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I. Introduction

In 1900 Florida was the smallest state in the South, with a population barely over half a million. By 1985 its population had grown to almost 11.6 million, making it the second largest state in the South and the sixth largest in the United States. By 1990 it is projected to surpass Illinois and Pennsylvania to become the fourth largest state. Its projected 1990 population of 12.6 million will trail only California, New York and Texas.

Florida's population growth since 1900 is summarized in Table 1. Growth rates have been very high, ranging from 29 to 79 percent per decade, much higher than the 10-to-20 percent growth rates for the United States as a whole. Florida's highest growth rate was in the 1950's, when its population grew by 79 percent. The largest numerical increase, however, was the 1970's, when Florida's population grew by almost 3 million, more than any other state except California and Texas. Florida's growth rate of 43.5 percent between 1970 and 1980 was also the third highest of any state, trailing only Nevada and Arizona. Rapid population growth has continued since 1980, and the average annual increase of 308,000 since 1980 is actually slightly higher than the average annual increase between 1970 and 1980.

What has caused Florida's rapid population growth? There are only two components of population growth: natural increase and net

migration. Natural increase is the difference between the numbers of births and deaths in a population, while net migration is the difference between the number of persons moving into a region and the number moving out. Population growth thus depends on the relative magnitudes of these two components of growth.

Table 2 shows Florida's natural increase and net migration between 1950 and 1985. Natural increase rose during the 1950's as a result of the Baby Boom, and declined during the 1960's and early 1970's when the Baby Boom came to an end. It rose again during the late 1970's and early 1980's as the Baby Boom generation reached adulthood and began having children of its own. Natural increase is projected to begin falling in the late 1980's and become negative by the mid-1990's, as the steadily rising number of deaths per year in Florida's continually aging population surpasses the relatively stable number of births per year.

If natural increase is very small (or negative), it follows that any population increase will depend primarily (or totally) on net migration. The net migration stream into Florida in recent decades has been huge: more than 1.6 million during the 1950's, more than 1.3 million during the 1960's, more than 2.7 million during the 1970's and more than 1.3 million during the first half of the 1980's. Florida has grown more by net migration during the 1970's and 1980's than any other state.

Net migration accounted for 70 to 80 percent of Florida's

population growth during the 1950's and 1960's. Since 1970, however, net migration has accounted for more than 90 percent of growth. This proportion is higher in Florida than in any other state, not only because of the large migration flow into the state, but also because of the very low rate of natural increase. If current projections of births and deaths prove to be accurate, net migration will account for all of Florida's population growth by the mid-1990's. This is already the case in 11 of the state's 67 counties.

Florida is thus a very mobile, migratory state. When the millions of tourists and seasonal residents are added to the permanent population, the extent of this mobility becomes even greater. Section II of this report discusses the mobility, migration and length of residence of Florida's permanent population. Section III discusses several measures of the tourist and seasonal population in Florida. Both of these sections include some data at the state level and some data for individual counties. Section IV summarizes the major findings and explores several alternate approaches to the measurement of human exposure to environmental hazards.

II. Mobility, Migration and Length of Residence

State of Florida

Mobility and Migration, 1975-1980. Table 3 shows the mobility of the Florida population between 1975 and 1980 compared with the mobility of the United States population. Of the United States population age 5 and over in 1980, 53.6 percent were living in the same house as in 1975. Of the Florida population age 5 and over, only 46.2 percent were living in the same house as five years earlier. The biggest cause of this difference was interstate migration. Of Florida's 1980 population, 22.2 percent had lived in a different state or abroad in 1975. Of the United States population in 1980, only 11.5 percent had lived in a different state or abroad in 1975. As shown in Table 4, the proportion of the 1980 population that had lived in another state or abroad in 1975 was higher in Florida than in any other states except Nevada, Alaska, Wyoming, Arizona, Hawaii and Colorado. On this measure of mobility, the interstate migration of Florida's population is among the highest in the nation.

Rates of interstate migration differ considerably for persons of different age or racial groups. Table 5 shows the proportion of Florida's 1980 population living in another state or abroad in 1975, by age and race. It is clear that there are very large differences between whites and blacks. Of the white population in 1980, 23.6

percent had lived outside Florida in 1975; of the 1980 black population, only 8.7 percent had lived outside Florida in 1975. There were also large differences among age groups. For both whites and blacks, the largest proportion of interstate movers was in the 25-34 age group, and the smallest proportion was in the 75+ age group. For whites, the age groups 55-64 and 65-74 had large proportions of interstate movers, while for blacks those age groups had small proportions. (The overall proportion of interstate movers in Table 5 is slightly different than that shown in Table 4 because Table 5 was based on Public Use Sample data rather than the larger sample of data used in Table 4).

Table 6 shows the number of persons moving into and out of each state between 1975 and 1980. (These numbers cover only migrants within the United States, thus excluding migrants to or from foreign countries). Florida had a larger number of immigrants (1,801,362) than any other state except California (1,877,289). Texas was the only other state to have more than one million immigrants. Florida also had more outmigrants (978,135) than any other states except California (1,782,831), New York (1,721,275) and Illinois (1,095,726). In terms of net migration within the United States, however, Florida was far and away the leader. Florida had net immigration of 823,227 between 1975 and 1980. The next highest state was Texas with 574,007. Twenty-seven states had net immigration between 1975 and 1980; these states were mostly in the South and West. Twenty-four states had net outmigration. These states were mostly in the Northeast and Midwest.

Tables 7 and 8 provide information about the origins and destinations of Florida migrants. New York was the major source of migrants to Florida, with more than 364,000 between 1975 and 1980. Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois also provided more than 100,000 migrants each. The only southern states to rank in the top ten were Georgia and Virginia. In addition, almost 240,000 people moved from foreign countries to Florida between 1975 and 1980.

The destinations of Florida's outmigrants between 1975 and 1980 were quite different from the states of origin. Georgia, Texas and California were the top three destinations of Florida's outmigrants. Eight of the top ten were Sunbelt states; New York and Ohio were the only two northern states to rank among the leading destinations. (Outmigration data refer only to persons who moved to other parts of the United States; data on destinations outside the United States are not available). Like migrants all over the United States, people leaving Florida are going primarily to the states with the most rapid rates of economic and population growth.

Table 9 provides information about the demographic characteristics of Florida's migrants. They are about evenly divided between males and females: slightly more females than males moved into Florida between 1975 and 1980, while slightly more males than females moved out. Racially, the overwhelming majority of Florida's migrants are white. More than 90 percent of the immigrants were white and only 6 percent were black; the remaining 4 percent were persons of other races.

Contrary to popular opinion, most persons moving to Florida are not elderly. Only 15 percent of the immigrants between 1975 and 1980 were age 65 and older. The two age groups with the largest numbers of immigrants were 15-24 and 25-34. However, the younger age groups also provided most of the outmigrants: 70 percent of all persons leaving the state between 1975 and 1980 were younger than age 35. Consequently, levels of net immigration were considerably higher in the older than the younger age groups. Twenty-two percent of the total net migration stream into Florida between 1975 and 1980 was accounted for by persons age 65 and above; another 21 percent was accounted for by persons age 55-64. It is this heavy concentration of older persons in the net migration stream that has made Florida's population the oldest in the nation, with a median age of 34.7 in 1980, compared to 30.0 for the United States as a whole.

Length of Residence. The data shown in Tables 3-9 were taken from the 1980 Census, and refer to migration over the period 1975-1980. While this is valuable information, it would also be useful to know how long Florida's current residents have lived in the state. Unfortunately the 1980 Census does not provide this type of information. However, it does provide information on the state of birth of each resident. Comparing state of birth with current state of residence provides a measure of lifetime interstate migration. This is a fairly crude measure because it doesn't tell how many interstate moves people have made, how long they have resided in their current states of residence or whether they had moved out of their states of birth and later returned. Nevertheless, this measure does provide one indicator of

lifetime interstate migration and permits some interesting comparisons among states, counties, age groups and racial classifications.

Table 10 shows the proportion of each state's population that were living in their state of birth at the time of the 1980 Census. Nationally, 64 percent of the United States population were living in their state of birth in 1980. In 22 states, more than 70 percent of the population had been born in the same state in which they were living in 1980. These states were primarily in the Midwest and Southeast. Pennsylvania had the highest proportion, with 81.6 percent. Western states typically had the lowest proportions, ranging from 21.4 percent in Nevada to 66.3 percent in Utah. Florida had the second lowest proportion of any state, with only 31.2 percent of its 1980 population having been born in Florida. The converse, of course, is that 68.8 percent of Florida's 1980 population was born in another state or abroad.

The proportion of Florida's 1980 population born in Florida varied considerably by age and race, as shown in Table 11. Two basic patterns stand out: the proportion of the population born in Florida declines steadily with age, and a much larger proportion of blacks than whites were born in Florida. For children less than age 5, 81 percent were born in Florida. For persons age 75 and over, only 8.1 percent were born in Florida. This inverse relationship between age and the proportion born in Florida was found for both blacks and whites, although it was stronger for whites. Overall, 65.9 percent of Florida's black population in 1980 had been born in Florida, compared

to only 26.1 percent of the white population. This shows a much higher level of interstate mobility for whites than blacks; the same result was shown earlier in Table 5.

While the decennial census provides no direct information on length of residence, several sample surveys conducted in the past have collected this type of information. One such survey was conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census in 1976. The results of this survey are shown in Table 12. Again, Florida is seen to have a very mobile population. Five percent of Florida's 1976 population age 14 and above had lived in Florida for less than one year, 26.3 percent had lived in Florida for less than five years and only 22.3 percent had lived in Florida for their entire lives.

Table 13 shows the results of another survey, this one done in Florida by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. This survey was conducted by telephone and covered more than 3300 persons age 18 and over. It provides much more detailed data than were available in the survey referred to in Table 12.

Table 13 shows the number of years lived in Florida, by age and race. Overall, 19.4 percent of the respondents age 18 and over had lived in Florida for less than 5 years, 14.6 percent for 5-9 years, 12.8 percent for 10-14 years, 20.3 percent for 15-24 years and 32.9 percent for 25 years or more. These data again show the high proportion of Florida residents who are relative newcomers to the

state. Substantial differences in length of residence by age and particularly by race can also be seen. For example, approximately 45 percent of nonwhites age 45 and above have lived in Florida for 40 years or longer, compared to only around 20 percent for whites of the same ages.

Counties in Florida

Mobility and Migration, 1975 to 1980. Table 14 shows the mobility of the population of each Florida county between 1975 and 1980. Large differences are readily apparent. In 12 counties, more than 80 percent of the population age 5 and over in 1980 had been living in the same county in 1975 (Calhoun, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Taylor and Washington). At the other end of the spectrum, in 13 counties less than 60 percent of the 1980 population age 5 and over had been living in the same county in 1975 (Alachua, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Flagler, Glades, Hernando, Martin, Okaloosa, Osceola, Pasco, Seminole and Union).

In terms of interstate migration, less than 10 percent of the 1980 population age 5 and over in 19 counties had lived in a different state or abroad in 1975 (Baker, Bradford, Calhoun, Dixie, Franklin, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Gulf, Hamilton, Hardee, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Suwanee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla and Washington). On the other hand, in 19 counties more than 25 percent of the population age 5 and over in 1980 had lived in a different state or abroad in 1975 (Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Flagler, Hernando, Indian

River, Lee, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota and Seminole).

Length of Residence. No direct data on length of residence are available for counties. The survey data shown in Tables 12 and 13 are available only at the state level, not at the county level. However, we can again use place-of-birth data to provide one measure of interstate migration at some point during the lifetime. Table 15 shows the proportion of the 1980 population of each Florida county born in Florida, the four regions of the United States (Northeast, Midwest, South, West) and abroad. A number of substantial differences among counties stand out.

In ten counties, more than 70 percent of the 1980 population were born in Florida (Baker, Calhoun, Gadsden, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Liberty, Madison, Suwanee and Taylor). In 12 counties, less than 25 percent were born in Florida (Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Hernando, Lee, Martin, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas and Sarasota). The foreign-born generally accounted for a very small proportion of the total population in 1980, but in Southeast Florida these proportions were much higher: Dade - 38.1 percent; Broward - 12.2 percent; Palm Beach - 11.1 percent; and Monroe - 10.0 percent.

There are also some interesting patterns regarding region of birth within the United States. For the state as a whole, 21.5 percent of the 1980 population were born in the Northeast, 18.6 percent in the South (excluding Florida), 14.6 percent in the Midwest and 2.1 percent

in the West. For individual counties there were wide variations from the state-level proportions. The Northeast was the leading region for persons born outside Florida for many coastal counties in southeast Florida (e.g. Monroe, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin) and west central Florida (e.g. Pinellas, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus). The Midwest was the leading region for coastal counties in southwest Florida (e.g. Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Collier). The South was the leading region of out-of-state births for most counties in northern Florida (e.g. Alachua, Bay, Duval, Leon, Okaloosa) and for most non-coastal counties in central and south Florida (e.g. Lake, Marion, Orange, Polk, Glades, Hendry). In no county was the West the leading region of out-of-state births.

Additional data on migration and place of birth are presented in the two tables in the Appendix to this report. These tables show migration 1975-1980 and place of birth, by age and race, for counties and county groups in Florida. These data were taken from the Public Use Sample of the 1980 Census and may differ slightly from the data shown in Tables 14 and 15, which were taken from the larger sample of 1980 Census data. Public Use Sample data are available only for large counties. Consequently, small counties have been aggregated into groups of counties for purposes of data presentation.

III. Nonpermanent Residents

The data discussed in Sections I and II of this report refer to "permanent residents", or the population for which Florida is the usual place of residence. Under guidelines established by the United States Bureau of the Census, the usual place of residence is defined as "the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time" (1980 Census, PC80-1-A11, page B-1). Consequently, a person who lives eight months each year in Ohio and four months in Florida is considered to be an Ohio resident, and is excluded from all the usual population statistics for the state of Florida. Yet Florida has a very large number of nonpermanent seasonal residents and tourists who spend a substantial amount of time within the state and have a significant impact on Florida's economy, environment and quality of life. In this section we explore several measures of Florida's nonpermanent population.

State of Florida

The first measure of nonpermanent residents comes from the 1980 Census, which not only counted people by their usual place of residence, but also by where they were actually living on April 1, 1980, if they were occupying a housing unit other than their usual place of residence. This is a fairly limited measure of nonpermanent residents because it excludes all persons staying with permanent residents or in hotels, motels, campgrounds or any other place in which

individual residents were not included on the Census Bureau's address list.

Table 16 shows the number of nonpermanent residents for the United States and the ten states with the largest numbers of nonpermanent residents. Nationally, there were 547,100 such persons on April 1, 1980. Florida had almost one-half of the national total, with 252,554. The next highest state was California, with 43,056. Although this is a very conservative estimate of the number of nonpermanent residents in Florida, it does indicate that Florida was by far the state with the largest number of nonpermanent residents on April 1, 1980.

A second source of data on nonpermanent residents is survey data collected by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. These surveys are conducted by telephone in every month except April, August and December and cover approximately 500 households per month. The data presented here were taken from surveys conducted in 1983. This source provides a somewhat larger estimate of nonpermanent residents than the 1980 Census because the surveys can potentially reach any household with a direct-access telephone. It still excludes all persons temporarily staying in hotels, motels and campgrounds, however.

Table 17 shows the number of respondents for each survey month in 1983, broken down by residency status. Overall, 2.2 percent of the survey respondents were nonpermanent residents. This proportion varied considerably by month, with the highest proportion of nonpermanent respondents in the winter months and the lowest proportion in the summer months. Since the permanent population was estimated as approximately 10.6 million in 1983, this implies almost 500,000

nonpermanent residents in January and 100,000 in July. These estimates are consistent with the Census Bureau's count of 252,554 nonpermanent residents in April of 1980, as shown in Table 16.

It is clear from Table 17 that the number of nonpermanent residents in Florida is highest in the winter and lowest in the summer. Table 18 provides additional data on the time spent in Florida by nonpermanent residents. December, January, February and March were the most popular months to spend in Florida, followed by April and November. May through October were far less popular months. According to this survey, the average length of stay by nonpermanent residents in Florida was approximately three months in 1983.

A third source of data on nonpermanent residents in Florida includes short-term visitors as well as longer-term seasonal residents. These data were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census through a 1977 national sample survey of approximately 25,000 households. It counted the number of domestic out-of-state visitors to each state, with a visitor being defined as anyone traveling 100 miles or more from origin to destination. This survey thus included very short-stay visitors (including those passing through the state on route to some other destination) as well as persons making an extended stay at a location.

The number of visitors, total number of nights spent by all visitors and the average number of nights spent per visitor in 1977 are shown for each state in Table 19. California had more visitors than any other state (21,838,000), followed by New York (20,414,000), Florida (19,972,000), Pennsylvania (19,903,000) and Illinois (19,107,000). The average length of stay for visitors was longest in

Alaska (12.9 nights), Hawaii (11.9), Florida (10.1), California (9.0) and Texas (7.6). The total number of visitor-nights was greatest for Florida (202,246,000), followed by California (195,788,000), Texas (129,671,000), New York (87,261,000) and Michigan (73,699,000). Again, Florida is seen to be a leading destination of visitors with the United States. (It should be noted that Table 19 covers only visitors from other states, thus excluding all visitors from abroad).

The final source of data on nonpermanent residents in Florida comes from the Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism, which conducts sample surveys and makes estimates of the number of visitors by quarter. Table 20 shows the number of air and auto visitors and the average length of stay for 1985. According to this estimate, Florida had 30,116,000 visitors who stayed an average of 11.1 nights in 1985.

Tables 16-20 provide vastly different estimates of Florida's nonpermanent population, but they are measuring different types of things. Tables 16-18 focus on longer-term seasonal residents who spend several months in the state. The Census Bureau counted 252,554 such persons in April of 1980, and the Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimated 500,000 in January of 1983. Given the nature of the sampling frames for these two studies, the true number of longer-term seasonal residents in Florida could easily be much higher. Tables 19 and 20 focus on the total number of visitors, including tourists and persons on short business trips and visits to friends and relatives. These estimates range from 19,972,000 in 1977 to 30,116,000 in 1985. The true number is currently probably around 25 million, a substantial increase since the Census Bureau study in 1977 but considerably below the Florida Department of Commerce estimate for 1985 (which apparently

had a strong upward bias because of methodological problems). Both of these studies agree that the average length of stay of Florida visitors is 10-11 nights per visitor. While the specific definitions of nonpermanent population and the exact techniques used to measure it may vary, it is clear that Florida is the leading state in the nation for long-term seasonal residents, and among the leaders for short-term tourists and other visitors.

Counties in Florida

Some of the data on nonpermanent residents available at the state level are also available at the county level, while others are not. Tables 21 and 22 present the data available for counties in Florida. Table 21 gives the number of nonpermanent residents counted in the 1980 Census. Palm Beach (25,895), Broward (24,033) and Pinellas (21,614) are the leading counties, followed by Sarasota (14,528), Manatee (13,576), Lee (13,257) and Dade (10,627). Table 22 gives the number of visitors estimated by the Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism. In 1985, the most visitors went to Orange (5,361,715), Dade (3,248,040), Broward (3,170,891), Volusia (2,518,853) and Pinellas (2,319,731). Clearly, there are huge differences among Florida's counties regarding the number of long-term and short-term visitors.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

Florida's population is both very old and very new. It is old in the sense that its age structure is more heavily weighted toward the older ages than any other state: Florida has by far the highest median age and largest proportion of older persons of any state in the United States. But Florida's population is very new in the sense that many current residents ~~people~~ have moved into the state only very recently. More than 22 percent of Florida's population age 5 and over in 1980 lived in some other state or abroad in 1975; this proportion was higher in Florida than in all but six other states. Only 31.2 percent of Florida's 1980 population were born in Florida; this proportion was lower in Florida than in any other state except Nevada. More people moved into Florida than any other state except California between 1975 and 1980, and the net migration flow from other states into Florida was the highest in the nation. Florida truly has a population formed by migration, and much of this migration has been very recent.

Florida also has a large number of tourists and seasonal residents that visit the state, often staying for extended periods of time. Florida is by far the national leader in "snowbirds", or people who spend their winters in a warm southern state while maintaining their permanent residence elsewhere. It is also one of the leading destinations of short-term visitors, even in the hot summer months. These nonpermanent residents greatly swell Florida's total population during certain parts of the year, especially in certain counties of the

state.

The "newness" of Florida's permanent and nonpermanent population means that the years of exposure to the state or any of its counties by current residents are considerably fewer than would be the case for most states. How can the degree of exposure be quantified, or expressed as an explicit estimate? There are at least two ways to approach this problem, each having certain advantages and certain disadvantages.

The first approach is to project the future years that the current population will spend in the state (or county). This can be done using "multiple decrement life table" techniques, which iteratively apply mortality rates and outmigration rates to the current population (by age, race and/or sex) to project the proportion dying or moving out in each future time period. The data needed to apply these techniques are readily available: survival rates from the most recent life tables and migration rates from the most recent census. However, there is a serious problem with applying constant outmigration rates over and over. Such a procedure implies that the probability of outmigration is the same for all persons in a given age, race and/or sex category. This is clearly not the case. Some persons are highly migratory, and move frequently throughout their lifetimes. Others are quite sedentary, moving infrequently or not at all. Consequently, applying constant migration rates iteratively over time will tend to overstate the number of persons expected to move out of a region in future time periods.

As an experiment, I applied this "multiple decrement" technique to the 1980 Florida population and found that only 18 percent of all

persons age 0-4 in 1980 would still be living in the state after fifty years (2030). Yet looking at historical data, 62 percent of all persons born in Florida between 1925 and 1929 were reported to be still living in the state in 1980, 50 to 55 years later. This illustrates the tendency of the "multiple decrement" technique to substantially understate the number of people expected to remain within a region for long periods of time.

The second approach to estimating years of exposure to a region focuses on past migration behavior rather than projected future migration flows. Under this approach, sample survey techniques are used to collect data on past migration behavior from a random sample of the current population. These data can then be organized into "migration histories" which provide very detailed information on all moves and the length of time spent at each place of residence. Tables 12 and 13 are simplified examples of the types of migration data that can be collected through sample surveys.

I believe this second approach is the best way to develop specific estimates of the number of years of exposure to any geographic location. The problem, of course, is that detailed migration surveys have not been conducted for most places in the United States. Such surveys can feasibly be conducted, even down to small geographic areas, but they will be quite expensive. In their absence, however, it is my opinion that reliable estimates of years of exposure to a region cannot be made.

Without extensive sample surveys, the best that can be done is a thorough study of recent migration and place-of-birth data, such as that shown in sections II and III of this report. This type of

information can facilitate the general ranking of geographic regions as to the mobility of their populations over time. For example, it can be documented that some states and counties have experienced much higher levels of population turnover than other states and counties. For reliable specific estimates of years of exposure, however, I know of no alternative to migration history data collected through sample surveys.

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TABLE 1

FLORIDA POPULATION GROWTH, 1900-1985.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
1900	528,524	-	-
1910	752,619	244,077	42.4
1920	968,470	215,851	28.7
1930	1,468,211	499,741	51.6
1940	1,897,414	429,203	29.9
1950	2,771,305	873,891	46.1
1960	4,951,560	2,180,255	78.7
1970	6,791,418	1,839,858	37.2
1980	9,746,324	2,954,906	43.5
1985	11,287,932	1,541,608	15.8

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the census, 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-111, February 1982 (1900-1980); Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, unpublished data (1985).

TABLE 2

COMPONENTS OF GROWTH, FLORIDA, 1950-1985

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>1950-55</u>	<u>1955-60</u>	<u>1960-65</u>	<u>1965-70</u>	<u>1970-75</u>	<u>1975-80</u>	<u>1980-85</u>
NATURAL INCREASE	233,300 (27.5)	316,400 (23.7)	309,500 (32.0)	190,300 (21.8)	143,500 (7.9)	96,100 (8.5)	175,000 (11.4)
NET MIGRATION	613,000 (72.5)	1,017,600 76.3)	656,500 (68.0)	682,700 (78.2)	1,684,500 (92.1)	1,030,900 (91.5)	1,363,700 (88.6)
TOTAL	847,000	1,344,000	966,000	873,000	1,828,000	1,127,000	1,538,700

(Proportion of total change)

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, unpublished data.

TABLE 3

MOBILITY STATUS, 1975-80: FLORIDA AND THE UNITED STATES

RESIDENCE IN 1980	1975 TOTAL POPULATION AGE 5+	SAME HOUSE	DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES				
			TOTAL	SAME COUNTY	DIFFERENT STATE	COUNTRY DIFFERENT STATE	ABROAD IN 1975
UNITED STATES							
NUMBER*	210,323	112,695	93,696	52,750	20,558	20,358	3,962
PERCENT	100.0	53.6	44.5	25.1	9.8	9.6	1.9
FLORIDA							
NUMBER*	9,183	4,242	4,702	2,180	721	1,801	239
PERCENT	100.0	46.2	51.2	23.7	7.9	19.6	2.6

* Thousands of persons.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Supplementary Report, PC80-S1-9, March 1983.

TABLE 4

1980 POPULATION AGE 5 AND OVER, BY STATE:
LIVING IN ANOTHER STATE OR ABROAD IN 1975.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>%</u>
MAINE	11.7	DELAWARE	14.6	MONTANA	15.9
N.HAMPSHIRE	19.4	M.D.	12.3	IDAHO	21.3
VERMONT	15.2	DC	19.1	WYOMING	21.3
MASS	8.7	VA	16.1	COLORADO	22.7
R.I.	10.7	W.VA	9.1	M. MEXICO	19.3
CT	11.1	N.CAROLINA	10.6	ARIZONA	25.9
NY	6.5	S. CAROLINA	12.4	UTAH	18.0
NJ	9.9	GA	12.6	NV	34.3
PA	5.9	FL	22.2	WASHINGTON	18.5
		KENTUCKY	9.7	OREGON	18.6
OHIO	6.4	TENN	11.3	CA	13.2
INDIANA	8.2	ALABAMA	9.7	ALASKA	31.5
MICHIGAN	6.0	ARKANSAS	13.1		
WISCONSIN	7.3	LOUISIANA	9.6		
MINN	8.3	OKLAHOMA	15.2	USA	11.5
IOWA	8.6	TEXAS	13.6		
MISSOURI	10.1				
N.DAKOTA	13.8				
S.DAKOTA	11.8				
NEBRASKA	11.6				
KANSAS	14.0				

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Supplementary Reports, PC80-S1-9, March 1983.

TABLE 5

1980 FLORIDA POPULATION, AGE 5 AND OVER:
PERCENT LIVING IN ANOTHER STATE OR ABROAD IN 1975, BY AGE AND RACE

<u>AGE</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<5	-	-	-
5-14	24.6	7.9	21.5
15-24	25.0	9.2	22.6
25-34	29.6	14.0	27.9
35-44	22.9	9.0	21.5
45-54	19.2	6.0	17.9
55-64	25.6	6.2	24.1
65-74	23.0	4.9	21.9
75+	12.1	4.0	11.6
TOTAL	23.6	8.7	22.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census, Public use sample.

TABLE 6. In- and outmigration within the United States, 1975-1980

State	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migration
<u>New England:</u>			
Maine	112,670	106,420	6,250
New Hampshire	158,633	113,868	44,765
Vermont	68,055	60,596	7,459
Massachusetts	375,613	542,597	-166,984
Rhode Island	77,907	92,955	-15,048
Connecticut	270,848	345,300	-74,452
<u>Middle Atlantic:</u>			
New York	624,078	1,721,275	-1,097,197
New Jersey	539,089	764,394	-225,305
Pennsylvania	573,592	837,775	-264,183
<u>East North Central:</u>			
Ohio	570,115	931,195	-361,080
Indiana	384,207	467,014	-82,807
Illinois	642,389	1,095,726	-453,337
Michigan	440,213	687,167	-246,954
Wisconsin	290,020	327,998	-37,978
<u>West North Central:</u>			
Minnesota	274,941	318,299	-43,358
Iowa	213,026	272,704	-59,678
Missouri	429,001	452,378	-23,377
North Dakota	75,988	86,699	-10,711
South Dakota	70,504	90,019	-19,515
Nebraska	152,520	180,993	-28,473
Kansas	275,485	288,142	-12,657
<u>South Atlantic:</u>			
Delaware	73,839	83,060	-9,221
Maryland	411,716	486,460	-74,753
District of Columbia	98,137	170,630	-72,493
Virginia	694,880	630,442	64,438
West Virginia	155,865	150,576	5,289
North Carolina	538,400	451,156	87,244
South Carolina	331,687	265,013	66,674
Georgia	581,553	450,430	131,123
Florida	1,801,362	978,135	823,227
<u>East South Central:</u>			
Kentucky	302,827	279,889	22,938
Tennessee	450,858	347,872	102,986
Alabama	319,954	272,714	47,240
Mississippi	213,197	215,407	-2,210
<u>West South Central:</u>			
Arkansas	262,214	206,074	56,140
Louisiana	324,666	278,116	46,550
Oklahoma	382,721	265,703	116,918
Texas	1,436,237	862,230	574,007
<u>Mountain:</u>			
Montana	108,314	106,796	1,518
Idaho	170,218	125,840	44,378
Wyoming	120,161	72,803	47,358
Colorado	551,339	422,654	128,685
New Mexico	206,948	176,868	30,080
Arizona	598,368	352,680	245,688
Utah	203,062	136,664	66,398
Nevada	234,606	121,917	112,689
<u>Pacific:</u>			
Washington	621,101	340,684	280,417
Oregon	412,552	245,696	166,856
California	1,877,289	1,782,831	94,458
Alaska	105,507	121,650	-16,080
Hawaii	149,919	173,741	-23,822

TABLE 7

STATE OF ORIGIN OF FLORIDA IMMIGRANTS,
1975-1980.

<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1	NEW YORK	344,450
2	OHIO	135,219
3	NEW JERSEY	134,150
4	PENN	104,710
5	ILLINOIS	102,192
6	MICHIGAN	95,246
7	GEORGIA	75,596
8	MASS	63,383
9	CA	57,794
ABROAD IN 1975		238,831

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population
Supplementary Report, PC80-S1-9, March, 1983.

TABLE 8

STATE OF DESTINATION OF FLORIDA OUT-MIGRANTS,
1975-1980

<u>RANK</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1	GEORGIA	108,480
2	TEXAS	80,800
3	CA	72,480
4	N. CAROLINA	52,880
5	NEW YORK	51,560
6	VIRGINIA	47,080
7	ALABAMA	44,600
8	OHIO	41,160
9	TENNESSEE	39,240
10	S. CAROLINA	29,290

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population,
public use sample tapes.

TABLE 9

FLORIDA MIGRATION BY SEX, RACE AND AGE.

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>SEX</u>		<u>RACE*</u>	
		<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>
IN	2,040,193	1,017,955	1,022,238	1,849,289	113,130
OUT	978,135	496,403	481,732	833,010	70,068
NET	1,062,058	521,552	540,506	966,279	43,062

	<u>AGE IN 1980</u>						
	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
IN	279,329	392,077	393,561	225,134	178,554	270,310	301,128
OUT	167,371	241,873	273,021	116,616	62,654	46,161	70,439
NET	111,958	150,204	120,540	108,518	115,900	224,149	230,789

*Excludes persons of other races.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 of Population Supplementary Report, PC80-S1-17, March 1984.

TABLE 10

POPULATION OF STATES: PERCENT LIVING IN STATE OF BIRTH.

<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>%</u>
MAINE	72.8	DELAWARE	51.6	MONTANA	57.0
NH	49.3	MARYLAND	53.7	IDAHO	49.1
VT	61.5	DC	38.5	WYOMING	38.7
MASS	71.7	VA	59.9	CO	41.7
RI	67.5	W.VA	79.2	N.MEXICO	51.8
CT	57.8	N.CAROLINA	76.1	ARIZONA	33.0
NY	69.3	S.CAROLINA	72.6	UTAH	66.3
NJ	56.5	GA	71.0	NEVADA	21.4
PA	81.6	FL	31.2	WASHINGTON	48.0
		KENTUCKY	79.2	OREGON	44.3
OHIO	72.5	TENN	72.0	CA	45.3
INDIANA	70.9	ALABAMA	79.0	ALASKA	32.0
ILLINOIS	69.0	MISSISSIPPI	78.6	HI	57.8
MICHIGAN	72.1	ARKANSAS	69.2		
WISCNSIN	77.4	LOUISIANA	78.1		
MINNESOTA	74.9	OKLAHOMA	63.0	USA	63.9
IOWA	77.6	TEXAS	67.8		
MISSOURI	70.1				
N.DAKOTA	72.9				
NEBRASKA	70.2				
KANSAS	60.3				

SOURCE: 1980 Census, PC80-1-C1, table 101.

TABLE 11

1980 FLORIDA POPULATION,
PERCENT BORN IN FLORIDA, BY AGE AND RACE.

<u>AGE</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<5	78.7	90.5	81.0
5-14	54.65	82.9	60.0
15-24	37.6	75.1	43.7
25-34	23.9	56.4	28.0
35-44	18.0	46.9	21.5
45-54	15.3	45.6	18.5
55-64	10.1	44.1	12.8
65-74	7.2	43.2	9.3
75+	6.1	43.1	8.1
TOTAL	26.1	65.9	31.2

SOURCE: 1980 Census, Public use sample.

TABLE 12. Percent of the 1976 population 14 years old and over residing in state of current residence by selected durations, for Regions, divisions, and State

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, & State	Total population	Percent residing in State		
		Less than 1 year	5 years or less	Entire life
United States, total.....	161,718	2.7	11.7	55.9
Northeast.....	37,825	1.6	7.8	63.1
New England.....	9,284	2.3	10.9	59.5
Maine.....	804	3.1	13.1	62.3
New Hampshire.....	619	4.8	18.8	43.0
Vermont.....	356	3.4	15.0	54.8
Massachusetts.....	4,428	1.5	9.2	65.7
Rhode Island.....	704	2.5	9.9	62.2
Connecticut.....	2,371	2.4	11.0	51.2
Middle Atlantic.....	28,541	1.4	6.8	64.3
New York.....	13,933	1.2	5.8	62.4
New Jersey.....	5,575	1.8	10.4	51.8
Pennsylvania.....	9,032	1.4	6.0	74.9
North Central.....	43,362	1.8	7.8	63.3
East North Central....				
Ohio.....	30,722	1.5	6.8	63.5
Indiana.....	7,992	1.2	5.8	63.8
Illinois.....	3,979	2.0	8.6	61.3
Michigan.....	8,358	1.6	7.6	61.1
Wisconsin.....	6,872	1.3	5.5	64.9
West North Central....	12,640	2.4	10.1	62.7
Minnesota.....	2,962	2.0	9.2	64.2
Iowa.....	2,165	2.0	8.7	67.4
Missouri.....	3,629	2.1	9.4	62.2
North Dakota.....	471	3.3	12.4	64.8
South Dakota.....	514	3.1	10.1	63.7
Nebraska.....	1,163	3.5	13.0	60.6
Kansas.....	1,732	3.3	12.4	55.6
South.....	51,810	3.5	14.5	56.5
South Atlantic.....	25,908	3.7	16.6	49.8
Delaware.....	434	3.5	16.4	43.0
Maryland.....	3,077	3.3	15.1	45.7

¹Excludes persons with duration of residence in State not reported.

TABLE 12. Percent of the 1976 population 14 years old and over residing in state of current residence by selected durations, for Regions, divisions, and State (continued)

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, & State	Total population	Percent residing in State		
		Less than 1 year	5 years or less	Entire life
South (continued)				
South Atlantic--Contd.				
Dist. of Columbia..	540	4.8	18.8	32.4
Virginia	3,771	4.7	17.9	52.0
West Virginia.....	1,401	1.8	9.3	70.6
North Carolina.....	4,107	2.3	9.2	70.3
South Carolina.....	2,108	3.2	10.9	69.0
Georgia.....	3,700	3.1	12.7	62.9
Florida.....	6,776	5.0	26.3	22.3
East South Central....	10,216	2.7	10.5	68.5
Kentucky.....	2,565	2.8	8.7	71.8
Tennessee.....	3,199	2.7	11.4	64.4
Alabama.....	2,734	2.9	11.1	69.8
Mississippi.....	1,716	2.2	10.6	69.1
West South Central....	15,685	3.6	13.7	59.7
Arkansas.....	1,659	3.8	14.8	53.5
Louisiana.....	2,776	2.7	10.1	70.7
Oklahoma.....	2,054	4.1	14.4	52.2
Texas.....	9,194	3.7	14.4	59.1
West.....	28,719	4.3	17.4	34.0
Mountain.....	7,265	6.3	24.8	33.4
Montana.....	569	4.4	15.2	47.3
Idaho.....	609	6.6	20.9	36.9
Wyoming.....	285	6.6	23.0	33.9
Colorado.....	1,936	5.9	25.1	31.1
New Mexico.....	851	6.0	20.4	43.8
Arizona.....	1,700	7.5	32.5	20.9
Utah.....	856	4.9	17.6	52.5
Nevada.....	456	9.0	35.3	13.1
Pacific.....	21,453	3.6	14.9	34.2
Washington.....	2,653	4.4	16.5	36.8
Oregon.....	1,757	5.4	19.0	32.0
California.....	16,163	3.1	13.6	33.3
Alaska.....	244	10.5	41.0	20.9
Hawaii.....	633	5.7	20.8	55.0

¹Excludes persons with duration of residence in State not reported.

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TABLE 13

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN FLORIDA, BY AGE AND RACE, 1983
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS).

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE										
AGE	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	TOTAL
all races										
<35	25.3	14.4	10.6	10.2	16.8	13.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-44	18.7	14.5	14.5	8.8	8.4	9.0	2.5	15.1	2.4	100.0
45-54	12.7	14.8	11.3	11.5	9.2	9.4	3.5	3.8	23.8	100.0
55-64	18.1	12.5	11.9	8.4	8.9	9.9	5.6	4.3	20.4	100.0
65+	14.6	16.4	17.2	7.0	5.8	6.1	4.5	3.8	24.6	100.0
TOTAL	19.4	14.6	12.8	9.2	11.1	10.2	6.0	4.4	12.3	100.0
AGE	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	TOTAL
white										
<35	27.6	14.7	11.3	10.1	15.8	11.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-44	19.8	14.9	15.7	9.3	7.5	8.7	2.8	13.7	7.7	100.0
45-54	14.2	15.3	12.3	12.3	10.4	8.4	3.3	3.5	20.4	100.0
55-64	19.5	13.1	12.9	8.9	8.0	9.9	5.7	3.8	18.2	100.0
65+	15.6	17.5	18.0	6.6	5.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	22.9	100.0
TOTAL	20.9	15.1	13.8	9.3	10.4	9.4	5.6	4.1	11.4	100.0
AGE	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	TOTAL
nonwhite										
<35	13.2	12.7	6.9	10.6	22.2	21.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-44	9.8	11.5	4.9	4.9	16.4	11.5	0.0	26.6	14.8	100.0
45-54	3.4	12.1	5.2	6.9	1.7	1.5	5.2	5.2	44.8	100.0
55-64	2.4	4.9	0.0	2.4	19.5	9.8	4.9	9.8	46.3	100.0
65+	0.0	2.3	6.8	13.6	6.8	4.5	11.4	6.8	47.7	100.0
TOTAL	8.7	10.4	5.6	8.7	16.3	15.8	8.9	6.6	19.1	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida, unpublished data.

TABLE 14

FLORIDA COUNTIES: 1980 POPULATION, AGE 5 AND OVER, BY RESIDENCE
IN 1975 , (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION).

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SAME</u> <u>COUNTY</u>	<u>DIFFERENT</u> <u>COUNTY-FLORIDA</u>	<u>DIFFERENT</u> <u>STATE</u>	<u>ABROAD</u>
	FLORIDA	69.9	7.8	19.6	2.6
1.	ALACHUA	58.1	24.2	14.7	2.9
2.	BAKER	73.5	20.8	5.2	0.5
3.	BAY	0.8	6.1	19.9	3.2
4.	BRADFORD	73.6	19.2	6.8	0.4
5.	BREVARD	66.8	6.5	23.8	2.9
6.	BROWARD	67.4	7.0	23.4	2.2
7.	CALHOUN	83.4	13.7	2.9	0.0
8.	CHARLOTTE	55.8	8.3	34.6	1.3
9.	CITRUS	55.0	16.5	27.9	0.6
10.	CLAY	54.2	20.5	23.1	2.2
11.	COLIER	63.2	7.2	27.8	1.8
12.	COLUMBIA	72.0	17.3	9.6	1.2
13.	DADE	77.8	2.4	12.6	7.2
14.	DESOTO	70.6	18.4	10.5	0.5
15.	DIXIE	75.0	16.3	8.6	0.1
16.	DUVAL	79.7	5.3	13.7	1.2
17.	ESCAMBIA	73.4	5.5	18.7	2.4
18.	FLAGLER	43.0	15.8	41.4	0.1
19.	FRANKLIN	78.0	13.0	8.9	0.2
20.	GADSDEN	87.1	8.5	4.0	0.4
21.	GILCHRIST	66.6	26.9	6.1	0.4
22.	GLADES	57.2	26.0	16.9	0.0
23.	GULF	83.8	8.5	6.8	0.9
24.	HAMILTON	85.4	9.1	5.5	0.0
25.	HARDEE	83.5	9.1	6.9	0.5
26.	HENDRY	69.7	17.5	11.1	1.7
27.	HERNANDO	51.9	15.1	32.2	0.8
28.	HIGHLANDS	63.9	14.3	20.2	1.7
29.	HILLSBOROUGH	74.4	6.9	16.7	1.9
30.	HOLMES	72.6	15.7	11.7	0.0
31.	INDIAN RIVER	64.4	10.3	24.0	1.3
32.	JACKSON	81.6	10.5	7.3	0.7
33.	JEFFERSON	82.3	10.5	7.2	0.0
34.	LAFAYETTE	85.4	11.9	2.5	0.2
35.	LAKE	68.9	12.1	18.2	0.7
36.	LEE	61.9	6.4	30.6	1.1
37.	LEON	63.0	21.8	13.5	1.7
38.	LEVY	70.7	17.7	10.8	0.8
39.	LIBERTY	84.5	10.0	5.5	0.0
40.	MADISON	80.4	9.5	9.9	0.1
41.	MANATEE	68.0	7.7	23.3	1.0
42.	MARION	65.0	14.1	20.1	0.8
43.	MARTIN	57.8	12.8	27.6	1.8
44.	MONROE	62.4	9.1	25.4	3.0
45.	NASSAU	76.7	12.7	10.0	0.6
46.	OKALOOSA	59.0	6.3	28.2	6.5
47.	OKEECHOBEE	69.9	17.5	11.7	0.3

TABLE 14. continued

48. ORANGE	69.4	8.8	19.6	2.2
49. OSCEOLA	58.6	12.8	27.6	1.0
50. PALM BEACH	67.5	7.4	23.4	1.7
51. PASCO	57.2	10.3	31.6	0.9
52. PINELLAS	70.0	4.4	24.3	1.3
53. POLK	74.9	7.9	16.2	1.0
54. PUTNAM	71.1	14.3	13.7	0.8
55. ST. JOHNS	63.0	16.2	20.2	0.6
56. ST. LUCIE	63.6	11.8	23.4	1.2
57. SANTA ROSA	63.5	15.1	20.2	1.1
58. SARASOTA	64.5	6.5	27.6	1.3
59. SEMINOLE	53.4	18.5	25.9	2.2
60. SUMTER	68.9	15.8	14.6	0.7
61. SUWANNEE	75.0	18.4	6.2	0.3
62. TAYLOR	86.0	6.4	7.2	0.4
63. UNION	54.3	37.2	7.1	1.3
64. VOLUSIA	67.5	8.2	23.2	1.1
65. WAKULLA	76.9	18.0	5.0	0.1
66. WALTON	75.8	12.4	11.1	0.6
67. WASHINGTON	81.0	11.5	7.2	0.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census, STF 3A, cited in BEBR, 1980 Census Handbook, Table 1.30.

TABLE 15

FLORIDA COUNTIES: 1980 POPULATION, BY REGION OF BIRTH,
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION).

	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>FLORIDA</u>	<u>NORTHEAST</u>	<u>MIDWEST</u>	<u>SOUTH</u>	<u>WEST</u>	<u>ABROAD</u>
	FLORIDA	31.2	21.5	14.6	18.6	2.0	12.1
1.	ALACHUA	49.3	12.7	11.3	17.7	2.8	6.2
2.	BAKER	72.2	4.8	4.8	15.9	1.1	1.2
3.	BAY	42.8	7.6	9.9	31.1	3.8	4.8
4.	BRADFORD	66.6	5.6	5.3	19.2	1.0	2.4
5.	BREVARD	24.2	23.7	17.2	24.9	3.3	6.8
6.	BROWARD	19.5	40.1	14.6	12.2	1.4	12.2
7.	CALHOUN	76.4	1.9	3.7	16.5	0.7	0.8
8.	CHARLOTTE	12.0	31.5	33.7	13.1	2.0	7.7
9.	CITRUS	23.2	29.9	21.1	17.1	1.6	7.0
10.	CLAY	38.7	12.8	12.2	27.9	4.3	4.2
11.	COLIER	21.9	22.3	27.8	18.2	2.0	7.8
12.	COLUMBIA	62.2	5.6	7.6	20.8	1.6	2.2
13.	DADE	25.0	18.0	6.6	11.1	1.3	38.1
14.	DESOTO	51.1	9.9	13.9	20.5	1.8	2.8
15.	DIXIE	64.7	3.6	10.3	19.2	1.3	0.9
16.	DUVAL	49.0	9.4	7.7	27.9	2.2	3.8
17.	ESCAMBIA	43.5	7.1	8.2	33.8	3.7	3.7
18.	FLAGLER	25.7	33.5	13.7	19.4	2.1	5.6
19.	FRANKLIN	66.3	3.1	6.2	21.4	1.5	1.6
20.	GADSDEN	74.3	2.3	1.5	20.0	0.4	1.5
21.	GILCHRIST	68.5	5.5	9.0	15.0	0.8	1.0
22.	GLADES	44.9	10.2	16.2	19.8	3.1	5.8
23.	GULF	68.5	2.1	3.0	24.0	1.4	1.0
24.	HAMILTON	72.3	2.4	2.5	22.0	0.4	0.3
25.	HARDEE	55.2	4.8	9.0	25.2	1.4	4.4
26.	HENDRY	49.9	7.6	10.0	23.3	1.7	7.5
27.	HERNANDO	24.6	28.2	22.6	17.7	1.4	5.5
28.	HIGHLANDS	33.2	16.0	21.7	21.6	1.6	5.9
29.	HILLSBOROUGH	41.9	14.3	13.9	20.6	2.2	7.1
30.	HOLMES	56.8	3.1	4.2	32.8	1.8	1.4
31.	INDIAN RIVER	29.6	26.6	17.2	18.7	1.7	6.3
32.	JACKSON	69.5	3.0	3.0	22.0	1.3	1.3
33.	JEFFERSON	72.3	3.9	2.8	19.2	0.8	1.0
34.	LAFAYETTE	77.5	1.7	4.0	13.8	1.9	1.1
35.	LAKE	32.2	16.3	21.9	23.9	1.8	4.2
36.	LEE	20.8	25.1	29.3	16.9	1.9	5.9
37.	LEON	53.6	8.8	8.5	23.0	2.3	3.6
38.	LEVY	59.1	21.4	10.6	16.5	1.8	2.7
39.	LIBERTY	74.9	18.1	2.1	17.0	1.3	1.2
40.	MADISON	74.4	35.7	2.9	18.2	0.7	0.9
41.	MANATEE	25.1	21.4	30.2	16.1	1.6	5.6
42.	MARION	40.5	18.1	15.4	20.4	1.7	3.9
43.	MARTIN	20.3	35.7	19.9	15.2	1.6	7.2
44.	MONROE	29.0	21.2	19.5	16.7	3.6	10.0
45.	NASSAU	58.5	4.6	4.2	30.1	1.3	1.3
46.	OKALOOSA	28.1	10.4	12.7	35.6	5.9	7.3
47.	OKEECHOBEE	46.1	8.8	13.3	27.5	1.8	2.5
48.	ORANGE	31.6	17.6	15.4	25.8	2.8	6.8
49.	OSCEOLA	27.5	22.3	21.8	21.5	2.4	4.58

TABLE 15. continued

50. PALM BEACH	23.1	33.5	15.6	15.3	1.5	11.1
51. PASCO	17.9	32.7	26.2	13.6	1.5	8.1
52. PINELLAS	18.9	30.7	24.9	15.5	1.8	8.3
53. POLK	42.8	11.4	14.8	25.6	1.7	3.2
54. PUTNAM	52.2	11.2	9.9	23.3	1.4	2.1
55. ST. JOHNS	44.8	16.9	10.0	22.0	2.2	4.1
56. ST. LUCIE	32.9	24.6	14.9	20.9	1.5	5.1
57. SANTA ROSA	46.0	7.6	8.8	30.9	3.9	3.0
58. SARASOTA	16.3	29.5	31.3	13.9	1.8	7.2
59. SEMINOLE	28.0	22.5	17.6	22.7	2.8	6.3
60. SUMTER	54.8	8.5	12.3	20.6	1.8	2.1
61. SUWANNEE	70.8	5.5	4.7	16.5	1.2	1.3
62. TAYLOR	70.6	2.3	3.6	21.5	0.6	1.4
63. UNION	62.5	5.5	5.0	21.6	1.2	4.2
64. VOLUSIA	26.6	28.9	15.7	20.3	1.8	6.7
65. WAKULLA	67.5	4.6	5.2	19.2	1.7	1.9
66. WALTON	52.6	5.2	7.5	29.7	2.3	2.6
67. WASHINGTON	68.3	4.0	4.8	20.5	1.1	1.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census, PC80-1-C11.

TABLE 16

NON PERMANENT RESIDENTS BY STATE: APRIL 1, 1980.

<u>STATE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>% OF U.S. TOTAL</u>
FLORIDA	252,554	46.2
CALIFORNIA	43,056	7.9
ARIZONA	39,170	7.2
TEXAS	24,756	4.5
NEW YORK	20,353	3.7
NEW JERSEY	11,648	2.1
COLORADO	8,069	1.5
MARYLAND	7,933	1.4
VIRGINIA	6,552	1.2
OTHER STATES	125,590	23.0
TOTAL	547,100	100.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census, supplementary reports, PC80-S1-6, table A.

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TABLE 17
PERMANENT AND NONPERMANENT RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF SURVEY: FLORIDA, 1983.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PERMANENT</u>		<u>NONPERMANENT</u>	
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
JANUARY	328	95.3	16	4.7
FEBRUARY	474	96.5	17	3.5
MARCH	459	96.0	19	4.0
MAY	486	98.0	10	2.0
JUNE	528	98.5	8	1.5
JULY	527	99.0	5	1.0
SEPTEMBER	517	98.9	5	1.1
OCTOBER	443	98.2	8	1.8
NOVEMBER	374	98.7	5	1.3
TOTAL	4,052	97.8	93	2.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic and Business Research,
University of Florida, Economic Leaflets, vol.43, no. 12, 1984.

TABLE 18

MONTHS SPENT IN FLORIDA BY NONPERMANENT RESIDENTS: 1983.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
JANUARY	56
FEBRUARY	54
MARCH	43
APRIL	26
MAY	7
JUNE	9
JULY	8
AUGUST	8
SEPTEMBER	3
OCTOBER	12
NOVEMBER	36
DECEMBER	49

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic and Business Research,
University of Florida, Economic Leaflets, vol.43, no. 12, 1984.

TABLE 19.
NUMBER OF OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY,
BY STATE, 1977 (THOUSANDS).

<u>STATE</u>	<u>VISITORS</u>	<u>TOTAL NIGHTS</u>	<u>AVERAGE NUMBER OF NIGHTS</u>
ALABAMA	7,705	23,339	3.0
ALASKA	301	3,894	12.9
ARIZONA	799	39,796	5.0
ARKANSAS	7,255	31,072	4.3
CALIFORNIA	21,838	195,778	9.0
COLORADO	7,731	41,024	5.3
CONNECTICUT	7,723	12,380	1.6
DELAWARE	7,077	7,940	1.1
DC	6,148	14,744	2.4
FLORIDA	19,972	202,246	10.1
GEORGIA	17,598	45,129	2.6
HAWAII	1,849	22,035	11.9
IDAHO	3,579	13,239	3.7
ILLINOIS	19,107	63,299	3.3
INDIANA	14,733	29,046	2.0
IOWA	7,673	29,173	3.8
KANSAS	6,972	20,552	3.3
KENTUCKY	13,068	23,207	1.8
LOUISIANA	7,288	30,599	4.2
MAINE	2,994	16,694	5.6
MARYLAND	13,583	23,064	1.7
MASS	9,492	33,389	3.5
MICHIGAN	11,379	73,669	6.5
MINNESOTA	7,092	50,096	7.1
MISSISSIPPI	6,410	16,382	2.6
MISSOURI	12,895	45,714	3.5
MONTANA	2,757	12,160	4.4
NEBRASKA	4,875	14,781	3.0
NEVADA	8,773	27,206	3.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,681	14,467	3.1
NEW JERSEY	13,005	33,056	2.5
NEW MEXICO	6,743	20,304	3.0
NEW YORK	20,414	87,261	4.3
N. CAROLINA	14,458	55,692	3.9
N. DAKOTA	1,866	9,557	5.1
OHIO	18,252	54,864	3.0
OKLAHOMA	8,191	34,098	4.2
OREGON	5,367	27,329	5.1
PENN	19,903	57,493	2.9
RHODE ISLAND	2,231	5,034	2.3
S. CAROLINA	10,653	35,043	3.3
S. DAKOTA	2,834	9,427	3.3
TENNESSEE	16,173	38,746	2.4
TEXAS	17,043	129,671	7.6
UTAH	4,636	17,848	3.8
VERMONT	3,268	20,306	6.2
VIRGINIA	15,182	48,753	3.2

TABLE 19 continued

WASHINGTON	5,769	35,951	6.2
W. VIRGINIA	7,025	14,407	2.1
WISCONSIN	9,462	53,888	5.7
WYOMING	4,397	13,453	3.1

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 1977 Census of Transportation, National Travel Services TC 77-N-2, October 1979, table 28.

TABLE 20

FLORIDA TOURISM BY QUARTER, 1985.

<u>NUMBER OF VISITORS*</u>	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AIR	4877	3280	2854	3305	14,316
AUTO	3407	4327	4212	3557	15,800
TOTAL	8581	7607	7066	6862	30,116
<u>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**</u>					
AIR	10.5	12.6	7.5	7.4	9.7
AUTO	19.6	13.5	7.4	9.5	12.4
AVERAGE	14.4	13.1	7.4	8.5	11.1

*thousands

**number of nights.

SOURCE: Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism.

TABLE 21
NONPERMANENT RESIDENTS IN THE STATE AND SELECTED COUNTIES OF
FLORIDA, 1980.

COUNTY	ALL AGES
FLORIDA	252,554
BAY	745
BREVARD	5,790
BROWARD	24,003
CHARLOTTE	4,497
CITRUS	555
COLLIER	6,975
DADE	10,627
DE SOTO	603
ESCAMBIA	760
HERNANDO	1,251
HIGHLANDS	3,546
HILLSBOROUGH	3,683
INDIAN RIVER	3,014
LAKE	1,985
LEE	13,257
MANATEE	13,576
MARTIN	3,346
MONROE	3,100
OKEECHOBEE	688
ORANGE	2,384
OSCEOLA	2,253
PALM BEACH	25,895
PASCO	5,926
PINELLAS	21,614
POLK	8,592
ST. LUCIE	3,020
SARASOTA	14,528
SEMINOLE	1,194
VOLUSIA	5,721

NOTE: Data are reported for counties with 500 or more nonpermanent households.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Supplementary Reports: Nonpermanent Residents by States and Selected Counties and Incorporated places, 1980, PC80-S1-6

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF FLORIDA VISITORS, BY COUNTY, 1985.

COUNTY	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL
FLORIDA	8,581,345	7,607,079	7,066,017	6,862,764	30,116,205
1. ALACHUA	60,256	66,094	81,938	66,837	275,125
2. BAKER	0	0	0	3,306	3,306
3. BAY	369,075	658,012	491,470	319,165	1,837,722
4. BRADFORD	11,113	4,327	4,212	3,557	23,209
5. BREVARD	359,562	296,759	233,578	280,825	1,170,724
6. BROWARD	1,056,601	753,211	618,169	742,910	3,170,891
7. CALHOUN	0	4,327	7,066	0	11,393
8. CHARLOTTE	83,468	99,802	27,042	44,000	255,302
9. CITRUS	51,856	27,149	36,668	52,105	167,803
10. CLAY	27,103	27,149	21,198	37,370	122,820
11. COLIER	414,250	155,835	73,651	149,731	793,467
12. COLUMBIA	41,920	38,945	67,395	56,912	205,172
13. DADE	1,161,791	560,940	694,126	831,183	3,248,040
14. DESOTO	8,581	6,560	0	6,863	22,004
15. DIXIE	7,409	0	4,212	0	11,621
16. DUVAL	510,990	382,586	422,744	432,361	1,748,414
17. ESCAMBIA	198,615	314,839	282,218	188,548	984,280
18. FLAGLER	25,930	20,589	22,557	10,420	79,496
19. FRANKLIN	7,409	8,654	0	3,557	19,620
20. GADSDEN	3,704	8,654	0	3,557	15,915
21. GILCHRIST	3,704	0	0	0	3,704
22. GLADES	7,409	0	0	3,557	10,966
23. GULF	0	4,327	0	21,342	25,669
24. HAMILTON	0	12,982	4,212	3,557	20,751
25. HARDEE	0	4,327	7,066	3,557	14,950
26. HENDRY	14,817	11,934	0	7,114	33,865
27. HERNANDO	50,315	35,803	0	0	86,118
28. HIGHLANDS	67,664	34,618	22,557	55,908	180,747
29. HILLSBOROUGH	455,797	458,023	496,116	452,707	1,862,643
30. HOLMES	14,718	17,309	4,212	0	36,338
31. INDIAN RIVER	86,000	80,260	40,900	38,625	245,785
32. JACKSON	51,861	47,559	21,061	24,899	145,420
33. JEFFERSON	3,704	0	7,066	0	10,770
34. LAFAYETTE	0	0	0	3,557	3,557
35. LAKE	115,635	127,722	66,174	60,469	370,000
36. LEE	578,841	321,371	325,186	334,320	1,559,718
37. LEON	150,519	109,366	75,956	109,263	445,104
38. LEVY	3,704	0	4,212	7,114	15,030
39. LIBERTY	0	4,327	4,212	0	8,539
40. MADISON	0	8,654	0	0	8,654
41. MANATEE	241,637	208,671	119,312	115,165	684,785
42. MARION	150,333	100,849	136,560	151,445	539,187
43. MARTIN	90,877	56,391	29,896	55,411	232,575
44. MONROE	403,137	187,173	151,779	139,813	88,902
45. NASSAU	56,738	59,671	71,744	73,693	261,846
46. OKALOOSA	164,164	287,829	369,316	166,928	988,237
47. OKEECHOBEE	33,339	8,654	16,849	10,420	69,262
48. ORANGE	1,134,112	1,053,939	1,786,881	1,386,783	5,361,715
49. OSCEOLA	271,458	233,174	302,069	308,541	1,115,242

TABLE 22. continued

50. PALM BEACH	681,126	416,216	320,974	520,921	1,939,674
51. PASCO	165,591	91,174	86,287	79,050	421,075
52. PINELLAS	637,551	631,525	509,439	541,921	2,319,731
53. POLK	277,080	174,687	153,546	166,971	772,284
54. PUTNAM	54,206	36,850	22,557	7,114	120,727
55. ST. JOHNS	143,910	179,014	170,395	126,004	619,636
56. ST. LUCIE	71,182	41,178	41,038	52,105	205,503
57. SANTA ROSA	18,552	25,963	29,485	17,785	91,755
59. SEMINOLE	24,571	23,869	43,618	42,187	134,245
60. SUMTER	14,718	21,636	8,424	3,557	48,434
61. SUWANNEE	7,409	4,327	4,212	13,726	29,674
62. TAYLOR	22,226	17,309	12,637	17,788	69,960
63. UNION	0	0	0	0	0
64. VOLUSIA	549,842	649,771	746,	572,720	2,518,853
65. WAKULLA	11,113	0	0	3,557	14,670
66. WALTON	27,103	24,916	33,698	7,114	92,831
67. WASHINGTON	0	7,607	0	7,114	14,741

SOURCE: Florida Department of Commerce, Department of Tourism, quarterly reports.