



Cubans in Florida

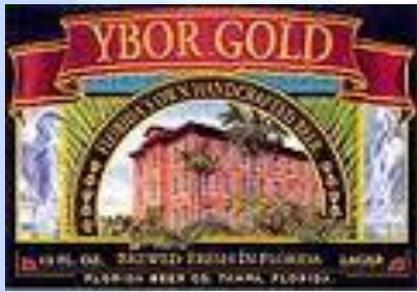
Exile and Integration

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.

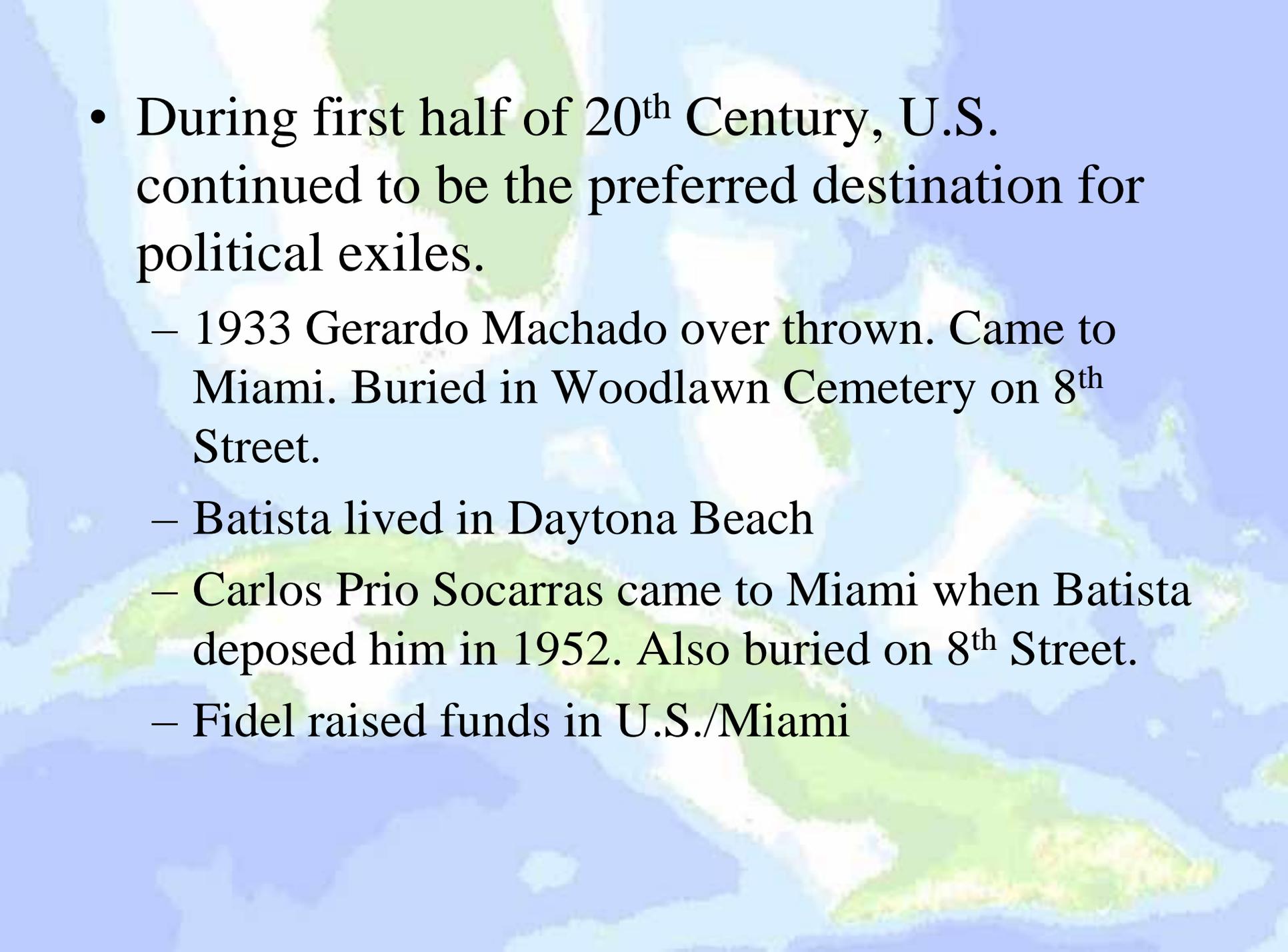
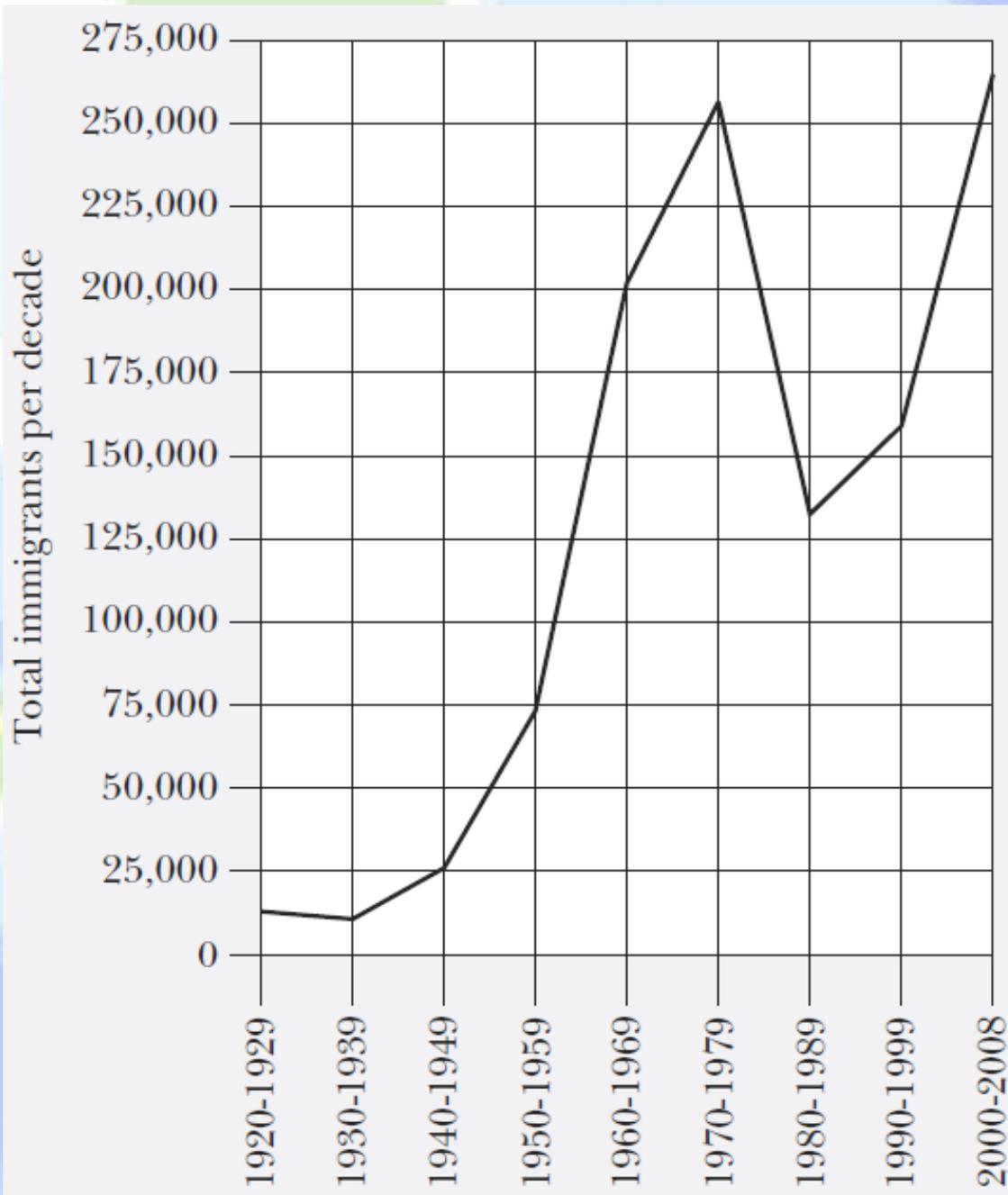
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- During first half of 20th Century, U.S. continued to be the preferred destination for political exiles.
 - 1933 Gerardo Machado over thrown. Came to Miami. Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery on 8th Street.
 - Batista lived in Daytona Beach
 - Carlos Prio Socarras came to Miami when Batista deposed him in 1952. Also buried on 8th Street.
 - Fidel raised funds in U.S./Miami

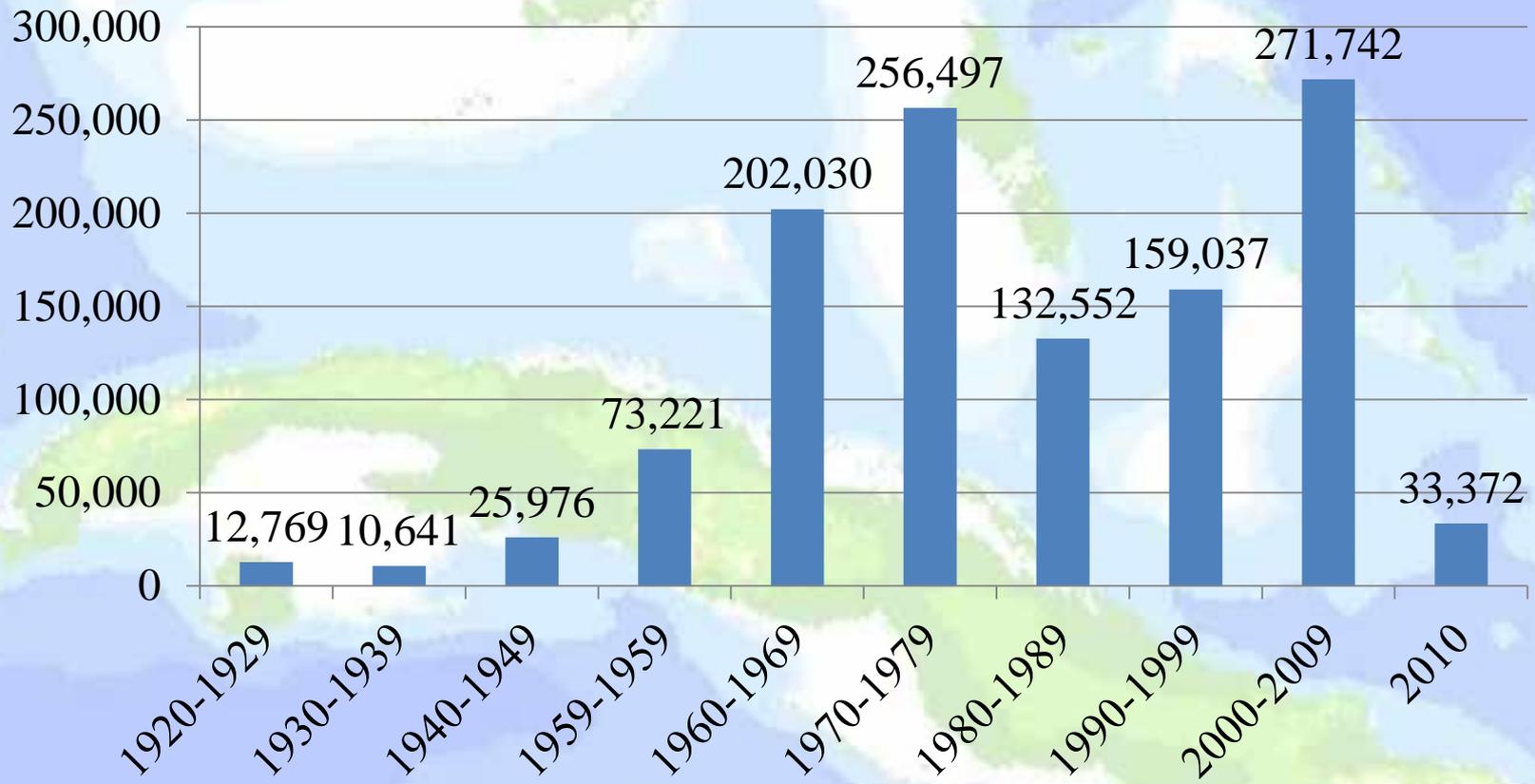
TABLE 1
NUMBER OF CUBANS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES
AS IMMIGRANTS, 1871-1958

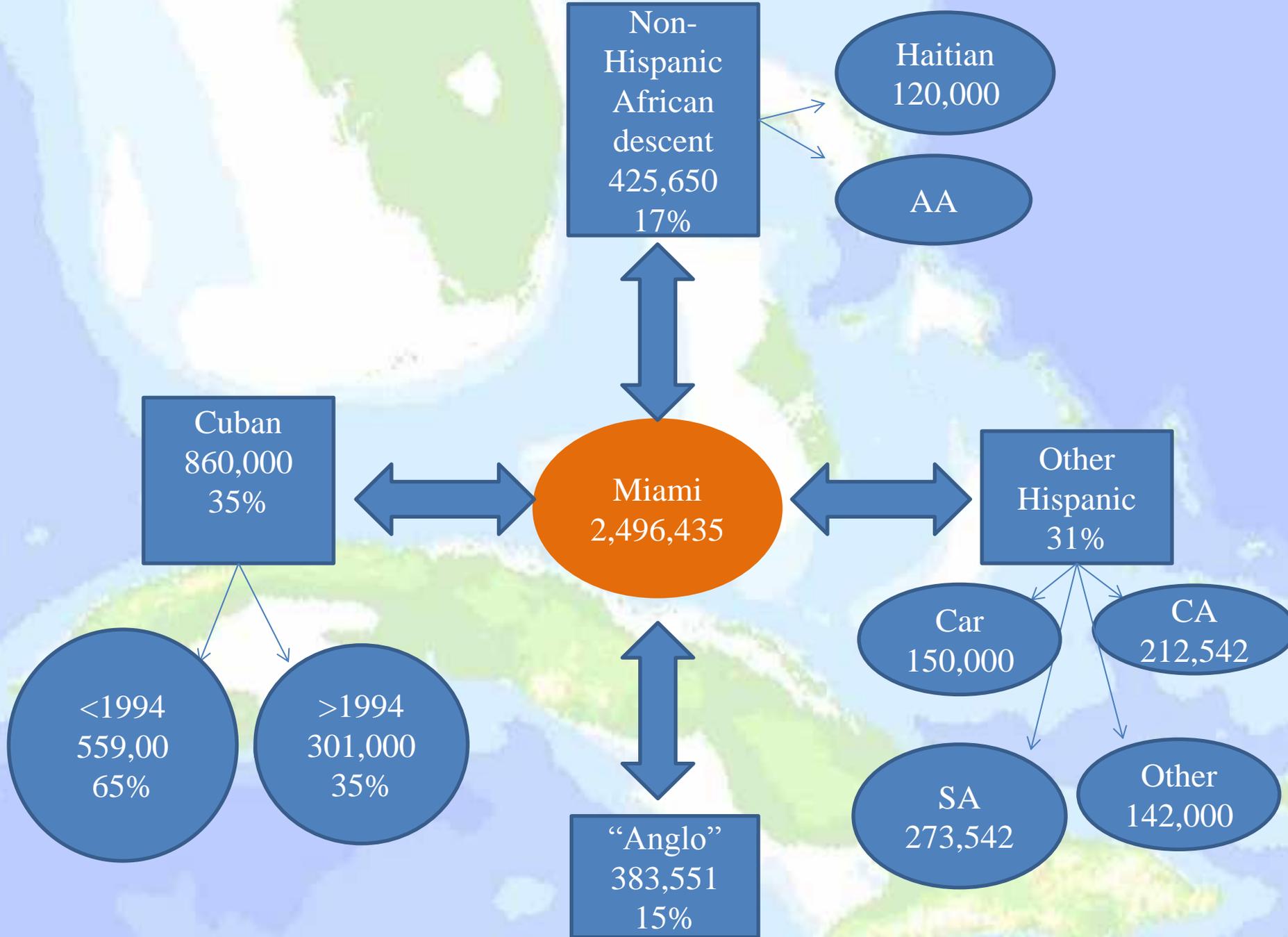
Fiscal Year Ending 30 June	Number of Cuban Immigrants	Annual Average
All years, 1871-1958	221,505	2,517
1871-75	4,607	921
1876-80	3,614	723
1881-85	5,501	1,100
1886-90	16,027	3,205
1891-95	9,994	1,999
1896-1900	15,559	3,112
1901-05	19,059	3,812
1906-10	21,100	4,220
1911-15	17,109	3,422
1916-20	10,728	2,146
1921-25	5,892	1,178
1926-30	9,716	1,943
1931-35	1,979	396
1936-40	2,143	429
1941-45	4,644	929
1946-50	10,807	2,161
1951-55	22,759	4,552
1956-58	40,267	13,422

SOURCES: Compiled and computed from data in U.S., Bureau of Statistics, *Immigration into the United States, Showing Number, Nationality, Sex, Age, Occupation, Destination, etc., from 1820 to 1903* (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, n.d.), p. 4351; U.S., Congress, Senate, *Reports of the Immigration Commission: Statistical Review of Immigration 1820-1910*, 61st Cong., 3d sess., document no. 756 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1911), pp. 90-91; Commissioner-General of Immigration, *Annual Report* (Washington, DC: Government Office, annual eds. for each fiscal year from 1908 to 1932); U.S., Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Annual Report," mimeographed, annual eds. for each fiscal year from 1942 to 1958. From 1871 to 1950, the figures are for admitted immigrant aliens of "Cuban race or people." From 1951 to 1958 they refer to Cuban-born immigrant aliens.



Cuban Migration to U.S. by Decades

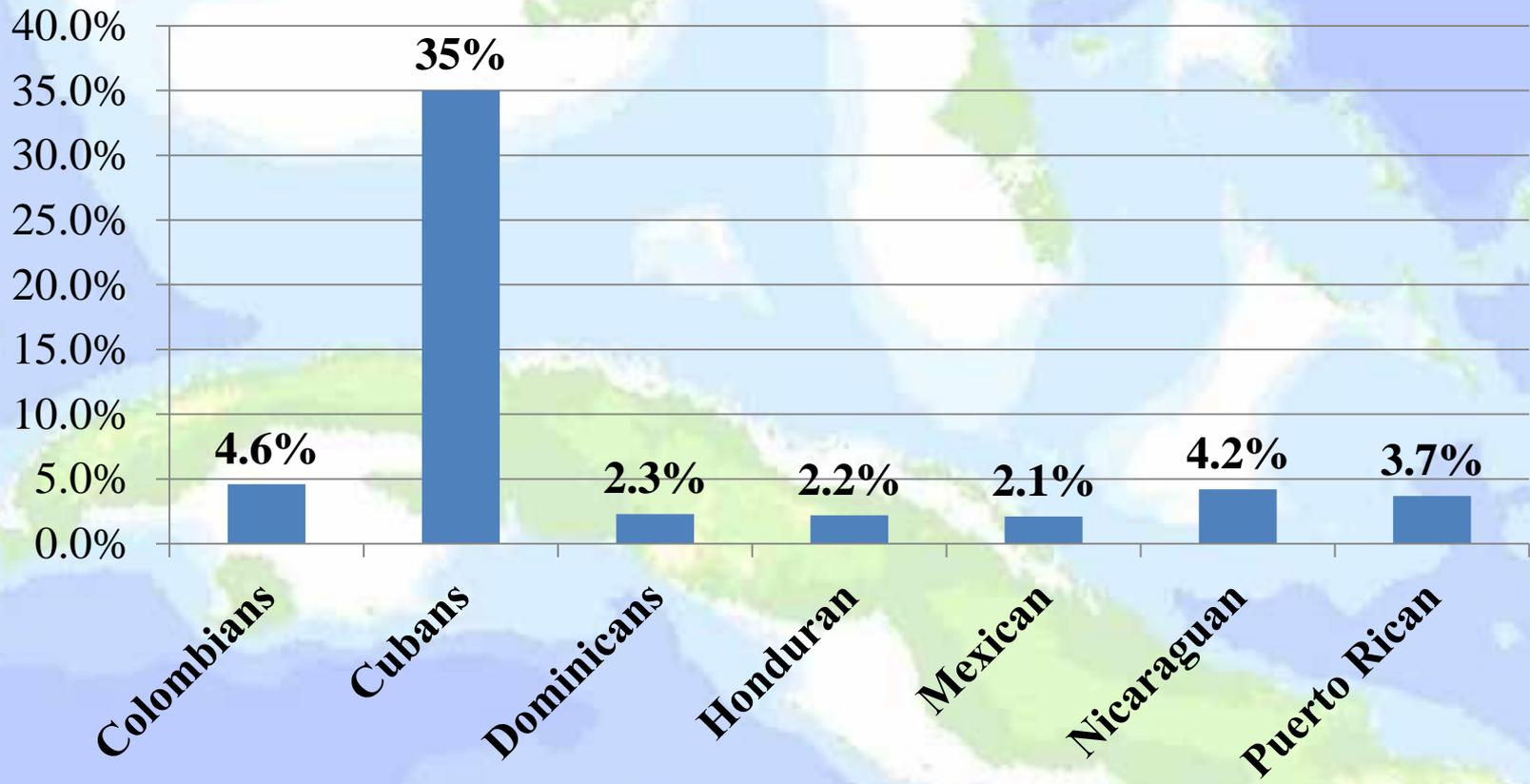




Latino Origin Population

Percent of Total Population (2% or more)

2010



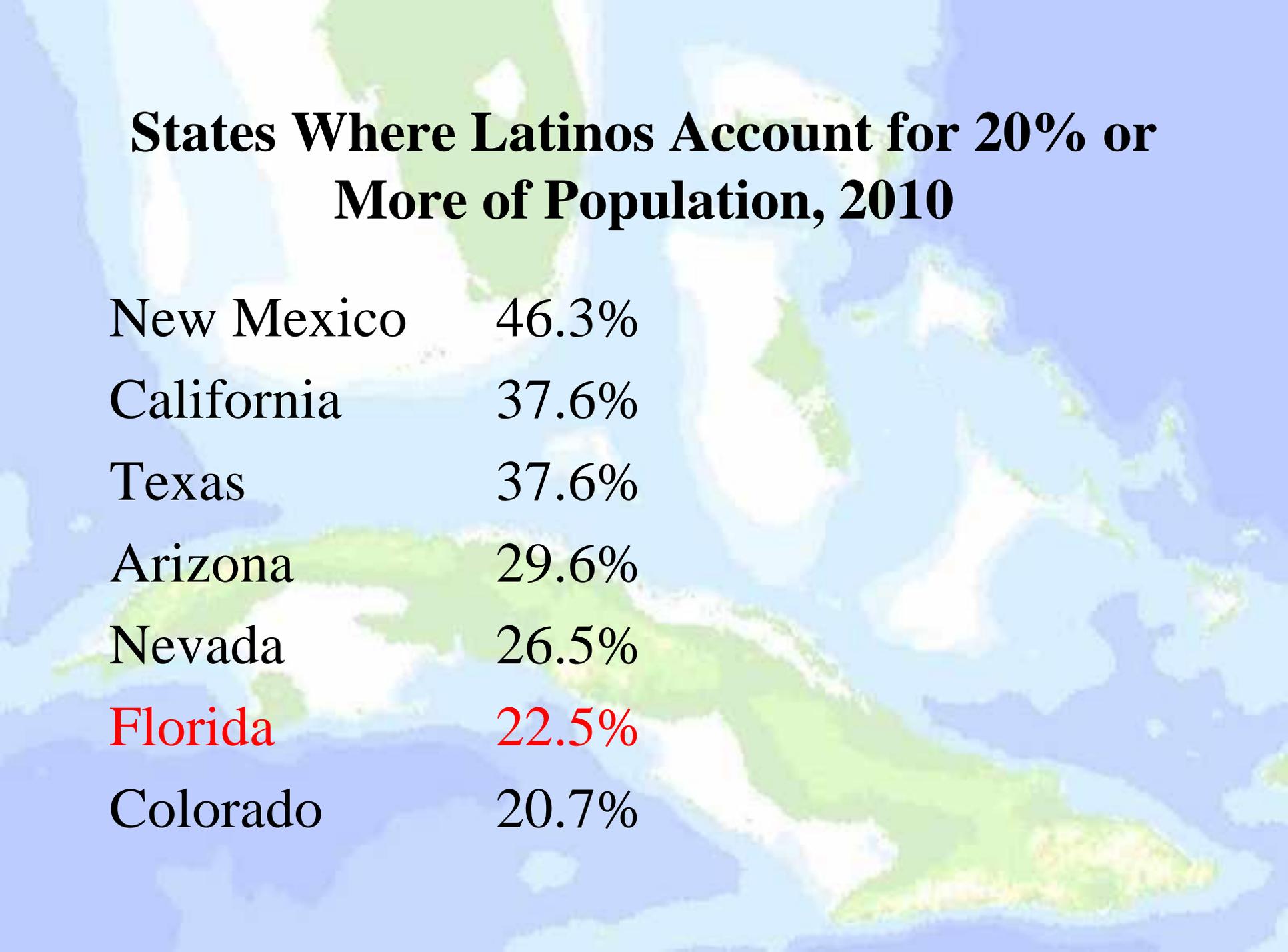
Cubans in Florida Now Inserted into the National Discourse on the Importance of Latinos in the United States

- 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

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

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.”

A map of the United States is shown in the background, with the states of New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, Florida, and Colorado highlighted in green. The rest of the map is in light blue and white. The text is overlaid on the map.

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%

A map of the United States showing population density and growth in Latino population from 2000 to 2010. The map uses a color scale from light blue (low density) to dark green (high density). The title is centered at the top in a large, bold, black serif font.

12 States with Largest Growth in Latino Population, 2000-2010

California	3,047,163
Texas	2,791,255
Florida	1,541,091
Arizona	599,532
New York	549,339
Illinois	497,316
New Jersey	437,953
North Carolina	421,157
Georgia	418,462
Pennsylvania	325,572
Nevada	322,531
Washington	314,281

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?

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

Source: National Latino Survey: 2006

*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?

Latino sub-groups in Florida*	None/Little	Some/ A Lot
Cubans	21.9%	65.0%
Puerto Ricans	21.0	72.3
Mexicans	18.6	73.6
Dominicans	17.9	83.1
South Americans	15.3	69.4
Central Americans	26.8	66.2

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?

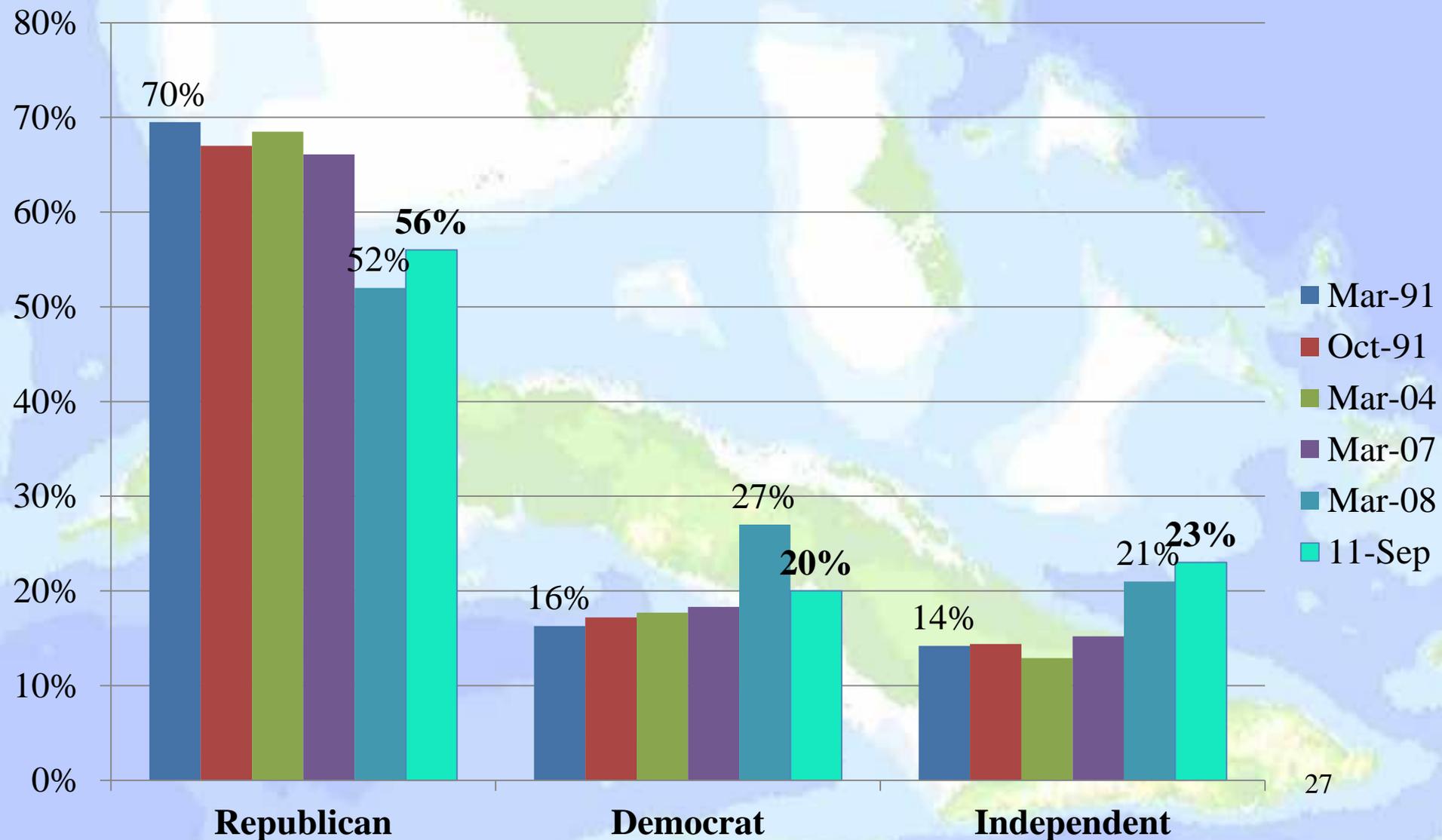
LATINO SUB-GROUPS	None/ Little	Some/ A Lot
Cuban	35.0%	53.2%
Puerto Ricans	25.9	63.8
Mexicans	40.3	53.5
Dominicans	34.6	55.1
South Americans	33.7	57.1
Central Americans	43.6	57.9

Statistically significant @ $<.05$

Patterns of Partisanship- Florida

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

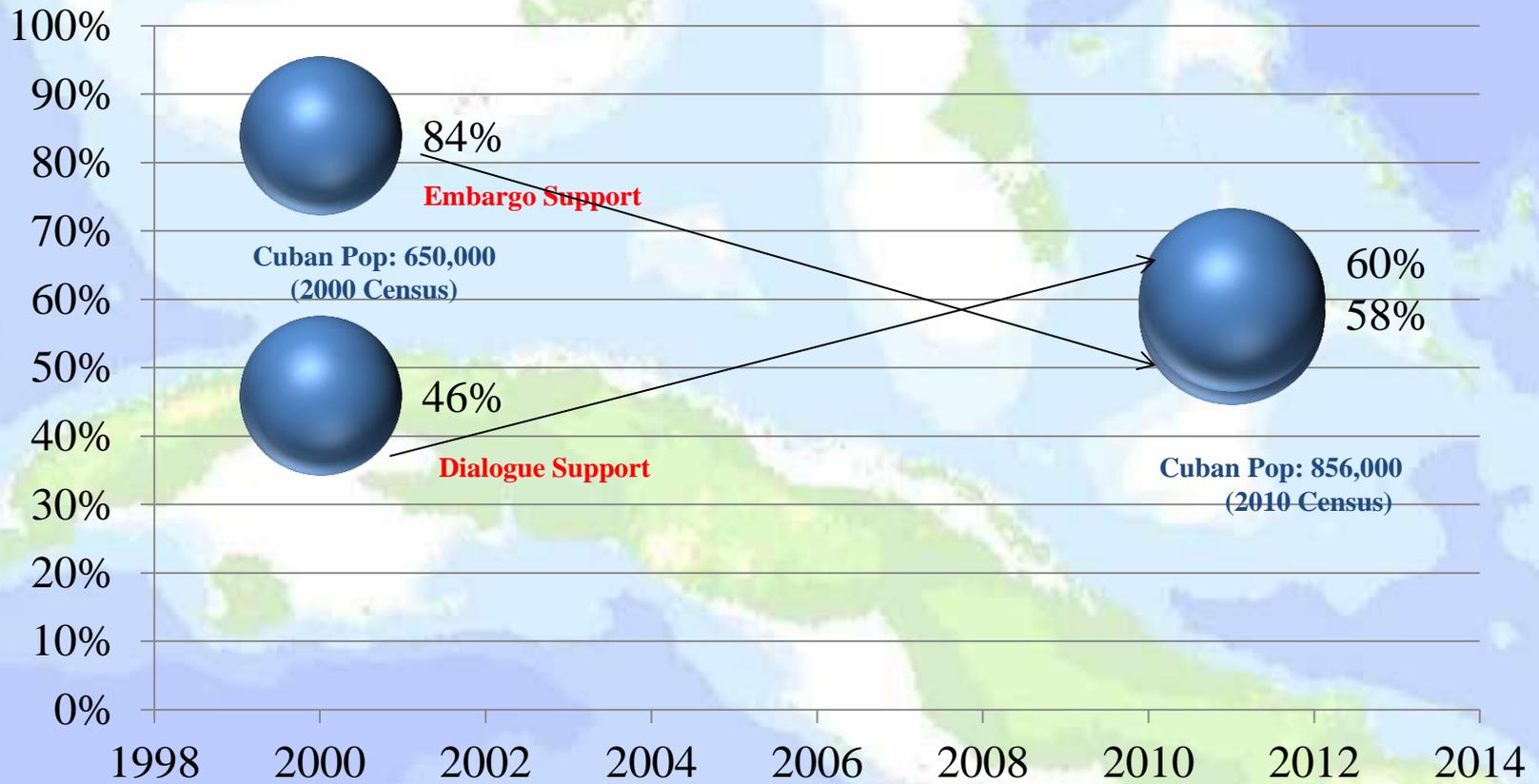
Registered as Republican, Democrat or Independent?



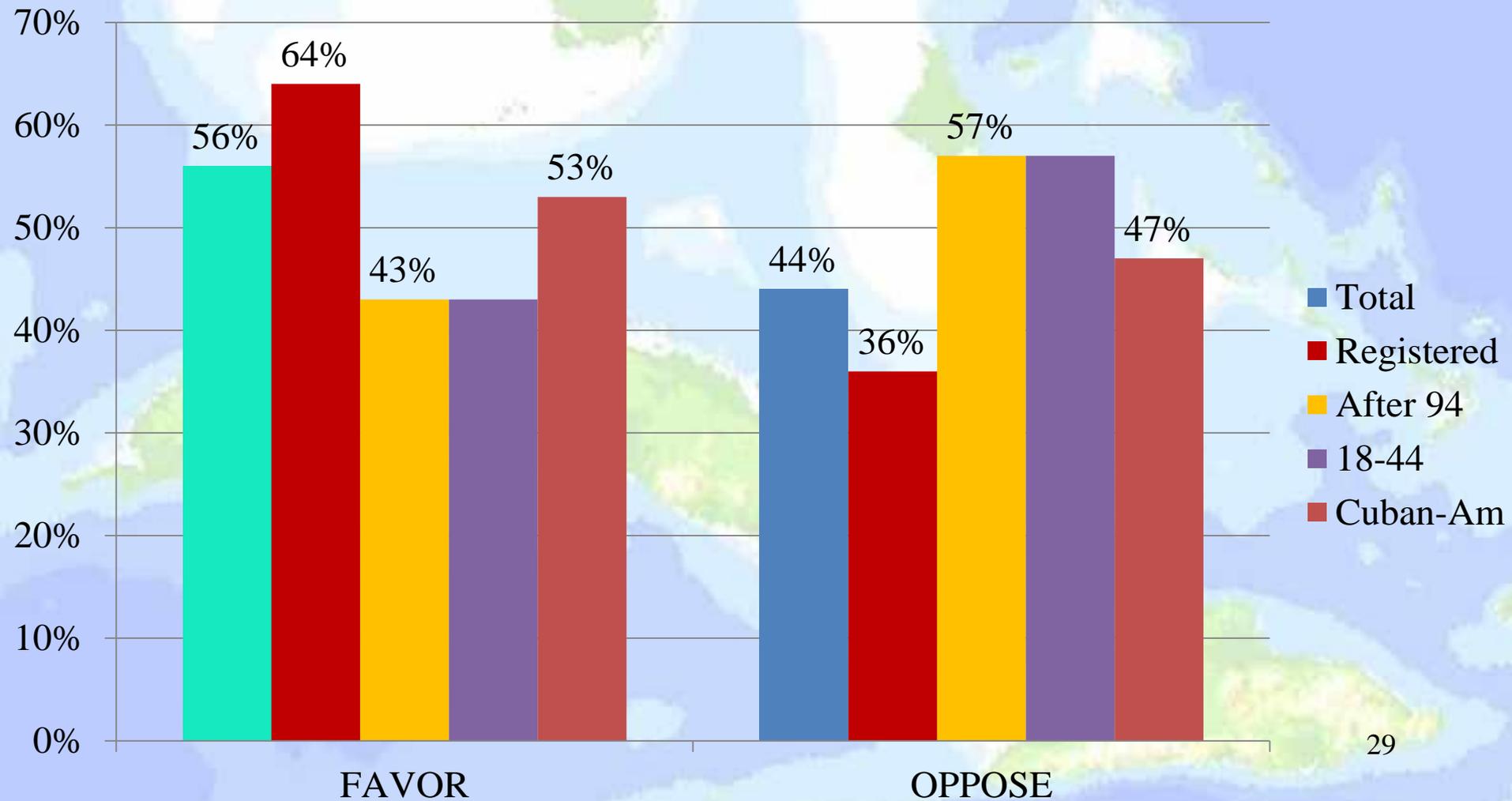
1990 Polls vs 2000 Polls

Average of Responses

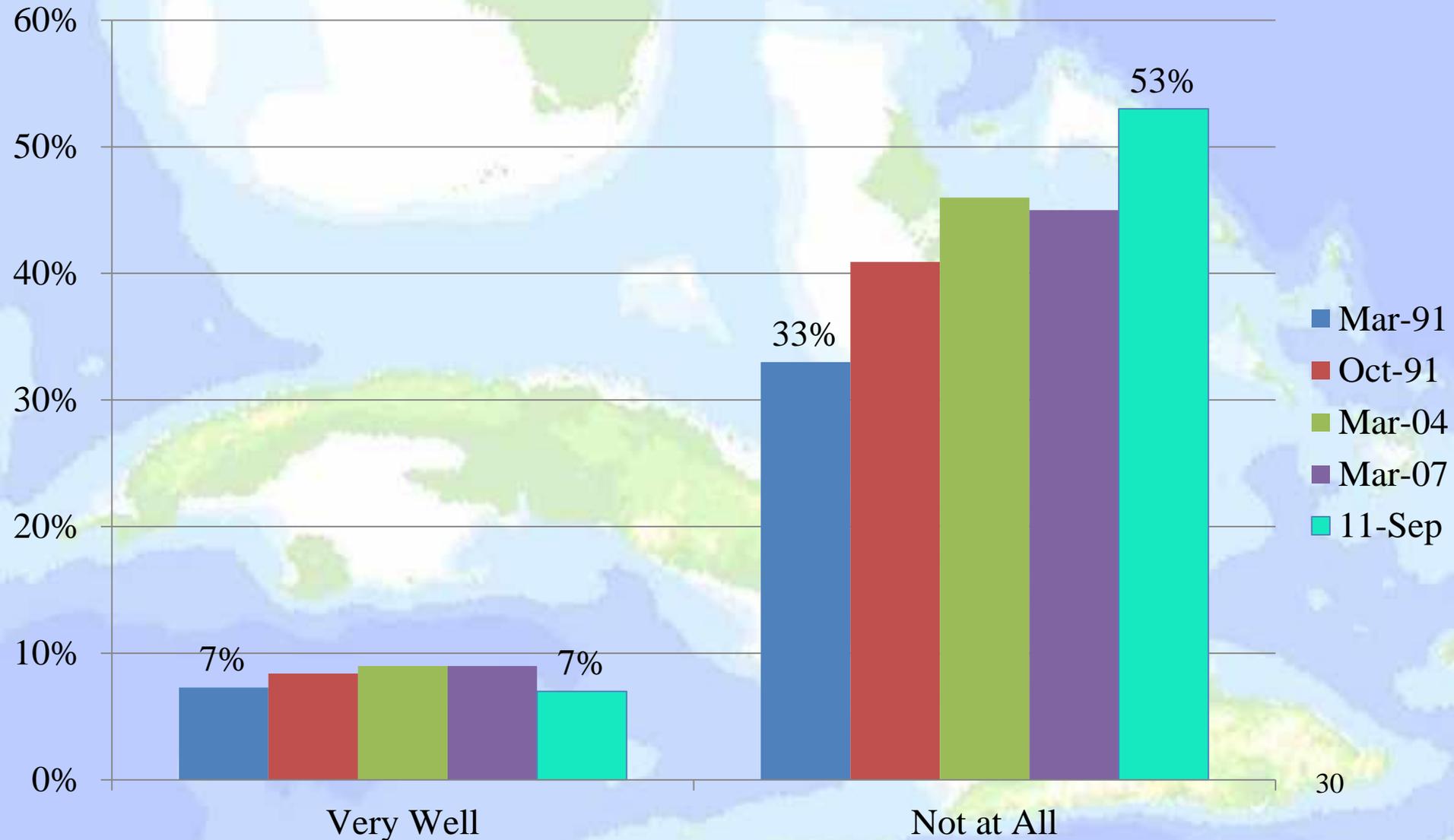
Support for Embargo and Support for Dialogue



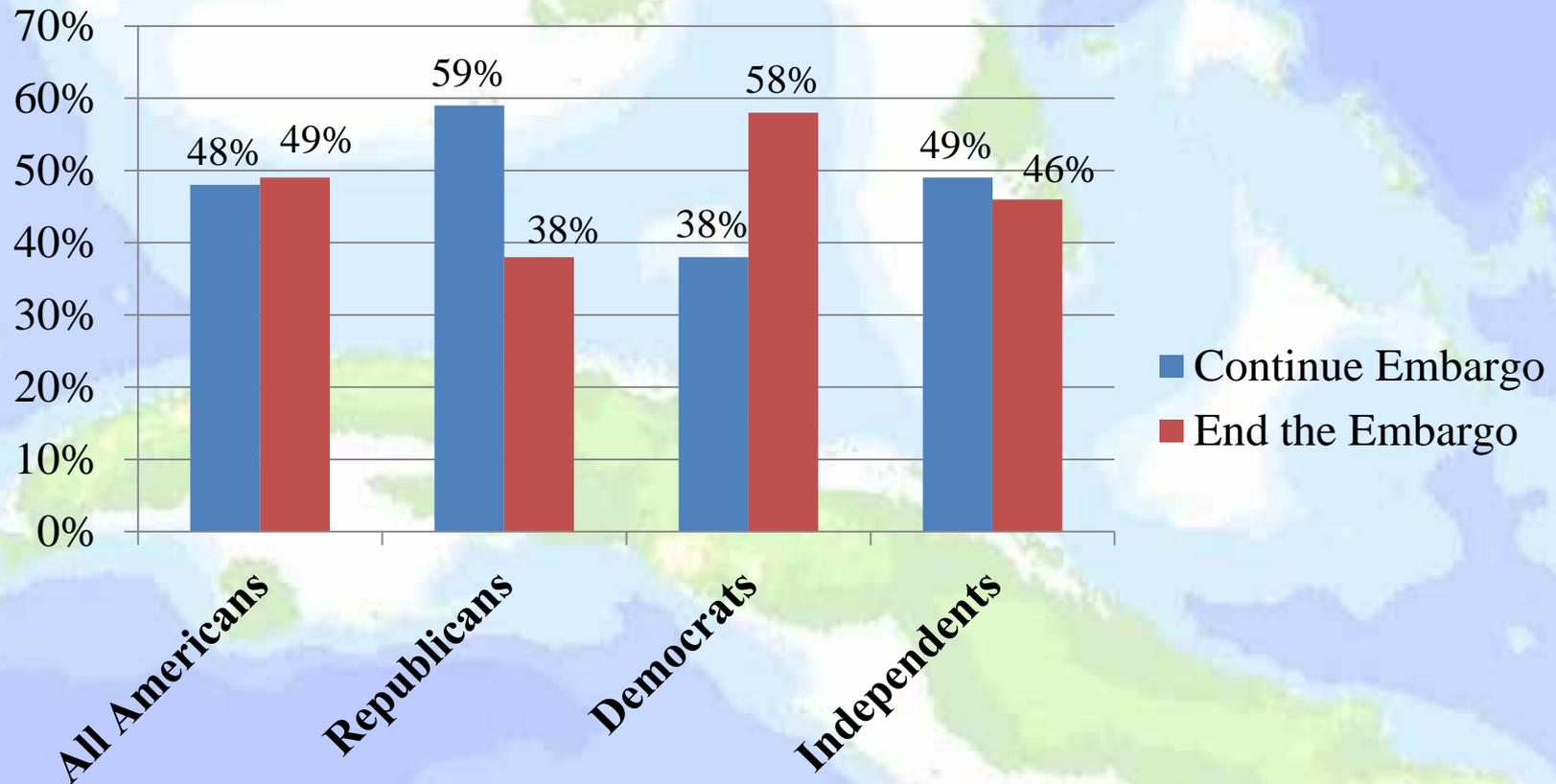
Do you favor or oppose continuing the U.S. embargo of Cuba?



Do you think U.S. embargo has worked very well or well?



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

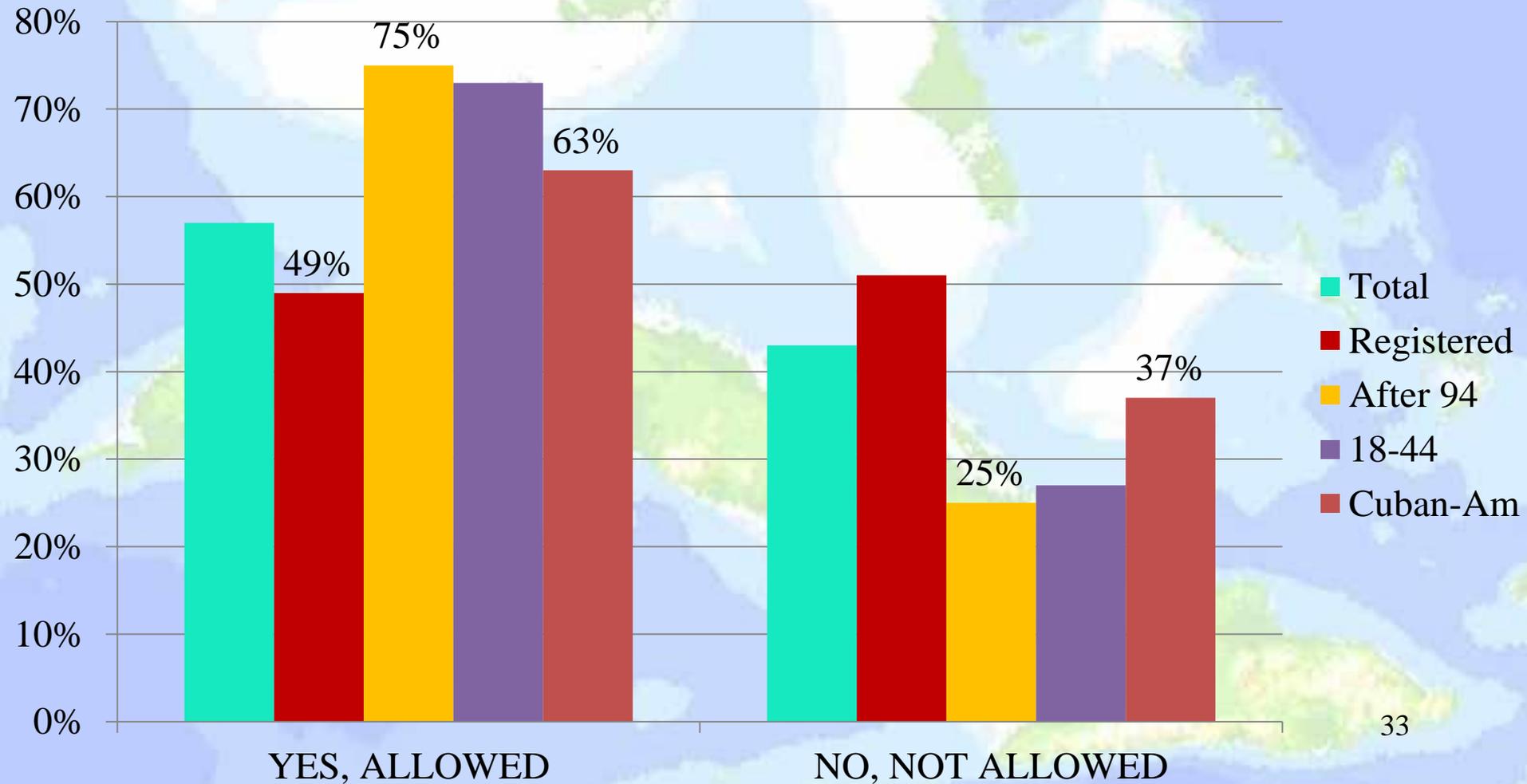
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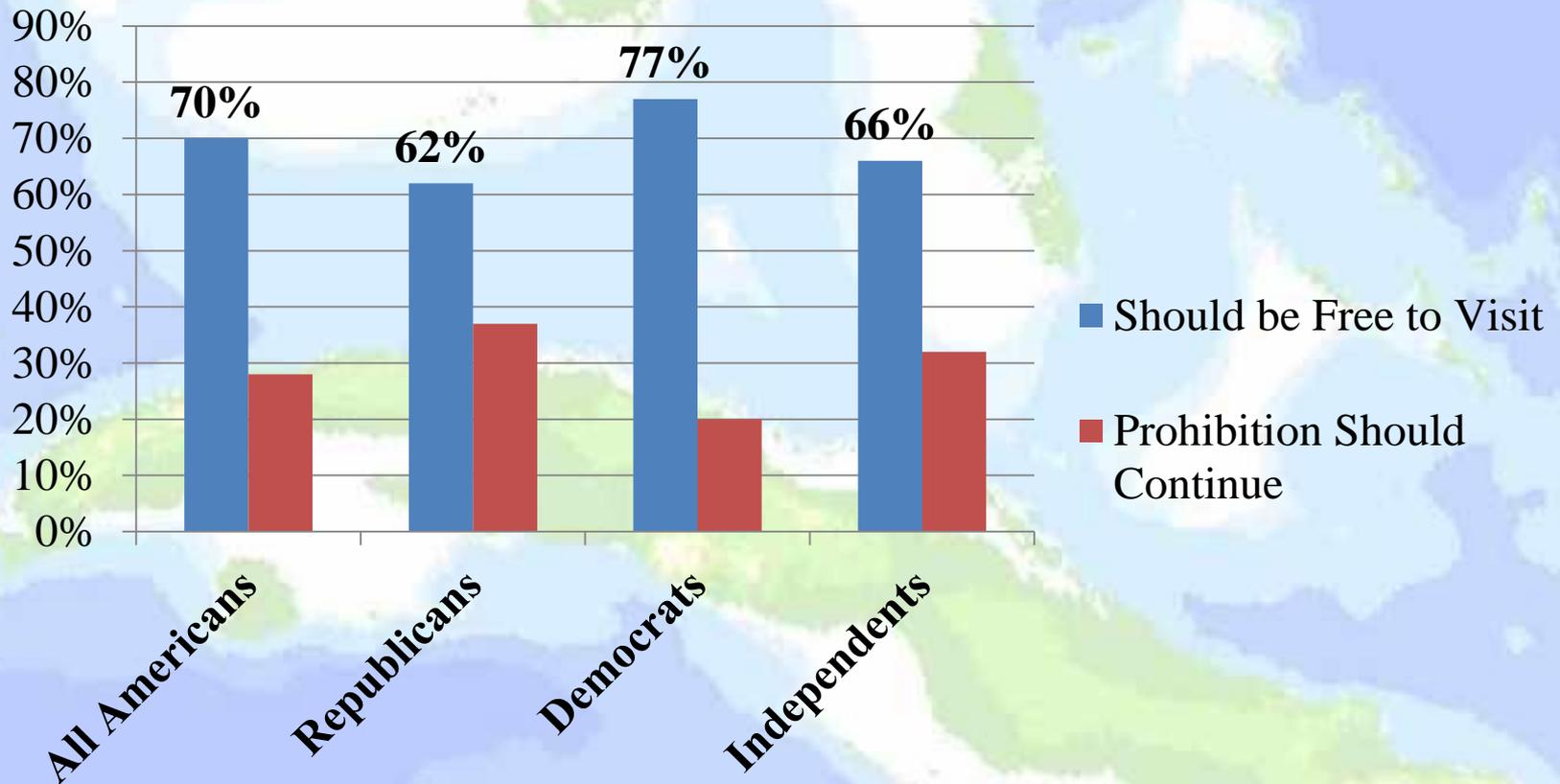
Support for Selling Medicines and Unrestricted Travel



Should unrestricted travel by all Americans to Cuba be allowed or not?



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

