

# FLORIDA PARTISAN PERFORMANCE INDEX

for Legislative Districts and Counties

## **Florida Chamber Releases First Set of Florida Partisan Performance Indexes (FPP) for Legislative Districts and Counties**

### Executive Summary

Florida will imminently begin a process occurring once every ten years, the process of redrawing the political maps of Florida's Congressional and state legislative districts. The redistricting process will shape our state's politics in profound ways for the whole of the 2020s, including the shaping of the partisan divide in both chambers of the Florida legislature. However to understand where Florida's political future is heading one must understand where the current political climate of Florida is, and where it has been recently.

To better understand how the electorate of Florida is comprised across the state, the Florida Chamber is proud to release its first series of Florida Partisan Performance indexes, or FPPs. Inspired by the Cook PVI ratings that assess the relative performance by Congressional and statewide boundaries in presidential elections, the FPP rates the performances of Florida's 67 counties, 120 House and 40 Senate districts of the Florida legislature by comparing the results for President and Governor within these boundaries compared to the Florida statewide results.

The structural advantage Republicans have held in both chambers of the Florida legislature are evident in district FPP indexes, a product of the Republican electoral coalition of Florida being more efficiently distributed across the state than the core Democratic coalition. This advantage for Republicans is amplified by the party's strong performances in the swing districts of both the House and Senate, where superior organizational and financial resources have allowed Republicans to cement their current 78-42 House and 24-16 Senate majorities.

Elections in Florida grow ever more expensive, and the 2022 elections will see hundreds of millions of dollars spent by candidates and outside groups across our state. Groups and campaigns that better direct and target their resources across hundreds of races on the ballot will have a clear competitive advantage in seeing their political aims become reality. With the debut of the FPP index, the Florida Chamber hopes to better illustrate where and why both parties will end up concentrating their efforts through a data-driven approach to understanding Florida's election results.

### Introduction

For a quarter of a century, the Florida legislative map has been dominated by Republicans. In the 120-seat Florida House there have been no fewer than 73 Republicans elected to the body in everyone election of the 2000s, and no fewer than 23 Republicans in the 40-seat Florida Senate. The 2018 general election cycle saw Democrats reduce their deficits in both chambers

to their smallest margins during the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, only for Republicans to again expand their control in the legislature during the 2020 elections.

Recent statewide elections have seen Florida remain persistently Republican at the top of the ticket through various political climates (only Barack Obama has won Florida in a presidential or gubernatorial contest this century), but by historically narrow margins. Since the 2012 general election Republican nominees have been on a four-election winning streak, but none of these victories has been by more than 3.3 percentage points and the average margin of victory in the four gubernatorial or presidential contests over this period is just 1.5 percent.

The difference between Florida at the statewide and district levels is inescapable, but what accounts for the very different type of electoral battle being waged simultaneously across America's 3<sup>rd</sup> most populous state? To fully answer this question requires a multi-election cycle, district by district look at how all parts of Florida behave relative to one another, a process resulting in the creation of the Florida Chamber's first ever release of the Florida Partisan Performance index.

### Methodology

The Florida Partisan Performance (FPP) indexes are derived from an analysis of statewide election results for the office of Governor or US President. The election results for these two offices are used for their similarities: both are elections for a chief executive, both are conducted statewide, both are elected once every four years in alternating even-numbered years from each other.

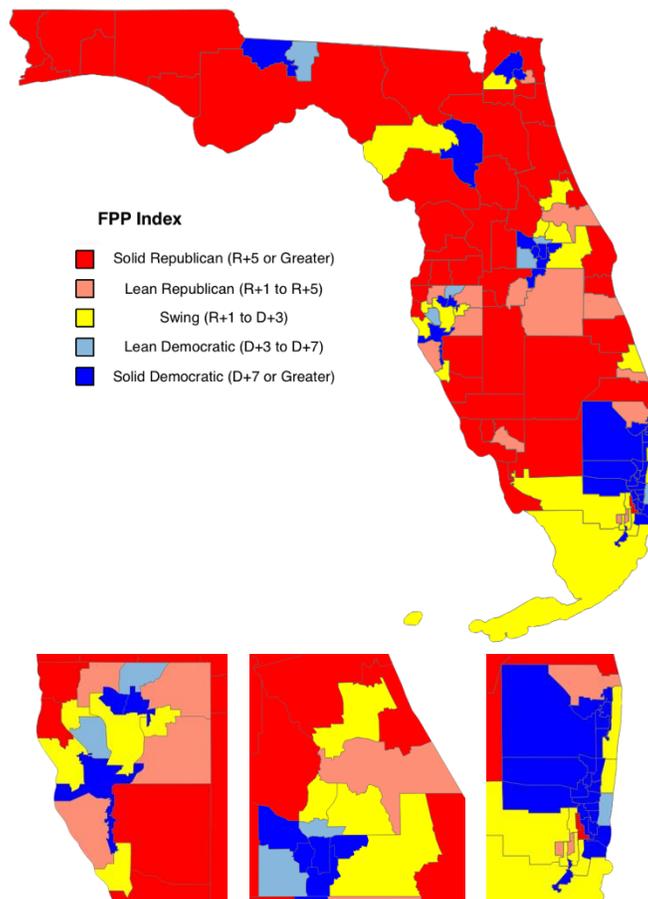
Inspired in part by the work of Cook Political Report's Partisan Voting Index (PVI) measurements, Florida Partisan Performance is calculated based upon the number of votes cast for the Republican and Democratic nominees in the aforementioned elections. These results at the county and district level are then compared to the statewide two-party result of these elections and scored based upon the difference: e.g., if the Republican nominee wins 55% of the two-party vote in a district during an election where that nominee won 52% of the Florida two-party vote then the district was three points more Republican than Florida as a whole and would be scored as R+3 for that year.

House and Senate district level FPP indexes take into account the three elections during which Florida's current legislative maps have been in effect, the 2016, 2018, and 2020 general elections, and averages the partisan lean across these three elections. The most recent gubernatorial (2018) and presidential (2020) elections are weighted to have greater influence on a district's overall FPP result than the less recent 2016 election result. County level FPP indexes operate under the same principles, but with the 2014 gubernatorial election also scored as a component of the county's FPP.

House and Senate election results are calculated from precinct-level election returns provided by the Florida Division of Elections. In instances where an individual precinct is divided between two or more districts that precinct's results have been apportioned and approximated based upon available data on the share of registered voters and partisan registration division of the precinct at the time of the election.

Districts in which neither party averages more than 52 percent of the two-party vote are classified as swing seats: because of the series of narrow Republican victories statewide in recent elections, this places districts scored from R+1 to D+3 in the Swing seat category. Districts where one party averages more than 52, but not more than 56, percent of the two-party vote are classified as 'Lean' Republican or Democratic: Lean Republican ranging from R+1 to R+5 and Lean Democratic from D+3 to D+7. Districts where a party exceeds 56 percent of the two-party vote on average are considered 'Solid' seats: Solid Republican starting at R+5 and anything greater, Solid Democratic at D+7 or greater.

Florida House FPP Indexes



*Top Image: Map of Florida House Districts with FPP index classification*

*Bottom (L-R): Maps of Greater Tampa Bay, Greater Orlando, and Greater Miami area House Districts*

The broad spectrum of Florida’s political geography is displayed in the House FPP indexes. There’s a 63-point gap between Florida’s most Republican House district (House District 5, at R+26) and Florida’s most Democratic House district (House District 108, D+37). Here as well one of the primary challenges for Democrats in the contest for legislative control manifests itself: there are *eleven* Solid Democratic seats where the district’s FPP index is greater than 26 points in Democrats’ favor, making them more heavily Democratic than any Republican seat is heavily Republican anywhere in Florida. This level of Democratic voter consolidation within their safest districts limits the ability of Democrats to make large legislative gains, even in strong years for their party.

The FPP index of Florida House districts show how Republicans have begun recent elections from a position of strength on the current legislative map. The current district lines give Republicans a natural advantage of eighteen seats over Democrats, with 59 of the 120 House seats on average predisposed to vote Republican (45 Solid Republican, 14 Lean Republican) to just 41 seats predisposed Democratic (35 Solid Democratic, 6 Lean Democratic). Holding onto all of their Solid and Lean seats, which Republicans have done in all three elections since new legislative districts were enacted, has left the GOP needing just 2 of the 20 seats in the Swing seat designation to secure a majority in the Florida House.

However it’s in the 20 Swing districts of the Florida House where the organizational and financial advantages that House Republicans have built up are on full display, expanding the Republican advantage in the chamber well beyond the eighteen seat edge enjoyed among solid/leaning seats. Over the last three elections Republicans have won no less than 70 percent of the seats in the Swing seat category, and in 2020 nearly swept the board by winning 19 of the 20 Swing seats across the state (a 95% win rate). Only Democrat Andrew Learned’s victory in the 59<sup>th</sup> House district prevented a perfect showing for Republicans in Swing seats.

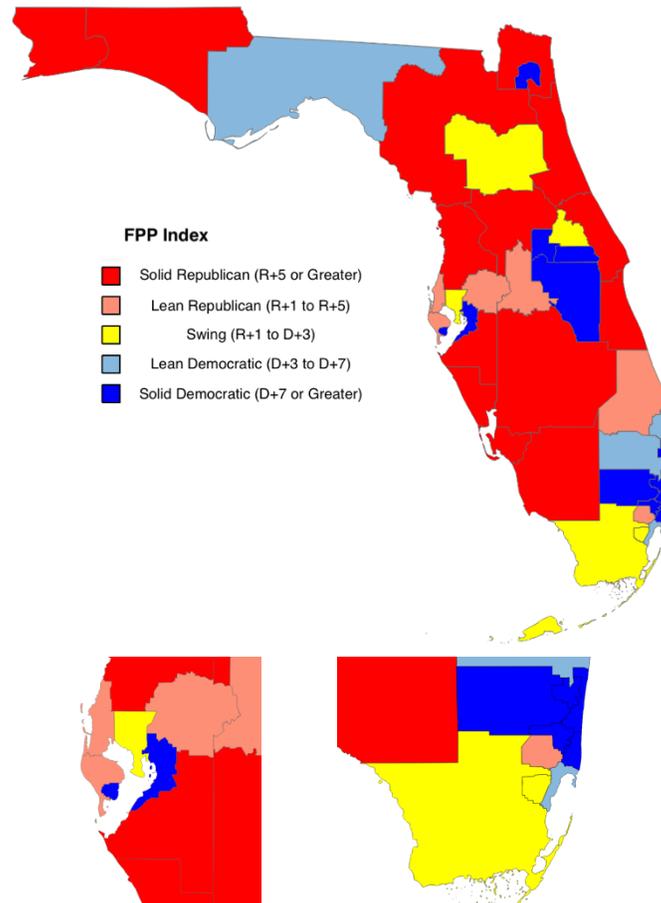
**House Swing Seats Won by Party, 2016-2020 General Elections**

<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Republican Victories</i>	<i>Democratic Victories</i>
2016	16 (also won 4 Lean/Solid Dem seats)	4
2018	14	6
2020	19	1

Though the overall share of voters casting a split ticket between statewide and district-level elections has declined across Florida over recent years, Republican House campaigns have proven far more successful convincing top-ticket Democratic voters to vote Republican down ballot than have Democrats attempting the opposite. In all 20 Swing seat Florida House races contested in the 2020 general election, the Republican House candidate won a higher share of the two-party vote in their district than did Donald Trump in the presidential contest.

On average House Republicans received a 3.2% higher share of the two-party vote in Swing districts than did President Trump. This enabled five House Republican incumbents to win reelection despite Joe Biden outpolling Trump within their House seats. In addition to whatever challenges the new legislative map of Florida for the 2020s ends up presenting Democrats, reversing this across-the-board underperformance of their down ballot candidates will be critical to any hopes they hold of improved fortunes and results in the Florida House.

Florida Senate FPP Indexes



*Top Image: Map of Florida Senate Districts with FPP index classification  
Bottom (L-R): Maps of Greater Tampa Bay and Greater Miami area Senate Districts*

The FPP indexes of Florida’s 40 Senate districts demonstrate a similar pattern of Republican geographic advantage as the House map indicates. While the spectrum of district indexes in the Senate is slightly less broad than in the House, there remains a 54-point gap between the most Republican (Senate District 2, R+23) and the most Democratic (Senate District 33, D+31) Senate district across Florida. The increased size of Senate districts from the House does not end the challenge Democrats face of a more concentrated, less politically efficient distribution of votes:

the three most heavily partisan Senate districts in Florida are Democratic seats, and there are two more Senate seats rated D+10 or higher than those at or above R+10.

The result of how each party's votes are spread across the Senate map creates a similar, but slightly smaller, natural Republican advantage in the Senate chamber. Of the chamber's 40 seats Republicans are favored in 20 of these districts (14 Solid Republican, 6 Lean Republican), a five-seat advantage over the 15 Democratic-favored districts (11 Solid Democratic, 4 Lean Democratic). The Senate map has a proportionately smaller share of districts falling into the Swing category, just 5 of the 40 districts meeting this criterion. The advantage for Republicans and challenge for Democrats the map has posed is clear: by simply holding onto seats they would be clearly expected to win Republicans can do no worse than a 20-20 tie in the Senate, just needing any Swing seat to secure the majority.

One difference between the two chambers is that Democrats have overall performed better in Senate Swing seats than in the House, though the nature of the Senate election calendar has acted as a contributing factor to this. Of the five Swing seats on the Senate map, Republicans currently hold three of these seats (as well as holding Senate District 37, a Lean Democratic seat) with Democrats in possession of two Swing seats. However the two Swing seats held by Democrats (the 18<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Senate districts) both have the distinction of having last been contested during the 2018 general election and of being at the far end of the Swing range at D+3 each. These districts' FPP indexes coupled with a relatively more favorable election cycle for Democrats in 2018 helped Democratic nominees secure their victories in these districts.

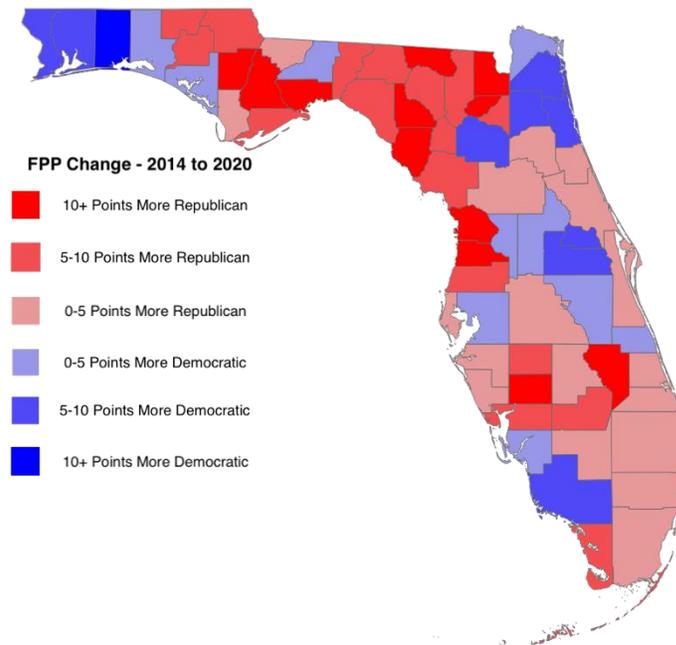
As has been the case for House Republican candidates, Senate Republicans overperforming the top of their party's ticket has been key to GOP success in Swing seats. For Senate candidates this overperformance has been smaller than in House races, just 1.6% across the five Senate Swing seats the last time each was contested, but these differences have been essential for maintaining comfortable Republican control. Four of the five Swing seat districts in the Senate were won either by Joe Biden or Andrew Gillum the last time they were contested, yet Republican candidates in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> Senate districts overcame this fact to hold seats for their party. Including the Republican victory in the Lean Democratic 37<sup>th</sup> district three members of the Republican Senate caucus managed to overcome Democratic victories at the top of the ticket in their races, key to maintaining a far more comfortable 24-16 majority than the one their party would enjoy without these wins.

### Florida's Changing Partisan Landscape

When court rulings required the Florida legislature to enact new House and Senate district maps prior to the 2016 general election, legislators were faced with a political geography that looked far different to the one the current legislature will see when redistricting takes place during the 2022 general session. While then-Governor Scott's narrow re-election victory over Charlie Crist in 2014 came by a margin similar to the Republican victories to come in 2016, '18,

and '20, Scott did so in a notably different way: winning rural Florida counties by less than Trump or DeSantis would in the years to come, but in numerous major metro areas of Florida performing noticeably better.

Florida's FPP indexes at the county level show just how much parts of our state have changed. Comparing the individual election ratings of the 2014 gubernatorial result to the 2020 presidential result, Florida's map has changed in the following ways:



Some of these changes over time matter far more at the state level than it does for certain House or Senate districts. The greater Pensacola area, Clay & St. John's county in the Jacksonville region, and Collier County all remain sufficiently Republican that individual districts in these areas haven't been significantly impacted, these areas are simply not producing the same scale of victory for Republicans as one might have expected. Similarly the slightly better Republican performances in southeast Florida have denied statewide Democrats the scale of victory desired in these Democratic base counties, but this shift hasn't significantly altered what the key battleground districts of the region are in general elections.

Other changes have and will continue to have significant impact upon the balance of power in the Florida legislature. Republican gains along the Space and Treasure Coasts respectively have seen longtime Democratic seats fall in recent years. Republicans Elizabeth Fetterhoff and Dana Trabulsy capitalized upon rightward shifts in this region to claim the 26<sup>th</sup> and 84<sup>th</sup> House districts respectively, leaving Democrats with no House seats in coastal counties between Duval and Palm Beach in the current legislature. For Democrats, the increasing Democratic margins in Orange County have seen three House districts (the 30<sup>th</sup>, 44<sup>th</sup>, and 47<sup>th</sup>) that as recently as the

2016 general election were won by Republicans all become Democratic seats in 2018 and continue to further consolidate into the Democratic column with the 2020 election results. With Orange continuing to trend more Democratic while also growing in population share for Florida, redistricting will offer expanded political influence for the greater Orlando region likely to provide further opportunities for Democratic seat gains.

### Conclusion and Looking Forward

By no later than September 30<sup>th</sup>, census block level data from the US Census Bureau will be released and with it the redistricting process in Florida can begin in earnest. The resulting district for Florida's House and Senate will impact our state's politics and legislative agendas for a decade to come.

Whenever the redistricting process is completed by the Florida legislature, understanding the impact of these new maps will in large part require understanding the maps used for the previous three general elections. The changes in districts and how those changes alter the partisan inclinations of the 120 House and 40 Senate districts of Florida will be the first indication of how Florida politics in the 2020s will play out.

The Florida Chamber is proud to release these initial FPP indexes and analysis as a way of better understanding Florida's political geography. As our state enters a new decade, developing and implementing the policies to secure Florida's future requires understanding Florida's politics as well. The Florida Chamber has been committed to uniting the Florida business community for good for more than 100 years, and will continue to lead the way in analyzing and understanding our state to achieve this mission.

### Appendix A: Florida House Seat FPP Indexes

<i>House District</i>	<i>FPP Index</i>	<i>District Category</i>	<i>Current Representative</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	R+11	Solid Republican	Michelle Salzman (R) – first term
2 <sup>nd</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Alex Andrade (R) – second term
3 <sup>rd</sup>	R+26	Solid Republican	Jayer Williamson (R) – third term
4 <sup>th</sup>	R+20	Solid Republican	Patt Maney (R) – first term
5 <sup>th</sup>	R+26	Solid Republican	Brad Drake (R) – fourth term
6 <sup>th</sup>	R+21	Solid Republican	Jay Trumbull (R) – fourth term
7 <sup>th</sup>	R+19	Solid Republican	Jason Shoaf (R) – first term
8 <sup>th</sup>	D+29	Solid Democratic	Ramon Alexander (D) – third term
9 <sup>th</sup>	D+7	Lean Democratic	Allison Tant (D) – first term
10 <sup>th</sup>	R+24	Solid Republican	Chuck Brannan (R) – second term
11 <sup>th</sup>	R+17	Solid Republican	Cord Byrd (R) – third term
12 <sup>th</sup>	R+5	Lean Republican	Clay Yarborough (R) – third term
13 <sup>th</sup>	D+18	Solid Democratic	Tracie Davis (D) – third term
14 <sup>th</sup>	D+19	Solid Democratic	Angie Nixon (D) – first term
15 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Wyman Duggan (R) – second term
16 <sup>th</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Jason Fischer (R) – third term
17 <sup>th</sup>	R+14	Solid Republican	Cyndi Stevenson (R) – third term
18 <sup>th</sup>	R+17	Solid Republican	Sam Garrison (R) – first term
19 <sup>th</sup>	R+22	Solid Republican	Bobby Payne (R) – third term
20 <sup>th</sup>	D+18	Solid Democratic	Yvonne Hayes Hinson (D) – first term
21 <sup>st</sup>	D+2	Swing	Chuck Clemons (R) – third term
22 <sup>nd</sup>	R+12	Solid Republican	Joe Harding (R) – first term
23 <sup>rd</sup>	R+16	Solid Republican	Stan McClain (R) – third term
24 <sup>th</sup>	R+11	Solid Republican	Paul Renner (R) – third term
25 <sup>th</sup>	R+10	Solid Republican	Tom Leek (R) – third term
26 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Elizabeth Fetterhoff (R) – second term
27 <sup>th</sup>	R+5	Lean Republican	Webster Barnaby (R) – first term
28 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	David Smith (R) – second term
29 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Scott Plakon (R) – fourth term
30 <sup>th</sup>	D+7	Lean Democratic	Joy Goff-Marcil (D) – second term
31 <sup>st</sup>	R+9	Solid Republican	Keith Truenow (R) – first term
32 <sup>nd</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Anthony Sabatini (R) – second term
33 <sup>rd</sup>	R+18	Solid Republican	Brett Hage (R) – second term
34 <sup>th</sup>	R+19	Solid Republican	Ralph Massullo (R) – third term
35 <sup>th</sup>	R+13	Solid Republican	Blaise Ingoglia (R) – fourth term
36 <sup>th</sup>	R+8	Solid Republican	Amber Mariano (R) – third term

37 <sup>th</sup>	R+11	Solid Republican	Ardian Zika (R) – second term
38 <sup>th</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Randy Maggard (R) – second term
39 <sup>th</sup>	R+8	Solid Republican	Josie Tomkow (R) – second term
40 <sup>th</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Colleen Burton (R) – fourth term
41 <sup>st</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Sam Killebrew (R) – third term
42 <sup>nd</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Fred Hawkins (R) – first term
43 <sup>rd</sup>	D+21	Solid Democratic	Kristen Arrington (D) – first term
44 <sup>th</sup>	D+5	Lean Democratic	Geraldine Thompson (D) – second term
45 <sup>th</sup>	D+21	Solid Democratic	Kamia Brown (D) – third term
46 <sup>th</sup>	D+34	Solid Democratic	Travaris McCurdy (D) – first term
47 <sup>th</sup>	D+9	Solid Democratic	Anna Eskamani (D) – second term
48 <sup>th</sup>	D+20	Solid Democratic	Daisy Morales (D) – first term
49 <sup>th</sup>	D+15	Solid Democratic	Carlos Smith (D) – third term
50 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Rene Plasencia (R) – fourth term
51 <sup>st</sup>	R+9	Solid Republican	Tyler Sirois (R) – second term
52 <sup>nd</sup>	R+9	Solid Republican	Thad Altman (R) – third term
53 <sup>rd</sup>	R+3	Lean Republican	Randy Fine (R) – third term
54 <sup>th</sup>	R+10	Solid Republican	Erin Grall (R) – third term
55 <sup>th</sup>	R+18	Solid Republican	Kaylee Tuck (R) – first term
56 <sup>th</sup>	R+13	Solid Republican	Melony Bell (R) – second term
57 <sup>th</sup>	R+3	Lean Republican	Mike Beltran (R) – second term
58 <sup>th</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Lawrence McClure (R) – second term
59 <sup>th</sup>	D+2	Swing	Andrew Learned (D) – first term
60 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Jackie Toledo (R) – third term
61 <sup>st</sup>	D+32	Solid Democratic	Dianne Hart (D) – second term
62 <sup>nd</sup>	D+12	Solid Democratic	Susan Valdes (D) – second term
63 <sup>rd</sup>	D+7	Lean Democratic	Fentrice Driskell (D) – second term
64 <sup>th</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Traci Koster (R) – first term
65 <sup>th</sup>	R+5	Solid Republican	Chris Sprowls (R) – fourth term
66 <sup>th</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Nick DiCeglie (R) – second term
67 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Chris Latvala (R) – fourth term
68 <sup>th</sup>	D+6	Lean Democratic	Ben Diamond (D) – third term
69 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Linda Chaney (R) – first term
70 <sup>th</sup>	D+26	Solid Democratic	Michele Rayner (D) – first term
71 <sup>st</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Will Robinson (R) – second term
72 <sup>nd</sup>	Even	Swing	Fiona McFarland (R) – first term
73 <sup>rd</sup>	R+11	Solid Republican	Tommy Gregory (R) – second term
74 <sup>th</sup>	R+10	Solid Republican	James Buchanan (R) – second term
75 <sup>th</sup>	R+13	Solid Republican	Michael Grant (R) – third term
76 <sup>th</sup>	R+12	Solid Republican	Adam Botana (R) – first term

77 <sup>th</sup>	R+12	Solid Republican	Mike Giallombardo (R) – first term
78 <sup>th</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Jenna Persons-Mulicka (R) – first term
79 <sup>th</sup>	R+8	Solid Republican	Spencer Roach (R) – second term
80 <sup>th</sup>	R+12	Solid Republican	Lauren Melo (R) – first term
81 <sup>st</sup>	D+10	Solid Democratic	Kelly Skidmore (D) – first term
82 <sup>nd</sup>	R+10	Solid Republican	John Snyder (R) – first term
83 <sup>rd</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Toby Overdorf (R) – second term
84 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Dana Trabulsy (R) – first term
85 <sup>th</sup>	R+3	Lean Republican	Rick Roth (R) – third term
86 <sup>th</sup>	D+9	Solid Democratic	Matt Willhite (D) – third term
87 <sup>th</sup>	D+15	Solid Democratic	David Silvers (D) – third term
88 <sup>th</sup>	D+30	Solid Democratic	Omari Hardy (D) – first term
89 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Mike Caruso (R) – second term
90 <sup>th</sup>	D+12	Solid Democratic	Joe Casello (D) – second term
91 <sup>st</sup>	D+11	Solid Democratic	Emily Slosberg (D) – third term
92 <sup>nd</sup>	D+23	Solid Democratic	Patricia Williams (D) – third term
93 <sup>rd</sup>	D+1	Swing	Chip LaMarca (R) – second term
94 <sup>th</sup>	D+33	Solid Democratic	Bobby DuBose (D) – fourth term
95 <sup>th</sup>	D+37	Solid Democratic	Anika Omphroy (D) – second term
96 <sup>th</sup>	D+13	Solid Democratic	Christine Hunschofsky (D) – first term
97 <sup>th</sup>	D+18	Solid Democratic	Dan Daley (D) – first term
98 <sup>th</sup>	D+13	Solid Democratic	Mike Gottlieb (D) – second term
99 <sup>th</sup>	D+10	Solid Democratic	Evan Jenne (D) – fourth term
100 <sup>th</sup>	D+6	Lean Democratic	Joseph Geller (D) – fourth term
101 <sup>st</sup>	D+27	Solid Democratic	Marie Woodson (D) – first term
102 <sup>nd</sup>	D+32	Solid Democratic	Felicia Robinson (D) – first term
103 <sup>rd</sup>	D+3	Swing	Tom Fabricio (R) – first term
104 <sup>th</sup>	D+11	Solid Democratic	Robin Bartleman (D) – first term
105 <sup>th</sup>	D+2	Swing	David Borrero (R) – first term
106 <sup>th</sup>	R+14	Solid Republican	Bob Rommel (R) – third term
107 <sup>th</sup>	D+34	Solid Democratic	Christopher Benjamin (D) – first term
108 <sup>th</sup>	D+37	Solid Democratic	Dotie Joseph (D) – second term
109 <sup>th</sup>	D+34	Solid Democratic	James Bush (D) – second term
110 <sup>th</sup>	R+5	Lean Republican	Alex Rizo (R) – first term
111 <sup>th</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Bryan Avila (R) – fourth term
112 <sup>th</sup>	D+9	Solid Democratic	Nicholas Duran (D) – third term
113 <sup>th</sup>	D+14	Solid Democratic	Michael Grieco (D) – second term
114 <sup>th</sup>	D+3	Swing	Demi Busatta Cabrera (R) – first term
115 <sup>th</sup>	D+1	Swing	Vance Aloupis (R) – second term
116 <sup>th</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Daniel Perez (R) – second term

117 <sup>th</sup>	D+24	Solid Democratic	Kevin Chambliss (D) – first term
118 <sup>th</sup>	R+1	Swing	Anthony Rodriguez (R) – second term
119 <sup>th</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Juan Fernandez-Barquin (R) – second term
120 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Jim Mooney (R) – first term

### Appendix B: Florida Senate Seat FPP Indexes

<i>Senate District</i>	<i>FPP Index</i>	<i>District Category</i>	<i>Current Senator</i>
1 <sup>st</sup>	R+14	Solid Republican	Doug Broxson (R)
2 <sup>nd</sup>	R+23	Solid Republican	George Gainer (R)
3 <sup>rd</sup>	D+6	Lean Democratic	Loranne Ausley (D)
4 <sup>th</sup>	R+11	Solid Republican	Aaron Bean (R)
5 <sup>th</sup>	R+22	Solid Republican	Jennifer Bradley (R)
6 <sup>th</sup>	D+13	Solid Democratic	Audrey Gibson (D)
7 <sup>th</sup>	R+10	Solid Republican	Travis Hutson (R)
8 <sup>th</sup>	D+2	Swing	Keith Perry (R)
9 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Jason Brodeur (R)
10 <sup>th</sup>	R+15	Solid Republican	Wilton Simpson (R)
11 <sup>th</sup>	D+17	Solid Democratic	Randolph Bracy (D)
12 <sup>th</sup>	R+14	Solid Republican	Dennis Baxley (R)
13 <sup>th</sup>	D+12	Solid Democratic	Linda Stewart (D)
14 <sup>th</sup>	R+8	Solid Republican	Tom Wright (R)
15 <sup>th</sup>	D+10	Solid Democratic	Victor Torres (D)
16 <sup>th</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Ed Hooper (R)
17 <sup>th</sup>	R+8	Solid Republican	Debbie Mayfield (R)
18 <sup>th</sup>	D+3	Swing	Janet Cruz (D)
19 <sup>th</sup>	D+18	Solid Democratic	Darryl Rouson (D)
20 <sup>th</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Danny Burgess (R)
21 <sup>st</sup>	R+7	Solid Republican	Jim Boyd (R)
22 <sup>nd</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Kelli Stargel (R)
23 <sup>rd</sup>	R+6	Solid Republican	Joe Gruters (R)
24 <sup>th</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Jeff Brandes (R)
25 <sup>th</sup>	R+4	Lean Republican	Gayle Harrell (R)
26 <sup>th</sup>	R+15	Solid Republican	Ben Albritton (R)
27 <sup>th</sup>	R+9	Solid Republican	Ray Rodrigues (R)
28 <sup>th</sup>	R+12	Solid Republican	Kathleen Passidomo (R)
29 <sup>th</sup>	D+7	Solid Democratic	Tina Polsky (D)
30 <sup>th</sup>	D+7	Lean Democratic	Bobby Powell (D)
31 <sup>st</sup>	D+14	Solid Democratic	Lori Berman (D)
32 <sup>nd</sup>	D+12	Solid Democratic	Lauren Book (D)
33 <sup>rd</sup>	D+31	Solid Democratic	Perry Thurston (D)

34 <sup>th</sup>	D+10	Solid Democratic	Gary Farmer (D)
35 <sup>th</sup>	D+31	Solid Democratic	Shevrin "Shev" Jones (D)
36 <sup>th</sup>	R+2	Lean Republican	Manny Diaz (R)
37 <sup>th</sup>	D+7	Lean Democratic	Ileana Garcia (R)
38 <sup>th</sup>	D+24	Solid Democratic	Jason Pizzo (D)
39 <sup>th</sup>	Even	Swing	Ana Maria Rodriguez (R)
40 <sup>th</sup>	D+3	Swing	Annette Taddeo (D)