

STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE STATES



www.statusofwomendata.org

The Status of Women in Florida by County: Population & Diversity

IWPR #R474

Gina Chirillo, Julie Anderson, M.A., and Cynthia Hess, Ph.D.

Introduction

Florida is the United States' fourth most populous state, with just under 19.4 million people in 2014 (Institute for Women's Policy Research 2016; Appendix Table II.1). Women make up a majority of its residents, totaling about 10 million of its inhabitants (Appendix Table II.1). Florida's geographic proximity to Central and South America and the Caribbean, its warm climate, and its generous tax policies (especially its lack of income tax, inheritance tax, and estate tax) shape its demographic character in particular ways: the state is more racially diverse and has larger proportions of immigrants, older women, and older men than the nation overall (Appendix Tables II.2, II.4, and II.5).

This briefing paper highlights demographic information relevant to the status of women in Florida. It explores differences between women and men on a range of variables, including age, race and ethnicity, marital status, household type, immigration status, geography, and veteran status. Data are analyzed by county (when available). These demographic data have important implications for determining investments to promote gender equality, and can be used to implement policies that address the needs of women in Florida's many communities.

Ratio of Men to Women

Florida's overall gender ratio is 95.6 men of all ages for every 100 women, similar to the gender ratio of the United States as a whole (96.8 men for every 100 women; Appendix Table II.1). Approximately 51.1 percent of the state's residents are women, compared with 50.8 percent of the nation's total population.

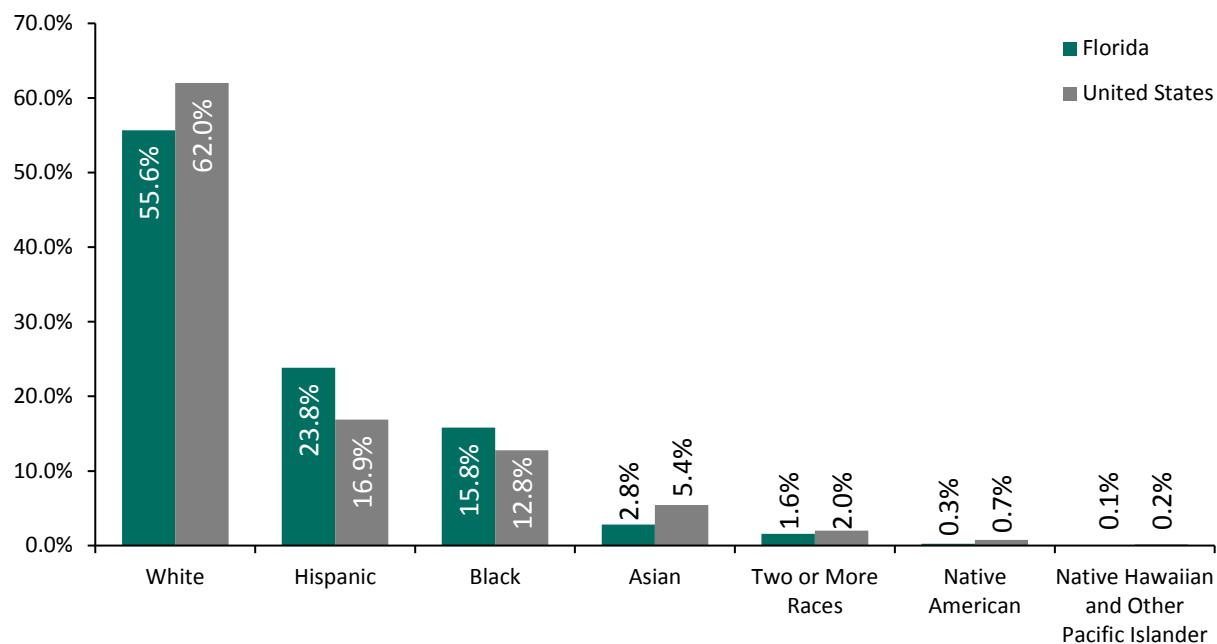
- Florida's most populous county is Miami-Dade, with 2.6 million inhabitants (Appendix Table II.1). Its next most populous county is Broward County, which borders Miami-Dade County to the north. Its least populous county is Liberty, with approximately 8,300 residents.
- Leon County has the lowest ratio of men to women, with 90.6 men for every 100 women (Appendix Table II.1). This is likely due to the fact that Florida State University and Florida A&M University (FAMU) are housed in this county, both of which have a higher population of female students than male students (Florida State University ND; Florida A&M University 2015). Sarasota County has the next lowest ratio with 91.4 men for every 100 women, followed by Hernando, Flagler, and Pinellas Counties, which all have close to 92 men for every 100 women.
- Several Florida counties have significantly more men than women. Union County, which is one of the least populous counties in the state and is home to the Union Correctional Institution that houses only male prisoners, has an almost 2 to 1 ratio of men to women, with 10,064 male residents and 5,194 female residents (Florida Department of Corrections 2014; Appendix Table II.1). Liberty, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Gulf counties also have larger proportions of men than women, with gender ratios of about three men for every two women.

Racial and Ethnic Diversity

Southern states are more racially diverse than the country as a whole, and Florida is no exception (Anderson et al. 2016). In Florida, non-Hispanic White women make up 55.6 percent of the female population compared with 62.0 percent in the United States overall (Figure 1.1). Florida has a higher proportion of Hispanic women (23.8 percent) than the United States as a whole (16.9 percent), in part due to the large Hispanic population in Miami-Dade County, where 66.6 percent of women identify as Hispanic (Appendix Table II.2). The share of women in Florida who are Black is also larger than in the nation overall (15.8 percent in Florida compared with 12.8 percent in the United States), while the shares of Asian and Pacific Islander women, Native American women, and women who identify with another race or two or more races are slightly smaller in the state than in the United States (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1.

Distribution of Women of All Ages by Race/Ethnicity, Florida and United States, 2014



Notes: 2014 estimates are based on the 2010 Census. Racial categories are non-Hispanic. Distributions may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division accessed through American Fact Finder.

Over the last 20 years, the population of Hispanic women and girls in Florida has increased by 10.2 percentage points, while the percentage of women and girls who identify as non-Hispanic and White has decreased by 14.5 percentage points (Institute for Women's Policy Research 1998; Figure 1.1). The Black, Asian, and Native American female populations in Florida have stayed about the same (Institute for Women's Policy Research 1998).

- In about two-thirds of Florida's counties (46 of 67 counties), non-Hispanic White women constitute at least 65 percent of the population. The county with the highest proportion of White women is Holmes County (91.0 percent; Appendix Table II.2). In Miami-Dade County—the county with the lowest percentage of White women—only 14.0 percent of women identify as non-Hispanic and White (Appendix Table II.2).

- Gadsden County, which borders Georgia, has the highest proportion of Black women at 56.9 percent of the female population (Appendix Table II.2). The next highest proportion of Black women is in Madison County, also on the Georgia border (38.7 percent). Citrus County has the lowest percentage of Black women at 2.8 percent.
- Glades County, which is home to the Brighton Seminole Indian Reservation, has the largest proportion of Native American women at 5.3 percent (Appendix Table II.2; Seminole Tribe of Florida ND). In Miami-Dade County, only 0.1 percent of women are Native American.
- The proportion of the female population constituted by Asian and Pacific Islander women ranges from 5.7 percent in Alachua County (closely followed by Orange County at 5.6 percent) to 0.3 percent in Lafayette County (Appendix Table II.2).

Immigrant Population and Countries of Origin

Florida's unique geographic position as the nation's state with the closest proximity to Central and South America and the Caribbean makes it a common destination for many immigrants from these regions. In 2014, 20.2 percent of the state's women and girls of all ages were immigrants, compared with 13.2 percent in the nation overall (Appendix Table II.4). Between 1990 and 2014, the immigrant population in Florida increased by 7.1 percent, while in the United States as a whole it increased by 5.3 percent (Institute for Women's Policy Research 1998).

In both Florida and the United States, the largest share of immigrant women comes from Latin American (74.5 percent in the state and 49.9 percent in the nation overall; Table 1.1). Approximately 1.6 million immigrant women and 1.4 million immigrant men, about three quarters of the state's immigrant population, were born in Latin America. Female immigrants from Asia make up just 11.0 percent of Florida's female immigrant population, while female immigrants from Europe make up 10.1 percent. Immigrant women from other areas total 4.3 percent of the immigrant population.

Most immigrants in Florida come from Cuba, where about 917,000 of Florida's residents were born (Table 1.2). Florida houses 78.2 percent of the United States' Cuban-born population. More than 300,000 Floridians are from Haiti, meaning that almost half of Haitian immigrants to the United States live in Florida (48.5 percent). While about 280,000 of Florida's residents are from Mexico, this represents just 2.4 percent of the United States' Mexican-born population. Notably, half of the United States' Venezuelan immigrants (50.3 percent) and 43.0 percent of its Nicaraguan immigrants live in Florida. All of the top 10 sending countries to Florida are in Central America, South America, or the Caribbean with the exception of one: Canada. About 105,000 Canadians reside in Florida.

Table 1.1

Immigrant Population by Gender and Region of Birth, Florida and United States, 2014

Region	Florida				United States			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Latin America	1,562,886	74.5%	1,418,695	75.6%	10,843,925	49.9%	11,046,491	53.5%
Asia	231,045	11.0%	191,441	10.2%	6,800,936	31.3%	5,949,486	28.8%
Europe	212,327	10.1%	177,539	9.5%	2,597,764	12.0%	2,167,058	10.5%
Other areas	90,837	4.3%	88,745	4.7%	1,491,259	6.9%	1,494,875	7.2%
Total	2,097,095	100.0%	1,876,420	100.0%	21,733,884	100.0%	20,657,910	100.0%

Note: Includes women and men of all ages.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate accessed through American Fact Finder.

- As Map 1.1 shows, immigrant women tend to live in the southern part of the state, while there are fewer immigrant women in the north and western areas of Florida .
- Miami-Dade County has the highest proportion of women and men who are immigrants at 53.2 and 49.8 percent, respectively (Appendix Table II.4). Broward County has the next highest percentage of immigrant women and men (33.5 percent and 30.0 percent), followed by Collier, Hendry, and Palm Beach Counties, where at least one fifth of female and male residents are immigrants. These counties, plus Monroe County, make up the entirety of the southern tip of Florida (Map 1.1).
- Baker County has the smallest share of immigrant women at 1.7 percent (Appendix Table II.4). In eight other counties—Columbia, Franklin, Gilchrist, Jackson, Levy, Nassau, Putnam, and Santa Rosa Counties—five percent of women or fewer are immigrants. All nine of these counties are in the northern part of the state (Map 1.1).
- The largest gender gap between the proportion of female and male immigrants is in Hendry County, where 29.6 percent of men and 20.4 percent of women are immigrants (Appendix Table II.4). In all but three counties (Hendry, DeSoto, and Hardee), the gender gap is less than five percent.

Table 1.2

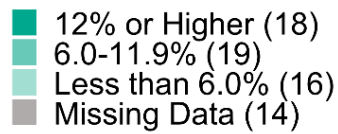
Top Ten Sending Countries to Florida, 2014

Region	Florida		United States	
	Number of Immigrants	Share of Florida's Immigrant Population	Number of Immigrants	Share of U.S.'s Immigrant Population
Cuba	917,033	23.1%	1,172,899	2.8%
Haiti	304,740	7.7%	628,003	1.5%
Mexico	282,594	7.1%	11,714,489	27.6%
Colombia	252,890	6.4%	706,826	1.7%
Jamaica	208,754	5.3%	705,804	1.7%
Dominican Republic	114,824	2.9%	997,734	2.4%
Nicaragua	109,687	2.8%	255,233	0.6%
Venezuela	108,684	2.7%	216,187	0.5%
Canada	104,911	2.6%	806,387	1.9%
Peru	90,222	2.3%	448,750	1.1%
Other	1,478,414	37.2%	24,738,393	58.4%
Total	3,972,753	100.0%	42,390,705	100.0%

Note: Includes women and men of all ages.Excludes population born at sea.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate accessed through American Fact Finder.

Share of Florida's Female Population Who Are Immigrants, by County, 2014



Source: IWPR analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate accessed through American Fact Finder.

Age

Florida's mild year-round climate and low tax burden (including the absence of state income tax, inheritance tax, and estate tax; Florida Department of Revenue ND; Florida Department of Revenue 2016) makes it a desirable destination for retirees. Among the 50 states and District of Columbia, Florida has the largest share of women and men aged 65 and older (19.7 percent for women and 16.6 percent for men; Hess et al. 2015; Appendix Table II.5). In the United States, 15.3 percent of women and 12.2 percent of men are aged 65 and older.

- Sumter County, which is home to the world's largest age-restricted retirement community (Rocco 2015), has the largest share of women aged 65 and older (50.5 percent) among Florida's counties (Appendix Table II.5). Sumter County also has the largest proportion of men over the age of 65 in Florida (47.0 percent).
- Charlotte County has the next largest proportion of older women and men (at 36.6 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively), followed by Citrus County (with 33.9 percent of women and 33.3 percent of men aged 65 and older), Highlands County (34.2 percent and 31.8 percent), and Sarasota County (33.9 percent and 31.0 percent).
- Leon County and Orange County, which are both home to large universities, have the lowest proportions of women aged 65 and older at 11.3 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively (Appendix Table II.5).
- In every county but one (Levy County), there is a larger proportion of women than men who are aged 65 and older (Appendix Table II.5). The largest gap between the proportion of older women and men is in Hamilton County, where 19.4 percent of women and 11.1 percent of men are aged 65 and older, a difference of 8.3 percentage points. Jackson, Lafayette, and Taylor Counties also have gaps that are more than eight percentage points.

Marital Status

Florida's marital rates are similar to the rates in the United States as a whole. About 46 percent of women and 50 percent of men aged 15 and older in the state are married, compared with about 49 percent of women and 51 percent of men of this age range in the nation overall (Table 1.3). Florida has a slightly higher percentage of women and men who are widowed or divorced than the United States overall, and a slightly lower percentage of women and men who have never married.

Table 1.3

Distribution of Women and Men Aged 15 and Older by Marital Status, Florida and United States, 2014

	Florida		United States	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Married	46.3%	50.3%	48.5%	51.2%
Widowed or Divorced	25.5%	14.5%	21.3%	12.3%
Never Married	28.2%	35.2%	30.2%	36.5%
Total Number, Aged 15 and Older	8,531,296	8,013,533	132,105,747	125,664,923

Note: Married includes those whose spouse is absent (including separated couples) or present.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

- The county in Florida with the highest marital rates for both women and men is Sumter County, at 65.7 percent and 65.0 percent, respectively (Appendix Table II.6).
- Several of Florida's counties have double digit gender gaps between the percentages of women and men who are married. In Union County, 53.2 percent of women are married compared with 32.3 percent of men, a gap of 20.9 percentage points (Appendix Table II.6). As mentioned above, this may be due to the fact that one of the largest prisons in Florida is located in Union County.
- Bradford County has the largest proportion of widowed or divorced women at 33.5 percent, followed by Hamilton (31.6 percent), Indian River (30.8 percent), Dixie (30.4 percent), and Pinellas Counties (30.4 percent; Appendix Table II.6). One quarter of men in Union County are widowed or divorced (25.4 percent), making it the county with the largest proportion widowed or divorced men in the state.
- In every county except one (Union County), there is a larger share of women who are widowed or divorced than men. The largest gender gap is in Indian River County, where 30.8 percent of women are widowed or divorced, compared with 14.8 percent of men, a gap of 16.1 percentage points.

Household Status

Though Florida's demographic markers are unique in many ways, the makeup of its households—i.e. whether a woman or a man is the head of the household and whether or not these households have children under the age of 18—is not largely different from the United States as a whole.

In Florida, 15.0 percent of households are headed by married couples with children under age 18, a slightly smaller proportion than the United States (18.9 percent; Table 1.4). Households headed by married couples without children in Florida make up 31.1 of households compared with 29.0 percent in the United States (Table 1.4). Single mothers of children under 18 make up 6.7 percent of Florida households, while single fathers comprise only 2.1 percent (Table 1.4). Florida's proportion of households headed by single women and men with and without children is similar to the United States as a whole (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4

Distribution of Households by Type, With and Without Children, Florida and United States, 2014

	Total	Married-couple family household		Female householder, no husband present, family household		Male householder, no wife present, family household		Nonfamily household
		With Children	Without Children	With Children	Without Children	With Children	Without Children	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Florida	7,328,046	15.0%	31.1%	6.7%	6.4%	2.1%	2.7%	36.0%
United States	117,259,427	18.9%	29.0%	7.0%	6.0%	2.3%	2.6%	34.2%

Notes: Households with children include own children under age 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Same-Sex Partner Households

The Human Rights Campaign's State Equality Index names Florida as a state where it is a high priority to achieve basic equality in terms of sexual orientation and gender identity (Warbelow and Persad 2015).¹ In 1997, the Florida legislature passed a Defense of Marriage Act to define marriage as a union between a man and a woman and to prohibit the recognition of same-sex marriages performed in other states (*Boca Raton News* 1977). In 2008, almost two-thirds of Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment to ban both same-sex marriage and civil unions in the state (Chapman 2011). Florida legally recognized same-sex marriage in January 2015 (Alvarez 2015), and its ban on same-sex marriage ended in June 2015 with the *Obergefell v. Hodges* Supreme Court decision, which stated that state-level bans on same-sex marriage are unconstitutional (*Obergefell v. Hodges* 2015).

Unlike the United States, Florida has more male than female same-sex households (almost 20,000 compared with about 17,000). The proportion of unmarried same-sex households in Florida is similar to the share in the United States as a whole, representing just half a percent of all households in Florida (0.5 percent). In the United States, there are more than 233,000 unmarried female same-sex households and almost unmarried 215,000 male same-sex households (Table 1.5). Together, these households represent 0.4 percent of all U.S. households.

Table 1.5

Number of Households by Partner Type, Florida and United States, 2014

	Florida	United States
Total Number of Households	7,328,046	117,259,427
Unmarried-partner households	474,220	7,175,477
Male householder and female partner	228,342	3,432,899
Female householder and male partner	208,871	3,294,307
Male householder and male partner	19,994	214,664
Female householder and female partner	17,013	233,607
All Other Households	6,853,826	110,083,950

Source: IWPR compilation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

Veterans

In Florida, as in the United States overall, women are considerably less likely than men to be veterans. Less than two percent of women in the state (1.4 percent) and 17.7 percent of men are veterans, compared with 1.3 percent of women and 14.9 percent of men in the nation overall (Table 1.6). Florida's higher share of men who are veterans compared with the United States likely stems from the fact that the state is home to 20 major military institutions, including several Air Force bases and Naval sites (Florida Department of State 2010). In Florida, the percentage of women who are veterans is similar to the percentage the United States as a whole (Table 1.6).

¹ The equality index is based on statewide laws and policies addressing harassment/bullying of students, transgender healthcare, and prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the following areas: housing, employment, public accommodations, and schools.

Table 1.6

Number and Proportion of Veterans Aged 18 and Older by Gender, Florida and United States, 2014

	Women			Men		
	Total Population	Veterans		Total Population	Veterans	
		Number	Proportion of Population		Number	Proportion of Population
Florida	8,180,142	113,593	1.4%	7,605,621	1,348,129	17.7%
United States	125,876,424	1,578,647	1.3%	118,422,236	17,681,070	14.9%

Source: IWPR analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

Geography

Florida's most populated urban areas tend to be on the coastline, with Miami (Miami-Dade County) and Fort Lauderdale (Broward County) on the southeast coast and Tampa and St. Petersburg (Hillsborough County) on the southwest coast. Florida has a larger proportion of women and men who live in urban areas than the United States as a whole (Table 1.7). In fact, 92.6 percent of women and 91.7 percent of men in Florida live in urban areas in the state. In the United States, 78.6 percent of women and 78.0 percent of men live in urban areas.

Table 1.7

Proportion of Population Living in an Urban Area by Gender, Florida and United States, 2014

County	Total Population		Proportion Living in Urban Area	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Florida	10,168,487	9,724,810	92.6%	91.7%
United States	161,968,654	156,888,402	78.6%	78.0%

Note: All ages. Urban areas are those that are defined in the American Community Survey as "Metropolitan Statistical Areas," which have at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000, and is comprised of the central county or counties or equivalent entities containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county or counties as measured through commuting.

Source: IWPR analysis of American Community Survey microdata (Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 6.0).

Conclusion

Demographic data present an image of a state's population that can provide insight into the needs of women and girls and policy changes that would improve their status. For example, Florida is more racially and ethnically diverse than the United States as a whole and has a large and growing population of immigrants, which has specific implications for advocates, philanthropists, and policymakers. It is essential that women of color and immigrant women in Florida—both populations that have, on average, lower incomes and higher poverty rates—have adequate access to education, health care, employment, and other services. Florida also has an older population than the United States as a whole, making it crucial for policymakers and advocates to focus on changes such as improving the availability and affordability of elder health care and protecting Social Security benefits to help ensure the economic security of older Floridians. Understanding the characteristics of Florida's women and girls is a foundation to contextualize their status in specific areas, and can help illuminate specific populations' challenges that may require support.

Appendix I:

Methodology

To analyze the status of women in Florida by county, IWPR selected demographic indicators that prior research and experience have shown illuminate issues that are integral to women's lives and that allow for comparisons with other states and the United States as a whole. The data in IWPR's *Status of Women in Florida by County: Population & Diversity* briefing paper are IWPR analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), accessed through American Fact Finder or from the Minnesota Population Center's Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Version 6.0 (Ruggles et al. 2015).

The tables and figures present data for individuals or households, often disaggregated by race and ethnicity. In general, race and ethnicity are self-identified; the person providing the information determines the group to which he or she (and other household members) belongs. People who identify as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race; to prevent double counting, IWPR's analysis separates Hispanics from racial categories—including White, Black (which includes those who identified as Black or African American), Asian/Pacific Islander (which includes those who identified as Chinese, Japanese, and Other Asian or Pacific Islander), or Native American (which includes those who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native).

County-level data, accessed through American Fact Finder, combine five years of data (2010-2014) to ensure an adequate sample size. Margins of error were used to determine if the coefficient of variance (CV) for the data met the minimum threshold of 25 percent; if the CV was greater than 25 percent, the data are not presented. When analyzing state- and national-level ACS microdata, IWPR used 2014 data, the most recent available. Data are not presented if the average cell size for the category total is less than 35.

IWPR's analysis of ACS microdata used personal weights to obtain nationally representative statistics for person-level analyses and household weights for household-level analyses. Weights included with the IPUMS ACS for person-level data adjust for the mixed geographic sampling rates, nonresponses, and individual sampling probabilities. Estimates from IPUMS ACS samples may not be consistent with summary table ACS estimates available from the U.S. Census Bureau due to the additional sampling error and the fact that over time, the Census Bureau changes the definitions and classifications for some variables. The IPUMS project provides harmonized data to maximize comparability over time; updates and corrections to the microdata released by the Census Bureau and IPUMS may result in minor variation in future analyses.

Appendix II:

Population & Diversity Tables

Appendix Table II.1.

Number of Women and Men of All Ages, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2010-2014

County	Women	Men	Sex ratio (men per 100 women)
Alachua	130,019	121,740	93.6
Baker	12,941	14,116	109.1
Bay	87,354	85,634	98.0
Bradford	12,183	15,369	126.2
Brevard	280,527	268,364	95.7
Broward	934,205	881,064	94.3
Calhoun	6,667	7,990	119.8
Charlotte	83,849	79,302	94.6
Citrus	72,274	67,497	93.4
Clay	99,226	95,642	96.4
Collier	169,843	164,631	96.9
Columbia	32,779	34,883	106.4
DeSoto	15,158	19,627	129.5
Dixie	7,377	8,760	118.7
Duval	453,816	426,934	94.1
Escambia	153,043	151,056	98.7
Flagler	51,477	47,366	92.0
Franklin	4,857	6,779	139.6
Gadsden	23,416	23,449	100.1
Gilchrist	8,066	8,882	110.1
Glades	5,817	7,373	126.7
Gulf	6,537	9,244	141.4
Hamilton	5,768	8,698	150.8
Hardee	12,446	15,103	121.3
Hendry	17,707	20,653	116.6
Hernando	90,553	83,239	91.9
Highlands	50,535	47,726	94.4
Hillsborough	655,378	624,290	95.3
Holmes	9,186	10,555	114.9
Indian River	73,109	67,809	92.8
Jackson	21,842	27,263	124.8
Jefferson	6,690	7,645	114.3
Lafayette	3,573	5,248	146.9
Lake	157,507	147,503	93.6
Lee	329,968	317,586	96.2

County	Women	Men	Sex ratio (men per 100 women)
Leon	147,395	133,487	90.6
Levy	20,239	19,818	97.9
Liberty	3,149	5,153	163.6
Madison	9,007	9,894	109.8
Manatee	173,469	162,371	93.6
Marion	174,063	160,708	92.3
Martin	75,732	73,926	97.6
Miami-Dade	1,338,556	1,262,305	94.3
Monroe	35,277	39,931	113.2
Nassau	38,184	36,734	96.2
Okaloosa	93,629	95,355	101.8
Okeechobee	18,225	21,173	116.2
Orange	609,644	590,597	96.9
Osceola	147,458	141,991	96.3
Palm Beach	701,668	657,406	93.7
Pasco	243,105	229,640	94.5
Pinellas	481,514	443,516	92.1
Polk	314,812	302,511	96.1
Putnam	37,023	36,168	97.7
St. Johns	104,673	98,729	94.3
St. Lucie	145,266	138,722	95.5
Santa Rosa	77,647	80,593	103.8
Sarasota	202,159	184,785	91.4
Seminole	223,403	208,732	93.4
Sumter	50,486	53,222	105.4
Suwannee	21,364	22,040	103.2
Taylor	9,764	12,926	132.4
Union	5,194	10,064	193.8
Volusia	255,812	243,169	95.1
Wakulla	13,743	17,272	125.7
Walton	28,486	29,335	103.0
Washington	11,302	13,358	118.2
Florida	9,897,141	9,464,651	95.6
United States	159,591,925	154,515,159	96.8

Note: Includes women and men of all ages. Numbers differ slightly from the data in Table 1.7, which uses ACS 1-year (2014) microdata, and Appendix Tables II.2 and II.3, which use 2014 estimates based on the 2010 Census.

Source: IWPR compilation of data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

Appendix Table II.2.

Distribution of Women of All Ages by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2014

County	All Women	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Alachua	132,571	61.9%	9.0%	20.9%	0.2%	5.7%	0.0%	2.3%
Baker	12,987	84.8%	2.0%	10.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
Bay	89,917	77.5%	5.4%	11.0%	0.6%	2.6%	0.1%	2.8%
Bradford	12,166	79.5%	2.6%	15.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Brevard	285,188	75.3%	9.4%	10.3%	0.3%	2.6%	0.1%	2.1%
Broward	961,311	38.6%	27.5%	28.4%	0.2%	3.6%	0.1%	1.6%
Calhoun	6,618	82.1%	4.1%	9.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.2%
Charlotte	86,383	84.9%	6.5%	5.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Citrus	71,937	88.9%	4.9%	2.8%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%
Clay	101,569	74.4%	9.1%	10.2%	0.4%	3.4%	0.1%	2.5%
Collier	177,056	65.7%	25.2%	6.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Columbia	32,701	74.9%	5.2%	16.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	1.7%
DeSoto	15,307	62.0%	25.6%	10.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Dixie	7,319	87.9%	3.5%	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Duval	462,964	54.1%	8.3%	30.2%	0.3%	4.7%	0.1%	2.3%
Escambia	155,494	64.6%	4.9%	23.5%	0.8%	3.3%	0.2%	2.8%
Flagler	53,240	74.8%	9.8%	11.0%	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	1.6%
Franklin	4,989	85.6%	3.0%	8.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	2.0%
Gadsden	22,927	31.5%	9.7%	56.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Gilchrist	8,160	89.8%	4.7%	3.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Glades	5,952	64.0%	21.8%	7.5%	5.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%
Gulf	6,338	82.9%	2.6%	10.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%
Hamilton	6,027	58.4%	8.7%	29.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%
Hardee	12,773	49.9%	40.9%	6.6%	0.4%	1.2%	0.1%	1.0%
Hendry	18,488	36.1%	47.3%	12.8%	1.6%	1.4%	0.1%	0.8%
Hernando	91,554	80.4%	11.3%	5.0%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Highlands	50,598	70.1%	17.0%	9.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Hillsborough	674,815	51.2%	26.1%	16.4%	0.2%	4.1%	0.1%	1.9%
Holmes	9,150	91.0%	2.2%	3.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.2%	2.0%
Indian River	75,280	77.0%	11.1%	9.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Jackson	21,879	69.8%	3.2%	24.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	1.8%
Jefferson	6,703	59.0%	3.4%	35.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Lafayette	3,538	81.3%	10.7%	6.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Lake	162,967	72.6%	13.4%	9.8%	0.3%	2.3%	0.1%	1.5%
Lee	346,347	69.8%	18.7%	8.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%
Leon	149,129	56.4%	6.1%	32.2%	0.3%	3.1%	0.0%	1.9%
Levy	20,131	80.3%	7.5%	9.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Liberty	3,147	82.4%	4.7%	9.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Madison	8,746	55.5%	3.5%	38.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Manatee	181,644	72.8%	14.7%	8.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Marion	176,358	72.5%	11.4%	12.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	1.4%
Martin	77,385	81.3%	11.5%	4.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Miami-Dade	1,370,034	14.0%	66.6%	16.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Monroe	36,666	68.3%	22.7%	5.8%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	1.3%

County	All Women	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Nassau	38,919	87.1%	3.7%	6.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%
Okaloosa	96,596	74.5%	8.2%	9.0%	0.5%	4.1%	0.2%	3.5%
Okeechobee	18,075	68.1%	23.0%	5.8%	0.9%	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Orange	637,277	42.5%	29.1%	20.6%	0.2%	5.6%	0.1%	1.8%
Osceola	158,064	35.7%	50.1%	9.6%	0.2%	3.0%	0.1%	1.4%
Palm Beach	721,613	57.8%	19.9%	18.0%	0.2%	2.8%	0.0%	1.3%
Pasco	249,507	77.6%	13.2%	4.8%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Pinellas	488,788	75.3%	8.6%	10.6%	0.2%	3.5%	0.1%	1.7%
Polk	323,622	62.7%	18.8%	14.7%	0.3%	1.9%	0.1%	1.5%
Putnam	36,594	71.5%	9.1%	16.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.5%
St. Johns	111,756	84.1%	6.0%	5.4%	0.2%	2.6%	0.1%	1.6%
St. Lucie	148,936	59.6%	17.0%	19.5%	0.2%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%
Santa Rosa	79,921	84.1%	5.1%	4.5%	0.7%	2.7%	0.2%	2.8%
Sarasota	207,332	84.0%	8.3%	4.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.2%
Seminole	228,534	63.2%	19.3%	11.2%	0.2%	4.2%	0.1%	1.9%
Sumter	56,375	88.6%	4.2%	5.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Suwannee	21,028	77.6%	8.3%	11.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%
Taylor	9,855	77.4%	2.1%	16.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Union	5,375	81.1%	4.0%	11.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Volusia	260,043	73.8%	12.0%	10.6%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%
Wakulla	14,057	83.4%	3.1%	10.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Walton	30,236	85.4%	5.6%	4.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.1%	2.1%
Washington	11,055	81.0%	3.0%	11.7%	1.3%	0.9%	0.1%	1.9%
Florida	10,170,011	55.6%	23.8%	15.8%	0.3%	2.8%	0.1%	1.6%
United States	161,920,569	62.0%	16.9%	12.8%	0.7%	5.4%	0.2%	2.0%

Notes: 2014 estimates are based on the 2010 Census. Racial categories are non-Hispanic. Distributions may not total to 100 percent due to rounding. Numbers differ slightly in Table 1.7, which uses ACS 1-year (2014) microdata, and Appendix Table II.1, which uses 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division accessed through American Fact Finder.

Appendix Table II.3.

Distribution of Men of All Ages by Race/Ethnicity, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2014

County	All Men	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Alachua	123,809	63.5%	9.1%	18.9%	0.2%	5.8%	0.1%	2.3%
Baker	14,106	79.3%	2.7%	15.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	1.4%
Bay	89,068	77.9%	6.0%	10.8%	0.6%	1.8%	0.1%	2.7%
Bradford	14,536	71.0%	4.8%	21.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%
Brevard	271,697	76.4%	9.3%	9.8%	0.3%	2.0%	0.1%	2.1%
Broward	907,924	41.0%	27.6%	26.1%	0.2%	3.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Calhoun	7,914	72.5%	7.2%	16.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	1.9%
Charlotte	82,091	84.4%	6.8%	6.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Citrus	67,440	88.4%	5.5%	3.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Clay	98,229	75.2%	9.3%	10.0%	0.4%	2.6%	0.1%	2.4%
Collier	171,721	62.9%	28.3%	6.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%
Columbia	35,156	71.3%	6.0%	19.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.1%	1.6%
DeSoto	19,705	49.9%	34.4%	14.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Dixie	8,588	82.7%	3.9%	11.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Duval	434,734	55.9%	8.9%	28.0%	0.3%	4.4%	0.1%	2.4%
Escambia	155,165	66.3%	6.1%	21.1%	0.8%	2.7%	0.2%	2.8%
Flagler	49,168	75.8%	9.7%	10.5%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%
Franklin	6,826	72.4%	6.7%	18.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Gadsden	23,354	34.9%	11.3%	52.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Gilchrist	8,837	84.7%	5.7%	7.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Glades	7,683	57.6%	21.5%	15.7%	3.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%
Gulf	9,606	67.2%	6.5%	24.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Hamilton	8,021	52.4%	10.1%	35.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Hardee	14,696	45.5%	44.9%	7.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Hendry	20,017	31.9%	54.1%	11.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Hernando	84,301	80.0%	11.9%	5.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.1%	1.6%
Highlands	47,638	67.2%	20.0%	9.7%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Hillsborough	641,483	52.0%	26.9%	15.2%	0.2%	3.7%	0.1%	1.9%
Holmes	10,500	83.5%	3.1%	10.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	2.0%
Indian River	69,475	75.4%	12.8%	8.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Jackson	26,922	62.4%	6.1%	28.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Jefferson	7,347	58.6%	4.8%	34.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Lafayette	5,297	64.1%	13.7%	20.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Lake	152,723	72.2%	14.2%	9.7%	0.3%	1.9%	0.1%	1.5%
Lee	333,166	68.7%	20.5%	8.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Leon	134,859	58.7%	6.2%	29.5%	0.3%	3.4%	0.1%	1.9%
Levy	19,482	79.8%	8.7%	8.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%
Liberty	5,213	64.8%	7.8%	25.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%
Madison	9,772	53.5%	6.3%	38.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%
Manatee	170,102	71.4%	16.8%	8.5%	0.2%	1.7%	0.1%	1.4%
Marion	162,809	71.9%	12.5%	12.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Martin	76,007	77.2%	14.3%	6.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	1.1%
Miami-Dade	1,292,840	15.6%	65.7%	16.2%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Monroe	40,470	68.9%	22.3%	6.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%

County	All Men	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races
Nassau	37,700	87.3%	3.9%	6.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.4%
Okaloosa	99,916	74.9%	8.7%	10.0%	0.6%	2.2%	0.2%	3.4%
Okeechobee	21,074	59.7%	27.2%	10.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	1.0%
Orange	615,724	44.1%	29.2%	19.4%	0.2%	5.2%	0.1%	1.8%
Osceola	152,147	36.6%	49.3%	9.7%	0.2%	2.7%	0.1%	1.4%
Palm Beach	676,097	56.9%	21.6%	17.5%	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%
Pasco	235,824	77.1%	13.6%	5.1%	0.3%	2.1%	0.1%	1.7%
Pinellas	449,310	75.4%	9.1%	10.2%	0.2%	3.2%	0.1%	1.8%
Polk	311,016	61.6%	20.4%	14.5%	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	1.5%
Putnam	35,549	71.9%	10.2%	15.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	1.4%
St. Johns	106,163	83.8%	6.2%	5.5%	0.3%	2.4%	0.1%	1.6%
St. Lucie	142,092	59.4%	18.2%	18.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	1.7%
Santa Rosa	83,501	81.6%	5.4%	8.0%	0.8%	1.5%	0.1%	2.7%
Sarasota	189,630	83.3%	9.1%	4.7%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Seminole	213,982	64.1%	19.2%	10.7%	0.2%	3.8%	0.1%	2.0%
Sumter	57,975	80.7%	7.1%	10.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%
Suwannee	22,994	73.3%	9.8%	15.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Taylor	12,727	68.3%	5.4%	23.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
Union	9,815	64.3%	6.0%	27.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
Volusia	247,488	73.8%	12.5%	10.1%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	1.6%
Wakulla	17,375	74.0%	4.4%	18.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.7%
Walton	31,294	83.0%	6.6%	6.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	2.2%
Washington	13,396	74.0%	3.8%	18.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%
Florida	9,723,286	56.0%	24.3%	15.3%	0.3%	2.5%	0.1%	1.6%
United States	159,936,487	61.0%	17.5%	11.8%	0.7%	5.0%	0.2%	2.0%

Notes: 2014 estimates are based on the 2010 Census. Racial categories are non-Hispanic. Distributions may not total to 100 percent due to rounding. Numbers differ slightly in Table 1.7, which uses ACS 1-year (2014) microdata, and Appendix Table II.1, which uses 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division accessed through American Fact Finder.

Appendix Table II.4

Proportion of Women and Men of All Ages Who Are Immigrants, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2010-2014

County	Total Population, All Ages		Proportion of Population Who Are Immigrants, All Ages	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alachua	130,019	121,740	10.5%	10.1%
Baker	12,941	14,116	1.7%	n/a
Bay	87,354	85,634	5.8%	4.3%
Bradford	12,183	15,369	n/a	1.9%
Brevard	280,527	268,364	9.7%	7.8%
Broward	934,205	881,064	33.5%	30.0%
Calhoun	6,667	7,990	n/a	4.3%
Charlotte	83,849	79,302	10.6%	9.1%
Citrus	72,274	67,497	5.6%	4.5%
Clay	99,226	95,642	7.4%	5.7%
Collier	169,843	164,631	22.4%	23.7%
Columbia	32,779	34,883	4.2%	2.7%
DeSoto	15,158	19,627	13.9%	21.2%
Dixie	7,377	8,760	n/a	n/a
Duval	453,816	426,934	10.0%	9.0%
Escambia	153,043	151,056	5.9%	5.2%
Flagler	51,477	47,366	14.3%	12.4%
Franklin	4,857	6,779	1.8%	4.8%
Gadsden	23,416	23,449	5.3%	6.7%
Gilchrist	8,066	8,882	4.0%	3.3%
Glades	5,817	7,373	13.7%	12.1%
Gulf	6,537	9,244	n/a	3.3%
Hamilton	5,768	8,698	n/a	5.2%
Hardee	12,446	15,103	16.0%	22.8%
Hendry	17,707	20,653	20.4%	29.6%
Hernando	90,553	83,239	7.0%	6.1%
Highlands	50,535	47,726	9.3%	11.4%
Hillsborough	655,378	624,290	16.1%	15.4%
Holmes	9,186	10,555	n/a	2.9%
Indian River	73,109	67,809	10.6%	10.8%
Jackson	21,842	27,263	2.8%	2.6%
Jefferson	6,690	7,645	n/a	2.4%
Lafayette	3,573	5,248	n/a	8.5%
Lake	157,507	147,503	8.3%	7.4%
Lee	329,968	317,586	15.5%	15.2%

County	Total Population, All Ages		Proportion of Population Who Are Immigrants, All Ages	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Leon	147,395	133,487	6.7%	6.8%
Levy	20,239	19,818	2.8%	3.4%
Liberty	3,149	5,153	n/a	n/a
Madison	9,007	9,894	n/a	5.2%
Manatee	173,469	162,371	12.0%	13.1%
Marion	174,063	160,708	8.0%	6.9%
Martin	75,732	73,926	8.9%	11.1%
Miami-Dade	1,338,556	1,262,305	53.2%	49.8%
Monroe	35,277	39,931	19.2%	16.5%
Nassau	38,184	36,734	3.3%	2.1%
Okaloosa	93,629	95,355	8.7%	4.6%
Okeechobee	18,225	21,173	10.8%	12.9%
Orange	609,644	590,597	19.9%	18.9%
Osceola	147,458	141,991	20.2%	18.6%
Palm Beach	701,668	657,406	23.2%	23.2%
Pasco	243,105	229,640	9.7%	8.5%
Pinellas	481,514	443,516	11.9%	11.1%
Polk	314,812	302,511	9.8%	10.4%
Putnam	37,023	36,168	4.3%	5.0%
St. Johns	104,673	98,729	6.5%	6.1%
St. Lucie	145,266	138,722	15.7%	14.4%
Santa Rosa	77,647	80,593	4.9%	3.3%
Sarasota	202,159	184,785	12.1%	11.7%
Seminole	223,403	208,732	12.5%	11.1%
Sumter	50,486	53,222	5.9%	5.9%
Suwannee	21,364	22,040	5.6%	5.7%
Taylor	9,764	12,926	n/a	2.1%
Union	5,194	10,064	n/a	3.2%
Volusia	255,812	243,169	7.9%	7.0%
Wakulla	13,743	17,272	n/a	n/a
Walton	28,486	29,335	5.8%	5.7%
Washington	11,302	13,358	n/a	3.4%
Florida	9,897,141	9,464,651	20.2%	18.9%
United States	159,591,925	154,515,159	13.2%	13.0%

Note: n/a=margins of error are too large to report data.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

Appendix Table II.5

Proportion of Women and Men Aged 65 and Older, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2010-2014

County	Proportion of the Population Aged 65 and Older	
	Women	Men
Alachua	12.6%	10.4%
Baker	14.0%	10.3%
Bay	16.7%	14.0%
Bradford	20.6%	13.6%
Brevard	23.0%	19.9%
Broward	16.3%	13.0%
Calhoun	19.1%	14.1%
Charlotte	36.6%	35.3%
Citrus	33.9%	33.3%
Clay	14.0%	12.0%
Collier	29.0%	27.1%
Columbia	18.5%	14.5%
DeSoto	22.0%	16.1%
Dixie	22.0%	19.1%
Duval	13.4%	10.3%
Escambia	16.9%	13.2%
Flagler	26.7%	26.4%
Franklin	22.0%	16.2%
Gadsden	16.3%	12.4%
Gilchrist	21.3%	15.9%
Glades	25.2%	21.3%
Gulf	21.7%	14.0%
Hamilton	19.4%	11.1%
Hardee	15.5%	12.9%
Hendry	12.9%	11.1%
Hernando	27.6%	25.6%
Highlands	34.2%	31.8%
Hillsborough	13.7%	11.0%
Holmes	21.3%	15.3%
Indian River	30.1%	27.0%
Jackson	21.4%	13.2%
Jefferson	21.4%	15.5%
Lafayette	18.5%	10.4%
Lake	26.2%	24.1%
Lee	25.6%	24.2%

County	Proportion of the Population Aged 65 and Older	
	Women	Men
Leon	11.3%	9.3%
Levy	21.0%	21.2%
Liberty	14.5%	8.1%
Madison	19.9%	14.5%
Manatee	25.6%	23.3%
Marion	27.6%	25.9%
Martin	30.3%	26.3%
Miami-Dade	16.6%	12.5%
Monroe	18.9%	18.8%
Nassau	18.6%	17.6%
Okaloosa	16.0%	12.8%
Okeechobee	19.1%	15.5%
Orange	11.4%	9.0%
Osceola	13.1%	10.8%
Palm Beach	24.1%	20.0%
Pasco	22.8%	20.3%
Pinellas	24.0%	20.0%
Polk	20.0%	17.5%
Putnam	21.1%	19.0%
St. Johns	17.8%	16.1%
St. Lucie	22.4%	20.1%
Santa Rosa	14.9%	12.4%
Sarasota	33.9%	31.0%
Seminole	14.5%	11.8%
Sumter	50.5%	47.0%
Suwannee	20.7%	16.6%
Taylor	21.6%	13.5%
Union	12.7%	10.3%
Volusia	23.8%	20.4%
Wakulla	13.9%	10.1%
Walton	18.9%	16.4%
Washington	19.1%	14.1%
Florida	19.7%	16.6%
United States	15.3%	12.2%

Note: For population of women and men in Florida, see Appendix Table II.1.

Source: IWPR compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

Appendix Table II.6

Distribution of Women and Men Aged 15 and Older by Marital Status, Florida Counties, State, and United States, 2010-2014

County	Total Number, Aged 15 and Older		Percent Married		Percent Widowed or Divorced		Percent Never Married	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Alachua	111,513	102,472	37.4%	40.1%	18.1%	11.0%	44.5%	49.0%
Baker	10,195	11,117	55.0%	50.2%	20.9%	15.5%	24.1%	34.2%
Bay	71,626	69,938	52.6%	53.3%	24.9%	15.9%	22.4%	30.8%
Bradford	10,047	12,916	46.5%	45.1%	33.5%	17.6%	20.0%	37.3%
Brevard	239,119	224,716	50.1%	52.9%	27.9%	17.0%	22.0%	30.1%
Broward	774,189	714,329	44.8%	48.3%	25.4%	14.1%	29.8%	37.7%
Calhoun	5,331	6,725	54.4%	43.3%	25.9%	17.0%	19.7%	39.6%
Charlotte	75,236	70,103	54.1%	60.8%	30.2%	16.8%	15.7%	22.3%
Citrus	63,650	58,855	54.2%	59.5%	29.9%	18.5%	15.9%	22.0%
Clay	80,089	75,369	54.3%	57.8%	22.2%	13.2%	23.5%	28.9%
Collier	144,473	137,978	53.9%	58.9%	24.7%	13.2%	21.4%	27.9%
Columbia	26,677	28,467	47.3%	46.8%	27.5%	16.3%	25.2%	36.8%
DeSoto	12,139	16,416	49.0%	45.6%	26.8%	13.0%	24.2%	41.4%
Dixie	6,148	7,349	51.2%	48.4%	30.4%	21.4%	18.4%	30.2%
Duval	370,029	339,549	44.7%	48.5%	24.7%	14.6%	30.6%	36.9%
Escambia	126,705	123,733	42.9%	45.1%	26.6%	16.1%	30.4%	38.8%
Flagler	44,036	39,512	54.3%	60.5%	24.7%	14.6%	21.0%	24.9%
Franklin	4,101	5,891	55.0%	42.6%	28.3%	18.8%	16.7%	38.6%
Gadsden	18,898	18,911	40.5%	46.7%	24.8%	15.0%	34.7%	38.3%
Gilchrist	6,730	7,520	55.4%	50.7%	26.1%	11.9%	18.6%	37.4%
Glades	4,936	6,147	52.3%	37.9%	20.6%	18.1%	27.1%	44.1%
Gulf	5,511	8,319	53.5%	44.9%	24.7%	16.5%	21.9%	38.6%
Hamilton	4,788	7,479	49.4%	30.0%	31.6%	20.4%	18.9%	49.6%
Hardee	9,314	11,868	51.7%	43.4%	20.8%	13.2%	27.5%	43.4%
Hendry	13,655	15,688	47.0%	46.5%	23.0%	11.4%	30.0%	42.1%
Hernando	77,413	69,454	53.2%	57.9%	27.5%	16.9%	19.2%	25.2%
Highlands	43,182	40,311	53.3%	56.9%	28.8%	18.6%	17.9%	24.5%
Hillsborough	534,358	497,044	46.0%	49.8%	22.6%	12.8%	31.4%	37.4%
Holmes	7,585	8,882	52.6%	49.4%	27.2%	17.6%	20.2%	33.0%
Indian River	62,940	57,266	50.3%	57.6%	30.8%	14.8%	18.9%	27.6%
Jackson	18,190	23,182	46.5%	43.2%	28.1%	16.8%	25.4%	40.0%
Jefferson	5,686	6,505	51.8%	44.9%	25.6%	19.4%	22.6%	35.7%
Lafayette	2,848	4,476	50.5%	42.0%	26.0%	15.8%	23.6%	42.3%
Lake	132,505	121,418	56.0%	60.0%	23.7%	13.8%	20.4%	26.2%
Lee	280,101	264,863	51.1%	54.5%	26.0%	16.5%	22.9%	29.0%
Leon	125,159	110,741	37.4%	41.7%	18.1%	10.1%	44.5%	48.2%
Levy	17,038	16,269	48.8%	52.1%	29.8%	20.4%	21.3%	27.5%
Liberty	2,437	4,498	55.6%	37.2%	26.7%	17.1%	17.7%	45.7%
Madison	7,475	8,211	48.5%	46.7%	23.6%	15.6%	27.9%	37.8%
Manatee	146,202	134,166	52.5%	57.8%	26.0%	14.3%	21.5%	27.9%
Marion	148,602	133,920	50.8%	55.9%	27.8%	17.9%	21.4%	26.2%
Martin	65,432	63,403	52.2%	55.0%	28.3%	16.2%	19.5%	28.8%
Miami-Dade	1,116,932	1,030,244	42.7%	46.9%	24.3%	12.8%	33.0%	40.3%
Monroe	30,745	35,040	48.7%	45.7%	27.1%	19.4%	24.2%	34.9%

County	Total Number, Aged 15 and Older		Percent Married		Percent Widowed or Divorced		Percent Never Married	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Nassau	31,839	30,261	56.4%	59.2%	25.0%	14.7%	18.6%	26.1%
Okaloosa	76,214	77,696	53.9%	53.2%	23.7%	14.2%	22.4%	32.6%
Okeechobee	14,695	17,226	51.6%	47.4%	24.4%	14.9%	24.0%	37.7%
Orange	497,389	473,330	44.9%	46.6%	20.2%	11.4%	34.9%	42.0%
Osceola	117,902	111,187	48.8%	51.6%	22.5%	12.5%	28.7%	35.9%
Palm Beach	592,520	544,213	46.6%	51.6%	27.1%	14.4%	26.4%	34.1%
Pasco	203,496	188,320	51.5%	56.0%	27.3%	16.2%	21.2%	27.8%
Pinellas	417,066	376,667	44.2%	48.9%	30.4%	18.5%	25.4%	32.6%
Polk	256,991	242,084	49.6%	53.4%	24.3%	14.0%	26.1%	32.6%
Putnam	30,439	29,331	49.1%	50.5%	27.7%	20.5%	23.2%	29.0%
St. Johns	86,282	80,099	54.4%	58.9%	23.4%	13.3%	22.2%	27.7%
St. Lucie	120,922	112,794	50.5%	54.0%	25.5%	16.1%	24.0%	29.8%
Santa Rosa	63,045	65,235	56.3%	57.2%	23.0%	13.2%	20.7%	29.6%
Sarasota	178,709	160,052	52.2%	58.2%	29.3%	16.9%	18.5%	24.9%
Seminole	185,149	170,038	46.2%	50.3%	24.0%	12.6%	29.8%	37.1%
Sumter	47,262	49,551	65.7%	65.0%	25.7%	15.4%	8.5%	19.6%
Suwannee	17,469	18,028	50.0%	50.5%	26.9%	16.8%	23.1%	32.8%
Taylor	8,121	10,991	51.0%	41.2%	28.4%	19.7%	20.7%	39.2%
Union	3,975	8,911	53.2%	32.3%	24.5%	25.4%	22.3%	42.3%
Volusia	218,903	205,066	46.9%	50.2%	29.1%	17.7%	24.0%	32.1%
Wakulla	11,222	14,312	57.8%	49.7%	20.4%	17.7%	21.9%	32.7%
Walton	23,581	24,485	55.3%	52.3%	26.5%	18.2%	18.2%	29.5%
Washington	9,175	11,297	53.5%	47.9%	24.7%	17.0%	21.8%	35.1%
Florida	8,276,331	7,772,434	47.4%	50.8%	25.3%	14.6%	27.4%	34.6%
United States	129,692,771	123,281,364	49.2%	52.0%	21.3%	12.2%	29.5%	35.8%

Note: Married includes those whose spouse is absent (including separated couples) or present.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates accessed through American Fact Finder.

References

- Alvarez, Lizette. "Judge Lifts Ban, and Gay Weddings Begin in Florida." *New York Times*, January 5, 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/06/us/same-sex-weddings-begin-in-florida.html?_r=1>.
- Anderson, Julie, Elyse Shaw, Chandra Childers, Jessica Milli, and Asha DuMonthier. 2016. *Status of Women in the South*. IWPR #R462. Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research. <<http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/status-of-women-in-the-south>>.
- Boca Raton News*. "Askew Signs Bill to Ban Gay Marriage," June 9, 1977.
- Chapman, Thomas E. 2011. "Florida's Marriage Amendment." In *Atlas of the 2008 Elections*, ed. Stanley D. Brunn, Gerald R. Webster, Richard L. Morill, Fred M. Shelley, Stephen Lavin J., and J. Clark Archer. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Florida A&M University. 2015. *Florida A&M University 2014-2015 Fact Book: Student Enrollment*. <<http://www.famu.edu/oir/UserFiles/File/DataReporting/FactBooks/1415/Student%20Enrollment%202014-15.pdf>>.
- Florida Department of Corrections. "Union Correctional Institution," July 2014. <<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/facilities/region2/213.html>> (accessed May 17, 2016).
- Florida Department of State. 2010. "Major Military Installation Location Map." <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/fl_communities_trust/Maps/MajorMilitaryInstallationLocationMap.pdf> (accessed May 17, 2016).
- Florida State University. "About Our Students," ND. <<http://www.fsu.edu/students/>> (accessed May 19, 2016).
- Hess, Cynthia, Jessica Milli, Jeff Hayes, and Ariane Hegewisch. 2015. *The Status of Women in the States: 2015* (IWPR #400). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research. <<http://statusofwomendata.org/app/uploads/2015/02/Status-of-Women-in-the-States-2015-Full-National-Report.pdf>>.
- Institute for Women's Policy Research. 1998. *The Status of Women in Florida*. Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research. <http://iwpr.org/publications/status-of-women-in-florida/at_download/file>.
- . 2016. *IWPR Analysis of Data from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Accessed through American Fact Finder*.
- Obergefell v. Hodges*, (Supreme Court of the United States 2015).
- Rocco, Matthew. "World's Biggest Retirement Community Is Getting Bigger." *Fox Business*, June 15, 2015. <<http://www.foxbusiness.com/features/2015/06/15/america-fastest-growing-city-is-getting-bigger.html>>.
- Ruggles, Steven, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek. 2015. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (Machine-Readable Database)* (version 6.0). Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota.
- Seminole Tribe of Florida. "Seminole Tribe of Florida Reservations," ND. <<http://www.semtribe.com/TourismAndEnterprises/>> (accessed May 24, 2016).
- Warbelow, Sarah and Xavier Persad. 2015. *2015 State Equality Index*. Human Rights Campaign. <<http://www.hrc.org/campaigns/state-equality-index>> (accessed May 19, 2016).

About the Status of Women in the States



The Status of Women in the States is an ongoing research project conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research to measure and track the status of women in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. IWPR's Status of Women in the States reports have helped state and local partners educate the public on issues related to women's well-being, inform policies and programs, make the case for establishing commissions for women, establish investment priorities, and inspire community efforts to strengthen area economies by increasing the participation of women and improving women's status.

About Florida Women's Funding Alliance



Florida Women's Funding Alliance (FWFA), an affinity group of Florida Philanthropic Network (FPN), envisions a Florida where women and girls thrive. The FWFA mission is to transform the lives of women and girls through members' collective voices and resources. FWFA offers FPN members an opportunity to interact and connect with other staff and board members of foundations and other grantmaking organizations working to transform the lives of women and girls in Florida.

<https://www.fpnetwork.org/fwfa>

About Florida Philanthropic Network

Florida Philanthropic Network is a statewide membership network of nearly 120 philanthropic organizations working to build philanthropy to build a better Florida. FPN's members are private independent, corporate and family foundations, community foundations, public charity grantmakers and corporate giving programs – from Miami to Jacksonville; Naples to Pensacola – who hold over \$6.5 billion in assets and invest over \$435 million annually (excluding members located outside Florida) to improve the quality of life for our citizens. FPN members share a commitment to promoting philanthropy, fostering collaboration and advancing public policy by Florida, in Florida.

<https://www.fpnetwork.org/>

This briefing paper, funded by Florida Women's Funding Alliance, an Affinity Group of Florida Philanthropic Network, is based on IWPR's national Status of Women in the States project supported by the Ford Foundation, the American Federation of Teachers, and the Women's Funding Network.

**For more information on IWPR reports or membership, please
call (202) 785-5100, e-mail iwpr@iwpr.org, or visit www.iwpr.org.**

The Institute for Women's Policy Research conducts and communicates research to inspire public dialogue, shape policy, and improve the lives and opportunities of women of diverse backgrounds, circumstances, and experiences. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University. IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporations. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.