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 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)

- 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

- In 2010, females slightly outnumbered males in the state

**Data Source: Census**
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.
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).
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
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.
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

0.3% White (alone)
1.7% Black or African American (alone)
0.1% American Indian and Alaska Native (alone)
3.0% Asian (alone)
2.4% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (alone)
3.6% Some Other Race (alone)
2.5% Two or More Races

78.0% 2000
75.0% 2010

DATA SOURCE: CENSUS
Population by Race by County

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%

Statewide Percentages:
- 2000 = 78.0%
- 2010 = 75.0%
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%
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

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%

Statewide Percentages:
- 2000 = 16.8%
- 2010 = 22.5%
Language and Foreign Born

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Spoken at Home</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 5 years and over</td>
<td>17,775,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English only</td>
<td>12,907,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language other than English</td>
<td>4,868,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish or Spanish Creole</td>
<td>3,566,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indo-European languages</td>
<td>956,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian and Pacific Islander languages</td>
<td>258,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</td>
<td>46.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other languages</td>
<td>86,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: American Community Survey
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 1, 2010 Population</th>
<th>Number of Florida Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One million or more</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500,000 to 999,999</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250,000 to 499,999</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 to 249,999</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 to 99,999</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 50,000</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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%
Population Density

Most Dense County:
Pinellas 3,348

Least Dense County:
Liberty 10

Population per Square Mile of Land:
- 10 - 171
- 172 - 486
- 487 - 789
- 790 - 1,445
- 1,446 - 3,348

Data Source: Census
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