Cubans in Florida

Exile and Integration
Cuba/Florida Have Long Standing Relations

• Hernando de Soto, governor of Cuba, sailed into Tampa Bay in 1539, establishing a connection between Cuba and Florida that continues to this day.

• Spain governed Florida from 1513 to 1763 and then from 1783 to 1821. Became a U.S. territory in 1821.

• During those two intervals of Spanish domination, four Florida governors were born in Havana.

• Often both colonies shared the same governor.

• In 1763, when England acquired Florida from Spain, most Floridians escaped to Cuba, where each refugee family received thirty-three acres of land and a black slave to help them settle on the island.
First Major Flow-1868 Migration

• Colonial insurrection begins on the island
• Beginning of major migration flow that lasts until the 1890s
• Hundreds of thousands traveled US/Cuba in latter third of century.
• Exile (destierro-from desterrar-to uproot) was decisive to ways Cubans arrived at nationality and identity.
19th Century

- First wave late 19th C., 100,000 people +, 10% pop.
- Majority unemployed tobacco workers to cigar factories in Key West, Tampa, New Orleans, N.Y.C.
- 1885, Vicente Martínez Ybor and Ignacio Haya- steamship from Havana to Key West & Tampa
- Ybor in Key West-Principe de Gales brand
- Key West major cigar center in U.S. by 1870 – Cubans were majority of population
- First plants opened in 1886 in Tampa
- Soon town was cigar capital of country.
- By 1900, 129 cigar factories, 15,000 residents
Diaspora in Key West: 1892

“Key West has been built up by Cubans…The people here look upon Florida as so much a part of their own country that very often they come here and say ‘I want to go to the Key,’ just as in Baltimore they would say, ‘I am going over to Washington.’”

---Ramon Williams, U.S. consul in Havana, 1892
Ybor City

- Tampa was secular, labor, radical town for Cubans
- Lector educated illiterate workers
- Workers would chose readings
- Different shifts read different pubs
- Newspapers from Cuba, Spain, U.S., novels
- No religious readings
- Yet Catholics established a community/church
- Masons and Santeria were also evident
Diaspora in Tampa: 1897

“He who passes along Seventh Avenue or 14th Street would not believe that he is in the United States, for such is the large number of Cubans that one meets and the many business establishments of all kinds that one sees in which all signs are only in Spanish.”

--Carlos M. Trelles, “A Tampa,” 

Cuba y America
Cubans Travel North Through Out 19th and Early 20th Century

- Business links
- Brought human resources that transformed communities (Key West/Tampa/Ocala/etc.)
- Worked in American companies
  - Manufacturing
  - Services
  - Professional
- Transformed Cuban social structure
  - Creoles gained power
  - Sent children to be educated; by the thousands.
  - Colonial education did not meet needs of Creoles
  - Schools were “instruments of Americanization”
  - Attained status and were prepared for changes occurring
Settlement in U.S. was a strategy for securing civil liberties in Cuba

• Many would become US residents and return with US protection.

• For property owners, US citizenship provided protection against land seizures.

• U.S. citizenship/residency protected insurgents during the wars for independence.
Cubans in U.S. Politics Early

- In Florida particularly
- Federal District Attorneys
- Mayors (Key West, Ocala, West Tampa)
- City Councils (Jacksonville, Tampa)
- Legislators in Florida government
- Superintendent of Schools (Hillsborough County)
- Diplomat for the Confederacy in Latin America
- Bernardo and Manuel Rionda, Mayors of Alpine, N.J. probably first Latinos elected in the eastern U.S.
• During first half of 20th Century, U.S. continued to be the preferred destination for political exiles.
  – Batista lived in Daytona Beach
  – Carlos Prio Socarras came to Miami when Batista deposed him in 1952. Also buried on 8th Street.
  – Fidel raised funds in U.S./Miami
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year Ending 30 June</th>
<th>Number of Cuban Immigrants</th>
<th>Annual Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All years, 1871-1958</td>
<td>221,505</td>
<td>2,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871-75</td>
<td>4,607</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876-80</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881-85</td>
<td>5,501</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886-90</td>
<td>16,027</td>
<td>3,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-95</td>
<td>9,994</td>
<td>1,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896-1900</td>
<td>15,559</td>
<td>3,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-05</td>
<td>19,059</td>
<td>3,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-10</td>
<td>21,100</td>
<td>4,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-15</td>
<td>17,109</td>
<td>3,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-20</td>
<td>10,728</td>
<td>2,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-25</td>
<td>5,892</td>
<td>1,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-30</td>
<td>9,716</td>
<td>1,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-35</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-40</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-45</td>
<td>4,644</td>
<td>929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-50</td>
<td>10,807</td>
<td>2,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-55</td>
<td>22,759</td>
<td>4,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-58</td>
<td>40,267</td>
<td>13,422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cuban Migration to U.S. by Decades

- 1920-1929: 12,769
- 1930-1939: 10,641
- 1940-1949: 25,976
- 1950-1959: 73,221
- 1970-1979: 256,497
- 1990-1999: 159,037
- 2000-2009: 271,742
- 2010: 33,372
Cubans who migrated to Southeast Florida by year of immigration and age
Miami
2,496,435

Non-Hispanic African descent
425,650
17%

Haitian
120,000

AA

Other
31%

Cuban
860,000
35%

<1994
559,00
65%

>1994
301,000
35%

“Anglo”
383,551
15%

Car
150,000

SA
273,542

Other
142,000

CA
212,542
Latino Origin Population
Percent of Total Population (2% or more)
2010

- Colombians: 4.6%
- Cubans: 35%
- Dominicans: 2.3%
- Honduran: 2.2%
- Mexican: 2.1%
- Nicaraguan: 4.2%
- Puerto Rican: 3.7%
Cubans in Florida Now Inserted into the National Discourse on the Importance of Latinos in the United States

- The U.S. population and that of most states is undergoing major demographic transformations.

- Latinos represent the engine of U.S. population change.

- The increasing presence of Latinos in the future population of the U.S. will impact all institutions.

- Challenge to the traditional black-white framework that has dominated U.S.

- New era?
# Groups Constituting Latino Population in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>32,998,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>4,623,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>1,885,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadoran</td>
<td>1,648,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican</td>
<td>1,414,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemalan</td>
<td>1,044,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombian</td>
<td>908,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaniard</td>
<td>635,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduran</td>
<td>633,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
<td>564,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian</td>
<td>531,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaraguan</td>
<td>348,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentinean</td>
<td>224,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuelan</td>
<td>215,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamanian</td>
<td>165,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilean</td>
<td>126,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rican</td>
<td>126,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivian</td>
<td>99,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguayan</td>
<td>56,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguayan</td>
<td>20,023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: There are 3,452,403 persons classified as “All Other Hispanic or Latino,” 31,626 as “Other Central American,” and 21,809 as “Other South American.”
States Where Latinos Account for 20% or More of Population, 2010

New Mexico 46.3%
California 37.6%
Texas 37.6%
Arizona 29.6%
Nevada 26.5%
Florida 22.5%
Colorado 20.7%
12 States with Largest Growth in Latino Population, 2000-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>3,047,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>2,791,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1,541,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>599,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>549,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>497,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>437,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>421,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>418,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>325,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>322,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>314,281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stratification Within Latino Populations

- **Top**
  - Cubans
  - South Americans

- **Middle**
  - Central Americans

- **Bottom**
  - Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Dominicans

**NOTE**

- **Foreign-born South Americans, Cubans** do better than U.S.-born Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Dominicans
**Individual Latino Linked Fate:**

How much does *your* “doing well” depend on other Latinos/Hispanics also doing well? A lot, some, a little, or not at all?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latino sub-groups in Florida*</th>
<th>None/Little</th>
<th>Some/ A Lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cubans</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicans</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>71.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominicans</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Americans</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>61.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Americans</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Statistically significant at .05
Latino Linked Fate

How much does CUBANS “doing well” depend on how other Hispanics or Latinos also doing well? A lot, some, a little, or not at all?

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<tbody>
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<td>Cubans</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicans</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominicans</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Americans</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Americans</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistically not significant
Perceptions of Common Political Interests:

Now thinking about things like government services and employment, political power, and representation, how much do you have in common with other Latinos/Hispanics? Would you say you have a lot in common, some in common, little in common, or nothing at all in common?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATINO SUB-GROUPS</th>
<th>None/ Little</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexicans</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominicans</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Americans</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Americans</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistically significant @ <.05
## Patterns of Partisanship - Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>FL</th>
<th>Miami Area</th>
<th>Orlando Area</th>
<th>Tampa Area</th>
<th>Other Florida</th>
<th>Cubans</th>
<th>Non-Cubans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Democrat</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leans Democrat</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leans Republican</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Republican</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Registered as Republican, Democrat or Independent?

- Republican: 70% in Mar-91, 56% in Oct-91, 52% in Mar-04, 27% in Mar-07, 20% in Mar-08, 16% in 11-Sep
- Democrat: 27% in Oct-91, 20% in Mar-04, 14% in Mar-07, 11-Sep
- Independent: 21% in Mar-08, 23% in 11-Sep
1990 Polls vs 2000 Polls
Average of Responses
Support for Embargo and Support for Dialogue

84% 
46%

Cuban Pop: 650,000
(2000 Census)

Cuban Pop: 856,000
(2010 Census)
Do you favor or oppose continuing the U.S. embargo of Cuba?

- **FAVOR**
  - Total: 56%
  - Registered: 64%
  - After 94: 53%
  - 18-44: 43%
  - Cuban-Am: 29%

- **OPPOSE**
  - Total: 44%
  - Registered: 36%
  - After 94: 47%
  - 18-44: 57%
  - Cuban-Am: _
Do you think U.S. embargo has worked very well or well?

- Very Well: 7%, 7%, 7%
- Not at All: 33%, 33%, 53%

Surveys conducted in:
- Mar-91
- Oct-91
- Mar-04
- Mar-07
- 11-Sep
Do you think that the United States should continue the trade embargo with Cuba or should the United States end the trade embargo and permit normal trade with Cuba?

Source: WPO 2009
1990 Polls vs 2000 Polls
Average of Responses
Support for Selling Medicines and Unrestricted Travel

Cuban Pop: 650,000
Selling Medicine
- 1998: 43%
- 2000: 56%
- 2002: 56%
- 2004: 71%
- 2006: 56%
- 2008: 56%
- 2010: 71%
- 2012: 56%
- 2014: 56%

Unrestricted Travel
- 1998: 0%
- 2000: 10%
- 2002: 20%
- 2004: 30%
- 2006: 40%
- 2008: 50%
- 2010: 60%
- 2012: 70%
- 2014: 80%

Cuban Pop: 856,000
Should unrestricted travel by all Americans to Cuba be allowed or not?

![Bar chart showing the percentages of people's opinions. The chart is divided into two categories: YES, ALLOWED and NO, NOT ALLOWED. Each category is further divided into four groups: Total, Registered, After 94, and Cuban-Am. The percentages for each group are as follows:
- YES, ALLOWED: Total - 49%, Registered - 63%, After 94 - 75%, Cuban-Am - 33%
- NO, NOT ALLOWED: Total - 25%, Registered - 37%, After 94 - 25%, Cuban-Am - 33%]
Do you think in general, Americans should be free to visit Cuba or Continue to be Prohibited from Visiting Cuba?

Source: WPO 2009
Voter Registration

- Total
- After 94
- 18-44
- Cuban-Am

- non-citizen
  - 27%
- citizen not registered
  - 5%
- citizen registered
  - 67%
  - 35%