Florida:
Demographic Trends

September 26, 2011

Population Growth Recovering

- Population growth is the state's primary engine of economic growth, fueling both employment and income growth.

- Population growth is forecast to remain relatively flat – averaging 0.85% between 2011 and 2014. However, growth is expected to recover in the future – averaging 1.1% between 2025 and 2030 with 86% of the growth coming from net migration. Nationally, average annual growth will be about 0.9%.

- The future will be different than the past; Florida's long-term growth rate between 1970 and 1995 was over 3%.

- Florida is still on track to break the 20 million mark during 2016, becoming the third most populous state sometime before then – surpassing New York.
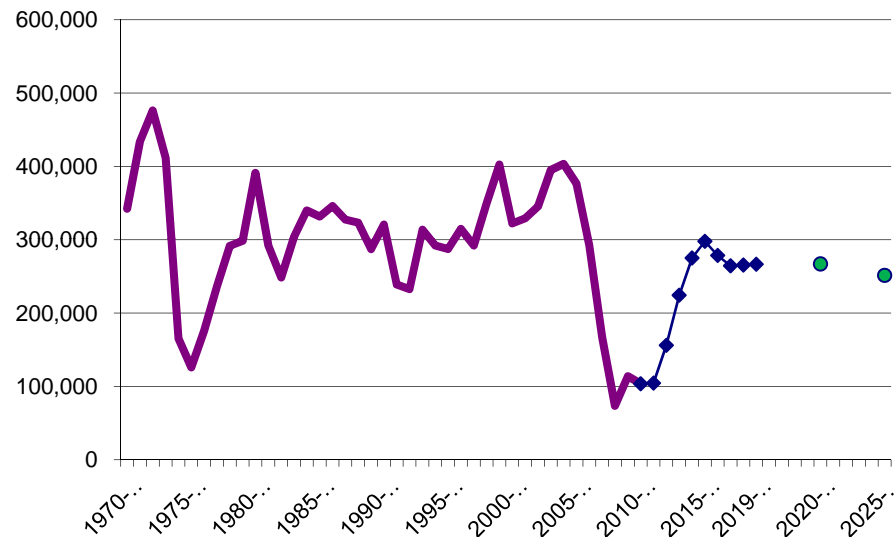
Florida's April 1 Population
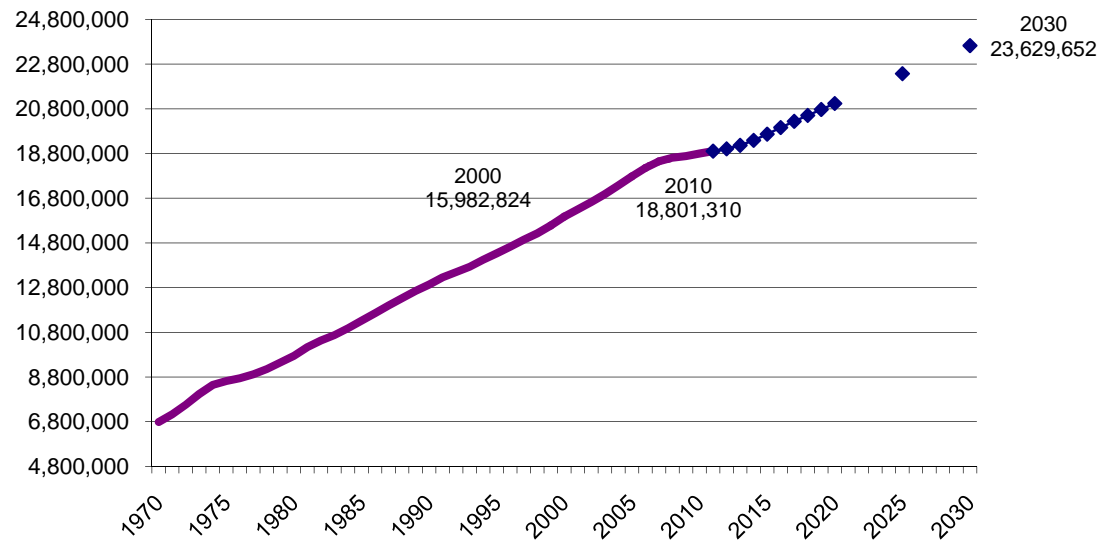
Florida's population:
- was 15,982,824 in 2000
- was 18,801,310 in 2010
- is forecast to grow to 23,629,652 by 2030

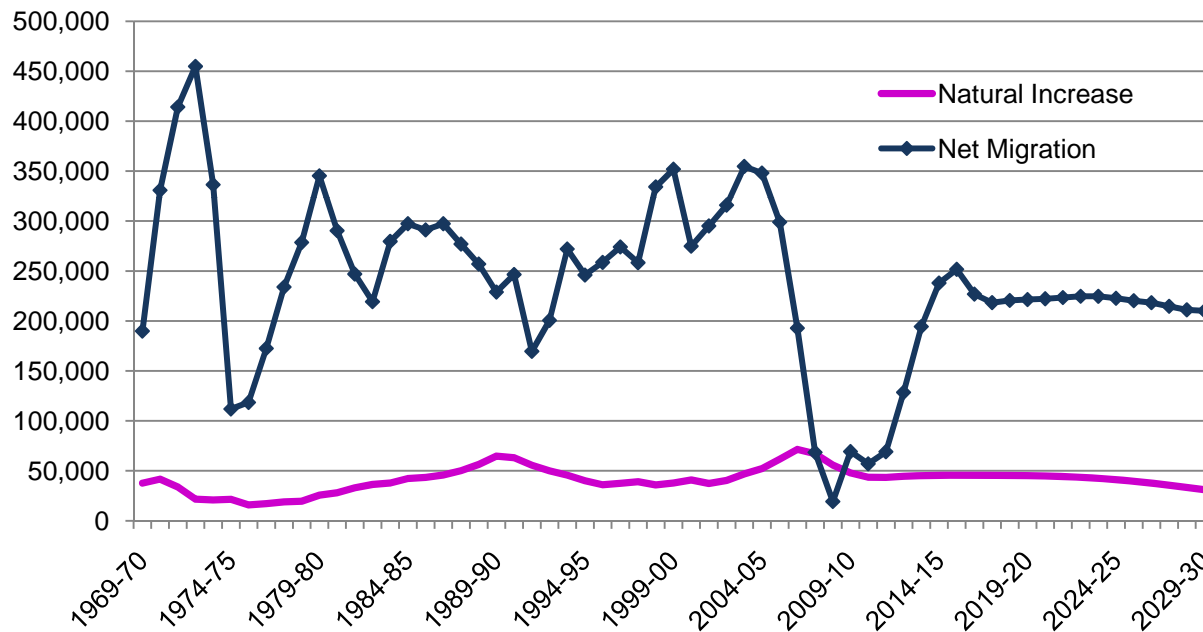# Florida's Population Growth

Population:
- Average annual increase between 2000 and 2006 was: 361,942
- Average annual increase between 2007 and 2010 was: 118,181

Population is forecast to increase on average by:
- 172,686 between 2010 and 2015 (Ft. Lauderdale)
- 274,577 between 2015 and 2020
- 267,018 between 2020 and 2025
- 251,387 between 2025 and 2030 (St. Petersburg)

Florida's Population Growth

- Typically, most of Florida's population growth is from net migration

- In 2030, net migration is forecast to represent 87.1 percent of Florida's population growth

Net Migration by County
(April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2010)

Legend
- 0.0% - 43.4%
- 43.5% - 73.2%
- 73.3% - 88.9%
- 89.0% - 99.9%
- 100.0%

- Statewide, net migration accounted for 81.6% of the population growth between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010

- There were 22 counties in the state, where all the growth between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010 has been due to net migration

Florida's Population by Gender

Females
51.1%
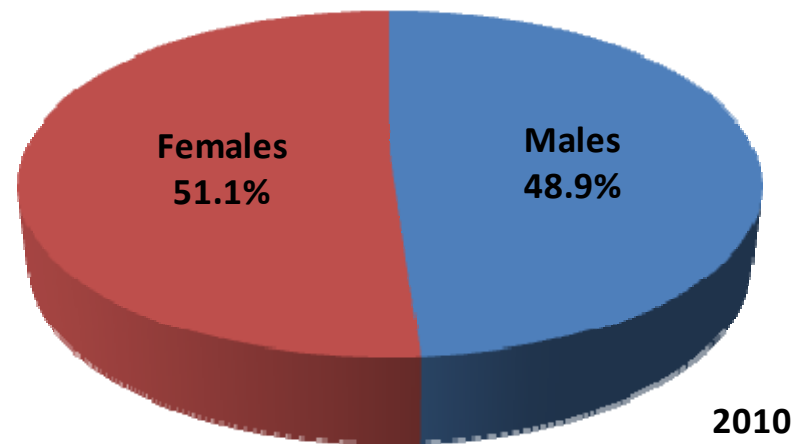
Males
48.9%

2010

- In 2010, females slightly outnumbered males in the state

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Median Age

DATA SOURCE: CENSUS

Florida

Year	Under 18 years	18 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median Age
2010	21.3%	34.4%	27.0%	17.3%	40.7
2000	22.8%	36.9%	22.7%	17.6%	38.7
1990	22.2%	39.8%	19.8%	18.3%	36.3
1980	24.2%	36.8%	21.6%	17.3%	34.7
1970	31.1%	32.7%	21.6%	14.6%	32.3
1960	34.0%	34.3%	20.6%	11.2%	31.2

United States

| Year	Under 18 years	18 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median Age
2010	24.0%	36.5%	26.4%	13.0%	37.2
2000	25.7%	39.9%	22.0%	12.4%	35.3
1990	25.6%	43.2%	18.6%	12.6%	32.9
1980	28.1%	40.9%	19.6%	11.3%	30.0
1970	34.3%	35.3%	20.6%	9.8%	28.1
1960	35.9%	34.8%	20.3%	9.0%	29.5

- The aging of the Baby Boom population into the older age groups has been contributing to the increase in the median age in both the United States and Florida

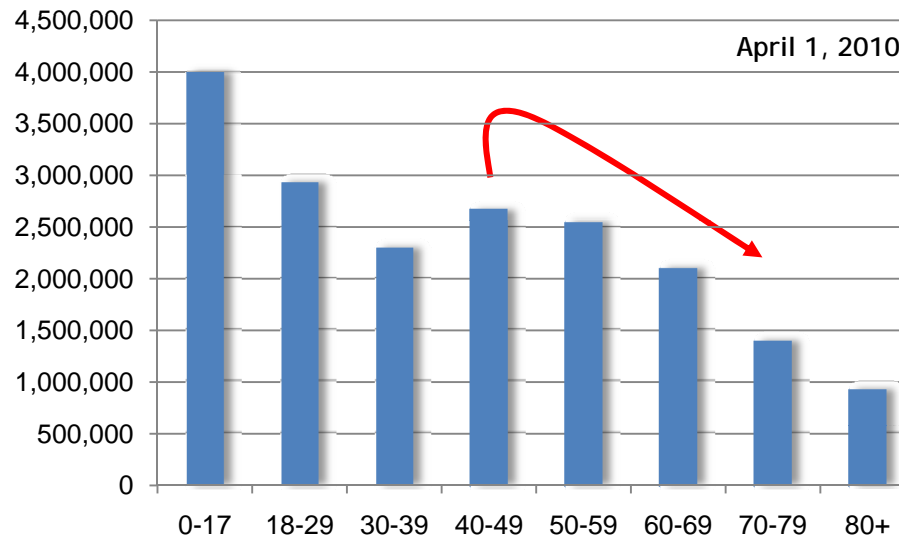# Median Age of Floridians
(April 1, 2010)
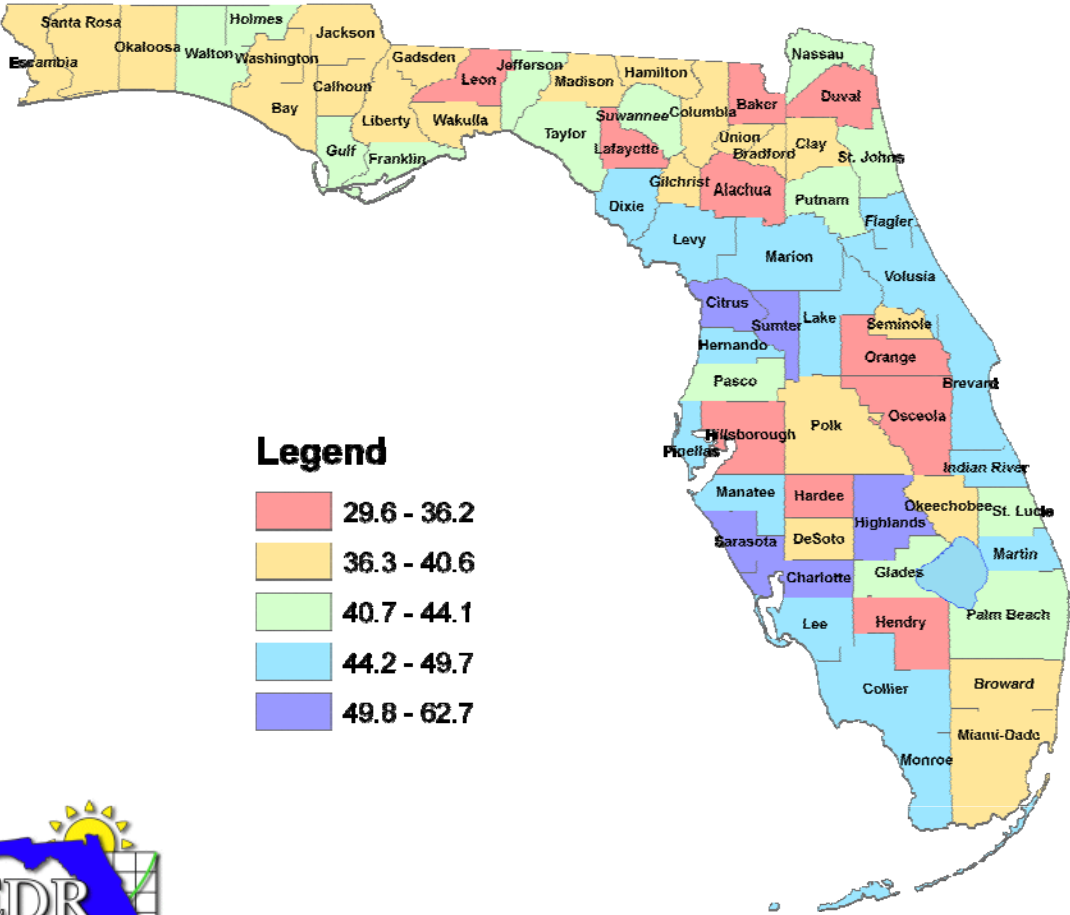
- The median age of Florida residents was **40.7** years as of April 1, 2010

- There was 1 county with a median age below 30: Leon (29.6)

- There were 5 counties with a median age of 50 and older: Sumter (62.7), Charlotte (55.9), Citrus (54.0), Sarasota (52.5), and Highlands (51.5).

Legend

|	
🟥	29.6 - 36.2
🟨	36.3 - 40.6
🟩	40.7 - 44.1
🟦	44.2 - 49.7
🟪	49.8 - 62.7

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Population by Age Group

As of April 1, 2010, there were:
- 4.0 million Floridians under the age of 18
- 2.9 million Floridians between 18 and 29
- 2.7 million Floridians in their 40s
- 2.5 million Floridians in their 50s
- 2.3 million Floridians in their 30s
- 2.1 million Floridians in their 60s
- 1.4 million Floridians in their 70s
- Almost 1.0 million Floridians 80 or older

Population Growth by Age Group

April 1, 2009 to April 1, 2030
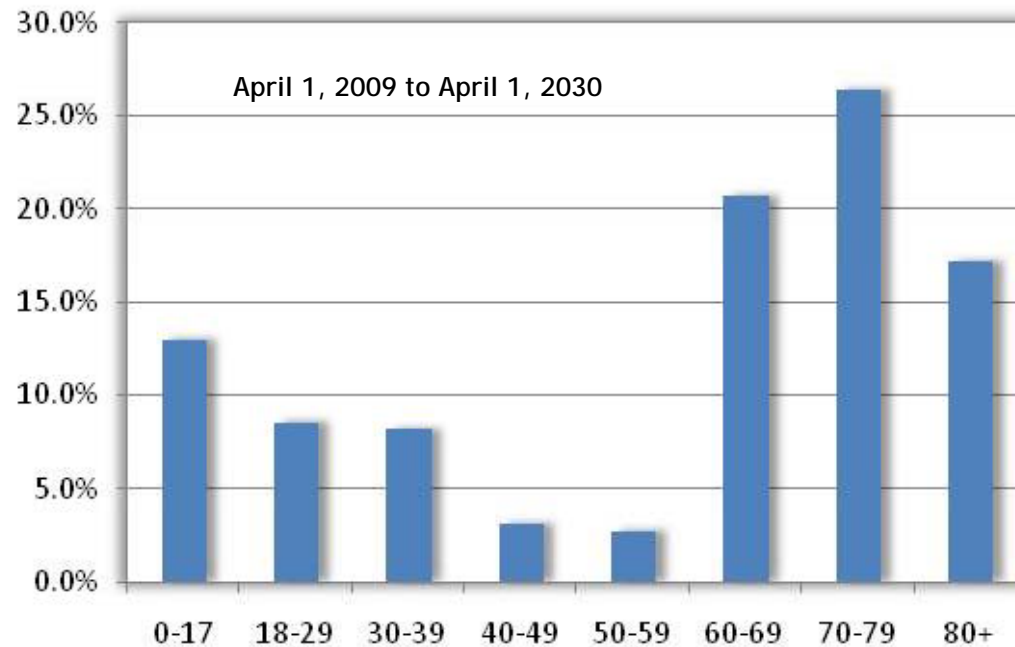
- Between 2009 and 2030, Florida's population is forecast to grow by almost 5.1 million

- Florida's older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida's population growth, representing 64.4 percent of the gains

- Florida's younger population (age 0-17) will account for 13.0 percent of the gains

Total Population by Age Group

- In 2000, Florida's working age population (ages 25-54) represented 41.5 percent of the total population. With the aging Baby Boom generation, this population now represents 39.7 percent of Florida's total population and is expected to represent 34.1 percent by 2030.

- Population aged 65 and over is forecast to represent 26.0 percent in 2030.
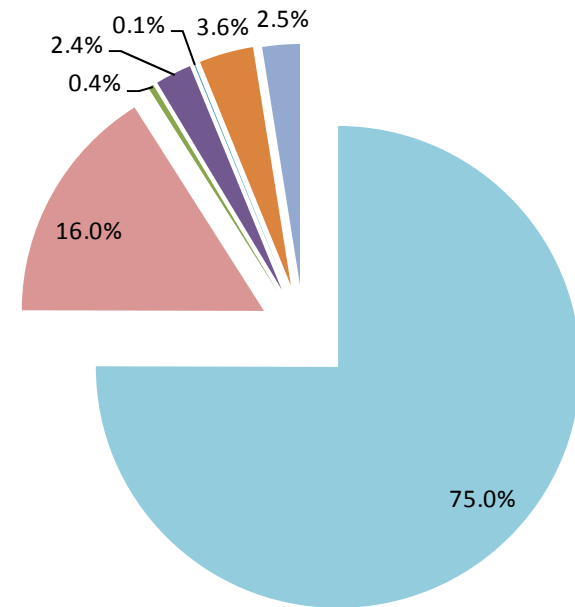
Population by Race

2000

- 0.1%
- 1.7%
- 3.0%
- 2.4%
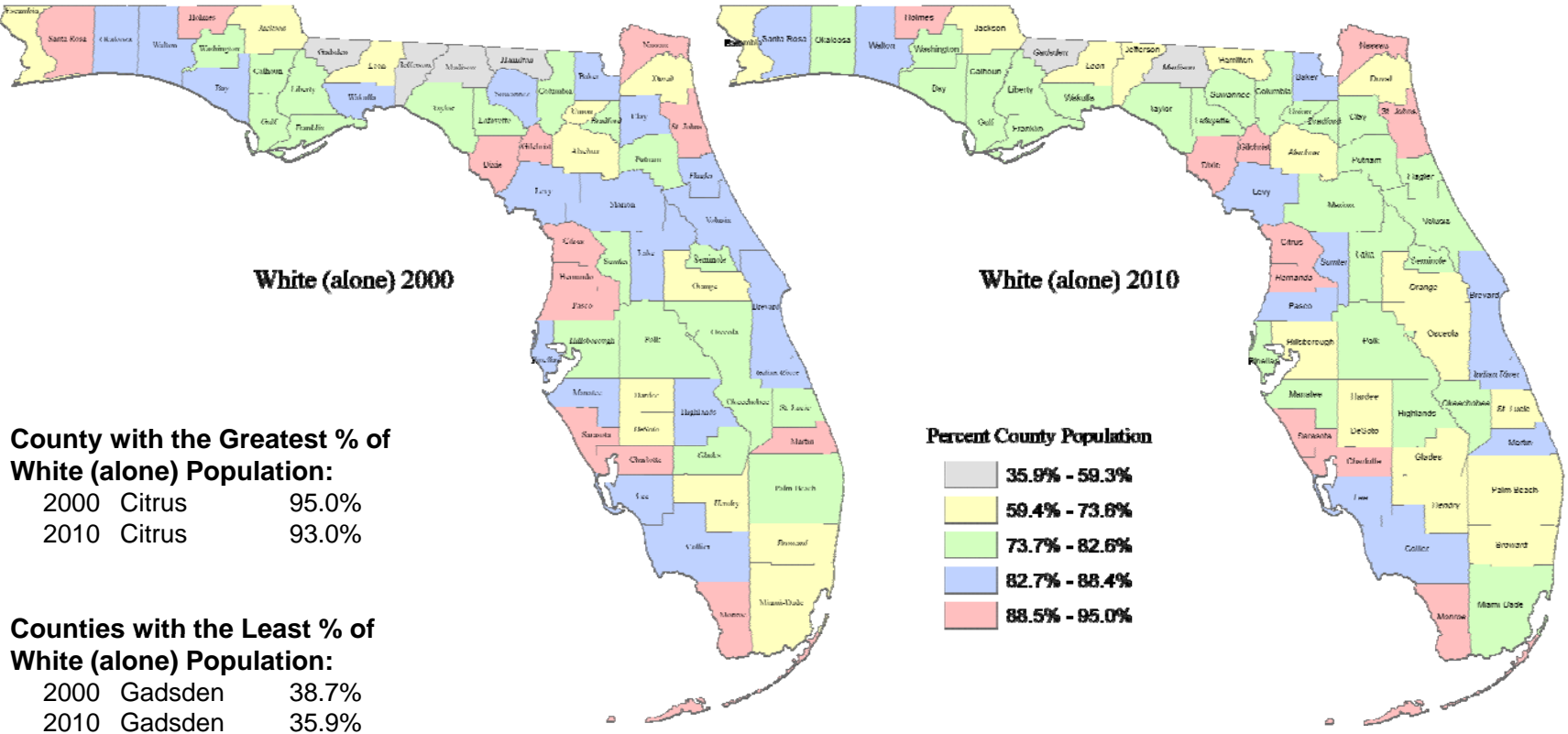- 0.3%
- 14.6%
- 78.0%
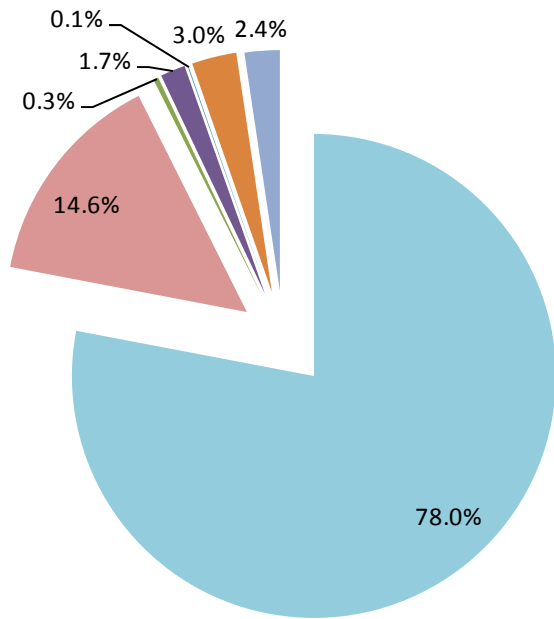
Legend:
- White (alone)
- Black or African American (alone)
- American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)
- Asian (alone)
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)
- Some Other Race (alone)
- Two or More Races

2010

- 2.4%
- 0.1%
- 3.6%
- 2.5%
- 0.4%
- 16.0%
- 75.0%

Population by Race by County

White (alone) 2000

White (alone) 2010

County with the Greatest % of White (alone) Population:

2000	Citrus	95.0%
2010	Citrus	93.0%

Counties with the Least % of White (alone) Population:

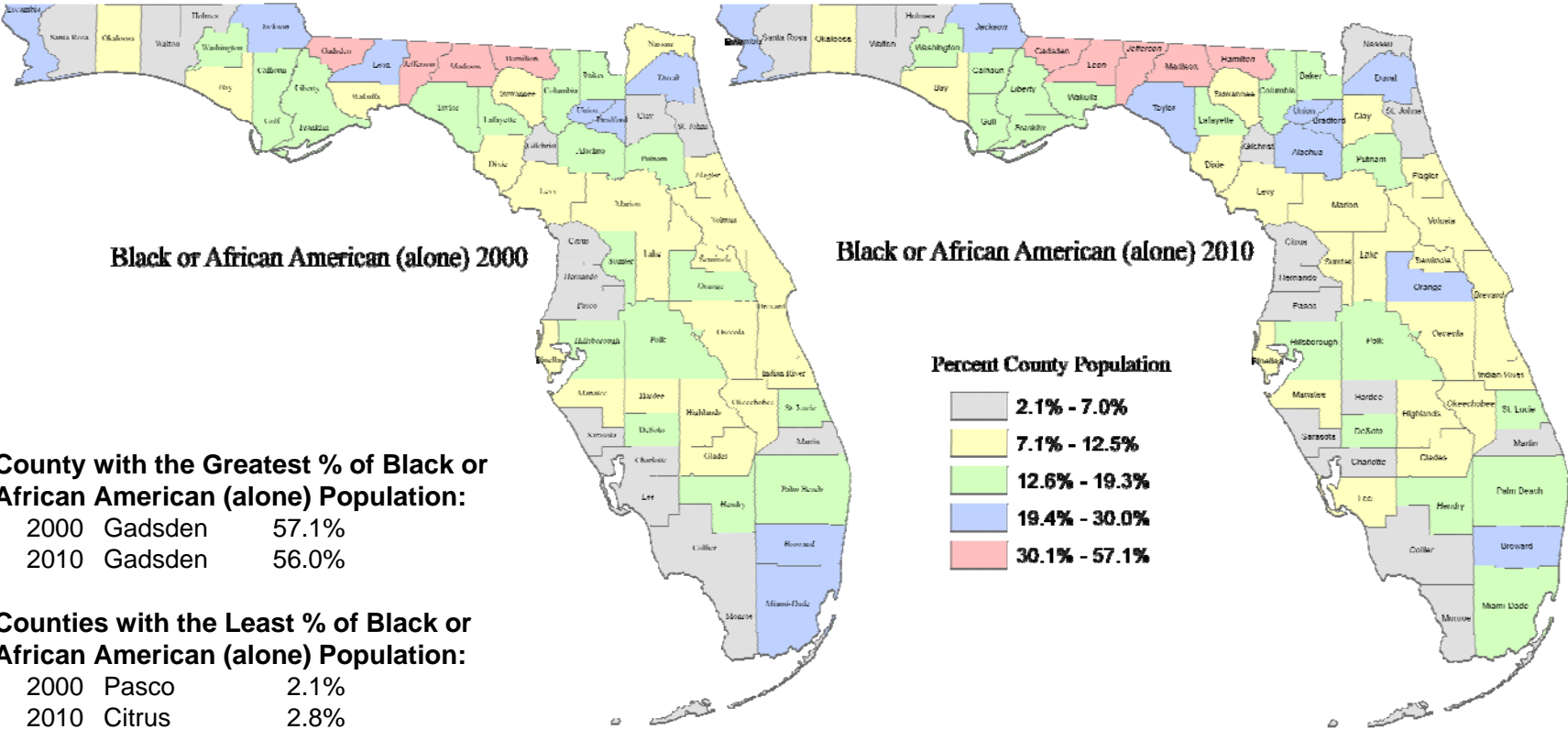|		
2000	Gadsden	38.7%
2010	Gadsden	35.9%

Percent County Population

- 35.9% - 59.3%
- 59.4% - 73.6%
- 73.7% - 82.6%
- 82.7% - 88.4%
- 88.5% - 95.0%

Statewide Percentages:
2000 – 78.0%
2010 = 75.0%

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Population by Race by County

Black or African American (alone) 2000

Black or African American (alone) 2010

Percent County Population

- 2.1% - 7.0%
- 7.1% - 12.5%
- 12.6% - 19.3%
- 19.4% - 30.0%
- 30.1% - 57.1%

County with the Greatest % of Black or African American (alone) Population:

2000	Gadsden	57.1%
2010	Gadsden	56.0%

Counties with the Least % of Black or African American (alone) Population:
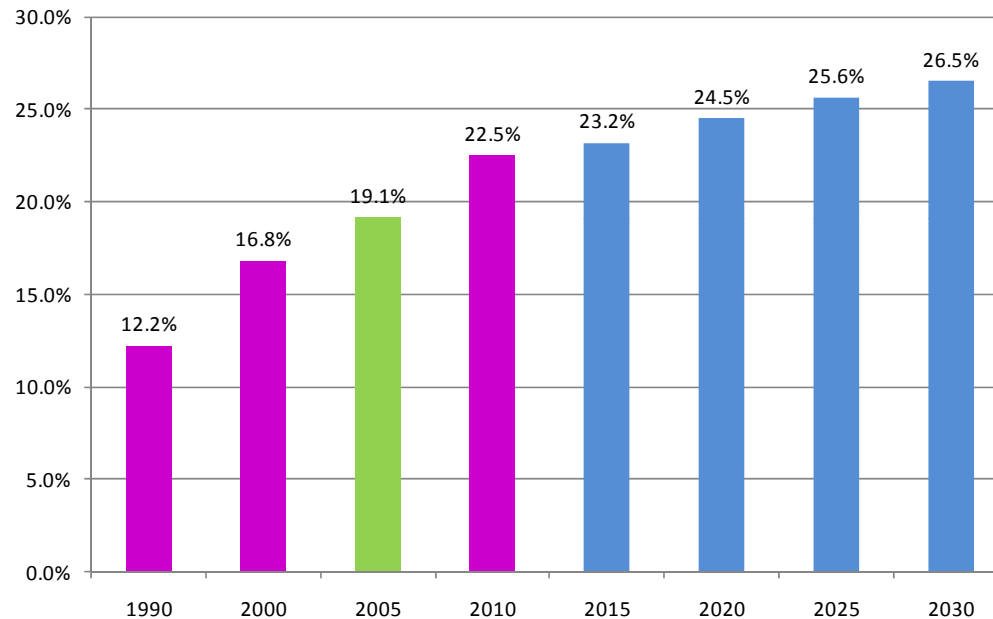
2000	Pasco	2.1%
2010	Citrus	2.8%

Statewide Percentages:
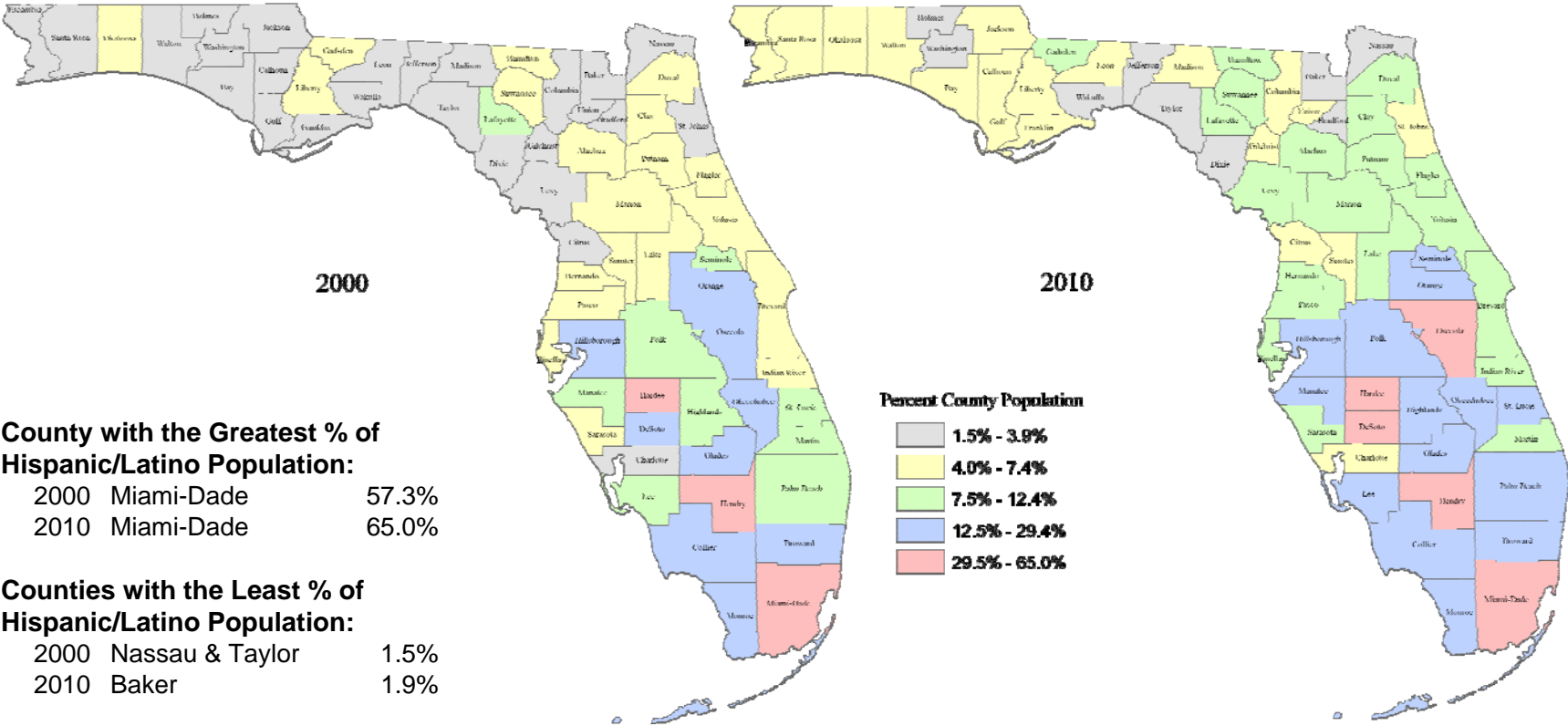*2000 = 14.6%*
2010 = 16.0%

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Florida's Hispanic Population

- Based on the 2010 Census, Hispanics represent about 22.5 percent of Florida's population

- Florida will become increasingly more Hispanic; Hispanics are forecast to represent over 26 percent of Florida's population in 2030

Hispanic/Latino Population by County

2000

2010

County with the Greatest % of Hispanic/Latino Population:

2000	Miami-Dade	57.3%
2010	Miami-Dade	65.0%

Counties with the Least % of Hispanic/Latino Population:

2000	Nassau & Taylor	1.5%
2010	Baker	1.9%

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%

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Language and Foreign Born

Language Spoken at Home	Estimate
Population 5 years and over	**17,775,340**
English only	12,907,073
Language other than English	4,868,267
Speak English less than "very well"	43.4%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	3,566,655
Speak English less than "very well"	45.3%
Other Indo-European languages	956,318
Speak English less than "very well"	36.7%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	258,458
Speak English less than "very well"	46.0%
Other languages	86,836
Speak English less than "very well"	31.9%

- In 2010, almost 4.9 million Floridians (age 5 or older) spoke a language other than English at home, of which about 2.1 million spoke English less than "very well". If this relationship continues, by 2030, around 6.1 million Floridians (age 5 or older) will speak a language other than English at home, of which about 2.7 million will speak English less than "very well".

- In 2010, 19.4% of Florida's population was foreign born.

Florida's County Population

- 34 of Florida's 67 counties have a population of less than 100,000

- The top 7 counties make up 51.7% of Florida's total population

April 1, 2010 Population	Number of Florida Counties
One million or more	5
500,000 to 999,999	5
250,000 to 499,999	12
100,000 to 249,999	11
50,000 to 99,999	8
Under 50,000	26

Population Growth
(April 1, 2000 – April 1, 2010)

Counties Gaining the Most Population:

Orange	249,612
Miami-Dade	242,656
Hillsborough	230,278
Palm Beach	188,943
Lee	177,866

Counties Losing Population:

Monroe	-6,499
Pinellas	-4,953

Population Change

(gray)	-6,499 - 0
(yellow)	1 - 29,381
(green)	29,382 - 72,382
(blue)	72,383 - 125,048
(pink)	125,049 - 249,612

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Population Growth Rate

(April 1, 2000 – April 1, 2010)

Counties Growing the Fastest:

Flagler	92.0%
Sumter	75.1%
Osceola	55.8%
St. Johns	54.3%
St. Lucie	44.2%

Counties Losing Population:

Monroe	-8.2%
Pinellas	-0.5%

Percent Change

- -8.2% - 0.0%
- 0.1% - 13.1%
- 13.2% - 26.3%
- 26.4% - 44.2%
- 44.3% - 92.0%
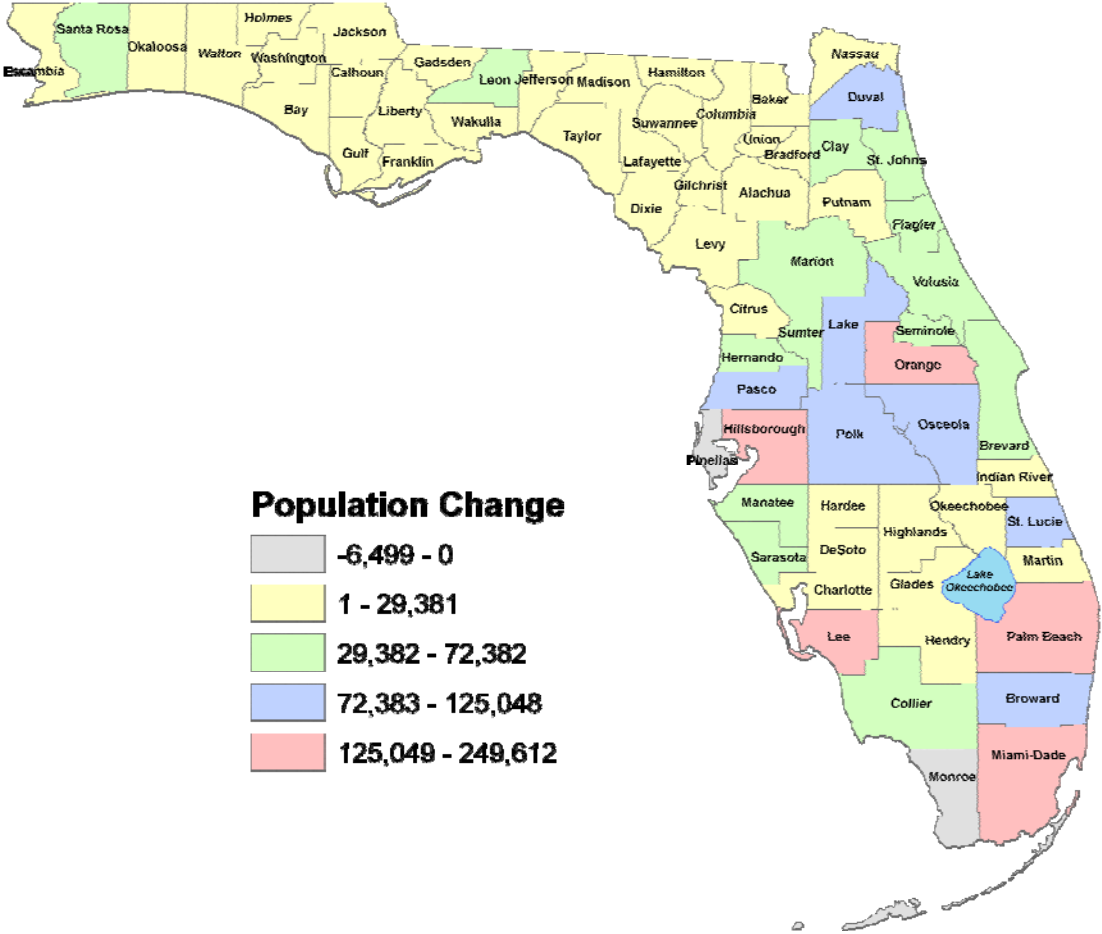
Baby Boom Cohort

- Birth Cycle: 1946 – 1964
- Entry into the Workforce: 1967 – 1985
- Entry into Retirement: 2011 – 2029

2050

Global Trends

- By 2025, the world will be:
  - Much Older (the US will largely look like FL today)
  - Far Less Caucasian
  - Far More Concentrated in Urban Areas

- The aging population is a function of:
  - The Baby Boom Cohort
  - Falling Fertility Rates
  - Rising Longevity (life expectancy)

National Workforce Trends

- The ratio of taxpaying workers to retirees will fall:
  - Today, 4:1
  - 50 Years from Now: 3:1 (Florida 2:1)
- Pool of native workers will shrink: new retirees will not be fully replaced by younger workers
- Worker shortages (especially among highly educated and skilled) will become the norm

More Ramifications

- Labor force contraction could depress economic output and boost inflation (GNP...1.5% growth in the future compared to 4.5% in history)

- Long-term economic slowdown and larger retirement population will further lead to a decline in consumer spending and changes in investment patterns as the senior population spends down its savings

- Lower standard of living, especially for those seniors living on fixed incomes for 20 or more years

Florida Challenges

- **Aging State** – more intense in Florida than elsewhere because population share (over 26% in 2030)

- **Growing State** – all of the same problems as we've had in the past, only more so
  - Greater Need for Services
  - Allocation of Increasingly Scarce Natural Resources (especially water)
  - Provision of Needed Infrastructure (new and replaced)

Implications for Services

- Overall, the state will face the need for more costly services (particularly health care) with less revenue growth.

- Labor-intensive jobs (firefighters, police, construction) will be harder to fill.

- Today's elderly prefer face-to-face interaction. In the future, people will become more technologically savvy and more comfortable working over the internet.
  - Less reliance on physical space
  - Fewer employees as the use of technology increases