

2020 CENSUS

HOW FLORIDA COUNTIES COMPARE

MARCH 2024





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Exec. VP & General Counsel,

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Dear Fellow Taxpayer,

Submitting a decennial census survey—through mail or internet—is an important civic duty for all Florida taxpayers. The final census count provides key population insights used by businesses, community leaders, and policymakers to make decisions throughout the decade. A complete census count is also needed to secure Florida taxpayers' fair share of federal representation and funding.

With so much at stake, a complete census count is key to unlocking Florida's full potential. Yet, Florida has a chronic history of census undercounts. An undercount occurs when a community fails to count all its residents during the decennial census. In 2000, Florida had an undercount of 200,000 people, costing the state \$4 billion of federal funds by the end of the decade. In 2020, Florida's undercount grew to 750,000 people, which will cost the state anywhere between \$11 billion and \$21 billion in federal funding before the end of the decade.

The census count will not be updated until 2030. Through the end of the decade, we are receiving less and less of our fair share of federal funding. Florida does not have the dollars to lose. As the fastest growing state in the nation, Florida already stretches limited census-derived dollars thin to cover the needs of a population larger than measured, even with a complete count.

If we are to break Florida's census count losing streak, preparations for the 2030 Census must be underway now, which is why, in 2022, Florida TaxWatch launched its Census Institute. By dedicating thoughtful research and facilitating opportunities for engagement, we hope to encourage unifying action among business leaders that help ensure that we get an accurate and complete census count in Florida in 2030.

Florida TaxWatch presents this report as a reference tool for Florida's taxpayers and policymakers. I hope you will use this guide as a resource to better understand how census participation works and to identify the needs of your community before the next decennial count.

And remember, 2030 is too late — achieving a complete census count starts today!

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jeff Kottkamp".

The Hon. Jeff Kottkamp, Esq.

Executive VP & General Counsel,

Acting President & Chief Executive Officer

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Self-Response Rate by Florida County

The self-response rate is the percentage of households that complete their census survey on their own upon receiving their survey in the mail. When households do not complete their survey, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts in-person visits to collect the responses. In-person visits exhaust time and resources, and sometimes, the household still does not provide the U.S. Census Bureau with the answers it needs. When an area’s self-response rate is low, more of its households must be counted in person, which increases the risk that people will be missed or counted inaccurately.

Self-Response Rate for Invited Housing Units

The self-response rate for “Invited Housing Units” represents the percent of households that completed the census survey after receiving the survey through the mail. During the 2020 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau consistently updated this data point, down to census tract levels, to help identify where outreach was most needed. This table shows the self-response rate for invited housing units for each Florida county.

National	67.0%
Florida	63.8%
Alachua	66.3%
Baker	57.0%
Bay	47.2%
Bradford	56.0%
Brevard	71.5%
Broward	63.2%
Calhoun	47.0%
Charlotte	63.7%
Citrus	67.9%
Clay	70.1%
Collier	55.2%
Columbia	57.6%
DeSoto	47.6%
Dixie	31.8%
Duval	67.9%
Escambia	64.6%
Flagler	71.2%
Franklin	33.8%
Gadsden	57.2%
Gilchrist	60.9%
Glades	33.6%
Gulf	37.8%
Hamilton	46.0%
Hardee	45.8%
Hendry	44.5%
Hernando	71.6%
Highlands	59.2%
Hillsborough	66.1%
Holmes	52.0%
Indian River	68.7%
Jackson	57.7%
Jefferson	53.1%
Lafayette	46.2%

Lake	64.2%
Lee	59.9%
Leon	63.5%
Levy	55.2%
Liberty	32.9%
Madison	47.7%
Manatee	59.7%
Marion	66.9%
Martin	68.2%
Miami-Dade	63.0%
Monroe	46.3%
Nassau	63.4%
Okaloosa	61.8%
Okeechobee	48.5%
Orange	64.7%
Osceola	58.0%
Palm Beach	64.7%
Pasco	67.0%
Pinellas	67.1%
Polk	62.3%
Putnam	52.9%
St. Johns	72.3%
St. Lucie	66.3%
Santa Rosa	71.6%
Sarasota	65.6%
Seminole	73.6%
Sumter	71.1%
Suwannee	57.6%
Taylor	40.6%
Union	54.6%
Volusia	66.7%
Wakulla	64.9%
Walton	33.9%
Washington	55.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Self-Response Rate for All Addresses

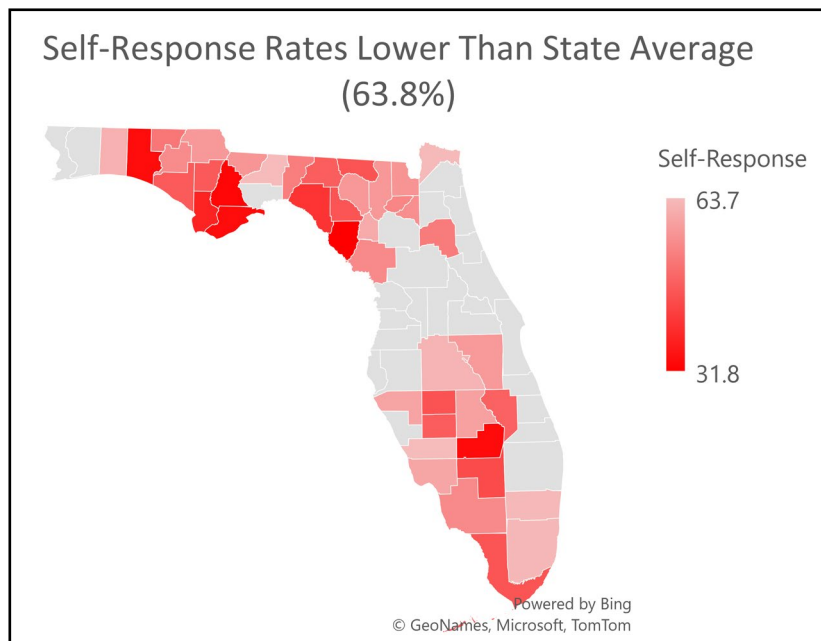
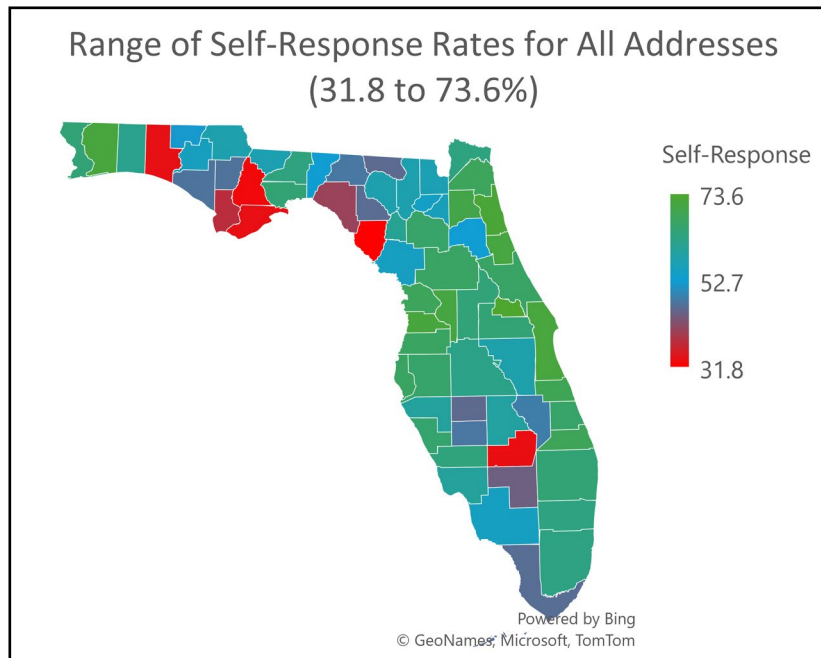
Although the U.S. Census Bureau tries to send a survey to every inhabited address, some households may be missed. Even if a household does not receive a census survey in the mail, their responses are still needed to have a complete census count. While the self-response rate for invited households illustrates how responsive residents are to the U.S. Census Bureau’s invitation, the self-response rate for all addresses helps depict overall participation in the census. This table shows the self-response rate for all addresses for each Florida county.

National	65.2%	Lake	63.1%
Florida	62.9%	Lee	60.7%
Alachua	63.1%	Leon	61.4%
Baker	55.3%	Levy	53.3%
Bay	47.3%	Liberty	31.4%
Bradford	53.6%	Madison	44.8%
Brevard	70.6%	Manatee	59.9%
Broward	62.0%	Marion	65.4%
Calhoun	44.7%	Martin	67.3%
Charlotte	64.5%	Miami-Dade	61.5%
Citrus	66.6%	Monroe	47.0%
Clay	67.9%	Nassau	63.0%
Collier	56.5%	Okaloosa	60.5%
Columbia	53.3%	Okeechobee	48.2%
DeSoto	47.1%	Orange	62.9%
Dixie	30.5%	Osceola	56.7%
Duval	66.3%	Palm Beach	63.4%
Escambia	63.4%	Pasco	66.0%
Flagler	70.5%	Pinellas	66.4%
Franklin	33.4%	Polk	61.0%
Gadsden	55.0%	Putnam	52.4%
Gilchrist	58.2%	St. Johns	70.7%
Glades	34.5%	St. Lucie	65.7%
Gulf	37.3%	Santa Rosa	70.5%
Hamilton	43.5%	Sarasota	66.1%
Hardee	45.1%	Seminole	72.0%
Hendry	43.2%	Sumter	71.0%
Hernando	70.6%	Suwannee	55.2%
Highlands	59.6%	Taylor	38.6%
Hillsborough	64.3%	Union	53.5%
Holmes	50.3%	Volusia	65.2%
Indian River	68.5%	Wakulla	63.5%
Jackson	55.6%	Walton	34.2%
Jefferson	51.9%	Washington	54.0%
Lafayette	43.8%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Comparing Self-Response Rates for All Addresses

These figures illustrate the differences in self-response rates for all addresses among Florida counties.



Online Self-Responses

The 2020 Census was the first time the census survey could be filled out online, rather than by paper or telephone. This table shows the percentage of self-responses for all addresses that were completed online.

National	79.7%	Lake	74.0%
Florida	78.3%	Lee	79.3%
Alachua	87.0%	Leon	86.1%
Baker	47.6%	Levy	49.2%
Bay	81.0%	Liberty	44.0%
Bradford	42.6%	Madison	46.0%
Brevard	79.9%	Manatee	74.9%
Broward	81.5%	Marion	67.4%
Calhoun	44.7%	Martin	76.0%
Charlotte	70.6%	Miami-Dade	79.8%
Citrus	56.1%	Monroe	84.2%
Clay	84.5%	Nassau	79.8%
Collier	80.1%	Okaloosa	84.9%
Columbia	60.9%	Okeechobee	51.9%
DeSoto	47.3%	Orange	87.1%
Dixie	36.0%	Osceola	85.0%
Duval	82.2%	Palm Beach	77.0%
Escambia	77.4%	Pasco	72.1%
Flagler	77.4%	Pinellas	78.2%
Franklin	73.2%	Polk	75.1%
Gadsden	59.1%	Putnam	48.3%
Gilchrist	53.0%	St. Johns	84.7%
Glades	46.6%	St. Lucie	78.7%
Gulf	64.1%	Santa Rosa	84.3%
Hamilton	42.0%	Sarasota	77.2%
Hardee	47.7%	Seminole	88.5%
Hendry	70.6%	Sumter	77.5%
Hernando	63.9%	Suwannee	42.4%
Highlands	49.9%	Taylor	42.5%
Hillsborough	83.3%	Union	47.3%
Holmes	37.2%	Volusia	74.4%
Indian River	71.4%	Wakulla	76.1%
Jackson	45.8%	Walton	75.3%
Jefferson	64.7%	Washington	40.5%
Lafayette	40.9%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Self-Response Rate Percent Change (2010-2020)

This table calculates the percent change in self-response rates for invited households from the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census. Although some counties witnessed improvements, such as Flagler County and Sumter County, other counties saw drastic drops in responses. Walton County experienced the greatest drop, with 41 percent change.

County	2010	2020	Percent Change
Alachua	62%	66%	7%
Baker	59%	57%	-3%
Bay	63%	47%	-25%
Bradford	58%	56%	-3%
Brevard	68%	72%	6%
Broward	64%	63%	-1%
Calhoun	54%	47%	-12%
Charlotte	60%	64%	6%
Citrus	66%	68%	4%
Clay	70%	70%	0%
Collier	54%	55%	2%
Columbia	57%	58%	1%
DeSoto	53%	48%	-11%
Dixie	43%	32%	-26%
Duval	63%	68%	7%
Escambia	65%	65%	0%
Flagler	64%	71%	11%
Franklin	33%	34%	4%
Gadsden	57%	57%	1%
Gilchrist	56%	61%	8%
Glades	41%	34%	-19%
Gulf	45%	38%	-16%
Hamilton	45%	46%	2%
Hardee	51%	46%	-10%
Hendry	47%	45%	-4%
Hernando	70%	72%	2%
Highlands	59%	59%	0%
Hillsborough	65%	66%	1%
Holmes	57%	52%	-9%
Indian River	64%	69%	8%
Jackson	56%	58%	4%
Jefferson	55%	53%	-3%
Lafayette	46%	46%	0%

County	2010	2020	Percent Change
Lake	65%	64%	-2%
Lee	55%	60%	8%
Leon	65%	64%	-2%
Levy	56%	55%	-1%
Liberty	46%	33%	-28%
Madison	52%	48%	-8%
Manatee	63%	60%	-5%
Marion	64%	67%	5%
Martin	65%	68%	5%
Miami-Dade	66%	63%	-4%
Monroe	55%	46%	-15%
Nassau	58%	63%	10%
Okaloosa	65%	62%	-5%
Okeechobee	53%	49%	-8%
Orange	62%	65%	4%
Osceola	53%	58%	10%
Palm Beach	63%	65%	3%
Pasco	66%	67%	2%
Pinellas	65%	67%	4%
Polk	60%	62%	3%
Putnam	52%	53%	2%
Santa Rosa	70%	72%	3%
Sarasota	62%	66%	5%
Seminole	69%	74%	7%
St. Johns	67%	72%	8%
St. Lucie	62%	66%	7%
Sumter	64%	71%	11%
Suwannee	57%	58%	1%
Taylor	47%	41%	-14%
Union	56%	55%	-3%
Volusia	63%	67%	6%
Wakulla	61%	65%	6%
Walton	58%	34%	-41%
Washington	58%	56%	-4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries.
Percent change calculated by Florida TaxWatch

Nonresponse Follow-Up

In March 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau mailed its decennial census survey, encouraging responses online, by phone, or by mail. Throughout April, households received additional reminders through the mail. The U.S. Census Bureau also sent paid workers, known as enumerators, to collect survey responses from populations that cannot receive mail, such as residents with remote addresses or residents experiencing homelessness. Residents had until October 15, 2020 to complete their census survey.

In May 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau began conducting “nonresponse follow-ups” to check on households that had not yet completed their census survey. The U.S. Census Bureau sent enumerators to the addresses of nonrespondents to hold household interviews. If it appeared that a resident lived at the address, enumerators were encouraged to attempt contact up to six times. After the third attempt, the enumerator could try to collect the information from a neighbor instead, known as a proxy interview. If an enumerator was unable to collect the required information, the U.S. Census Bureau would use administrative records to try to piece together the missing information. Once all data collection was complete, the U.S. Census Bureau used count imputation, which is a statistical analysis that uses available data—such as the limited data known about nonrespondent households or households similar to it—to make predictions about unresolved housing units.

Although the U.S. Census Bureau has worked diligently to design and execute the best strategies for conducting nonresponse follow-up, there is no substitute to getting information from the household directly. The preferred way of receiving information is from a census survey accurately completed by a household member. The next best thing is a household interview, with other methods following behind.

Resolved by Household Interviews

This table depicts the percentage of nonresponse follow-up to occupied residences resolved by a household interview.

National	55.5%	Lake	53.4%
Florida	54.0%	Lee	53.9%
Alachua	45.7%	Leon	43.1%
Baker	61.3%	Levy	62.2%
Bay	54.0%	Liberty	63.0%
Bradford	59.4%	Madison	64.1%
Brevard	47.5%	Manatee	52.3%
Broward	55.9%	Marion	53.7%
Calhoun	68.8%	Martin	48.7%
Charlotte	52.4%	Miami-Dade	61.6%
Citrus	54.5%	Monroe	59.8%
Clay	55.9%	Nassau	54.3%
Collier	58.8%	Okaloosa	56.9%
Columbia	60.7%	Okeechobee	59.1%
DeSoto	62.2%	Orange	54.2%
Dixie	61.4%	Osceola	60.5%
Duval	50.0%	Palm Beach	51.5%
Escambia	51.8%	Pasco	52.8%
Flagler	53.0%	Pinellas	44.7%
Franklin	65.0%	Polk	55.3%
Gadsden	63.9%	Putnam	57.5%
Gilchrist	58.4%	Santa Rosa	52.2%
Glades	62.1%	Sarasota	55.2%
Gulf	63.2%	Seminole	56.2%
Hamilton	64.5%	St. Johns	46.1%
Hardee	60.6%	St. Lucie	49.8%
Hendry	68.8%	Sumter	50.3%
Hernando	53.4%	Suwannee	63.4%
Highlands	56.2%	Taylor	64.0%
Hillsborough	51.8%	Union	56.8%
Holmes	56.8%	Volusia	52.3%
Indian River	50.2%	Wakulla	60.0%
Jackson	59.4%	Walton	61.2%
Jefferson	57.6%	Washington	62.5%
Lafayette	56.7%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Resolved by Proxy Interview

This table depicts the percentage of nonresponse follow-up to occupied residences resolved by a proxy interview.

National	26.1%	Lake	27.5%
Florida	26.2%	Lee	27.3%
Alachua	38.8%	Leon	42.2%
Baker	20.9%	Levy	19.8%
Bay	26.6%	Liberty	25.3%
Bradford	21.0%	Madison	23.8%
Brevard	26.9%	Manatee	30.3%
Broward	24.8%	Marion	24.2%
Calhoun	19.8%	Martin	24.7%
Charlotte	26.5%	Miami-Dade	23.7%
Citrus	22.3%	Monroe	30.2%
Clay	21.7%	Nassau	21.2%
Collier	25.9%	Okaloosa	20.5%
Columbia	21.8%	Okeechobee	26.8%
DeSoto	21.2%	Orange	26.6%
Dixie	24.7%	Osceola	21.7%
Duval	28.1%	Palm Beach	26.0%
Escambia	24.5%	Pasco	24.6%
Flagler	21.7%	Pinellas	31.2%
Franklin	26.2%	Polk	25.2%
Gadsden	20.1%	Putnam	23.6%
Gilchrist	17.4%	Santa Rosa	23.8%
Glades	18.2%	Sarasota	24.0%
Gulf	24.4%	Seminole	18.8%
Hamilton	19.8%	St. Johns	30.6%
Hardee	20.9%	St. Lucie	26.1%
Hendry	22.8%	Sumter	28.6%
Hernando	21.2%	Suwannee	18.9%
Highlands	23.2%	Taylor	21.8%
Hillsborough	28.6%	Union	23.2%
Holmes	21.2%	Volusia	25.6%
Indian River	26.7%	Wakulla	18.8%
Jackson	14.8%	Walton	18.1%
Jefferson	28.2%	Washington	18.9%
Lafayette	37.4%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Resolved by Administrative Records

This table depicts the percentage of nonresponse follow-up to occupied residences resolved by use of administrative records.

National	18.4%	Lake	18.9%
Florida	19.8%	Lee	18.8%
Alachua	15.5%	Leon	14.6%
Baker	18.0%	Levy	18.2%
Bay	19.8%	Liberty	20.6%
Bradford	19.6%	Madison	11.6%
Brevard	25.6%	Manatee	17.1%
Broward	19.4%	Marion	22.1%
Calhoun	15.6%	Martin	27.2%
Charlotte	21.6%	Miami-Dade	14.7%
Citrus	23.2%	Monroe	10.2%
Clay	22.6%	Nassau	24.3%
Collier	15.1%	Okaloosa	22.8%
Columbia	17.0%	Okeechobee	14.3%
DeSoto	15.7%	Orange	19.2%
Dixie	14.2%	Osceola	17.7%
Duval	21.9%	Palm Beach	22.5%
Escambia	23.7%	Pasco	22.7%
Flagler	24.2%	Pinellas	24.0%
Franklin	10.1%	Polk	19.6%
Gadsden	16.3%	Putnam	19.5%
Gilchrist	22.1%	Santa Rosa	23.9%
Glades	15.0%	Sarasota	21.1%
Gulf	16.5%	Seminole	24.7%
Hamilton	13.1%	St. Johns	23.2%
Hardee	17.1%	St. Lucie	24.2%
Hendry	9.7%	Sumter	20.7%
Hernando	24.9%	Suwannee	18.2%
Highlands	20.6%	Taylor	13.9%
Hillsborough	19.6%	Union	20.7%
Holmes	16.7%	Volusia	22.0%
Indian River	23.2%	Wakulla	22.3%
Jackson	23.8%	Walton	20.2%
Jefferson	10.8%	Washington	21.2%
Lafayette	7.9%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Resolved by Count Imputation

This table depicts the percentage of nonresponse follow-up to occupied residences resolved by count imputation.

National	0.9%	Lake	1.3%
Florida	0.9%	Lee	0.5%
Alachua	1.6%	Leon	1.2%
Baker	0.5%	Levy	1.8%
Bay	0.6%	Liberty	1.0%
Bradford	1.0%	Madison	1.2%
Brevard	0.6%	Manatee	1.1%
Broward	1.0%	Marion	1.3%
Calhoun	1.3%	Martin	0.9%
Charlotte	0.5%	Miami-Dade	1.0%
Citrus	0.8%	Monroe	1.1%
Clay	0.8%	Nassau	1.0%
Collier	0.6%	Okaloosa	0.7%
Columbia	1.0%	Okeechobee	0.8%
DeSoto	0.9%	Orange	0.8%
Dixie	1.6%	Osceola	0.5%
Duval	1.0%	Palm Beach	0.8%
Escambia	1.0%	Pasco	0.5%
Flagler	1.0%	Pinellas	0.9%
Franklin	1.0%	Polk	0.6%
Gadsden	1.3%	Putnam	1.4%
Gilchrist	2.1%	Santa Rosa	0.7%
Glades	3.0%	Sarasota	0.6%
Gulf	0.5%	Seminole	0.6%
Hamilton	2.1%	St. Johns	0.7%
Hardee	0.4%	St. Lucie	0.6%
Hendry	2.6%	Sumter	0.9%
Hernando	1.0%	Suwannee	1.1%
Highlands	0.7%	Taylor	1.1%
Hillsborough	0.8%	Union	1.4%
Holmes	1.8%	Volusia	0.6%
Indian River	0.6%	Wakulla	0.9%
Jackson	1.1%	Walton	0.5%
Jefferson	1.1%	Washington	1.2%
Lafayette	<0.1%		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Operational Quality Metrics: Sub-State Summaries, 2021.

Looking Ahead to 2030

Based on estimates from the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference, Florida expects a population of 24.6 million residents in 2030. If Florida incurs the same undercount rate (3.48 percent), an additional 100,000 people will not be counted. A complete census count is needed to secure the state's fair share of federal, census-derived funding and maintain accurate public data to inform policy and business decisions. **To improve Florida's 2030 census count, stakeholders in each county should consider the following as the 2030 Census approaches to:**

1. Stay up to date on census-related issues.

The Florida TaxWatch Census Institute provides a resource hub and engagement opportunities to help you stay current on census related issues and connect with organizations that can help your business promote a complete census count.

2. Encourage employers to share census information with employees and customers.

Businesses can act as a trusted voice to your employees and customers, encouraging them to complete surveys from the U.S. Census Bureau. All information is private and cannot be seen by other government agencies.

3. Lend your voice.

Use your voice to encourage involvement by local businesses and your government officials. Awareness campaigns and increased governmental funding bring the state closer to a complete census count. Consider amplifying your voice by joining or creating a Complete Count Committee in the year leading up to the 2030 Census.¹

4. Invest in your community.

Whether directly or through philanthropic organizations, invest in grassroots efforts that help residents complete their census surveys. Even if 2030 is a few years away, an early investment in grassroots efforts allows time to organize and develop effective plans to support a complete census count.

¹ As described by the U.S. Census Bureau, "Complete Count Committees (CCC) are volunteer committees established by tribal, state, and local governments and community leaders or organizations to increase awareness and motivate residents to respond to the [2030] Census." See, U.S. Census Bureau, "2020 Census Complete Count Committee Guide."

ABOUT FLORIDA TAXWATCH

As an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit taxpayer research institute and government watchdog, it is the mission of Florida TaxWatch to provide the taxpayers of Florida and public officials with high quality, independent research and analysis of issues related to state and local government taxation, expenditures, policies, and programs. Florida TaxWatch works to improve the productivity and accountability of Florida government. Its research recommends productivity enhancements and explains the statewide impact of fiscal and economic policies and practices on taxpayers and businesses.

Florida TaxWatch is supported by voluntary, tax-deductible donations and private grants. Donations provide a solid, lasting foundation that has enabled Florida TaxWatch to bring about a more effective, responsive government that is accountable to the taxpayers it serves since 1979.

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