# Demographic Estimating Conference

## AGENDA

**Date**
June 30, 2025

**Time**
1:30 pm

**Place of Meeting**
117 Knott

| Agenda Item | Speaker |
|---|---|
| • BEBR Special Project: An Evaluation and Recommendation of Racial/Ethnic Categories to Use for Population Estimates and Projections | BEBR |
| • 2024 County and Subcounty Population Estimates Comparison | BEBR |
| • Since last Conference<br>• Components of Change<br>  ♦ Florida Department of Health<br>  ♦ Census Bureau Estimates<br>• State Indicators<br>• Electric Customers<br>• Driver's Licenses | BEBR and EDR |
| • Discuss Forecast / Reach Consensus<br>• Forecast (2025-2030) | |

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# An Evaluation and Recommendation of Racial/Ethnic Categories to Use for Population Estimates and Projections

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# 1. Introduction

The first census in the United States was held in 1790, and nearly every decade since, the methods of measurement and data collection have varied (Marks & Rios-Vargas, 2021). The decennial census in the United States is based on self-enumeration, allowing respondents to identify according to the demographic characteristics that they believe best describe them. The collection and tabulation of data on race and ethnicity in the 2020 census follow the standards on race and ethnicity set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997 (OMB, 1997). For race, the OMB standards identify five minimum categories: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. In 2020, the decennial census questionnaire listed the following races that respondents could identify as: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, or Other Asian; and Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, or Other Pacific Islander. In addition, respondents could identify as Some Other Race (SOR), for which a write-in of the race or origin was provided on the questionnaire. In many Census Bureau publications and data products, the individual Asian groups are aggregated to Asian, and Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, and Other Pacific Islander are aggregated to Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander. This provides five single race categories, plus Some Other Race. Respondents also had the option to identify as more than one race (e.g., White and Black, or White, Asian, and Some Other Race). This group can be referred to as Two or More Races, TOMR, or Multiracial; these terms are used interchangeably in this report. Many Census Bureau publications show data on race for these seven groups; the Two or More Races category is sometimes broken down further into the individual combinations of the races involved.

With respect to ethnicity, the OMB standards classify individuals in one of two categories: "Hispanic or Latino" or "Not Hispanic or Latino." In 2020, the decennial census questionnaire listed the following Hispanic or Latino origins that respondents could identify as: No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; and Yes, another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin. According to the OMB standards, people of Hispanic origin may be of any race. As a result, the data are available for mutually exclusive combinations of race and Hispanic origin.

For the first time, the 2020 census asked respondents who selected White or Black to provide their "origins" (i.e., an implied nationality of origin). If their origins did not match the

selected box or fit into a single race, the response was recoded based on a computer algorithm (Starr and Pao, 2024). Therefore, many respondents who self-identified as one race were reclassified into multiple races. This resulted in unusually high counts of the Multiracial population in the 2020 census and major discrepancies between data on race and Hispanic origin (NASEM, 2023; Arias, et al., 2025). To illustrate, the Two or More Races population increased by 276% for the United States and 652% for Florida from 2010 to 2020. This change in methodology makes it difficult to determine to what extent the increase in the Two or More Races population was due to actual demographic change over the decade rather than a statistical artifact. Research on this topic has shown that the Multiracial population has indeed increased from 2010 to 2020, but the rate of this increase is unclear due to limitations in the data (Ventura and Flores, 2025). Additionally, it is important to acknowledge that the identities of those who self-enumerate are not fixed and can change over time, and it is not uncommon for an individual to change the way they self-identify over the course of their life (Ventura and Flores, 2025; Lam-Hine, et al., 2025). We acknowledge that the racial and ethnic groups in the available data may not align precisely to how individuals self-identify, but we must work within the constraints of the data available.

By far, the largest increase in the Two or More Races population included a combination with Some Other Race. Nationwide, in 2020 about 34% of all Two or More Races responses involved a combination of the five OMB race categories (e.g., Black or African American and Asian), while about 66% involved Some Other Race in combination. This was a significant increase from 2010 when about 70% of all Two or More Races responses involved a combination of the OMB race categories. For the Hispanic population, the Two or More Races group overwhelmingly involved a combination with Some Other Race (close to 95% in 2020, vs. 75% in 2010). The Census Bureau's population estimates do not include Some Other Race, and therefore a modified race dataset had to be created – the 2020 Modified Age & Race Census (MARC) file – which removes the SOR race category. This results in a total of 31 race groups, including the five single-races – White, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander – and all the Multiracial combinations between them (USCB, 2025). The 2020 MARC file provides comparable data to the modified race files from earlier censuses (the 2010 Modified Race Data Summary File, the 2000 Modified Race Data Summary File, and the 1990 Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin Summary File).

This report will evaluate different racial and ethnic classifications for the population estimates and projections produced by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida and make recommendations for future use. For many years, BEBR has produced population estimates and projections by race and ethnicity based on the bridged-race classification from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This series was implemented after the 2000 census, which for the first time offered respondents the option to choose more than one race. Since prior censuses did not allow the option to select more than one race, the Multiracial population in the 2000 census created comparability issues with earlier census data. The NCHS bridged-race estimates were developed to address this need. For the bridged-race estimates, NCHS, in collaboration with the Census Bureau, reallocated the Multiracial population proportionally to the single-race categories, based on data from the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) (NCHS, 2003). Furthermore, like the modified race files from the Census Bureau, the NCHS bridged-race estimates do not include the Some Other Race category. The need for this series continued over the next decade and NCHS produced another series of bridged-race estimates after the 2010 census. The series of postcensal estimates has since been discontinued, concluding with the release of the Vintage 2020 estimates (NCHS, 2022). There will be one final data product – the July 1, 2010 to July 2019 intercensal bridged-race population estimates – but no further releases afterwards by NCHS. Consequently, we need to reevaluate which racial and ethnic categories to use for the BEBR population estimates and projections by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin going forward, as well as for the intercensal estimates by these demographic characteristics for the past decade. We will focus our analysis primarily on the 2020 MARC file, but we will also look at alternatives such as using the original data from the decennial census and making our own allocations. Additionally, we will consider alternative proposals to how our data products are categorized and released to fit both the capabilities of the available data and the demand for our estimates and projections by race and ethnicity.

## 2. Data & Analysis

### *2.1 Modified Age & Race Data*

As noted above, a main difference between the MARC file data and the original 2020 census counts relates to the decrease in the Two or More Races population. This is of particular importance, given

the unprecedented growth of the Multiracial population between the 2010 and 2020 censuses. The spike in the Multiracial population was led by SOR in combination with another race, which increased by 733% (Jones, et al., 2021; Arias, et al., 2025). The 2020 MARC file thus resulted in a significant reduction of the population classified as Two or More Races. Given change of such magnitude, it is essential to understand how respondents who selected SOR were reassigned. Census respondents who selected a single race along with SOR were automatically reassigned to the single race they selected. For example, a respondent who self-identified as Asian and SOR got reclassified as Asian only in the MARC file. The same method applies to a respondent who selected two single-race groups along with SOR; for example, a person who identified as Asian, White, and SOR in the census got reclassified as Asian and White in the MARC file (USCB, 2025). This led to a substantial increase in the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population, which was 2,601,461 persons (69.8%) larger nationwide in the MARC file compared to the original census counts (Table 1). In percentage terms, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander had the second largest increase at 170,296 persons (24.7%), followed by White which grew by 40,496,233 persons (19.8%). These allocations align with the growth of the specific Multiracial groups in the 2020 census. Excluding SOR, the largest increase occurred for White along with another race, which increased by 316%, while the single race White population decreased by 8.6% (Jones, et al., 2021; Arias, et al., 2025).

Increases in SOR in combination with another race greatly increased the Multiracial Hispanic population in the original 2020 census counts compared to 2010. Since there were not any instructions telling respondents how to "print origins" (Marks & Rios-Vargas, 2021), many respondents who selected SOR wrote-in "Hispanic" or a specific Hispanic origin (such as Ecuadorian or Salvadorian) in that box. Thus, a respondent could select White and SOR and list "Hispanic" as their SOR origin – even when selecting Hispanic as their ethnicity. Consequently, the Hispanic Two or More Races population grew by 567.2% from 2010 to 2020 (Jones, et al., 2021). Respondents listing Hispanic as their SOR origin suggest that the design of the questionnaire would benefit from a combined question on race and ethnicity, which aligns more closely with their self-identification preferences. This has been acknowledged by many researchers, including those within the Census Bureau (Jones, et al., 2021). In 2024, OMB has issued revisions to the standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity that combine the currently separate questions on Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and race into a single combined race and ethnicity question. This allows respondents to select one or multiple categories and requires

the use of this single-question format for both self-response and proxy response (OMB, 2024). The new OMB guidelines also added a seventh category – Middle Eastern or North African (MENA); thus, the new minimum guidelines on race and ethnicity include the following seven categories: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; Middle Eastern or North African; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; and White.

In the 2020 census, 26.5% of the population was Hispanic in Florida and almost half of Florida's Hispanic population (48.4%) was Multiracial. This was a greater proportion than for the nation overall where 32.7% of the Hispanic population self-identified as Two or More Races. With a greater portion of the Hispanic population belonging to Two or More Races, in the MARC file, Multiracial Hispanic had the largest numerical reduction of all racial and ethnic groups in Florida, falling from 2,759,929 to 195,536 persons (-92.9%). The Multiracial Non-Hispanic population also had a significant decrease of 225,890 persons or -28.5%. In the MARC file, all the OMB single race groups were larger in Florida than in the original census counts, regardless of Hispanic origin, due to the reallocations from the Some Other Race and the Two or More Races groups. The largest percentage increases were for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, which grew by 58.7% and 53.4%, respectively. This was followed by White (32.1%), Black or African American (8.4%), and Asian (5.0%) (Table 2). However, it is important to note that these changes are due to modifications to the data, rather than reflect actual increases in population. Tables 3 and 4 show a comparison between the original 2010 census counts and the 2010 census modified race summary file (MRSF) data for the United States and Florida. As in 2020, the Multiracial population in the modified race data was much reduced while all the OMB single race groups increased in size.

While the most significant changes made in the 2020 MARC file were with respect to race, the Census Bureau also made changes to age. Age heaping, which refers to the tendency of respondents to report age as ending in the numbers 0 or 5, was a significant problem in the 2020 census. Age heaping is caused by age responses being provided by an indirect source – such as a family member, friend, or neighbor – who made an approximation of a person's age. The 2020 census saw greater levels of age heaping than in past censuses, and therefore, the MARC file smoothed the age values using a Gaussian-based kernel (USCB, 2025). This resulted in a Whipple's Index of 100.9 compared to 203.0 in the census; a score of 100.0 would indicate no age heaping is present. As age heaping would suggest, the most impactful changes in the MARC file were to ages

ending in the numbers 0 or 5. The changes are more pronounced for the adult population, ages 18 and above, since age data for those under age 18 are likely provided by a parent or legal guardian who is knowledgeable of their child's exact age. For the larger five-year age groups, the differences to the age structure were relatively minor. Figures 1 and 2 display these differences by single year of age and five-year age groups, respectively.

In Florida, the most pronounced differences were at the college-age population, specifically between ages 18 and 24. The population ages 18 to 19 saw an increase of 3,181 persons, while ages 20 to 21 decreased by 5,427 persons, and ages 22 to 24 increased by 4,960 persons. Alachua and Leon Counties, home to large student populations, saw the biggest changes at these ages. Alachua County saw a decrease of 965 persons ages 20 and 21, while the same age group declined by 1,003 in Leon County. The population ages 18 to 19 and 22 to 24 increased by a total of 396 persons in Alachua and by 435 persons in Leon (data not shown). Other changes to the age structure were minor.

Lastly, it should be noted that total population, for both the state and counties, was slightly different in the MARC file than in the 2020 census counts. This was not the case in 2010; here, the modified race data had identical total population counts to those in the decennial census. The differences in 2020 are due to the introduction of a new privacy protection protocol – differential privacy – which adds statistical noise to unrestricted data (USCB, 2025). However, at the state level, these changes are insignificant, reflecting a decrease of 22 persons for Florida. Importantly, regarding differential privacy, the Census Bureau stated that the single year of age data are more accurate in the MARC file than the DHC file that includes the 2020 census counts (USCB, 2025).

## *2.2 NCHS Bridged-Race Population Estimates*

Because the NCHS bridged-race estimates are being discontinued, we must look for alternative data sources for our county estimate and projection models by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. For this report, we investigated the option to recreate a similar dataset using the allocation method used by NCHS in the past but with some custom modifications. NCHS allocated the Two or More Races population using a regression method with data from the 1997–2000 National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS). This assigns a single race to "the preferred race of multiple-race respondents" (NCHS, 2003). For example, if the probabilities of the White and Asian Multiracial

group were 0.6 and 0.4, respectively, then Census respondents who selected both White and Asian would be allocated 60% to White and 40% to Asian. Additionally, probabilities were defined by sex, single year of age, Hispanic origin, and county. The NCHS did not release these probabilities by the above characteristics; however, they provided the responses from the NHIS that were used to allocate the Multiracial population to a single race. These responses give broad insight into how the Two or More Races population is likely to identify – without regard to age, sex, Hispanic origin, or geography. For example, 62.7% of the Black or African American and White group identified Black or African American as their primary race, compared to 37.3% who identified as White. The Asian or Pacific Islander and White group had 50.8% distributed to Asian or Pacific Islander and 49.2% to White (NCHS, 2003). It should also be noted that survey respondents had the option to select "no primary race;" these respondents were excluded from the single-race allocation probabilities.

Considering this, BEBR has produced a set of population estimates for 2010 and 2020 based on a custom allocation of the Two or More Races population. Other state demography programs have implemented a similar approach to their population projections (see e.g., Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity, 2022). The custom allocation series offers the opportunity to continue using the same data inputs for 2010 and 2020 that are currently in the BEBR model but also provides the option to implement different racial categories, if desired. For the Non-Hispanic population, the custom allocation takes each Multiracial group and assigns a proportion to each single race selected by the respondent. It should be noted that the NCHS bridged race estimates include a combined Asian or Pacific Islander racial group (NCHS, 2003). Because the American Indian/Alaska Native population (AIAN) is relatively small in Florida – and therefore, the data available are insufficient to make accurate allocations – the AIAN population was included in the Asian racial group. Thus, BEBR allocated the Two or More Races population to White, Black/African American, or Asian (including Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native).

In 2010, the NCHS bridged-race estimates allocated 180,449 of the 339,476 (53.2%) Non-Hispanic Multiracial and SOR respondents to White in Florida, leading to a one percent increase of the White population compared to the 2010 census counts; 98,992 (29.2%) were allocated to Black or African American, while 60,035 were allocated to Asian (17.7%) (Table 5). BEBR allocated fewer Non-Hispanic Multiracial and SOR respondents to White (144,265 or 42.5%) but more to Asian than the NCHS (93,765 or 27.6%). The proportion allocated to Black was similar between the two sets,

with a difference of only 2,454 persons. The same method was applied to the 2020 census population. Since the MARC file includes the Two or More Races group, the single-race groups were larger in the BEBR custom allocation. The Asian population was 1.2% larger, followed by Black or African American (1.0%), and White (0.8%). Compared to the 2020 census counts, the combined Asian group (including AIAN and NHPI) had a 1.3% increase in its share of total population in the BEBR custom allocation, versus 0.1% in the MARC file – an increase of 240,834 persons. Additionally, the White population was 441,008 persons larger (2.3%) compared to the 2020 census, while the Black/African American population increased by 248,234 persons or 1.3% (Table 6). We will discuss the suitability of using our custom allocation further in the section on cohort change ratios below (section 2.5).

## 2.3 Population Estimates and Projections by Race and Ethnicity Produced by Other States

Through a joint effort with the United States Census Bureau, state governors appoint an agency to represent their state as a member of the Federal-State Cooperative for Population Projections (FSCPP) (USCB, 2021). Each state has a FSCPP representative; their roles include reviewing Census data products and producing population projections for their local areas. The activity levels of the FSCPP members vary widely, with some states producing population projections annually and others only occasionally. The level of geographic detail of those projections also varies; some FSCPP representatives produce only state-level projections while others create them for counties and/or smaller geographic areas. The included demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity, vary as well. Some include projections of total population only, while others include complex sets by these characteristics. Only a handful of states, including Florida, produce population projections with detailed race and ethnicity characteristics on a regular basis. Table 7 shows a summary of seven states with active population projection programs, including the racial and ethnic groups used by each state.

In terms of race and ethnicity, most states produce projections using a combination of mutually exclusive groups such as Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic Other, and Hispanic (including all races). Out of the seven states shown in Table 7, only North Carolina produces projections for Hispanics by race, which includes two groups: Hispanic White and Hispanic Nonwhite. Our current models provide projections by county for Non-Hispanic White,

Non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic. We also release data for additional racial/ethnic groups, which accompany the main publication. These groups include White, Black, and Nonwhite (without reference to ethnicity). Although we do not provide data directly for the Hispanic White, Hispanic Black, and Hispanic Nonwhite populations, they can be derived for these groups by calculating them as the residual of their total population and Non-Hispanic counterparts. It should also be noted that while our main data products provide projections for the Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic populations, our projection models are initially run for the following three groups, which add up to total population: Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Nonwhite, and Hispanic. We derive the Non-Hispanic Black population at a later stage by applying proportions from the prior census to the Non-Hispanic Nonwhite population.

## *2.4 Institutional Data*

Institutional populations account for a sizable portion of total population in many Florida counties, especially those with total populations below 50,000. Of the 26 Florida counties with a total population below 50,000 in 2020, 10 counties had institutional populations – defined here as inmates in state and federal prisons – exceeding 10% of total population, and another 12 counties had institutional populations that were between 5% and 10% of total population. College students – which can be part of the institutional population, depending on their housing situation – are another population that warrants special attention. Due to differences in demographic characteristics and growth patterns to the general population in households, it is important to treat the prison and student populations separately in counties where they account for a sizeable proportion of total population. Accordingly, in the BEBR projections, the institutional and non-institutional populations are projected separately in about half of all counties (Rayer and Comfort, 2024). In three counties (Alachua, Leon, and Volusia), we make separate projections for the college student population. In Alachua and Leon counties, the student population exceeds 15% of the total population. In Volusia County, while the overall college population is not that sizeable with respect to the county's total population, the student population at Bethune-Cookman University, a Historically Black College or University (HBCU), accounts for about 4% of the county's Black population, and we currently project it separately as well. While the college population in these three counties is not strictly institutional in nature, it is a special population that requires a separate treatment due to its unique age structure and is therefore included in our discussion in this section. All other institutional populations that are accounted for in the BEBR projections relate to inmates

in state and federal prisons. We make separate institutional projections in the following 30 counties that have sizeable inmate populations: Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, DeSoto, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Hendry, Holmes, Indian River, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Okeechobee, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington counties. We note that the state prisons in Hendry and Indian River counties closed in 2012, but we still need to account for them because these facilities were open and housed inmates during the base period for our projections.

Unlike data on the population in households, we receive institutional data directly from local and federal sources. These include college enrollment figures by demographic characteristics from the various universities and data provided by the Florida Department of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It should be noted that the Florida Department of Corrections has provided us with data on the race and ethnicity of each individual inmate for 2010 and 2020; however, these data did not match the OMB race standards set forth in 1997 (OMB, 1997). Instead, we allocate the race and ethnicity of the inmate populations based on census data. Accordingly, the 2020 data on the institutional population are essential to determining which racial and ethnic categories we will implement into our population estimates and projections.

The 2020 MARC file includes modified age and race data on the resident population, the household population, and the group quarters population. These data are available for all racial and ethnic groups in the MARC file. Institutional data on race and ethnicity from the 2020 census are available in the DHC file but with limited characteristics by race and age. In addition to total population, data by race are available for White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; SOR; and Two or More Races. There are also data for Non-Hispanic White and for Hispanic, but not for any other racial or ethnic groups. Thus, data for the Non-Hispanic Nonwhite population could be calculated residually, but not for other groups such as Non-Hispanic Asian or for Hispanics by race. In the MARC file, we allocated the Non-Hispanic groups other than White to Non-Hispanic Nonwhite to make the institutional populations directly comparable to the DHC file. Table 8 shows a comparison between the two files for the 28 counties where the institutional populations are currently projected separately, excluding the three counties where we account for college students (Alachua, Leon, and Volusia). As exhibited, the differences between the two are quite small.

While the differences in the race and Hispanic groups are small between the two files, it is also important to consider the differences in age structure of the institutional population since this is a crucial element in constructing county projections. We analyzed race and sex cohorts by age group, accordingly. The largest differences were in counties with larger populations, and therefore, differences between the MARC and DHC files were largely proportionate to county size. The population ages 18 to 24 for Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Nonwhite showed the greatest variance between counties; however, these differences were still mostly minor. The Hispanic institutional populations across all age groups were also similar between the two files (data not shown). Table 9 displays these differences for ages 18 and above for 12 counties with sizeable institutional populations relative to their overall population size. Again, differences in the age structure were minor.

Although the differences in the overall group quarters population are small, there are further issues to consider since BEBR projects the institutional population for state and federal inmates by demographic characteristics. The MARC file does not provide data on specific group quarter types but solely for the group quarters population in its entirety. Census 2020 data are available by group quarter type in the DHC file, but only cover three broad age groups: under 18 years, 18 to 64 years, and 65 years and above. Moreover, these data include race and ethnicity classifications solely for Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic, which allows for the remaining population to be allocated to Non-Hispanic Nonwhite. The DHC file does provide group quarters data by type for five-year age groups, but only for total population, not by race and ethnicity. Furthermore, these data are only available for broadly defined group quarter types, such as correctional facilities, which include not only state and federal prison inmates, but also inmates in local jails and other municipal confinement facilities, correctional residential facilities, and military disciplinary barracks and jails. Table 10 displays data by race and ethnicity for the institutional population in correctional facilities that are available for the three racial/ethnic groups for the three broad age groups. Also shown are data for five-year age groups, which are available only for total population (DHC Tables PCO3, PCT18, PCT18I, PCY18H). This lack of data availability of the institutional population by demographic characteristics presents a problem for our county model, which currently requires data for the three racial and ethnic categories shown by five-year age groups. Table 11 shows a further breakdown into correctional facility type but does not include any information on race or ethnicity since such data are unavailable. The greatest level of detail on state and federal prison

inmates is available for total population, excluding race and ethnicity, and only for ages 0–17, 18–64, and 65 and above (DHC Table PCT19). Lastly, it should be noted that the female inmate population is excluded from Tables 9–11, since the institutional population in the respective counties is male only.

Our current county projection model requires data inputs for the state and federal prison inmate population by 5-year age group and by race and ethnicity; neither the MARC nor DHC file include data at this level of detail. Accordingly, we need to apply custom modifications to the existing data, which will be dependent on the specific racial and ethnic groups that will be chosen for the projections. In most counties with correctional facilities, the inmate population in state prisons makes up a very large proportion of the overall inmate population (Table 12). Five counties in Florida also have federal prison populations (Escambia, Jackson, Leon, Miami-Dade, and Sumter); of these, we only account for them in Jackson and Sumter counties, since they represent a sizeable portion of their county's total population. Sumter County has the largest federal inmate population of any county in Florida. The county also has a considerable population of state prison inmates; they accounted for 18.9% of the male correctional facilities population ages 18 to 64 in the county, while federal prison inmates account for 77.8% (Table 12). Among counties where we take out the institutional population, Jackson County is the only other county that has a federal prison population, but the inmate population was significantly reduced at the time of the 2020 decennial census due to storm damages from Hurricane Michael.

If we incorporate data from the MARC file into our projections model, assumptions could be made on the group quarters population based on the available correctional facilities and group quarters data from the DHC file. To reconcile these data, and to derive the needed institutional cohorts used in our county model, significant manipulation of the data in the MARC file will be necessary. Table 13 shows the MARC group quarters population compared to the current institutional takeout (the institutional population that is removed from each county) in the BEBR model for 2020. The differences come from the additional group quarter types that are included in the MARC file but not in the BEBR institutional takeouts; in addition, there can be discrepancies between the institutional prison inmate populations as counted in the 2020 census and those reported to us by the Florida Department of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Only Union County has a comparable population, with a difference of 18 persons, since all their group quarters population comes from correctional facilities, and nearly all (98%) of their correctional

facilities population comes from state prisons (Tables 12 and 13). However, differences for Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Nonwhite are more substantial, considering the BEBR model currently uses 2020 census data which the MARC file was employed to modify. Nonetheless, by proportionately removing the group quarters population that does not come from correctional facilities from the total group quarters population in the MARC file, a significant portion of that difference can be reduced, and, to a greater extent, an even more accurate comparison is reached when removing the correctional facilities population that does not belong to either a state or federal prison. For example, in Dixie County, 99.7% of the group quarters population comes from correctional facilities, and 93.9% of the correctional facilities population comes from state prisons. Applying that proportion to the difference between the BEBR institutional and MARC group quarter total population leaves a remainder of 86 persons (data not shown) – comparable with the remaining population in correctional facilities shown in Table 11.

While there are complications to using the group quarters data in the MARC file, incorporating custom modifications based on the DHC file would also require significant alterations, since the age, race, and ethnicity categories are not comparable to what is currently in the BEBR model. The choice of which data source to use comes down to which racial and ethnic groups will be implemented for the non-institutional projections. The MARC file provides the flexibility of including additional racial groups into the projections, while using census data from the DHC file would accompany custom allocations of the Two or More Races and SOR groups. An additional complication relates to the fact that the modified race data in the 2020 MARC file include data on the institutional population, while earlier modified race data from 2000 and 2010 do not. Thus, if we were to use the institutional populations from the 2020 MARC file, we would still need to develop comparable data for 2010. Taking these factors into account, the next section of this report will evaluate methods to project racial and ethnic categories for the non-institutional population.

## 2.5 Cohort Change Ratios

The BEBR county estimate and projection model by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin starts by estimating the total population for Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Nonwhites, and Hispanics using an average of various techniques, including extrapolations of previous population trends and data on births, deaths, and school enrollment. The distributions by race and ethnicity for the county projections are then derived using averages of various extrapolation techniques. These techniques

include linear and exponential extrapolation, the share method, the shift-share method, and the constant method. An average of these techniques is selected as the default for the final projection by race and ethnicity for each county, which is controlled to the county's projected total population. For a few counties, we may select a custom technique where the default technique does not appear to provide reasonable projections; however, in our most recent projections, we used the default in all 67 counties. For more on these various techniques see our county projections methodology (Rayer and Comfort, 2024).

After the county totals by race and ethnicity are determined, the Hamilton-Perry projection method is employed to calculate cohorts by age and sex for the three racial and ethnic groups. This method applies cohort survival ratios (also referred to as cohort change ratios) and child-woman ratios to measure population change in cohorts between decades or 5-year periods (Smith, Tayman, and Swanson, 2013). In our current model, the cohort survival ratios and child-woman ratios are specific to sex, race, and ethnicity. To calculate these ratios, the population of each age group at the end of the base period is divided by the population at the beginning of the base period that is younger in age by the same number of years as the length of the base period. For example, when calculating cohort change ratios between 2000 and 2010, one would divide the population ages 30 to 34 in 2010 by the population ages 20 to 24 in 2000. If the number of persons ages 30 to 34 in 2010 was the same as the number of persons ages 20 to 24 in 2000, the cohort change ratio would equal 1. If the population at those ages increased in size over the period, the cohort change ratio will be greater than 1; conversely, age groups that decreased in size will have cohort change ratios below 1. The cohort change ratios thus measure the survival of the same population age group over a particular time period, as well as migration. In this method, the youngest age group that can be projected is ages 10 to 14 (when 10 years of base data are used) or ages 5 to 9 (when 5 years of base data are used). Child-woman ratios are then applied to obtain the population younger than age 10 (for 10-year base periods) or age 5 (for 5-year base periods). These are calculated as the ratio between women ages 15 to 44 and children ages 0 to 4 (for 5-year base periods), or women ages 15 to 44 and children ages 0 to 4 plus women ages 20 to 49 and children ages 5 to 9 (for 10-year base periods). The child-woman ratios are typically calculated using the data that is closest to the launch year of the projections (e.g. data from 2010 rather than 2000). It should be noted that in our current county model we use five-year ratios rather than ten-year ratios, employing our intercensal estimates as a base for 2005. Additionally, we make various adjustments to the cohort

survival and child-woman ratios, as needed. The Hamilton-Perry model, while conceptually simple, has been found to be quite accurate, especially for smaller areas where other more complex models are difficult to implement, or the required input data are unavailable or unreliable (Smith, Tayman, and Swanson, 2013).

The current BEBR county projection model by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin uses cohort survival ratios averaged over the periods 2000–2005 and 2005–2010. These were derived from the 2000 and 2010 NCHS bridged-race estimates and the BEBR intercensal population estimates and were calculated for Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Nonwhites, and Hispanics. As mentioned above, the NCHS bridged-race estimates have been discontinued and will not be available for the current decade. As a potential substitute, we calculated cohort survival ratios by race and ethnicity for each Florida county using the 2020 MARC and DHC files. We also calculated cohort survival ratios using custom allocations for 2020 to align with the NCHS 2010 data, thus giving us the option to proceed with a custom set of data that follow the NCHS classification, if desired. The method for the 2020 custom allocation was described above in section 2.2.

Since cohort survival ratios measure the change in a population over time, smaller populations can result in very high ratios. For example, in St. John's County, the number of Hispanic males who were Two or More Races and ages 50 to 54 in 2010, and ages 60 to 64 in 2020, increased from 1 person in 2010 to 24 persons in the 2020 MARC file – a ratio of 24. Applying such an extreme cohort change ratio to derive population projections would lead to very questionable age distributions, especially for the medium- to long-term projections. Small populations can also produce very low cohort change ratios, with the resulting projections going to zero after a few years if not modified. Therefore, to assess the robustness of the cohort change ratios for each racial and ethnic group, we calculated the percentage of each group's ratios that fall within three range bands (between 0.80 and 1.25, between 0.67 and 1.50, and between 0.50 and 2.00) of a cohort change ratio of 1.00 in the MARC, DHC, and NCHS data (Table 14). These range bands measure the proportion of cohort change ratios that increased or decreased by one quarter, by one half, or doubled or halved over the decade, respectively. We limited this part of the analysis to cohort change ratios for ages 0–4 to ages 55–59 in 2010, which were compared to ages 10–14 to ages 65–69 in 2020. The population at older ages was excluded from this calculation due to mortality becoming an important cause of changes in ratios at these ages.

Florida's population grew by 14.6% between 2010 and 2020; the populations of some racial and ethnic groups grew slower over that period while others grew faster. Accordingly, we would expect cohort change ratios to differ by race and ethnicity. Rapid growth or decline over the base period can lead to inaccurate projections, especially for the medium- to long-term, and very high or low cohort change ratios typically require adjustments. Cohort change ratios thus depend both on the population size and the growth rate of a particular group in a county. Non-Hispanic Whites represent the largest group in most Florida counties, and this group has generally grown quite slowly over the past decade. We would therefore expect a high proportion of the cohort change ratios for this group to fall in the narrowest range between 0.80 and 1.25; these would require few adjustments. While individual cohorts may fluctuate outside of that range due to true numerical changes in population, the larger racial and ethnic groups likely have most of their cohort change ratios falling between 0.67 and 1.50; these would also require few adjustments. In contrast, racial and ethnic groups with smaller populations, especially those that are fast growing, such as Non-Hispanic Asian and the Two or More Races group, will have higher percentages of ratios falling outside these range bands. In smaller counties, many of which have experienced population declines between 2010 and 2020, there will also be quite a few instances where the cohort change ratios are very small or even go to zero. Thus, the proportion of cohort change ratios that more than doubled (more common) or decreased by more than half (less common) will be quite high in many cases, indicating a high probability that adjustments are needed.

As can be seen in Table 14, Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest percentage of ratios falling within the range between 0.80 and 1.25 in the MARC, DHC, and NCHS data. In all three data sets, more than four out of five ratios for this group fell within the narrowest range band, and very few more than doubled or halved over the decade. Conversely, groups that have smaller populations in many counties in Florida, such as Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander or Hispanic Asian, mostly had cohort change ratios that fell outside the three range bands. Irrespective of ethnicity, the cohort change ratios for White, Black/African American, and Asian were closer to 1 than for the other race groups. Hispanic racial groups other than White often had very high cohort change ratios. Interestingly, in the DHC data, the proportions for Hispanic Whites that fell within the three range bands were substantially lower than in the MARC and NCHS data. This is due to the preponderance of Hispanic respondents to select Some Other Race or Two or More Races involving a combination with SOR in Census 2020 (see Table 2). The majority of those

get allocated to Hispanic White in the MARC and NCHS data, which results in cohort change ratios closer to 1. Additionally, it should be noted that the Two or More Races population exhibits greater proportions within the three range bands in the MARC data compared to the DHC data. This seems somewhat counterintuitive, since the DHC data have much larger counts for the Two or More Races population than the MARC data. However, the cohort change ratios are influenced both by population size and growth over time, and the very high growth rates for the Two or More Races population from 2010 to 2020 outweigh the larger population sizes in 2020. Additionally, the increase in those identifying as Two or More Races in Census 2020 also led to spikes in the growth rates – and thus, the cohort change ratios. We believe that this large increase over the decade limits the usefulness of the DHC data, and that there would be few advantages to incorporating these data into our model. Since the MARC file also addresses the issue of age heaping, we do not consider the DHC data for the remainder of our analysis; we focus solely on the MARC data together with our custom NCHS allocation.

Tables 15a, 15b, 15c, and 15d show four options for racial and ethnic categories that could be included in our population estimates and projections. The first option (Table 15a) is most similar to our current model. It provides separate data for Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, White, Black, Nonwhite, and for Hispanic. As stated above, our current model is run for Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Nonwhite, and Hispanic only – summing up to total population. Projections for the remaining groups for which we publish data – Non-Hispanic Black, and White, Black, and Nonwhite without reference to ethnicity – are derived by applying proportions from the previous census. Going forward, we plan to produce projections for each group for which we publish data individually, which then sum up to total population. Table 15a shows the six racial/ethnic groups for which we could run the model. Unfortunately, the proportions of cohort change ratios for Hispanic Black – and especially Hispanic Asian/AIAN/NHPI/TOMR – that fell within the three range bands were much lower than for the other groups, indicating that extensive adjustments will likely be necessary. While to some extent these reflect actual higher population growth, we suspect that smaller population numbers combined with methodology changes that led to arguably inflated growth rates account for most of the high cohort change ratios for these groups. As discussed above, the Hispanic data by race have large proportions imputed in the MARC file, which reduces their accuracy. This is one of the reasons why the Census Bureau is planning to combine the decennial census questions on race and ethnicity, which would likely substantially reduce the

number of respondents who select Some Other Race. Accordingly, we present three additional options that combine race and ethnicity, with projections for Hispanic regardless of race.

For Tables 15b, 15c, and 15d, we did not consider the custom NCHS allocations further. The NCHS data combine the Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations into one group, which presents limitations in how to categorize the remaining racial groups. Thus, Options 2, 3, and 4 (Tables 15b, 15c, and 15d) are based on the MARC data only. Option 2 proposes separate projections for Non-Hispanic Asian as an individual group; Option 3 includes a combined group for Non-Hispanic Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, but provides separate projections for the Non-Hispanic Two or More Races population; Option 4 is the most detailed, providing separate projections for both the Non-Hispanic Asian and the Non-Hispanic Two or More Races populations. The differences in the proportion of cohort change ratios that fell within the three range bands were fairly small between Options 2, 3, and 4. As previously stated, groups with smaller populations are more likely to have more outliers in their cohort survival ratios. Accordingly, the Non-Hispanic Two or More Races group by itself (Tables 15c and 15d) had slightly lower proportions within the three range bands than when combined with Asian, AIAN, and NHPI (Table 15a) or when combined with AIAN and NHPI (Table 15b). Similarly, Non-Hispanic Asian alone (Table 15b) had somewhat lower proportions than when combined with AIAN and NHPI (Table 15c) but had similar proportions to the combined Non-Hispanic AIAN/NHPI group (Table 15d). Still, all these proportions were much higher than for Hispanic Other (Table 15a), which would be a required racial and ethnic category if we proceed with Option 1.

## 2.6 Estimates vs. Projections

With the new modified age and race census data now available, and with the discontinuation of the NCHS bridged-race estimates, it is an ideal time to consider methodological changes to the BEBR estimate and projection models by demographic characteristics. In the previous section we discussed and proposed four options for developing the racial and ethnic distributions by age and sex of the BEBR population estimates and projections. The first option essentially builds upon our current model but changes the way the estimates and projections are produced. It provides the same racial and ethnic categories we currently publish data for, but we would calculate the estimates and projections separately for each racial and ethnic group rather than apply proportions for some of the groups. The second, third, and fourth options represent a change from our current

approach in that they combine race and ethnicity, which is in line with the Census Bureau's plans going forward. All four options, however, are similar in that they apply the same methodology to both the estimates and the projections. We believe there is a better approach and conclude the analysis by proposing a fifth option which differentiates between the population estimates and the projections.

All four options discussed in the previous sections share a similar constraint: the cohort change ratios for all but the largest racial and ethnic groups involve many extreme values that would be problematic for the projections and require adjustments. A further complication relates to the institutional population, which in many of the smaller counties constitutes a sizeable proportion of total population, and for which we do not have the required data by race and ethnicity. The adjustments to the cohort change ratios we made in our current model focused on the population projections. They were implemented to provide "reasonable" projections, especially for the medium- and long-term, because very high or low cohort change ratios can result in uneven age structures when applied repeatedly over the projection horizon (i.e., if left unchanged, a particular age group can increase rapidly over time or go to zero while the age group above or below may change in a different direction). This implies that there can be a trade-off between what is advisable for the long-term projections and what might work best for the estimates. High growth rates can be appropriate in the short-term but are unlikely to stay that high over several decades. For example, in an evaluation of the population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for April 1, 2020, we found relatively large errors for several age groups in Sumter County (Rayer, 2023). These were caused by the adjustments we made to the cohort change ratios: the original ratios were very high due to the strong population growth at the retirement ages that occurred between 2000 and 2010. We assumed that such high growth rates are unlikely to continue for the coming decades and adjusted the cohort change ratios downward. This may still turn out to be appropriate for the projected populations in 2030 and beyond, but it resulted in lower accuracy for the age estimates for 2020. While Sumter County is a unique case, there are many other counties where we adjusted the cohort change rates. Crucially, the key consideration for the adjustments was always the potential impact on the projections, especially for the long-term, rather than on the estimates. The population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are produced after all the projections are completed. This is done through interpolation between the launch year and the first projection

year (e.g., 2023, interpolated between 2020 and 2025). There are typically no adjustments made to the estimates at this stage, i.e., they are determined through interpolation only.

A problem with the current approach – and by extension with the proposed four options discussed above – is that we spend a lot of time and effort producing a product for which there is relatively little demand, yet in doing so we may limit the accuracy and usefulness of a product for which there is much more demand. Judging from the requests, questions, and comments we get about our various data products, as well as looking at the data downloads on our webpage, we know that there is great demand for the BEBR population estimates for Florida counties and local municipalities, as well as for our county projections of total population. The low and high series of the county projections are also popular, even though these alternative series are frequently used in ways they were not intended for. There is less demand for our estimates and projections by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, and when we do get requests or inquiries, they mostly concern the estimates rather than the projections. That is, there is great demand for detailed demographic characteristics for the current population, while the interest for future populations is primarily with regards to more aggregate growth patterns as well as different growth scenarios. We argue that perhaps a more useful approach would provide for additional racial and/or ethnic categories by age and sex for the estimates, while the projections would include less demographic detail but would be provided for more racial and/or ethnic groups in the aggregate.

Our fifth option (Table 16) envisions three separate data products for the estimates and projections. First, detailed population estimates by five-year age groups, sex, race, and ethnicity for seven groups (White, Black, AIAN, Asian, NHPI, Multiracial, and Hispanic). Second, population projections of total population for these seven groups. Third, population projections by age and sex for total population, not by race and ethnicity. For the first data product, the population estimates by demographic characteristics, we propose using the Census Bureau's population estimates as a critical input, which would be controlled to our population estimates of total population. We believe that this would combine the strengths of each input data set and has the potential to provide population estimates by demographic characteristics with more detail and greater accuracy. The Census Bureau has access to a wide range of information on age, sex, race, and ethnicity, such as tax return data from the IRS, Medicare enrollment data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and the Social Security Administration's Numerical Identification File. Because of this, the Census Bureau has an inherent advantage in producing population

estimates by these demographic characteristics. Applying the demographic characteristics from the Census Bureau's estimates series would allow us to provide population estimates for several additional racial and ethnic groups which would not be feasible for us to calculate independently. Furthermore, these estimates would then be controlled to our county population estimates of total population, which have proven to be more accurate in the past.

For the second data product, we would provide population projections for the total population for the same seven racial/ethnic groups: White, Black, AIAN, Asian, NHPI, Multiracial, and Hispanic. These would be produced using a similar methodology as we currently employ to derive population totals for Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Nonwhite, and Hispanic, which involve trend extrapolations and a variety of symptomatic data including births, deaths, and school enrollment. For the third data product, we would provide population projections by age and sex for total population only. The publication would include projections for 5-year age groups by sex for years ending in zero and five, plus projected population totals for the seven racial and ethnic groups for these years. If desired, we could also provide an additional detailed data release that would include projections by single year of age and sex for total population for all the projection years. We analyzed cohort change ratios by five-year age groups and by single year of age for total population and found that the proportions falling into the three range bands were quite similar (Table 17). It should be noted that we used the 2010 DHC and 2020 MARC files to calculate the single year of age ratios, because the MARC file resolves the issue of age heaping present in the census counts but is unavailable by single year of age for 2010.

## 3. Discussion

This report has analyzed different options for racial and ethnic categories that can be included in BEBR's estimates and projections. We examined the role of institutional data, changes in cohort survival ratios, and various other population and demographic trends. Ultimately, the choice of which racial and ethnic groups to select cannot be determined solely by the anticipated accuracy of the cohort survival ratios and the number of adjustments that are needed to produce "reasonable" projections. Other factors such as demand for estimates and projections for certain groups, their self-identification preferences, and the future of a combined race and ethnicity question must all be considered. The potential limitations of the data must be weighed against the demand to make estimates and projections for certain groups. Policymakers, urban planners,

public health workers, and many others use BEBR's estimates and projections to meet their various needs, and preferences regarding the demographic characteristics included in the estimates and projections vary widely. We currently provide racial and ethnic data for Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, as well as for White, Black, and Nonwhite without reference to Hispanic origin by five-year age groups for males and females; from these, data for Hispanic White, Hispanic Black, and Hispanic Nonwhite can be calculated residually. In our current model, projections for the Non-Hispanic Black and the total Black population are made using proportions out of Non-Hispanic Nonwhite and total Nonwhite, respectively. While these have proven to be reasonably accurate, it would be preferable to produce projections directly for each group for which data are published, rather than applying proportions from a previous census. Furthermore, we believe it may be feasible to produce projections for racial groups other than White or Black, such as for Asian alone or in combination with AIAN and NHPI, as well as the Two or More Races group. However, such detailed projections for additional race groups would only be possible if limited to the Non-Hispanic population, because the Hispanic populations of these racial groups are too small to provide county-level population projections of sufficient accuracy. More importantly, the preponderance of Hispanic respondents to select Some Other Race in the census questionnaire, and the consequently very high imputation rates of the data on race for the Hispanic population in the MARC file, arguably limit the usefulness of these data. Furthermore, the 2024 OMB guidelines to use a combined question on race and ethnicity for maintaining, collecting, and presenting federal data on race and ethnicity strongly suggest treating the Hispanic population as a unique group alongside the other OMB racial and ethnic groups.

Many state demography programs that publish population projections by race and ethnicity (section 2.3) already use a combined race and ethnicity classification, which seems to be preferred by demographers and the public (based on self-identifications in the census). Consequently, we also propose using a combined race and ethnicity classification with one Hispanic group regardless of race – as shown in Options 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Table 15b, 15c, 15d, and 17). That said, while it is not our preference, we are not opposed to making separate projections for Hispanic White, Black, and Other, which would be required if we were to continue with our current approach represented by Option 1 (Table 15a). If we were to do so, we could either continue using NCHS data with our custom allocations for 2020 or apply the modified race data for 2020 and earlier years. However, we recommend using either Option 2, 3, 4, or 5. Option 2 proposes the following racial and/or ethnic

categories: Hispanic (regardless of race); White; Black or African American; Asian; and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI), and Two or More Races. Option 3 includes the following five groups: Hispanic (regardless of race); White; Black or African American; Asian, AIAN, and NHPI; and Two or More Races. Option 4 includes six groups: Hispanic (regardless of race); White; Black or African American; Asian; AIAN and NHPI; and Two or More Races. Option 5 includes seven groups: Hispanic (regardless of race); White; Black or African American; Asian; AIAN; NHPI; and Two or More Races. For the estimates, Option 5 would provide detailed demographic characteristics for these seven groups by age and sex, while for the projections population totals for these groups would be produced in addition to projections by age and sex for total population. In Options 2, 3, 4, and 5 the White; Black or African American; Asian; AIAN; NHPI; and Two or More Races groups would not include Hispanics.

While we believe that any of the above would potentially be an improvement over our current model, Options 2 and 4 provide the opportunity to produce projections for one of the state's fastest growing groups between 2010 and 2020: Non-Hispanic Asians. Creating projections for Non-Hispanic Asians alone, rather than combined with AIAN and NHPI, allows for the additional representation of a larger group. Option 5 would go one step further and provide estimates by age and sex for each of the seven racial and ethnic groups, but projections only in the aggregate for these groups.

## 4. Recommendation

While ideally projections would be created for as many groups as are included in the census data, this is unfeasible due to low population counts of the smaller groups in many counties and the lack of corresponding institutional data (especially in populations under one hundred persons). However, the fifth option presents an interesting compromise, which would allow us to produce even single year of age projections by sex for the total population and projections for seven racial and ethnic groups by their total population in each county. Since the single year of age cohort change ratios were found to be largely comparable to the five-year ratios, creating projections by single year of age presents a good opportunity to expand on our current county projections. This would also allow us to produce age, sex, and race detail for the estimates separately, using distributions from the most recent vintage of estimates from the Census Bureau. As mentioned above, in Option 5 three datasets would be produced: a set of population estimates for the six

racial groups included in the Census Bureau's estimates series plus Hispanics; a set of population projections for these seven racial and ethnic groups for total population only; and a set of projections for the total population in each county by five-year age group and sex for years ending in zero and five (plus projections by single year of age and sex for all projection years in an additional detailed release). We believe this final option could provide estimates and projections that are potentially more accurate than our current data and deliver more demographic detail than is currently available.

Of the five options presented in this report, we recommend adopting the last one which differentiates between the estimates and projections. To us, it entails the best combination of demographic detail and anticipated accuracy and will satisfy a wide range of data users. Option 5 will provide population estimates by age and sex for additional racial groups, projections of total population for these groups, as well as projections by single year of age and sex for each county for the first time. While this option would not entail population projections by age, sex, race, and ethnicity in combination – e.g., for the population of Hispanic females ages 40–44 in a particular county in 2035 – such detailed projections are of relatively low accuracy and are rarely used. If adopted, there are some issues that would need to be addressed. These include but are not limited to potential changes to the deliverable deadlines; how to treat the Census Bureau's estimates which are produced for July 1 each year rather than April 1; how to deal with the Census Bureau's annual revisions to the estimates for earlier estimate years; and how to create estimates for the population ages 15–17 and 18–19. Additionally, we would need to figure out how to align the population in five-year age groups from the estimates with the those in the projections. Since the five-year age data in the estimates would come from the Census Bureau's estimates, they may not align precisely with the age projections derived by the BEBR county model. Finally, the single year of age projections from our state model would have a different age structure than the 5-year age group projections from our county model, because they are produced with a different methodology and use different input data. While these issues need to be considered, we believe that they can be addressed and see many potential benefits to adopting Option 5.

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**Table 1. Census vs. Modified Race Distributions for 2020, Including Change Since 2010: United States**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2020 | | MARC 2020 | | Imputed in MARC | | M2020 vs. C2020 (%) | C2020 vs. C2010 (%) | M2020 vs. *M2010 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | |
| Total Population | 331,449,281 | 100.0 | 331,449,390 | 100.0 | 109 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| One race | 297,600,338 | 89.8 | 316,892,557 | 95.6 | 19,292,219 | 6.1 | 6.5 | -0.7 | 5.0 |
| White | 204,277,273 | 61.6 | 244,773,506 | 73.8 | 40,496,233 | 16.5 | 19.8 | -8.6 | 1.2 |
| Black | 41,104,200 | 12.4 | 44,260,956 | 13.4 | 3,156,756 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 10.0 |
| AIAN | 3,727,135 | 1.1 | 6,328,596 | 1.9 | 2,601,461 | 41.1 | 69.8 | 27.1 | 69.2 |
| Asian | 19,886,049 | 6.0 | 20,669,237 | 6.2 | 783,188 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 35.5 | 36.3 |
| NHPI | 689,966 | 0.2 | 860,262 | 0.3 | 170,296 | 19.8 | 24.7 | 27.8 | 27.5 |
| SOR | 27,915,715 | 8.4 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 46.1 | (X) |
| Two + | 33,848,943 | 10.2 | 14,556,833 | 4.4 | -19,292,110 | -132.5 | -57.0 | 275.7 | 108.4 |
| Hispanic | 62,080,044 | 18.7 | 62,079,047 | 18.7 | -997 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| One race | 41,780,084 | 12.6 | 58,425,209 | 17.6 | 16,645,125 | 28.5 | 39.8 | -11.9 | 19.0 |
| White | 12,579,626 | 3.8 | 49,702,296 | 15.0 | 37,122,670 | 74.7 | 295.1 | -52.9 | 11.4 |
| Black | 1,163,862 | 0.4 | 3,647,470 | 1.1 | 2,483,608 | 68.1 | 213.4 | -6.4 | 56.7 |
| AIAN | 1,475,436 | 0.4 | 4,043,079 | 1.2 | 2,567,643 | 63.5 | 174.0 | 115.3 | 173.9 |
| Asian | 267,330 | 0.1 | 811,799 | 0.2 | 544,469 | 67.1 | 203.7 | 27.8 | 63.0 |
| NHPI | 67,948 | 0.0 | 220,565 | 0.1 | 152,617 | 69.2 | 224.6 | 16.3 | 24.3 |
| SOR | 26,225,882 | 7.9 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 41.7 | (X) |
| Two + | 20,299,960 | 6.1 | 3,653,838 | 1.1 | -16,646,122 | -455.6 | -82.0 | 567.2 | 164.8 |
| Not Hispanic | 269,369,237 | 81.3 | 269,370,343 | 81.3 | 1,106 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| One race | 255,820,254 | 77.2 | 258,467,348 | 78.0 | 2,647,094 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| White | 191,697,647 | 57.8 | 195,071,210 | 58.9 | 3,373,563 | 1.7 | 1.8 | -2.6 | -1.1 |
| Black | 39,940,338 | 12.1 | 40,613,486 | 12.3 | 673,148 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| AIAN | 2,251,699 | 0.7 | 2,285,517 | 0.7 | 33,818 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Asian | 19,618,719 | 5.9 | 19,857,438 | 6.0 | 238,719 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 35.6 | 35.4 |
| NHPI | 622,018 | 0.2 | 639,697 | 0.2 | 17,679 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 29.2 | 28.7 |
| SOR | 1,689,833 | 0.5 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 179.7 | (X) |
| Two + | 13,548,983 | 4.1 | 10,902,995 | 3.3 | -2,645,988 | -24.3 | -19.5 | 127.1 | 94.5 |

Key: C2020 = 2020 Census; C2010 = 2010 Census; M2020 = 2020 Modified Age & Race Census File; M2010 = 2010 Modified Race Summary File; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 2. Census vs. Modified Race Distributions for 2020, Including Change Since 2010: Florida**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2020 | | MARC 2020 | | Imputed in MARC | | M2020 vs. C2020 (%) | C2020 vs. C2010 (%) | M2020 vs. *M2010 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | | |
| Total Population | 21,538,187 | 100.0 | 21,538,209 | 100.0 | 22 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| One race | 17,986,115 | 83.5 | 20,776,420 | 96.5 | 2,790,305 | 13.4 | 15.5 | -1.9 | 12.5 |
| White | 12,422,961 | 57.7 | 16,410,468 | 76.2 | 3,987,507 | 24.3 | 32.1 | -12.0 | 10.8 |
| Black | 3,246,381 | 15.1 | 3,517,945 | 16.3 | 271,564 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 14.3 |
| AIAN | 94,795 | 0.4 | 150,410 | 0.7 | 55,615 | 37.0 | 58.7 | 32.7 | 68.8 |
| Asian | 643,682 | 3.0 | 676,101 | 3.1 | 32,419 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 41.5 | 42.6 |
| NHPI | 14,014 | 0.1 | 21,496 | 0.1 | 7,482 | 34.8 | 53.4 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| SOR | 1,564,282 | 7.3 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 129.7 | (X) |
| Two + | 3,552,072 | 16.5 | 761,789 | 3.5 | -2,790,283 | -366.3 | -78.6 | 651.6 | 129.3 |
| Hispanic | 5,697,240 | 26.5 | 5,697,116 | 26.5 | -124 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 34.9 |
| One race | 2,937,311 | 13.6 | 5,501,580 | 25.5 | 2,564,269 | 46.6 | 87.3 | -27.3 | 32.4 |
| White | 1,322,458 | 6.1 | 5,028,411 | 23.3 | 3,705,953 | 73.7 | 280.2 | -59.0 | 29.5 |
| Black | 119,329 | 0.6 | 327,048 | 1.5 | 207,719 | 63.5 | 174.1 | -19.8 | 59.9 |
| AIAN | 52,626 | 0.2 | 106,136 | 0.5 | 53,510 | 50.4 | 101.7 | 117.5 | 158.1 |
| Asian | 14,056 | 0.1 | 31,351 | 0.1 | 17,295 | 55.2 | 123.0 | 46.3 | 77.7 |
| NHPI | 2,493 | 0.0 | 8,634 | 0.0 | 6,141 | 71.1 | 246.3 | -2.7 | 12.4 |
| SOR | 1,426,349 | 6.6 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 125.4 | (X) |
| Two + | 2,759,929 | 12.8 | 195,536 | 0.9 | -2,564,393 | ####### | -92.9 | 1,420.1 | 181.4 |
| Not Hispanic | 15,840,947 | 73.5 | 15,841,093 | 73.5 | 146 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| One race | 15,048,804 | 69.9 | 15,274,840 | 70.9 | 226,036 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 6.7 |
| White | 11,100,503 | 51.5 | 11,382,057 | 52.8 | 281,554 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| Black | 3,127,052 | 14.5 | 3,190,897 | 14.8 | 63,845 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 11.0 |
| AIAN | 42,169 | 0.2 | 44,274 | 0.2 | 2,105 | 4.8 | 5.0 | -10.8 | -7.7 |
| Asian | 629,626 | 2.9 | 644,750 | 3.0 | 15,124 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 |
| NHPI | 11,521 | 0.1 | 12,862 | 0.1 | 1,341 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 18.5 | 15.8 |
| SOR | 137,933 | 0.6 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 184.6 | (X) |
| Two + | 792,143 | 3.7 | 566,253 | 2.6 | -225,890 | -39.9 | -28.5 | 172.2 | 115.5 |

Key: C2020 = 2020 Census; C2010 = 2010 Census; M2020 = 2020 Modified Age & Race Census File; M2010 = 2010 Modified Race Summary File; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 3. Census vs. Modified Race Distributions for 2010: United States**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2010 | | MRSF 2010 | | Imputed in MRSF | | MRSF vs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | C2010 (%) |
| Total Population | 308,745,538 | 100.0 | 308,745,538 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 299,736,465 | 97.1 | 301,761,343 | 97.7 | 2,024,878 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| White | 223,553,265 | 72.4 | 241,937,061 | 78.4 | 18,383,796 | 7.6 | 8.2 |
| Black | 38,929,319 | 12.6 | 40,250,635 | 13.0 | 1,321,316 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| AIAN | 2,932,248 | 0.9 | 3,739,506 | 1.2 | 807,258 | 21.6 | 27.5 |
| Asian | 14,674,252 | 4.8 | 15,159,516 | 4.9 | 485,264 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| NHPI | 540,013 | 0.2 | 674,625 | 0.2 | 134,612 | 20.0 | 24.9 |
| SOR | 19,107,368 | 6.2 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 9,009,073 | 2.9 | 6,984,195 | 2.3 | -2,024,878 | -29.0 | -22.5 |
| Hispanic | 50,477,594 | 16.3 | 50,477,594 | 16.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 47,435,002 | 15.4 | 49,097,875 | 15.9 | 1,662,873 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| White | 26,735,713 | 8.7 | 44,618,105 | 14.5 | 17,882,392 | 40.1 | 66.9 |
| Black | 1,243,471 | 0.4 | 2,328,113 | 0.8 | 1,084,642 | 46.6 | 87.2 |
| AIAN | 685,150 | 0.2 | 1,476,248 | 0.5 | 791,098 | 53.6 | 115.5 |
| Asian | 209,128 | 0.1 | 498,000 | 0.2 | 288,872 | 58.0 | 138.1 |
| NHPI | 58,437 | 0.0 | 177,409 | 0.1 | 118,972 | 67.1 | 203.6 |
| SOR | 18,503,103 | 6.0 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 3,042,592 | 1.0 | 1,379,719 | 0.4 | -1,662,873 | -120.5 | -54.7 |
| Not Hispanic | 258,267,944 | 83.7 | 258,267,944 | 83.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 252,301,463 | 81.7 | 252,663,468 | 81.8 | 362,005 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 196,817,552 | 63.7 | 197,318,956 | 63.9 | 501,404 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Black | 37,685,848 | 12.2 | 37,922,522 | 12.3 | 236,674 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| AIAN | 2,247,098 | 0.7 | 2,263,258 | 0.7 | 16,160 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Asian | 14,465,124 | 4.7 | 14,661,516 | 4.7 | 196,392 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| NHPI | 481,576 | 0.2 | 497,216 | 0.2 | 15,640 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| SOR | 604,265 | 0.2 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 5,966,481 | 1.9 | 5,604,476 | 1.8 | -362,005 | -6.5 | -6.1 |

Key: MRSF 2010 = 2010 Modified Race Summary File; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 4. Census vs. Modified Race Distributions for 2010: Florida**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2010 | | MRSF 2010 | | Imputed in MRSF | | MRSF vs. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | C2010 (%) |
| Total Population | 18,801,310 | 100.0 | 18,801,310 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 18,328,733 | 97.5 | 18,469,042 | 98.2 | 140,309 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| White | 14,109,162 | 75.0 | 14,808,867 | 78.8 | 699,705 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Black | 2,999,862 | 16.0 | 3,078,067 | 16.4 | 78,205 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| AIAN | 71,458 | 0.4 | 89,119 | 0.5 | 17,661 | 19.8 | 24.7 |
| Asian | 454,821 | 2.4 | 474,199 | 2.5 | 19,378 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| NHPI | 12,286 | 0.1 | 18,790 | 0.1 | 6,504 | 34.6 | 52.9 |
| SOR | 681,144 | 3.6 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 472,577 | 2.5 | 332,268 | 1.8 | -140,309 | -42.2 | -29.7 |
| Hispanic | 4,223,806 | 22.5 | 4,223,806 | 22.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 4,042,243 | 21.5 | 4,154,307 | 22.1 | 112,064 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| White | 3,224,440 | 17.2 | 3,883,339 | 20.7 | 658,899 | 17.0 | 20.4 |
| Black | 148,762 | 0.8 | 204,520 | 1.1 | 55,758 | 27.3 | 37.5 |
| AIAN | 24,193 | 0.1 | 41,128 | 0.2 | 16,935 | 41.2 | 70.0 |
| Asian | 9,605 | 0.1 | 17,641 | 0.1 | 8,036 | 45.6 | 83.7 |
| NHPI | 2,561 | 0.0 | 7,679 | 0.0 | 5,118 | 66.6 | 199.8 |
| SOR | 632,682 | 3.4 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 181,563 | 1.0 | 69,499 | 0.4 | -112,064 | -161.2 | -61.7 |
| Not Hispanic | 14,577,504 | 77.5 | 14,577,504 | 77.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| One race | 14,286,490 | 76.0 | 14,314,735 | 76.1 | 28,245 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| White | 10,884,722 | 57.9 | 10,925,528 | 58.1 | 40,806 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Black | 2,851,100 | 15.2 | 2,873,547 | 15.3 | 22,447 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| AIAN | 47,265 | 0.3 | 47,991 | 0.3 | 726 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Asian | 445,216 | 2.4 | 456,558 | 2.4 | 11,342 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| NHPI | 9,725 | 0.1 | 11,111 | 0.1 | 1,386 | 12.5 | 14.3 |
| SOR | 48,462 | 0.3 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 291,014 | 1.5 | 262,769 | 1.4 | -28,245 | -10.7 | -9.7 |

Key: MRSF 2010 = 2010 Modified Race Summary File; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 5. Two or More Races Allocation Comparison, Florida 2010: NCHS v. BEBR**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2010 | | NCHS 2010 | | BEBR 2010 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 18,801,310 | 100.0 | 18,801,310 | 100.0 | 18,801,310 | 100.0 |
| Two + | 472,577 | 2.5 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Hispanic | 4,223,806 | 22.5 | 4,223,806 | 22.5 | 4,223,806 | 22.5 |
| Not Hispanic | 14,577,504 | 77.5 | 14,577,504 | 77.5 | 14,577,504 | 77.5 |
| White | 10,884,722 | 57.9 | 11,065,171 | 58.9 | 11,028,987 | 58.7 |
| Black | 2,851,100 | 15.2 | 2,950,092 | 15.7 | 2,952,546 | 15.7 |
| *Asian | 502,206 | 2.7 | 562,241 | 3.0 | 595,971 | 3.2 |
| SOR | 48,462 | 0.3 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 291,014 | 1.5 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |

**Table 6. Modified Race File v. BEBR Custom Allocations, Florida 2020**

| Race / Ethnicity | Census 2020 | | MARC 2020 | | BEBR 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 21,538,187 | 100.0 | 21,538,209 | 100.0 | 21,538,187 | 100.0 |
| Two + | 3,552,072 | 18.9 | 761,789 | 4.1 | (X) | (X) |
| Hispanic | 5,697,240 | 30.3 | 5,697,116 | 30.3 | 5,697,240 | 30.3 |
| Not Hispanic | 15,840,947 | 84.3 | 15,841,093 | 84.3 | 15,840,947 | 84.3 |
| White | 11,100,503 | 59.0 | 11,382,057 | 60.5 | 11,541,511 | 61.4 |
| Black | 3,127,052 | 16.6 | 3,190,897 | 17.0 | 3,375,286 | 18.0 |
| *Asian | 683,316 | 3.6 | 701,886 | 3.7 | 924,150 | 4.9 |
| SOR | 137,933 | 0.7 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |
| Two + | 792,143 | 4.2 | 566,253 | 3.0 | (X) | (X) |

* includes American Indian and Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

Key:  SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 7. Overview of Other State Projections**

| State | Racial / Ethnic Groups | Combined Race & Ethnicity | Projection Years | Publication Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | W, B, *A, AIAN, O, H | Yes | 2022–2060 | Three times a decade (in years ending in 2,5, and 8) |
| California | W,B, A, AIAN, NHPI, MULTI, H | Yes | 2020–2070 | Periodically |
| Georgia | W, B, O, H | Yes | 2024–2060 | Annual |
| Kansas | W, B, O, H | Yes | 2022–2072 | Periodically |
| North Carolina | W, B, *A, AIAN, O, HW, HNW | No | 2024–2060 | Periodically |
| Tennessee | W, B, O, H | Yes | 2022–2070 | Bi-Annual |
| Texas | W, B, A, O, H | Yes | 2020–2060 | Bi-Annual |

Key: W=Non-Hispanic White; B=Non-Hispanic Black; A=Non-Hispanic Asian; AIAN=Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI=Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; O= Non-Hispanic Other; MULTI=Non-Hispanic Multiracial; H=Hispanic; HW=Hispanic White; HNW=Hispanic Nonwhite
* Includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

**Table 8. Comparison of Institutional Data, 2020: MARC vs. DHC**

| County | Numerical Difference | | | |
| | Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | Hispanic | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 10 | -8 | 3 | 5 |
| Bradford | -16 | -2 | -8 | -26 |
| Calhoun | -1 | 18 | 0 | 17 |
| Columbia | 19 | -12 | 35 | 42 |
| DeSoto | -1 | 10 | -22 | -13 |
| Dixie | -7 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Franklin | -3 | 0 | -4 | -7 |
| Gadsden | 0 | -2 | -21 | -23 |
| Gilchrist | -2 | 4 | -18 | -16 |
| Glades | 2 | 18 | -15 | 5 |
| Gulf | 12 | -21 | -6 | -15 |
| Hamilton | 13 | 24 | -20 | 17 |
| Hardee | -1 | 12 | -19 | -8 |
| Holmes | -2 | -24 | 8 | -18 |
| Jackson | 22 | -12 | -25 | -15 |
| Jefferson | 11 | -27 | 6 | -10 |
| Lafayette | 12 | -2 | -2 | 8 |
| Liberty | -11 | 12 | -4 | -3 |
| Madison | 21 | -28 | 9 | 2 |
| Okeechobee | -22 | 16 | -6 | -12 |
| Santa Rosa | -5 | 0 | -10 | -15 |
| Sumter | -16 | 17 | -1 | 0 |
| Suwannee | -8 | 5 | -3 | -6 |
| Taylor | -25 | 7 | 9 | -9 |
| Union | 18 | -14 | -4 | 0 |
| Wakulla | -17 | -19 | 11 | -25 |
| Walton | -1 | -14 | 1 | -14 |
| Washington | 9 | 1 | -9 | 1 |

**Table 9. Comparison of Institutional Population in Select Counties, 2020: MARC vs. DHC**

| Race / Ethnicity / Age Group | Numerical Difference | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bradford | Calhoun | Franklin | Gulf | Hamilton | Jackson |
| Non-Hispanic White | -10 | -1 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 13 |
| 18 to 24 years | 4 | 5 | -2 | 10 | 4 | 24 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2 | -9 | 4 | 0 | 5 | -14 |
| 35 to 44 years | -10 | 10 | 0 | -6 | 5 | 3 |
| 45 to 54 years | -5 | 1 | 1 | 13 | -1 | -16 |
| 55 to 64 years | 6 | 8 | -12 | -3 | -4 | 8 |
| 65 and older | -7 | -16 | 11 | -2 | 2 | 8 |
| Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | -1 | 18 | -4 | -18 | 22 | -14 |
| 18 to 24 years | -12 | -6 | -6 | -4 | 3 | -5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2 | 16 | -1 | 7 | -6 | 4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 4 | -21 | 2 | -3 | 13 | 0 |
| 45 to 54 years | 6 | -3 | 15 | -17 | 6 | 7 |
| 55 to 64 years | -6 | 6 | -1 | 3 | 3 | -5 |
| 65 and older | 5 | 26 | -13 | -4 | 3 | -15 |
| Hispanic | -6 | 0 | 1 | -6 | -14 | -18 |
| 18 to 24 years | -2 | 4 | 1 | -11 | -2 | -23 |
| 25 to 34 years | 2 | 3 | 4 | -7 | 6 | 11 |
| 35 to 44 years | 25 | 8 | 7 | 7 | -5 | -33 |
| 45 to 54 years | -20 | 9 | -7 | 18 | -3 | 27 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1 | -18 | -3 | -1 | -14 | -6 |
| 65 and older | -12 | -6 | -1 | -12 | 4 | 6 |

**Table 9. Comparison of Institutional Population in Select Counties, 2020: MARC vs. DHC (continued)**

| Race / Ethnicity / Age Group | Lafayette | Liberty | Taylor | Union | Wakulla | Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numerical Difference | | | | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 12 | -12 | -14 | 27 | -15 | 8 |
| 18 to 24 years | -3 | -2 | -5 | -2 | 4 | 4 |
| 25 to 34 years | 0 | -10 | -1 | -6 | -15 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 years | -16 | 3 | -7 | -5 | -8 | 5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 4 | -2 | 8 | 16 | -9 | 4 |
| 55 to 64 years | 3 | -2 | -19 | 31 | 13 | -6 |
| 65 and older | 24 | 1 | 10 | -7 | 0 | -8 |
| Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | -4 | 8 | -2 | -14 | -18 | -1 |
| 18 to 24 years | 2 | 7 | -2 | 6 | -9 | -14 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13 | 11 | 5 | -11 | 9 | 19 |
| 35 to 44 years | -5 | -18 | 3 | -10 | 4 | 6 |
| 45 to 54 years | -1 | 5 | -3 | 11 | -9 | -10 |
| 55 to 64 years | 8 | -3 | 5 | -1 | -7 | 15 |
| 65 and older | -21 | 6 | -10 | -9 | -6 | -17 |
| Hispanic | -1 | -3 | 8 | -8 | 10 | -8 |
| 18 to 24 years | -3 | -6 | 5 | -5 | -1 | 3 |
| 25 to 34 years | -1 | -1 | -5 | 11 | 2 | -21 |
| 35 to 44 years | -2 | -5 | 7 | 1 | -1 | -10 |
| 45 to 54 years | 5 | 8 | -2 | -26 | 12 | 3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 65 and older | 0 | -6 | -1 | 10 | -4 | 4 |

**Table 10. Census 2020 Correctional Facility Population for Males in Select Counties**

| Race / Ethnicity / Age Group | Bradford | Calhoun | Franklin | Gulf | Hamilton | Jackson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Hispanic White | 1,352 | 663 | 416 | 487 | 750 | 2,033 |
| Under 18 years | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 1,306 | 634 | 397 | 474 | 728 | 1,971 |
| 65 years and over | 43 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 22 | 62 |
| Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | 2,091 | 691 | 657 | 489 | 1,261 | 2,788 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 2,041 | 677 | 644 | 471 | 1,233 | 2,752 |
| 65 years and over | 50 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 36 |
| Hispanic | 548 | 202 | 203 | 140 | 302 | 607 |
| Under 18 years | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 533 | 195 | 200 | 130 | 296 | 597 |
| 65 years and over | 13 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Total | 3,991 | 1,556 | 1,276 | 1,116 | 2,313 | 5,428 |
| Under 20 years | 21 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 252 | 105 | 98 | 96 | 135 | 328 |
| 25 to 29 years | 571 | 244 | 237 | 173 | 334 | 846 |
| 30 to 34 years | 685 | 248 | 233 | 210 | 380 | 909 |
| 35 to 39 years | 660 | 273 | 202 | 179 | 350 | 869 |
| 40 to 44 years | 475 | 204 | 158 | 142 | 300 | 709 |
| 45 to 49 years | 423 | 142 | 102 | 100 | 254 | 590 |
| 50 to 54 years | 345 | 126 | 94 | 78 | 237 | 485 |
| 55 to 59 years | 293 | 106 | 59 | 59 | 179 | 364 |
| 60 to 64 years | 160 | 57 | 54 | 34 | 88 | 214 |
| 65 to 69 years | 78 | 32 | 24 | 20 | 35 | 68 |
| 70 to 74 years | 13 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 33 |
| 75 to 79 years | 13 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 80 to 84 years | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 85 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 10. Census 2020 Correctional Facility Population for Males in Select Counties (continued)**

| Race / Ethnicity / Age Group | Lafayette | Liberty | Taylor | Union | Wakulla | Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Hispanic White | 542 | 679 | 798 | 2,412 | 1,274 | 959 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 519 | 667 | 757 | 1,972 | 1,193 | 909 |
| 65 years and over | 23 | 12 | 33 | 440 | 81 | 50 |
| Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | 353 | 865 | 1,173 | 1,981 | 1,416 | 895 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 18 to 64 years | 334 | 854 | 1,146 | 1,741 | 1,348 | 872 |
| 65 years and over | 19 | 11 | 25 | 238 | 67 | 21 |
| Hispanic | 189 | 223 | 358 | 352 | 565 | 192 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 185 | 209 | 347 | 323 | 544 | 188 |
| 65 years and over | 4 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 21 | 4 |
| Total | 1,404 | 1,767 | 2,329 | 4,745 | 3,255 | 2,046 |
| Under 20 years | 5 | 3 | 13 | 28 | 1 | 9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 100 | 116 | 155 | 195 | 117 | 124 |
| 25 to 29 years | 242 | 292 | 326 | 392 | 368 | 284 |
| 30 to 34 years | 275 | 310 | 387 | 531 | 521 | 295 |
| 35 to 39 years | 234 | 280 | 393 | 498 | 457 | 344 |
| 40 to 44 years | 193 | 211 | 314 | 456 | 426 | 283 |
| 45 to 49 years | 101 | 172 | 231 | 375 | 366 | 192 |
| 50 to 54 years | 102 | 152 | 199 | 463 | 366 | 183 |
| 55 to 59 years | 68 | 126 | 156 | 618 | 275 | 163 |
| 60 to 64 years | 35 | 71 | 86 | 482 | 189 | 94 |
| 65 to 69 years | 30 | 19 | 27 | 366 | 118 | 45 |
| 70 to 74 years | 12 | 12 | 30 | 230 | 39 | 16 |
| 75 to 79 years | 7 | 1 | 12 | 86 | 9 | 13 |
| 80 to 84 years | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 3 | 1 |
| 85 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 11. Census 2020 Correctional Facility Population by Type for Males in Select Counties**

| Group Quarter Type / Age Group | Bradford | Calhoun | Franklin | Gulf | Hamilton | Jackson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Detention Centers | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Prisons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| 65 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State Prisons | 3,409 | 1,556 | 1,233 | 853 | 2,270 | 5,166 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 3,314 | 1,506 | 1,203 | 824 | 2,221 | 5,059 |
| 65 years and over | 95 | 50 | 28 | 29 | 49 | 107 |
| Local Jails and Confinement Facilities | 152 | 0 | 43 | 39 | 43 | 128 |
| Under 18 years | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 142 | 0 | 38 | 32 | 36 | 127 |
| 65 years and over | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Correctional Residential Facilties | 399 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 0 | 0 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 396 | 0 | 0 | 219 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 years and over | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 11. Census 2020 Correctional Facility Population by Type for Males in Select Counties (continued)**

| Group Quarter Type / Age Group | Lafayette | Liberty | Taylor | Union | Wakulla | Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Detention Centers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 15 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 18 to 64 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 13 |
| 65 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Federal Prisons | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State Prisons | 1,386 | 1,737 | 2,268 | 4,650 | 2,954 | 1,954 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 1,338 | 1,704 | 2,199 | 3,966 | 2,798 | 1,882 |
| 65 years and over | 48 | 33 | 62 | 682 | 156 | 72 |
| Local Jails and Confinement Facilities | 18 | 30 | 61 | 37 | 222 | 77 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 17 | 26 | 51 | 33 | 214 | 74 |
| 65 years and over | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Correctional Residential Facilties | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Under 18 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 to 64 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 years and over | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 12. Proportion of Correctional Facility Type to Total Correctional Facility Population for Males Ages 18–64, Census 2020**

| County | Federal Detention | Federal Prisons | State Prisons | Local Jails | Correctional Residential | Total Correctional |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 2.7 | 0.0 | 79.3 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 85.4 |
| Bradford | 0.7 | 0.0 | 85.4 | 3.7 | 10.2 | 98.9 |
| Calhoun | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.3 |
| Columbia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 91.7 |
| DeSoto | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 82.8 |
| Dixie | 0.9 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 99.7 |
| Franklin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 96.4 |
| Gilchrist | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.3 | 18.4 | 2.3 | 99.4 |
| Glades | 4.4 | 0.0 | 69.4 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 84.6 |
| Gulf | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.7 | 3.0 | 20.4 | 98.4 |
| Hamilton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 99.1 |
| Hardee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.8 |
| Holmes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 98.6 |
| Jackson | 0.4 | 2.2 | 95.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 94.1 |
| Jefferson | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 98.1 |
| Lafayette | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 99.2 |
| Liberty | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 98.0 |
| Madison | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 96.3 |
| Okeechobee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 95.0 |
| Santa Rosa | 0.4 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 97.4 |
| Sumter | 0.0 | 77.8 | 18.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 99.5 |
| Suwannee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 98.1 |
| Taylor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 98.5 |
| Union | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Wakulla | 2.4 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 99.6 |
| Walton | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 95.9 |
| Washington | 0.7 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 97.4 |

**Table 13. MARC Group Quarters Population vs. BEBR Institutional Population, 2020**

| | Numerical Difference | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Nonwhite | Hispanic | Total |
| Baker | 478 | -88 | 257 | 646 |
| Bradford | 183 | 99 | 183 | 466 |
| Calhoun | 297 | 4 | -48 | 253 |
| Columbia | 355 | -504 | 274 | 125 |
| DeSoto | 200 | 190 | 396 | 786 |
| Dixie | -15 | 144 | 77 | 206 |
| Franklin | 60 | 84 | 46 | 191 |
| Gilchrist | 200 | -25 | 31 | 206 |
| Glades | 107 | 221 | 652 | 980 |
| Gulf | 132 | -9 | 7 | 130 |
| Hamilton | 72 | 45 | 40 | 157 |
| Hardee | -39 | 563 | -309 | 215 |
| Holmes | 269 | 11 | 125 | 405 |
| Jackson | 640 | 336 | -48 | 927 |
| Jefferson | 25 | 115 | 33 | 173 |
| Lafayette | 135 | -26 | 39 | 148 |
| Liberty | 37 | 56 | 28 | 121 |
| Madison | 328 | 32 | 24 | 383 |
| Okeechobee | 174 | 154 | -123 | 205 |
| Santa Rosa | 572 | 215 | 443 | 1,230 |
| Sumter | 1,069 | -60 | -106 | 903 |
| Suwannee | 252 | 249 | 142 | 643 |
| Taylor | 16 | 118 | 93 | 227 |
| Union | 162 | -179 | -1 | -18 |
| Wakulla | 171 | -93 | 335 | 413 |
| Walton | 538 | 241 | 93 | 873 |
| Washington | 302 | 66 | 53 | 421 |

**Table 14. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex: NCHS, MARC, and DHC file, 2010–2020**

| Race/ Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | | | | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | | | | | 0.50 to 2.00 | | | | | |
| | NCHS | | MARC | | DHC | | NCHS | | MARC | | DHC | | NCHS | | MARC | | DHC | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population | 77.6 | 76.2 | 78.4 | 75.0 | 75.7 | 74.8 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.0 |
| Hispanic | 42.4 | 33.6 | 43.7 | 36.3 | 42.0 | 34.2 | 72.8 | 67.5 | 74.1 | 70.0 | 72.8 | 67.4 | 92.5 | 90.5 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 90.5 |
| White | 52.0 | 56.5 | 44.0 | 39.1 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 72.5 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 74.1 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 87.6 | 89.7 | 91.5 | 92.4 | 44.9 | 50.2 |
| Black | 5.7 | 4.6 | 22.5 | 18.9 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 41.3 | 37.6 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 63.9 | 58.5 | 51.4 | 46.6 |
| AIAN | 3.0 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 36.2 | 29.7 | 31.0 | 29.5 |
| Asian | 0.4 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 36.1 | 35.1 | 24.3 | 25.4 |
| NHPI | (X) | (X) | 8.1 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 | (X) | (X) | 15.3 | 14.6 | 8.7 | 6.2 | (X) | (X) | 24.4 | 22.9 | 12.4 | 11.4 |
| SOR | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 18.9 | 15.7 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 37.4 | 30.8 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 67.8 | 61.4 |
| Two + | (X) | (X) | 7.2 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | (X) | (X) | 13.1 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | (X) | (X) | 32.3 | 28.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Not Hispanic | 80.1 | 77.7 | 79.6 | 78.2 | 80.1 | 77.7 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| White | 81.1 | 79.1 | 82.7 | 79.6 | 82.8 | 79.4 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 95.9 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| Black | 58.6 | 69.3 | 60.0 | 72.5 | 57.7 | 69.3 | 80.7 | 88.3 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 80.2 | 87.7 | 92.9 | 97.5 | 93.2 | 98.6 | 92.4 | 96.8 |
| AIAN | 10.4 | 8.5 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 25.9 | 27.2 | 18.3 | 16.5 | 46.4 | 47.5 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 34.2 | 64.7 | 65.7 | 61.9 | 60.0 |
| Asian | 23.9 | 20.3 | 30.8 | 25.6 | 31.6 | 24.5 | 47.3 | 42.9 | 51.4 | 48.3 | 50.4 | 45.9 | 71.1 | 71.0 | 69.3 | 68.5 | 67.5 | 70.5 |
| NHPI | (X) | (X) | 14.9 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 11.9 | (X) | (X) | 24.1 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 18.8 | (X) | (X) | 34.5 | 33.3 | 30.7 | 30.8 |
| SOR | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 4.6 | 6.0 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 7.6 | 9.2 | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | 18.3 | 20.3 |
| Two + | (X) | (X) | 10.7 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | (X) | (X) | 25.7 | 21.6 | 14.3 | 12.4 | (X) | (X) | 52.1 | 44.3 | 36.1 | 32.3 |

Note: In NCHS, Asian includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

Key: M = Male; F = Female; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; SOR = Some Other Race; Two + = Two or More Races

**Table 15a. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex for Select Groups: NCHS and MARC file, 2010–2020 (Option #1)**

| Race / Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | | | 0.50 to 2.00 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NCHS | | MARC | | NCHS | | MARC | | NCHS | | MARC | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| HISP White | 52.0 | 56.5 | 44.0 | 39.1 | 72.5 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 74.1 | 87.6 | 89.7 | 91.5 | 92.4 |
| HISP Black | 5.7 | 4.6 | 22.5 | 18.9 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 41.3 | 37.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 63.9 | 58.5 |
| HISP Asian / AIAN / NHPI / TOMR | 1.6 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 29.1 | 26.6 |
| NH White | 81.1 | 79.1 | 82.7 | 79.6 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| NH Black | 58.6 | 69.3 | 60.0 | 72.5 | 80.7 | 88.3 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 93.2 | 98.6 |
| NH Asian / AIAN / NHPI / TOMR | 18.8 | 17.6 | 22.3 | 17.5 | 42.7 | 37.0 | 45.9 | 40.7 | 72.9 | 72.6 | 82.2 | 78.5 |

Note: In NCHS, Asian includes Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

**Table 15b. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex for Select Groups: MARC file, 2010–2020 (Option #2)**

| Race / Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | 0.50 to 2.00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Hispanic | 43.7 | 36.3 | 74.1 | 70.0 | 93.0 | 93.2 |
| NH White | 82.7 | 79.6 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| NH Black | 60.0 | 72.5 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 93.2 | 98.6 |
| NH Asian | 30.8 | 25.6 | 51.4 | 48.3 | 69.3 | 68.5 |
| NH AIAN / NHPI / TOMR | 17.3 | 14.1 | 35.7 | 30.0 | 66.0 | 58.7 |

Key: M = Male; F = Female; HISP = Hispanic; NH = Non-Hispanic; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; TOMR= Two or More Races

**Table 15c. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex for Select Groups: MARC file, 2010–2020 (Option #3)**

| Race / Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | 0.50 to 2.00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Hispanic | 43.7 | 36.3 | 74.1 | 70.0 | 93.0 | 93.2 |
| NH White | 82.7 | 79.6 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| NH Black | 60.0 | 72.5 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 93.2 | 98.6 |
| NH Asian / AIAN / NHPI | 35.3 | 28.9 | 59.1 | 55.8 | 80.7 | 81.7 |
| NH TOMR | 10.7 | 9.6 | 25.7 | 21.6 | 52.1 | 44.3 |

**Table 15d. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex for Select Groups: MARC file, 2010–2020 (Option #4)**

| Race / Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | 0.50 to 2.00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Hispanic | 43.7 | 36.3 | 74.1 | 70.0 | 93.0 | 93.2 |
| NH White | 82.7 | 79.6 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| NH Black | 60.0 | 72.5 | 81.0 | 89.6 | 93.2 | 98.6 |
| NH Asian | 30.8 | 25.6 | 51.4 | 48.3 | 69.3 | 68.5 |
| NH AIAN / NHPI | 31.5 | 26.2 | 51.4 | 49.1 | 70.1 | 68.9 |
| NH TOMR | 10.7 | 9.6 | 25.7 | 21.6 | 52.1 | 44.3 |

Key: M = Male; F = Female; HISP = Hispanic; NH = Non-Hispanic; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; TOMR= Two or More Races

**Table 16. Proposed Data Releases for Estimates and Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity (Option #5)**

| Data Release | Race / Ethnicity | Age |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity | White, Black, AIAN, Asian, NHPI, Multiracial, and Hispanic | 5-Year Age Groups (0–4, 5–9, …, 80–84, 85+) |
| 2. Population Projections by Race and Ethniciy | White, Black, AIAN, Asian, NHPI, Multiracial, and Hispanic | N/A (Total Population Only) |
| 3a. Population Projections by Age and Sex | Total Population Only | 5-Year Age Groups (0–4, 5–9, …, 80–84, 85+) |
| 3b. Population Projections by Age and Sex (Detailed Data) | Total Population Only | Single Year of Age (0, 1, …, 85+) |

Note: All racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic are Non-Hispanic.

**Table 17. Percentage of Hamilton-Perry Ratios within Three Range Bands for Total Population (Option #5)**

| Race / Ethnicity | 0.80 to 1.25 | | 0.67 to 1.50 | | 0.50 to 2.00 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| *Single Year of Age | 73.8 | 70.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 99.0 | 98.9 |
| 5-year Age Groups (MARC) | 78.4 | 75.0 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 99.1 | 98.9 |

* 2010 MARC & 2020 DHC Files

Figure 1. DHC vs. MARC: Population by Single Year of Age, Florida, 2020
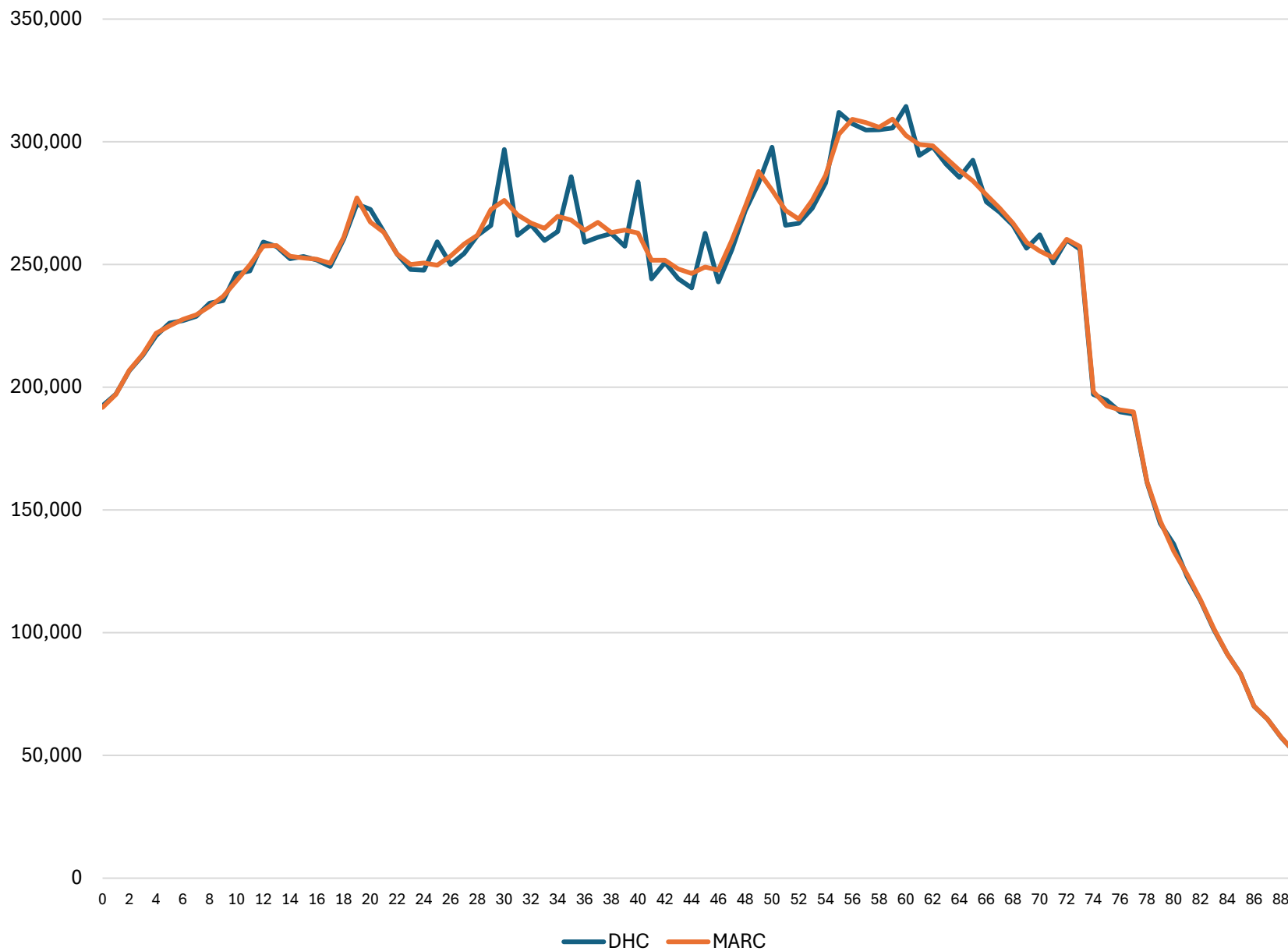
Figure 2. DHC vs. MARC: 5-Year Age Group Comparison, Florida, 2020

Data labels by age group:
- 0 to 4 years: 1,071
- 5 to 9 years: 258
- 10 to 14 years: -673
- 15 to 17 years: 1,074
- 18 to 19 years: 3,181
- 20 to 21 years: -5,427
- 22 to 24 years: 4,960
- 25 to 29 years: 4,494
- 30 to 34 years: -529
- 35 to 39 years: 203
- 40 to 45 years: -2,630
- 45 to 49 years: 1,429
- 50 to 54 years: -3,224
- 55 to 59 years: 566
- 60 to 64 years: -1,679
- 65 to 69 years: -762
- 70 to 74 years: -1,944
- 75 to 79 years: 756
- 80 to 84 years: -1,155
- 85+ years: 53

Legend: DHC, MARC
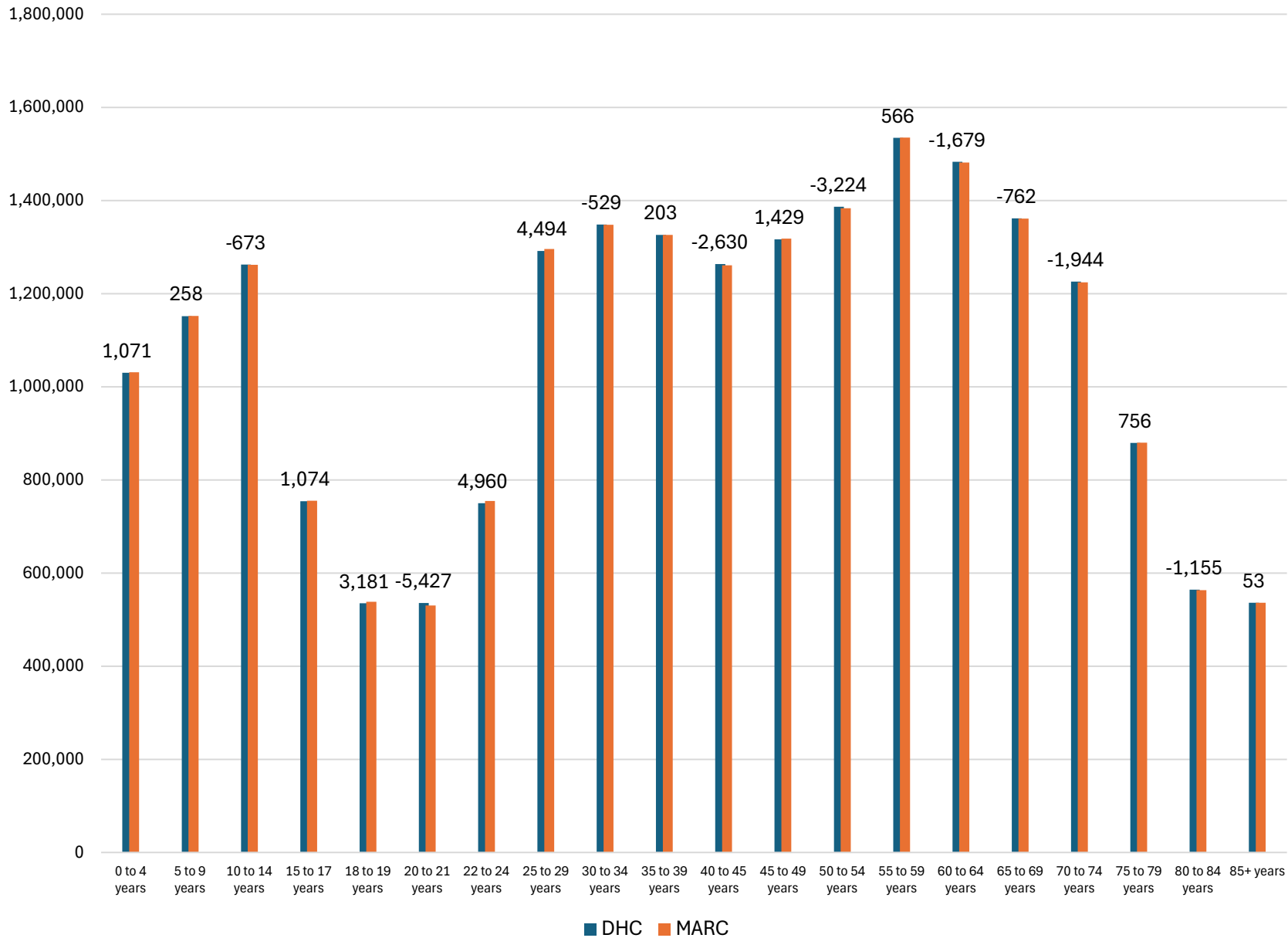
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**Population Estimates Comparison, April 1, 2024, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau**

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) and the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) produce population estimates for counties and subcounty areas (incorporated places such as cities, towns, villages; and unincorporated areas) in 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, 2024. The USCB estimates were converted to April 1, 2024 by taking three quarters of the July 1, 2023 to July 1, 2024 population change and adding this change to the July 1, 2023 estimate. While not a perfect comparison, it is preferable to comparing the original estimates that are three months apart.

Table 1 provides a comparison of the BEBR and the USCB estimates for April 1, 2024 at the county level and for the state overall. In addition to the two estimates, the table also shows the numeric and percentage difference between the two estimates. For the state overall, the BEBR estimates were about 240,000 persons lower than the USCB estimates, a difference of 1.0%. For 40 counties the BEBR estimates were lower than the USCB estimates, and for 27 counties the BEBR estimates were higher. The differences ranged from -47,567 for Miami-Dade County to +11,516 for Duval County. In percentage terms, Gulf (+6.5%), Okeechobee (-4.8%), Monroe (+3.7%), Lee (-3.6%), and Levy (-3.6%) counties showed the greatest differences.

Table 2 compares the numeric and percentage differences between the BEBR and the USCB county estimates for April 1, 2024 for four population size and four population growth rate categories. The table displays differences calculated with the mean as well as the median. Population size was measured as of April 1, 2020; the rate of population growth refers to the

period April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020. The table shows that the BEBR estimates for counties in the smallest population size category were on average higher than the USCB estimates, while the opposite was true for counties in the second-smallest size category. For counties in the second-largest size category, the mean and median were very similar, while for the largest size category, the BEBR estimates were about one percent lower for both the mean and median. Across all counties, the mean percent difference was 0.4%.

With respect to population growth, the mean suggests that BEBR estimates were similar for counties in the smallest growth counties. Still, the BEBR estimates were lower by both the mean and median-based measures in all growth categories. Across all counties, the BEBR estimates were on average lower by 3,594 persons or -0.4%, according to the mean. Overall, the data in Table 2 suggest that the two sets of estimates were similar for April 1, 2024, with the BEBR estimates being somewhat lower.

Table 3 is structured analogous to Table 1, but shows the BEBR and the USCB population estimates, as well as the numeric and percentage differences between them, for all subcounty areas in Florida – including incorporated places and unincorporated areas. For 319 subcounty areas the BEBR estimates were lower than the USCB estimates for April 1, 2024; for 1 subcounty area, Melbourne Village, the two sets were identical; and for the remaining 161 subcounty areas the BEBR estimates were higher. For 38% of all subcounty areas, the differences between the two sets of estimates amounted to fewer than 100 persons. The differences where the USCB was higher than BEBR were the greatest for the unincorporated areas of Miami-Dade (-19,975), Orange (-19,700), Pasco (-16,480), and Lee (-16,240) counties, and Miami city (-15,759). The differences where BEBR was higher than the USCB were the greatest in Wildwood city (+12,399),

Jacksonville city (+10,361), and the unincorporated areas of Escambia (+4,763), and Leon (+4,605) counties. In percentage terms, for 116 subcounty areas the BEBR and USCB estimates were less than 1% apart; for 114 subcounty areas the differences exceeded 5%. Subcounty areas with the largest percentage differences mostly had small populations.

Tables 4 replicates the population size and growth rate analysis shown in Table 2, but this time for subcounty areas. Subcounty areas were classified into four population size and four population growth rate categories. Once again, population size was measured as of April 1, 2020, and the rate of population growth refers to the period April 1, 2010 to April 1, 2020. The table shows that for all four population size categories the BEBR estimates were somewhat lower than the USCB estimates. For all subcounty areas, the BEBR estimates on average were lower by 501 persons using the mean-based measure, a difference of about 1%; the difference was lower for the median-based measure (47 persons). In terms of past population growth rates, the BEBR estimates were also lower than the USCB estimates for subcounty areas in all four growth rate categories.

What accounts for the differences between the BEBR and the USCB population estimates for 2024? The BEBR estimates for counties and subcounty areas are produced with a housing unit method, in which changes in population are based on changes in occupied housing units (or households). In contrast, the USCB estimates for counties 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. For the subcounty estimates, the USCB uses updated housing unit estimates to distribute county population to subcounty areas based on housing unit change. Given that the BEBR and the

USCB county estimates are made with different methodologies that utilize different input data, it is not surprising that the resulting estimates sometimes differ. It should also be noted that the population change between the 2023 and 2024 USCB estimates was much higher than usual, increasing by 735,953 persons. Likewise, the 2023 USCB estimates were about 115,000 persons lower than the BEBR estimates, while the 2024 USCB estimates were higher by about 240,000 persons.

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 for the 2030 decennial census results to make such a comparison. Historically, the population estimates produced by BEBR have been more accurate, on average, than those from the USCB for Florida.

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

| County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua | 296,313 | 291,077 | 5,236 | 1.8 |
| Baker | 28,899 | 29,129 | -230 | -0.8 |
| Bay | 196,112 | 197,894 | -1,782 | -0.9 |
| Bradford | 27,335 | 28,003 | -668 | -2.4 |
| Brevard | 653,703 | 655,512 | -1,809 | -0.3 |
| Broward | 1,981,888 | 2,028,801 | -46,913 | -2.4 |
| Calhoun | 13,700 | 13,333 | 367 | 2.7 |
| Charlotte | 210,645 | 210,863 | -218 | -0.1 |
| Citrus | 166,151 | 169,340 | -3,189 | -1.9 |
| Clay | 236,365 | 235,754 | 612 | 0.3 |
| Collier | 408,381 | 414,691 | -6,310 | -1.6 |
| Columbia | 72,155 | 73,814 | -1,659 | -2.3 |
| DeSoto | 35,487 | 36,627 | -1,140 | -3.2 |
| Dixie | 17,555 | 17,516 | 39 | 0.2 |
| Duval | 1,062,593 | 1,051,078 | 11,516 | 1.1 |
| Escambia | 336,358 | 330,465 | 5,893 | 1.8 |
| Flagler | 136,310 | 135,531 | 779 | 0.6 |
| Franklin | 13,321 | 12,891 | 430 | 3.2 |
| Gadsden | 44,853 | 44,138 | 715 | 1.6 |
| Gilchrist | 19,503 | 20,109 | -606 | -3.1 |
| Glades | 12,815 | 13,059 | -244 | -1.9 |
| Gulf | 16,947 | 15,846 | 1,101 | 6.5 |
| Hamilton | 14,228 | 14,181 | 47 | 0.3 |
| Hardee | 25,883 | 26,037 | -154 | -0.6 |
| Hendry | 45,413 | 45,625 | -212 | -0.5 |
| Hernando | 210,577 | 216,966 | -6,389 | -3.0 |
| Highlands | 106,109 | 109,371 | -3,262 | -3.1 |
| Hillsborough | 1,560,449 | 1,575,398 | -14,949 | -1.0 |
| Holmes | 20,059 | 19,823 | 237 | 1.2 |
| Indian River | 171,029 | 171,726 | -697 | -0.4 |
| Jackson | 49,345 | 49,668 | -323 | -0.7 |
| Jefferson | 15,667 | 15,828 | -161 | -1.0 |
| Lafayette | 8,504 | 8,528 | -24 | -0.3 |
| Lake | 433,331 | 439,849 | -6,518 | -1.5 |

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

| County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lee | 827,016 | 856,776 | -29,760 | -3.6 |
| Leon | 302,197 | 300,122 | 2,075 | 0.7 |
| Levy | 45,845 | 47,490 | -1,645 | -3.6 |
| Liberty | 8,016 | 7,909 | 107 | 1.3 |
| Madison | 18,649 | 18,354 | 296 | 1.6 |
| Manatee | 455,356 | 454,878 | 478 | 0.1 |
| Marion | 419,510 | 424,763 | -5,253 | -1.3 |
| Martin | 164,853 | 165,310 | -457 | -0.3 |
| Miami-Dade | 2,774,841 | 2,822,408 | -47,567 | -1.7 |
| Monroe | 84,147 | 81,008 | 3,140 | 3.7 |
| Nassau | 103,990 | 103,677 | 313 | 0.3 |
| Okaloosa | 221,806 | 220,268 | 1,538 | 0.7 |
| Okeechobee | 40,230 | 42,178 | -1,948 | -4.8 |
| Orange | 1,511,568 | 1,525,551 | -13,983 | -0.9 |
| Osceola | 451,231 | 462,854 | -11,623 | -2.6 |
| Palm Beach | 1,545,905 | 1,575,912 | -30,007 | -1.9 |
| Pasco | 633,029 | 653,348 | -20,319 | -3.2 |
| Pinellas | 971,218 | 966,228 | 4,990 | 0.5 |
| Polk | 826,090 | 845,702 | -19,612 | -2.4 |
| Putnam | 76,138 | 77,029 | -891 | -1.2 |
| St. Johns | 331,479 | 331,574 | -95 | 0.0 |
| St. Lucie | 385,746 | 387,049 | -1,303 | -0.3 |
| Santa Rosa | 207,983 | 206,632 | 1,351 | 0.7 |
| Sarasota | 479,027 | 475,473 | 3,554 | 0.7 |
| Seminole | 493,282 | 493,267 | 15 | 0.0 |
| Sumter | 156,743 | 154,059 | 2,684 | 1.7 |
| Suwannee | 46,519 | 47,186 | -667 | -1.4 |
| Taylor | 21,802 | 21,824 | -22 | -0.1 |
| Union | 16,100 | 15,802 | 298 | 1.9 |
| Volusia | 594,643 | 600,235 | -5,592 | -0.9 |
| Wakulla | 37,313 | 36,954 | 359 | 1.0 |
| Walton | 87,728 | 88,834 | -1,106 | -1.3 |
| Washington | 26,568 | 26,264 | 305 | 1.2 |
| Florida | 23,014,551 | 23,255,378 | -240,827 | -1.1 |

Table 2. County Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates,

by Population Size and Population Growth Rate

| Population Size in 2020 | BEBR vs. USCB | | % BEBR vs. USCB | | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | |
| < 25,000 | 133 | 77 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 14 |
| 25,000 to 99,999 | -342 | -323 | -0.9 | -0.8 | 17 |
| 100,000 to 349,999 | 163 | -95 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 17 |
| ≥ 350,000 | -12,614 | -6,518 | -1.2 | -1.3 | 19 |
| Total | -3,594 | -218 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 67 |
| Population Growth Rate 2010–2020 | BEBR vs. USCB | | % BEBR vs. USCB | | N |
| | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | |
| < 0% | -159 | -24 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 17 |
| 0% to 10% | -2,468 | -230 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 19 |
| 10% to 20% | -5,213 | -1,000 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 18 |
| ≥ 20% | -7,493 | -1,106 | -0.9 | -0.9 | 13 |
| Total | -3,594 | -218 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 67 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alachua city | Alachua | 11,296 | 10,859 | 437 | 3.9 |
| Archer city | Alachua | 1,165 | 1,174 | -9 | -0.7 |
| Gainesville city | Alachua | 150,120 | 148,421 | 1,699 | 1.1 |
| Hawthorne city | Alachua | 1,485 | 1,526 | -41 | -2.7 |
| High Springs city | Alachua | 7,118 | 6,783 | 335 | 4.7 |
| La Crosse town | Alachua | 304 | 323 | -19 | -6.3 |
| Micanopy town | Alachua | 653 | 658 | -5 | -0.8 |
| Newberry city | Alachua | 9,096 | 8,265 | 831 | 9.1 |
| Waldo city | Alachua | 869 | 824 | 45 | 5.2 |
| Unincorporated | Alachua | 114,207 | 112,245 | 1,963 | 1.7 |
| Glen St. Mary town | Baker | 491 | 501 | -10 | -2.1 |
| Macclenny city | Baker | 8,113 | 8,143 | -30 | -0.4 |
| Unincorporated | Baker | 20,295 | 20,485 | -190 | -0.9 |
| Callaway city | Bay | 14,835 | 14,051 | 785 | 5.3 |
| Lynn Haven city | Bay | 20,469 | 21,634 | -1,165 | -5.7 |
| Mexico Beach city | Bay | 1,416 | 1,191 | 225 | 15.9 |
| Panama City city | Bay | 37,909 | 36,760 | 1,149 | 3.0 |
| Panama City Beach city | Bay | 19,549 | 19,850 | -301 | -1.5 |
| Parker city | Bay | 4,427 | 4,768 | -341 | -7.7 |
| Springfield city | Bay | 9,010 | 8,455 | 555 | 6.2 |
| Unincorporated | Bay | 88,497 | 91,185 | -2,688 | -3.0 |
| Brooker town | Bradford | 313 | 338 | -25 | -7.9 |
| Hampton city | Bradford | 483 | 496 | -13 | -2.7 |
| Lawtey city | Bradford | 658 | 680 | -22 | -3.3 |
| Starke city | Bradford | 5,893 | 5,958 | -65 | -1.1 |
| Unincorporated | Bradford | 19,988 | 20,532 | -544 | -2.7 |
| Cape Canaveral city | Brevard | 10,002 | 10,026 | -24 | -0.2 |
| Cocoa city | Brevard | 21,123 | 19,931 | 1,192 | 5.6 |
| Cocoa Beach city | Brevard | 11,349 | 11,400 | -51 | -0.5 |
| Grant-Valkaria town | Brevard | 5,441 | 5,565 | -124 | -2.3 |
| Indialantic town | Brevard | 3,009 | 3,120 | -111 | -3.7 |
| Indian Harbour Beach city | Brevard | 8,984 | 9,019 | -35 | -0.4 |
| Malabar town | Brevard | 3,118 | 3,164 | -46 | -1.5 |
| Melbourne city | Brevard | 87,846 | 87,520 | 326 | 0.4 |
| Melbourne Beach town | Brevard | 3,306 | 3,274 | 32 | 1.0 |
| Melbourne Village town | Brevard | 684 | 684 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Palm Bay city | Brevard | 140,199 | 140,538 | -339 | -0.2 |
| Palm Shores town | Brevard | 1,197 | 1,211 | -14 | -1.1 |
| Rockledge city | Brevard | 29,134 | 30,966 | -1,832 | -6.3 |
| Satellite Beach city | Brevard | 11,453 | 11,373 | 80 | 0.7 |
| Titusville city | Brevard | 50,547 | 49,886 | 661 | 1.3 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Melbourne city | Brevard | 30,443 | 30,848 | -405 | -1.3 |
| Unincorporated | Brevard | 235,868 | 236,991 | -1,123 | -0.5 |
| Coconut Creek city | Broward | 57,702 | 59,509 | -1,807 | -3.1 |
| Cooper City city | Broward | 35,024 | 35,414 | -390 | -1.1 |
| Coral Springs city | Broward | 135,191 | 140,027 | -4,836 | -3.6 |
| Dania Beach city | Broward | 33,746 | 32,949 | 797 | 2.4 |
| Davie town | Broward | 107,410 | 111,553 | -4,143 | -3.9 |
| Deerfield Beach city | Broward | 87,402 | 90,161 | -2,759 | -3.2 |
| Fort Lauderdale city | Broward | 189,583 | 189,949 | -366 | -0.2 |
| Hallandale Beach city | Broward | 41,771 | 42,879 | -1,108 | -2.7 |
| Hillsboro Beach town | Broward | 1,971 | 2,036 | -65 | -3.3 |
| Hollywood city | Broward | 155,038 | 158,556 | -3,518 | -2.3 |
| Lauderdale-by-the-Sea town | Broward | 6,181 | 6,344 | -163 | -2.6 |
| Lauderdale Lakes city | Broward | 36,659 | 37,193 | -534 | -1.5 |
| Lauderhill city | Broward | 74,751 | 76,345 | -1,594 | -2.1 |
| Lazy Lake village | Broward | 33 | 35 | -2 | -6.1 |
| Lighthouse Point city | Broward | 10,462 | 10,838 | -376 | -3.6 |
| Margate city | Broward | 58,544 | 60,434 | -1,890 | -3.2 |
| Miramar city | Broward | 139,500 | 142,721 | -3,221 | -2.3 |
| North Lauderdale city | Broward | 44,853 | 46,176 | -1,323 | -3.0 |
| Oakland Park city | Broward | 46,039 | 45,606 | 433 | 0.9 |
| Parkland city | Broward | 38,342 | 39,444 | -1,102 | -2.9 |
| Pembroke Park town | Broward | 6,105 | 6,516 | -411 | -6.7 |
| Pembroke Pines city | Broward | 170,892 | 178,168 | -7,276 | -4.3 |
| Plantation city | Broward | 98,431 | 100,156 | -1,725 | -1.8 |
| Pompano Beach city | Broward | 114,703 | 117,554 | -2,851 | -2.5 |
| Sea Ranch Lakes village | Broward | 535 | 572 | -37 | -7.0 |
| Southwest Ranches town | Broward | 7,796 | 7,801 | -5 | -0.1 |
| Sunrise city | Broward | 97,899 | 99,792 | -1,893 | -1.9 |
| Tamarac city | Broward | 73,130 | 74,826 | -1,696 | -2.3 |
| Weston city | Broward | 68,249 | 70,403 | -2,154 | -3.2 |
| West Park city | Broward | 15,218 | 15,585 | -367 | -2.4 |
| Wilton Manors city | Broward | 11,495 | 11,751 | -256 | -2.2 |
| Unincorporated | Broward | 17,233 | 17,508 | -275 | -1.6 |
| Altha town | Calhoun | 487 | 495 | -8 | -1.7 |
| Blountstown city | Calhoun | 2,262 | 2,271 | -9 | -0.4 |
| Unincorporated | Calhoun | 10,951 | 10,567 | 385 | 3.5 |
| Punta Gorda city | Charlotte | 20,443 | 20,422 | 21 | 0.1 |
| Unincorporated | Charlotte | 190,202 | 190,441 | -239 | -0.1 |
| Crystal River city | Citrus | 3,516 | 3,664 | -148 | -4.2 |
| Inverness city | Citrus | 7,922 | 7,882 | 40 | 0.5 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unincorporated | Citrus | 154,713 | 157,793 | -3,080 | -2.0 |
| Green Cove Springs city | Clay | 10,270 | 10,103 | 167 | 1.6 |
| Keystone Heights city | Clay | 1,473 | 1,559 | -86 | -5.9 |
| Orange Park town | Clay | 9,171 | 9,015 | 156 | 1.7 |
| Penney Farms town | Clay | 835 | 836 | -1 | -0.2 |
| Unincorporated | Clay | 214,616 | 214,240 | 376 | 0.2 |
| Everglades city | Collier | 381 | 394 | -13 | -3.5 |
| Marco Island city | Collier | 16,288 | 16,528 | -240 | -1.5 |
| Naples city | Collier | 19,390 | 20,123 | -733 | -3.8 |
| Unincorporated | Collier | 372,322 | 377,646 | -5,324 | -1.4 |
| Fort White town | Columbia | 667 | 665 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Lake City city | Columbia | 12,494 | 12,743 | -249 | -2.0 |
| Unincorporated | Columbia | 58,994 | 60,406 | -1,412 | -2.4 |
| Arcadia city | DeSoto | 7,702 | 7,952 | -250 | -3.3 |
| Unincorporated | DeSoto | 27,785 | 28,675 | -890 | -3.2 |
| Cross City town | Dixie | 1,698 | 1,811 | -113 | -6.6 |
| Horseshoe Beach town | Dixie | 153 | 174 | -21 | -13.4 |
| Unincorporated | Dixie | 15,704 | 15,532 | 172 | 1.1 |
| Atlantic Beach city | Duval | 13,517 | 13,283 | 234 | 1.7 |
| Baldwin town | Duval | 1,426 | 1,383 | 43 | 3.0 |
| Jacksonville city | Duval | 1,016,103 | 1,005,742 | 10,361 | 1.0 |
| Jacksonville Beach city | Duval | 24,309 | 23,635 | 675 | 2.8 |
| Neptune Beach city | Duval | 7,238 | 7,036 | 202 | 2.8 |
| Century town | Escambia | 1,638 | 1,776 | -138 | -8.4 |
| Pensacola city | Escambia | 55,152 | 53,884 | 1,269 | 2.3 |
| Unincorporated | Escambia | 279,568 | 274,806 | 4,763 | 1.7 |
| Beverly Beach town | Flagler | 503 | 519 | -16 | -3.2 |
| Bunnell city | Flagler | 4,149 | 4,062 | 88 | 2.1 |
| Flagler Beach city (pt.) | Flagler | 5,550 | 5,489 | 62 | 1.1 |
| Marineland town (pt.) | Flagler | 12 | 8 | 4 | 33.3 |
| Palm Coast city | Flagler | 106,193 | 105,659 | 534 | 0.5 |
| Unincorporated | Flagler | 19,903 | 19,795 | 108 | 0.5 |
| Apalachicola city | Franklin | 2,470 | 2,451 | 19 | 0.8 |
| Carrabelle city | Franklin | 3,073 | 2,527 | 547 | 17.8 |
| Unincorporated | Franklin | 7,778 | 7,914 | -136 | -1.7 |
| Chattahoochee city | Gadsden | 2,974 | 3,050 | -76 | -2.6 |
| Greensboro town | Gadsden | 444 | 463 | -19 | -4.3 |
| Gretna city | Gadsden | 1,355 | 1,284 | 72 | 5.3 |
| Havana town | Gadsden | 1,797 | 1,756 | 42 | 2.3 |
| Midway city | Gadsden | 3,683 | 3,489 | 195 | 5.3 |
| Quincy city | Gadsden | 8,124 | 8,093 | 31 | 0.4 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unincorporated | Gadsden | 26,476 | 26,005 | 472 | 1.8 |
| Bell town | Gilchrist | 521 | 578 | -57 | -10.9 |
| Fanning Springs city (pt.) | Gilchrist | 613 | 532 | 81 | 13.2 |
| Trenton city | Gilchrist | 2,173 | 2,254 | -81 | -3.7 |
| Unincorporated | Gilchrist | 16,196 | 16,745 | -549 | -3.4 |
| Moore Haven city | Glades | 1,533 | 1,701 | -168 | -10.9 |
| Unincorporated | Glades | 11,282 | 11,358 | -76 | -0.7 |
| Port St. Joe city | Gulf | 3,912 | 3,837 | 76 | 1.9 |
| Wewahitchka city | Gulf | 2,292 | 2,188 | 105 | 4.6 |
| Unincorporated | Gulf | 10,743 | 9,822 | 921 | 8.6 |
| Jasper city | Hamilton | 4,008 | 3,406 | 603 | 15.0 |
| Jennings town | Hamilton | 721 | 771 | -50 | -6.9 |
| White Springs town | Hamilton | 731 | 760 | -29 | -4.0 |
| Unincorporated | Hamilton | 8,768 | 9,244 | -476 | -5.4 |
| Bowling Green city | Hardee | 2,462 | 2,452 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Wauchula city | Hardee | 4,905 | 4,978 | -73 | -1.5 |
| Zolfo Springs town | Hardee | 1,836 | 1,758 | 78 | 4.3 |
| Unincorporated | Hardee | 16,680 | 16,850 | -170 | -1.0 |
| Clewiston city | Hendry | 7,336 | 7,466 | -130 | -1.8 |
| LaBelle city | Hendry | 5,480 | 5,435 | 45 | 0.8 |
| Unincorporated | Hendry | 32,597 | 32,725 | -128 | -0.4 |
| Brooksville city | Hernando | 9,752 | 9,937 | -185 | -1.9 |
| Unincorporated | Hernando | 200,825 | 207,029 | -6,204 | -3.1 |
| Avon Park city | Highlands | 9,814 | 10,380 | -566 | -5.8 |
| Lake Placid town | Highlands | 2,453 | 2,553 | -100 | -4.1 |
| Sebring city | Highlands | 11,687 | 11,752 | -65 | -0.6 |
| Unincorporated | Highlands | 82,155 | 84,687 | -2,532 | -3.1 |
| Plant City city | Hillsborough | 42,141 | 42,571 | -430 | -1.0 |
| Tampa city | Hillsborough | 409,458 | 413,346 | -3,888 | -1.0 |
| Temple Terrace city | Hillsborough | 27,469 | 27,550 | -81 | -0.3 |
| Unincorporated | Hillsborough | 1,081,381 | 1,091,932 | -10,551 | -1.0 |
| Bonifay city | Holmes | 2,838 | 2,835 | 3 | 0.1 |
| Esto town | Holmes | 352 | 349 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Noma town | Holmes | 216 | 215 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Ponce de Leon town | Holmes | 511 | 518 | -7 | -1.3 |
| Westville town | Holmes | 269 | 268 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Unincorporated | Holmes | 15,873 | 15,638 | 235 | 1.5 |
| Fellsmere city | Indian River | 4,990 | 5,023 | -33 | -0.7 |
| Indian River Shores town | Indian River | 4,553 | 4,470 | 84 | 1.8 |
| Orchid town | Indian River | 548 | 546 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Sebastian city | Indian River | 26,907 | 27,054 | -147 | -0.5 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vero Beach city | Indian River | 16,805 | 17,511 | -706 | -4.2 |
| Unincorporated | Indian River | 117,226 | 117,123 | 103 | 0.1 |
| Alford town | Jackson | 474 | 518 | -44 | -9.3 |
| Bascom town | Jackson | 82 | 93 | -11 | -12.8 |
| Campbellton town | Jackson | 197 | 203 | -6 | -2.8 |
| Cottondale town | Jackson | 823 | 877 | -54 | -6.6 |
| Graceville city | Jackson | 2,045 | 2,215 | -170 | -8.3 |
| Grand Ridge town | Jackson | 942 | 922 | 20 | 2.1 |
| Greenwood town | Jackson | 527 | 560 | -33 | -6.3 |
| Jacob City city | Jackson | 235 | 229 | 6 | 2.6 |
| Malone town | Jackson | 1,734 | 1,590 | 144 | 8.3 |
| Marianna city | Jackson | 7,132 | 7,828 | -696 | -9.8 |
| Sneads town | Jackson | 1,678 | 1,775 | -97 | -5.8 |
| Unincorporated | Jackson | 33,476 | 32,858 | 618 | 1.9 |
| Monticello city | Jefferson | 2,788 | 2,745 | 43 | 1.5 |
| Unincorporated | Jefferson | 12,879 | 13,082 | -203 | -1.6 |
| Mayo town | Lafayette | 1,081 | 1,086 | -5 | -0.5 |
| Unincorporated | Lafayette | 7,423 | 7,442 | -19 | -0.3 |
| Astatula town | Lake | 2,205 | 2,215 | -10 | -0.5 |
| Clermont city | Lake | 48,988 | 50,357 | -1,369 | -2.8 |
| Eustis city | Lake | 24,180 | 24,949 | -769 | -3.2 |
| Fruitland Park city | Lake | 8,634 | 8,935 | -301 | -3.5 |
| Groveland city | Lake | 23,697 | 24,387 | -690 | -2.9 |
| Howey-in-the-Hills town | Lake | 1,934 | 1,691 | 243 | 12.6 |
| Lady Lake town | Lake | 16,352 | 17,230 | -878 | -5.4 |
| Leesburg city | Lake | 33,344 | 36,340 | -2,996 | -9.0 |
| Mascotte city | Lake | 9,215 | 9,010 | 206 | 2.2 |
| Minneola city | Lake | 19,893 | 19,276 | 617 | 3.1 |
| Montverde town | Lake | 2,191 | 1,802 | 389 | 17.8 |
| Mount Dora city | Lake | 18,227 | 18,157 | 70 | 0.4 |
| Tavares city | Lake | 21,530 | 21,797 | -267 | -1.2 |
| Umatilla city | Lake | 3,885 | 3,960 | -75 | -1.9 |
| Unincorporated | Lake | 199,056 | 199,742 | -686 | -0.3 |
| Bonita Springs city | Lee | 56,066 | 57,063 | -997 | -1.8 |
| Cape Coral city | Lee | 220,236 | 231,524 | -11,288 | -5.1 |
| Estero village | Lee | 37,993 | 38,427 | -434 | -1.1 |
| Fort Myers city | Lee | 100,780 | 99,533 | 1,247 | 1.2 |
| Fort Myers Beach town | Lee | 3,665 | 5,313 | -1,648 | -45.0 |
| Sanibel city | Lee | 5,971 | 6,371 | -400 | -6.7 |
| Unincorporated | Lee | 402,305 | 418,545 | -16,240 | -4.0 |
| Tallahassee city | Leon | 202,203 | 204,733 | -2,530 | -1.3 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unincorporated | Leon | 99,994 | 95,389 | 4,605 | 4.6 |
| Bronson town | Levy | 1,156 | 1,257 | -101 | -8.8 |
| Cedar Key city | Levy | 684 | 735 | -51 | -7.4 |
| Chiefland city | Levy | 2,318 | 2,440 | -122 | -5.3 |
| Fanning Springs city (pt.) | Levy | 697 | 801 | -104 | -14.9 |
| Inglis town | Levy | 1,499 | 1,618 | -119 | -7.9 |
| Otter Creek town | Levy | 111 | 113 | -2 | -2.0 |
| Williston city | Levy | 3,205 | 3,377 | -172 | -5.4 |
| Yankeetown town | Levy | 575 | 632 | -57 | -9.9 |
| Unincorporated | Levy | 35,600 | 36,518 | -918 | -2.6 |
| Bristol city | Liberty | 961 | 939 | 22 | 2.3 |
| Unincorporated | Liberty | 7,055 | 6,970 | 85 | 1.2 |
| Greenville town | Madison | 754 | 774 | -20 | -2.7 |
| Lee town | Madison | 395 | 380 | 15 | 3.8 |
| Madison city | Madison | 2,880 | 2,995 | -115 | -4.0 |
| Unincorporated | Madison | 14,620 | 14,205 | 416 | 2.8 |
| Anna Maria city | Manatee | 957 | 1,016 | -59 | -6.1 |
| Bradenton city | Manatee | 57,474 | 58,013 | -539 | -0.9 |
| Bradenton Beach city | Manatee | 902 | 927 | -25 | -2.7 |
| Holmes Beach city | Manatee | 3,018 | 3,050 | -32 | -1.1 |
| Longboat Key town (pt.) | Manatee | 2,741 | 2,746 | -5 | -0.2 |
| Palmetto city | Manatee | 13,948 | 13,686 | 263 | 1.9 |
| Unincorporated | Manatee | 376,316 | 375,442 | 874 | 0.2 |
| Belleview city | Marion | 5,941 | 6,090 | -149 | -2.5 |
| Dunnellon city | Marion | 2,015 | 2,033 | -18 | -0.9 |
| McIntosh town | Marion | 470 | 527 | -57 | -12.0 |
| Ocala city | Marion | 69,556 | 69,896 | -340 | -0.5 |
| Reddick town | Marion | 465 | 511 | -46 | -9.8 |
| Unincorporated | Marion | 341,063 | 345,709 | -4,646 | -1.4 |
| Indiantown village | Martin | 6,700 | 6,799 | -99 | -1.5 |
| Jupiter Island town | Martin | 814 | 836 | -22 | -2.7 |
| Ocean Breeze Park town | Martin | 608 | 402 | 206 | 33.9 |
| Sewall's Point town | Martin | 2,057 | 2,073 | -16 | -0.8 |
| Stuart city | Martin | 20,191 | 19,558 | 633 | 3.1 |
| Unincorporated | Martin | 134,483 | 135,642 | -1,159 | -0.9 |
| Aventura city | Miami-Dade | 40,104 | 40,404 | -300 | -0.8 |
| Bal Harbour village | Miami-Dade | 3,010 | 3,090 | -80 | -2.7 |
| Bay Harbor Islands town | Miami-Dade | 5,793 | 5,920 | -127 | -2.2 |
| Biscayne Park village | Miami-Dade | 3,030 | 3,116 | -86 | -2.8 |
| Coral Gables city | Miami-Dade | 50,813 | 50,235 | 579 | 1.1 |
| Cutler Bay town | Miami-Dade | 45,026 | 45,679 | -653 | -1.5 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doral city | Miami-Dade | 82,175 | 83,211 | -1,036 | -1.3 |
| El Portal village | Miami-Dade | 2,236 | 1,975 | 261 | 11.7 |
| Florida City city | Miami-Dade | 17,173 | 13,116 | 4,057 | 23.6 |
| Golden Beach town | Miami-Dade | 981 | 1,027 | -46 | -4.6 |
| Hialeah city | Miami-Dade | 230,575 | 233,680 | -3,105 | -1.4 |
| Hialeah Gardens city | Miami-Dade | 22,303 | 23,250 | -947 | -4.2 |
| Homestead city | Miami-Dade | 84,014 | 85,430 | -1,416 | -1.7 |
| Indian Creek village | Miami-Dade | 89 | 88 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Key Biscayne village | Miami-Dade | 14,603 | 15,056 | -453 | -3.1 |
| Medley town | Miami-Dade | 1,050 | 1,097 | -47 | -4.5 |
| Miami city | Miami-Dade | 467,171 | 482,930 | -15,759 | -3.4 |
| Miami Beach city | Miami-Dade | 83,230 | 83,000 | 230 | 0.3 |
| Miami Gardens city | Miami-Dade | 115,364 | 115,761 | -397 | -0.3 |
| Miami Lakes town | Miami-Dade | 30,856 | 33,003 | -2,147 | -7.0 |
| Miami Shores village | Miami-Dade | 11,553 | 11,888 | -335 | -2.9 |
| Miami Springs city | Miami-Dade | 13,866 | 13,865 | 1 | 0.0 |
| North Bay Village city | Miami-Dade | 7,977 | 8,262 | -285 | -3.6 |
| North Miami city | Miami-Dade | 59,955 | 61,876 | -1,921 | -3.2 |
| North Miami Beach city | Miami-Dade | 43,575 | 45,291 | -1,716 | -3.9 |
| Opa-locka city | Miami-Dade | 16,560 | 16,460 | 100 | 0.6 |
| Palmetto Bay village | Miami-Dade | 25,091 | 25,316 | -225 | -0.9 |
| Pinecrest village | Miami-Dade | 18,304 | 18,898 | -594 | -3.2 |
| South Miami city | Miami-Dade | 12,018 | 13,022 | -1,004 | -8.4 |
| Sunny Isles Beach city | Miami-Dade | 22,788 | 22,831 | -43 | -0.2 |
| Surfside town | Miami-Dade | 5,401 | 5,702 | -301 | -5.6 |
| Sweetwater city | Miami-Dade | 21,393 | 21,245 | 148 | 0.7 |
| Virginia Gardens village | Miami-Dade | 2,374 | 2,352 | 22 | 0.9 |
| West Miami city | Miami-Dade | 7,257 | 7,228 | 29 | 0.4 |
| Unincorporated | Miami-Dade | 1,207,133 | 1,227,108 | -19,975 | -1.7 |
| Islamorada, Village of Islands village | Monroe | 7,342 | 7,022 | 320 | 4.4 |
| Key Colony Beach city | Monroe | 796 | 752 | 44 | 5.5 |
| Key West city | Monroe | 26,327 | 25,259 | 1,068 | 4.1 |
| Layton city | Monroe | 216 | 208 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Marathon city | Monroe | 9,920 | 10,014 | -94 | -1.0 |
| Unincorporated | Monroe | 39,546 | 37,752 | 1,794 | 4.5 |
| Callahan town | Nassau | 1,733 | 1,788 | -55 | -3.2 |
| Fernandina Beach city | Nassau | 13,648 | 13,669 | -21 | -0.2 |
| Hilliard town | Nassau | 3,114 | 3,072 | 42 | 1.4 |
| Unincorporated | Nassau | 85,495 | 85,149 | 347 | 0.4 |
| Cinco Bayou town | Okaloosa | 466 | 469 | -3 | -0.7 |
| Crestview city | Okaloosa | 29,872 | 30,409 | -537 | -1.8 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Destin city | Okaloosa | 14,608 | 14,064 | 545 | 3.7 |
| Fort Walton Beach city | Okaloosa | 21,090 | 21,155 | -65 | -0.3 |
| Laurel Hill city | Okaloosa | 685 | 608 | 78 | 11.3 |
| Mary Esther city | Okaloosa | 4,493 | 4,082 | 411 | 9.2 |
| Niceville city | Okaloosa | 16,594 | 17,596 | -1,002 | -6.0 |
| Shalimar town | Okaloosa | 756 | 759 | -3 | -0.4 |
| Valparaiso city | Okaloosa | 5,050 | 4,864 | 186 | 3.7 |
| Unincorporated | Okaloosa | 128,192 | 126,264 | 1,928 | 1.5 |
| Okeechobee city | Okeechobee | 5,452 | 5,703 | -251 | -4.6 |
| Unincorporated | Okeechobee | 34,778 | 36,474 | -1,696 | -4.9 |
| Apopka city | Orange | 61,820 | 62,165 | -345 | -0.6 |
| Bay Lake city | Orange | 14 | 23 | -9 | -62.5 |
| Belle Isle city | Orange | 7,293 | 7,700 | -407 | -5.6 |
| Eatonville town | Orange | 2,464 | 2,348 | 117 | 4.7 |
| Edgewood city | Orange | 2,553 | 2,852 | -299 | -11.7 |
| Lake Buena Vista city | Orange | 21 | 25 | -4 | -19.1 |
| Maitland city | Orange | 20,042 | 19,738 | 305 | 1.5 |
| Oakland town | Orange | 5,402 | 3,775 | 1,627 | 30.1 |
| Ocoee city | Orange | 51,186 | 51,017 | 170 | 0.3 |
| Orlando city | Orange | 335,066 | 332,988 | 2,078 | 0.6 |
| Windermere town | Orange | 3,044 | 3,206 | -162 | -5.3 |
| Winter Garden city | Orange | 51,495 | 48,657 | 2,839 | 5.5 |
| Winter Park city | Orange | 30,565 | 30,757 | -192 | -0.6 |
| Unincorporated | Orange | 940,603 | 960,303 | -19,700 | -2.1 |
| Kissimmee city | Osceola | 85,141 | 84,324 | 817 | 1.0 |
| St. Cloud city | Osceola | 65,974 | 70,251 | -4,277 | -6.5 |
| Unincorporated | Osceola | 300,116 | 308,280 | -8,164 | -2.7 |
| Atlantis city | Palm Beach | 2,135 | 2,156 | -21 | -1.0 |
| Belle Glade city | Palm Beach | 17,468 | 17,300 | 168 | 1.0 |
| Boca Raton city | Palm Beach | 100,560 | 102,034 | -1,474 | -1.5 |
| Boynton Beach city | Palm Beach | 82,393 | 82,912 | -519 | -0.6 |
| Briny Breezes town | Palm Beach | 498 | 530 | -32 | -6.4 |
| Cloud Lake town | Palm Beach | 137 | 141 | -4 | -2.7 |
| Delray Beach city | Palm Beach | 68,096 | 69,754 | -1,658 | -2.4 |
| Glen Ridge town | Palm Beach | 214 | 218 | -4 | -2.0 |
| Golf village | Palm Beach | 287 | 272 | 15 | 5.2 |
| Greenacres city | Palm Beach | 45,439 | 45,095 | 344 | 0.8 |
| Gulf Stream town | Palm Beach | 956 | 991 | -35 | -3.7 |
| Haverhill town | Palm Beach | 2,188 | 2,221 | -33 | -1.5 |
| Highland Beach town | Palm Beach | 4,287 | 4,360 | -73 | -1.7 |
| Hypoluxo town | Palm Beach | 2,672 | 2,923 | -251 | -9.4 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Juno Beach town | Palm Beach | 3,871 | 3,958 | -87 | -2.2 |
| Jupiter town | Palm Beach | 61,215 | 62,830 | -1,615 | -2.6 |
| Jupiter Inlet Colony town | Palm Beach | 412 | 451 | -39 | -9.3 |
| Lake Clarke Shores town | Palm Beach | 3,545 | 3,622 | -77 | -2.2 |
| Lake Park town | Palm Beach | 9,014 | 9,172 | -158 | -1.8 |
| Lake Worth Beach city | Palm Beach | 43,472 | 44,317 | -845 | -1.9 |
| Lantana town | Palm Beach | 12,239 | 12,521 | -282 | -2.3 |
| Loxahatchee Groves town | Palm Beach | 3,374 | 3,546 | -172 | -5.1 |
| Manalapan town | Palm Beach | 416 | 440 | -24 | -5.7 |
| Mangonia Park town | Palm Beach | 2,511 | 2,638 | -127 | -5.1 |
| North Palm Beach village | Palm Beach | 13,101 | 13,395 | -294 | -2.2 |
| Ocean Ridge town | Palm Beach | 1,810 | 1,884 | -74 | -4.1 |
| Pahokee city | Palm Beach | 5,666 | 5,779 | -113 | -2.0 |
| Palm Beach town | Palm Beach | 9,212 | 9,472 | -260 | -2.8 |
| Palm Beach Gardens city | Palm Beach | 62,469 | 62,991 | -522 | -0.8 |
| Palm Beach Shores town | Palm Beach | 1,283 | 1,357 | -74 | -5.7 |
| Palm Springs village | Palm Beach | 27,312 | 28,300 | -988 | -3.6 |
| Riviera Beach city | Palm Beach | 39,390 | 39,534 | -144 | -0.4 |
| Royal Palm Beach village | Palm Beach | 40,430 | 41,617 | -1,187 | -2.9 |
| South Bay city | Palm Beach | 4,984 | 5,156 | -172 | -3.5 |
| South Palm Beach town | Palm Beach | 1,465 | 1,488 | -23 | -1.6 |
| Tequesta village | Palm Beach | 6,093 | 6,272 | -179 | -2.9 |
| Wellington village | Palm Beach | 61,794 | 63,096 | -1,302 | -2.1 |
| Westlake | Palm Beach | 6,419 | 7,266 | -847 | -13.2 |
| West Palm Beach city | Palm Beach | 125,401 | 127,312 | -1,911 | -1.5 |
| Unincorporated | Palm Beach | 671,677 | 686,595 | -14,918 | -2.2 |
| Dade City city | Pasco | 9,382 | 9,432 | -50 | -0.5 |
| New Port Richey city | Pasco | 17,270 | 18,050 | -780 | -4.5 |
| Port Richey city | Pasco | 3,251 | 3,604 | -353 | -10.9 |
| St. Leo town | Pasco | 2,282 | 2,472 | -190 | -8.3 |
| San Antonio city | Pasco | 1,403 | 1,556 | -153 | -10.9 |
| Zephyrhills city | Pasco | 19,666 | 21,980 | -2,314 | -11.8 |
| Unincorporated | Pasco | 579,775 | 596,255 | -16,480 | -2.8 |
| Belleair town | Pinellas | 4,310 | 4,592 | -282 | -6.6 |
| Belleair Beach city | Pinellas | 1,633 | 1,618 | 15 | 0.9 |
| Belleair Bluffs city | Pinellas | 2,312 | 2,288 | 24 | 1.0 |
| Belleair Shore town | Pinellas | 70 | 76 | -6 | -8.9 |
| Clearwater city | Pinellas | 118,463 | 116,997 | 1,466 | 1.2 |
| Dunedin city | Pinellas | 35,606 | 35,984 | -378 | -1.1 |
| Gulfport city | Pinellas | 11,757 | 11,667 | 90 | 0.8 |
| Indian Rocks Beach city | Pinellas | 3,702 | 3,643 | 59 | 1.6 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Shores town | Pinellas | 1,206 | 1,192 | 14 | 1.2 |
| Kenneth City town | Pinellas | 4,943 | 4,976 | -33 | -0.7 |
| Largo city | Pinellas | 83,950 | 82,442 | 1,508 | 1.8 |
| Madeira Beach city | Pinellas | 4,006 | 4,016 | -10 | -0.3 |
| North Redington Beach town | Pinellas | 1,472 | 1,478 | -6 | -0.4 |
| Oldsmar city | Pinellas | 14,888 | 14,852 | 37 | 0.3 |
| Pinellas Park city | Pinellas | 54,952 | 53,575 | 1,378 | 2.5 |
| Redington Beach town | Pinellas | 1,346 | 1,383 | -37 | -2.7 |
| Redington Shores town | Pinellas | 2,154 | 2,169 | -15 | -0.7 |
| Safety Harbor city | Pinellas | 16,762 | 16,996 | -234 | -1.4 |
| St. Pete Beach city | Pinellas | 8,765 | 8,743 | 22 | 0.3 |
| St. Petersburg city | Pinellas | 267,031 | 266,597 | 434 | 0.2 |
| Seminole city | Pinellas | 19,338 | 19,393 | -55 | -0.3 |
| South Pasadena city | Pinellas | 5,403 | 5,289 | 114 | 2.1 |
| Tarpon Springs city | Pinellas | 25,949 | 26,134 | -185 | -0.7 |
| Treasure Island city | Pinellas | 6,510 | 6,534 | -24 | -0.4 |
| Unincorporated | Pinellas | 274,690 | 273,596 | 1,094 | 0.4 |
| Auburndale city | Polk | 20,186 | 20,530 | -344 | -1.7 |
| Bartow city | Polk | 20,502 | 21,754 | -1,252 | -6.1 |
| Davenport city | Polk | 13,630 | 16,363 | -2,733 | -20.1 |
| Dundee town | Polk | 5,762 | 6,230 | -468 | -8.1 |
| Eagle Lake city | Polk | 4,902 | 5,229 | -327 | -6.7 |
| Fort Meade city | Polk | 5,219 | 5,334 | -115 | -2.2 |
| Frostproof city | Polk | 3,032 | 3,458 | -426 | -14.0 |
| Haines City city | Polk | 39,514 | 40,939 | -1,425 | -3.6 |
| Highland Park village | Polk | 245 | 283 | -38 | -15.6 |
| Hillcrest Heights town | Polk | 234 | 281 | -47 | -19.9 |
| Lake Alfred city | Polk | 8,037 | 8,329 | -292 | -3.6 |
| Lake Hamilton town | Polk | 1,702 | 2,008 | -306 | -18.0 |
| Lakeland city | Polk | 123,760 | 124,504 | -744 | -0.6 |
| Lake Wales city | Polk | 17,558 | 17,551 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Mulberry city | Polk | 4,483 | 4,460 | 23 | 0.5 |
| Polk City town | Polk | 3,049 | 3,071 | -22 | -0.7 |
| Winter Haven city | Polk | 57,923 | 59,351 | -1,428 | -2.5 |
| Unincorporated | Polk | 496,352 | 506,028 | -9,676 | -2.0 |
| Crescent City city | Putnam | 1,702 | 1,719 | -17 | -1.0 |
| Interlachen town | Putnam | 1,495 | 1,502 | -7 | -0.5 |
| Palatka city | Putnam | 10,503 | 10,838 | -335 | -3.2 |
| Pomona Park town | Putnam | 801 | 821 | -20 | -2.5 |
| Welaka town | Putnam | 815 | 760 | 56 | 6.8 |
| Unincorporated | Putnam | 60,822 | 61,389 | -567 | -0.9 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marineland town (pt.) | St. Johns | 3 | 1 | 2 | 66.7 |
| St. Augustine city | St. Johns | 15,684 | 15,915 | -231 | -1.5 |
| St. Augustine Beach city | St. Johns | 6,972 | 6,810 | 162 | 2.3 |
| Unincorporated | St. Johns | 308,820 | 308,848 | -28 | 0.0 |
| Fort Pierce city | St. Lucie | 50,823 | 50,552 | 272 | 0.5 |
| Port St. Lucie city | St. Lucie | 253,959 | 255,605 | -1,646 | -0.7 |
| St. Lucie Village town | St. Lucie | 624 | 615 | 10 | 1.5 |
| Unincorporated | St. Lucie | 80,340 | 80,278 | 62 | 0.1 |
| Gulf Breeze city | Santa Rosa | 6,335 | 6,924 | -589 | -9.3 |
| Jay town | Santa Rosa | 526 | 580 | -54 | -10.3 |
| Milton city | Santa Rosa | 10,300 | 11,132 | -832 | -8.1 |
| Unincorporated | Santa Rosa | 190,822 | 187,996 | 2,826 | 1.5 |
| Longboat Key town (pt.) | Sarasota | 4,791 | 4,738 | 54 | 1.1 |
| North Port city | Sarasota | 92,399 | 92,019 | 380 | 0.4 |
| Sarasota city | Sarasota | 57,943 | 57,838 | 105 | 0.2 |
| Venice city | Sarasota | 28,967 | 29,508 | -541 | -1.9 |
| Unincorporated | Sarasota | 294,927 | 291,370 | 3,557 | 1.2 |
| Altamonte Springs city | Seminole | 47,313 | 46,879 | 435 | 0.9 |
| Casselberry city | Seminole | 30,120 | 31,463 | -1,343 | -4.5 |
| Lake Mary city | Seminole | 17,423 | 16,966 | 458 | 2.6 |
| Longwood city | Seminole | 16,617 | 17,056 | -439 | -2.6 |
| Oviedo city | Seminole | 41,934 | 41,841 | 94 | 0.2 |
| Sanford city | Seminole | 67,897 | 66,698 | 1,199 | 1.8 |
| Winter Springs city | Seminole | 39,131 | 39,710 | -579 | -1.5 |
| Unincorporated | Seminole | 232,847 | 232,656 | 191 | 0.1 |
| Bushnell city | Sumter | 3,760 | 3,199 | 561 | 14.9 |
| Center Hill city | Sumter | 893 | 1,050 | -157 | -17.6 |
| Coleman city | Sumter | 627 | 785 | -158 | -25.2 |
| Webster city | Sumter | 948 | 960 | -12 | -1.2 |
| Wildwood city | Sumter | 31,337 | 18,938 | 12,399 | 39.6 |
| Unincorporated | Sumter | 119,178 | 129,128 | -9,950 | -8.4 |
| Branford town | Suwannee | 758 | 769 | -11 | -1.4 |
| Live Oak city | Suwannee | 6,962 | 7,176 | -214 | -3.1 |
| Unincorporated | Suwannee | 38,799 | 39,241 | -442 | -1.1 |
| Perry city | Taylor | 7,062 | 7,306 | -244 | -3.5 |
| Unincorporated | Taylor | 14,740 | 14,518 | 222 | 1.5 |
| Lake Butler city | Union | 1,979 | 1,990 | -11 | -0.5 |
| Raiford town | Union | 236 | 225 | 12 | 4.9 |
| Worthington Springs town | Union | 451 | 381 | 70 | 15.5 |
| Unincorporated | Union | 13,434 | 13,207 | 228 | 1.7 |
| Daytona Beach city | Volusia | 84,891 | 85,195 | -304 | -0.4 |

Table 3. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates

| Subcounty Area | County | BEBR | USCB | BEBR vs. USCB | % BEBR vs. USCB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daytona Beach Shores city | Volusia | 5,251 | 5,221 | 30 | 0.6 |
| DeBary city | Volusia | 24,009 | 23,407 | 602 | 2.5 |
| DeLand city | Volusia | 43,185 | 44,993 | -1,808 | -4.2 |
| Deltona city | Volusia | 98,312 | 100,174 | -1,862 | -1.9 |
| Edgewater city | Volusia | 24,981 | 24,189 | 792 | 3.2 |
| Flagler Beach city (pt.) | Volusia | 72 | 78 | -6 | -8.0 |
| Holly Hill city | Volusia | 13,008 | 13,173 | -165 | -1.3 |
| Lake Helen city | Volusia | 3,034 | 2,984 | 50 | 1.7 |
| New Smyrna Beach city | Volusia | 32,542 | 33,067 | -525 | -1.6 |
| Oak Hill city | Volusia | 2,103 | 2,164 | -61 | -2.9 |
| Orange City city | Volusia | 14,866 | 15,209 | -343 | -2.3 |
| Ormond Beach city | Volusia | 45,140 | 44,561 | 579 | 1.3 |
| Pierson town | Volusia | 1,561 | 1,563 | -2 | -0.1 |
| Ponce Inlet town | Volusia | 3,428 | 3,481 | -53 | -1.5 |
| Port Orange city | Volusia | 65,670 | 66,483 | -813 | -1.2 |
| South Daytona city | Volusia | 13,493 | 13,890 | -397 | -2.9 |
| Unincorporated | Volusia | 119,097 | 120,405 | -1,308 | -1.1 |
| St. Marks city | Wakulla | 331 | 311 | 21 | 6.2 |
| Sopchoppy city | Wakulla | 485 | 473 | 12 | 2.4 |
| Unincorporated | Wakulla | 36,497 | 36,171 | 327 | 0.9 |
| DeFuniak Springs city | Walton | 6,216 | 6,985 | -769 | -12.4 |
| Freeport city | Walton | 9,857 | 7,166 | 2,691 | 27.3 |
| Paxton town | Walton | 580 | 662 | -82 | -14.1 |
| Unincorporated | Walton | 71,075 | 74,021 | -2,946 | -4.1 |
| Caryville town | Washington | 279 | 317 | -38 | -13.7 |
| Chipley city | Washington | 3,613 | 3,735 | -122 | -3.4 |
| Ebro town | Washington | 256 | 246 | 11 | 4.1 |
| Vernon city | Washington | 772 | 743 | 30 | 3.8 |
| Wausau town | Washington | 353 | 389 | -36 | -10.3 |
| Unincorporated | Washington | 21,295 | 20,834 | 461 | 2.2 |

Table 4. Subcounty Comparison, BEBR vs. U.S. Census Bureau, April 1, 2024 Population Estimates, by Population Size and Population Growth Rate

| Population Size in 2020 | BEBR vs. USCB | | % BEBR vs. USCB | | N |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | |
| < 2,500 | -20 | -11 | -2.1 | -2.1 | 142 |
| 2,500 to 9,999 | -56 | -73 | -1.2 | -1.5 | 110 |
| 10,000 to 49,999 | -117 | -214 | -0.5 | -1.0 | 134 |
| ≥ 50,000 | -2,275 | -1,159 | -1.1 | -1.0 | 95 |
| Total | -501 | -47 | -1.3 | -1.3 | 481 |
| Population Growth Rate 2010–2020 | BEBR vs. USCB | | % BEBR vs. USCB | | N |
| | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | |
| < -2.5% | 14 | -9 | -2.5 | -1.3 | 95 |
| -2.5% to 5% | -168 | -48 | -1.9 | -1.5 | 106 |
| 5% to 15% | -716 | -80 | -1.3 | -1.1 | 160 |
| ≥ 15% | -923 | -239 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 119 |
| Total | -501 | -47 | -1.3 | -1.3 | 480 |

**Components of Change**

| Florida Department of Health Data | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Births | Deaths | Natural Change |
| 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] | 223,809 | 228,492 | -4,683 |
| 2025 [2] | 103,423 | 106,759 | -3,336 |

[1] Provisional data as of June 25, 2025

[2] Provisional data as of June 25, 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

**Components of Change**

| | | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural | Net Migration | | | Residual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Change | | | Change | Domestic | International | Total | |

*Census Bureau Vintage 2024 Estimates Components of Change*

| From | To | Population Change | Births | Deaths | Natural Change | Net Migration Domestic | Net Migration International | Net Migration Total | Residual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Domestic | Net Migration International | Net Migration Total | Residual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Domestic | Net Migration International | Net Migration Total | Residual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |

**State Indicators**

| Year | 1<br>BEBR<br>Estimates | 2<br>Census<br>Estimates | 3<br>Electric<br>Customers | 4<br>Homestead<br>Exemptions | 5<br>Total<br>Employment | 6a<br>Public School<br>Enrollment | 6b<br>Private School<br>Enrollment | 6c<br>Home<br>Education | 6<br>Total School<br>Enrollment | 7<br>Building<br>Permits | 8<br>Housing<br>Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 18,154,475 | 18,166,990 | 8,323,582 | 4,405,083 | 8,703,000 | 2,617,215 | 300,766 | 55,822 | 2,973,803 | 292,740 | 8,622,831 |
| 2007 | 18,446,768 | 18,367,842 | 8,523,878 | 4,504,537 | 8,918,000 | 2,606,337 | 290,385 | 56,650 | 2,953,372 | 233,866 | 8,817,298 |
| 2008 | 18,613,905 | 18,527,305 | 8,577,402 | 4,550,813 | 8,831,000 | 2,583,087 | 279,873 | 60,913 | 2,923,873 | 131,957 | 8,913,044 |
| 2009 | 18,687,425 | 18,652,644 | 8,552,847 | 4,521,988 | 8,354,000 | 2,583,403 | 271,027 | 62,567 | 2,916,997 | 74,337 | 8,967,149 |
| 2010 | 18,801,332 | 18,842,405 | 8,550,255 | 4,491,427 | 8,166,000 | 2,590,602 | 264,349 | 69,281 | 2,924,232 | 50,963 | 8,997,260 |
| 2011 | 18,949,860 | 19,036,879 | 8,602,234 | 4,417,629 | 8,295,000 | 2,613,043 | 270,551 | 72,408 | 2,956,002 | 41,244 | 9,031,561 |
| 2012 | 19,134,956 | 19,268,256 | 8,660,373 | 4,380,574 | 8,454,000 | 2,636,328 | 273,797 | 75,801 | 2,985,926 | 43,016 | 9,069,294 |
| 2013 | 19,337,590 | 19,502,928 | 8,728,597 | 4,333,692 | 8,619,000 | 2,664,329 | 283,100 | 77,054 | 3,024,483 | 55,329 | 9,128,802 |
| 2014 | 19,585,096 | 19,790,139 | 8,832,403 | 4,302,818 | 8,830,000 | 2,698,331 | 288,084 | 84,096 | 3,070,511 | 81,840 | 9,209,527 |
| 2015 | 19,879,230 | 20,140,379 | 8,966,225 | 4,306,744 | 9,008,000 | 2,732,112 | 300,244 | 83,359 | 3,115,715 | 91,389 | 9,287,645 |
| 2016 | 20,201,450 | 20,533,473 | 9,094,516 | 4,366,586 | 9,248,000 | 2,756,658 | 322,616 | 87,462 | 3,166,736 | 100,436 | 9,390,951 |
| 2017 | 20,524,865 | 20,868,335 | 9,221,276 | 4,444,699 | 9,496,000 | 2,771,839 | 324,837 | 89,817 | 3,186,493 | 123,446 | 9,500,755 |
| 2018 | 20,854,945 | 21,131,181 | 9,343,439 | 4,536,884 | 9,675,000 | 2,782,696 | 335,494 | 97,261 | 3,215,451 | 132,831 | 9,616,467 |
| 2019 | 21,189,849 | 21,353,320 | 9,476,022 | 4,641,236 | 9,842,000 | 2,793,379 | 352,821 | 106,115 | 3,252,315 | 142,419 | 9,754,082 |
| 2020 | 21,538,187 | 21,592,035 | 9,634,973 | 4,747,579 | 9,733,000 | 2,741,281 | 331,572 | 143,431 | 3,216,284 | 155,030 | 9,900,384 |
| 2021 | 21,898,945 | 21,831,949 | 9,805,328 | 4,851,475 | 9,613,000 | 2,774,126 | 374,962 | 152,109 | 3,301,197 | 177,126 | 10,051,531 |
| 2022 | 22,276,132 | 22,379,312 | 9,995,419 | 4,942,449 | 10,275,000 | 2,807,199 | 397,957 | 154,289 | 3,359,445 | 202,074 | 10,252,120 |
| 2023 | 22,634,867 | 22,904,868 | 10,139,559 | 5,042,269 | 10,647,000 | 2,806,576 | 416,942 | 155,532 | 3,379,050 | 205,463 | 10,448,447 |
| 2024 | 23,014,551 | 23,372,215 | 10,332,652 | 5,136,663 | 10,777,000 | 2,798,157 | – | – | – | 210,189 | 10,629,918 |
| 2025 | – | – | – | – | 10,795,000 | – | – | – | – | 198,529 | – |
| 2006–07 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | -0.4 | -3.5 | 1.5 | -0.7 | -20.1 | 2.3 |
| 2007–08 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | -1.0 | -0.9 | -3.6 | 7.5 | -1.0 | -43.6 | 1.1 |
| 2008–09 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -5.4 | 0.0 | -3.2 | 2.7 | -0.2 | -43.7 | 0.6 |
| 2009–10 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -2.3 | 0.3 | -2.5 | 10.7 | 0.3 | -31.4 | 0.3 |
| 2010–11 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -1.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 1.1 | -19.1 | 0.4 |
| 2011–12 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | -0.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 0.4 |
| 2012–13 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -1.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 0.7 |
| 2013–14 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | -0.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 47.9 | 0.9 |
| 2014–15 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 4.2 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 0.9 |
| 2015–16 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 9.9 | 1.1 |
| 2016–17 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 22.9 | 1.2 |
| 2017–18 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 1.2 |
| 2018–19 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 1.4 |
| 2019–20 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | -1.1 | -1.9 | -6.0 | 35.2 | -1.1 | 8.9 | 1.5 |
| 2020–21 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 1.2 | 13.1 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 14.3 | 1.5 |
| 2021–22 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 14.1 | 2.0 |
| 2022–23 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 2023–24 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -0.3 | – | – | – | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| 2024–25 | – | – | – | – | 0.2 | – | – | – | – | -5.6 | – |

**State Indicators**

1  BEBR estimate April 1st (2010 and 2020 are Census counts; 2006–2009 and 2011–2019  are revised intercensal estimates)

2  Census estimate July 1st (2010 and 2020 are July 1st estimates, not April 1st decennial census counts; 2006–2009 and 2011–2019 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 Department of Economic Opportunity - Local Area Unemployment Statistics - Employment, March (seasonally adjusted)

6a Florida Department of Education - Fall school enrollment, K–12 (Public Schools)

6b Florida Department of Education - Fall school enrollment, K–12 (Private Schools) (Fall 2023 FLDOE preliminary unpublished data)

6c Florida Department of Education - Fall school enrollment, K–12 (Home education)

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 (2010 and 2020 are July 1st estimates, not April 1st decennial census counts; 2006–2009 and 2011–2019 are revised intercensal estimates)

**Electric Customers**

| | Florida Power & Light / Duke / Tampa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Electric Customers Count | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| 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 | 7,442,415 |
| 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 | 7,452,490 |
| **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** | **7,465,591** |
| 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 | 7,474,080 |
| 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 | 7,484,233 |
| 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 | |

| | Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | 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 | 2024–25 |
| 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 | 137,821 |
| 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 | 132,005 |
| **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** | **128,820** |
| 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 | 127,332 |
| 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 | 124,407 |
| 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 | |

| | Year-to-Year Change in Electric Customers (in %) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | 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 | 2024–25 |
| 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 | 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 | 1.80 |
| **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** | **1.76** |
| 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 | 1.73 |
| 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 | 1.69 |
| 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 | |

**Electric Customers**

| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Electric Customers

**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 Issued
## (Proxy for Domestic and International In-Migration)



Legend:
- Monthly Data
- New since FDEC February 2025
- Seasonally Adjusted Data
- 12-Month Moving Average