

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2008–2035

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Florida has been a rapidly growing state for many years, but that growth slowed considerably during the last two years. The state's population grew by approximately 3 million each decade between 1970 and 2000. Fueled by an expanding economy and a booming housing market, population increases between 2000 and 2006 were even larger, averaging 395,000 per year. As economic growth slowed and the housing market cooled, population growth declined to 331,000 in 2006–2007 and 127,000 in 2007–2008.

The collapse of the housing market and the lingering effects of the worst economic crisis since the 1930s are likely to keep population growth at very low levels for the next few years. We project an increase of 74,000 between 2008 and 2010, an average of only 37,000 per year. This will be the smallest population increase in Florida since the mid 1940s, when large numbers of military personnel who moved to the state during World War II left after the war ended. Fourteen counties are projected to lose population between 2008 and 2010 and many others will grow very slowly. We expect population growth to increase early in the next decade, but for many counties future increases will be smaller than they have been in the past.

The dramatic shifts in state and county population trends 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 projections are likely to provide the most accurate forecasts of future population growth in most circumstances, but the high and low projections provide reasonable alternative scenarios. 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

State-level projections were made using a cohort-component methodology in which births, deaths, and migration are projected separately for each age-sex cohort in Florida, by race (white, nonwhite) and ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic). The starting point was the population of Florida on April 1, 2005, as estimated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. Survival rates were applied to each age-sex-race-ethnicity cohort 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, and 2030 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, and race/ethnicity were based on migration data for 1995–2000 as reported in Census 2000. 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 Census 2000. For the high projections, foreign immigration was projected to exceed the 1995–2000 level by 30% during each five-year interval. For the medium projections, foreign immigration was projected to exceed the 1995–2000 level by 10% during each five-year interval. For the low projections, foreign immigration was projected to be 10% less than the 1995–2000 level for each five-year interval. 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 132,000 per year between 2005 and 2010. These levels are projected to rise to 176,000 per year between 2010 and 2015 and 210,000–215,000 thereafter. The low projections imply net migration levels of 55,000 per year between 2005 and 2010, 106,000 between 2010 and 2015, and 150,000–160,000 thereafter. The high projections imply net migration levels of 270,000–290,000 per year over the entire projection horizon. To put these numbers into perspective, net migration averaged 260,000–280,000 per year during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. It should be noted that annual levels have fluctuated considerably over time, ranging between 107,000 and 450,000 for individual years.

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 by 1960. It fell to less than 20,000 per year in the mid-1970s, rose to 64,000 in 1990, fell to 35,000 in 2000, and rose again to 71,000 in 2008. Our low and medium projections imply that natural increase will decline slowly over time, reaching annual levels of 9,000 and 22,000, respectively, in 2030–2035. Our high projections imply that natural increase will rise to 84,000 per year in 2015–2020 and decline slowly thereafter, reaching 67,000 in 2030–2035.

As a final step in the projection process, projections for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic nonwhites, and Hispanics were added together to provide projections of the total population. The medium projections of total population for 2010 and 2015 were adjusted to be consistent with state population forecasts 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, 2008 (*Florida Estimates of Population: April 1, 2008*, January 2009, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida). These estimates were extrapolated forward to 2010 using data on population changes between 2006 and 2008, changes in monthly electric customer data between March 2008 and January 2009, and our judgment regarding likely future trends. For years after 2010, we made nine projections 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 – 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 technique was based on data for a single year.

This methodology produced nine projections for each county for each projection year (2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, and 2035). We calculated three averages from these projections: one using all nine projections, one in which the highest and lowest were excluded, and one in which the two highest and two lowest were excluded. In most counties the medium projection was based on the latter, but in a few counties we chose a different projection series based on our evaluation of recent population trends and their implications for the future. 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 a series of low and high projections to provide an indication of the uncertainty

surrounding the medium 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.

The low and high projections 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 high and low projections themselves, however, do not have equal probabilities of occurring. In Florida, the probability that a county’s future population will be above the high projection is greater than the probability that it will fall below the low projection.

The range between the low and high projections varies according to the county’s population size in 2008 (less than 25,000; 25,000 or more), rate of population growth between 1998 and 2008 (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 high and low series, however, the sum of the county projections does not equal the state projection. This occurs because potential variation around the medium projection is greater for counties than for the state as a whole. Thus, in most instances the sum of the low projections for counties is lower than the state’s low projection and the sum of the high projections is higher than the state’s high projection.

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, 2008–2035

County and State	Census April 1, 2000	Estimate April 1, 2008	Projections, April 1					
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
ALACHUA	217,955	252,388						
Low			245,800	249,200	252,200	253,800	253,900	252,500
Medium			256,100	270,200	286,100	301,600	316,300	330,400
High			266,300	292,600	321,000	350,500	380,800	411,900
BAKER	22,259	25,890						
Low			25,200	25,800	26,300	26,700	26,900	27,000
Medium			26,300	28,000	29,900	31,800	33,600	35,200
High			27,300	30,300	33,500	36,900	40,400	44,000
BAY	148,217	169,307						
Low			164,400	166,800	169,000	170,300	170,500	169,600
Medium			171,200	180,900	191,800	202,400	212,400	222,000
High			178,100	195,900	215,100	235,200	255,700	276,800
BRADFORD	26,088	29,059						
Low			28,200	28,800	28,900	29,000	29,000	28,900
Medium			29,100	30,600	31,700	32,900	34,000	35,100
High			30,000	32,400	34,600	36,900	39,200	41,500
BREVARD	476,230	556,213						
Low			534,500	542,400	551,200	556,300	557,100	553,900
Medium			556,700	587,900	625,200	661,100	694,100	724,800
High			579,000	636,700	701,600	768,300	835,600	903,700
BROWARD	1,623,018	1,758,494						
Low			1,693,200	1,682,000	1,671,200	1,655,800	1,635,400	1,610,400
Medium			1,745,600	1,787,200	1,835,000	1,880,000	1,921,200	1,958,900
High			1,797,900	1,896,700	2,001,800	2,107,400	2,212,600	2,317,400
CALHOUN	13,017	14,310						
Low			13,700	13,600	13,400	13,200	12,900	12,600
Medium			14,300	14,700	15,200	15,700	16,100	16,500
High			14,900	15,900	17,100	18,200	19,400	20,500
CHARLOTTE	141,627	165,781						
Low			160,900	165,400	169,500	172,500	174,200	174,800
Medium			167,600	179,200	192,200	204,900	217,000	228,400
High			174,300	194,100	215,700	238,200	261,300	285,100
CITRUS	118,085	142,043						
Low			138,600	143,900	148,800	152,600	155,300	156,800
Medium			144,400	155,800	168,700	181,300	193,300	204,800
High			150,100	168,900	189,400	210,800	232,900	255,900
CLAY	140,814	185,168						
Low			177,600	186,700	195,400	201,600	204,900	205,600
Medium			186,900	206,400	229,200	251,200	271,800	291,200
High			196,300	228,200	264,400	302,300	341,500	381,800
COLLIER	251,377	332,854						
Low			315,200	328,400	341,600	350,900	355,800	355,900
Medium			331,800	363,300	400,700	437,400	472,000	504,200
High			348,400	401,300	462,100	526,300	592,900	661,000
COLUMBIA	56,513	66,121						
Low			65,000	66,400	67,600	68,500	68,800	68,700
Medium			67,800	71,900	76,700	81,300	85,700	89,900
High			70,500	77,900	86,100	94,500	103,200	112,200
DESOTO	32,209	34,487						
Low			34,000	34,500	35,000	35,300	35,600	35,700
Medium			35,100	36,600	38,400	40,100	41,800	43,300
High			36,100	38,900	41,900	45,000	48,100	51,400
DIXIE	13,827	15,963						
Low			15,200	15,300	15,100	14,800	14,200	13,600
Medium			16,100	17,400	18,400	19,400	20,300	21,100
High			17,100	19,500	21,800	24,100	26,400	28,900

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2008–2035 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2000	Estimate April 1, 2008	Projections, April 1					
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
DUVAL	778,879	904,971						
Low			880,800	900,200	917,900	929,800	935,300	934,700
Medium			917,500	975,500	1,041,000	1,104,700	1,165,000	1,222,400
High			954,200	1,056,700	1,168,200	1,284,000	1,402,900	1,525,100
ESCAMBIA	294,410	313,480						
Low			305,900	306,300	306,600	306,200	305,000	303,100
Medium			315,400	325,300	336,600	347,600	358,100	368,300
High			324,900	345,400	367,300	389,700	412,700	436,100
FLAGLER	49,832	95,512						
Low			90,500	102,600	113,300	121,200	126,200	128,300
Medium			96,300	115,600	137,500	158,700	178,900	198,000
High			102,100	130,500	163,000	197,800	234,300	272,700
FRANKLIN	9,829	12,331						
Low			11,900	12,200	12,100	11,800	11,600	11,300
Medium			12,400	13,300	13,700	14,100	14,400	14,800
High			12,900	14,400	15,300	16,300	17,300	18,400
GADSDEN	45,087	50,611						
Low			50,400	51,200	51,900	52,600	53,100	53,400
Medium			51,900	54,300	57,000	59,700	62,200	64,700
High			53,500	57,700	62,200	66,900	71,800	76,800
GILCHRIST	14,437	17,256						
Low			16,200	16,000	15,700	15,100	14,300	13,100
Medium			17,600	19,000	20,600	22,200	23,700	25,100
High			19,100	22,100	25,700	29,400	33,300	37,400
GLADES	10,576	11,323						
Low			11,200	11,100	11,100	11,000	10,800	10,600
Medium			11,600	12,100	12,600	13,000	13,500	13,900
High			12,100	13,100	14,100	15,100	16,200	17,300
GULF	14,560	16,923						
Low			15,800	15,300	14,700	14,000	13,300	12,400
Medium			16,800	17,300	17,900	18,400	18,900	19,400
High			17,900	19,400	21,100	22,800	24,600	26,400
HAMILTON	13,327	14,779						
Low			14,200	13,900	13,700	13,400	13,100	12,800
Medium			14,800	15,100	15,600	16,000	16,400	16,700
High			15,400	16,400	17,400	18,500	19,700	20,800
HARDEE	26,938	27,909						
Low			27,500	27,200	26,900	26,500	26,100	25,700
Medium			28,400	28,900	29,500	30,100	30,700	31,200
High			29,200	30,700	32,200	33,800	35,300	36,900
HENDRY	36,210	41,216						
Low			41,000	42,200	43,400	44,400	45,100	45,300
Medium			42,700	45,700	49,200	52,700	56,100	59,200
High			44,400	49,600	55,300	61,300	67,600	74,000
HERNANDO	130,802	164,907						
Low			161,700	169,700	176,800	181,900	185,000	186,100
Medium			170,200	187,600	207,300	226,700	245,400	263,500
High			178,700	207,400	239,100	272,900	308,400	345,600
HIGHLANDS	87,366	100,207						
Low			97,800	100,200	102,500	104,100	105,000	105,100
Medium			101,900	108,600	116,300	123,700	130,700	137,400
High			106,000	117,700	130,500	143,800	157,400	171,500
HILLSBOROUGH	998,948	1,200,541						
Low			1,157,100	1,191,300	1,228,200	1,255,400	1,271,300	1,276,800
Medium			1,205,300	1,290,600	1,392,500	1,491,200	1,583,000	1,668,800
High			1,253,500	1,398,500	1,563,200	1,733,700	1,907,000	2,083,300

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2008–2035 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2000	Estimate April 1, 2008	Projections, April 1					
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
HOLMES	18,564	19,757						
Low			19,300	19,100	18,900	18,600	18,300	17,900
Medium			20,100	20,700	21,400	22,100	22,800	23,400
High			20,900	22,400	24,000	25,700	27,400	29,100
INDIAN RIVER	112,947	141,667						
Low			135,200	140,100	144,300	147,100	148,400	148,100
Medium			142,300	155,000	169,300	183,400	196,900	209,900
High			149,400	171,200	195,200	220,700	247,300	275,100
JACKSON	46,755	52,639						
Low			53,500	54,200	54,900	55,400	55,800	56,000
Medium			55,100	57,500	60,200	62,900	65,500	68,000
High			56,800	61,100	65,700	70,500	75,500	80,600
JEFFERSON	12,902	14,553						
Low			14,300	14,100	13,900	13,700	13,500	13,200
Medium			14,900	15,300	15,800	16,300	16,800	17,300
High			15,400	16,600	17,700	19,000	20,200	21,500
LAFAYETTE	7,022	8,287						
Low			9,400	9,300	9,300	9,200	9,100	8,900
Medium			9,800	10,100	10,600	11,000	11,300	11,700
High			10,200	11,000	11,800	12,700	13,600	14,600
LAKE	210,527	288,379						
Low			278,900	297,000	314,300	327,000	334,800	338,000
Medium			293,500	328,300	368,500	407,500	444,000	478,400
High			308,200	363,000	425,200	490,600	558,100	627,700
LEE	440,888	623,725						
Low			585,600	620,400	649,800	667,800	673,800	668,500
Medium			622,900	701,000	789,600	875,700	957,100	1,034,400
High			660,300	789,600	935,000	1,089,500	1,251,400	1,420,700
LEON	239,452	274,892						
Low			264,800	265,100	265,700	264,900	262,500	258,600
Medium			275,800	287,500	301,500	314,900	327,300	338,800
High			286,800	311,200	338,200	365,900	393,800	421,900
LEVY	34,450	40,817						
Low			40,000	41,600	43,100	44,200	45,000	45,500
Medium			41,700	45,100	48,800	52,500	56,100	59,400
High			43,400	48,900	54,800	61,100	67,600	74,200
LIBERTY	7,021	8,158						
Low			8,400	8,400	8,300	8,200	8,000	7,800
Medium			8,900	9,500	10,200	10,800	11,500	12,100
High			9,500	10,700	12,000	13,400	14,900	16,600
MADISON	18,733	20,152						
Low			19,500	19,800	19,600	19,300	18,900	18,500
Medium			20,300	21,500	22,200	22,900	23,600	24,300
High			21,100	23,200	24,900	26,600	28,400	30,200
MANATEE	264,002	317,699						
Low			306,600	315,000	324,000	330,600	334,300	335,400
Medium			319,400	341,300	367,400	392,700	416,300	438,400
High			332,200	369,800	412,400	456,600	501,500	547,200
MARION	258,916	329,418						
Low			315,200	327,600	339,900	347,900	351,400	350,700
Medium			331,800	362,500	398,800	433,600	466,300	497,000
High			348,300	400,400	459,900	521,800	585,600	651,400
MARTIN	126,731	143,868						
Low			137,900	138,100	138,500	138,000	136,700	134,500
Medium			143,600	149,800	157,100	164,100	170,400	176,200
High			149,400	162,100	176,200	190,600	205,000	219,500

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2008–2035 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2000	Estimate April 1, 2008	Projections, April 1					
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
MIAMI-DADE	2,253,779	2,477,289						
Low			2,406,300	2,411,400	2,417,800	2,416,500	2,406,800	2,389,200
Medium			2,480,800	2,561,300	2,654,000	2,743,000	2,825,900	2,903,500
High			2,555,200	2,719,300	2,896,000	3,075,600	3,256,200	3,438,100
MONROE	79,589	76,081						
Low			72,400	69,000	65,800	62,600	59,600	56,600
Medium			74,600	73,500	72,300	71,200	70,200	69,200
High			76,900	77,800	78,800	79,700	80,600	81,500
NASSAU	57,663	71,915						
Low			72,200	76,600	80,400	83,300	85,300	86,200
Medium			76,000	84,600	94,300	103,900	113,100	122,000
High			79,800	93,600	108,800	125,000	142,100	160,100
OKALOOSA	170,498	197,597						
Low			188,900	191,100	193,600	194,800	194,500	192,900
Medium			196,800	207,200	219,600	231,500	242,400	252,500
High			204,700	224,300	246,400	269,000	291,800	314,700
OKEECHOBEE	35,910	40,003						
Low			39,300	40,100	40,600	40,900	41,100	41,200
Medium			40,500	42,600	44,500	46,400	48,200	50,000
High			41,700	45,200	48,600	52,000	55,600	59,200
ORANGE	896,344	1,114,979						
Low			1,063,300	1,095,800	1,128,900	1,149,600	1,156,400	1,150,300
Medium			1,119,200	1,212,800	1,324,500	1,433,200	1,535,000	1,630,800
High			1,175,200	1,339,300	1,527,300	1,724,400	1,927,400	2,136,300
OSCEOLA	172,493	273,709						
Low			263,500	289,900	313,000	329,400	338,600	341,000
Medium			280,300	327,000	380,100	431,600	480,400	526,700
High			297,100	368,900	450,500	537,400	628,800	724,600
PALM BEACH	1,131,191	1,294,654						
Low			1,234,300	1,241,100	1,252,000	1,255,100	1,249,000	1,234,600
Medium			1,285,700	1,346,000	1,420,400	1,491,700	1,556,800	1,616,600
High			1,337,100	1,457,000	1,593,400	1,733,200	1,873,500	2,014,300
PASCO	344,768	438,668						
Low			415,600	429,000	442,400	450,400	453,000	450,600
Medium			437,500	474,800	519,100	561,600	601,400	638,800
High			459,400	524,400	598,600	675,600	755,100	836,900
PINELLAS	921,495	938,461						
Low			901,400	877,300	852,900	828,200	803,400	778,300
Medium			929,300	933,100	937,100	941,100	944,900	948,700
High			957,200	989,300	1,021,600	1,054,100	1,087,000	1,120,000
POLK	483,924	585,733						
Low			562,700	581,700	599,400	613,000	621,900	626,400
Medium			586,200	630,100	679,600	728,100	774,300	818,500
High			609,600	682,900	762,900	846,500	932,900	1,022,100
PUTNAM	70,423	74,989						
Low			72,700	72,000	71,400	70,700	69,800	68,700
Medium			74,900	76,500	78,400	80,300	82,000	83,600
High			77,200	81,200	85,600	90,000	94,400	98,900
ST. JOHNS	123,135	181,180						
Low			180,900	198,700	214,100	225,600	232,800	235,700
Medium			192,500	224,200	260,000	295,600	330,200	363,900
High			204,000	252,900	308,100	368,100	432,300	500,900
ST. LUCIE	192,695	276,585						
Low			260,100	277,100	291,600	301,400	305,700	304,200
Medium			276,700	313,100	354,300	395,200	434,100	470,600
High			293,300	352,700	419,600	491,700	567,800	646,500

Projections of Florida Population by County, 2008–2035 (continued)

County and State	Census April 1, 2000	Estimate April 1, 2008	Projections, April 1					
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
SANTA ROSA	117,743	144,136						
Low			141,300	146,900	152,500	156,900	159,800	161,300
Medium			147,100	159,100	172,900	186,300	198,900	210,600
High			153,000	172,500	194,100	216,700	239,700	263,100
SARASOTA	325,961	393,608						
Low			380,200	392,900	404,800	413,800	419,800	422,800
Medium			396,000	425,500	458,900	491,500	522,700	552,400
High			411,900	461,200	515,200	571,500	629,700	689,900
SEMINOLE	365,199	426,413						
Low			407,600	412,500	418,000	420,800	420,400	417,100
Medium			424,600	447,200	474,200	500,000	523,900	546,000
High			441,600	484,200	532,000	581,100	630,600	680,600
SUMTER	53,345	93,034						
Low			92,300	104,300	114,900	123,100	128,700	131,800
Medium			98,200	117,600	139,400	161,200	182,400	203,200
High			104,100	132,800	165,300	200,800	239,100	280,100
SUWANNEE	34,844	40,927						
Low			43,500	44,900	46,200	47,200	47,800	48,100
Medium			45,400	48,700	52,400	56,000	59,500	62,800
High			47,200	52,700	58,800	65,100	71,700	78,500
TAYLOR	19,256	23,199						
Low			23,100	23,200	23,400	23,300	23,200	22,900
Medium			24,000	25,200	26,500	27,800	28,900	30,000
High			25,000	27,300	29,700	32,200	34,800	37,400
UNION	13,442	15,974						
Low			15,300	15,000	14,700	14,300	13,800	13,100
Medium			16,300	17,000	17,900	18,800	19,600	20,400
High			17,300	19,100	21,200	23,300	25,500	27,900
VOLUSIA	443,343	510,750						
Low			489,800	493,800	498,600	500,200	498,100	492,900
Medium			510,300	535,500	565,600	594,400	620,900	645,300
High			530,700	579,700	634,600	690,700	747,200	804,100
WAKULLA	22,863	30,717						
Low			30,500	32,700	34,600	36,200	37,300	37,900
Medium			32,100	36,100	40,600	45,100	49,400	53,600
High			33,700	39,900	46,900	54,300	62,100	70,400
WALTON	40,601	57,784						
Low			54,800	57,800	60,400	61,900	62,300	61,700
Medium			58,300	65,300	73,400	81,200	88,600	95,500
High			61,800	73,500	86,900	101,000	115,800	131,100
WASHINGTON	20,973	24,779						
Low			24,600	24,500	24,300	23,900	23,300	22,400
Medium			26,100	27,800	29,600	31,400	33,100	34,700
High			27,700	31,200	35,000	39,000	43,200	47,500
FLORIDA	15,982,824	18,807,219						
Low			18,471,400	19,243,200	20,214,400	21,162,300	22,049,900	22,886,000
Medium			18,881,400	20,055,900	21,417,500	22,738,200	23,979,000	25,148,300
High			19,664,900	21,474,900	23,339,700	25,177,600	26,951,600	28,674,100

Note: Numbers for April 1, 2000 are decennial census counts and include all adjustments to those counts made by the U.S. Census Bureau.