



## Florida's Population

### Florida Population – April 1, 2018

Florida's population on April 1, 2018 was estimated to be 20,840,568 a gain of 2,039,236 residents (10.8 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

Twelve Florida counties have over half a million residents. These 12 counties represent 66.3 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 29.3 percent of Florida's population.

Table 1 shows number of counties by population size. Thirty-six counties (53.7%) have at least 100,000 residents.

Table 1 - Number of Counties by Population Range

April 1, 2018 Population	Number of Florida Counties
One million or more	5
500,000 to 999,999	7
250,000 to 499,999	11
100,000 to 249,999	13
50,000 to 99,999	6
Under 50,000	25

Miami-Dade 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 (2,779,322) to Lafayette (8,501) (Table 2).

The top five counties adding the most population since April 1, 2010 were: Miami-Dade (282,865), Orange (203,641), Hillsborough (179,638), Broward (149,910), and Palm Beach (113,283). The counties with population growth rates at or above 17.0% were: Sumter (33.7%), Osceola (31.2%), St. Johns (25.6%), Walton (22.9%), Orange (17.8%) and Manatee (17.0%). (Figures 1 & 2).

### Population by City

Since April 1, 2010, the top five cities that have added the most population were: Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, Tampa, and Cape Coral. These cities accounted for 13.9 percent of the total population change during this time period.

Among cities with a population greater than 50,000 and a growth rate above 20 percent, the areas growing the fastest were: Doral, Fort Myers, Apopka, North Port, Homestead, Kissimmee, and Miami. Among all Florida's cities, those with the fastest growth rates were: Lake Buena Vista, Fruitland Park, Freeport, Davenport, and Groveland.

### Florida's Growth

Between 2010 and 2018, the majority of Florida growth was due to net migration (86.7%), while natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) accounted for 13.3% 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, 2018, the Census Bureau estimates that about 48.0 percent of Florida's net migration was international and the remainder was domestic.

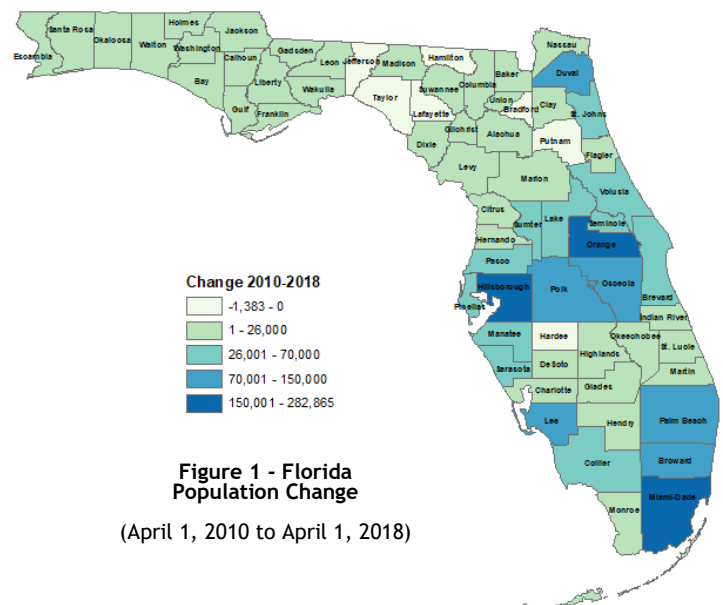
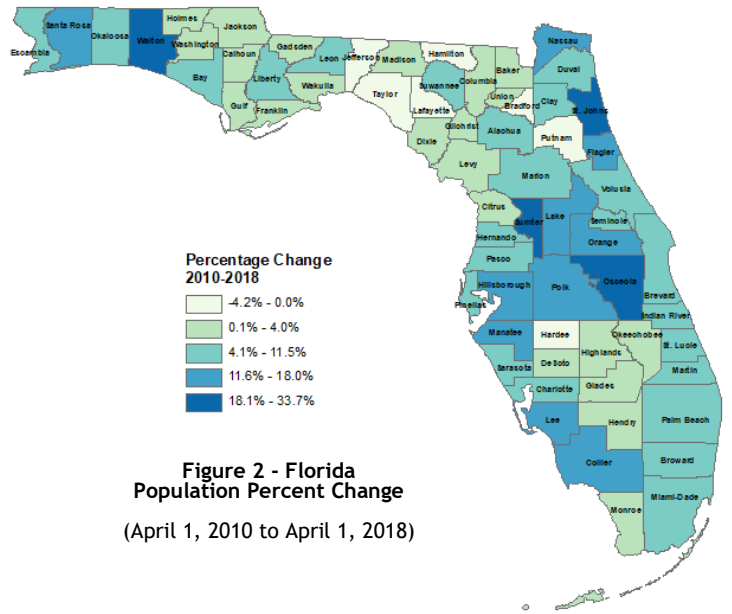


Figure 1 - Florida Population Change

(April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2018)

**Table 2 - Florida County Population  
April 1, 2018 Estimate  
Ranked by Size**

County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank
Miami-Dade	2,779,322	1	Flagler	107,511	35
Broward	1,897,976	2	Highlands	102,525	36
Palm Beach	1,433,417	3	Nassau	82,748	37
Hillsborough	1,408,864	4	Monroe	73,940	38
Orange	1,349,597	5	Putnam	72,981	39
Pinellas	970,532	6	Columbia	69,721	40
Duval	952,861	7	Walton	67,656	41
Lee	713,903	8	Jackson	50,435	42
Polk	673,028	9	Gadsden	47,828	43
Brevard	583,563	10	Suwannee	44,879	44
Volusia	531,062	11	Okeechobee	41,120	45
Pasco	515,077	12	Levy	41,054	46
Seminole	463,560	13	Hendry	39,586	47
Sarasota	417,442	14	DeSoto	35,520	48
Manatee	377,826	15	Wakulla	31,943	49
Manatee	377,826	15	Bradford	28,057	50
Collier	367,347	16	Baker	27,652	51
Marion	353,898	17	Hardee	27,296	52
Osceola	352,496	18	Washington	25,129	53
Lake	342,917	19	Taylor	22,283	54
Escambia	318,560	20	Holmes	20,133	55
St. Lucie	302,432	21	Madison	19,473	56
Leon	292,332	22	Gilchrist	17,424	57
Alachua	263,291	23	Gulf	16,499	58
St. Johns	238,742	24	Dixie	16,489	59
Clay	212,034	25	Union	15,867	60
Okaloosa	198,152	26	Calhoun	15,093	61
Hernando	185,604	27	Jefferson	14,733	62
Bay	181,199	28	Hamilton	14,621	63
Charlotte	177,987	29	Glades	13,002	64
Santa Rosa	174,887	30	Franklin	12,009	65
Martin	155,556	31	Liberty	8,915	66
Indian River	151,825	32	Lafayette	8,501	67
Citrus	145,721	33			
Sumter	124,935	34			



**Figure 2 - Florida  
Population Percent Change  
(April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2018)**

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 almost 374,000). 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, 2018, the Census Bureau estimated that Florida added almost 2.5 million residents, becoming the third most populous state earlier this decade. Over the past eight years, New York has only added slightly over 164,000 residents, while California and Texas have added about 2.3 million and 3.6 million residents, respectively. During this time period, the Census Bureau estimated that Florida's population growth rate was faster than California's, but slightly slower than Texas.

**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 percentage is forecast to increase to 30.1 percent by 2030. Florida's Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than total population (57.4% versus 17.6%) between 2000 and

**Figure 3 - Florida Population by Race**

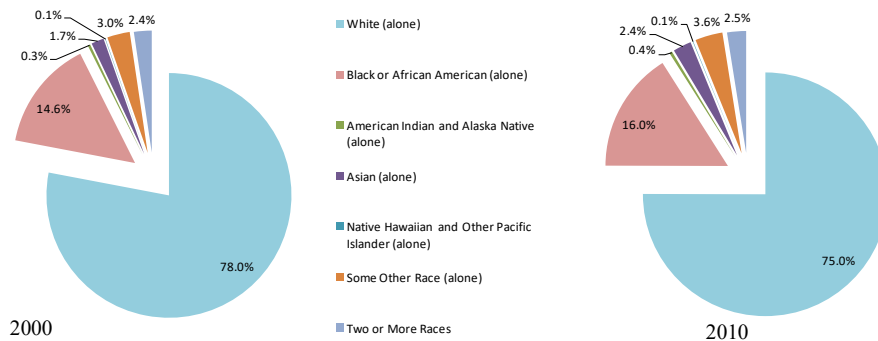
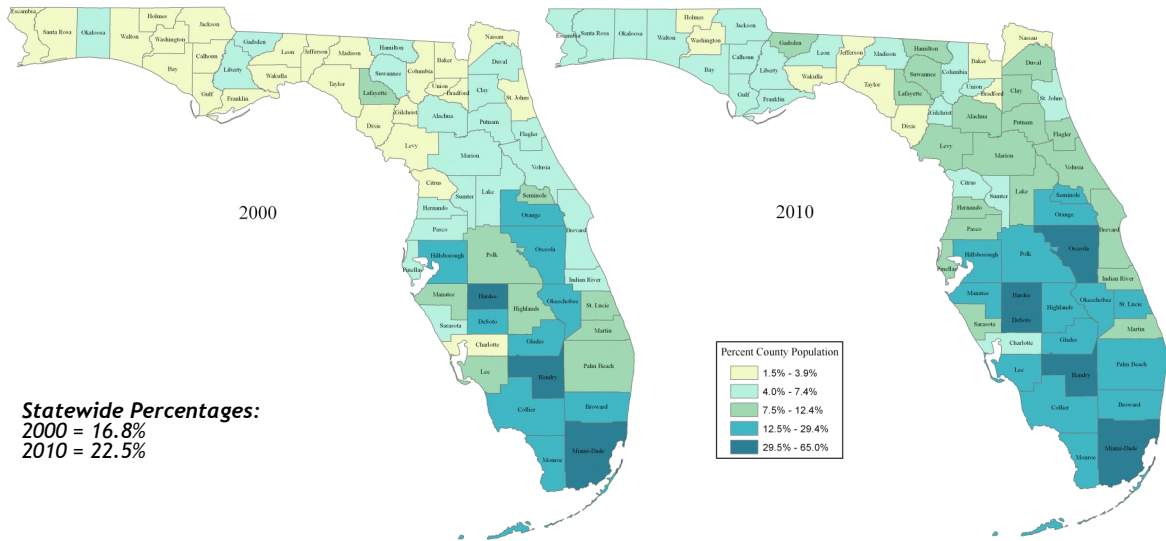


Figure 4 - Hispanic or Latino Population by County



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).

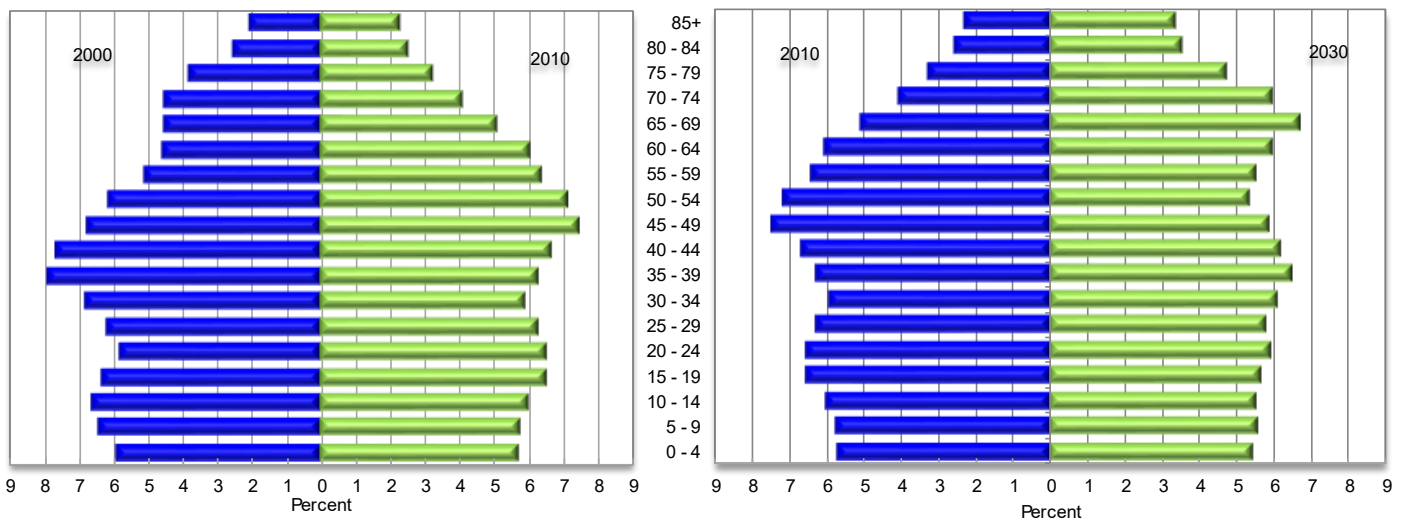
In 2000, Florida’s prime working age population (ages 25-54) accounted for 41.5 percent of total population. With the aging baby boom generation, this percentage was estimated to represent 37.4 percent of Florida’s total population in 2018 and is expected to represent 35.9 percent in 2030.

**Population by Age Group**

According to the 2000 and 2010 Census, Florida’s population under the age of 18 accounted for 22.8 percent and 21.3 percent of total population, respectively. Currently, this age group is estimated to account for 20.4 percent of Florida’s population and is expected represent 20.0 percent in 2030.

In 2010, 17.3 percent of Florida’s population was aged 65 and older. Between 2010 and 2030, this segment of the population will account for most of Florida’s population growth, representing 47.9 percent of the gains. This age group is forecast to represent 24.3 percent of Florida’s population in 2030 (Figure 5).

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.