

# Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040

Stanley K. Smith, Director  
Stefan Rayer, Research Demographer

Florida has been a rapidly growing state for many years. The 2010 Census showed that the permanent resident population grew by more than 2.8 million between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 17.6%. Although this increase was not quite as large as those occurring in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, the numeric increase was still the third largest among the 50 states and the percent increase was the eighth largest. Sixty-five counties gained population during the decade, with four growing by more than 50% and another twenty growing by at least 20%. Only two counties lost population between 2000 and 2010.

Growth rates varied considerably during the decade, not only from county to county but also from year to year. Fueled by an expanding economy and a booming housing market, population increases from 2003–2006 were among the largest in Florida's history. As economic growth slowed and the housing market cooled later in the decade, population growth declined as well, reaching its lowest levels in more than 60 years. Population growth from 2010 to 2011 remained at historically low levels, with Florida's population increasing by less than 104,000 over the past year.

The collapse of the housing market and the lingering effects of the worst economic crisis since the 1930s are likely to keep the state's population growth at relatively low levels for another year or two. We expect growth to increase thereafter, reaching levels more in line with historical patterns by the middle of the decade. For many counties, however, future increases are likely to be smaller than those occurring during the last several decades. We project Florida's population growth to average approximately 222,000 per year this decade, 255,000 per year from 2020 to 2030, and 228,000 per year from 2030 to 2040.

The dramatic shifts in state and county population growth rates over the past few years illustrate the uncertain nature of population projections. To account for this uncertainty, we publish three series of projections. We believe the medium series is the most likely to provide accurate forecasts in most circumstances, but the low and high series provide an indication of uncertainty surrounding the medium series. These alternative scenarios – along with information from other data sources – should be considered when using projections for planning purposes. Although population projections are useful tools for planning and analysis, they rarely provide perfect forecasts of future population change.

## State projections

The starting point for the state-level projections were the 2010 Census counts by age, sex, race, and ethnicity as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Projections of the future population were made using a cohort-component methodology in which births, deaths, and migration are projected separately for each age-sex group, by race (white, nonwhite) and ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic). Survival rates were applied to each age-sex-race-ethnicity group to project future deaths in the population. These rates were based on Florida Life Tables for 2004–2006, calculated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research using mortality data published by the Office of Vital Statistics in the Florida Department of Health. The survival rates were adjusted upward in 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035 to account for projected increases in life expectancy (U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Working Paper No. 38, Series NP-05, 2000).

Domestic migration rates by age, sex, race, and ethnicity were based on migration data for 1995–2000 as reported in the 2000 Census. Domestic in-migration rates were calculated by dividing the number of persons moving to Florida from other states by the mid-decade population of the United States (minus Florida). Domestic out-migration rates were calculated by dividing the number of persons leaving Florida by Florida’s mid-decade population. In both instances, rates were calculated separately for males and females by race and ethnicity for each five-year age group up to 85+.

These in- and out-migration rates were weighted to account for changes in migration patterns and to provide alternative scenarios of future population growth. For each of the three series, projections of domestic in-migration were made by applying weighted in-migration rates to the projected population of the United States (minus Florida), using the most recent set of national projections produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections of out-migration were made by applying weighted out-migration rates to the Florida population.

Projections of foreign immigration were also based on data from the 2000 Census. For the high series, foreign immigration was projected to exceed the 1995–2000 level by 10% in 2010–2015 and by 25% during each five-year interval thereafter. For the medium series, foreign immigration was projected to remain at the 1995–2000 level in 2010–2015 and to exceed that level by 10% during each five-year interval thereafter. For the low series, foreign immigration was projected to be 10% less than the 1995–2000 level for each five-year interval after 2010. Foreign emigration was assumed to equal 22.5% of foreign immigration for each series of projections. The distribution of foreign immigrants by age, sex, race, and ethnicity was based on the patterns observed between 1995 and 2000.

Net migration is the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants. Reflecting the recent slowdown in migration to Florida, the medium projections imply net migration levels (including both domestic and foreign migrants) of 101,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and between 206,000 and 214,000 per year thereafter. The high series implies net migration levels of 231,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and 284,000–296,000 per year thereafter. The low series implies net migration levels of 26,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and 118,000–147,000 per year thereafter. To put these numbers into perspective, net migration averaged 260,000–280,000 per year during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s and 230,000 per year between 2000 and 2010. It should be noted that annual levels have fluctuated considerably in recent years, ranging from a high of 352,000 in 2005–2006 to a low of 15,000 in 2008–2009.

Projections were made in five-year intervals, with each projection serving as the base for the following projection. Projected in-migration for each five-year interval was

added to the survived Florida population at the end of the interval and projected out-migration was subtracted, giving a projection of the population age five and older. Births were projected by applying age-specific birth rates (adjusted for child mortality) to the projected female population of each race/ethnicity group. These birth rates were based on Florida birth data for 2004–2006 and imply a total fertility rate of approximately 1.8 births per woman for non-Hispanic whites, 2.3 for non-Hispanic nonwhites, and 2.4 for Hispanics. In the low and medium series, birth rates were projected to remain constant at 2004–2006 levels for non-Hispanic whites and to decline gradually over time for Hispanics and non-Hispanic nonwhites. In the high series, birth rates were projected to remain constant at 2004–2006 levels for all three race/ethnicity groups.

Natural increase is the excess of births over deaths. In Florida, natural increase rose steadily during the Baby Boom, reaching almost 70,000 per year by 1960. Since then, natural increase has varied considerably: it fell to less than 20,000 per year in the mid-1970s, rose to 64,000 by 1990, fell to 35,000 by 2000, and rose to almost 69,000 in 2007–2008 before falling to 42,000 in 2010–2011. Our medium projections imply that natural increase will decline slowly over time, reaching 9,000 per year in 2035–2040. Our high projections imply that natural increase will rise to 90,000 per year in 2015–2020 before falling to 66,000 in 2035–2040. Our low projections show natural increase falling steadily over time, reaching -3,000 per year in 2035–2040 (i.e., deaths will exceed births).

As a final step, projections for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic nonwhites, and Hispanics were added together to provide projections of the total population. The medium projection of total population in 2015 was adjusted to be consistent with the most recent state population forecast produced by the State of Florida’s Demographic Estimating Conference. None of the projections after 2015 had any further adjustments.

## County projections

The cohort-component method is a good way to make population projections at the state level, but is not necessarily the best way to make projections at the county level. Many counties in Florida are so small that the number of persons in each age-sex-race-ethnicity category is inadequate for making reliable cohort-component projections. Even more important, county growth patterns are so volatile that a single technique based on data from a single time period may provide misleading results. We believe more useful projections of total population can be made by using several different techniques and historical base periods.

For counties, we started with the population estimate produced by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research for April 1, 2011. We make projections for 2015 for each county using

five different techniques. After 2015, the projections were made in five-year intervals. The five techniques were:

1. Linear – the population will change by the same number of persons in each future year as the average annual change during the base period.
2. Exponential – the population will change at the same percentage rate in each future year as the average annual rate during the base period.
3. Share-of-growth – each county’s share of state population growth in the future will be the same as its share during the base period.
4. Shift-share – each county’s share of the state population will change by the same annual amount in the future as the average annual change during the base period.
5. Constant population – each county’s population will remain constant at its 2011 value.

For the linear and share-of-growth techniques we used base periods of five, ten, and fifteen years (2006–2011, 2001–2011, and 1996–2011), yielding three sets of projections for each technique. For the exponential and shift-share techniques we used a single base period of ten years (2001–2011), yielding one set of projections for each technique. The constant population technique was based on data for a single year (2011).

This methodology produced nine projections for each county for each projection year (2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, and 2040). From these we calculated three averages: one using all nine projections, one that excluded the highest and the lowest projection, and one that excluded the two highest and the two lowest projections. In 62 counties the medium projection was based on the average in which the two highest and the two lowest projections were excluded. In Escambia and Okaloosa counties we used an average of projections made with the share-of-growth technique and base periods of 10 and 15 years; in Franklin County we used the share-of-growth technique and a base period of 10 years; in Monroe County we used an average of projections made with the constant population technique and the share-of-growth technique with a base period of 15 years; and in Pinellas County we used an average of projections made with the constant population technique and the share-of-growth technique with a base period of 10 years. In all counties, the projections were adjusted to be consistent with the total population change implied by the state projections.

We also made adjustments in several counties to account for changes in institutional populations such as university students and prison inmates. Adjustments were made only in counties in which institutional populations account for a large proportion of total population or where changes in

the institutional population have been substantially different than changes in the rest of the population. In the present set of projections, adjustments were made for Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, DeSoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okeechobee, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington counties.

## Range of projections

The techniques described above were used to produce the medium series of county projections. This is the series we believe will generally provide the most accurate forecasts of future population change. We also produced low and high projections to provide an indication of the uncertainty surrounding the medium county projections. The low and high projections were based on analyses of past population forecast errors for counties in Florida, broken down by population size and growth rate. They indicate the range into which approximately three-quarters of future county populations will fall, if the future distribution of forecast errors is similar to its past distribution.

The range between the low and high projections varies according to a county’s population size in 2011 (less than 25,000; 25,000 to 200,000; and 200,000 or more), rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 (less than 20%; 20–39%; and 40% or more), and the length of the projection horizon (mean absolute percent errors grow with the length of the projection horizon). Our studies have found that the distribution of absolute percent errors tends to remain fairly stable over time, leading us to believe that the low and high projections provide a reasonable range of errors for most counties. It must be emphasized, however, that the actual future population of any given county could be above the high projection or below the low projection.

For the medium series of projections, the sum of the county projections equals the state projection for each year (except for slight differences due to rounding). For the low and high series, however, the sum of the county projections does not equal the state projection. The sum of the low projections for counties is lower than the state’s low projection and the sum of the high projections for counties is higher than the state’s high projection. This occurs because potential variation around the medium projection is greater for counties than for the state as a whole.

**Note:** The projections published in this bulletin refer solely to permanent residents of Florida; they do not include tourists or seasonal residents.

**Acknowledgement:** Funding for these projections was provided by the Florida Legislature.

## Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040

County and State	Estimates April 1, 2011	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
ALACHUA	247,337						
Low		240,900	244,300	246,800	248,300	249,000	248,800
Medium		255,600	268,300	280,700	292,500	303,900	314,800
High		271,700	292,600	314,100	336,000	358,300	381,000
BAKER	26,927						
Low		27,100	28,100	29,100	29,800	30,400	30,900
Medium		28,700	30,900	33,100	35,200	37,100	39,000
High		30,500	33,700	37,000	40,400	43,800	47,300
BAY	169,278						
Low		164,900	168,900	172,000	174,100	175,100	175,400
Medium		174,900	185,500	195,600	205,100	213,800	222,000
High		185,900	202,300	218,900	235,500	252,000	268,700
BRADFORD	28,662						
Low		26,400	26,300	26,100	25,800	25,500	25,200
Medium		28,000	28,900	29,600	30,400	31,100	31,900
High		29,800	31,500	33,200	34,900	36,700	38,500
BREVARD	545,184						
Low		528,900	538,600	545,600	549,500	550,700	549,500
Medium		561,200	591,500	620,500	647,400	672,100	695,400
High		596,400	645,100	694,300	743,500	792,400	841,600
BROWARD	1,753,162						
Low		1,670,700	1,653,200	1,630,600	1,602,700	1,570,000	1,537,800
Medium		1,775,300	1,816,200	1,853,600	1,886,600	1,915,200	1,946,400
High		1,884,000	1,980,200	2,075,300	2,168,400	2,259,200	2,355,300
CALHOUN	14,685						
Low		13,900	13,900	13,700	13,600	13,300	13,000
Medium		15,100	15,700	16,400	17,000	17,500	18,000
High		16,300	17,600	19,000	20,300	21,700	23,100
CHARLOTTE	160,463						
Low		155,300	157,600	159,200	159,900	159,700	158,900
Medium		164,800	173,100	181,000	188,300	194,900	201,100
High		175,100	188,800	202,600	216,300	229,800	243,400
CITRUS	140,956						
Low		138,300	143,200	147,200	150,200	152,400	153,800
Medium		146,600	157,200	167,400	177,000	186,000	194,600
High		156,000	171,500	187,300	203,200	219,300	235,500
CLAY	191,143						
Low		193,700	206,500	216,800	224,700	230,200	233,700
Medium		204,800	229,200	252,500	274,700	295,700	315,800
High		218,400	252,400	287,400	323,400	360,100	398,000
COLLIER	323,785						
Low		323,100	338,400	350,600	359,500	365,100	367,900
Medium		342,000	375,600	408,300	439,400	468,800	497,000
High		364,300	413,600	464,700	517,300	571,100	626,400
COLUMBIA	67,528						
Low		66,700	68,700	70,200	71,400	72,100	72,500
Medium		70,700	75,400	79,900	84,100	88,000	91,800
High		75,200	82,200	89,400	96,600	103,800	111,100
DESOTO	34,708						
Low		33,400	33,400	33,400	33,200	33,000	32,600
Medium		35,500	36,700	37,900	39,100	40,200	41,300
High		37,700	40,000	42,500	44,900	47,400	50,000
DIXIE	16,385						
Low		16,100	16,400	16,500	16,600	16,500	16,300
Medium		17,400	18,600	19,700	20,800	21,700	22,700
High		18,900	20,800	22,800	24,900	26,900	29,000

## Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040 (continued)

County and State	Estimates April 1, 2011	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DUVAL	864,601						
Low		836,000	845,000	850,900	852,300	850,800	846,700
Medium		887,200	928,200	967,700	1,003,900	1,038,400	1,071,600
High		942,700	1,012,200	1,083,000	1,153,100	1,224,400	1,296,900
ESCAMBIA	299,261						
Low		283,400	278,000	272,200	266,000	259,400	252,500
Medium		301,300	305,400	309,400	313,100	316,500	319,700
High		319,600	333,000	346,400	359,900	373,300	386,800
FLAGLER	96,241						
Low		100,900	114,500	123,100	128,900	131,800	132,200
Medium		108,500	129,900	150,600	170,200	188,700	206,500
High		118,400	145,700	177,200	210,300	244,800	281,000
FRANKLIN	11,527						
Low		11,000	10,600	10,200	9,800	9,300	8,900
Medium		12,000	12,100	12,100	12,200	12,300	12,400
High		12,900	13,500	14,100	14,700	15,200	15,800
GADSDEN	48,200						
Low		46,100	45,600	45,100	44,400	43,700	42,900
Medium		49,000	50,100	51,200	52,300	53,300	54,300
High		52,000	54,700	57,400	60,100	62,900	65,700
GILCHRIST	16,983						
Low		16,300	16,700	16,900	17,100	17,000	16,900
Medium		17,700	19,000	20,200	21,400	22,500	23,500
High		19,100	21,200	23,400	25,600	27,800	30,100
GLADES	12,812						
Low		12,300	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,500	12,300
Medium		13,300	14,100	15,000	15,700	16,400	17,100
High		14,400	15,800	17,300	18,800	20,400	21,900
GULF	15,789						
Low		14,600	14,100	13,500	12,900	12,300	11,700
Medium		15,900	16,000	16,100	16,200	16,200	16,200
High		17,100	17,900	18,700	19,400	20,100	20,700
HAMILTON	14,744						
Low		14,000	13,800	13,500	13,200	12,900	12,500
Medium		15,200	15,600	16,100	16,500	17,000	17,400
High		16,400	17,500	18,700	19,800	21,000	22,200
HARDEE	27,653						
Low		26,200	25,700	25,100	24,500	23,900	23,200
Medium		27,900	28,200	28,500	28,800	29,100	29,400
High		29,600	30,700	31,900	33,200	34,400	35,600
HENDRY	38,908						
Low		36,200	36,100	35,800	35,400	34,800	34,200
Medium		38,500	39,600	40,700	41,600	42,500	43,300
High		40,900	43,200	45,500	47,800	50,100	52,400
HERNANDO	173,078						
Low		174,200	184,200	192,000	197,900	201,800	204,100
Medium		184,300	204,400	223,600	241,900	259,200	275,700
High		196,400	225,100	254,500	284,800	315,700	347,500
HIGHLANDS	98,712						
Low		95,600	97,200	98,300	98,900	98,900	98,600
Medium		101,500	106,800	111,800	116,500	120,700	124,700
High		107,800	116,400	125,100	133,800	142,300	151,000
HILLSBOROUGH	1,238,951						
Low		1,229,900	1,279,500	1,315,900	1,341,600	1,355,800	1,359,700
Medium		1,302,500	1,420,400	1,532,200	1,639,500	1,740,600	1,836,900
High		1,386,900	1,563,800	1,744,400	1,930,600	2,120,700	2,315,100

## Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040 (continued)

County and State	Estimates April 1, 2011	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
HOLMES	19,901						
Low		18,800	18,400	17,900	17,400	16,800	16,200
Medium		20,400	20,900	21,300	21,700	22,100	22,500
High		22,000	23,400	24,700	26,000	27,400	28,800
INDIAN RIVER	138,694						
Low		137,500	142,800	146,800	149,400	150,800	151,100
Medium		145,600	158,500	170,900	182,600	193,600	204,100
High		155,000	174,500	194,600	215,000	235,900	257,300
JACKSON	49,964						
Low		47,500	46,300	45,100	43,800	42,500	41,200
Medium		50,600	50,900	51,200	51,600	51,900	52,200
High		53,600	55,500	57,400	59,300	61,200	63,100
JEFFERSON	14,666						
Low		12,800	12,700	12,600	12,400	12,200	11,800
Medium		13,900	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500
High		15,000	16,200	17,400	18,600	19,800	21,100
LAFAYETTE	8,752						
Low		8,400	8,400	8,400	8,300	8,200	8,100
Medium		9,100	9,500	10,000	10,400	10,800	11,200
High		9,800	10,700	11,600	12,500	13,400	14,400
LAKE	298,265						
Low		303,900	326,000	344,000	358,100	368,200	374,900
Medium		321,200	361,800	400,800	437,800	472,800	506,400
High		342,700	398,500	456,100	515,300	575,900	638,300
LEE	625,310						
Low		638,900	687,800	727,900	759,300	782,100	797,500
Medium		675,000	763,300	848,000	928,500	1,004,500	1,077,300
High		720,500	840,600	964,900	1,092,700	1,223,400	1,357,900
LEON	276,278						
Low		266,800	269,700	271,500	272,000	271,300	269,600
Medium		283,200	296,200	308,700	320,300	331,100	341,200
High		300,800	323,000	345,500	368,000	390,400	412,900
LEVY	40,767						
Low		40,100	41,600	42,900	43,900	44,600	45,100
Medium		42,500	45,700	48,800	51,800	54,500	57,100
High		45,200	49,900	54,600	59,400	64,200	69,100
LIBERTY	8,370						
Low		8,600	8,700	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,700
Medium		9,300	9,900	10,500	11,100	11,600	12,100
High		10,100	11,100	12,100	13,200	14,400	15,500
MADISON	19,298						
Low		17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400
Medium		19,400	19,600	19,700	19,800	19,900	20,000
High		21,000	21,900	22,800	23,700	24,700	25,600
MANATEE	325,905						
Low		322,500	333,900	342,600	348,200	350,900	351,200
Medium		341,600	370,700	398,900	425,500	450,500	474,400
High		363,600	408,100	454,200	501,100	548,800	597,900
MARION	331,745						
Low		332,400	349,800	363,200	373,000	379,400	382,700
Medium		351,800	388,300	423,000	455,900	487,100	516,900
High		374,900	427,500	481,500	536,800	593,400	651,500
MARTIN	146,689						
Low		142,900	146,500	149,300	151,200	152,200	152,500
Medium		151,600	160,900	169,800	178,100	185,800	193,000
High		161,200	175,500	190,000	204,500	219,000	233,600

## Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040 (continued)

County and State	Estimates April 1, 2011	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
MIAMI-DADE	2,516,515						
Low		2,442,900	2,474,300	2,497,700	2,512,300	2,516,500	2,512,500
Medium		2,591,800	2,717,700	2,840,600	2,959,400	3,071,500	3,179,800
High		2,754,800	2,963,700	3,178,900	3,399,000	3,621,300	3,848,200
MONROE	72,670						
Low		67,700	64,500	61,400	58,400	55,500	52,700
Medium		72,100	70,900	69,700	68,600	67,600	66,700
High		76,300	77,200	78,100	79,000	79,800	80,700
NASSAU	73,684						
Low		74,300	78,000	81,200	83,600	85,300	86,400
Medium		78,600	86,600	94,500	102,200	109,600	116,700
High		83,800	95,300	107,600	120,300	133,500	147,100
OKALOOSA	181,679						
Low		174,100	174,300	173,900	172,900	171,300	169,100
Medium		184,900	191,500	197,800	203,600	209,000	214,000
High		196,300	208,800	221,400	233,900	246,400	259,000
OKEECHOBEE	39,870						
Low		38,500	38,700	38,800	38,700	38,400	38,000
Medium		40,900	42,500	44,100	45,600	46,900	48,200
High		43,400	46,400	49,400	52,400	55,300	58,300
ORANGE	1,157,342						
Low		1,159,400	1,221,400	1,271,600	1,307,300	1,330,500	1,342,900
Medium		1,226,900	1,355,700	1,480,900	1,597,900	1,708,400	1,814,100
High		1,307,400	1,492,800	1,685,700	1,881,200	2,081,100	2,286,500
OSCEOLA	273,867						
Low		287,800	314,700	337,100	358,100	373,900	385,300
Medium		303,400	353,100	402,300	449,100	493,000	535,000
High		324,500	392,500	465,600	537,200	610,000	685,000
PALM BEACH	1,325,758						
Low		1,294,500	1,330,600	1,359,300	1,379,700	1,392,200	1,398,200
Medium		1,372,700	1,461,300	1,546,200	1,625,700	1,699,600	1,769,500
High		1,459,700	1,593,800	1,730,000	1,866,700	2,003,500	2,141,600
PASCO	466,533						
Low		470,900	499,500	522,300	539,500	551,300	558,400
Medium		498,000	554,400	608,300	659,500	708,000	754,400
High		531,000	610,500	692,300	776,400	862,300	950,800
PINELLAS	918,496						
Low		862,400	833,100	804,000	775,100	746,400	717,900
Medium		917,500	915,500	913,600	911,900	910,200	908,700
High		972,500	997,900	1,023,300	1,048,700	1,074,100	1,099,500
POLK	604,792						
Low		604,700	629,600	650,100	665,200	674,800	679,600
Medium		640,000	698,900	757,000	813,000	866,400	918,200
High		681,900	769,500	861,800	957,200	1,055,500	1,157,200
PUTNAM	74,052						
Low		70,200	69,000	67,600	66,000	64,400	62,700
Medium		74,600	75,800	76,900	77,700	78,600	79,400
High		79,200	82,700	86,100	89,300	92,700	96,100
ST. JOHNS	192,852						
Low		198,600	218,300	230,300	238,300	242,100	241,400
Medium		213,900	247,700	281,400	314,500	346,600	377,000
High		233,100	277,800	331,400	388,700	449,600	513,000
ST. LUCIE	279,696						
Low		288,500	308,900	325,100	340,500	351,700	359,300
Medium		304,600	346,600	387,700	426,800	463,700	498,900
High		325,300	385,200	448,900	510,700	573,900	638,800

## Projections of Florida Population by County, 2011–2040 (continued)

County and State	Estimates April 1, 2011	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
SANTA ROSA	154,901						
Low		155,600	163,800	170,300	174,900	177,900	179,500
Medium		164,700	181,800	198,300	213,800	228,400	242,500
High		175,500	200,200	225,700	251,700	278,300	305,600
SARASOTA	381,319						
Low		372,300	382,600	390,800	396,600	400,200	401,900
Medium		394,800	420,200	444,500	467,300	488,500	508,600
High		419,800	458,300	497,300	536,600	575,800	615,500
SEMINOLE	424,587						
Low		413,000	422,200	429,100	433,600	435,700	435,900
Medium		438,100	463,700	488,100	510,800	531,800	551,600
High		465,700	505,700	546,200	586,600	627,000	667,600
SUMTER	96,615						
Low		102,300	115,300	123,800	130,000	133,800	135,300
Medium		110,000	130,800	151,400	171,700	191,600	211,300
High		120,100	146,700	178,200	212,100	248,500	287,600
SUWANNEE	43,215						
Low		42,500	43,700	44,700	45,400	45,900	46,100
Medium		45,000	48,000	50,800	53,500	56,000	58,300
High		47,900	52,300	56,900	61,400	66,000	70,600
TAYLOR	22,500						
Low		21,300	20,800	20,300	19,800	19,100	18,500
Medium		23,100	23,700	24,200	24,700	25,200	25,700
High		25,000	26,500	28,100	29,600	31,200	32,800
UNION	15,473						
Low		14,700	14,700	14,500	14,300	14,000	13,700
Medium		16,000	16,600	17,300	17,900	18,400	19,000
High		17,300	18,600	20,000	21,400	22,900	24,300
VOLUSIA	495,400						
Low		476,600	479,200	479,800	478,200	474,400	469,000
Medium		506,000	526,400	545,600	563,100	579,000	593,600
High		537,400	574,000	610,600	646,900	682,700	718,400
WAKULLA	30,877						
Low		30,700	32,100	33,100	33,800	34,300	34,500
Medium		32,500	35,600	38,600	41,400	44,000	46,600
High		34,700	39,200	43,900	48,700	53,600	58,700
WALTON	55,450						
Low		56,200	60,100	63,300	65,700	67,400	68,500
Medium		59,400	66,700	73,700	80,300	86,600	92,600
High		63,400	73,500	83,900	94,600	105,500	116,700
WASHINGTON	24,638						
Low		23,400	23,500	23,500	23,300	23,000	22,500
Medium		25,400	26,700	28,000	29,200	30,200	31,300
High		27,500	29,900	32,400	34,900	37,500	40,000
FLORIDA	18,905,048						
Low		19,268,200	20,140,700	20,983,600	21,779,800	22,527,400	23,249,600
Medium		19,665,000	21,021,600	22,329,500	23,567,000	24,730,700	25,847,000
High		20,401,200	22,329,900	24,220,800	26,052,100	27,825,800	29,576,400