



Florida's Resident Population

Florida Population — April 1, 2022

Florida's population on April 1, 2022 was estimated to be , a 22,276,132, a gain of 737,945 residents (3.4 percent) since the 2020 Census. During the decades of the 1980s, Florida grew by 32.7 percent; the 1990s by 23.5 percent; the 2000s by 17.6 percent; and the 2010s by 14.6 percent.

Population by County

Twelve Florida counties have over half a million residents. These 12 counties represent 65.6 percent of Florida's population. Florida's three southeast counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) are among the four most populous counties in the state. The three southeast Florida counties account for approximately 28.0 percent of Florida's resident population.

Table 1 shows number of counties by population size. Thirty-six counties, those with at least 100,000 residents, represent 95.3% of the state's population.

Table 1 - Number of Counties by Population Range

| April 1, 2022 Population | Number of Florida Counties |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| One million or more | 6 |
| 500,000 to 999,999 | 6 |
| 250,000 to 499,999 | 12 |
| 100,000 to 249,999 | 12 |
| 50,000 to 99,999 | 5 |
| Under 50,000 | 26 |

Miami-Dade is Florida's most populous county; followed by Broward, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, and Orange counties. Between 2000 and 2010, Orange County moved into the number five spot, supplanting Pinellas County. Between 2021 and 2022 it is estimated that Hillsborough swapped positions with Palm Beach county and is now in the number three spot. The population of Florida's counties are estimated to range from Miami-Dade (2,757,592) to Liberty (7,808) (Table 2).

The top five counties adding the most population since April 1, 2020 were: Hillsborough (60,767), Miami-Dade (55,825), Orange (51,413), Polk (44,973), and Lee (41,356). The counties with population growth rates at or above 6.0% were: Gulf

(12.3%), Osceola (9.3%), Sumter (9.0%), St. Johns (8.6%), Flagler (7.6%), St Lucie (6.5%), Polk (6.2%), and Nassau (6.0%). (Figures 1 & 2).

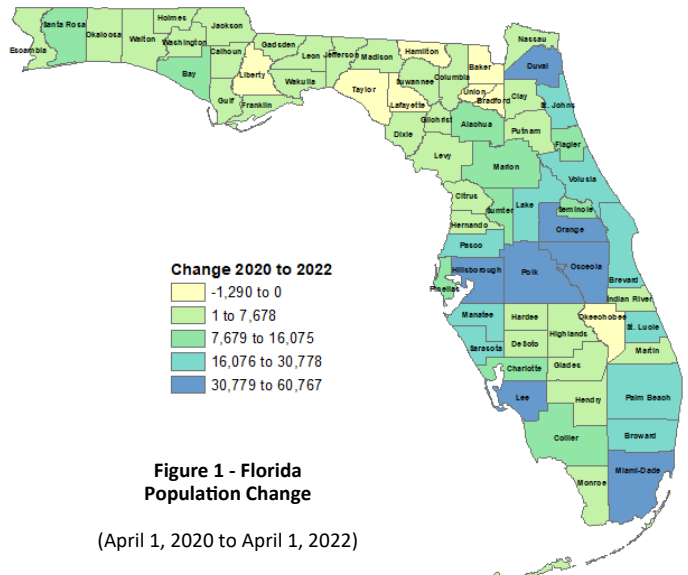
Population by City

Since April 1, 2020, the top five cities that have added the most population were: Jacksonville, Port St. Lucie, Miami, Tampa, and Orlando. These cities accounted for 14.3 percent of the state's total population change during this time period.

Among cities with a population greater than 50,000 and a growth rate at or above 8.0 percent, the areas growing the fastest were: Fort Myers, Port St. Lucie, North Port, Daytona Beach, Winter Haven, and Palm Coast. Among all Florida's cities, those with the fastest growth rates were: Westlake, Wildwood, Oakland, Freeport, and Mexico Beach.

Florida's Growth

Between 2020 and 2022, all of the Florida's growth was due to net migration, while natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) was negative. In comparison, between 2010 and 2020, 89.5 percent of the state's growth was due to net migration. For the period from April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022, the Census Bureau estimates that 22.0 percent of Florida's net migration was international, while the remainder (78.0 percent) was domestic.



**Table 2—Florida Population
April 1, 2022 Estimate**

| County | Population | Rank | County | Population | Rank |
|--------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|
| Miami-Dade | 2,757,592 | 1 | Flagler | 124,202 | 35 |
| Broward | 1,969,099 | 2 | Highlands | 103,102 | 36 |
| Hillsborough | 1,520,529 | 3 | Nassau | 95,809 | 37 |
| Palm Beach | 1,518,152 | 4 | Monroe | 83,961 | 38 |
| Orange | 1,481,321 | 5 | Walton | 79,544 | 39 |
| Duval | 1,033,533 | 6 | Putnam | 74,249 | 40 |
| Pinellas | 972,852 | 7 | Columbia | 71,525 | 41 |
| Lee | 802,178 | 8 | Jackson | 48,395 | 42 |
| Polk | 770,019 | 9 | Suwannee | 44,688 | 43 |
| Brevard | 627,544 | 10 | Levy | 44,288 | 44 |
| Pasco | 592,669 | 11 | Gadsden | 43,967 | 45 |
| Volusia | 572,815 | 12 | Hendry | 40,633 | 46 |
| Seminole | 484,054 | 13 | Okeechobee | 39,385 | 47 |
| Sarasota | 452,378 | 14 | Wakulla | 35,169 | 48 |
| Osceola | 424,946 | 15 | DeSoto | 34,748 | 49 |
| Manatee | 421,768 | 16 | Baker | 27,881 | 50 |
| Lake | 403,857 | 17 | Bradford | 27,013 | 51 |
| Marion | 391,983 | 18 | Hardee | 25,544 | 52 |
| Collier | 390,912 | 19 | Washington | 25,461 | 53 |
| St. Lucie | 350,518 | 20 | Taylor | 21,375 | 54 |
| Escambia | 329,583 | 21 | Holmes | 19,784 | 55 |
| Leon | 299,130 | 22 | Gilchrist | 18,841 | 56 |
| St. Johns | 296,919 | 23 | Madison | 18,438 | 57 |
| Alachua | 287,872 | 24 | Dixie | 16,988 | 58 |
| Clay | 225,553 | 25 | Gulf | 15,938 | 59 |
| Okaloosa | 215,751 | 26 | Union | 15,550 | 60 |
| Hernando | 199,207 | 27 | Jefferson | 14,923 | 61 |
| Santa Rosa | 196,834 | 28 | Calhoun | 13,740 | 62 |
| Charlotte | 196,742 | 29 | Hamilton | 13,395 | 63 |
| Bay | 184,002 | 30 | Franklin | 12,729 | 64 |
| Indian River | 165,559 | 31 | Glades | 12,273 | 65 |
| Martin | 161,655 | 32 | Liberty | 7,831 | 66 |
| Citrus | 158,009 | 33 | Lafayette | 7,808 | 67 |
| Sumter | 141,420 | 34 | | | |

Florida’s Hispanic Population

Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. The percentage of Floridians that were of Hispanic origin increased from 12.2 percent in 1990 to 16.8 percent in 2000, to 22.5 percent in 2010, and to 26.5 percent in 2020.

Florida’s Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than total population (34.9% as compared to 14.6%) between 2010 and 2020). The percent of the population that was Hispanic or Latino increased in most counties of the state. There were seven counties where the percentage declined: Calhoun, DeSoto, Gulf, Hardee, Lafayette, Sumter and Union counties over this time period. Miami-Dade County continues to have the greatest percentage of Hispanic population in the state with 65.0% in 2010 and 68.7% in 2020. (Figure 3).

Florida’s Non-Hispanic Population by Race

Beginning with Census 2000 respondents were given the option of selecting more than one racial category. Figure 4 displays the racial composition of the state’s non-Hispanic population based on the results of the 2020 Census.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau made improvements to the design of the Hispanic origin and race questions and updated the data processing and coding procedures. Due to these changes, the Census Bureau suggests that data comparisons between 2010 and 2020 be made with caution. Overall, the changes revealed that the US population is more multiracial and diverse than what was measured in the past. This was also true for Florida.

The percentage of the population that selected two or more races was 5.0 percent for Florida’s non-Hispanic population. This ranged from a low of 2.0 percent in Lafayette County to a high of 7.9 percent in Okaloosa County. Of Florida’s non-Hispanic population that indicated only one race, 70.1 percent was White, 19.7 percent was Black or African American, and 4.0 percent was Asian. The other three race groups represented 1.2 percent of Florida’s non-Hispanic population.

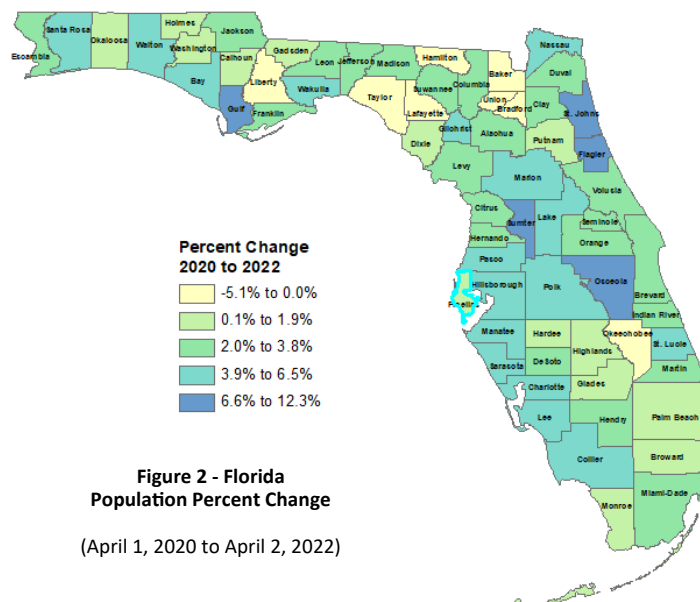


Figure 3 - Florida's Hispanic Population

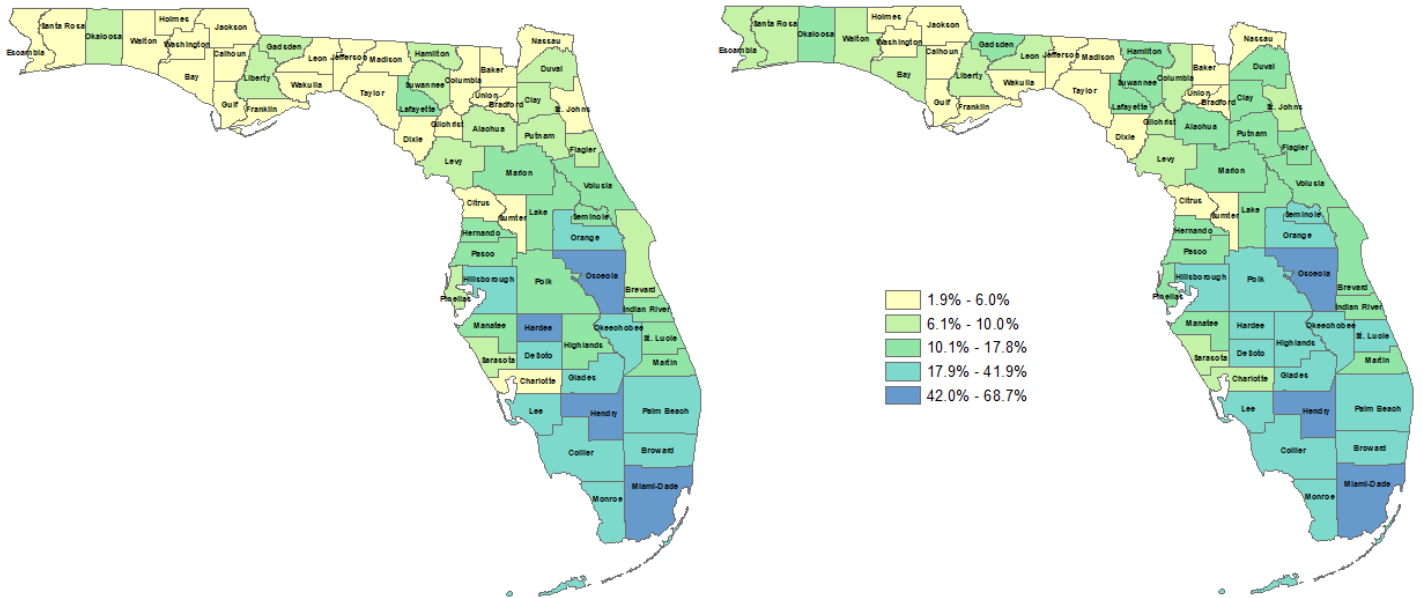
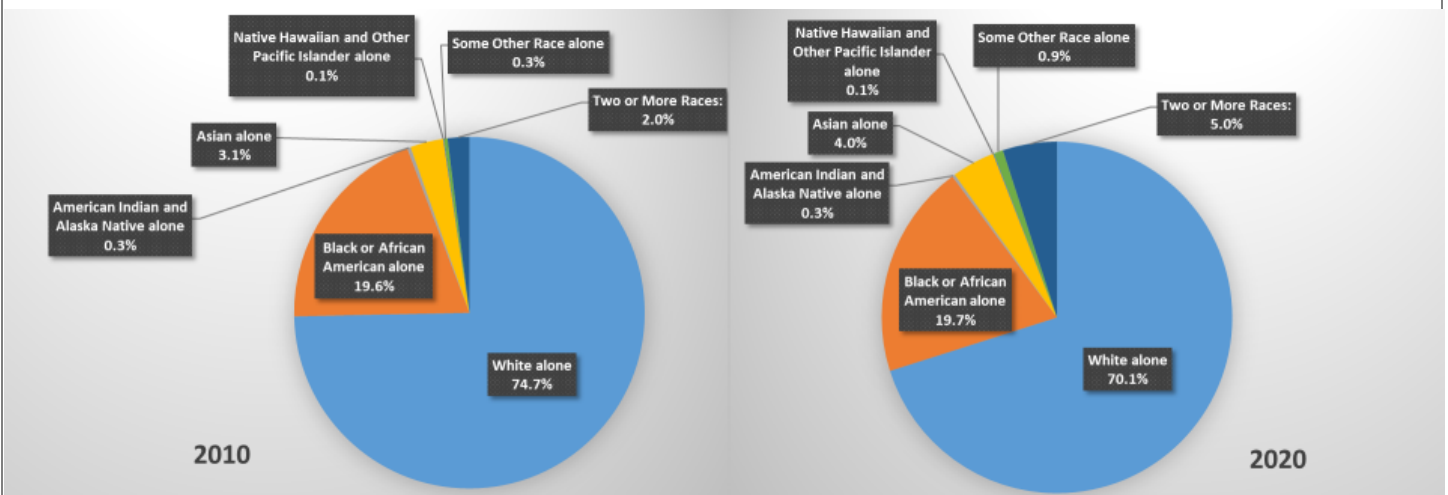


Figure 4 - Florida's Non-Hispanic Population by Race



Data in this report are from various sources including the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; University of Florida, Bureau of Business and Economic Research; and the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Additional data are on our website at: <http://edr.state.fl.us> or contact us at: 850.487.1402.