Florida's Population

Florida Population — April 1, 2016

Florida's population on April 1, 2016 was estimated to be 20,148,654, a gain of 1,347,322 residents (7.2 percent) since the 2010 Census. During the decades of the 1980s Florida grew by 32.7 percent; the 1990s by 23.5 percent; and the 2000s by 17.6 percent.

Population by County

Eleven Florida counties have over half a million residents. These 11 counties represent 63.9 percent of Florida's population. Florida's three southeast counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) are the three most populous counties in the state and account for almost 29.5 percent of Florida's population.

Table 1 - Number of Counties by Population Range

April 1, 2016 Population	Number of Florida Counties
One million or more	5
500,000 to 999,999	6
250,000 to 499,999	12
100,000 to 249,999	13
50,000 to 99,999	6
Under 50,000	25

Miami-Dade with 2,700,794 residents is Florida's most populous county; followed by Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, and Orange counties. Between 2000 and 2010, Orange County moved into the number five spot, supplanting Pinellas County. Florida's counties range in population from Miami-Dade (2,700,794) to Lafayette (8,621) (Table 2).

The top five counties adding the most population since April 1, 2010 were: Miami-Dade (204,337), Orange (134,431), Hillsborough (123,571), Broward (106,447), and Palm Beach (71,607). The counties with population growth rates at or above 11.0% were: Sumter (26.9%), Osceola (20.2%), St. Johns (15.9%), Walton (14.4%), Orange (11.7%). (Figures 1 & 2).

Population by City

Since April 1, 2010, the cities that have added the most population were: Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tampa, and Cape Coral. Among, cities with a population greater than 50,000, the fastest growth rates were in: Doral, Ft. Myers, Homestead, Kissimmee, and Miami. Among all Florida's cities, those with the fastest growth rates were: Lake Buena Vista, Freeport, Sweetwater, Groveland, and Davenport.

Florida's Growth

Between 2010 and 2016, the majority of Florida growth was due to net migration (83.5%), while natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) accounted for 16.5% of the growth in the state. In comparison, between 2000 and 2010, 81.6 percent of the state's growth was due to net migration. For the period from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016, the Census Bureau estimates that about 44.5 percent of Florida's net migration was international and the remainder was domestic.
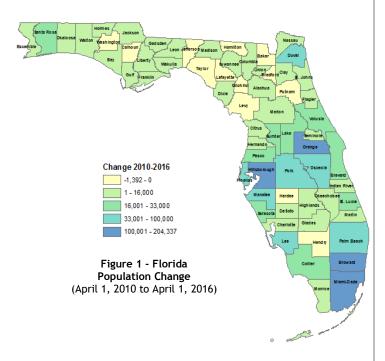

Figure 1 - Florida Population Change (April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2016)

Table 2 - Florida County Population
April 1, 2016 Estimate
Ranked by Size

County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank
Miami-Dade	2,700,794	1	Flagler	103,095	35
Broward	1,854,513	2	Highlands	101,531	36
Palm Beach	1,391,741	3	Nassau	77,841	37
Hillsborough	1,352,797	4	Monroe	76,047	38
Orange	1,280,387	5	Putnam	72,972	39
Pinellas	954,569	6	Columbia	68,566	40
Duval	923,647	7	Walton	62,943	41
Lee	680,539	8	Jackson	50,345	42
Polk	646,989	9	Gadsden	48,486	43
Brevard	568,919	10	Suwannee	44,349	44
Volusia	517,411	11	Okeechobee	40,806	45
Pasco	495,868	12	Levy	40,553	46
Seminole	449,124	13	Hendry	38,370	47
Sarasota	399,538	14	DeSoto	35,141	48
Manatee	357,591	15	Wakulla	31,599	49
Collier	350,202	16	Hardee	27,637	50
Marion	345,749	17	Bradford	27,440	51
Lake	323,985	18	Baker	26,965	52
Osceola	322,862	19	Washington	24,888	53
Escambia	309,986	20	Taylor	22,478	54
St. Lucie	292,826	21	Holmes	20,003	55
Leon	287,671	22	Madison	19,238	56
Alachua	257,062	23	Gilchrist	16,848	57
St. Johns	220,257	24	Dixie	16,773	58
Clay	205,321	25	Gulf	16,628	59
Okaloosa	192,925	26	Union	15,887	60
Hernando	179,503	27	Hamilton	14,665	61
Bay	176,016	28	Calhoun	14,580	62
Charlotte	170,450	29	Jefferson	14,498	63
Santa Rosa	167,009	30	Glades	13,047	64
Martin	150,870	31	Franklin	11,916	65
Indian River	146,410	32	Liberty	8,736	66
Citrus	143,054	33	Lafayette	8,621	67
Sumter	118,577	34			

**Figure 2 - Florida
Population Percent Change**
(April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2016)

The Census Bureau and Florida use different methodologies to produce population estimates. Since the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau estimates have been consistently higher than the results from the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference (most recently by over 380,000). The different methodologies and procedures account for the variation in the estimates. Florida's official estimates incorporate local population dynamics and a variety of data and techniques. Florida's methodology has historically produced more accurate estimates than other methodologies.
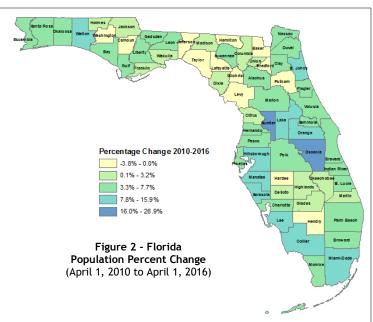
Florida versus the Nation
As of the 2010 Census, Florida was the fourth most populous state, behind California (37.3 million), Texas (25.1 million), and New York (19.4 million). Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016, the Census Bureau estimated that Florida added over 1.8 million residents, almost 5 times as many as New York state. The Census Bureau estimated that Florida surpassed New York to become the third most populous state before the end of 2014; however Florida estimated it was in 2015.

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Beginning with Census 2000 respondents were given the option of selecting more than one racial category. Figure 3 displays the racial composition of the state, based on the results of the 2000 and 2010 Census.

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 and to 22.5 percent in 2010. This percent-
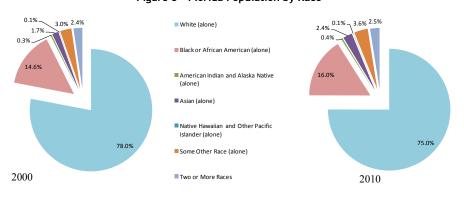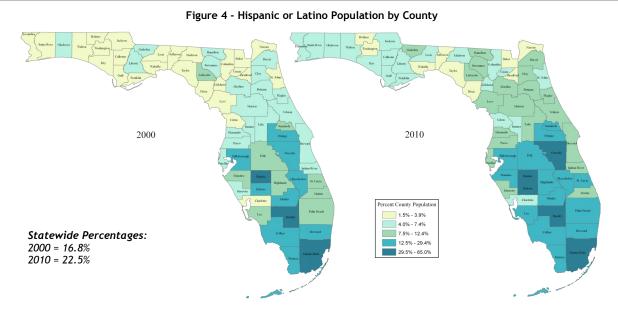
Figure 3 - Florida Population by Race

Legend:
- White (alone)
- Black or African American (alone)
- American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)
- Asian (alone)
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)
- Some Other Race (alone)
- Two or More Races

2000: 78.0%, 14.6%, 0.3%, 1.7%, 0.1%, 3.0%, 2.4%

2010: 75.0%, 16.0%, 0.4%, 2.4%, 0.1%, 3.6%, 2.5%

Figure 4 - Hispanic or Latino Population by County

2000

2010

Percent County Population
- 1.5% - 3.9%
- 4.0% - 7.4%
- 7.5% - 12.4%
- 12.5% - 29.4%
- 29.5% - 65.0%

Statewide Percentages:
2000 = 16.8%
2010 = 22.5%

age is forecast to increase to 29.1 percent by 2030. Florida's Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than total population (57.4% versus 17.6%) between 2000 and 2010). The percent of the population that was Hispanic or Latino increased in all counties of the state, except Sumter County over this time period. Miami-Dade County had the greatest percentage of Hispanic population in the state in both 2000 (57.3%) and 2010 (65.0%)(Figure 4).

Population Aged 18 and Older
According to the 2010 Census, Florida's population aged 18 and older represented 78.7 percent of the total population, up from 77.2 percent in 2000. By 2030, the population aged 18 and older is expected to represent 80.2 percent of the total population.

Population by Age Group
In 2000, Florida's prime working age population (ages 25-54) accounted for 41.5 percent of total population. With the aging baby boom generation, this percentage was estimated to represent 38.3 percent of Florida's total population in 2015 and is expected to represent 35.9 percent in 2030.

In 2010, 17.3 percent of Florida's population was aged 65 and older. This age group is forecast to represent 24.5 percent of Florida's population in 2030 (Figure 5).

Over the next two decades, Florida's older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida's population growth, representing 55.1 percent of the gains.
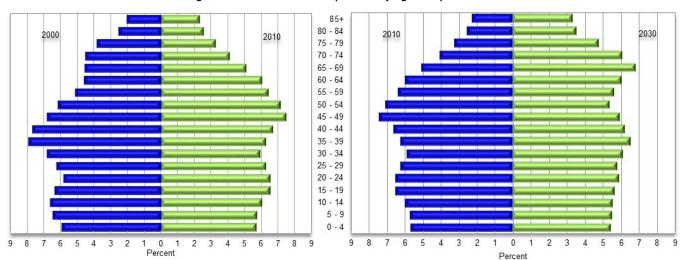
Figure 5 - Percent of Total Population by Age Group

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. All projections are based on April 1, 2010 Census counts. Additional data are on our website at: http://edr.state.fl.us or contact us at: 850.487.1402.