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Bureau of Economic and Business Research

BEBR

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Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Florida and Its Counties, 2025-2050

Bureau of Economic and Business Research
With Demographic Analytics Advisors

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida produces 30-year projections of population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin for Florida and its 67 counties. The state-level projections are calibrated to the December 2025 Florida Demographic Estimating Conference (FDEC2025) forecasts. The race dimension carries the Modified Race Classification (MARC 2020) introduced in the 2020 Decennial Census, anchored on the 2020 intercensal estimates published in Special Population Report Number 14.

Florida's population is projected to grow from 23,379,261 in 2025 to 28,250,130 in 2050, an increase of 4,870,869 persons (20.8%, or 0.76% per year compounded). The population aged 65 and older is projected to grow from 5,469,302 to 8,319,551, raising its share of the state population from 23.4% to 29.4%.

The state median age is projected to rise from 43.9 years in 2025 to 47.8 years in 2050. The racial and ethnic composition of the state is projected to shift as follows. The Hispanic population is projected to grow by 3,623,283 (+53.8%), from 6,736,711 in 2025 to 10,359,994 in 2050. Its share of the total population rises from 28.8% to 36.7%. The non-Hispanic White population is projected to decline by 178,105 (-1.5%), from 11,779,616 in 2025 to 11,601,511 in 2050. Its share of the total population falls from 50.4% to 41.1%. The non-Hispanic Black population is projected to grow by 712,492 (+21.1%), from 3,373,298 in 2025 to 4,085,790 in 2050. Its share of the total population rises from 14.4% to 14.5%. The non-Hispanic Asian population is projected to grow by 311,787 (+40.6%), from 768,260 in 2025 to 1,080,047 in 2050. Its share of the total population rises from 3.3% to 3.8%. The non-Hispanic Two or More Races population is projected to grow by 398,969 (+59.9%), from 665,539 in 2025 to 1,064,508 in 2050. Its share of the total population rises from 2.8% to 3.8%. The non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population is projected to decline by 450 (-1.1%), from 42,301 in 2025 to 41,851 in 2050. Its share of the total population falls from 0.18% to 0.15%. The non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) population is projected to grow by 2,893 (+21.4%), from 13,536 in 2025 to 16,429 in 2050. Its share of the total population remains essentially flat at about 0.06%.

DATA

State-level projections are derived from the FDEC2025 products: MI.1 (annual state single-year-of-age by sex), MI.2 (annual components of change), A3 (annual state totals), A4 (five-year components of change), MII.1 (annual civilian noninstitutional 16+), and MIII.2 (annual households and average household size). County total controls are drawn from BEBR Bulletin 203, with linear interpolation between the published five-year nodes and proportional scaling at interpolated years so the 67-county sum equals the published annual A3 total exactly.

Cohort-flow rates by sex, age, and race/Hispanic origin are derived from BEBR Special Population Report Number 14, Revised Annual Population Estimates 2010-2020 (SPR14), intercensal 2015-2018 year-pair window. Mortality is decomposed using the CDC Florida Life Tables 2019 (NCHS NVSR vol. 70, no. 18). Birth-share trends by race are fit to Florida Department of Health Vital Statistics 2018-2024 resident births by mother's race and ethnicity (FLDOH 2018-2024), excluding the 2020-2022 COVID disruption window. Race-specific mortality improvement at ages 65 and older is derived from the Census Bureau 2023 National Population Projections (NPP2023) file A4.

METHODOLOGY

Cohort Projection

The projection runs in two parallel tracks that share the same mechanics. The race-stratified track drives the published race and Hispanic origin tables; a race-blind track, using state-aggregate rates over the identical structure, drives the published total-population single-year-of-age tables. Both bind to the same annual state totals. For each year from 2025 to 2050 and each (sex, age, race) cell, the projection applies two independent components:

Mortality: *pop_after_mortality(y, age+1) = pop(y-1, age) × (1 - qx_eff)*, where qx_eff is the CDC Florida 2019 life-table qx, multiplied by the BEBR-implied mortality improvement factor for that year (phased in linearly across ages 55-64, applied fully from 65) and, at ages 65 and older, by a race-relative ratio derived from the NPP2023 A4 race groups.

Migration: migration_term *(y, age+1) = pop(y-1, age) × mig_rate*, where mig_rate is the empirical SPR14 cohort-flow rate at that (sex, age, race) cell minus the CDC mortality survival rate. The migration residual is race-tapered linearly over 30 years toward the state-aggregate migration rate.

Age 0 is pinned to BEBR's published annual MI.2 births, distributed by sex via a constant sex ratio at birth of 1.05 and by race via the FLDOH 2018-2024 birth-share trajectory for Hispanic, non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, and non-Hispanic Asian (non-Hispanic Multiracial and AIAN are held at their 2015-2019 mean; non-Hispanic NHPI uses a small fitted slope floored at 50% of its historical mean).

Annual Reconciliation to FDEC2025

For each projection year, the migration component is uniformly scaled so that the state total matches A3 exactly. Births and deaths both match MI.2 exactly: births via the age-0 pin, and deaths via the BEBR-implied mortality improvement back-solve described below plus an annual recalibration scalar computed on this product's own population (applied before the migration scaling), so net migration is the clean residual. The migration component absorbs the residual reconciliation gap.

Mortality Improvement

BEBR Bulletin 203 documents a two-stage mortality methodology: 2020-2030 survival rates are calibrated to align projected deaths with the FDEC2025; after 2030, BEBR makes "small adjustments to the survival rates based on projected changes in survival rates released by the U.S. Census Bureau." This is replicated here by back-solving the implied annual mortality factor from MI.2 deaths against the unimproved CDC Florida 2019 schedule. The resulting factor (eg, 0.872 at 2025, 0.688 at 2050) embeds BEBR's full FDEC2025 mortality methodology including the 2021-2022 COVID excess in a single annual schedule; the factor phases in linearly across ages 55-64 and applies fully from age 65.

County Disaggregation

County totals bind exactly every year to BEBR's published values: the April 1 estimates for 2021-2024 and Bulletin 203 (scaled annually so the 67-county sum equals A3) for 2025-2050. County single-year-of-age-by-sex projections are produced by county-specific cohort projection: cohort-survival rates are derived for each county from the SPR14 2010-2018 county panel, shrunk toward the state schedule in proportion to cell sample size (with an asymmetric pre-shrinkage cap), and the BEBR-implied mortality improvement is applied with the same 55-64 phase-in, and fully from age 65. Each county's 2020 seed is first split into household and group-quarters populations using the

2020 Census MARC2020 county file; the household population is cohort-projected while the group-quarters block is held fixed at its April 1, 2020 age-sex structure, reflecting that facility populations are replaced rather than aged in place. Each year's county age-sex table is then reconciled by dual-margin iterative proportional fitting against the county totals and the state single-year-of-age-by-sex distribution, with bounded controlled rounding preserving both margin sets exactly. This county-specific rate structure carries county-level age dynamics -- including university enrollment turnover at Alachua and Leon -- directly in the cohort mechanics. County race and Hispanic origin is published as an annual aggregate per county: county-specific race-share trends are fit on the SPR14 2010-2020 series (anchored at the fitted 2020 value, slope tapered to zero over the 30-year horizon, floored at half the historical mean share) and reconciled each year by iterative proportional fitting so the county race table matches the county totals and the published state race table exactly.

NOTES

The +0.88 pp/yr Hispanic birth-share slope fit on FL DOH 2018-2024 data reflects the historical period documented in Annual Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Florida and Its Counties, 2021-2024. If those FL-specific surges moderate over the projection horizon, the Hispanic birth share would rise more slowly than projected. The 30-year race-deviation taper provides moderation against this risk; the published trajectory should be interpreted as an upside-risk projection.

Race-specific mortality improvement at ages 65 and older is derived from the Census 2023 NPP A4 race groups (Total / NH White+API / NH Black+AIAN / Hispanic). Within our 7-category MARC2020 framework, non-Hispanic Asian and non-Hispanic NHPI inherit the White + API improvement factor, and non-Hispanic AIAN inherits the Black + AIAN factor. As non-Hispanic Asian has substantially lower baseline mortality than non-Hispanic White, applying the lumped White + API improvement factor produces a slight under-improvement bias for non-Hispanic Asian at older ages. Non-Hispanic Multiracial has no clean mapping in NPP2023 file A4 and inherits the Total improvement factor. Race-differential baseline mortality remains intact through the race-specific BEBR SPR14 cohort-survival schedule.

County single-year-of-age detail is cohort-projected with county-specific rates for all 67 counties. Three categories of counties warrant interpretation notes: (1) counties with significant institutional populations subject to exogenous shocks (the prison-county cluster, including Gulf County's Hurricane Michael-related Gulf Correctional Institution closure and reopening); (2) college counties (Alachua, Leon); and (3) fast-growing real-estate and retirement counties (Sumter, St. Johns, Charlotte, Flagler) where 2010-2018 baseline cohort flow rates under-predict recent growth.

County-specific rates are derived from each county's own observed 2010-2018 intercensal panel, so the projections carry county-level institutional, enrollment, and migration dynamics as observed over that window. Two notes on interpretation:

- College counties (Alachua, Leon): the county-specific cohort-survival rates retain the university turnover observed over 2010-2018 -- a large enrollment inflow at ages 17-19 followed by post-graduation outflow spread over ages 20-26. In Alachua, the ratio of 18-year-old to 17-year-old females holds near 2.4-2.7 throughout the projection horizon, so young-adult cohorts remain at university scale through 2050 and turn over annually rather than aging out. The enrollment inflow follows the historically observed pattern and is bounded each year by the actual 17-year-old population; it is not a forecast of university capacity or admissions decisions.
- Institutional counties (Gulf and the broader prison cluster): county-specific rates reflect observed 2010-2018 dynamics, including institutional shocks within that window. No explicit institutional-population module is applied. County totals follow BEBR's published trajectory exactly; single-age detail at these counties should be interpreted with the institutional context in mind.

The BEBR county-total trajectory is preserved exactly at every county in every year. At fast-growing counties,

the annual reconciliation to BEBR totals absorbs the difference between 2010-2018 baseline rates and current growth (the median reconciliation adjustment across county age-sex cells is approximately 5 percent). Joint age-sex-race detail at the county level is published for the 2021-2024 estimate years; for projection years, county race and Hispanic origin is published as annual aggregates per county, consistent with the contract scope.

AVAILABLE DATA

The following data products are available for April 1 of each projection year 2025 through 2050 for all 67 Florida counties and for the state:

Population by race and Hispanic origin (7 categories), annually, for each county and the state.

Single year of age by sex, for the state (0 through 89, 90+) and each county (0 through 84, 85+).

Five-year age groups (0-4 through 85+) by sex, for each county and the state, for years ending in 0 and 5 (2025 through 2050).

Annual components of population change, for the state.

Five-year components of population change, for the state.

Median age by single year resolution, for the state and each county.

Annual civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older, for the state.

Annual households and average household size, for the state.

Annual SYA change attribution (births, deaths, net migration), for the state.

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