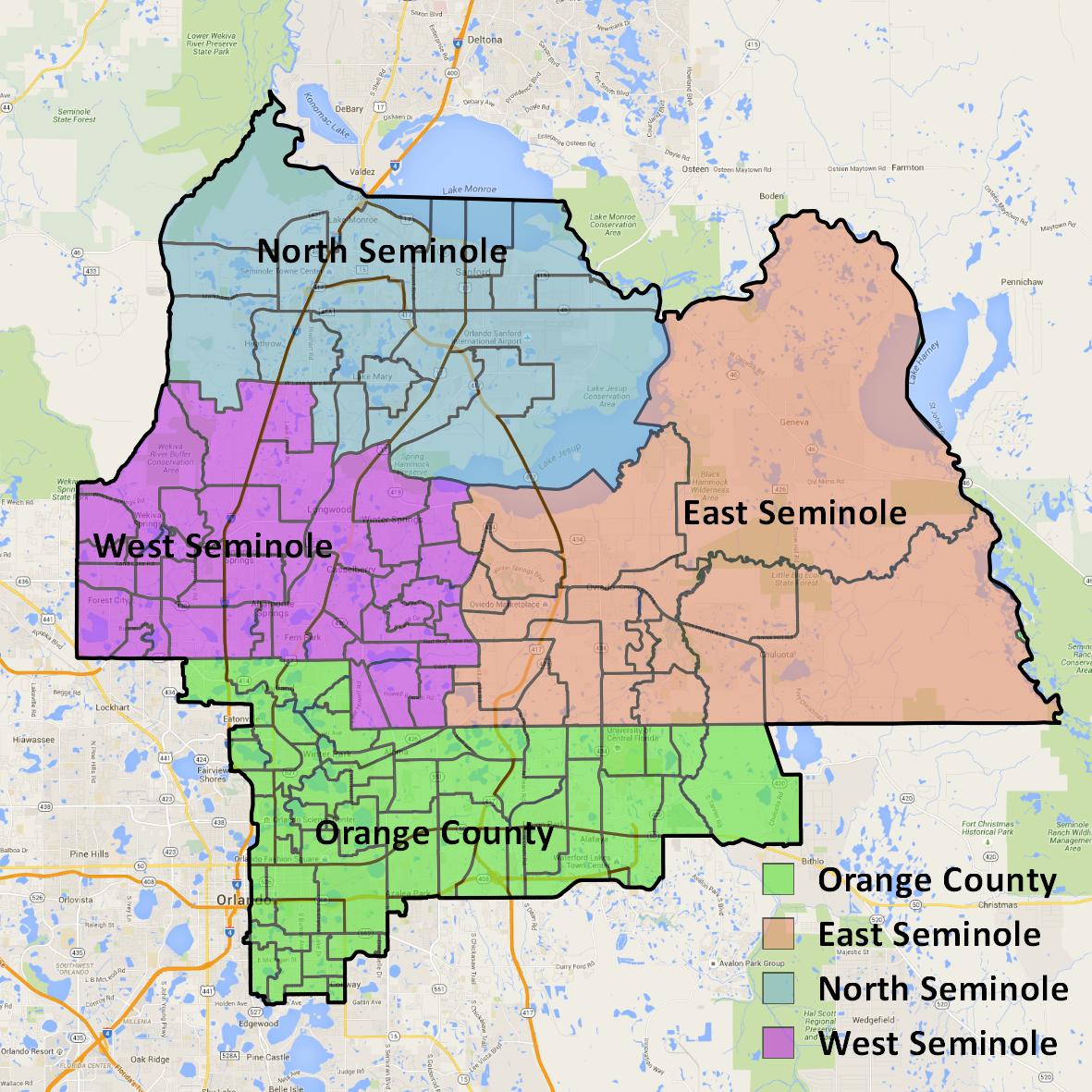
**PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS:**

* Late primary election date (8-30-2016) condenses General Election timeline.
* High degree of early voting requires an early start with voter contact.
* The Orlando media market is going to be extremely busy this cycle and CPP will be inflated by August or earlier due to several competitive House primary elections, as well as the US Senate and Presidential elections.
* Organization preforming voter registration drives must register with state, registration forms have serial number to track them.

**OVERALL COUNTIES AND MEDIA MARKETS**

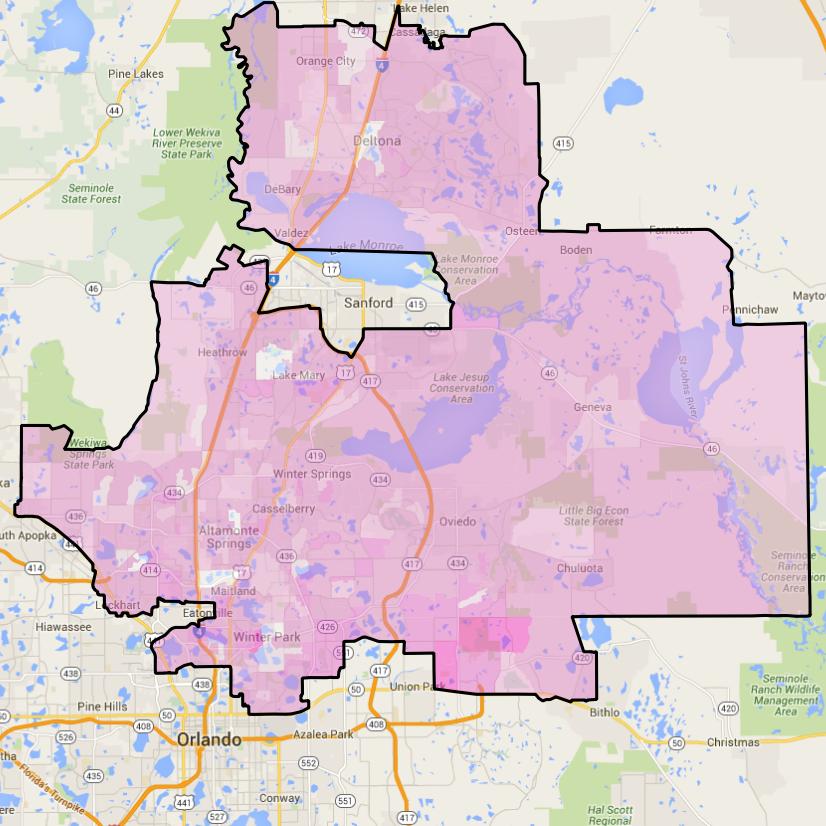
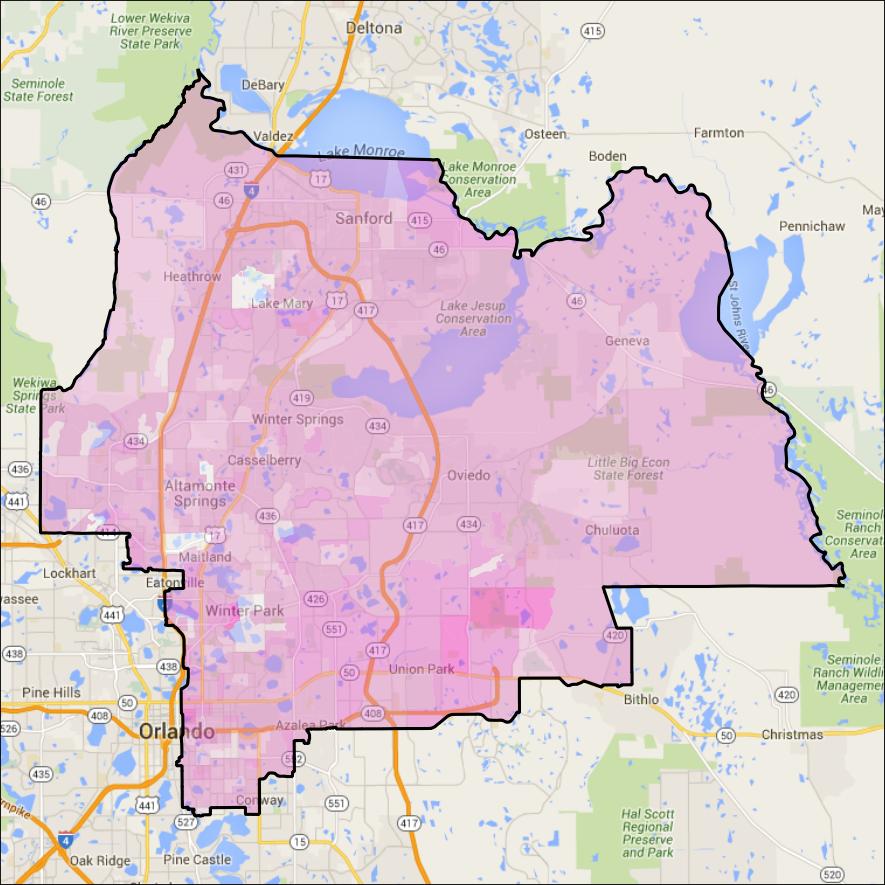
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**FL-07 DISTINCT REGIONS**

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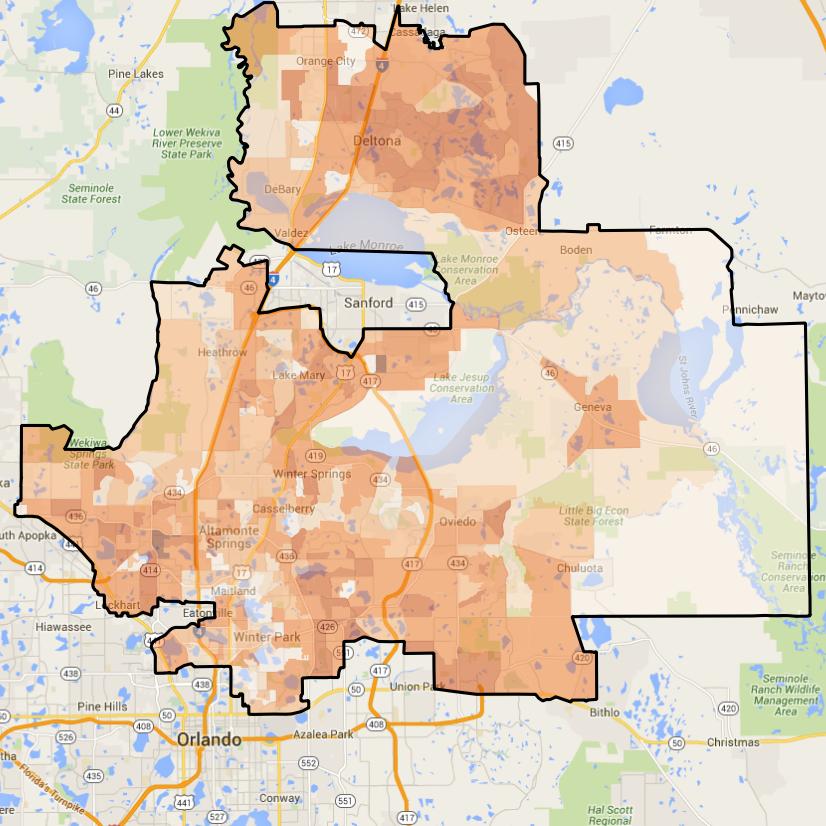
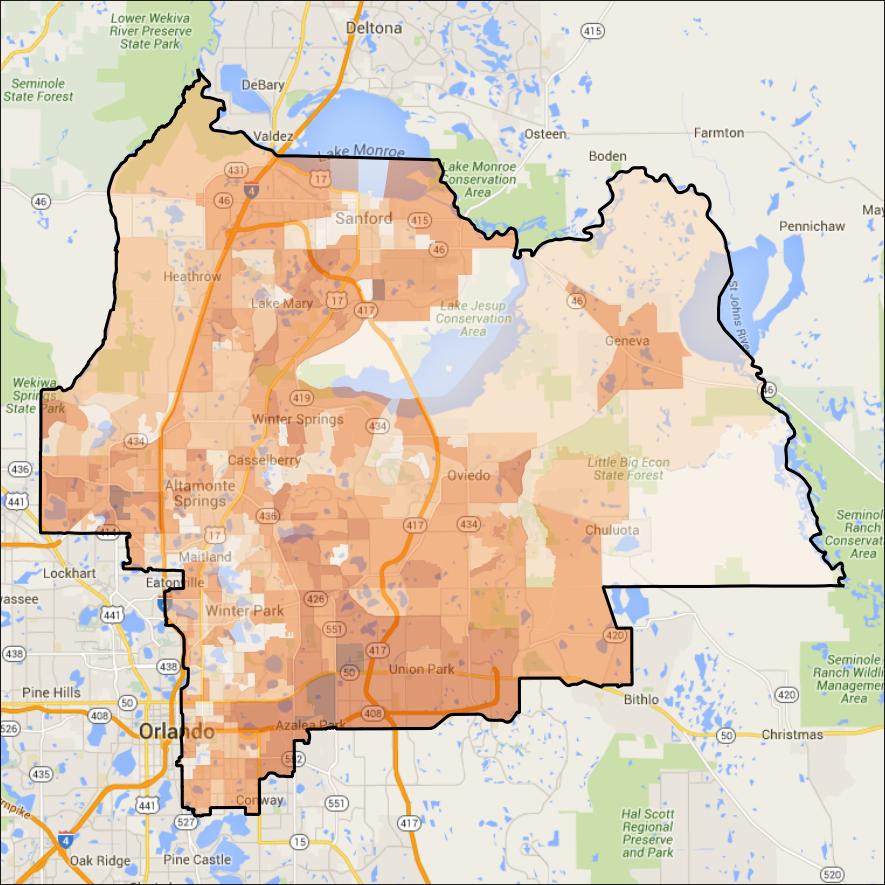
UNDER 30 PERCENTAGE OF VOTING AGE POPULATION BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

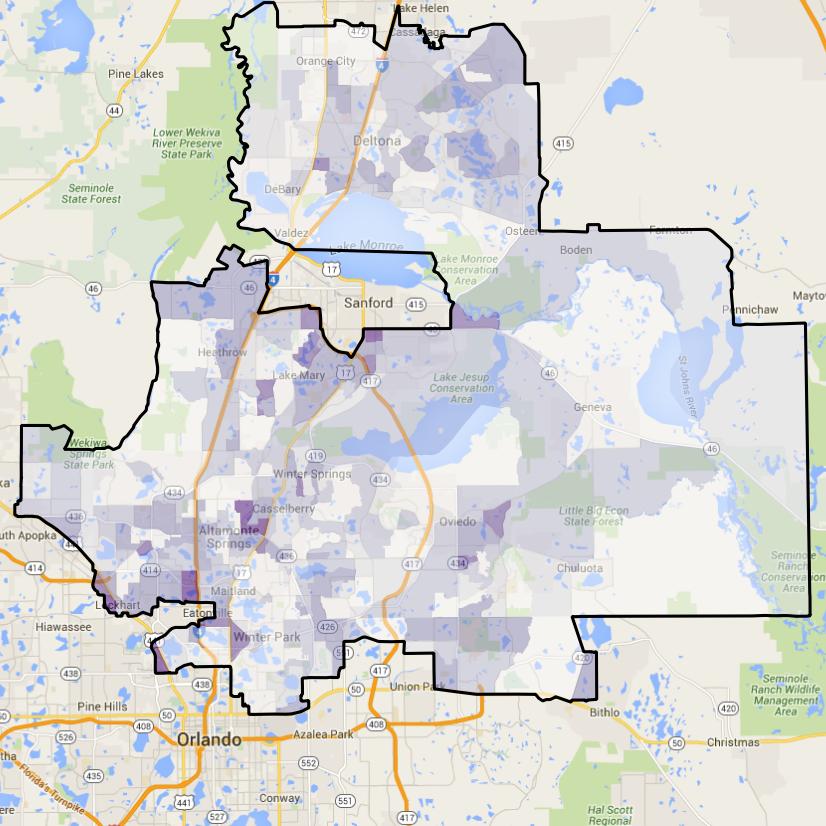
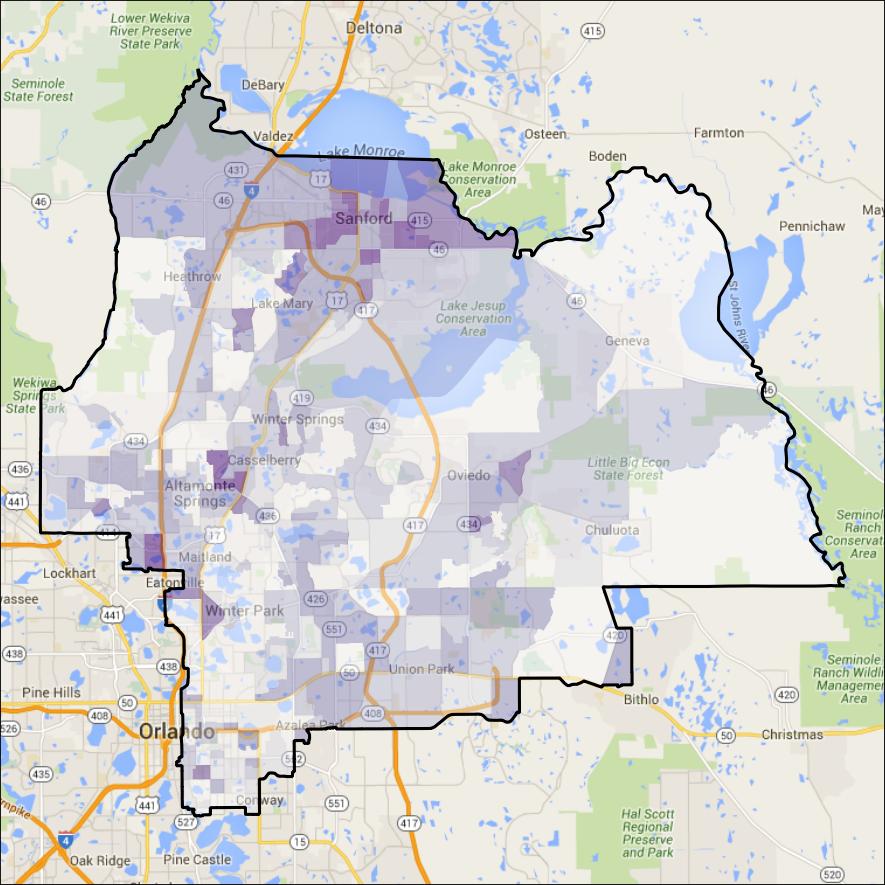
HISPANIC/LATINO PERCENTAGE OF VOTING AGE POPULATION BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

AFRICAN AMERICAN PERCENTAGE OF VOTING AGE POPULATION BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

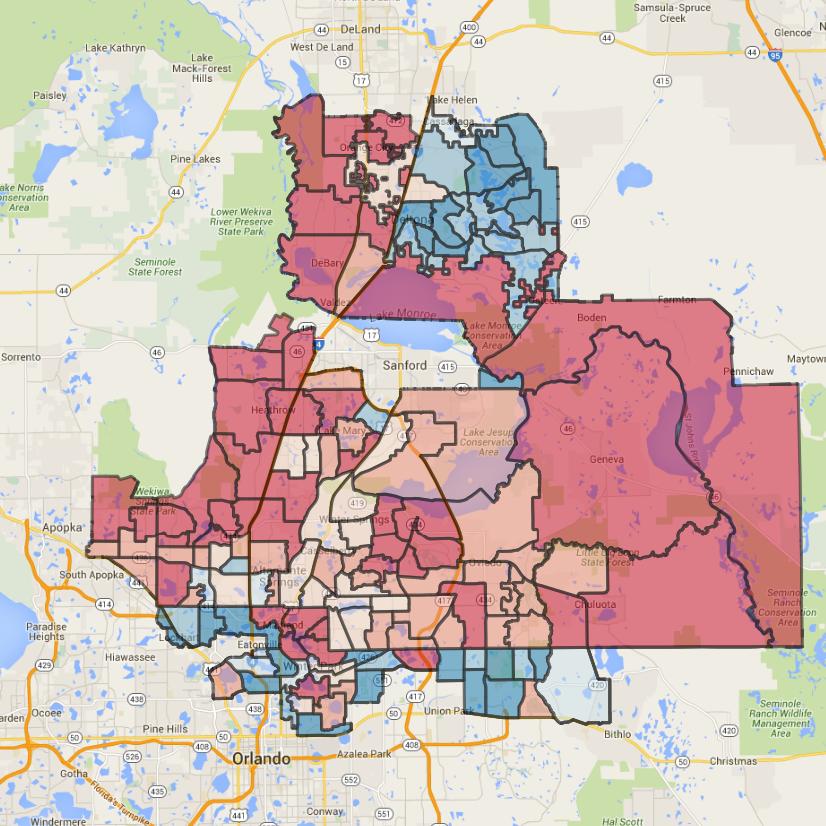
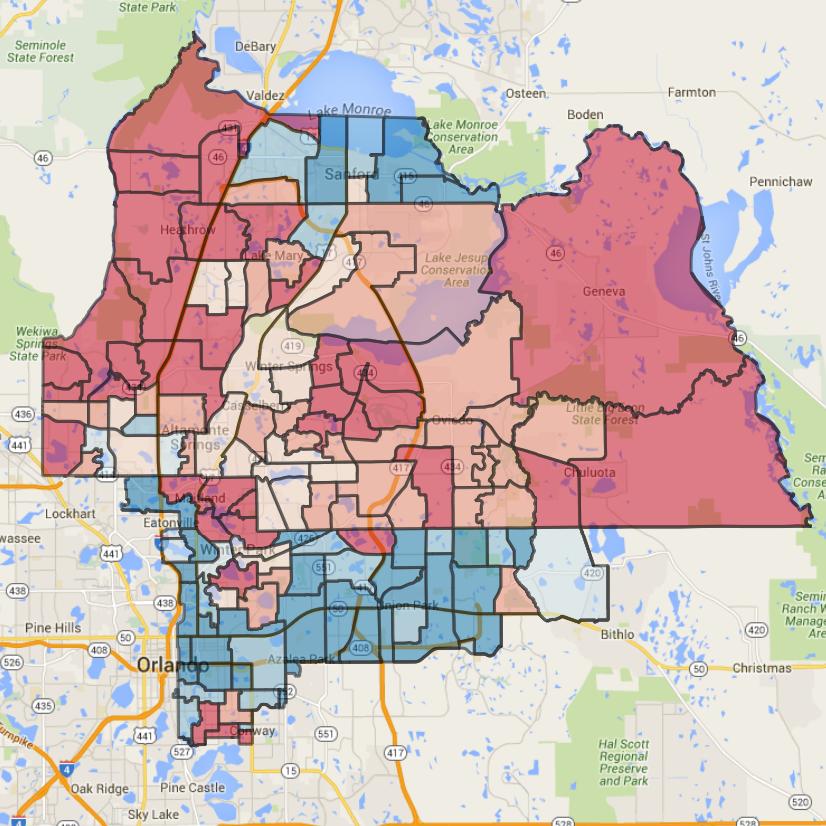
 

HISPANIC/LATINO ETHNIC GROUPS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HISPANIC/LATINO POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CUBAN** | **PUERTO RICAN** | **MEXICAN** |
|  |  |  |
| **DOMINICAN** | **COLUMBIAN** | **VENEZUELAN** |
|  |  |  |

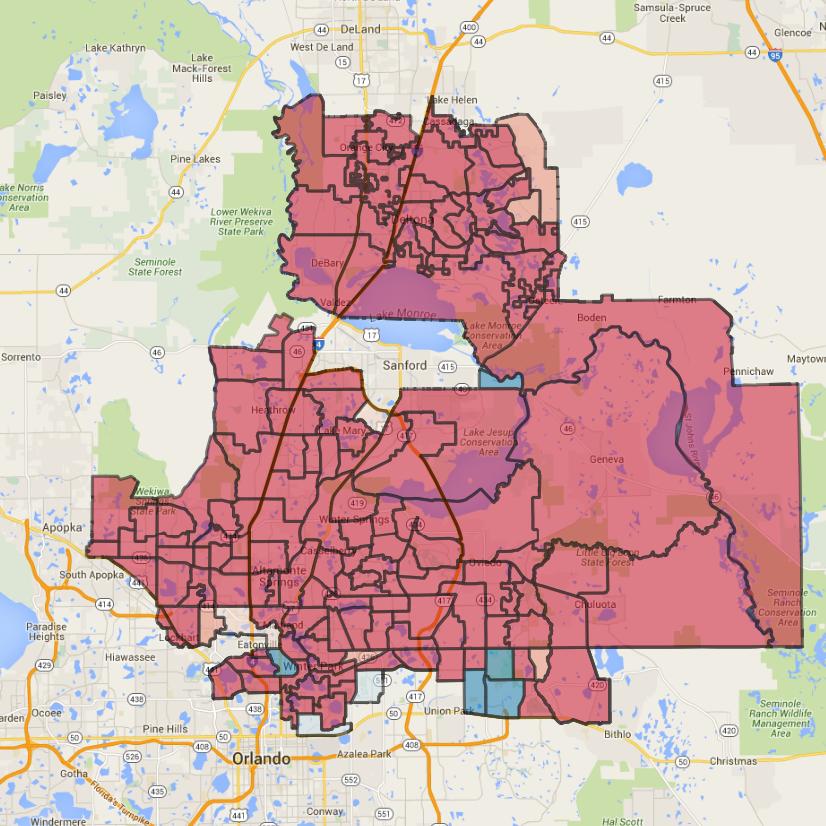
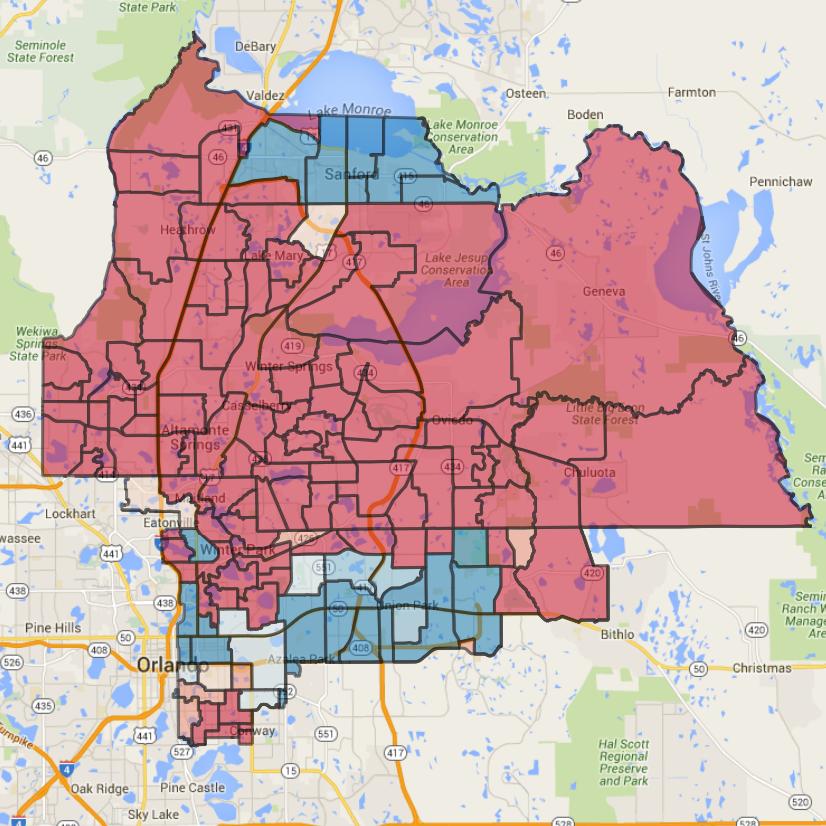
**CRIST GUBERNATORIAL 2014 SUPPORT BY PRECINCT**

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

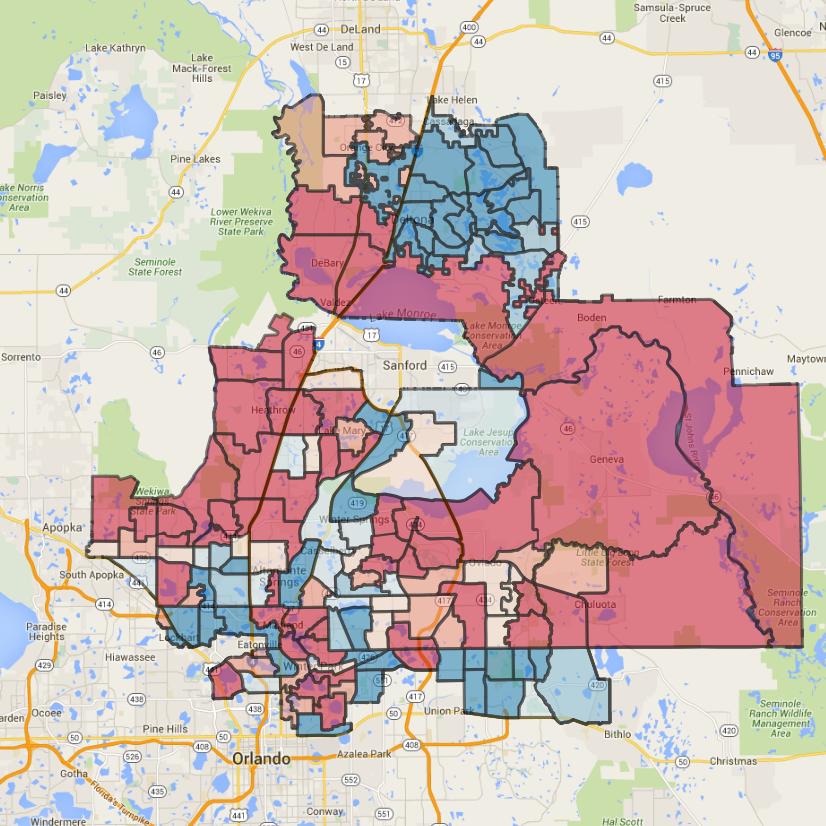
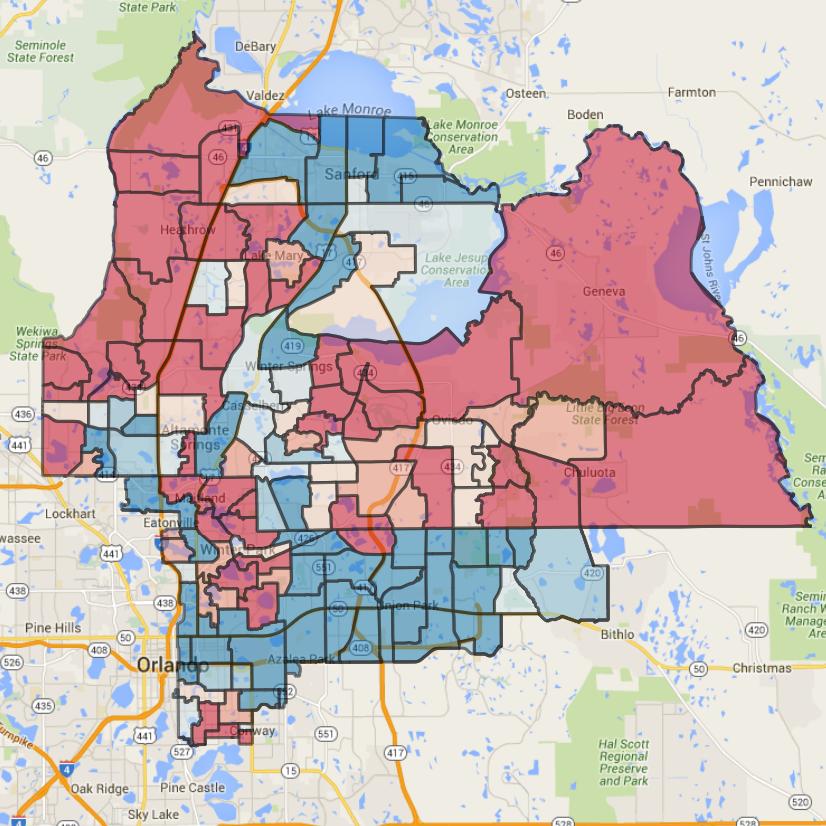
HOUSE 2014 SUPPORT BY PRECINCT

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

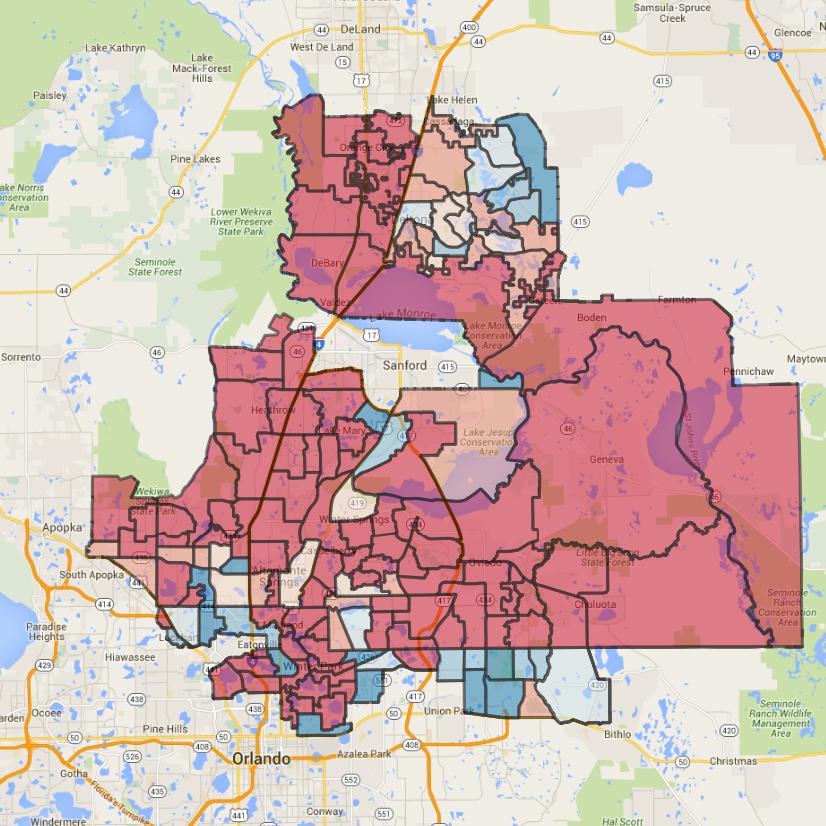
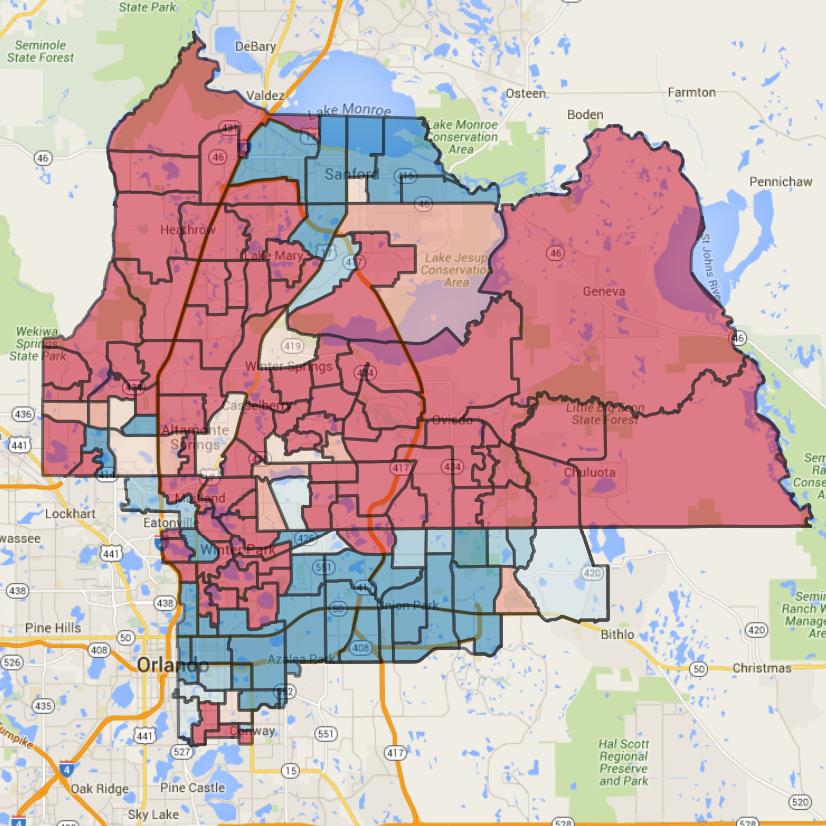
2012 OBAMA SUPPORT BY PRECINCT

**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

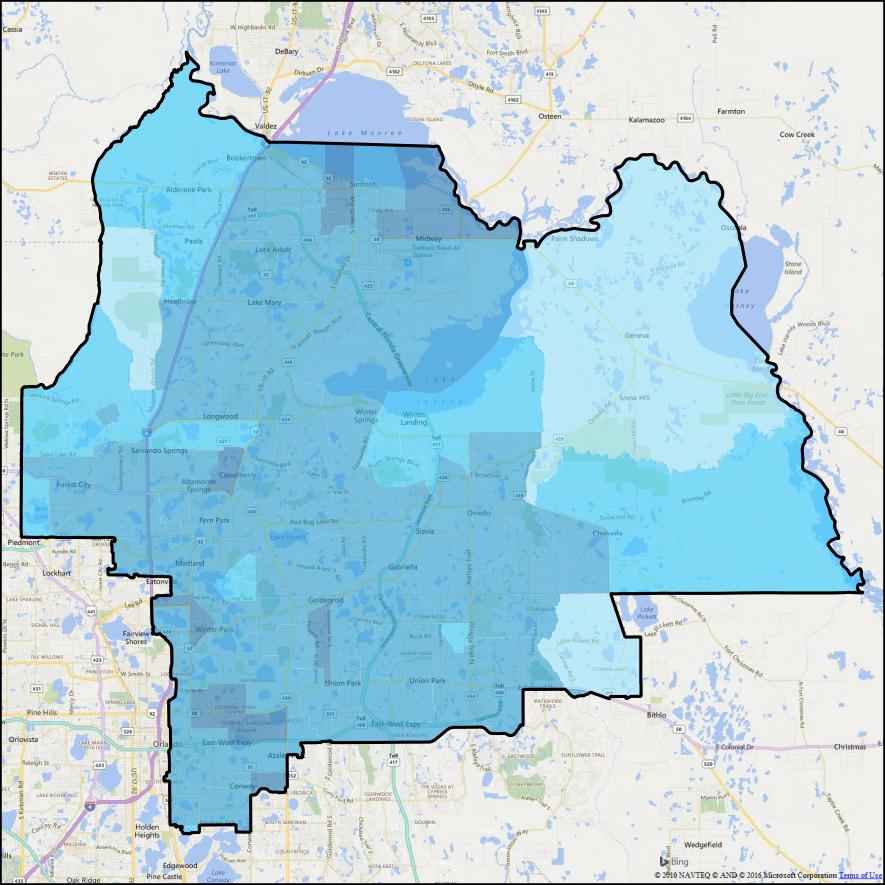
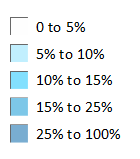
 

HOUSE 2012 SUPPORT BY PRECINCT

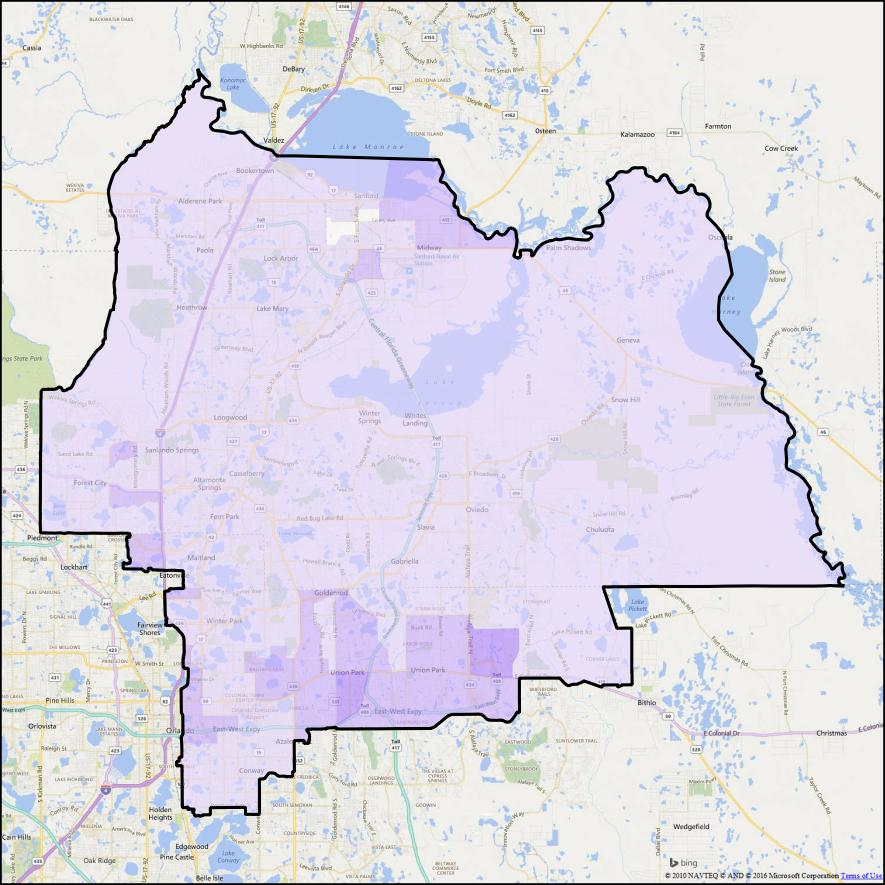
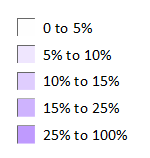
**2012 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES** **2015 FL-07 DISTRICT LINES**

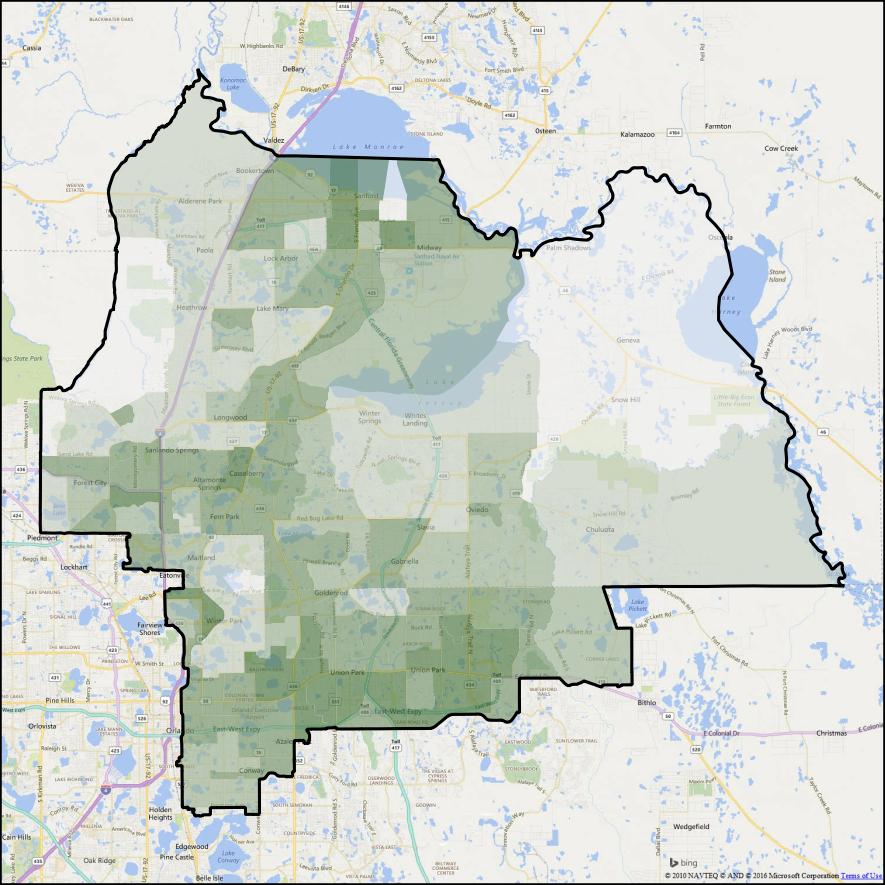
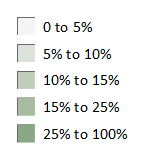
**LIKELY BASE TARGET DENSITY BASED ON NATIONAL SUPPORT AND TURNOUT MODELS**



**LIKELY PERSUASION TARGET DENSITY BASED ON NATIONAL SUPPORT AND TURNOUT**



**LIKELY TURNOUT TARGET DENSITY BASED ON NATIONAL SUPPORT AND TURNOUT MODELS**



**TABLE 1 – SEMINOLE COUNTY REGIONS BY PRECINCT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| REGION | PRECINCT | REGISTERED VOTERS | DPI% |  | REGION | PRECINCT | REGISTERED VOTERS | DPI% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-47 | 2,611 | 46.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-18 | 3,448 | 35.8% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-48 | 4,894 | 48.4% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-19 | 6,264 | 43.6% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-60 | 3,376 | 43.0% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-20 | 6,351 | 51.6% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-61 | 6,029 | 39.2% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-20 | 6,351 | 50.2% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-64 | 2,034 | 35.0% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-21 | 4,546 | 39.4% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-68 | 3,867 | 47.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-22 | 4,737 | 43.3% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-69 | 5,043 | 41.4% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-23 | 1,246 | 37.5% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-70 | 4,531 | 34.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-24 | 5,920 | 42.0% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-71 | 7,029 | 48.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-24 | 5,920 | 54.3% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-72 | 2,747 | 46.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-25 | 2,236 | 42.6% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-73 | 4,019 | 34.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-26 | 1,486 | 44.3% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-74 | 3,295 | 49.6% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-27 | 2,212 | 49.7% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-75 | 3,110 | 47.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-28 | 2,023 | 49.9% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-76 | 4,081 | 43.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-29 | 3,739 | 54.0% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-77 | 2,738 | 45.4% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-30 | 1,900 | 50.2% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-78 | 4,187 | 44.9% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-31 | 5,564 | 40.8% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-79 | 3,700 | 48.4% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-32 | 2,216 | 48.8% |
| EAST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-80 | 3,280 | 46.0% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-33 | 3,101 | 59.9% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-1 | 2,036 | 41.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-34 | 5,440 | 52.5% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-10 | 5,287 | 46.0% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-35 | 2,621 | 59.5% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-11 | 5,046 | 54.3% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-36 | 5,421 | 46.9% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-11 | 5,046 | 61.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-36 | 5,421 | 48.2% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-14 | 2,786 | 49.4% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-37 | 4,286 | 52.1% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-15 | 1,740 | 43.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-38 | 2,685 | 44.2% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-16 | 2,852 | 48.2% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-39 | 4,852 | 61.3% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-17 | 1,947 | 43.5% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-39 | 4,852 | 54.9% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-2 | 3,283 | 34.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-40 | 3,512 | 49.4% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-3 | 4,547 | 40.6% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-41 | 4,402 | 49.7% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-4 | 3,958 | 61.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-42 | 2,562 | 51.7% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-49 | 2,285 | 62.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-43 | 4,069 | 53.4% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-5 | 4,527 | 50.1% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-44 | 4,423 | 55.8% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-50 | 4,261 | 65.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-45 | 2,567 | 50.4% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-51 | 1,504 | 53.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-46 | 4,239 | 50.0% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-52 | 1,604 | 82.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-56 | 4,461 | 55.0% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-53 | 4,292 | 56.3% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-56 | 4,461 | 55.1% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-54 | 3,638 | 48.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-57 | 3,048 | 44.9% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-55 | 1,857 | 52.2% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-58 | 3,839 | 52.7% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-6 | 4,080 | 82.3% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-58 | 3,839 | 50.2% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-7 | 5,160 | 29.7% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-59 | 1,971 | 39.2% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-8 | 2,466 | 40.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-62 | 2,197 | 48.6% |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-9 | 2,726 | 42.0% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-63 | 2,044 | 43.9% |
| WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-12 | 3,766 | 36.3% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-65 | 3,662 | 53.6% |
| WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-13 | 4,705 | 51.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-66 | 2,274 | 48.1% |
| WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-18 | 3,448 | 35.8% |  | WEST SEMINOLE | SEMINOLE-67 | 2,529 | 49.8% |

**TABLE 2 – SEMINOLE COUNTY REGIONS WITH SELECT ELECTION RESULTS AND DEMOGRAPHICS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| REGION | REG # | % OF REG | % of REG HISPANIC | % of REG AFAM | AVG SUPPORT SCORE | AVG TURNOUT SCORE | DPI % | 2014 CRIST | 2012 OBAMA | 2010 SINK | | 2008 OBAMA |
| WEST SEMINOLE | 173,408 | 54.0% | 14.5% | 8.6% | 78.7 | 44.8 | 49.2% | 47.0% | 48.1% | 48.4% | 51.0% | |
| NORTH SEMINOLE | 76,928 | 24.0% | 12.8% | 19.0% | 78.4 | 49.3 | 51.6% | 44.8% | 51.9% | 50.0% | 52.4% | |
| EAST SEMINOLE | 70,571 | 22.0% | 12.0% | 5.9% | 81.2 | 37.9 | 43.8% | 44.5% | 42.0% | 44.4% | 43.9% | |