

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040

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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.

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 252,000 per year this decade, 255,000 per year from 2020 to 2030, and 220,000 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 was the 2010 Census count of the total population, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Because detailed census data on the age, sex, race, and ethnic composition of the population are not yet available we estimated these characteristics by updating data from the 2000 Census through the use of mortality, fertility, and migration rates.

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 176,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and between 207,000 and 216,000 per year thereafter. The high series implies net migration levels of 264,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and 283,000–294,000 per year thereafter. The low series implies net migration levels of 73,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and 114,000–146,000 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 51,000 in 2009–2010. Our medium projections imply that natural increase will decline slowly over time, reaching 6,000 per year in 2035–2040. Our high projections imply that natural increase will rise to 79,000 per year in 2020–2025 before falling to 65,000 in 2035–2040. Our low projections show natural increase falling steadily over time, reaching -5,000 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 2010 total population counts reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. For years after 2010, we made projections in five-year intervals for each county

using five different techniques and three historical base periods (2005–2010, 2000–2010, and 1995–2010). 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 2010 value.

For the linear and share-of-growth techniques we used base periods of five, ten, and fifteen years, yielding three sets of projections for each technique. For the exponential and shift-share techniques we used a single base period of ten years, yielding one set of projections for each technique. The constant population technique was based on data for a single year (2010).

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 throughout the United States, broken down by population size and growth rate. They indicate the range into which approximately half of future county populations will fall, if the future distribution of forecast errors in Florida is similar to the past distribution in the United States.

The range between the low and high projections varies according to a county’s population size in 2010 (less than 25,000; 25,000 or more), rate of population growth between 2000 and 2010 (less than 15%; 15–29%; 30–49%; and 50% or more), and the length of the projection horizon (mean absolute percent errors grow about linearly 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.

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Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040

County and State	Census April 1, 2010	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
ALACHUA	247,336						
Low		251,700	256,400	260,200	262,900	264,500	265,100
Medium		258,900	272,200	285,300	297,800	309,400	320,400
High		267,300	289,100	311,700	334,600	357,800	381,500
BAKER	27,115						
Low		28,500	29,500	30,300	30,800	31,100	31,300
Medium		29,600	32,000	34,300	36,500	38,600	40,600
High		30,900	34,600	38,500	42,500	46,700	51,000
BAY	168,852						
Low		173,000	177,000	180,400	183,000	184,700	185,700
Medium		177,800	187,900	197,800	207,200	216,000	224,300
High		183,700	199,600	216,100	232,900	249,900	267,300
BRADFORD	28,520						
Low		29,000	29,000	29,000	28,800	28,700	28,400
Medium		29,800	30,800	31,800	32,700	33,600	34,400
High		30,800	32,700	34,700	36,700	38,800	40,800
BREVARD	543,376						
Low		552,900	563,900	572,300	577,500	579,300	578,400
Medium		568,600	598,600	627,500	654,000	677,900	699,500
High		587,100	635,900	685,500	734,900	783,800	832,300
BROWARD	1,748,066						
Low		1,736,800	1,726,300	1,710,600	1,689,000	1,661,600	1,632,900
Medium		1,788,200	1,834,500	1,877,700	1,916,200	1,949,700	1,982,500
High		1,844,200	1,946,700	2,048,900	2,149,600	2,248,100	2,349,700
CALHOUN	14,625						
Low		14,600	14,600	14,500	14,400	14,200	13,900
Medium		15,200	15,800	16,500	17,100	17,600	18,200
High		15,800	17,100	18,500	19,900	21,300	22,700
CHARLOTTE	159,978						
Low		162,800	166,100	168,600	170,100	170,900	171,000
Medium		167,500	176,300	184,900	192,700	200,000	206,700
High		172,900	187,300	201,900	216,500	231,200	246,100
CITRUS	141,236						
Low		145,400	149,900	153,300	155,300	156,100	155,600
Medium		150,900	162,400	173,600	184,100	193,600	202,400
High		157,500	175,900	195,000	214,500	234,100	253,900
CLAY	190,865						
Low		203,200	214,600	223,200	229,000	231,800	232,000
Medium		212,700	237,400	261,500	284,400	305,800	325,900
High		224,600	262,300	302,000	343,500	386,400	430,800
COLLIER	321,520						
Low		337,800	355,000	369,200	379,900	386,800	390,400
Medium		350,200	384,400	418,000	449,700	479,000	506,300
High		365,900	416,700	469,900	524,600	580,200	636,900
COLUMBIA	67,531						
Low		69,500	71,000	72,100	72,600	72,500	72,000
Medium		72,100	77,000	81,700	86,000	90,000	93,700
High		75,300	83,300	91,700	100,200	108,700	117,400
DE SOTO	34,862						
Low		35,200	35,400	35,600	35,700	35,600	35,500
Medium		36,200	37,600	39,000	40,400	41,700	42,900
High		37,300	39,900	42,600	45,400	48,200	51,000
DIXIE	16,422						
Low		16,900	16,800	16,600	16,300	15,800	15,100
Medium		17,900	19,100	20,200	21,300	22,400	23,300
High		19,000	21,400	23,900	26,600	29,300	32,100

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2010	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DUVAL	864,263						
Low		876,000	889,000	898,700	904,500	906,300	904,500
Medium		901,000	943,900	985,500	1,024,700	1,060,600	1,094,100
High		930,200	1,002,400	1,076,400	1,151,200	1,226,100	1,301,600
ESCAMBIA	297,619						
Low		292,000	286,800	281,200	275,100	268,600	261,700
Medium		300,900	304,900	308,800	312,400	315,500	318,400
High		310,100	323,400	336,800	350,200	363,400	376,600
FLAGLER	95,696						
Low		109,100	121,300	130,600	137,000	140,300	140,900
Medium		115,000	136,900	158,300	178,600	197,500	215,400
High		123,100	154,400	188,000	223,500	260,600	299,400
FRANKLIN	11,549						
Low		11,600	11,300	10,900	10,500	10,100	9,600
Medium		12,100	12,200	12,400	12,500	12,600	12,700
High		12,600	13,200	13,900	14,500	15,100	15,700
GADSDEN	46,389						
Low		45,600	44,400	43,100	41,900	40,600	39,400
Medium		47,000	47,200	47,400	47,600	47,800	48,000
High		48,400	50,000	51,700	53,300	55,000	56,600
GILCHRIST	16,939						
Low		17,200	17,200	17,100	16,700	16,200	15,500
Medium		18,200	19,500	20,700	21,900	23,000	23,900
High		19,400	21,900	24,600	27,300	30,100	32,900
GLADES	12,884						
Low		12,900	12,900	12,800	12,600	12,200	11,600
Medium		13,700	14,700	15,600	16,500	17,300	18,000
High		14,600	16,500	18,400	20,500	22,600	24,700
GULF	15,863						
Low		15,300	14,700	14,100	13,500	12,900	12,300
Medium		15,900	16,000	16,000	16,100	16,100	16,200
High		16,600	17,300	18,000	18,700	19,400	20,100
HAMILTON	14,799						
Low		14,600	14,400	14,200	13,900	13,600	13,300
Medium		15,200	15,700	16,100	16,500	17,000	17,300
High		15,800	16,900	18,100	19,200	20,400	21,600
HARDEE	27,731						
Low		27,200	26,700	26,100	25,500	24,900	24,200
Medium		28,000	28,300	28,600	28,900	29,200	29,500
High		28,900	30,100	31,200	32,400	33,600	34,800
HENDRY	39,140						
Low		39,100	39,100	39,000	38,900	38,600	38,300
Medium		40,200	41,500	42,800	44,100	45,200	46,400
High		41,500	44,100	46,800	49,500	52,200	55,100
HERNANDO	172,778						
Low		182,200	190,900	197,300	201,300	202,900	202,300
Medium		190,800	211,200	231,200	250,100	267,800	284,500
High		201,400	233,300	267,000	302,000	338,200	375,700
HIGHLANDS	98,786						
Low		100,800	102,900	104,700	105,900	106,600	106,800
Medium		103,600	109,300	114,700	119,900	124,600	129,000
High		107,000	116,100	125,400	134,700	144,200	153,600
HILLSBOROUGH	1,229,226						
Low		1,277,500	1,328,400	1,368,000	1,395,300	1,410,100	1,414,100
Medium		1,325,300	1,439,000	1,549,200	1,652,700	1,747,900	1,836,700
High		1,384,000	1,559,400	1,741,100	1,926,800	2,115,200	2,307,100

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2010	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
HOLMES	19,927						
Low		19,600	19,400	19,100	18,700	18,200	17,700
Medium		20,400	21,000	21,600	22,200	22,700	23,200
High		21,300	22,800	24,300	25,800	27,300	28,900
INDIAN RIVER	138,028						
Low		143,500	148,900	153,200	156,300	158,200	159,000
Medium		148,900	161,300	173,500	185,100	196,000	206,400
High		155,500	174,800	195,000	215,900	237,200	259,400
JACKSON	49,746						
Low		48,300	46,900	45,500	44,100	42,700	41,200
Medium		49,800	49,900	50,000	50,100	50,200	50,200
High		51,300	52,900	54,500	56,100	57,700	59,300
JEFFERSON	14,761						
Low		14,700	14,700	14,600	14,400	14,100	13,800
Medium		15,300	15,900	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000
High		15,900	17,200	18,500	19,800	21,100	22,500
LAFAYETTE	8,870						
Low		10,100	9,900	9,600	9,300	8,900	8,400
Medium		10,700	11,200	11,700	12,200	12,600	13,000
High		11,400	12,600	13,800	15,100	16,500	17,800
LAKE	297,052						
Low		318,400	338,500	354,200	364,700	370,000	370,700
Medium		333,100	374,400	414,800	452,800	487,900	520,700
High		351,900	413,800	479,200	547,100	616,600	688,500
LEE	618,754						
Low		663,600	705,100	737,300	759,300	771,200	773,800
Medium		694,200	779,800	863,300	942,700	1,016,900	1,086,600
High		733,500	861,800	997,500	1,139,000	1,285,400	1,437,000
LEON	275,487						
Low		278,600	282,600	285,400	286,800	286,700	285,400
Medium		286,600	300,000	313,000	324,900	335,600	345,400
High		295,900	318,700	341,800	365,000	387,900	410,700
LEVY	40,801						
Low		42,000	43,300	44,300	44,900	45,100	45,000
Medium		43,600	46,900	50,200	53,200	55,900	58,500
High		45,500	50,800	56,400	62,000	67,600	73,400
LIBERTY	8,365						
Low		8,700	8,700	8,600	8,400	8,100	7,700
Medium		9,300	9,800	10,400	10,900	11,500	11,900
High		9,800	11,000	12,300	13,600	15,000	16,400
MADISON	19,224						
Low		18,600	18,000	17,300	16,600	15,900	15,200
Medium		19,400	19,500	19,600	19,800	19,900	20,000
High		20,200	21,100	22,000	22,900	23,900	24,800
MANATEE	322,833						
Low		334,000	346,100	355,300	361,500	364,500	364,900
Medium		346,600	374,900	402,500	428,200	452,000	474,100
High		361,900	406,200	452,300	499,200	546,800	595,300
MARION	331,298						
Low		350,200	368,500	383,800	395,600	403,600	408,200
Medium		363,000	399,000	434,400	468,200	499,600	529,100
High		379,400	432,500	488,500	546,300	605,300	666,000
MARTIN	146,318						
Low		148,300	150,600	151,900	152,200	151,200	149,400
Medium		154,100	163,300	172,200	180,500	187,900	194,700
High		160,700	176,800	193,400	210,100	226,900	243,700

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2010	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
MIAMI-DADE	2,496,435						
Low		2,528,700	2,564,400	2,590,900	2,606,400	2,610,300	2,604,100
Medium		2,600,900	2,722,900	2,841,400	2,952,800	3,055,100	3,150,200
High		2,685,100	2,891,800	3,103,400	3,317,200	3,531,500	3,747,400
MONROE	73,090						
Low		70,000	66,900	63,800	60,900	58,100	55,400
Medium		72,200	71,200	70,200	69,300	68,500	67,700
High		74,400	75,400	76,500	77,500	78,600	79,700
NASSAU	73,314						
Low		77,700	82,000	85,500	88,400	90,500	91,900
Medium		80,600	88,700	96,800	104,600	112,000	119,100
High		84,200	96,200	108,900	122,100	135,800	150,000
OKALOOSA	180,822						
Low		180,800	181,300	181,200	180,500	178,900	176,800
Medium		186,100	192,600	198,800	204,600	209,700	214,400
High		192,000	204,400	217,100	229,700	242,100	254,400
OKEECHOBEE	39,996						
Low		40,800	41,200	41,500	41,600	41,500	41,300
Medium		41,900	43,700	45,500	47,100	48,600	50,000
High		43,300	46,400	49,700	52,900	56,200	59,500
ORANGE	1,145,956						
Low		1,207,800	1,272,300	1,324,000	1,362,300	1,387,100	1,399,900
Medium		1,252,000	1,377,600	1,498,600	1,612,600	1,717,700	1,815,500
High		1,308,400	1,493,600	1,685,000	1,881,300	2,080,700	2,284,000
OSCEOLA	268,685						
Low		294,100	316,700	333,100	343,200	346,700	344,300
Medium		310,400	357,800	404,000	448,000	489,000	527,500
High		331,600	403,000	479,400	559,900	643,900	731,600
PALM BEACH	1,320,134						
Low		1,342,600	1,367,700	1,383,900	1,389,700	1,384,900	1,370,900
Medium		1,394,300	1,482,900	1,568,500	1,648,000	1,720,000	1,786,000
High		1,454,500	1,605,600	1,761,400	1,919,200	2,077,300	2,236,700
PASCO	464,697						
Low		491,300	515,700	534,000	545,600	550,500	549,300
Medium		514,300	570,600	625,500	677,800	726,500	772,400
High		543,000	630,300	722,400	818,400	917,500	1,020,200
PINELLAS	916,542						
Low		888,000	859,400	830,900	802,600	774,400	746,300
Medium		915,600	914,400	913,200	912,100	911,200	910,300
High		943,000	969,200	995,300	1,021,500	1,047,700	1,073,900
POLK	602,095						
Low		631,300	659,100	682,100	699,800	711,900	718,900
Medium		654,600	713,900	772,300	828,500	881,700	932,300
High		683,900	773,700	868,100	966,400	1,067,900	1,173,000
PUTNAM	74,364						
Low		73,500	72,800	71,900	70,800	69,600	68,300
Medium		75,700	77,300	78,900	80,400	81,700	82,900
High		78,100	82,100	86,100	90,100	94,200	98,300
ST. JOHNS	190,039						
Low		208,600	225,000	237,600	245,100	248,000	246,500
Medium		220,200	254,200	288,100	320,000	349,700	377,600
High		235,200	286,400	341,900	399,900	460,500	523,800
ST. LUCIE	277,789						
Low		301,400	323,300	341,300	353,800	361,200	363,900
Medium		315,100	357,400	399,400	439,000	475,900	510,500
High		333,100	395,100	461,700	530,700	601,900	675,800

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2010–2040 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2010	Projections, April 1					
		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
SANTA ROSA	151,372						
Low		161,000	168,700	174,700	179,000	181,700	182,800
Medium		167,000	182,700	197,700	211,900	225,000	237,300
High		174,400	198,000	222,300	247,200	272,500	298,300
SARASOTA	379,448						
Low		385,200	391,700	395,800	396,900	395,000	390,600
Medium		400,100	424,700	448,600	470,700	490,700	509,000
High		417,300	459,900	503,700	548,100	592,500	637,300
SEMINOLE	422,718						
Low		428,700	435,500	439,500	440,300	437,900	432,600
Medium		445,300	472,200	498,200	522,300	544,000	563,800
High		464,400	511,200	559,400	608,100	656,800	705,800
SUMTER	93,420						
Low		105,300	116,000	124,500	130,600	134,300	135,600
Medium		111,000	130,900	150,800	170,300	189,000	207,100
High		118,800	147,600	179,100	213,100	249,400	288,200
SUWANNEE	41,551						
Low		44,600	45,500	46,100	46,300	46,200	45,700
Medium		46,300	49,300	52,200	54,900	57,300	59,600
High		48,300	53,400	58,600	63,900	69,300	74,600
TAYLOR	22,570						
Low		22,300	21,900	21,500	21,000	20,400	19,800
Medium		23,100	23,800	24,300	24,900	25,400	25,900
High		24,100	25,700	27,300	29,000	30,600	32,300
UNION	15,535						
Low		15,500	15,500	15,400	15,200	15,000	14,700
Medium		16,100	16,800	17,400	18,100	18,700	19,200
High		16,800	18,200	19,600	21,000	22,500	24,000
VOLUSIA	494,593						
Low		498,900	504,400	507,700	508,400	506,400	502,200
Medium		513,300	535,700	556,900	576,100	593,100	608,300
High		529,800	568,800	608,100	647,000	685,100	722,700
WAKULLA	30,776						
Low		32,100	33,400	34,500	35,300	35,800	36,000
Medium		33,300	36,200	39,100	41,800	44,300	46,700
High		34,800	39,300	44,000	48,800	53,700	58,700
WALTON	55,043						
Low		58,400	61,700	64,100	65,700	66,400	66,200
Medium		61,200	68,200	75,100	81,600	87,600	93,100
High		64,600	75,400	86,800	98,600	110,600	123,000
WASHINGTON	24,896						
Low		25,400	25,600	25,600	25,500	25,200	24,900
Medium		26,400	27,700	29,000	30,200	31,400	32,400
High		27,500	30,000	32,600	35,200	37,900	40,600
FLORIDA	18,801,310						
Low		19,421,200	20,216,600	21,018,800	21,793,100	22,521,600	23,223,300
Medium		19,974,400	21,326,800	22,641,300	23,877,900	25,017,100	26,081,800
High		20,482,400	22,342,400	24,202,200	26,023,500	27,789,900	29,529,800