

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS



Florida is home to 18.5 million people that have diverse backgrounds. We know that social and economic conditions can shape the choices we make about health but can also limit the access we have to health resources. This section offers a glimpse of what Florida's population looks like—who we are, how we live and work, and where we come from, to understand how those characteristics can influence the overall health of our state.

- Florida is the 4th most populous state in the nation.
- Among all 50 states, Florida has the largest proportion of the population over the age of 65.

OVERVIEW

Florida is the fourth most populous state in the nation; roughly 18.5 million people call this peninsula home. Our population is distinguished by its distinctive age structure; nearly 17% of the population in Florida is older than 65. This proportion is higher than any other state in the nation.

This section offers a snapshot of Florida’s population at a moment in time— who we are, how we live and work, and where we come from. We know that social and economic conditions shape the choices we make about health and the access we have to health resources. Poverty and education are highly correlated with health outcomes.

This section hones in on commonly used indicators of the status of populations. The aim is to illustrate general characteristics of Florida’s diverse populations through the use of text and graphics. A list of health-related social indicators can be found in the lower left corner of this page.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

The most up-to-date picture of Florida’s population comes from the ongoing American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. By conducting monthly surveys of a sample of the U.S. population, the ACS collects economic, social, and housing information continuously rather than every 10 years as with the decennial census. Data has been made available for every state, county and census tract in the United States because there is now enough data to aggregate across 5 years. Most census data reported in this document comes from the 2006-2010 aggregate estimates. Although single-year estimates are available for larger population areas, all levels of geography are included in the 5-year estimates, and thus comparable data is also available at the county or sub-county level for all 67 counties in Florida. These 5-year estimates are also more stable than either the single-year or the 3-year aggregate options. Specific tables from the ACS that were used in this report are listed in the end notes on page 20.

Health-Related Social Indicators:

- Race/Ethnicity
- Households and Families
- Geographic Mobility
- Language and Nativity
- Employment
- Education
- Housing
- Income and Poverty

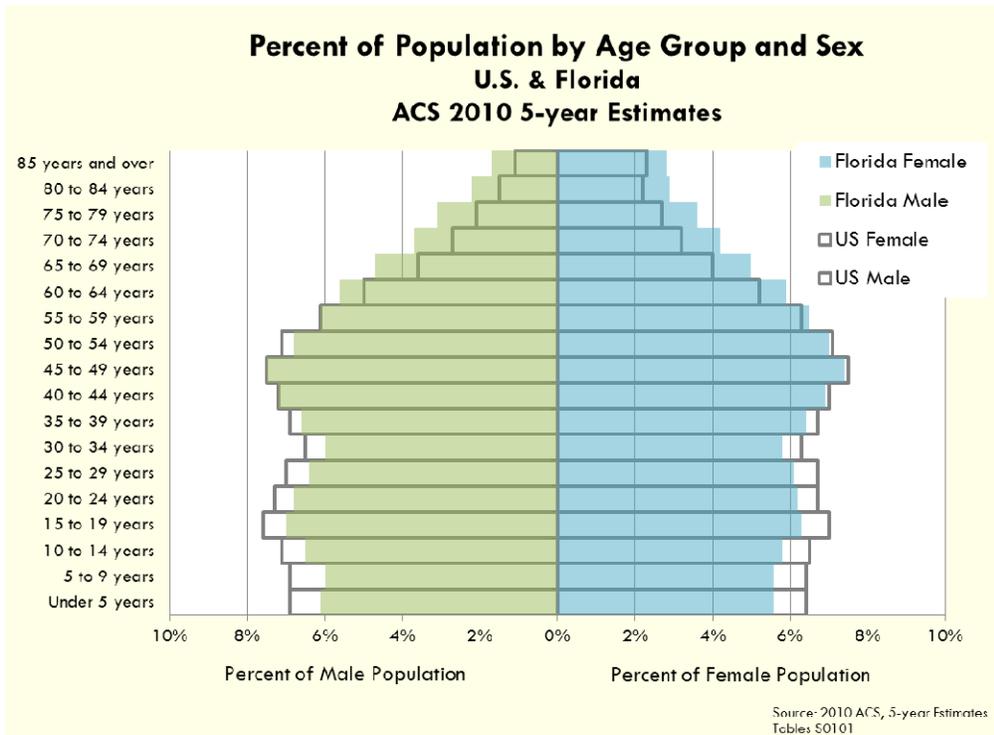
FLORIDA'S POPULATION

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, Florida had a total population of 18.5 million; 9.5 million (51%) females and 9 million (49%) males. The median age was 40.3 years, an increase from previous years. Twenty-two percent of the population was under 18 years of age and 17% was 65 years and older.

Florida's population is older than the national average. The median age for women is 41.6 in Florida compared to 38.1 in the U.S. For men, the median age is 38.9 in Florida compared to 35.6 in the U.S. Since men as a group tend to die at a younger age than women, Florida has a larger number of female residents than male residents at older ages. Florida also has a higher than average age-dependency ratio, that is, the ratio between persons under 15 and over 64 and the number of working-age individuals (15 to 64 years old) is higher than the national average. Over 20% of Floridians are over the age of 62 compared to 15.7% in the U.S.

- The median age in Florida is 40.3 years.
- Florida has a lower ratio of males to females and a higher age-dependency ratio than the U.S.

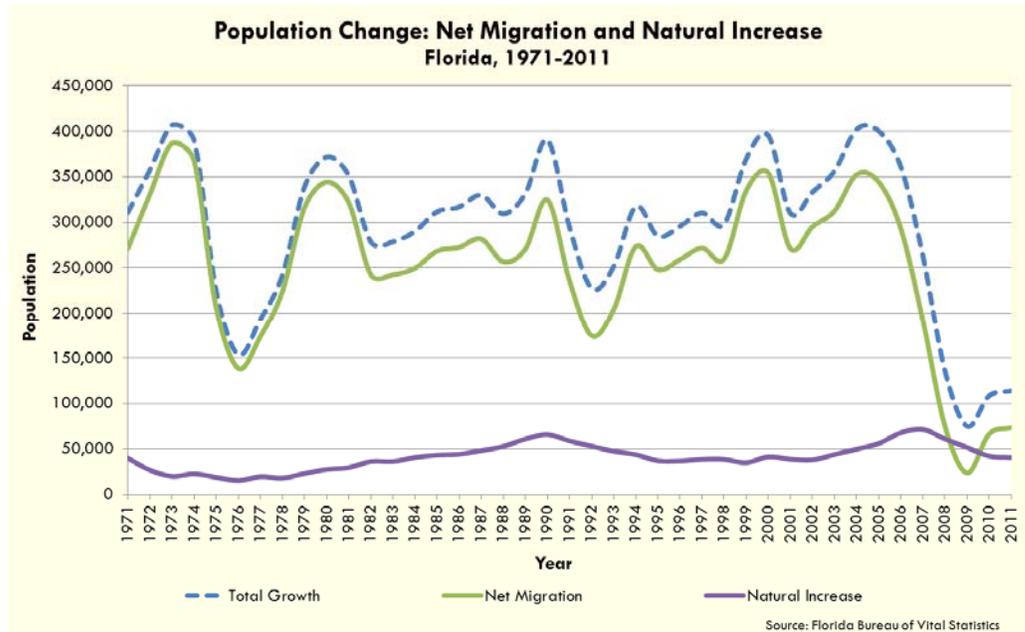
Florida's high proportion of elderly and aging population distinguish the state from the nation.



- A majority of Florida's growth is due to migration over the last 40 years.
- Florida has a higher proportion of residents who are widowed or divorced than the U.S. average.
- Florida has a higher percent of residents unemployed and not in the labor force than the U.S. average.

POPULATION TRENDS

Over the last 40 years, a majority of growth in Florida is due to migration. In 2009, for the first time, natural increase, or the number of babies born in Florida, was the main reason for growth in the state. While overall growth has declined dramatically since 2004, an increase in population growth has been evident in the past two years, largely due to migration.



COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES

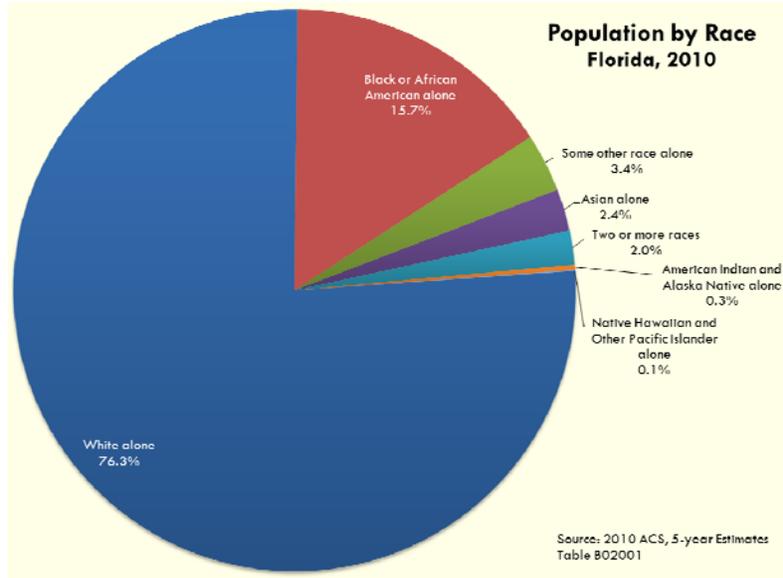
According to ACS 2010 5-year estimates, Floridians live in smaller households and families compared to the U.S. overall. Florida also has a lower proportion of married-couple families and a higher proportion of widowed or divorced residents compared to the U.S. In Florida, married-couple families are more likely to live in poverty compared to their counterparts in the U.S. and female-headed households are less likely to live in poverty compared to their counterparts in the U.S. However, within Florida, female-headed households are three to four times more likely than married-couple families to live in poverty.

Florida's percentage of residents unemployed and not active in the labor force is higher than that for the U.S., and the per capita income in Florida is lower than the national average. However, since gross rent is higher than the national average, Floridians tend to spend a higher proportion of their income on rent compared to individuals in the rest of the U.S. The value of owner-occupied housing in Florida is higher than the national average, and a higher percentage of owners do not have a mortgage compared to other homeowners in the U.S.

RACE/ETHNICITY

RACE

The primary racial composition in Florida is largely black and white. According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, over 90% of Floridians selected “White alone” or “Black or African American alone” as their race compared to 86.5% for the nation overall. Compared to U.S. averages, Florida has much lower percentages of residents who declare any of the other races or who declare having “Some other race” or “Two or more races.”

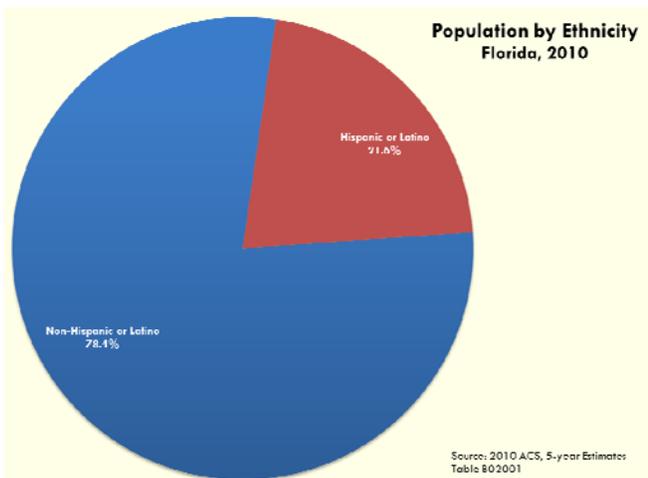


- More than three-fourths of Florida’s population is white alone.
- Black or African American residents make up over 15% of Florida’s population.
- More than one in five Floridians report Hispanic or Latino origins.

Ethnicity is distinct from race. The only ethnicity the U.S. Census Bureau currently collects data on is Hispanic. Hispanics can be of any race.

ETHNICITY

Florida has a more diverse Hispanic population and a higher percentage of Hispanics than the nation overall. Among Florida residents, 21.6% are Hispanic or Latino compared to 15.7% of U.S. residents. Almost 65% of Hispanic or Latino residents in the U.S. claim Mexico as their country of origin compared to 15% of Hispanic or Latino residents in Florida. A majority (68%) of Cuban Hispanics in the U.S. reside in Florida as do as a higher proportion of Puerto Ricans and Venezuelans.

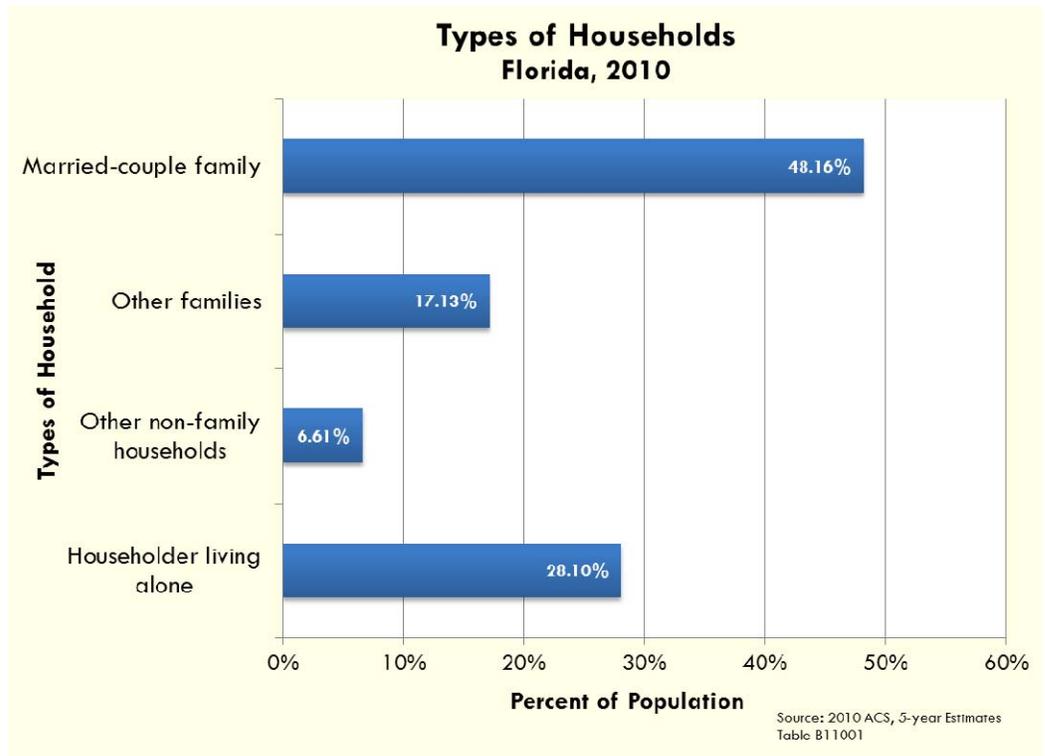


HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

- Nearly half of all households in Florida are comprised of married-couple families.
- There are over 7 million households in the state of Florida.

The 2010 5-year ACS estimates that there were 7.2 million households in Florida. The average household size was 2.53 people, which is nearly identical to the national average.

In 2010, families, including both married-couple families (48%) and other families (17%) made up the majority (65%) of households in Florida. Non-family households made up 35% of all households in Florida, with 28% being households of people living alone and 7% composed of people living together but unrelated to each other, such as roommates.

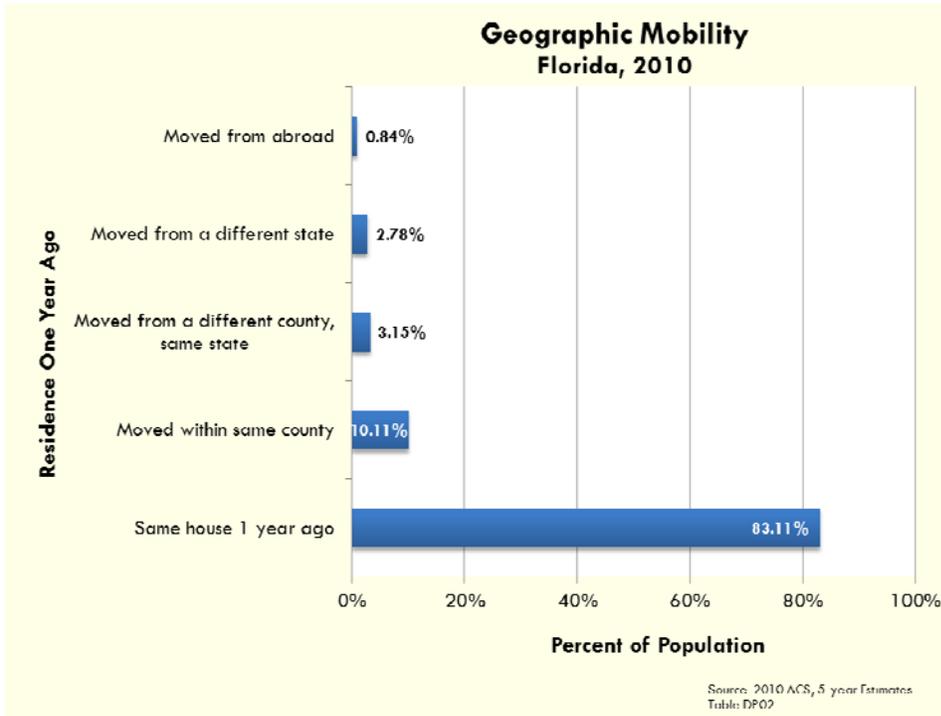


The Census Bureau defines...

- *households* as all persons who occupy a residence usually.
- *families* as two or more people who live together and are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, 83% of Florida residents, at least one year old and living in Florida, were living in the same residence one year earlier; 10% had moved during the past year from another residence in the same county; 3% had moved from another county in the same state; 3% had moved from another state; and almost 1% had moved from abroad.



Although Florida is a retirement destination, according to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, the age group with the highest proportion of people who have moved to Florida from another state in the past year are 18 to 24-year olds. This may indicate that Florida's colleges and universities are actually a large draw of inter-state immigration. As in the U.S., never-married people have the highest geographical mobility of any distance. People without a high school diploma or GED are the most likely to move within the state (or county), but the least likely to move between states. Males are slightly more likely to move than females. In general, Florida residents who move have a lower median income than the state median income.

- The age group with the highest proportion of people who have moved to Florida from another state in the past year were 18-24 year-olds.
- Floridians without a high school diploma or GED are the most likely to move within the state or county but the least likely to move between states.

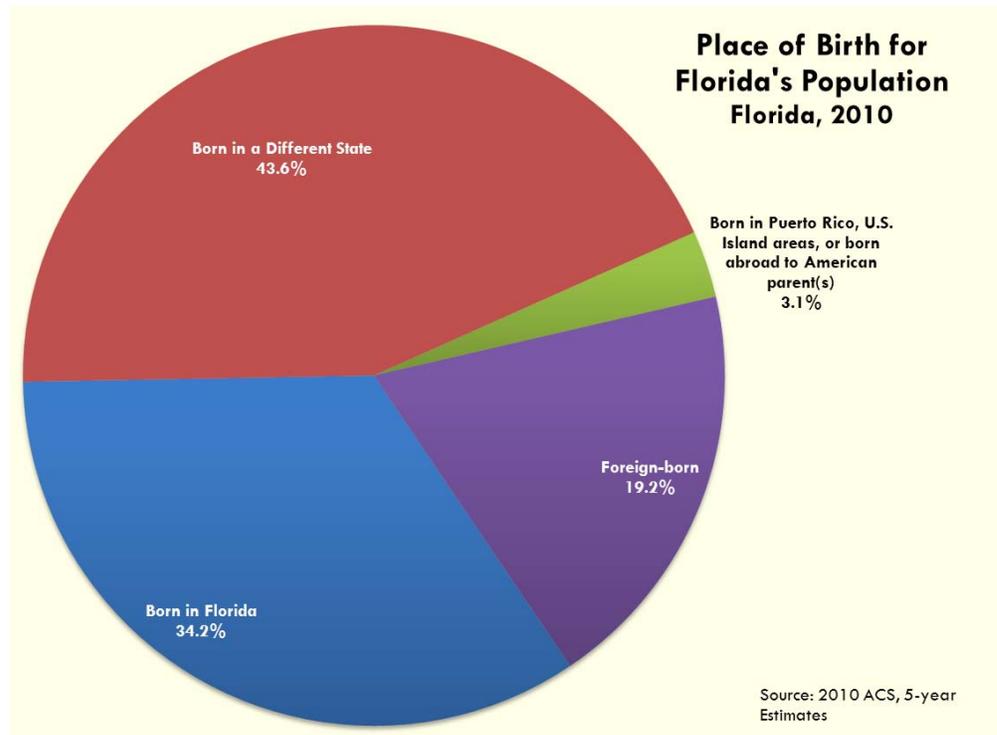
LANGUAGE AND NATIVITY

- Nearly one in five Floridians were born outside the U.S.
- Foreign-born persons in Florida are more likely to be married.
- Spanish is the most common language spoken by those who do not use English at home.

The median household income for foreign-born residents is lower than that for native-born residents despite households of foreign-born residents having a higher average number of workers compared to other households.

According to 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, 19% of Florida residents are foreign-born, compared to 13% foreign-born for the U.S. as a whole. Of the 81% that are native to the U.S., 34% were born in Florida. Florida's foreign-born population was 52% female and 48% male. They are slightly older (44.3 years median age) than native Floridians (38.7 years of age), and are more likely to be married (57% versus 48% of native-born residents).

The foreign-born population of Florida is more likely to live below the poverty level: 16% of foreign-born residents is at or below the poverty level, compared with almost 13% of native Floridians. Median income varies greatly between foreign- and native-born residents, especially for males. Annually, foreign-born men working full-time, year-round earn about \$10,000 less on average than their native-born counterparts, annually. This gap is smaller for women, but still present (\$27,000 compared to \$35,000). The median household income for foreign-born residents is lower than that for native-born residents (\$42,000 and \$49,000, respectively), despite households of foreign-born residents having a higher average number of workers compared to households of native-born residents (1.38 and 1.07, respectively).



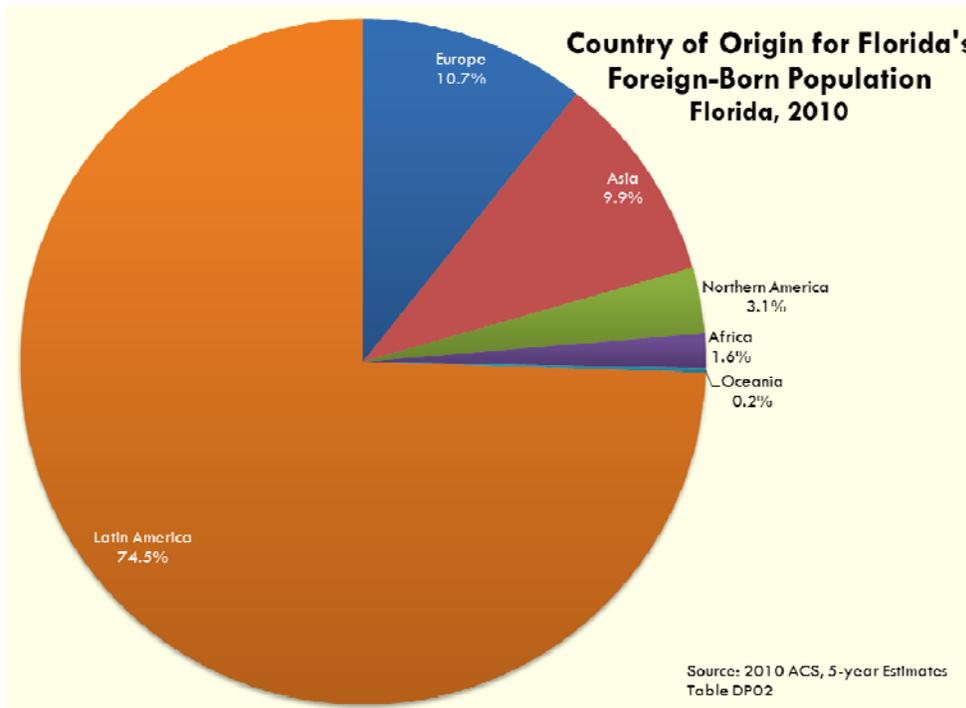
LANGUAGE AND NATIVITY

Almost three-fourths of foreign-born Floridians were born in Latin American countries.

Latin America is the source of most of the U.S. foreign-born population, and this is especially true in Florida: 74% of foreign-born residents in Florida were born in Latin American countries, compared to the national average of 53%. Over half of Florida’s Latin Americans come from the Caribbean, and the remaining half is almost evenly split between Central America (including Mexico) and South America.

Over a quarter of Floridians speak a language other than English at home, compared to the U.S. average of 20.1%. Among homes with foreign-born Floridians, 81% of the households speak another language. Nearly a fifth (19.6%) of all Floridians over 5 years old speak Spanish or Spanish Creole. For those Floridians who speak another language other than English, those 65 years old or older are less likely to speak English “very well” than their younger counterparts.

Leading Countries of Origin	Rank
Cuba	1
Mexico	2
Haiti	3
Columbia	4
Jamaica	5
Canada	6
Nicaragua	7
Dominican Republic	8
Venezuela	9
Honduras	10



EMPLOYMENT

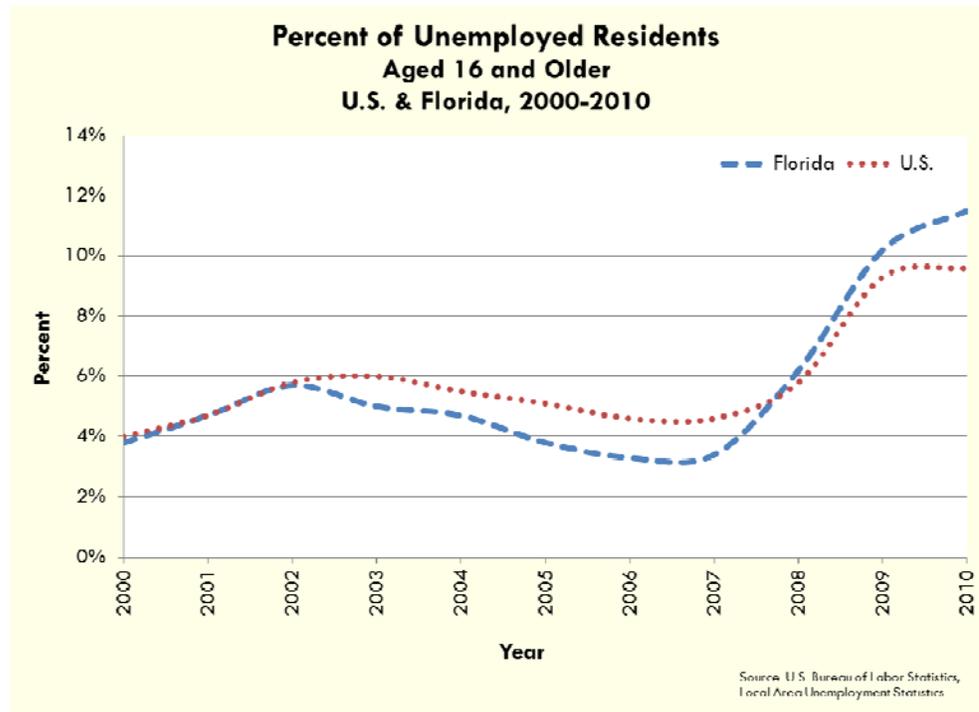
Leading Industries	Rank
Educational services and health care and	1
Retail trade	2
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and	4
Construction	5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and	6
Manufacturing	7
Other services, except	8
Transportation and warehousing, and	9
Public administration	10

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, the leading industry for Florida’s employed population 16 years and older was educational services, health care and social assistance, which accounted for about 1 in 5 jobs in Florida. The second and fourth leading industries were retail trade (13%) and arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services (11%). These latter industries are reflective of Florida’s growth in the tourism industry.

Among the most common occupations were: management, professional, and related occupations, 33%; sales and office occupations, 28%; service occupations, 19%; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations, 11%; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations, 9%. Eighty-one percent of the residents employed were private wage and salary workers; 13% were federal, state, or local government workers; and 6% were self-employed.

Nearly 80% of Florida workers drove to work alone in 2006-2010, 10% carpooled, 2% took public transportation, 2% walked, and 2% used other means. The remaining 4% worked at home. Among those who commuted to work, it took on average 25.8 minutes to get to work.

Unemployment in Florida was at an all-time high in 2010 with 11.5% of Floridians 16 and older unemployed. Unemployment has increased since 2007 for both the U.S. and Florida.

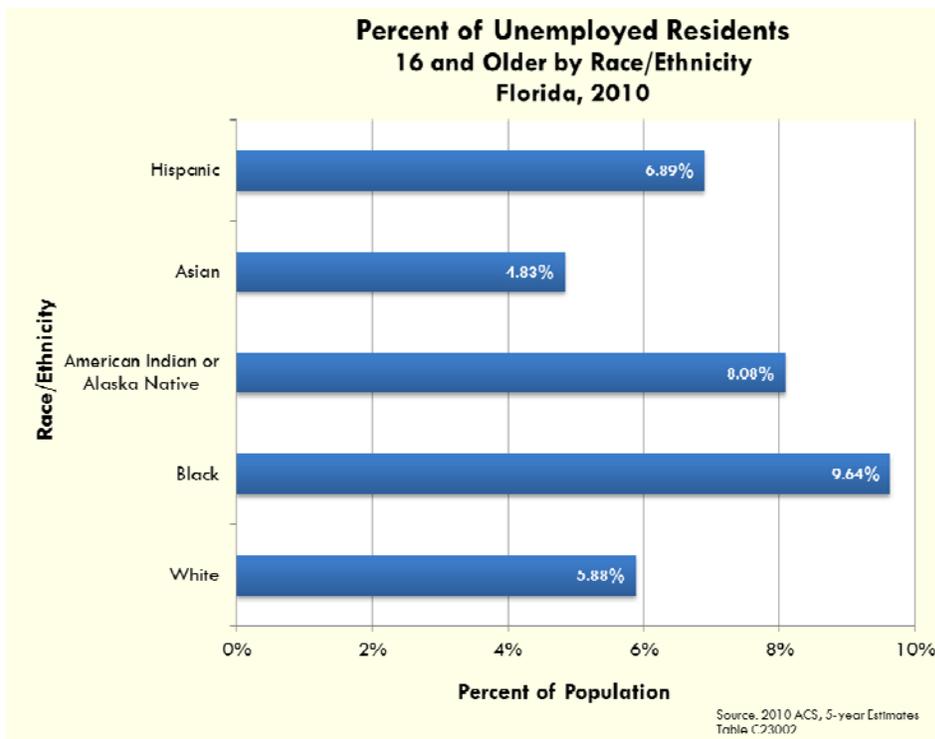


EMPLOYMENT

RACE/ETHNICITY

There are differences in unemployment rates among racial and ethnic groups. According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, black Floridians were the most likely to be unemployed (9.6%), while Asian Floridians were the least likely to be unemployed (4.8%). Seven percent of Hispanics of any race were unemployed.

- Between 2006 and 2010, black Floridians were the most likely to be unemployed and Asian Floridians were least likely to be unemployed.



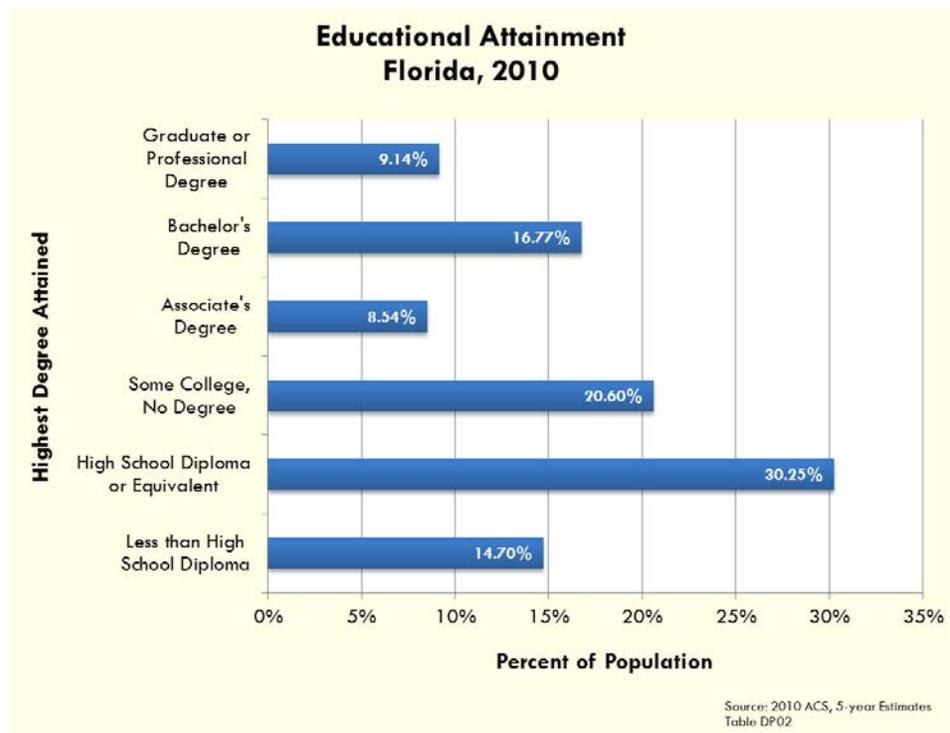
EDUCATION

- There are almost three million K through 12 students in Florida.
- College enrollment in Florida totals 1.2 million students.

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, 85% of Florida residents 25 years and over had graduated from high school, the same as the U.S. rate of high school graduation. However, in Florida, 26% of residents had a bachelor's degree or higher compared to 27.9% of U.S. residents. Fifteen percent of Floridians over the age of 25 have not graduated high school or completed an equivalency, such as the General Education Development test.

The total school enrollment, including college, in Florida was 4.5 million according to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates. Kindergarten through grade 12 enrollment for the same years was 2.9 million, 88% of which was public versus private school enrollment. Children aged 10 through 14 have the highest rates of enrollment in Florida and U.S., at 98%. Of the adult population over 18, eight percent were enrolled in college or graduate school compared to nine percent in the U.S. College (including graduate and professional school) enrollment was 1.2 million.

Fifteen percent of Florida residents over the age of 25 have neither graduated from high school nor completed an equivalency program.



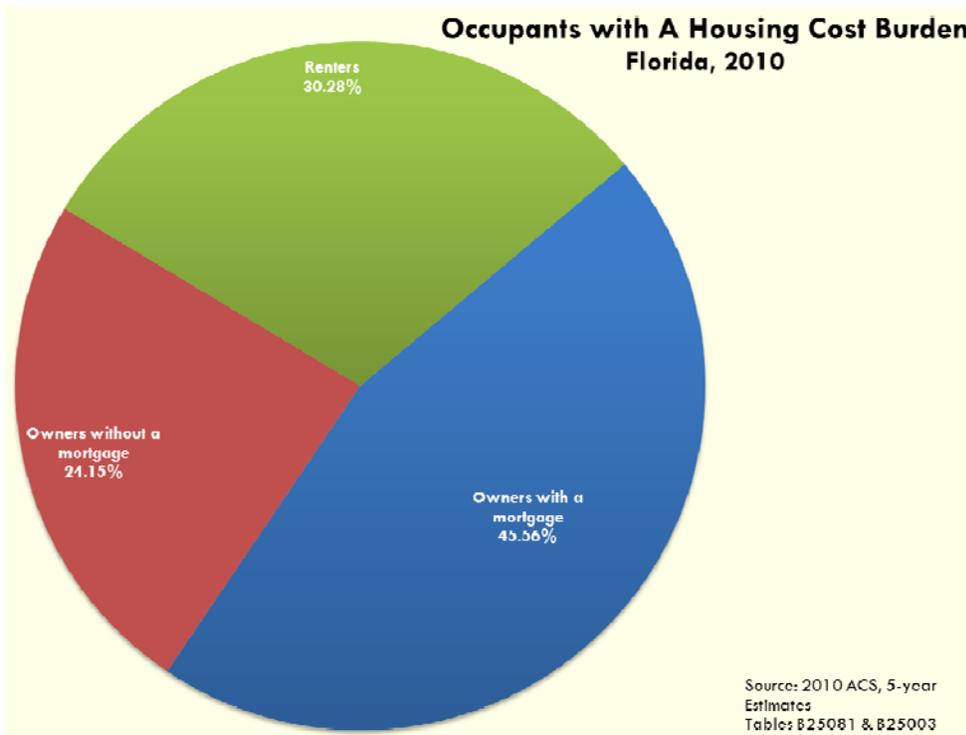
HOUSING

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, Florida had a total of 8.9 million housing units, 19% of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 60% were single-unit structures, 30% were multi-unit structures, and 10% were mobile homes. Thirty-six percent of the housing units have been built since 1990.

Florida had 7.1 million occupied housing units – about 5 million (70%) owner-occupied and 2.1 million (30%) renter-occupied. Four percent of the households did not have telephone service and seven percent of the households did not have access to a car, truck, or van for private use. Multi-vehicle households were common (39% of households had two vehicles and 15% had three or more).

The median monthly housing costs for mortgage holders was \$1,586, for non-mortgage holders, \$472, and for renters, \$957. Forty-eight percent of owners with mortgages, 19% of owners without mortgages, and 58% of renters in Florida spent 30% or more of their household income on housing.

- Nearly one in five housing units in Florida is vacant.
- Florida renters pay more than the average American— \$957 per month versus \$841 per month.



INCOME AND POVERTY

- One-third of households in Florida receive Social Security benefits.

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, the median income of households in Florida was \$47,661. Seventy-five percent of the households received earnings and 19% received retirement income other than Social Security. Thirty-three percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$15,935. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source. The table below show that median income for white residents is substantially higher than that for black or Hispanic residents.

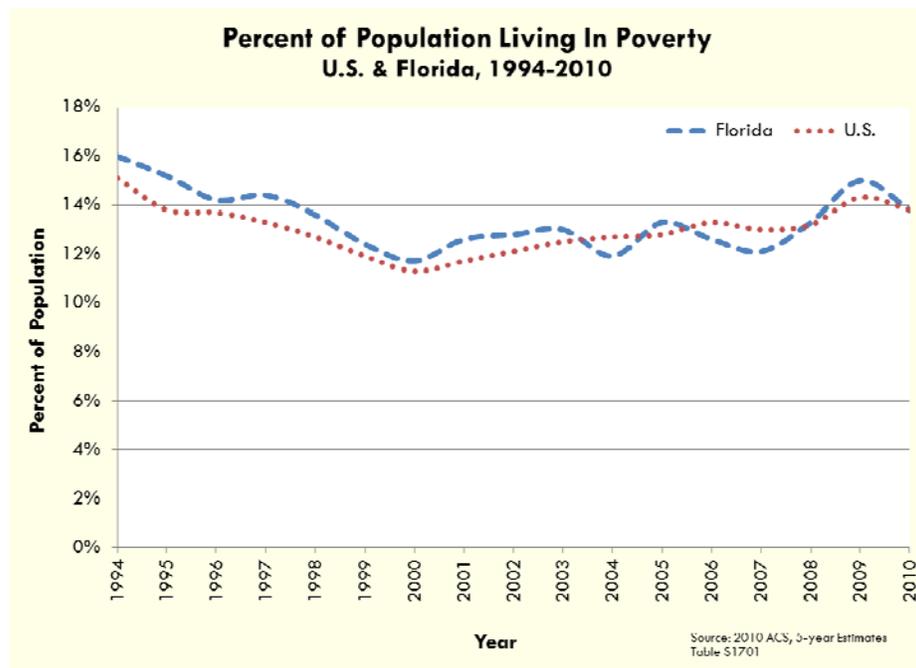
Median Household Income
(in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
Florida, 2006-2010

Total.....	\$47,661
White alone.....	\$50,316
Black alone.....	\$35,197
Hispanic, all races.....	\$41,758

Source: 2010 ACS, 5-year Estimates
Table B19013

POVERTY TRENDS

In 2010, 13.8% of Florida residents were living in poverty—which mirrored the national average.

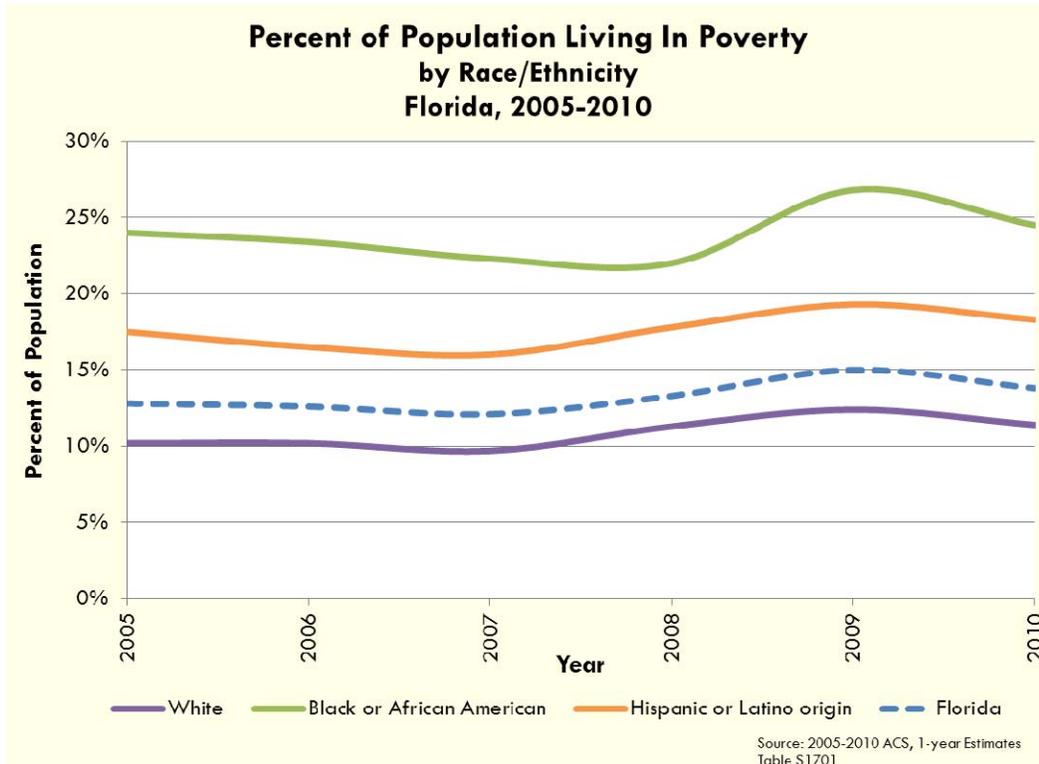


INCOME AND POVERTY

The U.S. Census Bureau creates a poverty thresholds to determine poverty status. These thresholds vary according to family size and age of family members. In 2010, the poverty threshold was \$15,030 for a family of three, which includes two parents and one related child under 18.¹

The percentage of people in Florida living in poverty increased between 2006 and 2010. In 2009, there was a peak in poverty rates, which then decreased in 2010. Black Floridians are twice as likely to live in poverty than white Floridians: in 2010 about 25% of the black population in Florida were living in poverty compared with 12% of white Floridians. Hispanics, of any race, consistently showed higher percentages of people in poverty than the state average.

- Black Floridians were 2.1 times more likely than white Floridians to live in poverty.
- Hispanic Floridians were more likely than non-Hispanic Floridians to live in poverty.

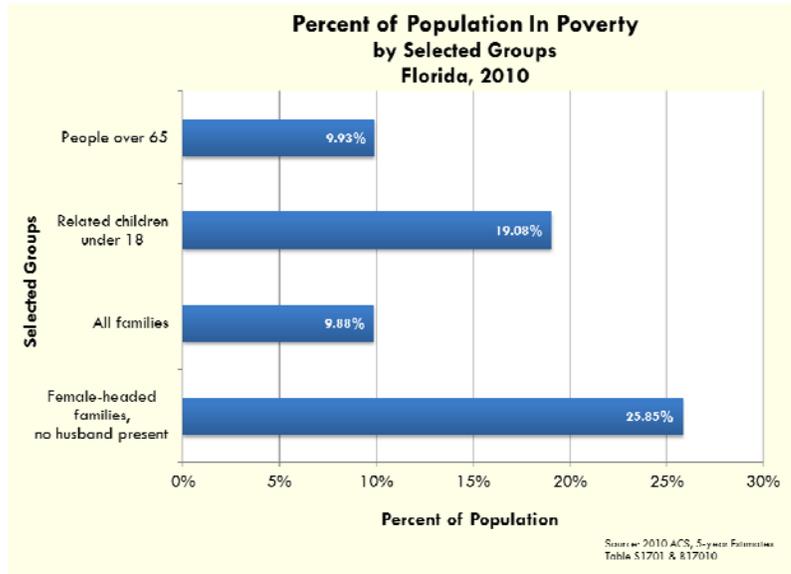


INCOME AND POVERTY

POVERTY AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS

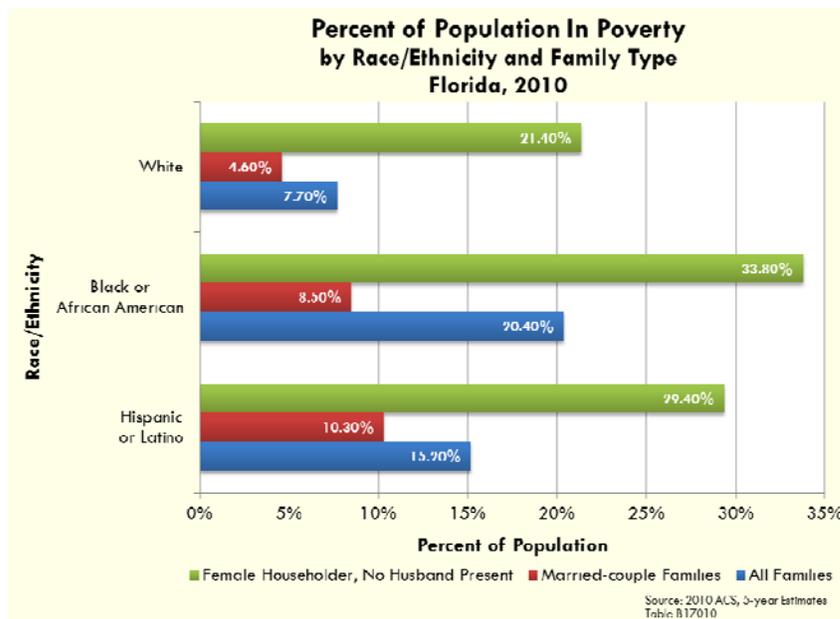
- Of children under the age of 18 living in a related-family household, 19% were below the poverty level, compared to 10% of those 65 and older.
- Female-headed households were three to four times more likely than married-couple families to live in poverty.

According to the 2010 ACS 5-year estimates, 19% of related children under 18 were living in poverty, compared with 10% of people 65 years old and over. Ten percent of all families and 26% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below poverty.



Almost one in five children in Florida live below poverty.

Female-headed households were three to four times more likely to live in poverty than married-couple families. The poverty gap between female-headed households and married-couple families is especially stark for black

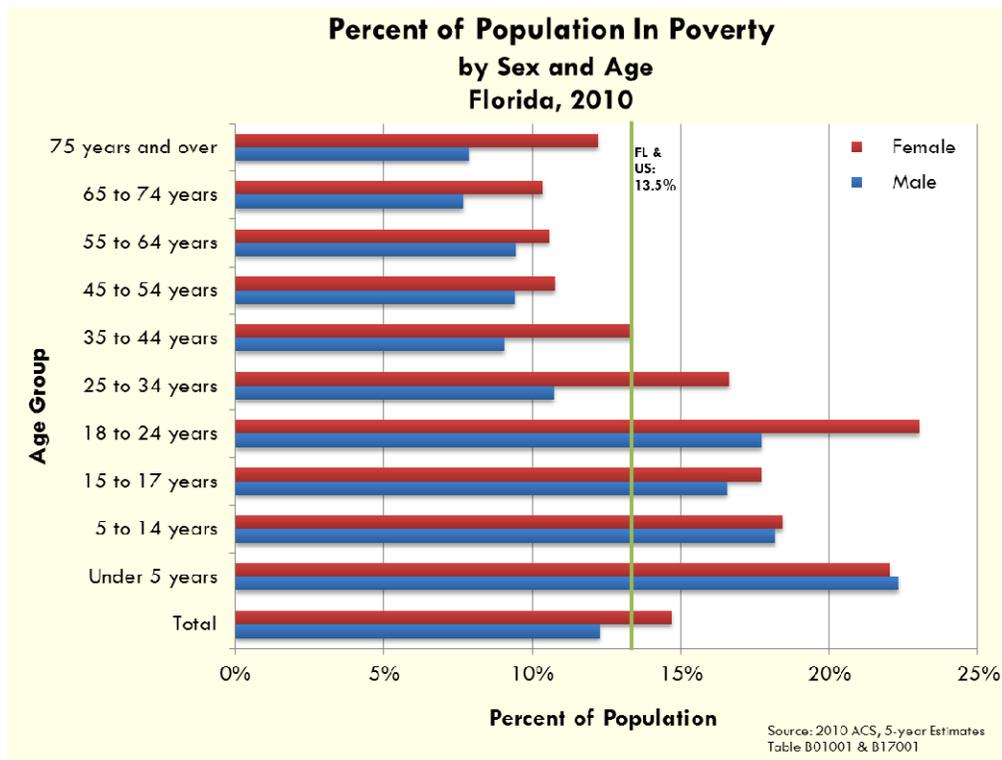


families where 8.5% of black married-couple families live in poverty compared to 33.8% of black female-headed households.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Women of almost all ages in Florida are more likely to live in poverty than their male counterparts. The most pronounced differences between males and females are in young adulthood (18 to 34 years old) and at the oldest ages (75 years and older). In these age groups, roughly five percent more women than men of the same age live in poverty.

- Women are more likely to live in poverty compared to their male counterparts.
- The biggest differences between sexes in poverty can be seen in early adulthood (18-24) and older ages (75+).



END NOTES

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty. (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html>)

The following tables from the 2010 American Community Survey, using five-year estimates, were used in this section of the report:

DP02: Selected Social Characteristics

DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics

DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics

DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

B03001: Hispanic or Latino by Specific Origin

B05002: Place of Birth by Citizenship Status

B05006: Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population of the U.S.

B06007: Place of Birth by Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English in the U.S.

B25010: Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure

S0101: Age and Sex

S0701: Geographic Mobility by Selected Characteristics

S1601: Language Spoken at Home

S1603: Characteristics of People by Language Spoken at Home