Florida Population — April 1, 2025

Florida's population on April 1, 2025 reached an estimated level of 23,379,261, a gain of almost 2 million residents (1,841,074), and a growth rate of 8.5 percent since the 2020 Census.   During the decades of the 1980s, Florida grew by 32.7 percent; the 1990s by 23.5 percent; the 2000s by 17.6 percent; and the 2010s by 14.6 percent.

Population by County

Twelve Florida counties have over half a million residents. These 12 counties represent 64.7 percent of Florida's population.   Florida's three southeast counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) are among the four most populous counties in the state.   These three southeast Florida counties account for approximately 27.2 percent of Florida's resident population.

Table 1 shows number of counties by population size. Thirty-seven counties, those with at least 100,000 residents, represent 95.7 percent of the state's population.

Table 1 – Number of Counties by Population Range

April 1, 2025 Population	Number of Counties
One Million or More	6
500,000 to 999,999	6
250,000 to 499,999	12
100,000 to 249,999	13
50,000 to 99,999	4
Under 50,000	26

Miami-Dade is Florida's most populous county; followed by Broward, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, and Orange counties. Between 2000 and 2010, Orange County moved into the number five spot, supplanting Pinellas County.   Between 2021 and 2022 it is estimated that Hillsborough swapped positions with Palm Beach county and is now in the number three spot.   The population of Florida's counties are estimated to range from Miami-Dade (2,814,927) to Liberty (8,140) (Table 2).

The top five counties adding the most population since April 1, 2020 were: Polk (121,850), Hillsborough (115,875), Miami-Dade (113,160), Orange (106,137), and Osceola (96,259).   The counties with population growth rates at or above 20.0 percent were: St. Johns (27.4%), Sumter (25.2%), Osceola (24.8%), Flagler (22.0%), and Walton (20.2%).   (Figures 1 & 2).
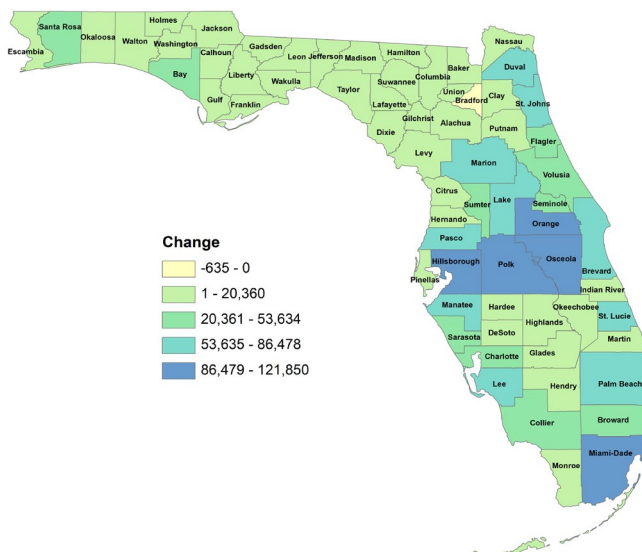
Population by City

Since April 1, 2020, the cities that have added more than 25,000 net new residents were: Jacksonville, Port St. Lucie, Miami, Orlando, Cape Coral, Tampa, and Palm Bay. These seven cities accounted for 15.8 percent of the state's total population change, and 33.7 percent of the change in population in incorporated municipalities during this time period.

Among all Florida's cities, those with the fastest growth rates were areas where the population has more than doubled since 2020:   Westlake, Wildwood, Eagle Lake, Lake Hamilton, and Ocean Breeze.   However, the cities with a population greater than 50,000 and a growth rate at or above 20.0 percent were: North Port, Port St. Lucie, Palm Coast, Winter Haven, Daytona Beach, Palm Bay, Apopka, and St. Cloud.

Florida's Population Growth

Population growth has two components: net migration (the difference between in and out migration) and natural change (the difference between births and deaths). Between 2020 and 2025, all of Florida's growth was due to net migration, as natural change was negative.   Most of Florida's counties follow this pattern.   Fifty counties grew solely due to net migration (natural change was negative); while another sixteen counties grew due to both positive net migration and natural change.   Bradford County experienced population decline over the past five years, with both negative net migration and natural change (Figure 3).

Change
- -635 - 0
- 1 - 20,360
- 20,361 - 53,634
- 53,635 - 86,478
- 86,479 - 121,850

Table 2 – Florida Population
April 1, 2025 Estimate

County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank
Miami-Dade	2,814,927	1	Flagler	140,714	35
Broward	1,993,535	2	Highlands	107,976	36
Hillsborough	1,575,637	3	Nassau	107,053	37
Palm Beach	1,556,161	4	Walton	90,547	38
Orange	1,536,045	5	Monroe	84,707	39
Duval	1,079,044	6	Putnam	76,600	40
Pinellas	966,933	7	Columbia	72,388	41
Polk	846,896	8	Jackson	49,728	42
Lee	839,223	9	Suwannee	47,274	43
Brevard	667,900	10	Hendry	47,085	44
Pasco	648,369	11	Levy	46,270	45
Volusia	604,533	12	Gadsden	44,790	46
Seminole	495,106	13	Okeechobee	40,314	47
Sarasota	487,640	14	Wakulla	38,189	48
Osceola	484,915	15	DeSoto	35,947	49
Manatee	466,845	16	Baker	29,139	50
Lake	445,881	17	Bradford	27,668	51
Marion	433,765	18	Washington	26,876	52
Collier	413,314	19	Hardee	26,042	53
St. Lucie	394,074	20	Taylor	22,011	54
St. Johns	348,336	21	Holmes	20,042	55
Escambia	337,728	22	Gilchrist	19,716	56
Leon	305,866	23	Madison	18,859	57
Alachua	298,485	24	Dixie	17,217	58
Clay	238,605	25	Union	16,821	59
Okaloosa	226,193	26	Gulf	16,621	60
Charlotte	223,430	27	Jefferson	15,761	61
Hernando	212,849	28	Hamilton	14,155	62
Santa Rosa	211,445	29	Calhoun	13,655	63
Bay	199,950	30	Franklin	13,383	64
Indian River	173,013	31	Glades	13,055	65
Citrus	166,500	32	Lafayette	8,601	66
Martin	166,281	33	Liberty	8,140	67
Sumter	162,493	34			

Population by Age Group

Based on the 2020 Census, Florida's median age was 43.0 compared to the United States median age of 38.8. This reflects Florida's larger share of the older population; 21.2 percent of Florida's population was aged 65 and older relative to 16.8 percent of the United States. In addition, only 19.5 percent of Florida's population was aged 17 and younger compared to 22.1 percent of the United States. The prime working age population (aged 25-54) followed a similar pattern, representing 36.8 percent of Florida's population compared to 38.6 percent of the United States.

The age group percentages vary by county. Of Florida's 67 counties, none had a 17 or younger population over 30 percent. The working age population for 58 counties was over 30 percent; while the remaining 9 counties were the only counties with a 65 and older population over 30 percent (Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Flagler, Highlands, Indian River, Martin, Sarasota, and Sumter). Sumter County had the largest percentage of people aged 65 and older (58.9%) and the highest median age (68.5). Orange County had the smallest percentage of people aged 65 and older (12.4%), while Alachua County had the lowest median age (32.2).

Florida's Hispanic Population

Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. The percentage of Floridians that were of Hispanic origin increased from 12.2 percent in 1990 to 16.8 percent in 2000, to 22.5 percent in 2010, and to 26.5 percent in 2020. Florida's Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than total population (34.9% as compared to 14.6%) between 2010 and 2020. The percent of the population that was Hispanic or Latino increased in most counties of the state. There were seven counties where the percentage declined: Calhoun, DeSoto, Gulf, Hardee, Lafayette, Sumter, and Union counties over this time period. Miami-Dade County continued to have the greatest percentage of Hispanic population in the state with 65.0 percent in 2010 and 68.7 percent in 2020 (Figure 4).
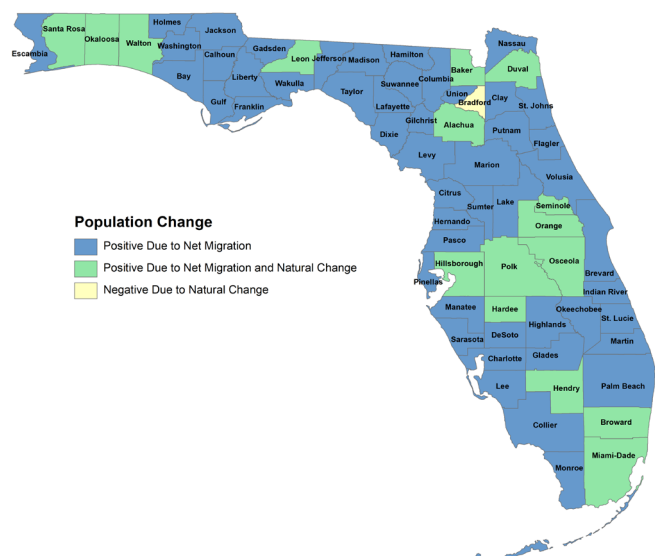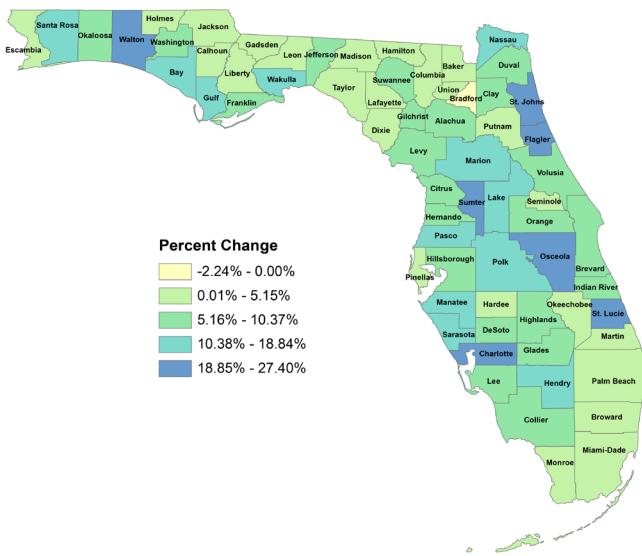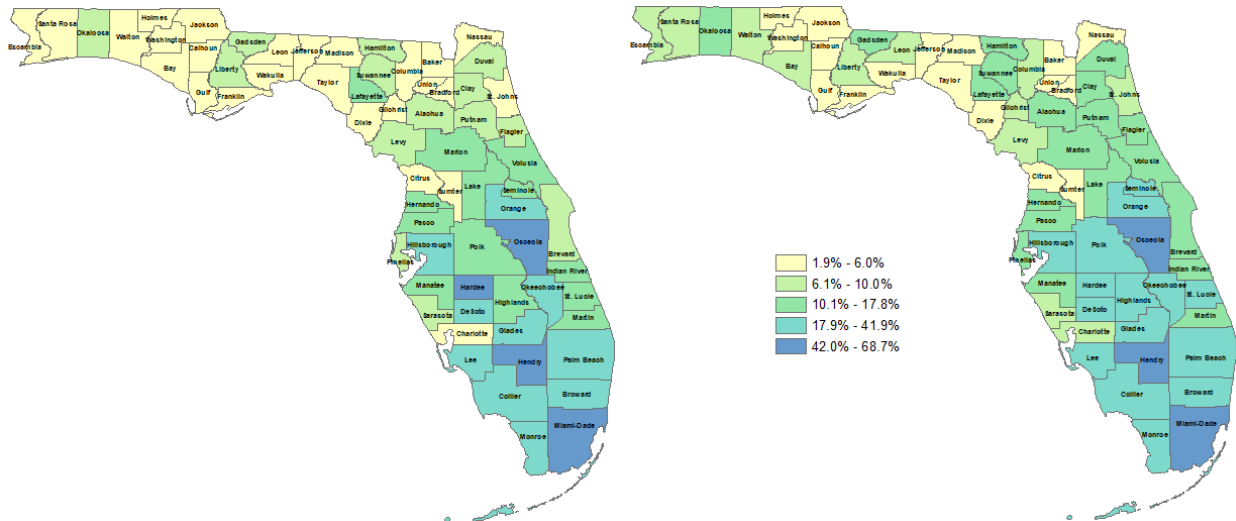

Percent Change
- -2.24% - 0.00%
- 0.01% - 5.15%
- 5.16% - 10.37%
- 10.38% - 18.84%
- 18.85% - 27.40%

Population Change
- Positive Due to Net Migration
- Positive Due to Net Migration and Natural Change
- Negative Due to Natural Change

Figure 4 – Florida's Hispanic Population

Legend:
- 1.9% - 6.0%
- 6.1% - 10.0%
- 10.1% - 17.8%
- 17.9% - 41.9%
- 42.0% - 68.7%

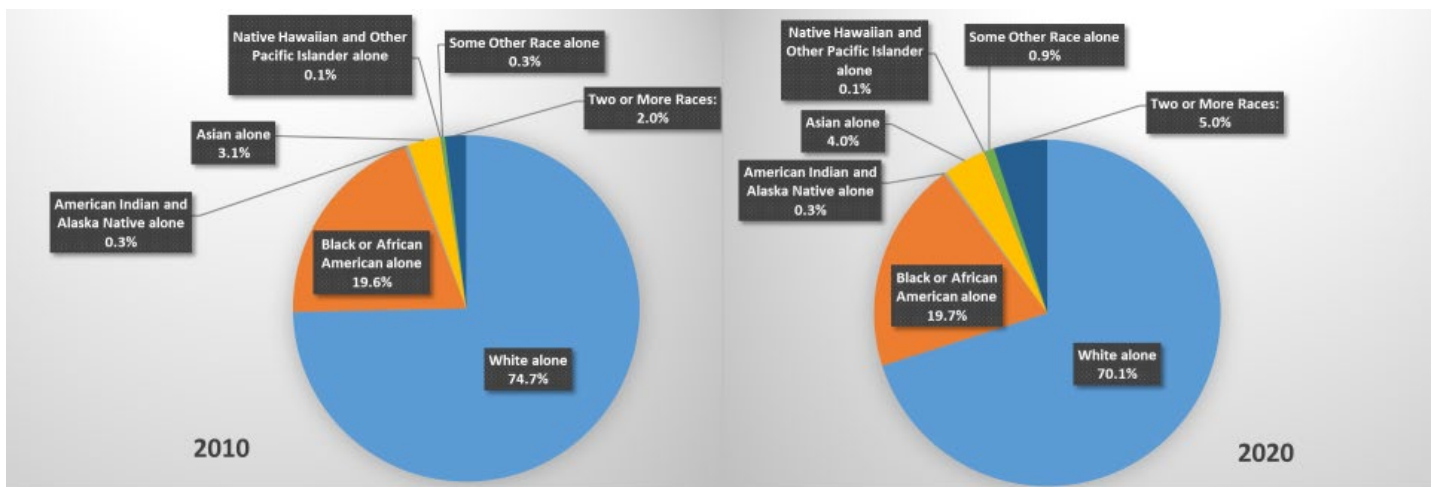### Florida's Non-Hispanic Population by Race

Beginning with Census 2000, respondents were given the option of selecting more than one racial category. Figure 5 displays the racial composition of the state's non-Hispanic population based on the results of the 2020 Census.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau made improvements to the design of the Hispanic origin and race questions and updated the data processing and coding procedures. Due to these changes, the Census Bureau suggests that data comparisons between 2010 and 2020 be made with caution. Overall, the changes revealed that the US population is more multiracial and diverse than what was measured in the past.

This was also true for Florida. The percentage of the population that selected two or more races was 5.0 percent for Florida's non-Hispanic population. This ranged from a low of 2.0 percent in Lafayette County to a high of 7.9 percent in Okaloosa County.

Of Florida's non-Hispanic population that indicated only one race, 70.1 percent was White, 19.7 percent was Black or African American, and 4.0 percent was Asian. The other three race groups (American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and some other race alone) represented 1.2 percent of Florida's non-Hispanic population.

Figure 5 – Florida's Non-Hispanic Population by Race

2010:
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.1%
- Some Other Race alone 0.3%
- Two or More Races: 2.0%
- Asian alone 3.1%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.3%
- Black or African American alone 19.6%
- White alone 74.7%

2020:
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.1%
- Some Other Race alone 0.9%
- Two or More Races: 5.0%
- Asian alone 4.0%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.3%
- Black or African American alone 19.7%
- White alone 70.1%

Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding