Demographic Estimating Conference

AGENDA

Date
February 4, 2025

Time
1:30 pm

Place of Meeting
117 Knott

Agenda Item	Speaker
● Revised Estimates of Households • 2010 to 2020	BEBR
● State Projections Comparison • July 2024 and November 2023	BEBR
● 2024 Estimates including Challenges	BEBR
● 2024 State Population Estimates Comparison	BEBR
● Since last Conference • Components of Change ♦ Florida Department of Health ♦ Census Bureau Estimates • State Indicators • Electric Customers • Driver's Licenses	BEBR and EDR
● Discuss Forecast / Reach Consensus • Forecast (2025-2029)	

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Revised Households
2010 - 2020

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College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Bureau of Economic and Business Research
Special Population Reports

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Revised Estimates of Households and Average Household Size for Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2020

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The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida produces population estimates for Florida and each of its cities and counties using the housing unit method. In this method, changes in population are based on changes in occupied housing units (or households), average household size, and the group quarters population. This is the most commonly used method for making local population estimates in the United States because it can utilize a wide variety of data sources, can be applied at any level of geography, and can produce estimates that are at least as accurate as those produced by any other method.

The two primary components of the housing unit method are the number of households and average household size (also called persons per households or PPH). BEBR has published estimates of the number of households and average household size annually since the late 1970s for Florida and its counties. These annual releases are postcensal estimates, i.e., they are based on results from the previous census that are updated using symptomatic indicators of changes in households and average household size available at the time. To correct for errors in the data used to construct the postcensal estimates, to draw on data that were not available when these estimates were produced, and to incorporate the results of the 2020 census, we have developed a revised series of state and county estimates for the number of households and average household size for 2011–2019. This new series follows an earlier set of revised estimates of households and average household size for Florida and its counties that covered the period 2001–2009 (BEBR, FPS Bulletin 179, December 2017).

This report includes the revised estimates of households and average household size for Florida and its counties from 2010–2020 and describes the methodology used to produce them. All estimates are as of April 1st of each year. We note that since these estimates have been created using a different methodology than in previous years, trends in the number of households and/or average household size may be different than those published previously.

Census definitions require persons to be counted as inhabitants of their usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where they live and sleep most of the time. A household is the person or group of people occupying a housing unit; by definition, the number of occupied housing units is the same as the number of households. Households refer solely to permanent residents, and a housing unit is still classified as vacant if all the occupants are temporary residents staying only for a few days, weeks, or months – even when it is continuously occupied. Because we follow these guidelines, temporary residents, such as tourists and snowbirds, are not included in the estimates shown here.

Data

Decennial census counts for 2010 and 2020 and the 2011–2019 BEBR intercensal population estimates (BEBR Special Population Report #11) formed the basis for developing these revised estimates of the number of households and average household size. They were produced as follows: first, we estimated the average household size for each county; then, we divided the population in households by the average household size. The population in households

equals the total population minus the population in group quarters. According to decennial census data, in 2010, there were 423,224 persons in group quarters in Florida, representing 2.25% of total population. In 2020, the group quarters population increased to 464,583, but its share of total population declined to 2.16%. There are many different types of group quarters, which can be institutional or non-institutional. In this analysis, we differentiate between inmates in federal and state correctional facilities and persons in all other types of group quarters. Counts for the former can change substantially from year-to-year, such as when facilities expand or contract, are closed, or new ones are built. We have a complete series of inmate counts in federal and state correctional facilities available for April 1 of all years from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Florida Department of Corrections. These were used to calculate the proportion of federal and state inmates out of the total population for each year between 2010 and 2020. For persons in other types of group quarters, we interpolated their proportions of total population between 2010 and 2020. Adding the proportions of federal and state inmates to the proportions of persons in all other types of group quarters gives us the overall proportion of the group quarters population out of total population for each year. Subtracting that proportion from total population provides estimates of the population in households.

To calculate average household size for 2011–2019, we used data from two main sources: the American Community Survey (ACS) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The ACS includes both 1-year and 5-year data. The 1-year data are timelier than the 5-year data, but they are only available for larger counties and can fluctuate substantially from year-to-year. Because of these limitations, we focused on the 5-year ACS data, which are collected over a 5-year period. We used the middle year of each 5-year period as a stand-in for the estimate year (e.g., 2009–2013 for 2011). While the 5-year ACS data provide PPH estimates that are more stable than those from the 1-year ACS, they still include a fair amount of noise, especially for smaller counties. In counties where the ACS data looked less reliable, we made certain adjustments, which are described in the Methodology section below.

To supplement the ACS data, we also used county income tax statistics from the IRS. Through tax year 2017, the IRS data included the number of exemptions per tax return, which can be used as a proxy indicator to calculate average household size. Starting in tax year 2018, IRS Form 1040 underwent a major redesign, and personal exemption deductions were suspended. However, since the filing status and dependent filer information are still available, one can calculate PPH using the number of individuals per return, which is included in the more recent IRS data.

We note that while the ACS includes direct estimates of average household size, because of different residence rules and reference periods, the PPH values in the ACS do not always correspond closely to those in the decennial census. Therefore, similar to the IRS data, the ACS data are best used as a proxy for changes in average household size over periods of time. For that purpose, we scaled the PPH values provided by the ACS and IRS for 2010 and 2020 to the respective 2010 and 2020 census counts; PPH values for the intermediate years were scaled accordingly. The 2020 census only includes average household size at the national and state level; consequently, we had to derive PPH for counties by dividing the population not in group quarters by the number of occupied housing units.

Methodology

We created four data series, each controlled to the 2010 and 2020 census PPH values for their respective counties. The first series provided trends in PPH based on the 5-year ACS data (Model 1); the second series provided trends in PPH based on the IRS data (Model 2); and the third series was a linear interpolation between then 2010 and 2020 census PPH values (Model 3). The fourth series (Model 4) provided us with our final PPH estimates; it was a custom average of Models 1–3, with weights for each of the three series that varied by county.

For Model 4, we measured the fluctuation of the PPH estimates in the ACS and IRS data from year-to-year. Counties that showed greater fluctuations – as a proportion of the PPH change from the previous year – received lower weights for that respective series. That is, the data that appeared to be more reliable in a county were emphasized over the weaker data. Model 3, the data series based on an interpolation of the 2010 and 2020 census values, was weighted as a residual of the ACS and IRS weights. Therefore, in counties where the trend in PPH based on the ACS and/or IRS data appeared to be reliable, the interpolation weight was lower on average. Conversely, in counties where the trend in PPH based on the ACS and/or IRS data appeared less reliable, the interpolation weight was comparatively higher.

Overall, the IRS data exhibited less fluctuation and noise than the ACS data. Accordingly, we initially set slightly lower county target weights for the ACS data (10% to 35%)

compared to the IRS data (15% to 40%); the residual weights for the linear interpolation varied between 25% and 75%. In the following counties, where the ACS and/or IRS data appeared too noisy, we increased the interpolation weight above 75 percent: Lafeyette (95%), Calhoun (89%), Dixie (88%), Baker (85%), Liberty (85%), DeSoto (84%), Gulf (80%), Franklin (79%), and Columbia (76%). We also made minor adjustments to the weights in Bradford, Gilchrist, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Sumter, and Washington counties. For the remaining 48 counties, we went with the weights produced by our custom method in Model 4.

After creating the PPH estimates for each county, we estimated the number of households by dividing the population in households by average household size. Estimates of the number of households for counties were added up to yield estimates of the number of households for the state. From these, we calculated average household size for Florida by dividing the population in households by the number of households.

Households

There were 8,529,067 households in Florida on April 1, 2020, an increase of 1,108,255 (14.9%) since April 1, 2010. At mid-decade, on April 1, 2015, we estimate that there were 7,752,507 households in Florida, an increase of 331,695 since April 1, 2010. The second half of the decade showed stronger growth, with an estimated increase of 776,560 households between April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2020. The growth patterns for households largely mirror those of Florida's total population, which also experienced stronger growth in the second half of the 2010s (BEBR Special Population Report #11).

The number of households was largest in Miami-Dade County each year between 2010–2020, followed by Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Orange, Pinellas, and Duval counties. Conversely, the following six counties had fewer than 5,000 households each year: Liberty, Lafayette, Union, Franklin, Glades, and Hamilton. In percentage terms, the largest increases between 2010–2020 occurred in Sumter (52.1%), Osceola (44.1%), St. Johns (38.9%), Walton (34.4%), Lake (29.4%), Nassau (24.7%), and Manatee (24.1%) counties. Glades (-6.2%), Calhoun (-5.5%), Hardee (-2.3%), Jackson (-1.9%), Madison (-1.5%), Liberty (-1.3%), Dixie (-1.1%), Holmes (-1.0%), Gadsden (-0.9%), and Bradford (-0.2%) counties all experienced a decline in households from 2010 to 2020.

Average Household Size

Florida's average household size declined substantially between 1950 and 1990, falling from 3.22 to 2.46. This decline was caused by falling birth rates, increasing divorce rates, a rising age at first marriage, and a substantial increase in Florida's older population. It remained constant between 1990 and 2000 before rising slightly to 2.48 in 2010 and declining again to 2.47 in 2020. This turnaround was caused by a leveling off of birth and divorce rates, and by shifts in Florida's demographic composition. Slightly more than half of Florida counties (39 out of 67) experienced a decrease in average household size between 2010–2020. These declines are associated with the aging of the population and are expected to continue for some time. Statewide, average household size increased modestly in the first half of the decade, peaking at 2.51 persons per household in 2015–2017, which was driven by increases in the largest counties; it declined after 2017 to reach 2.47 persons per household in 2020.

Average household size varies considerably among counties in Florida. In 2020, it was largest in Hendry (2.95), Osceola (2.95), Hardee (2.91), Baker (2.77), and Miami-Dade (2.75) counties, and smallest in Sumter (1.93), Pinellas (2.12), Charlotte (2.13), Sarasota (2.13), and Citrus (2.17) counties. While Sumter County's average household size of 1.93 in 2020 was the smallest in the decade, average household size peaked in 2011 and 2012 in Hardee County at 3.13 persons per household.

In general, average household size tends to be higher for Black than White households, for Hispanic than non-Hispanic households, and for households headed by young or middle-aged persons than for households headed by older persons. Although there is not a perfect correlation, the counties in Florida with the largest average household sizes tend to have low proportions of older residents and high proportions of Black or Hispanic residents, whereas counties with the smallest average household sizes tend to have high proportions of older residents and low proportions of Black and Hispanic residents.

Acknowledgement

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Table 1. Number of Households in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2015

State and County	Households					
	Census 2010	Estimate 2011	Estimate 2012	Estimate 2013	Estimate 2014	Estimate 2015
FLORIDA *	7,420,812	7,446,879	7,494,802	7,555,419	7,644,858	7,752,507
Alachua	100,516	100,562	100,708	101,258	102,238	103,709
Baker	8,772	8,736	8,754	8,715	8,748	8,734
Bay	68,438	68,022	67,783	67,798	67,864	68,489
Bradford	9,479	9,415	9,389	9,335	9,357	9,377
Brevard	229,692	230,668	231,617	232,329	234,161	237,597
Broward	686,047	685,549	688,912	690,801	696,509	702,232
Calhoun	5,061	5,024	4,987	4,957	4,909	4,894
Charlotte	73,370	73,645	74,480	74,787	75,457	76,734
Citrus	63,304	63,638	63,903	64,147	64,539	65,040
Clay	68,792	68,986	69,338	69,751	71,181	72,386
Collier	133,179	133,731	135,445	136,883	138,496	141,177
Columbia	24,941	24,939	24,949	24,896	25,005	25,166
DeSoto	11,445	11,401	11,291	11,255	11,262	11,340
Dixie	6,316	6,317	6,282	6,258	6,272	6,236
Duval	342,450	343,410	345,982	349,140	353,922	360,027
Escambia	116,238	116,311	116,379	117,121	118,232	119,770
Flagler	39,186	39,410	39,758	40,315	41,061	42,146
Franklin	4,254	4,274	4,294	4,355	4,402	4,477
Gadsden	16,952	16,993	16,926	16,917	16,947	16,993
Gilchrist	6,121	6,156	6,147	6,127	6,115	6,152
Glades	4,533	4,450	4,343	4,276	4,262	4,249
Gulf	5,335	5,320	5,293	5,319	5,396	5,395
Hamilton	4,617	4,657	4,666	4,663	4,657	4,655
Hardee	8,245	8,149	8,083	8,039	7,985	7,946
Hendry	12,025	11,964	11,879	11,881	11,912	11,919
Hernando	71,745	71,955	72,098	72,423	72,958	73,793
Highlands	42,604	42,461	42,340	42,322	42,388	42,539
Hillsborough	474,030	475,334	478,999	486,048	495,203	503,451
Holmes	7,354	7,335	7,306	7,292	7,288	7,269
Indian River	60,176	60,665	61,030	61,538	62,180	63,094
Jackson	17,417	17,432	17,173	17,317	17,362	17,397
Jefferson	5,646	5,639	5,649	5,666	5,700	5,709
Lafayette	2,580	2,591	2,606	2,608	2,620	2,629
Lake	121,289	122,811	124,279	126,352	129,620	133,409

Table 1. Number of Households in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2015
(continued)

State and County	Households					
	Census 2010	Estimate 2011	Estimate 2012	Estimate 2013	Estimate 2014	Estimate 2015
Lee	259,818	261,411	265,747	268,831	273,153	278,623
Leon	110,945	111,044	111,258	111,130	111,852	113,095
Levy	16,404	16,396	16,428	16,430	16,491	16,618
Liberty	2,525	2,526	2,508	2,491	2,487	2,497
Madison	6,985	6,923	6,850	6,874	6,852	6,844
Manatee	135,729	137,082	139,063	140,859	143,250	147,013
Marion	137,726	137,761	137,941	138,249	139,610	141,503
Martin	63,899	63,954	64,220	64,372	64,665	65,098
Miami-Dade *	867,362	868,409	871,353	875,672	882,612	892,301
Monroe	32,629	32,711	32,961	33,404	33,752	34,128
Nassau	28,794	29,177	29,364	29,787	30,273	31,026
Okaloosa	72,379	73,176	74,804	75,585	76,633	77,468
Okeechobee	14,013	13,897	13,895	13,791	13,746	13,827
Orange	421,847	425,986	432,614	442,415	452,466	460,775
Osceola	90,603	92,433	94,811	97,510	100,151	104,262
Palm Beach	544,227	545,976	548,979	552,417	556,764	561,793
Pasco	189,612	190,632	192,237	194,353	196,868	200,796
Pinellas	415,876	415,179	414,268	414,761	417,643	420,484
Polk	227,485	228,028	229,034	231,321	234,440	238,312
Putnam	29,409	29,082	28,763	28,592	28,497	28,618
St. Johns	75,338	77,061	78,986	81,236	83,702	86,246
St. Lucie	108,523	109,940	110,939	111,463	112,331	114,139
Santa Rosa	56,910	57,769	58,180	59,098	60,014	61,124
Sarasota	175,746	176,662	177,826	178,817	179,421	181,125
Seminole	164,706	164,365	164,769	165,988	168,045	170,096
Sumter	41,361	43,007	44,561	46,694	49,315	51,396
Suwannee	15,953	15,878	15,826	15,774	15,704	15,723
Taylor	7,920	7,907	7,884	7,914	7,971	7,957
Union	4,048	4,056	4,079	4,096	4,136	4,202
Volusia	208,236	208,621	209,163	209,796	212,071	214,775
Wakulla	10,490	10,536	10,662	10,592	10,698	10,851
Walton	22,301	22,477	22,949	23,440	24,249	24,850
Washington	8,864	8,867	8,812	8,778	8,788	8,812

* Includes Census corrections as of February 11, 2014

Table 2. Number of Households in Florida and Its Counties, 2015–2020

State and County	Households					
	Estimate 2015	Estimate 2016	Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Estimate 2019	Census 2020
FLORIDA	7,752,507	7,878,015	7,999,853	8,152,962	8,344,584	8,529,067
Alachua	103,709	104,613	105,881	108,176	110,419	112,723
Baker	8,734	8,687	8,721	8,807	8,973	9,087
Bay	68,489	69,211	70,220	71,335	68,423	70,134
Bradford	9,377	9,409	9,434	9,405	9,455	9,462
Brevard	237,597	239,916	242,861	246,122	251,887	257,026
Broward	702,232	711,882	720,367	733,333	747,184	756,657
Calhoun	4,894	4,885	4,933	4,937	4,738	4,784
Charlotte	76,734	78,132	79,289	81,287	83,448	85,846
Citrus	65,040	65,878	66,424	67,289	68,231	69,438
Clay	72,386	73,759	74,972	76,199	77,339	78,939
Collier	141,177	143,725	146,408	149,555	153,492	157,921
Columbia	25,166	25,344	25,475	25,703	26,085	26,424
DeSoto	11,340	11,422	11,502	11,573	11,678	11,941
Dixie	6,236	6,263	6,256	6,188	6,226	6,248
Duval	360,027	367,777	373,080	381,321	390,999	399,759
Escambia	119,770	120,874	122,187	123,896	125,952	128,160
Flagler	42,146	43,112	44,148	45,318	46,901	48,450
Franklin	4,477	4,561	4,718	4,801	4,852	4,947
Gadsden	16,993	16,976	16,919	17,005	16,718	16,806
Gilchrist	6,152	6,217	6,237	6,307	6,401	6,551
Glades	4,249	4,245	4,206	4,170	4,172	4,250
Gulf	5,395	5,469	5,496	5,593	5,436	5,571
Hamilton	4,655	4,646	4,636	4,645	4,626	4,690
Hardee	7,946	7,898	7,893	7,876	7,986	8,059
Hendry	11,919	11,965	12,098	12,198	12,407	12,644
Hernando	73,793	74,833	75,883	77,114	78,410	79,773
Highlands	42,539	42,857	43,085	43,321	43,764	44,376
Hillsborough	503,451	513,292	521,471	532,468	547,827	559,949
Holmes	7,269	7,300	7,327	7,312	7,302	7,282
Indian River	63,094	64,294	65,464	67,142	69,114	71,177
Jackson	17,397	17,441	17,470	17,510	17,086	17,083
Jefferson	5,709	5,739	5,748	5,781	5,804	5,816
Lafayette	2,629	2,632	2,663	2,675	2,725	2,727
Lake	133,409	137,342	140,940	145,598	152,498	156,923

Table 2. Number of Households in Florida and Its Counties, 2015–2020 (continued)

State and County	Households Estimate 2015	Estimate 2016	Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Estimate 2019	Census 2020
Lee	278,623	285,066	291,157	299,037	309,043	318,303
Leon	113,095	113,856	114,340	116,185	118,464	121,085
Levy	16,618	16,772	17,019	17,219	17,415	17,756
Liberty	2,497	2,521	2,524	2,537	2,513	2,491
Madison	6,844	6,845	6,863	6,897	6,927	6,877
Manatee	147,013	150,697	154,786	159,005	163,569	168,437
Marion	141,503	143,793	145,845	149,414	152,784	156,906
Martin	65,098	65,237	65,775	66,372	67,834	68,750
Miami-Dade	892,301	906,598	921,458	935,230	953,705	967,414
Monroe	34,128	34,988	35,461	34,859	35,633	36,436
Nassau	31,026	31,641	32,652	33,628	34,464	35,919
Okaloosa	77,468	78,130	79,074	80,332	82,548	83,957
Okeechobee	13,827	13,961	14,000	14,058	14,363	14,433
Orange	460,775	470,541	479,510	491,839	504,294	519,437
Osceola	104,262	108,731	113,562	118,935	124,760	130,574
Palm Beach	561,793	568,411	577,188	584,867	597,780	607,880
Pasco	200,796	204,705	208,354	212,374	218,934	225,214
Pinellas	420,484	423,554	425,664	430,736	437,746	442,789
Polk	238,312	243,248	248,344	254,828	262,818	272,418
Putnam	28,618	28,734	28,947	29,064	29,147	29,569
St. Johns	86,246	88,908	91,977	95,188	100,616	104,640
St. Lucie	114,139	116,492	118,267	120,784	124,558	128,997
Santa Rosa	61,124	62,345	64,059	65,619	67,316	69,454
Sarasota	181,125	183,670	186,010	190,550	195,203	200,211
Seminole	170,096	172,557	174,727	177,621	180,669	182,420
Sumter	51,396	53,032	54,228	56,002	58,078	62,907
Suwannee	15,723	15,709	15,739	16,002	16,246	16,385
Taylor	7,957	7,934	8,000	8,055	8,118	8,138
Union	4,202	4,197	4,185	4,216	4,226	4,271
Volusia	214,775	217,123	219,164	221,838	227,188	232,301
Wakulla	10,851	10,990	11,180	11,359	11,524	11,970
Walton	24,850	25,604	26,495	27,412	28,557	29,981
Washington	8,812	8,829	8,887	8,940	8,986	9,124

Table 3. Average Household Size in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2015

State and County	Average Household Size					
	Census 2010	Estimate 2011	Estimate 2012	Estimate 2013	Estimate 2014	Estimate 2015
FLORIDA	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.51
Alachua	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.36
Baker	2.82	2.82	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
Bay	2.41	2.43	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48
Bradford	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.54
Brevard	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.35
Broward	2.52	2.54	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59
Calhoun	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
Charlotte	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15
Citrus	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18
Clay	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.76
Collier	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.38
Columbia	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.53	2.52
DeSoto	2.71	2.70	2.69	2.68	2.67	2.66
Dixie	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37
Duval	2.47	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.49	2.49
Escambia	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.41
Flagler	2.42	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.42
Franklin	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.28
Gadsden	2.61	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55
Gilchrist	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.59
Glades	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.48
Gulf	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35
Hamilton	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.50
Hardee	3.12	3.13	3.13	3.11	3.10	3.09
Hendry	3.09	3.09	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.06
Hernando	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.40	2.40
Highlands	2.28	2.28	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29
Hillsborough	2.55	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58
Holmes	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.45
Indian River	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.28
Jackson	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.40
Jefferson	2.38	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.33	2.32
Lafayette	2.63	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.55
Lake	2.42	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.44

Table 3. Average Household Size in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2015 (continued)

State and County	Average Household Size					
	Census 2010	Estimate 2011	Estimate 2012	Estimate 2013	Estimate 2014	Estimate 2015
Lee	2.35	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.39
Leon	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.36
Levy	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.45
Liberty	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.53
Madison	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.43
Manatee	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.36
Marion	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.38
Martin	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.24
Miami-Dade	2.83	2.84	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86
Monroe	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.22
Nassau	2.53	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.50
Okaloosa	2.43	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.46
Okeechobee	2.68	2.68	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.65
Orange	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.68
Osceola	2.93	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99
Palm Beach	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44
Pasco	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.46
Pinellas	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17
Polk	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.64	2.64	2.65
Putnam	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
St. Johns	2.49	2.50	2.50	2.52	2.53	2.54
St. Lucie	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.55
Santa Rosa	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.61
Sarasota	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.14
Seminole	2.55	2.56	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.57
Sumter	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.00	1.99
Suwannee	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.55	2.55
Taylor	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.42	2.42
Union	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66
Volusia	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.33	2.33
Wakulla	2.61	2.61	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.58
Walton	2.38	2.39	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41
Washington	2.50	2.51	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.52

Table 4. Average Household Size in Florida and Its Counties, 2015–2020

State and County	Average Household Size					
	Estimate 2015	Estimate 2016	Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Estimate 2019	Census 2020
FLORIDA	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.48	2.47
Alachua	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.33	2.31
Baker	2.81	2.80	2.80	2.79	2.78	2.77
Bay	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.45
Bradford	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53
Brevard	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.33
Broward	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.55
Calhoun	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.48
Charlotte	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.14	2.13
Citrus	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.17
Clay	2.76	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.74	2.73
Collier	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.36	2.35
Columbia	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.50
DeSoto	2.66	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.58
Dixie	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
Duval	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.45	2.43
Escambia	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.37
Flagler	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.37	2.36
Franklin	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.25	2.24	2.22
Gadsden	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.48
Gilchrist	2.59	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.57
Glades	2.48	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.42	2.40
Gulf	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.33
Hamilton	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.47
Hardee	3.09	3.08	3.06	3.03	2.97	2.91
Hendry	3.06	3.05	3.04	3.02	2.99	2.95
Hernando	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41
Highlands	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.27	2.26	2.25
Hillsborough	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.56	2.55
Holmes	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44
Indian River	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.24	2.22
Jackson	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.39
Jefferson	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
Lafayette	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.45
Lake	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.42

Table 4. Average Household Size in Florida and Its Counties, 2015–2020 (continued)

State and County	Average Household Size Estimate 2015	Estimate 2016	Estimate 2017	Estimate 2018	Estimate 2019	Census 2020
Lee	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.38	2.37	2.35
Leon	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.29
Levy	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.40
Liberty	2.53	2.51	2.51	2.49	2.48	2.45
Madison	2.43	2.43	2.41	2.39	2.38	2.36
Manatee	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.34
Marion	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.33
Martin	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.26	2.24	2.24
Miami-Dade	2.86	2.85	2.83	2.81	2.78	2.75
Monroe	2.22	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.25
Nassau	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.49
Okaloosa	2.46	2.47	2.49	2.49	2.47	2.47
Okeechobee	2.65	2.64	2.63	2.61	2.58	2.56
Orange	2.68	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.68
Osceola	2.99	2.99	2.99	2.98	2.97	2.95
Palm Beach	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.41
Pasco	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.46	2.46
Pinellas	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.12
Polk	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.64	2.62	2.60
Putnam	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.44
St. Johns	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.59	2.59	2.58
St. Lucie	2.55	2.55	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.53
Santa Rosa	2.61	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63	2.62
Sarasota	2.14	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.13	2.13
Seminole	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.55	2.55
Sumter	1.99	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.94	1.93
Suwannee	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.49
Taylor	2.42	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.38	2.37
Union	2.66	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.66
Volusia	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.32	2.31
Wakulla	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.54
Walton	2.41	2.43	2.44	2.44	2.43	2.43
Washington	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51

Table 5. Change in Households and Average Household Size (PPH) in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2020

State and County	Numerical Change				Percentage Change			
	Households		PPH		Households		PPH	
	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20
FLORIDA *	331,695	776,560	0.03	-0.04	4.5	10.0	1.2	-1.6
Alachua	3,193	9,014	0.04	-0.05	3.2	8.7	1.7	-2.1
Baker	-38	353	-0.01	-0.04	-0.4	4.0	-0.4	-1.4
Bay	51	1,645	0.07	-0.03	0.1	2.4	2.9	-1.2
Bradford	-102	85	0.01	-0.01	-1.1	0.9	0.4	-0.4
Brevard	7,905	19,429	0.02	-0.02	3.4	8.2	0.9	-0.9
Broward	16,185	54,425	0.07	-0.04	2.4	7.8	2.8	-1.5
Calhoun	-167	-110	-0.01	-0.03	-3.3	-2.2	-0.4	-1.2
Charlotte	3,364	9,112	0.01	-0.02	4.6	11.9	0.5	-0.9
Citrus	1,736	4,398	-0.02	-0.01	2.7	6.8	-0.9	-0.5
Clay	3,594	6,553	0.00	-0.03	5.2	9.1	0.0	-1.1
Collier	7,998	16,744	0.00	-0.03	6.0	11.9	0.0	-1.3
Columbia	225	1,258	0.00	-0.02	0.9	5.0	0.0	-0.8
DeSoto	-105	601	-0.05	-0.08	-0.9	5.3	-1.8	-3.0
Dixie	-80	12	0.00	0.01	-1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
Duval	17,577	39,732	0.02	-0.06	5.1	11.0	0.8	-2.4
Escambia	3,532	8,390	0.00	-0.04	3.0	7.0	0.0	-1.7
Flagler	2,960	6,304	0.00	-0.06	7.6	15.0	0.0	-2.5
Franklin	223	470	-0.01	-0.06	5.2	10.5	-0.4	-2.6
Gadsden	41	-187	-0.06	-0.07	0.2	-1.1	-2.3	-2.7
Gilchrist	31	399	0.01	-0.02	0.5	6.5	0.4	-0.8
Glades	-284	1	-0.04	-0.08	-6.3	0.0	-1.6	-3.2
Gulf	60	176	0.02	-0.02	1.1	3.3	0.9	-0.9
Hamilton	38	35	-0.04	-0.03	0.8	0.8	-1.6	-1.2
Hardee	-299	113	-0.03	-0.18	-3.6	1.4	-1.0	-5.8
Hendry	-106	725	-0.03	-0.11	-0.9	6.1	-1.0	-3.6
Hernando	2,048	5,980	0.02	0.01	2.9	8.1	0.8	0.4
Highlands	-65	1,837	0.01	-0.04	-0.2	4.3	0.4	-1.7
Hillsborough	29,421	56,498	0.03	-0.03	6.2	11.2	1.2	-1.2
Holmes	-85	13	-0.02	-0.01	-1.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.4
Indian River	2,918	8,083	0.02	-0.06	4.8	12.8	0.9	-2.6
Jackson	-20	-314	0.00	-0.01	-0.1	-1.8	0.0	-0.4
Jefferson	63	107	-0.06	0.00	1.1	1.9	-2.5	0.0
Lafayette	49	98	-0.08	-0.10	1.9	3.7	-3.0	-3.9
Lake	12,120	23,514	0.02	-0.02	10.0	17.6	0.8	-0.8

Table 5. Change in Households and Average Household Size (PPH) in Florida and Its Counties, 2010–2020 (continued)

State and County	Numerical Change				Percentage Change			
	Households		PPH		Households		PPH	
	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20	2010–15	2015–20
Lee	18,805	39,680	0.04	-0.04	7.2	14.2	1.7	-1.7
Leon	2,150	7,990	0.01	-0.07	1.9	7.1	0.4	-3.0
Levy	214	1,138	0.00	-0.05	1.3	6.8	0.0	-2.0
Liberty	-28	-6	-0.04	-0.08	-1.1	-0.2	-1.6	-3.2
Madison	-141	33	-0.05	-0.07	-2.0	0.5	-2.0	-2.9
Manatee	11,284	21,424	0.02	-0.02	8.3	14.6	0.9	-0.8
Marion	3,777	15,403	0.03	-0.05	2.7	10.9	1.3	-2.1
Martin	1,199	3,652	0.01	0.00	1.9	5.6	0.4	0.0
Miami-Dade *	24,939	75,113	0.03	-0.11	2.9	8.4	1.1	-3.8
Monroe	1,499	2,308	0.04	0.03	4.6	6.8	1.8	1.4
Nassau	2,232	4,893	-0.03	-0.01	7.8	15.8	-1.2	-0.4
Okaloosa	5,089	6,489	0.03	0.01	7.0	8.4	1.2	0.4
Okeechobee	-186	606	-0.03	-0.09	-1.3	4.4	-1.1	-3.4
Orange	38,928	58,662	0.04	0.00	9.2	12.7	1.5	0.0
Osceola	13,659	26,312	0.06	-0.04	15.1	25.2	2.0	-1.3
Palm Beach	17,566	46,087	0.05	-0.03	3.2	8.2	2.1	-1.2
Pasco	11,184	24,418	0.04	0.00	5.9	12.2	1.7	0.0
Pinellas	4,608	22,305	0.01	-0.05	1.1	5.3	0.5	-2.3
Polk	10,827	34,106	0.06	-0.05	4.8	14.3	2.3	-1.9
Putnam	-791	951	0.02	-0.06	-2.7	3.3	0.8	-2.4
St. Johns	10,908	18,394	0.05	0.04	14.5	21.3	2.0	1.6
St. Lucie	5,616	14,858	0.02	-0.02	5.2	13.0	0.8	-0.8
Santa Rosa	4,214	8,330	0.02	0.01	7.4	13.6	0.8	0.4
Sarasota	5,379	19,086	0.01	-0.01	3.1	10.5	0.5	-0.5
Seminole	5,390	12,324	0.02	-0.02	3.3	7.2	0.8	-0.8
Sumter	10,035	11,511	-0.05	-0.06	24.3	22.4	-2.5	-3.0
Suwannee	-230	662	0.03	-0.06	-1.4	4.2	1.2	-2.4
Taylor	37	181	-0.02	-0.05	0.5	2.3	-0.8	-2.1
Union	154	69	0.00	0.00	3.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
Volusia	6,539	17,526	0.02	-0.02	3.1	8.2	0.9	-0.9
Wakulla	361	1,119	-0.03	-0.04	3.4	10.3	-1.1	-1.6
Walton	2,549	5,131	0.03	0.02	11.4	20.6	1.3	0.8
Washington	-52	312	0.02	-0.01	-0.6	3.5	0.8	-0.4

* Includes Census corrections as of February 11, 2014

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Differences in State Projections
2024 and 2023

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Differences in State Projections: July 2024 and November 2023

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida produces long-range projections of the Florida population that are consistent with the short-range projections produced by the Demographic Estimating Conference (DEC). This report summarizes the differences in methodology and outcomes between the projections produced in conjunction with the DEC held July 9, 2024 and the DEC held November 28, 2023.

The basic methodology used in producing these two sets of projections was the same: Both applied a cohort-component method in which births, deaths, and migration were projected separately, and both used a single year projection model. The main data sources were also the same. Differences between the projections made for the July 2024 DEC and the ones for the November 2023 DEC relate to updated data and weights on births, deaths, and migration.

The migration data used in both the July 2024 and the November 2023 BEBR projections came from Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files based on American Community Survey (ACS) data. The November 2023 projections used data collected over the period 2011–2019, while the July 2024 projections used data collected over the period 2013–2022. In both projections, the later data years were weighted more strongly than the earlier years. PUMS data were used because they provide the only source of detailed information about domestic in- and out-migration, as well as migration from abroad. The migration rates were weighted differently in the two sets to approximate the projected migration components of their respective DECs. This resulted in overall higher migration projections in the later set through 2031, and slightly lower projections thereafter. Domestic migration followed a similar pattern,

with it being higher in the July 2024 projections until 2031 and slightly lower in the rest of the series. International migration was higher in the July 2024 projections until 2028, due to the components set forth by each DEC. From 2028–2050, however, the two projections were relatively similar; the July 2024 projection was an average of 573 persons higher each year compared to the November 2023 projection.

The survival rates for the November 2023 projections were based on Florida Life Tables for 2009–2011, while the survival rates for the July 2024 projections were based on Florida Life Tables for 2019. Each of these were adjusted based on changes in national survival rates as projected by the U.S. Census Bureau. We also made some changes to the projected number of deaths through 2028 to approximate the projected number of deaths as determined by the July 2024 DEC. Compared to the November 2023 projections, the July 2024 set projected fewer deaths from 2028–2050. The fertility rates in both sets were based on Florida birth data for 2009–2011. The number of recorded births in Florida has fluctuated over the years: they declined slightly from 2010–2012, went up from 2012–2016, declined again from 2016–2020, rebounded in 2020–2022, before declining again in 2022–2023, and finally increasing slightly in 2023–2024. We adjusted the number of births for 2020–2024 accordingly, with some small adjustments thereafter.

Both sets of BEBR projections incorporated the short-range projections agreed upon at the respective DECs. The July 2024 BEBR projections incorporated projections for 2024–2029 from the DEC held July 9, 2024, and the November 2023 BEBR projections incorporated projections for 2024–2028 from the DEC held November 28, 2023. Table 1 shows the projected state population from 2025 through 2050 for both sets of projections, including the numeric

and percent differences between the two sets. The July 2024 projections were higher than the November 2023 projections by about 40,000 (0.17%) in 2025, 73,000 (0.30%) in 2030, 100,000 (0.39%) in 2035, 107,000 (0.40%) in 2040, 83,000 (0.30%) in 2045, and 59,000 (0.21%) in 2050.

Table 1. BEBR State Projections: July 2024 and November 2023

Year	July 2024	Nov 2023	Difference	% Difference
2020	21,538,226	21,538,226	0	0
2025	23,332,606	23,292,200	40,406	0.17
2030	24,771,749	24,698,545	73,204	0.30
2035	25,914,575	25,814,954	99,621	0.39
2040	26,788,936	26,682,030	106,906	0.40
2045	27,492,380	27,409,376	83,004	0.30
2050	28,124,240	28,065,018	59,222	0.21

Estimate Challenges

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Challenge Summary	Number										Percent of Total									
Incorporated Areas	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Agreed	291	277	256	258	252	246	216	234	227	214	71%	67%	62%	63%	61%	60%	53%	57%	55%	52%
Did not respond	109	123	141	142	142	151	181	162	167	181	27%	30%	34%	34%	34%	37%	44%	39%	41%	44%
Challenged	11	11	15	12	18	15	14	15	17	16	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Revised Estimate	1	3	5	3	3	9	4	10	13	4	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%
No Revision	10	8	10	9	15	6	10	5	4	12	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Total	411	411	412	412	412	412	411	411	411	411	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unincorporated Areas	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Agreed	48	44	43	36	39	39	26	37	27	29	73%	67%	65%	55%	59%	59%	39%	56%	41%	44%
Did not respond	17	21	22	29	25	27	38	29	37	36	26%	32%	33%	44%	38%	41%	58%	44%	56%	55%
Challenged	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	0%	3%	0%	3%	2%
Revised Estimate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No Revision	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	0%	3%	2%
Total	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Areas	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Agreed	339	321	299	294	291	285	242	271	254	243	71%	67%	63%	62%	61%	60%	51%	57%	53%	51%
Did not respond	126	144	163	171	167	178	219	191	204	217	26%	30%	34%	36%	35%	37%	46%	40%	43%	45%
Challenged	12	12	16	13	20	15	16	15	19	17	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Revised Estimate	1	3	5	3	4	9	4	10	13	4	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%
No Revision	11	9	11	10	16	6	12	5	6	13	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%
Total	477	477	478	478	478	478	477	477	477	477	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

County	Place	No Change	Revised	2020 Census Count	Preliminary 2024 Estimate	Preliminary 2020–24 Change	Requested 2020–24 Change	Final 2020–24 Change	Final vs. Preliminary Estimate	Comments
Baker	Glen St. Mary		1	463	472	9	38	28	19	EC data do not reflect new HUs supported by new water accounts between 4/1/2020 and 4/1/2024. We geocoded almost all of these, confirmed new construction over that period, and that there were no demolitions.
Broward	Plantation		1	91,750	97,238	5,488	8,567	6,681	1,193	Revised estimate based on new certificates of occupancy and demolitions between 4/1/2020 and 4/1/2024. Resulting estimate is slightly lower than our BP-based estimate.
Polk	Haines City		1	26,669	38,261	11,592	12,845	12,845	1,253	Challenged with certificates of occupancy and demolitions. Duke is missing their recent annexations. They used the correct occupancy and household size, so the change made was the same as the request. Revised estimate is lower than BP method estimate.
Sarasota	North Port		1	74,793	91,964	17,171	18,596	17,606	435	Challenged with certificates of occupancy and demolitions over past year. Revised estimate is lower than BP-based estimate.
Bay	Parker	1		4,010	4,427	417	836	417	0	Challenged late (9/20) using a projection from World Population Review.
Bay	Springfield	1		8,075	9,010	935	1,372	935	0	They think FP&L misallocated their customers to Panama City, but they didn't know for how long (e.g., before 2020 Census). Didn't have time to properly research this and agreed with our estimate.
Brevard	Melbourne	1		84,678	87,846	3,168	3,954	3,168	0	They projected 2024 population by extrapolating our 2020–23 estimated growth. Also provided certificates of occupancy and demolitions, which would have resulted in a slightly lower estimate than ours, so they agreed to our estimate.
Clay	Keystone Heights	1		1,446	1,473	27	120	27	0	Used 2024 projection from World Population Review to challenge. After a discussion about this, they agreed to our estimate.
Highlands	Avon Park	1		9,658	9,814	156	561	156	0	Challenged late (9/19) using Census Bureau's 2023 population estimate.
Miami-Dade	Golden Beach	1		961	981	20	57	20	0	Challenged late (9/20) using certificates of occupancy, did not provide any demolitions, assumed 100% occupancy, and used incorrect PPH. Using the correct metrics, the certificates of occupancy-based estimate was identical to ours.
Miami-Dade	North Bay Village	1		8,159	7,977	-182	-55	-182	0	Challenged with no information. Then challenged a second time, late (9/21), citing (1) a single development that was demolished and translated that to a loss of 55 and no city-wide data, and (2) our estimate from 2021.
Monroe	Key West	1		26,444	26,327	-117	2,717	-117	0	Challenged on deadline (9/6) with no information. Then challenged late (9/20) with the number of sewer accounts x 2.2. We explained that sewer accounts were not the best source of residential units, we would need the change since 4/1/2020, and 2.2 is much too high (should be 1.78).
Pasco	Unincorporated	1		513,983	579,775	65,792	n/a	65,792	0	Received late (9/13), and with no estimate or supporting information. No change was made.
Pinellas	Clearwater	1		117,292	118,463	1,171	2,178	1,171	0	Challenged with data on annexations and new developments, did not provide demolitions, assumed 100% occupancy, and used wrong PPH. When we factored in demolitions and the correct occupancy and PPH, the certificates of occupancy-based estimate was slightly lower than ours, so they agreed to our estimate.
Pinellas	Safety Harbor	1		17,072	16,762	-310	-13	-310	0	Challenged with annexations, a few building permits, but no city-wide data. After explaining our data and methods, they agreed with the estimate.
Seminole	Winter Springs	1		38,342	39,131	789	996	789	0	Challenged using certificates of occupancy, but did not provide demolitions, assumed 100% occupancy, and used the wrong PPH. After explaining our data and methods, they agreed to the estimate.
Sumter	Webster	1		778	948	170	542	170	0	Challenged using utility accounts (including non-residential ones) as of 8/28 (after 4/1, and no info on change since 2020), and assumed 100% occupancy and used the wrong PPH. After explaining our data and methods, they agreed to our estimate.
		13	**4**						**2,900**	

Estimates Comparison
2020 to 2024

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State Population Estimates Comparison, April 1, 2020 to April 1, 2024,
BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida and the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) produce population estimates for Florida each year. While the BEBR estimates are for April 1, the USCB estimates are for July 1. To make the analysis more meaningful, both estimates were compared for a common date, April 1 of each year. The USCB estimates for July 1 were converted to April 1 by taking three quarters of each annual population change and adding this change to the July 1 estimate of the previous year. For example, the April 1, 2024 estimate was created by taking three quarters of the July 1, 2023 to July 1, 2024 population change and adding it to the July 1, 2023 population estimate. While not a perfect comparison, it is preferable to comparing the original estimates that are three months apart.

Table 1 shows that the USCB population estimates that were released in December 2024 were lower than the BEBR population estimates in 2021 and 2022, but higher in 2023 and 2024. BEBR estimated Florida's population to grow by 360,758 persons between April 1, 2020 and April 1, 2021, which was 126,979 higher than the growth estimated by the USCB (233,779) in their latest Vintage 2024 set of estimates. In percentage terms, the estimated population of Florida according to BEBR was 0.59% higher on April 1, 2021 than the USCB estimate. From April 1, 2021 to April 1, 2022, BEBR estimated statewide population growth of 377,187, which was 93,313 lower than the growth estimated by the USCB (470,500). The percent difference between the BEBR and the USCB estimate for April 1, 2022 was 0.44%. The Census Bureau also estimated higher annual growth in 2022–23 and 2023–24 than BEBR (by 172,273 and 102,215, or 0.78% and 0.44%, respectively). By April, 1, 2024, the Census Bureau's Vintage 2024 population estimates for Florida exceeded those made by BEBR by almost a quarter million persons (240,827).

What accounts for the differences between the BEBR and the USCB population estimates? The BEBR population estimates for Florida use a bottom-up housing unit method approach, in which changes in population for counties and subcounty areas are based on changes in occupied housing units (or households). The first component of the housing unit method, the number of households, is estimated using three different data sources: residential building permits, residential electric customers, and, at the county level, homestead exemptions. The second component of the housing unit method, the average number of persons per household (PPH), is estimated based on local PPH values from the 2020 census, state-level changes in PPH since the 2020 census as measured by the American Community Survey, and local changes in the mix of single-family, multifamily, and mobile home units since the 2020 census. The BEBR population estimate for Florida equals the sum of all subcounty population estimates.

The USCB estimates, in contrast, are produced with an administrative record-based component of change method, which updates the 2020 census population using data on births, deaths, and domestic and international migration. Estimates for the nation are produced first, which are followed by county estimates that are controlled to the national estimates. Estimates for states are then created as the sum of each state's county estimates.

While different methodologies can lead to differences in the estimated population, for this year's estimates comparison, a change in the data used for the Census Bureau's estimates is more relevant. Occasionally, the Census Bureau makes changes to the methodology, or to the data sources that are used for estimating the population. The magnitude of the changes from vintage to vintage varies; it was quite small between Vintage 2022 and 2023 (fewer than 2,000 persons statewide for Florida), but larger between Vintage 2021 and 2022 (about 27,000). For

Vintage 2024, however, the Census Bureau implemented a major change to the net international migration component, which resulted in much higher net migration estimates. From 2021 to 2022, net international migration was estimated to be about 135,000 higher than in last year's estimates, and from 2022 to 2023, net migration was estimated to be about 164,000 higher than in Vintage 2023. These changes were due to the incorporation of administrative data on humanitarian migrant admissions from the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program and the Office of Homeland Security Statistics. The Census Bureau has offered little guidance on these changes so far, such as how the national level totals were distributed to states and counties. We expect to learn more about the changes at the upcoming meeting of the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates.

We like to conclude by noting that although the BEBR estimates were compared to the USCB estimates in this report, the latter represent an alternative set of estimates, not a benchmark along the lines of the decennial census. There exists no "gold standard" against which both sets of estimates can currently be compared; we have to wait until the 2030 decennial census for such a comparison.

Table 1. State Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau April 1, 2020 to April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

Year	Population Estimate		Population Change		% Population Change		BEBR vs. USCB		
	BEBR	USCB	BEBR	USCB	BEBR	USCB	Numeric	Percent	Pop. Change
2020	21,538,187	21,538,192							
2021	21,898,945	21,771,971	360,758	233,779	1.67	1.09	126,974	0.59	126,979
2022	22,276,132	22,242,471	377,187	470,500	1.72	2.16	33,661	-0.44	-93,313
2023	22,634,867	22,773,479	358,735	531,008	1.61	2.39	-138,612	-0.78	-172,273
2024	23,014,551	23,255,378	379,684	481,899	1.68	2.12	-240,827	-0.44	-102,215

Table 1. State Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau April 1, 2023 to April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

	Population Estimate		Population Change		% Population Change		BEBR vs. USCB		
Year	BEBR	USCB	BEBR	USCB	BEBR	USCB	Numeric	Percent	Pop. Change
2020	21,538,187	21,538,192							
2021	21,898,945	21,771,971	360,758	233,779	1.67	1.09	126,974	0.59	126,979
2022	22,276,132	22,242,471	377,187	470,500	1.72	2.16	33,661	-0.44	-93,313
2023	22,634,867	22,773,479	358,735	531,008	1.61	2.39	-138,612	-0.78	-172,273
2024	23,014,551	23,255,378	379,684	481,899	1.68	2.12	-240,827	-0.44	-102,215

Notes:

U.S. Census Bureau estimates for July 1 were converted to April 1 by taking three quarters of the annual change and adding it to the July 1 estimate of the previous year. For example, the April 1, 2024 population estimate was created by taking three quarters of the July 1, 2023 to July 1, 2024 population change and adding it to the July 1, 2023 population estimate.

Methodology for Constructing Estimates of Total Population for Counties and Subcounty Areas in Florida

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January 2025

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) makes population estimates for every county and subcounty area in Florida, with subcounty areas defined as incorporated cities, towns, and villages, and the unincorporated balance of each county. County estimates are calculated as the sum of the subcounty estimates for each county, and the state estimate is calculated as the sum of the county estimates. The estimates refer solely to permanent residents of Florida; they do not include seasonal or other types of temporary residents.

The estimates are produced using the housing unit method, in which changes in population are based on changes in occupied housing units (or households). This is the most commonly used method for making local population estimates in the United States because it can utilize a wide variety of data sources, can be applied at any level of geography, and can produce estimates that are at least as accurate as those produced by any other method.

The foundation of the housing unit method is the fact that almost everyone lives in some type of housing structure, whether a traditional single-family unit, an apartment, a mobile home, a college dormitory, or a state prison. The population of any geographic area can be calculated as the number of occupied housing units (households) times the average number of persons per household (PPH), plus the number of persons living in group quarters such as college dormitories, military barracks, nursing homes, and prisons:

$P_t = (H_t \times PPH_t) + GQ_t$

where P_t is the population at time t, H_t is the number of occupied housing units at time t, PPH_t is the average number of persons per household at time t, and GQ_t is the group quarters population at time t. Estimates of the number of people without permanent living quarters (e.g., the homeless population) are included in estimates of the group quarters population.

This is an identity, not an estimate. If these three components were known exactly, the total population would also be known. The problem, of course, is that these components are almost never known exactly. Rather, they must be estimated from various data sources, using one or more of several possible techniques. In this report, we describe the data and techniques that we will use this year to develop population estimates for Florida's counties and subcounty areas for April 1, 2025.

Households

Census definitions require a person to be counted as an inhabitant of his/her usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where she/he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as one's legal or voting residence. A household is the person or group of people occupying a housing unit; by definition, the number of occupied housing units is the same as the number of households. Households refer solely to usual residents, and a housing unit is classified as vacant even when it is continuously occupied, if all the occupants are temporary residents staying only for a few days, weeks, or months.

BEBR uses three different data sources to estimate the number of households in Florida. Our primary data source is active residential electric customers. We collect these data from each of the state's 53 electric utility companies. Households can be estimated by constructing a ratio of households to active residential electric customers using data from the most recent census year (e.g., 2020) and multiplying that ratio times the number of active residential customers in some later year (e.g., 2025). This procedure assumes that no changes have occurred in electric company bookkeeping practices, in the vacancy rate of active residential electric customers, or in the proportion of those customers who are permanent residents. Although changes do occur, they are generally fairly small. In some places we adjust the household/electric customer ratio to account for changes in the vacancy rate or the proportion of housing units occupied by permanent residents.

We sometimes filter electric customer data to exclude minimum use customers. Minimum use customers are those using less than 200 kilowatt (kWh) hours per month. We believe these customers typically represent seasonal or other part-time residents or vacant units and excluding them may give a more accurate measure of permanent residents. Because we estimate the change in population since the 2020 Census, excluding minimum use customers can capture changes in unit occupancy over that period. These data are not available for all areas of the state, but in places in which the data are available and appear to be reliable, we often use them in conjunction with other data sources.

Our second data source is residential building permits, as collected and distributed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The housing inventory in 2025 for a city or county that issues building permits can be estimated by adding permits issued since 2020 to the units counted in the 2020 census, subtracting units lost to destruction, demolition, or conversion to other uses, and adding (or subtracting) any units gained (or lost) due to annexations. The time lag between the issuance of a permit and the completion of a unit is assumed to be three months for single-family units and fifteen months for multifamily units. Building permits are not issued for mobile homes, but proxies can be derived from records of shipments to mobile home dealers in Florida. Creating a housing inventory for an entire county requires complete permit data for every permitting agency within the county. Although such data are not always available, coverage is sufficient in most Florida cities and counties to provide useful information.

There are no readily available data sources providing comprehensive up-to-date information on occupancy rates that are as reliable as those produced by the latest decennial census. Accurate information can be obtained through special censuses or large sample surveys, but in most instances these methods are too expensive to be feasible. A common solution is to use the occupancy rates reported in the most recent decennial census. We base our occupancy estimates on these values, but we may make adjustments to account for factors reflecting changes in occupancy rates over time. For the 2025 estimates, we will use occupancy rates from Census 2020. In some cases, slight changes in occupancy since 2020 may be estimated in places where we use electrical customer data and can exclude minimum use customers. We may also use data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) in cases where it shows statistically significant trends over time since the 2020 census.

The product of the inventory figure and the occupancy rate provides an estimate of the number of households. There are several potential problems with this estimate. Time lags between the issuance of permits and the completion of units may vary from place to place and from year to year. The proportion of permits resulting in completed units is usually unknown. Data on demolitions and conversions are incomplete and data on mobile homes must be estimated indirectly. Reliable estimates of changes in occupancy rates are generally unavailable. Certificate-of-occupancy data, where available, can eliminate problems related to completion rates and time lags, but not those related to occupancy rates, demolitions, and conversions. Although these problems limit the usefulness of the data in some places, building permit data often provide reasonably accurate estimates of households.

Our third data source for estimates is the number of homestead exemptions by county reported by the Florida Department of Revenue. Households can be estimated by constructing a ratio of households to exemptions using data from the most recent census year (e.g., 2020) and multiplying that ratio times the number of exemptions in some later year (e.g., 2025). An important advantage of these data is that they cover only housing units occupied by permanent residents, thereby excluding the impact of seasonal and other non-permanent residents. The primary disadvantage is that the data do not include households occupied by renters or other non-homeowners, but those households often change at a similar rate to the households with homestead exemptions. Homestead exemption data is also available from each county's property appraiser at the property parcel level, which can be summarized by subcounty area. We occasionally use these data to inform our decision making in places where our other primary data sources show significantly different results.

Electric customer, building permit, and homestead exemption data all provide useful information regarding changes in households. Previous research on BEBR population estimates has shown that household estimates based on electric customer data are—on average—more accurate than those based on building permit and other data. However, we use our professional judgment to decide which data source(s) to use in each specific county and subcounty area. In many instances, we use averages of estimates from more than one data source. We also sometimes use GIS-based property parcel data (along with year-built information and detailed land use codes from the

Florida Department of Revenue) or manual counts from aerial imagery to evaluate which data source is best for a particular place.

Persons per Household

The second component of the housing unit method is the average number of persons per household (PPH). Florida's PPH dropped steadily from 3.22 in 1950 to 2.46 in 1990 but then leveled off, remaining constant between 1990 and 2000. It rose to 2.48 in 2010 and slightly dropped to 2.47 in 2020. There is a substantial amount of variation among local areas in Florida, with values in 2020 ranging from 1.9 to 3.0 for counties and from less than 1.4 to more than 3.8 for subcounty areas. PPH values have risen over time in some cities and counties and declined in others.

We note that the U.S. Census Bureau released PPH data for Census 2020 in the Supplemental Demographic and Housing Characteristics File (S-DHC) in September 2024, but the data are only available at the national and state levels due to data privacy concerns. Consequently, like last year, we will base our PPH estimates for each county and subcounty area on the local PPH value that we calculated from other Census 2020 data by dividing the population not in group quarters by the number of occupied housing units. In some instances, we may estimate changes in PPH since 2020 using statistically significant trends in data from the American Community Survey or changes in the mix of single-family, multifamily, and mobile home units. We will use our professional judgment to decide which data sources and techniques to use in each county and subcounty area. We will ensure that the population-weighted state average of our calculated values for each county and subcounty area is consistent with the state-level PPH estimate from the Census 2020 S-DHC file.

Group Quarters Population

The household population is calculated as the product of households and PPH. To obtain an estimate of the total population, we must add an estimate of the group quarters population. In most places, we estimate the group quarters population by assuming that it accounts for the same proportion of total population in 2025 as it did in 2020. For example, if the group quarters population accounted for 2% of the total population in 2020, we assume that it will account for 2% in 2025. In places where there are large group quarters facilities, we collect data directly from the administrators of those facilities and add those estimates to the other group quarters population. Inmates in state and federal institutions are accounted for separately in all local areas; these data are available from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Florida Department of Corrections, the Florida Department of Veteran Affairs, the Florida Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the Florida Department of Health, the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Florida Department of Children and Families. The total population estimate is made by adding the estimate of the group quarters population to the estimate of the household population.

Conclusion

The population estimates produced by BEBR are calculated by multiplying the number of households by the average number of persons per household and adding the number of persons living in group quarters. This methodology is conceptually simple but effective. It utilizes data that are available for all local areas, its components respond rapidly to population movements, and it can be applied systematically and uniformly everywhere in the state. A comparison of population estimates with census results for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 showed the BEBR estimates to be quite accurate, especially when compared to other sets of estimates. We believe the housing unit method is the most effective method for making city and county population estimates in Florida and that it produces reliable estimates that provide a solid foundation for budgeting, planning, and analysis.

Acknowledgement

Funding for these estimates was provided by the Florida Legislature.

Components of Population Change

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Florida Department of Health Data			
Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
2000	204,030	162,839	41,191
2001	205,800	167,181	38,619
2002	205,580	167,702	37,878
2003	212,243	168,459	43,784
2004	218,045	168,364	49,681
2005	226,219	170,300	55,919
2006	237,166	169,365	67,801
2007	239,120	167,708	71,412
2008	231,417	170,473	60,944
2009	221,391	169,853	51,538
2010	214,519	172,509	42,010
2011	213,237	172,856	40,381
2012	212,954	175,849	37,105
2013	215,194	180,014	35,180
2014	219,905	185,038	34,867
2015	224,273	191,488	32,785
2016	225,018	197,236	27,782
2017	223,579	203,353	20,226
2018	221,508	205,461	16,047
2019	220,010	206,975	13,035
2020	209,645	239,381	-29,736
2021	216,189	261,246	-45,057
2022	224,403	238,953	-14,550
2023	221,413	229,045	-7,632
2024 [1]	223,801	227,622	-3,821

[1] Provisional data as of February 3, 2025

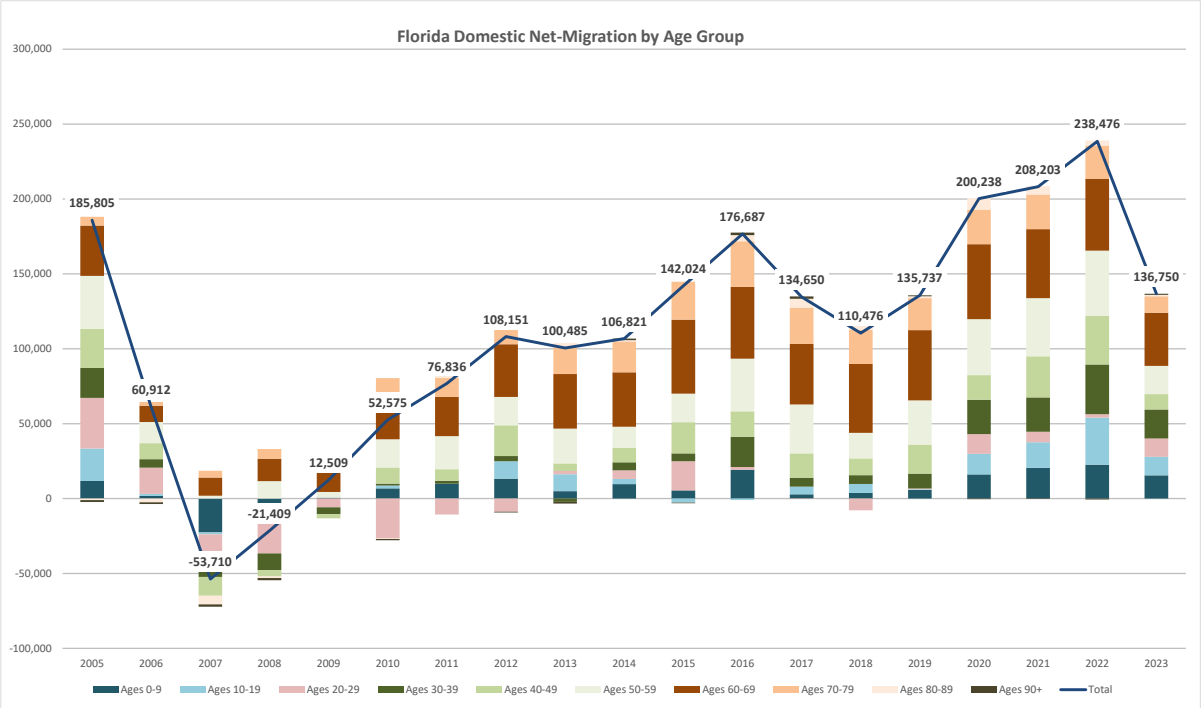
ACS PUMS 1-Year Estimates				
Year	Domestic Migration			Foreign In-Migration
	In	Out	Net	
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005	628,583	442,778	185,805	145,899
2006	601,236	540,324	60,912	163,278
2007	489,800	543,510	-53,710	144,832
2008	497,603	519,012	-21,409	153,944
2009	460,078	447,569	12,509	128,374
2010	480,166	427,591	52,575	150,035
2011	501,905	425,069	76,836	170,684
2012	532,886	424,735	108,151	162,556
2013	529,351	428,866	100,485	170,932
2014	546,996	440,175	106,821	208,243
2015	583,064	441,040	142,024	216,745
2016	595,807	419,120	176,687	238,528
2017	566,362	431,712	134,650	248,383
2018	589,192	478,716	110,476	219,415
2019	607,818	472,081	135,737	205,843
2020 [1]	643,934	443,696	200,238	159,201
2021	675,855	467,652	208,203	134,354
2022	735,644	497,168	238,476	265,735
2023	640,511	503,761	136,750	295,534

[1] From 2020 ACS 1-Year Experimental Data Release

Census Bureau Vintage 2024 Estimates Components of Change									
From	To	Population Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Net Migration			Residual
						Domestic	International	Total	
4/2020	7/2020	53,843	50,294	56,387	-6,093	62,600	2,842	65,442	-5,506
7/2020	7/2021	239,914	207,942	250,412	-42,470	246,571	46,853	293,424	-11,040
7/2021	7/2022	547,363	221,941	260,497	-38,556	314,467	255,915	570,382	15,537
7/2022	7/2023	525,556	224,041	231,613	-7,572	185,067	342,211	527,278	5,850
7/2023	7/2024	467,347	220,659	227,980	-7,321	64,017	411,322	475,339	-671

Census Bureau Vintage 2023 Estimates Components of Change									
From	To	Population Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration			Residual
						Domestic	International	Total	
4/2020	7/2020	53,083	50,294	56,383	-6,089	61,782	2,840	64,622	-5,450
7/2020	7/2021	239,409	207,942	250,389	-42,447	244,619	46,865	291,484	-9,628
7/2021	7/2022	414,813	222,003	260,220	-38,217	317,923	121,233	439,156	13,874
7/2022	7/2023	365,205	223,578	231,181	-7,603	194,438	178,432	372,870	-62

Census Bureau Vintage 2024 vs. 2023 Estimates Components of Change									
From	To	Population Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration			Residual
						Domestic	International	Total	
4/2020	7/2020	760	0	4	-4	818	2	820	-56
7/2020	7/2021	505	0	23	-23	1,952	-12	1,940	-1,412
7/2021	7/2022	132,550	-62	277	-339	-3,456	134,682	131,226	1,663
7/2022	7/2023	160,351	463	432	31	-9,371	163,779	154,408	5,912



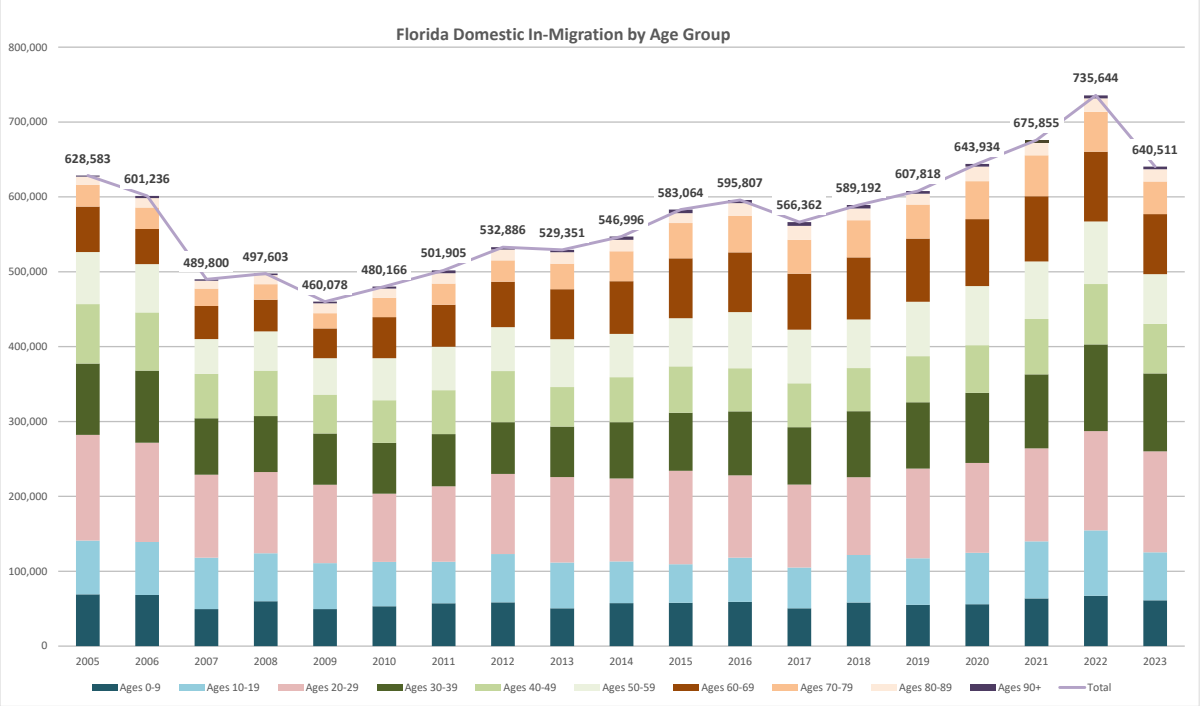
Florida Net-Migration by Age

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	11,708	1,758	-22,576	-5,960	562	6,803	9,970	13,271	4,977	9,678	5,499	19,240	2,866	3,803	5,799	16,128	20,569	22,648	15,551
Ages 10-19	21,697	1,407	-1,235	-3,950	93	1,911	-1	11,668	11,269	3,463	-2,695	-914	5,062	5,931	419	13,678	16,980	31,366	12,270
Ages 20-29	33,854	17,507	-18,676	-26,666	-5,842	-26,726	-10,702	-8,798	2,184	5,679	19,473	1,789	-273	-7,880	520	13,232	7,048	2,273	12,267
Ages 30-39	19,925	5,649	-9,795	-11,237	-4,530	1,288	1,912	3,428	-2,187	5,352	5,155	20,243	6,060	5,927	9,915	22,906	22,956	33,208	19,340
Ages 40-49	26,061	10,661	-12,626	-4,221	-2,748	10,752	7,678	20,555	4,999	9,702	20,859	16,902	16,148	11,172	19,373	16,484	27,418	32,622	10,323
Ages 50-59	35,420	14,088	1,915	11,635	3,734	18,817	22,160	18,965	23,282	14,074	19,099	35,234	32,714	17,086	29,476	37,382	38,870	43,410	18,783
Ages 60-69	33,578	10,873	12,118	14,949	13,153	27,872	26,100	35,188	36,377	36,383	49,330	47,887	40,412	45,897	46,986	49,961	45,994	48,075	35,528
Ages 70-79	5,887	2,595	4,493	6,486	5,223	12,960	12,843	12,175	17,574	20,577	25,279	30,554	24,238	22,749	21,308	23,212	23,113	22,030	11,038
Ages 80-89	-1,009	-2,498	-5,692	-984	2,507	-284	5,311	2,170	3,168	792	440	4,070	5,863	4,449	1,296	7,608	5,572	3,421	890
Ages 90+	-1,316	-1,128	-1,636	-1,461	357	-818	1,565	-471	-1,158	1,121	-415	1,682	1,560	1,342	645	-353	-317	-577	760
Total	185,805	60,912	-53,710	-21,409	12,509	52,575	76,836	108,151	100,485	106,821	142,024	176,687	134,650	110,476	135,737	200,238	208,203	238,476	136,750

Florida Net-Migration per 1,000 US Population the year prior

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	0.041	0.006	-0.075	-0.020	0.002	0.022	0.032	0.043	0.016	0.031	0.017	0.060	0.009	0.012	0.018	0.049	0.062	0.068	0.047
Ages 10-19	0.076	0.005	-0.004	-0.013	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.037	0.036	0.011	-0.008	-0.003	0.016	0.018	0.001	0.042	0.052	0.095	0.037
Ages 20-29	0.119	0.061	-0.062	-0.088	-0.019	-0.087	-0.035	-0.028	0.007	0.018	0.061	0.006	-0.001	-0.024	0.002	0.040	0.021	0.007	0.037
Ages 30-39	0.070	0.020	-0.033	-0.037	-0.015	0.004	0.006	0.011	-0.007	0.017	0.016	0.063	0.019	0.018	0.030	0.070	0.070	0.100	0.058
Ages 40-49	0.091	0.037	-0.042	-0.014	-0.009	0.035	0.025	0.066	0.016	0.031	0.065	0.053	0.050	0.034	0.059	0.050	0.083	0.098	0.031
Ages 50-59	0.124	0.049	0.006	0.039	0.012	0.061	0.072	0.061	0.074	0.045	0.060	0.110	0.101	0.052	0.090	0.114	0.118	0.131	0.056
Ages 60-69	0.118	0.038	0.040	0.050	0.043	0.091	0.084	0.113	0.116	0.115	0.155	0.149	0.125	0.141	0.144	0.152	0.140	0.145	0.107
Ages 70-79	0.021	0.009	0.015	0.022	0.017	0.042	0.042	0.039	0.056	0.065	0.079	0.095	0.075	0.070	0.065	0.071	0.070	0.066	0.033
Ages 80-89	-0.004	-0.009	-0.019	-0.003	0.008	-0.001	0.017	0.007	0.010	0.003	0.001	0.013	0.018	0.014	0.004	0.023	0.017	0.010	0.003
Ages 90+	-0.005	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005	0.001	-0.003	0.005	-0.002	-0.004	0.004	-0.001	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	0.002
Total	0.650	0.211	-0.179	-0.071	0.041	0.171	0.248	0.347	0.320	0.338	0.445	0.550	0.417	0.339	0.415	0.610	0.632	0.719	0.410

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 1-year data.



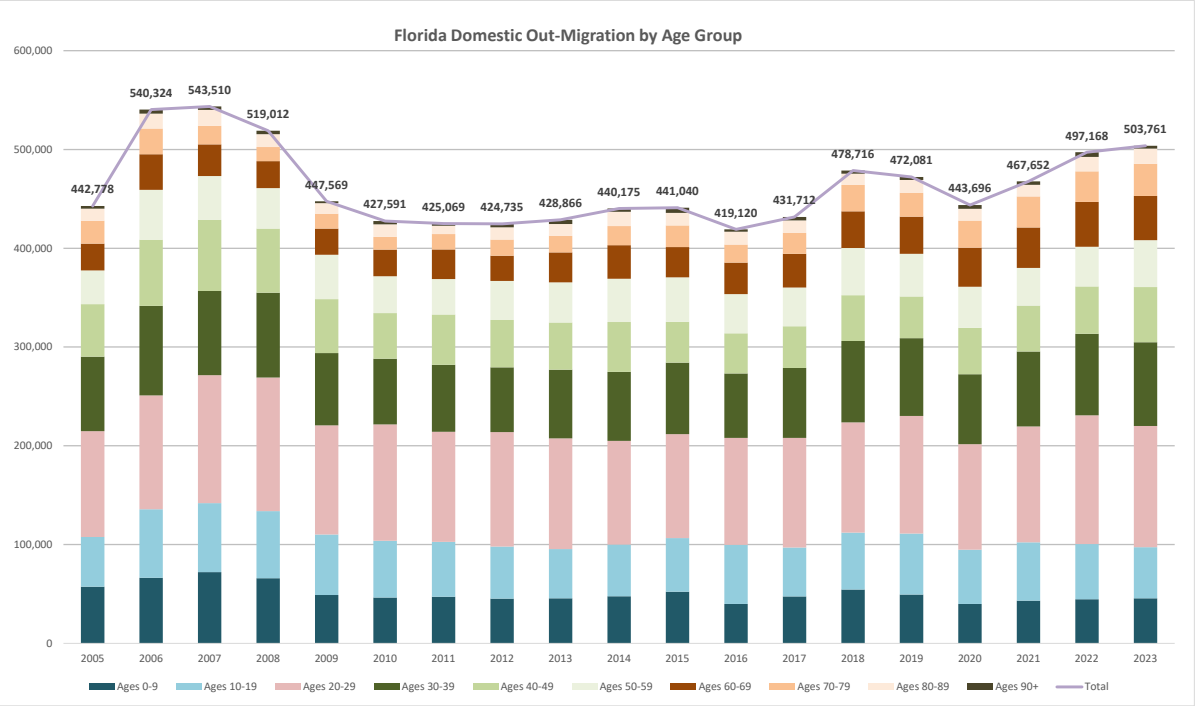
Florida In-Migration by Age

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	69,157	68,238	49,495	59,994	49,505	53,153	57,120	58,548	50,581	57,404	57,869	59,096	50,420	58,273	55,198	55,981	63,793	67,296	61,219
Ages 10-19	71,921	70,787	68,706	64,029	61,305	59,401	55,633	64,461	61,154	55,779	51,463	58,995	54,622	63,526	62,193	68,659	76,078	87,266	64,012
Ages 20-29	140,977	132,654	110,743	108,459	104,753	91,060	100,735	107,000	114,154	110,660	124,817	110,010	110,613	103,756	119,660	120,068	124,352	132,666	134,856
Ages 30-39	95,420	96,235	75,459	74,724	68,532	67,878	69,751	69,024	67,388	75,209	77,441	85,454	76,804	88,280	88,620	93,662	98,789	115,725	104,223
Ages 40-49	79,249	77,797	59,296	60,703	51,868	56,968	58,526	68,401	52,819	60,081	62,123	57,578	58,490	57,616	61,540	63,570	73,985	80,576	66,166
Ages 50-59	69,559	64,489	46,481	52,506	48,685	56,120	58,055	58,510	63,845	57,863	64,280	74,953	71,814	64,851	72,640	78,885	76,862	83,580	66,256
Ages 60-69	60,704	46,885	44,136	42,275	39,648	54,836	56,058	60,848	66,710	70,439	79,868	79,790	74,598	83,011	84,590	89,567	87,051	93,347	80,344
Ages 70-79	28,990	28,707	23,273	20,781	20,370	25,743	28,380	28,497	34,209	39,957	47,306	48,726	45,312	49,442	45,346	50,614	54,569	53,077	43,559
Ages 80-89	11,174	12,550	10,370	12,014	13,185	12,379	13,828	14,461	15,266	15,264	13,035	17,126	18,631	15,795	14,460	19,526	17,230	18,025	16,246
Ages 90+	1,432	2,894	1,841	2,118	2,227	2,628	3,819	3,136	3,225	4,340	4,862	4,079	5,058	4,642	3,571	3,402	3,146	4,086	3,630
Total	628,583	601,236	489,800	497,603	460,078	480,166	501,905	532,886	529,351	546,996	583,064	595,807	566,362	589,192	607,818	643,934	675,855	735,644	640,511

Florida In-Migration per 1,000 US Population the year prior

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	0.242	0.237	0.165	0.199	0.163	0.173	0.185	0.188	0.161	0.182	0.181	0.184	0.156	0.179	0.169	0.171	0.194	0.203	0.184
Ages 10-19	0.252	0.245	0.229	0.212	0.202	0.193	0.180	0.207	0.195	0.176	0.161	0.184	0.169	0.195	0.190	0.209	0.231	0.263	0.192
Ages 20-29	0.493	0.460	0.370	0.360	0.345	0.297	0.326	0.343	0.364	0.350	0.391	0.342	0.342	0.319	0.366	0.366	0.377	0.400	0.405
Ages 30-39	0.334	0.334	0.252	0.248	0.225	0.221	0.225	0.222	0.215	0.238	0.243	0.266	0.238	0.271	0.271	0.285	0.300	0.349	0.313
Ages 40-49	0.277	0.270	0.198	0.201	0.171	0.186	0.189	0.220	0.168	0.190	0.195	0.179	0.181	0.177	0.188	0.194	0.225	0.243	0.199
Ages 50-59	0.243	0.224	0.155	0.174	0.160	0.183	0.188	0.188	0.203	0.183	0.202	0.233	0.222	0.199	0.222	0.240	0.233	0.252	0.199
Ages 60-69	0.212	0.163	0.147	0.140	0.130	0.179	0.181	0.195	0.213	0.223	0.250	0.248	0.231	0.255	0.259	0.273	0.264	0.281	0.241
Ages 70-79	0.101	0.100	0.078	0.069	0.067	0.084	0.092	0.091	0.109	0.126	0.148	0.152	0.140	0.152	0.139	0.154	0.166	0.160	0.131
Ages 80-89	0.039	0.044	0.035	0.040	0.043	0.040	0.045	0.046	0.049	0.048	0.041	0.053	0.058	0.048	0.044	0.059	0.052	0.054	0.049
Ages 90+	0.005	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.009	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.014	0.015	0.013	0.016	0.014	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.011
Total	2.200	2.085	1.636	1.650	1.513	1.564	1.622	1.710	1.686	1.730	1.829	1.854	1.753	1.809	1.858	1.962	2.051	2.217	1.922

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 1-year data.



Florida Out-Migration by Age

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	57,449	66,480	72,071	65,954	48,943	46,350	47,150	45,277	45,604	47,726	52,370	39,856	47,554	54,470	49,399	39,853	43,224	44,648	45,668
Ages 10-19	50,224	69,380	69,941	67,979	61,212	57,490	55,634	52,793	49,885	52,316	54,158	59,909	49,560	57,595	61,774	54,981	59,098	55,900	51,742
Ages 20-29	107,123	115,147	129,419	135,125	110,595	117,786	111,437	115,798	111,970	104,981	105,344	108,221	110,886	111,636	119,140	106,836	117,304	130,393	122,589
Ages 30-39	75,495	90,586	85,254	85,961	73,062	66,590	67,839	65,596	69,575	69,857	72,286	65,211	70,744	82,353	78,705	70,756	75,833	82,517	84,883
Ages 40-49	53,188	67,136	71,922	64,924	54,616	46,216	50,848	47,846	47,820	50,379	41,264	40,676	42,342	46,444	42,167	47,086	46,567	47,954	55,843
Ages 50-59	34,139	50,401	44,566	40,871	44,951	37,303	35,895	39,545	40,563	43,789	45,181	39,719	39,100	47,765	43,164	41,503	37,992	40,170	47,473
Ages 60-69	27,126	36,012	32,018	27,326	26,495	26,964	29,958	25,660	30,333	34,056	30,538	31,903	34,186	37,114	37,604	39,606	41,057	45,272	44,816
Ages 70-79	23,103	26,112	18,780	14,295	15,147	12,783	15,537	16,322	16,635	19,380	22,027	18,172	21,074	26,693	24,038	27,402	31,456	31,047	32,521
Ages 80-89	12,183	15,048	16,062	12,998	10,678	12,663	8,517	12,291	12,098	14,472	12,595	13,056	12,768	11,346	13,164	11,918	11,658	14,604	15,356
Ages 90+	2,748	4,022	3,477	3,579	1,870	3,446	2,254	3,607	4,383	3,219	5,277	2,397	3,498	3,300	2,926	3,755	3,463	4,663	2,870
Total	442,778	540,324	543,510	519,012	447,569	427,591	425,069	424,735	428,866	440,175	441,040	419,120	431,712	478,716	472,081	443,696	467,652	497,168	503,761

Florida Out Migration per 1,000 US Population the year prior

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Ages 0-9	0.201	0.231	0.241	0.219	0.161	0.151	0.152	0.145	0.145	0.151	0.164	0.124	0.147	0.167	0.151	0.121	0.131	0.135	0.137
Ages 10-19	0.176	0.241	0.234	0.225	0.201	0.187	0.180	0.169	0.159	0.165	0.170	0.186	0.153	0.177	0.189	0.168	0.179	0.168	0.155
Ages 20-29	0.375	0.399	0.432	0.448	0.364	0.384	0.360	0.372	0.357	0.332	0.330	0.337	0.343	0.343	0.364	0.325	0.356	0.393	0.368
Ages 30-39	0.264	0.314	0.285	0.285	0.240	0.217	0.219	0.211	0.222	0.221	0.227	0.203	0.219	0.253	0.241	0.216	0.230	0.249	0.255
Ages 40-49	0.186	0.233	0.240	0.215	0.180	0.151	0.164	0.154	0.152	0.159	0.129	0.127	0.131	0.143	0.129	0.143	0.141	0.144	0.168
Ages 50-59	0.120	0.175	0.149	0.136	0.148	0.122	0.116	0.127	0.129	0.139	0.142	0.124	0.121	0.147	0.132	0.126	0.115	0.121	0.142
Ages 60-69	0.095	0.125	0.107	0.091	0.087	0.088	0.097	0.082	0.097	0.108	0.096	0.099	0.106	0.114	0.115	0.121	0.125	0.136	0.134
Ages 70-79	0.081	0.091	0.063	0.047	0.050	0.042	0.050	0.052	0.053	0.061	0.069	0.057	0.065	0.082	0.073	0.083	0.095	0.094	0.098
Ages 80-89	0.043	0.052	0.054	0.043	0.035	0.041	0.028	0.039	0.039	0.046	0.040	0.041	0.040	0.035	0.040	0.036	0.035	0.044	0.046
Ages 90+	0.010	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.006	0.011	0.007	0.012	0.014	0.010	0.017	0.007	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.011	0.014	0.009
Total	1.550	1.874	1.815	1.721	1.472	1.393	1.374	1.363	1.366	1.392	1.383	1.304	1.336	1.470	1.443	1.352	1.419	1.498	1.511

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 1-year data.

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State Indicators

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Year	1 BEBR Estimates	2 Census Estimates	3 Electric Customers	4 Homestead Exemptions	5 Total Employment	6a Public School Enrollment	6b Private School Enrollment	6 Total School Enrollment	7 Building Permits	8 Housing Units
2005	17,778,156	17,842,038	8,101,381	4,308,111	8,276,000	2,662,658	350,287	3,012,945	259,922	8,335,166
2006	18,154,475	18,166,990	8,323,582	4,405,083	8,627,000	2,655,782	349,059	3,004,841	292,740	8,622,831
2007	18,446,768	18,367,842	8,523,878	4,504,537	8,839,000	2,652,684	335,211	2,987,895	233,866	8,817,298
2008	18,613,905	18,527,305	8,577,402	4,550,813	8,745,000	2,628,754	321,298	2,950,052	131,957	8,913,044
2009	18,687,425	18,652,644	8,552,847	4,521,988	8,226,000	2,634,382	313,291	2,947,673	74,337	8,967,149
2010	18,801,332	18,846,143	8,550,255	4,491,427	8,077,000	2,643,396	305,825	2,949,221	50,963	8,995,126
2011	18,949,860	19,055,607	8,602,234	4,417,629	8,291,000	2,667,830	316,745	2,984,575	41,244	9,020,869
2012	19,134,956	19,302,016	8,660,373	4,380,574	8,468,000	2,691,322	320,423	3,011,745	43,016	9,050,020
2013	19,337,590	19,551,678	8,728,597	4,333,692	8,646,000	2,720,074	325,502	3,045,576	55,329	9,100,970
2014	19,585,096	19,853,880	8,832,403	4,302,818	8,872,000	2,756,994	331,013	3,088,007	81,840	9,173,137
2015	19,879,230	20,219,111	8,966,225	4,306,744	9,044,000	2,792,234	345,796	3,138,030	91,389	9,242,697
2016	20,201,450	20,627,237	9,094,516	4,366,586	9,293,000	2,817,076	369,321	3,186,397	100,436	9,337,421
2017	20,524,865	20,977,089	9,221,276	4,444,699	9,498,000	2,833,115	370,166	3,203,281	123,446	9,438,667
2018	20,854,945	21,254,926	9,343,439	4,536,884	9,693,000	2,846,857	380,295	3,227,152	132,831	9,545,820
2019	21,189,849	21,492,056	9,476,022	4,641,236	9,833,000	2,858,949	397,970	3,256,919	142,419	9,674,877
2020	21,538,187	21,592,035	9,634,973	4,747,579	9,743,000	2,791,687	364,420	3,156,107	155,030	9,900,426
2021	21,898,945	21,831,949	9,805,328	4,851,475	9,639,000	2,833,179	416,084	3,249,263	177,126	10,052,371
2022	22,276,132	22,379,312	9,995,419	4,942,449	10,276,000	2,870,507	445,067	3,315,574	202,074	10,254,584
2023	22,634,867	22,904,868	10,139,559	5,042,269	10,611,000	2,872,309	-	-	205,463	10,451,818
2024	23,014,551	23,372,215	10,332,652	5,136,578	10,744,000	-	-	-	210,189	-
2005–06	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	4.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	12.6	3.5
2006–07	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	-0.1	-4.0	-0.6	-20.1	2.3
2007–08	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-4.2	-1.3	-43.6	1.1
2008–09	0.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-5.9	0.2	-2.5	-0.1	-43.7	0.6
2009–10	0.6	1.0	0.0	-0.7	-1.8	0.3	-2.4	0.1	-31.4	0.3
2010–11	0.8	1.1	0.6	-1.6	2.7	0.9	3.6	1.2	-19.1	0.3
2011–12	1.0	1.3	0.7	-0.8	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	4.3	0.3
2012–13	1.1	1.3	0.8	-1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	28.6	0.6
2013–14	1.3	1.6	1.2	-0.7	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	47.9	0.8
2014–15	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.1	1.9	1.3	4.5	1.6	11.7	0.8
2015–16	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.9	6.8	1.5	9.9	1.0
2016–17	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	22.9	1.1
2017–18	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	7.6	1.1
2018–19	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.4	4.7	0.9	7.2	1.4
2019–20	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.3	-0.9	-2.4	-8.4	-3.1	8.9	2.3
2020–21	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.2	-1.1	1.5	14.2	3.0	14.3	1.5
2021–22	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	6.6	1.3	7.0	2.0	14.1	2.0
2022–23	1.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	0.1	-	-	1.7	1.9
2023–24	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3	-	-	-	2.3	-

1 BEBR estimate April 1st (2000, 2010, and 2020 are Census counts; 2001–2019 are revised intercensal estimates)

2 Census estimate July 1st (2000, 2010, and 2020 are July 1st estimates, not April 1st decennial census counts; 2000–2009 are revised intercensal estimates)

3 Active residential electric customers March 31st

4 Florida Property Valuations and Tax Data Book (DOR) - January 1st of each year

5 Florida Agency for Workforce Inovation - Labor Market Statistics - Local Area Unemployment Statistics - March (seasonally adjusted)

6a Florida Department of Education - Fall school enrollment (Public Schools)

6b Florida Department of Education - Fall school enrollment (Private Schools)

7 US Department of Commerce - Permits issued prior calendar year for single-family units, two years prior for multifamily units, no lag for mobile home units and demolitions

8 Census estimate July 1st (2000, 2010, and 2020 are July 1st estimates, not April 1st decennial census counts; 2000–2009 are revised intercensal estimates)

Electric Customers

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Month	Florida Power & Light / Duke / Tampa														
	Electric Customers Count														
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan	6,075,338	6,114,800	6,153,018	6,205,065	6,270,238	6,363,486	6,456,978	6,547,244	6,630,223	6,729,265	6,833,598	6,945,905	7,073,632	7,168,755	7,304,594
Feb	6,088,124	6,125,236	6,162,987	6,213,469	6,281,626	6,374,364	6,466,859	6,556,887	6,639,054	6,737,252	6,845,039	6,957,631	7,084,298	7,176,183	7,320,485
Mar	**6,095,387**	**6,133,172**	**6,173,963**	**6,223,110**	**6,292,274**	**6,385,291**	**6,475,704**	**6,567,601**	**6,649,316**	**6,747,890**	**6,854,683**	**6,968,724**	**7,095,264**	**7,187,808**	**7,336,771**
Apr	6,097,285	6,135,013	6,176,295	6,227,619	6,296,958	6,389,911	6,481,568	6,574,156	6,657,054	6,755,363	6,863,721	6,983,053	7,101,715	7,205,581	7,346,748
May	6,098,698	6,135,403	6,176,849	6,230,142	6,301,340	6,394,074	6,487,340	6,580,549	6,664,514	6,764,086	6,873,591	6,994,277	7,111,574	7,209,237	7,359,826
Jun	6,098,630	6,133,784	6,176,605	6,233,525	6,306,123	6,400,283	6,492,386	6,586,772	6,673,346	6,771,940	6,886,387	7,004,090	7,119,431	7,215,254	7,373,745
Jul	6,100,075	6,133,723	6,179,082	6,237,160	6,311,184	6,405,875	6,499,110	6,593,362	6,680,257	6,781,275	6,896,281	7,013,695	7,125,159	7,224,600	7,386,336
Aug	6,103,396	6,134,285	6,181,227	6,240,701	6,316,939	6,412,633	6,506,967	6,599,938	6,688,451	6,789,536	6,907,948	7,025,429	7,134,966	7,237,564	7,398,620
Sep	6,100,844	6,130,696	6,181,311	6,244,867	6,324,059	6,418,696	6,512,205	6,599,118	6,696,351	6,796,024	6,916,259	7,033,671	7,142,697	7,247,838	7,409,944
Oct	6,100,578	6,132,910	6,183,906	6,249,875	6,332,472	6,426,130	6,518,057	6,605,549	6,705,219	6,805,023	6,925,205	7,043,426	7,148,230	7,262,763	7,417,772
Nov	6,103,676	6,136,891	6,189,052	6,255,241	6,342,776	6,437,455	6,526,768	6,613,973	6,712,550	6,813,770	6,928,049	7,052,115	7,155,642	7,276,108	7,424,215
Dec	6,107,340	6,143,693	6,195,340	6,259,795	6,353,045	6,448,489	6,537,275	6,621,356	6,717,374	6,823,824	6,936,898	7,063,669	7,163,556	7,288,471	7,431,672

Month	Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers														
	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Jan	7,425	39,462	38,218	52,047	65,173	93,247	93,492	90,266	82,980	99,041	104,333	112,307	127,727	95,123	135,839
Feb	12,361	37,112	37,751	50,481	68,157	92,738	92,495	90,028	82,167	98,198	107,787	112,592	126,667	91,885	144,302
Mar	**18,555**	**37,785**	**40,791**	**49,147**	**69,164**	**93,017**	**90,413**	**91,896**	**81,715**	**98,574**	**106,793**	**114,041**	**126,540**	**92,544**	**148,963**
Apr	23,540	37,727	41,282	51,325	69,339	92,952	91,658	92,588	82,897	98,309	108,358	119,332	118,662	103,866	141,167
May	30,077	36,705	41,447	53,293	71,198	92,734	93,265	93,209	83,964	99,573	109,505	120,686	117,297	97,663	150,589
Jun	31,407	35,154	42,821	56,920	72,597	94,161	92,102	94,386	86,574	98,595	114,446	117,704	115,341	95,823	158,491
Jul	33,358	33,648	45,359	58,077	74,025	94,691	93,234	94,252	86,896	101,017	115,006	117,414	111,464	99,441	161,736
Aug	37,560	30,889	46,941	59,475	76,238	95,694	94,334	92,971	88,513	101,085	118,412	117,480	109,537	102,598	161,056
Sep	35,789	29,852	50,615	63,556	79,192	94,637	93,508	86,914	97,233	99,673	120,235	117,411	109,026	105,141	162,106
Oct	38,220	32,332	50,996	65,969	82,597	93,658	91,927	87,492	99,670	99,804	120,182	118,221	104,804	114,533	155,009
Nov	35,973	33,215	52,161	66,189	87,535	94,679	89,313	87,205	98,577	101,219	114,280	124,066	103,527	120,466	148,107
Dec	38,173	36,353	51,647	64,455	93,250	95,444	88,786	84,081	96,018	106,451	113,074	126,771	99,887	124,915	143,201

Month	Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers (in %)														
	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Jan	0.12	0.65	0.63	0.85	1.05	1.49	1.47	1.40	1.27	1.49	1.55	1.64	1.84	1.34	1.89
Feb	0.20	0.61	0.62	0.82	1.10	1.48	1.45	1.39	1.25	1.48	1.60	1.64	1.82	1.30	2.01
Mar	**0.31**	**0.62**	**0.67**	**0.80**	**1.11**	**1.48**	**1.42**	**1.42**	**1.24**	**1.48**	**1.58**	**1.66**	**1.82**	**1.30**	**2.07**
Apr	0.39	0.62	0.67	0.83	1.11	1.48	1.43	1.43	1.26	1.48	1.60	1.74	1.70	1.46	1.96
May	0.50	0.60	0.68	0.86	1.14	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.28	1.49	1.62	1.76	1.68	1.37	2.09
Jun	0.52	0.58	0.70	0.92	1.16	1.49	1.44	1.45	1.31	1.48	1.69	1.71	1.65	1.35	2.20
Jul	0.55	0.55	0.74	0.94	1.19	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.32	1.51	1.70	1.70	1.59	1.40	2.24
Aug	0.62	0.51	0.77	0.96	1.22	1.51	1.47	1.43	1.34	1.51	1.74	1.70	1.56	1.44	2.23
Sep	0.59	0.49	0.83	1.03	1.27	1.50	1.46	1.33	1.47	1.49	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.47	2.24
Oct	0.63	0.53	0.83	1.07	1.32	1.48	1.43	1.34	1.51	1.49	1.77	1.71	1.49	1.60	2.13
Nov	0.59	0.54	0.85	1.07	1.40	1.49	1.39	1.34	1.49	1.51	1.68	1.79	1.47	1.68	2.04
Dec	0.63	0.60	0.84	1.04	1.49	1.50	1.38	1.29	1.45	1.58	1.66	1.83	1.41	1.74	1.96

Month	All Companies (March)														
	Electric Customers Count														
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan															
Feb															
Mar	**8,550,255**	**8,602,234**	**8,660,373**	**8,728,597**	**8,832,403**	**8,966,225**	**9,094,516**	**9,221,276**	**9,343,439**	**9,476,022**	**9,634,973**	**9,805,328**	**9,995,419**	**10,139,559**	**10,332,652**
Apr															
May															
Jun															
Jul															
Aug															
Sep															
Oct															
Nov															
Dec															

Month	Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers														
	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Jan															
Feb															
Mar	**29,286**	**51,979**	**58,140**	**68,224**	**103,806**	**133,822**	**128,291**	**126,760**	**122,163**	**132,583**	**158,951**	**170,355**	**190,091**	**144,140**	**193,093**
Apr															
May															
Jun															
Jul															
Aug															
Sep															
Oct															
Nov															
Dec															

Month	Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers (in %)														
	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Jan															
Feb															
Mar	**0.34**	**0.61**	**0.68**	**0.79**	**1.19**	**1.52**	**1.43**	**1.39**	**1.32**	**1.42**	**1.68**	**1.77**	**1.94**	**1.44**	**1.90**
Apr															
May															
Jun															
Jul															
Aug															
Sep															
Oct															
Nov															
Dec															

Notes:

All Companies (March):
The March total has been adjusted downward by 0.373% each year prior to 2020 to make the series comparable to the new Duke data used for the estimates. The totals for 2020 and 2021 are based on the new Duke data and are about 36,000–37,000 lower than the EC reports for those years.

Florida Power & Light:
Data for FP&L raised by 1% prior to July 2013, reduced gradually through December 2013.
Includes City of Vero Beach adjustment, which transferred to FP&L in December 2018 to January 2019.

Duke:
Includes Hardee County adjustment (transfer from Duke to Peace River Electric Coop) through July 2019.
Duke changed their billing system in November 2021. Data for earlier months were inflated due to inclusion of some non-housing units. We lowered the data prior to November 2021 by 13,680 each month to make the series comparable with the new and improved billing system. Also included are updated monthly customer counts since November 2021.

Tampa Electric:
Adjusted data for TECO for January 2017 through April 2018.

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Florida Driver's Licenses

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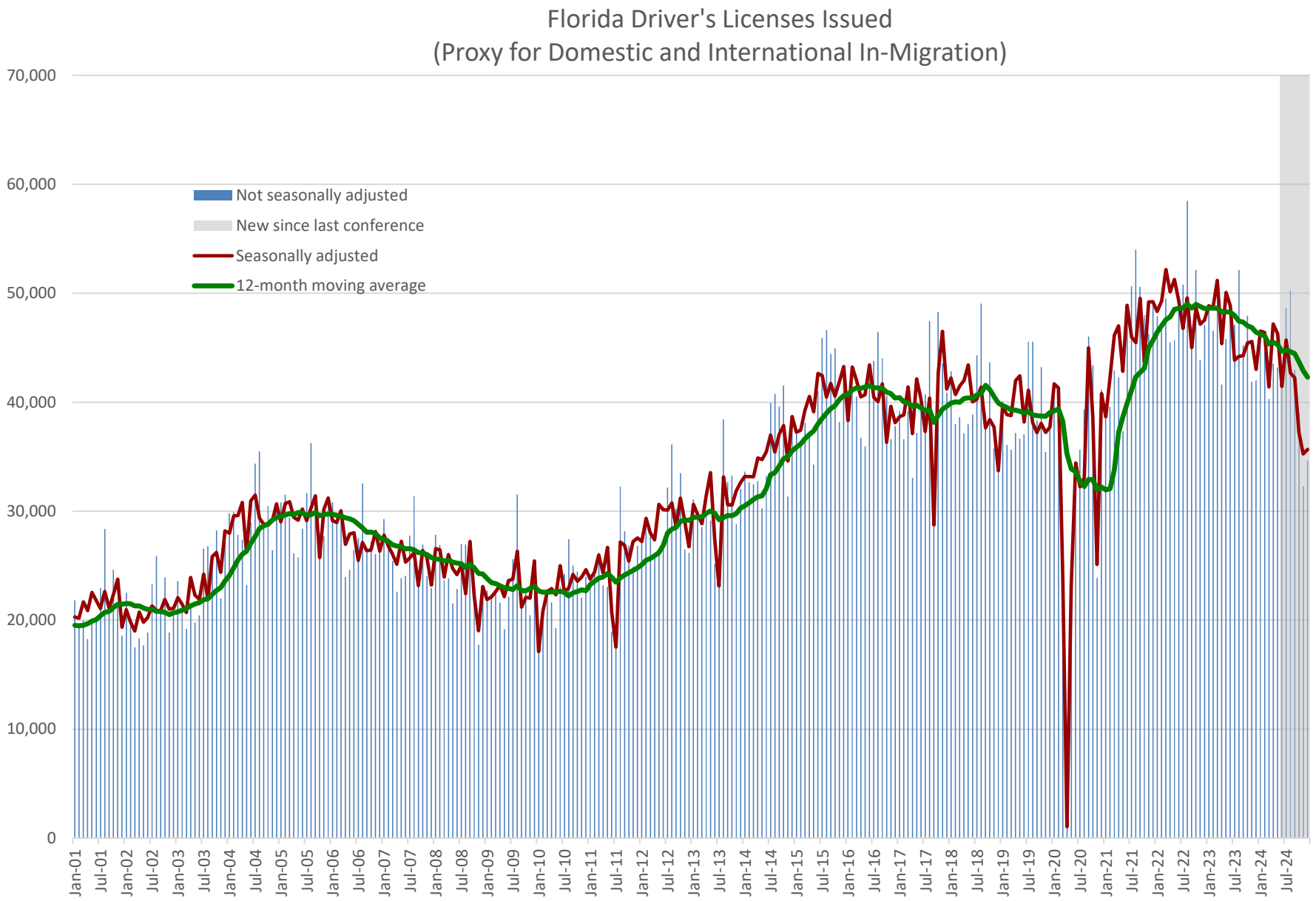
Florida Driver's Licenses Issued
(Proxy for Domestic and International In-Migration)
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Not seasonally adjusted
New since last conference
Seasonally adjusted
12-month moving average
Jan-01
Jul-01
Jan-02
Jul-02
Jan-03
Jul-03
Jan-04
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